

The background of the slide is a photograph of the Taj Mahal in Agra, India, taken during the "golden hour" of sunset. The white marble mausoleum is reflected in the calm waters of the reflecting pool in the foreground. The sky is a mix of blue and orange, with soft clouds. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent white rectangular box in the center.

GROUP 03

Gender Inequality Issues in India

base on several literatures from 2002 - 2021

EE463 Globalization and International Economic development



OVERVIEW

- India is considered the most ethnically diverse country in the world
- Men to Women ratio is 108 to 100





140 OUT OF 156

GLOBAL GAP GENDER INDEX IS 140
OUT OF 156 COUNTRIES

50% LOWER

ACCORDING TO THE SELF
EMPLOYED WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
(SEWA), THE AVERAGE WAGE OF
WOMEN IS AROUND \$23 AND FOR
MEN IS AROUND \$50

LITERACY RATE FOR WOMEN

65.5%

IN 2001, LITERACY FOR FEMALES STOOD AT 65.5%, COMPARED TO 82.1% FOR MALES.

Indian parents view: if women took part in education it would be considered "a waste of resources"



UNDERLYING REASONS

- Indian traditional beliefs: men are more superior than women*
- Women is perceived as the follower and weak link*
- Not allowed to give their opinions*

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Could prevent violence and provides a safer and healthier environment for women in the society*
- No left out opinions*
- Increasing labor supply, thus increasing productivity*
- encourage a higher value economic activity, resulting in economic growth*



KEY ISSUES



Health inequality



Economic inequality



Social norms and culture



HEALTH INEQUALITY

- Gender play an important role in accessing the healthcare which make men receive better treatment from healthcare facilities than women
- stereotypes that women have to submit to the power of men
- Most of the women are likely to miss out from healthcare services
- India's women tend to have a high chance to have a mental health illness than men due to several causes

ECONOMIC INEQUALITY



- MEN ALWAYS HAD THE DOMINANT POSITION

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- LARGE GAP BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN INCOME

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- DISCRIMINATED WOMEN BY SOME FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
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SOCIAL NORMS AND CULTURE

LESSONS FROM PARENTS

- Girls are taught to help their mother or to play with dolls
- Boys are trained to be powerful and not expressing sadness or fear

PREFERRING MALE CHILD

- Grown up men are thought to have more economic utility
- Religious practices for parents' afterlife that has to be performed by males only

VIEWS ON WOMEN

- Weak and need protection
- Main goal of women in India is to get married
- Practice of dowry

BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO (BBBP)

- To raise awareness of the declining child sex ratio
- The issue in foeticide (sex-selection abortion)
- The policy is not effective as it could
- The budget of this project mostly spend on advertisement.

MAHILA SHAKTI KENDRA (MSK)

- Sub scheme under the Umbrella Scheme
- To Empower women in rural area through communities engagement with activities provided by volunteer students
- Some activities are providing information, prompting women to have engagement in the activities ,and creating cooperation.
- Women gain acknowledgement of their rights



CONCLUSION

- Gender inequalities created issues in many sectors such as health, economic and social norms.
- It is undeniable that this issue is essential, not only should efficient policies be implemented, but it also requires world scale reinforcement to help solve this issue.

THANK YOU

MEMBERS

Kornchanok	Vuttipakdee	6304640516
Natthapat	Worrawattanapreecha	6304640805
Nisira	Srinakarin	6304640821
Ornwara	Supakandechakul	6304640854
Panisa	Pornpatimakorn	6304640904
Vichayaporn	Meejaroen	6304641720