

Literature, Culture, and Women Related Issue: A Concept in Indian Context

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“ यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवता “ : “ जहा नारी का सम्मान होता है, देवता वहा निवास करते हैं “

Introduction: Women are the wealth of India and they have contributed in almost every field and made a country feel proud on every occasion. They are in front, leading the country, making milestones, and source of inspiration for many. However, another reality of Indian society is that there is systematic discrimination and neglect of women's in India, which could be in terms of inadequate nutrition, denial or limited access to education, health and property rights, child labour and domestic violence etc. The fear of sexual violence has been a powerful factor in restricting women's behavior and sense of freedom. The struggle against violence is actually the struggle against the unequal distribution of power both physical and economic between the sexes. Media is the mirror of society and media reports are reflection of happenings in the society. Media has immense power to influence the masses and communication and IT revolution has further increased its importance. Unfortunately, nowadays media is wavering from its actual role and giving biased information which makes development of the society more difficult. Portraying women as equals in the society is a subject that has been given low priority by the Indian media. The Indian media needs to be sensitized to gender issues and now must focus on women issues in a decisive way as their role is detrimental for the women empowerment in India. In the light of these facts, the present paper focuses on women's issues in contemporary Indian society and role of media in addressing the issues.

Literature, Culture And Women Related Issue in India : India is fast emerging as a global power but for half of its population. Women, struggle to live life with dignity continues. Women are facing problems in every sphere of life where employment, access to health care, or property rights. Women empowerment in India is still a distant dream. There still exists a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programs, and related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of the status of women, in India on the other hand. India Is fast developing, and women in India continue as discriminated against. The declining sex ratio in India amply portrays the discrimination shown towards women at the stage of birth. Women may have stardom in any stream but are getting harassment every day by

their surroundings. They are victims of crime directed at them, rape, kidnapping and abduction, dowry-related crimes, molestation, sexual harassment, eve-teasing, etc. Around 40 percent of married women in India are victims of domestic violence. The increasing violence against women shown in television and films and their vulgar portrayal as objects of sex is an important contributing factor in the escalating violence against women in India. The crimes against women in India are growing at a rampant speed. Women, irrespective of class, caste, and educational status, are not sure. The lack of serious effort to rectify the weaknesses in dealing with the crimes against women further compounds the situation, and the result is that the conviction rate remains abysmally low. The resurgence of women's issues resulted in the U.N., declaration of 1975 as women's year and the period of 1975-1985 as women's decade due to the international recognition of the problems faced by women all over the world. The appointment of the national committee on the status of women in India in 1972 and the publication of the report highlighted, and despite constitutional guarantees the roles, rights, and participation of women in all spheres of life were limited. Despite constitutional and legal safeguards, women in India continue to suffer, due to a lack of awareness of their rights, illiteracy, and oppressive practices and customs.

Observation: Throughout the world, there are strong social and cultural norms that perpetuate power imbalances between men and women. While men usually have more agency than women in their lives, men's decisions and behaviors are also profoundly shaped by rigid social and cultural expectations related to masculinity. Expansion of the discussion about how gender norms affect both women and men helps us better understand the complex ways that rigid gender norms and power relations burden, and effectively engage men and boys in reflections of inequalities and change. Understanding how masculinities are constructed at work reveals how they reinforce male hierarchies, but also how they disadvantage all women. So, this close look at two male-dominated jobs is quite valuable for women. It illustrates how privilege harms men feed subordinate of women, and the hierarchy of women is subordinate. It also should make us wonder what happens when a job or a workplace becomes more integrated. Ultimately, masculinities analysis contributes to the goal of equality and justice. At the same time, these pieces reinforce the difficulty of that task. Much of masculinities analysis exposes the deep, negative, constricting definition of manhood. One of the critical challenges for reoriented masculinity is to imagine an affirmative identity. It is also a challenge to give up power, and much of masculinities scholarship does not provide a clear answer for how that is achieved. But the way to achieve equality is to include all analyses, however difficult or uncomfortable.