

Woman to be in India. Women's rights in India

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ABSTRACT

The position of women in modern India is not clear. On the one hand, according to tradition, as forming a family, should be treated on a par with the goddess. On the other hand, is almost completely subordinated to man. To this day, widows are poorly perceived. According to tradition, Indian women have no right to lead spiritual search. Young girl is completely subordinated to the parents who choose her husband, taking into account the relevant caste, horoscope and indicate required dowry. After her marriage, a young woman is obedient to her husband's mother, until her children leave home. From the perspective of a Westerner these conditions may seem deeply unsatisfactory. But we should not forget that India is 600 000 thousand villages where 50% of the population lives. Many women can not read and write. Despite the fact that Indian women work hard with their interiors visible beats happiness and pride. Indian women look like little princesses, in many-colored sari with ankle bracelets, charm captivate movements. Their charm in perfect harmony with the nobility of glances, gestures and movements of men. India is a country of men. The role of women is described herein only in relation to them. Without man there is virtually place for women in the Indian tradition dominated by everyday life. Is still valid ancient Code of Manu, according to which: "As a child, a woman is subject to her father, in youth to her husband, and when he dies, his sons; a woman can never be independent. "

Keywords: Female; India; the position of women; women's rights

1. INTRODUCTION

Obedient unto death

When a woman becomes pregnant, start with prayers. You have to pray through the boy. The girl will be a punishment, the boy - the prize. Family pressure is great. We all want a male heir. Mother wants mainly because it does not want her child passed the hell of being a woman. Because a woman in India is totally dependent on a man.

In total surrenders to his desires and aspirations. Is treated as an object without the will, desire and the right to their own lives. Patriarchy is a family, work, law, participation in public life and religion.

There is no area in which patriarchy would not apply. Boys go to school, the girls are usually at home; sit at the table first men, when run, then eat a woman. When food is scarce, only men get it. The owner of a woman is first father, and after the wedding - from this moment begins the most hell - husband. The woman moves to her husband's family, where he is often treated as a stranger, do not need the person charged to the family larder. If it is used, it can not get a divorce, or return to the family home. Such behavior would expose her parents' disapproval of the social community to which they belong, husband wrap orthodox disgrace, and the chances of finding husbands sisters have fallen to zero. Mahatma Gandhi wrote: "For the wife of a Hindu absolute obedience to her husband is almost a religion.

Indian spouse sees himself as lord and master of his wife, which should show him every step of the submission. "If a woman dies earlier, the husband has the right to marry again and get another dowry. In the opposite case of a patriarchal society women left widowed several possibilities. If a woman's sole purpose was to serve man, then with his death her life loses its meaning.

So maybe commit sati, or burn alive at the stake along with the body of her dead husband. This is the only time that a woman is sacred, and thus - after death - even once brought the splendor of the family. Today, a similar practice, however, occasionally occur. After the death of her husband the woman is seen as useless and often blamed by the family of his death. Widow becomes a financial burden, her life is a humble, full of humiliation existence. Often widows - especially when they have no male heirs - are abandoned.

Therefore mother knows that her little girl was born by the pass through hell, and prays for a son.

The curse of dowry

For a family girl is required to deliver her marriage and her husband's family endowment huge dowry. Obligation, because the social pressure is great; like Hindus can not exist outside the caste Hindu so can not function outside of marriage. It is the only acceptable status of adult women.

A dowry institution - despite a legal ban - is sacrosanct. Good husband - ie. With good caste, from a good family, educated - you can buy a good dowry. But for the worse, in a country where the majority of parents arrange marriages, you have to pay dearly. So dearly that sometimes borrow the family for generations, often sell their land and all their belongings, just to fulfill the obligation of the father - thus avoiding shame - and to give his daughter married. But many times do not have enough assets to buy his daughter a husband. In such cases, the family will, often for life, pay off the debt.

Son is also a guarantee of maintenance in old age and their parents celebrate the cremation ceremony - and thus satisfaction is vital tradition - which may check only male descendant. Mother is so under great pressure birth a male heir. Her social usefulness measured by the number of boys born. If another daughter born, the family can lead to bankruptcy.

When a daughter is still a child, dowry will be lower. Therefore, large families in poor is not uncommon arranging marriages of children. The fate of the girls released a few months married infant who dies a few days later, it's a never-ending nightmare. Before you do yourself a first step, it becomes socially condemned widow, for which there is no place in the world around her.



Photo 1. Prayer in the Hindu temple.

The life of women in the family home of her husband is also sometimes a nightmare. It is often physically tortured, almost always mentally. Because it is a contract. One family pays, the other takes a girlfriend, and this is to give birth to men. If the girl's father does not pay enough or a woman gives birth to daughter, can lead to tragedy.

When we read in the press that as a result of an accident a young married woman or widow has washed himself with kerosene and burned alive, we can be sure that this was not the case. A cotton sari burns quickly. Just-in-law or husband that he fails a woman with kerosene. Often, the dowry is too low or just greedy family husband wants a new wife with a new dowry. Some parents are able to marry his son several times, thus accumulating a fortune. In 1997. Cause of unnatural deaths of two-thirds of women was just burning, and 75% of them related to those aged 18-30. Then there are suicides of women, the part is enforced, but it happens that her daughter, trying to ease the plight of his father, commit them voluntarily.

Tradition versus the rest

The strength of the Indian tradition is huge. Especially on the still very backward village, with a population of 75% of the population. It was there that primarily takes place almost apocalyptic drama of women. Among the level of five, Westernized Indian middle class, living mainly in the cities, such practices are becoming less frequent, although caste and class in choosing a spouse continues to play a decisive role.

Throughout - almost 60 years - the period of operation of independent India's first framers, and then successive governments, did much to improve the situation of women. The Constitution speaks of gender equality in all respects. The law prohibits the institution of dowry, and for causing death because of this danger from seven years to life in prison. Forbidden is also arranging child marriages and practices of sati. The law allows divorce and re-marrying widowed women, and sex-finding studies were prohibited by law. In 1992,, With

the creation of a uniform system of local government throughout the country, women are guaranteed one third of seats in local assemblies, which especially in the traditional and backward rural India bore the hallmarks of the moral revolution.

2. CONCLUSION

These restrictions, and even constitutional guarantees, however, have little impact on the practice of everyday life, which still dominates the eternal tradition. Introduction of law based on the principle of equality in a society where inequality and hierarchical structures are the basis of the thousand-year tradition, means that in most cases they are dead, and if it works, it is often as a caricature. Drama Indian women quickly so you do not end.

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