

A Study on Gender Inequality and Its Impact on Women Empowerment in Tripura: Special Reference to Agartala.

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Abstract:-

As human beings we live in a society and every society is formed by both living and non-living things. Human beings are said to be the most intelligent amongst the living creatures. They want to exercise their legitimised power across the world by dint of intelligence they possess. Generally human beings get divided into two sections on the basis of the sex, namely- the male and the female, resulting in suppression of the latter over the former. Because in a male dominated society, the female are being considered as a vulnerable group in our society. Hence, Gender concept plays a vital role for this discrimination. Gender is an artificial social stratification for the exploitation of women by their counterpart. But, it is not desirable in behalf of the good health of an ideal social order, which is again detrimental to ensuring a just society characterized by equality and justice. Because the process of development of a society will remain an incomplete task until both the sections are equally empowered. Equality is an essential lifeboat for the holistic development of a society. Gender inequality means partial treats towards male and female in the area of Social, Political, economic and so on. The present study will be held on the capital of Tripura that's means Agartala. Here the researcher will take equal number of sample from both the male and the female to find out the causes of gender inequality at Agartala in particular and in Tripura in general.

Key words: Human being, Gender, Inequality, Empowerment, Equality, Development.

Introduction:-

Women Empowerment has been consider one of the vital issues in the twenty first century. Because equal development of society will be possible by providing right amount of opportunity and positive attitude towards men and women. But in our society women have been subjugated in various fields of social activities. So this Gender inequality makes an unequal society. The present study focusing on awareness of the women of Agartala municipality in the aspect Gender, Gender inequality, women empowerment and how gender inequality impact on women empowerment and so on.

Statement of the Problem:-

A Study on Gender Inequality and Its Impact on Women Empowerment in Tripura: Special Reference to Agartala.

Objectives:-

1. To find out how many percentages of women had idea regarding Gender Inequality in Agartala Municipal Area.
2. To find out how many percentages of women had idea regarding Women Empowerment at Agartala Municipal Area.
3. To find out the relationship between Gender Inequality factors and Women Empowerment.

Methodology:-

Here both Statistical as well as non-statistical methods were used. For this study qualitative and quantative methods were used. Primary data were gathered from field survey and secondary data were collected from different writer's articles as well as journals, books and so on. The two-way table beside with chi-square test is used as statistical tools designed for analyzing the data and testing the hypothesis. The chi-square test was first used in testing statistical hypothesis via **Karl Pearson** in the year 1900.

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} \text{ with } (c-1)(y-1) \text{ degrees of freedom.}$$

Here O_i = Observed frequency

E_i = Expected frequency

Calculated all the probable frequencies, i.e., E_i for all values of i (respondents) = 1, 2 ... 300 (300 is our sample size so $i=300$). And took the distinction between each observation frequency O_i and the equivalent expected frequency E_i for each value of i , i.e., $(O_i - E_i)^2$ square difference for each value of i , i.e. calculated $(O_i - E_i)^2$ for all values of respondents $i=300$. Then split each square difference by the corresponding expected frequency, i.e., $(O_i - E_i)^2 / E_i$ for all values of $i=300$.

Discussion/Analysis and interpretation:-

Gender:-

Gender is an artificial man made concept. It is a Socio-cultural concept. It attributes the differences between man and women in the area of Social role and identities. Sometime we consider that both gender and sex are same. But it is not true. Sex is a biological difference between men and women. On the other hand gender is a Social created concept.

Gender Inequality:-

Gender inequality means disproportion between men and women aspect of social, economic, political, cultural as well as legal. Gender inequality implies that women are not giving the equal opportunity or privileges as like men. It also said that men and women are not same in the aspect of social, cultural as well as other aspects.

To Amartya Sen Gender inequality exist in diverse forms. These are as follows-

1. **Mortality Inequality:** Inequality between men and women seen in the matters of the life and death. Due to gender bias in health and nutrition the mortality rate of women is high in compare to men.

2. **Natality Inequality:** It means Preferences given to the boy baby in compare to Girl. It is the symbol of Natalty Inequality. Gender inequality can be seen itself in the form of the parents expecting the new born to be a boy not a girl.

3. **Basic Facility Inequality:** Basic facility inequality means differentiation in the aspects of Schooling, Doctors facilities etc. In Asia, Africa and Latin America the girls have less opportunity of schooling and health facility in compare to boys.

4. **Special Opportunity Inequality:** It means unequal opportunity between men and women in higher education and job facilities.

5. **Professional Inequality:** women sometime faced so many obstacles in the aspect of job and promotion. Moreover, sexual harassment towards women at workplace it has been increasing day by day.

6. **Household Inequality:** It means what kinds of duty women should perform in her family it is fixed by the society. For example a women having engaged with outside job as like her husband yet she have responsibly to perform some house hold activity as like cooking, cleaning. This is called household inequality.

7. **Ownership Inequality:** This is one of the important divisions of Gender inequality in our society. It means Ownership of the property or assets always given to the boys in a family not to the girls. This kinds of inequality made women depended to their father or husband or son. Therefore, to fulfill their basic needs Women always looking forwarded to their father or husband or son.

Field Survey:-

The Researcher have collected 300 sample from different categories of women at Agartala Municipal area. The survey convey the following questions and basis of these questions the researcher tried to find out the facts. These are as follows -

1. Do you have any idea regarding Gender Inequality?

TABLE NO-1

Measurement	Frequency (Respondent)	Percentage
Partial	69	23%
Moderate	141	47%
Highly	72	24%
None of the above	18	06%
Total	300	100%

Source: Field Survey

Interpretation:

The table-1 shows that out of 300 respondents one hundred forty one (141) respondents have Moderate idea regarding Gender Inequality while seventy two (72) have Highly idea and Twenty three (23) have Partial idea regarding this and eighteen(18) number of people who does not have idea regarding Gender Inequality.

2. Do you have any idea regarding Women Empowerment

TABLE NO-2

Measurement	Frequency (Respondent)	Percentage
Partial	54	18%
Moderate	123	41%
Highly	87	29%
None of the above	36	12%
Total	300	100%

Source: Field Survey

Interpretation:

The table-2 shows that out of 300 respondents' one hundred twenty three (123) respondents have moderate idea regarding Women Empowerment while Eighty seven (87) have highly idea and Fifty four (54) have partial idea and Thirty six (36) people who do not know about Women Empowerment.

3. Do you face any kind of Gender Inequality in your life?

TABLE NO-3

Measurement	Frequency (Respondent)	Percentage
Partial	87	29%
Moderate	72	24%
Highly	18	06%
None of the above	123	41%
Total	300	100%

Interpretation:

From the table no -3 eighty seven people (87) had partially faced Gender Inequality in their life and seventy two (72) people had faced moderately. Accordingly eighteen (18) people highly faced this gender inequality in their life. But one hundred twenty three (123) people who does not face such kinds of problem in their life.

4. In which age you realise about gender inequality in your life?

TABLE NO-4

Age	Respondent
0-10	47
11-20	112
21-30	99
30 above	42
Total=	300

Source: Field Survey

Interpretation:

The table- 4 shows that 11-20 age category highest number of person had faced gender inequality in their life. Accordingly 21-30 age category then after 0-10 category and last one is 30 above age category.

5. Is there any relationship between Gender Inequality and Women Empowerment?

TABLE NO-5

relationship between Gender Inequality and women Entrepreneurship	Yes	NO	Total
Respondents	213	87	300

Source: Field Survey

Interpretation:

The table 5 shows out of 300 women two hundred thirteen (213) people have agree that gender inequality and women empowerment have a good relationship and eighty seven (87) people who have not agreed with that Gender inequality and women empowerment related to each other.

6. Which of the following is responsible for Gender Inequality in your life?

TABLE NO-6

Institutions	Frequency (Respondent)	Percentage
Family	18	06%
Neighbourhood	75	25%
Friends	15	05%
Others	69	23%
None	123	41%
Respondent	300	100%

Source: Field Survey

Interpretation:

Table no-6 shows that highest percentage of people that is twenty five percent (25) had faced gender inequality in their life by their Neighborhood then after six (06) percent by their Family and five (05) percent by their Friends and twenty three (23) percent by the others. But forty one (41) percent had not faced gender inequality in their life.

7. Relationship between Gender inequality factors and women empowerment

TABLE NO-7.1 Observed Value

Gender Inequality factor	Satisfied	Moderate	Not satisfied	Total
Uneven access to education	55	28	22	105
Poverty	67	34	15	116
Societal mindsets	24	13	17	54
Others	13	07	05	25
Total	159	82	59	300

TABLE NO-7.2 Expected Value

Social Catagory	Satisfied	Moderate	Not Satisfied	Total
SC	55.65	28.7	20.65	105
ST	61.48	31.7066667	22.8133333	116
OBC	28.62	14.76	10.62	54
UR	13.25	6.83333333	4.91666667	25
Total	159	82	59	300

TABLE NO-7.3 Chi Sq value

Social Catagory	Satisfied	Moderate	Not Satisfied	Total
SC	-0.02336029	-0.04878	0.130750605	0.05861
ST	0.179570592	0.1446594	-0.684979544	-0.3607
OBC	-0.32285115	-0.238482	1.201506591	0.64017
UR	-0.03773585	0.0487805	0.033898305	0.04494
Total	-0.2043767	-0.093823	0.681175958	0.38298

TABLE NO-7.4 Result Table

Gender Inequality factor	Satisfied	Moderate	Not satisfied	Total
Uneven access to education	55	28	22	105
Poverty	67	34	15	116
Societal mindsets	24	13	17	54
Others	13	07	05	25
Total	159	82	59	300
Factor	Chi Square value	Table value	DF	Remarks

Age Group	0.38298	1.943	6	Not significant
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Result:-

The result of the test shows that the calculated chi-square value is less than the table value which is indicating not significant. Therefore, accept the Null hypothesis i.e., here is no significant relationship between Gender inequality and women's empowerment.

Limitation of the study:-

Only 300 samples had taken from the women at Agartala municipal area.

Findings:-

- A. Out of 300 samples more or less 282 women have idea regarding Gender inequality. It means that women of this area are much more conscious about gender inequality.
- B. It is found that more or less 264 women have idea regarding Women Empowerment.
- C. In this study it is found that more or less 59 percent women have face gender inequality in their life.
- D. In the category of 11-20 had faced highest amount of gender inequality in their life.
- E. In this study sixty one (61) percent people agree that gender inequality and women empowerment inter linked to each other and 29 percent people agree that there is no relationship between gender inequality and Women Empowerment.
- F. It is found from the chi- square test that there is no significant relationship between gender inequality and women empowerment.

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Primary Sources:- Primary information collected from filed survey.

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