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Gender Discrimination in Health Care

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Abstract

Gender discrimination occurs when sexes are treated unequally. Gender discrimination is not based solely on gender differences but on how people are treated differently because of their sex. Employers who provide different working conditions and promotional opportunities for men and women violate anti-discrimination laws. Lenders who offer better terms to one gender over another are in violation of anti-discrimination laws. Gender discrimination is the unfair treatment of a person because of gender. Gender discrimination affects both men and women. Gender discrimination also exists in sports, educational institutions and political organizations. Genders also experience sex discrimination when applying for housing or applying for credit. This research paper is based on rural area Daurala, is a town and a Nagar Panchayat in Meerut District in the state of Uttar Pradesh India. This paper is mainly focused on son preference and the gender discrimination in health care practice. The data for the present study has been collected from 100 respondents for the require fulfillment of the information. The data has been collected through interview schedule and observation method. Data has been selected by using the purposive sampling. Thus the above paper reveals that in India the condition of girls is going in a danger situation day-by-day, if a large number of the respondents want only sons than how can we say that we are saving the girls, and how can both gender equal. Mental satisfaction is the main psychological cause of son preference. Indian society is still on the thinking level that son is the medium of achieving salutation.

Rationale of the Study

Gender discrimination also exists in sports, educational institutions and political organizations. Genders also experience sex discrimination when applying for housing or applying for credit.

The sociologists like H.R Channakki and C. J. Hussain Khan(2011) provided an overview on decision making pattern of family planning. Gushamindar Singh Bajwa (1958) discussed health care for the aged. R.S. Balgir ,J. Panda and M. Ray(2011) discussed the pregnant women main problem Anemia. Jayanta .K. Behera (2014) discussed health problems and amelionative challenges in tribal communities. Sthita PrayaganRay(2014) discussed on gram panchayat and health care delivery. Vijaylakshmi and K. Ambu discussed health status and elderly in old age home. AnnIssac(1972) discussed on health of workers.Saju l.t(2012) discussed on Health Hazards among Industrial Workers. Sanat Singh, K.K.Dhruv et al.(2011) discussed complaints of tribal abd non-tribal patients attending the orthopedic department in a medical college hospital.

Dsouza Aiwyn Prakash and D.S .Leelavathi (2011) discussed on knowledge about prevention of Anemia in adolescent girls.Nandanibhattacharya and Subha Ray(2003)discussed the induced reasons of abortion among women of slums.K.V.Narayana (1998) discussed on the role of status in the privatization and corporation of medical care.M.N.Sivakumar (1999) discussed on the timing of marriage and fertility.

Thus there is larger number of studies on various dimensions on health, but despite all that,there are few studies on gender discrimination in health care. There is the need to conduct such type of studies which explore the various aspects of gender discrimination in health care.

Introduction

Most frequently, it involves being denied an opportunity such as a promotion, position, scholarship, credit or a loan. It can also be used to describe receiving or failing to receive a punishment on the basis of gender.(www.ehow.com)

Legislation About Gender Discrimination

The United States government enacted the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to combat gender discrimination. A section of the Civil Rights Act was amended in 1978 with the Pregnancy Discrimination Act to protect the interests of pregnant females in the workforce.

Gender discrimination is the unfair treatment of a person because of gender. Gender discrimination affects both men and women. It is apparent in work situations where one gender is given preferential treatment or one gender receives less pay or job responsibilities because of gender bias and unfair stereotypes. Gender discrimination also exists in sports, educational institutions and political organizations. Genders also experience sex discrimination when applying for housing or applying for credit.

Statement of the Problem

In the life of these mentioned frame work of following objective will be undertaken-

- (1) To identify the preference for a child.
- (2) To know the gender discrimination in health care practice.

Area of the study

This research is based on rural area Daurala , is a town and a Nagar Panchayat in Meerut District in the state of Uttar Pradesh India .Daurala is located at 29.113*N ,77.703*E it has an average elevation of 223 meter (731feet) .Daurala is situated 84km in North from national capital Delhi. Daurala town falls on National Highway58 and has a dual right angled road to make a square route. Daurala is divided into 12 wards for which elections are held every five

Methodology

The data for the present study has been collected from 100 respondents for the require fulfillment of the information .The data has been collected through interview schedule and observation method .Data has been selected by using the purposive sampling. I have collected information from the rural household women belong to the age group of 25-45.In this way I have collected information from 100 household women , using purposive sample representing the participant of different categories of age ,religion ,caste ,education ,occupation , income condition of residence ,no-of rooms ,light and ventilation and separate kitchen will be selected.

Data has been collected with help of some specific research techniques like observation ,interview schedule will be used at the second phase of data collection initially some case studies will classified by simple statistical technique ,by using the simple classification and tabulation to arrive at the finding.

Findings

This Study concludes following results-

Preference for a child

Son preference in India is a well-documented phenomenon. Its implications for skewed sex ratios, feticide and higher child mortality rates for girls have drawn research and policy attention. But what is less known, the underlying determinants of son preference and its implications for living girls.

Desire of child preference-

(85%) of the respondents wants more sons than daughter, a very few number (3%) of the respondents wants more daughter than sons and a small number (12%) of the respondents wants daughter and son equal.

Thus the above fact reveals that in India the condition of girls is going in a danger situation day-by-day, if a large number of the respondents want only sons than how can we say that we are saving the girls , and how can both gender beequal.

Existing Children-

(56%) of the respondents have more sons than daughter,one third(35%) respondents have more daughter than sons and a very few number(9%) have sons and daughter equal. Thus the above facts reveal that the ratio of girls and boys is not equal and this is not a good sign for the progress and development of India.

Health Care Facility-

A Health Care facility is, in general, any location where health care is provided.

.One third (39%) of the respondents provide similar health care facility to boys and girls while the majority (61%) of respondents, do not provide similar health care to boys and girls. Thus the above fact reveals that boys are getting the special treatment in health care in comparison of girls

Preference of health Care-(74%) of the respondents give preference to boys in health care, a small number of the respondents (16%) give preference to girls and a few number (10%) give equal preference to boys and girls Thus the fact reveals that boys are on first preference in health care in comparison of girls.

Receiving Health Care-(72%) of respondents agree that boys receive more health care than girls, a small number (14%) of the respondents agree that girls receive more health care while rest of the 14% also agree that both receive same health care.

Thus the fact reveals that boys receive more health care in Daurala village in comparison of girls
Differences in vaccination of children by sex- Majority (60%) of the respondents got BCG vaccination to boys while, 55% Of the respondents got BCG vaccination to girls. 50% Of the respondents got first vaccination of DPT to boys,25% got second vaccination of DPT to boys and also 25% of the respondents got third DPT vaccination to boys, while 40% of the respondents got first vaccination of DPT to girls,25% of the respondents got second vaccination of DPT to girls and 35% of the respondents got DPT third vaccination to girls.22% of the respondents got first POLIO vaccination to boys ,38% of the respondents got second POLIO vaccination to boys and 40% of the respondents got third POLIO vaccination to boys whereas

25% Of the respondent got first POLIO vaccination to girls, 50% of the respondents got second POLIO vaccination to girls while rest of 25% got third POLIO vaccination to girls. A majority (85%) of the respondents got KHASRA vaccination to boys while 65% of the respondents got KHASRA vaccination to girls.

88% of the respondents got all basic vaccination to boys while 70% of the respondents got all basic vaccination to girls.12% of the respondents got no vaccination to boys while 30% of the respondents got no vaccination to girls.

Thus the facts reveal that girls get less vaccination in comparison to boys. This shows that gender discrimination is also playing a crucial role in health care facilities.

Who is more bias in Health Care- One third (34%) of the respondents agree that father is bias in health care, majority (54%) of the respondents agree that mother is more bias, while a small number (10%) of the respondents agree that both are bias and a very few number (2%) of the respondents agree that none of the above is bias in health care. Thus the above fact reveals that mother is bias in comparison of father

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