

## INEQUALITY OF GENDER RATIO AMONG RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GROUPS IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

India was a mother-dominant country. But today, the atrocities event ratio and the gender gap in India have increased, which is serious and considerable matter. The male-female ratio in society is an indicator of the socio-economic progress of the country, considering this point, the social condition of India, is not improved by satisfactory. There are many social groups and various distinct cultures their effects become on unequal sex ratio this inequality exists into the upper caste. So this article focuses on class wise gender ratio in India as comparative gender ratio of SC, ST to another social group like upper caste. So this matter should be examined in thought level. Consequently, the social problems are increasing day after day, which should be studied by the thinkers to be improved from this problematic situation.

**KEYWORDS:** Sex Ratio in Social Group, Social Inequality, Sex Determination by Religion

### INTRODUCTION

After cast system India we see the every social picture is unequal therein gender inequality is a big problem and challenge in population day to day this problem to become serious. Which region to the cause of this issue, is this matter related to traditional custom? This all questions are serious and considerable. Today no one religious leader speaks of the social system because their people live under the effect of that religion, for example, the view of 'Manu' (old manusmirity maker) exist in society, so the above problems have created. Consequently, its problems should be analyzed. Dr. Ambedkar was against of Shudra and all Indian females slave so they want to improvement in Hindu tradition for this region he has produced "Hindu Code Bill" but that time they become unsuccessful.

This paper attempt focusses on religious and similarly social groups such as SC, ST, and others state wise rural and urban gender inequality in India.

In fact, the male-female ratio in society is an indicator of socio-economic progress. If considering this point, the social condition of India is not improved by satisfactory. According to the world economic forum 2014, the social (Gender) inequality ratio of India has increased, this inequality was measured by economic participation, educational, health and life expectancy, in which, the India rank was at 114 out of 142 countries across the world. If before ranked was at 101, which decreased by 13 numbers. So the India has failed to destroy the social inequalities. So there is created the most seriousness of this subject. After demolished Indian polite culture through the Eurasian attack and their role of Manusmruity (imaginary myth) has an extensive impact on Indian society, therefore Indian woman becomes a slave and unsecured. So now gender inequality problem becomes a serious issue in India.

## OBJECTIVE

- To study of the class and religion wise Sex ratio in India.
- To suggest the proper remedies after study

## Hypothesis

- There is a difference between the general sex ratio of India and that ratio of SC, ST and other social group and religion.

## Methodology

- The research methodology is based on the relevant secondary data.

## Coverage

- The study, confines to a Concept of Distinct sex ratio amongst SC, ST and Other people Groups and religions.

## DISCUSSIONS

All caste wise census is not existing in India besides SC and ST, there is seems that the female ratio has decreased than male since 1951. This article has pointed out the comparative gender ratio of SC, ST to another, which shows that The SC and ST ratio has improved than Upper caste. It indicates that a view about girls is better than upper caste, if, in the same situation, this inequality exists into the upper caste. Sometimes due to the wealth disputes and sex test are responsible for the reduction of girl's birth rates. So these all questions should be scrutinized in thought level.

In 1901, the general sex ratio of India was fixed at 972 women for a thousand male, which was decreased by 32 women and stood at 940 for thousand males, it happened due to some wrong religious custom, whether the world has turned toward the modern age. Which could not finish that inequality, so there is a need to scrutinize the bad effect of that customs on all religion, due to this, there has been studied the religion wise sex ratio of India.

**Table 1: State Wise Sex Ratio amongst SC, ST, and Other 2011 Sex- Ratio (No of Females per 1000 Males)**

S. N.	State/UT	SC	ST	OTHER	All
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,008	968	988	992
2	Arunachal Pradesh	--	1083	711	920
3	Assam	948	996	949	954
4	Bihar	925	934	913	916
5	Chhattisgarh	950	999	1659	991
6	Goa	1,015	1076	958	968
7	Gujarat	931	952	906	918
8	Haryana	887	--	874	877
9	Himachal Pradesh	973	923	1007	974
10	Jammu & Kashmir	954	872	875	883
11	Jharkhand	950	1007	923	947
12	Karnataka	990	993	962	968
13	Kerala	1,057	1070	1088	1084
14	Madhya Pradesh	919	956	915	930
15	Maharashtra	962	942	914	925
16	Manipur	992	1051	989	987
17	Meghalaya	895	1104	828	986
18	Mizoram	509	1047	523	975

19	Nagaland	--	1014	689	931
20	Orissa	987	991	958	978
21	Punjab	910	--	885	893
22	Rajasthan	923	893	923	926
23	Sikkim	956	960	847	889
24	Tamil Nadu	1,004	980	993	995
25	Tripura	959	1017	948	961
26	Uttaranchal	954	938	965	963
27	Uttar Pradesh	908	884	908	908
28	West Bengal	951	991	941	947
29	Andaman & Nikobar	--	936	873	878
30	Chandigarh	871	--	818	818
31	Dadara-Nagar Haveli	853	1002	565	775
32	Diu-Daman	944	972	591	618
33	Delhi	888	--	862	866
34	Lakshadweep	--	1005	277	946
35	Pondicherry	1,055	1030	1035	1038
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>940</b>

Source: Census 2011

Note: Other social Group sex ratio is calculated by author

Note: As per census 2011, Non SC State Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman & Nikobar, Lakshadweep. Non ST State Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi

According to population census 2011, the general sex ratio of India is about 940 females for every thousand people. If in the same time, that ratio of SC, ST and the other social group is higher than the country, if it considers at the state level that is very low level, for instance, the Mizoram state where it stood at 509 which ratio is at the half level than the national sex ratio. As long as, the same condition is most of the state, i.e. five states under at 1000 females, if toward the thousand are 10 states i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Pondicherry. Besides, this 10 state, near 25 state and union territories is at the better sex rate, it stood at more than 1000 females.

The SC's (Scheduled Caste) sex ratio is at a lower level among seven states (Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Div-Daman) than that average ratio of the country. Of which, six state's female to male ratio is lower than 900 female for thousand male. If, about five states female sex ratio is higher than 1000 female, in which, are Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Pondicherry), respectively.

The ST's (Scheduled Tribes) sex ratio is at a lower level among seven states (Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman Nicobar) than that average ratio of the country. Of which, three state's female to male ratio is lower than 900 female for thousand male. If, about 12 states female sex ratio is higher than 1000 female, in which, are Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, DNH, Lakshadweep, and Pondicherry), respectively.

The other social group (OBC) (excluding SC and ST) of 21 states in India has lower sex ratio than that average ratio of the country. Of which, two state (Div-Daman, Mizoram), has at lower level about 500 to 600 hundred women, eight state has 800, 900 female ratios, and one state has 600 to 700 female for every thousand male. as well, four states (Pondicherry, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh) female ratio was next to 1000 female.

Table 2: State-Wise Rural Urban Sex Ratio amongst SC, ST and All 2011

S. No.	State/UT	All			SC			ST		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	995	984	992	1,002	1027	1,008	993	996	968
2	Arunachal Pradesh	929	889	920	NA	NA	NA	1,032	1,022	1083
3	Assam	956	937	954	945	963	948	985	984	996
4	Bihar	919	891	916	927	905	925	958	960	934
5	Chhattisgarh	1002	956	991	959	934	950	1,020	1,021	999
6	Goa	997	951	968	1,042	1000	1,015	1,046	1,026	1076
7	Gujarat	947	880	918	940	919	931	981	984	952
8	Haryana	880	871	877	885	892	887	NA	NA	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	988	853	974	978	911	973	999	1,003	923
10	Jammu & Kashmir	899	840	883	966	908	954	924	927	872
11	Jharkhand	960	908	947	955	932	950	1,003	1,003	1007
12	Karnataka	975	957	968	987	995	990	990	990	993
13	Kerala	1077	1091	1084	1,057	1056	1,057	1,035	1,031	1070
14	Madhya Pradesh	936	916	930	917	924	919	984	986	956
15	Maharashtra	948	899	925	959	965	962	977	984	942
16	Manipur	966	1038	987	971	1012	992	984	978	1051
17	Meghalaya	983	997	986	901	882	895	1,013	996	1104
18	Mizoram	950	1000	975	426	538	509	1,007	967	1047
19	Nagaland	942	905	931	NA	NA	NA	976	964	1014
20	Odisha	988	934	978	988	978	987	1,029	1,031	991
21	Punjab	906	872	893	913	900	910	NA	NA	NA
22	Rajasthan	932	911	926	923	922	923	948	951	893
23	Sikkim	883	908	889	937	1006	956	942	1042	960
24	Tamil Nadu	993	998	995	1,001	1010	1,004	981	982	980
25	Tripura	956	976	961	951	974	959	983	982	1017
26	Uttarakhand	1000	883	963	966	908	954	963	966	938
27	Uttar Pradesh	914	888	908	912	883	908	952	959	884
28	West Bengal	950	939	947	951	951	951	999	1,000	991
29	A & N Islands	871	891	878	NA	NA	NA	930	1030	936
30	Chandigarh	691	821	818	791	874	871	NA	NA	NA
31	D & N Haveli	863	684	775	681	904	853	1,010	1,011	1002
32	Daman & Diu	867	550	618	955	936	943	977	982	972
33	Delhi	847	867	866	875	889	888	NA	NA	NA
34	Lakshadweep	954	944	946	NA	NA	NA	1,002	993	1005
35	Puducherry	1029	1043	1038	1052	1059	1,055	937	931	1030
<b>All-India</b>		<b>947</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>990</b>

Source: Census 2011. NA-Not Available

Table No.2 Indicates the state wise general sex ratio of rural and urban in India, as per the census of 2011, the general sex ratio of India is about 940 females for per thousand male. Whereas rural, urban sex ratio stood at 947 and 926 female. considering, that general sex ratio of SC stood at 945, which is the same of that rural and urban sex ratio is 946 females to per thousand male. At the same time, ST's general, rural and urban sex ratio is situated at 990,991, and 980 females to per thousand male in India.

The general sex ratio of SC in five state (Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry) of rural area is situated next to 1000 female to a thousand male, as well, 11 state (Bihar Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Panjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Dadar Nagar Haveli and Delhi) that ratios are lower than that average sex ratio of the nation. If, 9 states (Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Manipur, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, and Pondicherry) sex ratio of the

urban area is situated at more than 1000 female. As long as, 16 states (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Dadar Nagar Haveli, Delhi) sex ratios are lower than national average (926, 946 females), if general sex ratio in rural areas of five states (Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Mizoram, Haryana), is lower than 900 females, which is the same ratio of five states (Haryana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, and Delhi).

The rural sex ratio of ST is higher than 1000 female among 10 states (Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, DNH, Lakshadweep,) of India. If three states (Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, and Pondicherry) are lower than average sex ratio 947 women of rural. If no one state is lower than 926 women of the urban area.

**Table 3: Religions Wise Sex Ratio in India (2011)**

S. N.	State/UT	All	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains
1	Andhra Pradesh	993	993	978	1059	869	950	960
2	Arunachal Pradesh	938	785	739	1035	174	1010	1078
3	Assam	958	958	955	985	750	958	916
4	Bihar	918	913	941	955	909	887	941
5	Chhattisgarh	991	990	952	1029	906	1016	947
6	Goa	973	929	905	1129	707	908	912
7	Gujarat	919	916	944	979	816	879	966
8	Haryana	879	876	895	924	903	833	923
9	Himachal Pradesh	972	975	856	848	925	955	910
10	Jammu & Kashmir	889	795	935	655	767	995	901
11	Jharkhand	948	935	943	1027	870	717	929
12	Karnataka	973	972	969	1050	803	740	952
13	Kerala	1084	1077	1125	1051	755	946	1018
14	Madhya Pradesh	931	929	945	1026	885	967	942
15	Maharashtra	929	928	911	1031	891	970	964
16	Manipur	985	982	992	980	584	939	963
17	Meghalaya	989	863	923	1011	857	918	833
18	Mizoram	976	506	553	1007	324	947	808
19	Nagaland	931	650	716	973	234	924	934
20	Odisha	979	977	956	1035	902	920	928
21	Punjab	895	879	862	913	906	935	912
22	Rajasthan	928	926	946	973	900	909	958
23	Sikkim	890	856	510	998	173	960	735
24	Tamil Nadu	996	992	1015	1035	805	872	957
25	Tripura	960	959	964	962	368	973	898
26	Uttarakhand	963	976	901	944	912	675	934
27	Uttar Pradesh	912	907	937	950	885	920	921
28	West Bengal	950	948	951	1020	859	1001	958
29	A & N Islands	876	858	873	940	835	798	1214
30	Chandigarh	818	803	721	954	940	956	966
31	D & N Haveli	774	774	678	1001	644	781	877
32	Daman & Diu	618	607	699	979	811	793	952
33	Delhi	868	865	855	1045	938	921	942
34	Lakshadweep	946	115	998	108	333	111	833
35	Puducherry	1037	1030	1073	1114	904	804	994
	<b>All-India</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>1023</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>954</b>

Source: Sex ratio, 2011, state and community-wise; Graphic courtesy: The Times of India, Aug 26, 2015

In table no. 3, indicates that the state wise male-female ratio of the major religion in Indian, as per the census of

2011, the general sex ratio of India was fixed at 940 women's for every 1000 male. If that religion wise general ratio was set at 943 female in India, as well, the Hindus 934 female, Muslims 951 female, Christians 1023, Sikh 903, Buddhist 965, Jain 954 females ratio existed in India. In overall, there seems that the Christians male-female sex ratio is set at 1st rank in India, if Sikhs are set at the lower level with 6th rank only 903 females' ratio for thousand male. If Buddhist, Jain, Muslim, Hindu were set with second, third, fourth and fifth ranking in India.

There are existing near about 14 states in Hindu religion which sex ratios are under the 900 female for a thousand male i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, J & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram (506), Nagaland (650), Punjab, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Iceland, Chandigarh, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Dive (607), Delhi, and Lakshadweep (115).

There are existing near about 12 states in Muslims religion which sex ratios are under the 900 female for a thousand male i.e. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram (553), Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim (510), Andaman & Nicobar Iceland, Chandigarh, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Dive, and Delhi.

There are existing near about 3 states in Christian's religion which sex ratios are under the 900 female for a thousand male i.e. Himachal Pradesh, J & Kashmir (655), and Lakshadweep (108).

There are existing near about 23 states in Sikhs religion which sex ratios are under the 900 female for a thousand male i.e. Arunachal Pradesh (174), Assam (750), Goa (707), Gujarat, J & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur (584), Meghalaya, Mizoram (324), Nagaland (234), Sikkim (173), Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West-Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Iceland, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Dive (607), and Lakshadweep (333).

Most of Sikh religious people leaves in the Punjab State, there male-female sex ratio is lower than that average ratio of India, as well, and the same condition is also exists in the other state.

There are existing near about 12 states in Buddhist religion which sex ratios are under the 900 female for a thousand male i.e. Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Iceland, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Dive (607), Lakshadweep (111), and Pondicherry.

There are existing near about 6 states in Jains religion which sex ratios are under the 900 female for a thousand male i.e. Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

## RESULTS

- The general sex ratio of SC and ST is higher than that (rural and Urban) of India.
- The general sex ratio (rural and urban) of SC and ST is higher than that of ST.
- The general sex ratio (rural and urban) of SC and ST in Mizoram State is about 500 to 550, respectively.
- The sex ratio of SC and ST is higher in rural area comparatively to urban
- In India, the general sex ratio of 9 state (Haryana, Punjab, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Daman Div. Delhi ), is lower than 900, as well as, near 5 state of SC ( Haryana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, DNH, Delhi)and Three state of ST (Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh ) are sited under at same level.

- The general sex ratio (female numbers for thousand male) of SC and ST is higher than that of other Social Group.
- ST's female ratio for a thousand male is high than that ratio of SC.
- The general sex ratio of another social group is lower level, which is the anxious thing.
- Considering, the general sex ratio of SC, ST, other Social Group and the same ratio of Kerala State is stood at the same level.
- Sex ratio of the Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, & Jains religion is high than Hindu also average sex ratio of India
- In India, the male-female ratio is decreasing because of existence inequalities; wrong customs in Hindu religion such the son is the lamp of family, the secondary status in Manusmurti etc. if, in other religion, this ratio is higher due to has been given the equal status for women such as Christian, Buddhist religion.

## SUGGESTIONS

- Essential Syllabus should be compulsory on the school education level to decrease the gap inequality between male and female.
- New opportunities for employment should be increased for women to be improved that economic involvement.
- There is a need to examine of evil customs of society by the media social researcher, activists because it inspires to male-female inequalities.
- Need to strictly implement reservation policy in employment sector for the woman.
- Close the marriage public consent.
- Once again we would try to create of origin Indian society (which was before in Haddapaa&Mohonjododo) without imaginary myth of religion as Hindu etc. traditions then will be success in social inequality

## CONCLUSIONS

In Overall, India needs to be worried about its growing population, in which, the gender gap also increasing, constantly, which is the main problem before the Indian society, due to this various social and economic problems has created before India, these problems have been created caused by the existence of social forms, which had created by Brahmin religion. Besides, the gender gap is higher among another group than that ratio of SC and ST. to be escaped from this problematic situation, a various measures have been executing by the government, which were not sufficient, so, to be improved this situation the Indian society ought to become out from the lack of education and having an influence of evil religious tradition, consequently there is need to eradication of evil customs and education should be must for all people.

## Acronym

**SC- Scheduled Cast**

**ST- Scheduled Tribe**

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