

Analyses of Gender Inequality and Sex Ratio in Indian Perspective



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Abstract

A vast literature has emerged concern in the gender inequality and declining rate of sex ratio. In this reference India has a large country where gender inequality more prevalent by the declining rate of sex ratio. In India, sex ratio is skewed in favour of male and has contributed to rise and expand in various forms. The declining rate of sex ratio affects the fertility rates, educational outcomes, and job market. Gender inequality and sex ratio is correlated with each other. The study found that the sex ration in India desperately affect gender in terms of inequality. The analysis is based on secondary data analysis basically Census of India.

Keywords: Gender, Sex- ratio, Inequality.

Introduction

Gender inequality shows the laciness of social-economic development between women and men. There are two bases in the context of gender inequality - Biological and Social-cultural factor. There are lots of viewpoint and concept about gender inequality due to traditional culture, society and literature. It is not problem only in India but other countries also. Various scholars give theoretical base on gender. It arises from differences in socially constructed gender roles as well as biologically through chromosomes, brain structure, and hormonal differences. Gender systems are often dichotomous and hierarchical; gender binary systems may reflect the inequalities that manifest in numerous dimensions of daily life. Gender inequality stems from distinctions, whether empirically grounded or socially constructed. (On differences between the sexes, see Sex and psychology). There are natural differences between the sexes based on biological and anatomic factors, most notably differing reproductive roles. There is a natural difference also in the relative physical strengths (on average) of the sexes. In the workplace Wage discrimination exists when workers are equally qualified and perform the same work but one group of workers is paid more than another. Historically, wage discrimination has favored men over similarly qualified women. Income disparity between genders stems from processes that determine the quality of jobs and earnings associated with jobs. Earnings associated with jobs will cause income inequality to take form in the placement of individuals into particular jobs through individual qualifications or stereotypical norms. Placement of men or women into particular job categories can be supported through the human capital theories of qualifications of individuals or abilities associated with biological differences in men and women conversely, the placement of men or women into separate job categories is argued to be caused by social status groups who desire to keep their position through the placement of those in lower statuses to lower paying positions. Human capital theories refer to the education, knowledge, training experience, or skill of a person which makes them potentially valuable to an employer. This has historically been understood as a cause of the gendered wage gap but is no longer a predominant cause as women and men in certain occupations tend to have similar education levels or other credentials. Even when such characteristics of jobs and workers are controlled for, the presence of women within a certain occupation leads to lower wages. This earnings discrimination is considered to be a part of pollution theory. This theory suggests that jobs which are predominated by women offer lower wages than do jobs simply because of the presence of women within the occupation. Sex ratio of Human population is one of the basic demographic characteristics which is extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis Indian census has the tradition of bringing out disaggregated information by sex on various aspects of population. Primarily it is the simple count of males and females. Many socio-economic relationships internally related to the balance or disparity

between the numbers of males and females changes in sex composition largely reflect the underlying socio-economic and cultural patterns of a society in different ways. Sex composition of population is one of the key factors in a countries development and has both demographic and social implications. The proportion of males and females in the population affect the social and economic relationships with in a region. Further data for sex ratio helps in various types of planning and for the analysis of other demographic indicators like fertility, mortality, migration and economic structure. Sex composition is of great interest to the populations geographers. Sex ratio is a noteworthy demographic and cultural index. The ratio can reflect biological, social, economic and migrational characteristics of population. A vast imbalance in the sex ratio would tend to result in lower fertility and slower growth. Important deviation from a balanced sex ratio originates from various social and demographic factors. An analysis of sex ratio is important for a proper understanding of various demographic characteristics of any region while sex ratio is an index to the economy prevailing in an area and is a useful tool for regional analysis of other demographic elements like population growth, marriage rates, occupational structure, fertility rates, etc. Sex ratio generalizing influences the form and tempo of life in any country. The balance between the sex is an important aspect of population structure famous and founder population geographer observes the proportion of two sexes is fundamental to geographic analysis because it is an very much important demographic features, which in fluencies the other demographic parameters significantly and also provides an additional means for analyzing the regional landscape. Sex ratio is an important factor for determining the growth rate of any population. Women generally have lower death rates then male at most ages in most countries. If females constitute more than half of the population the total death rate is considerably affected. The scarcity of either men or women of adult age will reduce the marriage rate and this will in turn affect the crude birth rate. It is clear from the earlier discussion that sex ratio is influenced by birth rate, death rate a migration. A part from these factors natural climates like famine, earthquake and so on will have their effects on sex ratio. It also depends on the status of woman nature of enumeration of sexes in a particular population of an area. It is observed that the countries that were involved in first and Second World War has there for more female population than male because male fought war and many male died in these wars. The wares not only caused the high mortality among men but also reduced birth rate. Likewise epidemic like plague, influenza, malaria, cholera etc. considerably changed the sex ratio. India has suffered from this kind of situation in the early part of the 20th century. Of all the demographic attributes of population the sex structure is one of the most fundamental and directly related to the reproductive potential of the human kind, deaths and marriages. In present term paper is made on the basis of analysis of population characteristics of Indian sex ratio data from 1901 to

2011 .all the relevant data required for the purpose taken from the census of India 1901 to 2011.

Aim of the Study

The aim of this paper is to study inequality and deprivations as reflected in the sex ratio (commonly defined as the number of males per 100 females). It is noted that while the gender perspective on the issues surrounding the sex ratio is important. It is also suggested that India have a dangerous prospects of sustained growth of Gender which affect the social- economic development between men and women.

Gender Inequality and Sex Ratio

It is a biological fact that more males are born than females. This does not mean that all the regions have similar natural sex ratio males have dominated sex ratio for population of India since long. In 1901 sex ratio for India was 972 females /1000 males since then numbers of females consistently declined except for few decades so that in 2001 sex ratio It is a biological fact that more males are born than females. This does not mean that all the regions have similar natural sex ratio males have dominated sex ratio for population of India since long. In 1901 sex ratio for India was 972 females /1000 males since then numbers of females consistently declined except for few decades so that in 2001 sex ratio for India reached at 933 female/1000male. Likewise maternal mortality among females is quite high. Because of inadequate attention given to wards upbringing of children mortality among female children is quite high. Besides due to high maternal mortality, life expectancy of female is low. Among those dying due to epidemic diseases and due to inadequate Medical facilities, proportion of female is quite high. There number in total population declines because of these reasons. Sex ratio also varies from states in various parts of India. According to 2001 censuses sex ratio of Kerala was 1058 followed by Tamil Nadu with 986 on the other hand it was the lowest in Haryana, which was 861 for Punjab and Sikkim it was 874. Sex ratio for Maharastra in 2001 was 922. In Kerala both birth rate and death rate are low in comparison to those of the states of India. Union territories like Daman and Diu (709), Chandigarh (773), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (811), also have a very low sex ratio where as Delhi which is the National capital of India has only 821.

Gender and development (GAD)

Theoretical approach Gender and Development approach focus on the socially constructed basis of differences between men and women and the need to challenge existing gender roles and relations. This approach was majorly influenced by writing of academic scholars such as Oakley (1972) and Rubin (1975) which emphasize the social relationship between men and women. These relationships they argue have systematically subordinated women. This departs from WID which perceived women's problem in terms of their biological differences rather than gender. Influenced by this work, by the late1970s, some practitioners working in the development field stated questioning the adequacy of focusing on women in isolation. GAD challenged the WID focus on women as important

'target group' and 'untapped resources' for development. GAD marked a shift in thinking about the need to understand how women and men are socially constructed and how 'those constructions are powerfully reinforced by the social activities that both define and are defined by them.' GAD focus primarily on gender division of labor and gender as a relation of power embedded in institutions. Consequently, two major frameworks 'Gender roles' and 'social relations analysis' are used in this approach. Gender role focus on social construction of identities within the household, it also reveals the expectations from maleness and femaleness' in their relative access to resources. Social relations analysis exposes the social dimensions of hierarchical power relations imbedded in social institutions; also its determining influence on 'the relative position of men and women in society.' This relative position tends to discriminate against women. Unlike WID, the GAD approach is not concerned specifically with women, but with the way in which a society assigns roles, responsibilities and expectations to both women and men. GAD applies gender analysis to uncover the ways in which men and women work together, presenting results in neutral terms of economics and efficiency. In an attempt to create gender equality, (denoting women having same opportunities as men, including ability to participate in the public sphere; GAD policies aims to redefine traditional gender role expectations. Women are expected to fulfill household management tasks, home based production as well as bearing and raising children and caring for family members. The role of a wife is largely interpreted as 'the responsibilities of motherhood' Men however, are expected to be breadwinners whom are associated with paid work, and market production. In the labor market, women's overall financial related payment tend to be lower usually earning less. For instance, 'a study by the Equality and Human Rights Commission found massive pay inequities in some United Kingdom's top finance companies, women received around 80 percent less performance-related pay than their male colleagues.' In reaction to inequalities between genders, Beijing Platform for Action established gender mainstreaming in 1995 as a strategy across all policy areas at all levels of governance for achieving gender equality. Caroline Moser developed the Moser Gender Planning Framework for GAD-oriented development planning in the 1980s while working at the Development Planning Unit of the University of London. Working with Caren Levy, she expanded it into a methodology for gender policy and planning. The Moser framework follows the Gender and Development approach in emphasizing the importance of gender relations. As with the WID-based Harvard Analytical Framework, it includes collection of quantitative empirical facts. Going further, it investigates the reasons and processes that lead to conventions of access and control. The Moser Framework includes gender roles identification, gender needs assessment, disaggregating control of resources and decision making within the household, planning for balancing the triple role, distinguishing between different aims in interventions and involving

women and gender-aware organizations in planning. Criticisms GAD has been criticized for emphasizing the social differences between men and women while neglecting the bonds between them and also the potential for changes in roles. Another criticism is that GAD does not dig deep enough into social relations and so may not explain how these relations can undermine programs directed at women. It also does not uncover the types of trade-off that women are prepared to make for the sake of achieving their ideals of marriage or motherhood. Another criticism is that GID perspective is theoretical distinct from WID, but in practice, a program seem to have the element of the two. Whilst many development agencies are now committed to a gender approach, in practice, the primary institutional perspective remains as WID. There is a slippage in reality where gender mainstreaming is often based in a single normative perspective as synonymous to women. Development agencies still advance gender transformation to mean economic betterment for women.

Gender Issues and Development in Indian Perspective

Development include the quantitative and qualitative change in social life, at this process it affects the structure of the society. Men and Women is the unique part of the universe. The creation and future of generation is depend on not only male base but female base also. There have lots of reform had been done before independence during of british period in the context of gender issues like-Remarriage of widow , Sati pratha act, Sarda act etc. After the independence our constitution provide many policies and articles for gender issues ,further this our centre and state government to make various policies and outline . It is only paper work when we see the ground reality we find there is a large gap between policy making and implementation at this result many critical problem are being generate which bring a gap within gender development. states that gender inequality has been a historic worldwide phenomena, a human invention and based on gender assumptions. It is linked to kinship rules rooted in cultures and gender norms that organizes human social life, human relations, as well as promotes subordination of women in a form of social strata. Amartya Sen highlighted the need to consider the socio-cultural influences that promote gender inequalities. In India, cultural influences favour the preference for sons for reasons related to kinship, lineage, inheritance, identity, status, and economic security. This preference cuts across class and caste lines, and it discriminates against girls. In extreme cases, the discrimination takes the form of honour killings where families kill daughters or daughter in laws who fail to conform to gender expectations about marriage and sexuality. When a woman does not conform to expected gender norms she is shamed and humiliated because it impacts both her and her family's honor, and perhaps her ability to marry. The causes of gender inequalities are complex, but a number of cultural factors in India can explain how son preference, a key driver of daughter neglect, is soprevalent. Patriarchy is a social system of privilege

in which men are the primary authority figures, occupying roles of political leadership, moral authority, control of property, and authority over women and children. Most of India, with some exceptions, has strong patriarchal and patrilineal customs, where men hold authority over female family members and inherit family property and title. Examples of patriarchy in India include prevailing customs where inheritance passes from father to son, women move in with the husband and his family upon marriage, and marriages include a bride price or dowry. This 'inter-generational contract' provides strong social and economic incentives for raising sons and disincentives for raising daughters. The parents of the woman essentially lose all they have invested in their daughter to her husband's family, which is a disincentive for investing in their girls during youth. Furthermore, sons are expected to support their parents in old age.

Female Sex Ratio of Decade 2001 and 2011 for Various States of India

Sex ratio is used to describe the number of females /1000 of male sex ratio is available source for finding the population of women in India and what is the ratio of women to that of men in India. Table A is present very real situation of Indian male-female demographic position. In area specially 0-6 child sex ratio is very much low in India this is a very critical point of India this situation is not good for our social system biological natural male-female system is now disturbed. In Indian states sex ratio is very much different to each other. Like Kerala has highest level of sex ratio but Haryana only 879 sex ratio. Very much unsimilar situation present in sense of sex ratio in 0-6 age group those who know as child age group FMR is very less find in India to comparison other develop and developing country. In Haryana Jat families is much against to openness of women candidate due to this type of identity information sector. So Haryana has find lowest female sex ratio in whole over in India. According to census 2001 Haryana achieve only 834 child sex ratio and 879 sex ratio. But in the decade 2001 and 1991 the female child has born in very less amount in all over India. Today's age of development but child sex ratio is all time declining in India like U.P, Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujrat, M.P and etc but in Northeastern part of India including 7 states have increase their child sex ratio. Bihar and Sikkim have increased their child sex ratio. In maximum Indian states child sex ratio is decline in census of India 2011 with comparison to 2001 census data, another table-B is showed that trends of sex ratio in India from the year 1901 to 2011. The present table gives signal to recent position of sex ratio in India. Decade of 1901 to 1941 female sex ratio is always declining. only in 1951 growth of sex ratio was only one digit in data thereafter in 1961 and 1971 was also declining in sex ratio of India according to table -B in 1981 three digit reform in sex ratio of India but in 1991 sex ratio was found lowest in the history of whole census of India it was only 927. In 1991 negative growth find in sex ratio. And now data of sex ratio in census year of 2001 record positive growth in our sex ratio that is +6.

And in 2011 sex ratio find is 943/1000 male. In 2011 has recorded positive growth in sex ratio of India was +10. So we can say that after globalization of Indian economy our sex ratio has increased in two respective censuses 2001 and in 2011. Table B reveals the trends in sex ratio for India generally from the above table it is observed that the sex ratio for all these hierarchical regions recorded the declining trends. There are too many reasons behind it. Mostly the men-dominant community is the root cause of this throughout ancient India this is the basic reasons for declining number of females in the total population and many other reasons are tots of this. All these hierarchical regions showed almost the same trend in the sex ratio. In general it is found that there is very dreadful condition of the number of female population per thousand of male population. Today Government of India and many NGO in the states have started to implement many policies and awareness campaigns to stick out this dreadful situation. In the population census of 2011 it was revealed that the population ratio in India 2011 is 943 female per thousand of male. The sex ratio 2011 shows an upward trend from the census 2001 data. Census 2001 revealed that there were 933 females to that of 1000 males. Since decades India has been a decrease in the sex ratio 2011 but since the last two of the decades there have been in slight increase in the sex ratio. Since the last five decades the sex ratio has been moving around 930 of females to that of thousand of males. The major cause of the decrease of the female birth ratio in India is considered to be the violent treatments meted out to the girl child at the time of the birth. The sex ratio in India was almost normal during the phase of the year of the independence but thereafter it started showing gradual signs of decrease. Though the sex ratio in India has gone through commendable signs of improvement in the past 10 years, there are still some states where the sex ratio is still low and is a cause of concern for the NGO organization. One of the states which is showing a decreasing trend in the population of women 2011 and is a cause of concern is Haryana. The state Haryana has the lowest rate of sex ratio in India and the figure shows a number of 879 of female to that of 1000 of male. There are also states such as Puducherry and Kerala where the number of women is more than the number of men. Kerala houses a number of 1084 female to that of 1000 male. While Puducherry and Kerala are the only two state where number of female is more than the number of men there are also state in India like that of Karnataka some fact related to the sex ratio in India follows the main cause of the decline of the sex ratio in India due to the biased attitude which is meted out to the women .the main caused of this gender biased is inadequate education Puducherry and the Kerala house the maximum number of female while the region of Daman and div and Hariyana have the lowest density of female population .

The natural or normal sex ratio at birth are found to lie between 943and 971 female per 1000 .on this basis the average figure worked out to 953 female per 1000 male children .in this way the magnitudes of the actual deficit of female children in the age group

0-6 are seen in table A. The deficit of girl in respect of boys is calculated as per the sex ratio at birth. for the country as a whole this figure worked out to 953 girl per thousand boys anything below this figure would give the actual deficit .on the basis of sex ratio at birth the magnitude of the female deficit has been calculated for the north western region as well as for its only aggregate figures are given for other region all the state in the northwest region are moving in the same direction since 1981 the count for deficit of girl is doubling in the north west region.

Census of India 2011

In this way deficit of girl is highest in Punjab 16.0%, Delhi 9.0% and Chandigarh 11.3% .In this union territories and state the deficit of girl is higher than the aggregate average of North West region. The deficit of girls is fast increasing in Himachal (6.0%) Uttranchal (4.7%), Rajasthan (4.6%) and Maharastra (4.2) respectively. The lowest deficit was estimated for the state of J&K and Goa. In the female to male ratio the surplus regions have been the northeast, east and also a group of UTs. In northwestern region of India has been a strong son preference and the sex ratio is clearly related to the sex composition of children already born in the family. The overall sex bias appears to be sex selective abortion and neglect of the female infant based on the cultural preference for male in the northwestern region.

Reasons for Declining Female to Male Ratio

The main region of declining female to male ratio is like; the urge to have a son, acceptance of the small family norms as a result of the fertility transition, access to pre-natal sex determination tests and Abortion, greed of dowry system has worsened the situation relating for the girl child. The prevailing socio-economic and cultural milieu including the impact of modernization has further aggravated the situation with regard to those factors. At the household level or micro level the relationship of population to available resources, the nature of localized risk and heirship strategies have been the main considerations. The concept of new household economy is widely emerging, which characterized fewer children a small family of which one must be a son. Now with the small family culture even the first born girl is not welcome in mainly our Indian villages or even in our towns and cities also. The usually known explanations like sex differentials in mortality, under-enumeration, sex selective migration, biologically determined sex ratio at birth that would have caused imbalances in the sex ratio, have not been supported by the expert findings. The deficit due to these has been negligible. Further in a situation where social insecurity is very high where no income guarantee and no insurance exists it is very tough to convince the parents that girls are assets and will look after them in their old age. Virtually all kinds of effective risk coping institutions are absent therefore sons are a lifetime protection against insecurity. Some of the possible reasons that responsible for a decline in the child sex ratio are mention here. And in north India sex ratio find much decline due to strong Dowry system. Parents are always neglecting female child in their family because they cannot able give dowry to

Bride. Because in north India marriage is very much expansive thing, so parent always neglect to girl child, and they want only male child in specially in villages and towns also.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (Save Girl Child, Educate Girl Child)

It is a Government of India scheme that aims to generate awareness and improving the efficiency of welfare services meant for women. The scheme was initiated with an initial corpus of Rs 100 crore. According to census data, the child sex Ratio (0-6 years) in India was 927 girls per 1,000 boys in 2001, which dropped drastically to 918 girls for every 1,000 boys in 2011. A 2012 UNICEF report ranked India 41st among 195 countries. The Government also proposed Rs 150 crore to be spent by Ministry of Home Affairs on a scheme to increase the safety of women in large cities. Speaking on International Day of the Girl Child , Prime Minister Modi, called for eradication of female foeticide and invited suggestions from the citizens of India on "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" on the My Gov portal. Prime Minister Modi launched the programme on January 22, 2015 from Panipat, Haryana.

Conclusion

The concept and dimension of development is not perfect without gender development because it is a unique creation of the universe. The paradigm of gender issues is so long and it provide the many debate and issues in the context of time and space. WADS, WID, Gender development are the part of these issues. Gender and development is not only subject of the developing countries but developed countries also. Gender issues are very important story in India because we are in very bad situation. It is true that economic development is very good in India but it is not complete without gender development. Further this we should try fill the blanks between policy making and policy implementation. It is not only responsibilities of state but individuals also. Gender issue to give many research questions on every stage because we are unable to imagine process of development without gender development In the last we conclude subject matter in this paper that sex ratio of woman in India is very low comparison to other develop and developing countries like Bangladesh, Indonesiya, Srilanka, Malasiya, Thiland & U.S.A. France, Russia, etc. in child sex ratio we find negative growth in coming years due to gender based abortion. Declining in child sex ratio is very much harmful to our Indian society because different types of social evils are generating to this problem. Other develop and under develop countries sex ratio is higher than India. After 1991 in 2001 and 2011 census data of sex ratio has been increased but this is not enough level. Because in 2011 Indian sex ratio is only 943/1000 male do this picture is not good for our great civilize nation. Our social structure like marriage and other things are affected by this type of problem. Subhash Chandra Bose said (if you give me good literate mother I most give you a good nation). So we can understand very easily importance of women in our society/ Nation and sex ratio is much closed support to social life. In child sex ratio is decreasing rate in

day by day. So we can say that in India socio economic condition on gross route level has not supported to women and girl child. In last we say can that statement (if disappearing women in our society so in future must damaging factors comes in our Indian society. Table A is present a vital data of sex ratio of decade 2001 and 2011 for various states of India.

Table: A

State/India	Sex Ratio (2011)	Child Sex Ratio (2011)	Sex Ratio (2001)	Child Sex Ratio (2001)
Kerala	1084	964	1058	965
Puducherry	1037	967	1001	913
Tamilnadu	996	943	986	959
Andhra Pradesh	993	939	978	896
Manipur	992	936	978	975
Chhattisgarh	991	969	990	868
Meghalaya	989	970	975	932
Orissa	979	941	972	979
Mizoram	976	970	938	883
Goa	973	942	960	963
Karnataka	973	948	964	973
Himachal Pradesh	972	909	970	957
Uttrakhand	963	890	964	967
Tripura	960	957	950	960
Assam	958	962	932	845
West Bengal	950	956	934	957
Jharkhand	948	948	941	966
Lakshadweep	946	911	947	960
Arunachal Pradesh	938	972	901	798
Nagaland	931	943	909	926
Madhya Pradesh	931	918	920	965
Maharastra	929	894	922	953
Rajasthan	928	888	922	946
Gujrat	919	890	921	964
Bihar	918	935	921	908
U.P.	912	902	898	942
Punjab	895	846	874	961
Sikkim	890	957	875	938
J&k	889	862	900	964
Haryana	879	834	861	964
Andman & Nicobar	876	968	846	941
Delhi	868	871	821	942
Chandigarh	818	880	773	819
Dadra & Nagar	774	926	811	909
Daman & div	618	904	709	916
India	943	919	933	927

Source- Census of India, 2001 & 2011 (GOI)

Table B- Trends in sex ratio (1901 to 2011)**Table: B**

Decades	India	Decadal variation
1901	972	
1911	964	-8
1921	956	-8
1931	952	-4
1941	947	-5

1951	978	+1
1961	943	-5
1971	931	-12
1981	934	+3
1991	927	-7
2001	933	+6
2011	943	+10

Source: Census of India of Concern Years.

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