

# INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SECTOR IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS OF GENDER DISPARITIES

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*India is passing through a phase of unprecedented demographic changes. These demographic changes are likely to contribute to a substantially increased labour force in the country. The Census projection report shows that the proportion of working age population between 15 and 59 years is likely to increase from approximately 58 per cent in 2001 to more than 64 per cent by 2021. In absolute numbers, there will be approximately 63.5 million new entrants to the working age group between 2011 and 2016. Further, it is important to note that the bulk of this increase is likely to take place in the relatively younger age group of 20-35 years. Such a trend would make India one of the youngest nations in the world. In 2020, the average Indian will be only 29 years old. Comparable figures for China and the US are 37, 45 for West Europe, and 48 for Japan. This 'demographic dividend' provides India great opportunities, but it also poses a great challenge. It will benefit India only if our population is healthy, educated, and appropriately skilled. Therefore, greater focus on human and inclusive development is necessary to best utilize the demographic dividend.*

## INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development cannot take place without investment being made in people. It is now widely believed that improvement in the quality of people as productive agents must be a central objective of policies. The neo-classical concepts of human resource development, human capital and the theories of indigenous growth were first to highlight the relevance of social sector. The UNDP also stressed the process of enlarging people's choices (Prabhu, 1996). Development economists are concentrating more and more on basic human needs and 'first things first,' rather than other objectives of development (Hicks and Streeten, 1979, Streeten 1981). Even the growth of physical capital formation depends considerably on human capital formation. The slow growth of the social sector can be a serious impediment to the growth of a region. For balanced growth of any economy, the availability of social services to all is extremely essential.

Expenditure on social services (which include education, sports, art and culture, medical and public health, family welfare, water supply and sanitation, housing, urban development, welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs, labour and labour welfare, social security, nutrition, and relief for natural calamities,) by the general government (centre and states combined) has also shown increase in recent years (Table 1) reflecting the higher priority given to this sector. Expenditure on social services as a proportion of total expenditure increased from 21.6 per cent in 2006-7 to 24.1 per cent in 2009-10 and further to 25 per cent in 2011-12 (BE). As a proportion of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), its share increased from 5.57 per cent in 2006-7 to 6.76 per cent, 6.91 per cent, and 7.34 per cent in 2008-09, 2009-10, and 2010-11 respectively, helping India face the global crisis without much adverse impact on the social sector. In 2011-12 it is expected to be 6.74 per cent as per the BE. While expenditure on education as a proportion of GDP has increased from 2.72 per cent in 2006-7 to 3.11 per cent in 2011-12 (BE) and that on health has increased from 1.25 per cent in 2006-7 to 1.30 per cent in 2011-12 (BE), but as proportions of total expenditure on social services these have declined during this period.

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**Table 1 Trends in Social Services Expenditure by General Government  
(Central and State Governments combined) (Rs crore)**

Items	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total expenditure	1,109,174	1,316,246	1,599,533	1,852,296	2,256,369	2,403,348
Expenditure on social services	239,340	294,584	380,628	446,382	562,970	600,516
Of which i) Education	116,933	127,547	161,360	197,070,	249,343	276,866
ii) Health	53,557	60,869	73,898	88,050	103,742	115,426
iii) Others	68,850	106,168	145,370	161,262	209,885	208,224
<b>As per cent of GDP</b>						
Total expenditure	25.83	26.39	28.41	28.69	29.40	26.97
Expenditure on social services	5.57	5.91	6.76	6.91	7.34	6.74
Of which i) Education	2.72	2.56	2.87	3.05	3.25	3.11
ii) Health	1.25	1.22	1.31	1.36	1.35	1.30
iii) Others	1.60	2.13	2.58	2.50	2.73	2.34
<b>As per cent of Total Expenditure</b>						
Expenditure on social services	21.6	22.4	23.8	24.1	25.0	25.0
Of which i) Education	10.5	9.7	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.5
ii) Health	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.8
iii) Others	6.2	8.1	9.1	8.7	9.3	8.7
<b>As per cent of Social Services Expenditure</b>						
i) Education	48.9	43.3	42.4	44.1	44.3	46.1
ii) Health	22.4	20.7	19.4	19.7	18.4	19.2
iii) Others	28.8	36.0	38.2	36.1	37.3	34.7

Source: RBI as obtained from Budget Documents of Union and State Governments.

BE: budget estimates; RE: revised estimates.

The Human Development Report (HDR) published by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) estimates the HDI in terms of three basic capabilities: to live a long and healthy life and a decent economic standard of living. According to HDR 2011, the HDI for India was 0.547 in 2011 with an overall global ranking of 134(out of the 187 countries) compared to 119 (out of 169 countries) as per HDR 2010. However, a comparable analysis of the trends during 1980-2011 (Table 2) shows that although lower in HDI ranking, India has performed better than most (including high and very high human development) countries in terms of average annual HDI growth rate.

India is behind only China and Bangladesh in this regard. If average annual HDI growth of 2000-11 is viewed, India (1.56 per cent) is even ahead of China (1.43 per cent) (Table 2). While China performed very well in terms of growth of HDI in the 1980s, there was a deceleration in the 1990s and 2000s. On the other hand India, which seems to have faltered in the 1990s, has picked up again with its growth rates during 2000-11 surpassing even those of the 1980s.

**Table 2 Trends in the Human Development Index (HDI) 1980-2011**

HDI rank	Country	1980	1990	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	Average annual HDI Growth Rate (percentage)		
									1980-2011	1990-2011	2000-2011
1	Norway	0.796	0.844	0.913	0.938	0.941	0.941	0.943	0.55	0.53	0.29
2	Australia	0.850	0.873	0.906	0.918	0.926	0.927	0.929	0.29	0.30	0.23
39	Poland	-	-	0.770	0.791	0.807	0.811	0.813	-	-	0.50
61	Malaysia	0.559	0.631	0.705	0.738	0.752	0.758	0.761	1.00	0.99	0.69
66	Russian Fed.	-	-	0.691	0.725	0.747	0.751	0.755	-	-	0.81
84	Brazil	0.549	0.600	0.665	0.692	0.708	0.715	0.718	0.87	0.86	0.69
92	Turkey	0.463	0.558	0.634	0.671	0.690	0.696	0.699	1.34	1.08	0.90
101	China	0.404	0.490	0.588	0.633	0.674	0.682	0.687	1.73	1.62	1.43
97	Sri Lanka	0.539	0.583	0.633	0.662	0.680	0.686	0.691	0.80	0.81	0.80
103	Thailand	0.486	0.566	0.626	0.656	0.673	0.680	0.682	1.10	0.89	0.78
112	Philippines	0.550	0.571	0.802	0.622	0.636	0.641	0.644	0.51	0.58	0.62
113	Egypt	0.406	0.497	0.585	0.611	0.638	0.644	0.644	1.50	1.24	0.88
124	Indonesia	0.423	0.481	0.543	0.572	0.607	0.613	0.617	1.23	1.19	1.17
123	South Africa	0.564	0.615	0.616	0.599	0.610	0.615	0.619	0.30	0.03	0.05
128	Vietnam	-	0.435	0.528	0.581	0.584	0.590	0.593	-	1.50	1.06
<b>134</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>0.344</b>	<b>0.410</b>	<b>0.461</b>	<b>0.504</b>	<b>0.535</b>	<b>0.542</b>	<b>0.547</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.56</b>
145	Pakistan	0.359	0.399	0.436	0.480	0.499	0.403	0.504	1.10	1.12	1.33
143	Kenya	0.420	0.456	0.443	0.467	0.499	0.506	0.509	0.62	0.52	1.27
146	Bangladesh	0.303	0.352	0.422	0.462	0.491	0.496	0.500	1.63	1.69	1.55
	<b>World</b>	<b>0.558</b>	<b>0.594</b>	<b>0.634</b>	<b>0.660</b>	<b>0.676</b>	<b>0.679</b>	<b>0.682</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>

Source: HDR 2011.

## Concept of Gender Inequality

Gender is closely related to the roles and behaviour assigned to men and women based on their sexual differences. Gender inequality is a form of inequality which is distinct from other forms of economic and social inequalities. In the global world, gender disparity in well being remains all-encompassing. Gender is a common term whereas gender disparity is meant only for women, because females are found to be the only victims of gender disparity. Denial of equality, rights

and opportunities and suppression in various socio-economic aspects of life on the basis of gender is termed as gender disparity. The causes of gender disparity may be mentioned as educational backwardness, caste, religious beliefs, culture, society, family status etc (Marimuthu; 2008).

As the education of girls brings no returns to parents and that their future roles, being mainly reproductive and perhaps including agriculture labour, require no formal education so the parents view is not to educate their daughters. As women bear and rear large families, women role as mothers and caregivers, may limit women's participation in extra-familial, political and social activities, which may contribute to women's lack of visible presence as political group to demand and seek new rights (Desai 1994; Hartmann 1998; Wang and Pillai; 2001).

Amartya Sen has studied many faces of gender disparity. In 2001, in an inaugural lecture for the new Radcliffe Institute at Harvard University, he propounded seven types of inequalities viz, i) Mortality Inequality; ii) Natalty Inequality; iii) Basic Facility Inequality; iv) Special Opportunity inequality; v) Professional inequality; vi) Ownership Inequality and vii) Household Inequality.

According to Sen, gender inequality refers to the inequality between women and men which involves matters of life and death and takes the brutal form of unusually high mortality rates of women and a consequent preponderance of men in the total population, as opposed to the preponderance of women found in societies with little or no gender bias in health care and nutrition. This type of Mortality Inequality has been observed by him extensively in North America and in Asia, including China and South Asia.

In his work 'Capability and well being' (1993) Amartya Sen discussed the other two types of inequalities viz., Natalty Inequality and Basic Facility Inequality. He used a term 'High-tech sexism' to define natalty inequality, where girls have far less opportunities of schooling than boys. He has observed in his work that Natalty Inequality is prevalent in East Asia, in China and South Korea in particular, but also in Singapore and Taiwan, and it is beginning to emerge as a statistically significant phenomenon in India and South Asia. Another form of inequality is defined as Special Opportunity Inequality. It deals with the inequalities persisted in opportunities of higher education for young women than for young men. Sen in his work observed that such kind of inequalities are prevalent in some of the rich countries in the world like Europe and North America. Further, it has been observed that professional and ownership inequality persist in most parts of world, though there are some local variations. Under such kind of inequality much fewer women than men hold positions in political power. In many societies of the world the ownership rights of property of women are also unequally distributed. Even basic assets such as homes and land are highly asymmetrically shared. The absence of claims to property has not only reduced the voice of women, but also made it harder for women to enter and flourish in commercial, economic and even some social activities.

As the gender disparities start from the household level, so family decisions are based on systematic discrimination between different members of the family. It becomes difficult to relate these decisions to individual welfare. Many researchers and scholars have utilized Amartya Sen's approach to study various socio-economic aspects of gender disparities in various parts of the world. (Bandyopadhyay, (2000), Bina Agarwal *et al* (2003) and Marth Nassbaum (1988, 1995, 2000, 2003).

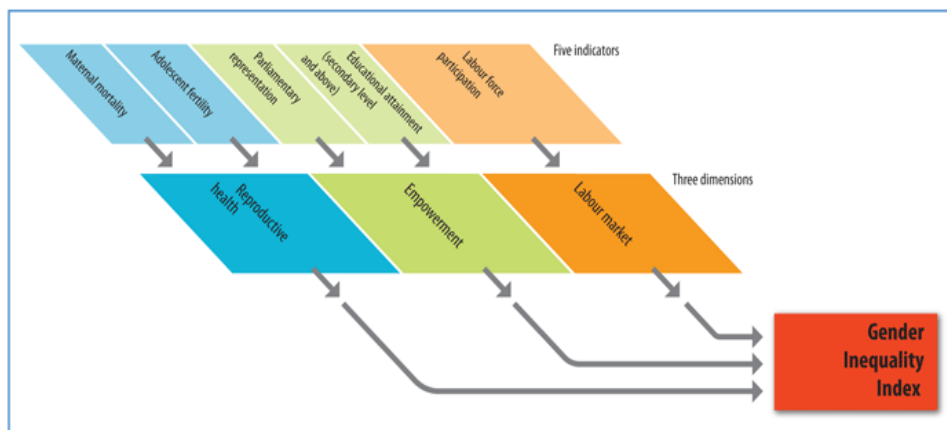
## **Gender Inequality Index (GII)**

HDR 2010 presented the Gender Inequality Index (GII), a new measure built on the same framework as the Human Development Index. The disadvantages facing women and girls are a major source of inequality. All too often, women and girls are discriminated against in health, education and the labour market — with negative repercussions for their freedoms. We introduce a

new measure of these inequalities built on the same framework as the HDI and the IHDI — to better expose differences in the distribution of achievements between women and men.

#### Components of the Gender Inequality Index

GII—three dimensions and five indicators



Note: The size of the boxes reflects the relative weights of the indicators and dimensions.

Source: HDRO.

Source: HDR (2010)

Gender inequality varies tremendously across countries—the losses in achievement due to gender inequality (not directly comparable to total inequality losses because different variables are used) range from 4.9 percent to 76.9 percent.

Countries with unequal distribution of human development also experience high inequality between women and men, and countries with high gender inequality also experience unequal distribution of human development.

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects women's disadvantage in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market—for as many countries as data of reasonable quality allow. The index shows the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It ranges from 0, which indicates that women and men fare equally, to 1, which indicates that women fare as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions. The health dimension is measured by two indicators: maternal mortality ratio and the adolescent fertility rate. The empowerment dimension is also measured by two indicators: the share of parliamentary seats held by each sex and by secondary and higher education attainment levels. The labour dimension is measured by women's participation in the work force. The Gender Inequality Index is designed to reveal the extent to which national achievements in these aspects of human development are eroded by gender inequality, and to provide empirical foundations for policy analysis and advocacy efforts.

The Gender Inequality Index provides insights into gender disparities in health, empowerment and labour market in 146 countries. It can be useful to help governments and others understand the ramifications of gaps between women and men. The Gender Inequality Index, as any other global composite index, is constrained by the need for international comparability. But it could be readily

adapted for use at the national or local level.

It is now universally accepted that gender inequality creates a major barrier to human development. The 10 least gender equal countries (in descending order) are Cameroon, cote d' Ivoire, Liberia, Central African Republic, Papua New guinea, Afghanistan, Mali, Niger, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Yemen with an average GII of 0.79. The most gender balanced societies under the GII are the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden.

In terms of the gender inequality index (GII), India with a value of 0.617 ranks 129 out of a total of 187 countries as per HDR 2011. The GII value of 0.617 indicates a higher degree of gender discrimination in India compared to countries like China (0.209), Pakistan (0.573), Bangladesh (0.550), Bhutan (0.495), and Sri Lanka (0.419). It is even higher than the global average 0.492.

Countries with unequal distribution of human development also experience high inequality between women and men, and countries with high gender inequality experience unequal distribution of human developments. Countries doing very poorly in both categories include the Central African Republic, Haiti and Mozambique.

In Indian context, gender inequality has been witnessed from its early history due to its social, economic and religious practices that resulted in a wide gap between the position of men and women in the society. No doubt, the Constitution of India ensures gender equality in its preamble and as a fundamental right. It also empowers the state to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women by ways of legislation and policies. (<http://www.azadindia.org>)

**Table 3 State Wise Sex Ratio in India (Female per 1000 males)**

States	1981	1991	2001	2011*
Andhra Pradesh	975	972	978	992
Assam	901	923	932	954
Bihar	946	907	921	916
Gujarat	942	934	921	918
Maharashtra	937	934	922	925
Haryana	870	865	861	877
Karnataka	936	960	964	946
Kerala	1032	1036	1058	1084
Madhya Pradesh	941	912	920	930
Orissa	981	971	934	978
Punjab	879	865	861	877
Tamil Nadu	977	974	986	995
Uttar Pradesh	885	876	898	908
West Bengal	911	917	934	947
Delhi	808	827	821	866
<b>India</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>934</b>

**Source:** Census of India 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 (Provisional Data) \*(separately worked out)

## SOCIO –ECONOMIC GENDER DISPARITY IN INDIA

Table 3 shows Sex Ratios for 15 major states in India during the Census Years (1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011). However, it must be noted that data for the 2011 census is provisional. Sex ratio is calculated as females per 1000 males. From the above table it can be observed that among the 15 major states Kerala has topped the ranking having continuously increasing sex ratio in all the four census periods whereas performance of Haryana, Punjab and Delhi in this respect is highly disappointing during the same period. Thus, the analysis of the above table supports Amartya Sen's concept of missing women. The Sex Ratio, which is recognized as an indicator of gender gap, clearly shows that over the census periods state-wise gender gap has increased in some states but overall it has slightly improved.

### State Wise Child Sex Ratio

Table 4 represents the data regarding 0-6 year's child sex ratio in India which is even worse than overall sex ratio of total population. Census of India 2011 reveals the true fact of gender discourse in India. Male -Female Sex Ratio of Children under 6 years of age is just 914 female children per 1000 male children. This dropped 1.40% during the last decade while overall sex ratio raised 0.75% in India. Out of the selected states Haryana and Punjab are at the bottom for child sex ratio in India, Haryana with only 830 girls per 1000 boys, next is Punjab with 846 girls per 1000 boys. Strongly the child sex ratio have improved only in worst performing states of Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat while in all other states, during the last decade i.e. 2001 to 2011, deterioration is found with the exception on Tamil Nadu. This finding supports that there is U-type of relationship between child sex ratio on one hand and prosperity and socio-economic development on the other hand.

**Table 4 State Wise Child Sex Ratio (0-6yrs) in India (Female per 1000 males)**

States	2001	2011*
Andhra Pradesh	961	943
Assam	965	957
Bihar	942	933
Gujarat	883	886
Maharashtra	913	883
Haryana	819	830
Karnataka	946	943
Kerala	960	959
Madhya Pradesh	932	912
Orissa	953	934
Punjab	798	846
Tamil Nadu	942	946
Uttar Pradesh	916	899
West Bengal	960	950
<b>India</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>914</b>

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011 (Provisional Data) \*(Separately worked out)

### State Wise Total Fertility Rate in India

Figures in Table 5 show the state wise total fertility rate in India during the period 1991 to 2008. Total fertility rate stands for the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to



live to the end of her child bearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates. Among the 15 states it has been recorded that TFR is highest for Bihar which is greater than national average 2.6 followed by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh which clearly shows the reasons of backwardness in these states. It can be seen that for India TFR has declined during the same period. It can be attributed to the various family welfare programs and population control measures adopted by the Government as well as due to improvement in literacy and rising awareness.

**Table 5 State Wise Total fertility Rate in India**

States	1991	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Andhra Pradesh	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
Assam	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
Bihar	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.9
Gujarat	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5
Maharashtra	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Haryana	4.0	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5
Karnataka	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Kerala	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	4.6	4.2	2.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3
Orissa	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Punjab	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Rajasthan	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3
Tamil Nadu	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Uttar Pradesh	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8
West Bengal	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
<b>India</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>

**Source:** Family Welfare Statistics in India 2006 and 2006-2008; MOH+FW, Government of India. Registrar General, India and SRS Bulletin (Various Issues), Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971-1997. (Based on the Sample Registrar System)

### State Wise Maternal Mortality Rate in India

Table 6 above presents state wise Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in India during the period 1997-2006. In spite of better health facilities and measures adopted by government, there have been high state level variations in the MMR during the study period. It is recorded 398 per lakh women in 1997-98, which declined to 254 per lakh women in 2006. Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are the three states which recorded significant improvement in terms of decline in MMR during the study period whereas Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are the three states having high ratio of MMR during the same period. Thus, high degree of interstate variations has been recorded in terms of MMR for different states. The reason may be the condition of women which is very bad in these states due to poverty and lack of health facilities.



**Table 6 State Wise Maternal Mortality Rate in India (Per 100,000 Live Births)**

States	1997-1998	1999-2001	2001-2003	2004-06
Andhra Pradesh	197	220	195	154
Assam	568	327	301	480
Bihar	531	398	490	312
Gujarat	46	202	172	160
Maharashtra	166	169	149	130
Haryana	136	176	162	186
Karnataka	245	266	228	213
Kerala	150	149	110	95
Madhya Pradesh	441	424	379	335
Orissa	346	501	358	303
Punjab	280	177	178	192
Rajasthan	508	501	445	388
Tamil Nadu	131	167	134	111
Uttar Pradesh	606	539	517	440
West Bengal	303	218	194	141
Delhi	184	276	235	206
<b>India</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>254</b>

**Source:** Registrar General of India Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality 1997-2003 SRS, Registrar General of India Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality 2004-06 SRS

## State Wise Infant Mortality Rate in India

Table 7 discusses state wise Infant Mortality Rate in India by Sex and Residence during the period 1991 to 2009. IMR can be defined as the death of child occurring before the age of one year. It is also recognized as the most sensitive index of general health and sensitization level of community. It increases due to malnutrition and diseases like diarrhea, pneumonia, infections and parasitic disease. Adverse gender ratio is an indicator of natality inequality as well as mortality inequality. From the table it can be found that at the national level IMR has declined during the period 1991-2009. It was 81 for male children and 80 for female children in 1991 which declined to 49 for male children and 52 for female children in 2009. Further, except for the year 1991, male-female gap is recorded negative for all the years. Moreover, high levels of variations have been found among the 15 states in terms of IMR male-female gap in India during the period 1991-2009. The reason may be the occurrence of maternity repeatedly and in quick succession or the son preference for son over girl. This face of gender inequality cannot be removed in the short run by the enhancement of women's empowerment with agency and enactment of law as socio cultural barriers take a very long time to be removed.

**Table 7 State Wise Infant Mortality Rate in India by Sex and Residence (Per 1000 Live Birth)**

	1991			1995			2000			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009		
States	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G
Andhra Pradesh	76	70	6	65	69	-4	66	64	2	56	58	-2	55	58	-3	54	55	-1	51	54	-3	48	50	-2
Assam	88	74	14	80	73	7	66	83	-17	66	69	-3	67	68	-1	64	67	-3	62	65	-3	58	64	-6
Bihar	68	71	-3	75	71	4	62	61	1	60	62	-2	58	63	-5	57	58	-1	53	58	-5	52	52	0
Gujarat	70	67	3	61	63	-2	59	67	-8	52	55	-3	52	54	-2	50	54	-4	49	51	-2	47	48	1
Maharashtra	60	59	1	56	53	3	43	48	-5	34	37	-3	35	36	-1	33	35	-2	33	33	0	28	33	-5
Haryana	69	67	2	63	76	-13	63	71	-8	51	70	-19	57	58	1	55	56	-1	51	57	-6	48	53	-5
Karnataka	82	72	10	62	61	1	65	47	18	48	51	-3	46	50	-4	46	47	-1	44	46	-2	41	42	-1
Kerala	17	16	1	15	15	0	14	13	1	15	14	1	14	16	-2	12	13	-1	10	13	-3	10	13	-3
Madhya Pradesh	116	119	-3	96	102	-6	81	93	-12	72	79	-7	72	77	-5	72	72	0	58	72	-14	66	68	-2
Orissa	126	123	3	105	101	4	98	92	6	74	77	-3	73	74	-1	70	72	-2	68	70	-2	65	66	-1
Punjab	55	51	4	49	62	-13	45	61	-16	41	48	-7	39	50	-11	42	45	-3	39	43	-4	37	39	-2
Rajasthan	77	80	-3	83	91	-8	76	81	-5	64	72	-8	65	69	-4	63	67	-4	60	65	-5	58	61	-2
Tamil Nadu	60	54	6	54	54	0	48	54	-6	35	39	-4	36	37	-1	34	36	-2	30	33	-3	27	29	-2
Uttar Pradesh	95	100	-5	82	91	-9	80	86	-6	71	75	-4	70	73	-3	67	70	-3	64	70	-6	62	65	-3
West Bengal	72	69	3	58	58	0	54	47	7	38	39	-4	37	40	-3	37	36	1	34	37	-3	33	33	0
India	81	80	1	73	76	-3	67	69	-2	56	61	-4	56	59	-3	55	56	-1	52	55	-3	49	52	-3

**NOTE:** M, F and G refer to Male, Female and Male-Female Gap respectively.

**Source:** Government of India Registrar General, India and SRS Bulletin (Various Issues),

### State Wise Age Specific Mortality Rate

Klasen and Wink (2003) point out that the comparative neglect of female children is generally worse in rural areas and is particularly swear for later born girls and even worse for girls with elder sisters. Table 8 indicates the age specific mortality rate by sex and residence for the age between 5 to 9 years during the different census. It represents the average number of death per thousand of population, and also has been considered as one of the important demographic indicator. The results of the table observe that the overall age specific mortality rate has improved over the census years not only in total but in rural and urban grounds also. In India, male-female gender gap for total rural and urban was -0.7, -0.9 and 0.0 respectively in 1981 census but it improved to -0.2, -0.4 and 0.3 which may be the result of increasing health facility and awareness among people. Out of selected 15 states Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal have shown improved performance over the census years whereas remaining states, particularly Punjab, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. have deteriorated.

Table 8 State Wise Age Specific Mortality Rate by Sex and Residence (5-9 years)

States	1981										1991										2001									
	Total		Rural				Urban				Total		Rural				Urban				Total		Rural				Urban			
	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G
Andhra Pradesh	2.8	3.0	-0.2	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.5	2.0	-1.5	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.8	2.0	-0.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.9			
Assam	3.4	5.0	-1.6	3.5	5.2	-1.7	1.4	2.8	-1.4	4.2	5.9	-1.7	4.3	6.2	-1.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.6	2.7	0.9	3.9	2.7	1.2	0.4	2.6	-2.2			
Bihar	4.3	6.4	-2.1	4.5	7.2	-2.7	2.5	0.4	2.1	3.4	4.4	-1.0	3.6	4.7	-1.1	0.9	1.5	-0.6	2.4	3.0	-0.6	2.4	3.3	-0.9	2.2	0.6	1.6			
Gujarat	4.0	3.2	0.8	4.1	3.6	0.5	3.6	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.1	1.4	1.9	-0.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.7	1.9	-0.2	2.1	2.5	-0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3			
Maharashtra	3.0	2.3	0.7	3.4	3.2	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.0	1.3	1.6	-0.3	1.4	1.9	-0.5	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.9	-0.1	1.0	1.1	-0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0			
Haryana	1.9	3.1	-1.2	1.9	3.5	-1.6	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.1	1.9	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.8	0.5	1.3			
Karnataka	2.1	2.4	-0.3	2.3	3.0	-0.7	1.4	0.8	0.6	2.0	1.7	0.3	2.2	2.0	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.0	-0.2	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	-0.6			
Kerala	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	-0.4	0.6	0.7	-0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.7	-1.3			
Madhya Pradesh	5.2	7.5	-2.3	5.8	8.4	-2.6	1.9	2.6	-0.7	4.3	4.2	0.1	4.7	4.6	0.1	2.4	2.6	-0.2	2.3	2.7	-0.4	2.6	3.0	-0.4	0.8	1.2	-0.4			
Orissa	2.8	3.9	-1.1	2.9	4.0	-1.1	1.2	2.8	-1.6	3.7	4.0	-0.3	3.9	4.4	-0.5	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	-0.3	1.6	1.9	-0.3	0.3	0.7	-0.4			
Punjab	2.9	2.4	0.5	3.3	2.8	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.5	-0.6	0.8	1.7	-0.9	1.0	1.2	-0.2	0.3	1.2	-0.9	0.4	1.1	-0.7	0.0	1.5	-1.5			
Rajasthan	5.1	5.0	0.1	5.6	5.5	0.1	2.8	2.6	0.2	3.1	3.6	-0.5	3.1	4.0	-0.9	3.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.4	-1.0	0.0	1.0	-1.0			
Tamil Nadu	3.0	2.9	0.1	4.1	3.2	0.9	0.3	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.8	0.6	2.9	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1			
Uttar Pradesh	5.2	6.7	-1.5	5.7	7.2	-1.5	2.3	3.4	-1.1	3.1	3.7	-0.6	3.2	4.1	-0.9	2.8	2.2	0.6	2.0	3.6	-1.6	2.1	3.8	-1.7	1.6	2.4	-0.8			
West Bengal	1.9	3.4	-1.5	2.2	3.6	-1.4	1.0	2.2	-1.2	2.3	2.4	-0.1	2.5	2.3	0.2	1.5	2.8	-1.3	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	-0.2			
India	3.7	4.4	-0.7	4.1	5.0	-0.9	1.7	1.7	0.0	2.6	2.9	-0.3	2.6	2.9	-0.3	1.6	1.5	0.1	1.8	2.0	-0.2	1.9	2.3	-0.4	1.3	1.0	0.3			

NOTE: M, F and G refer to Male, Female and Male-Female Gap respectively.

Source: Census of India 1981, 1991, 2001 and Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971-1997. (Based on the Sample Registrar System)

Table 9 State Wise Work Force Participation Rate in India

States	1981										1991										2001									
	Total					Rural					Urban					Rural					Urban					Rural				
	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G
Andhra Pradesh	57.68	33.54	24.14	60.19	40.03	20.16	49.58	11.81	37.77	55.44	34.81	20.63	58.01	42.92	15.09	48.49	12.49	36	45.8	56.4	-10.6	50.9	58.5	-7.6	32.2	51.1	-18.9			
Assam	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A		50.32	21.29	29.03	50.33	22.76	27.57	50.23	8.82	41.41	49.9	20.8	29.1	49.8	22.3	27.5	51	10.3	40.7			
Bihar	50.18	13.5	36.68	51.08	14.65	36.43	44.31	4.78	39.53	47.95	15.69	32.26	48.86	17.1	31.76	42.21	5.91	36.3	47.7	18.8	28.9	48.4	20.2	28.2	41.9	6.9	35			
Gujarat	52.91	20.66	32.25	54.18	26.85	27.33	50.17	6.52	43.65	54.35	27.08	27.27	55.77	36.46	19.31	51.7	8.77	42.93	55.0	28.0	27	55.6	39	16.6	54.1	9.1	45			
Maharashtra	53.73	30.63	23.1	55.38	40.85	14.53	50.87	10.14	40.73	52.03	33.02	19.01	53.02	45.83	7.19	50.53	11.58	38.95	53.5	32.6	20.9	54.2	46.5	7.7	52.6	12.7	39.9			
Haryana	49.93	10.6	39.33	49.83	12.29	37.54	50.27	4.45	45.82	47.92	11.29	36.63	47.74	13.21	34.53	48.49	5.42	43.07	50.5	27.3	23.2	50.9	34.2	16.7	49.5	10.3	39.2			
Karnataka	54.59	25.33	29.26	57.18	30.66	26.52	48.4	11.83	36.57	53.91	29.27	24.64	55.91	36.33	19.58	49.53	13.11	36.42	56.9	31.9	25	58.3	39.9	18.4	54.1	16.1	38			
Kerala	44.89	16.61	28.28	45.23	17.72	27.51	43.42	11.76	31.66	47.81	16.9	30.91	48.02	17.94	30.08	47.22	14	33.22	50.4	15.3	35.1	50.2	15.9	34.3	50.8	13.5	37.3			
Madhya Pradesh	54.48	30.64	23.84	56.38	35.78	20.6	47.29	9.63	37.66	52.17	32.53	19.64	53.89	39.07	14.82	46.64	10.28	36.36	51.6	33.1	18.5	53.1	40.7	12.4	47.6	11.7	35.9			
Orissa	55.86	19.81	36.05	56.68	21.0	35.68	50.14	9.49	40.65	53.74	20.85	32.89	54.63	22.67	31.96	48.38	8.28	40.1	52.8	24.6	28.2	53.4	27.1	26.3	49.4	9.8	39.6			
Punjab	53.76	6.16	47.6	54.45	6.9	48.45	51.97	4.2	47.77	53.34	6.78	46.56	54.03	7.02	47.01	51.73	6.2	45.53	54.1	18.7	35.4	54.5	23.2	31.3	53.4	9.7	43.7			
Rajasthan	50.9	21.06	29.84	52.18	24.88	27.3	46.22	5.88	40.34	49.07	27.01	22.06	49.88	32.77	17.11	46.38	7.13	39.25	50.1	33.5	16.6	50.8	40.7	10.1	47.6	9.2	38.4			
Tamil Nadu	56.58	26.52	30.06	59.24	33.55	25.69	51.25	11.97	39.28	57.01	30.88	26.13	58.71	39.23	19.48	53.79	14.55	39.24	58.1	31.3	26.8	59.4	41.3	18.1	56.4	18.4	38			
Uttar Pradesh	50.76	8.07	42.69	51.49	9.04	42.45	47.46	3.46	44	49.37	12.87	36.5	50.15	14.72	35.43	46.27	5.3	40.97	47.3	16.3	31	47.8	18.9	28.9	45.1	6.2	38.9			
West Bengal	50.3	8.07	42.23	50.56	8.89	41.67	49.62	5.59	44.03	51.36	11.67	39.69	52.09	13.54	38.55	49.52	6.46	43.06	54.2	18.1	36.1	54.3	20.7	33.6	54.1	11.1	43			
India	52.65	19.77	32.88	53.8	23.18	30.62	49.07	8.32	40.75	51.52	22.69	28.83	52.43	27.06	25.37	48.96	9.73	39.23	51.9	25.7	26.2	52.4	31	21.4	50.8	11.5	39.3			

NOTE: M, F and G refer to Male, Female and Male-Female Gap respectively.

Source: Census of India 1981, 1991, 2001

## State Wise Work Force Participation Rate in India

Table 9 describes state wise workforce participation rate in India during different census periods. It can be noticed from the above table that male-female gap in work force participation rate has been declining over the census years. It was 32.88 percent point in 1981 census, which declined to 26.2 in 2001. Further, we have categorized workforce participation gap into rural-urban segments. It can be viewed that male-female WFP gap for rural areas declined over the period of three censuses, whereas it has remained more or less stagnant for the urban areas during the same period.

## State Wise Literacy Rate by Sex

Literacy rate is one of the major indicators, which shows the gender gap in literacy and supports Amartya Sen's basic facility inequality (Capability approach) criteria. In spite of various policy initiatives taken by the Government, still high level of gender inequality persists in various parts of country. From the table 10, it can be noticed that though literacy rate for females is improving even then it is far below when compared to their male counterparts. As per the latest census 2011, literacy rate for males is found to be 82.14 and for women it is recorded as 65.46. For the comparison we have calculated male-female literacy gap for the all census periods. It can be noticed that over the period of four decades male-female literacy gap is found to be declining. Further, very high degree of gender discrimination in terms of literacy has been found in many selected states such as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Gujarat etc. Even in case of Kerala, which has best indicators of human development in India, there is a gender gap in literacy though it is lowest among all states.

**Table 10 State Wise Literacy Rate by Sex (Age 7 and above) and Residence in India**

	1981			1991			2001			2011		
States	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G
Andhra Pradesh	39.26	20.39	18.87	55.13	32.32	22.81	70.85	51.17	19.68	75.56	59.74	15.82
Assam	N.A	N.A	N.A	61.87	43.03	18.84	71.93	56.03	15.9	78.81	67.27	11.54
Bihar	38.11	13.62	24.49	52.49	22.89	29.6	60.32	33.57	26.75	73.39	53.33	20.06
Gujarat	54.44	32.30	22.14	73.13	48.64	24.49	80.50	58.60	21.9	87.23	70.73	16.5
Maharashtra	58.79	34.79	24	76.56	52.32	24.24	86.27	67.51	18.76	89.82	75.48	14.34
Haryana	48.20	22.27	25.93	69.10	40.47	28.63	75.63	63.55	12.08	85.38	66.77	18.61
Karnataka	48.81	27.71	21.1	67.26	44.34	22.92	76.29	57.45	18.84	82.85	68.13	14.72
Kerala	75.26	65.73	9.53	93.63	86.17	7.46	94.20	87.86	6.34	96.02	91.98	4.04
Madhya Pradesh	39.49	15.53	23.96	58.42	28.85	29.57	76.80	50.28	26.52	80.53	60.02	20.51
Orissa	47.10	21.12	25.98	63.09	34.68	28.41	75.95	50.97	24.98	82.40	64.36	18.04
Punjab	47.16	33.69	13.47	65.66	50.41	15.25	75.63	63.55	12.08	81.48	71.34	10.14
Rajasthan	36.30	11.42	24.88	54.99	20.44	34.55	76.46	44.34	32.12	80.51	52.66	27.85
Tamil Nadu	58.26	34.99	23.27	73.75	51.38	22.37	82.33	64.55	17.78	86.81	73.86	12.95
Uttar Pradesh	38.76	14.04	24.72	55.73	25.31	30.42	70.46	44.34	26.12	79.24	59.26	19.98
West Bengal	50.67	30.25	20.42	67.81	46.56	21.25	77.58	60.22	17.36	82.67	71.16	11.51
Delhi	68.40	53.07	15.33	82.01	66.99	15.02	87.37	75.00	12.37	91.03	80.93	10.1
<b>India</b>	<b>46.89</b>	<b>24.82</b>	<b>22.07</b>	<b>64.31</b>	<b>39.29</b>	<b>25.02</b>	<b>75.26</b>	<b>53.67</b>	<b>21.59</b>	<b>82.14</b>	<b>65.46</b>	<b>16.68</b>

**NOTE:** M, F and G refer to Male, Female and Male-Female Gap respectively.

**Source:** Census of India 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 (Provisional Data)

## Life Expectancy at Birth in India by Sex and Residence

Figures in Table 11 show state wise life expectancy in India by sex and residence for the period 1997-2010. It can be clearly seen that life expectancy is higher for females than for males during the study period. It can also be seen in table that male-female gap has remained negative to the tune of nearly -1.7 during 1997-2001 which further rose to -2.7 during the same period.

**Table 11 Life Expectancy at Birth in India by Sex and Residence**

	1997-01			1998-02			1999-03			2000-04			2001-05			2006-10		
States	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G	M	F	G
Andhra Pradesh	61.9	64.9	-3	62.0	64.6	-2.6	62.2	64.8	-2.6	62.4	65.0	-2.6	62.7	65.2	-2.5	65.4	69.4	-4
Assam	57.6	57.8	-0.2	57.7	58.1	-0.4	57.8	58.3	-0.5	58.0	58.6	-0.6	58.3	59.0	-0.7	61.6	62.8	-1.2
Bihar	61.1	59.3	1.8	61.4	59.5	1.9	61.6	59.7	1.9	61.8	59.9	1.9	62.0	60.1	1.9	67.1	66.7	0.4
Gujarat	62.3	64.2	-1.9	62.4	64.4	-2	62.5	64.6	-2.1	62.7	64.8	-2.1	62.8	65.0	-2.2	67.2	71.0	-3.8
Maharashtra	64.8	67.3	-2.5	65.0	67.4	-2.4	65.2	67.6	-2.4	65.5	67.8	-2.3	65.8	68.1	-2.3	67.9	71.3	-3.4
Haryana	64.6	65.2	-0.6	64.7	65.4	-0.7	65.0	65.6	-0.6	65.3	65.8	-0.5	65.6	66.0	-0.4	67.9	69.8	-1.9
Karnataka	62.6	66.0	-3.4	62.8	66.2	-3.4	62.9	66.4	-3.5	63.1	66.7	-3.6	63.4	66.9	-3.5	66.5	71.1	-4.6
Kerala	70.8	76.2	-5.4	70.8	75.9	-5.1	70.9	76.0	-5.1	71.0	76.1	-5.1	71.3	76.3	-5	72.0	76.8	-4.8
Madhya Pradesh	56.7	56.4	0.3	57.0	56.7	0.3	57.2	56.9	0.3	57.5	57.2	0.3	57.8	57.5	0.3	62.5	63.3	-0.8
Orissa	58.0	58.2	-0.2	58.4	58.5	-0.1	58.6	58.7	-0.1	58.9	58.9	0	59.2	59.2	0	62.3	64.8	-2.5
Punjab	67.2	69.3	-2.1	67.4	69.5	-2.1	67.6	69.6	-2	67.8	69.8	-2	68.1	70.1	-2	68.7	71.6	-2.9
Rajasthan	60.3	61.3	-1	60.5	61.5	-1	61.6	60.7	0.9	60.9	62.0	-1.1	61.2	62.2	-1	66.1	69.2	-3.1
Tamil Nadu	64.1	66.1	-2	64.2	66.3	-2.1	66.3	64.3	2	64.6	66.8	-2.2	64.8	67.1	-2.3	67.6	70.6	-3
Uttar Pradesh	59.2	58.1	1.1	59.4	58.5	0.9	58.5	59.6	-1.1	59.9	59.0	0.9	60.1	59.3	0.8	64.0	64.4	-0.4
West Bengal	63.2	64.6	-1.4	63.3	64.8	-1.5	64.8	63.5	1.3	63.7	65.2	-1.5	63.9	65.5	-1.6	68.2	70.9	-2.7
<b>India</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>-2.7</b>

**NOTE:** M, F and G refer to Male, Female and Male-Female Gap respectively.

**Source:** SRS Registrar general of India (Databook for DCH, Oct 2009 and 2008)

## Sectorwise Number of Women Employment

As per the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Report women are slowly rising to political power, but mainly when boosted by quotas and other special measures. In Table 12 highlights the number of women employed in major employment in various ministries in India during different periods. It can be observed from the table that communications and Information and technology sector has the largest share of women employment as far as their numbers are concerned. It has increased from 12.21 percent to 13.48 percent during the period of six year. It is seen from the table 10 that percentage of female to that of male has improved slightly in various ministries during the different periods but still it is low.

**Table 12 Estimated Number of Women Employment in Major Employment Ministries in India (2001, 2004 and 2006)**

Ministry	2001	Women Employment			
	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2004		As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2006		
	Number	% Age Share	Number	% Age Share	Number
Communications & I.T.	75451	12.21	64568	24.35	32570
Railways	70030	4.63	84630	5.87	100424
Defence (Civilian)	53132	9.01	57553	14.65	37355
Others	93187	8.06	99547	9.35	149986
Total	291800	7.53	306298	9.68	320335

**Source:** Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India and [www.indiastat.com](http://www.indiastat.com)

Apart from above indicators of gender disparity, high degree of gender disparity in terms ownership of land and property exists in India which supports Amartya Sen's concept of ownership inequality. According to the Agricultural census of 2000 and 2001, out of 120 million total land holders, women figured just 12 million i.e. only 10 percent of the total land holders. Even where women enjoy ownership rights, they do not exercise effective control over land and are unable to lease, mortgage or dispose of land and its products (Hindustan Times; 2010). Over the years, Constitution of India initiated various measures to raise the status of women by providing equal rights and freedoms; still there persist many problems in the making of laws as well as in their satisfactory implementation. Besides, there is also some recognition of female property rights in the concepts of "stridhan", where Hindu Women could inherit immovable property such as land but only under highly restricted circumstances. Campaign for Legal literacy, efforts to enhance social awareness of the advantages to the whole family if women own property, legal and social aid for women seeking to assert their rights are only a few of the many steps needed to fulfil the promise of the long due legislations. (The Hindu:2005)

## CONCLUSION

In the Eleventh Plan, for the first time, women are recognized not just as equal citizens but as agents of economic and social growth. The approach to gender equity is based on the recognition that interventions in favour of women must be multi-pronged and they must: i) provide women with basic entitlements, (ii) address the reality of globalization and its impact on women by prioritizing economic empowerment, (iii) ensure an environment free from all forms of violence against women (VAW)—physical, economic, social, psychological etc., (iv) ensure the participation and adequate representation of women at the highest policy levels, particularly in Parliament and State assemblies, and (v) strengthen existing institutional mechanisms and create new ones for gender main-streaming and effective policy implementation. (11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan).

Despite the various measures taken by government of India, there persist high levels of gender disparities in various states of India. The findings of the present paper show that:

- Over the period 1981 to 2011, state-wise gender gap in terms of sex ratio has increased in some states but overall it has slightly declined, Kerala has the highest level sex ratio in India. Whereas, performance of Haryana, Punjab and Delhi in this respect is highly disappointing.
- As far as 0-6 years Child Sex Ratio in India is concerned, it is even worse than the sex ratio



of total population and there is no trend towards its improvement.

- Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) have declined during the study period but they also show state-wise variations, which are due to poverty and lack of health facilities.
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined during the period 1991 to 2009. Male-Female gap is recorded negative for majority of the years, thereby indicating higher mortality of female child. At the national level IMR has declined during the period 1991-2009. The gap between male and female IMR has become negative from 1999 onwards in most of the states. This is a clear indication of neglect of female child in India.
- Male-female gap in Workforce Participation Rate (WPR) has been declining over the Census years. Moreover, gender gap in WPR for rural areas declined over the period of three Censuses, whereas it has remained more or less stagnant for the urban areas during the same period.
- Over the period of four decades i.e. 1981-2011 male-female literacy gap is found to be declining.
- Male-female gap in terms of life expectancy is negative which reflects that life expectancy of females is higher than males.
- Percentage of female to the male employment in various ministries in India has improved slightly during the study period but it is still very low as compared to male employment.

Thus, there is an urgent need for creating a conducive macro economic, social, political, legal and institutional environment for reducing gender disparities. Formulation and implementation of effective gender sensitive policies require public awareness and support. Women need to be encouraged to participate in all aspects of the development process and so as to have a strategic presence in decision making. All categories of women especially the marginalized, under represented and excluded groups must actively be part of the development process. The state must develop and strengthen links between economic growth and gender justice.

### Footnotes

1. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh includes Jharkhand
2. Report of the technical group on population projections May 2006, National Commission on Population/ MOHFW and National Health Profile, 2008; MOHFW and Databook for DCH, 20 Oct. 2009.

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