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Effect of Education on Gender Inequality in Uttar Pradesh, India

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Abstract: In the field of development, gender issues are becoming increasingly important. Gender is a primary marker of social and economic stratification and, as a result, of exclusion. Regardless of one's socioeconomic class, there are systematic gender differences in material well-being, although the degree of inequality varies across countries and over time .Many personalities have worked for women empowerment which can be fill the gap between gender inequality and gender equality because with the help of women empowerment we can meet the target of complete gender equality**.** Education is crucial need for women empowerment. Education not only helps in just development of human being yet it helps to face the challenges of society and empowers oneself. This paper analyses issues related to the Gender inequality and recent trend in gender. The different tables' discussion shows that female sex and literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh. Census of 2011 shows that the highest and lowest literacy level difference between male and female is also vast which shows that gender inequality. Many programs are running to overcome the issues but yet they are not enough so to achieve the vision 2020, more actions are to be taken so that the desired result could be achieved.

Keywords: gender inequality, women empowerment, literacy rate, sex ratio.

Introduction - The issue of gender inequality is one of the most often-raised issues nowadays. One of the factors that can affect this social phenomenon is parenthood. Our gender inequality research paper presented below reveals this topic.

Gender: The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA, 2009) provides the following definition of Gender: "The term gender refers to the economic, social and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being male or female. … Gender attributes and characteristics, encompassing, inter alia, the roles that men and women play and the expectations placed upon them, vary widely among societies and change over time. But the fact that gender attributes are socially constructed means that they are also amenable to change in ways that can make a society more just and equitable."

Gender Inequality: Gender equality means that women and men have the same rights, opportunities and obligations. Gender equality can mean that women and men have the same opportunities for earning a living and for Self-development and responsibility in working life :

1. Have the same influence in democratic and political processes
2. Have the same wages for the same or equivalent work
3. Have the same opportunities for good health and good quality care
4. Obtain equivalent care and service in care of the elderly
5. Are able to dare to go out in the evenings as easily
6. Are treated and assessed on equal terms by the social services, refugee reception and in rehabilitation when on sick leave
7. Are able to choose and engage in leisure activities on equal terms
8. Can develop as individuals without restrictive gender norms Gender equality can also mean that gender shall not Affect the risk of being exposed to violence at home.

Sex ratio: Sex ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 of males. Sex ratio is an important source for finding the population of women in India and what is the ratio of women to that of men in India. In the Population Census of 2011 it was exposed that the population ratio in India 2011 is 940 females per 1000 of males. The Sex Ratio 2011 shows an upward trend from the census 2001 data. Census 2001 exposed that there were 933 females to that of 1000 males. Since decades India has seen a decrease in the sex ratio 2011, but since the last two of the decades there has 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 1000 of males.

Research Methodology:

This is a descriptive research paper; this study is compiled

with the help of the secondary data. Secondary data have been finding out by using Google and browsing on different websites

Literature Review:

In this paper we explained issues related to the gender inequality and explain sex ratio and child sex ratio and female literacy rate in India and Uttar Pradesh. Gender equality is important for empowerment of the women.

In the research conducted by Ms. Shashi Bharti on 'Gender Inequality in India and Uttar Pradesh', she concluded that education is the important tool for the development of females in society and if females are literate they will bring up an educated society because they are responsible for the development of whole family. The women discrimination can be visualized on various angles

1. The sex ratio is unfavorable to women and it has declined overtime.
2. The literacy rates are low among women than men
3. The expectation of life is low for women in India up to the recent times.

Objectives:

1. To find out the relationship between Gender Inequality and Sex Ratio.
2. To find out the relationship between Gender Inequality and Literacy Ratio.
3. To find out the relationship between Gender Inequality and population Ratio.

Findings

Table 1

Description	2011	2017
Approximate Population	19.98 Crores	22.39 Crores
Actual Population	199,812,341	223,897,418
Male	104,480,510	115,114,354
Female	95,331,831	108,783,064
Population Growth	20.23%	12.05%
Percentage of total Population	16.50%	16.59%

Above table shows that in the year 2017 the approximate population of Uttar Pradesh had increased gradually recording an estimated hike of 12.05% as compared with the year census of 2011, and constituting 16.59% of total population of India. It means that in the year 2017 the estimated population of Uttar Pradesh was recorded as 223,897,418 approximately where population of male constituted to 115,114,354 approximately and of female 108,783,064 approximately.

Table 2

Description	2011	2017
Sex Ratio in Uttar Pradesh	**908 females per 1,000 males**	945 females per 1,000 males

Table 2 shows the sex ratio in 2011 and 2017. There is a gradual increase i.e., 918 and 945 but it is not an appropriate match between male and female ratio. To clear this we are studying the population pattern in different districts (10) which shows gender inequality and the explanation is as follows:

Table 3

Cities	Population	Male	Female
Lucknow	2,817,105	1,460,970	1,356,135
Kanpur	2,765,348	1,489,062	1,276,286
Ghaziabad	1,648,643	874,607	774,036
Agra	1,585,704	845,902	739,802
Meerut	1,305,429	688,118	617,311
Varanasi	1,198,491	635,140	563,351
Allahabad	1,112,544	600,386	512,158
Bareilly	903,668	476,927	426,741
Moradabad	887,871	464,580	423,291
Aligarh	874,408	461,772	412,636

By observing the data (secondary data from the different sources) it is proved that gender inequality exist in every district.

Table 4

Total Literacy rate (Persons)	69.72 percent
a) Male Literacy	79.24 percent
b) Female Literacy	59.26 percent

Gender inequalities also affect the education i.e., the literacy rate where male literacy rate is 79.24% and female literacy rate is 59.26%.

Conclusion: My finding says that education plays a key role in all aspects of life so without education of females we cannot dream of a healthy, wealthy and prosperous India. These data reveals that although we are heading towards progressive India but still mind of people are conservative. They are not ready to give equal status to the female in society. Although it is a bitter truth that if a girl is taught then the whole family is taught. This way India can stand by the status of fully literate India but the data says it is not like that still there is need of improvement.

Equality in education will reduce the gap of sex ratio. More respect will be given even to the female child. The need of a male child will not be generated. As we know that women is endowment with the power of patience, intellectual and passionate so the role of women in each field of the country make the women powerful, respectful and wise. Hence we can say effect of education in gender inequality plays a vital role in socio economic structure of the society.

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