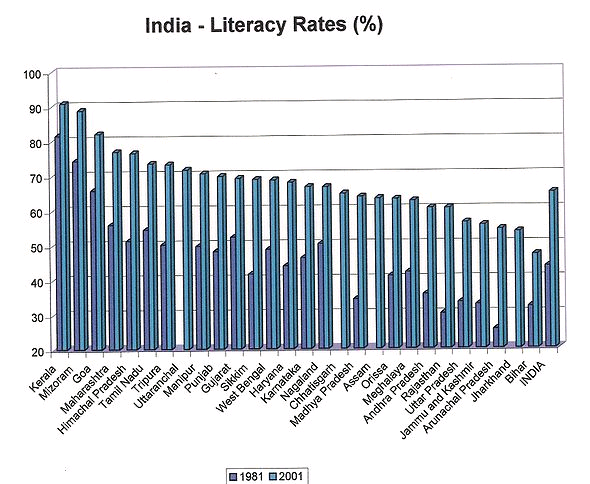
**Gender Inequality in India**

**1.- Education**

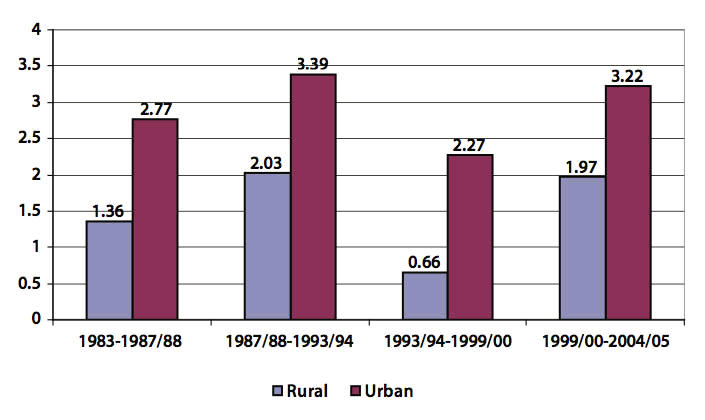
**Introduction:**

In recent years, there have been many increases in terms of rights and opportunities like life expectancy, and new job opportunities. But there are still many problems in the basic human rights, resources, and economic opportunities.

**Gender bias in education:**

Education is widely recognized as a gateway to economic security particularly for the female side of society. In literacy rates, India has a good place, but of the total percent of the people between 6-11 years old in India, 60%of those are women. The most determinate factor for this data is poverty, because economics make a very big difference in terms of education because the government needs to spend lots of money in textbooks, transportation, uniform and many other expenses. Over the last 20 years, significant progress has been made to increase the literacy rates and educational benefits; however, this progress has been more successful in the male side of society.

**Relation between education and inequality in India:**

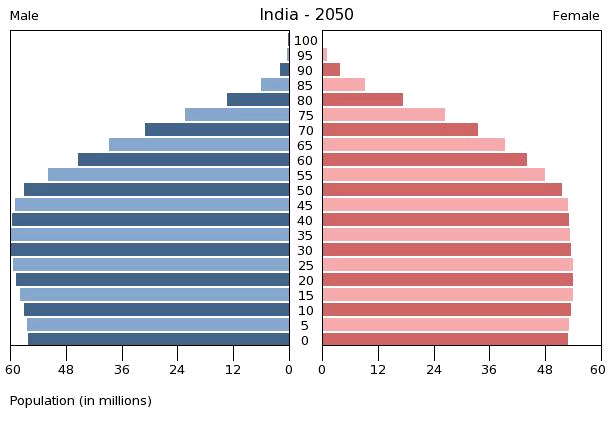
The inequality in India in terms of education has decreased in the last 20 years because of the progress in educational rates that India as a country has achieved. There have also been some improvements in terms of poverty as it is shown in the graph at the right of the screen, in the recent years, the economy in both rural and urban areas have increased. However, there are still places and people in India that do not fully respect the basic human rights that women have

**2.- Birth Ratios**

**Introduction:** The birth ratios in India have changed because of different factors that have affected the inequality of India over the years. However, this inequality has started to stabilize in the last couple of years.

**Demographic changes in the birth ratios:**

The population pyramids shown at the right of the page demonstrate the obvious inequality that exists in India between males and females.

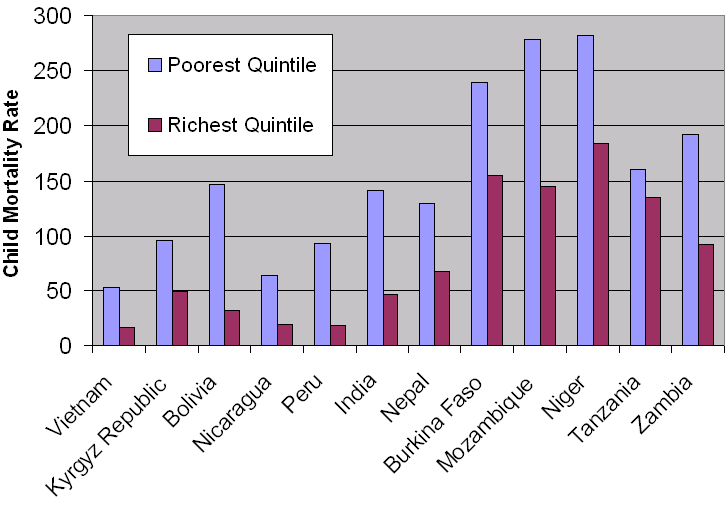
It is estimated that by the year 2050, the population in birth rates will be the same in male than in females as it is shown in the population pyramid of 2050. From this point in time, the population in India will start to develop in more equality terms.

**Reasons for these birth ratios in India:**

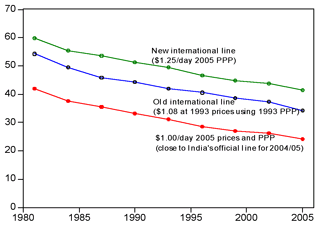
The poor state of some parts of India has generated that people want to have more male than female because male people can di physical work more effectively than females.

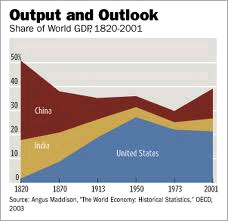
The map on the left shows the poor parts of India. This is the main reason why the population pyramid of India has much more male than female.

**3.- Health**

**Introduction:** The public and private sector have been developed in India in the last couple of years, because the government has introduced billions of dollars in the improvement of the health systems specifically in the public sector.

**Public Sector:** The graph on the right shows the difference between the public and private sector in India in 2008, and the graph below, shows the rates of poverty in India in the ultimate years.

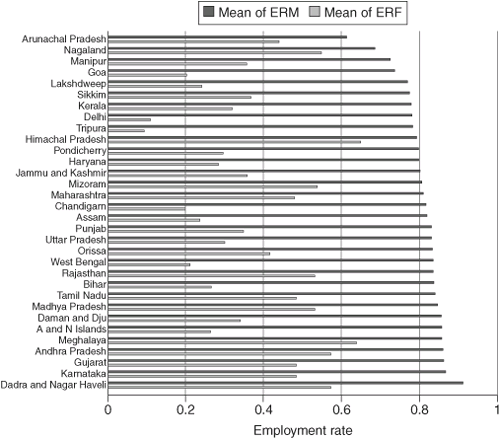


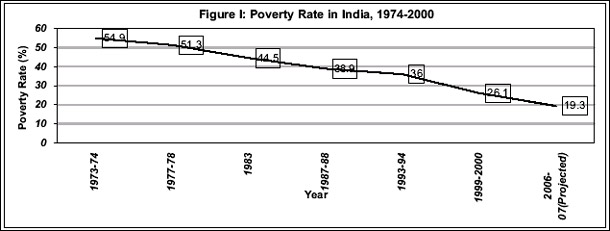
The graph of the left indicates that the levels of poverty in India has decreased in the last years, and the health levels in the public sector, have been developed and modernized to make more population to have access to the public sector services.

**Private Sector:** In comparison with the public sector, the private one has much less number of activity and the requirements to be a doctor or to work at a private hospital in India are much higher. For example, an operation at a private hospital for a broken bone can cost up to 13,000 dollars. Also the development and the use of the infrastructure have much luxury and the equipment in high-tech.

**4.- Employment**

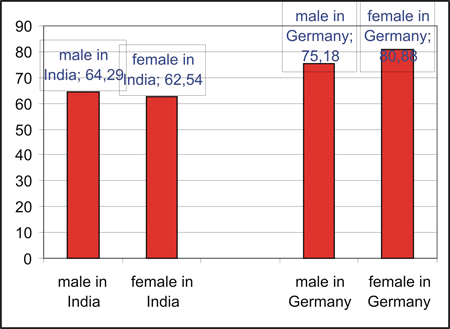
**Introduction:** The employment rates in India have increased in the last years, but although the employment ratios have increased, the number of women per job has not got higher because of inequality.

**Rural Areas:** The employment in rural areas has not increased in India, however, the rates poverty rates in rural areas has increased because of the lack of technological equipment that is needed in the rural areas in order to make the primary sector more effective. In rural areas, the inequality on employment is much lower than in urban areas. While 4, 338, 000 men work actively in rural areas, 2, 330, 000 women also work in this area.

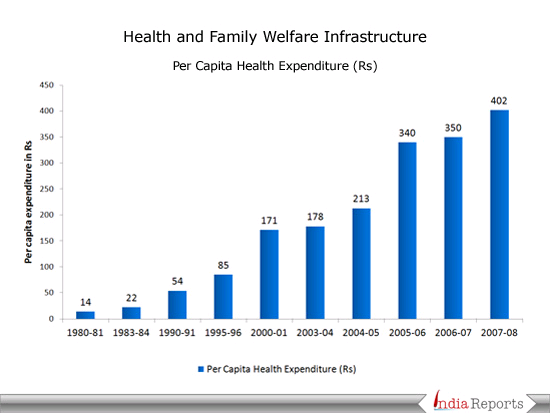
U**rban Areas:** Most of the labour force in urban areas in India are people that work in agricultural companies, and most of them assemble in the unorganized labour force. Over 70% of the people working at the unorganized sector are illiterate or educated below the primary level, and the majority of these people receive the minimum wage, or a price below that. In urban sectors, men have much more workers in primary, secondary or tertiary economic sector than women. While 3,861,000 men are actively working in urban sectors, 1,139, 000 women also work in the same areas.

**5.- Life Expectancy**

**Introduction:**  The life expectancy in India has been rated in the year 1980, as male, 55.5 and female 56.5, but this has changed dramatically in the 1990’s and the 2000’s because of the improvements in healthcare and medical services that have grew over the last couple of years.

**Life Expectancy in India:** In the Male sector, the life expectancy of the population of India has grown in the last years; the life expectancy has increased from 55.5 to 64.29 in 20 years. As it is shown in the graph below, the life expectancy of India is still low compared to an MEDC like Germany. In the female sector, the life expectancy is lower than the male sector, but the life expectancy grew from 56.5 to 62.54 in the same 20 years.

**Inequality in Life Expectancy:** One of the main reasons why the male sector has more life expectancy than women in mostly because of the high quantity of males per women and the population differences. On the population pyramid located below, the amount of population in men is higher than in the women sector. Population is a high cause of life expectancy because more male babies are being borned, so this generates inequality terms in life expectancy. Also, another reason is that not until the 1970’s, women had no access to public services because of inequality of gender, so many women died at that period of time because of the lack of public services in the female sector.

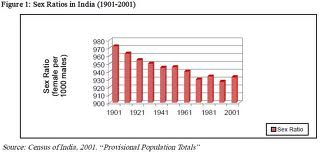


As we see on the graph on the left, the services in health have increased dramatically since the 1980’s to the 2000’s.

**6.- Family Size**

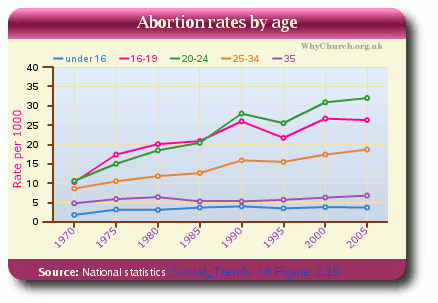
**Introduction:** The preference of male sex has been a determinant factor in the sex ratios of 2010. In India, referring to the family size levels, the demographic figures have demonstrate, that the male figure inside the families of India has become a factor to suggest the social and economical status of a family,

**Demographic Evidence:**

There have been some studies that show that the societies of India, the people prefer in 70% to have male babies than female ones. As we can see in the graph on the right, the sex ratio of female per 1000 men has started to decrease in the last decade. This has influenced the population pyramid of India shown below, because the sex ratio affects the birth and death ratios, generating that only 845 women are borned for 1000 men, and making a huge difference between the two genders.

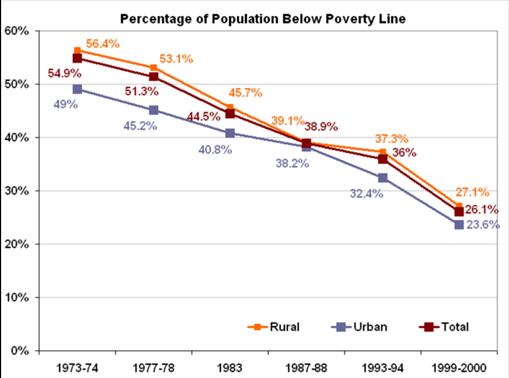


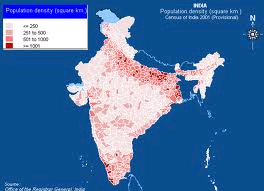
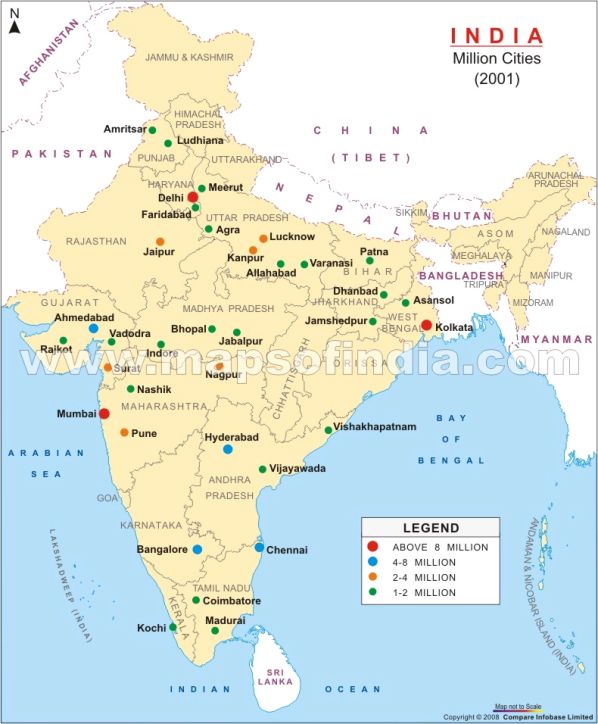
**Policies Created:** The Policies that have been introduced by the government to improve the status of women and to change the idea of the female side are now taking place. One Policy has just been released in 2009, suggesting than in urban aeas, women can afford to abort if the mother decides and evidences that she was victim of sexual assault or rape.

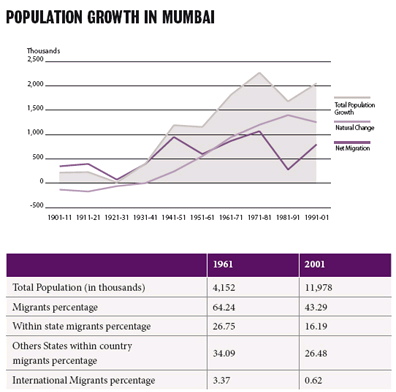
 On the graph below, it demonstrates than in India, the abortion ratios have increased in the 2000’s, because Policies like this abortion allowence allow Indian women to get rid of their babies if they show that they were raped or assaulted.

**7.- Migration**

**Introduction:** The Migration rates have been inducted and constructed in India mostly because of poverty. Poverty has been a determinant factor in Migration mostly of the female gender, and the national and international migration rates in India have decreased in the last couple of years because of improvements in the urban sector of society.



**National Migration:** The national migration of people in India has decreased since the 1960’s and 1970’s until now, because of the development of education and employment in urban areas. As it is shown in the graph on the left, the poverty line has decreased mostly in urban areas, because of the migration that occurred in the 1970’s. On the map on the right, we can see that national migration has moved mostly to the frontiers on the north and in the tourist areas on the south. The movement from rural to urban areas has generated income in the major cities of India. The major cities of India are located in the red dots of the map below, and from the number of people moving, 50% of the migrants from rural to urban areas are women, 30% men and 20% children.

**International Migration:** Women have the highest rates of international migration from India with 64%. The graph on the right shows the population levels of Mumbai, and the effect of international migration, and it shows that the levels of population growth go up and down depending on the years. International migration depends mostly on the economical status of the country.

**8.-Legal Rights**

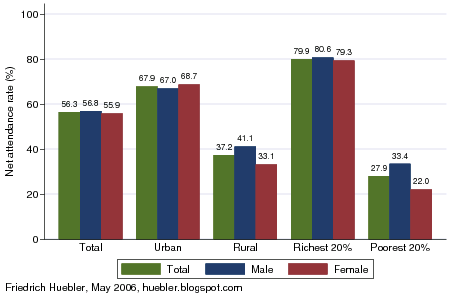
**Introduction:** In legal rights, India has equality mostly in the large cities, but in religious groups and in rural areas, there are still some existing differences between the two genders.

**Inequality in religious groups:** An important factor in the inequality of the religious groups mostly in the female sector is the economical situation of that religious group. On the map below, we can see the geographical location of each one of these religious groups. For example, the Christian sector which is drawn in red on the map, is one of the richest religious groups in India, and therefore are the most respected society out of all the religious groups.

On the map on the left, we can see that Hindu is the biggest religious group in India, and Christianism is the smallest one. In unequal terms, Hindu is the most gender unequal religion in India, because the Hindu leader, (the Mahatma) is a machist, and he gives more rights to men than to women.

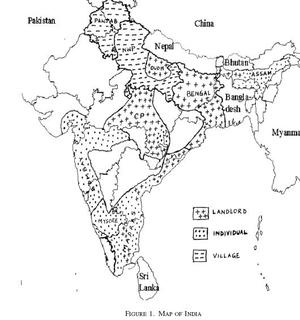


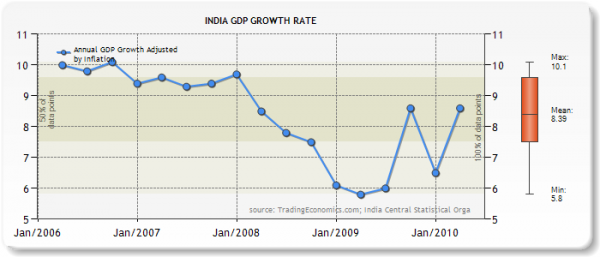
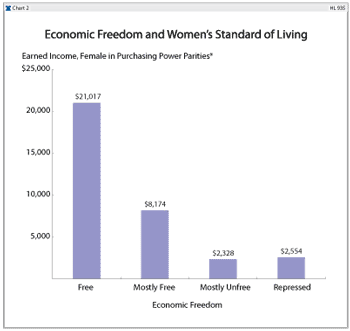
**Inequality in rural areas:** In the rural sector, the education of female gender is higher than on the male sector, (as shown on the graph below) and therefore, women go to urban areas more fr5equantly than man. However, in legal rights, rural people that work on the rural areas do not have access to school or employment because of the extension of territory.



**9.- Land Tenure**

**Introduction:** Land Tenure has developed in the last years a huge Importance in the economical status of the families in India, and it has also been a way to make poor people become rich in a faster way. However, the male sector has some advantages towards the female one, especially on rural areas.



**Land Tenure in Rural areas:** In the rural sector, the land tenure is mainly made of poor people working for rich people. In the geography of India, the main land tenure zones are located on the tourist and main trading routes. As we can see on the map on the left, the land tenure has really high numbers mostly in the main cities of India. This is because the cities in order to maintain their food supplies, they require Agricultural Finance from part of the government, who finances every year the agricultural systems in order to work. The inequality in the rural sector is shown mostly in the agricultural working sector, where more than 60% of the people whom work in Rural areas are female, and most of them are paid with less than the minimum wage. As it is shown on the graph below, the financing supply of the government in agriculture has decreased in our days as a result of the economical crisis that we are living today.

**Land Tenure in Urban Areas:** The land tenure in Urban Areas is different from the Rural ones, because they show signs of sustainability mostly in gender unequal terms as it is shown on the graph on the left.