

Mathematics And Gender Inequality

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ABSTRACT

For India to maintain its position as a global growth leader more concerted efforts at local, national level and by the private sector are needed to bring women to parity with men. The Indian women's position in society deteriorated during the medieval period. In present paper I have discussed statistical data related to gender inequality and role of mathematics in analysing the statistical data.

INTRODUCTION

Indian government is very much concerned about the women issue in its policies and programs but there is need for greater momentum. Gender inequality in India is a multifaceted issue that concerns men and women alike. When India's population is examined as a whole, women are at a disadvantage in several important ways. Health, education, economic and political inequalities between men and women are seen in India. In ancient period the status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over past few millennia. Indian women during ancient times were said superior to men. They used to take important decisions. The Indian women's position in society further deteriorated during the medieval period when sati among some communities, child marriage and a ban on widow remarriages became a part of social life among some communities in India. Without the use of mathematics and statistics it is difficult to implement special initiatives for women and national policies for empowerment of women.

SPECIAL INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN GIVEN BY GOVERNMENT

1. **National commission for women** In January 1992 the government set up this statutory with a specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women review the existing legislation to suggest amendments whenever necessary.
2. **Reservation for women in local self-government.** The 73rd constitutional amendment act passed in 1992 by parliament ensured one-

third of the total seats for women in all-elected offices in local bodies, whether in rural areas or urban areas.

3. **The national plan of action for the girl child (1991-2000).** The plan of action is to ensure survival, protection and development of girl child with the ultimate objective of building up a better future for the girl child
4. **National policy for the empowerment of women 2001.** The department of women and child development in the ministry of human resource development has prepared a "National Policy for the Empowerment of women" in the year 2001. The goal of this policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women.

Statistical data related to gender inequality

Statistical data related to gender inequality is given and it is seen that at every step in analysing the data statistics and mathematics formulas are used. Without mathematics it is not possible to make graphs and tables to study gender wise breakup of the population

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

1. As per census 2011, the final population of India is 1210.57 million, comprising 587.45 million (48.5%) female and 623.12 million (51.5%) males.
2. The sex ratio at national level is 943. rural sex ratio is 949 and the urban is 929. Among the states Kerala at 1084 has highest sex ratio and Daman and Diu has the lowest sex ratio of 618 in the country.
3. There are 78.75 million girl children in the age group 0-6 years, 95.55 million in the age group 11-18 years and 234.58 million in the age group 0-19 years.
4. The age specific fertility rate was the highest for women in the age group 20-24 years followed by age group 25-29 years and 30-34 years. Total fertility rate was 2.4 and the general fertility rate was 81.2 in 2011.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

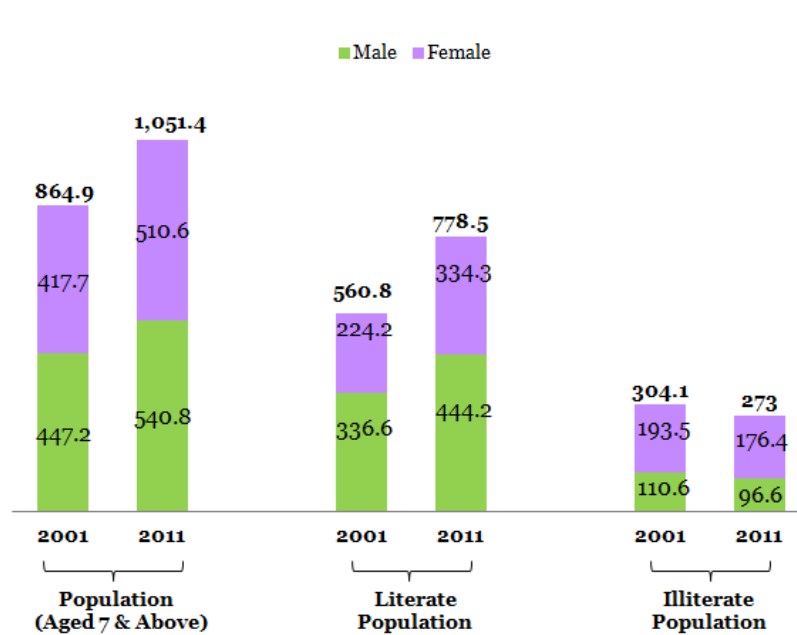
1. As per census 2011 73.0% of the population is literate comprising 64.6% females and 80.9% males. The incremental increase over census 2011 of 10.5% for females is higher than 5.0% for males.
2. Among the states /UTs the female literacy rate is the highest in Kerala at 92.1% followed by Mizoram at 89.3%.

3. As per NSS 64TH round , In 2007-2008 69.2% females attended primary schools,65.6% females in the middle schools and 56.8% females in the secondary and higher secondary schools whereas males were lower at 65.4%, 64.0% and 55.6% respective categories.

4. There were 76 female teachers per 100 male teachers in the primary schools, 80 in middle schools and 65 in secondary schools during 2010-2011.

Gender inequality presented in terms of graphs and tables

Gender-Wise Break-Up Of Population Based On Literacy, 2001 & 2011

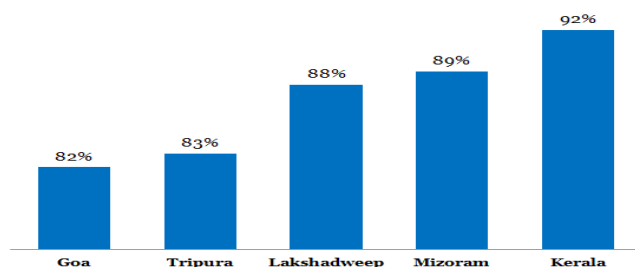


Figures in million
Source: Census 2011

Kerala has the best female literacy rate (92%) followed by Mizoram, Lakshadweep, Tripura and Goa.

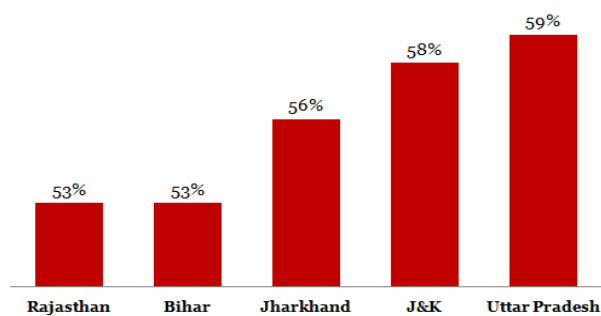
On the other hand, Rajasthan has the worst female literacy rate (53%) followed by Bihar (53%), Jharkhand (56%), J&K (58%) and Uttar Pradesh (59%).

5 States With Best Female Literacy Rates, 2011



Source: Census 2011

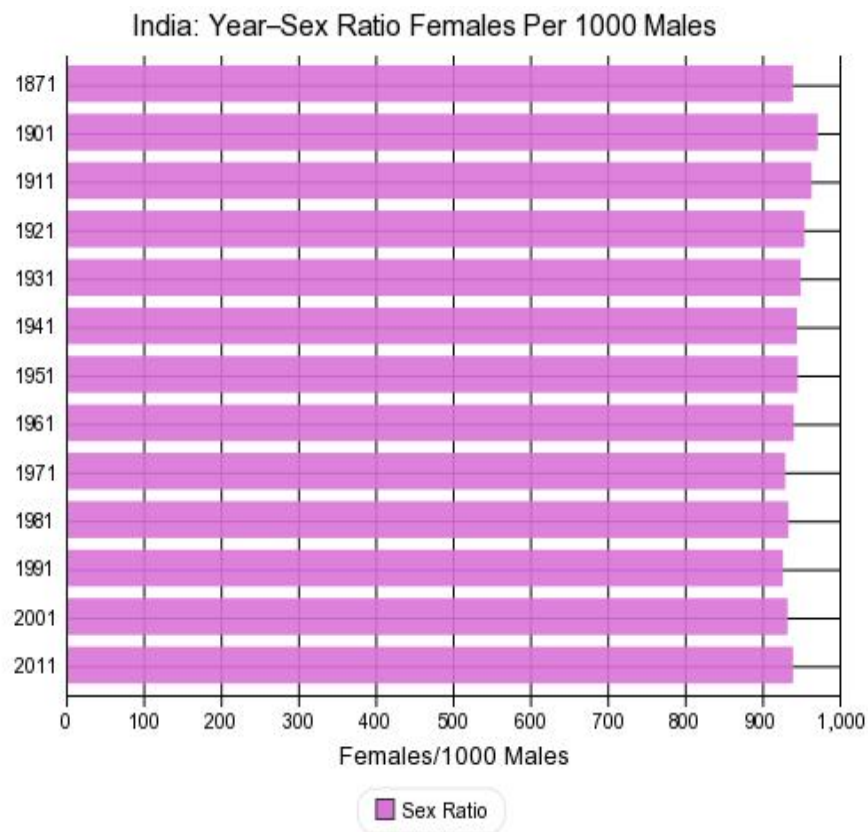
5 States With Worst Female Literacy Rates, 2011



Source: Census 2011

Lakshadweep has the best male literacy rate (96%) followed by Kerala, Mizoram, Goa and Tripura. Bihar has the worst male literacy rate (73%) followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya and J&K.

With the help of statistics we can study sex ratio of female per 1000 males which is shown in the table.



State / Union Territory	Sex Ratio [21]	Literacy	Density (/km ²)
Kerala	1084	94.00	859
Jharkhand	948	66.41	414
Assam	958	72.19	397
Punjab	895	75.84	550
Chhattisgarh	991	70.28	189
Haryana	879	75.55	573
Delhi	868	86.21	11,297
Jammu and Kashmir	889	67.16	56
Uttarakhand	963	78.82	189
Goa	973	88.70	394
Mizoram	976	91.33	52
Chandigarh	818	86.05	9,252
Sikkim	890	81.42	86
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	876	86.63	46
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	774	76.24	698
Daman and Diu	618	87.10	2,169
Lakshadweep	946	91.85	2,013
India	943	73.00	382

This table shows the sex ratio, literacy and density of different states of INDIA

Conclusions

In spite of definite improvements in the status of women since independence, the picture remains bleak. This is especially true with respect to poverty, employment, health care and education. Social and political empowerment has indeed taken place but in the absence of complementary economic empowerment, women remain impoverished and excluded. Development agencies advocate the "creation of an enabling legal, social and economic environment (as of utmost importance) for achieving poverty alleviation and women's empowerment goals".

Therefore, what is needed is the moment for women's empowerment where women can become economically independent and self-reliant; where they can fight their own fears and go out in the world fearless; where they can snatch their rights from clutches of men and they don't have to ask for them; where women have good education, good career, ownership of property and above all where they have freedom of choice and also the freedom to make their own decisions without the bondages of age old saying of Manu.

Let's hope and wish that our participative democracy, in times to come, and with the efforts of both women and men, would be able to find solutions to the problem of gender inequality and would take us all towards our cherished dream of a truly modern society in both thought and action.

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