



## Male-Female Differences and Situation of Female in India and Maharashtra

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### Introduction:

Indian economy is trying to speed up in the process of economic development. According to the Development Report of the World Bank, India got sixth position in size-of-GDP and to get upper position in 2017. India's Gross Domestic Product amounted to \$2.597 trillion at the end of last year.<sup>1</sup> According to World Production Index-2018, India is on 30<sup>th</sup> Rank. According to Ease of Doing Business Index, India got 77<sup>th</sup> rank from 100<sup>th</sup> rank in the last report. It shows us about economic progress of Indian Economy. But in other Indexes about social progress, India is far away from the developed as well as nearest developing countries even Srilanka. India's rank in several social indexes in 2018 found as: World Happiness Index - 133<sup>rd</sup> Human Development Index-130<sup>th</sup>,<sup>2</sup> Human Capital Index-115<sup>th</sup> World Hunger Index-103<sup>rd</sup>,<sup>3</sup> World Peace Index-136, and Economic Independence Index-138<sup>th</sup>. If we see Ease to Living Index 2018, Vienna City of Australia is on 01<sup>st</sup> rank and India's New Delhi and Mumbai is on 112 and 117 ranks accordingly. Such situation of India in several social world indexes is because of several social and religious deficiencies like economically, politically, socially, culturally, educationally avoidance of women in Indian society. General Sex Ratio and specifically chilled sex ratio and deficiency in literacy rate are the best variables to understand the differences among male and female in India.<sup>4</sup>

This study is related to understand the male-female differences in Sex Ration and literacy rate of Maharashtra state. Maharashtra state is known as socially progressive state specifically about women. This study is on the basis of secondary data published in census of India.

### Population in India and Maharashtra:

Indian population growth is classified in four phases. Stagnant population, low growth, High growth from 1951 and steadily decreasing growth rate of population from 1981. The decadal growth rate of Maharashtra remain little bit higher than India during same period except in 2011. Maharashtra's growth rate of population decreased from 22.7% to 16.0% during 2001-2011 decade compare to 1991-2001 decade. Maharashtra is known as economically as well as socially progressive state, but the sex ratio of Maharashtra remains always lower than India. In 2001 and 2011 India's sex ratio was 933 and 943 respectively. Maharashtra's sex ratio was 922 and 929 respectively in during same period. It shows there is negative relationship between economic progress and sex ratio. After 1991, India's sex ratio is increasing slowly. It is because of increase positive average age of women not of increase in chilled sex ratio. India's chilled sex ratio was 927 in 2001 and decreased to 919 in 2011. There is dilemma in sex ratio and chilled sex ratio. Whereas, Maharashtra's chilled sex Ratio was 946, 913 and 883 in the census 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively. There are more decreases in the state in CSR compare to GSR compare to the nation. Table no. 1.1 shows, the situation of India and Maharashtra in Population, Growth of Population and GSR.

Table no.1.1

Population, Growth and Sex Ratio of India and Maharashtra

Year	India			Maharashtra				
	Population (in 000)	Decadal Growth Rate (%)	Sex Ratio	Population (in 000)	Decadal Growth Rate (%)	Sex Ratio	Rural	Urban
1951	361088	13.31	946	32003	-	-	-	-
1961	439235	21.51	941	39554	23.6	936	995	801
1971	548160	24.80	930	50412	27.5	930	985	820
1981	683329	24.66	934	62783	24.5	937	967	850
1991	846421	23.87	927	78937	25.7	934	972	875
2001	1028737	21.54	933	96879	22.7	922	960	873
2011	1210855	17.7	943	112374	16.0	929	952	903

Source: Census of India, Economic Survey of India.

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