



# GENDER DISPARITIES IN VARIOUS SOCIAL GROUPS IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT IN MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

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## ABSTRACT

*The present study focuses and examines gender disparities in various social groups through the modified gender development index in Solapur district of Maharashtra state in India. Gender disparities have adverse effects on the human development of nation, state, district, etc. This present paper makes a small attempt to measuring grassroots level gender disparities in the Solapur district at grassroots level along with social group base. It study mostly focuses on the selected VJ/NT, SC and Minority social groups and also highlighting the various gender disparities in education, employment, gender priority, sanitation, etc. of selected social group.*

**KEYWORDS:** Gender gap in WPR, Gender gap in Literacy, Sex ratio, Gender Development Index.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Gender Development Index is frequently measured a gender-sensitive extension of the Human Development Index. A GDI report addresses and evaluates the gender-gaps in life expectancy, education, and incomes at National or Global level. But in our study modified GDI addresses and evaluates the various proxy variable of the GDI, it linked to gender gap in sex ratio, Child sex ratio, education, employment, decision making and standard of living at local level, it means Solapur district of selected social groups.

Generally, gender gap define as differences between women and men access to resources, status and well-being, which are usually favor to men and are often institutionalised through law, justice and social norms. [1]

GDI aims to serve as a compass to track progress on relative gaps between women and men on health, education, economy and politics. Through this annual measure, the stakeholders within each country or area are able to set priorities significant in each specific economic, social, political and cultural context for reduce the gap in women and men.

According, to the Global Gender Gap Report published by the World Economic Forum (WEF) in 2011, India was recorded 113<sup>th</sup> rank in the Gender Gap Index (GGI) out of 135 countries in the World. [2] Then, India has developed its rankings on the GGI to 105 out of 136 counties in 2013. Now, India has been ranked 112<sup>th</sup>

among 153 countries in the GGI for 2020 and report published by the WEF. [3]

Solapur district is one of important part of the Western Maharashtra region of Maharashtra state. Solapur is famous for its Chadder, Handloom, Powerloom and Beedi Industries. It developed as a commercial center for cotton and other agricultural produce. Solapur district is located at a central junction of the north-south railway line which provides good transportation infrastructure for trade and industry. As per Census 2011, the literacy rate of Solapur district is 77.7% of which male and female literacy rate was 85.3 and 68.5% respectively. [4]

The GDI of the Solapur district of selected social groups has evaluate the gender disparities or gap between men and women, intra-social group. The main aims of this study are to find and analyses the gap between men and women, intra-society trough the various demographic indicators for reduce the gap. Therefore, it is urgent need to focus local to global approach to reduce such inequalities and obtain sustainable development.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of this study are; i) to study various dimensions of gender development index. (ii) Evaluate gender disparities in selected social groups in study area. (iii) To assessment Gender Development Index of selected social groups in Solapur district (iv) To suggest measures for improvement if necessary of the study area.



### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA BASE

The present study based on multistage proportional sampling methods. Methodology of sample selection is as follows-

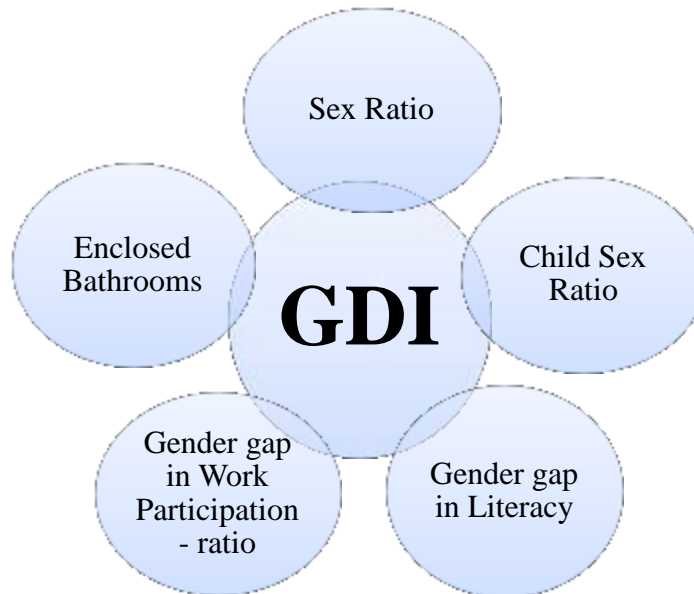
#### i) Data Source

This study is purely based on primary data; it is collected through structured schedule and filed observations from selected blocks and villages from

N = Number of Village /households  
 e = Error

#### • Statistical Analysis

The present study mainly focused on gender disparities in various social groups in Solapur district. Examine of the gender disparities through modified Gender Development Index and its five indicators. Calculation of the GDI is divided into two steps first is calculate indicator index and



Solapur district. The duration of the primary data is limited to the period of 2018.

#### ii) Selection of Samples

The present study Solapur district has been selected purposefully. The total 5 block/tehsils out of 11 have selected through cluster sampling method. Firstly, the selected block/tehsils were grouped in to two clusters, i.e. border and middle. Secondly, the selection of sample villages, the total 26 villages out of 608 villages have selected in five sample block/tehsils help of proportional sampling method. Last step of selection of respondent/household, the researchers have selected total number of 415 household covers 170 Scheduled Caste, 150 Vimukta Jati/Nomadic Tribes (VJ/NT) and 95 Minority social groups help of proportionate sampling method in the Solapur district.

#### • Selection of sample Villages & Households

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2} \text{-----(1) [5]}$$

Whereas;

n = Sample size required

second calculate GDI through the indicators index.

#### • Statistical Analysis

The present study mainly focused on gender disparities in various social groups in Solapur district. Examine of the gender disparities through modified Gender Development Index and its five indicators. Calculation of the GDI is divided into two steps first is calculate indicator index and second calculate GDI through the indicators index.

#### • About Indicators of GDI

GDI is prepared by five indicators, it divided into two categories in includes three positive and two negative. The positive indicators like sex ratio, Child sex ratio and household with enclosed bathroom. As well, negative indicators i.e. gender gap in literacy and gender gap in work participation. Both, classified indicators which have positive and negative impact on gender development and human development also. The entire process of calculation of GDI, to avoid absolute 0 or 1 as an index value; minimum value taken 10% less than the observed minimum value and maximum value should be taken 10% more than observed maximum value. [6]

$$A) \text{ Positive Indicator} = \frac{(\text{Actual Value} - \text{Minimum Value})}{(\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value})} \text{----- (2)}$$



B) Negative Indicator =  $\frac{(Maximum\ Value - Actual\ Value)}{(Maximum\ Value - Minimum\ Value)}$  ----- (3)

C) Gender Development Index =

$$\frac{(I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 + I_5)}{1/5} \text{ --- (4)}$$

Whereas; (I= Index of)

- $I_1$  = Sex Ratio
- $I_2$  = Child Sex Ratio
- $I_3$  = Gender gap in Literacy
- $I_4$  = Gender gap in Work Participation
- $I_5$  = Household with Enclosed Bathroom

#### 4. DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT

This grassroots level study has detail analyzed various indicators of gender development; it helps to evaluate the disparities between men and women. This study analyses the gender disparities in selected social groups though the modified

gender development index. It depends on five indicates includes positive and negative. Assessment and analysis of the social group based gender development index of Solapur district as follow-

**Table - 1**  
**Selected Social Group wise Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio in Solapur District**

Social Group	Sex	Frequency		Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio
		Person	Child		
SC	Male	100	15	917	897
	Female	93	12		
	Person	194	27		
VJ/NT	Male	83	12	922	978
	Female	75	11		
	Person	157	23		
MTY	Male	50	9	1024	948
	Female	48	8		
	Person	98	16		

Source: Field Survey/2018 (Note: SC - Scheduled Caste, VJ/NT- Vimukata Jati/Nomadic Tribes, MTY- Minority)

**Figure - 1**  
**Selected Social Group wise Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio in Solapur District**

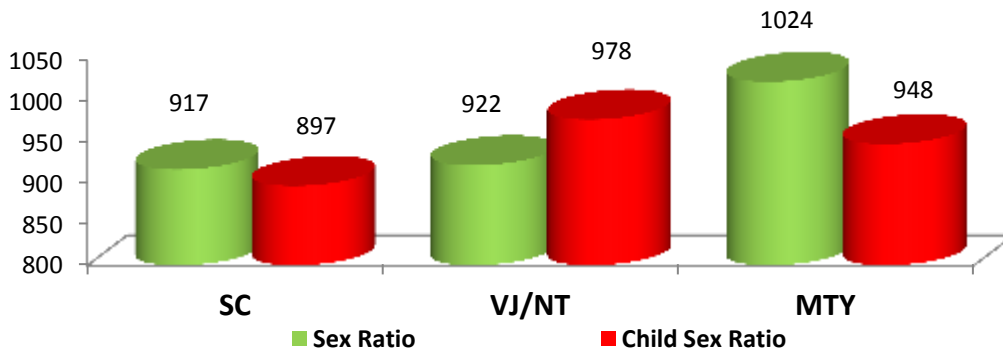


Table -01 observed the status of Sex ratio (total) and Child sex ratio of selected social groups in the Solapur district. The Sex ratio (Total) of Minority social group was found higher 1024; but the Child sex ratio of the said social groups was recorded lower 948 as compare to VJ/NT and SC social

groups. The Sex ratio (Total) of SCs was reported 917; it was also lower than Minority and VJ/NT (922). The Child sex ratio of the VJ/NT was found higher (978) than the SC (897) and Minority (948) social groups in the Solapur district in 2018.



**Table - 2**  
**Selected Social Group wise Literacy rate and Gender Gap in Literacy in Solapur District**

Social Group	Sex	Frequency	Literacy	Literacy Gap (M-F)
SC	Male	85	56.3%	12.7%
	Female	67	43.7%	
	Person	152	80.4%	
VJ/NT	Male	75	62.2%	24.5%
	Female	46	37.8%	
	Person	121	79.4%	
MTY	Male	45	62.9%	25.9%
	Female	29	37.1%	
	Person	75	78.5%	

Source: Field Survey/2018 (Note: SC – Scheduled Caste, VJ/NT- Vimukata Jati/Nomadic Tribes, MTY- Minority)

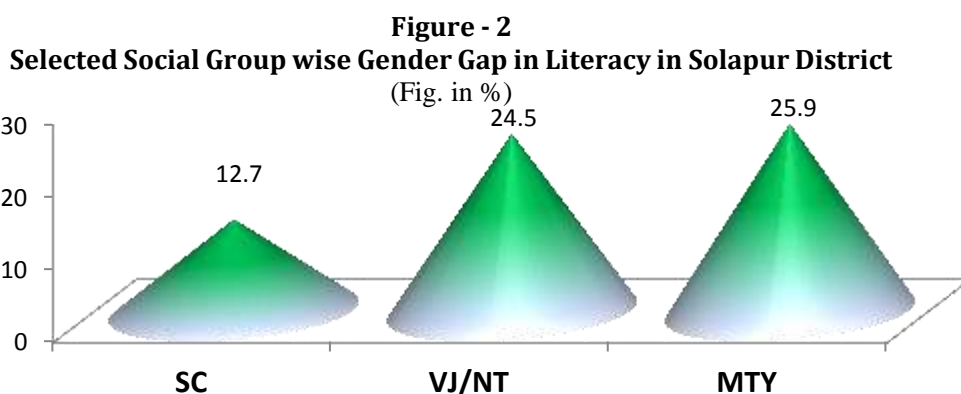


Table -02 reveals that the literacy rate of Total, Male and Female and also gender gap in literacy of selected social groups in the Solapur district. The literacy rate of SC (80.4%) was recorded highest as compare to VJ/NT (79.4%) and Minority (78.5%) social groups. The literacy rate of female population of all these SC (43.7%), VJ/NT (37.8%)

and Minority (37.1%) social groups was reported lower than Male. Gender gap in literacy of Minority (25.9%) social group was recorded highest followed by SC (12.7%) and VJ/NT (24.5%) social groups in the Solapur district in 2018.

**Table - 3**  
**Selected Social Group wise Work Participation Rate and Gender Gap in WPR of Solapur District**

Social Groups	Sex	Frequency	WPR	Gap
SC	Male	61	50.7%	1.4%
	Female	57	49.3%	
	Person	118	60.7%	
VJ/NT	Male	60	51.1%	3.4%
	Female	55	47.8%	
	Person	116	76.0%	
MTY	Male	38	58.6%	17.2%
	Female	26	41.4%	
	Person	64	64.3%	

Source: Field Survey/2018 (Note: SC – Scheduled Caste, VJ/NT- Vimukata Jati/Nomadic Tribes, MTY-Minority)



**Figure-3**  
**Selected Social Group wise Gender Gap in WPR of Solapur District**  
 (Fig. in %)

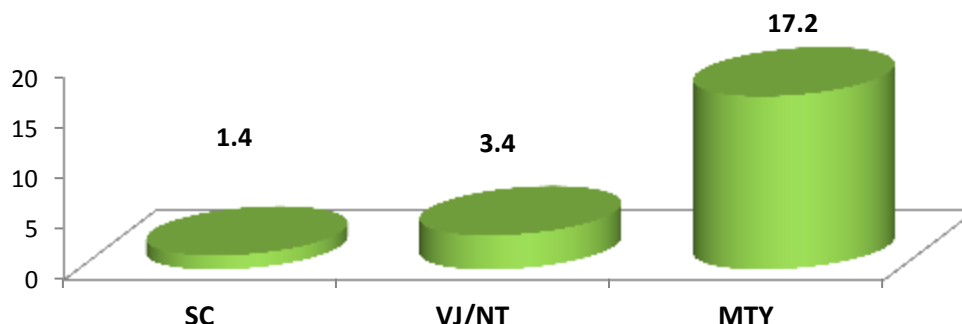


Table -03 observed that selected social groups wise Workforce Participation Rate (WPR) and Gender Gap in Workforce Participation Rate in the Solapur district. Highest total workforce participation rate was counted VJ/NT social group 76.0% along with 51.1% Male and 47.8% Female. The lowest total WPR was recorded SC social group 60.7% along with 50.7% Male and 49.3% Female respectively.

The Maximum Female WPR of SCs was reported 49.3% as compare to VJ/NT and Minority social group. The gender gap in workforce Participation of the Minority social group was recorded 17.2% it was very higher than SC and VJ/NT. Lowest gender gap in workforce participation of SC was 1.4% in the Solapur district in 2018.

**Table - 4**  
**Selected Social Group wise Bathing Types in Solapur District**

Bathing Type	Frequency			Percentage		
	Social Group			Social Group		
	SC	VJ/NT	MTY	SC	VJ/NT	MTY
Open Bathroom	17	11	7	57.2%	69.7%	43.3%
Enclosed with roof	11	5	9	42.8%	30.3%	56.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Field Survey/2018 (Note: SC – Scheduled Caste, VJ/NT- Vimukata Jati/Nomadic Tribes, MTY- Minority)

Table -04 illustrate the various type of bathing facilities using selected social groups household in the Solapur district. It was observed the mostly household were using open bathroom of all SC, VJ/NT and Minority social group i.e. 57.2%, 69.7%

and 43.3% respectively. Only Minority social group 56.7% household using enclosed with roof bathroom, it was higher than the SC and VJ/NT in the Solapur district in 2018.



**Table – 5**  
**Selected Social Group wise Gender Development Index of Solapur District: 2018**

Sr. No	GDI Indicators	Type	Social Group			
			SC	VJ/NT	MTY	
1	Sex Ratio	+ve	Value	917	922	1024
			Index	0.305	0.321	0.660
2	Child Sex Ratio	+ve	Value	897	978	948
			Index	0.334	0.636	0.524
3	Gender gap in Literacy	-ve	Value	12.7	24.5	25.9
			Index	0.926	0.234	0.152
4	Gender gap in Work Participation ratio	-ve	Value	1.4	3.4	17.2
			Index	0.992	0.879	0.097
5	Household with enclosed bathrooms	+ve	Value	42.8	30.3	56.7
			Index	0.442	0.086	0.838
<b>Gender Development Index</b>				<b>0.600</b>	<b>0.431</b>	<b>0.454</b>

Source: Table 01 to 04 (Note: SC: Scheduled Caste, VJ/NT: Vimukta Jati/Nomadic Tribes, MTY: Minority)

**Figure – 4**  
**Selected Social Group wise Gender Development Index of Solapur District:**

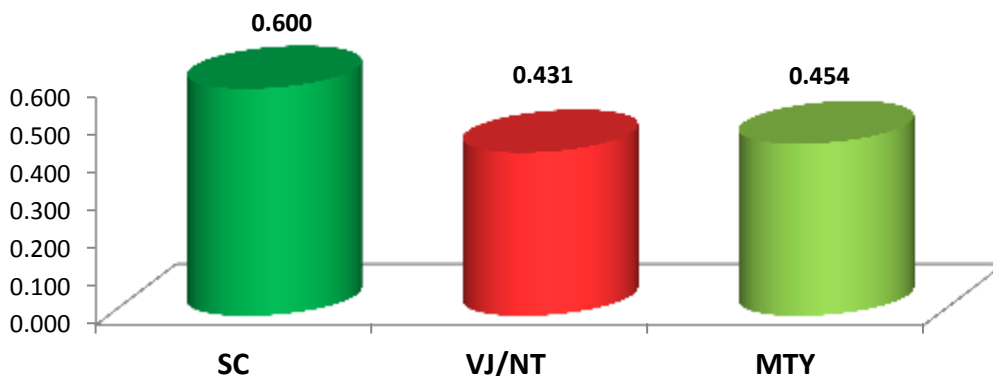


Table – 5 and Figure – 4, shows that selected social group wise modified Gender Development Index of Solapur district. The GDI of SC social group was recorded highest 0.600; it comes into the category of medium development as compare to SC and Minority social group. Because of the gender gap in literacy and gender gap in work participation was less than VJ/NT and Minority. Lowest GDI

was calculated of VJ/NT social group that is 0.431; it comes into the category of low development. Due to the gender gap in literacy rate was higher and about 69.7% household lack of enclosed and roof bathing facility. As well the GDI of Minority social group was calculated 0.454; it was under the category of low development in the Solapur district for the period of 2018.

### 5. FININGS AND CONCLUSION

The essential findings of this study are that, Sex ratio of the Minority social groups was found better 1024. But the child sex ratio was lower i.e. 948 as compare to SC (897) and VJ/NT (978). Gender gap in literacy was higher that is 25.9% as compared to SC (12.7%) and VJ/NT (24.5%) social

group respectively. Gender gap in work participation rate of Minority social group was 17.1%, it was higher than SC (1.4%) and VJ/NT (3.4%) in the study area. Similarly, the result of the GDI of the selected social groups, the SC was calculated higher that is 0.600 than VJ/NT (0.431) and Minority (0.454). Except, Minority all selected



social groups were come under the category of low development in GDI in Solapur district in 2018. Finally, helps of result of the study, it is concluded that gender disparities of SC was lower than the

VJ/NT and Minority social groups. As well gender disparities in literacy it means education was found all these selected social groups in the Solapur district during study period.

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