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Gender Stratification: Disparities And Strategies In Kaushambi District

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Abstract: *Generally when we came across to the question of development, institutional studies focus on resources either it is natural resource or cultural or human resource. Geography concentrate on stratification of data that includes natural resources in ancient ages and in recent development of study area in light of interdisciplinary perspective the stratification of cultural resources also has been done. Now it is very necessary to adopt the approach of studying gender in all ways, when it comes to studying any form of development. In this paper Gender is the key factor of understanding different perspective of development of an aspiring district of Uttar Pradesh, Kaushambi formed in 1997 parted from Prayagraj and the space is reviewed with all its association like resources especially human resources and the socioeconomic indicators of development.*

Key Words: Institutional, studies, natural resource, concentrate, stratification, recent development.

Gender and development is very important discourse in contemporary studies. Gender stratification is the process of understanding social ranking among genders where one gender inhibits higher status than other in class, caste, estate and meritocracy. There are many other dimensions of study, in which gender is Centre of contemporary institutional studies, how a gender based biasness and the level of inequality associated with the gender affects the process of development of any specific region.

Gender stratification refers to the occurred differences in status, power or privilege for males over females or transgender. It is the process where we can see the ranking or hierarchy system in society based on gender. By the gender stratification the study will be focused on the holding of resources and the process that affects development process that ultimately leads to least development status of a space.

Study area- Kaushambi is one of the districts of Uttar Pradesh, carved to form a new district in 1997 from then Allahabad, now Prayagraj having total area of 1780 sq.km. Kaushambi district has 8 development bodies and 3 Tehsils, with District Headquarters Manjhanpur. The district is located in mid-southern part of the state Uttar Pradesh and shares its border with Chitrakoot on south, Pratapgarh on the North, Prayagraj on East and Fatehpur on west. Kaushambi has total population of 15, 99,596 according to census 2011. The sex ratio of the district is 908 females on 1000 males.

Kaushambi is a aspirational districts of Uttar Pradesh as it is counted in one of the backward region grant fund to address the regional imbalance in development in 2007. Now it is under Aspirational districts program launched in Jan 2018.

Objectives- Development is the key in today's world perspective and resources are the means to achieve the goal in India the smallest development units are districts. In this paper the aim is to study different dimensions of development affected by gender stratification in Kaushambi district and to study the discriminatory status in different holdings of resources and resource accessibility in Kaushambi district.

Methodology- The paper is based on secondary data analysis of social perspective and resource allocation based on gender such as educational data and workforce. The main statistical data are taken from district statistical survey, the revenue board office, and national household and family survey 04 & 05 and UNICEF data on child marriage.

Human resources are considered as the center of any development process. Most policy maker's emphasis on the skill development of population so that it can configurator themselves with the process of development. The dimensions of skill development and participation in the process can be classified into socio-cultural dimension, infrastructural dimension, economic dimensions; gender stratification aligned can describe the discriminatory holdings



of resources and skill development opportunities along with the participation with the development process in district Kaushambi.

Socio-cultural aspects are defined as the acknowledgement of social and cultural status of female population in demographic, education and health. According to the census 2011 the sex ratio of districts is 908 females on 1000 males according to the census 2011 the sex ratio of districts is 908 females on 1000 males. But the enrollment in educational system is far less of females than males. From the senior secondary to the post-graduation the enrollment is continuously decreasing. There are 46341 female students are enrolled in class 9-12 on 50568 male students. In graduation only 4846 girls are enrolled on 27301 boys in 2012-18 and in the post-graduation only 446 students are there on 2033 males that is almost 1/4th of male students. The industrial skill Centre has only 191 female students on 622 male students.

This data shows that the females are not skilled or educated enough to participate in workforce accordingly. The literacy rate of Kaushambi is 61.00% on which male population is 72.76% and female literacy is 48.55% according to 2011 census. The female population is almost half of total population and the female literacy is not even the half of it, not even half of female population is literate. Then the question arises how an unskilled and illiterate population can contribute its efforts to development process.

The average age of marriage in rural India is before 20 years whereas in district the average age of marriage of women is before 18 are 18% (NFHS 05,2018-19). This child didn't get the opportunity to get into labor force as they are confined to bear the burden of household responsibility at very early age also the 8% of married females got pregnant or having child before the age of 18 in the district. There are 55% of non-pregnant females are suffering from anemia. These socio-economic conditions show how the females are not able to sustain the participation in the development process.

The infrastructural dimensional statistics are poorer as there is no official data to describe how many females entrepreneur are there in district running successful business as the documentation belongs to female but actual holdings are running by male participants. According to agricultural census 2011, the average land holdings belong to females in India is 12.9%, in Uttar Pradesh the land holding is 6.1 but according to revenue department in Kaushambi district less than 1% females have agricultural land holding. The stratification in status is much worrying for the policy makers as the half of population is living in deprived status when it comes to access to resources. When it comes to participate in industrial holdings less than 1% industrial holding belongs to female entrepreneur and because of illiteracy they are unaware of their right of property so mostly didn't pursue their paternal property.

Strategies- However Government initiates to reduce differences. Socio-cultural policies-The government initiates social reforms to protect and give equal status in societies. The females are now treated as head of families in different policies of government so that females could have access to society openly. In patriarchal society of India this could have count as big socio-cultural paradigm shift where females are meant to follow not to lead. The household chores belong to the head of the family that are mostly men.

Through ICDS female population who are mostly suffered by Anemia in district that is 15% (not-pregnant) are covered and hoping that the rate of current will proceed alike 2019 which decreased by 58% to 55% in 2020. In sequence the Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao, Kanya Sumangala Yojana, Sukanya Samridhi yojana are the policies to not only give girl child monetary protection but also social security when they grow up.

The females are treated as head of family for infrastructural policies so that the land holding percentage will grow and the stratification lag can be covered. As in PM Awas Yojana the house is built on the name of female member of the family. In the Ujjwala Yojana the female is considered as the head and get assistance for household gas supply. There are not only economic & policy support for woman but also have long cultural affects also, the females can be the head of the family. The MUDRA yojana, the Jan Dhan yojana are the flagship women centric program that are uplifting social and economic status of females. The participation and partisanship must be increased



in both organized and non-organized sectors of economy. In the district the organized sector is mostly employed by males, less than 1% of total population of female population is employed in organized sectors and the most female in organized sector are employed in ICDS program and health sector as ASHA and anganbadi workers. Mostly females are fringe and marginal workers employed in agriculture, thus doesn't have proper partisanship in development of the district. The reason is the female population is not enough skilled to be employed. There are only 191 female students are enrolled in the industrial skill development centers in 2017. Thus, according to statistical data analysis the females are substandard in education and industrial skill so they can't be associated in development or resource enrichment of the district.

Moreover apart from governmental initiatives psychology of society should have change towards gender equality. Wherein society gender distinctions are found in domains of economic resources and kinship and these are major factors to hold the decision making process for utilization of resources and the accessibility of resources. Here in traditional patriarchal society social roles are expected often aligned with sex and gender, in such line of discourse how both genders can associate themselves equally in development process. Also when mostly girl child marriages are conducted by families, the rules or the obligations of government cannot change the paradigm of society. Strict rules could bring some confinement to change the discourse but the society itself must took a leap to change the situations otherwise it is a vicious cycle of deprivation where lack of opportunities leads to less access of resources that would affect the development process.

One more step could be taken by authorities that is collection and publish the gender stratified data district wise. This will help to study comprehensively and comparatively.

Conclusion- Kaushambi had very sheen and prosperous past, now looking forward to sustain in present scenario of development as it counts its place in most backward districts of Uttar Pradesh. The social, cultural and policy perspective needs to construct generous efforts to develop sustainable development of the district. Government is making efforts by various policies to reduce the gap between genders but only by governments initiatives the lag could not be filled. The need to develop a paradigm shift towards social stratification for gender. In addition it is suggested that unlike caste based data survey there is need of gender based survey and the status of every dimension should be published district wise so that the gap in between gender can be specified and the policy maker as well as society can embrace the status of females so they can be a part of mainstream development process.

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