



UNDERSTANDING GENDER INEQUALITY IN INDIAN SOCIETY: INTERSECTIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL PRESPECTIVE ON CASTE, CLASS, AND CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

Gender inequality is among the most long-standing social problems of the different societies, especially in those countries where historical social inequalities and cultural values still influence the possibilities and life prospect. Gender discrimination in India is not a uniform phenomenon but it is mediated by other social categories (like caste, class and cultural expectations) to create a complex and layered form of inequality. Intersectionality is a very useful sociological theory to study the way in which various regimes of power and discrimination intersect to shape the experiences of women who qualify into various social groups.

This review article will review the current sociological works on gender inequality in India especially with reference to the overlapping nature of caste format, division of classes as well as cultural patterns. The paper examines the impact of these structural factors on access to education, job opportunities, social mobility, and decision making power by the women. Marginalized populations are also given special consideration, such as women of lower caste and socio-economically disadvantaged populations, because their lives can be characterized by more than one type of discrimination.

The review identifies several themes, which have been developed in the past studies, such as the continuity of the patriarchal norms, socio-economic differences, and influence of the cultural demands on the independence of women and their social status. Simultaneously, the literature also demonstrates the tendency to develop awareness, policy intervention, and feminist movements as the means of the approach to these inequalities. Through the synthesis of available literature, this research will attempt to give a better perspective on the multidimensionality of gender inequality in India and find significant research gaps that a sociological researcher can address in the future.

KEYWORDS: Gender Inequality, Intersectionality, Caste, Class, Cultural Norms, India

1. INTRODUCTION

Gender inequality has been considered a major societal challenge with regard to the growth and livelihood of societies worldwide. Nevertheless, even though there has been a lot of improvement in various sectors including education, employment and participation in the political arena, there still exist inequality between men and women in most aspects of social, economic and cultural life. Gender inequality in India is rooted in

the past social structures and cultural traditions that shape the access of resources, opportunities, and social recognition. Such disparities tend to be evident in such spheres as the level of literacy, the labour force participation, access to healthcare and leadership representation.

In terms of sociology, gender inequality cannot be interpreted as one or a single discrimination. Rather, it is influenced

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by the combination of several social identities and several structural factors that interact with each other. Intersectionality as a concept has become a critical analysis tool that can be used to explain how various types of social stratification intersect to produce distinct experiences of marginalization and privilege. Intersectionality, originally founded in scholarly work in feminism, emphasizes the fact that the experience of women is not uniform and that inequalities in society tend to be interrelated.

Caste, which dominated the Indian scenario in the past, is one of the most dominant forms of social organization in Indian society, which has historically allocated resources, social position, and job prospects. Gender discrimination when combined with caste hierarchies can have several layers of disadvantage on women in the marginalized caste groups. On the same note, the issue of class disparities is also critical in determining the life experience of women. The aspect of economic inequality impacts on access to education, labour, healthcare and social mobility, which make gender differences among the lower socio-economic women even more pronounced.

These structural inequalities are further advanced by the cultural norms and patriarchal traditions. Gender roles, family duties, and ethical behavior are social expectations that usually restrict the autonomy and involvement of women in the social life. These ideals may shape the education, work choices, marriage and reproductive choices and thus continue to reinforce inequalities between generations.

Considering the complications of such a combination of discrimination, it would be significant to look at gender inequality in a larger sociological perspective involving the consideration of caste, class and cultural norms intersection. The purpose of this review paper is the analysis of scholarly literature available on gender inequality in India through an intersectional lens. Through the integration of past research results, the study aims to bring out how various social structures intersect to determine the experience and the opportunities of women. Also, the review tries to find major themes and patterns and gaps in literature that can be used in future sociological research and policy debate of gender equality in India.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the current situation of gender inequality in India.
2. To understand how gender, caste, and class affect people's lives.
3. To find out how cultural traditions and social beliefs lead to discrimination.
4. To understand the sociological idea of intersectionality and how it explains multiple forms of discrimination.
5. Suggest ways and policies that can help reduce gender inequality and discrimination.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is based on secondary data collected from different sources such as academic journals, books, government reports, research articles, and other published materials. The research uses a qualitative review method to understand the social causes and effects of gender inequality and intersectional discrimination in India. Existing studies and sociological theories are examined to explore how factors like gender, caste, class, and cultural traditions influence people's experiences. The information collected from various sources is analyzed to identify common patterns and challenges related to inequality. This method helps in developing a better understanding of the social issues faced by marginalized groups and the need for effective solutions.

4. LITERATURE ANALYSIS / BODY

4.1 Gender Inequality in Indian Society

Gender inequality is a well-known structural phenomenon of the Indian society, which is historically, socially, and institutionally determined. Throughout the literature on sociology, it is constantly emphasized that even after the adoption of equality ideas and the number of policy efforts, the difference between men and women still prevails in many sectors of social life. The structural gender inequality can be seen in education, employment, political involvement, and resources. Such disparities are not one-on-one experiences but they are also entrenched in the overall social institutions and cultural practices that define gender roles and expectations.

Education is one of the most observable fields where gender inequality is practiced. Even though substantial

successes have been achieved by India in raising the rate of literacy among the female population in the last few decades, gender disparities in education can still be detected, especially in rural and economically disadvantaged regions. Research has shown that early marriage, family roles, and the lack of family support to attend higher education are some of the challenges that girls may encounter. All these are a contributing factor to a reduced educational achievement among women in comparison with men, and this also influences their economic opportunities in the long term and their social mobility.

Another sphere that has still gender inequality is employment. India has a long history of women being less involved in the labour force as compared with men and most of the women are instead concentrated in the informal or low-paying sectors. According to sociological studies, cultural demands about the major roles women could fulfill in the family usually limit their involvement in the labor market. In situations where women join the labor force, they often face wage disparities, labor division, as well as scarce career growth. The women have been excessively overrepresented in areas like agriculture, household and the informal labour type whereby, there is little job security and social protection.

Another aspect of gender inequality that is significant is the political representation. Although the interest of women has increased in the local governance through reservation policy in Panchayati Raj institutions in India, the women representation in the top ranks of making political decisions is comparatively low. Researchers claim that institutional or systemic issues such as patriarchal attitudes and access to political networks still act as a hindrance to women getting actively involved in the formal political structures. In spite of all these, the feminist movements and feminist advocacy have been instrumental in creating awareness regarding the rights of the gender and demanding more representation and equality.

In general, sociological studies show that the institutional framework, cultural practices, and socio-economic factors are all used to ensure gender inequality in India. It is necessary not only policy actions but social changes that would break the traditional patterns of gender and power distribution

to address these inequalities.

4.2 Caste and Gender-Based Discrimination (Beginning)

One of the most complicated aspects of social inequality in India is the conception of caste and gender intersection. The caste system has traditionally organized social relations and access to resources and provided hierarchical divisions that are emerging to this day to determine social and economic opportunities. When gender discrimination is combined with caste-based hierarchies, the women of marginal caste groups tend to be disadvantaged on a multifaceted level. According to sociological literature, it is often stressed that the experiences of women cannot be explained by using the prism of gender only; the role of caste needs to be considered.

The issue of Dalit women, especially has been of interest to many scholars as a result of the compounded discrimination they endure. Dalit women be it in the form of women or a member of the marginalized caste groups frequently face oppression on both caste and gender lines. Research has reported higher susceptibility of Dalit women to the factors of social exclusion, economic exploitation and violence than those women belonging to higher caste groups. Their sidelining is also enhanced by the lack of access to education, land ownership and jobs.

The hierarchy described in society is a major factor in determining daily experiences of discrimination. The ancient caste practices tend to control social life, working positions, and the right of access to the open areas. Caste division is still present in most rural societies and it has shaped the trends of social segregation and exclusion. Women of lower caste origins often end up in informal and low-paying labour, which adds to the economic dependence and vulnerability.

4.2 Caste and Gender-Based Discrimination (Continued)

One more significant aspect of caste and gender discrimination is the theme of violence and social control. Studies have indicated that caste-based violence in most cases targets women as one of the ways of preserving social hierarchies and reinforcing patriarchal domination. Cases of social humiliation

and sexual violence of women belonging to marginalized groups represent the trends of power imbalance in the society. The feminist scholars have stated that this kind of violence can not be merely explained as a gender-related act but also in the context of caste oppression and social domination.

The interplay between caste and gender is therefore significant in making sure that an intersectional approach is embraced in conducting sociological studies. The interaction of caste structures with gender norms will help scholars to learn even better the various experiences of women in different social groups and how structural mechanisms of inequality are maintained.

4.3 Class and Economic Inequality

Another important dimension which creates and perpetuates gender discrepancies in society is economical inequality. The position of the class also plays a major role in terms of access to resources in form of education, healthcare facilities, employment opportunities and social mobility. Lower socio-economic status women in India in many cases have more difficulties in gaining these opportunities and this leads to their continuity in generations of gender inequalities.

Gender marginalization and poverty are two concepts that are closely related. The women in underprivileged families often feel the weight of unpaid household labour and domestic caregiving burden that denies them possibilities of engaging in formal jobs or gaining access to education. The uneven allocation of household labour has been highlighted in sociological studies to support economic dependency and lower the bargaining powers of women in the family. The dependency may also influence the access of women to healthcare services, monetary assets as well as the power of choice.

Another way that labour inequality explains the relationship between class and gender is through labour inequality. Women in lower income families are also involved in informal or precarious jobs, such as household work, farm labour, and small scale production. Such types of work are normally not secure in terms of job, good payments and legal safeguards. Therefore, women in the informal sector

are still mostly susceptible to economic instability and exploitation.

Women are also dependent economically and their social status and autonomy are affected. When women are deprived of income earning opportunities, they may not be able to take part in the household decision making processes. This relationship empowers traditional gender roles and encourages patriarchal family and society structures. Conversely, research has demonstrated that the economic empowerment of women, in terms of education, work and access to financial facilities, can greatly enhance their social status and make genders more equal.

In general, sociological literature shows that inequalities, which are based on classes, interplay with gender discrimination to bring about intricate forms of marginalization. The solution to gender inequality is thus in policies and social initiatives that will facilitate economic inclusion and increased access to education and employment as well as the inclusion of women in the labour market.

4.4 Cultural Norms, Sexuality, and Patriarchy (Beginning)

The cultural values and patriarchal traditions become the key of influence in gender relations in Indian society. According to many sociological studies, gender inequality is perpetuated not only by economic or institutional arrangements, but by very firmly held cultural beliefs and social expectations. These standards affect the views concerning the position of women in the family, society, and even the governmental sphere, and tend to support the outdated notions of femininity, conduct, and social duty.

The patriarchal family system is one of the most dominant formations stipulating the gender relations in India. Most societies have been traditionally seen as men being the main decision-makers and providers with women playing the part of domestic and caregivers. These expectations may restrict women access to education, jobs and leadership. These patriarchal values are often reflected in the marriage practices, inheritance patterns and family decision making processes, which only strengthen gender hierarchies in households.

Gender inequality is also brought about by cultural demands on sexuality. Family and community life tend to strictly control the behaviour of women, their movement and freedom of choice. Honour and morality are the notions that are often associated with the behaviour of women, providing them with even more limitations concerning their freedom and independence. Such social expectations can affect, among other things, education, employment, marriage, and reproductive rights, hence affecting the life paths of women.

Also, the cultural narratives and the socialization processes are important in perpetuating the gender stereotypes. Since the early years of life, people are usually subjected to cultural messages that strengthen the traditional gender roles and expectations. This information can be delivered by family practices, education system, media presentation, and religious culture. In the long-run, these discourses help to promote the legitimacy of gender inequality and complicate the process of contesting the current power relations.

Nevertheless, gradual shifts in cultural attitudes, the ones in urban and educated communities, are also mentioned in sociological literature. Raising education, economic possibilities and worldwide debates on gender equality have led to a rise in awareness of the right to women and empowerment. The feminist movements, civil society organizations, and policy initiatives have also contributed significantly to the breakage of the patriarchal norm and the promotion of more gender justice.

To conclude, gender relations in India remain influential by cultural norms and patriarchal system. These cultural dynamics should be understood to design more effective strategies that can help in dealing with gender inequality that will lead to social transformation.

5. DISCUSSION

The available literature on gender inequality in India has offered a number of challenges that have remained in the lives of women in various social setups. Among the most important issues proposed in the literature, there is the entrenched character of norms and social order of patriarchy that strengthens gender

discrimination. Even though legal frameworks and different initiatives by the government to empower women and enhance gender equality, the traditional view on gender roles tends to be dominant in rural and urban areas. These standards often limit the movement, choice of women, their role in education, work and political activities. Because of this the disparity between legal equality in theory and social reality in everyday life is an area of significant concern that is brought to the fore by researchers.

The other notable issue that has been highlighted in the literature is the intersection of gender with other forms of social inequity like caste and class. The women who are part of the marginalized groups, especially women who are members of the lower caste or belong to a poor economic background, are frequently discriminated against in more than one way. These overlapping inequalities restrict resource accessibility in form of education, healthcare, employment and social mobility. According to sociological research, the policy on gender inequality fails to focus on such intersecting forms of disadvantage, therefore, and may contribute to disparate results in social empowerment and inclusion.

Although there is a lot of research that has been conducted on gender inequality issue in India, scholars have also found significant gaps existing in the current literature. Among such gaps, the lack of access to empirical research that is based on an intersectional perspective should be mentioned. Most of the previous researches have concentrated more on the aspect of gender as a discrete category without adequately investigating the interaction between gender and caste, class, religion or regional differences. Consequently, the real lives of women who may represent various social groups are not always reflected in academic studies. More region-specific and community-based studies, which reflect gender relation differences between diverse cultural and socio-economic contexts in the country, are also needed.

In the recent sociological views, there is growing concern to appreciate the role of intersectionality in explaining gender inequality. Contemporary feminist scholarship points to the necessity to explore the functioning of several systems of power

at the same time and influence the experience of women entangled in a multifaceted manner. Other dimensions that are being investigated by researchers to create an impact in gender relations are the role of globalization, migration, digital media, and the transforming labour markets. These new approaches to the issues expand the analytical model of gender inequality and promote more complex ways of interpreting social change.

There are also policy and social implications which have been identified in the literature. Gender inequality cannot be resolved by legal measures only, but it is necessary to implement a more widespread change in society that will question the patriarchal attitude and the existing system of injustices. Policies that encourage women education, economic empowerment and political participation are a necessity, which should however, be structured with an intersectional perception of the social inequalities. Attempts to enhance access to education, job opportunities, medical care, and social security to marginalized women can help to decrease structural inequalities. Meanwhile, education, community mobilization, and gender sensitive campaigns are essential to changing cultural practices which encourage discrimination. Collectively, the measures can assist in the development of more inclusive and equal social settings that will contribute to empowering women with different social backgrounds.

6. CONCLUSION

The problem of gender inequality in India still remains multidimensional and complicated as it has a historical, cultural, and structural background. The available literature in sociology shows that gender discrimination cannot be perceived in a vacuum, since women experience is highly determined by the interplay of various social identities like caste, classes, and culture. The combination of these factors brings about varying patterns of disadvantage and advantage to women, their access to education, to employment, to social mobility and to decision making processes. As it is described in the literature that was reviewed in this research, gender inequality has not only been supported by economic inequalities and institutional constraints, but also by deeply held cultural norms and patriarchal traditions that define social interactions in the day-to-day activities.

A major observation that can be made based on the literature is the importance of taking an intersectional approach to the analysis of gender inequality. Intersectionality offers a useful model in the way different types of social stratification work together and give out varying effects of marginalization to women who belong to different social groups. Women of the less privileged caste groups and those with poor backgrounds tend to be discriminated against in many ways, and this increases their social and economic helplessness. It is important to identify these intersecting inequalities in creating a more elaborate sociological analysis and policy intervention.

The review further reveals that despite the extensive research work done on gender in India, more detailed and contextual studies are required, which would take a closer look at how gender cuts across caste, class, and cultural practices. The work on gender relations in relation to the emergent social processes and the effects of new economic and technological advancements on the regions should be considered in the future. Further empirical study of these spheres may help in making a better insight into the changing game between genders in the modern Indian society.

To sum up, gender inequality should be countered by the multidimensional approach that will incorporate the sociological understanding coupled with the inclusion policies and social awareness programs. Through the integration of intersectional approaches to research and policymaking, one could finally reach a better solution to the intricate issues that women have to deal with in various social settings and establish a more inclusive community.

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