

Gender Disparities in relation to literacy rate, sex ratio and work participation among Districts of Haryana

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Abstract: India's human ecology is dynamical. At present, Asian country is thought worldwide for its demographic advantage on account of the young population at the time once the world's population is quickly ageing. The various facet of this demographic advantage is gender inequality. Like race and quality, gender may be a social construct. The innate biological variations between females and males square measure understood by society to make a group of social expectations that confirm differential access to rights, resources, and power in society. Difference between men and ladies is one amongst the foremost crucial disparities in several societies, and this can be notably therefore in the Asian country. A report by the United Nations' Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) has disclosed that the Indian woman kid is that the most vulnerable within the world. Gender inequality is prevailing in several dimensions of life. On one level, gender inequality may be narrowly outlined because of the strictly descriptive observation of various outcomes between males and females. The variables chosen for examination embody those, which have an impact on gender and equity problems. We found that in Haryana, there is decrease in gender disparities during last decade but the rate of this is very slow. This paper is an attempt to study the inter district gender disparity in the Indian state of Haryana by examining the variables which have a bearing on gender and equity issues.

Keywords-*Gender disparity, Inequality, literacy rate, sex ratio and work participation.*

INTRODUCTION

There are large disparities in the economic, social and schooling opportunities available to men and women in India. Though male and female possess similar qualities, but they are considered different as a result of their biological and physiological make up. Gender related prejudices have put females in a disadvantageous position in almost all walks of life. Such as, in the allocation of social, economic and their reproductive roles, female are deprived of opportunities for access to education, training, skill development, decision making both at personal and social levels. When females are deprived of opportunities for meaningful participation in public life, development loses its direction. This discrimination and socio-economic position of females speaks about gender biases. Gender equality in work force participation in economic activities is not only a social or gender justice issue and a measure of equal participation; it is an important component for economic development. Inequality in access to development resources and in work opportunities between males and females results in lower contribution to development by females, who are half of the labour force. There are large disparities in the economic, social and schooling opportunities available to men and women in India. The discrimination against the female continues as the child grows older first in the form of smaller rations of food and nutrition (especially for higher-order females) and later in the form of fewer schooling opportunities relative to boys. As women enter the labour force, they face discrimination in the labour market as well, primarily in the form of lower wages. There are marked regional differences with respect to gender disparity within the country. Serious demographic analysis had to wait the publication of Visaria's (1967, 1968) work which conclusively showed that higher female than male mortality was the principal cause of the male-heavy character of the Indian population. Subsequent research showed that the sex differential in child mortality was a substantial, probably the largest, contributor to India's abnormally high sex ratio in the recent past. A number of studies found that girls received less medical care than boys and that health dysfunctioning was tolerated more in the case of girls than boys. It was the neglect of female children, especially when they fell sick, rather than some phenomenon of hidden female infanticide, that was primarily responsible for the female disadvantage in child survival. There was also evidence of

selective discrimination against girls by birth order. Das Gupta (1987) found that in the Punjab the second and third daughters of well- educated mothers were more than twice as likely to die before their fifth birthday as their brothers, regardless of their birth order. The female disadvantage in child survival (measured as the excess of female deaths over male deaths by age 5), however, has been declining in India in recent years, declining from 11.3 per thousand in 1981 to 6.4 per thousand in 1991, to 1.03 per thousand in 2001. Child mortality itself (defined as the probability of dying by age 5) also registered a major decline from about 157 per thousand in 1981 to 101 per thousand in 1991, to 70 per thousand in 2001. The ratio of female to male child mortality declined from 1.07 in 1981 to 1.06 in 1991, to 1.04 in 2001. There has at the same time been a fall in adult female mortality rates relative to male adults. Taken all age groups together, the overall survival chances of females in India are now higher than those of males. Life expectancy at birth for both males and females has been increasing, but the gains for females have been much greater than for males in the past few years. In the early years of the 20th century, the overall life expectancy was around 20 years. By 1961, this had risen to 41.3 years (41.9 for males, 40.6 for females). There was an increase to 61.9 years by 2000 (61 for males, 62.7 years for females). The figures for 2009 show life expectancy at 69.89 years, with that for males being at 67.46 years and for females at 72.61 years. This increase in female life expectancy should, in due course, be reflected in a lowering of the sex ratio. However, in recent years another upward influence on the sex ratio has emerged: selective abortions of female fetuses, and the sex ratio of the population in the age group birth to 6 years has registered a major increase from 103.95 in 1981 to 105.82 in 1991, to 107.87 in 2001 and 109.41 in 2011. So while the overall sex ratio declined between 2001 and 2011 from 107.18 to 106.38 (see Table 1), the sex ratio of the population aged 0- 6 has seen a significant increase. The most comprehensive analysis of the behaviour of the sex ratio over time in India is that by Bhat (2002) He noted that “in the first half of the last century, the sex ratio increased because of the increase at adult ages, especially at age 40 and overl. After independence (in 1947), the increase had mainly been at ages below 15. Following a careful reading of the evidence, Bhat’s conclusion was that the rise in the sex ratio until 1951 was mainly because of the control of famines that used to take heavier toll of older men than women. Control of famines and declines in starvation-related deaths meant that fewer of these men were dying than before. Thus it was not really females who went additionally missing during this period, but it appeared so because older men do not succumb to starvation as they did before. However, there was clear evidence that, after 1981 the sex ratio at birth had altered, pointing to the prevalence of sex selective abortions.

Discrimination on the basis of gender’ has been observed in all spheres of human interests including the granting of land rights by the state, intra-household allocation of food and Rajasthan. The state of Haryana is confine within 27 ° 39’to 30° 35’North Latitude and between 74° 28’to 77° 36’East longitude. Haryana shares its capital with the state of Punjab. Haryana has often been criticized for its low sex ratio. The Population of Haryana according to the census (2011) stands at about 25 million, making it the 17th most populated state in India. The state is spread over an area of about 44212 sq. km., making it the 20th largest state in the country in terms of area. The density of population per sq. km. is about 570 which are above the national average. The literacy rate in the state is about 76.64% that has improved tremendously in the last few years due to the consistent efforts of the government. Location map of study area is presented in figure-1. Resources and payment of wages and remuneration.



Figure -1

This paper focuses on gender disparities in Inter-district comparison in the areas of health, education, status of women and social opportunities have been done.

II. STUDY AREA:

Haryana is a state located in the northern part of the country and has New Delhi as its neighbor along with Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. The state of Haryana is confined within $27^{\circ} 39'$ to $30^{\circ} 35'$ North Latitude and between $74^{\circ} 28'$ to $77^{\circ} 36'$ East longitude. Haryana shares its capital with the state of Punjab. Haryana has often been criticized for its low sex ratio. The Population of Haryana according to the census (2011) stands at about 25 million, making it the 17th most populated state in India. The state is spread over an area of about 44212 sq. km., making it the 20th largest state in the country in terms of area. The density of population per sq. km. is about 570 which is above the national average. The literacy rate in the state is about 76.64% that has improved tremendously in the last few years due to the consistent efforts of the government.

III. MATERIALS & METHODOLOGY:

The objective of this research is to examine the inter-district disparity or inequality between men and women in the entire state of Haryana. The analysis of the above objective is based on some selected variables like literacy rate, sex ratio and work participation based on secondary data from the census of Haryana. All 21 districts of Haryana are considered in the study. The secondary data was collected from various sources like Report of Census of India, District census handbook and Statistical abstract Haryana.

IV. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The Gender disparity, Inequality variables like Literacy rate, sex ratio and work participation rate are discussed as below:-

Literacy:-

Literacy is one of the main components of socio-economic development of an area or country. It is also one of the main components of Human Development Index (HDI) with life expectancy and per capita income. There is a strong empirical correlation between literacy and life expectancy. In international usage, literacy is defined as the ability to read and write at least a simple message in any language.

Haryana Literacy Rate 2011:

Literacy rate in Haryana has seen upward trend and is 75.55 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 84.06 percent while female literacy is at 65.94 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in Haryana stood at 67.91 percent of which male and female were 78.49 percent and 55.73 percent literate respectively. In actual numbers, total literates in Haryana stands at 16,598,988 of which males were 9,794,067 and females were 6,804,921.

Table 1: Haryana Table Data

Description	2011	2001
Approximate Population	2.54 Crores	2.11 Crore
Actual Population	25,351,462	21,144,564
Female	11,856,728	9,780,611
Population Growth	19.90%	28.06%
Percentage of total Population	2.09%	2.06%
Sex Ratio	879	861
Child Sex Ratio	834	819
Density/km2	573	478
Density/mi2	1,485	1,239
Area(Km2)	44,212	44,212
Area mi2	17,070	17,070
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	3,380,721	3,335,537
Male Population (0-6 Age)	1,843,109	1,833,655
Female Population (0-6 Age)	1,537,612	1,501,882
Literacy	75.55%	67.91%
Male Literacy	84.06%	78.49%
Female Literacy	65.94%	55.73%
Total Literate	16,598,988	12,093,677
Male Literate	9,794,067	7,480,209
Female Literate	6,804,921	4,613,468

Differences in female and male literacy rates are one aspect of this broader phenomenon of gender-based inequality in India. In Haryana maximum literacy rate is in Gurgaon district (84.44%). Mewat district is having minimum literacy rate (56.14%) and minimum female literacy rate is also in Mewat District is (37.58%) in the state in 2011.

Table 2. Literacy data of Haryana

Year	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Male	Female	Maximum disparities in District
1981-1991	55.85	69.10	40.47	Kaithal
1991-2001	67.91	78.49	55.53	Palwal
2001-2011(p)	76.64	85.38	66.77	Palwal

Source- Census of India

Table2. Literacy data of Haryana

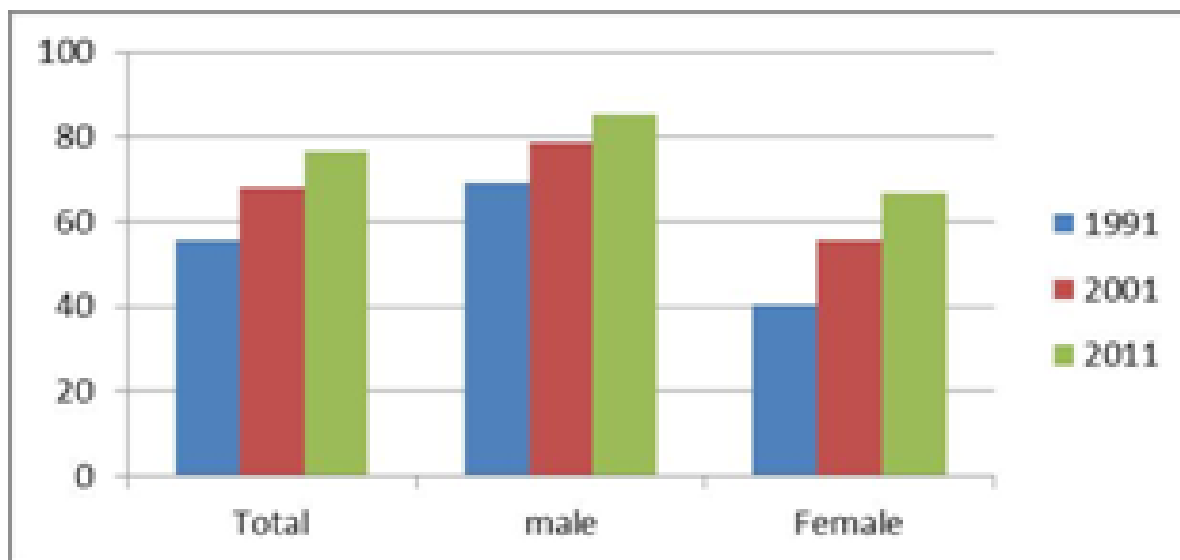


Chart-1

Sex composition:-

Sex ratio is an important social indicator to measure the extent of the prevailing equity between males and females in a society at a given point of time. Changes in sex ratio largely reflect the underlying socio-economic and cultural patterns of a society in different ways.

As per the 2011 Census, Haryana has a total population of 25,353,081; previously it was 21,144,564 in the 2001 Census. Out of the total population of Haryana, the population of male are 13,505,130 and female are 11,847,951. The total population growth in the last decade was 19.90 percent and the population of the state forms 2.09 percent of the total population in India. The total area of Haryana is 44,212 sq. km with a Density of 573 per sq km. The Sex Ratio in Haryana is 877 for each 1000 male. In the last census of 2001, the sex ratio was 861 per 1000 males in Haryana. The child sex ratio is 830 per 1000 males and has decreased as compared to 964 in the 2001 census. The Literacy rate in Haryana has risen and is 76.64 percent, with male literacy at 85.38 percent and female literacy at 66.77 percent. In figures, total literates in Haryana are 16,904,324 out of which males are 9,991,838 and females are 6,912,486.

The Sex Ratio also identifies the sex ratio by primary, secondary and tertiary sex ratio. Primary sex ratio means the sex ratio at the time of pregnancy. Secondary sex ratio means the sex ratio at the time of birth. The tertiary sex ratio means the sex ratio at time of census. In Haryana maximum sex ratio is in Mewat district (906). Gurgaon district have minimum sex ratio (853) and the sex ratio of the state is 877 females per thousand males in 2011.

Sex ratio in districts of Haryana is presented in table 3 and it is clear from the table that there is also continuously increase in sex ratio in last three decade. The sex ratio in 1991 it is recorded maximum in Mahendergarh district while, minimum in Panchkula district. The sex ratio in 2001 it is recorded maximum in Rewari district while, minimum in Faridabad district and in 2011 it is maximum in Mewat and minimum in Gurgaon District. It is found that in last three decade the minimum sex ratio is recorded in those districts which are near to capital of India as well as Haryana. The main reason the migration is in these districts due to industrial development.

The following table 3 provides district wise relevant data of population, growth, sex ratio, literacy and density in Haryana as per 2011 Census.

District	Population	Male Population	Female Population	Growth	Sex ratio	Literacy	Density
Ambala	1136784	604044	532740	12.06	882	82.9	722
Bhiwani	1629109	864616	764493	14.32	884	76.7	341

Faridabad	1798954	961532	837422	31.75	871	83	2298
Fatehabad	941522	494834	446688	16.79	903	69.1	371
Gurgaon	1514085	817274	696811	73.93	853	84.4	1241
Hisar	1742815	931535	811280	13.38	871	73.2	438
Jhajjar	956907	514303	442604	8.73	861	80.8	522
Jind	1332042	712254	619788	11.95	870	72.7	493
Kaithal	1072861	570595	502266	13.39	880	70.6	463
Karnal	1506323	798840	707483	18.22	886	76.4	598
Kurukshetra	964231	510370	453861	16.81	889	76.7	630
Mahendragarh	921680	486553	435127	13.43	894	78.9	485
Mewat	1089406	571480	517926	37.94	906	56.1	729
Palwal	1040493	553704	486789	25.49	879	70.3	761
Panchkula	558890	298919	259971	19.32	870	83.4	622
Panipat	1202811	646324	556487	24.33	861	77.5	949
Rewari	896129	472254	423875	17.09	898	82.2	562
Rohtak	1058683	566708	491975	12.61	868	80.4	607
Sirsa	1295114	683242	611872	15.98	896	70.4	303
Sonapat	1480080	798948	681132	15.71	853	80.8	697
Yamunanagar	1214162	646801	567361	16.56	877	78.9	687

Table4. Districts of Haryana showing maximum and minimum sex ratio:

Year	Sex Ratio	Maximum	Minimum
1981-1991	861	Mahindergarh(918)	Panchkula(823)
1991-2001	865	Rewari(927)	Faridabad(828)
2001-2011(p)	877	Mewat(906)	Gurgaon(853)

Source- Census of India

Table 5: SEX RATIO IN HARYANA (1961-2011)

Census	Haryana	India
1961	868	976
1971	867	964
1981	870	962
1991	865	945
2001	819	927
2011	834	914

Health:-

The mortality rate of females tend to exceed those of males until the late twenties, and even till the late thirties in some states, and this as known from the experiences of other countries, is very much in contrast

with what tends to happen when men and women receive similar nutritional and health care. The Total Fertility Rate of Haryana is 2.3. The Infant Mortality Rate is 41 (SRS 2013) and Maternal Mortality Ratio is 146 (SRS 2010–2012). The Socio-economic and health profile of the State of Haryana has been presented in form of table adapted from HMIS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, and govt. of India. It has been indicated from the table that decadal growth rate of population in Haryana is more than the average India's population growth rate. Infant Mortality is slightly higher but maternal mortality is comparatively lower. Total fertility rate and Crude Birth rate are just reaching to national average. Crude deaths rates are below the national average thereby leading natural growth rate of population. In terms of literacy parameters, Haryana is doing better in comparison to rest of Indian States, while sex ratios depicts otherwise. This is the gray area where there has been a dire need to change the mind set of society and in this the health facilities can play a pivotal role by educating aspiring couples to have equal preference for both the sexes.

Work Participation rate:-

Women's participation in the labour force has long been central to research on gender inequalities. In Haryana working participation rate is low but we can say that there is improvement in participation rate.

Household and Population Characteristics:

- About 70% of the households belonged to rural Haryana and accounted for nearly 72% of the total population.
- Average household size in Haryana was 4.9. The rural household size (5.0) was slightly higher than urban household size (4.5).
- The population in the age group 15-59 years, which is defined to be economically active, comprised about 66% of males and 71% of females in rural areas and about 67% of males and 73% of females in urban areas.

Labour Force and Work Force:

- According to the usual status (ps+ss), 30% of population belonged to the labour force. This proportion was 30% for rural and 28% for urban areas. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) was about 50% of rural males and 7% of rural females belonged to the labour force. The corresponding proportions in the urban areas were 49% and 3% respectively.
- About 29% of the populations were employed according to usual status (ps+ss). The worker population ratio (WPR) was about 30% in the rural areas and 27% in the urban areas.
- The male WPR in both the rural and urban areas were considerably higher than female WPR. In both the rural and urban areas, male WPR was nearly 48%. Compared to this, the female WPR was 7% in rural areas and 3% in urban areas.
- WPR in Haryana was 28% as per current daily status, 29% according to current weekly status, and it was 29% according to usual status.
- Self-employment status was dominant for both males and females in rural area. In rural, more than half of the usually employed ('all' workers) were self employed – 60% among males and 69% among females. The corresponding figures in urban were 60% for males and 32% for females.
- The percentage of regular wage/salaried employees to work force was relatively lower among females as compared to males in the rural areas. The proportion of regular wage/salaried persons was 10% for males and 4% for females in the rural areas, whereas in urban areas, these figures were 27% and 58% respectively.
- The share of the casual labourers in total workforce was much higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. In the rural areas, 30% of male workers and 26% of female workers were casual labourers. In urban areas, 13% of male workers and 10% of female workers were casual labourers.
- In rural, among the usually employed (ps+ss) about 61% of males and 79% of females were engaged in agriculture sector. Whereas in urban areas, these figures were 4% and 17% respectively.
- With regards to the education level, 81% rural males and 79% urban males of the education level 'illiterate' for age 15 and above were in working.

- Among the total working persons for age 15 and above, the educational status of 48% rural and 29% in urban areas was either illiterate or up to primary. The total work participation rate in percent of male and female is shown in table-6.

Unemployment rate:

- Unemployment rate was 3% in both current daily status (cds) and current weekly status (cws) approach and 2% in the usual status approach, i.e., in usual (adj.).
- According to usual status (ps+ss), the unemployment rate (Number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in labour force) was 19 in rural areas and 38 in the urban areas. The unemployment rate for females was lower than males in rural areas, where as it was higher in urban areas.
- In the rural areas, generally, the female unemployment rate was lower than the male unemployment rate, in all the approaches of measurement, but this trend was reverse in the case of urban areas.
- In the rural areas, female unemployment rate stood at 2% in cds compared to 3% for males while in the urban areas, female unemployment rate in the cds was nearly 13% which was 9 % higher compared to male unemployment rate.

Table 6. Work participation of male and female in Haryana.

Year	Total Work participation rate in %	Male	Female
2001	39.62	68.22	37.31

Source- Census of India

CONCLUSIONS

Gender inequality isn't solely a development of poverty; there's virtually no correlation between per-capita financial gain and gender disparities in health and education outcomes. So, whereas absolutely the level of health and education outcomes for ladies area unit powerfully associated with economic conditions, the disparities between females and males aren't. Paper found that there are unit regional disparities within the distribution of the sex magnitude relation. It's noticed that sex magnitude relation is low in Panchkula, Gurgaon and Faridabad thanks to the distance of Chandigarh and city or thanks to industrial development in migration rate is high in these districts. Within the last 2 decade the most inequality in the acquisition is found in Palwal district, however some developed district of Haryana there's the ordered decrease in gender inequality, however, the sex magnitude relation is low in these districts. It's owing to migration. Therefore, by social control of state rules, policies and alongside that general awareness of individuals will cut back this distinction.

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