

Gender Disparities among Districts of Haryana

Shashikant Sharma¹, Pallavi Singh², R. D. Doi³, Mansoor Ali Khan⁴

Abstract— *Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenges of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance -Kofi Annan*

Inequality between men and women is one of the most crucial disparities in many societies, and this is particularly so in India. On one level, gender disparity can be narrowly defined as the purely descriptive observation of different outcomes between males and females. The variables chosen for examination include those, which have a bearing on gender and equity issues. We found that in Haryana, there is decrease in gender disparities during last decade but the rate of this is very slow.

Key words— *Gender disparity, Inequality, Work participation & Sex Ratio.*

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 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. Location map of study area is presented in figure-1.

I. INTRODUCTION

There are large disparities in the economic, social and schooling opportunities available to men and women in India. Gender disparities begin early in life, with female infants having a lower chance of survival than male infants, owing largely to parental neglect of female infants. 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. 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.

Discrimination on the basis of ‘gender’ has been observed in all spheres of human interests including the granting of land rights by the state [1], intra-household allocation of food and resources [2] and payment of wages and remunerations [3].

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 and

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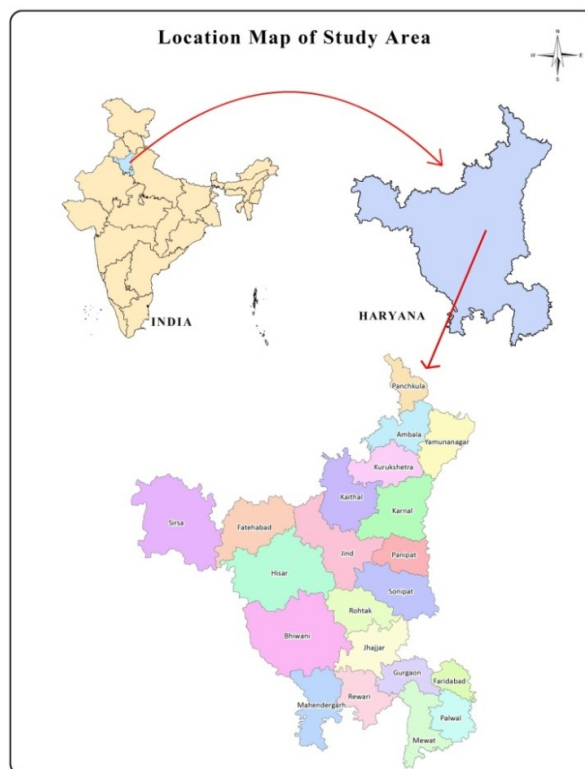


Figure -1

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 Haryana. The analysis of the above objective is based on the some selected variables like literacy rate, sex ratio and work participation based on secondary data from census of

Haryana. All 21 district of Haryana are considered in the study. The secondary data had collected from the 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 [4]. In international usage, literacy is defined as the ability to read and write at least a simple message in any language [5]. 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.

Table1. 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

Literacy Rate of Haryana

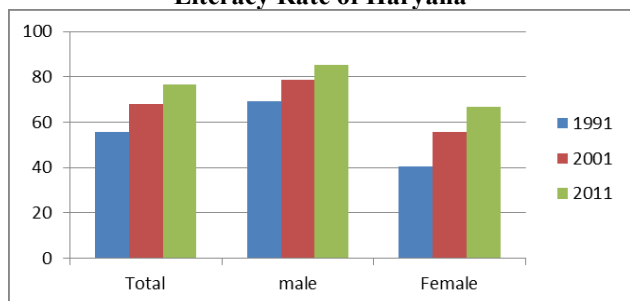


Chart-1

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.

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 [6].

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 -2 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 Mahindergarh 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.

Table2. 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)	Faridabhad(828)
2001-2011(p)	877	Mewat(906)	Gurgaon(853)

Source- Census of India

Sex ratio in Haryana

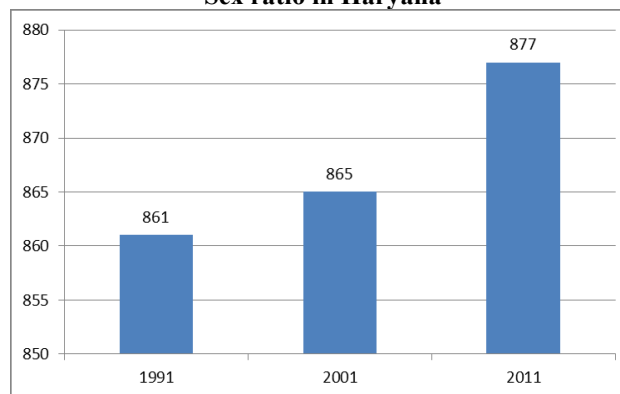


Chart-2

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.

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. The total work participation rate in percent of male and female is shown in table-3.

Table3. 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

V.CONCLUSIONS

Gender disparity is not only a phenomenon of poverty; there is almost no correlation between per-capita income and the gender disparities in health and education outcomes. So, while the absolute level of health and education outcomes for girls are strongly related to economic conditions, the

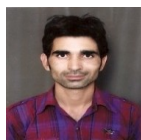
disparities between females and males are not. Paper found that there are regional disparities in distribution of the sex ratio. It is noticed that sex ratio is low in Panchkula, Gurgaon and Faridabad due to nearness of Chandigarh and Delhi or due to industrial development in migration rate is high in these districts.

In last two decade the maximum disparity in literacy is found in Palwal district, but some developed district of Haryana there is successive decrease in gender disparity, however the sex ratio is low in these districts. It is because of migration. Therefore, by enforcement of government rules, policies and along with that general awareness of people can reduce this difference.

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