

Status of Women in Haryana: An Evaluation of Sex Ratio and Literacy Rate

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Abstract – This paper describes the present status of women in Haryana. Rise in population in Haryana going to together with the decline in the sex ratio. Sex ratio is the social indicators which characterize the status of women. Haryana status of women is very low as compare to other state such as Kerala and Goa etc. The present study describes the present status of sex ratio, literacy rate and women empowerment in Haryana. The study is based on secondary data and it is analyze Literacy rate and sex Ratio of Haryana for the time period 2001 and 2011. This study point out that literacy rate in Haryana increased to 76.6 per cent as per 2011 census, out of which maximum literacy rate has been found in the district of Gurgaon (84 per cent) and the lowest in district of Mewat (56 per cent). The overall sex ratio was increased from 861 in the year 2001 to 879 in the year 2011. But still now it is very low as compare to national level of sex ratio that is 940 according to the census 2011.

Key Words Women, Literacy Rate, Sex Ratio and Haryana

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INTRODUCTION

About read the historical background of Indian society, it reveals that in Vedic times a woman was given a high status. It is an old saying, "Where women are honoured, gods reside there." However, at present, women lost their honoured place due to social, economic and political factors. They were capture evil customs such as sati, Purdah, child marriage, enforced widowhood, dowry system, crept in the society and this led to decline in women's status inside and outside the home. Actually, Indian societies have unsafe for little girls to women. Last few years, women's sexual harassment has faced at work place, institution, even their own house. Majority of women live a life of dependency that does not possess any self-identity. They were Struggle for equality, justice and parity between women and men continues with more and more literature appearing on the subject on empowerment of women. But on the other hand, during the last few years's women's participation enhanced in socio-econ factors. Economic development depends on several factors and human factor is the essential factor. It is effectively influences the development of a country. So it is an improvement in quality of the "human factor" is most important then as essential as investment in physical capital. An advance in knowledge and the diffusion of new ideas and objectives are necessary to remove economic

backwardness and instill the human abilities and motivations that are more favorable to economic achievement (Meenu, and Deepak2014) 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 (Khan, 2004). In international usage, literacy is defined as the ability to read and write at least a simple message in any language (Hassan, 2005). The present study studies the inter-district disparities in literacy rate in the state of Haryana and sex ratio of Haryana.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To find out Literacy rate of Haryana District wise
- To find out sex Ratio and child sex Ratio of Haryana

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on secondary data. The present study utilizes Literacy rate and sex Ratio of Haryana. The present paper studies the inter-district disparities in literacy rate in the state of Haryana. An attempt has been made to study the demographic

figures of Haryana according to census, male-female literacy rate and inter-districts disparities in literacy rate in Haryana. Secondary data gathered from census of India for the time period 2011 and 2001. The present study includes simple statistics tool alike as percentage etc. The study also includes simple table and diagram.

LIMITATION OF STUDY

- This study is based on secondary data which has their own limitations.
- This study includes only Literacy rate and sex Ratio of Haryana.

The table reveals that total population and sex ratio of Haryana. According to census 2001, total population was 2.11 crore person, out of which 1.13 crore were male and 0.97 crore were females. The sex ratio of the Haryana was recorded as 861 according to census 2001. In Haryana state highest population was recorded for the district of Faridabad (1990719) and lowest population was showed by the district of Panchkula (468411). The number of males and females found to be highest in the district of Faridabad. Similarly the lowest number of males and females found to be in the district of Panchkula. As per census 2001, highest sex ratio was recorded for the district of Mahendragarh (918) and lowest sex ratio was recorded for the district of Panchkula (823). As per the census 2001, out of 21 districts 13 districts have sex ratio which was more than 850. As per 2011 census, total population of Haryana increased to 2.53 crore and the number of males and females also increased to 1.35 crore and 1.18 crore respectively.

Table:-1.1

Compression of Male and Female Sex Ratio of Haryana Districts Wise: 2001 and 2011

Districts	Population 2001			Sex Ratio 2001	Population 2011			Sex Ratio 2011
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
Ambala	1014411	542977	471434	86	1136784	604044	532740	88
Yamunanagar	1041630	559444	482186	86	1214162	646801	567361	87
Kurukshetra	825454	442328	383126	86	964231	510370	453861	88
Kaithal	946131	510513	435618	85	1072861	570595	502266	88
Karnal	1274183	683368	590815	86	1506323	798840	707483	88
Panipat	967449	528860	438589	82	1202811	646324	556487	86
Sonapat	1279175	695723	583452	83	1480080	798948	681132	85
Jind	1189827	642282	547545	85	1332042	712254	619788	87
Fatehabad	806158	427862	378296	88	941522	494834	446688	90
Sirsa	1116649	593245	523404	88	1295114	683242	611872	89
Hisar	1537117	830520	706597	85	1742815	931535	811280	87
Bhiwani	1425022	758253	666769	87	1629109	864616	764493	88
Rohtak	940128	509038	431090	84	1058683	566708	491975	86
Jhajjar	880072	476475	403597	84	956907	514303	442604	86
Mahendragarh	812521	423578	388943	91	921680	486553	435127	89
Rewari	765351	403034	362317	87	896129	472254	423875	89
Gurgaon	870539	470504	400035	85	1514085	817274	696811	85
Mewat	993637	524872	468765	89	1089406	571480	517926	90
Faridabad	1990719	1084138	906581	83	1798954	961532	837422	87
Palwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	1040493	553704	486789	87
Panchkula	468411	256939	211472	82	558890	298919	259971	87
Haryana	21144564	11363953	9780611	86	25353081	13505130	11847951	87

Source: Census of India

Out of 21 districts of Haryana highest population, number of males and females were recorded for the

district of Faridabad. Whereas lowest were recorded for the district of Panchkula. As per census 2011, highest sex ratio was recorded for the district Mewat (906) and lowest sex ratio was recorded for the district Sonapat (853). As per census 2011, all 21 districts recorded sex ratio higher than 850. By comparison, it was found that the difference of highest and lowest sex ratio declined to 53 (as per census 2011) from 95 (as per census 2001). The highest sex ratio shifted from the district of Mahendragarh (as per census 2001) to the district of Mewat (as per census 2011). Here, it is important to mention here that highest sex ratio declined to 906 (as per census 2011) from 918 (as per census 2001).

Table: - 1.2

Child Sex Ratio of Haryana Districts Wise: 2001 and 2011

State/district	Sex Ratio		Per cent Share of 0-6 Pop		Sex Ratio of 0-6 Pop	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Haryana	861	877	15.8	13.8	819	830
Panchkula	823	870	14.1	11.7	829	850
Ambala	868	882	13.2	10.9	782	807
Yamunanagar	862	877	14.4	11.8	806	825
Kurukshetra	866	889	14.2	12.0	771	817
Kaithal	853	880	15.4	12.6	791	821
Gurgaon	850	853	15.5	13.1	807	826
Rewari	899	898	15.2	12.5	811	784
Mahendragarh	918	894	15.2	12.5	811	784
Jhajjar	847	861	15.0	12.1	801	774
Rohtak	874	868	14.5	11.9	799	807
Karnal	865	886	15.1	12.9	809	820
Panipat	829	861	16.4	13.7	809	833
Sonapat	839	853	15.4	12.7	788	790
Jind	852	870	15.8	12.4	818	853
Fatehabad	884	903	16.1	12.6	828	845
Rewari	851	871	15.5	12.1	832	849
Sirsa	882	896	15.0	11.9	817	852
Biwani	879	884	15.7	12.6	841	831
Mewat	899	906	25.1	22.3	893	903
Palwal	862	879	20.2	16.5	854	862
Faridabad	826	871	15.8	13.2	847	842

Source: Census of India-2011

The table shows that the sex ratio and child sex ratio of Haryana. It declined from 15.8 per cent in 2001 to 13.8 per cent in 2011. According to census 2001 and 2011, sex ratio has 861/000 and 877/000 respectively. Haryana's Child sex ratio has 819/000 and 830/000 according to census 2001 and 2011 respectively. Among the 21 district of Haryana, the highest child sex ratio was recorded for Mewat (903/000 in census of 2011) and lowest child sex ratio was recorded for Jhajjar (774/000 in census of 2011). Jhajjar district's child sex ratio was declined from 801/000 in 2001 to 774/000 in 2011. But Mewat District's sex ratio was increased from 893/000 in 2001 to 903/000 in 2011.

Table:-1.3

**Districts Wise Literacy Rates in Haryana
According to Census 2001 and 2011**

Districts	2001		2011		Percentage Change In Literates Rate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ambala	82.31	67.39	88.47	76.64	6.16	9.25
Yamunanagar	78.82	63.39	85.06	71.99	6.24	8.60
Kurukshetra	78.06	60.61	83.46	69.18	5.40	8.57
Kaithal	69.15	47.31	79.33	60.69	10.18	13.38
Karnal	76.29	57.97	83.73	68.29	7.44	10.32
Panipat	78.50	57.91	85.45	68.23	6.95	10.32
Sonapat	83.06	60.68	89.40	70.88	6.36	10.20
Jind	73.82	48.51	82.49	61.58	8.67	13.07
Fatehabad	68.22	46.53	78.10	59.29	9.88	12.76
Sirsa	70.05	49.93	78.64	61.16	8.59	11.23
Hisar	76.57	51.08	82.79	62.31	6.12	11.23
Bhiwani	80.26	53.00	87.39	64.60	7.13	11.60
Rohtak	83.23	62.59	88.42	71.19	5.19	8.60
Jhajjar	83.27	59.65	89.44	70.96	6.17	11.31
Mahendergarh	84.72	54.08	91.26	67.25	6.54	13.17
Rewari	88.45	60.83	92.92	70.54	4.47	9.71
Gurgaon	87.97	67.49	90.27	77.64	2.30	10.15
Mewat	61.18	23.89	72.98	37.58	11.80	13.69
Faridabad	85.14	65.63	89.94	75.17	4.80	10.54
Palwal	75.10	40.76	82.60	56.40	7.50	15.64
Panchkula	80.87	65.65	88.65	77.48	7.78	11.83
Haryana	78.49	55.73	85.38	66.77	6.89	11.04

Source: Census of India-2011

The table 1.3 reveals that literacy rate of Haryana according to census of 2001 and 2011. Haryana's literacy rate enhanced from 55.77 in census 2001 to 66.77 in census 2011 it was 11.04 per cent changed in term percentage. Among the 21 district of Haryana, the highest literacy rates of male was recorded for Rewari 92.92 (in census of 2011) and lowest literacy rates recorded for Mewat district i.e. 72.98 . And highest literacy rates of female was recorded for Gurgaon and lowest as recorded Mewat district 77.64 and 37.58 respectively. Highest percentage change in female literates rate was seen in Palwal and lowest was seen Kurukshetra district 15.64 and 8.57 respectively.

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

This study compares the sex ratio in the year 2001 & 2011 at state level. As per the result Mahendergarh, Mewat & Sirsa showing significant performance in the Sex ratio i.e. 91%, 89%, 88% respectively in 2001 while at the same year the state Panchkula & Panipat does not showing significant performance in sex ratio i.e. 82%, 82%. With the comparison from the year 2011 Fatehbad, Mewat shows the highest sex ratio with 90% and lowest was found of Sonipat & Gurgaon with 85%. Total population of Haryana was 21144564 with male 11363953 & Female 9780611 in 2001 while that of year 2011 is 25353081 with Male 13505130 & Female 11847951. So overall sex ratio of the year 2001 was 86% & in 2011 is 87%. In Haryana child sex ratio have decreased from census 2011 because of increasing preference to son, low literacy rate in rural area, social insecurity, eco & socio culture, age, education, caste, marital status, health, female feticide, poverty, illiteracy, ignorance make people discriminate against girl whose birth is considered to be a stigma or burden. All these indicators showing lowest sex ratio in districts Gurgaon, Sonipat, Panipat, Rohtak, Jhajjar.

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