

## Status of women in Haryana: An analysis

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### Abstract

The present study examined the women condition in Haryana. In recent time Haryana state is being criticized on many grounds regarding the condition and status of women where it was on social issue or participation in other field issues. The data for this study were collected from Census of Haryana (2011) and Haryana Development Report (2010). After analyzing the data, study conclude that there is a significant difference in women urbanization in Haryana and further, we can conclude that the economic capacity is more important for enhancing the women empowerment as well as sex ratio. The state government played a significant role to improve the present condition. The Government of Haryana has been providing 33 per cent reservation for women in all school teaching jobs in the State; while, the Government of Bihar has been providing 50 per cent reservation for women to all teaching jobs up- to primary school level.

**Keywords:** women, policies, production, participation, health

### Introduction

We begin with changing scenario of present world where the significance of a women in society played proved more important than a man. The subject of “Women empowerment” means a lot in all the segments of a society, and it can be explained as “woman must be able to decide first for her what she wants to do with her body, her mind and her heart”; Moreover, Empowerment is the process gain greater control over the circumstances of their lives. It includes both control over resources and over ideology (includes in addition to existing control) a growing intrinsic capability-greater self-confidence and inner transformation of one’s consciousness that enables one to overcome external barriers’. Thus, empowerment is a process of awareness and capacity building, leading to greater participation, to greater decision making power and control and to transformative action. It is the process of challenging existing power relations and of gaining greater control over the source of power. As per one estimate in India, women produced 30 per cent of total food commodities consumed, but get only 10 per cent of the income, and having 10 per cent of the total property or wealth of the country. The goals of women empowerment are to challenge patriarchal ideology to transform the structures and institutions that reinforce and perpetuate gender discrimination and social inequality, and to enable poor women to gain access to and control over, both material and informational resources. According to UNDP 1995 and United Nation 1996 ‘seventy per cent of the world’s poor are women’. In Indian Society, women’s empowerment is low because, our society is caste-ridden and multi-religious. Women condition and situation varies from caste to caste, religion to religion and region to region. It is observed that since age’s women have been looked down in the traditional country like India; and they suffer from social and economic insecurity in spite of the fact that they undertake agricultural activities and family responsibilities is more as compared to men. On the basis of various reports on women empowerment, it can be said that women empowerment is a very burning issue across the whole

world. As far with the broadness of the concept of women empowerment it may be concluded that Empowerment is multi-faceted concept and it includes education, work-participation rate, urbanization etc.

Keeping the above discussion in view the present study is made to attempt the spatial pattern of women empowerment in Haryana and finds the determinants of women empowerment in general and sex ratio in particular.

**Table 1:** Selected Indicator of Women Empowerment in Haryana

District	I	II	III
Ambala	882	76.6	43.8
Bhiwani	884	64.8	19.7
Faridabad	871	75.2	80.1
Fatehabad	903	59.3	19.0
Gurgaon	853	77.6	68.4
Hisar	871	62.3	31.5
Jhajjar	861	71.0	25.5
Jind	870	61.6	23.0
Kaithal	880	60.7	22.0
Karnal	886	68.3	30.2
Kurukshetra	899	69.2	28.4
Mahendergarh	894	65.3	14.3
Mewat	906	37.6	11.3
Palwal	879	56.4	22.7
Panchkula	870	77.5	56.4
Panipat	861	68.2	46.3
Rewari	898	70.5	25.6
Rohtak	868	71.2	42.6
Sirsa	896	61.2	24.6
Sonipat	853	70.9	30.9
Yamunanagar	877	72.0	38.7
Mean	879.14	66.54	33.57
SD	15.93	9.05	17.56
CV			

**Source:** Haryana Statistical Abstract, 2012-13  
 I Sex Ratio; II Literacy Rate (Females); and III urban female population as per cent to total female population

Table 1 reveals the selected indicators, i.e., female literacy, urban female (as per cent to total female population), and, Sex-Ratio of women empowerment in the state and further, the Table also reveals the consistency in selected variables. It is evident from Table 1; the sex ratio of the state is 833. It is very low as compared to all India (933) and further, the coefficient of covariance has 1.81 per cent in 2011. It means there is no high variance in the sex ratio in the districts of the

Haryana. Through this Table we also found that Gurgaon (77.6%) has the maximum women literacy rate, while Mewat (37.6 per cent), has the minimum literacy rate; maximum sex ratio has found in Mewat (906), while minimum in Sonipat and Gurgaon (853). Note: \* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed); and \*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**Table 2:** Correlations Matrix of Selected Indicators of Women Empowerment

		Sex Ratio	Females Literacy	Urban Female Population
Sex Ratio	Pearson Correlation	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.		
Females Literacy	Pearson Correlation	-.544(*)	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.011	.	
Urban Female Population	Pearson Correlation	-.575(**)	.697(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.000	.

**Table 3:** Spatial Pattern of Women Empowerment in Haryana

District	Z1	Z2	Z3	CSS	Rank
Ambala	0.1793	1.11062	0.58244	0.62412	3
Bhiwani	0.30481	-0.1925	-0.7899	-0.2258	14
Faridabad	-0.511	0.95602	2.64944	1.03149	1
Fatehabad	1.49714	-0.7998	-0.8297	-0.0441	11
Gurgraon	-1.6406	1.22105	1.98322	0.52123	4
Hisar	-0.511	-0.4685	-0.118	-0.3658	15
Jhajjar	-1.1385	0.49221	-0.4596	-0.3686	16
Jind	-0.5738	-0.5459	-0.602	-0.5739	19
Kaithal	0.05379	-0.6452	-0.6589	-0.4168	17
Karnal	0.43032	0.19404	-0.192	0.14413	8
Kurukshetra	1.24612	0.29343	-0.2945	0.41503	5
Mahendergarh	0.93235	-0.1373	-1.0974	-0.1008	13
Mewat	1.6854	-3.1962	-1.2682	-0.9263	21
Palwal	-0.009	-1.1201	-0.619	-0.5827	20
Panchkula	-0.5738	1.21001	1.29991	0.64539	2
Panipat	-1.1385	0.183	0.72479	-0.0769	12
Rewari	1.18337	0.43699	-0.4539	0.38882	6
Rohtak	-0.6993	0.51429	0.51411	0.10971	9
Sirsa	1.05786	-0.59	-0.5109	-0.0143	10
Sonipat	-1.6406	0.48116	-0.1521	-0.4372	18
Yamunanagar	-0.1345	0.60264	0.29203	0.2534	7

Source: Calculated from Table 1

Table 2 shows that the sex ratio is negatively related with female literacy and urban female population while urban female population is positively associated female literacy.

**Table 4:** Spatial Pattern of Women Empowerment in Haryana, 2011

Category	Name of Districts
High	Faridabad, Panchkula, Ambala, Gurgraon, Kurukshetra and Rewari
Medium	Yamunanagar, Karnal, Rohtak, Sirsa, Fatehabad, Panipat, Mahendergarh and Bhiwani
Low	Hisar, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Sonipat, Jind, Palwal and Mewat

Source: Based on Table 3



Source: Table No.4

**Fig 1**

The high women empowerment areas were calculated among all 21 districts of Haryana. In order to reveal the spatial pattern and to determine the women empowerment areas in all districts of Haryana, the CSS values have also been calculated with the help of SPSS and the same have been categorized into three parts - high, medium and low level of women empowerment areas (See Tab. 3). On the basis of CSS, we

found that Faridabad, Panchkula, Ambala, Gurgraon, Kurukshetra and Rewari districts have high women empowerment areas; Yamunanagar, Karnal, Rohtak, Sirsa, Fatehabad, Panipat, Mahendergarh and Bhiwani, district have medium women empowerment and Hisar, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Sonipat, Jind, Palwal and Mewat have low women empowerment in the state. The maximum CSS has been recorded in Faridabad district and minimum in Mewat district.

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