



Literacy Rate and the Sex Ratio in Haryana

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Abstract

There are two unique sociocultural settings in the Indian state of Haryana, and the emphasis is on gender differences, especially among youngsters. In the prenatal stage, gender imbalance may be seen in the Hindu majority region of Jhajjar. On the other hand, daughters are often seen as a financial liability. The current and future state of the economy is heavily influenced by the distribution of men and women throughout the population and across the various age groups. The gender breakdown of children is an important predictor of future demographics since it reflects the community's attitude about men and women and how they are treated. To calculate this proportion, we divide the total number of children by the proportion of boys to girls. Changes in the gender ratio of a population are indicative of the underlying socioeconomic and cultural leanings of that group. The community's socioeconomic dynamics are affected, and the demographic process is likewise altered, as a result. The major goal of this research is to get a better knowledge of the spatial and temporal variance in the total child sex ratio in India and Haryana. Data from the abstracted India and Haryana Censuses were analysed to identify issues, root causes, trends, and the pace of decline in child gender disparity. The child sex ratio in Haryana showed signs of recovery in 2011, after a steady decline from 1991 to 2001. In terms of both overall sex ratio and child sex ratio, Haryana is at the bottom in the United States. Despite Haryana's overall lower child sex ratio compared to the rest of the country, it is very concerning that not a single district in the state has a child sex ratio higher than the national average.

Keywords: Sex Composition, Unfairness, Decisive Sex Ratio and Scarceness

Introduction

When compared to the other Indian states, Haryana has the lowest proportion of female to male residents. It's common knowledge that male children are prized above female ones in Indian culture. These two factors likely contributed significantly to the lopsided gender ratio that resulted. Gender inequality is a problem that affects women throughout their lives, beginning in childhood and continuing into adulthood. Many people question why this persists in a modern, industrialised society. Haryana is the focus of the current investigation because of its rapid economic growth and equally startling sexual characteristics gap. The study's primary purpose



is to get a better understanding of the dynamics of changing gender ratios throughout time and space in Haryana. The state has the lowest male-to-female ratio of any in the country, a factual but neglected issue with far-reaching and awful consequences for society. Several hypotheses have been put out to explain the dramatic decline of the female population worldwide. Despite the existence of laws prohibiting the practise and numerous policies and programmes in place to support girls, such as "Beti Bachao Beti Pado", "Haryana Kanya Kosh", and "Apki Beti Hamari Beti", it is shocking to learn that the practise of killing girl children before and after birth is still practised in the state. The state's male-to-female ratio is anticipated to drop further between 1981 and 2011 despite the fact that it is already low in both urban and rural areas. Despite these advancements, the male-to-female ratio is expected to continue decreasing.

Objectives

- To Fulfil The Aim Of This Research, Research Intended To Select Some Objectives As Under Are:
- To Examine The Spatial Pattern Of Literacy Rate In Haryana.
- To Examine The Spatial Pattern Of Sex Ratio In Haryana.
- To Study The Correlation Between Spatial Pattern Of Literacy And Sex Ratio.

Review of Literature

The authors of "A Declining Child SexRatio in Haryana: A Spatio-Temporal Analysis" (Suman Chauhan, Sunil Kumar, and Anju Gupta) explain the sexual make-up of India, with a focus on Haryana. The gender ratio of Haryana's youth, both in rural and urban settings, is analysed here. The gender ratio in India improved from 1991 to 2001, but then marginally declined in 2011, according the latest census. Authors Jagdeep Kumar and Shilpa Devi set out to examine the demographic indicator of women by looking at mortality, marriage, migration, economic factors, and more in their book "Sex Ratio of Haryana: A Geographical Analysis." This article aims to do just that by analysing the trend throughout all of Haryana's districts, assessing the government's actions, and offering recommendations for how to better balance the sexes. According to the most recent data available, the gender ratio in Haryana has hardly budged from 870 (1981) to 877. (2011).

Despite improvements in India's literacy rate, educational level, health care facilities, and economic standing, Aparna Mitra's research paper "Son Preference in India: Implication for Gender Development" argues that Indians continue to favour sons over daughters and neglect the care of female offspring. Statistics from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and the Census of India show that the gender ratio of children under the age of six has been decreasing over time, most likely due to the preference of Indian parents for males. In order to save Indian girls from the graves of "son preference," "feticide," and "decreasing worth of females," India's legislators should work to strengthen the country's code of conduct and its laws and regulations.



The authors of this study, titled "Declining in Child Sex Ratio: Challenges, Causes, and Emerging Issues in Haryana," examine the critiques, causes, trends, and emerging difficulties related with the declining child sex ratio in the Indian state of Haryana. The study project that looked at this topic was titled "Declining in Child Sex Ratio: Challenges, Causes, and Emerging Issues in Haryana." It is now well acknowledged that basic education is lacking in rural regions, there is a lack of social support for single moms, and there is a bias against females who make their own life decisions. There has been a steady decline in the proportion of male to female children born in Haryana since 2001.

According to a research by Monu Kumar titled "Child Sex Ratio in Jhajjar District (Haryana): A Spatio-Temporal Analysis," the district-wide child sex ratio declined by 128 points, from 902 to 774 girls per 1000 boys. The data collected between 2001 and 2011 is analysed using Arc GIS 9.3.

Leela Visaria discusses the difficulties the government will encounter in the not-too-distant future in carrying out policy and advocacy (2008). must defend India from the massive beasts responsible for a precipitous decline in the country's female population by feasting on the young of its female citizens. With these results, the Association and Federation of Obstetricians and Gynecologists have been shown to play a crucial role in averting a scarcity of women.

“Gender Inequality”

Gender is assigned by considering an individual in light of the traits that distinguish men and women. Distinctive features are determined by a combination of biological categorization of sex and social institutions. The social and economic construction of gender is a relatively modern phenomena, despite the fact that the word "gender" has been in use since the birth of language. This is what establishes whether or not members of various sexes in a society are treated equally. To be recognised as a man or female in a given culture, one must behave in ways that are deemed appropriate for that gender. Gender inequality refers to the tendency for men to have more social power and economic success than women have. Cultures and communities vary greatly in their norms and customs, as well as in the particulars that make them unique. Inequality between the sexes has far-reaching consequences because it gives women less chances. Human development for women remains far behind that of males even though gender equality is essential for a country's progress and prosperity (Hussain & Kirmani, 2010). Gender equality is the belief that the contributions of men and women to society are equivalent. It is, at best, naive to believe that a nation can prosper when over half of its people lives in poverty. Women, who constitute 48.2 percent of India's total population of 1.22 billion, are disproportionately impacted (Census of India, 2011). Indicators of the role and impact of women in development include reductions in maternal mortality and improvements in maternity care, as well as increases in educational opportunities and improvements in child nutrition, decreases in fertility, and increases in the average age at first marriage. In addition, women's advancement in society and maternal education in particular influence viewpoints



generally, including women's preferences for the birth of female kids. Discrimination against girls from birth or even before birth contributes to the poor status of women and has many unfavourable economic and social implications. This may begin long before a woman is born. In India, reducing gender disparity remains an important goal. Sexism is prohibited, along with all other forms of discrimination, under the Indian Constitution. Traditional patriarchal beliefs and practises continue to confine women to a subservient position, despite the government's strong legislative support and legal frameworks and fast socioeconomic gains. Beyond slow economic development and a lack of educational opportunities, gender inequality is a major problem in India. The gender gap in India's socio-cultural system, which has its roots in the country's history and culture, is manifested in a number of ways.

Haryana Urban Population

In Haryana, 33.88 percent of the population lives in urban areas. Between 2001 and 2011, the number of people living in Haryana's urban areas increased by 44.59 percent, and that trend is expected to continue. In the urban centres of Haryana, there were 873 women for every 1000 men. The average literacy rate in Haryana's urban regions was 83.14 percent.

Haryana Rural Population

About two-thirds, or 65.12%, of Haryana's residents live in the state's rural villages. The rural population of Haryana increased at a rate of 9.85 percent during the decade between 2001 and 2011. In rural Haryana, there were 882 females for every man. The average literacy rate in rural Haryana was 71.42 percent.

Haryana State Information

According to the most recent census in Haryana, 88.36% of homes are owned by their residents, while 9.54% are rented. About 65.57 percent of all couples in Haryana reported being monogamous. In 2011, 68.13 percent of Haryana's residents have access to NBFCs. While just 5.26% of Haryana residents had internet connection in 2017, that percentage is likely to climb by 2021 because to investments by businesses like Reliance Jio and Airtel. It stands to reason that as a consequence, e-commerce sites like Flipkart and Amazon in Haryana would attract an even larger user base. Although 33.34 percent of Haryana families had a motorcycle, just 10.51 percent owned a car. Health and life insurance interest in Haryana has increased with the state's rising literacy rate. In a similar vein, we will get access to data on the elections in Haryana in the coming months.



Literacy Rate in Haryana

The majority of Haryana's economy is based on agriculture and related industries. There has been a dramatic rise in the number of Haryana residents who can read and write during the last several decades. In 2011, 76.64 percent of the state's population was literate, according to the available statistics. In addition, whereas 85.38 percent of males can read and write, just 66.67 percent of females can do the same. As a consequence of the state's education reforms, the literacy rate in Haryana increased from 67.91 percent in 2001 to 76.64 percent in 2011. With 86.30 percent of its inhabitants able to read and write, Gurgaon has the highest literacy rate of any city in India. Other Indian cities with a high literacy rate are Panchkula and Ambala. The literacy rate of Ambala is 81.7%. (81.9 percent). There is a respectable level of literacy in Haryana, with 76.64 percent of the people being able to read and write.

Study Area

The Indian state of Haryana has been chosen as the research location. It is between latitudes 27°39' and 30°55' and longitudes 74°27' and 77°36' 05". It has a total size of 44,212 square kilometres, or 1.37 percent of India, making it one of the smallest states in the nation. The population of Haryana was found to be 25,351,462 in the 2011 census. Chandigarh, the capital of both Haryana and the union territory to which it belongs, is also the state capital. In 2011, there were 119 blocks in the state's 4 divisions, 21 districts, 57 sub divisions, 74 tehsils, and 44 sub-tehsils. There are 154 cities and 6841 unincorporated communities in Haryana.

Database And Methodology

This work makes use of secondary sources of data for its research. In order to accomplish what has to be done, information taken from the Census of India and the Statistical Abstract of Haryana has been gathered. This information includes the literacy rate and the gender ratio in Haryana. An analysis of the geographical pattern of literacy rate and sex ratio in Haryana is performed using the data that was obtained, which is then tabulated and computed. Arc GIS 10.2 was used as a cartographic tool in the preparation of the theme map that shows the geographical pattern of sex ratio and literacy in Haryana. This map was created using a thematic mapping approach.

On the basis of a straightforward statistical procedure, the districts of Haryana have been grouped into the following five categories: very high, high, moderate, low, and very low. When doing research on the relationship between literacy and the number of women to men in a population, researchers often turn to the Spearman rank order approach. Spearman's Rank correlation approach has led to the employment of the following formula:

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d_i^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

Where $d_i = R_1 - R_2$ is the difference between ranks of two variables, and n is the total number of observations.

Result Analysis & Discussion



Fig. 1.1 Location map of Study of Area

Spatial Pattern of Sex Ratio

In 2011, the whole population of Haryana had 877 more females than men, making the ratio of females to males 877 to 1. Despite this, the male-to-female ratio at the district level runs anywhere from 877 to 906 depending on the district. The total 21 districts that make up the state of Haryana are divided into the following five groups:

Very High Sex Ratio (895 – 906)

Districts that have a male to female ratio that is more than 895 are considered to be in the high category. The districts of Mewat (906), Fatehabad (903), Rewari (898) and Sirsa (906) were found to have a high sex ratio (896).



High Sex Ratio (885 – 894)

Districts that fall within the range of 885–894 for their female-to-male population ratio are considered to be in the high category. In the districts of Mahendragarh (894), Kurukshetra (889), and Karnal (894), the sex ratio was found to be rather high (886).

Moderate Sex Ratio (872 – 884)

The categories of districts that fall within the range of 872 to 884 for their sex ratios are considered to be moderate. The districts of Bhawani (884), Ambala (882), Kaithal (880), and Yamunanagar (877) were found to have a sex ratio that was in the moderate range (See fig. 1.3).

Low Sex Ratio (862 – 871)

The districts that are within the range of having a sex ratio that falls between 862 and 871 are considered to be in the low category. The districts of Faridabad (871), Jind (870), Rohtak (868), and Hisar (868) also performed poorly in terms of their sexual ratios (871).

Very Low Sex Ratio (853 – 861)

The districts that fall within the range of 853 to 861 for their female-to-male population ratio are considered to be low. The districts of Gurgaon (853), Jhajjar (853), Panipat (861) and Sonapat (861) all had low scores for their sex ratios (853).

Spatial pattern of literacy rate

In 2011, the literacy rate in Haryana was an average of 76.64 percent. Figure 1.2 demonstrates, however, that when we compare districts, we find significant variation in the literacy rates. The districts of Gurgaon (84.44%), Panchkula (83.44%), Faridabad (83.14%), Ambala (82.83%), and Rewari (82.83%) all have very high literacy rates (82.23 per cent). Because to progress in transportation and communication, increased urbanisation, and the proliferation of educational institutions (fig. 1.2

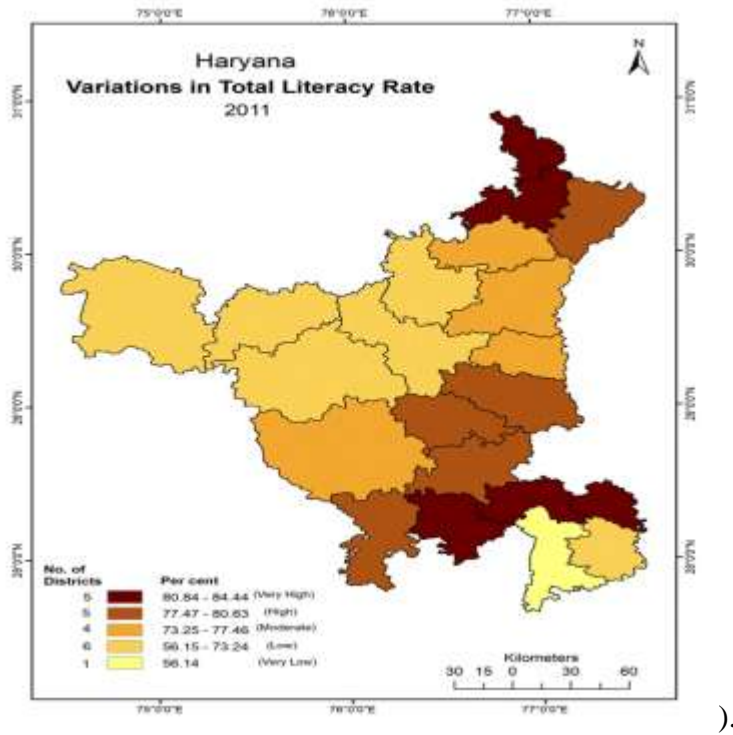


Figure 1.2

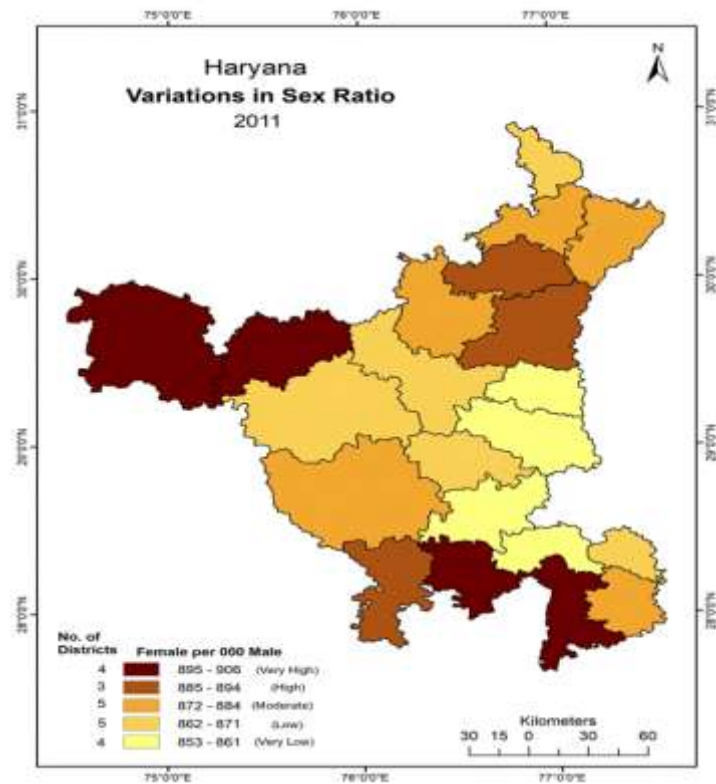


Figure 1.3



High literacy rate-As a result of having an average literacy rate that falls anywhere between 77.47 and 80.83 percent, these are the districts in Haryana that are included in this category. As can be seen in Figure 1.2, some of the districts that have high literacy rates are Yamunanagar (80.37 percent), Sonipat (80.83 percent), Jhajjar (80.83 percent), and Rohtak (80.37 percent) (78.93 percent). Of addition, the literacy rate in Mahendragarh was rather high, standing at 78.93 percent (78.87 per cent).

Moderate literacy rate -The districts of Panipat (77.46 percent), Bhiwani (76.74 percent), Kurukshetra (76.70 percent), and Karnal (76.70 percent) all had scores indicating a moderate level of literacy (76.44 per cent).a low percentage of literacy - As shown in Figure 1.2, the districts of Kaithal (70.56 percent), Sirsa (70.56 percent), Hisar (73.24 percent), Jind (72.73 percent), Palwal (70.32) and Fatehabad had a low rate of literacy (69.13).

Very low literacy rate –Mewat (56.14%) is the only district in Haryana that has an extremely low literacy rate; this is due to the prevalence of muslims in the population as well as the limited development of educational facilities by the government and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) (fig. 1.2).In order to determine the degree of association that exists between literacy and the sex ratio in Haryana, the spearman's rank difference technique was used. It has been shown that there is a significant negative connection, denoted by the symbol $r = -0.37$, between the literacy rate and the gender distribution in the population of Haryana.

Conclusion

The researcher made the observation in 2011 that the literacy rate in Haryana was considerably varied based on the gender ratio of the population there. Literacy levels were much lower in the district of Mewat than they were in the district of Gurgaon, which had the highest literacy rate (84.44 percent) (56.14 per cent). The district of Mewat has the highest sex ratio (906), while the districts of Gurgaon and Panipat both have the lowest (853). Mewat is located in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh (853). However, a substantial negative link between literacy and sex ratio has been found; this association is denoted by the symbol $r = -0.52$ in the equation. This leads one to believe that regions with high literacy rates are also regions with a low ratio of females to men in their populations.



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