

DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND AND GENDER SITUATION IN HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

The demographic transition has brought an opportunity for growth with equity for which the gender component like changing sex ratio, literacy and work participation among women are of major concern in Haryana. Female constitute a major proportion in the demographic window of opportunity. The level in work force participation among the females is due to some important socio economic and demographic characteristics. The paper has tried to understand the changing pattern of population, female literacy and sex ratio with special reference to Haryana

DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

Demographic dividend refers to a period when a greater proportion of people are young and in the working age group. Every transition in demographic composition counts up to 20 to 30 years. The first demographic composition accrues through increase in labor force during the window of opportunity if they are productively employed. The second demographic dividend is through improved health longevity and smaller family size which makes saving easier and more attractive. This cuts savings on dependents and fastens economic growth. India is hoping by time this dividend phase ends around 2045 it would have achieved a stable and balanced population. However a number of challenges are yet to be taken in to consideration especially related to education equity excellence efficiency and empowered women.

The major challenges has been to evolve a development path that will lead to greater equity growth and sustainability The rich states of Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh will step in to the shoes of the rich southern and western states to become the leaders in terms of working age population share. The share of working age population in these five states will be between 65.5 to 67 percent of total population. The top three states of Haryana, Punjab and Maharashtra rank fifth, second and fourth respectively out of a group of 15 states in the HDI. These states will be able to manage the working age population in the future and will be well equipped to exploit the demographic window of opportunity it receives.

POPULATION AND AGE STRUCTURE

Haryana has entered the new century with the population of 2.11 crore and now turned to nearly 2.54 crores with 11856728 females in 2011. The total population growth in this decade it was 28.06 percent. The population of Haryana forms 2.09 percent of India in 2011.

Population in Haryana-2011

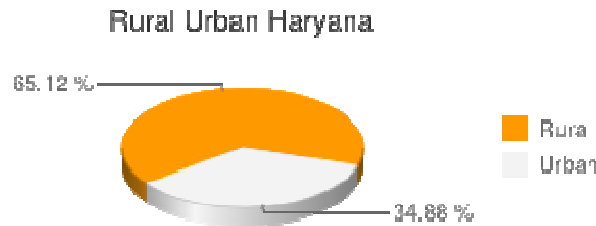
Largest District by Population in Haryana	Population	Male	Female
Faridabad	1,809,733	966,110	843,623
Hisar	1,743,931	931,562	812,369
Bhiwani	1,634,445	866,672	767,773
Gurgaon	1,514,432	816,690	697,742
Karnal	1,505,324	797,712	707,612
Sonipat	1,450,001	781,299	668,702
Jind	1,334,152	713,006	621,146
Sirsa	1,295,189	682,582	612,607
Yamunanagar	1,214,205	646,718	567,487

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Panipat	1,205,437	646,857	558,580
Ambala	1,128,350	598,703	529,647
Mewat	1,089,263	571,162	518,101
Kaithal	1,074,304	571,003	503,301
Rohtak	1,061,204	568,479	492,725
Palwal	1,042,708	554,497	488,211

Source-census of India 2011

Rural- urban population structure Haryana.



The age structure of population has been classified according to the working and non working stages and their impact on general economy. The broad life cycle are young (0 to 14), working age (15 to 59), and elderly (60). As the young population (0 to 14) is dependent on the adults for their consumption, they incur health and education expenditure in the economy. The prime working population (25 to 49) saves little. The population in middle age group 50 to 59 is likely to earn higher income because of their work experience and will have higher saving rate than the population aged 25 to 49. Most of the old people aged 60 would depend on others for their consumption needs such as health care and social support.

SEX RATIO IN HARYANA

Taking advantage of the demographic dividend requires a healthy and a balanced population. The low sex ratio and high maternal mortality pose a challenge to the role of the youth in development of the country in the years to come. The Haryana society continues to

place a premium on the male child. The birth of a son is an occasion to rejoice while the birth of girl child is a time for disappointment.

District Wise Sex Ratio In Haryana

DISTRICT	SEX RATIO
Ambala	882
Bhiwani	884
Faridabad	871
Fatehabad	903
Gurgaon	853
Hisar	871
Jhajjar	861
Jind	870
Kaithal	880
Karnal	886
Kurukshetra	889
Mahendergarh	894
Mewat	906
Palwal	879
Panchkula	870
Panipat	861
Rewari	898
Rohtak	868
Sirsa	896
Sonepat	853
Yamunanagar	877

Source- Census of India 2011

Sex ratio in Haryana is 879 per 1000 males, which is below national average of 940 as per census 2011. In 2001, the sex ratio was 861 per 1000 males in Haryana. The state identifies as gender critical for special attention and intervention as part of the census 2011 have shown increasing trend in sex ratio as per the provisional results.

FEMALE LITERACY

The female literacy plays a very significant role in the family formation. The declining sex ratio and the declining gender development index is a serious concern of the state today. Effective female literacy rate has increased in 13 states of the country namely Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal, Goa, Tripura, Manipur, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland. The major union territories NCT of Delhi and Chandigarh are the part of the census 2011 as effective female literacy rate zones.

District wise literacy rate in Haryana-2011

State/District	Literacy rate (Persons)	Literacy Rate (Males & Females)	
		2011	2011
HARYANA	76.64	85.4	66.8
Panchkula	83.4	88.6	77.5
Ambala	82.9	88.5	76.6
Yamunanagar	78.9	85.1	72.0
Kurukshetra	76.7	83.5	69.2
Kaithal	70.6	79.3	60.7
Karnal	76.4	83.7	68.3
Panipat	77.5	85.4	68.2
Sonapat	80.8	89.4	70.9

Jind	72.7	82.5	61.6
Fatehabad	69.1	78.1	59.3
Sirsa	70.4	78.6	61.2
Hisar	73.2	82.8	62.3
Bhiwani	76.7	87.4	64.8
Rohtak	80.4	88.4	71.2
Jhajjar	80.8	89.4	71.0
Mahendragarh	78.9	91.3	65.3
Rewari	82.2	92.9	70.5
Gurgaon	84.4	90.3	77.6
Mewat	56.1	73.0	37.6
Faridabad	83.0	89.9	75.2
Palwal	70.3	82.6	56.4

Source – Census of India 2011

The above table shows that the difference in female literacy is more than that of males. This increase has all its side effects on sex ratio, female health, family status and work efficiency in the state.

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

Crime against women in India as well as in Haryana has been increased over the period. In 2000, 3370 incidence of crime against women have been occurred and is increased to 6622 in 2010 and finally decreased to 4500 in 2010. The number of rape cases registered in 2012 were 686, the number of gang rape cases were 118. Case of molestation of women went up from 464 in 2011 to 521 in 2012. The abduction cases involving women went up from 634 to 733 in 2012. The harassment cases increased from 490 to 534. Dowry deaths shows a marginal increase from 331 in 2011 to 333 in 2012. Dowry harassment cases went up from 2711 in 2011 to 3148 in 2012.

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CONCLUSION

A series of activities are to be organized to create awareness among different stakeholders and community at large, about the declining sex ratio and its negative impact on society as a whole. The of government of Haryana is highly appreciable on the road of positive sex ratio, female literacy, checking crime against women so as to reap the fruits of demographic dividend and yet efforts are going on.

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