

Gender Inequality in Education in Haryana

¹Jyoti Sangwan & ²Sonia Hooda

^{1,2}PhD Research Scholar, Department of Economics, M.D University, Rohtak (India)

ARTICLE DETAILS

Article History

Published Online: 10 November 2018

Keywords

Education, Women, Inequality and development

Corresponding Author

Email: [jyotisangwan086\[at\]gmail.com](mailto:jyotisangwan086[at]gmail.com)

[hoodasonia27\[at\]gmail.com](mailto:hoodasonia27[at]gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

A woman is a basic unit of the society. Women play many roles in their life such as a mother, a sister, a daughter and a wife. Education plays an important role in uplift standard of living as well as nutritional and health status of women. After Independence, Indian government take different steps to provide education to women and girl children. As a result, women's literacy rate has grown up. The objectives of the paper are to examine trends in literacy rates by sex and status of women in Haryana and to examine gender gap in education in Haryana. The present paper is based on secondary data. The finding of the paper reveals that literacy rate in Haryana during the year 1971 was 26.89 percent which steadily increased and reached to 75.6 percent by 2011, showing increasing trends. There is high gender gap at all levels of education in the year 1966-67. After that it is decreasing and fluctuating also at all levels of education in Haryana.

1. Introduction

In India, women achieve less education as compare to men. According to the Census report 2011, the literacy rate of India is 74.04 percent and literacy rate of women and men is 65.46 and 82.14 percent respectively, among all Indian states, Kerala has the highest women literacy rate (92.07%) whereas; Bihar has the lowest (51.5%). Economists and research scholars are agree that equal education system by sex has positive effect on society. In Indian society status of women has gone through different changes over the times. Indian women had right to education in Vedic period but they gradually lost this right to such a level so they were considered inferior to men. There were efforts to uplift women education during the British rule. After Independence, government of India take different steps to provide education to women, easy enrolment of children in school; regular attendance of children, and efforts to ensure the teachers regularity and joyful learning, remedial classes for children who are weak, access to books, good infrastructure, availability of uniforms for poor children, provision of mid-day meal of good quality and nutritious. As a result, women's literacy rate has gone upward tremendously as compare to men literacy rate for a few years in the past. In India, women education plays an important role in uplift standard of living in the society. Education level also affects the nutritional and health status of women. If there is an improvement in women literacy rate in the country, it promotes quality of life by improving and encouraging education of female children and decreasing infant mortality rate.

2. Literature Review

P. Mukherjee and I. Mukhopadhyay (2013) in their study made an attempt to analyze the impact of gender inequality on economic growth of a country. The study found that there was a negative impact of gender inequality on economic growth and had a positive impact on labour force participation.

S. Gupta (2014) in her paper analyzes impact of economic development on status of women. The study concluded that education and employment were the main factors for appropriate women status. Economic development

of India contributed an effective role to uplift the status of Indian women. But there was a large gap exists in rural areas, which was fulfilling by government plans.

A. S. Devi (2014) in her study made an attempt to evaluate women education in India. The study revealed that in India, women had a low literacy rate as compare to men. High literacy rate of women can improve the quality of life in home and society by reduce infant mortality rate and encourage women education.

R. S. Deen (2016) in her paper made an attempt to see the impact of women education on socio-economic development in India. The study concluded that there was an increase in female education. In India, educated women were competing with male in all fields of employment, became self dependent and contributing in the socio-economic development of the country.

P. Jain, R. Agarwal and A. Shrivastava (2016) in their study made an attempt to examine educational gender inequality in India. The study revealed that only female education can reduce gender inequality and uplift the status of women. Economic self dependency of females' played an essential role in the economic development of a nation. Gender gap had been reduced significantly during the time period.

3. Objectives

1. To examine trends in literacy rates by sex in Haryana.
2. To examine gender gap in education in Haryana.
3. To analyze status of women in Haryana.

4. Research Methodology

The present paper is based on secondary data analysis which was collected from Statistical Abstract of Haryana issued by Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana, various published and unpublished journals, books, reports and articles available on various websites etc.

5. Results and Discussion

Table – 1
Trends in Literacy Rates by Sex in Haryana: 1981-2011

Particulars	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Male	37.29	48.20	69.1	78.49	84.1
Female	14.89	22.27	40.5	55.73	65.9
Total	26.89	36.13	55.8	67.91	75.6
Divergence (Male-Female)	22.4	25.93	28.6	22.76	18.2

Source: Registrar General of India, Census of India.

Diagram – 1
Trends in Literacy Rates by Sex in Haryana: 1971 to 2011

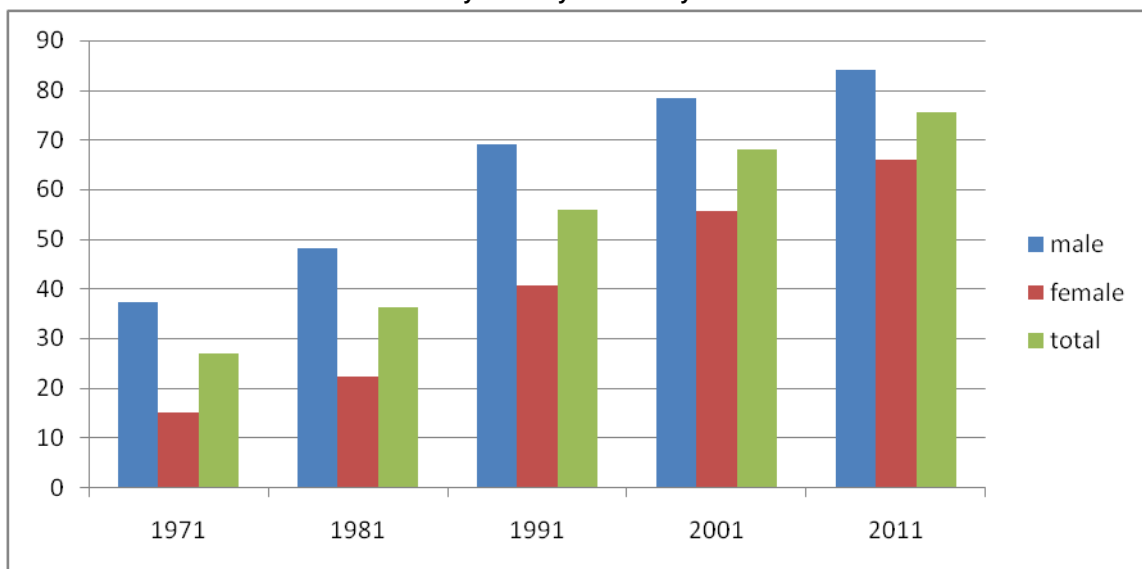


Table and diagram no. 1 analyzes trends in literacy rate by sex in Haryana state. It reveals that total literacy rate in Haryana during the year 1971 was 26.89 percent which steadily increased and reached to 75.6 percent by 2011. So, we can state that there is an increase in the literacy rate which provides us a clue that there is still scope for further develop literacy levels as the maximum achievable limit is 100 percent. When we looking at the literacy rate by male and female separately it is finding that in all the years, male literacy rates is high as compare to female literacy rates. In the year 1971, the

male literacy rate is 37.29 percent on the other hand the same for female is only 14.89 percent. In the year 2011, the male literacy rate reached to 84.1 percent and female literacy rate to 65.9 percent. The divergences in the literacy rates between male and female show the difference in the growth rate of literacy levels between sexes over a period of time. In our analysis, the divergence in the literacy rates between the sexes showed a fluctuating trend which shows the fluctuation in the gap between sexes' literacy rates over time.

Table – 2
Percentage of Students in Primary and Middle Schools in Haryana

Years	Percentage of Students in Haryana							
	Primary School				Middle School			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Gender Gap	Boys	Girls	Total	Gender Gap
1966-67	73.63	26.36	100	47.27	73.02	26.97	100	46.05
1970-71	72.14	27.85	100	44.29	72.08	27.91	100	44.17
1975-76	67.92	32.0	100	35.92	71.16	28.83	100	42.33
1980-81	64.90	35.09	100	29.81	69.27	30.72	100	38.55
1985-86	57.53	42.46	100	15.07	61.54	38.45	100	23.09
1990-91	53.38	46.61	100	6.77	56.27	43.72	100	12.55
1995-96	49.03	50.96	100	-1.93	54.52	45.47	100	9.05
2000-01	52.71	47.28	100	5.43	54.31	45.68	100	8.63
2005-06	53.45	46.54	100	6.91	51.24	48.75	100	2.49
2010-11	51.23	48.76	100	2.47	51.52	48.47	100	3.05
2015-16	54.03	45.96	100	8.07	53.57	46.42	100	7.15
2016-17(P)	54.95	45.04	100	9.91	54.87	45.12	100	9.75

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana. (P):- Provisional.

The term gender gap in literacy rate shows the difference in the growth rate of literacy levels between male and female over a period of time. Table no. 2 analyses the gender gap between primary and middle school students in Haryana. It shows that in primary schools in the year 1966-67 gender gaps is 47.27 percent. And it is reduced to -1.93 percent in the year 1995-96. After that it is fluctuating and increase up to 9.91 percent in the year 2016-17. In case of middle schools gender

gaps is 46.05 percent in the year 1966-67. It is continuously decreasing till the year 2005-06 up to 2.49 percent. After that it is steadily increased up to 9.75 percent in the year 2016-17. When we looking at the literacy rate by male and female separately it is finding that at primary level and middle level in all the years, male literacy rates are higher as compare to female literacy rates, only except the year 1995-96 at primary level.

Table – 3
Percentage of Students in Sr. Secondary Schools in Haryana

Years	Percentage of Students in Haryana			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Gender Gap
1966-67	76.17	23.82	100	52.35
1970-71	75.06	24.93	100	50.13
1975-76	73.53	26.46	100	47.07
1980-81	71.15	28.84	100	42.31
1985-86	67.73	32.26	100	35.47
1990-91	64.03	35.96	100	28.07
1995-96	60.22	39.77	100	20.45
2000-01	58.38	41.61	100	16.77
2005-06	56.30	43.69	100	12.61
2010-11	55.00	44.99	100	10.01
2015-16	55.99	44.00	100	11.99
2016-17(P)	55.92	44.07	100	11.85

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana. (P):- Provisional.

Table no. 3 analyses the gender gap between senior secondary school students in Haryana. It reveals that in the year 1966-67 there are 76.17 percent boys and 23.82 percent girls in senior secondary schools and the gender gap is 52.35 percent. On the other hand in the year 2016-17 percentage of boys and girls is 55.92 and 44.07 respectively and gender gap is 11.85 percent. If we looking at the literacy rate by sexes it is finding that in all the years, male literacy rates are higher as compare to female literacy rates. And gender gap is continuously reduced during the time period. It shows that level of female education is increased over the time period owing to organisation and government efforts.

6. Conclusion

A woman is a basic unit of the society. Women play many roles in their life such as a mother, a sister, a daughter and a wife. Education plays an important role in uplift standard of living as well as nutritional and health status of women. But in India, women achieve less education as compare to men. The paper find that literacy rate in Haryana during the year 1971 was 26.89 percent which steadily increased and reached to 75.6 percent by 2011, which showing increasing trends. On the other hand the divergence showing fluctuating trends over the time period. There is high gender gap at all levels of education in the year 1966-67. After that it is decreasing and fluctuating also at all levels of education in Haryana. There is a great increase in girl education as compare to boy education at all level of schools.

References

1. Deen, R. S. (2016). Impact of Enhanced Women Education on Social and Economic Development in India: A State Wise Comparative Study. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT*, 5 (7), 81-83.
2. Gupta, S. (2014). Impact of Economic Development on Status of Women: An Analysis for India. *International Journal of Business and Management Invention*, 3(2), 23-29. Retrieved from www.ijbmi.org
3. Devi, A. S. (2014). Gupta, S. (2014). Impact of Economic Development on Status of Women: An Analysis for India. *International Journal of Business and Management Invention*, 3(2), 23-29. *International Journal of Science, Technology and Humanities*, 105-110. Retrieved from www.svmcugi.com.
4. Mukherjee, P., & Mukhopadhyay, I. (2013). Impact of gender inequality on economic growth: A study of developing countries. *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science*, 13(2), 61-69. Retrieved from www.iosrjournals.Org.
5. Jain, P., Agarwal, R., & Shrivastava, A. (2016). A study about educational gender inequality in India. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Education and Research*, 1(9), 08-10. Retrieved from www.educationjournal.in.
6. Sylvie, K. K. et al, (2018). The Impact of Education on Economic Growth: The Case of India. *Acta Universitatis Agriculturae ET Silviculturae Mendelianae Brunensis*, 66. doi:doi.org/10.11118/actaun20186610253
7. Statistical Abstract of Haryana, Government of Haryana.