SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MAHENDERGARH

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Certificate

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled **'Socio-Economic Status of Women: A Study With Special Reference to Mahendergarh',** submitted to the Department of Economics, Central University of Haryana for the award of the Degree of Master of Philosophy in Economics, is appearing as the record of original work done by Ms. Sweety Garg (Enrolment No. CUH/15/2015, Roll No.6015), under my supervision and guidance. The matter presented in this dissertation has not been submitted in part or full, for any other award of any degree/diploma of this university or any other university/institution.

I consider the present work is fit for evaluation.

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                                                                    Mahendergarh

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the research work embodied in this dissertation entitled "**Socioeconomic Status of Women: a Study with Special Reference to Mahendergarh"** has been carried out by me at the Department of Economics, Central University of Haryana for the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Philosophy in Economics, is a record of original research work done by me under the supervision of Dr. Ajeet.Kumar. Sahoo, Assistant Professor Department of Economics, Central University of Haryana. The manuscript has been subjected to plagiarism check and the work is submitted to consideration of award of M.Phil Economics. The content of this dissertation has not been submitted so far in part or in full for any degree or diploma in other institution.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Socioeconomic status is basically measured as a combination of different aspect like education, income and opportunity. It is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's social and economic relation to others. It can be said that examination of socioeconomic status shows that inequality in obtain to resources, power, control and issues related to privilege.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS 2006) defines socioeconomic status in terms of people's access to material and social resources as well as their ability to participate in society. Santrock (2004) defines it as "the grouping of people with similar occupational, educational, and economic characteristics". Wool Folk(2007)calls SES" the relative standing in society based on income, power, background and prestige".(A descriptive term for the position of persons in society, based on a combination of occupational, economic, and educational criteria, usually expressed in ordered categories, that is, on an ordinal scale(oxford Dictionary).

These all definition emphasize that SES (1) is used for comparisons, (2) is imposed on people, (3) is conditional, (4)based on opportunity, economics and means of influence.SES basically divided into three categories.

- High SES
- Middle SES
- Low SES

These categories are made on the bases of three variables(occupation, income and education).These three are main factor to influence SES ,but some other factors also effect one person's SES. Those are neighborhood, political power, wealth, health, home environment and parent's interaction etc.

1.1.1. Socio economic status and women

For the development of any nation it is very necessary that women must involve in all economic, political and social activities. Without this participation a nation cannot move smoothly. Women are important in our society. The role of women in society has been greatly overseen in the last few decades but now is coming to a more perspective to people. In the early days women were seen as wives who were intended to cook, clean, and take care of the kids. They were not allowed to vote while men took care of having jobs and paying any bills that had to be paid .Soon enough it caught on that women should have a bigger role than what other people thought women should have. Women would have strikes and go on marches to prove that they should have rights just like everyone else. Women would voice their opinion in any possible way so that they could reach their goal and they did. Women have made vast improvements in their lifestyles in the past few decades from holding positions in governments to simple things like getting a job and supporting themselves. Men have a tendency to leave their wives due to the fact that they had their child and the father was not committed enough or not ready to be a "father."This is the reason why the condition of women declining day by day.

Women status or empowerment is one of the most important issues on the present day of world. Infect women have a impressive contribution in the process of development ,but after that they get low status or attention as compared to men, especially in developing nations. Women share half of the world's human capital, but she is one of the most underutilized resources. Female participation rate in all countries in labour force is lesser than man. Women always suffer with limited mobility and flexibility, in some cultures they are not allowed to go outside the home without accompanied by a man. Even when women are permitted to go alone, they may face sexual, physical, and verbal abuse from unknown males, also face dishonor and rumour within their own society. Out of the three, one women across the globe face inhumanity at some point in her lifetime. Violence against women and girls ,or the threat of harassment ,it may be physical or emotional, both in public or private area, from the hands of unknown and known persons, remainder a key limiting reason to women empowerment and their engagement in process of development.

Investment in the human capital, education and health of women and girls presented a key way to forward. The logic behind it is that educated, intelligent and healthy women are more able to be creative in productive activities, to search formal sectors jobs, earn higher salaries and enjoy their life better than uneducated females. An uneducated woman is more able to take better decisions of their own children regarding education or more future plans. So this investment will not be risky. Women are the backbone of agriculture workforce but this hard work is mostly been unpaid at worldwide. Women are entitled to live their life with freedom and dignity. Gender equality is a prestige for decline poverty and advance development. Empowered women can help to the health and productivity of their whole family and society, they can also make better prospects for upcoming generations.

1.1.2 Global Scenario of Women

As it is proved that without women, there will be an incomplete image of earth. It is like a car without wheel, if there is no role of women. Not only in India but in whole world women play a significant role in path of development, but from the ancient time neither it measured nor it counted. The total world population is nearby 7.397,222,464(dated on 13-04-2016) by the United nations Department of Economics and social affairs, population division. In this total population the part of women is around 49.6% and the male population is 50.4%.In all over the world the situation of women vary from place to place. There is a lot of difference in the status of women in developed or developing nations. In industrialized countries more and more female do jobs and go on work. They do not want to stay at home and get more attention. On the other hand in developing nations most of women do the household chores and take care of their babies, but this work is ignored by everyone. So they do not get as much as respect and value as compared to working women. According to the survey Australia's women are the most empowered in world. It topped a list of 128 countries for women's access to education, equal pay and anti-discrimination policies. According to the Global Gender Report 2015 published by world economic forum in which Iceland ranked first, it is a country in which women got voting right in 1915 and it currently has 43% female parliament member. The country Yemen ranked last with access of four sub index (economic participation

and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, political empowerment).There are 145countries included in this report and India is on the 108 rank .Other highest ranked countries are Norway, Finland, Sweden, and Ireland etc.

If we see at global scenario, the countries which have equal sex ratio, they are more powerful. There is a different type index to measure the sex ratio named human sex ratio. In human sex ratio base population has been taken of 100 females not male. Generally in India to measure sex ratio base population is of 1000 males. But human sex ratio measure the male population in all countries. This ratio shows the number of males for each 100 females in population. If this ratio is above 100,it shows more males than females, same side if this ratio is below 100,it means more female than males, if sex ratio is 100 it shows the equality in the numbers of males and females. According to United Nations, Sex ratio of world in 2015 is 101.70. It means that World has 101.70 males for each 100 females or 98.33 females for each 100 males.

Table 1.1 : Top ten countries having Lowest Sex ratio				
Rank	Country	Human Sex Ratio	Woman per 100 man	Continent
1	Qatar	324.35	30.83	Asia
2	Uni.Arab Emirat	228.2	43.82	Asia
3	Oman	188.14	53.15	Asia
4	Bahrain	162.66	61.48	Asia
5	Kuwait	148.2	67.48	Asia
6	Soudi Arabia	139.36	71.75	Asia
7	Bhutan	116.02	86.2	Asia
8	Westran Sahara	110.46	90.53	Africa
9	China	107.69	92.86	Asia
10	India	106.98	93.92	Asia
Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Bank				

Table 1 shows that in Qutar, there are 324 males over 100 females. So this country has highest human sex ratio. But the present study measure the population of female over males. It will be exactly opposite condition in all countries. It means that in Qutar Population of female is lowest. there are 30 female on 100 males. It is the worst female sex ratio all over the world.

Figure 1.1:Countries with Lowest Sex Ratio
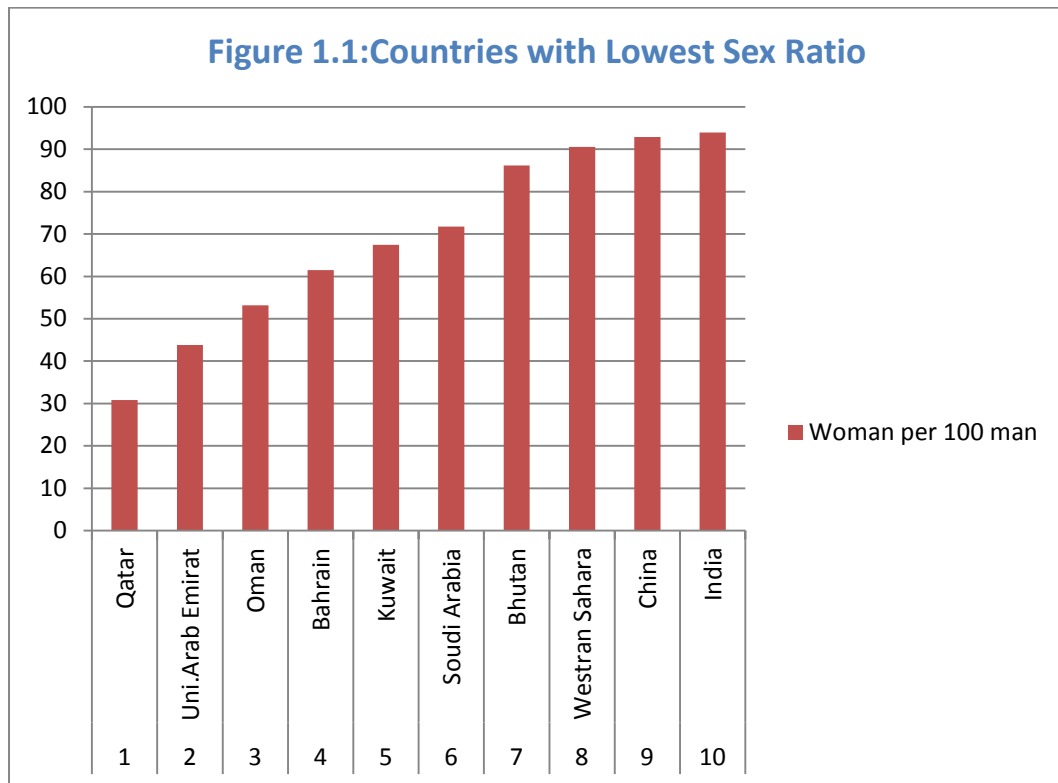
According to figure 1, Top ten countries having more males population than females population are Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bhutan, Western Sahara, China and India. Qatar and United Arab Emirates has sex ratio 324.35 and 228.2 respectively. Except Western Sahara, which belongs to Africa continent, other nine from Asia continents.India is one the lowest female sex ratio country at global level.

Table 1.2 :Top ten countries having Highest Sex Ratio				
Rank	Country	Human Sex Ratio	Women per 100 man	Continent
1	curacao	82.11	121.8	N. America
2	Latvia	84.37	118.52	Europe
3	martinique	85.08	117.53	N. America
4	Lithunia	85.24	117.32	Europe
5	Ukraine	85.35	117.17	Europe
6	Russian Federation	85.49	116.98	Europe
7	Belaras	86.44	115.69	Europe
8	Estonia	86.57	115.52	Europe
9	Hongkong	88.03	113.59	Asia
10	Guadelope	88.89	112.5	N. America
Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Bank				

Table 2 shows that the human sex ratio Curacao is a country which has lowest sex ratio. The number of males over 100 female is 82.11 and after that all ten counteris come under lowest human sex ratio. But Curacao is having highest female sex ratio that is 121.8 female over 100 males.

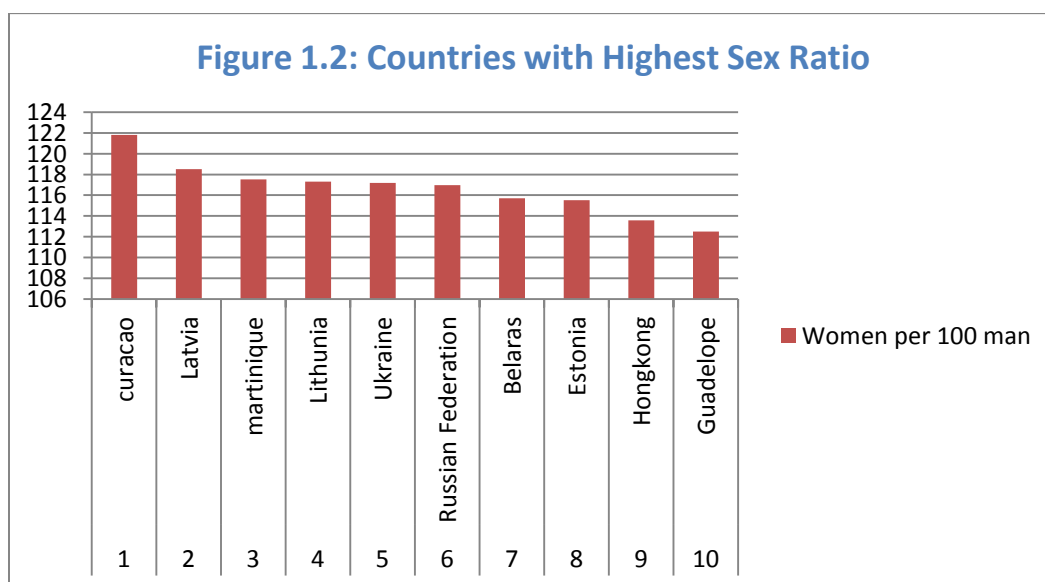Figure 1.2: Countries with Highest Sex Ratio

Figure 2 shows that Curaçao has lowest sex ratio of 82.10 followed by Latvia (84.37). Curaçao has 121.8 females per 100 males while Latvia has 118.5 females per 100 males. Martinique (85.08), Lithuania (85.24) and Ukraine (85.35) is at 3rd, 4th and 5th position, respectively. In the list of top 10 countries having lowest sex ratio, six countries is located in Europe continent, three in North America and one in Asia.

Only highest sex ratio does not show the status of women at top level. It also include some institutional changes like better education level ,better opportunity for females to get jobs, safe, respectful and secure social life, women involvement in economic, political and social activities, women decision making power, their valuable place in their own family and other components. Some nations in which women has given the best place and they enjoy their life in precious way, these are Newzeland, Norway, France, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden, Canada, Australia, Spain and Finland etc(source:-UNDP gender related development index).On the other hand there are some countries in which the condition of women is full of Violence, repression, ignorance, discrimination and isolation. These are Iraq, Pakistan, India, Somalia, Mali, Guatemala, Sudan,Democratic Republic of Congo, Afghanistan, and Chad. Beside these countries there are more countries also where woman is considered like a **thing.**

1.1.3 Women in India

At global scenario India status is not good regarding condition of women. Any assessment of women status has to start from the social framework, cultural norms and value system that influence social expectation regarding the behavior of both men and women, decline role of women and their value and position in society. A society is a combination of different type of institutions and most important of them are the kinship and family, marriage religious tradition and system of decent.

According to Dr. Amratya Sen, Noble Laureate in Economics, "Women are lee likely to secure favorable outcomes for them in household decision making process. Socio-economic status is not possible without participation and empowerment of rural downtrodden women,"

Historical perspective

One of the major problems of India society is the inferior position accorded to women. They do not enjoy equal status and their condition is far from satisfactory. There is a lot of fluctuation in condition, status and position of women in different period, viz. Ancient, Medieval, British and Independent period.

Ancient Period: The Ancient Indian women enjoyed a comparatively high status during the early Vedic period (2000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.), surpassing contemporary civilizations in ancient Greece and Rome. The Aryans were mostly busy fighting wars. However, they regarded women as useful and productive members of society. The condition of Vedic Women was good. Women also enjoyed religious status like that of men, especially in Vedic initiation and studies. The Rig Veda provides ample evidence to prove the concept of equality of women with men as regards access and capacity to acquire the highest knowledge, even the knowledge of the Absolute. The Rig Veda accorded the highest social status to qualified women of those days. Women were appointed at important positions. In that period, marriage was not compulsory. It was considered a social and religious duty, and was generally undertaken at an advanced age. On the whole, during this period the position of women was high.

Medieval Period: The condition and status of women in India declined with the passage of time. During the medieval period, woman was given a position subordinate to man. Law and religion did not recognize the equality and equal rights of man and woman.The women's place was largely regarded as being in the home. In short, the role of women was conceived to be one of subservience to her husband, the master and ruler of the family. However, by the 15th century, the situation underwent a change. There was a general revival of Indian society which led to considerable improvement in the status of women. The bhakti movement played a helpful role. The saints preached equality of the sexes and pleaded for equal opportunities for women.

British Period: When the British came in to contact with the Indian people in the latter half of the 18th century, the position of Indian woman had deteriorated to the lowest level. Ideologically, women were considered a completely inferior species, having no

significance, no personality. Socially they were kept in complete subjection, denied all rights and were covered up and oppressed, on having been branded as "basically lacking an ethical fiber".

After Independence: The improvement in women's position and status became further evident when immediately after the independence, Indian women made their mark by becoming Governors, Cabinet ministers, and ambassadors. Several measures were taken by the Government of India to assign equal status to women in the economic, political and social fields. More avenues were opened to them to show their talents and have a sense of participation in national activities.

The Constitution of India pledges equality of status and opportunity to men and women. The passage of several Acts by the Parliament and the process of social change brought about by industrialization and urbanization during the last few decades have done much for women's emancipation both legally, politically and socially. Now the members of the family are individuals before the lay, and the Constitution has guaranteed equal rights to women.

1.1.4 Present Scenario

India is a wide country .There is many states in India. It has been seen that there is a large variation in the status of women among different states of India. In some states women have equal rights as men have; they are the head of family. They are able to take any decision of their family either it is related to financial or social issues. On the other hand, there are some states in which they are facing so much exploitation in the form of child marriage, lack of rights, sexual harassment, rape, honor killing, female feticide, dowry system etc. These all problems are the outcome of lack of awareness, poverty and unemployment, lack of education and specially the dominating nature of man and our backward society.

1.4.1 Socio demographic status of women

The ratio of female to male population has been low in India. As per census data, sex ratio of women per thousand men is given below:

Table 3 showing the trend of sex ratio of India from census 1901 to 2011.It seems so much fluctuation in this ratio. The decline sex ratio shows the misuse of the prenatal diagnostic technique to do away with female foetus. The declining sex ratio in India could be a reflection of the son preference in the country. According to the Census 2001, the sex ratio stands at 933 for the country as a whole. This is a welcome improvement from the 1991 Census, which had recorded 927 females for every 1000 males. The sex ratio in the country had always remained unfavorable to females. Moreover, barring some hiccups, it has shown a long term declining trend. The sex ratio at the beginning of the twentieth century was 972 and thereafter showed continuous decline until 1941. In 1951 there was a marginal increase of one point, but thereafter it again dropped for two consecutive decades to reach 930 in 1971. In fact, between 1961-71, the country saw the sharpest decline of 11 points in the sex ratio. There after, it has fluctuate marginally around 930 in successive censuses. But it seems an increment in sex ratio is increasing from last census. The main reason behind it that Govt. has taken some serious step to remove or control the education system and also introduce many schemes especially for girls.

Table 1.3 :Trends of sex ratio in India(1901-2011)		
Year	Sex Ratio(Female per thousand male	Population in Millions
1901	972	238.3
1911	964	252.1
1921	935	251.3
1931	950	279.0
1941	945	318.7
1951	946	361.1
1961	941	439.2
1971	930	548.2
1981	934	683.3
1991	927	846.4
2001	933	1028.7
2011	943	1210.8
Source: census of India(1901 to 2011)		

Figure 1.3: Sex Ratio(1901-2011)
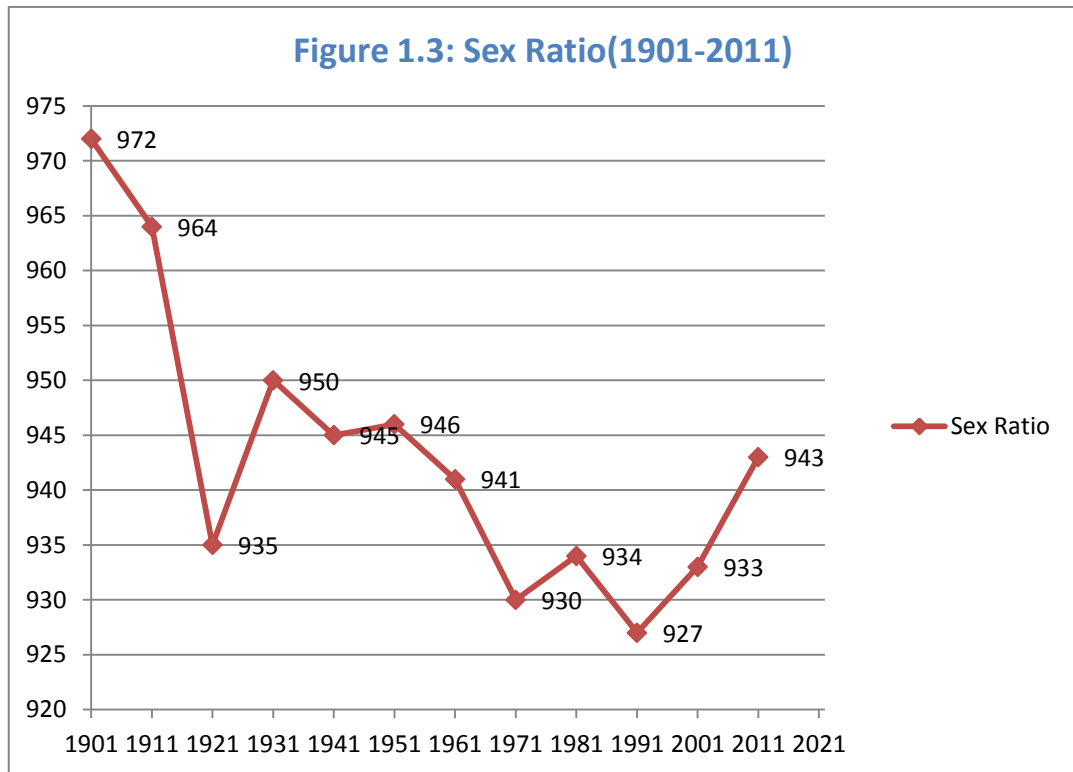
The sex ratio 2011 shows that there is an upward trend from census 2001 data. Since decades in India has seen a decrease in sex ratio, but the last few decades there has been a slightly increase in it. The major reason of the decrease in female birth ratio in India is considered to be the violent treatment meted out of the girl child at the birth time. Though the sex ratio is moving up from last 20 years, but there are still some states where the sex ratio is miserable. Below table presents the state wise sex ratio according to latest census.

1.1.5 State-wise Sex Ratio of India

In India there are 29 states exist at present. But data of district Telangana is not available so the below table consist sex ratio of 28 states.

		Table 1.4: State wise Sex Ratio(2001 and 2011)	
Rank	State	Sex Ratio(2011)	Sex Ratio(2001)
1	Kerala	1084	1058
2	Taminladu	995	986
3	Andhra Pradesh	992	978
4	Chatisgarh	991	990
5	Manipur	987	978
6	Meghalaya	986	975
7	Odisha	978	972
8	Mizoram	975	938
9	Himachl Pradesh	974	970
10	Karnataka	973	964
11	Goa	968	960
12	Uttarakhand	963	964
13	Tripura	961	950
14	Assam	954	932
15	West Bengal	950	934
16	Jharkhand	947	941
17	Nagaland	931	909
18	Madhya Pradesh	930	920
19	Rajasthan	926	922
20	Maharastra	925	922
21	Arunachl Pardesh	920	901
22	Gujrat	918	921
23	Bihar	916	919
24	Uttar Pradesh	908	898
25	Punjab	893	874
26	Sikkim	889	875
27	J & K	883	892
28	Haryana	877	861

Table 1.4 is showing that Kerala is the only state in which sex ratio remain highest from last decades. In most of the state there is a positive growth rate in sex ratio from last states such as Mizoram, West Bengal, Taminladu, Andhra prades and Punjab etc. But some selected state also have negative growth rate like uttarakhand, Bihar Jammu and Kashmir. Between all the states Haryana is having lowest sex ratio from last census.This rank shows that status of female is not good at all in this state.

Figure 1.4: State wise Sex Ratio (2001 and 2011)
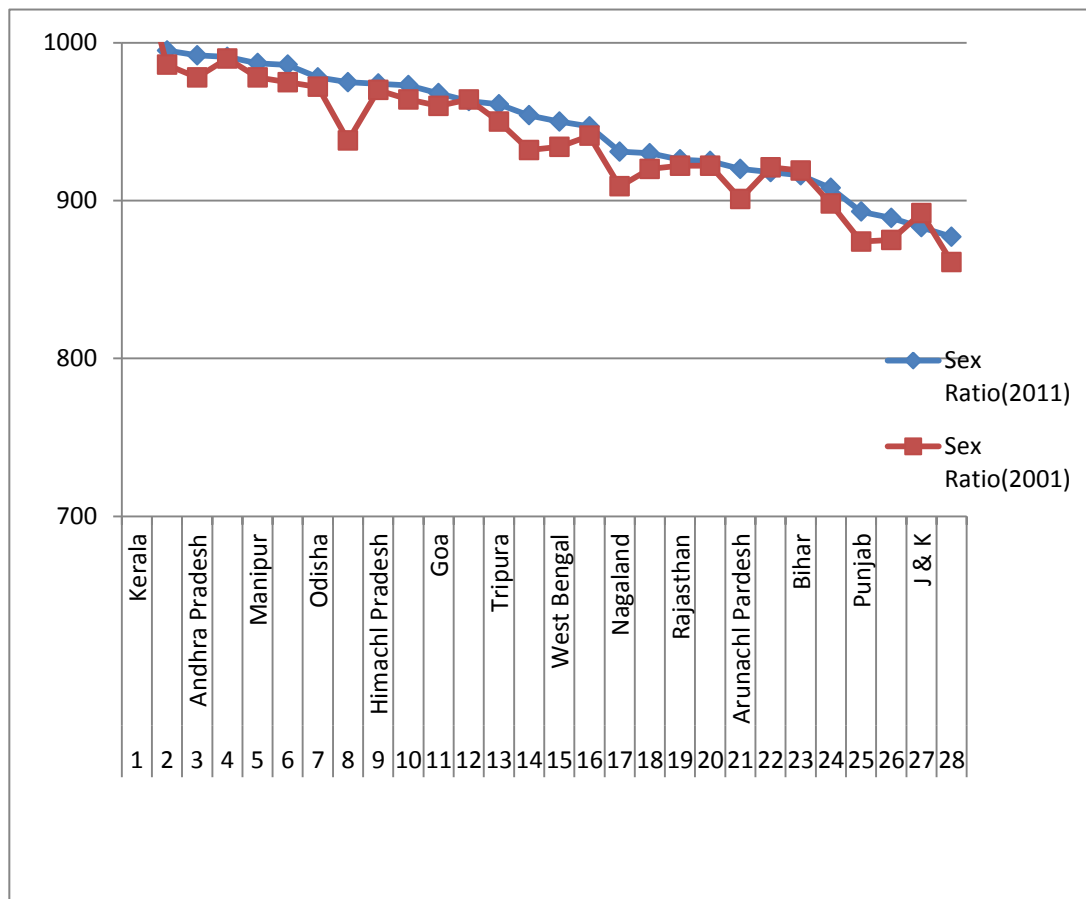
1.1.6 Women in Haryana

Haryana is one of the developed, prosperous and wealthy states of our economy which located in north India. It was formed on 1 november,1966. It has basically agrarian economy and about 60% population is dependent upon agriculture. The state is the witness of green revolution and a major contributor of food grains along Punjab. In per capita production and availability of cereals and milk, Haryana ranks second only to Punjab amongst the Indian states. It also has a sound industrial base manufactures the largest number of tractors amongst the states in India. With all these positive aspects Haryana gets lowest rank in sex ration from last decades. As per the 2011 Census, Haryana has a total population of 25,353,081 , previously it was 21,144,564 in the 2001 Census. Out of the total population of Haryana, the population of male are 13,505,130 and female are 11,847,951. The Sex Ratio in Haryana is 877 for each 1000 male. In the last census of 2001, the sex ratio was 861 per 1000 males in Haryana. The child sex ratio is 830 per 1000 males and has decreased as compared to 964 in the 2001 census. The female literacy in Haryana is 65.94% according to census 2011 which has been increased to 55.73%. The condition of women is not good in Haryana, there are many problems which are faced by women at present, like female feticide, issues related with inter-caste marriage, Khaph panchayat, financial dependency on men, dowry system etc.

There are 21 districts in Haryana. The socioeconomic status of women is almost low in all very state. In some part of Haryana women is empowered like Faridabad, Ambala, Yamunanagar but it is worse in southern part of Haryana. Mahendergarh district is one of them where women are not enjoying their all rights. Sex ratio in Mahendergarh is 894 and the literacy rate is 65%.In this area women is more productive and working than man. She works whole day in fields and takes care of their family in responsible manner, but this work is not included in GDP so they not get respect and attention from their family as well as society. The present study focuses on the socio economic status of women in Mahendergarh.

1.2 Rational of the Study

The position that the women hold in a society gives an indication of the level of the social justice in that particular society. The socioeconomic status of women is the position which they attain as a reason of the various norms, beneficial and obligations in the society. It is often found that the women are more vulnerable section of the society relative to the male counterpart and they often happen to be last receiver of the opportunities delivered along with the development of the nation. The women in Mahendergarh district are mostly engage in agriculture, household chores and maintaining the household. So, in this regard the study is an attempt to highlights the socio-economic status of women in a district Mahendergarh in which man are head of family and female are treated as a sub ordinate. So, in such a case, it is of upmost important to find out the socio and economical conditions in which they are living in order to bring them towards the stream of development.

1.3 Scope of the Study

This study has been very useful for those individuals and institutions that have interest to know about the status of Mahendergarh District women. This can be also useful for policy maker and planners to national level because they need to know the condition of the problem while devising appropriate policy and program to address the problem. This study may also be helpful for all the researchers, NGOs/INGOs and other organizations to formulate and implement appropriate policies, focusing the issue of women's socioeconomic status. The condition of female in all over India is not as much as good; the present study tries to find out the reason behind their low status. So it is easy to upgrade female status by work on those reasons.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study aims at following objectives-

1. To analyze the socio economic status of women in Mahendergarh.
2. To construct Women Development Index of Haryana.

1.5 Organization of Study

- Chapter 1-Introduction
- Chapter 2-Review of Literature
- Chapter 3-Research Methodology
- Chapter 4-Socio-economic status of Women in Mahendergarh.
- Chapter 5-Construction of Women Development Index.
- Chapter 6-Findings, Conclusions, Policy Implications and Limitations
- Bibliography
- Appendices

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the review of existing literature related to topic of study. Chapter is divided into two sections dealing with global context and Indian context of study. Global and Indian context literature put light on different concepts and dimensions of socio economic status of women.

2.1.1 Global context

House (1988) worked on the status of women in Sudan which is the largest country in Africa .The condition of women is not good at here .The main occupation is agriculture among people and 2/3 of population depend on it. Economic status of women can be derived from the contribution of income generating activities. But in spite of this, the majority in such a agriculture based economy make a major contribution to the production of basic food, domestic work, cleaning ,cooking, collection of water etc. These activities cannot be calculated in organized form. So in this paper, women's legal status, education attainment and labour market participation of women has used to check the women status. It is found that women with primary level education and more than this level, those living in urban area, and those husbands in 'white collar' occupation have more knowledge than others with rising level of education. Women in Sudan have been assigned by traditional, culture and nature to be the bearers of children, providers of food and other essential for family. The condition of urban women is little better than the rural due to the reason of education attainment, legal awareness and their labour market segration. The paper also present some policies recommendation for policy makers to enhance the women contribution concurrently with upgrading their status, like employment mission for women, primarily role in farm production must be given more consideration in planning agricultural change, raising the educational opportunities of girls specially in rural areas.

Central Bureau of Statistics (2001) mentioned that women account 11587502 (50%) population out of total population of Nepal. Women play crucial role inside household as well as in agriculture and related activities. The tasks women perform are not recognized as work. In most of the Asian countries women are nearly respected in their role of mothers and housekeepers. The dual burden is very heavy on the women. In the economic setting women occupy lower status than   traditionally women have been associated with reproductive rather than productive tasks. Therefore whatever job is performed by women demands lower prestige and is paid lower rate if a man does mane kind of work.25. According to preliminary report of population Census 2001, Nepalese women constitute more than 50percent of the total population in the country. The instant and maternal mortality rates are also higher in Nepal among the countries of South Asia. The adult literacy rate of 40 percent is one of the lowest in South Asia (CBS, 1995).Although women who comprise half of the population of the country and have always have been involved in national development, they are still marginalized from the opportunities such as economic resources, e.g. property, income, employment as well as other resources. Illiteracy unhealthiness, poverty and conservative social taboos have been the fate of Nepalese women in general (B.P. Choudhary, 2010).

Wayack and Kabor (2013) focused on the relationship between Women Socioeconomic status and Empowerment in Burkina Faso in Africa. It specially work on participation in decision making and experience of domestic violence. Reducing levels of domestic violence and improving women's participation are important to empowering women. This study analyze data of 9,141 cohabiting or married women who successfully completed the Interview on domestic violence from the 2010 Burkina Faso Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).Decision making participation can be accessed through three ways which are involvement in decisions on woman's own health care, involvement in decisions on major household purchases, and involvement in decisions on visits to family or relatives. On the other hand, domestic violence includes four variables these are physical, emotional, and sexual violence, and psychological pressure. After collecting the data, binary logistic regression applied and accessed the socioeconomic status of women. The finding of the study is that low levels of decision-making even among educated

women and women working, but also very low prevalence of domestic violence. Participation in all the three aspects of decision-making is positively associated empowering women. If women are more educated,, the greater their involvement is in decision-making for their own health care and for family visiting. Housewife wealth status has a much weaker relation with involvement in decision-making. Women's experience of physical, emotional, and sexual violence by their husbands/partners generally is weakly related to socioeconomic characteristics. Only the richest women and to a lesser extent women with formal education are significantly more likely to experience psychological pressure. So the paper sheds light on the importance of socioeconomic status to empower a woman.

Sultan and Hossen (2013) presented that woman empowerment is the most important issue in the present era. Though women have a significant contribution in development process, after that they have low status compared to men, especially in developing nation .The present study is an attempt to check the status of women empowerment and the role of women empowerment in Kulana city of Bangladesh. The sample size is divided into two categories, employed and unemployed with 60 units with random sample technique. The main objectives behind the study are to know the status of women empowerment in Khulana city and to know the role of employment in khulana city. The cumulative Empowerment index is constructed by taking seven key indicators ,those are contribution of household income, access to resources, ownership of asset ,participation in household decision making, perception on gender awareness, copying capacity to household shocks and access to the political or development activities to get a complete idea of women empowerment. With all these indicators multiple linear regression model is used to reveal casual relationship between women status and its related indicators. The findings of the study is that employed women are more empowered compared to unemployed females. Occupational status have some statistically significant effect that increased the empowerment level by 5.278 units, So the present study is based on empirical results which shows that employment plays a positive role for the female to be empowered in Khulana city.

Jennifer, Michelle and Julie (2013) analyzed that generally, men and women of higher socioeconomic status (SES) have better health. Little is known about how socioeconomic factors are associated with changes in health as women progress through mid-life. This study uses data from six survey waves (1996 to 2010) of the Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health (ALSWH) to examine associations between SES and changes in the general health and mental health of a cohort of women progressing in years from 45–50 to 59–64Participants were 12,709 women (born 1946–51) in the ALSWH. Outcome measures were the general health and mental health subscales of the Medical Outcomes Study Short Form 36 Questionnaire (SF-36). The measure of SES was derived from factor analysis of responses to questions in the ALSWH baseline survey (1996) on school leaving age, highest qualifications, and current or last occupation. Multi-level random coefficient models, adjusted for socio-demographic factors and health behaviors, were used to analyze repeated measures of general health and mental health. Survey year accounted for changes in factors across time. This study contributes to our current understanding of how socioeconomic and demographic factors, health behaviors and time impact on changes in the general and mental health of women progressing in years from 45–50 to 59–64.

Praveen and Leonhouser(2014)presented that the empowerment of rural women in Bangladesh at household level. it is directly related to social and economic status of women. In Bangladesh, women constitute about half of total population but their status remains low specially in rural areas. Regarding the present scenario of women status, this study follow two objectives, First one is to analyze and determine the nature and extent of rural women's empowerment and factors influencing it and second objectives is to develop a comprehensive strategic framework for improving rural women's empowerment level. It is conceptualize on three dimensions which are socioeconomic, familial and psychological dimension. area of study is Mymensingh District, it is based on primary data with stratified random sampling. Sample size of 156 rural women has been collected through three villages of this district. Effect of variables used in study examined by using tabular and multiple regression analysis. There are six dependent and seven independent variables which are used to composite a CEI(cumulative empowerment Index).The result regarding CEI shows the three basic reason behind the

backwardness of rural women. These are early marriage , dowry and domestic voilece ,but these variables are not sufficient to show the situation of women empowerment. so the regression analysis suggests the need to implementing holistic strategies for women that would enhance the social and economic condition of women.

Chatterjeee(**2015**)explained that women status is a very sensitive and emerging issue in developing countries like India, China. Women empowerment is considered to be an important part of the status of women, It can classified in two ways ,social and economic empowerment. this paper focus on basic indicators of women empowerment as identified by National Family Health Survey3. The study focuses on inter-country comparison of women status with special references to India. Employment and control over income, decision making power, access to resources and freedom of movement are taken as indicators, there are various dimension of each indicator. the whole study is based on secondary data provide by NFHS.A women opportunity index is constructed to check the level of empowerment at globally level on SAARC and BRICS nations.Methodologically,26 facts are used to construct this index. India ranked 84,that is worse performance in term of overall index, Countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh are better than India with the rank of 108 and 104.This index provide a comparative analysis of India by which it san be considered that its performance is not satisfactory among the states.This study shows that India has not got success to achieve a better level of empowering women, the positive part is in case of accessing finance, this can be attributed by financial inclusion scheme R.B.I.,self help group implementation of Rastriya Mahila Kosh etc. Finally this paper renders some policies and suggestion in order to enhance the India rank at better level.

2.1.2 Indian Context

Satnam Kaur (1987) in a case study carried out in Haryana State, emphasizes upon the need to give due recognition of female decision making especially in the case of home and farm affairs among the rural families. She claims that women who are never found as final decision maker in many matters except for case of food and nutrition of the children. Ironically women are not even free to decide about participation in women's organization

such as Mahila Mandals. Financial decisions are found solely manipulated by husbands accept in few cases. She concludes saying planned programs should be designed which support women's potential as capable and worthily decision makers. Kaur goes on the emphasize education and access to educational opportunities as an important factor influencing women's input in the decision making process. As she observes "educated women are better placed as compared to their illiterate counterpart".

Sahay (1998) in her book entitled "Women and Empowerment: Approaches and Strategies". In this book the author describe the approaches and strategies of empowerment of women by enhance their participation in all dimensions of social, political, and economic life has become one of the major goals of democratic and participatory movements, as well as women's organizations throughout the world. With all these better indicators women can prove themselves in a positive manner. This book seeks to discuss the approaches and strategies for empowering women by outlining the strategies, mechanisms and tools that women are using for their empowerment.

Shreshta, Maharjan and Rajbhandari (2006) presented a comparative study of socioeconomic status of women in Nepal with the special reference of two districts Lalitapur and Bhaktapur of Jyapu community(a sub-caste of newar ethnic group). Nepal is predominantly a patriarchal society, there are high levels of gender inequality and women lag behind men both socially and economically. This study explains the social and economic status of Jyapu women by investigating their productive/economic roles, their social/community engagement, and their role in decision making processes, with a special focus on water use and the conservation of stone spouts and traditional wells. Data were collected though interview and observations with different age groups and secondary data were taken from reports and studies published by the government of Nepal and other Organizations of two districts. The Chi square test has been used. In Bhaktapur more women are involved in income generating activities than in Lalitapur.In social activities more women from Bhaktapur district are involved in cultural activities than women from Lalitapur. Decision making process is complex in this society, Overall men are the decision makers in the Jyapu communities in both districts. The conclusion is that the majority of Jyapu women are educated ,agricultural workers, becoming aware

of the importance of their economic roles in increasing their participation in decision making process. The paper suggests that gender equity policies must give priority to women's participation in society affairs that can make them more empower in every field.

Subramanian (2010) explained the social and economics status of sanitary women of municipal workers in tanjavur town. This study was proved to be a valuable and worthwhile one as the inferences drawn throw a good deal of light in understanding and gain meaningful insights in the selected components and aspects pertaining to the profile of the Women Sanitary Workers. The area of the research was two municipalities, Kumbakonam and Pattukkottai in Tanjavur District. The size of the sample was 270 sanitary workers and the following sample design was Census sampling design. Interview method has been used to collect the data and for analysis hi-square was used. Indicators used in study were health status and working status. It is finding that their health status is very low, and the children of those workers were not getting basic needs and education. so the paper suggest that the government of Tanjavur should take some reasonable steps for the betterment of their status.

Sharma, Manjusha (2010) explained that the socio-economic status of working women in a society is the true index of its economical, social, cultural and spiritual levels. No doubt socio-economic and official background of working women play an important role in determining their decision making at home and interim their decision making at workplace. Generally it is expected that working women enjoys higher status in the society as compared to housewife. Socio-economic status is an indicator of social cultural advancement of a society. As things stasnd today, working women can broadly be classified into three categories (i) Government Servants, (2) Private Servants (3) Self Employed. It is interesting to compare socioeconomic status of working women across these three categories. A composite Socio-Economic Index has been constructed using the seven socio-economic indicators viz age, education, earning, place of residence, type of family, control over income and caste.

Hazarika (2011) explained that Women empowerment is a debatable subject. At earlier time they were getting equal status with men. But they had faced some difficulties during

post-Vedic and epic ages. Many a time they were treated as slave. From early twenty century (national movement) their statuses have been changed slowly and gradually. In this regard, we may mention the name of the British people. After the independence of India, the constitutional makers and national leaders strongly demand equal social position of women with men. Today we have seen the women occupied the respectable positions in all walks of the fields. Yet, they have not absolutely free some discrimination and harassment of the society. A few of women have been able to establish their potentialities. Therefore, each and every should be careful to promote the women statuses.

Mahalakshmi (2012)explored that there is a study on socioeconomic status of women employees in tea plantation in south India which include three states Taminladu, Kerala and Karnataka. These three states together contribute one-fourth share of total tea production in India. Tea in south India cultivated in the area of 1,20,181 HA account for 20.69%of the national average. Human resource is an important factor for any industry to develop their level. Compared to all other resources its role in the development of industry is unbeatable.. In tea plantation Industry both male and female workers are engaged in both permanent and temporary basis but the participation of women is more than Men workers. so the ratio of working women is high in this area .To measure the status of women primary type of data is used in which sample size of 60 employee have been taken of various tea plantation industries .For the collection of data a questionnaire has been developed which is divided into four segments with different dimensions. The study used a cross-sectional research method, the pilot study and the actual survey as the main procedure for data collection. The use of this method would contribute to accurate and high quality data. The data collection process, the researcher begin with an interview for which interview question covering three issues: Living condition, wages and earning and social security benefits of the women workers of Tea plantation Industries. These three issues help to predict the social and Economic status of women workers at the tea plantation sectors. As a conclusion the study finds that the nature of work is very hard which is done by the women of this area. There are not availability of other employment at this place due to the surrounding undeveloped regions. The salary of them is not good enough to run their family, so they are leading poor status. Though the women are

working in this region after that there social and economic status is low here. The suggestion is that the government and Planter should take some initiatives for the upliftment of women of this area.

Mundra (2012) found in his study that economic status of women is one of the most important criteria for estimating with precision the degree of the women development of a particular country in various periods of history. It is generally accepted that a change in the economic status of women is a good indicator of development of women as well as development of nation. In the present paper the word 'Economic Status of Women' has been used in terms of aggregate of Material Economic Status and Abstract Economic Status. In the present study the Economic Status of Women of different caste groups, is viewed by considering its relationship with Income Level of the family (astrictive status / man achieved status) and Level of Exposure (achieved status/ women achieved status) respectively. The study finds that the parameters which are taken under the variable, Level of Exposure of Woman, presents the true and achieved status of the women of the different caste groups irrespective of the high level of family Income. Regression test is used to analysis the results.

Shrinivasan and Lango (2012) aimed at gaining the socioeconomic condition of female beedi worker at Khajamalai near Trichirapalli in Tamil Nadu. Beedi worker are vulnerable segment of the country's labor force which has increased involvement of women in beedi rolling activities. The condition of beedi worker at present as well as in the past has not been conductive. The main objective of the study was to understand the socioeconomic of the female beedi worker of that area. Data were collected from both primary and secondary resources. Majority 98 percent of beedi worker were from the marginalized section of the society and therefore they were socially and economically backward. Majority 72 percent of the respondents stated that their health problem were due to their occupation. Women organization working for the unorganized sector like AIDWA (All India Democratic Women's Association) ,need to conduct awareness programs among the female beedi workers at Khajamalai and enable them to fight against all forms of exploitation .The finding of study is helpful for NGOs and Social Welfare

Development ,Government of Tamilnadu to launch necessary scheme for the welfare of female beedi workers.

Banerjee(2013) found that condition of women was appalling during independence. The deprivation of women in getting the equal level of opportunities relating , health, Education, decision making as men due to prevalence of patriarchal society and socioeconomic backwardness in India put women at a backstage. The present paper is a contribution that reflects the present scenario of status of women among different states. This paper tries to evaluate the status and position of women in India in the light of some important gender –related indicators. It makes a comparative analysis of different states of India with the effect of these indicators. The indicators chosen cover wide spectrum of socio-economic status of women. The analysis observes a convergence among states on some indicators like female literacy rate, IMR for females, life expectancy of females over the period. But a wide difference across states is observed regarding some indicators like sex ratio, crime against women. There is no use of any type of index to show the women status, it may be false or predicted so to avoid this wrong result, all the indicators have been examined separately. The overall study is based upon secondary data and data has been collected through authentic sources like Census, India Human Development Report, Various NSS Round and NCRB report, 2011 etc. The study finds that The BIMARU states (Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) are though experiencing some kind of betterment\ over the years but are still lagging far behind attainment level of some of developed states, So in conclusion it can be said that government of theses states should frame policies and enforce it through the proper channel so that these extreme gap of gender discrimination can be reduced as soon as possible.

Das (2013) explained that men and women share the same space, but everywhere in the world, women are accorded a lower status than men. The North Eastern Region of India has been considered as a backward region in terms of growth in per capita income. However, there is a perception that the status of women is higher in the North Eastern Region of the country in comparison with the status of women in all India average. In this study, an attempt has been made to examine the status of women in the North Eastern

Region in comparison with all India average. It is found from the analysis that the status of women in the region is comparatively better than the rest of the country only in some selected indicators. The indicators reveal that women have a very low degree of freedom of movement and low level of control over themselves in North Eastern Region

Ali (2014) found that the study is empirical information into the realistic pertaining to the socio economic status profile of women in rural areas. The aim of the study is to investigate the social and economic status profile of the respondents and this further seeks to ascertain the socio-economic problems and so forth. The investigation also extends to study the opinions and attitudes of the respondents, awareness about social and economic development. The data was collected by personal interview method. The total number of ten villages was selected at randomly in five Taluqs of Raichur District of Karnataka. The total respondents were 200, which were selected by random method. In each village, about 20 respondents were selected by random method. The study tries to understand the socio-economic problems faced by the rural women. The paper stress for policy interventions to provide work opportunities and better wages to rural women workers and builds the case for improving the education, information and skill level. Finally the paper recommends policy initiatives and research to improve the socio economic status of women in rural areas.

Asha and Somashekher (2014) analyzed the social and economic profile of working women in organized sectors of Bangalore city in the State of Karnataka. Social profile, which presents an integrated personality sketch based on socio-economic background of working women, is an important variable in social research on various occupational groups and its members. These status of individuals in general and working women in particular in a given social structure. In traditional societies, an individual has always been a part of his or her family, kinship organization, caste, occupation or in the wider context he or she has been a part of the total culture. Hence, atomized and separate existence of an individual, without taking into consideration his or her socio cultural background, has been unthinkable in the traditional social structure. In spite of the fact that contemporary society is characterized by a high degree of individualism and achievement orientation, the socio-economic background factors cannot be overlooked.

Thus, the factors in the individual's socioeconomic background have a great deal to do with the occupational world of woman.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCE

3.1. Research Design

The present study is exploratory cum descriptive in nature that provide insight into the various dimensions of socio-economic status of women in Mahendergarh District.

3.2 Nature and Source of Data Collection

This study used both kind of data; primary and secondary. Primary data is used exclusively for investigating the socioeconomic status of women in Mahendragarh District whereas secondary data is applied to construct Women Development Index (WDI) in Haryana.

3.2.1 Primary Data Collection

The primary data have been collected from through structure questionnaire by personal interview.

3.1.2 Area of Primary Data Collection

The present study has been conducted in the Mahendergarh district. It is one of the 21 districts of Haryana state in northern India and located in the southern part of Haryana. The district occupies an area of 1859 km^2 and population of 922,088 persons. The number of male is 486,665 and number of female is 435,423(census 2011).The district is broadly divided into five blocks named Narnaul, Mahendergarh, Kanina, Ateli, Nangal Choudhary.

3.2.3 Secondary Data Collection

The secondary data has been collected through different sources;

- Census 2011 and 2001,
- District Handbooks,
- National Sample Survey Organization (N.S.S.O),
- District Rural Development Agencies (D.R.D.A),
- Different articles published in reputed journals
- Published and unpublished materials by related organization etc

3.2.4 Period of Data Collection

The primary data has been collected by the researcher herself during the second week of April month in 2016.

3.3 Sampling Design

3.3.1 Sample Technique

Stratified random sampling technique has been used to collect data.

3.3.2 Population of the Study

All married women of Mahendergarh District represent the population of the study.

3.3.3 Sampling Procedure

According to census 2011, there are 5 blocks and 370 villages in the district. Each block has different number of villages. A certain number of villages (10% of number of villages in a block) have been selected to make a sample unit. In Ateli block total number of villages are 77, out of them 4 villages are taken as sample, These are Tobda, Fatni, Nangal, Sahadpur. In Kanina block total villages are 59 and 3 villages are selected, These are Jhagdoli, Buchawas, Ghuda. In Mahendergarh block total villages are 90 and 6 villages has been taken, These are Rewasa, Sisoth, Pali, Paldi, Malda, Sehlang. In Nangal Choudhary, total villages are 77 and sample has been taken of 4 villages, These are

Mandhana, Seka, Nangal Dargu, Nangal Kalia and In Narnaul block total villages are 67 and out of them 3 villages has been selected, These are Kuksi, Bachod, and Lahroda. These villages have been selected on the bases of random sampling. The total number of villages is now 20 as final sample size. The total number of respondents is 200 females. From each village 10 females have been selected as respondent. This selection of female respondent also based on random sampling. In this sample all type of females are included, like working, non working, rich, poor, educated, uneducated, widow etc. The age of respondent has been divided into three categories, one is 20 to 25, second is 25 to 30 and the third is above 30.

3.4 Research Tool

3.4.1 Tool for Data Collection

The structured questionnaire is prepared by researcher herself. It consist 28 questions and relevant background information. These questions have been sum up into 7 factors at the time of analysis. All questions are related to those variables which effect socioeconomic status of women. These variables are such as their decision making power, their awareness about banks, society, politics and world, their importance in their family, their economic conditions, their safety and security, freedom, their productivity etc. Background information includes their name, age, marriage age, caste, their family type, education and number of children they have, etc. There is also a suggestion   box in the questionnaire in which some suggestion have been taken from respondent about our presence at their home.

3.4.2. Tools for Data Analysis

All the collected data have been entered or transcribed into excel sheet to ease the data analysis. The data has been analyzed by using simple and suitable mathematical and statistical tools such as tabulation of frequency distribution, percentage, mean, graphical presentation and various suitable pictorial have been employed as analytical tool.

Weighted Method and Average Method has been used and following formula is applied for the construction of Women Development Index-

$$Weighted\ Method = \frac{Actual\ Value - Minimum\ Value}{Maximum\ Value - Minimum\ Value}$$

$$Average\ Method = \frac{Value\ of\ index\ 1 + Value\ of\ index\ 2 + Value\ of\ Index\ 3}{3}$$

CHAPTER 4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN IN MAHENDERGARH

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Profile of Study Area

The study covers Mahendergarh district which is located in south part of Haryana. According to the census of 2011, the total population of area is 922,088 in which no. of male is 486,665 and no. of female is 435,423 and the percentage of urban population is 14.41% .In this district there are total five blocks and three sub-blocks. The distribution of population by block-wise and the no. of villages in blocks has been presented in the table given below:

4.1: Block-wise population and No of villages.			
Block name	Sub block	Population in Blocks	No. of Villages
Kanina	Satnali	82,225	59
Mahendergarh	Nizampur	204,370	90
Ateli	Sihma	153,623	77
Narnaul		124,621	67
Nangal Choudhary		158,777	77
Source: District Census Handbook,Haryana,2011			

4.1. Socio-economic Status of Women

In this chapter, the study analyses the socioeconomic status of women in Mahenderegarh with the help of primary survey which fulfill the first objective. To find out the real situation of women at ground level the questionnaire includes different kind of indicators which directly or indirectly effect on their conditions, these indicators define their decision making power, awareness, their productivity, their value and in family, their freedom, their security and safety etc. In the questionnaire, there are 28 questions are included which are the part of above indicators. There are some background information

also collected from respondent which also directly effect on their status, these are like their present age, marriage age, qualification, children they have, head of the family, type of ration card and the type of their family etc. This information helped a lot to get reliable and reasonable result.

4.2 Background Information

4.2.1 Age Status

Only married women of different age group are the respondent of the present study. Marital status is also a social indicator for understanding the socio-economic status of women. It has been seen that the status of an unmarried female is better than the status of a married women. A girl with her parents has more facility, rights and freedom, but after marriage a lot of expectation has been increased from her. If they are unable to fulfill those expectations, then their stat us starts decline.

Table 4.2 Age Status of Respondents			
Age group	20-25	25-30	Above 30
Respondents in %	24	24.5	50.5
Source: Field Survey, 2016			

The above table shows that out of 200 respondent, 48 females are from 20-25 age group, 49 from 25-30 age group and 101 are belong from above 30 age group. Minimum age of respondent is 20 years and maximum age is 60 years..But mostly respondents are from 30-40 age groups.

4.2.2 Marriage age Status

The marriage age status of female in the study is divided into two parts, one is below 18 year and other is above 18 year. In India 18 year is a slab below which marriage of a girl is a crime. But most of the people don't follow this. They do marriage of their daughter in early age and that girl becomes a sufferer for whole life. The present study provides the data of marriage age of respondents in below table.

Table 4.3 Marriage age Status of Respondents		
Marriage age	Below 18	Above 18
Respondents in %	45	55
Source: Field Survey, 2016		

Figure 4.1:
Marrige Age Status
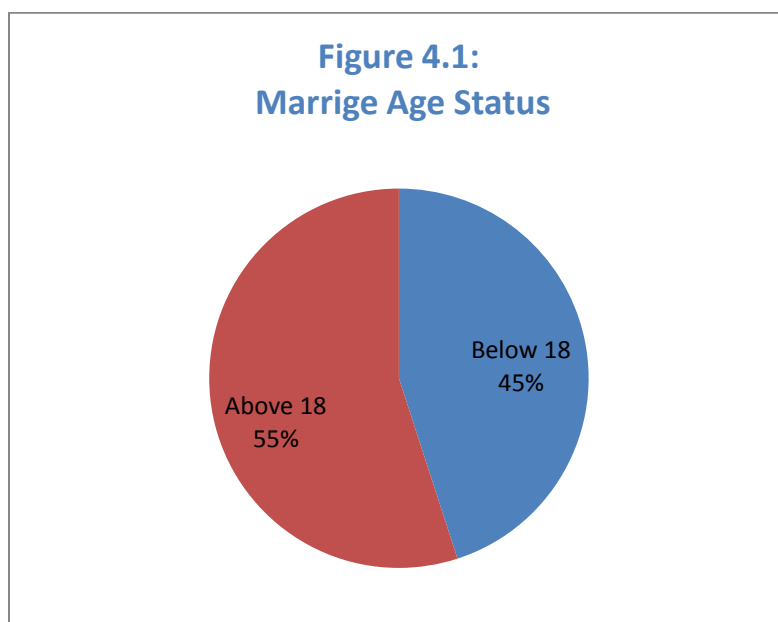
By the above figure, it can be estimated that in 200 women ,90 women got married in the age of 18. This data really presents a very negative picture of female status in this area. In this age a girl could not be so much mature that she can handle the responsibility of marriage. That is why she is not able to understand her rights and bear all type of unfairty. This is the reason behind the low status of women.

4.2.3 Head of the Family

In the study, two categories are divided as head of family, Male and Female. Male and female are like the two wheels of a vehicle. A female is more responsible than men, she works from day to night in family, take care of all family members, even works in fields also. The present table gives the result that how many female enjoying them as a head.

Table 4.4: Head of the Family		
Head of the family	Males	Females
Respondents in %	89	11
Source: Field survey, 2016		

Figure 4.2:
Head of The Family
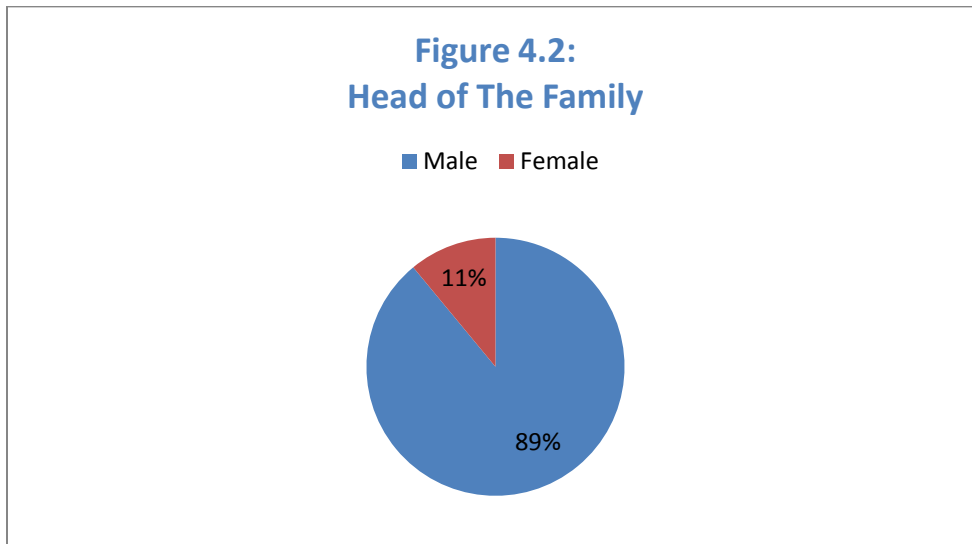
The above figure gives surprising result of head of the family. Only 22 women out of 200 are the head of their family otherwise 178 men are enjoying this status. Always a woman is consider mature and responsible, but when it comes on mastership and power ship, then a man is always at front of her. This data is showing the low status of women in Mahendergarh.

4.2.4 Education Status of Women
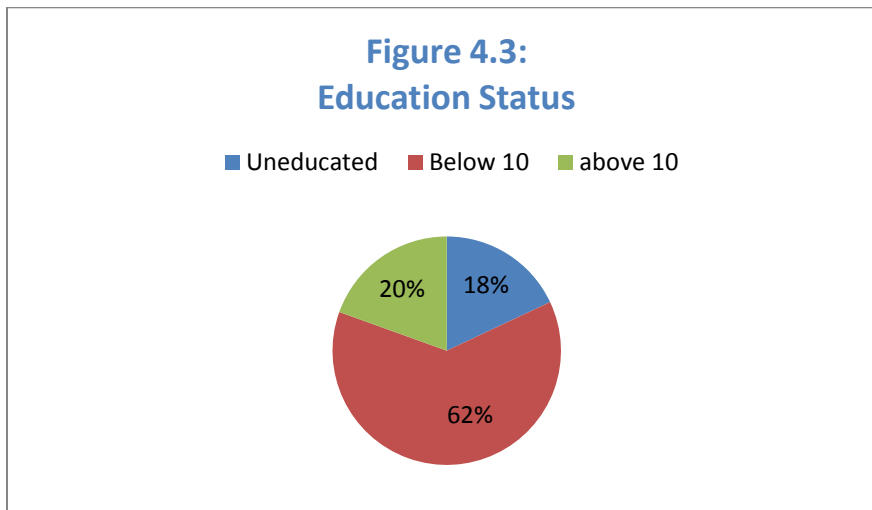
In the present study, there are three categories of education status. It is always said that if a women is educated then they can serve two families in a better way. Education is a medium by which a woman can prove herself and get more respect and value from her family as well as society.

Figure 4.3: Education Status

Legend: Uneducated, Below 10, above 10

- Uneducated: 18%
- Below 10: 62%
- above 10: 20%

According to figure 3, out of 200 women 36 women are uneducated, 124 are below 10 class and 40 are above 10 class. This result is not showing a good status of women. Not only in age of above 30, infact in 20-25 age group mostly women are below 10 class. In present era, if a person is less educated, he or she is unable to compete with others. Even a 10th passed mother cannot teach her own children in 21st century. So this is valid reason behind the low status of women at Mahendergarh.

4.2.5 Caste Status of Respondent

The present study includes three main categories which are General, OBC and SC. These are divided on the basis of Haryana Government caste category. Respondent are taken from different caste of these categories.

Figure 4.4:
Caste Status
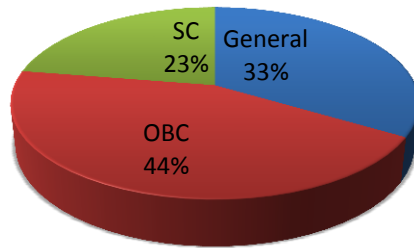
According to this figure ,there are 33% respondents are from general category, 44% are from OBC category and remaining part23%   is from SC category. In our society it is consider that General category is more wealthy and prosperous than OBC and SC category is consider as lower than both of above except exceptional. So this thing also effect on the status of women.

4.3 Factors affected on Socio-Economic status of Women

In the present study there are 28 questions are asked from respondents. These 28 questions are sum up in 7 domains or factors. With the help of these factors, the status of women can be estimated. These factors are given below:

- Decision making power
- Awareness
- Freedom
- Value in family
- Openness of thought
- Female productivity
- Exploitation

The above six factors has a positive effect on the status of women and the last one factor shows the negative impact on their status. These factors include both type of information social as well as economical.

4.3.1 Decision making power

Decision making power of women means how much a woman can take decision in her life and that decision should be right. If a woman is better decision maker, then she can achieve anything. This Factor affect directly on women status. In this study there are three questions or indicators regarding these factors. These are as follows:

- ❖ Decision regarding children education
- ❖ Decision regarding vote casting
- ❖ Decision regarding any investment or expenditure.

Figure 4.5:
Decision making power of Respondents in %
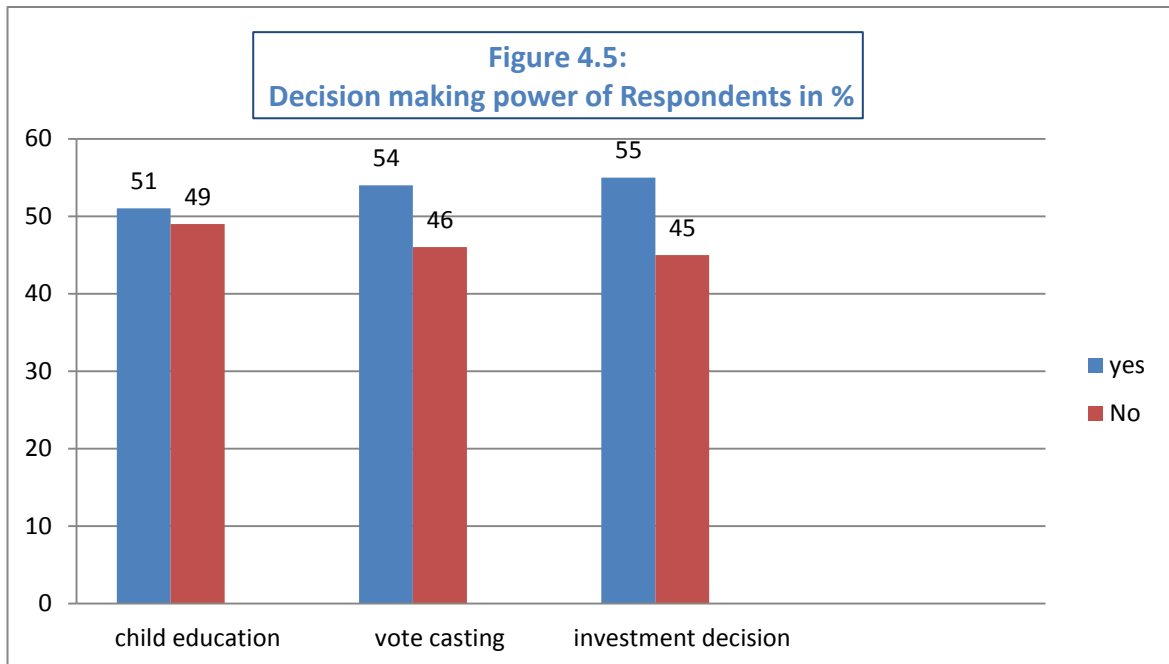
In the above figure all three indicators are presented the decision making strength of female. First is related with decision of child education. Education of a child is so important for his or her bright future; and if this decision is taken so lightly then it will affect child's career . According to the study of Mahendergarh district 49% female doesn't not take any step about their children education. Even some females don't know that in which class are their child reading. It represents a low decision making power of women.

Second is related with decision regarding vote casting. India is a democratic country and vote of individual matters a lot. But according to the study only 54% women cast vote with their wish. Remain 46% women waste their voting power. They cast their vote according to the willingness of their family members. So this indicator also not gives a good representation of their decision making power.

Third is related with women decision in economical terms in their family. Out of 200 females 110 are the part of decision regarding any investment. These 110 are only a part of any type of decision, not a decision maker. But other 90 women even don't know any type of investment or economical expenditure. This result shows their low economical status.

Average of Decision making Power status $= \dfrac{\textbf{Positive value of all\ indicators}}{\textbf{No of indicators}}$

$$= \frac{51+54+55}{3}$$

$$= 50$$

This result is showing that 50 % women are able to make decisions regarding their family, children and also society.

4.3.2 Awareness

Awareness is a very require factor to measure women status. Awareness means having knowledge or discernment of something. So if more females are aware in our society, then it will be more development in society. Women awareness also reduce crime rate against female. We have taken five indicators under this factor.

- ➢ Having bank account
- ➢ User of bank account
- ➢ Having mobile phone
- ➢ Knowledge about social sites
- ➢ Awareness about politics

Graphical representation of above indicators:

Figure 4.6:
Awareness in Respondants in %
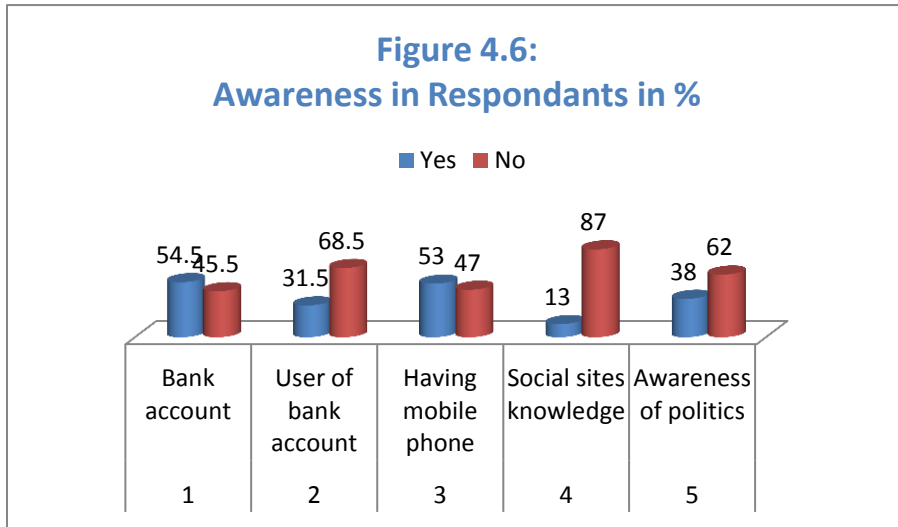
In the above figure, five indicators are presented.

First bars are showing the Bank account awareness of respondents. In the modern era of technology, it is so important that every person should have their own bank account.Govt.is also introducing new and cheap schemes to make people aware about bank account. Out of 100, 45.5% females still don't have their bank account. This data present a low awareness status of women.

Second bars are indicating that how many females are user of their bank account. Around 45% female don't have their account in banks but those female who have their bank account, they also not use that. Only 31.5% female Use their account by their selves. Otherwise their husband or other family members use that account. It means Female has less knowledge about bank account

Third bars are showing the status of female awareness about mobile phone. In the modern time, mobile phone has become a necessary part of our life. But according to this study out of 200 female 94 female still don't have their personal phone. It shows their lack awareness.

Fourth bars are showing the awareness of female about social sites. It is also show a surprising result that only 13 % female are aware about the social sites. Not only uneducated and less educated females but also educated women also don't have knowledge about social sites

Fifth bars are indicating the women awareness about politics, it also give a low status of female. Only 38% female have some knowledge about politics. Other 62% are like dump in language of politics.

Average of Female Awareness= $\dfrac{54+31.5+53+13+38}{5}$

$$= \ 38$$

The result is showing that only 38% female are aware in mahendergarh district according to this data. This low level directly shows there low status and it also become the reason of their exploitation.

4.3.3 Freedom

Freedom of women is an important factor to define their status. The meaning of freedom is "the power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants". A free women can take decisions of her family. That why both factors are dependent on each other. In India most of people think 'Freedom is not made for females'. So they keep women under their observation. According to this study freedom include five indicators which are

- Freedom to spending money on herself
- Freedom to go outside without permission
- Freedom from pardah or ghunghat
- Freedom to speak unknown people
- Freedom for doing job.

Figure 4.7 :
Freedom of Respondents in %
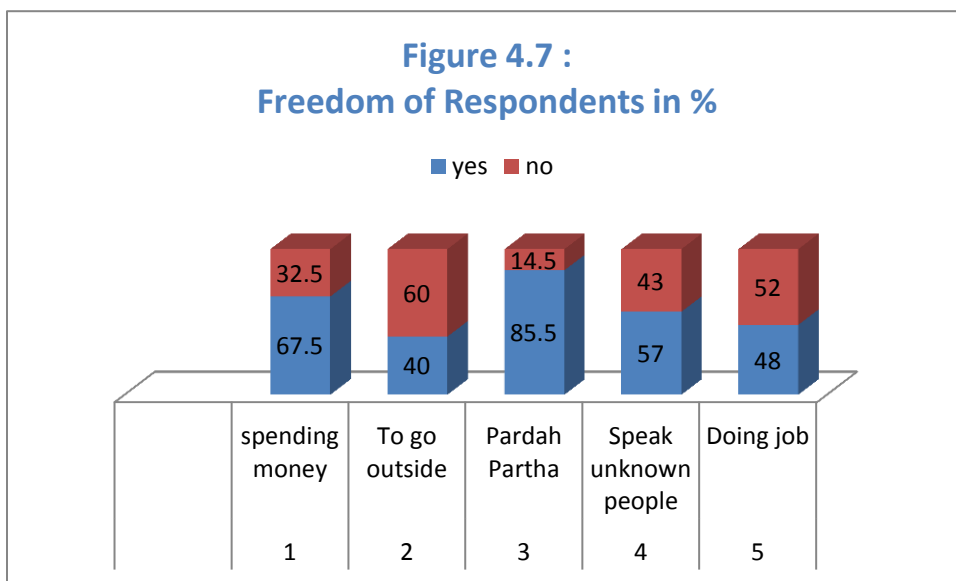
The above figure is presenting the freedom of women with five indicators,

According to the first bar 67.5 % female are free to spend money and to buy assets for them. Remain 32.5 % female are not free to do the same. These female cannot complete their wishes what they want and they do not oppose it. This makes their freedom status low.

According to second bar 40 % women are free to go outside and 60 % don't have permission to go.

The data of third bar is showing that only 14.5% female are free from the evil of pradah pratha. On the other hand 85.5 % female use 'ghunghat' at home. There has been 69 years passed of freedom of India. But this freedom was only for males, because women are not free. This is really a surprising result regarding female freedom.

Fourth bar represents the data of female freedom to speak unknown people. Out of 200 114 female said that they can talk with unknown persons but other 86 said that it is not allow to then to talk with strangers.

Fifth bar is showing the data regarding the freedom of their job status. A women with job gets more respect, value and status than a women at home. It also enhance her social and

economical status and her decision making power .In this survey 48% female have freedom to join a job. Others are happy at home without this freedom.

Average of Freedom Status of Respondents= $\dfrac{67.5+40+14.5+57+48}{5}$

$$= 45.5$$

After dividing this value, the result is that 45.5 % female have freedom in their life. It also represent that women status in Mahendergarh is low in freedom factor.

4.3.4   Value of Women in family

This factor includes the role and place of female in their family. A woman is an important part of a family. There should be a special treatment with her by their family members. But always it is not happens. There are two indicators in it

- Family support in domestic work
- Family support during illness

Figure 4.8 :
Value of Respondents in family in %
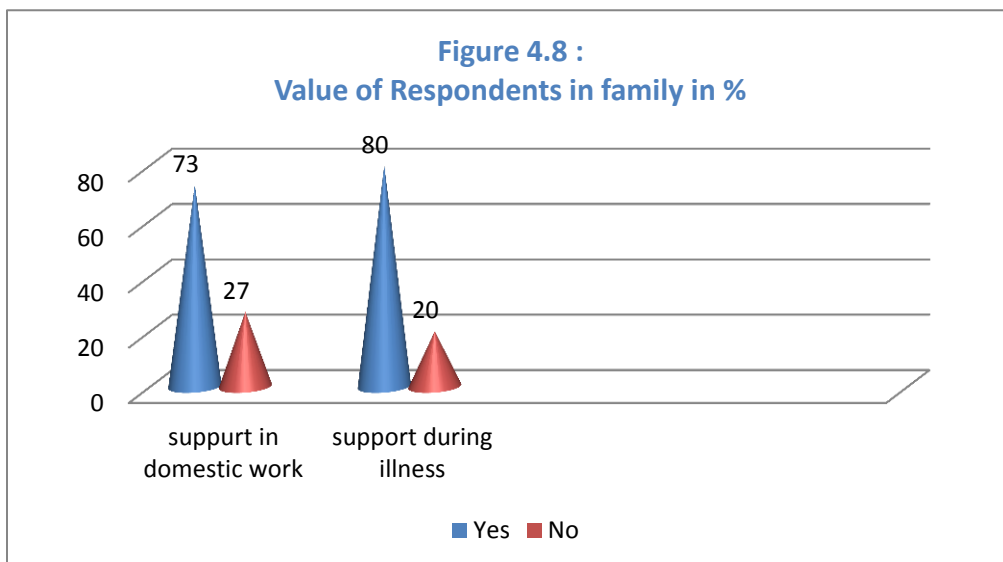
In the above figure first two bars showing the data related to value of females in family by the support in domestic work. According to this study 73 % female are satisfied with

saying that their family members (husband, mother in law, children etc) do full support when they do any work at home. It shows that their family member do her value. On the other hand 27 % female felt them as unlucky, because no one in family helps them in domestic work.

Second part shows that 80 % female get support of family when they are suffering from any sickness and 20 % women have to do all work during their illness.

Average of Value of Respondent in family $= \dfrac{80+73}{2}$

$$= 76.5\%$$

After dividing this value, we get result that overall 76.5% female gets attention, value, cares and support from their family. This value shows a positive status of respondents in Mahendergarh district.

4.3.5. Openness of Thought

This status shows the thinking level of any person. So to measure the socio economic status of female, it is very necessary to know about their mental status. It a female have narrow thinking, it will decline her status in society and vice versa. It includes two indicators.

- Believe in Inter-cast marriage
- Preference Regarding birth of baby

Figure 4.9 :
Mental Status of Respondedents in %
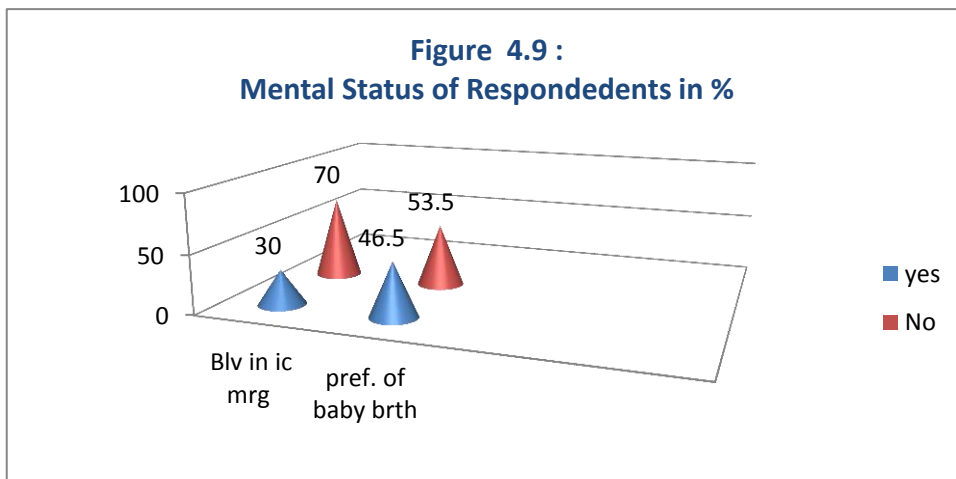
In the above figure, first segment shows the respondent attitude towards inter-caste marriage. Only 30 % respondents gave their positive view regarding inter-cast marriage. But 70 % respondents show a very negative perception on this question. It reflects their low mentality.

Second Part shows the respondent view regarding the preference of a child. In 21st century it is consider there is no difference between a girl and boy, but after survey 53.5 % respondents said that they give preference to a baby boy.   Even some educated female also gave same response. Other 46.5% respondents female have equality for boy and girl. These female have better mental status than remain 53.5 %.

Average of Openness of thought of Respondents= $\dfrac{30+46.5}{2}$

$$= \mathbf{38.5\%}$$

The above result showing that only 38.5 % respondents have their mental status higher than remain 61.5%.It is a very low status. Due to their cheap and low mentality they cannot upgrade their social status.

4.3.6 Productivity

Productivity means the state or quality being productive. In rural area of India mostly female work in fields. They work whole day at home with many responsibilities of their home. After this they help their family in agriculture. It shows their high productivity level. This includes only one indicator that is Female participation in field.

Figure 4.10 :
Productivity of Respondents in %
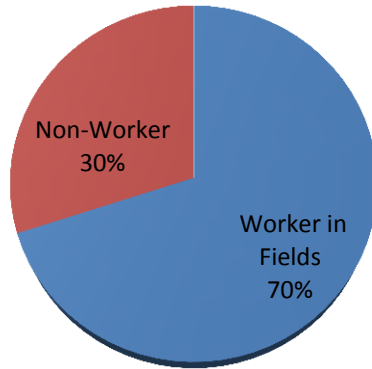
This figure clarify that in all over respondents 140 are productive and working in fields than other 60. It also shows that they are more productive than man. But after doing so much hard work, they don't get any payment and special treatment in family. It makes their status low after being so much productive.

4.3.7 Exploitation Status

Exploitation status shows that how many female are suffering from different kind of evils spread in society. This factor is negatively effect on women status. As more females are exploited, as their status will decline.

It include three indicators

- ❖ Eve-teasing during journey
- ❖ Domestic Violence
- ❖ Dowry Demanded

Figure 4.11 :
Exploitation Status of Respondents in %
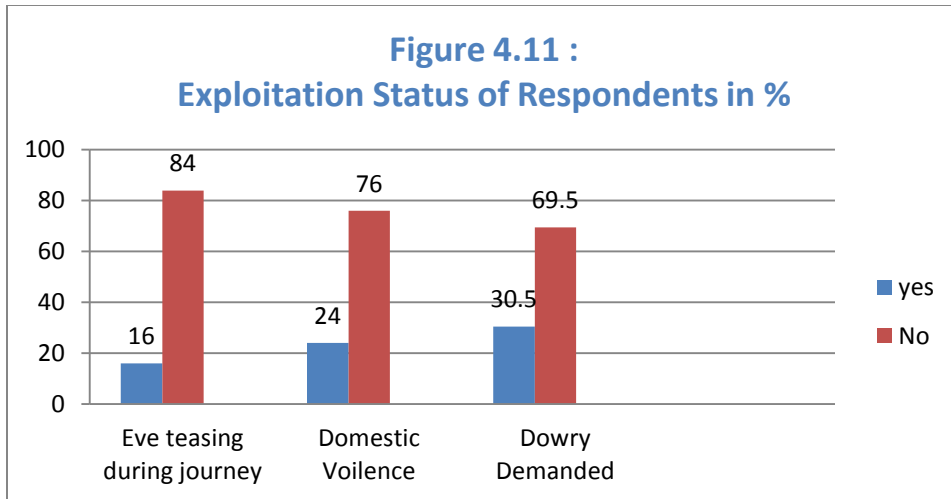
According to the above figure, around 16 % females are exploited by Eve-teasing in Mahendergarh. Other 84% female accepted that they don't feel any fear regarding this evil. It represents a positive symbol of female security. The next evil is of domestic violence against women. Out of 200 respondents 48 said that sometime their husbands and other family member beat them on small mistakes. But other 152 are free from this violence. It also gives a positive status. The third evil is regarding with dowry system.30.5% female are the part of this evil in this area of study.

$$\text{Average of Exploitation Status} = \frac{84+76+69.5}{3}$$

$$= 76.5\%$$

The value of upper average is 76.5%.This value is showing that 76.5 % respondents don't face any evil in Mahendergarh. But 23.5% female daily be a part of this exploitation. This makes their status very low.

It can be concluded by the above analysis that female status in Mahendergarh shows different results in different factors. In decision making power, 50 % female are able to make decisions in their family or society. In Awareness factor, only 38% female are aware about their surroundings,In term of Freedom, 45.5% female are free to live their life according their wish. Next factor is of value in family, this result showing some

better condition, 76.5 % female gets a desirable value in their family. If we talk about female mental status, it is giving a very low value , only 38% female keep their thinking high. Next is related with female productivity, as Haryana is a agricultural dominant state, so most of females work in their fields. It shows their good status in productivity with 70%. But is not a good indicator for enhance their status. Last one is related with female exploitation, Favorable data against exploitation signifies that now the women condition is much better as compared to past, 76.5% females are now in free from this factor.

For the analysis of questionnaire, '1' is assigned for 'no' answer and '2' is assigned for 'yes' answer of respondents. Then all the answer of each respondent summed up. In the end we get total 200 values of all respondents. Maximum value can be 48 and minimum can be 24 numbers. The mean value of total sum is 36. Overall 48 % respondents are above this mean value and 52 % are below this mean value.

4.4 Conclusion

According to the first objective of the study, the socio-economic status of female in Mahendergarh district is not good by the primary survey. More than half of the females come under the category of low status.

CHAPTER 5

CONSTRUCTION OF WOMEN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

5.1 Introduction

The second objective of this study is to construct Women Development Index of Haryana. This index has been made to measure the socio- economic status of women in Mahendergarh District.WDI is based on secondary data of census 2011.Three indicators have been taken in the construction of this index. These are 1) Female work participation (F.W.P), 2) female literacy rate, and 3) Sex Ratio. This index is applied on 21 districts of Haryana. Highest value of Index represents the highest socioeconomic status of female in that district and lowest value shows the low status of that particular district. This value lies between 0 to 1.

5.2 Steps of construction of WDI

Step 1- In the first step value of three indicators have been taken as district wise.

Step 2 – In the second step all data have been converted into same unit (%).

Step 3- In the third step a formula of weighted method have been applied on each value of districts to construct index.

Formula:- $\dfrac{Actual\ Value - Minimum\ Value}{Maximum\ Value - Minimum\ Value}$

Step 4 – In this step district wise index value of all indicators summed up and divided by numbers of indicators.

$$= \dfrac{Value\ of\ index\ 1 + Value\ of\ index\ 2 + Value\ of\ Index\ 3}{3}$$

Step 5- In this step ranks has been assigned to each district according to their value. (Rank of Panchkula district is not measured due to the lack of availability of female work participation.)

Step 6- In the last step all districts divided into three segments, Low Status (Below .50), Medium Status (Between .50 to .80) and High Status (Above. 80).

5.3 Construction of Women Development Index (WDI)

Step 1:

Table 5.1 District-wise value of indicators			
District	F.W.P in (%)	Literacy Rate (%)	Sex Ratio
Ambala	9.8	76.6	882
Bhiwani	25.1	64.8	884
Faridabad	12.1	75.2	810
Fatehabad	23.6	59.3	903
Gurgaon	16.1	77.6	853
Hisar	25	62.3	871
Jhajjar	17.2	71	861
Jind	25	61.6	870
Kaithal	16.1	60.7	880
Karnal	14.8	68.3	886
Kurukshetratra	15	69.2	889
Mewat	12.6	37.6	906
Mahendergarh	24.3	65.3	894
Palwal	13.9	56.4	879
Panipat	15	68.2	861
Panchkula	0	77.5	870
Rewari	24	70.5	898
Rohtak	14.9	71.2	868
Sirsa	21.6	61.2	896
Sonipat	19.8	70.9	853
Yamunanagar	8.3	72	877
Source: Cencus of India and District Handbook of India,2011			

As in the above table the Haryana's women literacy rate in most of the districts is above the literacy rate of women in India (64.4%). Gurgaon being most literate (77.6%) district of Haryana is far above in terms of percentage approx. double when compared to Mewat

least literate district (37.6%) which tells a lot about the regional disparities in this small and rich state. But other than few districts this state is able to meet up the nations pace of literacy rate over the period of time. Few districts which could not cope up with this pace have many structural and cultural problems. But most concern of the study is Mahendergarh district which too is showing the good numbers of women literacy rate (65.3%) as compared to Indian women literacy rate and other districts of Haryana but we also can't deny this fact that this district has a long road ahead to go in terms of women literacy rate as compared to few other districts of Haryana like gurgaon, panchkula, yamunanagar.

Female work participation in different jobs from farming to cultivating or from main to marginal again different districts have very distant data as yamunanagar have least work participation of female (8.3%) as compared to Bhiwani (25%) most female participation district. But if we are looking at Mahendergarh again it is giving very satisfactory results in terms of female work participation which is 24.3% second highest in Haryana .when looking at other districts most of the districts have digestible results except few like yamunanagar and Ambala. In female work participation, we couldn't study panchkula district due to non-availability of date on this variable.

The most talked issue about Haryana all over the nation is its sex ratio and this issue is the most concerned issues of both the state and center government. As against the 943 sex ratio of India Haryana's sex ratio just stands at 877 as lowest rank which is truly a matter of concern and if we go little bit more deep into this study than few districts of Haryana have very alarming situation which is very clearly visible in below given table like Sonipat , Jhajhar and Rohtak. But talking about our study area Mahendergarh (89.4%) which is among top districts with highest sex ratios in Haryana like fatehabad, Sirsa. but as compared to nationwide average sex ratio Mahendergarh has to make much more efforts to be there.

One fact is also can be seen that if there is glance on sex ratio of Haryana district of 2001 and 2011 census, then a surprising result came that all district have a positive growth rate from last census, But only Mahendergarh has a negative growth rate.

Step -2:

In the step 2 all variables convert into same units that is percentage, because female work participation and Literacy rate is already available in % form, so only sex ratio need to be converted into %. Table no. 5.2 shows the value all three indicators into % form.

Table- 5.2:District-wise value of indicators in %			
District	F.W.P in (%)	Literacy Rate (%)	Sex Ratio (%)
Ambala	9.8	76.6	88.2
Bhiwani	25.1	64.8	88.4
Faridabad	12.1	75.2	81
Fatehabad	23.6	59.3	90.3
Gurgaon	16.1	77.6	85.3
Hisar	25	62.3	87.1
Jhajjar	17.2	71	86.1
Jind	25	61.6	87
Kaithal	16.1	60.7	88
Karnal	14.8	68.3	88.6
Kurukshetratra	15	69.2	88.9
Mewat	12.6	37.6	90.6
Mahendergarh	24.3	65.3	89.4
Palwal	13.9	56.4	87.9
Panipat	15	68.2	86.1
Panchkula	NA	77.5	87.0
Rewari	24	70.5	89.8
Rohtak	14.9	71.2	86.8
Sirsa	21.6	61.2	89.6
Sonipat	19.8	70.9	85.3
Yamunanagar	8.3	72	87.7
Source: Census 2011, District Handbook			
Note: F.W.P rate is not available in Panchkula			

Step-3:

In the below table, index 1 represents value of female work participation, Index 2 represent value of literacy rate and index 3 represent value of sex ratio. All districts have same rank as they are in Table No 1. Value 1 in all indexes counted as maximum value and value 0 is counted as minimum value during the calculation of index.

Table No.5.3: Value of Indexes				District	Index 1	Index2	Index 3
District	index 1	index 2	index3	Kuruksetra	0.39881	0.79	0.679245
Ambala	0.089286	0.975	0.54717	Mewat	0.255952	0	1
Bhiwani	1	0.68	0.584906	Mahendergarh	0.952381	0.6925	0.773585
Faridabad	0.22619	0.94	0.339623	Palwal	0.333333	0.47	0.490566
Fatehabad	0.910714	0.5425	0.943396	Panipat	0.39881	0.765	0.150943
Gurgaon	0.464286	1	0	Pnchkula	N.A.	0.9975	0.320755
Hisar	0.994048	0.6175	0.339623	Rewari	0.934524	0.8225	0.849057
Jhajjar	0.529762	0.835	0.150943	Rohtak	0.392857	0.84	0.283019
Jind	0.994048	0.6	0.150943	Sirsa	0.791667	0.59	0.811321
Kaithal	0.464286	0.5775	0.509434	Sonipat	0.684524	0.8325	0.018868
Karnal	0.386905	0.7675	0.622642	Yamunanagar	0	0.86	0.45283
Source: Based on Researcher calculation with given formula							

Step-4:

Table-5.4: Total Index Value	
District	Total index
Ambala	0.54
Bhiwani	0.75
Faridabad	0.50
Fatehabad	0.81
Gurgaon	0.49
Hisar	0.65
Jhajjar	0.51
Jind	0.58
Kaithal	0.52
Karnal	0.59
Kuruksatra	0.62
Mewat	0.42
Mahendergarh	0.80
Palwal	0.43
Panipat	0.44
Pnchkula	NA
Rewari	0.87
Rohtak	0.51
Sirsa	0.73
Sonipat	0.51
Yamnanagar	0.44
Source: Based on Researcher calculation	

Table no 5.4 is showing that in the index highest value is 0.87 that is assigned to Rewari and the lowest is 0.42 that is assigned to Mewat. As in the first table it has been seen that Mewat district has got first rank in sex ratio and lowest rank in literacy rate. It shows that people in Mewat are less educated but they don't difference between boy and girl.

Step-5:

Table 5.5: District- wise Rank of WDI	
District	Rank
Ambala	10
Bhiwani	4
Faridabad	15
Fatehabad	2
Gurgaon	16
Hisar	6
Jhajjar	14
Jind	9
Kaithal	11
Karnal	8
Kuruksatra	7
Mewat	20
Mahendergarh	3
Palwal	19
Panipat	17
Panchkula	NA
Rewari	1
Rohtak	13
Sirsa	5
Sonipat	12
Yamunanagar	18
Source: Based on Researcher Calculation	

The above table is showing the district-wise rank of socio economic status of women in Haryana. District Rewari got first rank; it shows that the condition of women in Rewari is higher than other district. Mahendergarh district got 3nd rank in the socioeconomic status

of female. This result is recommendable for this study. District Mewat is on 20th rank with lowest score. It shows that female in Mewat are not in good condition. They need support to be developed.

Step- 6:

Table-5.6: District-wise Women Development Index Status	
District	Status
Ambala	Medium
Bhiwani	Medium
Faridabad	Medium
Fatehabad	High
Gurgaon	Low
Hisar	Medium
Jhajjar	Medium
Jind	Medium
Kaithal	Medium
Karnal	Medium
Kuruksatra	Medium
Mewat	Low
Mahendergarh	Medium
Palwal	Low
Panipat	Low
Pnchkula	N.A
Rewari	High
Rohtak	Medium
Sirsa	Medium
Sonipat	Medium
Yamunanagar	Low
Source: Based on researcher calculation	

Table no. 5.6 finally shows that out of 20 districts two district attained high status, those are Rewari(.87), Fatehabad(.81) . Thirteen Districts such as Mahendergarh(.80), Bhiwani(.75), Sirsa(.73), Hisar(.65), Kurukshetra(.62), Karnal(.59), Jind(.58), Ambala(.54), Kaithal(.52), Sonipat(.51), Roahtak(.51), Jhajjar(.51), Faridabad(.50) fall in category of medium status. Remained five district, Gurgaon(.49), Yamunanagar(.44), Panipat(.44), Palwal(.43), Mewat(.42) got low ranking in Women Development Index(WDI).

Conclusion

To fulfill the second objective some ideas have been taken from the past studies. According to the second objective of study in Women Development Index of Haryana shows that mostly districts comes under medium class status of female. Mahendergarh District is also showing its place in this class with the present indicators and calculation.

CHAPTER 6

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

6.1 Findings of the Study

Findings of the study on the basis of analysis are as follows:

❖ In the primary survey, study finds that early marriage is one of the major reasons behind the low status of women. Females who got married in below 18 age, their status is low compared to the other females.

❖ Caste is also an important factor which affects female status. With the information of primary survey it is seen that general caste females have their higher and superior status rather than females of OBC and SC category.

❖ Low mental status of female is also a fundamental reason behind the declining status of females, because openness of thought helps every person to upgrade their status.

6.2 Conclusions

Woman plays a significant role in socio-economic life in a society and therefore, holistic national development is not possible without contribution of the society. The present study is an attempt to find out t place of female between men dominating society considering District Mehendergarh in particular and Haryana in general. This study focuses on two objectives: first objective is to find out the socio-economic status of female in Mahendergarh district and second objective is to construct the Women Development Index of Haryana. Both objectives have been already discussed in chapter 4 and 5 and find out the basic results.

But the study finds an interesting and surprising result with both of objectives. According to first objective socio-economic status is low in Mahendergarh District and second objective finds in Women Development Index Mahendergarh District rank falls in medium socioeconomic status. There are some basic reasons behind this difference. First

reason is that both objectives are based on different types of data. First objective is fulfilled by the analysis of primary survey and second is based on secondary data. Second reason is that the indicators which are taken to construct WDI, Those are not as much as sufficient to get the real picture of women condition as we can get from the survey and observation.

WDI is based on female work participation, literacy rate and sex ratio. In female work participation Mahendergarh is on 2nd rank, according to primary survey, 70 % women of this area are working in agriculture sector and this FWP rate include all type of female worker include cultivators agriculture also, this is why the share of female in this Female Work Participation is more. But this type of work participation enhance their productivity not their status. Secondly, Sex ratio of Mahendergarh is 894, that is absolute low but relatively with other district it is not as low compared with other. So it becomes the reason that Mahendergarh got second rank. Third is literacy rate of women, according to primary survey the result came that 62 % female in Mahendergarh are below 10th class. This share can increase only female literacy not their status. So, these are basic reasons behind the difference between the result of both objectives. If we see the range between first rank and last rank, then there is not a large variation in this. So we can say that Mahendergarh District got better rank in relative form but absolutely it is not like this

With all these reasons, it can be estimated that WDI rank of Mahendergarh is not as much satisfactory and true than the result estimated by primary survey. During the primary survey, we get to know about the real condition of Mahendergarh women. Data shows that women in this area still are lack behind in knowledge about bank, phone, power of vote and so many things. At the time of survey it was observed they were much hesitative to give answer. Their status is also affecting by their marriage age and caste. In rural areas mostly female has been married in under age, in this age they are not aware about their rights so they bear everything. On the other hand general caste female are in good condition rather than SC and OBC category. Their mentality is also not good, that is the big reason behind their low status. We can say that women herself is responsible for it, because if she will not raise her voice against this unfair treatment, no one will come forward to empower them.

The process of women empowerment is conceptualized in terms of personal assessment, self-esteem, confidence, and ability to protect themselves as women attaining socio-political participation, economic independence and ownership of productive assets. For the empowerment of women; several programs   and schemes had been launched in past few years by the Government of India in order to fulfill its vision of expanding women's horizons of autonomous decision making and control over resources, becoming equal partners to their men folk to achieve, 'the ultimate goal of complete development'. Several programmes and schemes have brought economic and social reforms, but not in a significant manner. This leads to search for alternative ways to serve the rural poor in general and rural women in particular.

Consequently, through all over study it has been seen that women socio-economic status in Mahendergarh in low which decline their role and value in society.

6.3 Policy Implications of Study

Policy implication includes all the steps or policies that should be taking made to improve the present condition. On the basis of this study policy implication is below:

- ❖ The study finds that under age marriage is one of the major causes of deprived socio-economic status of women in the area. Therefore, to check this cause effectively age certificate of girls before marriage can be made mandatory. This certificate can be generated jointly by one government official may be Block Development Office and the Sarpanch of villages.
- ❖ To make women empower, Government should introduces 'Women Cell' at Gram Panchayat level. This cell should work exclusively on empowering women by promoting skill development building, computer literacy, and finance for women oriented startups and awareness programs for women at grass-root level.
- ❖ In order to change the attitudes towards women and to raise the social consciousness of the country, a conscious strategic change is required in national media and communication effort.

6.4 Limitations of the Study

This study focuses on the socio-economic status of women in five blocks of Mahenderegarh district in Haryana. Only married women has been taken as respondents in the study. So, Conclusion, generalization and policy implication of this study may or may not applicable in the other part of the nation.

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Appendix 1

(Questionnaire)

Dear Respondent,

I am a student of M Phil in Central University of Haryana. I am doing research on ***'Socio-economic Status of Women: A Study with Special Reference to Mahendergarh'.*** *Information provided by you will be kept confidential and used for academic purpose only.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name (Optional): ……

Age :

A)20-25   b)25-30   c)above 30

At what age you got marriage?   …………………………………………………………………………………

Name of the Head of Household   …………………………………………………………………………………

Religion   ………………………………………………………………………………………………

Caste   …….

Family Type   ………………………………………………………………………………………………….

a) joint   b)nucleated   c)extended

What type of your family Ration card   ………………………………………………………………………………….

a) pink   b)yellow   c)green

Education Qualification   ………………………………………………………………………………………………….

a)recently literate   b)not literate   c)intermediate   d)above this level

How many children do you have?

a)one   b)two   c)more than two

QUESTIONS:-

Q1.Do you take decision about your children education?   (1-yes, 2-No)

Q2 Do you help in fields with your family?　　　　　　　　(1-yes, 2-No)

If yes then how…………………………………………………………………………………..

Q3.Do you have your own bank account?　　　　　　　　(1-yes, 2-No)

Q4.Do you use bank account by yourself?　　　　　　　　(1-yes, 2-No)

Q5.Do you have some saving or registered property at your name?　　　(1-yes, 2-No)

If yes then mention it……………………………………………………………………………

Q6.Do you have your personal phone?　　　　　　　　(1-yes, 2-No)

Q7. Are you the user of social sites/applications?　　　　　　　(1-yes, 2-No)

Which specific sites…………………………………………………………………………….

a)facebook　　　　　b)whatsapp　　　　　c)some others

Q8. Are you allowed to spend money at your own?　　　　　(1-yes, 2-No)

Q9. how you do this?

a) to buy clothes for you

b) to buy jewellary for you

c) to buy ration for your home

d) to buy required things for your children.

Q10 Is your family members help you in domestic work?　　　　　(1-yes, 2-No)

Q11 who do this help?

a)   your husband　　　　　b)your children　　　　　c) other females of your family

Q12. When you are sick, do you get attention?　　　　　(1-yes, 2-No)

By whom……………………………………………………………………………………….

Q13. In your marriage, Is there any dowry demanded?　　　　　(1-yes, 2-No)

Q14. Are you allowed to go outside without anyone permission?　　　(1-yes, 2-No)

Q15. Have you ever faced eve teasing at journey?　　　　　(1-yes, 2-No)

Q16. Where?

a) In bus   b) In train   c) On road

 mention it…….

Q17Do you believe in inter-caste marriage?   (1-yes, 2-No)

Q18. Can you cast your vote according to your wish?   (1-yes, 2-No)

Q19. Are you aware about the power of vote?   (yes, 2-No)

………

Q20. What you know about politics?

……

Q21. Do you have veil in your family?   (1-yes, 2-No)

Q22. What will be your preference regarding birth of a child?

    a)   a boy   b)a girl   c) no preference

Q23. Are you free to speak unknown people?   (1-yes, 2-No)

Q24. Are you consulted before taking decision for investment?   (1-yes, 2-No)

Q25. Do you know to ride vehicles?   (1-yes, 2-No)

Which vehicles

    a)   scooty   b) car   c) some other

Q26. Are you allowed to buy assets without permission?   (1-yes, 2-No)

Q27. Are you allowed to go outside for doing a job?   (1-yes, 2-No)

Q28. Have you ever faced domestic violence in your family?   (1-yes, 2-No)

By whom

a)your husband   b)your daughter in law   c)your mother in law

Appendix 2

Map of Haryana