



## Gender Sensitization in Panipat City

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**INTRODUCTION:-** Gender sensitization is an important condition for the standard development of a human. The need for sensitivity has been felt and realized since times immemorial, in almost all kinds of human existence all over the world. Being essential from the point of sustainable development, this topic has represent a lot of attention of early. There is an effort to look into the concept of gender sensitization. Looking at the historical background, it is clear that in early times Indian society was sensitized and women had equality .They were learned women as Sita, Gargi, Maitreyi and Aruni. In medieval times the place of women in society has started decaying with some rigid customs were followed as sati pratha, child marriage .After independence in India both men and women have been given equal rights under the Indian Constitution. However, despite making progress and occupying some vital positions, Indian women are still a censored with the problem being more acute in the rural areas. This retain the gender sensitization process in India.



**Gender:-** It is either of the two sex (male and female), especially when considered with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones. The term is also used more broadly to denote a range of identities that do not correspond to established ideas of male and female

**Concept of Gender Sensitization:-** Gender Sensitization is the process in which people of all genders are taught to respect everyone irrespective of gender while acknowledging the differences. Gender sensitization can be defined as positive changes in behavior by raising awareness of concerns of gender equality and equity. The behavior will be ones that is sensitive to issues of gender equality and gender justice. It is interlinked to women empowerment. The initiation towards gender sensitization is to ensure adoption of gender budgeting. Gender budgeting refers to preparing of budgets for the gender perspective. It is considered as a powerful tool for achieving gender equality. This will guarantee that the results of development will be sustain and fairer. It is essential for commitment from the State to ensure the participation of women at every governance level. . This reduces the gender sensitization process in India. This could be because of factors such as overpopulation, the craving for a male child, treatment of women as secondary citizens, high female illiteracy rate, poverty and absence of adequate health and medical facilities. With the advancement and enrolment of Indian traditional society changes take place in gender roles and expectations. One finds that over the years focus has shifted across various milestones and the country has moved ahead from the abolition of customs like Sati and child marriage to reform rigid inheritance laws to demand for equal wages and political involvement of women. Therefore gender sensitization awareness and workshops are necessary. Even though the status of the Indian woman has increased and we are still short of realization of full equality. More effective measures are required. After all empowerment of women is an important tool for advancing development and reducing poverty.



### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

1. To explain the Concept of Gender Sensitization
2. To explain the Concept of Women empowerment;
3. To look over the need for Gender Sensitization In Panipat city
4. To explain the role of sex Ratio for Gender Sensitization.

**Result and findings:-**Sex is an easily identifiable characteristic of an individual. It can be expressed in the form of proportion of a particular sex in the population of two sexes. It is a commonly used to measure the analysis of sex composition in the world. In some countries like India, sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. In any population, distribution by sex is generally, unequal. In any populations, the balance between males and females, within a given time limits or period , which in fact, depends on three factors. They are sex ratio at birth, sex differentials at death, and sex ratio among migrants. Sex ratio in a population is, therefore, sometimes considered as a very good indicator of the place and importance of women in such societies. (Hassan, 2000:61).

Average sex ratio of Panipat city is 874 females per thousand males. Thirteen wards of Panipat city are lying below average sex ratio (1, 3, 4, 7, 12, 19, 20, 23, 28, 29, 30 and 31) with 41.09 percent population of the city. It represents that Panipat city has received above average sex ratio than state (872). 58.91 percent population of Panipat city has exhibited more than average sex ratio.

**Table No.1.1 Distribution of Sex Ratio in Panipat City (2011)**

Ward number	Panipat
1	866
2	797
3	854
4	872
5	901
6	884
7	865
8	904
9	903
10	923
11	887
12	872
13	889
14	895
15	896
16	900
17	908
18	939
19	872
20	836
21	886
22	798



23	840
24	875
25	933
26	921
27	899
28	867
29	814
30	821
31	778

**Source:** Census of India

### Sex Ratio in Panipat City

Very Low Sex Ratio (Less than 800 Females per Thousand Males) In Panipat city very low sex ratio exists in ward number 2, 22, 31 with 10.15 percent population of the city. These areas mainly belong to outer growth in the North West and south of city having industrial zone that is why male labour population is generally found in this area .Population is also migrated , that is why the sex-ratio is very low in these areas.

Low Sex Ratio (801-850 Females per Thousand Males), Low sex ratio is found in ward numbers 20, 23, 29 and 30 (12.79 percent population) of Panipat City. The main reason behind this is bad situation of sex ratio is that education leads to sex ratio and literacy rate is low. Ward no- 23 that is near to N.F.C.L. (National Fertilizer Limited ) Godowns and industrial zone and ward no- 20 are along Grand Truck Road, have less residential and highly commercial zone(20). Transport Nagar is here. Truck union, travelers, offices forms the main part of population of these areas. In this mainly male population is more than female population.

Moderate sex ratio (851-900 Females per Thousand Males) In Panipat city the most of wards have moderate sex ratio. These areas are ward numbers 1,3,4,6,7,11,12,13,14,15, 16,19,20,21,24, 27 and 28 (53.63 percent population). Ward number 3 is noted as the industrial area and have Hali Lake and Park where concentration of labour population is noted .Among ward numbers- 1,4,6,7 are mainly official zone ( Mini secretariat).Other ward numbers – 11,12,13,14,15,20 and 21 rest in old areas of Panipat city has high literacy rate is found in these areas that's why these areas having moderate sex ratio.

High sex ratio (More than 901 Females per Thousand Males),Ward no- 5,8,9,10,,16,17,18,25and 26 are included in high sex ratio category (with 23.43 percent population) in Panipat city. The main reasons of high sex ratio are literacy, financially strong planned areas like as model town (25 and 26) where stress is laid on girl education and it is well known that an educated society plays an important role of sex ratio. Government has implemented so many policies and programmes like “Beti Bachaao, Beti Padhoo”, Ladli Yojana , Sukanya Yojana , and many more policies for girl child welfare . Due to introduction and implementation of these schemes sex ratio is increasing in Panipat city.

**Spatial Changes in Sex Ratio (2001- 2011)** Sex ratio has been referred as the socio-economic barometer of the society which implies that sex ratios are likely to change in both directions as



per the changes in the social and economic composition of the city. Every town experiences fall in sex ratio in its middle stage of rapid population growth and with the improvements of amenity level of urban areas .Sex ratio shows improvement with the passage of time. Haryana state has been known for its lowest sex ratio on account of social stigmas. Now there is overall improvement in the condition of child sex ratio. During the last decade 2001- 2011 both cities have exhibited substantial improvements in sex ratio. Panipat has gained 43points (829- 874). In 2001, the gap in the sex ratio of the city was 33 female per thousand males and it has reduced to 8 points in 2011.

**Table No.1.2 Spatial Changes in Sex Ratio (2001-2011)**

Changes of female/ 1000 males	Panipat City (Ward No)
Negative Changes	9,17,28,29,30,31
0-25 growth	2,3,4,13,14,18,23
25-50	7,8,10,11,15,19
Above 50	26,1,5,6,12,16,20,21,22,24, 25,27

**Source:** Census Data and Computation

Changes in the pattern of sex ratio has been depicted in Table 1.2. The pattern of change corresponds to the nature of population growth and density changes as discussed in the earlier pages. Both positive and negative changes had been placed in both cities on ward level. Negative changes in sex ratio are associated with 6 Wards of Panipat city. In Panipat city low, moderate and high level of positive changes are associated with 10, 4 and 8 wards respectively.

#### **Sex Ratio Change in Panipat City(2001-2011)**

**Negative** sex ratio change, There are in six wards of the city as 9, 17, 28, 29, 30 and 31 found negative sex ratio change. Maximum negative sex ratio change is recorded in ward number 30(- 91) followed by ward number 29(- 84) and ward number 31(-. 77). In ward number 9 the growth rate change is positive 3 5.2 percent ward number 7 has (-18.1) percent. Third maximum growth rate is found in ward number 28 as 11 0.9 % this proves that ward number 29 is continuously attracting the population (male population) as labour. It is found that ward number 17(-18), 29(-3.1) and 31 has -49.6 % population negative growth rate. In the same way ward number 29 and 30 are declining in literacy rate as - 22 and -12 respectively.

**0-25** Sex Ratio change, Seven wards are lying in the range as 2, 3, 4, 13, 14,18 and 23. In North West, ward number 2,3 and 4 along railway line have lowest positive change in sex ratio as 9, 24 and 25. In ward number 13, 14 and 18 the ratio has increased as 14, 3 and 21 female per thousand males. In ward number 23 there is an increase of 23 females per 1000 males.

**25- 50** Sex Ratio change, 6 ward of the city as Ward number 7, 8, 10, 11, 15 and 19 lie in this category .Most of the wards are in the east and north east direction of the city. Ward number 7, 8, 10 and 15 has above 90 percent literacy rate. It proves that sex ratio is increasing where the literacy rate is good. But ward number 19 has negative correlation as its literacy rate is decreasing and sex ratio is increasing



Above 50 female per thousand males have increased. Maximum Wards 12 are lying in this category as 1, 5, 6, 12, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26 and 27. With a cursory view on map it is found that there is a belt of highest sex ratio change in Panipat city. Except industrial and old settled City the sex ratio is changing positively and rapidly. Ward number 1, 26, 27, 25, 24, 5 and 6 are adjoining to each other where the sex ratio is changing positively. Second belt is found in East to North east direction as ward number 16, 20, 21 and 22. Maximum sex ratio changes are found 232 female per thousand males are in ward number 25 which is followed by ward number 21 as 2013 male 4000 male and the highest range is in ward number 24 as 105 female per thousand males.

In this way Panipat city represents its gender sensitization. It is going on its path of progress towards women empowerment, gender equality and equity. Increasing Female literacy and Government schemes as “Bati Bacho, Bati Padao” are regulated from Panipat.

#### **Challenges for Gender Sensitization in our Society:-**

Existence of Child marriage, craving for a male child, treatment of women as secondary citizens, low literacy rate among females, poverty and absence of adequate health and medical facilities. Gender sensitization training and camping can be considered as practical tool for analyzing gender relations and providing budget and laws for equality and empower the women. Family members, education and religion can play a positive role for gender sensitization. It is equally important to create awareness among the general masses about each member specially women. Steps will also be taken to reach out to respondent through gender sensitive publicity campaigns and outreach programme. The ultimate aim will be to create an environment that will sensitize both enumerators as well as respondents.

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