

GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SEX RATIO IN HARYANA, 2011

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ABSTRACT: Sex ratio generally refers to the ratio of male to female. The sex ratio in India is displayed as the number of females per thousand males. The sex ratio refers to the status of women in any society. This research paper deals with the spatial patterns of sex ratio in the state of Haryana based on 2011 census data. Haryana is one of the states having low sex ratio in India. The state of child sex ratio (Age group: 0-6) in Haryana is extremely worrying. The reason for this in Haryana is the desire of sons in society rather than daughters. This research paper describes the sex ratio and its reasons in all districts of Haryana. Important plans can be made for the future by looking at the current status of sex ratio in any Haryana.

Key Words:

Introduction

Sex ratio is an important element in the population structure of any society and region. Sex ratios are important social and economic indicators of any region. The sex ratio in India is displayed as the number of females per thousand males. According to the 2011 census, the sex ratio in India is 940. Since independence; the falling number of women than men in India is of greater concern. This creates a kind of imbalance in the society. This problem of sex ratio is extremely severe in some states of India such as Haryana. According to the census 2011, the sex ratio in Haryana state is 877. While child sex ratio (0-6 age group) in Haryana is one of the lowest in India. Haryana has a sex ratio of 830 in children.

Data and Methodology

This research paper analyses the sex ratio of Haryana. This research paper analyses the general sex ratio as well as the child sex ratio of all districts of Haryana state. The data used in this research is quantitative and qualitative as per the research requirement. The male female data is derived from census, 2011, which is basically a secondary data. Various data are displayed through tables and maps have also been used to show the spatial distribution of sex ratio. Geographical Information System (GIS) have also been used for the mapping of sex ratio among the districts of Haryana. Sex Ratio is calculated with the help of following formulas:

$$\text{General Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Female Population}}{\text{Male Population}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Child Sex Ratio} = \frac{0-6 \text{ Female Population}}{0-6 \text{ Male Population}} \times 1000$$

Spatial Patterns of General Sex Ratio

The general sex ratio of Haryana is 880 which is lower than the national average (940) Fig 1.1 revealed that entire Haryana state can be divided into three categories-

Table 1.1
Haryana: Sex Ratio, 2011

Sr. no.	Name of District	General Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio
		1	2
1	Mewat	907	906
2	Fatehabad	902	854
3	Rewari	898	787
4	Sirsa	897	862
5	Mahendragarh	895	775
6	Kurukshestra	888	818
7	Karnal	887	824
8	Bhiwani	886	832
9	Ambala	885	810

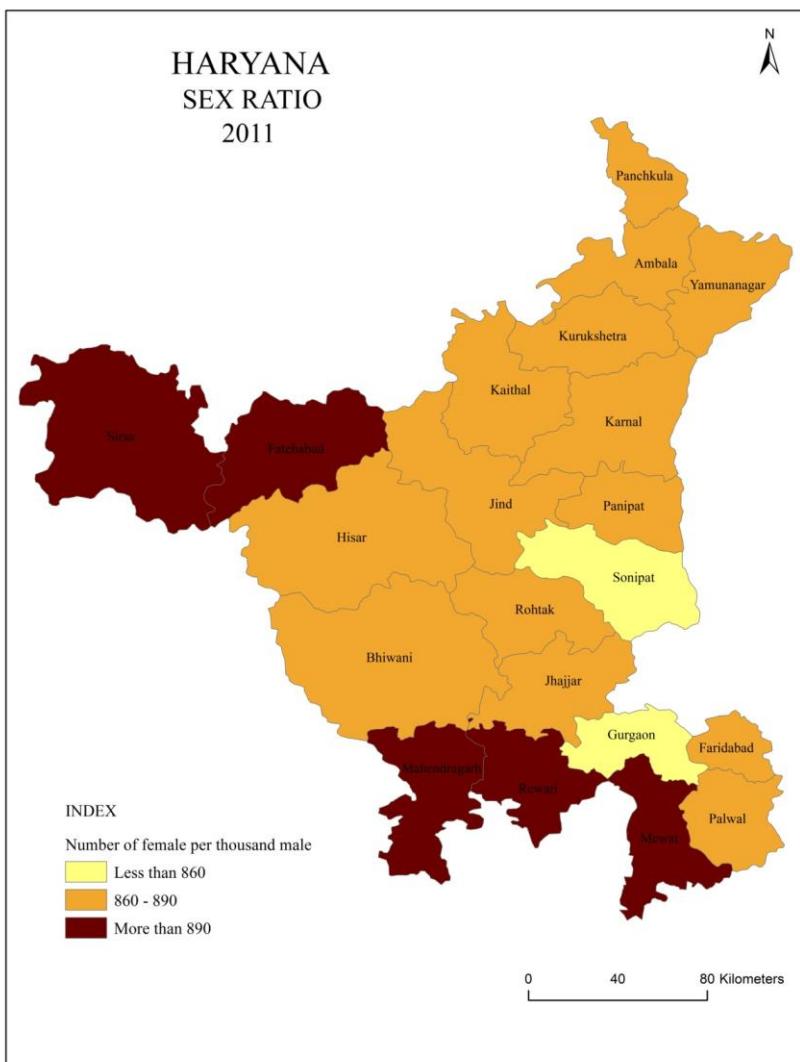
10	Kaithal	881	828
11	Palwal	880	866
12	Yamuna Nagar	877	826
13	Panchkula	873	863
14	Faridabad	873	843
15	Hisar	872	852
16	Jind	871	838
17	Rohtak	867	820
18	Panipat	864	837
19	Jhajjar	862	782
20	Sonipat	856	798
21	Gurgaon	854	830

Source: Census of India, 2011

Note: 1. District in the table are arranged in ascending order as per column 2

1. **High Sex Ratio (More than 890)**
2. **Moderate Sex Ratio (860-890)**
3. **Low Sex Ratio (Less than 860)**

Fig 1.1



Source: Census of India, 2011

1. **High Sex Ratio:** The high sex ratio is registered in the three that Mewat (906), Fatehabad (903), Rewari (898) and Sirsa (897) are districts with high sex ratio. Mewat being a Muslim dominated

district has a high fertility rate. In Mewat district, both the general sex ratio and child sex ratio have been found high. Fatehabad, Rewari, Sirsa and Mahendergarh districts also have a more general sex ratio due to the influence of rural background.

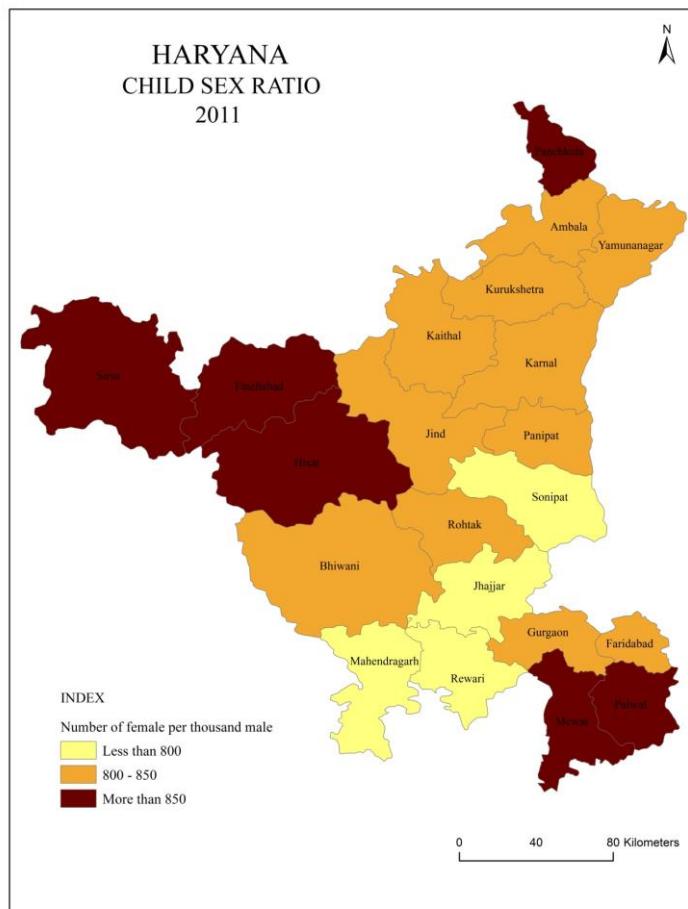
2. **Moderate Sex Ratio:** The following districts have a moderate sex ratio- Panchkula, Ambala, YamunaNagar, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Karnal, Panipat, Sonipat, Jind, Hisar, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Faridabad, Palwal. All these districts are fully or partially urban, where adequate medical facilities are available. From the analysis of the sex ratio of these districts, it is known that in a educated society, more importance is given to the sons than daughters.
3. **Low Sex Ratio:** And the sex ratio is found lowest in Gurugram (854) and Sonipat (856) districts. Gurugram is one of the important cities of Delhi NCR region where simple sex ratio and child sex ratio is found to be less due to more men coming in search of work.

Spatial Patterns of Child Sex Ratio in Haryana

According to the census, 2011 the child sex ratio (0-6 age group) in India has been found to be 914. On the other hand, Haryana state has the lowest child sex ratio which was 830 female children per 1000 male children in 2011. The child sex ratio in Haryana has always been below the national average. Whereas in Haryana, the child sex ratio has shown an improvement of 11 points in 2011 as compare to 2001.

Table 1.1 reveals that Mewat district stood first with 903 girls per thousand boys while in the second place was Palwal district where child sex ratio was 866. On the other hand, the lowest child sex ratio was recorded in Mahendergarh district which was 775 girls per thousand boys during 2011. While Jhajjar district ranks second in terms of lowest child sex ratio. During the decade 2001 to 2011, the highest child sex ratio decrease was recorded in Mahendergarh district. Whereas Jhajjar district stood second in the context of this deficiency.

Fig 1.2



Source: Census of India, 2011

During 2001 to 2011, 11 districts of Haryana were found to be less than the national average in terms of child sex ratio and 10 districts were higher than the national average in terms of child sex ratio. Fig 1.2 reveals that the entire state can be divided into three categories.

1. **High Child Sex Ratio (More than 850)**
2. **Moderate Child Sex Ratio (800-850)**
3. **Low Child Sex Ratio (Less than 800)**

1 High Child Sex Ratio: High child sex ratio has been found in Mewat (903) and Palwal (866) districts. The reason for this high child sex ratio is the high Muslim population in these two districts. A higher fertility rate is found in Muslim society.

2. Moderate Child Sex Ratio: The following districts have a moderate child sex ratio- Panchkula (863), Sirsa, Fathebad, Hisar, Faridabad, Jind, Panipat, Bhiwani, Gurugram, Kaithal, Yamunanagar, Karnal, Rohtak, Kurukshetra, Ambala. All of these districts have adequate medical facilities .Despite having adequate education, moderate sex ratio in all these districts is due to the desire of boys rather than girls in society.

3. Low Child Sex Ratio: The child sex ratio in Mahendragarh (775), Jhajjar (782) and Rewari (787) and Sonipat (798) districts has been found to be extremely low. All these districts are economically backward.

Conclusions

According to the findings of this research paper, Haryana state has been found to be lowest general sex ratio (880) and child sex ratio (830) than the national average of general sex ratio (940) and child sex ratio (914) also, according to the census, 2011.Although it is very remarkable that even in a backward district like Mewat, Mewat has the highest general sex ratio (906) and child sex ratio (903) in the entire Haryana state. Further, the general sex ratio in districts like Guru gram (854) and Sonipat (856) is very worrying. It is extremely worrying that the child sex ratio of Mahendergarh (775) and Jhajjar (782) districts is much lower than the child sex ratio of the national average. It can be said that giving preference to the sons rather than daughters in society is the reason for the decrease in the sex ratio. However, this lack of sex ratio is also due to the socio-cultural and economic reasons of Haryana state. The government of Haryana state should act immediately on various policies to prevent this severe sex ratio situation. However, after 2011, the government of Haryana has also done very important work to remove discrimination in the sex ratio like prevention of the murder of female foeticide, stopping prenatal sex determination; Beti bachao Beti padhao program extra.

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