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Topic: Child sex ratio and its socio economic impact in Haryana

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ABSTRACT: Gender biased sex selection is a discriminatory practice against girls which is implanted in a complex net of socio-economic and cultural factors. Great attention has been placed on the issue in the recent years, due to the increasingly skewed child sex ratios. The present study aims to explain sex composition of various age groups i.e. child (0-6), juvenile (0-14), work force (15-59) and senile (60+). It tries to explain the spatial pattern of sex composition hence, it is important to understand the concept of sex ratio. According to census of India "sex composition is one of the most important factors which affect the whole economic, social, cultural and religious structure of society. It indicates the relative proportion of the female and male components of any population. The term 'Sex Ratio' is number of females per thousand of males". Keywords: juvenile sex ratio, senile sex ration and work force. This research paper presented a research work on the sex ration in Haryana.

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Introduction: The present study to explain sex composition of various age groups i.e. child (0-6), juvenile (0-14), work force (15-59) and senile (60+). It tries to explain the spatial pattern of sex composition hence, it is important to understand the concept of sex ratio. According to census of India "sex composition is one of the most important factors which affect the whole economic, social, cultural and religious structure of society. It indicates the relative proportion of the female and male components of any population. The term 'Sex Ratio' is number of females per thousand of males". The imbalance between the two sexes leads to a numbers of social problems such as prostitution, promiscuity, perversion etc. and affect the health of the community. This excess trends to lower the age of marriage for female, since the number of females fall short of the number of the opposite sex. Hence there is a wide age gap between the husband and the wife. The study of sex ratio is of great interest to geographers because of the important roles play by two sexes in economy and society. Sex composition's impact on fertility and also determines the socio-economic pulse of people. The proportion of women usually expressed as 'Sex ratio' in India's population and found that women's proportion has been declining and it has reached at an alarming level. Siddiqui and Siddiqui, and have made a critical evaluation of change in sex composition of population in Deoria district Uttar Pradesh. Hussan, analyze the sex ratio of Haryana population to investigate the possible reasons of recent change in sex ratio and to examine the socio-economic and demographic correlates of pattern of sex ratio. The girl child was discriminated earlier also and a boy's birth was celebrated with greater joy. People could intervene and terminate a pregnancy, when a woman was found to be pregnancy with a girl child. From 1980 onwards, sex –selective abortion became the primary method used to alter the sex composition of population, the abortion of female feticides is the main reason for the skewed sex ratio. A strong attitude towards son preference continues in Indian society (Gupta et al., 2003; Pande and Astone, 2007).

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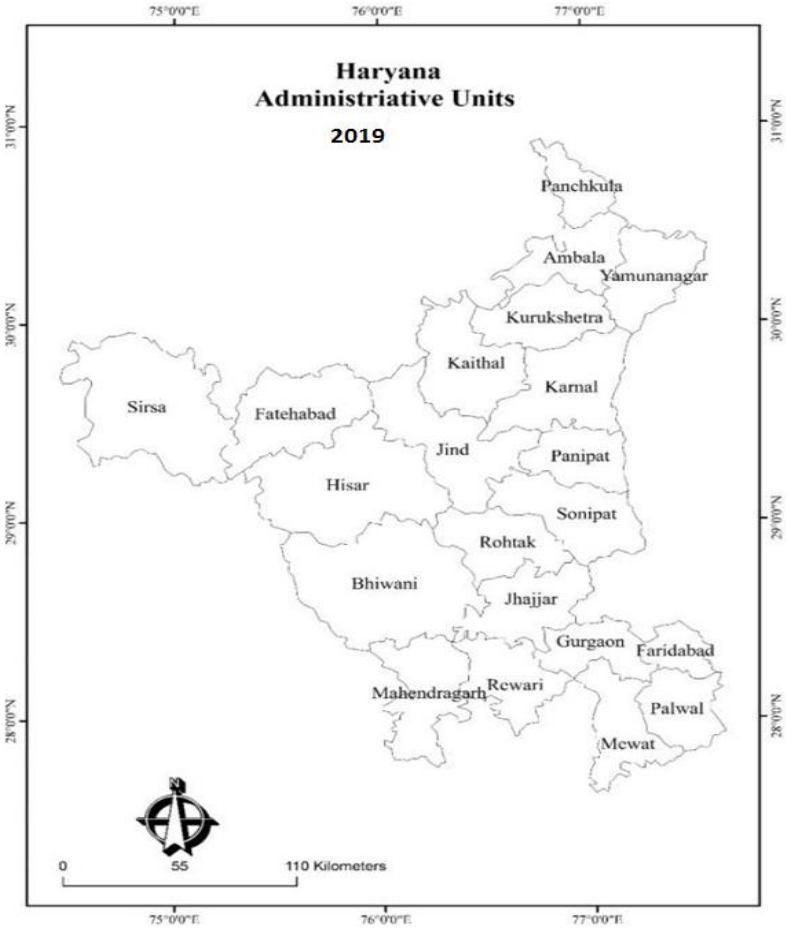
Objectives of the Study: The main objective of present study is to analyze the spatial pattern of sex composition (Juvenile, Work Force and Senile) of Haryana.

Study Area: Haryana is a Northern state of India, which covers 44,212 km2 of the total area. It is situated between 27°39'N to 30°35' N latitude and 74°28'E to 77°36' E longitude. The state is divided into 22 districts, 58 sub-divisions, 80 tehsils, 50 sub-tehsils and 125 blocks. It has 154 cities and towns and 6,841 villages. Its population density is 573 persons per sq. km which is much higher than India's population density i.e. 382. The total sex ratio in Haryana is 877 which is lower than the national average (940) of sex ratio. The literacy of Haryana is 76.64 %, which is more than the national average i.e. 74.04%. 1/3rd of its population live in urban areas.



Population of Haryana (2016)

Spatial Distribution of Sex Composition in Haryana Child Sex Ratio (0-6): Child Sex Ratio is the number of females per thousand males under (0-6) age group. It is calculated to understand the current and future trends of sex compositions. Child sex ratio is highest in Mewat (906) district. It is followed by Palwal (866), Panchkula (863) Sirsa (862), Fatehabad (854), Hisar (851), Bhiwani (843),

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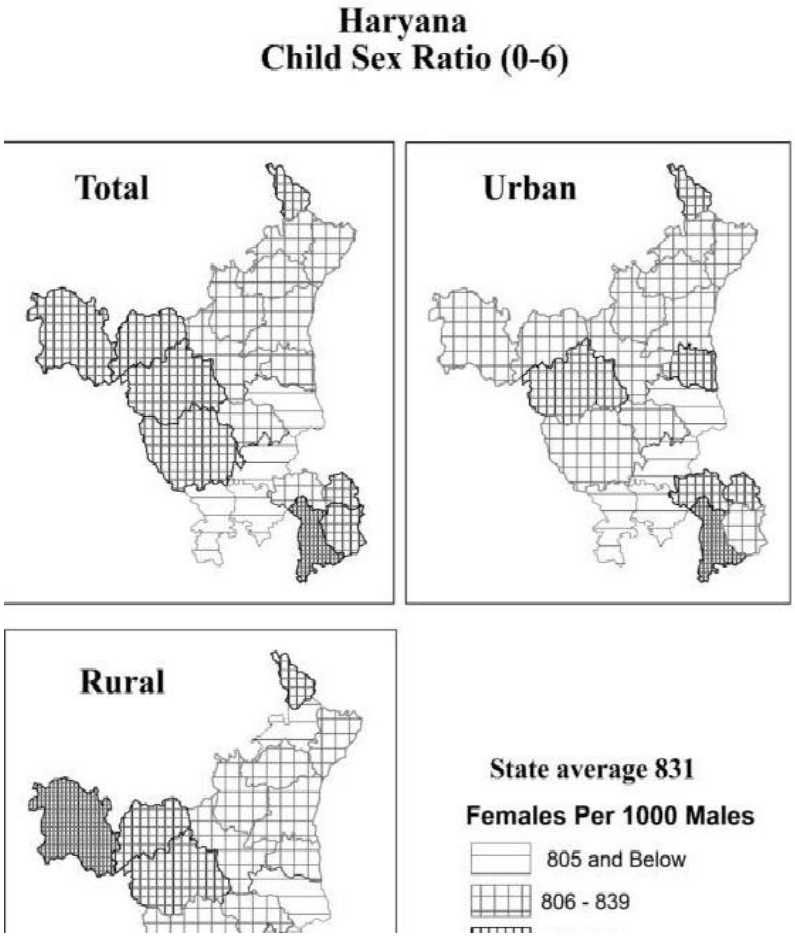
Sonipat (798), Rewari (787), Jhajjar (782) whereas, Mahendergarh (775), has lowest sex ratio at the state level, as well as the national level.

A geographical pattern can be observed from the fig. 1 that the region along the NCR Delhi is affected with low level of sex ratio whereas the western part of the state has comparatively high sex ratio. The low sex ratio in NCR region is associated with the preference of parents to male child, hence they used modern technology to identify the sex of child and practice of female feticide

Child Sex Ratio of the urban population is highest in Mewat (890) district. It is followed by Panchkula (856), Panipat (849), Faridabad (847), Gurgaon (845), Hisar (843), Rewari (799), Sonipat and Jhajjar (794), whereas Mahendergarh (783) districts show lowest sex ratio in 0-6 age group.

Child Sex Ratio of rural population is higher than urban population. District Mewat has 908 and is followed by Sirsa (869), Palwal (874) Panchkula (871), Fatehabad (858), Hissar (855), Gurgaon (801), Sonipat (800), Rewari (782), Jhajjar (778), whereas, Mahendergarh (774) districts show lowest sex ratio in 0-6 age group.



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Juvenile Sex Ratio: Juvenile Sex Ratio is the number of females per thousand males under (0-14) age group. It is calculated to understand future trends of composition of working population, because the concerned age group after availing there education enters in the work force of the concerned areas. The average sex composition in juvenile age group in Haryana is 823. It is much lower than the national average. The district Panchkula (893) attains highest juvenile sex ratio in Haryana. It may be associated with the level of urbanization and industrialization in this district. It is followed by Mewat (888), Palwal (855), Fatehabad (843), Hissar (840), Sirsa (838), Faridabad (836), Bhiwani (833), Jind (831), Panipat (822), Gurgaon (818), Kaithal (815), Yamunanagar (811), Rohtak (811), Karnal (811), Sonipat (794), Mahendergarh (793), Rewari (790), Sonipat, Ambala and Kurukshetra (788), whereas, Jhajjar (779) has lowest sex ratio in juvenile age group in Haryana. The central Haryana has the lower sex ratio than its western, northern and southern part.

In rural population sex ratio of juvenile age group is higher than urban population. Therefore the spatial pattern of the Juvenile sex ratio of rural population is much more similar to total Juvenile sex ratio.District Mewat (889) attains highest juvenile sex ratio in rural Haryana.It is followed by Palwal (862), Hissar (850), Fatehabad (848), Panchkula (844), Sirsa (844), Bhiwani (839), Jind (838), Faridabad (832), Rohtak, Kaithal, and Panipat (820),

Karnal (818), Yamunanagar (817), Gurgaon (808), Sonipat (800), Kurukshetra (797), Mahendergarh (793), Rewari (790), Ambala (780), has low sex ratio of juvenile age group. Whereas, Jhajjar (779), has the lowest sex ratio in juvenile age group in rural Haryana. The western and southern Haryana has high sex ratio, whereas the central part has low sex ratio of juvenile age group in rural Haryana.

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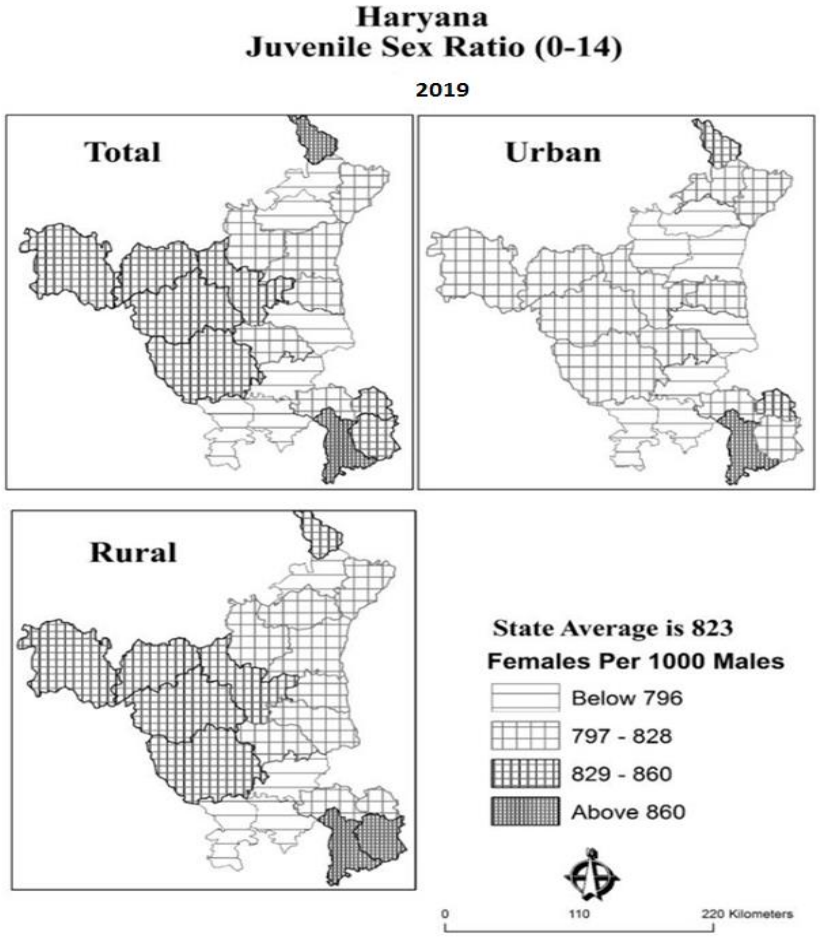

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District wise data sheet

	Juvenile Sex Ratio			Work Force Sex Ratio			Senile Sex Ratio			0-6 Age Group Sex Ratio		
Name	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Panchkula	893	835	844	878	893	859	937	923	955	863	856	871
Ambala	788	800	780	908	886	928	996	1008	987	810	832	795
Yamunanagar	811	800	817	894	884	900	974	990	967	826	823	828
Kurukshetra	788	765	797	916	890	928	1006	938	1031	818	820	818
Kaithal	815	794	820	894	912	889	1012	1027	1008	828	825	829
Karnal	811	795	818	908	918	903	1003	997	1006	824	810	829
Panipat	822	824	820	875	880	870	953	955	951	837	849	826
Sonipat	794	779	800	868	899	854	989	966	998	798	794	800
Jind	831	809	838	873	902	864	995	975	1000	838	833	839
Fatehabad	843	823	848	907	916	904	1071	1039	1078	854	836	858
Sirsa	838	819	844	906	916	902	1036	1003	1045	862	838	869
Hisar	840	817	850	865	861	867	1046	1020	1057	851	843	855
Bhiwani	833	807	839	887	902	883	1068	1052	1071	843	814	835
Rohtak	811	797	820	871	909	842	1015	1015	1016	820	818	822
Jhajjar	779	778	779	873	891	867	1062	995	1079	782	794	778
Mahendergarh	793	789	793	913	910	914	1097	1106	1096	775	783	774
Rewari	790	792	790	924	894	935	1087	1035	1100	787	799	782
Gurgaon	818	824	808	854	839	890	1010	978	1075	830	845	801
Mewat	888	879	889	918	914	918	975	1043	966	906	890	908
Faridabad	836	837	832	888	890	882	911	884	1013	843	847	834
Palwal	855	826	862	883	900	877	1002	1029	995	866	830	874

Population of Haryana (2016)

Conclusion: Sex composition refers to the balance between male and female in any population. It not only affects the demographic process but also determines the socio-economic relationship within the community. Sex ratio of a population at any given point of time depends upon the sex ratio of birth. The present study aims to understand the spatial pattern of sex composition in Haryana. For the present study, the data has been collected from the census abstract and census of India,. In the present study, the sex ratio is observed in the age groups based on economically dependent and economically productive. It was observed that there was uneven distribution of sex ratio in all the groups among both rural and urban population.

The juvenile sex ratio is moderate high in western Haryana, very high in northern and southern districts but extremely low in south-west districts. A similar trend of is found in rural population whereas a reverse pattern is marked in the urban population.

The spatial pattern of sex ratio of work force age group is high in northern and southern Haryana, whereas low in central part of the state. In case of rural population, the pattern is almost same, whereas in case of urban population, pattern is totally opposite. The central Haryana shows high, but both northern and southern parts of Haryana show low sex ratio among working age groups.

The pattern of sex ratio in senile age group is uniform but the Yamuna River plain districts attain low sex ratio but south-western and northern districts of Haryana shows high sex ratio and other part of Haryana attains moderate sex ratio. In case of senile age group, both rural and urban population displays same pattern.

The economic security is also related to son preference mentality. We can say that the son preference mentally exists behind this low sex ratio. The main reason for son preference is that the son supports his parents in their old age, fetches large amount of dowry at the time of marriage, the amount spent on the bringing up and career results in multiplication of their money. As per Hindu belief, he also performs the last rites of his parents.

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