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Research Paper Geography

Sex Ratio of Haryana: A Geographical Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Sex ratio is one of the social indicators which depict the status of women. The 2011 census reveals that the general sex ratio in India is stable during last 50 year which was 941 in 1961 and 940 in 2011. Government is taking many initiatives in many states like in Haryana and Delhi to improve this declining sex ratio. There is a continuous decline in the sex ratio of Haryana from 1981 to 2001, due to many reasons but the main reason behind this is presence of son preference over daughters. But census of 2011 shows a marginal increase in the sex ratio of Haryana, which improves from 861 in 2001 to 877 in 2011. Haryana is among those states of India which is adopting several initiatives to improve its sex ratio. This paper analysis the sex ratio of Haryana and will discuss the initiatives taken by government to improve its sex ratio. Sex ratio is the one of the good indicator or a way to know the women status in the society and even socio-economic conditions of a region. If sex ratio of an area is under stood then we can easily plan and comprehend demographic dynamism in terms of mortality, migration, economic characteristics, marital status etc.

KEYWORDS : SEXRATIO, INITIATIVES, FEMALE FOETICIDE, SPATIAL PATTERN

INTRODUCTION

Haryana is one of the few states in the country where males are more then females. Haryana general sex ratio throughout the 20th century and as well as in 21st century fluctuates. In 1901 Haryana general sex ratio was 867. It declined gradually between 1901 to 1931 and 1941 with a minor increase in 1951. In 1961 there was again a decrease in sex ratio (i.e. 868) and after this it shows continuous decreasing till 2001 (i.e. 861). There has been auxiliary improvement in general sex ratio (i.e. 877) in 2011 (Report of National Commission for Women).

AREA

The state of Haryana is confine within 27 degree 39 min N to 30 degree 35 min N Latitude and between 74degree 28min and 77 degree 36 min E longitude. The altitude of Haryana varies Between 700 to 3600 ft above sea level. The state is spread over an area of about 44000 sq. km. making it the 20th largest state in the country in terms of area. The density of population per sq. Km. is about 570. Haryana state comprises of 21 districts. As per 2011 census total population of Haryana is 25,351,462, of which male and female are 13,494,734 and 11,856,728 respectively. Literacy rate in Haryana has seen upward trend and is 75.55% as per 2011 population census, of that, male literacy stands at 84.06 percent while female literacy is at 56.91 percent. Out of total population of Haryana, 34.88% people live in urban regions. Sex Ratio in urban regions of Haryana is 873 females per 1000 males. Child (0-6) sex ratio for urban region stood at 832 girls per 1000 boys. Of the total population of state, around 65.12 percent live in the villages of rural areas. In rural, female sex ratio per 1000 males are 882 while same for the child sex (0-6 age) is 835 girls per 1000 boys. While the total sex ratio of Haryana is 877/ 1000 male.

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The Present study of Sex ratio of Haryana an analysis is a part of population geography. The

Data for four decade 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011, for general sex ratio is considered for this analysis. It involves basically secondary data. The data is taken from the Report of National Commission for Women. Data were arranged, processed and then presented in tables. Map will be used for the spatial pattern of sex ratio. Different cartographic and GIS methods has used for this.

OBJECTIVES

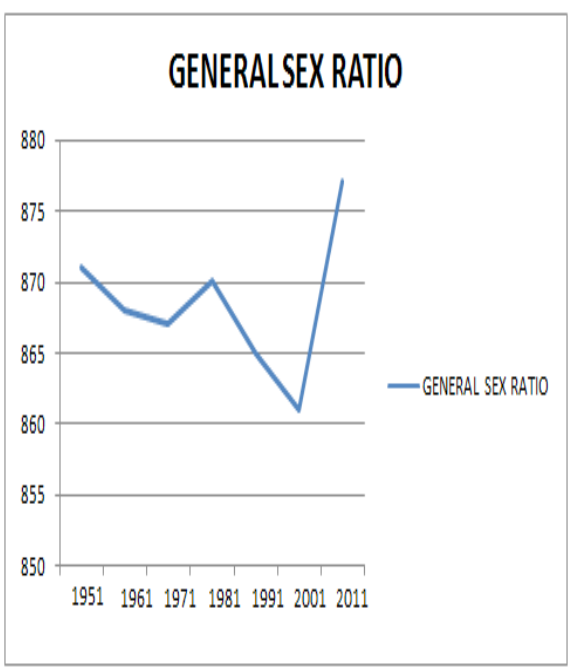
- To analyses the trends of sex ratio in all the districts of Haryana.
- To examine the government initiatives or policies in improving sex ratio in Haryana.
- To understand the correlates of spatial distribution of sex ratio.

TABLE 1

YEAR	GENERAL SEX RATIO	CHANGE IN GENERAL SEX RATIO
1951*	871	----------
1961*	868	-2
1971	867	-1
1981	870	+3
1991	865	-5
2001	861	-4
2011	877	+16

HARYANA: SEX RATIO OF HARYANA, 1951-2011
Source: National Commission for Women
*** Denotes the data of sex ratio of Punjab including Haryana**

Fig 1 TRANDS IN GENRAL SEX RATIO IN HARYANA



The increase in the general sex ratio during the last decade, though marginal, needs to be appreciated. Table 1 and figure 1 presents the trend in general sex ratio.

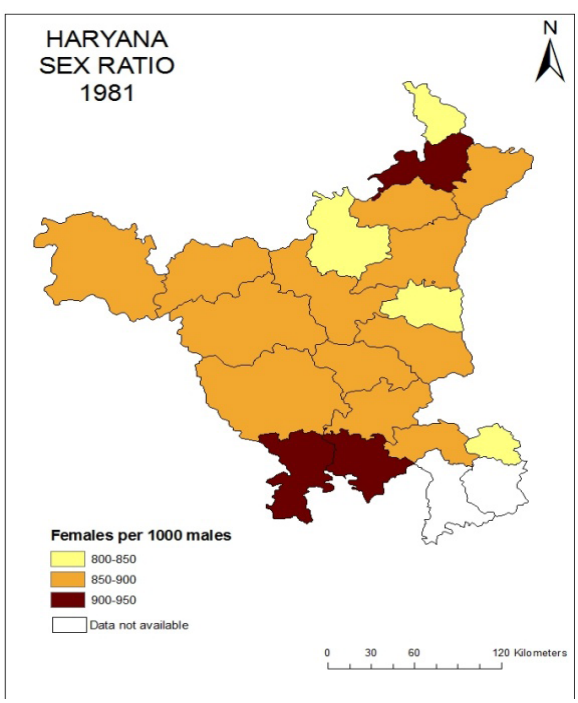
TABLE 2 HARYANA: DISTRICT WISE SEX RATIO, 1981-2011

STATE /DISTRICT	1981YEAR	1991YEAR	2001YEAR	2011YEAR
Haryana	870	865	861	877
PANCHKULA	833	839	823	870
AMBALA	902	903	868	882
YAMUNANAGAR	855	883	862	877
KURUKSHETRA	872	879	866	889
KAITHAL	848	853	853	880
KARNAL	856	864	865	886
PANIPAT	849	852	829	861
SONIPAT	866	840	839	853
JIND	857	838	852	870
FATEHABAD	881	877	884	903
SIRSA	877	885	882	896
HISAR	859	853	851	871
BHIWANI	897	878	879	884
ROHTAK	869	849	847	868
JHAJJAR	891	861	847	861
MAHENDRAGARH	939	910	918	894
REWARI	926	927	899	898
GURGAON	880	871	873	853
MEWAT	NA	NA	906	906
FARIDABAD	811	828	839	871
PALWAL	NA	NA	879	879

Source: National Commission for Women

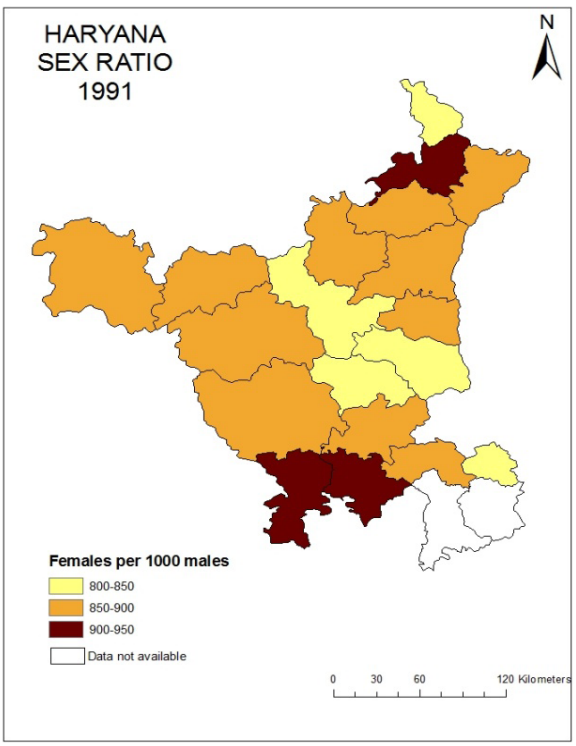
The general sex ratio of Haryana in 1981 was 870 and the maximum sex ratio was recorded in Mahendragarh, which was 939 and the minimum sex ratio was recorded in Faridabad district which was 811.

MAP 1



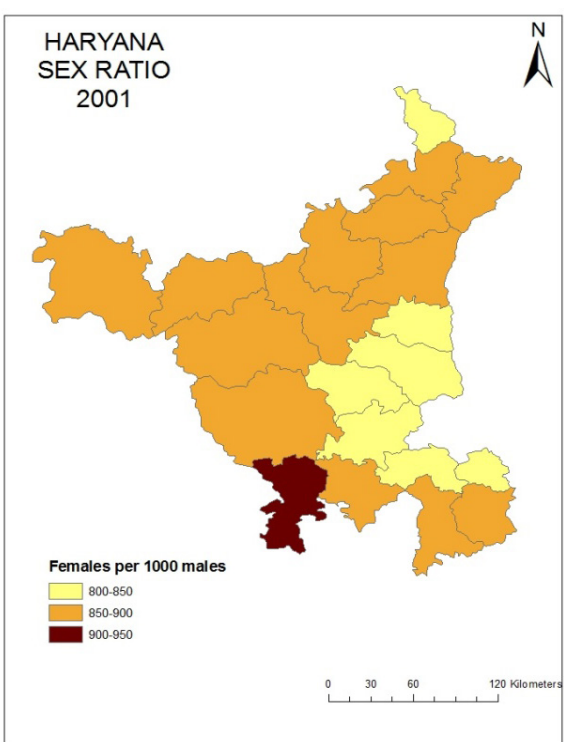
But the whole scenario changed in 1991 the general sex ratio of Haryana decrease 5 per 1000 males and then sex ratio was 865. During this period the maximum sex ratio was recorded in Rewari district and the minimum was in Faridabad which was 828.

MAP 2



During 2001 census it was analyzed that the sex ratio of Haryana again decreases by 4 females (per 1000 males). In 2001 it was 861 and the minimum sex ratio was recorded in Panchkula district and again the Mahendragarh Distt was on the top.

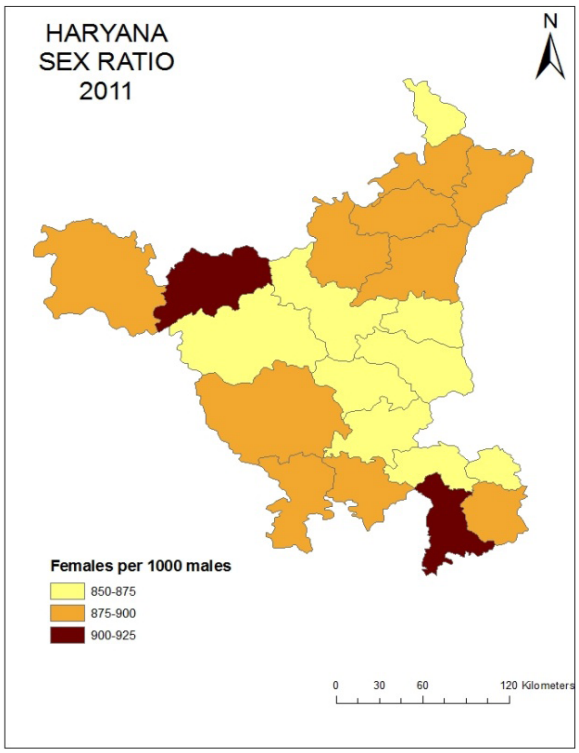
MAP 3



During the 2011 census the sex ratio of Haryana is 877 and the max-

imum sex ratio was recorded in newly formed district Mewat i.e. 906 and the minimum sex ratio is recoded in Gurgon district.

MAP 4



The inferences that can be drawn from these analyses is that, the area of the highest sex ratio fluctuates with passage of time (Table 2). The map 1, 2, 3, 4 shows the spatial pattern of sex ratio in different district of Haryana by using temporal approach.

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 (Kaur, 2011). From the 1980 onwards, sex –selective abortion became the primary method used to alter the sex composition of population the abortion of female fetuses 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). The main reason for son preference is that the son lends support to his parents in their old age, fetches a large amount of dowry at the time of marriage, the amount spent on the bringing up and career results in multiplication of their money and as per Hindu belief, he is required to perform the last rites of his parents

INITIATIVES BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE INCREASE OF SEX RATIO

The Ladli Scheme: The Scheme aims at curbing female feticide and improving the social state of the girl child by supporting education and protecting them from discrimination. Sponsored by state bank of India, in this scheme the account in the name of a girl child will be opened with a deposit of 10000 and subsequently Rs 5000 will be deposited with the girl's

Admission to classes.

Sable Scheme: The main objective of this scheme is empowerment of adolescent girls. It includes bringing back the out-of-school girls under the umbrella of formal and non formal education. It would also contain information about important milestones of her life, such as joining school, marriage etc.

Dhanalakshmi Scheme: launched in 2008. It is a conditional cash transfer scheme for child with insurance cover. It is aimed at providing cash transfer to the family of the girl child on fulfilling certain specific conditions such as birth and registration, immunization etc.

SUGGESTIONS

In 2011 Haryana got success in improving its sex ratio but all the last decades expect 1971 shows decline. This means Haryana needs to think much about improving its sex ratio. Following suggestions can help Haryana in improving its sex ratio, which are based on the study analysis:

- The Pre-Natal and Pre-Conception Diagnostic techniques Act should be implemented effectively.
- The Dowry Prohibition Act also should be implemented strictly and effectively.
- Free and compulsory education for the female child.
- The foremost need is a change in the mind set of the society toward the girl child.

CONCLUSION

The Major finding in this research that the maximum sex ratio is noted in south Haryana during 1981 and 1991. During 2001 there was a belt along with UP of the maximum sex ratio. The western and northern Haryana recorded the moderate sex ratio. In 2011 southern and northern Haryana has the moderate sex ratio but the middle Haryana has the minimum sex ratio. we can say that the son preference mentality exists behind this low sex ratio. The economic security is also related to son preference mentality. In order to remove these reason of low sex ratio, the Government has initiated many policy and program but the desired result have not come yet. There is a negligible increase in the sex ratio of Haryana from 1981(870) to 2011(877).

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