



Declining in Child Sex Ratio: Challenges, Causes and Emerging Issues In Haryana

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ABSTRACT: In many district of Haryana, there are many evidences that point out female birth is as burden on family. In Haryana result shows rapidly lowest child sex ratio report by the 2001&2011 census. Haryana is amongst the most affected state regarding declining and imbalance of child sex ratio. Therefore, this state is the main focus area of this study. Though there are the many reasons behind decline in the child sex ratio, but the most significant is the son preferences in Haryana. This study has given some suggestions for the upgrading of the socio-cultural and socio-economic fundamental and increase the value of daughters to their parents in this modern era. Using data from the Census of India and the National Family Health Survey, this paper shows challenges, causes, trends and declining in child sex ratios in Haryana. Latest census data (2011) shows that the child sex ratios have decreased compared to data from the last years. Increasing son preference and ignore of daughters in many district in Haryana. The main objective of this research is to evaluate imbalance in child sex ratio challenges and emerging issues in Haryana. This study provides result that people of Haryana always preferred birth of son as compared to the daughter. This paper also shows that the South Indian states have higher child sex ratio as compared to Haryana.

Keywords : Child Sex Ratio, Census Of India, National Family Health Survey, Son Preference

INTRODUCTION

In India many states evidences shows that there has no social respect for its girl children. In Haryana various social, economic, demographic indicators provide evidences of gender bias (declining child sex ratio) and inequity against girls children. Many studies in Haryana shows that female ratio in total population had always remained unfavorable. The 2001& 2011 census of India shows imbalance in child sex ratio (CSR). Survival of girl child in many districts of Haryana is a critical issue. The latest Census of India (2011) exposed that the child sex ratio (number of girls per 1,000 boys among children in the age group 0-6 years old) is at its lowest since 1947, when India achieved its independence. In mostly states of India the trends of son preferences is increasing day by day. Couples who has only girl child not get social respect in the society. Although according to census of India 2011 a little bit improvement shown in Haryana child sex ratio over the last census2001 but more strong efforts are necessary for the uplifting of the girls ratio in Haryana.

Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenges of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance -Kofi Annan

What is Sex Ratio:

- Sex Ratio is a tool to determine gender equity of the population.
- Sex ratio, in India, is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population.
- Whereas, Internationally, Sex ratio is defined as number of males per 100 females.

Trends In Sex Ratio In Haryana:

- Historically sex ratio in Haryana as remained imbalance to males.
- Sex ratio of total population has seen upward surge in the last censuses.
- In 2011 Census, Sex ratio in India increased to 940 from 934 recorded in the 2001 Census.
- Increase shown in sex ratio in 2011 over the last census 2001.

The Deficit of Girls:

The natural or normal sex ratios at birth are found to lie between 943 and 971 females per 1000 males. On this basis, the average figure worked out to 953 females per 1000 male children (Retherford and Roy, 2003; United Nations, 1998; Arnold, et al., 2002). The shortfall of girls in respect of boys is calculated as per the sex ratio at birth. For the country as a whole, this figure worked out to 953 girls per 1000 boys, anything below this figure would give the actual deficit. To see the regional variations in girls deficit in Haryana aggregate figures are given for all districts. Mostly districts in the Haryana region are affecting in deficit of girls. Haryana has a total population of 25353081, with males 1,35,05,130 and 1,18,47,951 females with sex ratio of 877.

Table 1: Comparative sex Ratio, Child Sex Ratio of Haryana Districts: 2001 & 2011.

State/district	Sex Ratio		Percent 0-6 pop		Sex Ratio 0-6 pop	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Haryana	861	877	15.8	13.8	819	830
Panchkula	823	870	14.1	11.7	829	850
Ambala	868	882	13.2	10.9	782	807
Yamunanagar	862	877	14.4	11.8	806	825
Kurukshetra	866	889	14.2	12.0	771	817
Kaithal	853	880	15.4	12.6	791	821
Karnal	865	886	15.1	12.9	809	820
Panipat	829	861	16.4	13.7	809	833
Sonipat	839	853	15.4	12.7	788	790
Jind	852	870	15.8	12.4	818	835
Fatehabad	884	903	16.1	12.6	828	845
Sirsa	882	896	15.0	11.9	817	852
Hisar	851	871	15.5	12.1	832	849
Bhiwani	879	884	15.7	12.6	841	831
Rohtak	847	868	14.5	11.9	799	807
Jhajjar	847	861	15.0	12.1	801	774
Mahendragarh	918	894	15.2	12.5	811	784
Rewari	899	898	15.2	12.5	811	784
Gurgaon	850	853	15.5	13.1	807	826

Mewat	899	906	25.1	22.3	893	903
Faridabad	826	871	15.8	13.2	847	842
Palwal	862	879	20.0	16.5	854	862

Sources: census of India

Sex Ratio- India and Haryana:

As per the provisional results of Census 2011, total population of India is 1,21,01,93,422 which comprises of 62,37,24,248 males and 58,64,69,174 females with the sex ratio of 940 females per 1000 males. Haryana has a total population of 25,35,30,811, with males 1,35,05,130 and 1,18,47,951 females with sex ratio of 877. Districts which account for the highest and lowest sex ratios in the Haryana are mentioned in the below table-2. As per Census 2011, top five districts which have the highest sex ratio are Mewat (906) followed by Fatehabad (903), Rewari(898), Sirsa (896) and Mahendragarh (894). Five districts which have the lowest sex ratio are Gurgaon (853), Sonipat(853), Panipat (861), Jhajjar (861) and Rohtak (878).

Table 2: Highest And Lowest Sex Ratio Districts Of Haryana.

S.NO.	DISTRICTS	SEX RATIO
1	MEWAT	906
2	FATEHABAD	903
3	REWARI	898
4	SIRSA	896
5	MAHENDRAGARH	894

S.NO.	DISTRICTS	SEX RATIO
1	GURGAON	853
2	SONIAPT	853
3	PANIPAT	861
4	JHAJJAR	861
5	ROHTAK	868

Sources: census of India

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Dyson and Moore(1983) study on how there exists dichotomy in the relationship structure between north and south India, which was found to determine the degree of independence enjoyed by women, which in turn would interpret its effect on fruitfulness and baby civilization. The hypothesis and analysis put forward in this paper is often criticized for lack of economic and district controls and is examined with latest data time and again.(Sharada Srinivasan and Arjun Singh Bedi,2006) A large proportion of daughter deficit has been shown to occur before birth. State level analyses are shown to hide intra state variation, thus making state level analysis of sex ratio seem a redundant exercise. The paper helps highlight the intra state variations. According to (Chakrabarthy and Chaudhuri(2011) Women's education was found to be the most significant factor in reducing son preference. Hence, female literacy becomes a credible explanatory factor for child sex ratio. Basu's study from northern India (1992) shows an increased sex differential in mortality, not only with rises in socio-economic status, but also with better education for women. Although to increase the status of women, patterns of nuptiality and fertility behaviour, particularly between the southern and northern states of India. The son preference is more marked in the northern states and can be observed in a North- South difference in the sex ratio in child mortality, which is much more to the disadvantage of girls in the North. Parkin (1972) argued that 'sex' could not be regarded as an 'important' dimension of stratification, since the disabilities attaching to female status did not override those of class. The analysis of class was based almost entirely on studies of men's location within the class structure. **Acker (1973)**

addressed the absence of women in stratification studies and explained it in terms of the major assumptions in stratification literature about the social position of women.

III. IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM

- Strong urge to have a son
- Impact of population policies on sex ratio
- Economic consideration associated with daughters
- favoritism against female in society
- social insecurity for women
- low literacy ratio (particularly in rural areas)

Objective Of Study:

The main objective of this research Paper is find out challenges, causes, trends, emerging issues in declining child sex ratio in Haryana. At the end paper will cover each objective comfortably followed by implications, suggestion & conclusion.

Research Methodology:

This paper is based on secondary data and Information has been sourced from various books, trade journals, government publications, newspapers etc. and research is descriptive in nature.

Implication And Suggestion:

- Give autonomy to female
- Recognize the economic contribution of women
- Implication of precise population polices on child sex ratio
- Make ancestral worship more logical
- Increase daughter value to her parents
- Increase in the literacy ratio
- Seminar and workshop to be held time to time for improvement of women status in society
- Stop emerging baby business
- Review of laws
- Reduce gender differences of son preference
- Give incentives for giving birt to daughter
- Protection for girls in modernization
- Provide equal chances for women achieving job

IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this paper make known that besides of the various legal laws and women's specific developmental programmed, the child sex ratio still continue in Haryana. The continuously declining child sex ratio is a example of gender bias in Haryana districts. The causes of this decline have been identified illiteracy of people. However, the most powerful factor that has affected the sex ratio in the Haryana state is a strong son preference, have a son in reality with the spread of technology become very easy to produce, abortion laws do not have any control over couples, any law like obstetricians, gynecologists and y sperm injectors are not acceptable in Haryana. Increase the family size getting smaller the government need to apply strongly polices one son one daughter, these kind of policies helps in avoid the gender bias in Haryana state. The government of Haryana need to open the centers that provide education about the need of the girl child and their participation in the national growth. Many seminar and workshop to be held time to time in Haryana towns and especially in villages. Need to increase the literacy ratio that help people to understand the importance of female in the today era. Without the improvement of the standard of the female the country can't get the success. Female improvement is the first step to get get success, because many times its said that behind the every successful person the hand of a woman. So there are need to improve in the gender bias for the growth of the state as well as the country. People need to understand that girls are the ornaments not the burden on the family. People need to understand that the son and the daughter have equal in the society, stop son preferences and help in to remove gender bias.

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