

GROWTH OF SEX RATIO OF HARYANA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BHIWANI DISTRICT OF HARYANA : AN ANALYSIS (1981-2011)

Sonia Ahlawat, M.Phil, Department of Geography, M.D.University, Rohtak (HARYANA)

ABSTRACT

Sex ratio is one of major qualitative indicators of population geography. This parameter of population has a vital significance to for making socio-economic planning for a state. The present paper throws an adequate light on the 'Cause – effect relationship of differentiation of sex-ratio of in Haryana which has taken place during different successive periods. The study is census based study, which throw an adequate light on temporal dimension of growth of sex-ratio of Haryana. The study is aimed at analyzing the sex-ratios behaviour of the state, particularly of the Bhiwani district, taken place during different censuses of India (Haryana). On the basis of study, it has been concluded that there is considerable variability of the factors determines the sex ratio of the district Bhiwani of Haryana. In addition; the current declining of female child sex ratio; has also been correlated with the general sex ratio of the Bhiwani district which indicate a considerable variability in rural-urban and sc and non-sc population of Bhiwani district. Lastly, in order to make improvement in declining sex ratio of Haryana there are, some of suggestions have been recommended for improving the sex ratio in Haryana.

KEYWORDS: Sex-ratio ; Growth, socio-economic factors; regional variability, suggestions & recommendations for improvement in sex ratio.

INRODUCTION: Sex ratio is one of major *demographic parameters* of population geography which has a vital significance in socio-economic planning of a state. The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand of male in an area or region. The sex ratio is written as $\frac{\text{Number of female}}{\text{Number of male}} \times 1000$ (Number of female per thousand of males). The sex ratio has a very important significance for formulating the socio-economic planning at different levels of planning. The sex ratio which is one of significant indicators; played very significant role for health services rendered by health services; rendered for the people belonged to different strata of society in rural and urban areas. The sex ratio has been proved conducive to formulate the state health policy; which includes health related infrastructure in the rural and urban areas. The sex ratio within the specific age groups determines the educational infrastructure, health infrastructure and congregations of job opportunities in rural and urban areas of the state(Chandana, R.C. 2004).

It has been observed that the women's participation in a specific work is determined by the sex ratio for rural and urban areas. The sex-ratio also determines the male-selectivity or female selectivity for out migration. The natal migration is solo associated with female migration; whereas the economic migration is mainly associated with the males , particularly in rural areas. Similarly, for tertiary jobs which includes the service sector; is determined by the both the sexes; depend upon the specific situation for rural to urban or urban to urban areas. However, the probability of males selectivity for economic migration is relatively higher in rural areas rather than in urban areas. (Izhar Hassan, 2013)

At a village level, it has also been observed that the women participation in work-force is relatively higher in agriculture and allied activities. It is therefore; it become imperative to access the seasonal work – force in a judicious way so that a effective planning may be formulated for the rural areas. It is solo depend upon the carry out the study on sex ratio in relation to static and dynamic aspect of sex-ratio in a systematic ways. In this context, various studies, carried out by different demographers, economists, population; geographers; and sociologists on sex-ratio and its impact on various socio-economic activities in rural and urban areas of India. The sex-ratio of Haryana, particularly of district Bhiwani is relatively lower than that of state average (Census of Haryana, Bhiwani 2011). It has been observed from the various censuses which indicate mixed trends of growth of sex-ratio of Bhiwani district during different successive censuses , conducted each after every decade. In the 60s there has been constant trend of growth in sex ratio of Bhiwani. Similarly, during 2011 census, it has been experienced a slight improvement over the last census, but indicate a considerable declining trend in sex-ratio of Bhiwani during 2001 and_the **recent** census of 2011, show a considerable improvement in sex ratio of Bhiwani district of Haryana. It has been observed that the steady declining in sex ratio is the result of the practices of female foeticide and the discriminative attitude of the parents, particularly in rural areas has given rise to skewed the sex ratio to a considerable extent in Haryana. Apart from the social evil a contaminated physical environment of rural and urban areas has been equally responsible to create disequilibrium between the both sexes (Rohtash, 2016).

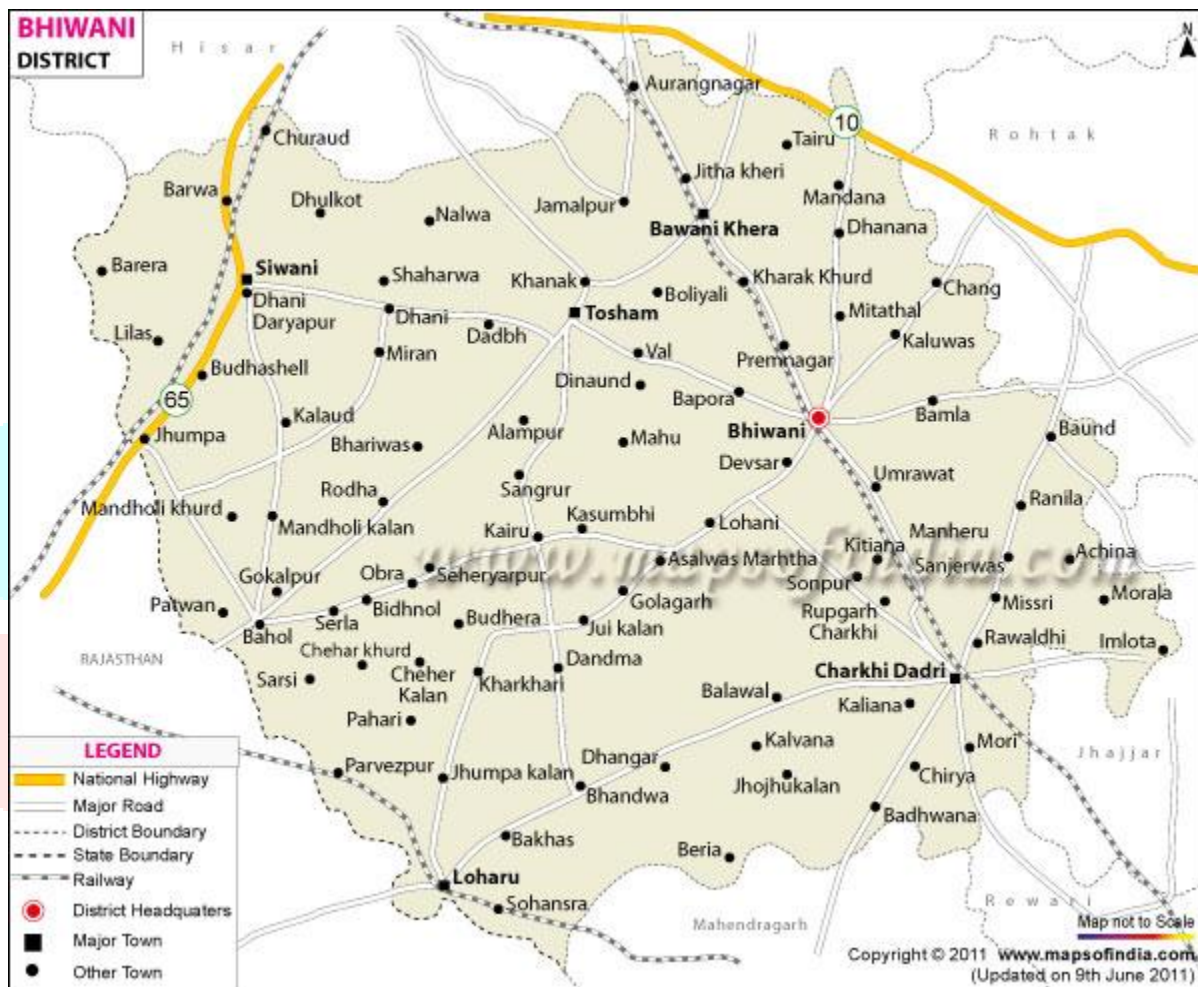
THE STUDY AREA :

The Bhiwani district was came in to existence on 22 December, 1972 located in South West of Haryana state. The district Bhiwani is one of prominent districts of Haryana has been politically dominance during different successive periods. District Bhiwani is located at 29⁰5' North latitude and 76⁰25' East Longitude. The average altitude of Mean sea level is 217 M. it is situated 164K.M. west of Delhi on National No. 10 and 65. the people from Rajasthan and Punjab come here for treatment for their patients. The district Bhiwani is known for good breeds of cows, buffaloes; bullocks and sheep etc. Bhiwani is a one of the best educational centers of Haryana, where the famous Haryana Education Board and Ch. Bansi Lal University are located in this district. The historic past indicate that the district Bhiwani has been enjoyed the status of good trade centre and had a link with adjoining areas and its dominance in the field of medical care, education, seed production, clothes market and horticulture. Bhiwani city has attained the status of a '*Primate city*'. The Bhiwani district is located in the back drop of sandy and alluvial plain. Bhiwani district is characterized by the extreme temperature, as it is observed that the temperature often in summer reach up to 48⁰ C and winter; it drops down to 1⁰C. The Bhiwani district receives about 400mm rainfall annually most of which occurs during South West Monsoon season. (Encyclopedia of Haryana)

Historically, the region had pastoral and subsistence agriculture economy which was marred by frequent droughts. The expansion of canal irrigation during 70s and diffusion of 'Green revolution' in the region has

transferred the rural economy. Though Bhiwani was established as trade centre during medieval period; ecological and economic setting of Bhiwani region has played a very significant role to determining the sex-ratio during different successive periods. Lastly, district Bhiwani has been one of major arenas of Haryana politics where the former leaders have been played a very constructive role for development of Haryana.

THE STUDY AREA



METHODS AND MATERIAL

The secondary data, which is a main source of required information, taken from the various Censuses of Haryana. The population figures of sex-ratio for the periods of the year 1981-2011 has been taken from various Censuses and statistical abstracts of Haryana. Apart from the above mentioned sources, various census based web sites have also been consulted. In order to analysis the 'Cause-effect relationships' of various reports on field study have been examined to draw the desired inferences from these studies. The data has been arranged, tabulated and interpreted in a systematic way to get the desired results. In this context, various reports of the NGOs and Health services rendered by the health departments, public health and the reports of the Panchayati

Raj System have also been examined thoroughly. As a result, the problematic areas like mother and child health services, rendered by the government sponsored health department as well the government and non-government organizational efforts towards prevention of female foeticide in rural and urban areas have been proved conducive to combat this social evil to a considerable extent in throughout Haryana.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study is aimed at the three main objectives which are as follows :

1. To review the change in sex ratio during different successive periods of Haryana, with special reference to Bhiwani district;
2. To establish a '*Cause-effect relationship*' of the changing trend of sex ratio in Haryana state in general and particularly in Bhiwani district;
3. To suggest the recommendations for make improvement in the declining sex ratio in Haryana.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to draw the review of the changes in the sex-ratio in Haryana, various censuses have been review the declining trends of sex-ratio. On the basis of this study, it has been observed that the statistical figure of sex-ratio of different censuses; indicates that a declining trend has been noticed during different successive censuses, taken for the study. The temporal dimension of declining sex ratio indicate the results of '*cause-effect relationship*' which has been experienced during different successive censuses, held during different census periods. The common cause of every declining of sex-ratio is closely associated with 'want for male –child' in almost every strata of society. Secondly, the steady growth in income and the '*Medical termination of child*' devices, have been proved conducive to decreasing the sex ration at the fast rate in throughout Haryana. Though there PNDT Act. which came in to existence in early 70s, but illegally, the people are deliberately indulged in this un-lawful activity in the rural areas of Haryana. In this study, the statistical figures based on various censuses has been tabulated which indicate the growing or decreasing trends of Haryana as well as the decreasing trends of sex ratio of Bhiwani district which has been tabulated as follows:

DISTRIBUTIONAL PATTERN OF SEX RATIO OF HARYANA AND DISTRICT BHIWANI

(1981-2011)

Sr. No.	CENSUSES	TOTAL POPULATION		MALE		FEMALE		Sex ratio of Female /000male		Growth Rates SEX-RATIO + / -	
		Haryana	Bhiwani	Haryana	Bhiwani	Haryana	Bhiwani	Haryana	Bhiwani		
1	1981	12,922,119	920,052	6909,619	484702	6,012,440	4,35,350	854	897	----	----
2	1991	16,643,648	1,139,718	8,827,474	6,063,788	7,636,174	5,33,340	895	878	+41	-19

3	2001	21144564	1425022	11,363,9 53	7,58,25 3	9,780,611	6,66,769	851	879	-44	+1
4	2011	25,353,081	1634,445	13505,130	866,672	11,847951	7,67,773	872	886	+21	+7

Source : Censuses of Haryana /Bhiwani (1981-2011).

Keeping in view various tabulated figures of sex-ratio of Haryana and the Bhiwani district, we have drawn some of the points of conclusions of the changing pattern of sex ratio in Haryana in general, and particularly in the Bhiwani district. The census-based observation which have been taken place during different successive periods. This trend has been reviewed as follows :

- On the basis of tabulated figures which indicate that the sex ratio between the census 1981 to 1991, we observe that the sex ratio of Haryana state indicates a increasing of 41, whereas, the sex ratio of Bhiwani district remain same i.e. does not indicates any difference.
- In the period between 1981 and 1991, there is considerable growth in sex ratio of Haryana state as well as the sex ratio of the district Bhiwani. In this context, as we observe from the tabulated figures which indicate a growth +41 and -19 for state and the district respectively.
- In the period between 1991 and 2001, it has been clear from the tabulated figures which indicate that there is a -ve growth which has been experienced by the state i.e. -44, but a positive growth in sex ratio has been experienced by the district Bhiwani which indicates a figure of -12. it was a worst period for the state whereas the sex ratio of Bhiwani district indicate a increasing a of +1. However, both have experienced drastic changes which have taken place during this decade. It is obvious, that the health policy of the state during congress and Haryana Vikas Party has not been implemented effectively. No much attention was paid towards growing female foeticide instances neither by the governments nor by the Non-government organizations. As a result, the sex ratios of the Haryana state as well of the district Bhiwani has been reduced to a considerable extent during this decade in Haryana.
- The census period, between 2001 and 2011 indicate a considerable growth in both the sex ratios; as indicated by the tabulated figures of a state and district as +21 and +7 respectively. It is positive sign of consistent efforts made by the different successive governments for rising Sex ratios through implementing the state population policy as well the state derived movement for save the girl child within the whole state of Haryana. Secondly, the state sponsored scheme like Apni Beti Apna Dhan and Laadli by the INLD and UPA governments in Haryana. Now the scheme like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao is expected to raise the sex ratio in the future too.
- It is quite obvious from the tabulated data that the sex ratio of Bhiwani district has always been below the state average of Sex ratios, revealed but the different censuses, taken placed from time to time. On the other hand, the gap of sex-ratio has been widened during various successive censuses;

except the census 2011; where the difference between the state sex ratio is differentiated by +14. The inter-census analysis shows the changes in sex – ratios of Haryana state and particularly in district Bhiwani have been taken place since 1981 to 2011. The social and health policies formulated from time to time have not been implemented in accordance with the prevailing local conditions, as a result the policies failed to achieve the desired results of increasing the sex ratios in Haryana.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF SEX RATIOS IN HARYANA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DISTRICT BHIWANI AS FOLLOWS :-

Keeping in view the growing variability of sex ratios, it become imperative to make an improvement over this problematic area of improvement in health services, particularly for mother and child services; rendered by the health and public health departments of the state government. In this context , there are some of suggestions which are to be recommended as follows:

- The state health policy which is formulated every year; should be formulated in accordance with prevailing local conditions; so that the policy implementation may give a maximum response of the people, living rural and urban areas.
- In order to combat the problem like female foeticide particularly in rural areas; it is very essential to expedite the movement to save the girl child. For this, the role of mass media, particularly the social media can play a crucial role to create awareness among the youth belong to rural areas , so that they may understand the gravity of the problem and subsequently they may inculcate the right things into the wrong minds.
- In order to create awareness for health services particularly in slum areas of the cities and the rural areas, the NGOs can play a very significant role to develop the habits of keeping themselves clean ; as a result the probability of diseases among the mother and child will tend to reduce to a great extent in the rural and urban areas of Haryana.
- In this context, the public representatives like MP/MLAs and the Panch / Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats can play a very significant to render their voluntary service for make an improvement in health and sanitary services in their respective constituencies and villages. In the present ruling government, the public representatives have taken the initiative to adopt the village in their respective constituencies. It is good start for tackling the problematic areas like improving the sex ratio situation in their respective areas.
- In order to overcome the growing variability of sex ratio between male and female in rural and urban areas of Haryana, a promotion in formal and informal education for the children and the adult

education for the adults is very essential to thorough understand this pressing problem of growing skewed position of sex-ratio in Haryana.

- In order to promote , the sex-ratios in the state, the role of corporate sector can become very active by under taking the project on developing the sex ratio, particularly in rural areas. The corporate sector should take it as ‘Corporate Social Responsibility’ for the rural and urban areas of Haryana.

Hence, all above mentioned recommendations can proved beneficial when there is fully people’s active participation of each strata of society; the leaders; the policy makers; the administrators; the corporate houses; NGOs governments and the local self governments work together to get the desired result of combating the problem from the rural and urban areas of Haryana.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of census based study which shows a trends of skewed sex-ratio in Haryana, meaning thereby, it is conclude that it become imperative to make consisting efforts by the people, belong to different strata of society to ameliorate the declining child sex-ratio (0-6 age-group). It is the only segment of population, which has been not cared by the society, as a result, a considerable gap between male and sex-ratio has been experiences during different census periods. However, the tabulated figures of different censuses indicate a growing variability of sex-ratios between male and female in Haryana in general and particularly in the district Bhiwani, where we observe the gravity of the problem in rural and urban areas in the state. Since formation of Haryana, various efforts have been taken from time to time; but the efforts could not achieve the desired results. The census period 1981-1991 indicate that a considerable sex-ratio of Bhiwani district has been declined during this period. It means there have high death rates among the female child. It was either due to female foeticide practices by the residents of rural and urban areas or the health care of the female child has not been performed in accordance with the requisite standard. As a result, a growing variability has been aggravated the situation in Haryana.

Keeping in view the gravity of the problem, it is required the combined-efforts of the people from every strata of society by an participation in awareness programme in rural and urban areas of Haryana. Apart from the people-participation, it require a consistent efforts of the public representatives; the policy makers and the government, NGOs and the local self government in population formulation and implementation in the state. In this context, the role of corporate sector can also be appreciated, if the corporate sector can consider this problem as their ‘Corporate Social Responsibility’ for curbing this problem of *female foeticide* in rural and urban areas of Haryana. This problem of growing variability of sex ratios can be checked only, if the policy related to this problem is implemented in accordance with the prevailing local conditions, so that the

responsiveness of the people from different strata of society towards sex-ratio phenomenon in a better way to get the desired results.

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