



Scheme to Increase Sex Ratio in Haryana

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ABSTRACT: In 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: Sex ratio intimates the balance between males and females in the total population. Sex ratio is expressed in terms of a ratio between the numerical strength of males and females in the total population, sex ratio of population controls the various demographic features in a community. 'As the two sexes play partly contrasting and partly complementary roles in economy and society, the study of sex composition assumes added significance for a population geographers'. Changes in Child Sex Ratio index reflect underlying socio-economic and cultural patterns of the society, especially its attitude towards the girl child. In many states of India there is no social respect for its girl children. In Haryana, there are various social, economic, demographic indicators provide evidences of gender biasness (declining child sex ratio) and inequity against girls children. Many studies in Haryana point out 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. 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 census 2001 but more strong efforts are necessary for the uplifting of the girls ratio in Haryana. Haryana state is one of the prosperous states of India. It lies between to 27°12' north to and 30°30' northern latitude and 74°28' east to 77°36' eastern longitude. It occupies a geographical area of about 44,212 sq.km. Haryana is a land locked state located in the northern part of India. The state shares its boundary with Uttar Pradesh in the East, Punjab in the West, Himachal Pradesh in the North and Rajasthan in the South. According to 2011 census, its population is 2.53 crore out of which 13494734 males and 11856728 females. The density is 573 persons per square kilometer. The sex ratio recorded 877 females per thousand males while child sex ratio recorded 830, which is lowest in national average sex ratio.

Temporal trend of Child Sex Ratio in Haryana: Although Sex ratio of India has shown a continues decline from 964 in 1971 to 914 in 2011. But in Haryana, there is a fluctuation in sex ratio. In Haryana,

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