Spatial Pattern of Sex Composition in Haryana, 2011

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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 factor which affects 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.

I. 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\cite{1}. Sex composition’s impact on fertility and also determines the socio-economic pulse of people\cite{2}. 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\cite{3}. Siddiqui and Siddiqui,\cite{4} and have
made a critical evaluation of change in sex composition of population in Deoria district Uttar Pradesh. Hussan, [5] analyse 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 [6]. 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).

II. Objectives of the Study:

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

III. 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 21 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.
IV. Data and Methodology:

The area of research study is Haryana because it is highly affected with the problem of sex ratio. The district level data is collected for the study. The data has been taken from primary census abstract and census of India 2011. After the collection, the data was arranged, tabulated, calculated and analysed. The results obtained from the calculation, is further represented on the maps. Further the quartile method is used to form the four categories of data (high, moderate high, moderate low and low).

V. Results and Discussion:

A. 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), 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.
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.
Juvenile sex ratio of the urban population (809) is lower than the state average of juvenile sex ratio (823). District Mewat (879), attains highest juvenile sex ratio in Haryana. It is followed by Faridabad (837), Panchkula (835), Palwal (826), Panipat (824), Gurgaon (824), Fatehabad (823), Sirsa (819), Hisar (817), Jind (809), Bhiwani (807), Ambala & Yamunanagar (800), Rohtak (797), Karnal (795), Kaithal (794), Rewari (792), Mahendergarh (789), Sonipat (779), Jhajjar (778). Whereas, Kurukshetra (765), have lowest sex ratio in juvenile age group in urban Haryana.

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.

Source: Census of India (2011)
Sex Ratio of Work Force:

Sex ratio of work force refers to the number of females per thousand males in the economically productive age group (15-59). It is calculated to understand the nature of the economically productive age group of the concerned areas. The average sex composition of the work force age group in Haryana is 890, which is much lower than the national average. District Rewari (924), attains highest work force sex ratio in Haryana. It is followed by Mewat (918), Kurukshetra (916), Mahendergarh (913), Karnal and Ambala (908), Fatehabad (907), Sirsa (906), Panipat (875), Jind (873), Jhajjar (873), Rohtak (871), Sonipat (868), Hissar (865), whereas, Gurgaon (854) has the lowest sex ratio in working age group in Haryana. The central Haryana has the low work force sex ratio than the rest part of the state.

Sex ratio of urban population in work force is 895 which is higher than the sex ratio of rural work force population. District Karnal (918) attains highest work force sex ratio in urban Haryana. It is followed by Fatehabad and Sirsa (916), Mewat (914), Kaithal (912), Mahendergarh (910), Rohtak (909), Panipat (880), Hissar (861). Whereas, Gurgaon (839) has lowest sex ratio in working age group in urban Haryana. The central Haryana has low sex ratio than the rest of the state.

Source: Census of India (2011)
In rural population, District Rewari (935) attains highest work force sex ratio in rural Haryana. It is followed by Ambala and Kurukshetra (928), Mewat (918), Mahendergarh (914), Fatehabad (907), Karnal (903), Sirsa (902), Panipat (870) Jhajjar and Hisar (867), Jind (864), Panchkula (859), Sonipat (854). Whereas, Rohtak (842) has lowest sex ratio in working age group in Haryana. The central Haryana has the low sex ratio than rest of Haryana.

**Senile Sex Ratio**

Senile sex ratio refers to the number of females per thousand males in the economically dependent age group (60+). It is calculated to understand the nature of the economically dependent population, on the work force of the concerned areas. The average sex composition of senile age group in Haryana is 1012, which is much lower than the national average. District Mahendergarh (1097) attains highest senile sex ratio in Haryana. It is followed by Rewari (1087), Fatehabad (1071), Bhiwani (1068), Jhajjar (1062), Hisar (1046), Sirsa (1036), Ambala (996), Jind (995), Sonipat (989), Mewat (975), Yamunanagar (974), Panipat (953), Panchkula (937). Whereas, Faridabad (911) has lowest sex ratio in senile age group in Haryana.

Source: Census of India (2011)
Senile age group shows completely different pattern of sex ratio from juvenile and working age group. The south-western part of Haryana shows lowest senile sex ratio, whereas the northern and the central part of Haryana show highest senile sex ratio.

Senile sex ratio in urban population in district Mahendergarh (1097) attains highest senile sex ratio in Haryana. It is followed by Bhiwani (1052), Mewat (1043), Fatehabad (1039), Rewari (1035), Palwal (1029), Kaithal (1027), Hisar (1020). Whereas, Faridabad (884) has lowest sex ratio in senile age group in urban Haryana. In urban population the spatial pattern of senile sex ratio is quite different from the total population.

Senile sex ratio of rural population in district Rewari (951) attains highest position in Haryana. It is followed by, Mahendergarh (1096), Jhajjar (1079), Fatehabad (1078), Gurgaon (1075), Bhiwani (1071), Palwal (995). Whereas, Panipat (951) has lowest senile sex ratio in rural Haryana. The senile sex ratio is high in south-west Haryana, whereas it is low in north-eastern part of Haryana.

Source: Census of India (2011) _data sheet number Table C-13 single year age returns by residence and sex for

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Juvenile Sex Ratio</th>
<th>Work Force Sex Ratio</th>
<th>Senile Sex Ratio</th>
<th>0-6 Age Group Sex Ratio</th>
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Source: Census of India (2011)_data sheet number Table C-13 single year age returns by residence and sex for Haryana 2011.
V. 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 perform the last rites of his parents.

The main reason of rural-urban difference in sex ratio is sex selective migration from rural to urban in search of job opportunity and predominance of family migration, prejudice against female employments and also the scarcity of jobs suitable for females. Main regions for low sex ratio are female infanticide and female mortality rate at the time of birth. And the industrial development also attracts male population to get job opportunity.

References:


[9] Census of India (2011); “Primary Census Abstract Censes of India 2011”.

[10] Census of India (2011); “data sheet number Table C-13 single year age returns by residence and sex for Haryana 2011”.