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Sex Composition of Haryana: A Geographical Analysis

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Abstract

The goal of the this study is to better understand how sex ratios are distributed unequally among humans. The two main areas of interest in Haryana are the total sex ratio and the child sex ratio. It should be mentioned that information for this study project came from India's 2011 census. All of the collected data has been tabulated, categorised, and mapped using ArcGIS and MS-Excel. In all categories, Mewat district has the highest sex ratio (907) whereas Mahendragarh district has the lowest (775) and rural child sex ratio (774). The spatial distributions demonstrate that the southern half of Haryana has a greater sex ratio than the western region, which is followed by both. It is noted.

Keywords: Sex Ratio, Child Sex Ratio, Spatial Pattern.

Introduction

The term *"demographic composition"* refers to the measurement of the percentage or total population that falls under a given set of parameters. The demographic makeup of a region helps us comprehend its people much more thoroughly and accurately. As a result of numerous socioeconomic circumstances, every region or location has its own distinctive pattern for each demographic statistic. Additionally, these demographic indicators enable us to examine and comprehend how various socioeconomic factors influence and develop a region's demographics. We concentrate on the demographics of women from scheduled castes in Punjab and Haryana in this study.

Gupta (1987) found that in Punjab, girls who were born second and third to educated mothers had death rates that were more than twice as high as those of their brothers, regardless of their birth order. In the past, it was believed that India's sex ratio at birth (SRB) was about 105, which is the biological average (Visaria, 1968). Kulkarni (2007) thoroughly considered these differences and came to the conclusion that while the SRB was probably bigger than the NFHS and census-based estimates, the SRS series of the SRB looked to be inflated. As a consequence, a correction factor of 22 was needed for the SRS calculations.

Using SFMS data, Jha et al. (2006) conducted their analysis and found an SRB of 111.2. The sex ratio for the second birth, however, was 131.75 when the kid before it was a girl, and the sex ratio for the third birth, however, was 139.08 when the two children before it were both girls.. However, if the first child was a boy and the second or third was a girl, the sex ratios were roughly equal (90.74 and 85.03 respectively). Bhattacharya (2009) provided several explanations for the observed sex ratio behaviour in these states in a recent remark.

Study Area

The Indian state of Haryana is located in the country's northwest. According to the Punjab Reorganization Act of 1966, it was separated linguistically from the areas of the Punjab Composite State on November 1st. The latitudes and longitudes of Haryana state are 27o 39' to 30o 55' 5" N and 74o 27' 8" to 77o 36' 5" E, respectively. This state makes up a large portion of India's Great Plains. At the time of the 2011 census, the state had 21 districts and a total area of 44212 km^2. The Yamuna River borders the state on its eastern side (see fig. 1).

The Yamuna-Ghaggar plain, which comprises the majority of the state, is often referred to as Delhi doab. It consists of the Ghaggar-Hakra doab (between the Ghaggar river and the Hakra or Drishadvati river, which is the paleochannel of the holy Saraswat), the Sutlej-Ghaggar doab (between the Sutlej in northern Punjab and the Ghaggar river flowing through northern Haryana), and the Sutlej-Hakra doab (between the Ghaggar river and the Hakra or Dris (between Hakra river and Yamuna). The Northeastern Himalayan Foothills are home to the Lower Shivalik Hills. To the southwest lies the dry, sandy Bagar tract, which is semi-arid. See also Khadir and Bangar.The southernmost low-rise, isolated, non-continuous outcrops of the Aravali Range may be found in its northern section. In Haryana, the winters are moderate while the summertime high is 45 °C (113 °F). May and June are the warmest months, while December and January are the coldest. There is an average of 354.5 millimetres of precipitation per year in this dry to semi-arid region. The remaining precipitation that occurs between December and February, or 72%, is a result of the western disturbance. Around 29% of the rainfall in the months of July through September is attributable to the monsoon (See Map 1).


Haryana
Administrative Division
2011
N
75°0'0"E
76°0'0"E
77°0'0"E
30°0'0"N
29°0'0"N
28°0'0"N
Panchkula
Ambala
Yamunanagar
Kurukshetra
Kaithal
Karnal
Sirsa
Fatehabad
Jind
Panipat
Hisar
Sonipat
Rohtak
Bhiwani
Jhajjar
Gurugram
Faridabad
Rewari
Mahendragarh
Palwal
Nuh
70°0'0"E
80°0'0"E
90°0'0"E
100°0'0"E
20°0'0"N
10°0'0"N
Kilometers
30 15 0 30 60

Map 1: Location of the Study Area

Objectives of the Study

- To analysis the pattern of sex ratio of the total, urban and rural in Haryana.
- To analysis the pattern of child sex ratio of the total, urban and rural in Haryana.

Data and Methodology

In order to calculate the sex ratio overall and the child sex ratio at the district level in Haryana, data from the Census of India 2011 were used in this research. At the district level, data have been gathered and compiled as a study unit. With the use of Arc GIS software, data has been categorised using the quartile approach, and maps have been created. The sex ratio was calculated using the following formula to examine the gender disparity. The thematic maps have been prepared by using ArcGis Software 10.3 version and data have classified on the basis of nature breaks (jerks method).

In India, the sex ratio is worked out using the formula:

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{Female\ Population}{Male\ Population} \times 1000$$

Or the number of females per thousand males.

Results and Analysis

Sex Ratio in Haryana

A crucial demographic metric for any comprehensive demographic research is the sex ratio. The male to female population ratio in a certain economy is known as the sex ratio. The sex ratio is a crucial measure of the degree of gender equity that currently exists in a population. The sex ratio indicates the position of women in the population at hand. The sex ratio in India is determined by dividing the number of girls by the number of men. Every 10 years, the Indian census collects and publishes statistics on the gender ratios in the country's various regions. In India, there has always been an unfavourable sex ratio for women. According to the 1951 census, there were 946 girls for every 1000 males in India.

Haryana has historically had a low sex ratio, or the proportion of girls to men per 1000. In Haryana, the sex ratio was 865 in 1991 and 861 in 2001, both of which were much lower than the national average for the corresponding times. But according to the 2011 Census, the sex ratio in Haryana has increased to 879. Despite modest growth in the female population as per the 2011 Census, the state of Haryana has not only seen a shortage of women but also quickly dropping rates. In Haryana, there isn't a single district where the recorded sex ratio is higher than the national average.

Table 1: District-wise distribution of Sex Ratio by residences

Districts	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio
Ambala	885	810	892	795	876	832
Bhiwani	886	832	886	835	885	814
Faridabad	873	843	872	834	873	847
Fatehabad	902	854	902	858	899	836
Gurgaon	854	830	878	801	844	845
Hisar	872	851	877	855	861	843
Jhajjar	862	782	861	778	865	794
Jind	871	838	868	839	881	833
Kaithal	881	828	880	829	887	825
Karnal	887	824	886	829	890	810
Kurukshetra	888	818	899	818	862	820
Mahendragarh	895	775	896	774	890	783
Mewat	907	906	907	908	907	890
Palwal	880	866	880	874	883	830
Panchkula	873	863	863	871	881	856
Panipat	864	837	860	826	868	849
Rewari	898	787	907	782	873	799
Rohtak	867	820	852	822	887	818
Sirsa	897	862	898	869	896	838
Sonipat	856	798	850	800	869	794
Yamunanagar	877	826	882	828	871	823
Haryana	**879**	**834**	**882**	**835**	**873**	**832**

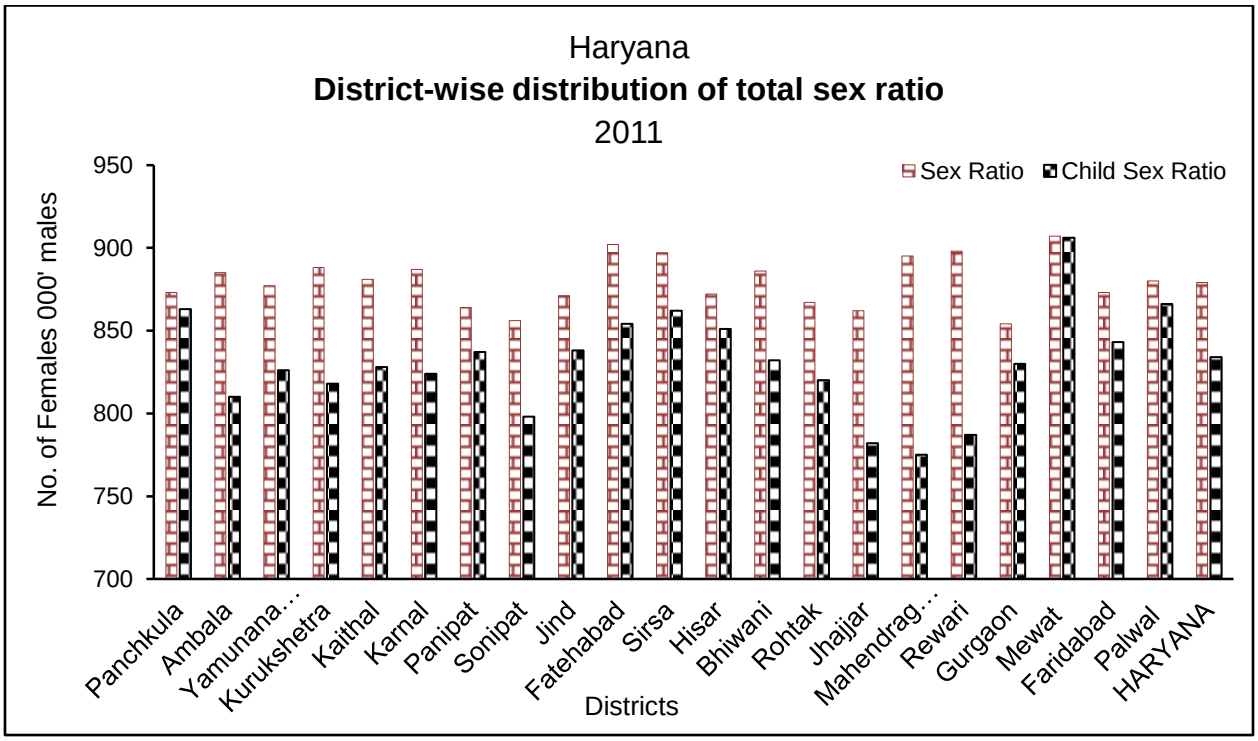
Source: Census of India, 2011.

Total Sex Ratio in Haryana

Mewat, which is the southernmost district in Haryana, has the highest sex ratio of any district in the state at 907. Mewat's sex ratio is 28 points higher than Haryana's overall sex ratio (879). Gurgaon has the lowest sex ratio, 854, which is 25 points lower than Haryana's sex ratio. Although Mewat and Gurgaon are close together, their sex ratios are different. The other districts surrounding Gurgaon, Faridabad, and Jhajjar have low sex ratios of 873 and 862, respectively, with the exception of Rewari, which has a high sex ratio of 898 that is 19 points above the

average sex ratio in Haryana. Palwal, a neighbouring district of Mewat, has a sex ratio of 880, one point above the average sex ratio in Haryana.

Sonipat's district likewise has a low sex ratio of 856, which is 23 points lower than the state's average and only 2 points higher than the lowest sex ratio in Haryana (see fig. 1.1). With a 53 point gap between the top and lowest sex ratios, 11 districts in Haryana have sex ratios that are higher than the state average. The remaining 10 districts have sex ratios that are lower than the state average. In comparison to other areas in Haryana, the districts in the southern and western portions of the state, which are comparably more industrialised and urbanised, have lower sex ratios.



Source: table 1

Fig. 1

Total Child Sex Ratio in Haryana

In Haryana, there are 834 girls for every 1000 boys in the 0 to 6 age range, or child sex ratio. Among the districts of Haryana, Mewat has the highest child sex ratio at 906. Mewat's child sex ratio is 72 points higher than Haryana's, which is a significant disparity. Mahendragarh district has the lowest child sex ratio (775), which is 59 points lower than Haryana's child sex ratio. In Haryana, the child sex ratio ranges from 906 to 775. The low sex ratio in the four districts of

Mahendragarh, Jhajjar, Rewari, and Sonipat is 775, 782, 787, and 798, which is much lower than the national average for child sex ratios(See Map 3).

Sex Ratio in Rural Haryana

The sex ratio in rural Haryana is 882 on average and varies from 907 to 850. Among the rural parts of Haryana, Rewari has the highest sex ratio (907), while Sonipat district has the lowest. Nine districts, the most of which are on the outskirts of Haryana, have a higher rural sex ratio than the state's average rural sex ratio. The rural sex ratios are lower in most of the central Haryana districts, with Sonipat and its bordering districts of Panipat, Rohtak, and Jhajjar having the lowest rates (See Map 4).

Child Sex Ratio in Rural Haryana

The typical child sex ratio in rural parts of Haryana is 835. In rural Haryana, the child sex ratio ranges from 908 to 774. Mewat has the highest rural child sex ratio in Haryana at 908, which is a lot higher than the state's typical rural child sex ratio. The rural child sex ratio in Mewat is one point greater than the rural sex ratio, which is important to keep in mind. The rural child sex ratio in the Panchkula district is likewise greater than the rural sex ratio. Mahendragarh district has the lowest recorded child sex ratio in rural areas. Haryana has seven districts where the rural child sex ratio is greater than the state average (See Map 5).

Sex Ratio in Urban Haryana

The sex ratio in Haryana's cities runs from 907 to 844, with an average of 873, which is lower than the state's average for rural regions. Out of all the districts in Haryana, Mewat has the highest urban sex ratio at 907. Despite being heavily industrialised and urbanised, Gurgaon has Haryana's lowest urban sex ratio (844). Gurgaon's urban sex ratio is much lower than Haryana's average urban sex ratio. Hisar has the second-lowest urban sex ratio (861), which is much greater than Gurgaon, which has the lowest urban sex ratio. There is a noticeable regional variance in urban sex ratios across the state of Haryana, with the central area of the state having considerably better urban sex ratios than the other regions (See Map 6).

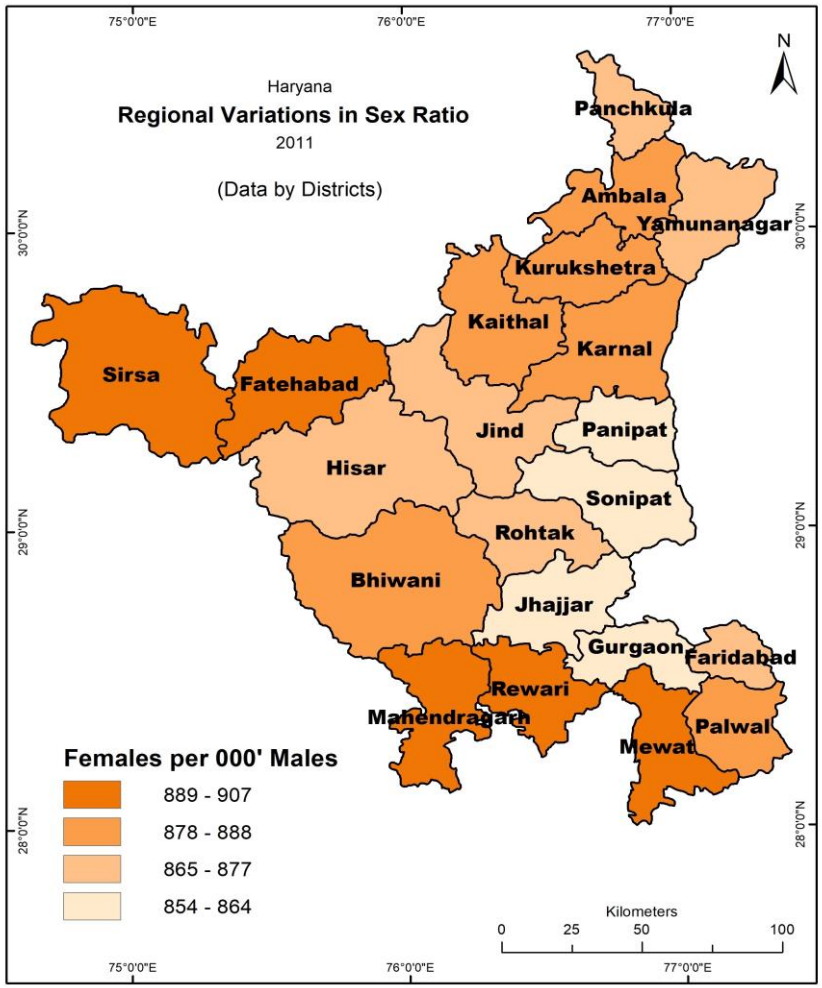
Child Sex Ratio in Urban Haryana

The average child sex ratio in Haryana's urban regions is 832. In Haryana's metropolitan regions, the child sex ratio ranged from 890 to 783. Of the Haryana districts, Mewat has the highest urban child sex ratio (890). Mewat's urban child sex ratio is much higher than Haryana's typical urban child sex ratio. Despite being the second-highest in Haryana, the urban child sex ratio in Panchkula is 34 points lower than that in Mewat. Nearly nine districts in Haryana have urban kid sex ratios that are greater than the state's average. In Haryana, Mahendragarh has the lowest urban child sex ratio (783). While the surrounding southern districts of Haryana have the lowest

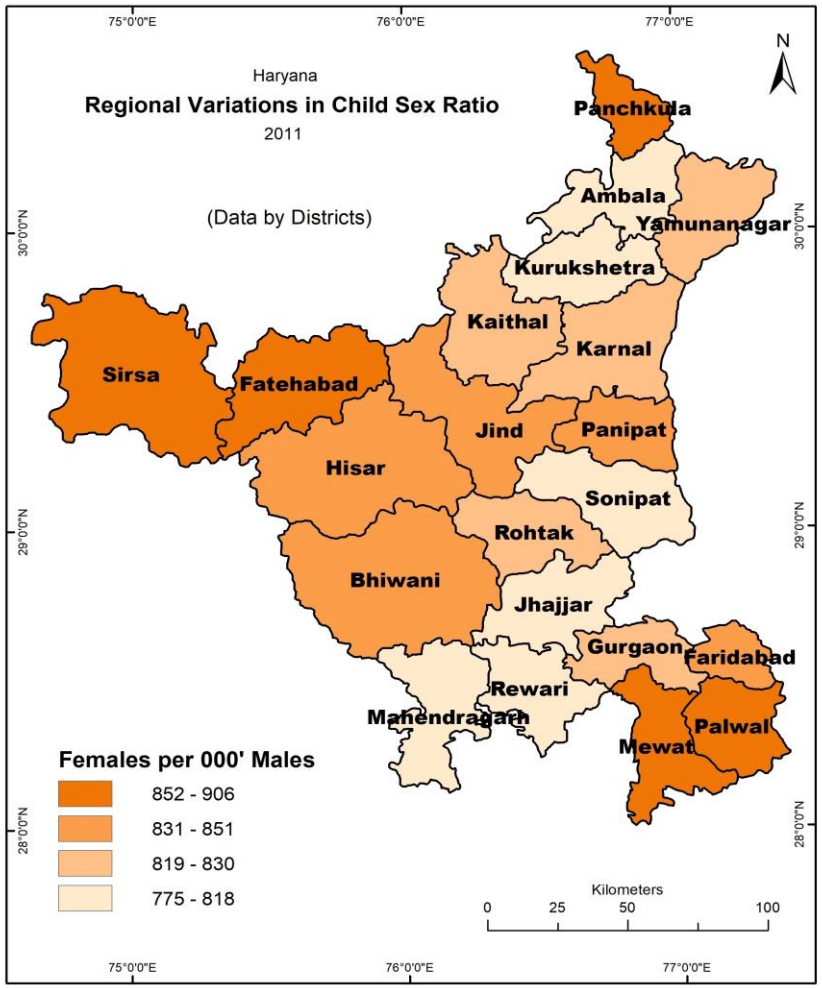
urban child sex ratios in the state, the highly industrialised and urbanised districts of Faridabad and Gurgaon have considerably better urban child sex ratios (See Map 7).

Conclusion

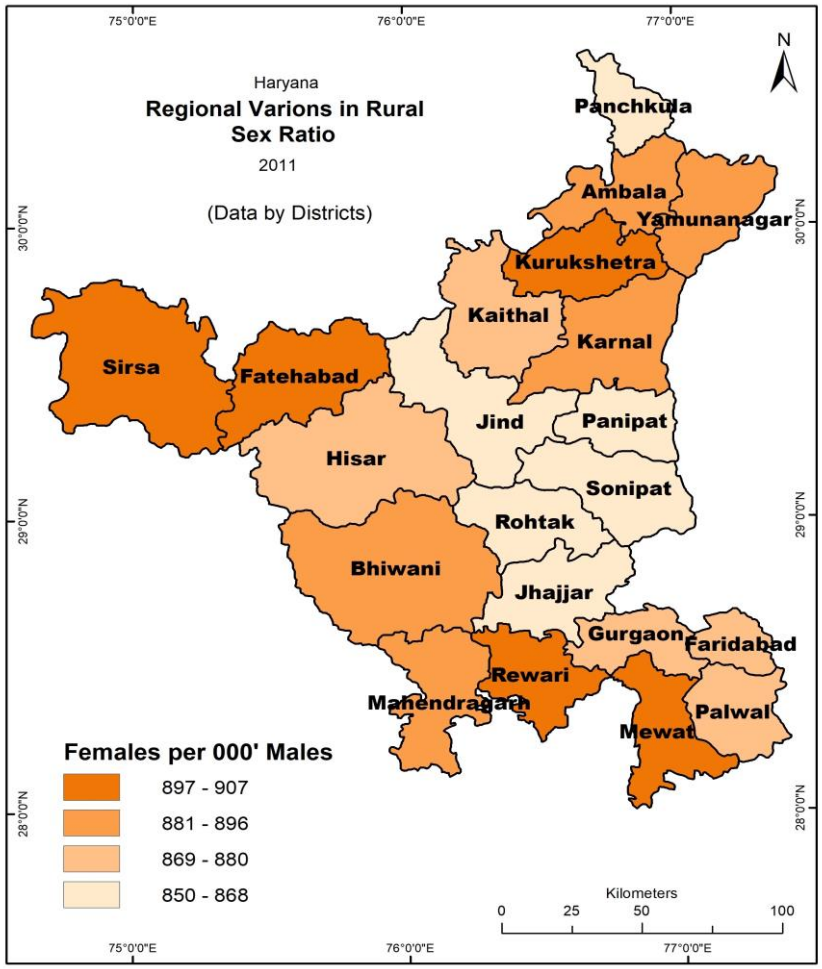
Throughout the research period, the sex ratios in the states of Punjab and Haryana change significantly. On many levels, the sex ratios and child sex ratio have not been sufficient. The study looked at unique patterns in sex ratios and child sex ratios across a number of districts in Punjab and Haryana, and it found that the areas with lower sex ratios among the populace were those. Contradictory to this is the fact that Haryana's urban and rural sex ratios are higher, respectively, while Punjab's rural sex ratios are lower. This gender inequality and other forms of subjugation of the entire female gender are also evident in the state's rates of work participation, particularly in Haryana. The mentality of favouring sons and ignoring female children is in large part to blame for the present trends in demographic statistics. Although the state is one of the most economically developed states in India, it has been noted that despite several government legislation, plans, and initiatives, the proportion of female population among the scheduled cases remains noticeably low.


Haryana
Regional Variations in Sex Ratio
2011
(Data by Districts)
Panchkula
Ambala
Yamunanagar
Kurukshetra
Kaithal
Karnal
Sirsa
Fatehabad
Jind
Panipat
Hisar
Sonipat
Rohtak
Bhiwani
Jhajjar
Gurgaon
Faridabad
Rewari
Mahendragarh
Palwal
Mewat
Females per 000' Males
889 - 907
878 - 888
865 - 877
854 - 864
Kilometers
0 25 50 100
75°0'0"E
76°0'0"E
77°0'0"E
30°0'0"N
29°0'0"N
28°0'0"N
N

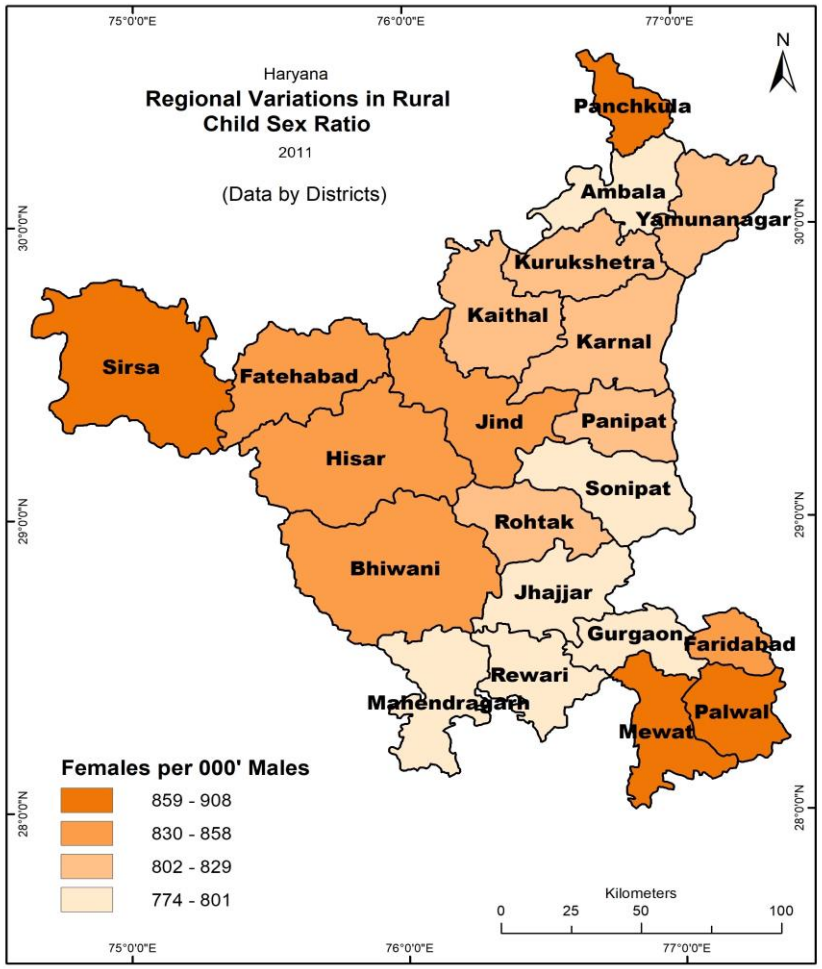
Map 2


Haryana
Regional Variations in Child Sex Ratio
2011
(Data by Districts)
Panchkula
Ambala
Yamunanagar
Kurukshetra
Kaithal
Karnal
Sirsa
Fatehabad
Jind
Panipat
Hisar
Sonipat
Rohtak
Bhiwani
Jhajjar
Gurgaon
Faridabad
Rewari
Mahendragarh
Palwal
Mewat
Females per 000' Males
852 - 906
831 - 851
819 - 830
775 - 818
Kilometers
0 25 50 100
75°0'0"E
76°0'0"E
77°0'0"E
30°0'0"N
29°0'0"N
28°0'0"N
N

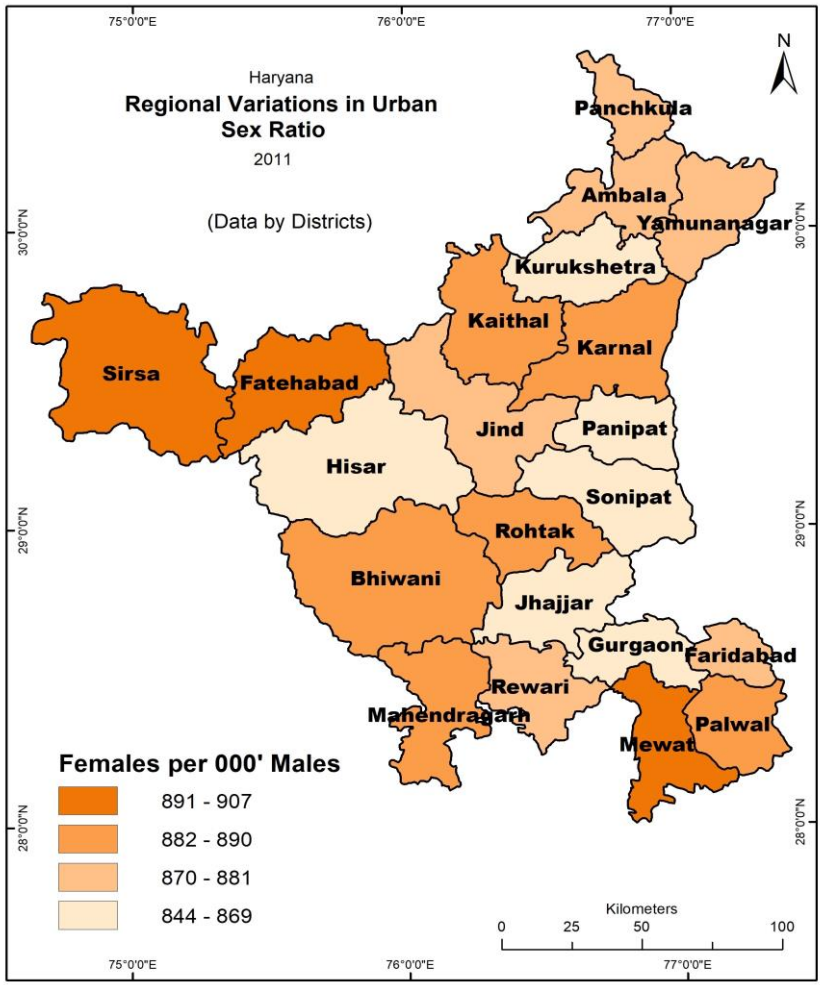
Map 3


Haryana
Regional Varions in Rural
Sex Ratio
2011
(Data by Districts)
Panchkula
Ambala
Yamunanagar
Kurukshetra
Kaithal
Karnal
Sirsa
Fatehabad
Jind
Panipat
Hisar
Sonipat
Rohtak
Bhiwani
Jhajjar
Gurgaon
Faridabad
Rewari
Mahendragarh
Palwal
Mewat
Females per 000' Males
897 - 907
881 - 896
869 - 880
850 - 868
Kilometers
0 25 50 100
N
75°0'0"E
76°0'0"E
77°0'0"E
30°0'0"N
29°0'0"N
28°0'0"N

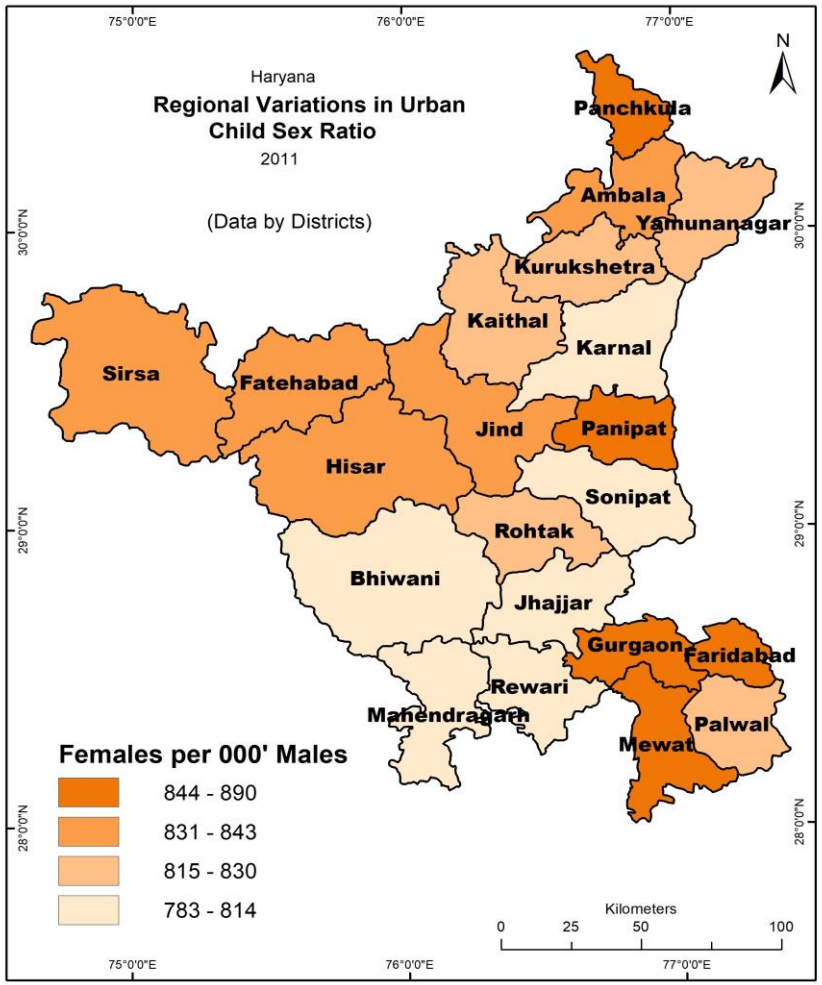
Map 4


Haryana
Regional Variations in Rural
Child Sex Ratio
2011
(Data by Districts)
Panchkula
Ambala
Yamunanagar
Kurukshetra
Kaithal
Karnal
Sirsa
Fatehabad
Jind
Panipat
Hisar
Sonipat
Rohtak
Bhiwani
Jhajjar
Gurgaon
Faridabad
Rewari
Mahendragarh
Palwal
Mewat
Females per 000' Males
859 - 908
830 - 858
802 - 829
774 - 801
Kilometers
0 25 50 100
N
75°0'0"E
76°0'0"E
77°0'0"E
30°0'0"N
29°0'0"N
28°0'0"N

Map 5


Haryana
Regional Variations in Urban Sex Ratio
2011
(Data by Districts)
Panchkula
Ambala
Yamunanagar
Kurukshetra
Kaithal
Karnal
Sirsa
Fatehabad
Jind
Panipat
Hisar
Sonipat
Rohtak
Bhiwani
Jhajjar
Gurgaon
Faridabad
Rewari
Mahendragarh
Palwal
Mewat
Females per 000' Males
891 - 907
882 - 890
870 - 881
844 - 869
Kilometers
0 25 50 100
75°0'0"E
76°0'0"E
77°0'0"E
30°0'0"N
29°0'0"N
28°0'0"N
N

Map 6


Haryana
Regional Variations in Urban Child Sex Ratio
2011
(Data by Districts)
Panchkula
Ambala
Yamunanagar
Kurukshetra
Kaithal
Karnal
Sirsa
Fatehabad
Jind
Panipat
Hisar
Sonipat
Rohtak
Bhiwani
Jhajjar
Gurgaon
Faridabad
Rewari
Mahendragarh
Palwal
Mewat
Females per 000' Males
844 - 890
831 - 843
815 - 830
783 - 814
Kilometers
0 25 50 100
75°0'0"E
76°0'0"E
77°0'0"E
30°0'0"N
29°0'0"N
28°0'0"N
N

Map 7

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