

## Gender Imbalance: - Trends, Pattern and its Impact on Haryana

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### **Abstract:-**

*Sex ratio is one such demographic factor which utters the development and intervenes of the technology directly or indirectly on man to woman ratio. Sex composition of a population refers to the balance between male and female in population. The overall sex ratio has improved to 940 as compared to 933 in 2001 sex ratio is an important determinant for assessing composition of population, quality of life, levels of development and level of human resources, level of participation in different economic activities of males or females of a particular region. The present study is to access the trends, pattern of sex ratio and find out the association of sex ratio and also there impact in the society of Haryana (India)*

### **Introduction:-**

Haryana is found low level of sex ratio this indicates that technology has been misused among the educated and literates and hence the female birth rate in the

cities is declined which is the region for low urban sex ration in these districts. The urban sprawls of Haryana and improved medical technology in the bigger urban centers have impacted on surrounding areas where by the female birth rate has gradually declined. Sex ratio is an indicator of development, Haryana is found at a very low level as compare to national level of sex ratio that is 940 in according to the census 2011, sex ratio improved in all the districts of Haryana but highest sex ratio is found in Mewat district. It was 892 in 2001 and 907 in 2011 there is concentration of Muslim population in district. In Muslim community more than one marriage is allowed hence the child birth rate is higher than the other areas being conservation the people are not so much aware about the prenatal test facilities as a result of which the female feticide rate is very low negligible in Mewat areas comparison to the others.

### Study Area:-

Haryana is a landlocked state in northern India. It is between 27°39' to 30°35' N latitude and between 74°28' and 77°36' E longitude. The total geographical area of the state is 4.42 m ha, which is 1.4% of the geographical area of the country. The altitude of Haryana varies between 700 and 3600 ft (200 metres to 1200 metres) above sea level. As per India State of Forest Report, FSI, 2013, the Forest Cover in the state is 1586 km<sup>2</sup> which is 3.59% of the state's geographical area and the Tree Cover in the state is 1282 km<sup>2</sup> which is 2.90% of the geographical area. Thus the Forest and Tree Cover of the Haryana state is 6.49% of its geographical area.

### Objective:-

### Co-Relation of Literacy Rate and Sex Ratio:-

1. To explore the factors determining sex ratio.
2. To analyze the level of association between various socio-economic and cultural determinants sex ratio.

### Data base and methodology:-

- The present study is based on secondary data. Data has been collected from census of India, statistical abstract of Haryana,
- The collected data are processed to analyze the pattern of literacy rate , urbanization
- Spearman's Rank Difference method is used for analyzes the correlation between urbanization, literacy and sex ratio.

District	rate 2011	Rank	Urbanization	Rank	D	D2
Panchkula	81.9		55.8	3	-1	1
Ambala	81.7	2.5	44.4	5	-2.5	6.25
Yamunanagar	78	9	38.9	7	2	4
Kurukshetra	76.3	11	28.9	11	0	0
Kaithal	69.2	18	22	17	1	1
Karnal	74.7	14	30.2	10	4	16
Panipat	75.9	12	46	4	8	64
Sonipat	79.1	8	31.3	9	-1	1

Jind	71.4	16	22.9	15	1	1
Fatehabad	67.9	20	19.1	19	1	1
Sirsa	68.8	19	24.6	14	5	25
Hisar	72.9	15	31.7	8	7	49
Bhiwani	75.2	13	19.7	18	-5	25
Rohtak	80.2	7	42	6	1	1
Jhajjar	80.6	6	25.4	13	-7	49
Mahendergarh	77.7	10	14.4	20	-10	100
Rewari	81	5	25.9	12	-7	49
Rurgoan	84.7	1	68.8	2	-1	1
Mewat	54.1	21	11.4	21	0	0
Faridabad	81.7	2.5	79.5	1	1.5	2.25
Palwal	69.3	17	22.7	16	1	1

Sources: Census of India 2011

The Spearman rank difference method is used for calculation of literacy and sex ratio in Haryana. It is observed that there is high co-relation i.e.  $r = 0.74$  between the literacy and sex ratio in Haryana.

### ***Co-Relation of Literacy Rate and Sex Ratio:***

Literacy and education is universally recognized as a major component of human development. As such, certain minimum level of literacy seems to be essential for a population to break out vicious of poverty. A decline or low number of female population in the total

population is strongly suggestive of the neglect of girl children, sex selective abortions and traditional attitudes of the society. According to 2011 census, the total population of Haryana is 25353081, sex ratio is 879 and the literacy rate is 76.60

### **Co-Relation of Urbanization and Sex Ratio:-**

The conventional wisdom is that men migrate to cities living their families behind in their villages, and the families follow later. While studying the

relationship between urbanization and sex ratios in Indian context, it is observed that highly urbanized states-Maharashtra,

Punjab and Haryana have lower than national average urban sex ratio.

*Table 2: Co-Relation between Urbanization and Pattern of Sex Ratio, 2011*

District	sex ratio	Rank	Urbanization	Rank	D	D2
Panchkula	873	13.5	55.8	3	10.5	110.25
Ambala	885	9	44.4	5	4	16
Yamunanagar	877	12	38.9	7	5	25
Kurukshetra	888	6	28.9	11	-5	25
Kaithal	881	10	22	17	-7	49
Karnal	887	7	30.2	10	-3	9
Panipat	864	18	46	4	-14	196
Sonipat	856	20	31.3	9	-11	121
Jind	871	16	22.9	15	1	1
Fatehabad	902	2	19.1	19	-17	289
Sirsa	897	4	24.6	14	-10	100
Hisar	872	15	31.7	8	7	49
Bhiwani	886	8	19.7	18	10	100
Rohtak	867	17	42	6	11	121
Jhajjar	862	19	25.4	13	6	36
Mahendergarh	895	5	14.4	20	-15	225
Rewari	898	3	25.9	12	-9	81
Gurugram	854	21	68.8	2	19	361
Mewat	907	1	11.4	21	-20	400
Faridabad	873	13.5	79.5	1	12.5	156.25
Palwal	880	11	22.7	16	-5	25

Source: Census of India 2011

The Spearman Rank difference method is used for the calculation of the co-relation of urbanization and sex ratio of Haryana. It is observed that there is rather moderate and negative correlation i.e.  $r = -0.62$  at 0.01 significance level between the urbanization and sex ratio of Haryana.

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