

Socio-Economic Impact of Child-Sex Ratio in NCR Haryana

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ABSTRACT

A population is a group of people who live together and communicate in a certain area and are members of the same species. Demography may look at any population's characteristics. It provides statistical justifications for the changes in its characteristics over time. The study of demography encompasses all statistical variables that affect population growth or decline, but a few stand out for especially: the size of the population, population density, distribution of ages, gender ratio, fertility and mortality. The male to female ratio is typically meant when the term "sex ratio" is used. The population of females with respect to 1000 males is the expression used to indicate the sex ratio in India. In any community, women's status is correlated with the sex ratio. In India Haryana has a low ratio of men to women. The preference of sons over daughters in society is to blame for this. The 20th state of India, Haryana was once a part of Punjab state before being created on November 1, 1966. With a total area of 44212 square kilometres, it is the 17th most populous state in India. The present study analyzes the gender ratio and its consequences in each of the Haryana districts that are a part of NCR. It is the largest urban area in India and the second largest in the world, home to almost 58 million people. The idea was to deflect the strain of Delhi's expanding population by establishing a metropolitan area outside the city. The purpose of this research paper is to investigate Socio-Economic Impact of Child-Sex Ratio in NCR Haryana.

Keywords: Population, Demography, Sex Ratio, Census, NCR, Child Sex Ratio and Socio-Economic Impact

INTRODUCTION

Different characteristics are seen in the human population with regard to sex makeup. Though fewer girls are born than boys in much of the world, females generally exceed males statistically at any given time because they live longer than boys. But in India, where men outnumber women by a wide margin and women make up less than half of the population, this demographic trait is absent. The status and well-being of women are directly reflected in the sex ratio. A clear cultural preference for male offspring is shown by the Census statistics, especially in the majority of Indian states. India boasts a remarkably diverse population. It has an uneven economic development with notable regional variances by social category, age group, and income level, along with a relatively high but dropping fertility rate.

A crucial aspect of the population structure of any culture is the sex ratio. It is expressed as the number of girls for every thousand boys. India's sex ratio, as per the 2011 census, is 940. In India, the number of women has decreased more than that of men since independence. This leads to a certain kind of social unrest. The issue of the sex ratio is particularly serious in several Indian states, like Haryana. The 2011 census shows that the sex ratio in Haryana state is 877. In India, Haryana boasts one of the lowest child sex ratios (0-6). The CSR in Haryana is eight hundred thirty. The NCR area includes the fourteen districts of Haryana.

National Capital Region (NCR)

One-of-a-kind interstate regional development strategy for a territory centred on NCT Delhi is the National Capital Territory (NCR). The concept was initially presented in 1962. The National Capital Region (NCR) is a planned area that encompasses Delhi and several other adjacent state districts, including Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Haryana. It was established in 1985 with the intention of coordinating the area's growth. The Indian Constitution's 69th Amendment states that "the capital city of India, Dehli, and several nearby areas are defined as NCR Zone." The NCR is the largest urban area in India and the second largest in the world, home to almost 58 million people.

The NCR region has a population of about 581.5 lakhs and an overall area of about 55083 square kilometres, according to the 2011 Census. According to the National Capital Region Planning Board Act of 1985, the National Capital Region (NCR) of India consists of the National Capital Territory of Delhi as well as a total of 23 districts in the nearby states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Rajasthan. However, as of right now, it encompassed two districts in Rajasthan, eight districts in Uttar Pradesh, the entire city of Delhi, and fourteen districts in Haryana.

Table 1 showing the area of NCR Haryana

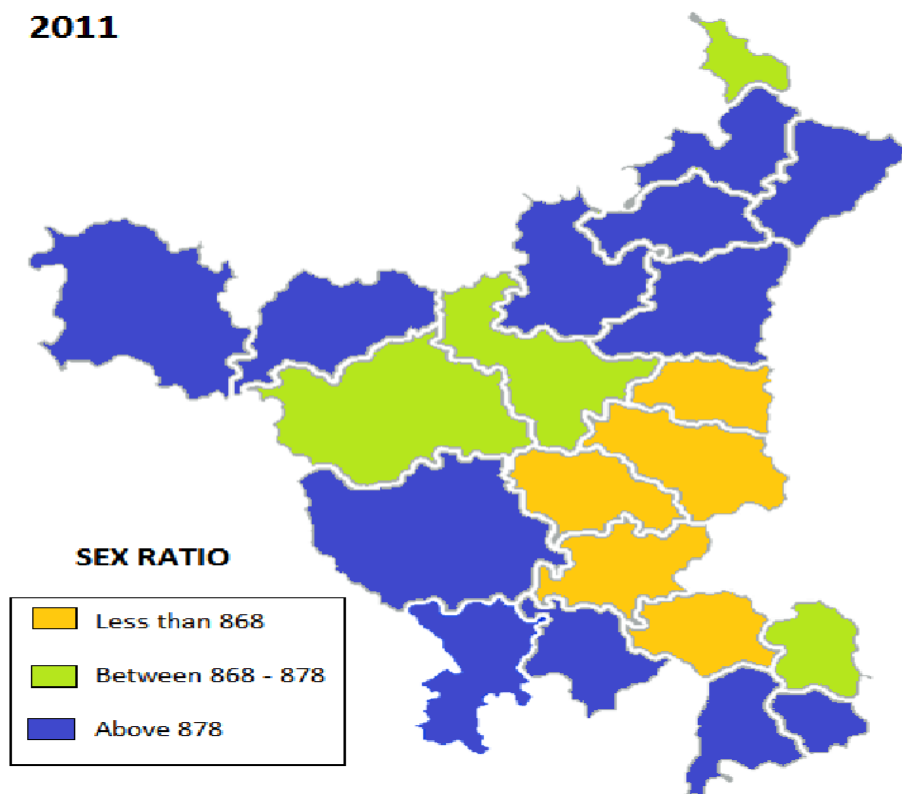
Sub-Region	District	Area in sq. km.	Pop. 2011 census (in lakhs)
Haryana.	Bhiwani, C. Dadri, Faridabad, Gurugram, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Mahendergarh, Nuh (erstwhile Mewat), Palwal, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sonapat	25,327	164.3

Location of NCR Haryana

The NCR lies between 27°03' and 29° 29' North latitude and its longitudinal location is between 76° 07' to 77° 30' Eastern longitude approximately. The terrain is mostly level, with a slight tendency from NE to South and SW. The Aravali hills enclose green valleys and high table regions in the south-west; the Ganga acts as its eastern boundary; the Yamuna cuts through it from north to south; in the west, the sand dune surfaces and abandoned low hills of the Aravalli chain and its outcrops; and in the east, the rolling prairies dominated by rain-fed torrents.

Child Sex Ratio:

CSR in India is defined as the population of females over 1000 males in the number of people aged 0–6 years. This ratio is one thousand times the inverse of the sex ratio, or the ratio of men to women in a population, within the same age range, that is, under the age of seven. The male-to-female ratio of greater than one indicates that there are now substantially more boys than girls. India's decennial census shows that CSR has jumped from one hundred four males over one thousand females in 1981 to 105.80 in 1991, 107.80 in 2001, and 108.80 in 2011. There are some states, like Punjab and Haryana, where the percentage is noticeably higher.



Map showing the Sex Ratio of districts of Haryana

Child Sex Ratio in NCR Haryana

According to the 2011 Indian Census, there are 2289733 children living in NCR Haryana. The region's average sex ratio is 876, which is little lower than the state average of 879. Mewat has the highest reported sex ratio at 854, while Gurugram has the lowest.

Table 2: Sex Ratio of NCR Haryana

S. No.	Districts	Child Population	Sex Ratio
1.	Bhiwani including Charkhi Dadri	212011	886
2.	Faridabad	251955	873

3.	Gurugram	202602	854
4.	Jhajjar	120051	862
5.	Jind	168554	871
6.	Karnal	196610	887
7.	M.garh	111181	895
8.	Mewat	248128	907
9.	Palwal	177494	880
10.	Panipat	169662	864
11.	Rewari	113893	898
12.	Rohtak	129330	867
13.	Sonipat	188262	856
14.	Total	2289733	876 (Average)

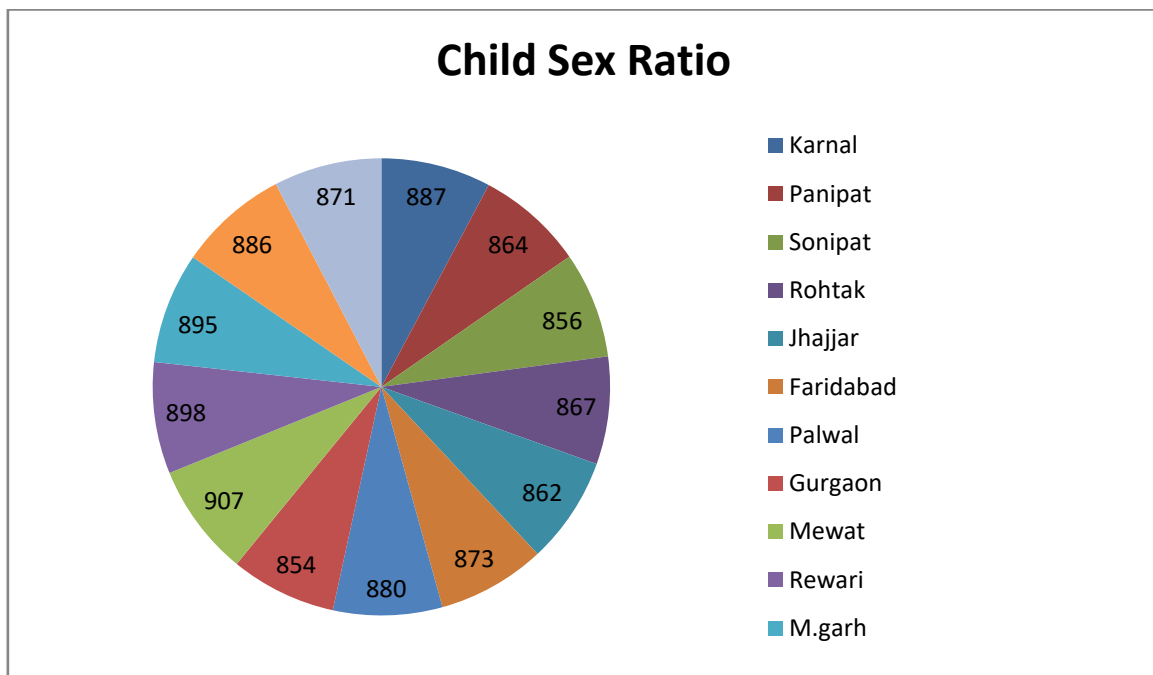


Diagram showing the Sex Ratio of NCR Haryana

Higher sex ratio districts are Rewari (898), M.Garh (895), Karnal 887, Bhiwani including Charkhi Dadri (886) and Palwal (880). These areas are found having sex-ratio above than the average ratio of the state. The lower districts in terms of sex-ratio are noticed as Sonapat (856), Jhajjar (862), Panipat (864) and Rohtak (867). These districts have the lower sex-ratio as compared to the average SR of the state.

Socio-Economic Impact of CSR in NCR Haryana

There are major social, demographic, and cultural ramifications to the acute declination in the CSR in NCR of Haryana. It is a general indicator that captures the social fabric's underlying realities. Moreover, the child-to-sex ratio is an effective indicator for researching female children's social reactions. Future significant events like the marriage rate, labour force participation, age structure, births and deaths, migration, and replacement, among others, are determined by the gender composition of the kid population at present. The lack of girl children results in a significant demographic imbalance as well as detrimental socioeconomic impacts.

The family's current socioeconomic standing is positively correlated with the father of the family head's socioeconomic standing. Family heads create a higher offspring sex ratio as their status increases. While the family heads of high or middle status prompts more grandchildren in their family, low-status heads have more grandchildren through their daughters. Thus, it appears that the hypothesis's prediction is correct. Male condition is substantially more strongly connected with reproductive success than female condition, and parental condition during parental investment is positively correlated with the maturity level of their progeny. Good-looking males outproduce good-looking females, and bad-looking females usually outproduce bad-looking males. Although daughters of sick parents have better reproductive possibilities, sons of healthy parents have better prospects than their sisters. This is undoubtedly the outcome of the two presumptions that is more direct.

Compared to daughters, sons are more likely to be born to healthy mothers. It seems that the state around conception is a stronger predictor of sex ratio because sex-ratio adjustment may happen around conception. Male to female child ratio and the level of education attained by the leader of the household were inversely correlated. In houses with a college degree possessed by the head of the household, the female-to-male ratio was 809, while in households without any formal education, the ratio was 958.

The opposite link becomes clear when one considers the spouse who is the head of the household's educational background. In households where the spouse (woman) was a graduate or had secondary education, the ratios were consistently lower than those of women with no education or only primary education. In both urban and rural areas, there is a consistent negative relationship between the female-to-male ratio and household income and education. Households with higher levels of education or wealth tend to have lower female-to-male ratios both generally and historically. In rural houses without formal education, the female-to-male ratio was 963; in rural homes with college degree or more, it was 815.

It's possible that anti-girl views are more common in low-SES homes than in high-SES ones, which explains the inverse association between SES and female-male ratio. High-income households may favour boys over girls because they can afford to reduce the costs associated with child mortality and morbidity. On the other hand, because they have fewer resources, low-income households are more likely to experience disease and death. To put it plainly, low-income households might not have the means to practise serious discrimination. Higher SES seems to be associated with increased anti-girl conduct, which is in line with earlier studies.

CONCLUSION

NCR Haryana has the least sex ratio (880) and child sex ratio (830) in comparison to the national average (940) and 914 for both general and child sex ratios, according to the 2011 census. The area of mewat shows the highest sex ratio (906) and child sex ratio (903) in the state, despite being a backward district. In addition, it is alarming to note the overall sex ratio in districts like Sonipat (856), and Gurugram (854). The fact that the child sex ratios in the districts of Mahendergarh (775) and Jhajjar (782) are considerably lower than the national average raises special concerns. One could contend that society's preference for men over women is the cause behind the decline in the sex ratio.

Nonetheless, sociocultural and economic factors specific to Haryana also contribute to the absence of a gender ratio. The social and economic makeup of a nation, its regions, and its communities have all been significantly impacted by the child sex ratio. The state of Haryana should move quickly to enact new laws in order to stop this disastrous problem with the sex ratio. On the other hand, since 2011, the Haryana government has also made great efforts to end sex disparity. Some of these efforts include the introduction of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme, the prevention of female foeticide murder, and the outlawing of prenatal sex determination.

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