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Change, Differences and Spatial Pattern of Child Sex Ratio in Haryana (1981-2011)

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ABSTRACT

Men and women are two segments of society in terms of sex. If it is imbalanced then society will never grow (Bhasin, 2000).It is an incident of the socio-economic conditions and regional analysis of the population of an area. It is a pivotal social indicator to represent the existing equity between males and females, and also presents gender discrimination in a society. It has a great effect on the demographic structure of a region. Sex ratio is mostly expressed as the number of females per thousand of male in India. Whereas, internationally, sex ratio is expressed as number of females per 100 of males in the population. In most species, when sex ratio is calculated by age group, it is generally divided into many types like as primary sex ratio is measured at the time of conception, secondary sex ratio is measured at the birth time, tertiary sex ratio is a ratio measured in sexually active organisms which is also called adult sex ratio and quaternary sex ratio is the ratio in post reproductive organisms. Child Sex Ratio is a subject of great interest to the population geographer or demographer in terms of age specific sex ratio. In India, Child Sex Ratio is expressed as the number of female's children per thousand male's children in the age group 0 – 6 years. Low child sex ratio is not the same throughout the country. It is highly area specific that is limited to certain well defined pockets of the country. Thus it becomes a geographical problem. Haryana is a fairly well developed state with third highest per capita income and life expectancy is also favorable for women in India. But it has lowest child sex ratio about 834 with respect to India's child sex ratio is 919 per 1000 male child during 2011. It is also a state which has shown strong evidence of son preference. It has the most unbalanced child sex ratio in India which is a grim indicator of the persistence and severity of discrimination against girls and women. Present study aims to understand the change, difference and spatial patterns of child sex ratio and also in the context of the rural-urban child sex ratio in Haryana from 1981 to 2011.

Keywords: Sex Ratio, Child Sex Ratio, Trends, Spatial Pattern, Rural-Urban.

INTRODUCTION

Males and Females are two pillars of the population structure of any society. The balance between these two is represented by a ratio i.e., called sex ratio. Sex ratio is an important social indicator to measure equality between men and women in a society. It also indicates the actual status of women in their culture. It indicates the proportion of male and female in society at given point of time. Usually, sex ratio is indicated as the number of males per 100 females. It can be done by age, age group or total population. In India, sex ratio is indicated as the number of females per 1000 males. Imbalance in sex ratio largely reflects the underlying various socio – economic and cultural problems in society. India is one of the countries in the world where males are higher in number as compared to females. According to 2011 census, sex ratio of India was 943 females per thousand males. As revealing past hundred years census data, sex ratio of India has shown sharply decline. Some major causes of decline sex ratio are female foeticide, higher female mortality, dowry, strong son preference, female infanticide and male migration (Ghosh, Ghosh, & Balda, 2005).In India, when sex ratio is analyzed with age specific, child sex ratio (0 – 6 age group) plays an important role. It is expressed as the numbers of female children per thousand male children in the age group 0 – 6 years in population. The child sex ratio is 919 female children per 1000 male's children in India during 2011 which shows the worst condition of the society. There exists a great variation in child sex ratio with respect to state level in India. The highest child sex ratio (0 – 6 age group) was found in Arunachal Pradesh state which was 972 female children per

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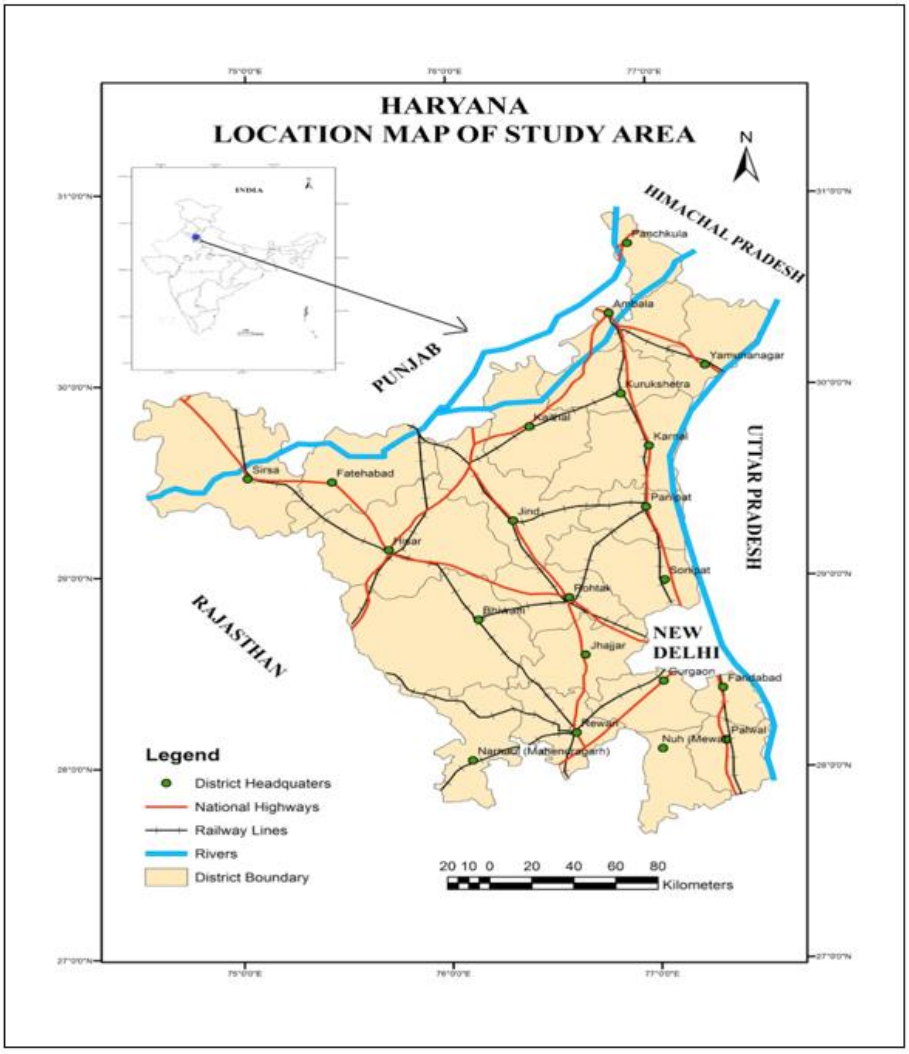
1000 male children during 2011. On the other hand, the lowest child sex ratio (0 – 6 age group) was found in Haryana state which was 834 female children per 1000 male children in 2011.In the Haryana state, Child sex ratio has always been below national average during 1981 to 2011. It is decline continuously from 902 girls per thousand boys in 1981 to 834 girls per thousand boys in 2011. There is some regional variability among the Haryana at the district level. In Haryana, Mewat district (906) is the best perform while Mahendragarh district (775) lying at bottom level, both have the most imbalance child sex ratio among all districts. This is an alarming stage of child sex ratio. The low child sex ratio and sex ratio has given rise to many socio-economic problems in the study area. Hence, the purpose of the present study is to understand the existing status and spatio-temporal changes related to child sex ratio in the study area.

STUDY AREA

Haryana state came into existence on 1st November 1966 from Punjab state. It is situated in the northwestern part of India. It lies between 27°30' to 30°35' North latitude and 74°28' to 77°36' East longitude (Figure 1). It covers an area of 44,212 sq. km. There are 21 district, 74 tehsil, 80 statutory towns, 74 census towns and 6841 villages in Haryana state during 2011.



Sources: Resource Atlas of Haryana, 2004

Figure 1

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According to Census of India 2011, Haryana has 2,53,51,462 population. . In term of area, Haryana has 21st positions in India, which is spread about 44,212 sq. km and in term of population, it has 18th positions in India. The sex ratio of this state is 877 female per 1000 male which is lowest in India and child sex ratio is 830 female children per 1000 male children which is also lowest in India during 2011 (Administrative Atlas of Haryana, 2011)

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

The study is related to Haryana state and based on secondary data. The data related to child sex ratio and work participation rate was calculated from Census of India, 2011. District wise child sex ratio was calculated from population of 0 – 6 years age group and it is expressed as the number of female children per thousand male children. The study is based on secondary data which are obtained from different government and semi-government publications. Statistical Abstracts of Haryana and district level have provided detailed information about various aspects of the state as well as district. Data regarding the village level and blocks level have been obtained from 'District Census Handbook'. Boundaries of villages, blocks, tehsils and district have been prepared from Administrative Atlas of Haryana, 2011. Various publications of Census of India, 2011 have provided valuable information related to sex ratio, child sex ratio, population of the study area, etc.

Descriptive approach is adopted for this study. This approach has highlighted the overall pattern of child sex ratio. The results of data analysis have been presented in the form of maps, tables, graphs and other statistical diagrams. Choropleth method has been used for representing the data on maps. In addition to these cartographic and graphic techniques, statistical methods and formulae have been used to analyze the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

TREND OF CHILD SEX RATIO AT NATIONAL TO DISTRICT LEVEL

Sex ratio is not only a term used to define difference between number of females and males but it is also a great source to define the equality between male and female in a society. It varies from one region to another and from one age group to another age group. In most species, when sex ratio is calculated by age group, it is generally divided into many types like as primary sex ratio is measured at the time of conception, secondary sex ratio is measured at the birth time, tertiary sex ratio is a ratio measured in sexually active organisms which is also called adult sex ratio and quaternary sex ratio is the ratio in post reproductive organisms. In India, when sex ratio is analyzed with age specific, child sex ratio (0 – 6 age group) plays an important role. It is expressed as the numbers of female children per thousand male children in the age group 0 – 6 years in population. The child sex ratio is 919 female children per 1000 male's children in India during 2011 which shows the worst condition of the society. There exists a great variation in child sex ratio with respect to state level in India. The highest child sex ratio (0 – 6 age group) was found in Arunachal Pradesh state which was 972 female children per 1000 male children during 2011. On the other hand, the lowest child sex ratio (0 – 6 age group) was found in Haryana state which was 834 female children per 1000 male children in 2011.

The trend of child sex ratio (0 – 6 age group) at national to district level during 1981 to 2011 is shown in Figure 2 illustrates that trend of child sex ratio at national to district level is same as trend of overall sex ratio. After 1981, there has been continuous decrease in child sex ratio from national to district level. Child sex ratio in India during 1981 was 962 girls per thousand boys. It has declined up to 919 girls per thousand boys during 2011. The decreasing trend in child sex ratio shows that if it continues then it will effect the upcoming population and create imbalance in society. In the Haryana state, Child sex ratio has always been below national average during 1981 to 2011. It is decline continuously from 902 girls per thousand boys in 1981 to 834 girls per thousand boys in 2011. In Haryana state, the lowest child sex ratio is found during 2001 which is 819 girls per thousand boys.

After 2001, there is slight rise in child sex ratio in Haryana and it reached at 834 girls per thousand boys. It shows an increase of 15 girls during last decade. As per concerning district level, Mahendragarh district shows the same decreasing trend as national level and state level. The child sex ratio of Mahendragarh district was 918 girls per thousand boys during 1981. Child sex ratio of Mahendragarh district has been declining since

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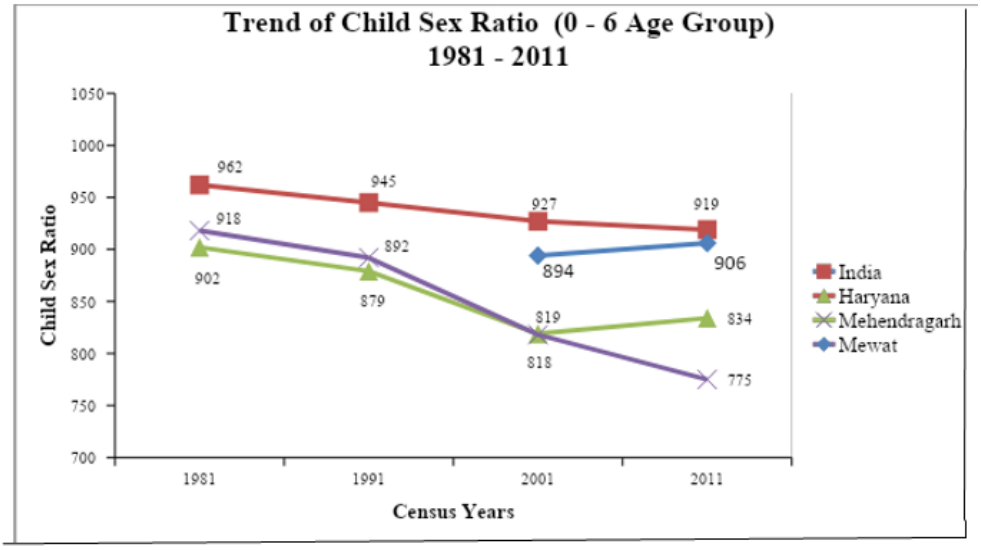
1981. Mahendragarh district represents rapid decline in child sex ratio during the last two decades as compared to state as well as national level. Child sex ratio in Mahendragarh district was 892 girls per thousand boys during 1991. After 1991, the child sex ratio in Mahendragarh district has sharply declined. Child sex ratio has declined from 818 to 775 girls per thousand boys in the last decade i.e. 2001 – 2011. The result also shows that the maximum decrease in child sex ratio is recorded in Mahendragarh district throughout Haryana state during 1991 – 2011. Mahendragarh district has shown a decrease of 117 girls in average district child sex ratio since 1991 to 2011. On the other hand, Mewat district shows the increasing trend in child sex ratio during 2001 to 2011. The child sex ratio of Mewat district was 894 girls per thousand boys in 2001. The child sex ratio of Mewat district has increased and reached up to 906 girls per thousand boys in 2011 which is approximately near to the national average.



Source: Compiled by Researcher from Census of India, 2011.

Figure 2

SPATIAL PATTERN OF CHILD SEX RATIO IN HARYANA (1981 – 2011)

District wise child sex ratio and decadal changes of Haryana during 1981 – 2011 is represented by Table 1. The average child sex ratio of the Haryana state has continuously been declining from 902 to 834 girls per thousand boys during 1981 to 2011. During 1991 to 2001, the child sex ratio has sharply declined and has reached at 819 girls per thousand boys. After 2001, there is slight increase in child sex ratio and it reached at 834 girls per thousand boys. The highest child sex ratio of Haryana state is found in Mewat district which has 906 girls per thousand boys during 2011. It is followed by Palwal district in which child sex ratio was 866 girls per thousand boys. On the other hand, the lowest child sex ratio was recorded in Mahendragarh district which was 775 girls per thousand boys during 2011. It is followed by Jhajjar district in which child sex ratio was 782 girls per thousand boys during the same period of time. There are total 21 districts in Haryana during 2011. According to decadal change during 2001 – 2011, among these districts, maximum decrease has been observed in Mahendragarh district in which decline is 43 points during the same period. It is followed by Rewari district (24 points) of Haryana. The continuous decline in child sex ratio is observed in Mahendragarh, Rewari, Jhajjar, Bhiwani and Faridabad district since 1991.

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Table 1 District Wise Child Sex Ratio and Decadal Changes of Haryana in 1981 –2011.

Sr. No	District	1981	1991	2001	2011	Change 1981 to 1991	Change 1991 to 2001	Change 2001 to 2011	Change 1991 to 2011
1	Ambala	919	888	782	810	-31	-106	28	-78
2	Bhiwani	913	886	841	832	-27	-45	-9	-54
3	Palwal	NA	NA	854	866	NA	NA	12	NA
4	Fatehabad	NA	873	828	854	NA	-45	26	-19
5	Mewat	NA	NA	894	906	NA	NA	12	NA
6	Hisar	893	867	832	851	-26	-35	19	-16
7	Jhajjar	NA	886	801	782	NA	-85	-19	-104
8	Jind	865	858	818	838	-7	-40	20	-20
9	Kaithal	NA	854	791	828	NA	-63	37	-26
10	Karnal	912	875	809	824	-37	-66	15	-51
11	Kurukshetra	874	867	771	818	-7	-96	47	-49
12	Mahendragarh	918	892	818	775	-26	-74	-43	-117
13	Panchkula	NA	890	829	863	NA	-61	34	-27
14	Panipat	NA	881	809	837	NA	-72	28	-44
15	Rewari	NA	894	811	787	NA	-83	-24	-107
16	Rohtak	915	876	799	820	-39	-77	21	-56
17	Sirsa	928	883	817	862	-45	-66	45	-21
18	Sonipat	865	879	788	798	14	-91	10	-81
19	Yamunanagar	NA	889	806	826	NA	-83	20	-63
20	Gurgaon	928	895	807	830	-33	-88	23	-65
21	Faridabad	892	884	847	843	-8	-37	-4	-41
22	**Haryana**	**902**	**879**	**819**	**834**	**-23**	**-60**	**15**	**-45**

Source: Compiled by Researcher from Census of India, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011.

The district wise maximum decline in child sex ratio during 1991 to 2011 is found in Mahendragarh i.e. 117 points. Second maximum negative change is found in Rewari district which was 107 points during the same period of time. District wise pattern of child sex ratio in Haryana during 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 is presented by Figure 3 to Figure 6. All the districts of Haryana state is grouped into two major categories i.e., below state average and above state average. The state average of child sex ratio in Haryana is continuously changed during 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011. The output results of these categories are shown in Table 2. The total numbers of districts are also changed from 1981 to 2011 in Haryana. The spatial pattern of child sex ratio

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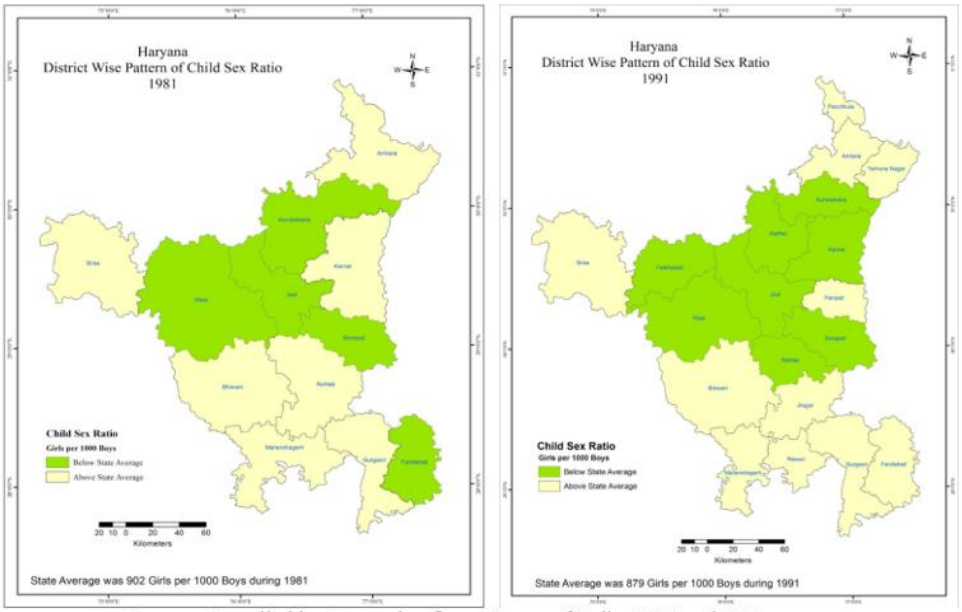
in Haryana during 1981 is shown in Figure 3. The state average child sex ratio in Haryana was 902 girls per thousand boys in 1981. The total numbers of districts are 12 in Haryana during 1981. Out of which, 5 districts were below state average of child sex ratio whereas 7 districts were above state average of child sex ratio. The child sex ratio of Kurukshetra, Jind, Hisar, Sonipat and Faridabad is less than average child sex ratio of the state during 1981 whereas the child sex ratio of Ambala, Karnal, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Mahendragarh, Bhiwani and Sirsa is more than average child sex ratio of the state during the same period of time. The spatial pattern of child sex ratio in Haryana during 1991 is shown in Figure 4. The state average child sex ratio in Haryana was 879 girls per thousand boys in 1991. The total numbers of districts are 19 in Haryana, out of which 8 districts were below state average of child sex ratio whereas 11 districts were above state average of child sex ratio during 1991.

Table 2 Number of Districts Below and Above State Average of Child Sex Ratio in Haryana during 1981 to 2011.

Sr. No	Census Years	State Average Child Sex Ratio	Number of Districts		Total
			Below State Average	Above State Average	
1	1981	902	5	7	12
2	1991	879	8	11	19
3	2001	819	14	7	21
4	2011	834	12	9	21

Source: Compiled by Researcher from Figure 3 to Figure 6.

The district wise spatial pattern of child sex ratio in Haryana during 2001 is presented in Figure 5. The state average of child sex ratio in Haryana was 819 during 2001. It shows the sharp decline in



Source: Compiled by Researcher from Census of India, 1981 and 1991.

Figure 3 & Figure 4

child sex ratio. The total numbers of districts in Haryana were 21 during 2001. Out of total 21 districts, only 7 districts i.e., Panchkula, Fatehabad, Hisar, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Palwal and Mewat

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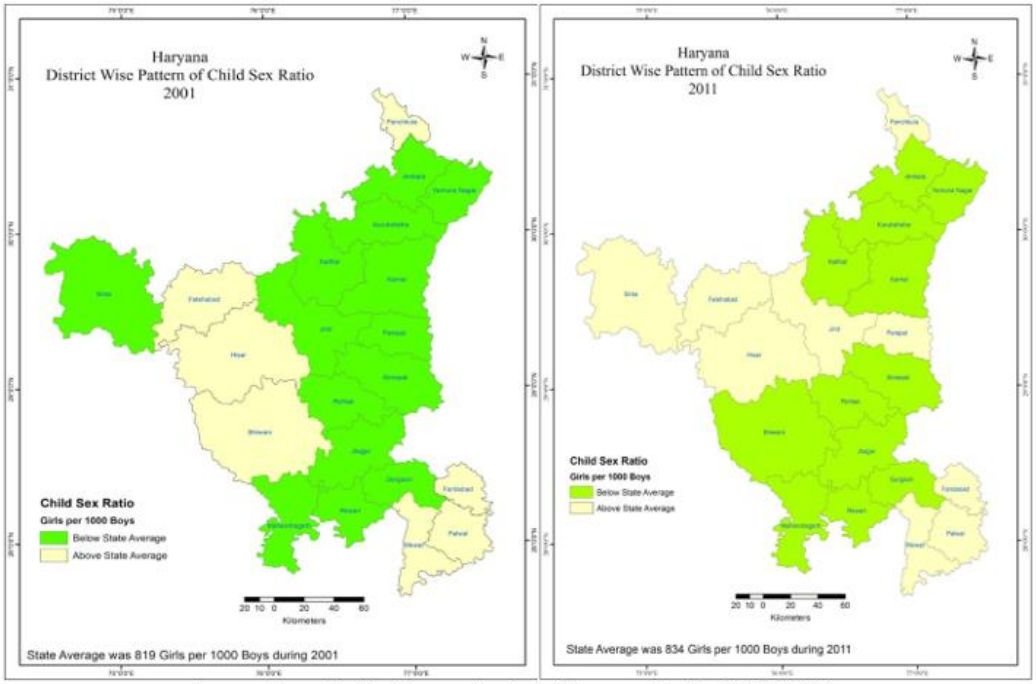
is having above child sex ratio from state average during 2001. On the other hand 14 districts are having child sex ratio below state average during the same time. The district wise spatial pattern of child sex ratio in Haryana during 2011 is represented by Figure 6. After 2001, the state average of child sex ratio in Haryana shows an increasing trend and has increased up to 834 girls per thousand boys during 2011. Only three districts i.e., Jind, Panipat & Sirsa show improvement. In the previous census the child sex ratio of these districts laid below state average group whereas in 2011 census, the child sex ratio of these three districts was above state average.

On the other hand, Bhiwani district laid above state average group during 2001 but the child sex ratio of Bhiwani district was below state average during 2011. During 2001 – 2011, out of 21 districts, 12 districts are below state average and 9 districts are having above state average child sex



Source: Compiled by Researcher from Census of India, 2001& 2011.

Figure 5 & 6

ratio. The decadal change in child sex ratio is also important aspect to study the change in child sex ratio. The spatial pattern of district wise decadal changes in child sex ratio in Haryana during 1981
– 2011 is represented from Figure 7 to Figure 10. All the districts of Haryana state are grouped in two categories of decadal change i.e., positive change and negative change. Most of the districts show large negative change as compare to positive change. The output results of district wise decadal changes in child sex ratio in Haryana during 1981 – 2011 are present in Table 3. The results show that there is a great difference exits in positive change and negative change during decadal change in child sex ratio in Haryana during 1981 – 2011. The maximum positive change was noted during 2001 – 2011 whereas the maximum negative change was noted during 1991 – 2001.

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Table 3 District-wise Decadal Changes in Child Sex Ratio in Haryana in 1981 – 2011.

Sr. No	Decadal Change in Child Sex Ratio		Number of Districts During Various Census Years			
			1981 - 1991	1991 – 2001	2001 – 2011	1991 – 2011
1	Negative Change	**Below -75**	0	8	0	5
2		**-75 – -50**	0	6	0	5
3		**-50 – -25**	8	5	1	5
4		**-25 – 0**	3	0	4	4
5	Positive Change	**0 – 25**	1	0	9	0
6		**25 - 50**	0	0	7	0
7	**Total**		**12**	**19**	**21**	**19**

Source: Compiled from Figure 7 to Figure 10

The spatial pattern of district wise decadal change in child sex ratio in Haryana during 1981 – 1991 is represented in Figure 7. During 1981 – 1991, seven districts namely Fatehabad, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari and Yamunanagar came into existence. Beside these seven districts, only one district i.e., Sonipat shows positive change in child sex ratio in Haryana during 1981 – 1991. Kurukshetra, Jind and Faridabad districts show 0 to 25 point negative change in child sex ratio in Haryana during the same time. Ambala, Karnal, Sirsa, Hisar, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Mahendragarh and Gurgaon districts show 25 to 50 point negative change in child sex ratio in Haryana during 1981 – 1991. The spatial pattern of district wise decadal change in child sex ratio in Haryana during 1991 – 2001 is illustrated in Figure 8. During 1991 – 2001, all the nineteen districts of Haryana state show negative change in child sex ratio. The districts Jind, Fatehabad, Hisar, Bhiwani and Faridabad fall in the category of 25 to 50 point negative change in child sex ratio in Haryana during 1991 – 2001. The districts Panchkula, Kaithal, Karnal, Sirsa, Panipat and Mahendragarh belong to the category of 50 to 75 point negative change in child sex ratio in Haryana during the above said period. More than 75 point negative change in child sex ratio in Haryana is found in Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Sonipat, Jhajjar, Rewari, Rohtak and Gurgaon during 1991 – 2001.

Source: Compiled by Researcher from Table 1

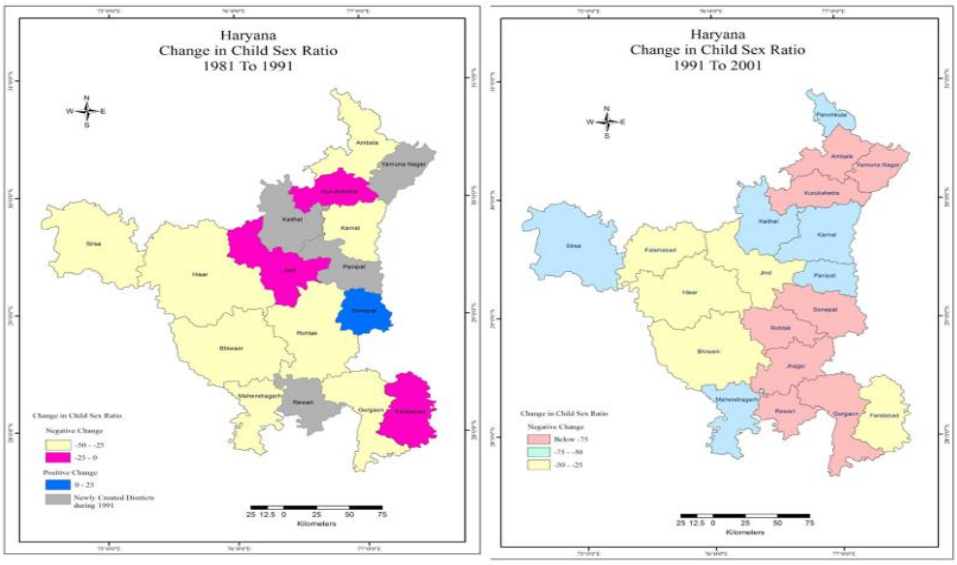

Figure 7& 8

The spatial pattern of district wise decadal change in child sex ratio in Haryana during 2001 – 2011 is represented by Figure 9. The output figure shows that more districts of Haryana shows positive change than

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negative change in child sex ratio during last decade. Bhiwani, Jhajjar, Rewari and Faridabad districts shows 0 to 25 point negative change in child sex ratio in Haryana during 2001 – 2011. Only one district i.e., Mahendragarh shows 25 to 50 point negative change in child sex ratio in Haryana in 2001 - 2011. Sixteen districts of Haryana (Palwal, Mewat, Hisar, Jind, Karnal, Rohtak, Sonipat, Yamunanagar and Gurgaon districts) fall under the category of 0 to 25 points positive change during above said period. Rest of seven districts (Ambala, Fatehabad, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Panchkula, Panipat and Sirsa) shows 25 to 50 points positive change in child sex ratio during 2001 to 2011. When concerning change in child sex ratio during last two decade i.e., 1991 – 2011, the picture is very different from the pattern of individual decade. The spatial pattern of district wise change in child sex ratio in Haryana during 1991 – 2011 shows in Figure 10. During this period Mewat and Palwal are newly created district. Besides these two districts, all the districts show negative change in child sex ratio in Haryana during 1991 – 2011.
Source: Compiled by Researcher from Table 1.

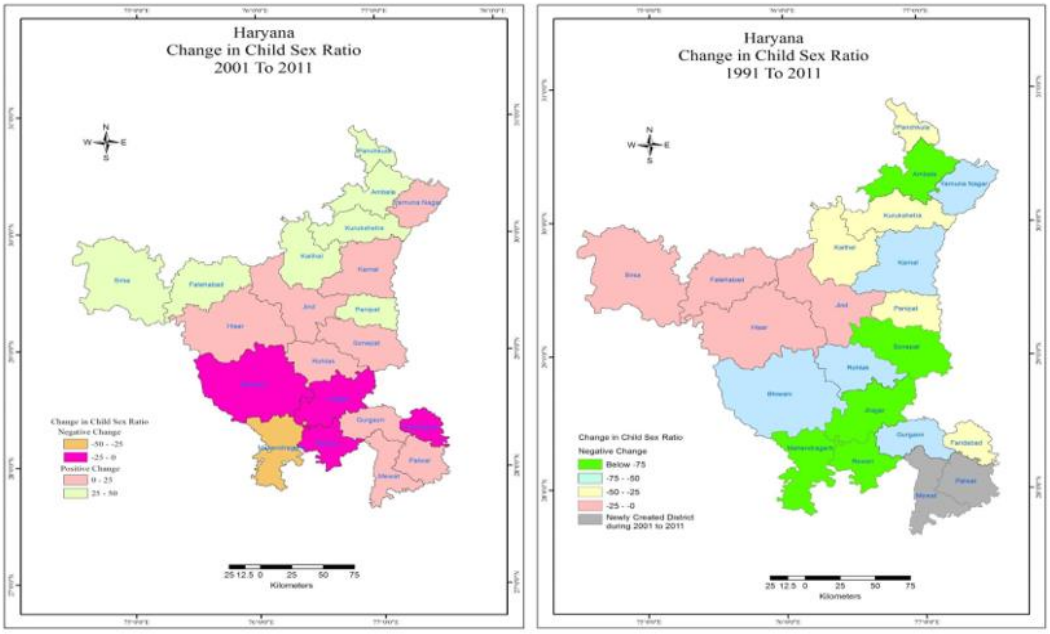

Figure 9 & 10

DISTRICT WISE TEMPORAL CHANGE IN RURAL AND URBAN CHILD SEX RATIO IN HARYANA DURING 1991 TO 2011

Child sex ratio refers to the characteristics of a population in terms of age and sex composition. The above mentioned spatial pattern of child sex ratio at the district level shows the overall picture of Haryana State during 1981 to 2011 and shows the declining trend of child sex ratio in most of the districts over the last two decades. To study this more deeply, one can analyze the child sex ratio on the basis of rural and urban composition as well. Because the lifestyle of rural and urban areas is differ from each other in terms of livelihood, level of development, occupational structure and social conditions. These conditions of society also affect the population composition. Due to livelihood or occupational structure a person migrate from rural area to urban area. This little change in living place can create many changes in population composition. In the present study, rural – urban child sex ratio has consideration from Census of India, 1991, 2001 and 2011. The reason for not considering the data of Census of India, 1981 is that child population data is available in 0 – 4 years age group. In the successive censuses this data is available in 0 – 6 years age group.

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District Wise Temporal Change in Urban Child Sex Ratio in Haryana During 1991 to 2011

District wise rural child sex ratio and decadal changes in rural child sex in Haryana during 1991 – 2011 is represented by Table 4. The highest rural child sex ratio of Haryana state was found in Gurgaon district which has 896 girls per thousand boys during 1991. It was followed by Mahendragarh and Rewari districts in which rural child sex ratio was 891 girls per thousand boys. On the other hand, the lowest rural child sex ratio was recorded in Kaithal district in which it was 874 girls per thousand boys during 1991. After 1991, all the districts of Haryana state shows the continuously decline in rural child sex ratio till 2011. There are total 21 districts in Haryana during 2011. Out of total districts, the highest rural child sex ratio of Haryana state is found in Mewat district which has 908 girls per thousand boys during 2011. On the other hand, the lowest rural child sex ratio is recorded in Mahendragarh district which has 774 girls per thousand boys in 2011. According to decadal change during 1991 to 2001, all the districts of the Haryana state has been shown declining trend in rural child sex ratio. The maximum decrease has been observed in Ambala district in which decline in 118 points during 1991 to 2001. During 2001 to 2011, Bhiwani, Jhajjar, Mahendragarh, Rewari, Gurgaon and Faridabad districts was observed continuously decline in rural child sex ratio. Rural child sex ratio of all the districts has been declined during last two decade i.e., 1991 to 2011. The district wise maximum decline in rural child sex ratio during 1991 to 2011 is found in Mahendragarh i.e. 117 points. Second maximum negative change is found in Rewari district which was 109 points during the same period of time.

Table 4 District Wise Rural Child Sex Ratio and Decadal Changes in Rural Child Sex Ratio in Haryana during 1991 – 2011.

Sr. No	District	1991	2001	2011	Change 1991 to 2001	Change 2001 to 2011	Change 1991 to 2011
1	Ambala	888	770	795	-118	25	-93
2	Bhiwani	885	844	835	-41	-9	-50
3	Palwal	NA	NA	874	NA	NA	NA
4	Fatehabad	NA	834	858	NA	24	NA
5	Mewat	NA	NA	908	NA	NA	NA
6	Hisar	868	839	855	-29	16	-13
7	Jhajjar	NA	800	778	NA	-22	NA
8	Jind	855	828	839	-27	11	-16
9	Kaithal	854	796	829	-58	33	-25
10	Karnal	876	813	829	-63	16	-47
11	Kurukshetra	867	773	818	-94	45	-49
12	Mahendragarh	891	821	774	-70	-47	-117
13	Panchkula	NA	839	871	NA	32	NA
14	Panipat	874	810	826	-64	16	-48
15	Rewari	891	810	782	-81	-28	-109
16	Rohtak	875	807	822	-68	15	-53
17	Sirsa	885	823	869	-62	46	-16
18	Sonipat	876	792	800	-84	8	-76
19	Yamunanagar	890	814	828	-76	14	-62
20	Gurgaon	896	866	801	-30	-65	-95
21	Faridabad	875	851	834	-24	-17	-41

Source: Compiled by Researcher from Census of India, 1991, 2001 & 2011.

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District Wise Temporal Change in Urban Child Sex Ratio in Haryana During 1991 to 2011

District wise urban child sex ratio and decadal changes in urban child sex in Haryana during 1991 – 2011 is represented by Table 5. The highest urban child sex ratio of Haryana state was found in Rewari district which has 911 girls per thousand boys during 1991. On the other hand, the lowest urban child sex ratio was recorded in Kaithal district in which it was 857 girls per thousand boys during 1991. After 1991, all the districts of Haryana state shows the continuously decline in urban child sex ratio till 2011. Out of 21 districts, the highest urban child sex ration of Haryana state is found in Mewat district which has 890 girls per thousand boys during 2011. On the other hand, the lowest urban child sex ratio is recorded in Mahendragarh district which has 783 girls per thousand boys in 2011. As per decadal change during 1991 to 2001, all the districts of the Haryana state has been shown declining trend in urban child sex ratio. The maximum decrease has been observed in Sonipat district in which decline in 117 points in urban child sex ratio during 1991 to 2001. During 2001 to 2011, Bhiwani, Jhajjar, Mahendragarh, Rewari and Faridabad districts were observed continuously decline in urban child sex ratio also. Urban child sex ratio of all the districts has been declined during last two decade i.e., 1991 to 2011. The district wise maximum decline in urban child sex ratio in 1991 to 2011 is also found in Mahendragarh i.e. 113 points.

Table 5 District Wise Urban Child Sex Ratio and Decadal Changes in Urban Child Sex Ratio in Haryana during 1991 – 2011.

Sr. No	District	1991	2001	2011	Change 1991 to 2001	Change 2001 to 2011	Change 1991 to 2011
1	Ambala	888	808	832	-80	24	-56
2	Bhiwani	891	827	814	-64	-13	-77
3	Palwal	NA	NA	830	NA	NA	NA
4	Fatehabad	NA	798	836	Na	38	NA
5	Mewat	NA	NA	890	NA	NA	NA
6	Hisar	867	806	843	-61	37	-24
7	Jhajjar	NA	804	794	NA	-10	NA
8	Jind	875	775	833	-100	58	-42
9	Kaithal	857	769	825	-88	56	-32
10	Karnal	872	792	810	-80	18	-62
11	Kurukshetra	865	766	820	-99	54	-45
12	Mahendragarh	896	795	783	-101	-12	-113
13	Panchkula	NA	813	856	NA	43	NA
14	Panipat	905	807	849	-98	42	-56
15	Rewari	911	816	799	-95	-17	-112
16	Rohtak	879	781	818	-98	37	-61
17	Sirsa	874	801	838	-73	37	-36
18	Sonipat	892	775	794	-117	19	-98
19	Yamunanagar	886	789	823	-97	34	-63
20	Gurgaon	889	816	845	-73	29	-44
21	Faridabad	895	848	847	-47	-1	-48

Source: Compiled by Researcher from Census of India, 1991, 2001 & 2011.

CONCLUSION

The present research work has highlighted the existing situation of child sex ratio in Haryana state. As per **Census of India, 2011**, child sex ratio of state is lowest in India. It has been declining even more sharply. It has also witnessed a decline of 80 points in child sex ratio during 1961 to 2011. The rate of decline of child sex ratio has been even more conspicuous since 1981. Child sex ratio has gone down from 902 to 819 which is a decline of 83 points during 1981 to 2001. In Haryana, out of the 21 districts, 11 districts display child sex ratio below the state's average (834 female children per 1000 male children) and five of them have recorded a decrease in child sex ratio during the decade 2001 – 2011. There is continuously decline in child sex ratio of India and Mahendragarh district during 1981 to 2011. But child sex ratio of Haryana state and Mewat district shows increasing trend after 2001. The highest child sex ratio is found in Mewat district whereas the lowest child sex ratio is found in Mahendragarh district during 2011. In last two decades (1991 to 2011) all the districts (beside Mewat and Palwal districts) all the districts show negative change in child sex ratio in Haryana. The spatial pattern of the child sex ratio in Haryana during 2011 shows that 12 districts having child sex ratio below state average and only 9 districts having child sex ratio above state average.The rural urban gap in child sex ratio is also a matter of concern. Mahendragarh district recorded 117 point negative change in rural child sex ratio and the urban child sex ratio of Mahendragarh district has declined with 113 point during 1991 to 2011. There is also great variation in rural urban child sex ratio in Mewat district during 2011. The rural child sex ratio in Mewat district was 908 girls per thousand boys whereas urban child sex ratio in Mewat district was 890 girls per thousand boys. The consequences of this decline have started emerging in social space.

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