

Declining Child Sex Ratio in Haryana - A situational analysis



Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

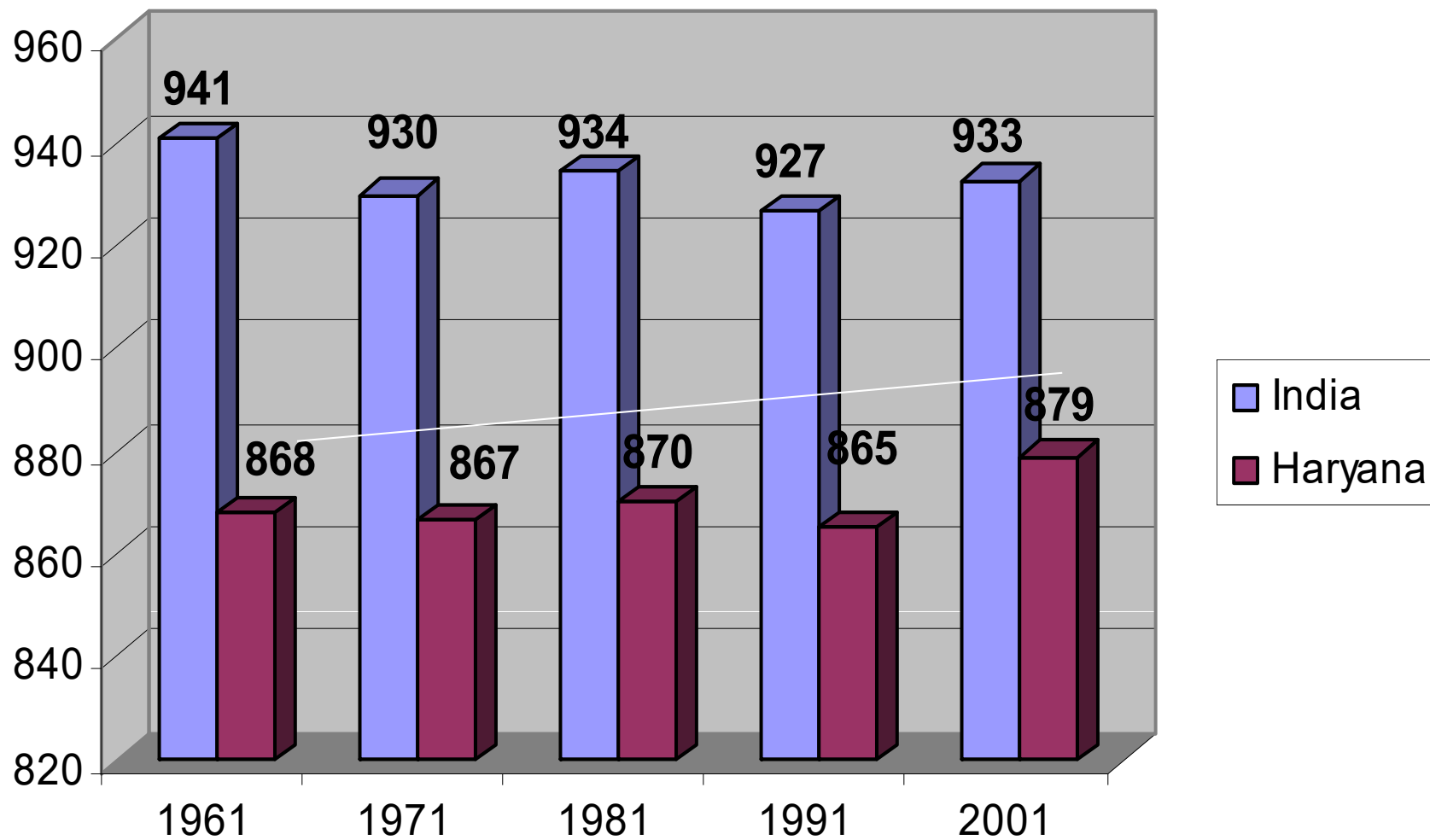


- Indian census has been a rich mine and authentic source of data on various socio economic, demographic and economic aspects of population
- Census mirrors ground reality paving way for realistic planning and policy implementation
- 2001 Census, for instance, brought to the fore, the situation of the girl child by highlighting issues of declining child sex ratio in different parts of the country

- Sex ratio is an important indicator to understand sex composition .
- Changes in this index reflects underlying socio-economic relationships and cultural patterns of the society, especially its attitude towards the girls
- Sex ratio, in India, is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population
- Internationally sex ratio is defined as number of males per 100 females.

Sex Ratio of Population: 1981-2001 Census

India & Haryana





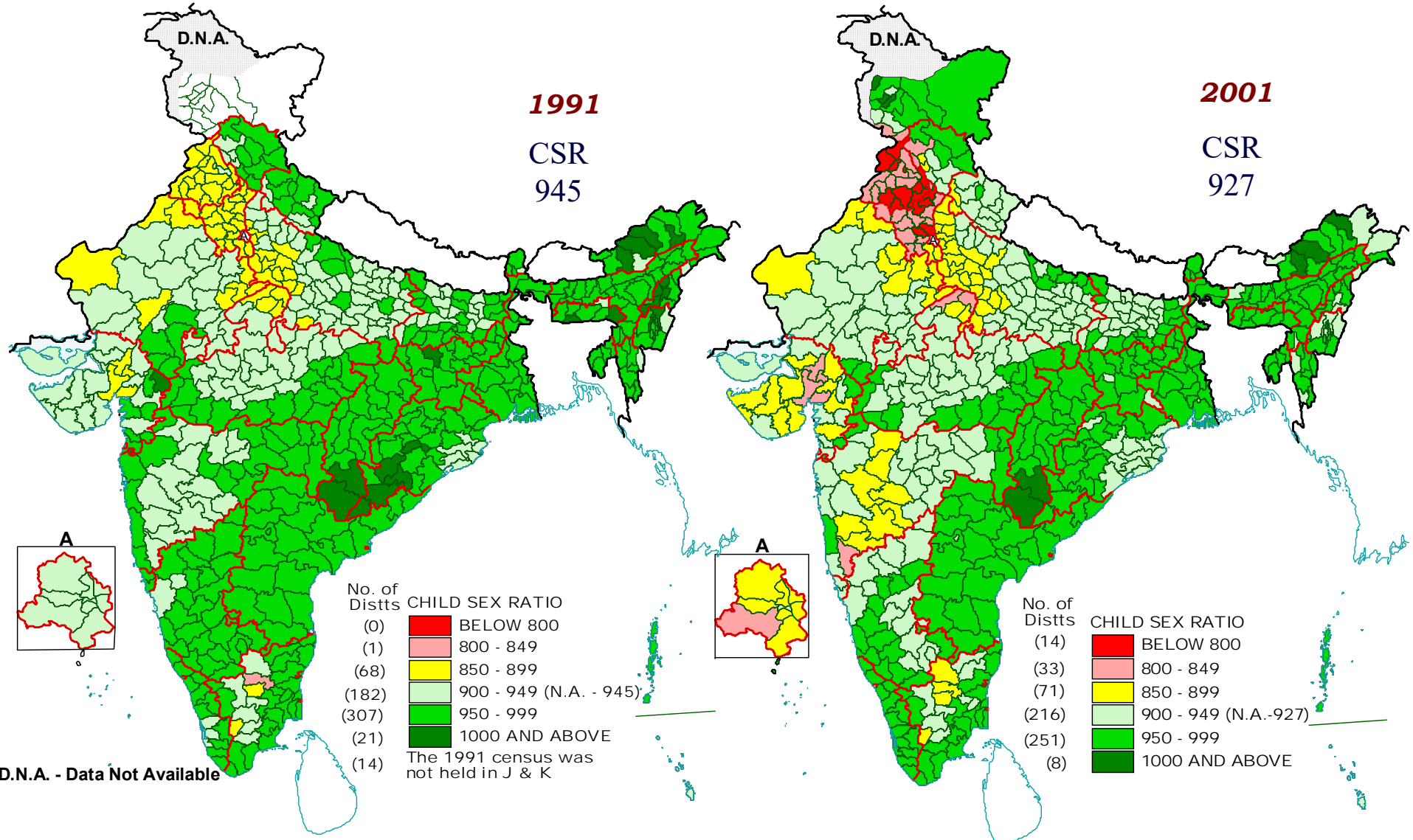
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)

Census	Total	Rural	Urban
1981	962	963	931
1991	945	948	935
2001	927	934	906

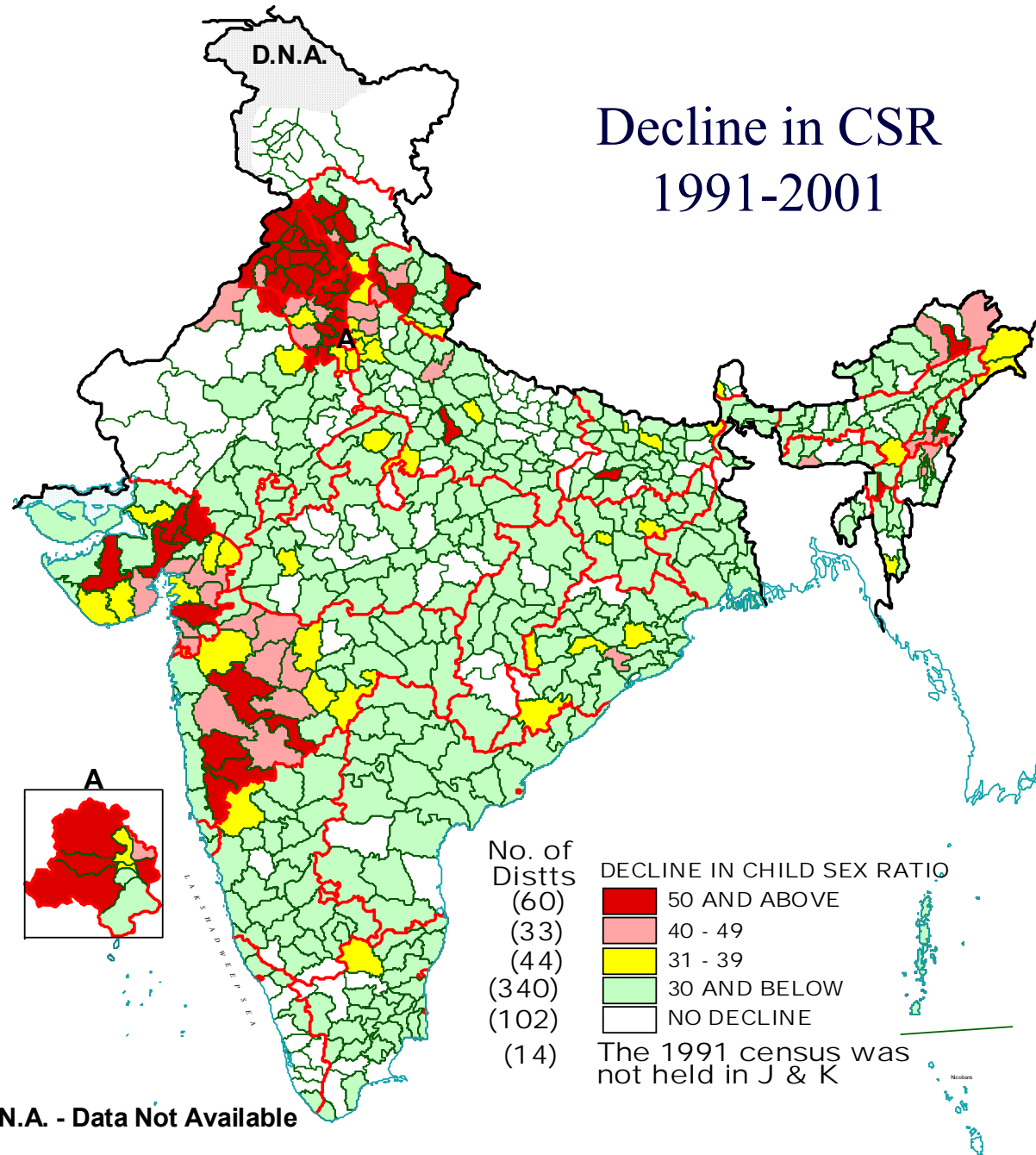
Decline in child sex ratio from 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001 led to accelerated political, legal and administrative action including amendment in the PNDT ACT

India

Child Sex Ratio in age group 0-6 (Districts)



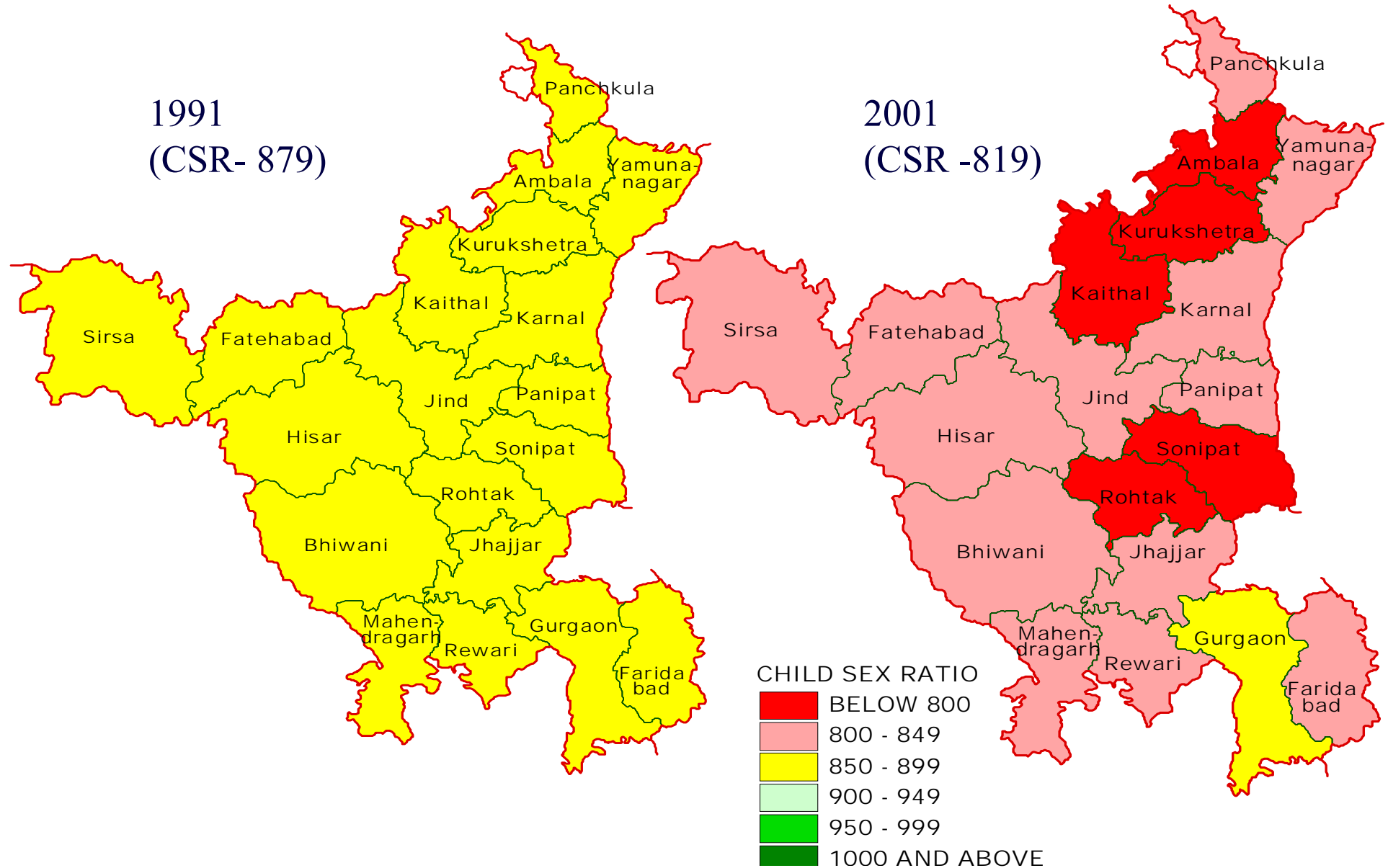
Decline in CSR 1991-2001



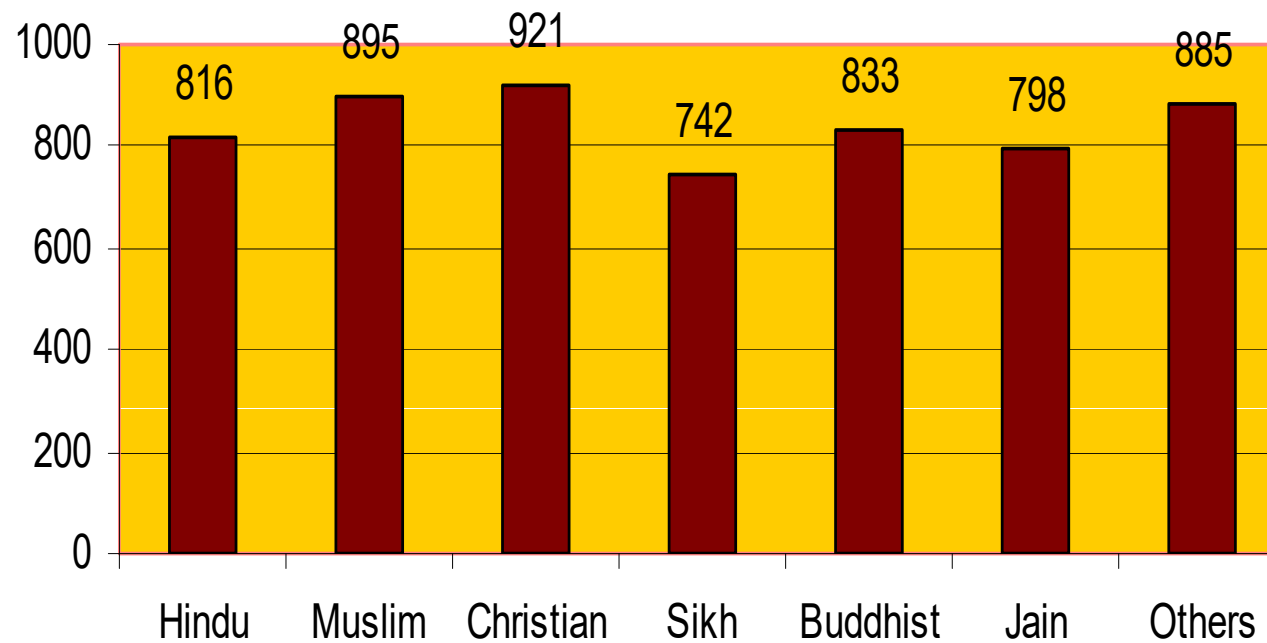
Child Sex Ratio declined in 477 districts

D.N.A. - Data Not Available

Haryana *Child Sex Ratio in age group 0-6* *(Districts)*



Sex ratio of 0-6 population by religious communities- Haryana-2001



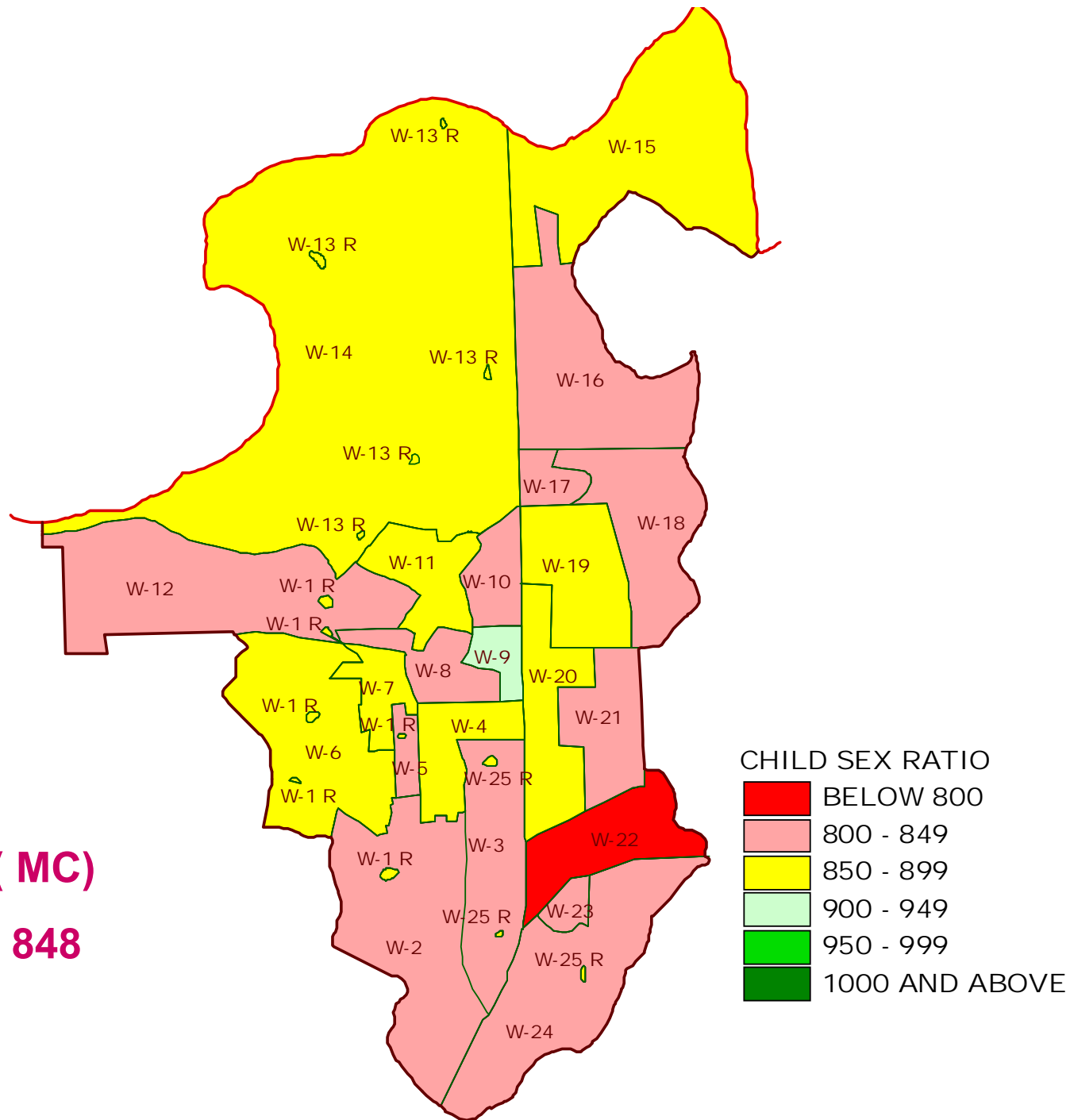
Rural –Urban Differentials in CSR 1991-2001

India/ State	Rural		Diff 2001- 1991	Urban		Diff 2001- 1991
	1991	2001		1991	2001	
India	948	934	-14	935	906	-29
Haryana	877	823	-54	884	808	-76
Punjab	878	799	-89	866	796	-70
Rajasthan	919	914	-5	909	887	-22

Distribution of villages by ranges of Child Sex Ratio, 1991 & 2001 Census : HARYANA

Ranges of Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	Number of villages	
	2001	1991
Less than 800	2965	1330
800 - 849	1236	749
850 - 899	1010	886
Less than 900	5211(77%)	2965(57%)
900 - 949	624	738
950 - 999	433	565
1000 +	496	934
Total	6764	5202

Faridabad
ward level
CSR -2001



Faridabad (MC)

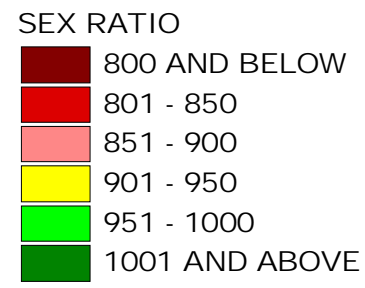
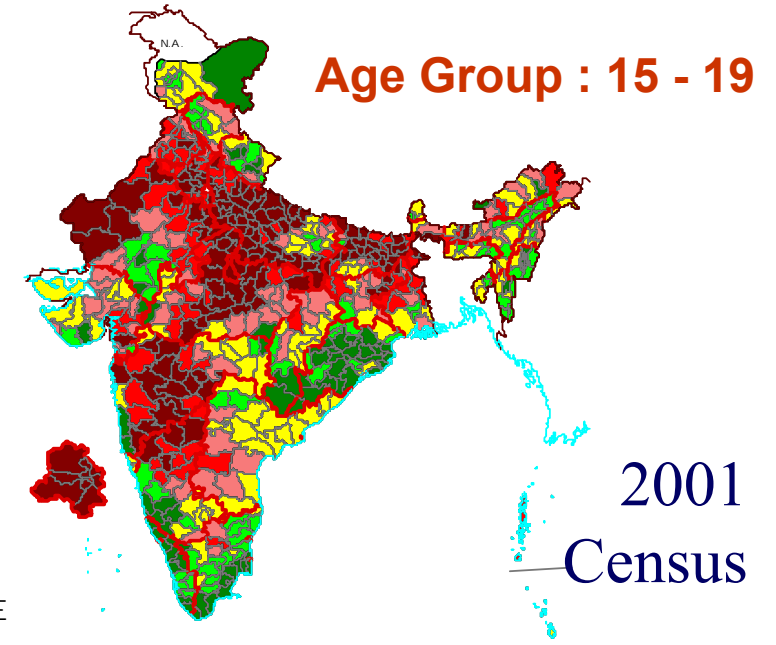
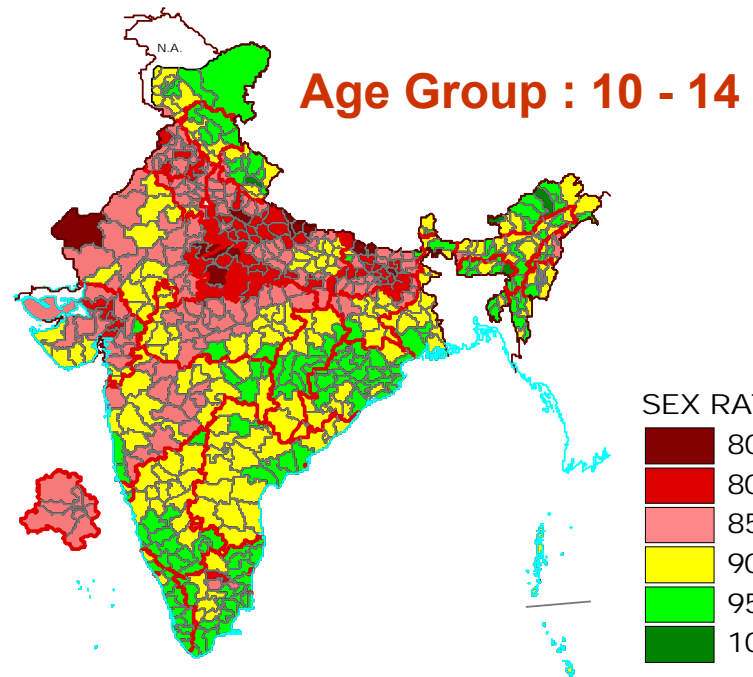
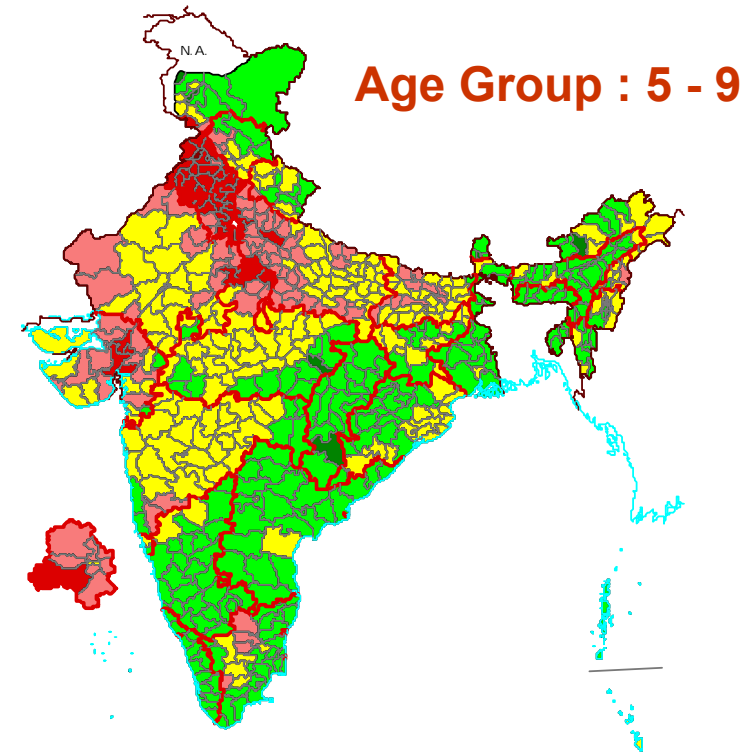
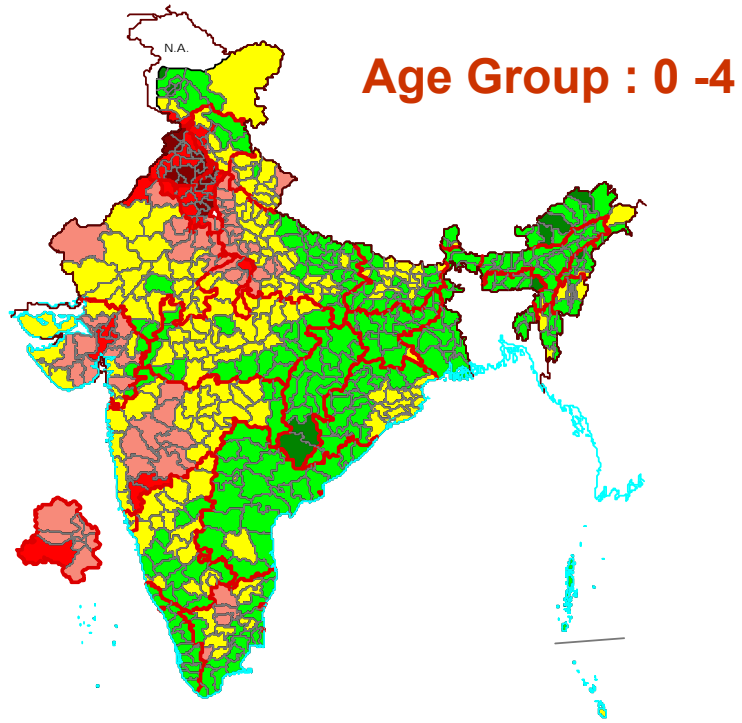
CSR-2001 : 848

Sex Ratio among the Girl Child (0-18)

India* -
Haryana

Age groups	India	Haryana
0-4	934	817
5-9	923	835
10-14	902	868
15-18	849	775
Total (0-18)	905	825
All ages	933	861

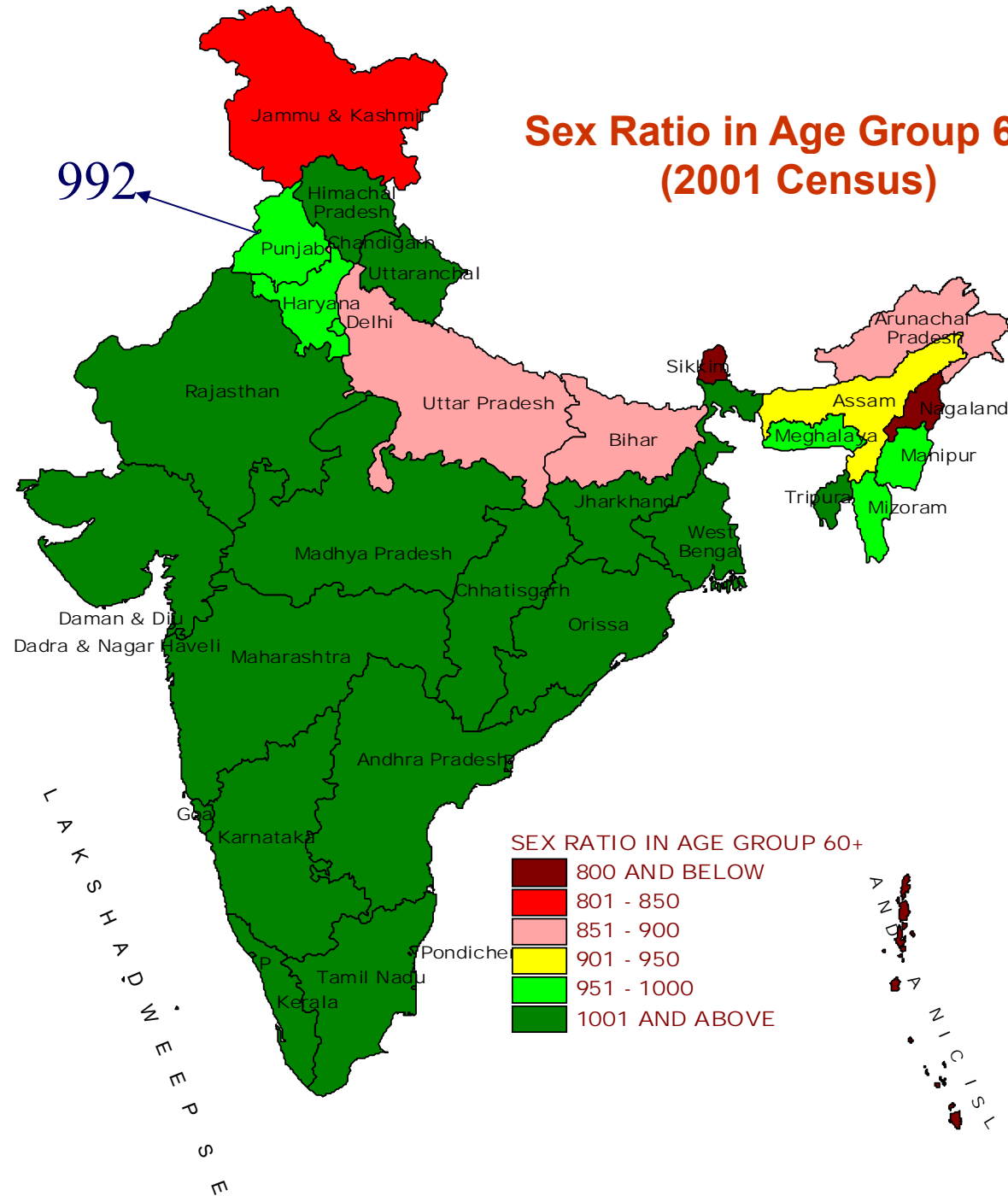
*Excl J&K



**2001
Census**

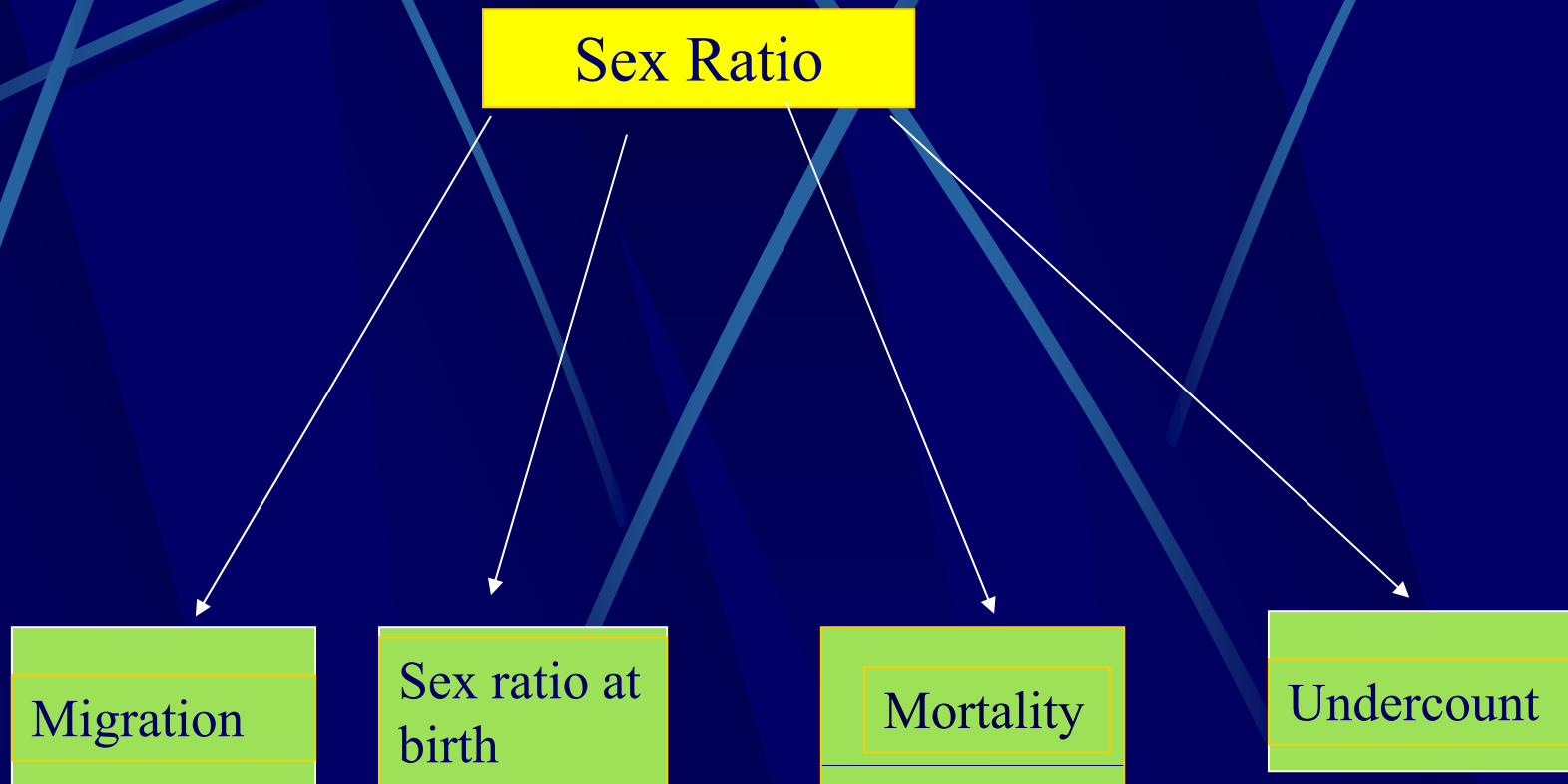
- Results from 2001 Census on declining Child and juvenile Sex Ratio highlighted the plight of the girl child leading to number of intervention for the cause of girl child both by Government and non Govt. agencies
- Contrary to decline in younger age group, Sex ratio of elderly population is increasing due longer life expectancy.

Sex Ratio in Age Group 60 + (2001 Census)



India-1028

Determinants of Sex ratio



Technical Note

- If it is accepted that the impact of differential sex selective undercount, age reporting and migration is negligible then, the sex ratio in the age-group 0-6 years will be principally influenced by:
 - ❖ Sex ratio at birth
 - ❖ Sex selective mortality at younger ages

- The sex ratio at birth is usually a biological constant with a value that lies between 943 to 954.

- As the male infant mortality is higher than female in *normal* populations, the child sex ratio would tend to increase and improve over the globally accepted constant.

- **In India sex ratio at birth is higher for male children and infant mortality and child mortality is higher for female children**
- **Girl child thus suffers from neglect and the situation gets worsened by early marriage leading to early pregnancies**
- **Consequently Sex Ratio continues to fall in adolescent and early adult age groups**
- **Though there has been perceptible decline but IMR of girl child continues to be higher than male in India including Punjab, Haryana and other adjoining states with distinct rural urban patterns**

Sex ratio at Birth

Year 2006-2008	Total	Rural	Urban
India	904	907	894
Haryana	847	853	829
Punjab	836	827	852
Delhi	877	873	877

Source-SRS

Life Expectancy (SRS)

Year	Sex	India	Haryana
1970-75	Male	50.5	59.0
	Female	49.0	55.6
2002-06	Male	62.6	65.9
	Female	64.2	66.3

Infant Mortality Rate (SRS)

Years	Indicator	Sex	India	Haryana
2008	IMR	Male	52	51
		Female	55	57
	Under 5 Mortality	Male	64	60
		Female	73	71

Issue of birth, survival and development of Girl Child

- To monitor Sex Ratio at Birth intensely and sustain over period of time
- To ensure:
 - Complete registration of Births and Deaths specially of girls
 - Immunization, Nutrition, health care equality to reduce Infant, Child, Maternal Mortality Rates
 - Registration and tracking of pregnancies

- Skewed Sex Ratio of younger population and high sex ratio in the elderly population will create further imbalance in the age structure , economic participation may lead to social tensions due to marriage squeeze
- Out reach and focused awareness campaigns for sensitization of all stake holders , Police, Doctors, Aagan wadi, ASHA, Panchyat, Village workers and families
- Target enculturation process by well designed media campaign to change mind sets about the relative value of girl child ...

For more information, please visit
Census of India website at:

<http://www.censusindia.gov.in>

Thank You