

A Spatio -Temporal Analysis of Child Sex-Ratio in Rohtak City 2001-11

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Abstract: Human population exhibits definitive characteristics in terms of its sex composition. Sex-ratio is a direct indicator of women's status and welfare. The sex-ratio can be reflecting the biological, social, economic and migration characteristics of a population, social, economic and community life are affecting in many ways by large imbalance in sex composition of population. The deficit of female population has been a characteristic feature even since the beginning of census operations in the country although there are regional variations in the pattern of child sex-ratio. (Child sex-ratio is defined as number of female children aged 0-6 year per 1000 male children.)

Introduction: Present sex composition of child population determines the future vital events such as marriage rate, labour force, age structure, birth and death, migration etc. Therefore, deficit in girl child population, leads to serious demographic imbalance and adverse social consequences. India is one of the few countries in the world where males outnumber females. The deficit of female in population has been a characteristic feature ever since the beginning of census operation in country; although regional variations have been found in the pattern of child sex-ratio. However, in recent decades, decline in child sex-ratio is an issue of concern in India. Otherwise, child population becomes skewed leading to a host of several societal problems. In 2011 Haryana records lowest child sex-ratio. The districts of Jhajjar or Mahendergarh could be included in the lowest range, but this situation is opposite in Rohtak city. After the census 2001, in 2011, the Rohtak city makes enlargement of 31 points in total MC, increased 784 to 815 female/1000 male. However, total eleven wards out of 31 wards record decline which occupied lowest position also MC average. The ward no.17 declining at very fast rate but records last forth position, while ward no. 16 decline 108 points and reach at the level of lowest child sex-ratio (719 female/1000 male).

Objective: In this paper, an attempt has been made to examine the temporal and spatial pattern of child sex-ratio and find the cause of declining child sex-ratio in Rohtak City during 2001-2011.

Table No.1.1: Pattern of Child Sex-Ratio in Rohtak City, 2001

Ward No.	Total Population	Male 0-6	Female -0-6	CSR
Total MC	36570	20493	16077	784
1	2750	1518	1235	813
2	1231	681	550	807
3	1119	632	487	770
4	1421	808	613	759
5	1700	939	761	810
6	1754	961	793	825
7	1464	852	612	718
8	979	539	440	816
9	1210	715	495	692
10	1564	939	625	666
11	758	433	325	750
12	887	499	388	777
13	944	550	394	716
14	1107	593	514	867
15	820	468	352	752
16	833	456	377	827
17	568	304	264	868
18	682	387	295	762
19	954	544	410	754
20	834	474	360	759
21	940	509	431	847
22	1585	914	671	734
23	894	484	410	847
24	951	520	431	829
25	876	484	392	810
26	865	491	374	762
27	1426	794	632	796
28	972	555	417	757
29	771	437	334	764
30	1936	1072	864	806
31	1772	941	831	883

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Rohtak City pattern of Child Sex-Ratio: 2001

In Rohtak city 2001 total no of wards is 31. In 2001, total average of child sex-ratio is 784 female/ 1000 males. In 2001 ward no. 31 recorded highest position (883 female/ 1000 male), situated on the south-western part of Rohtak city, While ward no.10 occupied lowest position in Rohtak city. There were fifteen wards which average was higher than Rohtak city average. It was followed by ward no 27 (796), 30 (806), 2 (807), 25, 5 (810), 1 (813), 8 (816), 6 (825), 16 (827), 24 (829), 23, 21 (847) 14 (864), 17 (868) 8 (831) or ward no. 31(883). On the other hand, the rest of sixteen wards occupied below MC average include Ward no.

10(666), 9 (692), 13 (716), 7 (718), 22 (734), 11 (750), 15 (752), 19 (754), 28 (757), 20, 4(759), 18 or 26 (762), 29 (764), 3 (770) or ward no. 12 (777).

Table No.1.2: Pattern of Child Sex-Ratio in Rohtak City, 2011

Ward No.	Total Population (0-6)	Male (0-6)	Female (0-6)	CSR
TOTAL MC	44242	23280	18962	815
1	2395	1299	1096	844
2	1663	914	749	819
3	1185	658	527	801
4	1746	980	766	782
5	1916	1013	903	891
6	1903	1033	870	842
7	1323	720	603	838
8	1095	619	476	769
9	2923	1600	1323	827
10	1132	638	494	774
11	1351	773	578	747
12	1150	668	482	722
13	1061	549	512	933
14	936	529	407	769
15	1006	577	429	744
16	882	513	369	719
17	825	469	356	759
18	958	540	418	774
19	1225	646	579	896
20	1922	1029	893	868
21	1020	546	474	868
22	2666	1466	1200	819
23	1117	624	493	790
24	921	535	386	721
25	813	440	373	848
26	1070	594	476	801
27	925	520	405	779
28	885	480	405	844
29	743	412	331	803
30	1015	567	448	790
31	2470	1329	1141	859

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Pattern of Child Sex-Ratio in Rohtak City, 2011

In Rohtak city 2011 total no of wards is 31. In census 2011 the average of child sex-ratio in Rohtak city increased 31 points or recorded it 784 to 815 female/ 1000 male. The highest range of child sex-ratio occupied ward no.13 (933), while ward no. 16 has been recorded lowest position in Rohtak city. There were fourteen wards which average higher more than total MC average includes ward no. 22or 2 (819), 9 (827), 7 (838), 6 (842), 28 or 1

(844), 25 (848), 31 (859), 21 or 20 (868), 5 (891), 19 (896) or 13(933). On the other hand seventeen wards recorded below MC average include ward no. 16 (719), 24 (721), 12 (722), 15 (744), 11 (747), 17 (759), 14 or 8 (769), 10 or 18 (774), 27 (779), 4 (782), 30 or 23 (790), 26 or 3 (801), 29 (803).

Table No.1.3: Decadal change of Child Sex-Ratio in Rohtak City, 2001-2011

Ward No.	2001		2011		Change (2001- 2011)
	Population -0-6	CSR	Population -0-6	CSR	
Total MC	36570	784	44242	815	+31
1	2750	813	2395	844	+31
2	1231	807	1663	819	+12
3	1119	770	1185	801	+31
4	1421	759	1746	782	+23
5	1700	810	1916	891	+81
6	1754	825	1903	842	+17
7	1464	718	1323	838	+120
8	979	816	1095	769	-47
9	1210	692	2923	827	+135
10	1564	666	1132	774	+108
11	758	750	1351	747	-3
12	887	777	1150	722	-55
13	944	716	1061	933	+217
14	1107	867	936	769	-98
15	820	752	1006	744	-8
16	833	827	882	719	-108
17	568	868	825	759	-109
18	682	762	958	774	+12
19	954	754	1225	896	+142
20	834	759	1922	868	+109
21	940	847	1020	868	+21
22	1585	734	2666	819	+85
23	894	847	1117	790	-57
24	951	829	921	721	-8
25	876	810	813	848	+38
26	865	762	1070	801	+39
27	1426	796	925	779	-17
28	972	757	885	844	+87
29	771	764	743	803	+39
30	1936	806	1015	790	-16
31	1772	883	2470	859	-24

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Decadal Change of Child Sex-Ratio 2001-11 in Rohtak City

In India many institutional change has been seen. These changes had increased the standard of living of people as well as also affect the women's health, education and their domestic life. If we calibrate last few decades we find that child sex-ratio in 2011 927 to 914 or in Haryana to 830. Likewise in Rohtak city this ratio increased 784 to 815 in 2011 showing positive change. If we take a comparative study of Rohtak city, we found that the average of child sex-ratio in Rohtak city increased 31 points, which is less than Rohtak district average. The positive change of child sex-ratio in Rohtak city has been recorded in twenty wards, while eleven wards showing negative change. The major positive change of child sex-ratio in Rohtak city has been recorded by ward no. 13. It was followed by ward no. 19(142 points), 9 (135), 7 (120), 20 (109), 10 (108), 28 (87), 22 (85), 5 (81), 26 or 39 (each 39 points), 25 (38 points) and 1 or 3(each 31 points). The drastic negative change of child sex-ratio include ward no.17 (-109) followed by ward no. 16 (-108 points), 14 (-98 points), 23 (-57 points), 12 (-55 points), 8 (-47 points), 31 (-24 points), 27 (-17 points), 30 (-16points), 15 or 24 (each -8 points) and ward no 11(-3 points).

Factor Influencing Declining Child Sex-Ratio and Including Couples Violation of the PNDT Act.

1) Socio-Cultural and Demography Reason

- i) **Strong urge to have a son:** The importance of a strong son preference is seen in Table 3.1 a son's preference as a first child in the family tends to balance the sex-ratio. If the first birth is a girl child the sex-ratio of the second birth largely worsens against girls. There is a striking deficit of girls if the first birth is a girl, couples face imbalance in the sex-ratio of their children. If the first birth is a male child, the sex-ratio of the second birth for the entire northwestern states is somewhat less imbalanced.
- ii) **Acceptance of small family norm:** Earlier the small family norm was largely an urban phenomenon but now it has started trickling down to the villages. Up to the recent past, our Family Planning Programme gave importance in accepting the small family norms. Since 1966 to 1996, the Central Government pursued a targeted family planning approach that focused on achieving a Net Reproduction Rate of unity (NRR-1) by 2000. For the general masses, the clear meaning of this NRR-1 was to achieve a two-child norm. A strong son preference and a targeted approach together are dominant in the NCT of Delhi. For the north-western states, population stabilization means having two sons per family (Bora and Tyagi, 2006:52).

- iii) Social demand for a son:** The couple would not use sex selection technology had there been no social demand for a son; such desire has aggravated the practice of sex selection. Strong son preference was evident in northern states of India, but the proportion that wanted more sons has been higher than the country as a whole in Rajasthan (47.5 percent), Haryana (37.5 percent), J&K (38.0 percent) and Delhi (23.1) (Bora and Tyagi, 2008:53). This proportion is very much higher in the north and north-western states as compared to southern states.
- iv) Institutions of dowry make females an economic burden:** Among the several reasons the prevailing institution of dowry has been the key motivation for the sex selective abortions in the north western states. The system of dowry makes girls has been considered as an economic burden than boys. Economically, a female child is considered a drain on the family purse. The death of females after marriage for dowry invariably a result of torture in recent past has increased many a folds. Parents often think that it is better to kill the girl in the womb than see her killed for dowry.
- v) Crime against women:** Within a household a male child is always preferred. In case of a girl child, up to her marriage she is considered an additional security risk and her vulnerability as a potential source of female dishonor and disrepute. Such a psyche has resulted in a greater preference for a son. In Rohtak cases of rape, kidnapping and cruelty by husbands and relatives have shown an increase over the years.
- vi) Modernization could not modernize values:** Because of socio-economic and cultural reasons and also the prevailing security risks, couples are forced to opt for sex selective abortions. Even careerist women decide to keep a male foetus, because she knows in her absence from the home, it will be difficult to look after the girls and provide them with a secure environment. Therefore prevalence of the sex determination test is a proof that education and economic independence alone cannot alter traditional attitude. Even to counter this problem, the measures adopted through education, incentives to girls (like Ladli scheme etc.) and their parents (tax relaxation) or restrictions to sex determination test are not effective.
- 2) Easy Access to Technology:** Before the availability of the sex determination technology, most people, educated or uneducated had multiple babies (mostly girls) in the hope of conceiving a male child. Now with the availability of ultrasound technology everywhere and with an affordable price, sex selective abortions are possible for every class of people in the society. The proportion receiving any antenatal checkups is far higher in Rohtak city and all Haryana

3) Economic Factor

The sex-ratio is more unfavorable to females in the north western area of city which is economically more prosperous. Son's utility is reflected in their economy in the form of providing manpower in family business, earning wage and salary, looking after old age parents and also attracting dowry. This all reveals that son is a valuable asset for the family. Whereas girls are not given such as opportunities to perform all these activities.

A Case Study of Ward No.16 in Rohtak City

Selection of Ward this study

As per 2011 census, there were 31 wards in Rohtak city. Although the number of ward has undergone increase form one census to another census. The 2011 census provides comparable figures on child sex-ratio decline in 11 wards pertaining to 2001. However the total MC an increase of 31 points from 784 (2001) to 815 (2011) has been recorded. In term of both two sets of temporal comparison the Rohtak city has recorded in positive child sex-ratio.

In 2001, child sex-ratio was 784 girls/1000 boys and this number increased to 815 girls/1000boys. In view of this one ward no.16 were selected for primary survey. Ward no. 16 has been highest decrease by 108 points (827 to 719 girls/1000 boys). Ward no. 16 is found to have occupied the lowest position in child sex-ratio (0-6 age group) in the year 2011 the child sex-ratio of the ward among the age group of 0-6 was 827 and showed a decline of 108 points in next census year and remains 719. Distribution of respondents according to some socio- economic and demography aspects.

Table 1.4: Distribution of Wards of Child Sex-Ratio in Rohtak City, 2001-2011

Range	Numbers of Wards	
	2001	2011
>770	15	8
771-820	9	13
821-870	6	8
<870	1	3

Source: Census of India, 2001-11

Table no 1.4 elaborates the increasing or decreasing no of wards of child sex- ratio in Rohtak city 2001-11. In census 2001 the rang of child sex-ratio below 770 existing in 15 wards, while in census 2011 it is found only 8 wards. According to census 2001, the range of child sex-ratio between 771-820 found in 9 wards but in 2011 this ratio increased 13 wards. In same way in 2001 the range of child sex-ratio between 821-870 occurred in only in 8 wards while in 2011 the number of wards increased. In 2001 the range of child sex-ratio above 870

found in only one ward named ward no. 31 but after one decade in 2011 this ratio has added two wards but ward no 31 position is same, wards 6 or 19 is included in this range. Ward no 6, 19 belong to SC community while ward no 31 related to well educated or financially strong society. This entire factor influencing the midset of people related to girls and they prefer to girls child.

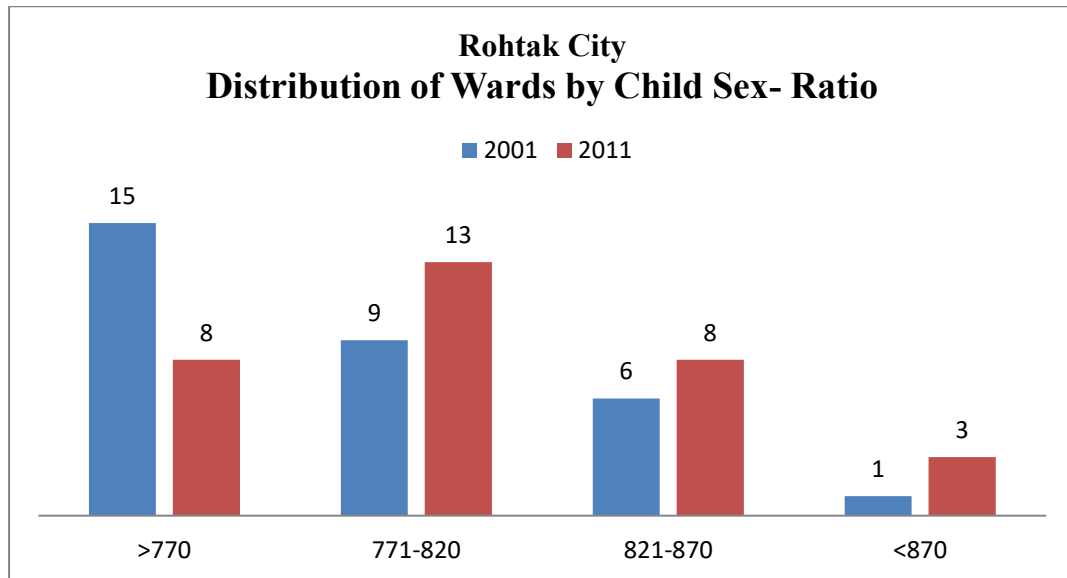


Figure No. 1.1

Table No. 1.5: Distribution of Respondents According to Caste Categories

Sr. no	Cast categories	No. of Respondents	No of Respondents (%)
1	General	42	46.7
2	Backward	15	16.7
3	Schedule	33	36.6
Total		90	100

Source: Field Survey

The total no. of respondents 90 has been taken in this survey. The maximum number of respondents from General category (i.e. 42) includes Jat, Punjabi, Baniya, and Brahman. It was followed by Schedule caste 33 out of 90 respondents (i. e Chamar, Dhanak and Balmiaki) and Backward caste 15 out of 90 (i.e. Nai, Dhobi, Teli Bhadbhuja and Mali). In terms of percentage of respondents, the total of General category has 46.6 percent of the total. With 46.6 respondents, the General category ranked at the top level. It was followed by the Schedule caste (33.3 percent) and backward caste (20.1 percent). (Table 3.5)

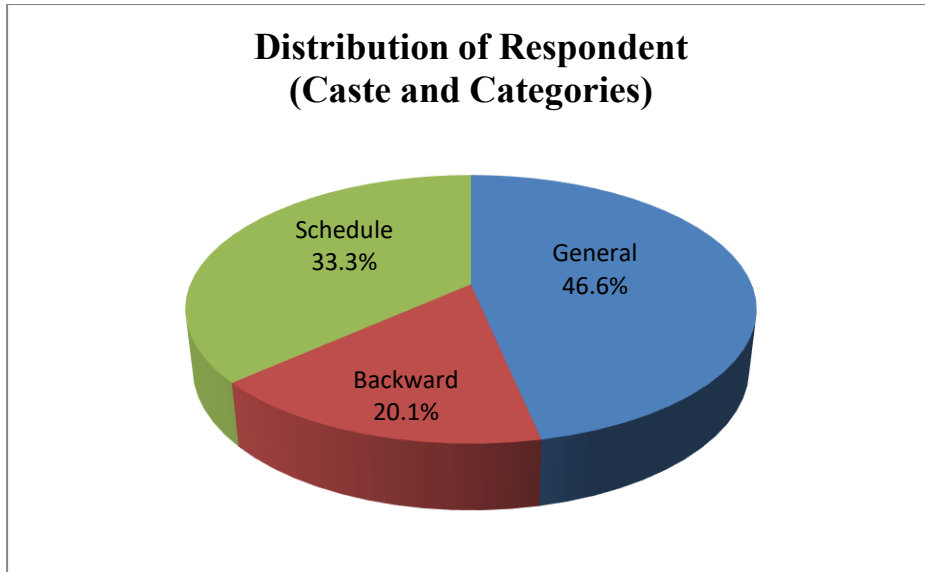


Figure 1.2

Table No. 1.6: Distribution of Respondents According to Total Family Income

Sr. No	Income (monthly)	No. of Respondents	No of Respondents (%)
1	Below 10000	4	4.4
2	10001-20000	32	35.5
3	20001-30000	20	22.2
4	30001-40000	12	13.3
5	Above 40000	22	24.4

Source: Field Survey

In this table the total respondents has been divided in to four categories according to total family income. The category number two (10001-20000) 32 respondents out of 90 respondents. The maximum numbers of respondents from category number two (i.e. 32). It was followed by the category number five (Above 40000) 22 out of 90 respondents, category number three (20001-30000) 20 out of 90 respondents, category number four (30001-40000) 12 out of 90 respondents and category number one (below 10000) 4 out 90 respondents.

In terms of percentage of 35.5 percent respondents belong to category number two (10001-20000). With 35.5 percent respondents according to family income the category number two ranked at the top level. It was followed by category number five (24.4 percent), category number three (22.2 percent), Category number four (13.33 percent) and category number one (4.4 percent). (Table 1.6)

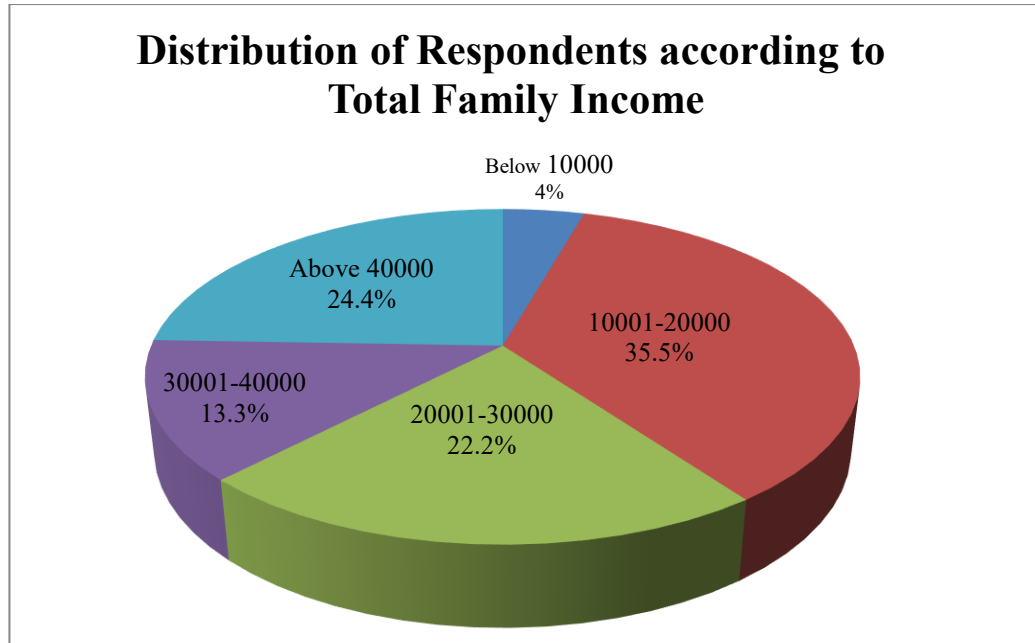


Figure 1.3

Table No. 1.7: Distribution of Respondents according to Education Attainment

Sr. No.	Education Attainment	No. of Respondents	No of Respondents (%)
1	Illiterate	7	7.8
2	Middle	2	2.2
3	Metric	17	18.9
4	10+2	29	32.2
5	Graduate	30	33.3
6	Post graduate	5	5.5

Source: Field Survey

According to education attainment the total numbers of respondents are 90 and divided into six categories. The maximum number of respondents of Senior Secondary and Graduate (i.e. 29 each). It was followed by the metric 18 out of 90 respondents, illiterate 7 out of 90 respondents, post graduate 5 out of 90 and middle 2 out of 90. In terms of percentage 33.3 percent respondents belong to graduate ranked at the top level. It is followed by 10+2 (32.2 percent), metric 20 percent, illiterate 7.77 percent, post graduate 5.5 percent and middle 2.22 percent. (Table 3.7)

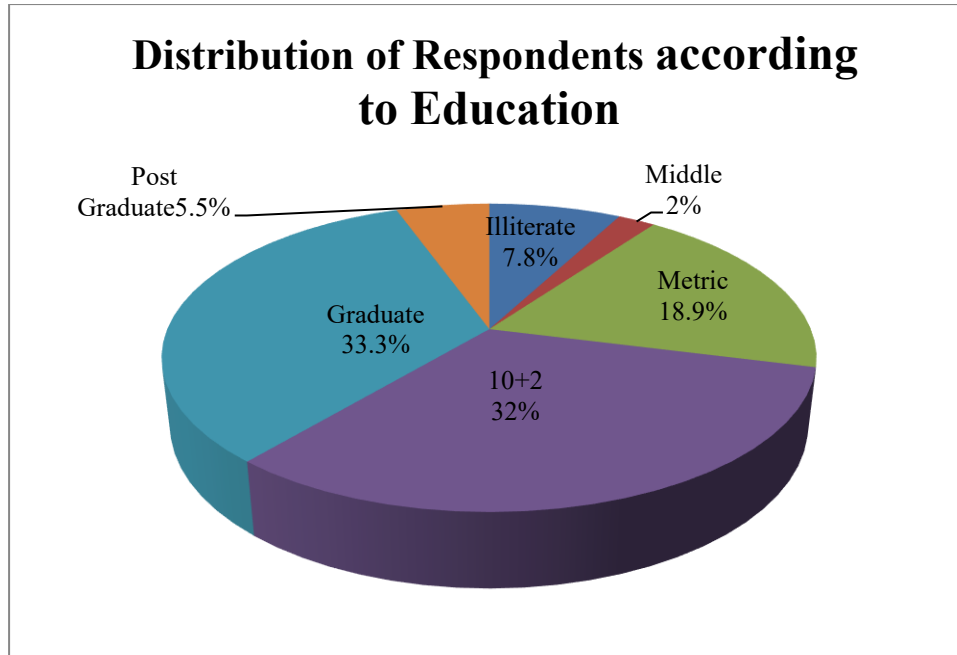


Figure 1.4

Table No 1.8 Where Schooling of Children according to Caste and Sex

Sr. No	Caste	Total Children	Govt. School						Public School			
			Girls	Boys	Girl	%	Boys	%	Girls	%	Boys	%
1	General	120	51	69	26	50.9	8	11.6	25	49.1	61	88.4
2	Backward	46	16	30	14	87.5	13	43.3	2	12.5	17	56.6
3	Schedule	98	45	53	38	84.4	26	49	7	15.5	27	50.9
4	Total	264	112	152	78		47		34		105	

According to this table we found that total number of children 264 in which 152 boys and 112 girls are existing over 120 boys related to general category, 98 to schedule caste and rest of total belonged to backward class. Likewise 26 girls found in general category studying in government school, 38 out of 45 girls in schedule caste studying in government and 14 girls out of 16 in backward class studying in government school. On the other hand total 25 girls of general class studying in public school, only 2 girls of backward class studying in public school and 7 girls of schedule class studying in public schools. At last we can say that most of respondents give education to their daughters in government school at large number but boys are studying in public schools. (Table 3.8)

Table No. 1.9: Distribution of Respondents According to No. of Children

Sr. No.	No. of children	No. of Respondents	No of Respondents (%)
1	No Child	3	3.3
2	Up to 2 Child	18	20
3	03 – 04	65	72.2
4	5 and More	4	4.4

Source: Field Survey

In term of total respondents, according to number of children the total respondents are 90. The maximum number of respondents of category 03-04 (i.e. 65). It was followed by the category up to 2 child 18 out of 90 respondents, five and more child 4 out of 90 and no child 3 out of 90. In term of percentage, respondents according to number of children in total has 72.22 percent (i.e. 03-04) ranked at top level. It was followed by the category up to two child (20 percent), five and more child (4.4 percent) and no child (3.3 percent). (Table 3.8)

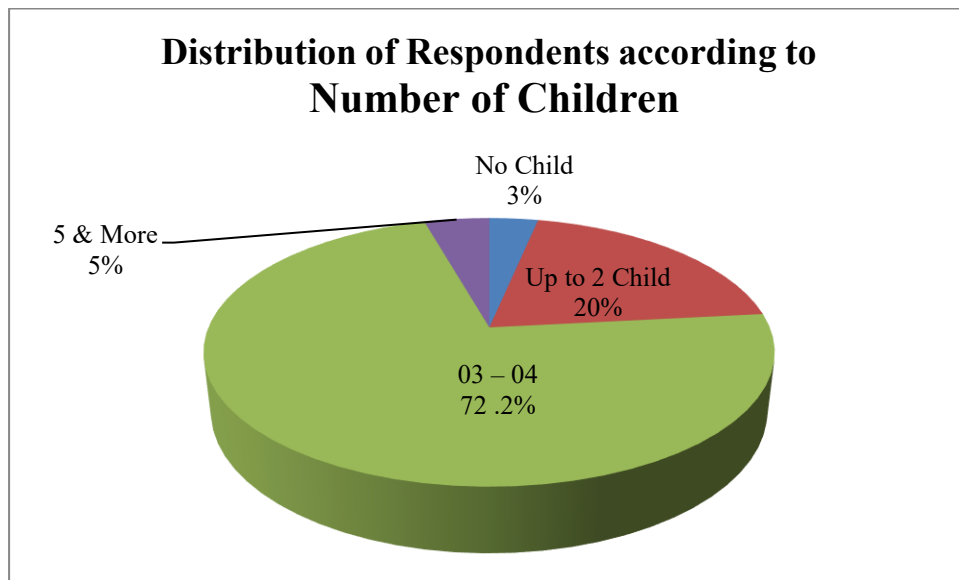


Figure 1.5

Table No. 1.10: Distribution of Respondents according to what should be Composition of Children in Family

Sr. No.	Composition of Children	No. of Respondents	No of Respondents (%)
1	One Son	4	4.4
2	Two Son	3	3.3
3	One Daughter	2	2.3
4	One Son One daughter	75	83.3
5	Two son one daughter	6	6.6
6	Two Daughter and more	----	----

Source: Field Survey

In terms of total respondents, what should be composition of children in family, the total 90 respondents included. The maximum number of respondents of category numbers four (one son one daughter i.e. 75). Among the rest of the five categories no categories could gain individually even 5 percent of respondents. It was followed by the category number five two son one daughter 6 out of 90 respondents, one son 4 out of 90, two son 3 out of 90 and one daughter 2 out of 90 respondents. In terms of percentage 83.3 respondents belonged to category number four (one son one daughter). It was followed by two son and one daughter 96.6 percent, one son 4.4 percent, two son 3.3 percent and one daughter 2.3 percent. However the category of two daughters and more had failed to get number of respondents.

Table No.1.11: Distribution of Respondents according to boys is preferred in our society

Sr. No.	Response	No. of Respondents	No of Respondents (%)
1	Yes	79	87.7
2	No	4	4.4
3	Can't say	7	7.7
Total		90	100

Source: Field Survey

In terms of total respondents according to boys are preferred in our society divided into three categories. The maximum number of respondents preferred to boys and said to yes (i.e. 79). On the other hand 4 out of 90 respondents give their response in negative sence, 7 out of 90 respondents can't express their view in direct way. While some educated respondents to feel hesitate to express their ideas. (Table 3.11)

Table No. 1.12: Distribution of Respondents according to reason for boys preferred in our society

Sr. No	Reason for boys Preference	No of Respondents (%)		
		Yes	No	Can't say
1	Support and Provider in old age	70 (77.7%)	9 (10%)	11(12.2%)
2	Carries Family Name	72 (80%)	8 (8.9%)	10 (11.1%)
3	Performing Last Rites	80 (88.9%)	3 (3.3%)	7 (7.7%)
4	Wealth Remains in Family	81 (90%)	4 (4.4%)	5 (5.5%)

Source: Field Survey

In Indian family the son is preferred over a daughter. The family pride and name is associated with son not daughter. The parents think that it is the sole responsibility of son to look after them in old age and to perform the customary rituals. It is also generally accepted that son is own the responsibility of inheritance of property. The table showing the distribution of respondents according to reason for boys preferred in our society. In terms of percentage, 90 percent respondent in favour of wealth remains in family. It was followed by

performing last rites 88.9 percent, carries family name 80 percent and 77.7 percent respondents favour in support and provider in old age. (Table. 3.12)

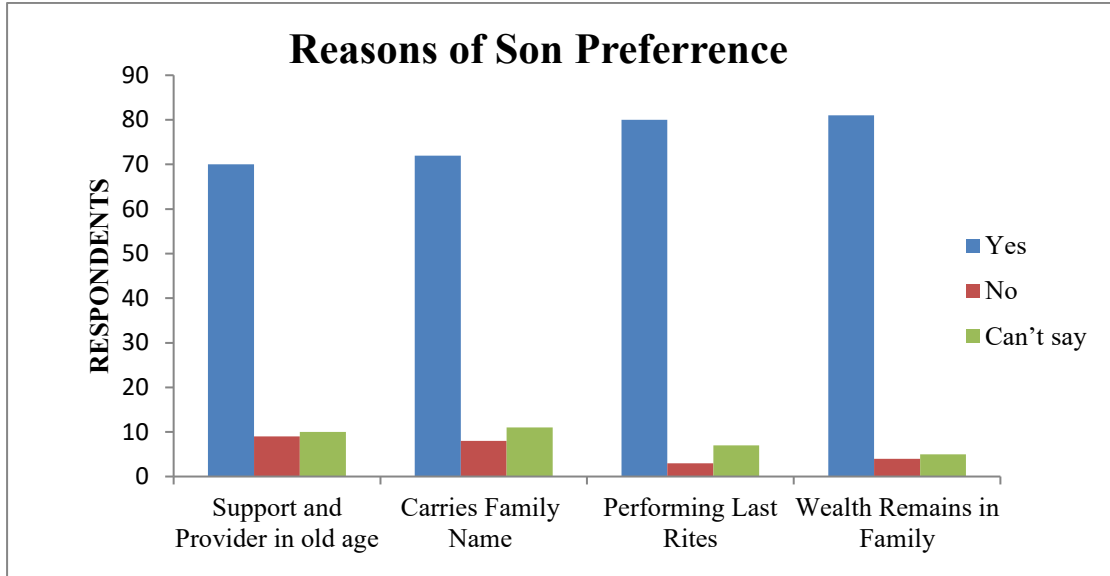


Figure 1.6

Table No. 1.13: Distribution of Respondents according to do you want to girl child

Sr. No	Response	No. of Respondents	No of Respondents (%)
1	Yes	12	13.3
2	No	47	52.2
3	Can't say	31	34.4

Source: Field Survey

It is very crucial and most important question in the present day in our society. Do you want to girl child? In terms of percentage of respondents according to do you want girl child. Only 13.3 percent respondent want to girl child and 52.2 percent respondents not preferred to girl child. While some educated respondents had not shown their opinion clearly.

Table No. 1.14: Distribution of respondents according to reason for not preferring girl child

Sr. No	Reason for not preferring female child	No of Respondents (%)		
		Yes	No	Can't say
1	Paraya Dhan	81 (90%)	2 (2.2%)	7 (7.7%)
2	Dowry System	84 (93.3%)	3 (3.3%)	3 (3.3%)
3	Investing on girl is waste with no return	52 (57.7%)	18 (20%)	20 (22.2%)
4	More responsibility of protections daughter	75 (83.3%)	4 (4.4%)	11 (12.2%)
5	Fear of harming family honour	85 (94.4%)	4 (4.4%)	1 (1.1%)

Source: Field Survey

In order to explore further, the respondents (who agreed to the fact 50%) were asked to explain the reason why the girl child is not preferred. In this table it is found that majority (93.3 percent) of total respondent were of the view that escalating dowry is the main reason behind it. The respondent reiterated their concern by saying that dowry is the genesis reason. In the terms of total respondents (60.66%) of the respondent held the view that the bringing up of a girl child needs extra attention and more responsibility of protection. Parents do not want to send them out of the four-walls become of the prevailing and unfavorable circumstances in society. Most of the respondent among the total respondent (94.4 percent) fear of harming family honour.

It has been revealed that, the reasons for not preferring female child as are: *Paraya Dhan* (90 percent), dowry (93.3 percent), investing in girls is a waste with no returns (57.7 percent), fear of harming family honour (94.4 percent) and more responsibility of protecting daughters (83.3 percent). According to this data collected, it was found that there is a case of insecurity is the parents whether their daughter would be happy after marriage. This fear motivates the parents to give her maximum dowry so that happens to their daughter become certain for this, they go beyond their reach. (Table 3.14)

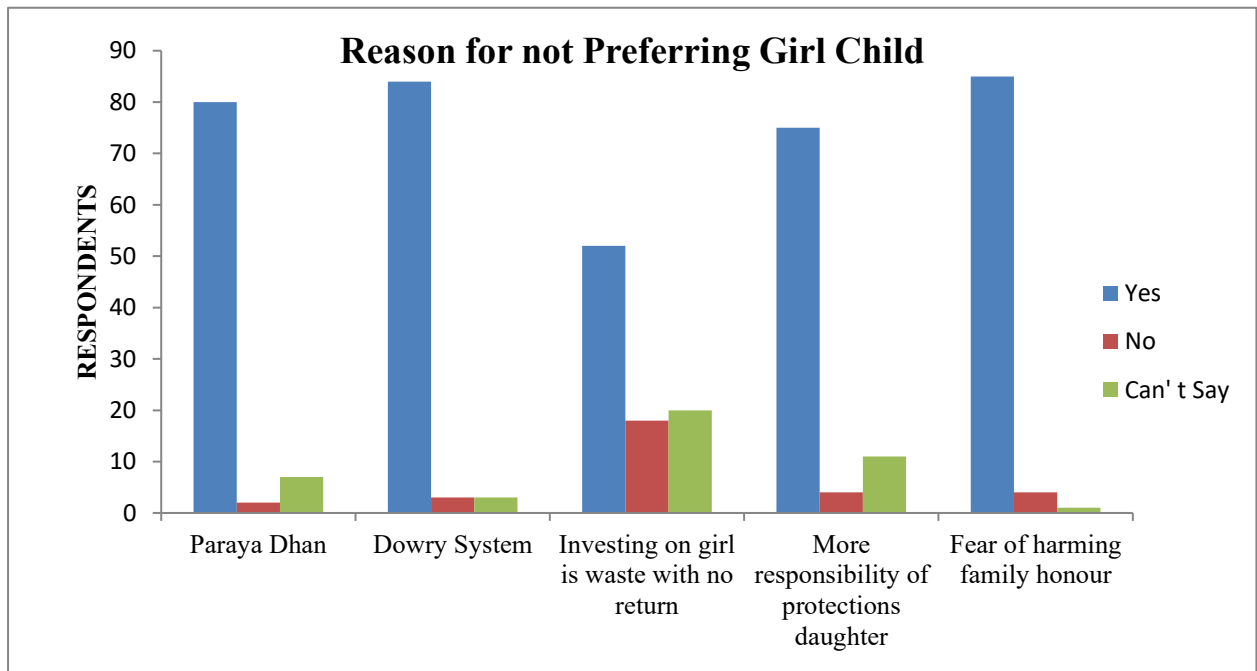


Figure 1.7

Table No. 1.15: Distribution of respondents according to who should be punished for the act of S.D.T and abortion of female fetus

Sr. No.	Should be punished	No. of Respondents	No of Respondents (%)
1	Doctor and staff	7	7.7
2	Family members	25	27.7
3	Husband	10	11.1
4	Wife	8	8.8
5	All	40	44.4

Source: Field Survey

In terms of total respondents according to who should be punished for the act of S.D.T and abortion of female fetus has been divided in five broad categories the maximum number of respondents favors in all involved persons should be punished or sent to jail for this act. It was followed by family members 25 out of 90 respondents, husband 10 out of 90, wife 8 out of 90 and doctor an staff 7 out of 90 respondents.

Table No.1.16: Distribution of respondents according to pre-natal & S.D.T becomes a nuisance for the society.

Sr. No.	Response	No of Respondents	No of Respondents (%)
1	Agree	82	91.1
2	Disagree	-	-
3	Can't say	8	8.8

Source: Field Survey

As the declining sex-ratio has become a matter of deep concern for the society, the continuity of the decreasing order would bring a social disaster and would become a great nuisance for the society. Added to this, the pre-natal sex test has become a nuisance for the society because if the people keep on going to the ultrasound centre, female foeticide would be continue and it would resulting a big social disaster. The respondents who felt concerned about the declining sex-ratio between boys and girls were again asked if they thought that the pre-natal test a nuisance for the society that would lead to a social disaster. 91% of the respondents replied in affirmative (Table-3.16)

Table No. 1.17: Distributions of respondents according to with who will you prefer to stay in old age and in case of illness.

Sr. No	Categories	No of Respondents in case of illness	No of Respondents (%) will stay in old age
1	Son	69 (76.6%)	72 (80%)
2	Daughter	11 (12.2%)	8 (8.8%)
3	None	10 (11.1%)	10 (11.15)

Source: Field Survey

As per study earlier described India is a male domain Society. Son is preferred in all our society. In terms of percentage 76.6 percent respondents prefer to son in case of illness

and 12.2 percent respondents stay our daughter in case of illness, the rest of 11.1 percent respondents not give any answer. On the other hand 80 percent respondents of the total respondents prefer to son for stay in old age, while 8 percent respondent of the total will stay in old age our daughter. The respondents have said that *beti ke ghar ka paani nahi pate*. They feel guilt to stay her daughter house. Table (3.17)

Table No. 1.18: Distributions of respondents according to who emphasize most for the son and taken decision about the number sex of children in family.

Sr. No	Taking to decision	No of Respondents (%) more emphasize for son	No of Respondents (%) Decision about number and sex of children
1	Grand father	9 (10%)	1 (1.1%)
2	Grand mother	66 (73.3%)	9 (10%)
3	Mother	10 (11.1%)	15 (16.6%)
4	Father	3 (5.5%)	65 (72.2%)

Source: Field Survey

In terms of total respondents according to who emphasize most for the son in the family. The maximum number of respondents say that most of decision about son taken by grandmother 66 (out of 90). It was followed by mother 10 out of 90, grandfather 9 out of 90 and father 5 out of 90. In terms of total respondents, according to decision about the number and sex of children in family. In this case the maximum number of respondents says that most of decisions taken by father 65 out of 90. It was followed by the mother 15 out of 90, grandmother 9 out of 90, and grandfather 1 out of 90. In our society most of decision taken by father or grandmother not mother. Because the mind set of our society against women or the views of women has not given any respect which shows the cheap mentality of peoples.

Table No. 1.19: Adverse Child Sex-Ratio has very Serious Repercussion

Sr. No	Reason for not preferring female child	No of Respondents (%)		
		Yes	No	Can't say
1	Increased crime against women	80 (88.8%)	7 (7.7%)	3 (3.3%)
2	Non availability of brides	75 (83.3%)	11 (12.2%)	4 (4.4%)
3	Lack of female work force	51 (56.6)	13 (14.44%)	26 (28.8%)
4	Polyandry	40 (44.4)	15 (17.77%)	24 (26.6%)

Source: Field Survey

Adverse child sex-ratio may be serious repercussions due to preferring reason for i e like increased crime against women, non availability of brides which can give rise to trafficking of female child to the areas having deficit of brides. This issue needs to be kept in mind while addressing the problem of decline child sex-ratio. As revealed by the present

study, repercussion of adverse CSR are non availability of brides (59.33%), increased rate of crimes against women especially sexual violence (83.33%), lack of female work force (60%) and polyandry (46.60%)

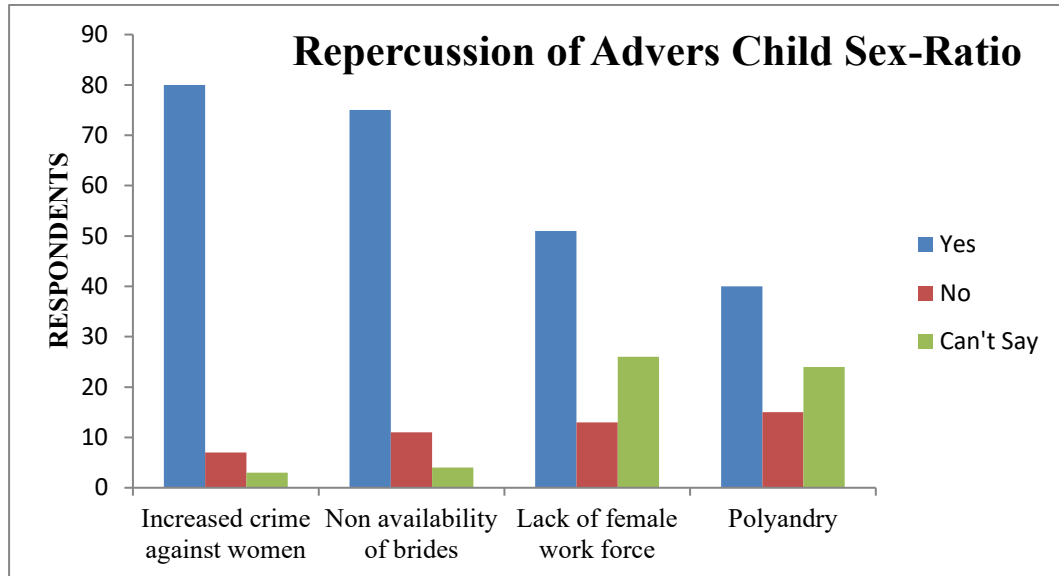


Figure 1.8

CONCLUSION

Rohtak is one of the most developed city of Haryana witnessing more growth than average of health, income and other social indicators. In spite of all good indicators of development, Rohtak is not doing well gender and the adverse sex-ratio 0-6 years is the matter of great concern. A ward wise comparative analysis of the child sex-ratio in Rohtak city is more increased to 2001-11. The Rohtak city average is 815 increased (31 points) in census 201, but eleven wards is showing huge declined but ward no. 16 is the secondly sharp decline (108) points according to census 2011. This shows that the increase of sex selective termination of pregnancy is even more prevalent in urban areas hereby contributing to decline child sex-ratio. An examination of spatial pattern of child sex-ratio produced clear-cut picture about the disparity between male and female babies. Migration does not affect child sex-ratio.

The factors mainly responsible for decline child sex-ratio (0-6) are son preference and dowry. Mushrooming of ultrasonography (USG) clinics is also stated by large number of respondents as other major factors. It is again required to be controlled by the health department. The various reasons for son preference mentioned by the ASHAs include that he is support and provider in old age; keeps the family name alive; perform the last rites; and by investing on sons in their education or business the wealth remains intact in their family. On

the other hand, reasons for not preferring female child are dowry and perception of girls being *paraya dhan*. It has also been stated that investing on girls is waste with no returns and security reasons especially sexual offences against girls.

Majority of *Accredited Social Health Activists* perceived non-availability of brides as major repercussion of decline child sex-ratio followed by increased crime against women and polyandry. Discrimination between male and female child is very much prevalent in society and starts from the child birth itself.

Accredited Social Health Activists are well aware of decline child sex-ratio (0-6), but the health department needs to intervene more through its behavior change communication activities. As health department is the nodal agency for activities in relation to implementation of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act and Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, these two acts are most important as far as prevention of sex discrimination & female feticide is concerned. ASHAs can be involved to monitor implementation of PC&PNDT Act as they are from within community and they have knowledge of ground reality. Hence, it is obvious that the city like Rohtak had an experience of different respondents indicated their objective and subjective reviews on cause-effect relationship of different problematic areas of skewed sex-ratio of 0-6 age group. The census based statistical figures indicate a considerable regional disparity of rate of the problems as indicated by the respondents, belonged to different wards Rohtak town of Haryana.

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