

## A CHANGING TREND OF CHILD SEX RATIO IN PUNJAB DURING 2001-11

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### ABSTRACT

*The present study shows that the trend of Child Sex Ratio is changing. In this paper, it has been told about the changing trend of child sex ratio and how much has changed in child sex ratio in 10 years from 2001 to 2011. In this paper it has also been told what have been the main reason for the change in child sex ratio. The main objective of this paper is to find out the changing trend of child sex ratio in Punjab. To study this topic, data has been collected from primary census of India 2001 & 2011 and from secondary source like online links and sites. After analysing the data obtained, it is revealed that a trend of increasing child sex ratio has been found in Punjab. For this the Government implements many schemes from time to time and also makes efforts at different levels to make the public aware.*

**Keywords:** Child Sex Ratio, Trend, Census, Improvement.

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### Introduction

The Census of India 2011 revealed that the child sex ratio across the country declined over the previous year, falling from 928 girls / 1000 boys in 2001 to 914 girls / 1000 boys in 2011. However, some of the district with the most imbalanced child sex ratio. The child sex ratio is defined as the number of girls divided by the number of boys under the age of 0-6 years. Child sex ratio is an important emographic characteristics. The ratio between female children and male children in the age group 0-6 called child sex ratio. Child sex ratio is important information about the status of female children in a country, it is low in region where the practice of female foeticide, female infanticide and girl discrimination prevent. In the census 2001 the child sex ratio of India was 927 which declined to 919 in the census 2011. Arunachal Pradesh has the highest child sex ratio among the Indian states i. e. 972 girl child. Haryana has lowest child sex ratio i.e. 834 girls per thousand boys. Punjab is 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest child sex ratio i. e. 846 girls per thousand boys. In 2001 child sex ratio in Punjab increased 846 from 798 in 2011. The highest child growth in Punjab recorded in Kapurthala district with the gain of 87 points and lowest child growth in Muktsar district with the gain of 20 points.

### Study Area

Punjab is in north western India and has a total area of 50,362 square kilometres. Punjab is one of the fertile region in India. The land of five rivers lives in the north western part of the country. It is bordered by Pakistan from the western side and Jammu & Kashmir in North, Himachal Pradesh in north east and Haryana and Rajasthan in South. The Punjab occupies 1.54 % of the total geographic area of country. Punjab is an agricultural state of India. Chandigarh (The Union Territory) is the capital of Punjab. Punjab was separated from Haryana on 1 November 1966. During the Green Revolution, Punjab played an important role in the cultivation of Rice and wheat as it became easier to carry out successful irrigation projects due to the five Rivers (Jhelum, Ravi, Satluj, Vyas and Chenab) flowing through Punjab. There are currently 23 Districts in Punjab. These 23 districts have been divided geographically into four regions- Majha, Doaba, Malwa and Pothohar. Administratively Punjab is divided into five Divisions- Patiala, Rupnagar, Jalandhar, Faridkot and Ferozpur. Each district is governed by an administrative collector. There are 79 Tehsils in state in which local land records are maintained. The number of blocks in Tehsils is about 143. Total village in the state are 12278. There are 22 Districts Councils, 136 Municipal

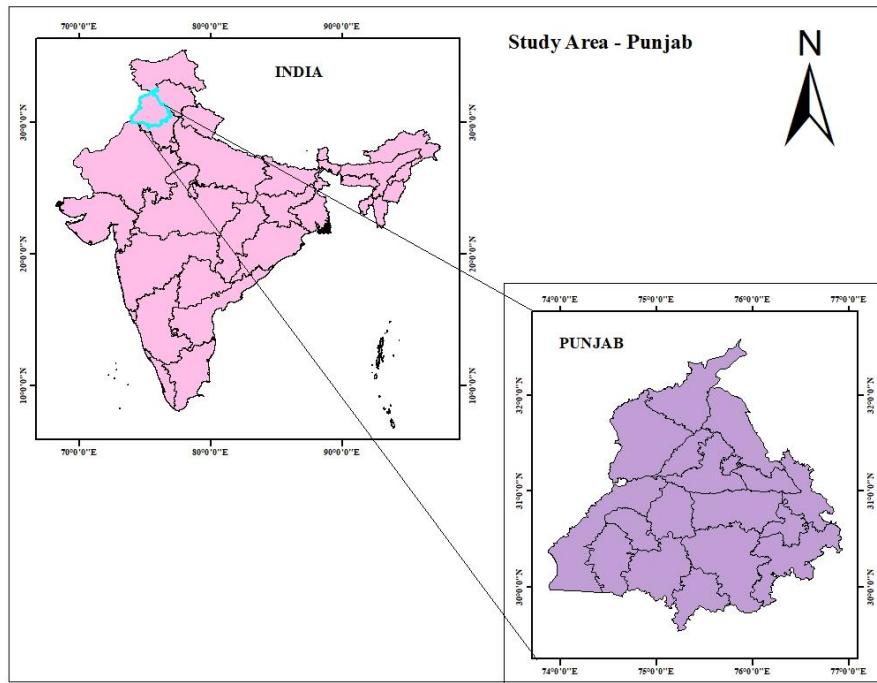
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Committees and 22 Improvement Trusts for the maintenance of 143 blocks and about 12 cities of Punjab. Majitha is the newest tehsil of the state which was formed in September 2016. The main cities of Punjab are Patiala, Jalandhar, Mohali, Ludhiana and Bathinda.

Latitude extent :- 29°30'N – 32°32'N

Longitude extent\_ 73°55'E-76°50'E



### Census of India (2011)

#### Objectives

- To analysis the spatial pattern of child sex ratio in Punjab at district level.
- To find out child sex ratio during 2001-11.
- To analysis the trending change of child sex ratio in the gap of 2001-2011.
- To examine the scheme run by the government to improve the child sex ratio in study area.

#### Data Source and Methodology

The present paper is totally based on secondary data. Data is collected from some google links and sites and also collected from some research papers and hypothesis. ArcGis software has been used to create category map of Punjab to study the change in child sex ratio during 2001-11. The spatial pattern of child sex ratio in Punjab has been shown using choropleth map. The data related to child sex ratio is shown through the table. To study the spatial pattern of child sex ratio during 2001-11, it has been divided into five categories.

- In the present paper census of India 2001-11 data are used and computed child sex ratio.
- This study mainly based on census data.
- District wise child sex ratio data are computed from DCHB of all the districts in Punjab. For census year 2001-11 available on India website.
- The child sex ratio calculated at district level as the number of female per thousand males under the age group 0-6 years.  $CSR = \frac{\text{total no. Of girls below 6 years}}{\text{total no.of boys below 6 years}} \times 1000$
- The change in child sex ratio was calculated using this formula –  $(P1 - P2)$  where P1 stands for child sex ratio in 2001 and P2 stands for child sex ratio in 2011.

**Table: Child sex ratio in Punjab (2001-2011)**

Sr. No.	Districts	Child Sex Ratio (2001)	Child Sex Ratio (2011)	Change in Child Sex Ratio during 2001-11
1.	Tarn Tarn	784	820	34
2.	Gurdaspur	789	821	32
3.	Amritsar	792	826	34
4.	Muksar	811	831	20
5.	Mansa	782	836	54
6.	Patiala	776	837	61
7.	Sangrur	784	840	56
8.	SAS nagar	785	841	56
9.	Fatehgarh sahib	766	842	76
10.	Barnala	792	846	51
11.	Firozpur	822	847	25
12.	Faridkot	812	851	39
13.	Bathinda	785	854	69
14.	Hoshiarpur	812	859	47
15.	Moga	818	863	63
16.	Ludhiana	817	865	48
17.	Rupnagar	799	866	66
18.	Kapurthala	785	872	87
19.	Jalandhar	806	874	68
20.	SBS nagar	808	879	71
	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>48</b>

Source; Census Operation of Punjab

**Discussion**

On the bases of given data, the Child Sex Ratio is lowest in Fatehgarh Sahib district (766) while the highest Child Sex Ratio is recorded in Firozpur district (822) in 2001. In 2011, the lowest Child Sex Ratio was recorded in Tarn-Taran district (820) and the Highest Child Sex Ratio was recorded in SBS Nagar district (879). From 2001 to 11, the maximum change (87) in Child Sex Ratio came in Kapurthala district where Child Sex Ratio increased from 785 to 872 and the minimum change (20) in Child Sex Ratio in Muksar district where Child Sex Ratio increased 811 to 831.

**Categories of Child Sex Ratio in Punjab**

Category/ Year	800 & below	800-820	820-840	840-860	860 & Above
<b>2001</b>	Tarn Tarn, Patiala, Gurdaspur, Mansa Amritsar, Sangrur, SAS nagar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Barnala, Bathinda, Rupnagar, Kapurthala, (13 Districts)	Muksar, Moga Faridkot, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, SBS nagar (7 Districts)	Firozpur (1 District)	(0 Districts)	(0 Districts)
<b>2011</b>	(0 Districts)	Tarn Tarn (1 Districts)	Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Muksar, Mansa, Patiala, Sangrur (6 Districts)	S A S nagar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Barnala, Firozpur, Faridkot, Bathinda, Hoshiarpur, (8 Districts)	Moga, Ludhiana, Rupnagar, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, SBS nagar (6 Districts)

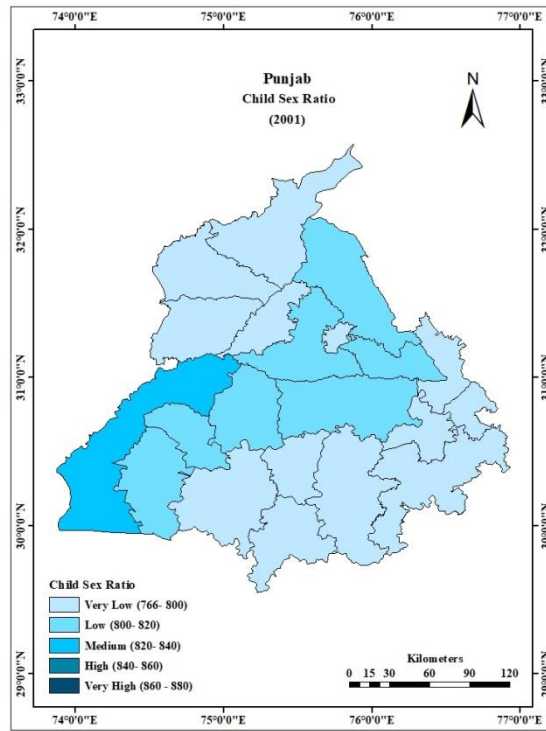


Figure 2

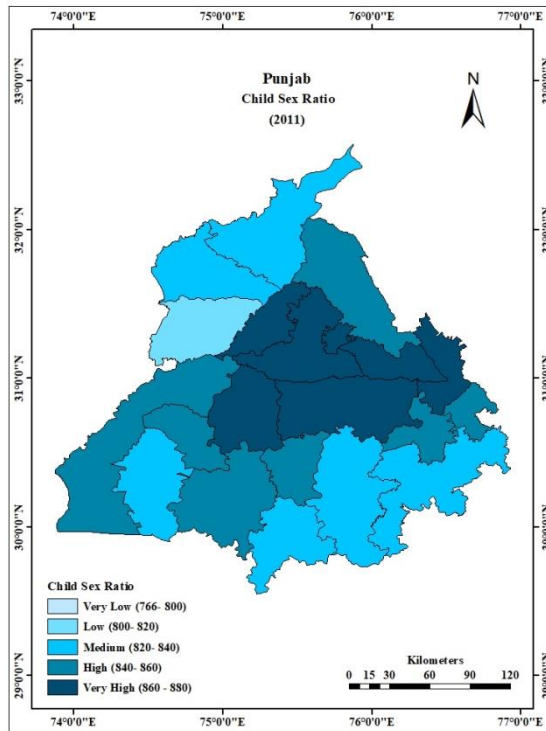


Figure 3

Source: Census of India 2001 & 2011

## Result and Findings

After analysis the data we find that Child Sex Ratio lying from very low to Moderate category in 2001, while the Child Sex Ratio lying from Moderate to Very High category in 2011. Thus there has been an increase in Child Sex Ratio. The districts which were in low category in 2001, have come in high and very high category in 2011. The reason for increase in Child Sex Ratio in Punjab is also due to awareness, literacy among the people and some policies run by Punjab Government.

### Policies to improve child sex ratio in Punjab

- **Ashirwad (SHAGUN)**

The amount of 15000/-was given to the parents of girl belonging to SC /divorces/widow and Christian of Punjab domicile under the ASHIRWAD scheme on the occasion of the annual income of parents, from all sources does not exceed Rs. 32790/-

- **Bebe Nanki Ladli Beti Kalyan**

Under the scheme state government would invest 20000 per beneficial with life insurance cooperation of India. The scheme would be apply to families who had adopted 2 girl child.

### Conclusion

In this paper we find that, in Punjab, all district recorded improvement in child sex ratio during 2001-2011. Child sex ratio is more in urban areas in Punjab. This study is totally based on secondary sources and after analyzing the data we find that negative growth was not recorded in any district. Punjab has launched programs for improving child sex ratio; BEBE NANKI BETI KALYAAN scheme, NANHI CHAN etc. due to which increase in Child Sex Ratio was increased.

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