

## **CHILD SEX RATIO IN RAJASTHAN: A SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL ANALYSIS;**

**2001-2011**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The child sex ratio is one of the vital demographic characteristics for any country. It is an important indicator for any population and most significant about the status of girl child in the society. In present decade are indicative of a clear bias against the girl child in Rajasthan. In Asian culture most of the families continues preference for a male child, because it is traditional that the boy take care of the parents while the daughter marry and leave the family. In India child sex ratio defined as the number of females per 1000 males in specific 0-6 age group. The balance between the sexes is an important aspect of population structure. Low sex ratio creates social problems and also affect on the fertility and population growth. The sex ratio of India's population has increased almost continuously throughout the last three decadal. In present 15 percent child populations in India. India is the second largest populated country in the world and has conducted its fourteenth census in 2011. The country has recorded negative child sex ratio which has declined from 927 in 2001 which came down to 914 in 2011. Decline in child sex ratio (0-6 years) has been seen only in the context of sex-selective abortion or female infanticide in India. In 2011 the child sex ratio of Rajasthan was 883 females per 1000 males. Child sex Ratio of rural areas was 886 and child sex ratio of urban areas was 869.

**Keywords: - Child Sex Ratio, Demographic, Aspect, Decline.**

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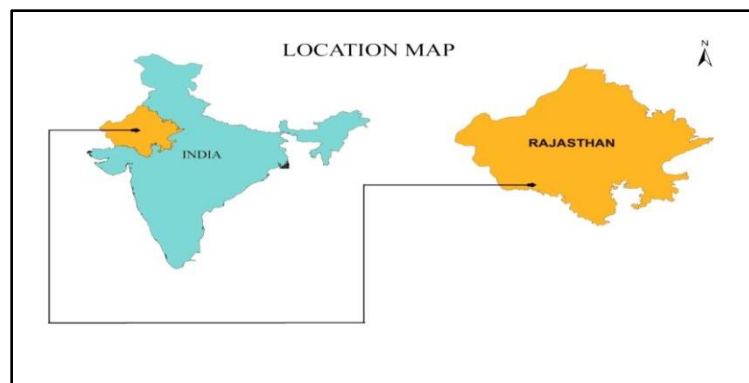
### **INTRODUCTION**

The child sex ratio (0-6) is one of the vital demographic characteristics for any country. Whereas the sex ratio is calculated differently in different country such as in U.S.A it is defined as the number of males per 100 females. According to the observation *UN population Division*, all over the world, the male population is more than female population. It is also important demographic component for the

human development. It is an important indicator for any population and most significant about the status of girl child in the society. In present decade are indicative of a clear bias against the girl child in Rajasthan. In Asian culture, most of the families continue preference for a male child, because it is traditional that the boys take care of the parents while the daughter marry and leave the family. In India, child sex ratio defined as the number of females per 1000 males in specific (0-6) age group. The sex ratio of India's population has increased almost continuously throughout the last four decadal. The state with highest child sex ratio in India is Arunachal Pradesh, while Haryana has recorded lowest child sex ratio in India in 2011. The country has recorded negative child sex ratio which has declined from 927 in 2001, which came down to 914 in 2011. Decline in child sex ratio (0-6 years) has been seen only in the context of sex-selective abortion or female infanticide in India. Highest decline in the child sex ratio was noted in Jammu and Kashmir (-8.71 percent)), followed by Dadra and Nagar Haveli (-6.62 percent) and Rajasthan (-2.82 percent). As per Census 2001, in Rajasthan Child sex ratio was 909, in rural area 913 and urban area 905. In 2011 the child sex ratio (0-6) years of Rajasthan was 883. Sex Ratio of Rural areas (0-6) years was 886 and child sex ratio of urban areas was 869. It reveals that in Rajasthan there is serious problem of declining child sex ration in the state. Moreover, the state rank in case of child sex ratio was 28th in position during Census 2001 and it has declined to 29th position during the recent census of 2011.

## STUDY AREA

Rajasthan is situated in the north- western part of India. It is the largest State in India by area constitutes 10.4 percent of the total geographical area of India. It lies between 23°3' to 30°12' N latitude and 69°30' to 78°17' E longitude. The state covers an area of about 3, 42,239 sq.km. It is bounded by Punjab in the north, Haryana, Delhi from north eastern side, Uttar Pradesh in east, Gujarat in southern part and Madhya Pradesh in the south eastern part. Moreover, it share International



**Figure 1; Study area**

boundary with Pakistan from western side. The state has the biggest Desert of India called “THAR DESERT”. It is administratively divided into 7 divisions, 33 districts and 44,672 villages as per census 2011. According to Census 2011, the total population of the state is about 6.85crores out of which 3.55Crores males and 3.29Crores females. The population density is 200 persons per sq. km. The density of population is quite low as half of the area of the state comes under arid zone and less fertile. The child sex ratio of Rajasthan is 883 which are less than but near to the national average.

## **OBJECTIVE**

- To illustrate the trends of child sex ratio of Rajasthan from 1961 to 2011.
- To study the spatial and temporal analysis of child sex ratio at district level in Rajasthan from 2001 to 2011.

## **DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY**

For the present study based on secondary data of child sex ratio has been used for the year 2001 to 2011. The following data were obtained from census of India and statistical abstract of Rajasthan. Furthers, data were processed and analyzed to arrive at some conclusion. Moreover, to visualize the database in the mapping form Choropleth maps have been prepared with the help of ArcGIS software. Maps were prepared for different themes like to indicate the variation of child sex ratio at district level. Also a comparative analysis of Rural and Urban child Sex ratio has been carried out.

Child sex ratio is calculated by using the following formula:-

$$\text{Child Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total No. of girls below 6 years}}{\text{Total No. of boys below 6 Years}} * 1000$$

Child sex ratio 0-6 year population is calculated for each District. All districts are grouped in different categories such as below, average, and above etc.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### TREND OF CHILD SEX RATIO

The general trend of child sex ratio (0-6) age group from 1961 to 2011. In 1961 the child sex ratio is 951, but in 1971 the child sex ratio has declined to 932 in 1971. In 1981 the child sex ratio is 954. Whereas, In 1991 to 2011 the child sex ratio is continues declined. In 1991, the child sex ratio is 916 and 909 in 2001. In 2011, the child sex ratio is 883. The general trend of child sex ratio continues

Trend of child sex ratio in Rajasthan; 1961-2011	
Years	Child sex ratio
1961	951
1971	932
1981	954
1991	916
2001	909
2011	883

decline in

last four decadal.

Source: Statistical abstract of Rajasthan.

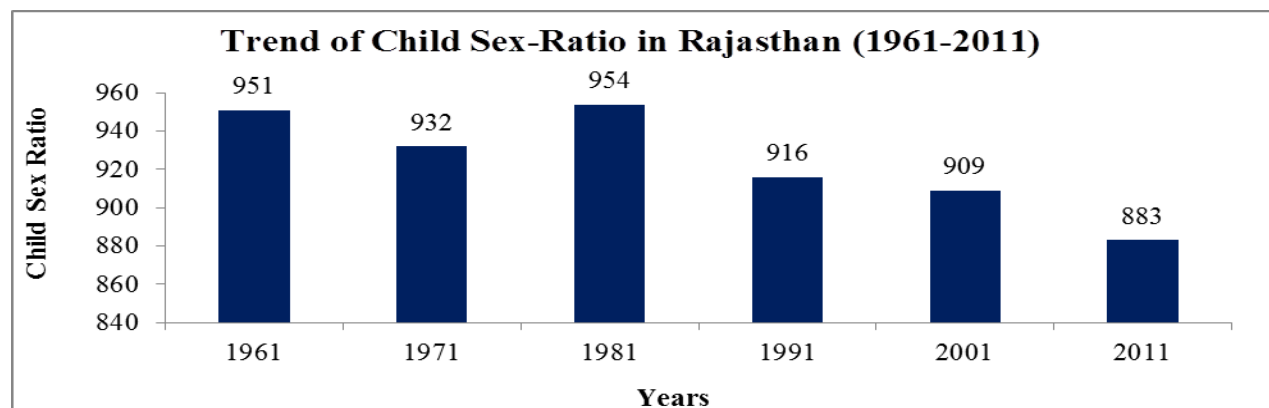


Figure 2; Trend of child sex ratio in Rajasthan

Sr.No	District Name	Child Sex Ratio			Child Sex Ratio		
		2001			2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
08	Rajasthan	909	914	887	883	886	869

01	Ganganagar	850	861	814	854	859	841
02	Hanumangarh	872	876	854	869	875	845
03	Bikaner	920	921	917	902	902	901
04	Churu	906	910	898	896	897	893
05	Jhunjhunun	863	865	852	831	825	852
06	Alwar	887	894	837	861	864	844
07	Bharatpur	879	882	864	863	867	840
08	Dhaulpur	860	863	839	854	858	837
09	Karauli	873	871	890	844	842	855
10	Sawai Madhopur	902	901	906	865	866	862
11	Dausa	906	908	880	859	861	842
12	Jaipur	899	911	884	859	865	852
13	Sikar	885	882	898	841	836	860
14	Nagaur	915	916	913	888	886	894
15	Jodhpur	920	926	902	890	889	895
16	Jaisalmer	869	870	860	868	868	871
17	Barmer	919	920	896	899	900	891
18	Jalor	921	922	910	891	891	888
19	Sirohi	918	931	847	890	895	859
20	Pali	925	927	914	895	899	876
21	Ajmer	922	930	906	893	898	883
22	Tonk	927	929	920	882	887	863
23	Bundi	912	916	888	886	886	887

24	Bhilwara	949	959	903	916	921	894
25	Rajsamand	936	939	911	891	893	880
26	Dungarpur	955	959	877	916	919	850
27	Banswara	962	967	868	925	928	863
28	Chittaurgarh	926	930	904	903	907	881
29	Kota	912	922	901	889	899	881
30	Baran	919	921	910	902	906	887
31	Jhalawar	934	941	885	905	909	888
32	Udaipur	947	957	879	920	927	872
33	Pratapgarh	953	959	876	926	929	883
	<b>India</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>902</b>

Source: census of India; 2001-2011.

### CHILD SEX RATIO

The latest census reflects the child sex ratio in the state, with only 8 districts reporting the child sex ratio above 900. The child sex ratio has continuously decline in 2001 to 2011. The Child sex ratio (0-6 years) at state level has declined by 26 females per 1000 males in 2001-2011. While comparing the child sex ratio (0-6 years) among the districts levels, the highest child sex ratio is recorded in the district Pratapgarh (926) followed by Banswara (925), Udaipur (920), Dungarpur (916) and Bhilwara (916). Districts with lowest child sex ratio (0-6 years) are Jhunjhunun (831), Sikar (841), Karauli (844), and Ganganagar (854). Jhunjhunu, is the highest male literate district of the state has recorded the sharpest decline in the child sex ratio of any district in the state during 2001-2011. Highest decline in the child sex ratio is recorded in Jhunjhunun district, where it has come down to 863 as compared to 831 in Census 2001. It was that Jaisalmer, Bharatpur, Alwar, Karauli, Sikar and Jhunjhunun consistently had the lowest child sex ratio district in Rajasthan over this entire period. There are only three districts child sex ratio is higher than the national average

Pratapgarh, Banswara and Bhilwara. In 2001 to 2011, the whole Rajasthan child sex ratio is continuous decline. Census 2011 has highlighted the steep decline in child sex ratio in Rajasthan. According to census 2011, the IMR of female child was 57 as compared to 52 for male child. The northern part and eastern part is highly educated and develop area. The one of the reason of this inverse contrast in these districts are the female feticides and miss use the technology, like ultra sound machine.

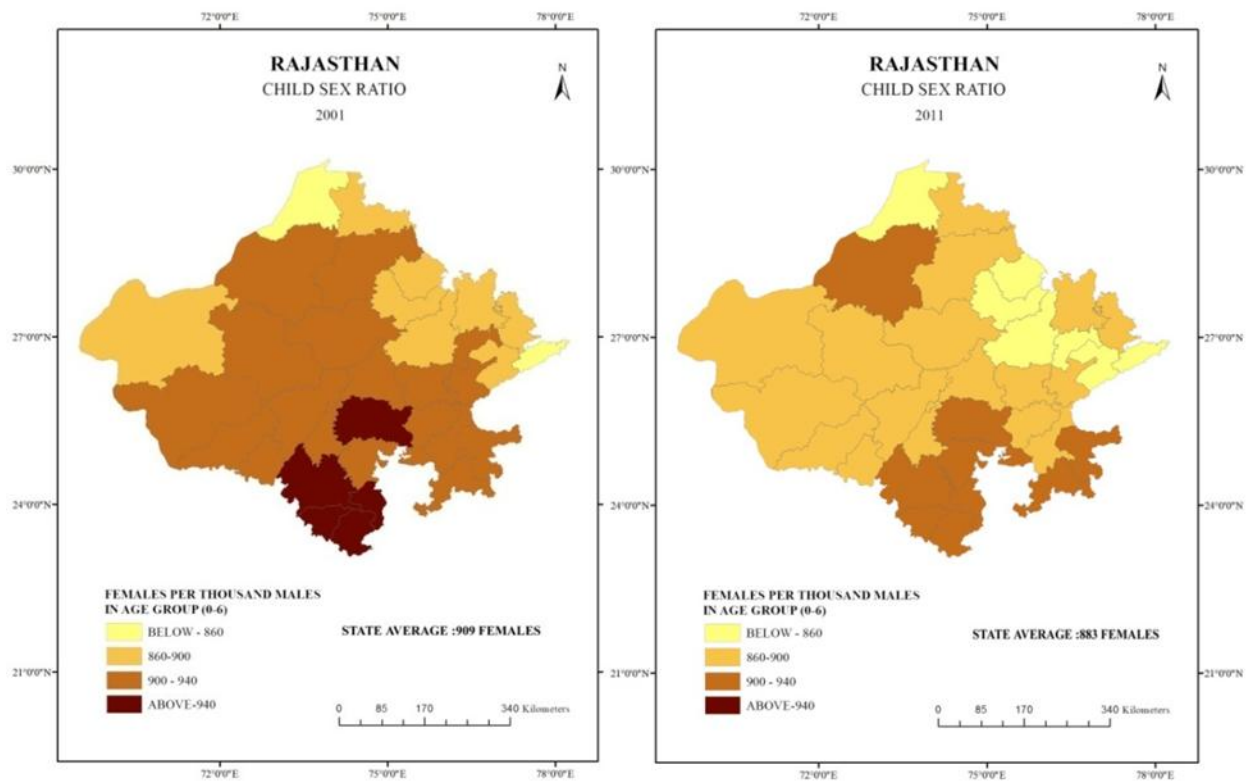


Figure 3; Child sex ratio in Rajasthan

### RURAL CHILD SEX RATIO

The latest census reflects the rural child sex ratio in the state, with only 10 Districts reporting the ratio above 900, compared to the 2001 census shows the rural child sex ratio continuously decline in 2001 and 2011. Rural Child sex ratio (0-6 years) at state level has declined by 28 females per 1000 males in 2001 to 2011. While comparing the rural child sex ratio (0-6 years) among the districts level, the highest rural child sex ratio is recorded in the district Pratapgarh (929) followed by Banswara(928), Udaipur (927), Dungarpur (919) and Bhilwara (921). The lowest rural



child sex ratio (0-6 years) is Jhunjhunun (825), Sikar (836), Karauli (842), and Ganganagar (859). Jhunjhunun, the highest male literate district of the state has recorded the sharpest decline in the rural child sex ratio of any district in the state during 2001-2011. Highest decline in the rural child sex ratio is recorded in Jhunjhunun district, where it has come down to 865 as compared to 825 in Census 2001. The eastern and the northern parts of Rajasthan is the lowest rural child sex ratio and the southern part of Rajasthan is the highest rural child sex ratio in 2011.

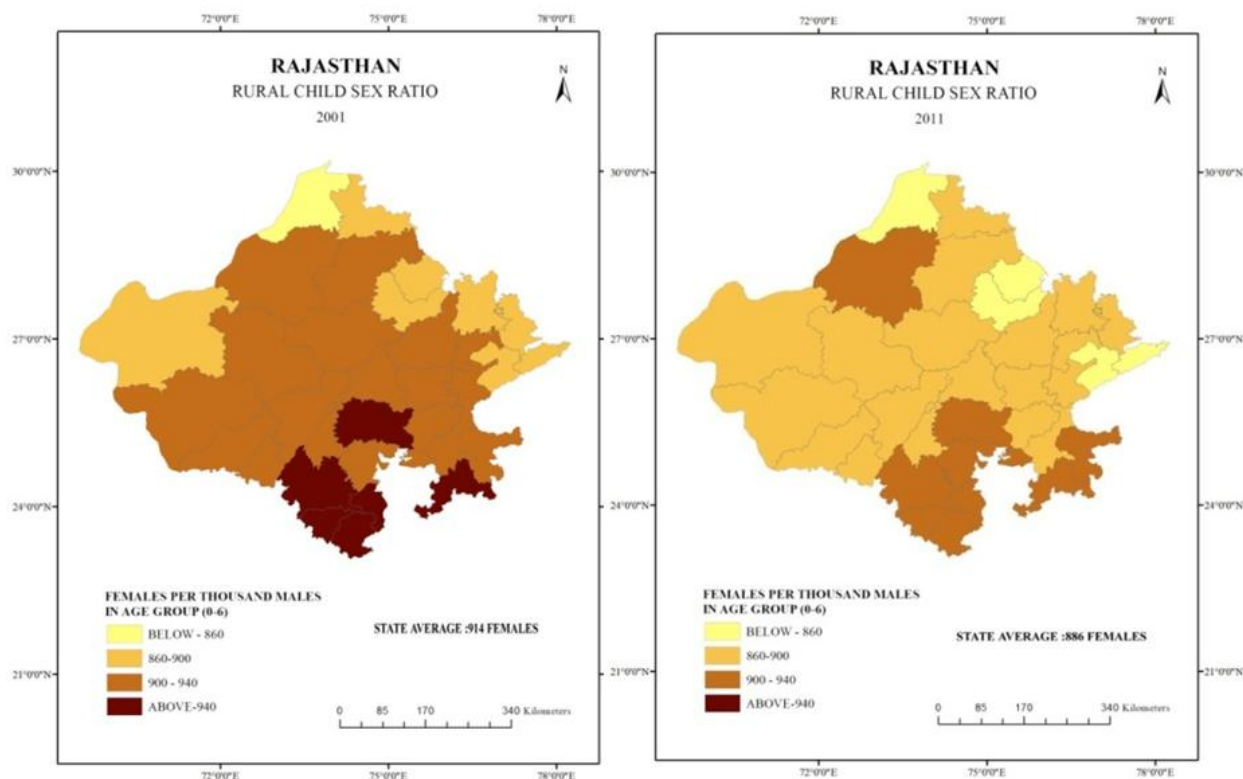


Figure 4; Rural child sex ratio in Rajasthan

### URBAN CHILD SEX RATIO

The latest census reflects the urban child sex ratio in the state, with only 1 districts reporting the ratio above 900, compared to the 2001 census shows the urban child sex ratio continuously decline in 2001 to 2011. Urban Child sex ratio (0-6 years) at state level has declined by 18 females per 1000 males in 2001-2011. While comparing the urban child sex ratio (0-6 years) among the districts, the highest urban child sex ratio is recorded in the district Bikaner (901) followed by, Jodhpur (895), Bhilwara (894), Nagaur (894), and Churu (893). Districts with lowest



urban child sex ratio (0-6 years) are Bharatpur (840) and Ganganagar (859). Bharatpur district of the state has recorded the sharpest decline in the urban child sex ratio of any district in the state during 2001-2011. Highest decline in child sex ratio is recorded in Bharatpur district, where it has come down to 864 as compared to 840 in Census 2001. . The eastern and the northern parts of Rajasthan is the lowest urban child sex ratio and the western ,southern and central part of Rajasthan is the average urban child sex ratio in 2011.

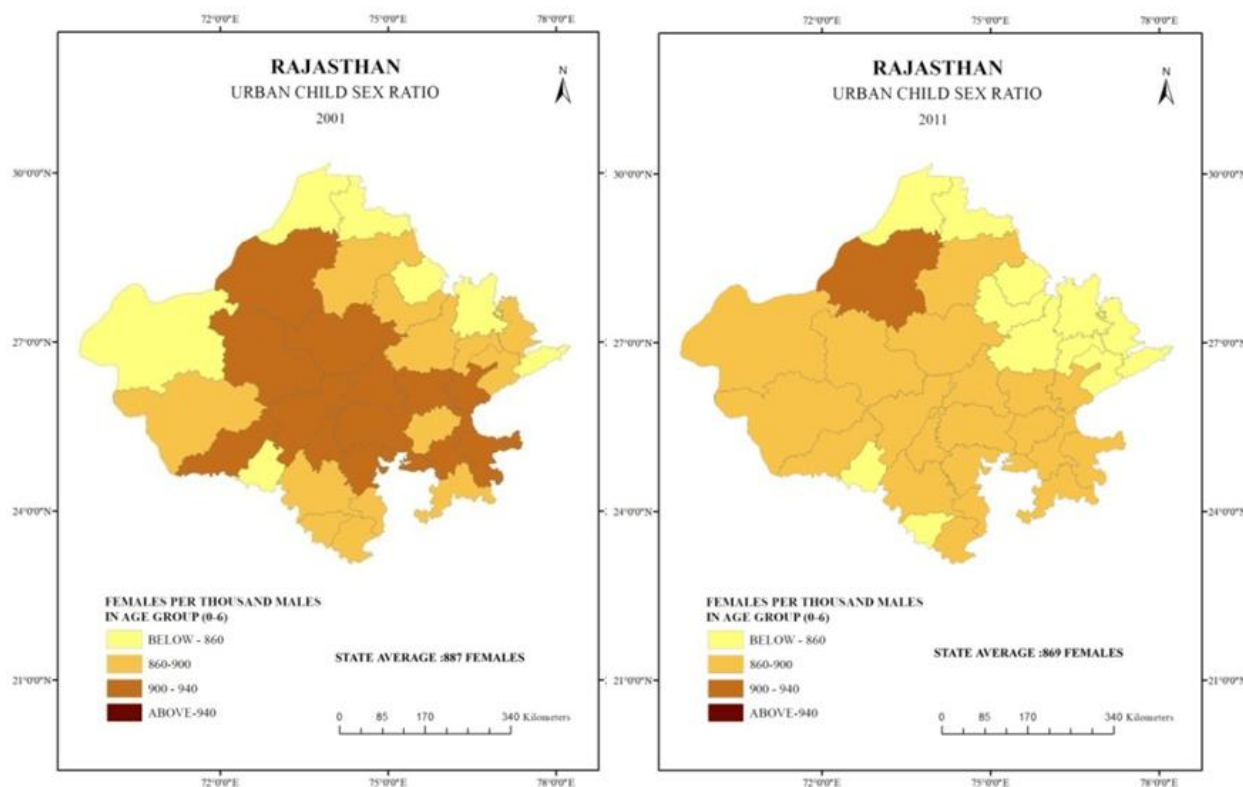


Figure 5; Urban child sex ratio in Rajasthan

## CONCLUSION

The present study is clearly point out the spastial temporal variation of child sex ratio. Some districts have recorded positive and negative growth of child sex ratio. The child sex ratio in Rajasthan has decreased from 2001 to 2011. In last four decadal, the child sex ratio is continuously decline. In 2001 the child sex ratio has 909 which has decreased to 883 in 2011. At the state level, Pratapgarh records the highest child sex ratio of 926 and Jhunjhunun has recorded as the lowest sex ratio of 831 in 2011.

The bigger urban centers with more improved medical facilities, experience low urban child sex ratio. It indicates that technological misused is more dominant amongst the educated and literates. Strict enforcement of PCPNDT Act, 1994 (Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, 1994) is essential for balancing child sex ratio in districts of Rajasthan.

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