



EXPLORING THE PATTERNS OF SEX-RATIO AMONG IN-MIGRANTS TO HARYANA DURING 2001

Dr. Harpreet Singh

Assistant Professor,

Department of Geography, NDA, Khadakwasla, Pune, Maharashtra

Abstract

Females are the most integral part of any migration pattern. The number and percentage of females in-migration to any area affects the sex ratio of that area. Sex Ratio is one of the basic attributes of a population which has strong bearing on demographic, social and economic characteristics. Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males. In the gendered world, it is quite important to know the volume and spatial pattern of female in-migrants. The present paper tries to understand the spatial pattern of sex ratio of female in-migrants to the state of Haryana from other states and Union territories of India. The volume and direction of flow of female in-migrants varies across various districts of Haryana. The in-migration of female migrants to Haryana has positive effects on the sex ratio of Haryana.

Keywords: Spatial, sex-ratio, In-Migrants, Haryana

Introduction

Migration of people can be defined as the movement from their usual place of residence to another place. Internal migration is the movement of people within a country and on the other hand international migration is the movement of people across the international borders(Rahul, 2022a). Selectivity in case of migration is not only an age but also a gender-specific process(Khan et al., 2016). Generally females migrates more for short distances and the most prominent cause is marriage. The number of the female in-migration to any place have direct implication on the sex ratio of that area. The relevance of female in-migration to Haryana is quite significant in the sense that the state is famous for its lowest sex ratio among Indian states. It is reported from the earlier studies that the area having low sex ratio have more female migrants than male migrants(Rahul, 2022).

Objectives:

To understand the spatial distribution of sex ratio of in-migrants to Haryana.

Sex ratio, 2001

Census 2001 is known for its lowest sex ratio ever recorded in Haryana. During 2001 census the general sex ratio of Haryana was further reduced from 865 to 861 females per thousand males. It is surprising that the sex ratio of all the districts of Haryana was below the national average. Only three districts Mahendergarh, Jind and Faridabad show some increase in the general sex ratio from 1991 to 2001 while rest all the districts shows negative growth of sex ratio with no change in one district that is Bhiwani.

Table 1
Haryana: Sex Ratio, 2001

| State/District | Total | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | TP | I-M | RP |
| Haryana | 861 | 1492 | 795 |
| Mahendragarh | 919 | 9319 | 737 |
| Bhiwani | 880 | 3093 | 825 |
| Rewari | 901 | 2565 | 789 |
| Kaithal | 854 | 2333 | 802 |
| Sirsa | 882 | 2186 | 716 |
| Fatehabad | 886 | 1846 | 804 |
| Gurgaon | 874 | 1721 | 778 |
| Ambala | 869 | 1675 | 764 |
| Jind | 853 | 1594 | 837 |
| Sonipat | 839 | 1483 | 790 |
| Kurukshetra | 866 | 1482 | 819 |
| Karnal | 864 | 1470 | 822 |
| Rohtak | 847 | 1403 | 822 |
| Hisar | 852 | 1297 | 825 |
| Yamunanagar | 863 | 1207 | 814 |
| Jhajjar | 848 | 1190 | 812 |
| Faridabad | 839 | 1103 | 761 |
| Panchkula | 823 | 1038 | 716 |
| Panipat | 830 | 905 | 818 |

Note: TP means Total Population; I-m means In-migrants; RP means Remaining Population

Source:

Computed from-

- (i) Census of India (2001): D 2 Table, Migration Tables, Haryana, data available on CD.

Dr. Harpreet Singh

(ii) Census of India (2001): Primary Census Abstract, Haryana, data available on CD.

(iii) Haryana State Gazetteer-2001, Volume – I

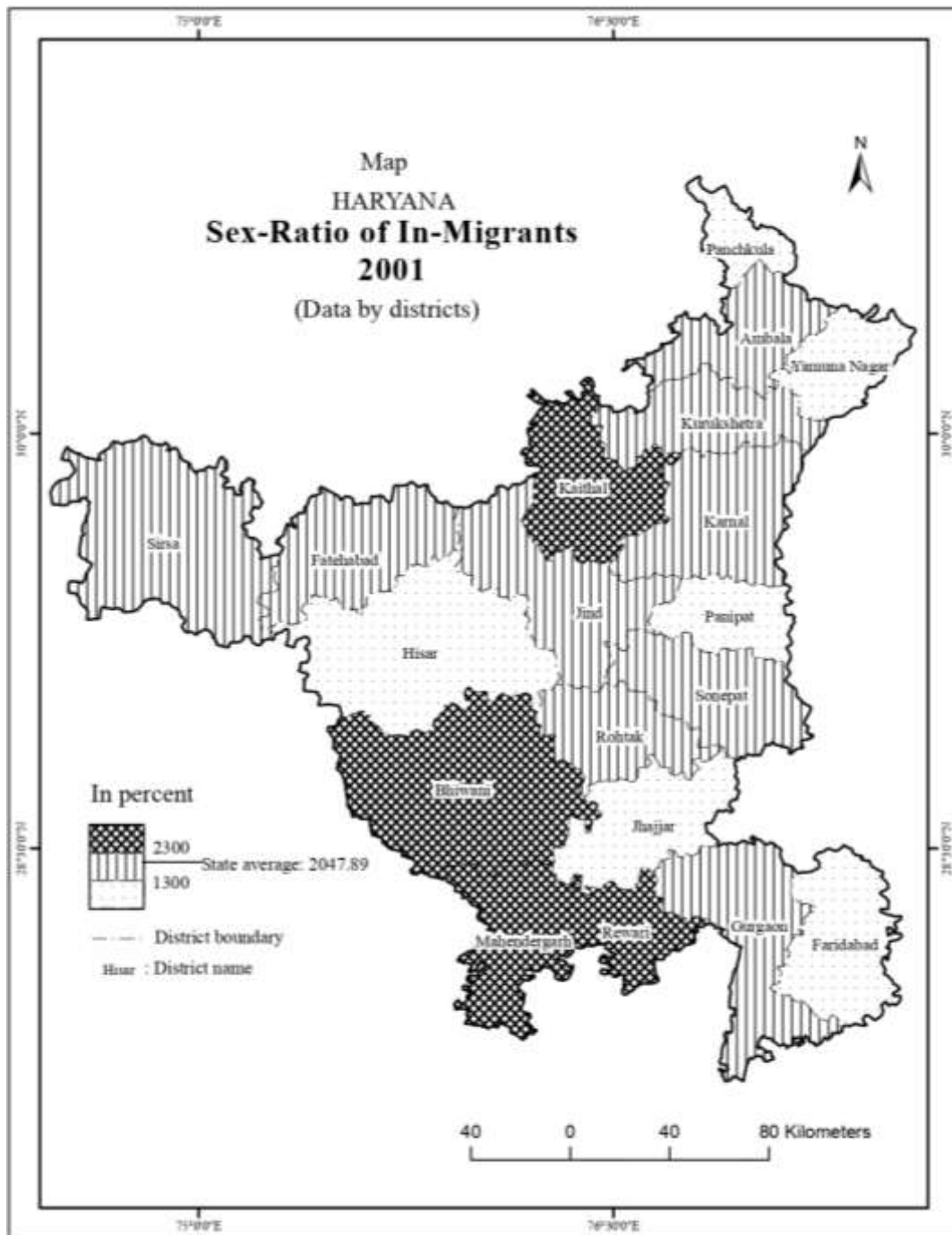
The general sex ratio was highest in district Mahendergarh (919), followed by Rewari (901), Fatehabad (886) and Sirsa (882) and the lowest sex ratio was recorded in the newly created district Panchkula (823).

The sex ratio of remaining population was quite lower than the general sex ratio. The average sex ratio of Haryana was recorded 795 females per thousand males. The highest sex ratio of remaining population was recorded in district Jind that is 837 females per thousand male and the lowest was recorded in Panchkula district that is 716 females per thousand males. The sex ratio of in-migrants is comparatively high than the sex ratio of general population and remaining population. The more migration of females to Haryana was the main contributing factor for positive sex ratio of Haryana. The average sex ratio of in-migrants to Haryana during 2001 census was 1492 females per thousand males which was lower than the previous census. It signifies that the female in-migration reduced than the male in-migration. The highest sex ratio of in-migrants was recorded in district Mahendergarh (9319) followed by Bhiwani (3093). The lowest sex ratio was recorded in Panipat district that is 905 females per thousand males.

Spatial pattern of sex ratio among In-Migrants, 2001

The number of districts increased from 16 in 1991 to 19 in 2001 hence the spatial pattern of sex ratio of in-migrants also changed during 2001 census. The average sex ratio of in-migrants to Haryana decreased from 1936 females per thousand males in 1991 to 1492 females per thousand males in 2001 hence the spatial spread of sex ratio presented different picture.

Since the female in-migrants to all the districts was not similar hence the spatial pattern of sex ratio of in-migrants was also not the same. The highest sex ratio of in-migrants was found in district Mahendergarh that is 9313 females per thousand males and the lowest was found in district Panipat that is 905 females per thousand males.



Map 1

To know the detail of the spatial pattern of in-migrants, all the districts are divided into three categories (Map 1). The three categories are

A. Areas with an excess of females

- a) Areas with more than 2300 females per thousand males
- b) Areas with more than 1300 females per thousand males

B. Areas with females below 1300 females per thousand males

A. Areas with an excess of females

Dr. Harpreet Singh

The general sex ratio of Haryana was lowest among all the states of India hence the above given statement seems contrary but it is true in case of in-migrants to Haryana where female migrants are more in numbers than males. Overall, the sex ratio of in-migrants in all the districts has reduced from 1991 census except in one district that is Ambala which shows increase in sex ratio. Map 2 represent the sex ratio of in-migrants in three categories.

a) Area with more than 2300 females per thousand males

Map 2 provides detailed information regarding the pattern of sex ratio of in-migrants during 2001 census. It shows that out of 19 districts, four districts have high sex ratio of females that is more than 2300 females per thousand males. These districts were Mahendergarh (9319), Bhiwani (3093), Rewari (2565), and Kaithal (2333). Out of these districts, the first three districts hold their same position in 2001 census as it was in 1991 census. The maximum sex ratio was found in district Mahendergarh where maximum females migrated due to marriage. As mentioned earlier the common cultural set up of cross border districts results into matrimonial ties and female migration to Haryana. It is true in case of Bhiwani and Rewari district also. In case of Kaithal the female in-migration is from Punjab. Kaithal is the only district which has very less reduction in term of sex ratio from 1991 to 2001.

b) Areas with more than 1300 females per thousand males

The second important category of high sex ratio includes those districts which has sex ratio more than 1300 females per thousand males and less than 2300 females per thousand males. There were nine districts which fall in second category. It includes Sirsa (2186), Fatehabad (1846), Gurgaon (1721), Ambala (1675), Jind (1594), Sonapat (1483), Kurukshetra (1482), Karnal (1470) and Rohtak (1403). The main reason for high migration of females to these districts was marriage and family moved.

B. Areas with females below 1300 females per thousand males

In the third category total six districts are covered which has sex ratio below 1300 females per thousand males. These districts were Hissar (1297), Yamunanagar (1207), Jhajjar (1190), Faridabad (1103), Panchkula (1038) and Panipat (905). Among these districts Panipat is the only district which has sex ratio less than 1000 females per thousand males. Panipat was developed as one of the industrial towns which attracted more male in-migrants than females.

Conclusion

The study concludes that female in-migration has a significant impact on Haryana's sex ratio during the post-liberalization period. The state's general sex ratio remained low, but the sex ratio among in-migrants was comparatively higher. Districts with higher sex ratios of in-migrants (above 2300 females per thousand males) were influenced by cross-border matrimonial ties and cultural factors, leading to an influx of females for marriage. On the other hand, districts with lower sex ratios among in-migrants faced more male migration, primarily due to industrial development. Policymakers should focus on promoting gender equality and safe migration to address the gender imbalance in Haryana's in-migration.

References

1. Census of India (2001): Table D 2, Migration Tables of Haryana, data available on CD.
2. Census of India (2001): –Primary Census Abstract, Haryana|| Directorate of Census Operations, Haryana, Chandigarh. Census of India 2001 (2001) [online] Available at: <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/>
3. Das K. C. and Murmu Arunananda, 2010 _female migration to mega cities of india,'Volume: I, Issue: I, July - December 2010, p1, p2 & p3
4. Gill, M.S. (1981): "Patterns of Migration in an Underdeveloped Tract: Hissar District of Haryana, 1951-71", Geographical Review of India, Vol. 43, No. 2, March, pp. 105-121
5. Global Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies, 5(June). <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305912464%0AAGE-SEX>
6. Khan, J. H., Dr Shamshad, & Shazia. (2016). Age-Sex Wise Reasons of Internal Migration in Uttar Pradesh, India.
7. Singh, H. (2015). Trends In Rural - Urban Migration In Haryana: A Post Liberalization Analysis. International. Refereed Multidisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research, 2(3), 39-46. <https://doi.org/2320-3145>.