DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HARYANA IN POST REFORM PERIOD (1991 TO 2011)

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1. Introduction

As per Malthusian theory, population is dynamic and its growth rate is geometric growth and it is the urge of human population to change it by natural force and it is also control of natural forces. Demographic Characteristics determined by natural factors, geographical factors, climatic factors and socio-economic factors. Birth and death are demographic natural events while migration is a socio-economic factor of demographic changes in a particular geographic region. Demographic characteristics of the any geographic region are also determined by age sex population structure and distribution. Sharma (2008) has stated that social progression referred to matters of social fairness, social consistency and value of population. The previous study in Haryana by Rani and Tali (2017) studied on determinants of spatial pattern of Sex ratio in the state. They founded that sex ratio is an important parameter for analysis of demographic and cultural development. They used backward step regression model which is based on secondary data is collected from census of India (2011). They further stated that changes in sex ratio largely that reflect the underlying socio-economic and culture patterns of a society in different ways. They found that determinants of changes in sex ratio vary from sex differentials in mortality, sex selective migration, sex ratio at birth times and sex differentials in population enumeration. They suggested that it is realized that no economic policy instrument in the form of grant of monetary benefits for the girl's family or any policy of social change can improve the sex ratio in the favour of females and apart from other policy measures an internal change in the outlook of the people is urgently arranged. Sharma (2008) further explained that development is not uniform in Haryana. Development is depending upon the demographic characteristics of the state or region.

2. Objectives

This Study has been planned with three specific objectives- to know population Change in Haryana in post reform period; to find out vital events in the State; and to draw age sex pyramid in the Haryana. All the objectives are interrelated and differentiate in the social groups and it can be measured by various ways.

3. Data Source and Methodology

Main sources of data for this study are – census of India (1991, 2001, 2011), NSSO (2016), Vital Statistics (2002 to 2011). Percentage change in population has measure by using following maxim-
Percentage change (%)= (pop2011-pop2001)/pop 2001*100 (during 2001 to 2011).
Growth rate (%) = 0.1*in(pop2011/pop2001) (exponential annual growth rate)
The analyses have been done district wise in Haryana. State has selected purposely for this study.

4. Results and Discussion

Outcome of data analyses have been discussed into following sub-headings

1: Population change in Post Reform Period
2: Vital events in the State
3: Age-Sex Population Structure and Sex Ratio

1: Population Change in Post Reform Period

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are not related to population dynamics directly, but all 17 goals are related to the population change and development issues. To achieve the SDGs, it is important to know the demographic events in a particular region which is the best determinants of socio-economic development. Table 1 clearly indicates the population growth rate has declined over the period. During 1991 to 2001, population growth rate was 2.5 percent while it has declined by 1.81 percent during 2001 to 2011 in Haryana. Although all the districts of Haryana has reported positive growth rate of population, Gurgaon has reported highest percentage of population growth by 5.5 percent during 2001 to 2011 whereas it was 3.7 percent in 1991 to 2001 followed by Mewat (Nuh) district. Mewat was part of Gurgaon while Palwal was the part of Faridabad that is why population growth rate in Faridabad has declined in 2011 census. Lowest population growth rate has recorded in three districts of Haryana such as Jhajjar, Ambala and Jind by 0.85, 1.06 and 1.14 percent respectively. Five districts of Haryana such as Gurgaon, Mewat, Faridabad, Palwal and Panipat have reported population growth rate more than state level (1.81%) and all the districts have reported less than state level.

Table 1: Total Population and population growth rate (%) during 1991-2001 and 2001-2011

	Total Population				**Growth rate**	
District	**1991**	**2001**	**2001 Estimated**	**2011**	**1991-2001**	**2001-2011**
HARYANA	**16463648**	**21144564**	**21144564**	**25351462**	**2.502**	**1.815**
Gurgaon	1146090	1660289	870514	1514432	3.706	5.537
Mewat (Nuh) 2005			789768	1089263	NA	3.215
Faridabad	1477240	2194586	1365430	1809733	3.958	2.817
Palwal (2008)			829144	1042708	NA	2.292
Panipat	698000	967449	967449	1205437	3.264	2.199
Panchkula	310000	468411	468411	561293	4.128	1.809
Karnal	1035000	1274183	1274183	1505324	2.079	1.667
Rewari	611000	765351	765351	900332	2.252	1.624
Kurukshetra	669000	825454	825454	964655	2.101	1.558
Fatehabad	646000	806158	806158	942011	2.215	1.557
Yamunanagar	806000	1041630	1041630	1214205	2.565	1.533
Sirsa	903536	1116649	1116649	1295189	2.118	1.483
Bhiwani	1163000	1425022	1425022	1634445	2.032	1.371
Kaithal	782000	946131	946131	1074304	1.905	1.270
Narnaul(Mahendragarh)	681869	812521	812521	922088	1.753	1.265
Hisar	1209000	1537117	1537117	1743931	2.401	1.262
Sonipat	1045000	1279175	1279175	1450001	2.022	1.253
Rohtak	777000	940128	940128	1061204	1.906	1.211
Jind	980000	1189827	1189827	1334152	1.940	1.145
Ambala	806000	1014411	1014411	1128350	2.300	1.064
Jhajjar	715000	880072	880072	958405	2.077	0.853

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001, 2011

Table 2indicates decadal population growth rate since 1901 to 2011, all the districts of Haryana has reported positive population growth rate after 1921. Due to influenza epidemic

in 1918, the population growth was low in the state, while in 1911 all the districts have reported negative growth rate of population and some of the districts in 1921 districts.

Table 2: Decadal population change (%) in different districts of Haryana since 1901 to 2011

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
HARYANA		-9.70	1.95	7.14	15.63	7.60	33.79	32.22	28.75	27.41	28.43	19.90
Panchkula		-16.12	-6.92	15.32	14.13	7.50	30.53	33.46	39.39	57.61	50.91	19.83
Ambala		-16.12	-6.92	15.32	14.13	7.50	24.14	18.90	22.27	22.31	25.78	11.23
Yamunanagar		-15.33	7.94	-0.66	14.46	7.84	40.82	29.24	32.26	27.41	29.19	16.57
Kurukshetra		-9.63	3.62	2.70	16.66	11.31	55.80	36.07	16.59	23.40	23.32	16.86
Kaithal							47.38	37.96	39.98	20.92	21.02	13.55
Karnal		-9.48	3.52	2.79	16.71	36.60	34.19	30.50	33.96	24.76	23.06	18.14
Panipat							24.87	28.24	32.61	37.65	38.58	24.60
Sonipat		-13.73	7.81	4.48	18.38	13.82	26.51	24.31	23.46	24.53	22.39	13.35
Jind							32.92	36.16	25.21	23.03	21.36	12.13
Fatehabad							76.62	49.83	32.07	26.08	24.76	16.85
Sirsa		3.37	1.61	9.97	11.93	3.63	67.51	43.96	32.51	27.79	23.59	15.99
Hisar							36.49	33.98	27.32	22.67	27.11	13.45
Bhiwani							28.92	30.38	30.72	22.80	22.49	14.70
Rohtak		-13.73	7.81	4.48	18.38	14.12	25.93	26.02	20.84	17.79	21.00	12.88
Jhajjar		-13.73	7.81	4.48	18.38	16.50	27.15	27.79	22.89	21.37	23.06	8.90
Mahendragarh							22.62	24.62	25.79	27.91	19.16	13.48
Rewari							21.15	24.00	24.52	25.62	25.34	17.64
Gurgaon		-12.80	-6.85	9.31	14.96	8.01	28.72	34.08	35.49	28.64	44.15	73.14
Mewat		-12.80	-6.85	9.31	14.96	8.01	29.59	33.97	22.30	37.52	45.67	38.65
Faridabad		-12.80	-6.85	9.31	14.96	8.01	39.93	79.63	60.25	66.04	58.88	32.54
Palwal		-12.80	-6.85	9.31	14.96	8.01	28.15	30.40	23.29	31.87	34.21	25.76

Source*:* General Population Table, 2011 (A2 Table)

Table 3: Million plus population of the Town in Haryana in during 1991 to 2011

District	**Town**	**Total Population**			**Growth rate (%)**		**Sex ratio**	
		2011	**2001**	**1991**	**2001 to 2011**	**1991 to 2001**	**2011**	**2001**
Gurgaon	Gurgaon (M Cor.+OG)	886519	239446	142651	270.24	67.85	847	847
Rohtak	Rohtak (M Cl)	374292	294577	216096	27.06	36.32	888	861
Hisar	Hisar (M Cl+OG)	307024	263186	181255	16.66	45.20	844	830
Karnal	Karnal (M Cl+OG)	302140	221236	176131	36.57	25.61	892	877
Panipat	Panipat (M Cl+OG)	295970	354148	191212	-16.43	85.21	872	818
Panchkula	Panchkula (M Cl)	211355	140925	70375	49.98	100.25	932	857
Bhiwani	Bhiwani (M Cl)	196057	169531	121629	15.65	39.38	902	849
Ambala	Ambala (M Cl)	195153	139279	119338	40.12	16.71	897	882
Sirsa	Sirsa (M Cl)	182534	160735	112841	13.56	42.44	897	869
Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh (M Cl)	170767	131925	57235	29.44	130.50	992	810
Jind	Jind (M Cl)	167592	135855	85315	23.36	59.24	949	851
Kurukashtra	Thanesar (M Cl)	155152	122319	81255	26.84	50.54	905	826
Kaithal	Kaithal (M Cl)	144915	117285	71142	23.56	64.86	1042	859
Rewari	Rewari (M Cl)	143021	105138	75342	36.03	39.55	893	866
Palwal	Palwal (M Cl+OG)	131926	100722	59168	30.98	70.23	926	877

Source: Census of India, 2011 (City population)

Note- M.Cor- Municipal Corporation, OG- outgrowth, M.Cl- Municipal Council

Table 4: Birth rate by district in Haryana during 1996 to 2011 (in post reform period)

	CRUDE BIRTH RATE (per 1000 mid year population)															
Districts	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
HARYANA	**20.8**	**21.8**	**20.3**	**20.4**	**20.5**	**19.6**	**19.7**	**19.7**	**20.9**	**20.6**	**21.9**	**21.6**	**22.2**	**21.9**	**21.7**	**22.1**
Mewat						20.3					32.6	34.4	37.3	29.8	29.7	34.2
Palwal														28.1	26.9	28.0
Rohtak	38.7	41.0	22.8	23.1	22.8	23.6	22.2	23.0	23.1	23.4	24.0	24.2	24.8	25.1	25.6	24.9
Fatehabad			16.4	17.5	17.5	18.5	18.2	18.3	20.0	22.4	25.1	25.2	25.5	25.0	24.8	24.2
Panchkula	20.1	19.5	18.9	19.6	18.0	17.7	16.9	18.2	18.8	20.9	22.4	22.0	24.0	23.8	23.9	24.1
Faridabad	19.6	28.6	18.2	17.5	18.4	27.4	26.3	26.8	30.2	31.1	30.3	31.8	34.2	22.3	22.1	23.5
Panipat	21.1	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	19.9	20.4	20.5	20.7	20.5	21.4	21.3	22.3	23.4	22.8	22.7
Kurukshetra	23.3	23.5	23.9	23.9	24.7	24.2	24.0	23.9	25.0	22.7	23.6	23.2	23.7	22.8	22.4	22.6
Hisar	29.5	30.2	19.2	19.4	18.8	18.6	19.4	19.1	19.9	21.1	22.9	22.4	22.3	22.5	22.7	22.6
Gurgaon	20.4	22.3	22.4	22.7	23.4	38.9	38.6	38.6	41.8	42.2	22.5	21.9	23.1	22.3	22.0	22.4
Kaithal	18.3	20.2	18.7	18.9	21.3	20.5	20.9	20.7	21.2	20.4	21.3	21.6	22.3	21.1	21.0	22.1
Rewari	24.2	24.2	23.5	23.1	22.9	21.6	23.9	22.6	23.3	19.1	22.7	22.5	22.7	22.4	22.1	21.6
Karnal	20.4	21.0	21.1	20.5	20.6	19.4	20.1	20.4	21.4	20.5	21.7	20.9	21.5	21.3	21.6	21.3
Sonipat	19.9	20.3	18.8	20.1	20.5	19.6	18.9	19.3	20.2	20.5	21.1	20.1	21.1	20.6	20.2	20.3
Sirsa	18.6	15.7	17.6	17.1	17.0	16.8	17.6	18.1	19.3	19.7	21.3	21.5	21.5	20.5	21.0	20.3
Jind	20.3	21.9	20.7	20.4	20.8	19.6	20.0	20.9	21.0	20.1	21.4	20.5	20.4	20.1	19.5	19.9
Ambala	23.6	22.3	22.1	22.3	22.4	22.0	19.7	20.0	23.1	23.1	21.5	20.4	19.8	19.2	19.1	19.0
Yamunanagar	24.9	23.3	23.1	22.8	22.2	20.6	20.6	19.9	19.9	19.1	19.8	19.5	19.6	19.0	19.1	19.0
Bhiwani	21.7	20.4	19.8	20.1	19.4	18.9	20.5	19.3	21.2	20.2	21.9	20.7	20.7	20.1	19.3	19.0
Narnaul(Mahendragarh)	23.6	22.6					20.7	19.6	21.8	19.5	20.2	19.2	19.3	18.6	18.3	18.4
Jhajjar			18.0	17.3	18.3	17.3	16.6	17.3	18.7	16.0	16.4	15.5	15.7	15.5	15.3	16.5

Source: Registrar General of India, Vital statistics reports from different years , 1996 to 2011

It has been observing that fast urbanization is occurring after economic liberalization. Population structures in both rural and urban areas are varying which is altering labour market at both places. It is well known that natural growth rate of population in urban areas is lower than rural areas over the period of time. Table 3 indicates highest population growth rate was recorded in Gurgaon by nearly 270 percent during 2001 to 2011 while it has increased by about 68 percent during previous census, 1991 to 2001. Only Panipat district has reported negative growth rate during 2001 to 2011 but this district has reported growth rate by 85 percent in million plus populated town in Haryana. Sex ratio in all the million plus town is not satisfactory or lower than national level, but 2011 census has shown that it has slightly improved in sex ratio.

2: Vital events in the State

Population growth can be determined by natural growth and socio-economic process. Birth and death are the best determinants of natural growth rate while migration is the determinant of socio-economic growth of population. Table 4 shows that crude birth rate (CBR) in Haryana was 20.8 per 1000 population in 1996 while in 2011 it has increased by 22.1. Mewat district has reported highest CBR 34.2/ 1000 population. It may be because of the advancement of medical institutions and birth registration has not missed as most of the districts have not registered vital statistics.

Birth registration is not uniformly distributed in all the regions and it is also varying in village to village all parts of the India. Table 4 also shows that lowest birth has registered in Jhajjar and Narnaul (Mahendragarh) in 2011. Due to various reasons registration of vital events in India under reported and it is true in case in rural areas. James *et al.,* (2015) have stated that in Rajasthan registration of vital events are very low in across the districts. It has also reported that male death registration is higher than female death registration due to the social and economic cause. It seems that transfer of property is the main cause of higher and lower registration of death of male and female respectively in Indian states. Table 4 also indicates crude death rate (CDR) since 1996 to 2011. CDR in Haryna in 1996 was 5.8 per 1000 midyear population and it has slightly increased by 6/1000. Rohtak district has recorded highest CDR over the period. It does not mean that highest mortality was in Rohtak district but it may be because of better registration of vital events in this district. Eight Districts such as Rohtak, Hisar, Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kaithal, Karnal, Sirsa and Jind have recorded CDR more than state level 6 and rest districts have reported less than the state level. It reveals that in 2011, 6 persons have died in 1000 population. It indicates that registration of vital statistics in above eight districts were better. Mewat and Faridabad districts have reported lowest CDR even both districts are well developed in terms of all the parameters of development in the State and it may be due to fast urbanization and improved health practices.It is scientifically proved that male natural mortality is higher than female mortality, but child sex ratio is lower which indicates that sex selective abortion or ignorance of treatment of girls. Next section has covered all the aspects of sex ratio in Haryana.

3: Age-Sex Population Structure and Sex Ratio

Working age population can be measured by age sex distribution in all the regions. It has seeing that child birth registration is higher than child death rate in all parts of the nation. One can observed in Table 5 sex ratio at Birth (SRB) in Haryana is lower than national average (940). Socio-economic development cannot be completed without study the sex ratio at the

Table 5: Sex Ratio at Birth in Haryana by district during 2002 to 2011 per 1000 live births

	Sex Ratio at Birth/ 1000 male									
District	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
HARYANA	**829**	**814**	**796**	**827**	**857**	**860**	**854**	**853**	**838**	**833**
Mewat					866	863	885	888	901	918
Palwal								919	895	885
Faridabad	816	833	798	870	869	874	886	903	867	877
Panchkula	874	870	896	861	887	898	881	867	872	876
Sirsa	835	909	886	858	891	897	905	884	874	863
Bhiwani	827	806	765	814	861	895	868	863	837	854
Gurgaon	828	757	788	835	826	853	839	859	841	850
Fatehabad	856	878	840	869	891	869	885	885	858	846
Hisar	866	835	782	832	902	907	874	874	855	845
Jind	838	814	783	856	889	896	894	861	870	842
Panipat	859	827	832	870	867	868	861	836	865	822
Ambala	851	818	800	790	809	815	819	829	796	819
Jhajjar	811	733	743	790	797	831	803	825	805	815
Rohtak	780	822	792	830	867	843	853	822	804	813
Karnal	846	822	791	813	863	879	837	836	819	809
Kaithal	813	804	806	833	892	867	835	847	828	806
Yamunanagar	846	845	829	829	876	855	826	824	827	801
Sonipat	780	763	759	789	831	810	840	821	802	782
Rewari	847	825	771	771	797	804	781	781	767	780
Kurukshetra	850	817	802	779	804	823	800	810	765	751
Narnaul(Mahendragarh)	766	764	755	773	785	768	793	789	773	737

Source: Registrar General of India, Vital statistics reports from different years

Table 6: Infant Mortality rate in Haryana by district in Haryana during 2002-2011

	Infant Mortality Rate per Lakh live birth									
District	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
HARYANA	**9.8**	**9.3**	**9.1**	**8.7**	**8.0**	**9.9**	**10.6**	**9.9**	**10.6**	**12.2**
Rohtak	28.7	25.7	21.3	25.2	21.8	28.2	35.1	39.4	35.1	31.7
Mewat					12.7	14.4	13.2	9.2	10.7	16.2
Hisar	8.7	6.3	7.4	9.8	13.0	9.7	12.1	11.4	13.2	15.0
Faridabad	8.7	7.5	7.9	7.9	4.1	7.4	7.0	9.1	10.7	14.8
Jind	6.2	7.3	11.6	8.2	7.5	12.9	16.6	13.6	14.4	14.0
Palwal								6.7	13.4	13.2
Bhiwani	16.2	14.9	13.0	13.4	9.5	9.7	9.6	8.7	9.0	13.1
Yamunanagar	16.4	9.3	10.7	10.6	10.2	11.3	13.5	11.6	12.3	12.7
Kaithal	5.2	7.1	9.3	4.5	5.2	4.2	7.9	7.2	8.9	12.0
Fatehabad	8.7	8.7	6.5	7.4	7.0	13.4	9.0	9.7	10.2	11.6
Karnal	9.8	10.4	9.3	7.6	9.2	11.0	11.8	9.1	7.1	11.3
Sirsa	7.2	6.5	7.6	5.7	6.2	8.3	7.7	6.3	8.3	11.2
Rewari	8.5	7.2	7.1	8.5	4.1	6.0	8.7	9.4	9.4	10.0
Panipat	5.9	7.8	7.8	4.4	2.9	5.2	6.3	4.6	5.5	8.6
Kurukshetra	4.3	8.2	10.4	5.5	8.2	7.0	8.2	9.3	9.2	8.6
Ambala	8.1	10.3	6.7	6.2	7.7	9.4	9.4	6.8	8.4	8.5
Narnaul(Mahendragarh)	6.3	6.3	7.5	12.2	8.5	8.1	10.2	8.8	8.9	8.2
Sonipat	10.8	7.3	6.7	3.8	5.4	7.5	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.9
Panchkula	7.0	7.7	6.4	4.4	4.8	8.6	8.0	8.2	7.2	6.5
Gurgaon	8.9	9.9	7.7	10.5	3.1	5.4	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.8
Jhajjar	3.9	4.1	5.9	4.1	5.0	7.2	7.0	5.6	4.8	5.3

Source: Registrar General of India, Vital statistics reports from different years

locality. Mewat, Palwal, Faridabad, Panchkula, Sirsa, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Fatehabad, Hisar and Jind districts have reported SRB higher than state average (833 female/1000 male) in

2011. Other districts have reported lower SRB than state average. it has found that Haryana has improved SRB in 2002 to 2011.

Sex ratio at birth has improved due to female education status in India but not as expected (UNFPA, 2016). As per UNFPA estimates, SRB was 124.4 male per 100 female in 1998 while it has declined by 120.6 and 116.7 male/100 female in 2004 and 2011 respectively. It has projected based on Sample Registration System (SRS) data about 109.9 male/100 female would be in 2025. It indicates that Haryana has not performing well to improve sex ratio at all the level either sex ratio at birth or general sex ratio. But interestingly, Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Uttar Pradesh (UP) have reported lower SRB during the same period in north India. In north zone of India (Haryana, Punjab, MP and UP), Haryana and Punjab are reporting bad female births and it has indicated that sex selective abortion due to son preference in these state.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the best indicator of the socio-economic status of the household and health infrastructure in the locality. Table 6 shows that in 2002, IMR of Haryana was 9.8 infant death/ lakh live births in the state while in 2011 it has reported increment of IMR by 12.2. Rohtak, Mewat, Hisar, Faridabad, Jind, Palwal, Bhiwani and Yamunanagar districts of Haryana have recorded IMR more than state average (12.2) as 31.7, 16.2, 15.0, 14.8, 14.0, 13.2, 13.1, and 12.7 infant deaths per lakh live births in 2011 respectively. Lowest IMR has recorded in Jhajjar districts followed by Gurgaon and Panchkulla.Infant mortality rate (IMR) and Child death rate are the best determinant of socio-economic development in the region. Sex ratio is defined as the number of females/1000 males in the population in India, whereas in almost all the United Nations publications or International publications, it is articulated as males/100 females. During the post-Independence period from 1951 to 2011, sex ratio in rural India has decreased from 965 to 946 and increased from 860 to 929 in urban India. At all India level, the sex ratio has decreased from 946 in 1951 to 943 in 2011 (MOSPI, 2011).

Table 7: Decadal Sex Ratio in different districts of Haryana since 1901 to 2011

District	**1901**	**1911**	**1921**	**1931**	**1941**	**1951**	**1961**	**1971**	**1981**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**
HARYANA	**867**	**835**	**844**	**844**	**869**	**871**	**868**	**867**	**870**	**865**	**861**	**879**
Mewat	905	878	858	859	880	892	902	885	884	871	899	907
Fatehabad						853	852	870	881	877	884	902
Rewari						930	926	927	926	927	899	898
Sirsa	871	837	877	855	878	843	845	865	877	885	882	897
Mahendragarh						972	961	910	939	910	918	895
Kurukshetra	844	826	827	815	832	858	853	859	872	879	866	888
Karnal	845	828	828	815	833	860	853	856	856	864	865	887
Bhiwani						880	880	878	897	878	879	886
Ambala	806	753	776	785	797	807	828	882	902	903	868	885
Kaithal						849	837	843	848	853	853	881
Palwal	905	878	858	859	880	855	857	847	849	846	862	880
Yamunanagar	811	762	783	789	802	841	836	848	855	883	862	877
Panchkula	806	753	776	785	797	799	805	820	833	839	823	873
Faridabad	905	878	858	859	880	852	835	768	779	815	826	873
Hisar						871	866	859	859	853	851	872
Jind						849	857	860	857	838	852	871
Rohtak	881	856	852	864	915	883	885	878	869	849	847	867
Panipat						866	857	852	849	852	829	864
Jhajjar	881	856	852	864	915	911	902	903	891	861	847	862
Sonipat	881	856	852	864	915	886	886	867	866	840	839	856
Gurgaon	905	878	858	859	880	898	880	887	878	871	850	854

Source*: Census of India,* General Population Table, 2011 (A2 Table)

Haryana has not improved its sex ratio over more than 100 years. There is big gap in male and female population in the state which is very low at the national. In 1901, the sex ratio was 867 and after 120 years it has increased by 879 female per 1000 male. It is showing that 121 female populations are lower than its male counterpart in 2011 (Table 7). Mewat and Fatehabad districts have reported highest sex ratio in the Haryana 907 and 902 female per 1000 male which also lower than national average 943 in 2011. Table 7 further focused that Gurgoan has reported lowest sex ratio in 2011 followed Sonipat. Sex ratio is the best indicator of social and economical development and psychological state of mind. It determined by sex preference and gender equality and gender empowerment in the locality. According to World Health Organization (WHO), natural sex ratio is nearly 1050 male per 1000 female population which indicates that births of girls are lower than bays by natural phenomenon. WHO also stated that nature provides that the number of infant males somewhat outnumber infant females because as they grow up, men are at a higher risk of dying than women not only due to sex differentials in natural death rates, but also due to higher risk from external causes (accidents, injuries, violence, war casualties).

Demographic dividend occurs when the proportion of working age population (15 to 60 years in India and 15 to 65 at world level) in the total population is high and this depicts that more people have the potential to be economic productive and they contribute to growth of the economy of any geographic area. According to UNFPA, Demographic dividend refers the economic growth potential when economic working age population is greater than dependent population in the area. It is called as demographic gift to the nation or locality. If fertility is low and working age population is higher than younger age population. Resultant of this, economic growth is higher, and in this situation, younger age population have access to better/quality education, sufficient nutrition, health and sex and reproductive health.

Dependency ratio in Haryana has declined after post reform period.By definition, dependency ratio is lower than actual dependency ratio among the labour force participation. It has found that most of the workers left behind number of non workers in the households. These non workers may be female, older, younger, children and disabled population. It is well known that disabled population are dependent in many terms. As humanitarian ground the government have provided various schemes for disabled/dependent population.

5. Conclusion

Demographic changes are continuous natural and socio-economic process. This process is not uniform at all the geographical locations and among every social groups and religion. It has observed that Haryana has witnessed lowest sex ratio since 1901 to 2011. After post reform period the situation of sex ratio has not changed as fast as socio-economic changes occur in the state. Population growth rate has also declined over the period of time in post reform period. Fertility rate decline and dependency ratio has been declining in post reform period in the state.

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