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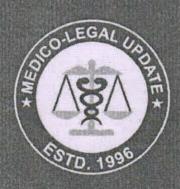
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Discopearing of Daughters or Failure to Perforate the Chakrayyuha of Favoritism from Womb to Tomb

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ANSTRACT

A woman is considered the best creation of nature and her absence is not an only peril to human continuation but also cause of fading natural scenery. The present study relates to state Haryana which has the most severe shortage of girls compared to boys among twenty-nine states of India, as accepted by the census of India. The work is based on secondary data obtained from Primary Census Abstract. Haryana to different census years and erytaluates the sex ratio in Haryana since 1991 to 2011 and shows that the continual disappearing of girls becomes more tremendous during the last some decades. The girl's child is missing mainly through abortion, high female infant transience and son preference by the people. It represents the social and mental backwardness of people. The argument comprises what the people and government of state and nation have done to upgrade the serious unfairness against girl's child and women and what additional steps might be in use to recover the sex ratio. Pearson's correlation coefficient has been used to measure the degree of association between sex ratio and its major determinants. The study highlights certain facts about consistent declining male-female ratio of the population of Haryana and the observation unearths those facts (stong son preference, maternal mortality, sex-selective abortions etc.) which are responsible for regional variation in sex ratio as well as the adoption of double standards for the girl and boy child. The study also tries to justify that in any form, disgracing and missing of females can't be a development for any nation.

Keyword: Infant transience, Preference, Unfairness, Abortion, Sex-selective Aborti

Undoubtedly, daughters are missing from the dais of the mother planet which is a matter of a great concern. Aside from a short span of a few civilizations, concern. Asine from a sinot span of a few extrazations, the discrimination against woman has remained a historical issue. Instead of nature rules, the possibilities of her survival are determined by various socio-cultural aspects and economic calculations ^{0.5}. Often, even mothers and other female family members are not in favour of having the female child at their houses because, after motherhood, the mother's status and care re determined by the gender of a newborn baby. It is a

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while sons are not only the driver of ancestry but also their future investment of which remuneration will be provided in old age. In addition, girls suffer unfairness prior to birth and it remained with her till the end ⁹¹. It can't be said that girl's existence has remained the same till now, yes, paradoxically there is an improvement of technology which always hits her continuation odds. Where in past, in rural areas girls were killed by dire manners like poisoning, drowning, slapping, dumping in garbage, starvation ⁹², in new era, the smart technique of sex detection acts like a silent killer and without a sound they are murdered in mother's womb and in this way, in they are murdered in mother's womb and in this way, in -called educated or civilized world, really millions of so-cancel concared or eviting want, reary manois of daughters are missed from the scenery. More willingly than knowing the status of the foetus, this ultrasound medical technology is widely exercised for illegal sex determination, abortion and female foeticide ⁽⁶⁾ which

general assumption of the patriarchal society that girls are an economic and social burden for family and they need more expenses rather than insignificant returns while sons are not only the driver of ancestry but also props the destructive aspect of the science (6)



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MATERIAL AND METHOD

The present study is based on secondary sources of information. The data has been composed of different Primary Census Abstracts of India and Haryana relates as years from 1901 to 2011 to evaluate the sex to census years from 1901 to 2011 to evaluate the sex proportion of two founding segments of the population. It is the application of Pearson's correlation coefficient which measures the degree of association between sex composition and its major determining factors. The different other sources of literature (reports, editorials, blogs, observations) have been consulted to identify the basis and effects of rural-urban sex differentiation at 400 cm. 1900 cm. different levels

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sequential Trends of Male-female Proportion in India and Haryana: Table I shows the chronological changes and discrepancy in overall and rural-urban sex ratio in India and Haryana. In 1901, the survey report put

the figure at 972, 979 and 910 female per 1000 males for total, rural and urban areas correspondingly whereas for the study area this number was 867, 861 and 908 females the study area this number was 867, 861 and 908 females for the same time. During this enumeration, rural India lass an advantage of 69 females as compared to urban part while in Haryana; the situation is opposite to this with 47 females. The consecutive census details also traced the decline in number of females with increasing inconsistency in rural and urban areas with respect to nation whereas in the state, the difference between countryside and urban declined (47 to 8) due to abrupt falling of sex ratio (908 to 842) in urban and rural (861 to 834). It was the assessment of 1951 when in India, the number of females was 946 females in total as compared to 1901 while the sex ratio was 965 and 860 in the rural and urban area in that order with a significant difference. In the same time, Haryana had documented 871, 877 and 11 the same time, Haryana had documented 871, 877 and In the same time, Haryana had documented 871, 877 and 845 females per 1000 males in overall, rural and urban

Table 1: Sequential Variation in Sex Ratio and Rural-Urban Differentiation in India and Haryana, 1901-2011

			India		Haryana					
Census Year	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural Urban Differential	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urban Differential		
1901	972	979	910	69	867	861	908	-47		
1911	964	975	872	103	835	834	842	-8		
1921	955	970	846	124	844	848	811	37		
1931	950	966	838	128	844	851	792	59		
1941	945	965	831	134	869	879	806	73		
1951	946	965	860	105	871	877	845	32		
1961	941	963	845	118	868	874	842	32		
1971	930	949	858	91	867	870	853	17		
1981	935	952	880	72	870	876	849	27		
1991	927	939	894	45	865	864	\$68	-4		
2001	933	946	900	46	861	866	847	19		
2011	940	047	926	21	879	882	873	9		

Source: Census of India

During 1981, the country had registered a number 935 females behind 1000 males in total with the ruralurban deviation of 72 females. For the same duration the state statistics for total, rural and urban were 870, 876 and 849 females likewise. The documentation of decade 1901-2011 showed a little improvement in the number of females per thousand males in all entegories of nation and state. There is increase of 18 females in general sex ratio of Harvana against the national addition of 7 females in 2011 as compared to 2001 whereas in rural (946 females in 2001 to 947 females in 2011) and urban (900 females in 2001 to 926 females in 2011) sex ratio also increased with minimizing the rural-urban variation of 25 females from 2001 (46 females) to 2011 (21 females). Within the same instance, the rural and urban parts of Haryana also showed the rising trend of female proportion and listed 882 and 873 females per 1000 males correspondingly. In whole, the information

Why Daughters are Nipped in Bud or Ignored? In population studies, the demographic perfection is why bauginers are hipped in Bud of signorear in population studies, the demographic perfection is measured through the symmetry of males and females of and the ratio between mathematical strength of both sexes and the ratio between muthematical strength of both sexes is known as population sex ratio. It is not only important for demographically but also determines the status of women in society. Both sexes are compeliementary of each other so the term sex composition is supposed additionally significant for population geographers⁸⁰. The imbalance between male-fenale proportions causes spacious and atrocious impacts upon the society. In most of cases, the lack of girl's results volence against women and a type of women's market arises where girls from remote areas and different caste, culture and religion are brought by buying. kidapoping or wheedling to sell as brought by buying, kidnapping or wheedling to sell as wives ⁶⁹. The missing of girls or choice of special sex at various levels of sex composition (primary, secondary and tertiary respectively at the time of conception, at the time birth and at the time enumeration) is an outcome of various external socio-economic factors (low status omen, social practices, violence against won ed as weaker sex) as well as population attribu labeled as weaker sexy as werr as population attraction. It is an irony that under normal circumstances, naturally despite of more foctus wastage, more boys are born than girls in most of human populations and these approximate numbers are 104 or 106 boys per 100 girls (64.1). Even after birth deficit, the survival chances of female

babies are more than boys with lesser susceptibility of childhood diseases (12) Yet; it is only difference of childhood diseases ³⁰³-Yet; it is only difference which is not matter of concern and amazingly remains constant if no one interferes. But when it converts in to disparity under the pressure of socio-cultural factors as well as sequential progress then it becomes great nervousness ³⁰³. The declining fertility and strong son preference along with case necess to sex diagnostic technique, nucleated family culture, parent's insecurity for gifts, dowry expenses have been identified as major responsible reasons for female's absence in population composition ^{64,45}. In arc of countries from East Asia throughout South Asian route for the Middle East and throughout South Asian route for the Middle East and North Africa, the son preference over daughters is deeply entrenched as a socio-cultural aspect and also appear in behavior and attitude of people (14.17) and male child is behavior and attitude of people and man marce cand is flavored and always considered as earner, uniturer, only pretender of last nies and legacy receiver of the family whereas girl seems big responsibility and parents have to expand a lot of wealth to pass on this liability to next bearer i.e. her husband or in-laws (MAASA). Further, girls

are always trained to be modest and obedient and in their are anways trained to be induced and occurrent and in their own home they are treated as second class citizen with a sticker of 'most wasted asset' whereas sons are labeled as 'nontransferable valuable resource' and continuer of family line (21) In addition to this, it is saying that Put to Kappot Bhala (it means there should be a boy whether he is rascal or irresponsible).

India and Haryana Scene of Missing Females: The issue of increasing manliness in India has converted into a serious concern ^{02,25,20}. In the south and East Asia including India. China and Korea, female babies are failed to avail natural higher survival possibilities than their counterpart due to infectious and non-transmissible diseases in the initial duration of infancy ²⁵. The growing opulence in India is the second major determinant of missing female babies in the antenatal category where educated parents prefer the lesser number of children particularly male as a security (% 27). Whereas during adolescence, the opposite sex ratio is supported by excess adolescence, the opposite sex ratio is supported by excess mortality of girls due to poor mutrition and medicale are 0.24%. The pre and post-independence literature states that Haryana along with comprising Punjab state has a history of most of the imbalanced male-female ratio in the ration. In past, it was the consequence of the common prevalence of female infanticide and in the current, sex-selective abortions are main ground 0.64%. There are common blessings, wishing and saying of 'Dudho Nahao Putto Falho', 'Bhal Bathiya Invatee Rhe'. Beti Mare Blagwan it, Beta Mare Ninbag Ka' in Haryanavi culture which neglects girls. At present, it is bitter saying in Haryana that with spending time, money and distance, getting a woman is much easier than a well-bred buffalo 0.97. This superiority of beast over women questions where the humanity is going and which type of nation will be without a woman? will be without a wor

ORIECTIVES

The present study aims at realizing the following set of object

- To examine the regional pattern and inter-district variations of sex ratio in Haryana.
- 2. To identify the causes and consequ adverse sex ratio and existing bonding of diverse rininants with sex proporti

Study Area: Harvana is a landlocked and small but progressive state of India spreading over a geographical area of 44.212 km which has shown much growth in health and service provisions after separation as a new state from Punjab on 1st November 1966. On one side, the state is admired for its economic development while on another way, it is dishonoured because of having lowest sex ratio (879 females per 1000 males) in the country as per running census.

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reveals that male's ratio has constantly high then the female's in both, country and the state. The important fact is that trivial difference in the male-female ratio in all categories independent India has converted into severe gender discrimination after independence.

Snatio-temporal Analysis of Overall Sex-ratio in Haryana: In Haryana, the continuous missing of daughters at primary level adds to severity in the problem of low sex ratio. Table 2 shows the district wise profile of overall and child sex ratio of Haryana of rur previous and before previous census years i.e. are 2011. 2001 and 1991

ral Figures of Overall Sex Ratio in Harvana

	Districts/State	1991						2001					
Sr. No.		T otal	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urban Differential	T otal	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urb an Differential	T otal	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urban Differential
1	Ambala	903	879	950	-71	868	879	849	30	885	892	876	16
2	Bhiwani	878	879	875	4	879	984	859	25	886	886	385	1
3	Faridabad	828	880	813	67	839	8.59	824	35	873	872	873	-1
4	Fatheaback	DX4	DAG	DNA	DEA	884	985	879	6	902	902	899	3
3	Gurgaon	871	367	886	-19	\$73	876	861	15	854	878	841	34
6	Hisar	853	851	859	-\$	851	853	\$44	9	872	877	861	16
7	Jhajjar	DNA	DNA	DNA	EN4	847	854	823	31	862	861	865	-4
8	Tiesd	838	334	859	-25	852	851	857	-6	871	368	881	-13
9	Kaithal	853	849	\$78	-29	853	\$53	856	-3	881	\$80	887	-7
10	Karnal	864	857	887	-30	865	865	352	3	887	886	890	-4
11	Kurukahetra	879	883	86?	16	556	873	848	25	883	899	862	37
12	Mahendergarh	910	911	901	30	918	824	\$83	-59	895	896	890	5
13	Monree	DNA	DNA	DXA	INA	DSA	DAR	DNA	ZNA	907	907	907	0
14	Penchhula	DXA	DN4	DUCA	DNA	823	798	853	-55	873	863	881	-18
15	Panipat	852	8.50	871	-21	829	837	819	18	\$64	860	868	-8
16	Palval	DXA	DNA	DX4	INI	DNA	DAM	DNA	DNA	880	880	823	-3
17	Rewan	928	941	859	82	899	910	851	59	393	907	873	34
18	Rohtak	519	832	334	-52	847	839	862	-23	857	8.52	387	-35
19	Sima	885	887	876	11	882	834	876	8	897	898	896	2
20	Sonipat	540	832	873	-41	839	836	847	-11	856	850	869	-19
21	Yamunanagar	883	885	880	5	862	866	855	11	877	882	871	11
	Haryana	865	864	868	-4	861	866	847	19	879	882	873	9

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Harvana, 1991, 2001 and 2011. Note: NA- Data not Available

The summary reveals that figures of sex ratio for total, rural and urban were 865, 864 and 868 females in 1991 census which changed with the numeral of 861, 866 and 847 for the same time and space in 2001. The minor numl-urban difference of 4 females in 1991 became wider with the number of 19 in 2001. In general sex ratio, district Rewari is on top with a number of 928 females per 1000 males. In Faridabad district, the overall sex ratio is lowest (828 females per 1000 males) with a nural-urban difference of 67 females.

In rural, Rewari district is again on first position with highest advantage of females (82) over urban sex ratio among all districts and further this category is followed by district Mahendengah (911). Sirsu (887), Yamunanagur

(885) and Kurukshetra (883) with rural-urban difference of 10, 11, 05 and 16 females respectively. In urban sex ratio, districts Ambala and Mahendragarh dominate with 950 and 901 females correspondingly whereas lowest urban sex ratio has been found in Faridabad (813

In 2001, in the overall category, the highest sex ratio has been traced in district Mahendragarh (918 females) followed by Rewari (899 females) and Fatelabad (884 females) districts whereas overall lowest proportion of females is observed in Districts Panelkula and Panipat i.e. 823 and 829 females per 1000 males in that order. In countryside, district Rewari recorded highest 910 females with a significant decrease of 31 numbers as

compared to 1991 whereas district Panchkula (798 females) lies in bottom with lowest rural sex ratio pursued by Mahendragarh district which amazingly turned to underside from top with great fall of 87 females in 2001 (824 in 2001 from 911 in 1991) whereas in urban class just described district (Mahendragarh) has ceiling figure of sex ratio (883 females) in the state and district Panipat is first from last with 819 females. The same census winessed the highest rural-urban difference in Mahendragarh and Rewari (59 females) followed by Panchkula and Faridabad districts while the The same census witnessed the highest runal-urban difference in Mahendragarh and Reward (59 females) followed by Panelkulul and Faridabad districts while the least difference has been seen in Karnul, Kaithad (3 in each). Jind and Fatelabad (6 in each) districts. There is a slight addition of 18 females in total and 879 females per 1000 males have been confirmed in latest population connecration of 2011. Both rural and urban parts have also shown an increase of 16 and 26 females respectively as compared to the previous census and rolled on 882 and 873 females per thousand males likewise. The rural-urban discrepancy also decreased from 19 in 2001 to 9 females in 2011 in the state. The Muslim dominate Mewad district achieved the first position in all three categories of total, rural and urban sex ratio with the same number of 907 females whereas the lovest value of \$50 females have been given by Sonigad district for rural. In urban class, district Gurgaon has been titled with lowest

sex ratio with a numeral of 844 females. The previous census first and second order district of Mahendragarh and Rewari minimized the differentiation in pastoral and town said areas in 2011 white district Kurukshetra gave the highest figure (37 females) of variation in both same areas with Rohtak district (35 females). With cypher, district Mewat finished the difference in rural nd urban sex ratio chased by Bhiwarii Faridabad and

Choro-chronological Variations in Child Sex Ratio in Haryana: The number of females per 1000 males of 0-6 year's age group is termed as child sex ratio or CSR '03. In many areas, the biological variation is disturbed by the human being that results out as low CSR. In Indian society many times, female children are failed to rupture the chokraryatho of birth and their death is designed in mother's womb like Abhimany, a legendary character of Mahabharnta '09. Unfortunately, like overall sex ratio, Haryana has worst CSR in the country. In 1991 enumeration, CSR was recorded 879 which skewed to 819 in 2001 and 834 in 2011. During 1991, the highest CSR has been registered in Gurgaon (899) district valversa in rural class, this position was sequenced by Gurgaon (897). Mahendragarh, Rewari and Yamunanagar district with the same number of 892 females. Choro-chronological Variations in Child Sex Ratio in of 892 fem

Table 3: Sequential Variations in Child Sev Paria (CSP) in Harrana

50	- Commercial Commercia	1991						2001		2011				
No.	Districts State	T atal	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urban Differential	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural Urbait Differential	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural-Crt an Differential	
1	Assbala	879	884	881	3	782	770	808	-38	370	195	832	-37	
2	Bhiwani	886	884	391	+7	841	844	822	17	832	835	118	21	
3	Facidated	884	874	895	-21	847	253	524	69	873	834	847	-13	
4	Finshinsbad	X4	3/4	204	N4	828	834	\$96	-62	854	858	8,36	22	
\$	Gragiann	895	897	889	- 3	807	813	797	16	830	801	845	-44	
ő	Hier	957	865	867	-2	232	839	808	33	851	855	843	32	
7	Jaga	34	27.4	304	NA	801	300	804	4	782	778	794	-16	
3	Find	252	845	875	-20	818	223	775	53	338	839	933	6	
9	Kartul	254	854	857	-3	791	796	769	27	328	879	\$25	3	
10	Karral	825	873	873	9	809	813	792	21	824	829	810	39	
11	Kraplahetra	867	869	\$65	4	371	773	766	7	818	818	820	-2	
12	Malwoduyah	892	892	296	-4	818	822	795	26	775	774	783	-9	
13	Meca	NA.	X4	Na.	Na.	Ma	No	Ma	Xs	907	908	89C	18	
14	Percebble	Na	X4	Na.	NA.	829	239	813	26	863	871	856	15	
15	Panipar	188	\$80	907	-27	809	810	807	3	857	\$26	849	-23	
16	Falcel	NA	NA	NA	Xe	NA	NA	NA	XI	366	876	530	33	
17	Rewan	894	892	931	-19	811	850	816	4	783	782	799	-17	
18	Robinsic	\$76	364	878	-14	799	1807	781	26	\$20	\$22	218	4	
15	Sina	823	\$25	274	17	827	823	801	22	862	369	838	37	
20	& orupat	879	276	893	-15	788	792	775	17	798	300	794	6	
21	Yannuanagar	289	892	289	3	806	814	789	25	835	828	823	5	
	Haryana	87.9	877	884	-7	819	923	808	16	8.34	836	8.32	3	

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Haryana, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Note: NA- Data not Available

In urban, district Panipat dominates with 907 fe but sadly, the rural-urban difference is also highest (27) in the same district. In this decade, except Panipat, the not single district in all three categories touched the value of 900 in CSR. The situation becomes worse in 2001 and with a vast descending of 60 females, CSR reached at th vest level of 819. The rural and urban not only witnessed this downfall but also increased in differentiation in both classes. In the rural category, the highest CSR of 893 was recorded in Faridabad whereas in urban, this first position was occupied by district Fatehabad with 896 CSR. Some improvement has been noticed in CSR in 2011 survey and with the addition of 15 females, it reached to 834 835 and 832 in total, rural and urban respectively. Highest CSR of 908 is observed in rural Mewat district whereas in Mahendragarh district, CSR in rural and urban is found lowest i.e. 774 and 783 likewise. In urban, utmost CSR of 890 is documented in Mewat district followed by Faridabad (847) and Gurgaon (845) in that order (Table 3). The uppermost rural-urban differentiation has been traced in Gurgaon and Palwal (44 in each) districts followed by Ambala (37) and Sirsa districts (31). The analysis reveals that difference in rural-urban parts is declined in going census but another important thing is that in both areas CSR is not improved much and till now eleven distriout of twenty-one are below the same average (832) itself is not a good value

Association of Sex Ratio with its Determinants: The population's aspects can only explicate the falling sex ratio, not the continual progressive turn down of females of near about a century period ⁰⁵. Here poor nutrition and health care, early marriage and excess maternal mortality, son preference, prenatal sex diagnosis, illegal abortions and female feticides are other explanations which contribute to sustaining the low sex ratio at various levels ^(0,17).

The matrix in Table 4 reveals the association of sex ratio with its determinants. It has been observed that overall sex ratio has the strong positive relationship with general nural and urban sex ratio (.891 and .721 respectively), BPL families (.518) whereas it is negatively associated with female literacy (.578), urbanization (.575) and dowry deaths (.456) and female marriage below eighteen year ingly, the literacy rate of females puts a negative impression on all types of observed male-female sex ratio. Except for women education, urbanization and dowry death, rural sex ratio is positively coupled with all variables either strongly or weakly.

Table 4: Matrix Correlations

Variables	X_t	Xz	X_t	х,	Xi	N.	х-	Xi	X,	Nie	X_{II}	X,
X_I	1	20100	.721**	6.229	0.329	5.118	575**	.518*	0.232	-6109	- 575**	- 456
X_{j}	.891**	1	0.378	0.137	0.161	0.115	-0.428	0.421	0.19	-0.063	-0.426	40.25
X_{I}	.721**	0378	1	6.369	315*	0.167	662**	0,401	0.145	0.016	560++	-0.35
X.	0.229	0137	0.389	1	.930**	\$96**	534*	-0.155	-0.195	6.25	0.135	-0 15
х,	0.329	0.161	.515*	239 ↔	1	781**	652**	0.044	-0.03	0.156	-0132	-0.1
X,	0.118	0.115	0.167	595**	781**	1	-0.387	-0.283	-0 291	0.253	0.277	4.24
X,	-578**	-0.428	657**	-534*	-652**	-0.387	1	-0.417	0.145	-0393	.698++	0.10
X,	318*	0.421	0.401	-0.166	0.044	-0.283	-0.417	- 1	.567**	-0.069	4.753**	-0.04
х,	0.232	0.19	0 145	-0.195	-0.03	-0.291	0.145	587**	1	562**	-0.27	-0.07
XM	-0109	-6,063	0.016	0.25	0.156	0.253	-0.393	40,069	-562**	1	-0.032	0.32
X_{2i}	575**	-0.426	560**	0.135	-0.132	0277	491**	-758**	427	-0.032	1	0.06
X22	-,456*	-0.266	-0.351	-0.151	-0.13	-0.249	0.107	-0.042	-0.071	0.327	0.067	1

Note: ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Note: X_j = Overall Sex Ratio(OSR) 2011, X_j = Overall Rural Sex Ratio(ORSR) 2011, X_j = Overall Urban Sex Ratio(OUSR) 2011, X_j = Overall Rural Rural Child Sex Ratio (ORCSR) 2011, X_j = Overall Urban Child Sex Ratio (OUCSR) 2011, X_j = Fernale Literacy Ratic 2011, X_j = Having BPL Carl in Percent, X_j = Percentage of SC Population, X_j = Percentage of Fernales marriage below 18 years, X_j = Urbanisation, X_{12} Dowry Detaits.

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The very high positive attachment of overall child sex ratio has been seen with pastoral and urban CSR with a value of 939 and 896 in that order. The urbanization has cted negatively to sex ratio mainly due to exposure of easy and frequent accessibility of prenatal sex tion, illegal abortions and small family culture whereas with regard to these facets, rural area can be said

CONCLUSION

The preceding discussion results out that cont passing off girls are not the only result of more affection of traditional society with a boy but technological development is equally responsible for this. The effortless accessibility of skilled or unskilled prenatal sex diagnose and illegal abortion of female foctus by ignoring ethics of medical profession are persistently helping in missing girls from child populations whereas in adolescence, high mortality rate, especially maternal, due to poor mutrition, honour killing in some socially backward areas of the state, safety of girls, dowry expanses makes the problem more complicated. Of course, whole Haryana is facing the emergency of absenting girls but in some districts like Mahendargath, Rewari, Jhajjar and Sonipat the situation is more critical. It leads to intricate social changes and increases the incidents of trading girls as wives, dishonour of females etc. Though recent census has shown some upgrading in the ratio of females yet there is a long way to ahead. So there is an urgent need to aware the people about irreparable consequences of ignoring such significant counterpart of the society without which there is no human existence. Of course a woman is an incarna on of many relations rather than a single identity. Therefore it is the necessity to propose and implementations of strict rules to apprade the female's numbers through administration and other socio-cultural groups but every plan demands individu support for success. In précised, at the household level, if a person starts to deem that daughters are a pride rather than a trouble, definitely an ideal and balanced civilization will take place autor

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^{*} Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).