

# NWISA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY

A Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal ISSN Number 3048-6963 (Online)

Volume 1 Oct 2024

## Involuntary Bachelorhood and shortage of brides in Rural Haryana, India

Manisha Doctoral Fellow, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400088, India E-mail address: <a href="mailto:kaushikmanisha104@gmail.com">kaushikmanisha104@gmail.com</a>	Ravita Yadav Doctoral Fellow, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400088, India E-mail address: <a href="mailto:ravita240495@gmail.com">ravita240495@gmail.com</a>	Prof.K.C Das Professor, Department of International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Mumbai-400088, Maharashtra, India E-mail address: <a href="mailto:kcdas@iips.net">kcdas@iips.net</a>
--	--	--

### ABSTRACT

*This study aims to observe the pattern of involuntary male bachelorhood and female marriage migration in the rural areas of Haryana from the rural regions of different states across the country, utilizing the 2011 census data. The C-series data on marital status and the D-series data on migration have been employed in the analysis. The study found that in Haryana, the percentage of never-married men aged 30-39 accounted for 6.5 percent, while for those aged 40 and above, it stood at 2.5 percent. The districts of Rohtak (10.2%), Jhajjar (8.4%), and Jind (8.8%) exhibited the highest percentages of unmarried men within the state.*

*Approximately 860,000 females migrated to rural Haryana from different states across the country. The states contributing the most female migrants were the neighbouring regions of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, and Himachal Pradesh. The study highlights the need to focus on the condition of these female migrants, especially those coming from other states, as they may be more vulnerable to various challenges.*

**Keywords:** Cross region, Marriage, involuntary bachelorhood, Sex ratio, Haryana

### INTRODUCTION

The disregard of female children and women is a widespread phenomenon across Asia (Guilmoto 2009). Girls are often deprived of their rightful share of household resources,

# NWISA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY

A Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal ISSN Number 3048-6963 (Online)

Volume 1 Oct 2024

subjected to discrimination and denied their legitimate rights to access healthcare, economic and education opportunities (Pande 2003; Connelly and Zheng 2003; Mishra et al., 2004).

This prejudice culminates in a skewed sex ratio favouring males, a phenomenon that remains noticeable in China and, India; Northwestern states directly impacting infantile gender ratios.

Myriad factors contribute to the excess female mortality, including inadequate postnatal care, improper clothing, lack of parental supervision, suboptimal breastfeeding practices, inequitable food allocation, limited access to health facilities, and poor immunization coverage. The

economic argument that daughters are not as "cost-effective" as sons is the most common defense used for gender discrimination. The majority of people see raising a

daughter as an additional expense that only applies to female children. For example, in

South Asian countries, there is still a belief that girls are particularly vulnerable since

women's behavior is more important to familial esteem than men's. Because of the expenses of their marriages, daughters are more "expensive" than sons (Guilmoto, 2009).

Among Hindus, one of the most significant cultural reasons for preferring a son over a daughter is the belief that a son must perform rituals during his parents' cremation and on every

subsequent death anniversary (Ramaiah et al., 2011). This desire for sons is deeply rooted in

the kinship family systems prevalent in these societies (Bijaylaxmi et al., 2019). The preference

for a male child has a long-standing history in a country like India. According to the 1991

census figures, the sex ratio was 972 females per 1000 males, which has declined to 940 in

2011. In the case of the child sex ratio, the figure has dropped from 945 in 1991 to 914 in 2011.

Paradoxically, The most affluent states in India, such as Punjab and Haryana, have the lowest

sex ratios despite having high per capita incomes, high rates of literacy, and better access to

healthcare facilities. In Haryana, the vast network of roads and extensive urbanization has led

to the penetration of modern technology into even the remotest villages. Access to this technology, coupled with other factors such as economic surplus and the small-family (two children) norm, has resulted in the materially advanced regions of Haryana exhibiting the most adverse sex ratios. Despite this, land remains a valuable asset that can only be inherited by males, leading to a shift in the power dynamics between local men and women in the marriage market. Parents of women in Haryana are successfully marrying their daughters in the outskirts of Delhi, where property prices are rising, to ensure their future prosperity, while men who remain bachelors are forced to bring lower-ranked women from the eastern regions (Kaur, 2004).

The skewed sex ratio favoring males means a large number of men in society face a scarcity or complete absence of suitable mates (Hudson and Boer, 2004). The "marriage squeeze," a phenomenon marked by an overabundance of bachelors or a scarcity of brides, is having a variety of effects on society. This situation arises because girls are raised in a culture where they are considered second-class citizens and a minority throughout their lives, constantly feeling less worthy. In times of competition or conflict, girls are the easiest group to exclude or victimize (Bossen, 2007). According to estimates from previous censuses, women in North India who are not married are rarely counted, whereas a certain proportion of men have never married (Das, 1995).

Consequently, men of marriageable age face a crisis in finding local brides. Those who attain the age of 30-40 years are often deemed ineligible for marriage locally (Kaur, 2013; Ahlawat, 2009). The lack of marriageable women may encourage their trafficking for marriage purposes. North India's century-long history of low sex ratios indicates that 'cross-region' marriages are not an entirely new concept.

# NWISA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY

A Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal ISSN Number 3048-6963 (Online)

Volume 1 Oct 2024

Many men decide to bring in wives from other parts of the region in order to make up for the lack of available local brides (Kaur, 2004; Chaudhry and Mohan, 2011). Bachelors of Haryana are primarily seeking brides from the Eastern (Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura) and Southern states (Kerala followed by Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh) of India, but in recent desperate attempts, they are searching wherever they can find suitable partners (Kaur, 2008).

As the marriage squeeze has grown more severe since the 1980s, there has been an increase in the number of women coming to Haryana for marriage from the eastern states of Assam and Bengal. Both the number of women moving to Haryana for marriage and the number of men looking for brides from across the nation have significantly increased recently. Age differences between spouses were common, and the majority of couples had little or no literacy (Kaur, 2004). These migrant brides hail from impoverished rural families and are married off to these men for monetary gain, either by middlemen or, in some cases, by their own parents. Consequently, these women have minimal negotiating power. The vast distance between their paternal and marital homes leaves them with little choice but to remain in their husband's house, even if they desire to return home (Mukherjee, 2013). But these days, the men are younger, the couples have more education, and many of the men get married for the first time rather than becoming widowers (Kaur, 2015).

The study focuses primarily on the marriage squeeze and involuntary bachelorhood in Haryana. A review of the literature suggests a need to understand the pattern of in-migration of brides from different states into Haryana. Therefore, the present study attempts to fill this research gap using Census data from 2011.

**Table 1: Sex ratio of Haryana**

Year	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Sex Ratio	867	835	844	844	869	871	868	867	870	865	861	877

Source: Registrar General of India, Census Division

## Data and Method:

This study utilizes data from the C-Series and D-Series Tables of the 2011 Census of India. The C-series data is employed to estimate the prevalence of bachelorhood within the study area. Concurrently, the D-Series data (2011) is leveraged to analyze the pattern of migration of brides from rural regions of other Indian states to rural areas of Haryana. The D5 table is used for the calculation of stream-wise migration that gives the information about the place of the last residence along with reason, age and sex. Further D3 has similar information to D5, with additional knowledge of the State of the last residence. D13 table (Census 2011) is used to analyse the age-wise migration of migrants from different states to Haryana as it gives information related to age wise migration at district level with the place of the last residence (0-9 years).

Marriage is the biggest reason for migration among women in India. Around half of the total migration is due to marriage only (Census, 2011). The same pattern is followed in Haryana with 49.7 percent of females migrating because of marriage. As a whole, 70 percent of the females as compared to only 2.7 males migrate for marriage. Further, when we see among 49.7 percent person, 98 percent are female and only 2 percent are

# NWISA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY

A Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal ISSN Number 3048-6963 (Online)

Volume 1 Oct 2024

male counterparts (Census, 2011). Here, only rural to rural migration of both males and females is computed of the age group 15-54, in the present study as rural to rural migration is highest among all streams for marriage migration (Fig:1).

## Results:

6.5% of males are unmarried compared to 1% of females in the age group of 30-39 in Haryana as shown in table 2. Further, there is no rural-urban difference in unmarried males whereas, among females, urban unmarried females are almost double of their rural counterparts. In rural Haryana, for the age group 30-39, the result found that Rohtak (11.8%), Jhajjar (9.5%) and Jind(9.5%) are the top districts where more males are unmarried, on the other hand, Mewat (1.9%) and Panchkula (2.6%) are the districts where least males are unmarried. In urban Haryana for the same age group, Ambala (9.2%), Yamunanagar (8%) and Kurukshetra (7.5%) have more percentage of unmarried males. In the overall state, 2.5 % male and 0.5 % female are unmarried in the 40-49 age category. Rohtak (5%), Jhajjar(4.2%) and Jind(3.6%) again maintained the top position of having the highest percentage of unmarried males in rural areas for the 40-49 age group. Similarly Ambala (3%), Yamunanagar (2.6%) Kurukshetra(2.7%) again lead in urban

areas.**Table 2:** Percentage of Never married in Haryana, 2011

Distt/State	Age group	Age					
		Rural		Urban		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Haryana	30-39	6.8	0.6	6.2	1.9	6.5	1.1

# NWISA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY

A Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal ISSN Number 3048-6963 (Online)

Volume 1 Oct 2024

---

	40-49	2.8	0.3	2.0	0.8	2.5	0.5
Panchkula	30-39	2.6	1.3	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.5
	40-49	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.0
Ambala	30-39	6.0	1.1	9.2	3.3	7.5	2.1
	40-49	2.5	0.5	3.0	1.2	2.7	0.8
Yamunanagar	30-39	5.5	0.9	8.0	2.5	6.5	1.5
	40-49	1.9	0.3	2.6	0.8	2.2	0.5
Kurukshetra	30-39	5.4	0.8	7.5	2.1	6.0	1.2
	40-49	2.3	0.4	2.7	0.8	2.4	0.5
Kaithal	30-39	8.9	0.5	6.1	1.0	8.3	0.6
	40-49	3.7	0.2	2.4	0.5	3.4	0.3
Karnal	30-39	5.7	0.8	6.8	2.1	6.1	1.2
	40-49	2.2	0.4	2.2	0.9	2.2	0.5
Panipat	30-39	6.4	0.5	5.1	1.3	5.8	0.9
	40-49	3.1	0.3	1.7	0.6	2.4	0.4
Sonipat	30-39	9.0	0.6	5.7	1.4	7.9	0.9
	40-49	3.7	0.3	1.9	0.6	3.1	0.4
Jind	30-39	9.5	0.5	6.4	1.0	8.8	0.6
	40-49	3.6	0.2	2.1	0.5	3.2	0.3
Fatehabad	30-39	6.2	0.7	6.2	1.4	6.2	0.9
	40-49	2.4	0.3	2.1	0.6	2.3	0.3
Sirsa	30-39	5.8	1.0	6.3	1.7	5.9	1.2

# NWISA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY

A Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal ISSN Number 3048-6963 (Online)

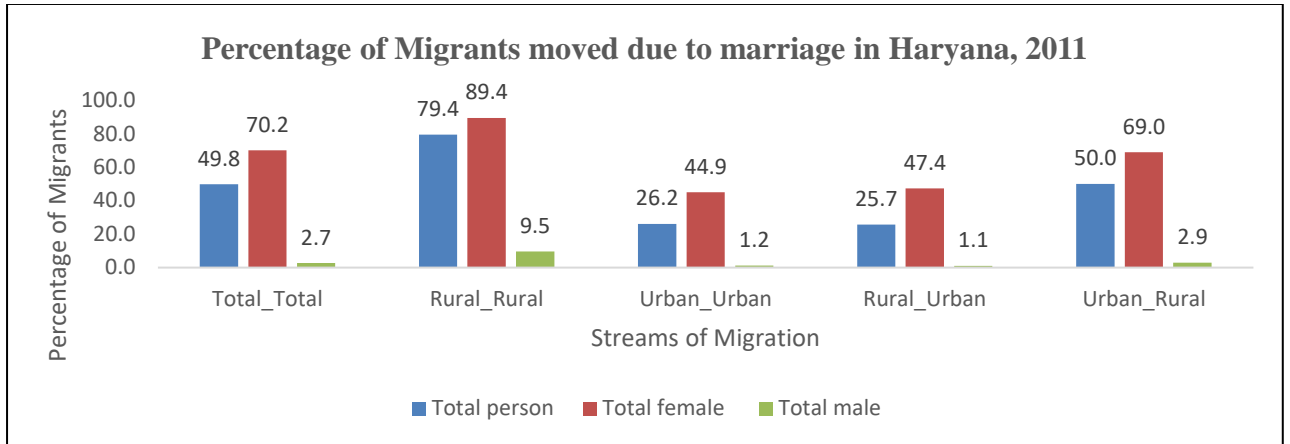
Volume 1 Oct 2024

	40-49	2.5	0.4	2.1	0.6	2.4	0.4
Hisar	30-39	8.0	0.6	6.2	1.7	7.4	1.0
	40-49	2.6	0.3	2.1	0.6	2.4	0.4
Bhiwani	30-39	7.5	0.4	6.8	1.2	7.4	0.6
	40-49	2.9	0.2	2.2	0.4	2.8	0.3
Rohtak	30-39	11.8	0.7	7.9	1.8	10.2	1.2
	40-49	5.0	0.3	2.9	0.8	4.1	0.5
Jhajjar	30-39	9.5	0.7	6.2	1.4	8.6	0.9
	40-49	4.2	0.3	1.8	0.6	3.5	0.4
Mahendragarh	30-39	6.3	0.3	5.8	1.0	6.2	0.4
	40-49	3.5	0.1	1.9	0.4	3.3	0.2
Rewari	30-39	4.9	0.3	5.1	0.9	5.0	0.5
	40-49	2.8	0.1	1.9	0.4	2.5	0.2
Gurgaon	30-39	3.7	0.5	5.2	2.6	4.8	2.1
	40-49	1.9	0.3	1.6	1.2	1.7	0.9
Mewat	30-39	1.9	0.5	3.4	0.6	2.1	0.5
	40-49	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.3
Faridabad	30-39	3.7	0.6	5.3	2.1	5.0	1.8
	40-49	1.7	0.4	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.9
Palwal	30-39	3.8	0.4	4.9	1.2	4.1	0.6
	40-49	2.1	0.2	1.8	0.4	2.0	0.2

---

Source: Author calculation from C2 Table of Census, 2011

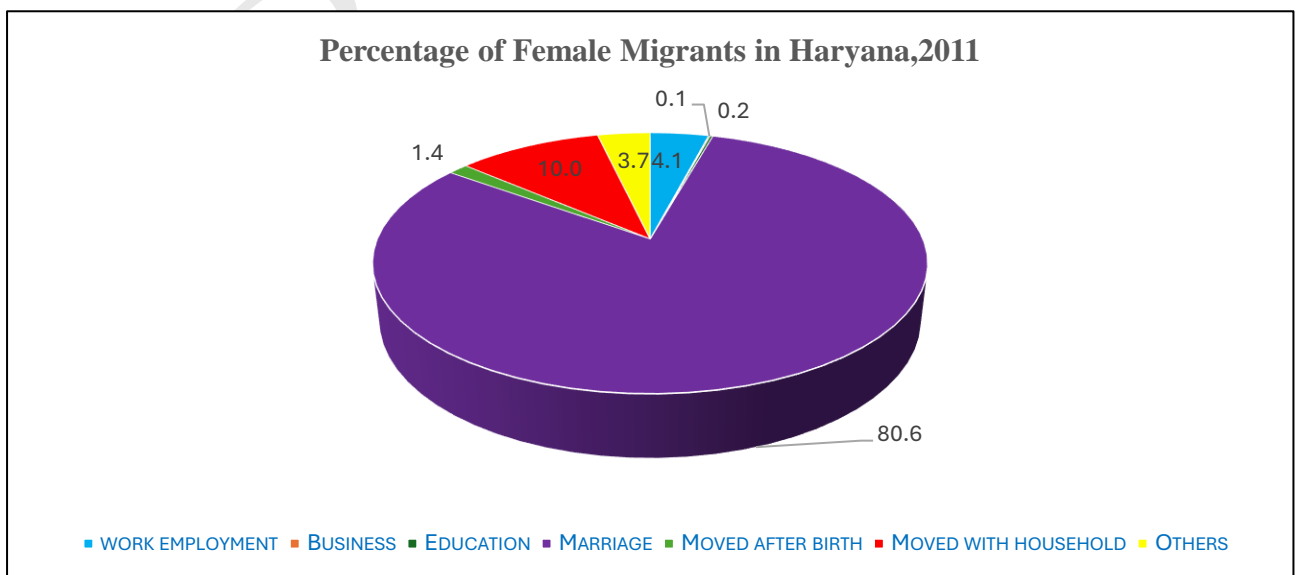
**Fig 1: Stream-wise marriage migration in Haryana, 2011**



Note: Data computed by author from D series, Migration tables, D5 Census of India, 2011

Stream of migration is calculated for immigration of migrants in Haryana from the place of the last residence and the same is depicted in figure1. The results show that overall 49.3 percent give marriage as a reason for migration among them 70 percent are females and only 2.7 percent are males. Rural to rural migration is maximum to other migrations, where 89.4 % of females migrate from rural to rural as compared to 9.5% of males (rural to rural). Inversely it is also found that urban to urban marriage migration is lowest among all streams for both males and females.

**Fig 2: Reasons of female migration in Haryana from other states of India, 2011**



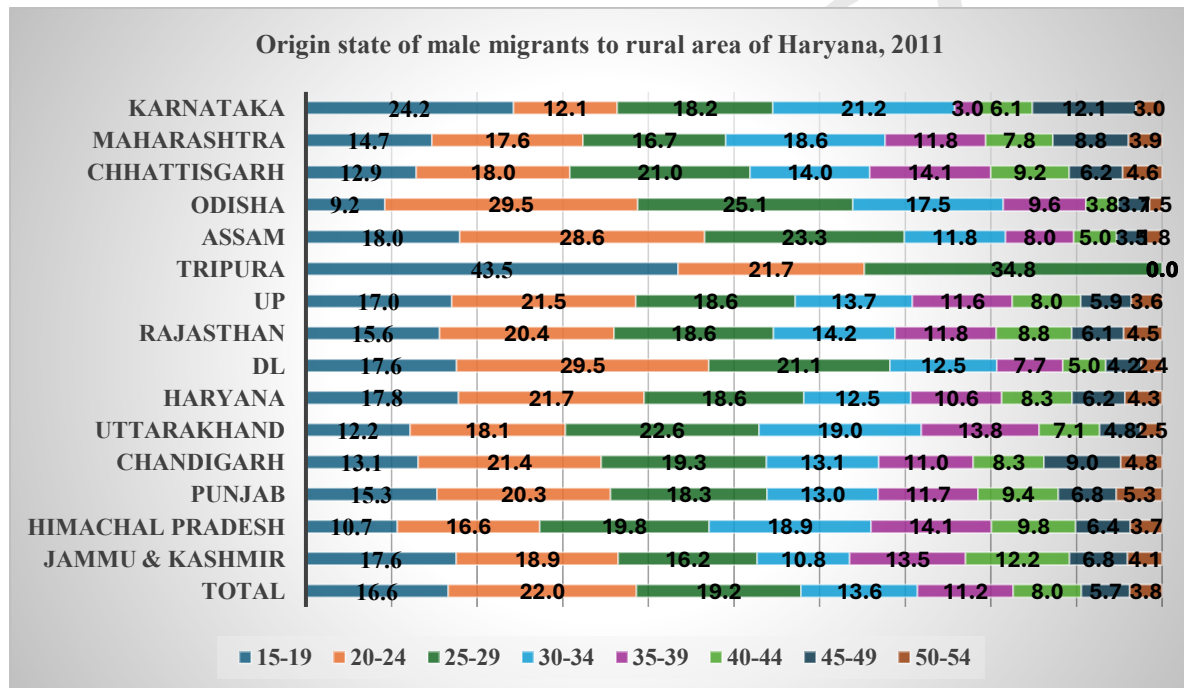
# NWISA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY

A Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal ISSN Number 3048-6963 (Online)  
Volume 1 Oct 2024

Source: Census of India, D3 Table, 2011 Computed from census table, D3 rural to rural migration.

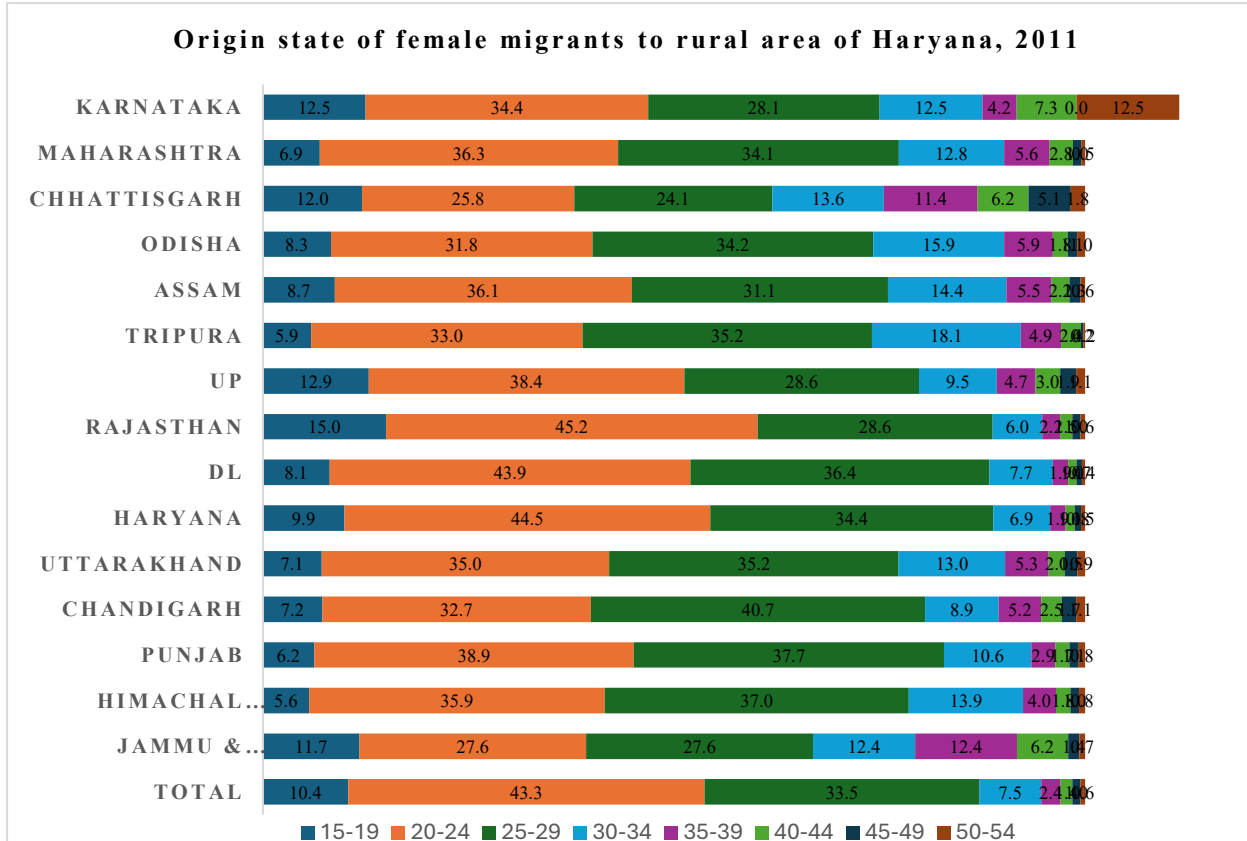
Figure 2 is showing the reasons for female migration in rural Haryana from rural areas of other states. The pie chart shows; 8 females are migrated out of 10 due to marriage. Only 4 percent migrated for work employment purposes in the rural area of Haryana and 10 % of females migrated with household.

**Figure 3: The percentage of male immigrants in rural Haryana from rural areas of different states by age group.**



Source: Census of India, D13 Table, 2011

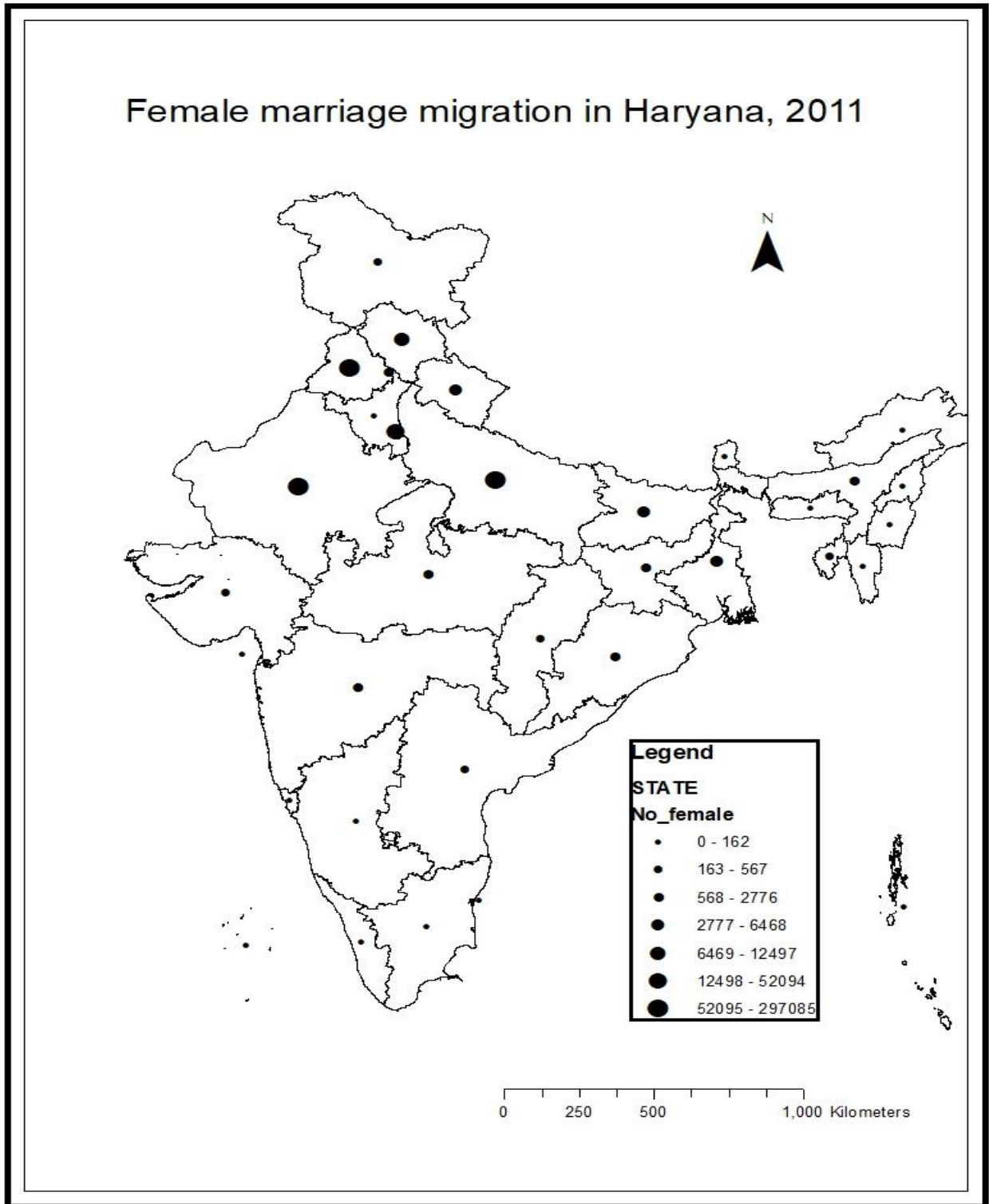
**Figure 4: The percentage of Female immigrants in rural Haryana from rural areas of different states by age group.**



Source: Census of India, D13 Table, 2011

Mostly younger males and females migrate from rural areas of different states to rural areas of Haryana as shown in figure 3 and figure 4. We found that male or female migrants of the 20-24 age group has the highest percent (22% and 43.3%) to all age groups. Migration of Women in an elder age group is showing a decline, that clearly shows that females are not migrated to Haryana in a considerable percentage throughout their life for example, in the 50-54 age group, females are only 0.6%, and males are 4% migrated. Further, we found that in the age-group 15-19, male migration (16.6%) is more than female migration (10.4%) whereas, in the 20-29 age group where the female is more migrated, their percentage is almost double than male migrants, clearly showing that females migrated mainly for marriage purposes.

**Fig 5: Rural to rural female migrants due to marriage from the Place of last residence in Haryana, 2011**



Source: Census of India, D3 Table, 2011

The number of rural female migrants in Haryana from other states due to marriage is shown in figure 5. Haryana state is constantly a girl's deficit state receiving female migrants for marriage purposes not only from the bordering state such as Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh but the states far from Haryana such as Assam, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tripura, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand also sending their daughters to this state for marriage purposes. Assam, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tripura, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand.

**Table 3: Pattern of female in-migration in rural Haryana, 2011**

State	In migration for marriage purpose									
	Total female migration		Intra-State						Inter-state	
			Intra-district		Inter-district					
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Haryana	40,54,986	36,33,236	90	13,65,552	34	15,73,308	39	6,94,376	17	

Note: Computed by author from D series, Migration tables, Census of India, D3, 2011.

Table 3 displays the number of in-migrating females from rural areas of their previous location, which comes to about 4 million in Haryana's rural areas. For ninety percent of the female immigrants in Haryana, marriage remained their primary motivation. In this instance, about 34% of marital migration took place inside the same district and 39% from different districts within the same state. Of the marriage migrants, the remaining 17% came from other states.

## **Discussion and conclusion:**

In Haryana, a state where the gender ratio is extremely skewed, with 877 females for every 1,000 males, there is a paradoxical scenario when there are more males than females, but marriage is still deemed necessary for social status, community recognition, reproductive demands, and family lineage continuation. Given this context, the current study set out to investigate the frequency of marriage patterns in a situation where the gender gap in marriageable males means that certain men might not be able to select their partner in accordance with social standards (Jiang et al., 2014). There is a male marriage squeeze, when the number of prospective grooms far outnumber the number of potential brides, due to the lower ratio of single women than single males. For men thirty years of age and older, the percentage of single men is 6.5 percent; for men forty years of age and more, it is 2.5 percent. The situation is especially bad in the districts of Jhajjar, Jind, and Rohtak, where the percentage of single men aged 30 and over is 8.4 percent, 8.2 percent, and 8.8 percent, respectively. Moreover, the urban-rural split indicates that the highest percentages of single males aged 30 and over are found in the rural areas of Jind (9.5%), Jhajjar (9.6%), and Rohtak (12.1%) when compared to their urban counterparts.

According to earlier research, cultural elements include the custom of paying dowries, the cost of marriage, and worries about a girl's honor are what lead to son preference and the smaller number of girls in the society, which creates a scarcity of possible brides. The rural Haryana marriage market is highly influenced by a number of other factors,

# NWISA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY

A Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal ISSN Number 3048-6963 (Online)

Volume 1 Oct 2024

including poor geographic conditions and low agricultural sector incomes. In the marriage market, men with stable incomes—whether from government or successful company ventures—and urban home owners are favored. These days, parents of girls do not want to propose marriage to their daughters from even large agricultural landholdings in villages because of the unstable income that comes with working in agriculture.

According to data on female in-migration from other states, 861,994 migrants in total are now living in Haryana's rural districts. Among them, 81 percent of females migrated to rural areas solely for marriage purposes, specifically from rural to rural areas. Furthermore, upon examining the age-wise distribution, it was found that while males migrated to Haryana from other states throughout their lifespan, females primarily migrated during the 20-29 age group. In Haryana, 694,376 females migrated for marriage from other states.

When analyzed state-wise, the data indicates that most female migrants originate from neighboring states like Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, and Himachal Pradesh. However, states farther from Haryana, such as Assam, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tripura, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand, also contribute to the influx of brides for marriage.

Research by Ahlawat (2009) and Archana et al. (2018) discovered a connection between cross-cultural marriage migration and the scarcity of brides, as well as the movement of brides to Haryana for marriage from far-off states with a variety of sociocultural backgrounds. In a study of 41 brides by Parihar (2018), it was discovered that most brides

# NWISA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY

A Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal ISSN Number 3048-6963 (Online)

Volume 1 Oct 2024

came from West Bengal, followed by Assam, Jharkhand, and Bihar. Similarly, Kukreja (2018), in a study of 75 villages in Haryana and Rajasthan, found that brides were coming from the states of West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, and Assam. In another study of 177 cases of brides by Reshma (2020), the majority of females who married in Haryana came from Bihar, West Bengal, and Odisha. It has also been shown by some research (Kaur, 2013; Mishra, 2018; Srinivasan, 2017) that males without steady employment or income are not as desirable in the marriage market. For a deeper understanding of this phenomenon, more micro-level quantitative and qualitative research must be carried out.

The government of Haryana has put in place a number of programmes aimed at empowering women and defending their rights. Under one roof, the "Sakhi" One-Stop Center offers comprehensive support and assistance to women who have experienced violence in both public and private settings. It also makes it easier for non-emergency and emergency situations to access a variety of services, such as counseling, legal, psychiatric, and medical support. In addition, the state government started the "Aapki Beti-Hamari Beti" program in 2015 to address the issue of dropping sex ratios and alter the public's perception of girls' education. The firstborn girl child of SC and BPL families receives ₹21,000 under this scheme, and all other families receive ₹21,000 with the birth of their second girl child. At maturity (18 years), this amount will approximately become ₹1 lakh, which will be available for utilization by the matured girl child.

The Haryana Kanya Kosh was established in March 2015 with the goal of promoting the welfare and advancement of women and girls in the state. The Women & Child

# NWISA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY

A Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal ISSN Number 3048-6963 (Online)

Volume 1 Oct 2024

Development Department is in charge of overseeing the money, which total ₹69.88 lakh that have been put into the Haryana Kanya Kosh bank account. Launched in 2015, the Sukanya Smariddhi Scheme aims to improve the mentality towards girl child welfare and tackle the gender disparity in society. This program allows a girl child to open an account as soon as she is born and keeps it open until she attain the age of ten years.

Similarly, in order to promote the survival, education, and empowerment of girl children, as well as to combat gender-biased sex-selective elimination, the Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao program in Panipat in 2015. The initiative was first introduced in 12 sex-ratio imbalanced Haryana districts, and it was later expanded to the remaining 8 districts in 2016 and Mewat in March 2018. In order to ensure the program's successful execution, the state administration has taken a number of actions to unite all communities, social groups, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). While Haryana's sex ratio at birth was 830 in the 2011 census, it increased to 923 in the 2019 census, suggesting improvement over the years. While the Census 2022 will reveal the actual picture of improvement, there is a positive sign of an increase in the sex ratio in Haryana.

Notwithstanding these initiatives, a new study discovered a rising pattern of women traveling from other states in search of marriage. Policies and initiatives are therefore required to defend women's rights. To fully understand this phenomenon, more micro-level research—both quantitative and qualitative—must be done.

## REFERENCES

# NWISA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY

A Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal ISSN Number 3048-6963 (Online)

Volume 1 Oct 2024

- Ahlawat, N. (2009). Missing brides in rural Haryana: A study of adverse sex ratio, poverty and addiction. *Social change*, 39(1), 46-63.
- Bossen, L. (2007). Missing girls, land and population controls in rural China. *Watering the neighbour's garden: The growing demographic female deficit in Asia*, Paris, Cicred, 207-228.
- Census of India, 2011, <https://www.census2011.co.in/sexratio.php>
- Chaudhry, S., & Mohan, T. D. (2011). Of marriage and migration: Bengali and Bihari brides in a UP village. *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*, 18(3), 311-340.
- Connelly, R. & Zheng, Z. (2003). Determinants of school enrolment and completion of 10 to 18 year olds in China. *Economics of Education Review*. 22(4):379–388
- Das Gupta, M. (1995). Fertility decline in Punjab, India: parallels with historical Europe. *Population Studies*, 49(3), 481-500.
- Guilмото, C. Z. (2009). The sex ratio transition in Asia. *Population and Development Review*, 35(3), 519-549.
- Hudson, V. M., & Boer, A. D. (2002). A surplus of men, a deficit of peace: Security and sex ratios in Asia's largest states. *International Security*, 26(4), 5-38.
- Jiang, Q., Feldman, M. W., & Li, S. (2014). Marriage squeeze, never-married proportion, and mean age at first marriage in China. *Population Research and Policy Review*, 33(2), 189-204
- Kaur, R. (2004). Across-region marriages: Poverty, female migration and the sex ratio. *Economic and political weekly*, 2595-2603.
- Kaur, R. (2008). Dispensable daughters and bachelor sons: Sex discrimination in north India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 109-114.

# NWISA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY

A Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal ISSN Number 3048-6963 (Online)

Volume 1 Oct 2024

- Kaur, R. (2013). Mapping the adverse consequences of sex selection and gender imbalance in India and China. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 37-44.
- Kaur, R., Bhalla, S. S., Kumar, M., & Ramakrishnan, P. (2015). Sex Ratio Imbalances and Marriage Squeeze in India: 2000-2050.
- Kukreja, R. (2018). Caste and Cross-region Marriages in Haryana, India: Experience of Dalit cross-region brides in Jat households. *Modern Asian Studies*, 52(2), 492-531.
- Lee, J. (2008). Sibling size and investment in children's education: An Asian instrument. *Journal of Population Economics*. 21(4):855–875.
- Mishra, V., Roy, T. K., Retherford, R. D. (2004). Sex differentials in childhood feeding, health care, and nutritional status in India. *Population and Development Review*. 30(2):269–295.
- Mishra, P. (2018). Being 'Bare Branches': Demographic Imbalance, Marriage Exclusion and Masculinity in North India. In *Scarce Women and Surplus Men in China and India* (pp. 25-46). *Springer*, Cham.
- Mukherjee, S. (2013). Skewed sex ratio and migrant brides in Haryana: Reflections from the field. *Social Change*, 43(1), 37-52.
- Pande, R. P. (2003). Selective gender differences in childhood nutrition and immunization in rural India: the role of siblings. *Demography*, 40(3), 395-418.
- Parihar, A. (2018). Bride buying in Haryana a study of determinants consequences and state interventions. Ph.D. Thesis, Punjab university Chandigarh.
- Ramaiah, G. J., Chandrasekarayya, T., & Murthy, P. V. (2011). Declining child sex ratio in India: Trends, Issues and Concerns. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Social Sciences*, 3(1), 183-198.

# NWISA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY

A Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal ISSN Number 3048-6963 (Online)

Volume 1 Oct 2024

- Reshma, (2020). A sociological study of across region marriages in Haryana. Ph.D. thesis, Maharshi Dayanand University Rohtak.
- Roy, A. K., Rai, A. K., & Nangia, P. (2018). Skewed sex ratio, male marriage squeeze and cross-cultural marriages: A study of an ecologically vulnerable region in India. Archana K. Roy, Ambarish Kumar Rai & Parveen Nangia (2018).«Skewed Sex Ratio, Male Marriage Squeeze and Cross-Cultural Marriages: A Study of an Ecologically Vulnerable Region in India». *Canadian Journal of Tropical Geography/Revue Canadienne de Géographie Tropicale* [Online], 5, 2.
- Socio economic abstract of Haryana, 2021, <https://esaharyana.gov.in/state-statistical-abstract-of-haryana>
- Srinivasan, S. (2017). Cross-region migration of brides and gender relations in a daughter deficit context. *Migration and Development*, 6(1), 123-143.

## Appendix

- Table 4: Reason of female migration in Haryana, 2011

States	Total					Moved	Moved	Others
	female migrants	work employment	Business	Education	Marriage	after birth	with household	
Jammu & Kashmir	533	2.1	0.2	2.1	62.1	1.9	18.4	13.3
Himachal Pradesh	14,573	1.2	0.1	0.3	85.8	1.3	7.7	3.7
Punjab	1,76,947	1.3	0.1	0.1	85.0	3.7	6.2	3.6

# NWISA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY

A Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal ISSN Number 3048-6963 (Online)

Volume 1 Oct 2024

Chandigarh	1,873	1.5	0.1	0.1	78.1	4.3	11.0	5.0
Uttarakhand	5,770	3.4	0.1	1.5	70.4	0.5	20.4	3.6
NCT of Delhi	55,223	0.5	0.1	0.2	94.3	0.2	1.5	3.1
Rajasthan	3,32,652	1.7	0.1	0.1	89.3	1.2	3.9	3.7
Uttar Pradesh	2,10,139	5.6	0.1	0.3	74.7	0.3	15.4	3.6
Bihar	38,770	25.8	0.1	0.1	16.7	0.6	52.6	4.1
Sikkim	9	33.3	0.0	0.0	44.4	0.0	11.1	11.1
Arunachal Pradesh	34	5.9	0.0	0.0	58.8	0.0	29.4	5.9
Nagaland	21	0.0	0.0	19.0	28.6	9.5	38.1	4.8
Manipur	26	3.8	3.8	7.7	65.4	0.0	15.4	3.8
Mizoram	8	0.0	0.0	37.5	37.5	0.0	12.5	12.5
Tripura	596	0.7	0.0	0.3	95.1	0.0	1.5	2.3
Meghalaya	15	0.0	0.0	20.0	53.3	0.0	20.0	6.7
Assam	3,394	7.0	0.2	0.2	81.8	0.4	7.6	2.9
West Bengal	6,763	22.2	0.1	0.1	50.1	0.4	23.9	3.1
Jharkhand	2,315	11.4	0.3	0.3	59.8	0.5	24.0	3.7
Odisha	1,340	4.6	0.2	1.2	71.2	0.3	18.7	3.7
Chhattisgarh	2,598	41.5	0.3	0.1	17.1	0.3	36.3	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	5,328	25.8	0.1	0.3	27.4	0.6	40.8	5.1
Gujarat	478	2.3	0.0	0.2	51.9	2.3	28.7	14.6

# NWISA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY

A Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal ISSN Number 3048-6963 (Online)

Volume 1 Oct 2024

Daman & Diu	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dadra & Nagar								
Haveli	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	1,565	1.9	0.1	1.2	76.2	0.9	16.6	3.1
Andhra								
Pradesh	397	2.5	0.3	7.1	55.4	1.0	30.2	3.5
Karnataka	211	2.8	0.5	0.5	76.8	0.5	15.2	3.8
Goa	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	12.5	0.0	37.5
Kerala	184	15.8	0.0	5.4	41.3	2.2	21.7	13.6
Tamil Nadu	164	12.2	0.0	2.4	38.4	3.0	37.8	6.1
Puducherry	48	4.2	0.0	0.0	89.6	4.2	2.1	0.0
Andaman &								
Nicobar Islands	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	0.0	14.3	0.0
Haryana	8,61,994	4.07	0.098	0.20	81	1	10	4

- Source: Census of India, D3 Table, 2011