ISSN: 2278-4632
Vol-10 Issue-5 No. 4 May 2020

STUDY OF CHILD SEX RATIO IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Dr. Tathe S. V.
Assistant Professor and HOD Department of Geography, SantRamdas College, Ghansawangi DistJalna.(Maharashtra)
E-mail: tathe.sarjerao@gmail.com
Mo. No. 9422733538

Abstract:

Maharashtra is very important and the second largest state in India. The state has the population of 11.24 Crores which is 9.29 percent of the country's population. The states sex ratio is 925, which is lesser than the national average of 940 as per census 2011. The sex ratio of child population is 883. This is a very alarming situation and indicates towards the female status in society. State has formulated the population policy. "Stringent measures have been set to be achieved. The state has also accepted the strategy of implementing Reproductive health and child health program." The state always has been in the forefront of making innovative schemes in the field of health programs. Despite of all the efforts, still 31 districts have a sex ratio lower than national average (940) as per census 2011 in Maharashtra state. There for it is necessary to make a micro study of sex ratio as district level and to explore various reasons for declining sex ratio.

Introduction:

Sex is an easily identifiable characteristic of an individual. Sex composition is one of the most significant aspects of population. Franklin (1956) denotes that sex ratio was an index of economy prevailing in an area and was useful tool for regional analysis.Trewartha (1953) remarked that the proportion of the two sexes is fundamental to the geographic analysis of an area. Sex composition of the population refers to the balance between male and female in any population. The sex ratio of the total population in India is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. It also focuses on the status of women in the society. In the present paper an attempt has been made to comparative study of the trend of sex ratio of child population in District level and to analyze the changes in child sex ratio from 1961 to 2011 in the study region. In study region overall sex ratio is 934 while child sex ratio is 839 girls per thousand boys in 2011 Census. Present study reveals in study region very serious problem of rapidly decrease in sex ratio in general as well as in the age of 0-6 years. It is also interesting to note that the trend of rural sex ratio is declining rapidly than the urban area whereas increasing in urban area in last decade.

Study Region:

The State of Maharashtra extends from 150 45' North to 200 6' North latitude and 700 36' East to 800 54' East longitude with geographical area of 3, 07,713 sq. km. is undertaken for the present study of growth of population change in Maharashtra. It is bounded by Arabian Sea in the west, the

ISSN: 2278-4632
Vol-10 Issue-5 No. 4 May 2020

State of Gujarat in the northwest, Madhya Pradesh in the north, Chhattisgarh in the east, Andhra Pradesh in the southwest, Karnataka in the south and Goa in the southwest. Maharashtra is a one of the richest states of India with its capital Mumbai, the economic powerhouse of India. Maharashtra is also well known for its revolutionary thoughts from the date back to pre-independence era. However, various statistics w.r.t. female crimes tell the different story. Beed district has become infamous for high incidences of female feticide with a very low girl child sex ratio.

Objective:

This paper has attempted to study district wiseand region wise variation of child sex ratio in Maharashtra state.

Database and Methodology:

The present study is based on secondary data from census 2011 and survey of Maharashtra 2011. The study pertains to the state of Maharashtra covering the study period of 3 decades. Maharashtra is the second largest state area as well as population wise. There are 36 districts in Maharashtra divided into six divisions.The data have been analyses with the help of various statistical and graphical methods. The comparative change of child sex ratio (0-6 yrs.) is analyses according to district.

Formula:

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Female Population}}{\text{Male Population}} \times 100$$

Discussion:

Trends and Pattern of Child sex Ratio:

The sex ratio calculated for the population of all ages is not indicative of any clear picture to know whether it is favorable to males or females. The gender ratio at different ages of population is affected by number of factors. Therefore Child Sex Ratio is always considered the sex ratio of any region. Child Sex Ratio is calculated as the number of girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years. In India there has been a sharp decline in child sex ratio from 976 in 1961 to 919 in 2011. While child sex ratioof Maharashtra has fallen from in 1961 to 883 in 2011.This figure shows that in during six decade the reduction of 95 girls per thousand boys.So the district wise concentrations of child sex are decreased in the given period. It is observed that the highest variation in sex ratio is found in Bid district. Only in Sangli and Chandrapurdistricts there is a significant increasing of child sex ratio. The following table shows CSR of districts of Maharashtra during the study period.

ISSN: 2278-4632
Vol-10 Issue-5 No. 4 May 2020

Table No 1

District wise child sex ratio in Maharashtra state

Division	District	Child Sex ratio			Divisional child Sex Ratio		
		1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
Amravti	Buldhana	915	908	842	932	927	889
	Akola	936	933	900			
	Washim	921	918	859			
	Amravti	947	941	927			
	Yavatmal	942	933	915			
Aurangabad	Nanded	944	929	897	919	910	857
	Hingoli	935	927	868			
	Parbhani	926	923	866			
	Jalna	914	903	847			
	Aurangabad	884	890	848			
	Beed	898	894	801			
	Latur	923	918	872			
	Osamanabad	927	894	853			
Nasic	Nandurbar	966	961	932	913	910	872
	Dhule	907	907	876			
	Jalgaon	867	880	829			
	Nasic	936	920	882			
	A.Nager	890	884	839			
Mumbai	Thane	933	931	918	934	935	913
	Mumbai	913	922	871			
	Mumbai (S)	913	923	910			
	Raigadh	943	939	924			
	Ratnagiri	954	952	940			
	Sindhudurg	946	944	910			
Nagpur	Wardha	934	928	916	954	948	938
	Nagpur	949	942	926			
	Bhandara	958	956	939			
	Gondiya	964	958	944			
	Gadchiroli	974	966	956			
	Chandrapur	944	939	945			
Pune	Pune	906	902	873	879	879	867
	Solapur	897	895	872			
	Satara	884	879	881			
	Kolhapur	859	839	845			
	Sangali	850	851	862			

Census of Maharashtra 2011

ISSN: 2278-4632
Vol-10 Issue-5 No. 4 May 2020

The study region as per census 2011 in Nagpur Division consists the six districts, which showed average child sex ratio as 938 females per thousand males. It means that the study region had some better situation than the state average. From the analysis of these districts' data, it was found that Gadchirolidistrict was more favorable to females followed by Chandrapur and Gondiya. Wardhaand the Nagpur districts were not as favorable as the other districts in Nagpur region. Other side in Aurangabad Division consist the eight districts, which showed average child sex ratio as 857 females per thousand males. It means that the study region had very poor situation than the state average. From the analysis of these districts' data, it was found that Beed district wasnot favorableto females.

In the above table it can be observed that:

1. The majority districts have shown a decline in child sex ratio during the three decades of study period.

2. In 2011, Aurangabad division and Pune division all the districts of reported worst child sex ratio i.e. below 900.

3. In Maharashtra state only 2 districts ChandrapurandSangli has shown improvement in child sex ratio.

3. Out of six divisions, 4 divisions reported worst sex ratio and none of the division has reached even the medium CSR shows in this table in 2011.

4. It can be concluded that declining CSR has become an alarming problem in Maharashtra and needs immediate policy actions to be taken.

For the purpose of study all the districts of the state are classified into six categories on the basis of their sex ratio –

Worst Sex Ratio – Below 900

Low Sex Ratio – 900 to 925

Medium low sex ratio – 926 to 940

Medium sex ratio – 941 to 950

Medium High sex ratio – 951 to 970

High sex ratio – above 970

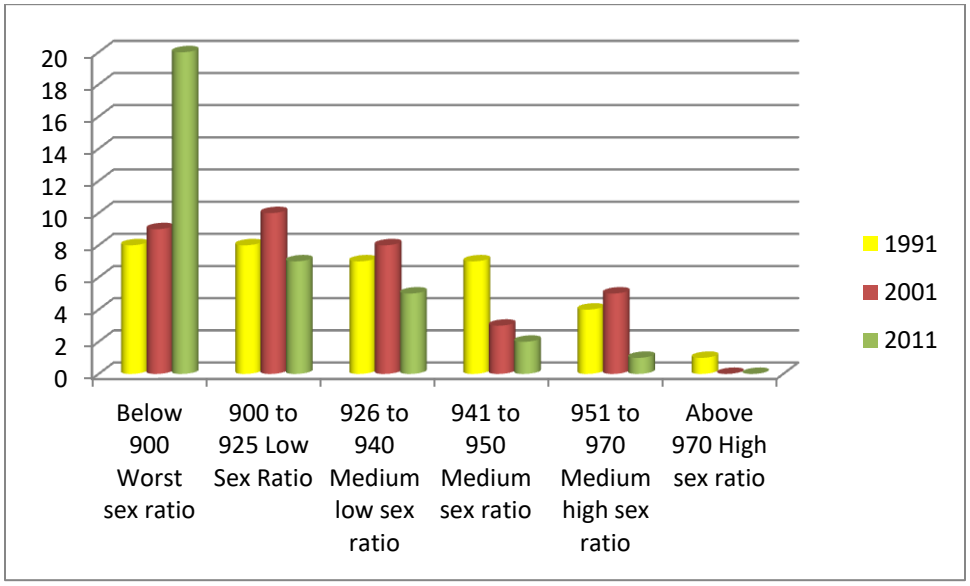
ISSN: 2278-4632
Vol-10 Issue-5 No. 4 May 2020

Table 2

Classification of District on the Basic ofChild Sex Ratio

Child Sex Ratio	1991	2001	2011
Below 900 WSR(Worst sex ratio)	08	09	20
900 to 925 (Low Sex Ratio)	08	10	07
926 to 940 (Medium low sex ratio)	07	08	05
941 to 950 (Medium sex ratio)	07	03	02
951 to 970 (Medium high sex ratio)	04	05	01
Above 970 (High sex ratio)	01	00	00

Child Sex Ratio classification of three decade



60 % districts in Maharashtra state was worst child sex ratio, 8.33 % districts were in medium situation and there is not a single district above 970 child sex ratio in Maharashtra as per census 2011,

Concluding remarks and suggestion:

1. From the analysis of these districts' data, it was found that Beed district was not favorable to females.
2. The highest sex ratio is constant in Gadachiroli, Chandrapur, Gondiya and Bhandara which are tribal districts where the status of women is likely to be high and positive bias in favor of girls as compare to the develop district.
3. A declining sex ratio in the population is also strongly suggestive of the neglect of girl children and sex selective abortions where available medical services are used to realize that.

ISSN: 2278-4632
Vol-10 Issue-5 No. 4 May 2020

4. The sex ratio in Maharashtra (883) for child in the age group of 0-6 years is below that of the national figures, which is at 914 (2011). The reason for this may be attributed to the strong son preference approach in Maharashtra.
5. The sex ratio of total population is increasing in 2011 whereas the sex ratio of child population is decreased.
6. To require the strong act and action against the ultrasound center in the state.
7. In the develop districts area aware about use medical facility so the sex ratio is less.

References

1. Census of Maharashtra 2011.
2. Gender profile of Maharashtra.
3. Humun Development Report Maharshtra -2002
4. Family Welfare Statistics in India-2011
5. Ravi Duggal, T. R. Dilip, PrashantRaymus-Health And Healthcare In Maharashtra A Status Report
6. G. JanakiRamaiaha, T. Chandrasekarayyab and P. VinayagaMurthyb-Declining Child Sex Ratio in India: Trends, Issues and Concerns, Asia Pacific Journal of Social Science. Vol.III(1), Jan-June 2011, pp.183-198

