

A Geographical Analysis of Sex Ratio from North Maharashtra (Nashik Division)

Dr. Prakash K. Patil

Associate Professor in Geography,
Zulal Bhilajirao Patil College, Deopur, Dhule (M.S., India).

Abstract

In India 940 females per thousand males were in Maharashtra its 925 as per 2011 census records. The aim of the paper is to study of sex ratio in North Maharashtra state that covers Nashik Division with the help of last decennial census report of the Government of India (Map. 01.). Sex ratio plays the important role in assessing the mortality, reproductive performances, occupational structure and the migratory character in particular population. There are many fluctuations in sex ratio over a period of time since year 1901 to year 2011. Overall all district shows decline in female population over a time. Some of the reasons behind this are commonly put forward like neglect girl child resulting, sex selective abortions and female infanticide are the major one.

Key Words: Sex ratio, Population, North Maharashtra, Ahmadnagar, Dhule, Nashik, Nandurbar and Jalgaon.

Introduction

Human population is dynamic in its behavior, and influence with many natural as well as man mad factor. But the basic population demographic characters of a population are mostly dependents incidence of birth, incidence of death and act of marriages (K. B. Kankure 2011, Kumar Vipin and Yadav Anamika 2018). The most important comprehend factor on women population is sex ratio in any country, states, and regions or especially in society (B. D. Miller 1989). The current analysis aims to investigates the pattern of changes in sex ratio form last one century in study area of North Maharashtra and find out the arithmetic number, factors and suggestions with regards to decline sex ratio (N.S. Shetkar, and Narwade S.S 2013).

In India shortfall and scarcity of women has become a striking feature of its population characteristic. Indeed it's due to the similar situation states, district and taluka levels in all recorded data of census history (Agnihotri Satish 200 and A. J. Barakade 2012). The consistently decline female population shows the higher ratio of males in the total population in any region and become a critical alarming condition especially for demographic scholars. It is necessary to identify the population ratio at micro-level (P.B. Waghmare and P.A. Khadke 2014).

Objectives

To study the sex ratio of population in North Maharashtra.

To study changing pattern of population sex ratio during 1901-2011.

Material and Method

The current analysis on sex ratio was based on published research articles and secondary data collected from time to time published census reports from Government of India. The analysis covers the major portions of north Maharashtra portion of Maharashtra state. Here covering sex ratio study of North Maharashtra (Nashik Division), cover five district (Map. 01.), including Ahmadnagar, Dhule, Nashik, Nandurbar and Jalgaon districts. The collected data of sex ratio has been processed and analyzed with the help of different quantitative, statistical technique. The tabulated data has been presented by graph. To make the comparative analysis the sex ratio of changes has also been computed. It can give better understanding regarding the sex ratio in North Maharashtra state. By taking supports of data sex ratio of the population were analyzed from 1901 to 2011 and their arithmetic result are reported.



Map. 01: North Maharashtra

Result and Discretion

Study Area: - The North Maharashtra region comprises Ahmadnagar, Dhule, Nashik, Nandurbar and Jalgaon districts. It is situated at North-East of Maharashtra bounded by Baroda districts of Gujarat from North and Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh from east, Jalgaon district from south.

Sex ratio in Maharashtra has declined over the century from 972 in 1901 to 927 in 2011. Some of the reasons commonly put forward to explain the consistently low levels of sex ratio are son preference, neglect of the girl child resulting in higher mortality at younger age. There are several factors responsible for discrimination against the girl child such as preference for son, low status of women, social and financial security associated with sons, socio-cultural practices like dowry and violence against women (Census of India 2011).

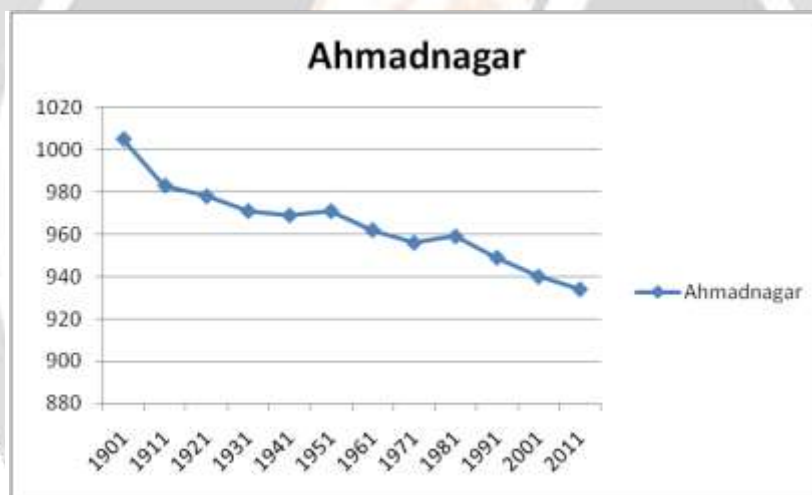
Sr. No	Census Year	Sex ratio of North Maharashtra (Nashik Division)				
		Ahmadnagar	Dhule	Nashik	Nandurbar	Jalgaon
01	1901	1005	980	974	980	975
02	1911	983	978	984	978	983
03	1921	978	976	960	976	971
04	1931	971	969	963	969	968
05	1941	969	969	953	969	970
06	1951	971	968	956	973	971
07	1961	962	961	946	975	957
08	1971	956	948	940	968	948
09	1981	959	954	937	982	950
10	1991	949	945	940	975	940

11	2001	940	944	927	977	933
12	2011	934	941	931	972	922
	Mean	964.7	961.0	950.9	974.5	957.3
Sex Ratio of Study area in 2011 = 940 Total Mean Sex Ratio of Study area = 961.71						

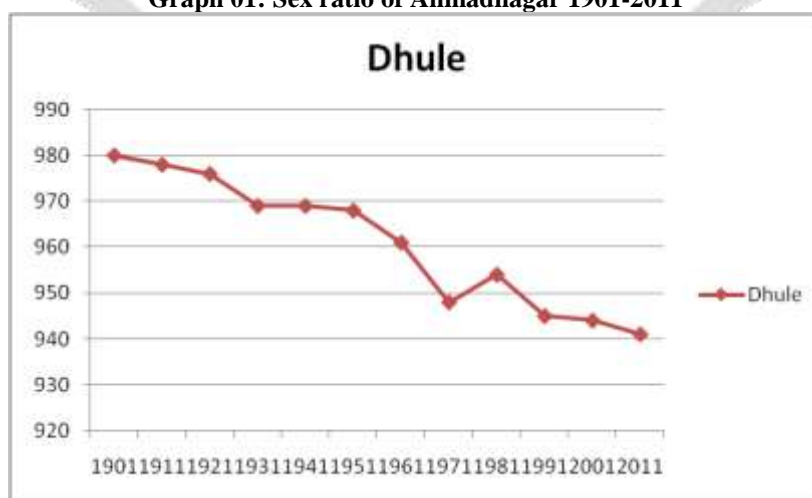
Table. 01: Sex ratio of North Maharashtra (Nashik Division) 1901-2011

Ahmadnagar, Dhule, Nashik, Nandurbar and Jalgaon districts were analyzed from 1901 to 2011 for its population sex ratio. Ahmadnagar district shows 964.7 mean sex ratio during the last 120 years, mean while the sex ratio decline drastically 1005 (year 1901) to 934 (Year 2011) (Table 01 and Graph 01).

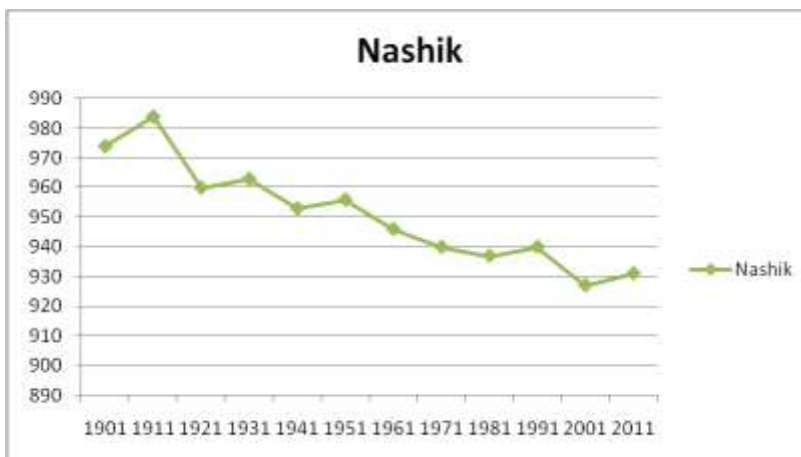
Dhule district shows 961 mean sex ratio during the last 120 years, mean while the sex ratio decline 980 (year 1901) to 941 (Year 2011) (Table 01 and Graph 02). Nashik district shows 950.9 mean sex ratio during 1901-2011 years, mean while the sex ratio decline 974 (Year 1901) to 931 (Year 2011) (Table 01 and Graph 03). Nandurbar district shows 974.5 mean sex ratio during 1901-2011 years, mean while the sex ratio slightly effected from 980 (Year 1901) to 972 (Year 2011) (Table 01 and Graph 04) and as compared to other district it shows less effect of decline female population.



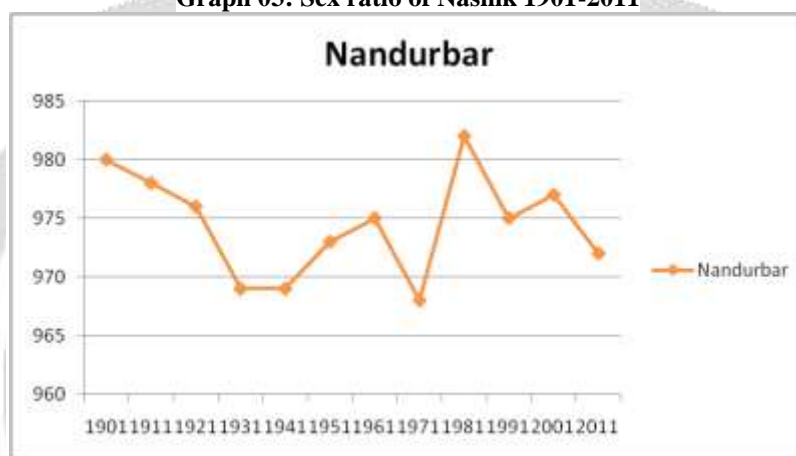
Graph 01: Sex ratio of Ahmadnagar 1901-2011



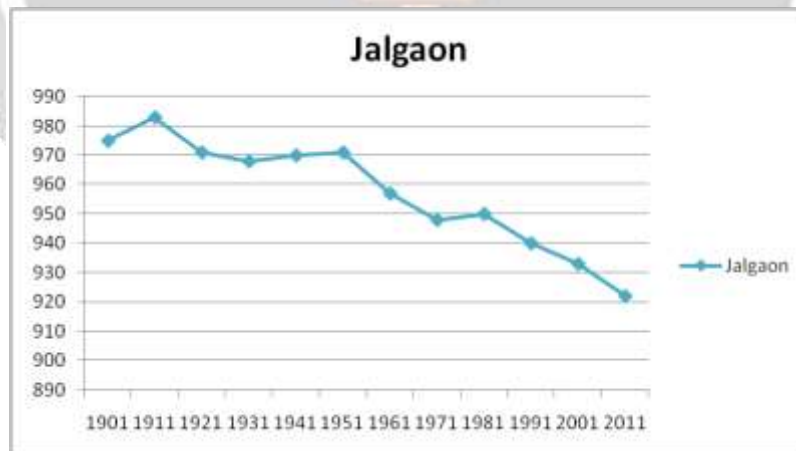
Graph 02: Sex ratio of Dhule 1901-2011



Graph 03: Sex ratio of Nashik 1901-2011



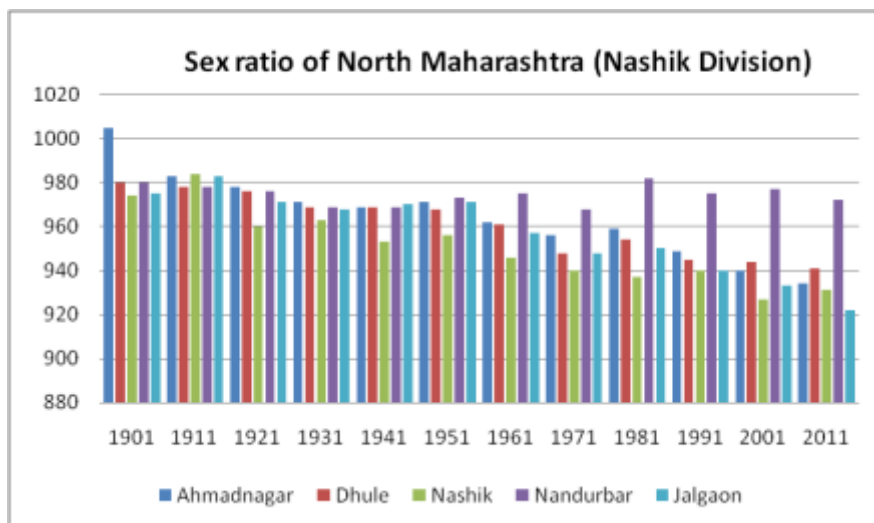
Graph 04: Sex ratio of Nandurbar 1901-2011



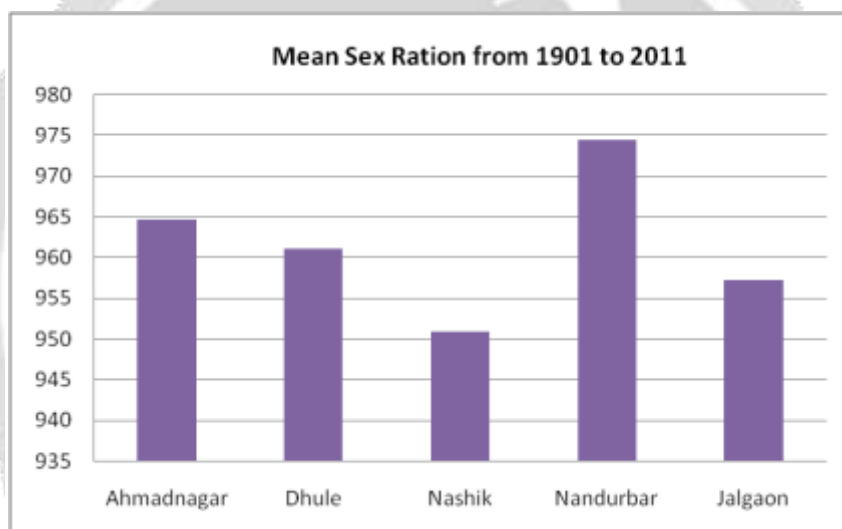
Graph 05: Sex ratio of Jalgaon 1901-2011

Jalgaon district shows 957.3 mean sex ratio during 1901-2011 years, mean while the sex ratio decline drastically 975 (Year 1901) to 922 (Year 2011) (Table 01 and Graph 05). Records found that's the Jalgaon district shows more shortfall and scarcity of women population among all study district and only shows 922 in 2011 census report.

Sex ratio of north Maharashtra area for five districts for the year 2011 is 940 female per thousand male populations. We're as the data of census report from 1901 to 2011 shows that the said region shoes mean average sex ratio 961.71 female population (Table 01 and Graph 06 and 07).



Graph 06: Sex ratio of North Maharashtra 1901-2011



Graph 07: Mean Sex ratio of studied district 1901-2011

Discussion

The very fluctuation situation is observed in all districts but all collectivity showing the decline in female population as per data. More females may die in North Maharashtra, at infancy, as well as reproductive period might be some reasons but Neglect of the girl child, high maternal mortality, Sex selective birth and female infanticide are the major and main reasons of our civilized society (Coale A 1991 and Jayachandran, Seema 2017). The situation is critical in all districts, which have to be focused and act against these injustices. If the sex ratio scenario is like same the circumstances will be not good in few decades (Michel Guillot 2002).

Acknowledgment

Author is grateful to the Principal, Head of Department of Geography of A Zulal Bhilajirao Patil College Dhule (MS) for their kind supports. Author is also thankful to all supporting staffs that are directly and indirectly help and involved during the current research works.

References

✦ J. Barakade (2012), Decline Sex Ratio: An analysis with Special Reference to Mahaashtra State, Geoscience Research, Vol. 3, (1):92-95.

- ✦ Agnihotri Satish, (2000) Sex Ratio Patterns in the Indian Population: A fresh exploration, Sage Publications, 2000.
- ✦ D. Miller (1989), Changing Pattern of Juvenile Sex Ratio in India: 1961 to 1971, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XXIV, No. 22, 1229-36, June 3.
- ✦ Census of India (2011): Final Population Totals, Series, 1: India Registrar General and Census Commissioner; India.
- ✦ Coale A. (1991): "Excess Female Mortality and the Balance of the Sexes" Population and Development Review, Vol. 17, No.3, pp. 517-523.
- ✦ Jayachandran, Seema (2017): "Fertility Decline and Missing Women," American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, Vol 9, No 1, pp 118–139.
- ✦ K. B. Kankure (2011), A study of Sex Ratio in Parbani District (M. S.), International Referred Research Journal, Vol. 3 (31).
- ✦ Kumar Vipin and Yadav Anamika (2018) "A Study on Correlation between Literacy Rate and Sex Ratio of Scheduled Castes Population in Haryana (2001 to 2011)" " International Journal of Research and Analytical Research (Ijrar.com) Vol 1, issue 1, Jan-March 2018
- ✦ Michel Guillot (2002), The dynamics of the population Sex ratio in India, 1971-96, Population Studies, 56: 51-63, 2002.
- ✦ N.S. Shetkar, and Narwade S.S. (2013) Chaining pattern of sex ratio in maharashtra during the period of economic reforms.
- ✦ P.B. Waghmare and P.A. Khadke (2014), "Urban sex ratio of Nanded district of Maharashtra state (India)," Review of Research, Vol. 3, Issue 10 I. M. Factor 2.1002, ISSN 2249- 894X, July 2014. P 1-7.

