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GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF CHILD SEX RATIO IN SHIRUR TEHSIL OF PUNE DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA.

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ABSTRACT

Sex ratio is one of the significant index of social but also economic conditions of an area and important device for regional analysis, of all the demographic attributes of population, the sex structure is most essential aspect of mankind. Sex ratio represent most radial recognizable component of population. It is in advance and rising objective consequence with growing emphasis on the regional planning and regional approach to the population policy. The information of the pattern of Sex Ratio helps to enlighten the employment and consumption pattern, social requirements of the people and perhaps the psychological characteristics of a society. In addition the ratio can reflect the biological, social, economic and migrational characteristics of population. In the present paper an effort has been made to analyze the sex ratio in Shirur Tehsil, Pune District as a unit of analysis. For the detailed analysis in sex imbalance, Village wise population in Shirur Tehsil have been studied by using 1971 to 2001 Census data. There is decline in sex ratio during previous three decades from 1971 to 2001. There is slight decline in 1971 to 1981 but very extreme decline in 1981 to 2001. The area of slow sex ratio has undergoes industrial development attracting immigration and male dominated community.

KEYWORDS: Sex imbalance, Sex ratio, sex composition, sex structure, changing pattern.

INTRODUCTION :

Sex ratio is an important parameter that reflects the status of women in society(Hull 1990). Some of the worst gender ratios, indicating gross violation of women's rights(Bunch 1990) are found in south and East Asian countries such as India and China. Maharashtra State in India is no exception to this(Barakade 2012). In India sex-ratio is declining(Kaur 2004) it is a fact, but more important and serious thing is that with social, educational, economic development(Mamta Murthi 1195), it is declining. For this study researcher have select Shirur Tehsil of Pune District in western Maharashtra, to find out village wise sex variation(E. Kobylansky 1995) in last three decades.

OBJECTIVE

1. To study child sex- ratio of Shirur Tehsil.
2. To suggest the remedial measures to raise the Child Sex-Ratio in Shirur Tehsil.

PREVIOUS STUDIES

Sex ratio is the basic tool for the analysis of the composition of population(Clark 2000). A part from it's directly influences married persons in a population and birth rate, it also determines the socioeconomic(Kailash

C. Malhotra 1993) and political structure of the population. A several geographers have been made his work on the sex ratio is as follows. Explained sex ratio at District level in Haryana's population and observed the deficiency of females which was attributable to low sex ratio at the time of birth and higher rate of mortality. There was difference in urban and rural sex ratio, according to State sex ratio is lower than the nation (Krishna Gopal 1973). The study on sex ratio of urban centers in Madhya Pradesh. It was focused that Scheduled Caste population and the size of urban centers determines on the sex ratio (Ayyar N. P. 1978). The sex ratio research gives an account on sex ratio three thousand settlements in south Kokan in the Districts of Kulaba and Ratnagiri. The time series account has revealed that sex ratio are increasing in south Kokan region due to migration (Pednekar H. M. 1980). State wise account of the female per thousand male in India's population from 1871-1971. It was observed that the regions for variation in sex ratio in various part of the country, the higher mortality rates, maternal mortality, lack of medical facilities for female (Siew-Ean Khoo 1984) and an overall second class citizen of female population (Mitra 1982). Sex composition of India by using 2001 census data. He observed that male selective migration (Chant 1998) has been mainly responsible for regional variation in the sex ratio of country's population (Gosal 2001). In Maharashtra sex ratio in Karvir Taluka in Kolhapur District in the Maharashtra State. It is noted that there is wide variation in sex ratio in Karvir Taluka from village to village. The study region recording high sex ratio suffers from poor agriculture and show emigration. There is rise in sex ratio during 1981 to 1991 and decline in sex ratio during 1981-2001 (Zodage 2008)

DATA BASE AND INFORMATION

This study is based on the reliable and accurate census data. The required secondary data will be collected from the following sources.

A) District census handbook (1981, 1991, 2001 and 20011).

B) Published records of the Government like.

1) Socio-economic Review. 2) Census of Maharashtra. 3) Records of Zilla Parishad.

4) District Statistical Abstract. 5) District Gazetteers.

METHODOLOGY

The data thus collected will be processed, analyzed by using different Quantative-statistical techniques the tables are used to analyses the data. Arc GIS software used for map making and data analysis.

To calculate the sex-ratio of population formula will be used as given below.

$$\text{Child Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Female Child Total Population}}{\text{Male Child Total Population}} \times 1000$$

Child Sex Ratio = Total Female Child Population / Total Male Child Population X 1000.

STUDY AREA

Shirur Tahsil occupies northeastern part of Pune District of Maharashtra State. It is located between 18°49'00" N to 19°34'00" N latitude and 74°22'00" E to 75°03'00" E Longitude, comprising an area of 1557 sq. km that is 9.95 % area of Pune District. Shirur Tehsil is largest in area wise in Pune district. It has Junnar, Ambegaon and Shirur Tehsil to northwest Ahamadnagar District at North and Northeast and Haveli and Dound to southern side. Shirur is the administrative headquarter of Shirur Tehsil also called as Ghod, because it is situated at bank of Ghod river which is sub tributary of Bhima River. Shirur is only 67 km from Pune, 55 km from Ahamadnagar and is well-connected by Major State Highway (MSH) 5. The study area has hot, dry climate and is a rain shadow area. It is drained by river Ghod. A rich alluvial soil is deposited on the banks of the river Ghod. Such soils are more suitable for the agricultural purpose. Chaskaman left bank canal is a major source of irrigation for some of the villages of this circle. Agriculture is the main economic activity with Jowar and wheat being the chief food crops and sugarcane as a cash crop.

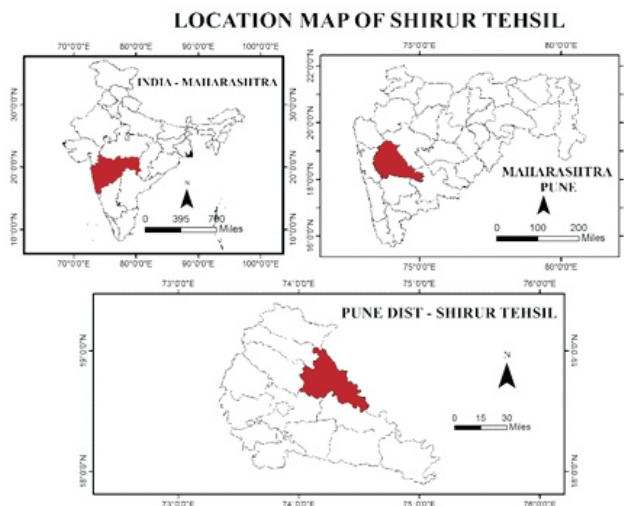


Fig. 1: Location Map of Shirur Tehsil.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

It is observed that there has been a dominance of male population over female population throughout the past 3 decades, for the decade of 2001, the Taluka Bhor and Velhe show a dominance of female population. The sex ratio observed at Haveli Taluka is all time low (865 females to 1000 males), during 1981 to 2001. The male population in the District (except tehsil Velhe and Bhor) is high, with a continuous drop in the decadal sex ratio during 1981 to 2001. Pune city is an exception, showing an increase in the sex ratio over the decades.

Taluka wise sex ratio of Pune District, in respect of Shirur Tehsil the sex ratio is continuously decline it is 981 in 1971, 996 in 1981, 969 in 1991, 934 in 2001 and 916 in 2011. Out of 14 Tahsil’s of Pune District Shirur tehsil having very lowest child sex ratio in 2011 it is only 845. Another observation in Pune District Pune City and Maval Tehsil having highest child sex ratio out of 14 tehsil it is 909 and 910 in 2011. These ratio has also minor. The picture of child sex ratio in Pune District is not satisfactory. (Census 1991, 2001, 2011)(Economical Review Report 1991-2001)

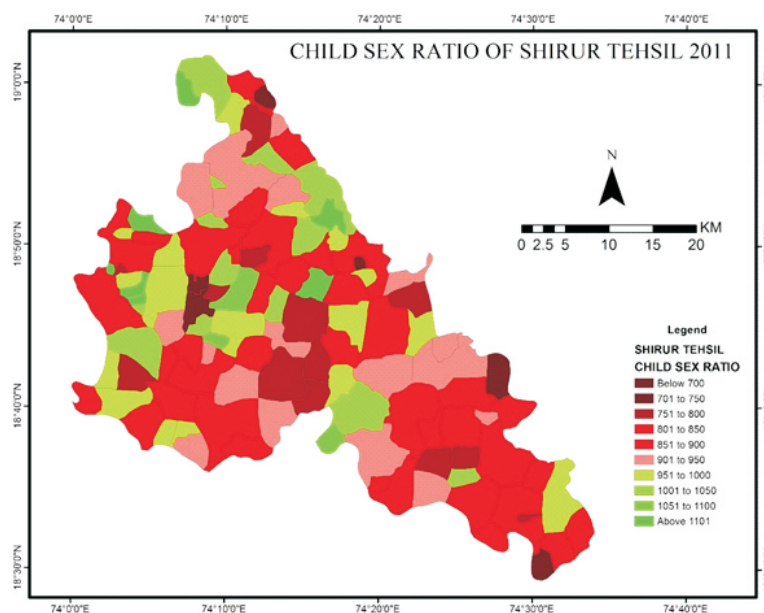
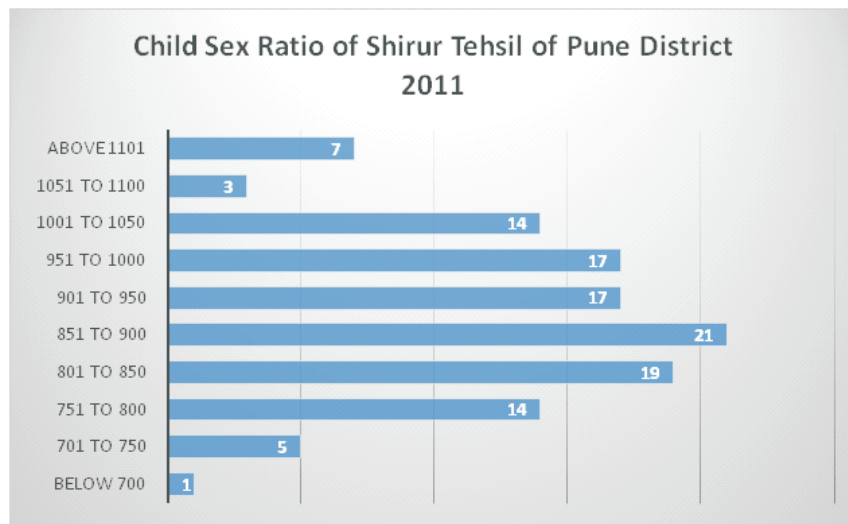
Table No – 1. Tehsilwise trend of Sex Ratio in Pune District

Sr. No.	Name of Tehsil	Area In Sq.km.	General Sex Ratio					Child Sex Ratio	Diff. Between Sex Ratio & Child Sex Ratio
			1971	1981	1991	2001	2011		
1	Junnar	1385	1029	1030	1002	976	973	887	-86
2	Ambegaon	1043	1017	1030	1014	987	979	876	-103
3	Shirur	1557	981	996	969	934	916	845	-71
4	Khed	1400	980	981	960	927	892	861	-31
5	Maval	1131	918	921	926	903	902	910	+8
6	Mulshi	1039	1003	1004	972	921	899	878	-21
7	Haveli	1337	875	871	882	865	850	870	-20
8	Pune City	184	868	890	919	917	943	909	-34
9	Dound	1290	953	952	933	927	939	859	-80
10	Purandhar	1103	1000	1033	989	958	965	886	-79
11	Velhe	497	1037	1078	1038	1008	982	936	-46
12	Bhor	892	1079	1099	1044	1011	977	902	-75
13	Baramati	1422	953	958	940	936	943	856	-87
14	Indapur	1468	938	939	931	930	927	864	-63
Pune District		15642	933	937	933	919	915	883	-32

Source: 1. District Social and Economical Review Report, Economics & Statistical Department, Pune District (2000-01). 2. * Census of Pune District (2001).

Table: The Village wise trend of Child Sex Ratio in Shirur Tehsil 2011.

Sr.No	Class Interval	No. Villages
1	Below 700	1
2	701 to 750	5
3	751 to 800	14
4	801 to 850	19
5	851 to 900	21
6	901 to 950	17
7	951 to 1000	17
8	1001 to 1050	14
9	1051 to 1100	3
10	above 1101	8



Shirur Tehsil having 118 villages in 2011 census Table shows, the village wise trend of child sex ratio of shirur tehsil of Pune district of Maharashtra in 2011. There are 10 group for analyzing the data because the

picture of child sex ratio has been exposed good manner.

Village wise child sex ratio as per census data 2011 below

1.Child Sex Ratio Below 700.

There is only one village namely Hivare its child sex ratio is 691.

2.Child Sex Ratio between 701 to 750.

There is 5 villages those child sex ratio between 701 to 750. Those villages are Saradwadi (716), Bambhulsar Bk. (720), Shindodi (731), Kardilwadi (742), Khairewadi (742),

3.Child Sex Ratio between 751 to 800.

There is 14 villages those child sex ratio between 751 to 800. Those villages are Kolgaon Dolas (761), Choudhar Bend (768), Faradwadi (N.V.) (777), Golegaon (778), Ranjangaon Ganpati (779), Parodi (788), Shingadwadi (789), Karanjawane (789), Pimpale Jagtap (790), Shivtakrar Mahalungi (791), Andhalgaon (796), Nimgaon Mhalungi (799), Fakate (800), Lakhewadi (800),

4.Child Sex Ratio between 801 to 850.

There is 19 villages those child sex ratio between 801 to 850. Those villages are Nimgaon Bhogi (804), Kohakdewadi (806), Pimpalsuti (809), Karegaon (811), Tandali (812), Ganegaon Dumala (814), Karade (818), Munjalwadi (822), Bhambarde (823), Nirvi (828), Ranjangaon Sandas (828), Malthan (828), Sanaswadi (832), Shirur (836), Sadalgaon (839), Pabal (841), Shirasgaon Kata (842), Chinchni (849), Malwadi (N.V.) (850).

5.Child Sex Ratio between 851 to 900.

There is 21 villages those child sex ratio between 801 to 850. Those villages are Shikarapur (852), Kanhur Mesi (856), Jategaon BK. (858), Kondhapur (859), Aпти (861), Mandangaon Pharata (862), Shirir City (866), Kendur (871), Talegaon Dhamdhere (871), Jambut (873), Waghale (873), Rakshewadi (875), Sone Sangvi (876), Malwadi Agarkarwadi (878), Koregaon Bhima (881), Shastabad (886), Nahvara (886), Jategaon Kh (895), Vittalwadi (895),

6.Child Sex Ratio between 901 to 950.

There is 17 villages those child sex ratio between 801 to 850. Those villages are Kasari (902), Nagargaon (910), Alegaon Paga (910), Motewadi (912), Khandale (914), Dhumalwadi (917), Mukhai (917), Rautwadi (917), Ambale (919), Takali Bhima (921), Tardobachiwadi (927), Dhanore (931), Kawathe (931), Nimgaon Dude (932), Savindane (933), Nimone (935), Vadner KH. (947).

7.Child Sex Ratio between 951 to 1000.

There is 17 villages those child sex ratio between 951 to 1000. Those villages are Thitewai (953), Inamgaon (954), Ravadewadi (955), Khaire Nagade (955), Dhairwadi (958), Saradwadi (959), Futanwadi Akharimal (962), Chandoh (966), Annapur (967), Dingrajwadi (970), Wadhu BK (971), Darekarwadi (972), Dhamari (972), Ganegaon Khalsa (973), Wajewadi (984), Bhabhulsa (989), Chavanwadi (1000).

8.Child Sex Ratio between 1001 to 1050.

There is 14 villages those child sex ratio between 1001 to 1050. Those villages are Uralgaon (1005), Takali Haji (1015), Mhase BK (1016), Karandi (1017), Pimpale Khalsa (1018), Amdabad (1018), Echakewadi (1018), Sawlewadi (1026), Parhadwadi (1029), Chincholi (1033), Kuruli (1034), Midgulwadi (1034), Pimpri Dumala (1040), Pimparkhed (1049).

9.Child Sex Ratio between 1051 to 1100.

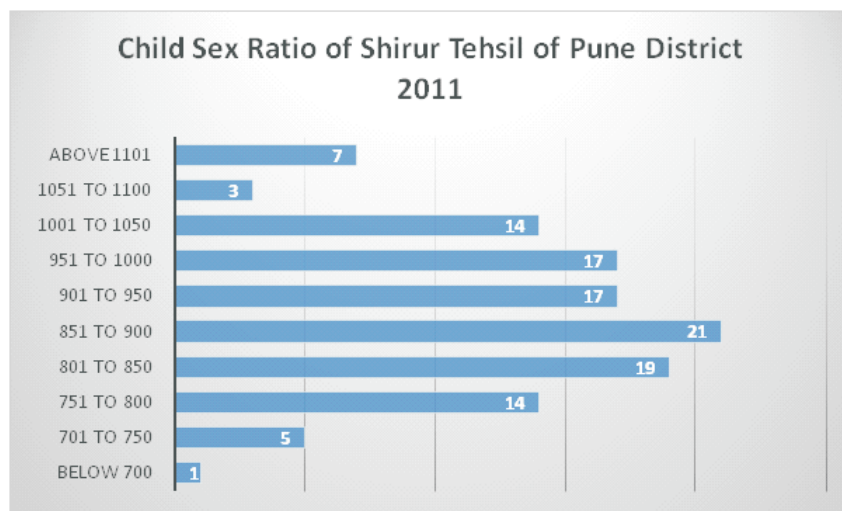
There is 3 villages those child sex ratio between 1001 to 1050. Those villages are Varude (1068), Arangaon (1075), Burunjwadi (1100).

10.Child Sex Ratio Above 1101.

There is 8 villages those child sex ratio between 1001 to 1050. Those villages are Sukrewadi (1111), Kathpur KH (1120), Dongargaon (1135), Mahadeowadi (1172), Thapewadi Pimpalwadi (1217), Dhok Sangvi (1241), Zodgewadi (1244),

In 1981 below 700, only one Village, between 701–750 and 751-800 no villages are found, between 801-850 two, in 851-900 nine, 901-950 thirty, 951-1000 forty and more than 1000 there are ninety one villages are found. In 1991 below 700 two, between 701–750 and 751-800 no villages are found, between 801-850 four, in

851-900 fourteen, 901-950 forty three, 951-1000 sixty four and more than 1000 there are sixty five villages are found. In 2001 below 700, only one Village, between 701-750 and 751-800 three villages are found, between 801-850 six, in 851-900 twenty one, 901-950 thirty four, 951-1000 fifty five and more than 1000 there are sixty three villages are found.



SUGGESTIONS

1. Society must break the vicious circle of poverty and female illiteracy.
2. Strict implementation of law in case of honor killing must be followed everywhere.
3. Free education up to 12th standard for girls' should not remain only the slogan. But its implementation in reality is necessary.
4. The government should promote more higher and technical educational facilities in the rural areas. There should be special incentive package for women education.
5. In the schools no gender discrimination should be followed.
6. The Anti-Dowry Act should be strictly implemented.
7. Motivation and assistance should be given to collective marriage system.
8. Through employment opportunities, empowerment of women should be done.
9. Finally mentality of human being should be changed.

CONCLUSION:

On the basis of above data researchers have concluded that equality between male and female (Carole A. Beere 1984) is important. It is hard to think the effects of (Cho 1995). There are many responsible factors behind the declining sex ratio in India (Dr Prabhat Jha 2006) such as education, poverty, male dominance, lack of women empowerment (Bhat 1997), social status of women and finally thinking of the human being etc. To avoid this social problem Government should apply various social, employment and educational policies. At the same time Government should implement all legislations about the gender discrimination (Childs 2011) (Marx 2008). But very simple way but equally important way is that changes the mentality of male and give the proper status to female like in developed countries USA, Norway, UK. Because in India is now marching towards "High Power". So there will be female development. The vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be fulfilled i.e. "If you want me to tell you what a nation is like, or what a social organization is like, tell me the position of women in that country."

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