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Changes Of Sex-Ratio In Osmanabad District

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Abstract:

The present paper deals with spatio-temporal trends In sex-ratio and various sex differentials, such as rural, urban and in different age groups. In the year 1901, the sex ratio for the district was 980 females per 1000 males, which were also higher than for the state of Maharashtra (978) and for India (972). In the year 2001, the sex ratio of the district worked out 932 females per 1000 males, In the year 1991 sex-ratio of rural area was recorded 943 as against 933 female per 1000 males in 2001. Where as the sex-ratio in urban area was registered 904 in the year 1991 and 926 in the year 2001. Thus the sex-ratio has recorded a continuous decreasing trend since the beginning of the 20th century. If the situation continues in the same manner, one day will come, where will be no girls. Thus the issue is an urgent need of consideration to fullest extent.

KEYWORDS:

Sex-ratio, Change Of Sex-ratio, Male -female, Osmanabad District.

INTRODUCTION:

Sex ratio is one of the important attributes of population composition. It is expressed as the number of females per thousand male population. It is one of the indices to study level of development of a region. It also represents of healthy society. It is known fact that our country's population is increasing rapidly. However, number of femals is not increasing at the same rate. In stead of that number of females per 1000 males is decreasing at an alarming rate. At present sex-ratio of India is 933, which is lesser than the world average 986. The sex-ratio has been on a continuous decline since the beginning of this century with only some nominal exceptions. Most of the districts in state including osmanabad district are showing the same trend.

OBJECTIVES :-

- 1] To create awareness among the people, about the emerging imbalance in sex-ratio.
- 2] To study the spatio-temporal changes in sex-ratio of Osmanabad district .
- 3] To analyse the rural-urban differences in sex-ratio of the study area.
- 4] To throw light on the effects of lowering sex-ratio on other demographic aspects.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY :-

This paper is based on secondary data 1991-2001, inteds to analyse the changes of sex-ratio of Osmanabad district. For the present study secondary data have been collected from Osmanabad District census Hand books since 1961. The collected data was Processed and presented in the form of table.

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STUDY AREA :-

Osmanabad district is situated between 17037' and 18042' N. latitude and 75017' E to 76047' E. longitude. Osmanabad district has an area of 7569 sq. Kms and Population of 14,86,586 as per the 2001 census, of which 7,69,368 males and 7,17,218 females.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION :-

In Osmanabad district, as a whole, there are 932 females for every thousand males (2001). This is higher than the state average sex-ratio of 922. When the districts are arranged in descending order of sex-ratio, Osmanabad occupies twenty third position

Table No. :- 1 Trend of sex-ratio of Osmanabad district from 1961 and 2001

Year	The sex-ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)	
	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
1961	948	936
1971	947	930
1981	958	937
1991	937	934
2001	932	922

Source Census of India 1961-2001.

Table No. -1 Illustrates the changes in the sex-ratio of the district as well as state from 1961 to 2001. It is noticed that the sex-ratio has been continuously declined since the 1961 census with only some exceptions. In the beginning of 1961 census, the district sex-ratio was 948, which declined to 932 in 2001. Where as, state sex-ratio was marked 936 in 1961, as against in 2001 was 922. How ever, the district sex-ratio was higher than the state sex-ratio in the period under study. Prevailing practices of dowry system, dowry death, low status of women in the family etc. are responsible for the determination of sex-ratio of the study area.

TAHSIL WISE SEX-RATIO :-

Table No – 2 Shows that within the district the sex-ratio varies from 920 in Osmanabad tahsil to 949 in Omeraga tahsil in 2001 sensus. In the year 1991, lowest sex-ratio was marked in Osmanabad tahsil (921) and highest sex-ratio was recorded in Kalamb and Paranda tahsils (946) The sex-ratio in Osmanabad, Kalamb, Tuljapur , Paranda, and Bhum tahsils are lower as compared to sex-ratio in 1991. Generally rural areas have a higher proportion of females than the urban areas, except Paranda tahsil (2001). The sex-ratio figure for rural and urban areas of Osmanabad in 2001 are 943 and 904 as compared to the state average of 970 and 875 respectively. There has been a decline in the sex-ratio in the both rural and urban areas during 1991-2001.

Table No. – 2 Tahsil wise sex-ratio of Osmanabad district from 1991 and 2001.

Name of Tahsil	Number of Females per 1000 males					
	Year					
	1991			2001		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Osmanabad	921	937	870	920	920	920
Kalamb	946	949	923	930	933	909
Omeraga	944	948	922	949	950	943
Tuljapur	937	938	928	930	931	924
Paranda	946	948	931	934	933	938
Bhum	935	938	908	928	929	925
District Total	937	943	904	932	933	926

Source :- Census of India 1991-2001.

Several factors have been ascribed to this national phenomenon of declining sex-ratio. It is seen that the lowest rural sex-ratio being 920 in Osmanabad tahsil and highest (950) in Omerga tahsil. The sex-ratio of Omerga (950) is higher than the district rural sex-ratio (933), while remaining tahsils have sex-ratios below the district rural sex-ratio

In urban area (Table No. -2) of different tahsils sex-ratio varies considerably. The lowest sex-ratio is in Osmanabad town (870) and highest in Paranda town (931) in the year 2001, lowest sex-ratio is noticed in Kalamb (909) town and highest in Omeraga(943) town. Out of the six town Omerga (943), Paranda (938), towns have higher sex-ratio, while Osmanabad (920), Kalamb (909), Tuljapur (924) and Bhum (925) have lower sex-ratios than the district urban average (926).

CONCLUSION :-

The sex-ratio reflects the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the population. It is therefore, worthwhile to study the changes in sex-ratio during 1991-2001. Comparable figures for 1991 and 2001 indicate that all the tahsils have indicated decline in the sex-ratio. The sex-ratio in Osmanabad district fluctuated between 948 to 932 during 1961 to 2001 exhibiting more or less a declining trend. While the state average varied between 936 to 922 during the same period.

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