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ROLE OF BIRTH ORDERS IN POPULATION COMPOSITION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MAIKAL PLATEAU

B. TEMBHARE AND J.L. BARMAIYA

Asstt Prof. in Geography, R.D. Govt. P.G. College, Mandla (MP)
Prof. In Geography, R.D. Govt. P.G. College Mandla (MP)

Abstract:

The special pattern of sex composition of India are very peculiar the proportion of females is very low in the north- western regions of the country. The sex ratio's show a consistently increasing trend towards southern and eastern region of the country. Madhya pradesh comprises illustrative typical patterns of gender inequalities . In its northern districts the ratio ranges is the vicinity of 822 females per thousand males. The ratio exhibit increasing Patterns towards the areas of Chhattisgarh and other adjoining districts in the Southern parts of the state, Where share of female in the population is more than 1000.

KEYWORDS:

Population , Maikal Plateau , Demographers , Methodology.

INTRODUCTION

It has been concluded by demographers that the fundamental factors. Which determined the gender composition of a population include sex ratio of birth, sex differential incidence of deaths among the two sexes in the subsequent edges has been shown to exert further effects on gender composition An effort has been made in this paper to analyses the pattern of birth the death according to irth orders in the Maikal Region.

Study Area

The maikal Plateau is an important physical unit of the Deccan Plateau. It lies in the north-eastern part of the north Deccan and forms a part of the upper catchment of the Narmada Basin A greater part of the Maikal Plateau lies in the Mandla-Dindori districts of the Madhya Pradesh. Its extends from 22°12' to 23° 22' North latitude and from 80°18' to 81°51' East Longitude. The present region lies in that part of the Madhya Pradesh where female ration are higher than other part of the Country.

METHODOLOGY:

We have conducted field survey 500 house hold of 08 villages from the various types areas and category of the maikal plateau. The maikal Plateau was likely to generate information which may be representative for the whole region. The Date of sample villages have been summarrised and tabulated for the indepth study of vital rates which govern the gender inequalities. The data have been converted into rates and ratio for finding out dominant trends.

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OBJECTIVE :

The main objectives of this research paper is that the Maikal Plateau is divided into number of table lands & Valleys, endowed with rich forests. The density of illerates and poor persons is more the awareness towards health facilities is less. Due to this the sex ratio in this region is more compared to other parts of the country.

ROLE OF BIRTH ORDER IN SEX RATIO

(I) NUMBER OF MALE/FEMALE TO THEIR BIRTH ORDER

The number of male/female according to their birth orders of 624 mothers have been worked out (Table No 1) . It has been found that in these families 1048 males and 1031 female babies were born, thus share of male basies was bigger than that of the females. This ward then suggest that must be excess of males over female due to the biological control on births of genders .

As per Table 1.0 it is clear that in 1 to 4 birth order proportion of male babies wer comparatively higher than females. But in remaining 5, 7, 9 & 10 birth orders proportion of female babies was comparatively higher than males. There was a great difference between the proportion of male & female babies in first birth orders, sex ratio found to be very low (916 females per 1000 males) But as the birth order increase the sex ratio comes higher from 916 female per 1000 males to 2000 females per 1000 males. But after 5 birth order, comes in favour of female, the sex ratio comes high which gradually high and was 2000 female per 1000 males by the end of 10th birth order. This reason for this phenomenon is difficult to find out further researcher is required by scientists.

Table 2.0 clearly shows that in normal the male mortality is higher than the female mortatity rate. During I and II birth order 61.30 Percent of total death to be found in this region. During the I and II birth more male babies died as compared to female babies but a change has been observed from the III birth which is the female mortality rate increase and the male mortality rate decreases. The question arises as to why the male mortality rate is higher during the earlier births and the female mortality rate is higher during the later births, the cause may be several. When a family grows with more number of children, the parents fail to provide their children with proper health care due to growing economic burden and illiteracy because which the death rate increase. Another cause of higher mortaligy rate may be the extra care taken for the male children at the cost of the female children hold the future of their parents. The female children are considered to be a liability for the parents and hence they suffer negligence which results in the higher mortality rate in the later births as compared to the earlier births Thus it becomes clear that in the region where there is higher birth rate has to be higher female deaths in the later births than the male deaths In this region on an average a mothers give birth to either two or three babies and some other give birth from six to eighth babies. So mothers from whom more number of children take birth, it is found that in the later births there are more female deaths that male deaths .

CONCLUSION/SUGGESTION

The primary survey which was carried out in this region clears that fact that initially male birth proportion is increase higher than female about after Vth birth order the sex ratio was found to 1224. Hence it is obvious that the sex ration will consistently be high if birth is to high/low, So in this area birth rate is responsible for high sex ratio.

Mortality rate as studied from the birth order shows that in the normal births I to II babies the male mortality rate is higher than the female rate But it is found that after the third birth the female mortality gradually goes higher than the male mortality rate. On the basis of above conclusion it can further be stated that in whole of the Maikal Plateau region the male mortality rate has been higher than the female mortality rate and hence in this region mortality can be held responsible for the high sex ratio.

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Table 1.0

Maikal Plateau : Number of Male/Female to their Birth Order

Birth Order	No. of Birth		Gender Ratio (F/M X1000)
	Male	Female	
1	249	228	916
2	265	258	974
3	210	198	943
4	137	131	956
5	76	93	1224
6	53	53	1000
7	32	40	1250
8	18	19	1056
9	04	06	1500
10	03	06	2000
Total	1047	1032	986

Table 2.0

Maikal Plateau : Male /Female Mortality According to Birth Order

Birth Order	No of Deaths			Percentage of Deaths		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	49	29	78	62.82	37.18	35.95
2	33	22	55	60.00	40.00	25.35
3	12	13	25	48.00	52.00	11.52
4	9	9	18	50.00	50.00	8.29
5	6	5	11	54.55	45.45	5.07
6	5	5	10	50.00	50.00	4.61
7	4	3	7	57.14	42.86	3.23
8	3	3	6	50.00	50.00	2.76
9	2	2	4	50.00	50.00	1.84
10	1	2	3	33.33	66.67	1.38
Total	124	93	217	57.14	42.86	100.00

Source : Survey Conducted among 500 families by authers in 2012

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258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005,Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
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