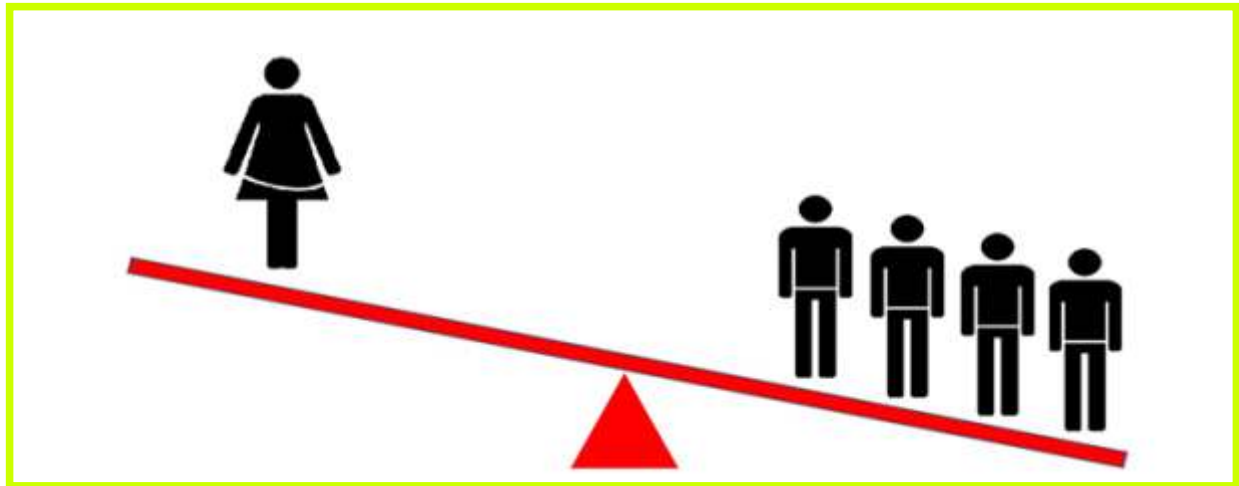


GOLDEN RESEARCH THOUGHTS

SPATIAL PATTERNS OF SEX RATIO IN SANGLI DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA



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Abstract :

Sex ratio is an important indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between male and female population at given point of time. Sex ratio is one of the significant demographic development indices, which can determine the status of women in a region or country. The present paper intends to examine the spatial patterns of sex ratio in Sangli district. It is based on the secondary source of data mainly collected from the Census of India district handbooks and socio-economic abstract, 2001 and 2011. Sex ratio is measured in terms of number of females per thousand males. The tahsil wise overall sex ratio, rural-urban and 0-6 sex ratio was computed. It is noticed that the sex ratio was 956 in 2001 which was increased to 966 in 2011. It clearly shows that the trend of child 0-6 sex ratio was increased between 2001 and 2011. This type of study shows the overall situation of women in the society.

Keywords: Spatial Patterns, Sex Ratio, socio-economic.

Spatial Patterns Of Sex Ratio In Sangli District Of Maharashtra

INTRODUCTION

It is one of the important social indices to measure the prevailing inequality between males and females and regional imbalances in the overall status and situation of women. Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. In India, sex ratio always unfavorable for females. The preferences for male child and prenatal determination of sex have caused such an advance sex ratio for females in India. Female infanticides coupled with a high mortality rate of mothers at time of delivery are quite common (Gautam, 2006). Sex ratio is often considered as a manifestation of gender relation in a society. Indian society is a male-dominated society, where human relations are governed by patriarchal structures. Male dominated social ethos discriminate against females in several ways. This is manifest in the sex differentials in mortality rates, both during childhood and childbearing age groups (Hassan, 2005).

OBJECTIVE

The major objective of this paper is to study the spatial patterns of sex ratio in Sangli district 2001 and 2011.

STUDY AREA

The Sangli district of Maharashtra has selected as an area of the present investigation. It is situated in the western part of Maharashtra State. It lies between 16°45' north and 17° 42' north latitude and 73°42' east and 75°40' east longitude, comprising 10 tahsils. It is bounded by Satara, Solapur districts to the north, Vijapur district to the east, Kolhapur and Belgaum districts to the south and Ratnagiri district to the west. In the district Warna and Krishna are the main river. The total population of Sangli district was 25, 83,524 in 2011.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study intends to examine the spatial pattern of sex ratio of Sangli district. It is based on the secondary source of data, mainly collected from the Census of India, Socio-Economic Abstract of Sangli District, Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra 2000-01, Economic Survey of Maharashtra, 2009-10 and 2012-13. Sex ratio is measured in terms of number of females per thousand males. That is:

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

The child sex ratio 0-6 computed for using following formula:

$$\text{0-6 Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{0-6 Female Population}}{\text{0-6 Male Population}} \times 1000$$

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

By considering the significance of such kind of study the research on this topic has been undertaken by various researchers. Some review of research has been taken here. Pendnekar and Sita (1980) studied spatial patterns of sex ratio in South Kokan (Maharashtra) during 1951-71. Gill and Singh (1981) studied changes in sex ratio of rural population of Hissar district. Lahiri (1984) highlight the prevalence of a strong son preference in India. Kalita, Choudhury and Borah (2002) studied son preference and its influence on additional desired Fertility. James (2004) made critical analysis of sex ratio in India sex ratio from 2001 census result in Andhra Pradesh. Kumari and Rajyam (2004) analyzed census 2001. Ramotra, Mote and Pawar (2011) studied tribal sex ratio of Dhule and Nandurbar district. Pawar and Dhanawade (2012) examined sex ratio of Kolhapur district. John (2012) studied rethinking policy on child sex ratios.

SEX RATIO AT NATIONAL AND STATE LEVEL

It is found from the census data that, the sex ratio (number of females per thousand males) has been declining since 1901 in India. The trend of sex ratio in 1901 the sex ratio was 972 females per thousand males, which declined except in 1951, 1981, 2001 and 2011. It is found that in 1911 was 945 increasing 950 in 1921 and in 1931 sex ratio of India again became 945 in 1941. After independence in the year 1951 the sex ratio was 946 which faces declining trend, up to 1971 and then there was slight up and downs up to year 2001. The sex ratio of India was 933 in the year 2001 which was 943 in last census year (i.e. 2011). In the state of Maharashtra the sex ratio was 922 in 2001 and 929 in 2011.

Spatial Patterns Of Sex Ratio In Sangli District Of Maharashtra

Table 1
Trends in Sex Ratio, 1901-2011

Sr. No.	Year	India	Maharashtra	Sangli
1.	1901	972	978	984
2.	1911	964	966	951
3.	1921	955	950	942
4.	1931	950	947	950
5.	1941	945	949	954
6.	1951	946	839	968
7.	1961	941	936	957
8.	1971	930	930	949
9.	1981	934	937	967
10.	1991	927	933	958
11.	2001	933	922	957
12.	2011	943	929	966

Source: Census of India, 2011

Trends in Sex Ratio, 1901-2011

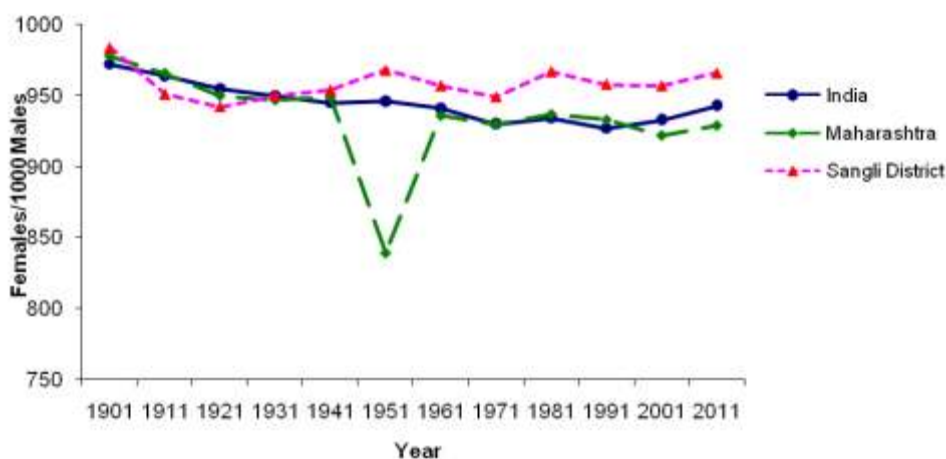


Fig. 2

SEX RATIO IN SANGLI DISTRICT

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. It is one of the important social indices to measure the prevailing inequality between males and females and regional imbalances in the status of women. Sex ratio is an index of the socio-economic conditions prevailing in an area and is a useful tool for regional analysis and development (Ramotra, Mote and Pawar, 2011).

It is found that, in 2001 sex ratio was 957 in the study area, which was higher than the state average (922) and the country (933) as well. It is observed that the sex ratio varied from a maximum of 1020 in Shirala tahsil to a minimum of 934 in Palus tahsil of the Sangli district in 2001 (Table 1). There were as many as five tahsils with above average (957). These tahsils are Kavathemankal, Tasgaon, Atpadi, Khanapur and Shiral and remaining four tahsils such as Palus, Walwa, Miraj and Jat are identified in below the average. Low sex ratio is an indicator of lower proportion of females at birth than that of males (Pawar and Dhanawade, 2012). It is also observed in the drought prone area the sex ratio was high as compare to other tahsils.

Spatial Patterns Of Sex Ratio In Sangli District Of Maharashtra

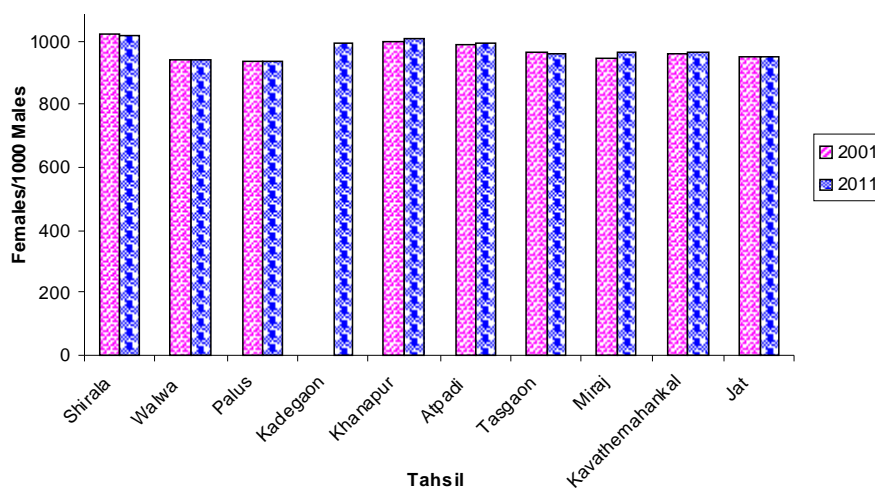
Table 2
Sangli District: Sex Ratio

Sr. No	Name	2001	2011	Change 2001-2011
1	Shirala	1020	1015	-5
2	Walwa	938	939	1
3	Palus	934	933	-1
4	Kadegaon	N.A	993	N.A
5	Khanapur	1000	1011	11
6	Atpadi	986	995	9
7	Tasgaon	966	962	-4
8	Miraj	943	966	23
9	Kavathemahankal	962	963	1
10	Jat	948	951	3
Sangli District		957	966	9
Maharashtra		922	929	7
India		933	943	10

Note: N.A = Data Not Available

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Sangli District: Sex Ratio



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In the study area the sex ratio has increased from 957 in 2001 to 966 in 2011. It is observed that the tahsil Pulas was identified with lowest 933 sex ratio and the tahsil Shirala was found in highest 1015 sex ratio in 2011. The table 1 clearly shows that the as many as five tahsils fall in the above the average sex ratio (966) these tahsils are Miraj, Atpadi, Khanapur, Kadegaon and Shirala and remaining five tahsils such as Walwa, Palus, Tasgaon, Kavathemahankal and Jat are in below the average.

CHILD SEX RATIO IN SANGLI DISTRICT

The sex ratio in the age group 0-6 is recent changes in our society in its attitude and out look towards the girl child

Spatial Patterns Of Sex Ratio In Sangli District Of Maharashtra

and also it is an indicator of the future trends of sex ratio in the population. It is well known fact that the overall sex ratio is mostly modified by migration pattern hence, the urban and developed part have low sex ratio than the other. To know the mindset of society and nature of problem, the consideration of child sex ratio is very useful. Census of India is rightly observed that, "the differential infant and child mortality rate are prevalent; at least the sex ratio in this age group is not affected by migration and hence assumed to be close to sex ratio at birth". Census of India further noted that any variation in these two shall be equal to the net effects of differential child mortality rates and extent of medical interference with pregnancies in the form of sex selective abortion of frequently called as female feticide. Hence child sex ratio is always considered as the best indicator to understand the sex ratio at birth when the data on births by sex are not easily available (Census of India, 2011). As per the census 2001 India has 905 sex ratio at birth which was 877 in Maharashtra. Sangli district has 831 sex ratio at birth in the year 2001. Not only the sex ratio at birth but sex ratio among children less than one year was 897 in Maharashtra and Sangli district noted with 844. Also sex ratio among children less than six year was 913 of Maharashtra and only 851 in Sangli district. Though the overall sex ratio of Sangli district was more than the state average, it is observed that the child sex ratio is low in Sangli district than the state average. It is found that, the child sex ratio of 0-6 age group was 851 in 2001. It is observed that as compare to the overall sex ratio of study area 0-6 age group the trend of sex ratio was declined. It is noticed that the highest child sex ratio was 908 in Jat tahsil and lowest sex ratio was found in 806 in Walwa tahsil of Sangli district in 2001 (Table 3).

The average child sex ratio was 867. It is found that the Walwa tahsil the child sex ratio was identified was 807 in lowest in the study area in 2011. The tahsil Khanapur was found highest sex ratio 910 in study area. It is noticed that in as compare to the overall sex ratio of all tahsils the child sex ratio was lowest in all tahsils in study area in 2011.

Table 3
Sangli District: Child Sex Ratio

Sr. No	Name	2001	2011	Change 2001-2011
1	Shirala	828	825	-3
2	Walwa	806	807	1
3	Palus	816	841	25
4	Kadegaon	N.A	862	N.A
5	Khanapur	879	910	31
6	Atpadi	883	891	8
7	Tasgaon	832	848	16
8	Miraj	853	888	35
9	Kavathemahankal	871	848	-23
10	Jat	908	909	1
Sangli District		851	867	16
Maharashtra		913	894	-19
India		927	919	-8

Note: N.A = Data Not Available

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

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Sangli District: Child Sex Ratio

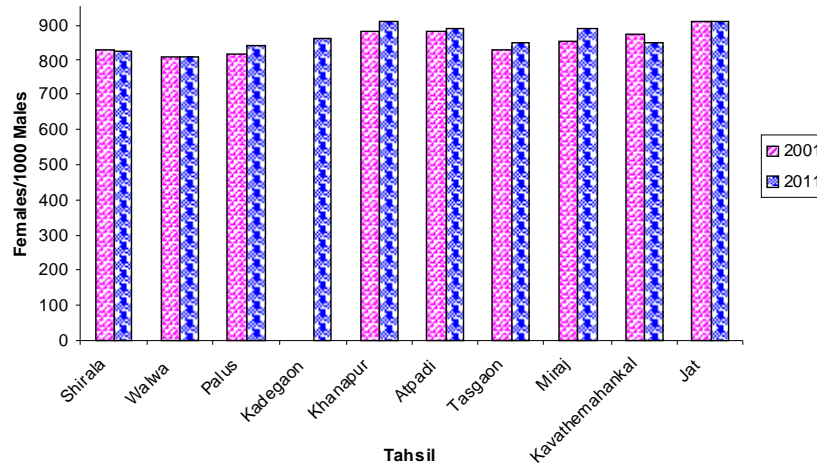


Fig. 4

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that the sex ratio, which is one of the important demographic indicator which is the show the cleared picture of status of women. In the study area the sex ratio has increased from 957 in 2001 to 966 in 2011. At the same time the 0-6 has also been increased. It is noticed that the trend of child 0-6 sex ratio was in declined as compare to the overall sex ratio. This sort of analysis shows that the overall situation of women in the society.

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