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## SHORTAGE OF BRIDES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE OF INDIA

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**Abstract:-** In the present paper only Sikh population is considered to study the causes of decreasing trend of population. To explain the causes of decreasing trend, below six year population of Sikh is given in the first religion census report of India-2001 is considered. With the help of this data number of brides and bridegrooms are calculated. Keeping this concept in mind below 6 years female children will get marry after 2013, while male children will get marry after 2016. Every family requires a male child than the female child. To satisfy their will, they move towards the hospitals to detect sex of fetus, resulting into decreasing sex ratio. To pursuit such dirty scenario in the society, researcher has attempted to display vivid and heart rendering facts only because of crude human tendency.

**Keywords:** Sex Ratio, Bride, Pursuit, Vivid, groom.

### INTRODUCTION

As per the census report 2001, total population of Maharashtra State was 96565577, out of them Hindu population contributing 80.63 %. Muslim population ranks second with 10.64% of the total population. The proportion of Sikh population ranks third (6.05%), while Buddhist ranks fourth (6.01%). Jain population is contributing 1.35% of the total population. The growth rate of Sikh population, since 1961 to 2001 is found decreased, while growth of Jain population is static. Table No 1 is showing religion wise decadal population of Maharashtra.

Religion / Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Hindu	82.37	82.11	81.55	81.41	80.63
Muslim	7.68	8.41	9.26	9.70	10.64
Christian	1.42	1.43	1.27	1.13	1.10
Sikh	7.06	6.49	6.30	6.41	6.05
Jain	1.23	1.40	1.50	1.23	1.35
Other	0.24	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.25
<b>Total</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Census report of India

Researcher has attempted to summarize the table to find out the causes behind such

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variations in the growth of population. This table clears that population of all religions except Muslim, have reduced their population.

In the present paper only Sikh population is considered to study the causes of decreasing trend of population. To explain the causes of decreasing trend, below six year population of Sikh is taken into consideration. As per the first religion census report of India- 2001, below 6 years population in Maharashtra state is 28043 out of them about 13533 male and 11490 female population are recorded. Researcher has used such data to forecast the sex ratio after the year 2013. With the help of this data number of brides and bridegrooms are calculated. Keeping this concept in mind below 6 years female children will get marry after 2013, while male children will get marry after 2016. Every family requires a male child than the female child. To satisfy their will they move towards the hospitals to detect sex of fetus, resulting into decreasing sex ratio. To pursuit such dirty scenario in the society, researcher has attempted to display vivid and heart rendering facts only because of crude human tendency.

In Maharashtra state Sikh population is recorded as 215337. Out of them highest of concentration is found in Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Nagpur and Nanded. Nanded is a religious centre of Sikhs. Hence 12645 Sikhs are concentrated there. Nagpur, Pune and Thane are highly industrialized areas. Most of Sikhs prefer transport occupations hence concentrated in large cities.

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

This research work is based first religion census report of India 2001, published by Government of India. Census data of Maharashtra is extracted, filtered and analyzed to prepare maps. To extract and classify the data ADVANCED FILTER and IF CONDITION commands of Microsoft Excel is used. Religion wise sex ratio of below 6 year population is calculated. Shortage of bride in Sikh population is estimated for upcoming future.

#### **STUDY REGION:**

Maharashtra state is located near the heart of India, covering an area of 3, 07,713 sq. km. The state extends between 15° 44' to 22° 06' North Latitudes and 72° 36' to 80° 54' East Longitudes. The population of Maharashtra as per the Population Census 2001 was 9.68 corer, which contributes to 9.4 per cent of the total population (102.86 corers) of India. The Maharashtra is the second largest state in India after Uttar Pradesh. During the decade 1991-2001, the population growth in the state was 22.7 per cent (annual compound growth rate 2.07 per cent), less as compared to that of 25.7 per cent in the earlier decade. The decadal population growth rate of the State during the last four decades remained higher than that of India, except for the 1971-81 decade. Density of the population in the state was also higher than the density of India, varying from district to district. Higher density of the population was found in western part, while lowest density is observed in the Eastern part of the Maharashtra. The sex ratio in the state during the 2001 and 1991 clearly reveals that approximately 12 females per thousand males are found declined. The sex ratio of below 6 year population is also showing decreasing trend (- 07 females). It is clear to note that most of the people are distracted to have a female child. This is one of the root causes of social distortion. On the other hand, Maharashtra is one of the ranking states regarding the dowry marriage system. Domestic violence, divorce, remarriage etc. are common practice found in Maharashtra.

In recent days advance technology, modernization, sophisticated life style etc are entered in rural areas also. A rural person is well linked to the urban culture through World Wide Web system and satellite linking communication, resulted in fast growth with perversity and social difficulties. Decreasing sex ratio is one of the issues resulted by advance technology and modernization. In the present work, an attempt is made to display real facts of the society which are related to drastic change in sex ratio.

**Hypothesis:** “Advance Medical Facilities are responsible to decrease sex ratio in Maharashtra”.

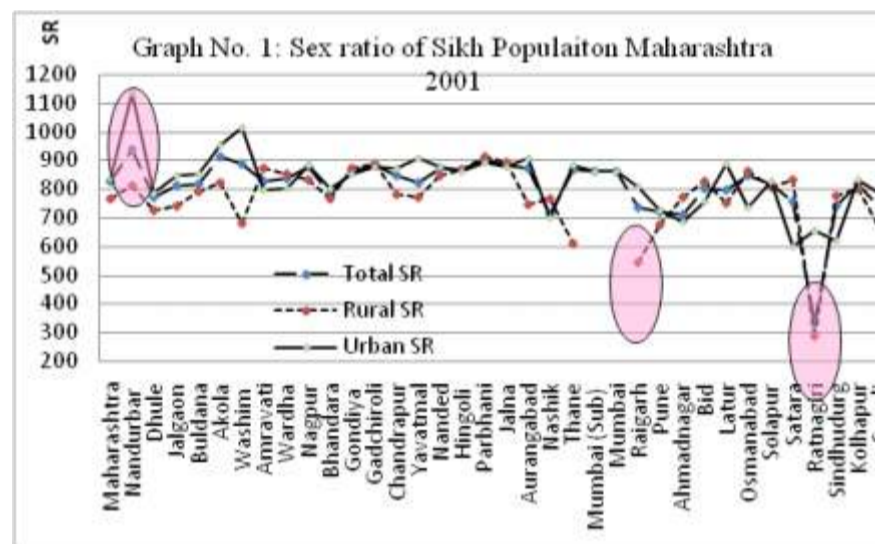
#### **OBJECTIVES:**

(a) To study the imbalance sex ratio in Sikh and Jain population.

(b) To calculate shortage of brides in Sikh and Jain population in coming future.

**EXPLANATION:**

**Sex Ratio in Sikh Population:** As per the census 2001, sex ratio of Sikh population was 829. In Maharashtra state Sikh population is estimated at 215337, living in Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Nagpur and Nanded with highest of concentration. Nanded is a religious centre of Sikhs; hence 12645 Sikhs are concentrated at Nanded. The sex ratio of Sikh population is found very low. Graph No 1 is showing district wise sex ratio of Sikh population. This graph reveals district wise worst condition of sex ratio in Sikh religion.



In this graph sex of total, rural and urban Sikh population is displayed. It is found that in Nandurbar district sex ratio of urban population is very sound (>1100), while in Washim district it is about 1000. In both district rural population has drastically reduced their sex ratio. Rural Sikh population living in Ratnagiri and Raigarh districts has lowest sex ratio. Remaining all districts has more or less constant sex ratio in rural and urban areas.

**SEX RATIO OF BELOW SIX YEAR'S SIKH POPULATION:**

To calculate sex ratio of below six year Sikh population, data of religion census 2001 is considered. In this census report religion wise below six year population is taken into considered. Such below six year population will be matured for marriageable life after 18 to 20 years. Table No 2 is displaying district wise population of below six year of Sikh population.

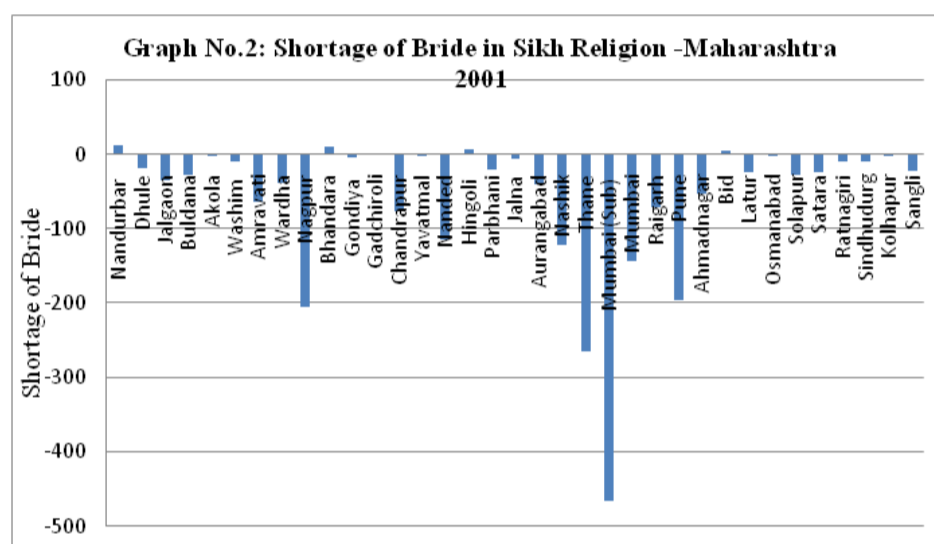
**Table No 2: District wise Sex Ratio of below 6 years Sikh Population**

District	0-6 Male	0-6 Female	Sex Ratio	Deficient Female
<b>Maharashtra</b>	13533	11490	849	-2043
<b>Nandurbar</b>	49	62	1265	13
Dhule	97	80	825	-17
Jalgaon	210	176	838	-34
Buldana	120	93	775	-27
Akola	70	68	971	-2
Washim	39	30	769	-9
Amravati	261	197	755	-64
Wardha	178	141	792	-37
<b>Nagpur</b>	1279	1075	841	-204
Bhandara	36	47	1306	11
Gondiya	111	107	964	-4
<b>Gadchiroli</b>	57	59	1035	2
Chandrapur	376	300	798	-76
Yavatmal	101	99	980	-2
Nanded	979	866	885	-113
<b>Hingoli</b>	38	46	1211	8
Parbhani	92	72	783	-20
Jalna	156	150	962	-6
Aurangabad	291	251	863	-40
Nashik	563	441	783	-122
Thane	1921	1657	863	-264
<b>Mumbai (Sub)</b>	2870	2405	838	-465
<b>Mumbai</b>	853	710	832	-143
Raigarh	321	250	779	-71
<b>Pune</b>	1225	1030	841	-195
Ahmadnagar	388	336	866	-52
Bid	66	71	1076	5
Latur	133	110	827	-23
Osmanabad	60	58	967	-2
Solapur	214	188	879	-26
Satara	84	61	726	-23
Ratnagiri	36	28	778	-8
Sindhudurg	20	11	550	-9
Kolhapur	154	152	987	-2
Sangli	85	63	741	-22

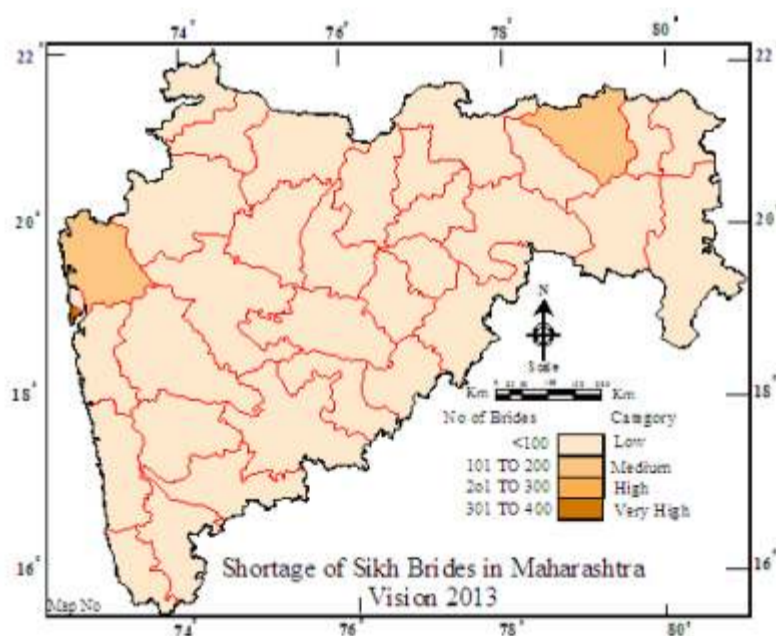
This table clears that in large metropolitan cities sex ratio is found very low. It is because of job and work opportunities, only males might be migrated from rural to urban. But in remaining districts sex ratio is found low. It is to note that all population of Sikh community have reduced the sex ratio. Because of reduction is sex ratio during 1994-95, resulting into shortage of brides during

SHORTAGE OF BRIDES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE OF INDIA

2013-15. Thus considering this concept in mind shortage of brides (females) is calculated and displayed with the help of graph and map.



In Maharashtra state below six year Sikh male population is 13533 while females are 11490. Both figures are showing imbalance sex ratio. When below six year population during 2001 will become in the stage of adolescent and young, they will get marry. Graph, table and map showing spatial distribution of sex ratio of Sikh population clears that more or less in all districts of the state have shortage of brides. (Map No 1) Mumbai suburb district ranks first having highest shortage of Sikh brides (465) followed by Thane (264), Nagpur (204), Pune (195), Mumbai (143) Nashik (122) and Nanded (113). It is terrible to explain that in most of the districts found deficient Sikh brides. Such scenario will be experienced during 2013.



**ADVANTAGES OF DECREASED SEX RATIO:**

- a) Due to shortage of bride demand of brides will be increased. It helps to enhance status of Sikh brides.
- b) Bride grooms have to pay dowry to the brides for to get marry.
- c) In modern time, because of shortage of brides, dowry will be abolished from the marriage system.
- d) High educated brides will select groom who has better job.
- e) Caste system will be abolished due to low sex ratio.

**RESULT AND CONCLUSION:**

- In Maharashtra state 215337 belongs to Sikh. The sex ratio in Sikh religion is found very low showing worst social condition.
- Low social status to women, high dowry, and lack of education facilities to female, adverse use of sonography machine causes to low sex ratio in Sikh religion.
- Mumbai suburb district ranks first having highest shortage of Sikh brides (465) followed by Thane (264), Nagpur (204), Pune (195), Mumbai (143) Nashik (122) and Nanded (113). It is terrible to explain that in most of the districts found deficient Sikh brides.
- In most of the villages of Punjab and Haryana inter caste or inter religion marriage system is becoming common characteristic.

**1. SUGGESTION:**

- 1) Thinkers, philosophers and social volunteers should focus to aware the people through their speeches, articles and posters regarding the decreasing sex ratio.
- 2) Immediate action should be taken in the urban areas of these districts to verify the Sonography centers and Gynecologist hospitals. Generally, Satara, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur and Sangli districts located in south-western corner of Maharashtra are well linked to Karnataka. It is request to Karnataka government to follow the guide line of Maharashtra government regarding the sting operation against the sex determination.
- 3) It is suggested that government should pay more attention with eagle's eye view towards Sonography centers located in urban centers such as Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri and Raigad districts to control sex determination.
- 4) Government of Maharashtra has taken serious actions by using modern technology such as hidden micro-cameras to identify the doctors those are practicing sex determination in their hospitals. All Sonography devices should be attached to online net work to check and verification.
- 5) Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques act 2003 must be strict in implement.
- 6) Government should make a committee to monitor and improvement sex ratio at state and national level.
- 7) Cash incentives for bearing female issue.
- 8) Give space for women empowerment.
- 9) Provide more education and job for women.

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