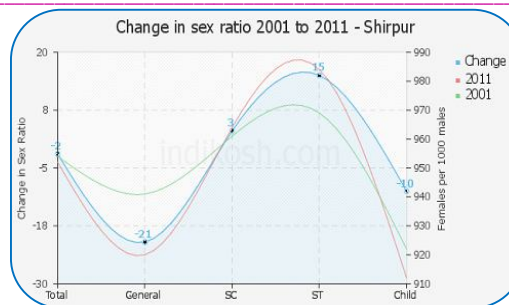




ANALYSIS OF CHANGING PATTERN OF SEX RATIO IN SHIRPUR TAHSIL-DHULE DISTRICT (M.S.)

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ABSTRACT:

Sex Ratio is an index of socio- Economic conditions, revealing in an area and is useful tool for regional analysis. Sex ratio is one of the important attributes of population composition. The sex ratio is generally defined as the number of females per thousand male's populations. Sex ratio is one of the important social indices to measure the revealing inequality between males and females and regional imbalances in the status of woman. According to census of the India's, the general sex ratio in Maharashtra state has increased from 922 to 929 showing an increase of seven females per thousand males during 2001-2011. In the present paper, an attempt has been made to analyses sex ratio in Shirpur tahsil, Dhule District. The present study reveals that the sex ratio of Shirpur tahsil during 1981-2001. The study of Shirpur tahsil has experienced a decrease in general sex ratio of 967 to 943 during 1981-2011.

KEYWORDS: Sex ratio, Male-Female, Socio-Economic, Decadal Variation, Chang of Sex ratio.

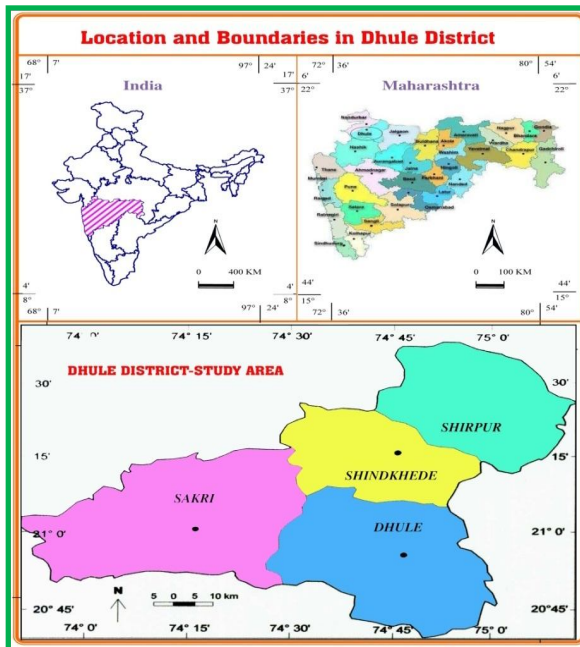
INTRODUCTION:

Population study is one of the major fields of human geography and scientific study of population has been done with its quantitative and qualitative nature. The sex ratio consists of three factors, namely sex ration at birth, differential in mortality of two sexes and sex selectivity among migrants. Sex ratio has great importance in the study of population because it is closely related to socio-economic condition of an area. Franklin (1956) noted that in his study the sex ratio is useful tool for regional analysis because it reflects socio-economic condition of an area. Sex ratio is a number of female per thousand males. An ideal sex ratio is 1000, which means equal number of male and females in population, but these hardly exists any such region. Sex ratio is one of the important indices to comprehend women's health and position in any society. Today there are 993 females per thousand males is average in the world. North Africa, Tropical South America, Middle America, whole Asia and Oceania recorded sex ratio below the average (chandana, 2003).

OBJECTIV:

- 1) To find out the factors affecting on Sex Ratio.
- 2) To study the sex ratio of male and female population comparatively from 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011 census

STUDY AREA:



Shirpur tahsil is located in the northern part of Dhule district. The latitudinal extend of the tahsil is 21° 21' 0" North, 74° 53' 0" East longitude. The 2011 census population of the tahsil 4, 22,137 including 2, 16,247 are males and 2, 05,890 are females population. Shirpur talukas is one of four talukas of Dhule district. There are 147 villages and 1 town in Shirpur tahsil.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

This study is based on Secondary data. The secondary data regarding male and female for 1981 to 2011 from district census handbook, socio-economic review, records of zila Parishad, district statistical abstract. Sex ratio is measured in terms of number of females per thousand males. That is

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Female Population}}{\text{Male Population}} \times 100$$

ANALYSIS:

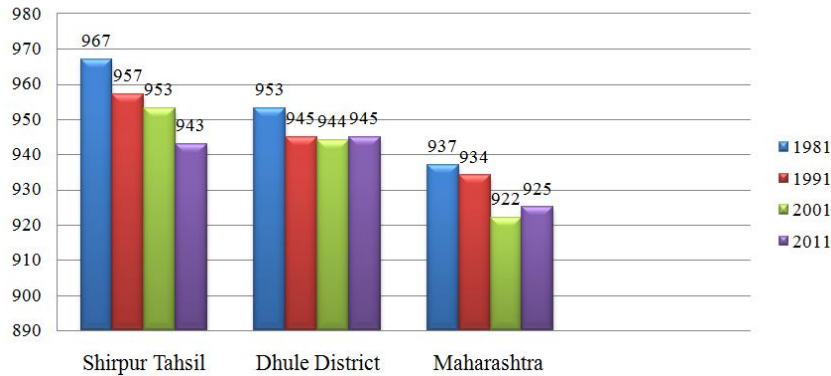
Table 1.1 Shirpur tahsil: Sex Ratio -1981-2011

	Number of Females per,000 males			
	1981	1991	2001	2011
Shirpur tahsil	967	957	953	943
Dhule District	953	945	944	945
Maharashtra	937	934	922	925

Source: District Census Handbook, Dhule (M.S) (1981-2011)

The table no 1.1, which is given above and after analyzing the difference, can be seen in sex ratio of male-female in Shirpur tahsil after a decade and this difference of male female sex ratio is seen decreasing. The same ratio can be seen in Dhule district as well as. It is also in the case of Maharashtra where the sex ratio is also decreasing. In Shirpur tahsil, the census of 1981 male female sex ratio and the female no was 967 compare to males 1000. In 2011, 943 no. of female can be seen compare to males 1000. Almost the population of female is decreased by 23 compare to census of 1981.

Shirpur tahsil: Sex Ratio -1981-2011



If we think about Dhule district the sex ratio in 1981 was 953 female for per thousand male, it means 2011 census decreases by 8 means 945. Overall, in Maharashtra region, we come to conclusion that the sex ratio of 1981 number of females of per thousand males it means 937, as the same sex ratio of 2011 was decreases by 12 it means 925

CONCLUDING, REMARKS, AND SUGGESTION:-

- 1) The sex ratio in Maharashtra were found 925 females per 1000 male to 2011 census where compare to 937 females were found per 1000 males in 1981. However, the situation was not improved in Shirpur Tahsil because in 2011 the sex ratio was found 943 females per 1000 male compare to 967 females per 1000 male in 1981.
- 2) There are many responsible factors behind the declining sex ratio in Shirpur tahsil such as poverty, social status of woman, education and thinking of the human being.
- 3) Though the socio-economic status of women is better, the declination of females' number is worried issue.
- 4) The gender balance is not only the sole duty of the government it is also our responsibility. Some campaign organized for mass awareness such as save the girl child, betibacho betipadhav.
- 5) Proportion of females per thousand males is not Satisfactory in the study region.
- 6) Society must break the vicious circle of poverty and female illiteracy.
- 7) To required the strong act and action against the ultrasound center in the state.

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