# Number of Girls Decreasing In Maval: Bitter Truth 

Pokale SS

Department of Zoology, Dr. B. N. Purandare Arts, Smt. S. G. Gupta Commerce and Science College, Lonavala, Tal: Maval, Dist: Pune, (Affiliated Savitribai Phule Pune University,Pune, India)

## Manuscript Details

Received : 24.07.2015
Revised 02.08.2015
Revised Received 14.08.2015
Accepted: 28.08.2015
Online Published: 03.09.2015

ISSN: 2322-0015

## Editor: Dr. Chavhan Arvind

## Cite this article as:

Pokale SS. Number of Girls Decreasing In Maval: Bitter Truth. Int. Res. J. of Science \& Engineering, 2015; Vol. 3
(4):179-183.

## Acknowledgement

The author is thankful to Medical Officer of Primary Health Center the for helping us to collect data from Taluka Health office Panchyat Samitee Maval Tal Maval. Dist. Pune (M.S.) India. This data is consolidated and analysed to determine missing girls in Maval.

Copyright: © Author(s), This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial No Derivs License, which permits use and distribution in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non-commercial and no modifications or adaptations are made.


#### Abstract

International evidence shows that the sex ratio of birth is slightly biased towards boys, but boys suffer greater mortality, a pattern consistent with Darwinian evolution. The population parameter has been taken into account for the study of human resource development. In many parts of the world, sex ratio has given an important place in the study of human resource development. With economic development, the male bias in the child sex ratio increases. Technological developments permitting sex-selective abortions have seriously aggravated the imbalances in these states. Economic modeling of parental choice regarding a child's gender suggests that gender imbalances may be consistent with individual maximization and marriage-market Equilibrium. Sex ratio is important parameter for the study of population, socio-cultural and economic status of any region. In the present study an attempt has been made to analyze the changed phenomena of sex ratio in Maval region. Secondary sex ratios of live births in samples of Maval population in Pune state that Overall, 19049 live births were recorded from 2010 to 2015. The average secondary sex ratio, for the 5 years pooled together was 4479 for P H C hospital Maval.


Keywords: Sex ratio, Maval.

## INTRODUCTION

The latest Census of India (2011) revealed that the child sex ratio (number of girls per 1,000 boys among children in the age group 0 6 years old) is at its lowest since 1947, when India gained her independence. India's skewed sex ratio and for preference a son (Kishor, 1993) has persisted since 1901 and not eroded despite the tremendous economic strides in India have made through liberalization and globalization (Miller, 1981; Arnold et al., 1998). One of the most alarming trends in India is that of preference for a son, which can be a normal attribute for couples who have only
girls, is accompanied by the neglect and death of millions of females through lack of medical care, improper nutrition, infanticide, and sex selective abortions (Arnold et al., 2002; Athreya, 2002).

Rural women and girls have many roles and many responsibilities. They are farmers, care-givers, wage laborers and micro-entrepreneurs and they often spend many hours fetching water and collecting firewood. The empowerment of women is fundamental to reduce poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Gender equality and women's empowerment are important factors for the social and economic development of a nation.

This paper attempts to shed some light on these issues, combining insights from demography, medicine, biology, and economics. Our concern is with the sex ratio in infancy and childhood, and we use this in order to examine the magnitude and implications of gender imbalance. More precisely, our focus in this paper is on the sex ratio (defined as the number of males per 100 females) from birth to 6 years of age we shall refer it simply as the child sex ratio (CSR).

Many studies have drawn attention to excess mortality among females. Basu (2009) who has studied these trends has argued that the existence
of a continuously widening gap between male and female mortality is an expression of the increasing popularity of amniocentesis procedure to detect and subsequently abort the female fetus. Given the premise that girls are biologically hardy strong as boys, the higher death rates suggest a preoccupation with the existence and survival of boys.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The entire data used in the study is a secondary data that available at 'Primary health Center Tal. Maval. 2010-15 Fact Sheet, Tal. Medical Officer Maval., office of the Registrar General and Census Tal. Maval.

The data used was collected from the birth records of six different hospitals in Maval. It consists of those births which were recorded for a period of 5 years (2010-2015)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The annual secondary sex ratios of births recorded by P H C hospital from 2010 to 2015 are presented in the Table 1 To 5.


Table 1: 2010-2011

| Sr.No. | P.H.C. | Male | Female | Total | Female \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Adale | 378 | 353 | 731 | 934 |
| 2 | Karla | 350 | 309 | 659 | 883 |
| 3 | Khadkala | 535 | 422 | 957 | 789 |
| 4 | Takave | 278 | 221 | 499 | 795 |
| 5 | Talegaon | 264 | 249 | 513 | 943 |
| 6 | Yelase | 276 | 231 | 507 | 837 |
| Total |  | $\mathbf{2 0 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 5 8}$ |

Table 2: 2011-2012

| Sr.No. | P.H.C. | Male | Female | Tot-Al | Female \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Adale | 418 | 378 | 749 | 792 |
| 2 | Karla | 351 | 240 | 637 | 872 |
| 3 | Khadkala | 510 | 478 | 926 | 816 |
| 4 | Takave | 250 | 234 | 477 | 908 |
| 5 | Talegaon | 252 | 261 | 476 | 889 |
| 6 | Yelase | 248 | 22 | 471 | 899 |
| Total |  | $\mathbf{2 0 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 5 1}$ |

Table 3: 2012-2013

| Sr.No. | P.H.C. | Male | Female | Total | Female \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Adale | 390 | 374 | 764 | 959 |
| 2 | Karla | 405 | 333 | 738 | 822 |
| 3 | Khadkala | 540 | 496 | 1036 | 919 |
| 4 | Takave | 264 | 229 | 493 | 867 |
| 5 | Talegaon | 268 | 255 | 523 | 951 |
| 6 | Yelase | 243 | 223 | 466 | 918 |
| Total |  | $\mathbf{2 1 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 5}$ |

Table 4: 2013-2014

| Sr.No. | P.H.C. | Male | Female | Tot-Al | Female \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Adale | 377 | 302 | 679 | 801 |
| 2 | Karla | 286 | 250 | 536 | 874 |
| 3 | Khadkala | 513 | 493 | 1006 | 961 |
| 4 | Takave | 216 | 198 | 414 | 916 |
| 5 | Talegaon | 272 | 233 | 505 | 857 |
| 6 | Yelase | 229 | 226 | 455 | 987 |
| Total |  | $\mathbf{1 8 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 9}$ |

Table 5: 2014-2015

| Sr.No | P.H.C. | Male | Female | Total | Female \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Adale | 382 | 378 | 760 | 990 |
| 2 | Karla | 260 | 240 | 500 | 923 |
| 3 | Khadkala | 536 | 478 | 1014 | 852 |
| 4 | Takave | 260 | 234 | 494 | 900 |
| 5 | Talegaon | 287 | 261 | 548 | 909 |
| 6 | Yelase | 234 | 262 | 496 | 1120 |
| Total |  | $\mathbf{1 9 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 6}$ |

Table 6: Consolidate Female Ratio: 2010-2015

| Sr. <br> No | Villages | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0 - 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1 - 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2 - 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3 - 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4 - 1 5}$ | Total | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Adale | 934 | 792 | 959 | 801 | 990 | $\mathbf{4 4 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 5}$ |
| 2 | Karla | 883 | 872 | 822 | 874 | 923 | $\mathbf{4 3 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 5}$ |
| 3 | Khadkala | 789 | 816 | 919 | 961 | 852 | $\mathbf{4 3 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 7}$ |
| 4 | Takave | 795 | 908 | 867 | 916 | 900 | $\mathbf{4 3 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 7}$ |
| 5 | Talegaon | 943 | 889 | 951 | 857 | 909 | $\mathbf{4 5 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 0}$ |
| 6 | Yelase | 837 | 899 | 918 | 987 | 1120 | $\mathbf{4 7 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 2}$ |
|  | Total | 858 | 851 | 905 | 919 | 946 | $\mathbf{2 6 8 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 6}$ |

The average sex ratio for the 5 years pooled together was 858 to 946 . The highest sex ratio of 946 was recorded in 2015 and the lowest sex ratio of 851 was recorded in 2012 the sex ratio for the above years was significantly different from the average for the 5 years pooled together.

## Child Sex-ratio at Tal. Maval:

Further analysis at the village level where the figures are available now indicates the existing disparities within villages. A lower disaggregation of figures offers a valuable and complementary picture. They illustrate how the differences in sex ratios between the selected villages are not only in actual ratio level, but that the very low ratios of the north-west come from the fact that the problem is much more widespread across villages. It is clear that Khadkala is not a village with a sex ratio over 870 . The scenario is only slightly better in Yelase. Both villages have their main cluster
below 900/1000. In Khadkala, on the other hand, the Village exhibits remarkable disparities, from very poor levels to well above the Yelase average. Moving to Karla, a majority of Village Takave Khadkala \& Adale exhibit ratios in the range 867895, close to the Talegaon average. Yelase has historically shown better sex ratio than the Karla, but, on the other hand, also have pockets of exceptionally skewed ratio.

## Sex Ratio of Birth:

The last five years surveys conducted by National Family Health (2010-15) provide information at the village level regarding the sex ratio of birth (SRB). According to this, the SRB has increased from 867 to 952 between 2010-2015 in Maval as a whole. This is slightly higher than the naturally occurring of SRB about 952. In southern states, the SRB is closed to 952.


Fig. 2: Consolidate female ratio:- 2010-2015

## Impact of reform on growth and poverty:

Fiscal correction and sustainability can exert a positive impact on economic growth and poverty reduction in four ways:

- By reallocating public expenditures from consumption to growth-enhancing and poverty-reducing productive spending;
- By strengthening public expenditure management to help to Increase the efficiency of public spending.
- By achieving a sustainable and transparent fiscal environment and increased spending on infrastructure that encourages private investment, including private spending on critical infrastructure and basic services.
- By creating and protecting the fiscal space for the various villages.


## CONCLUSIONS

This paper provides a review of the evidence on the sex ratio in the infant and child population in India. We have drawn on a number of literatures, from biology, medicine, economics, and demography, in order to shed light on this difficult and important problem.

There is considerable heterogeneity in the Indian experience, with serious evidence of gender imbalances in the North and the West side of the country. These imbalances appear to be aggravated by recent technological developments permitting selective abortions, and will have important economic and social implications in the coming decades.

## REFERENCES

1. Arnold F, Choe MK and Roy TK. "Son Preference, the Family-building Process and Child Mortality in India," Population Studies, 1998; 52: 301-315.
2. Arnold Fred, Sunita Kishor, andRoy TK. Sexselective Abortions in India, Population and Development Review, 2002; 28(4): 759-785.
3. Athreya V. Gender and Survival in the Decade of Reforms: What Does Census, The Indian Economic Journal, 2002; 50(2):
4. Atkins PJ,Townsend JG, Raju S andKumar N. A Geography of the Sex Ratio in India, Essays on Population and Space in India, Institute Francais de Pondichery, 2000; pp. 187.
5. Basu Deepankar. Son Preference, Sex Selection and the Problem of Missing Women in India, June 25, 2009 Economics Department Working Paper Series
6. Kishor S. "May God give sons to all: gender and child mortality in India," American Sociological Review, 1993; 58: 247-265.
7. Miller B. The Endangered Sex: Neglect of Female Children in Rural North India. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1981.
8. National Family Health Survey 3 (2005-6).
9. National Sample Registration Survey, 2011.
(C) 2015| Published by IRJSE
