

ANALYSIS OF SEX RATIO IN PUNE DISTRICT

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Abstract

Sex composition of population is one of the important biological composition of population. The proportion of males to females in a given population usually expressed as the number of the males per thousand. The knowledge of sex ratio is essential for the understanding the conditions of women in the society. A decline or low number of female population in the total population is strongly suggestive of the neglect of girl children, sex selective abortions and traditional attitudes of the society. The analysis of sex ratio is more important. It was using the census data of pune district and Maharashtra 1971 to 2011. In the 1981 the sex ratio of the India was 933 and 986 Maharashtra. In 1991 the sex ratio was 927 and 934 for India and Maharashtra. In 2001 the sex ratio was 933 and 922 for India and Maharashtra. In 2011 sex ratio was 940 and 929 for India and Maharashtra. The trend of the sex ratio was decline at the state level but in the district lead to higher sex ratio. The sex ratio of the study region is compared with Maharashtra state; district sex ratio is always higher than Maharashtra in some time.

Key words: sex ratio



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Introduction: Sex ratio is one of the main characteristics of urban population in developing countries. By and large female population per thousand male is less than that in the rural areas. Sex ratio is an index of the socio-economic conditions of an area. It is an important tool for the regional and cultural analysis. The less sex ratio is an obstacle for the growth of the state and nation. In Maharashtra the sex ratio is declining but compare to the other states of India is better and maintain. The Maharashtra is one of the progressive state in India and vast cultural background. The pune district is economically and educationally progressive district in Maharashtra. The sex ratio is good to compare to the other districts in Maharashtra. The sex ratio is the tool for analysis of composition of population. A study carried out on the sex ratio of urban counters of Madhya Pradesh. It was focused that schedule caste population and the size of urban centers determines on the sex ratio (Ayer and Shrivastav 1978). The study of sex ratio in Kulaba and Ratnagiri district revealed that the sex ratio was increasing in the south kokan due to the migration.(Pednekar and Sita 1980). The sex ratio may vary among different region. Sex ratio generally influences the form and tempo of life in any country. The balance between the sexes is an important aspect of population structure(Copyright © 2017, Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies

B.N.Ghosh 1985). The imbalance between the sex ratio leads to disequilibrium in the society (Doke 2015)

If the proportion of males in the total population is larger than that for females the supply of labour is more if proportion of males in a population is large, age at marriage for girls decline (Sawant and Athavle 1994). There is a need to make a detailed spatial analysis of changes in the sex compositions of India's population, particularly during the past three decades (R.K.Tripathi 2000). For the present research work district and tahsil data has been selected.

Objectives:

- 1) To study the trends of the sex ratio in the district and compare with Maharashtra state.
- 2) To find out the factors affecting on the sex ratio in the study region.

Data base and Methodology

1. The study is based on the secondary data. The secondary data is collected from the Pune district census handbook and Maharashtra census handbook (1971-2011).
2. Socio- economic review
3. District statistical abstract.

The male and female data has been analysed for the five decades (1971-2011). Data is process and presented in the following tables and graphs.

To calculate the sex ratio formula has been used.

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Female population} * 1000}{\text{Male population}}$$

Study Area:

Pune district is one of the developing district in Maharashtra state. It lies in the western part of the Maharashtra. It is founded by the district from all sides. Satara district is in south, Solapur district to the southeast, Ahmadnagar district to the north and northeast. Raigad district to the west and thane district to the northwest. Pune district is located between 17.5. to 19.2 North and 73.2 to 75.1 east. According to the 2011 census population of the pune district was 94,26,959. The population density was 462 per/km².

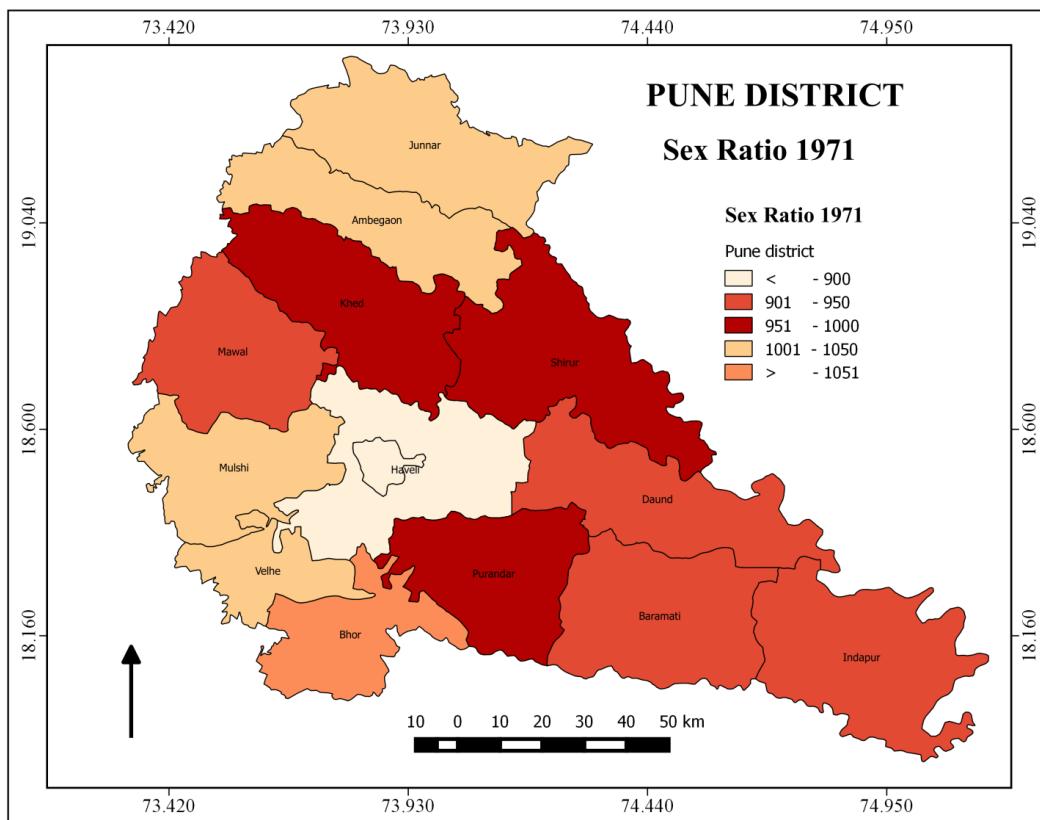
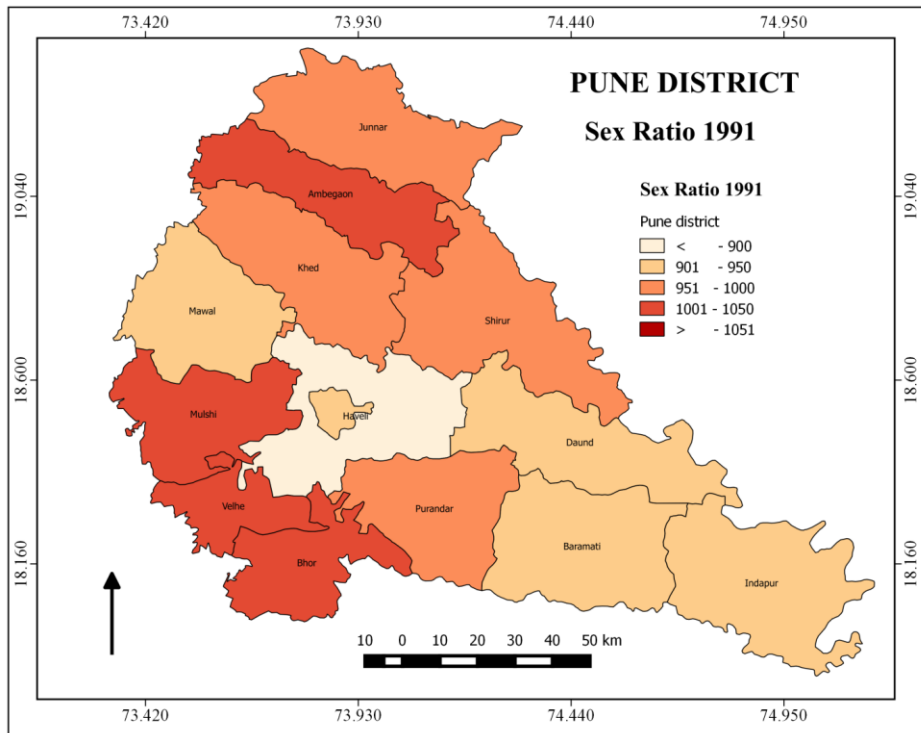
Table No.1.1 Population Density 1971-2011

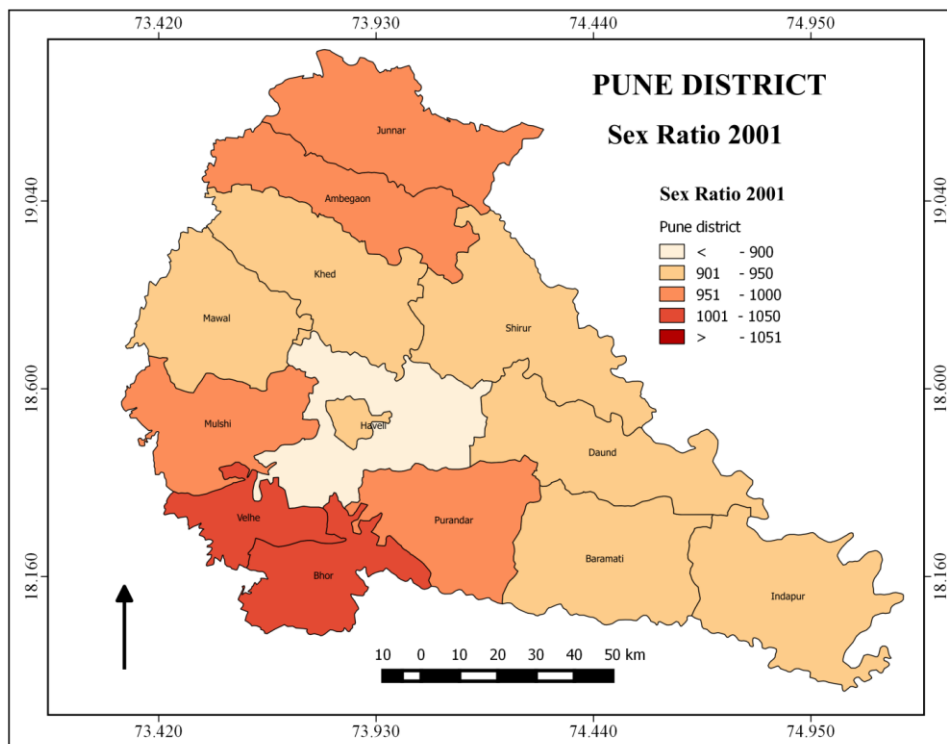
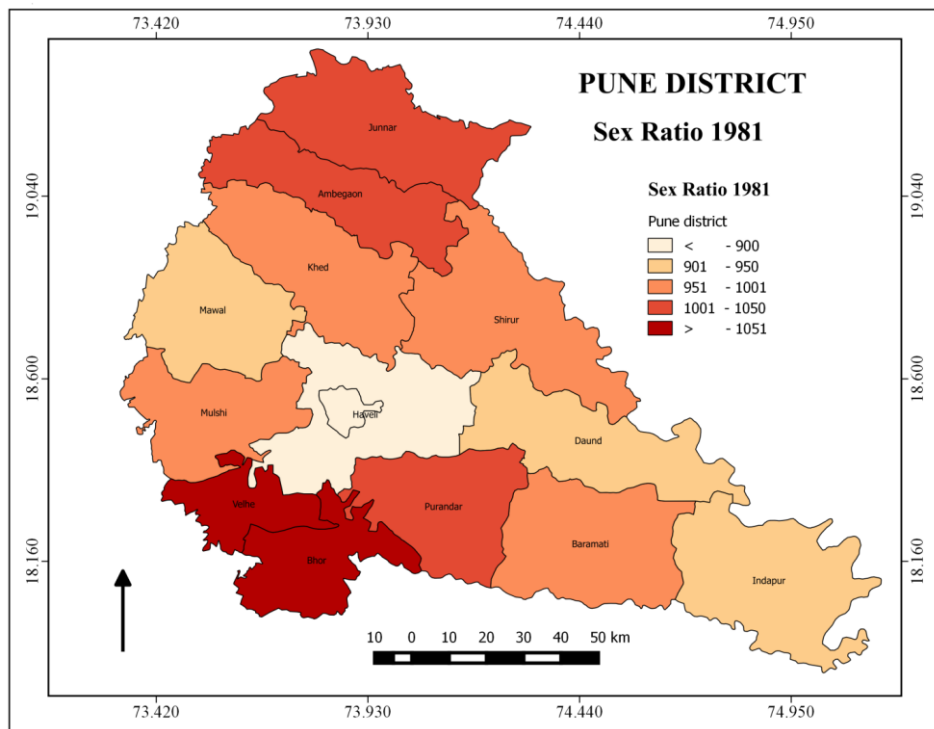
Sr. No.	Census Year	Maharashtra	Pune District
1	1971	930	933
2	1981	937	937
3	1991	934	933
4	2001	922	919
5	2011	929	915

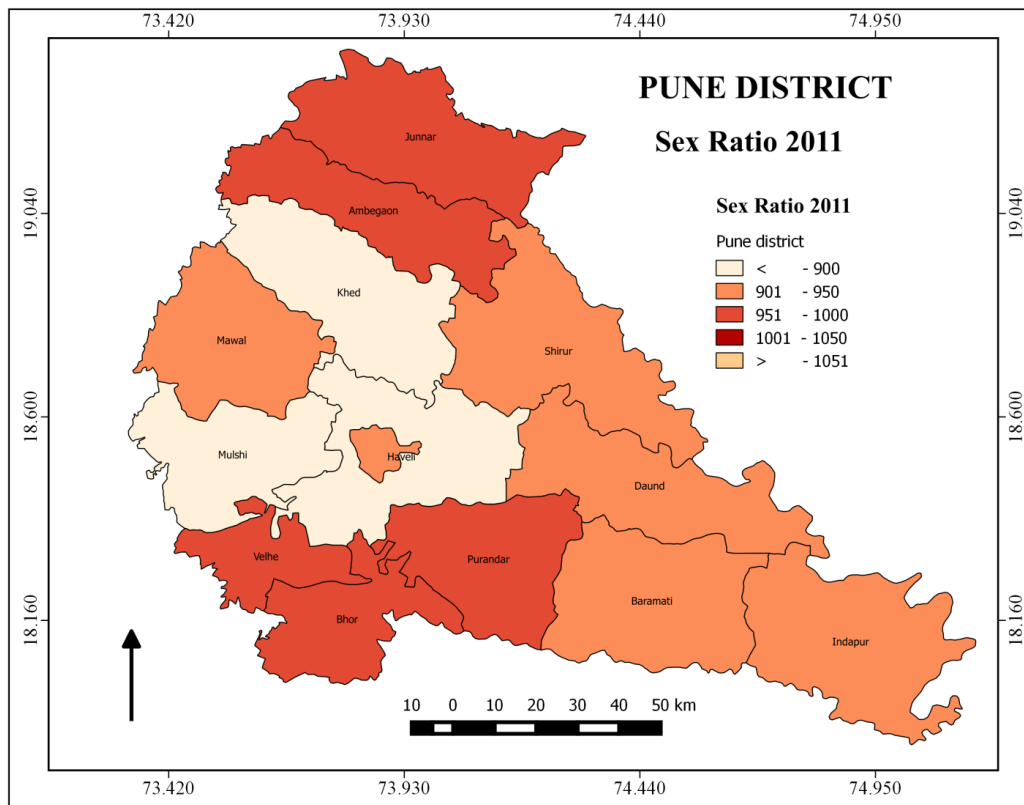
The sex ratio was 930 female per thousand male and there was little difference between the values of Maharashtra state and pune district. After 1981 the sex ratio continues to decline till 2011. In 1981 the sex ratio was the same of Maharashtra state and pune district, it was (937) female per thousand male. In 1991 the sex ratio of Maharashtra was higher than pune district. Maharashtra has 934 female per thousand male and pune district was less than one digit from Maharashtra it was 933. The sex ratio continues to decline after 2001 to 2011. In 2011 it was recorded lowest sex ratio in the last sixty years of period. The sex ratio of the Maharashtra decline after 1991 to 2011.

Table No.1.2 Tahsil wise sex ratio in Pune District (1971 to 2011)

Sr. No.	Tahsil Name	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Ambegaon	1014	1038	1011	987	979
2	Baramati	949	955	938	936	943
3	Bhor	1073	1097	1039	1011	977
4	Daund	947	948	934	927	939
5	Haveli	877	874	883	865	850
6	Indapur	941	940	933	930	927
7	Junnar	1029	1041	1000	976	973
8	Khed	980	983	959	927	892
9	Mawal	911	918	929	903	902
10	Mulshi	1039	1000	1019	984	921
11	Pune city	869	889	919	917	943
12	Purandhar	1000	1038	990	958	965
13	Shirur	974	989	967	934	916
14	Velhe	1050	1091	1038	1008	982







The Pune district always played a lead role in the socio-economic development of Maharashtra. The Pune is the second largest city after Mumbai in Maharashtra. At the present level according to the census 2011. Sex ratio of the pune district was 915 which were lower than the state figure 929. In the 1971 gap between sex ratio was positive (+3) and 2011 is negative(-14). The decreasing sex ratio was not good sign for the socio economic development of the society.

Tahsil level study of sex ratio in Pune district.

The sex ratio of the pune district is continuously decline from 1971 to 2011. Though, pune is one of the developing tahsil and important role in the states development. In pune district there are 13 tahsil and one city pune as a tahsil. The pune city is the cultural capital of Maharashtra. The mulshi tahsil is hilly background have the highest sex ratio from 1971 to 1991 and further decline in 2001 and 2011. The Velhe have the highest sex ratio in the district from 1971 to 2001. The only tahsil in the in the district have 1000 and above sex ratio. In 2011 the sex ratio has been decline of the velhe tahsil. The haveli tahsil has the lowest sex ratio in the district from 1971 to 2011. Purandar, baramati, daund the sex ratio has been increased according to the census 2011.

The dominance of female population was observed in Bhor, Junnar, Mulshi, Ambegaon, Purandar and Velhe in 1971. In the 1981 the Ambegaon, Bhor, Purandar, Junnar, Mulshi and Velhe have the female dominance over male. In 2001 and 2011 no female dominance tahsil has been observed in the district. The Ambegaon, Bhor, Junnar, Mulshi, Purandar and Velhe has decrease the female population.

Findings: The sex ratio of the tahsil is continuously decreasing. The pune city is extended upto haveli tahsil. Some of the villages has been merge in the pune city. Generally the rural part of the district away from transport and communication facilities like Velhe, Bhor, Mulshi, have good sign of sex ratio till 1991. Mean rural part of the district maintain the balance of male and female. If the society is urbanized the sex ratio have been decreasing it has observed through study.

Conclusion:

Comparatively the sex ratio of the pune district is lower than Maharashtra state. The decrease in the sex ratio is the alarm for the people in the society. This is the sign of imbalance in the society leads to various problems. In pune district there are various problems behind the decreasing sex ratio. Male dominancy, Social status, poverty, education are some of the causes to decrease the sex ratio. The women have the child (Male) is a good status in the society have leads to increase the birth rate. The ancient tradition still going on in the society. The government of India has slogan and movement like “beti bachao, Beti padhao” or save the girl child and give education this awareness has been spread by the government through various advertisement and PMO office. The main aim of the advertisement to increase the percentage of the girl in the society. The demographic structure of the pune district is imbalance. To solve the issue social set up of the society have to change.

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