

ANALYSIS OF URBAN SEX RATIO WITH A CASE STUDY OF JALGAON CITY

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ABSTRACT

The present study reveals the sector wise sex ratio in Jalgaon city during 1991 - 2011. The aim of the paper is to study of sex ratio in Jalgaon city with the help of decennial census report of the Government of India and investigates the current trends of sex ratio. The sex ratio is usually defined as the number of females per thousand males. The sex ratio needs special mention for it is one of the related aspects of the socio-economic characteristics of the city. It plays the pivotal role in assessing the reproductive performances, mortality, occupational structure and the migratory character of the population. The sex ratio is large variation from one sector to another sector in Jalgaon city. There are many ups and downs in sex ratio over a period of time in 1901 to 2011. Some of the reasons commonly put forward to explain the consistently low levels of sex ratio are some preference, neglect of the girl child resulting in higher mortality at younger age. In India sex ratio of 1901 census was 972 and 2011 are 940 females. The Maharashtra sex ratio in 1978 and 2011 are 925 females per 1000 males. In Jalgaon city sex ratio has inclined from 892 in 1917 to 912 in 2011.

Key words- Sex Ratio, Gender Imbalance, Trends in Sex Ratio,

INTRODUCTION

The sex is the most frequently used as demographic variable for studying the sex composition of a given population. As urbanization proceeds, there is tendency for the sex-ratio in rural and urban areas to become more discrepant. There is a tendency for males in the productive age-group to migrate to urban areas resulting in lower sex ratio. Sex ratio assumes importance in demographic analysis because the nature of sex ratio effects on the different aspect of population, like marriage, birth rate, death rate and population growth. According to census (2011) male female sex ratio in India is 940 that means there are 940 females per 1000 males in the country. Children under 6 years of age have a ratio of 944 females per 1000 males. India ranks number 21 for male per female sex ratio in the World. Maharashtra has below the national level average sex ratio i.e. 925 females per 1000 males. In India five states of or Union Territories have lowest sex ratio they are Haryana (877), Delhi (866), Chandigarh (818), Dadar & Nagar Haveli (775) & Daman & Diu (618). In India Kannur district in Kerala state has highest sex ratio of 1133 females per 1000 males has also a Ladakh district in Jammu & Kashmir state has lowest sex ratio of 583 females per 1000 male. Sex ratio is one of the important indices of women's health and position in any society. The overall sex ratio in Maharashtra improved marginally in census 2011 compared to that of 2001. But there are large variations in sex-ratio across districts in Maharashtra.

OBJECTIVES

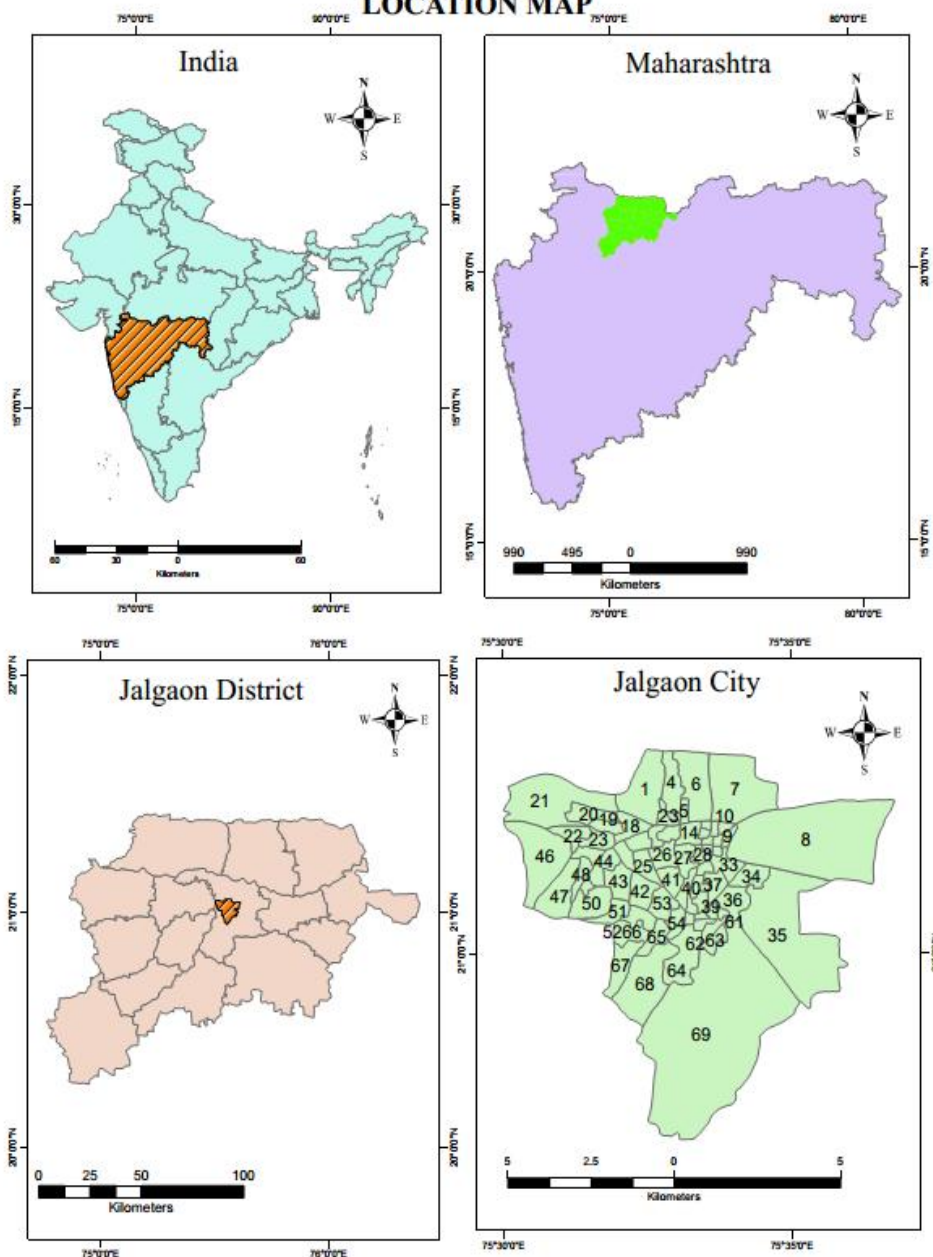
- 1) Changing pattern of sex ratio in Jalgaon City
- 2) Comparative study urban sex ratio.
- 3) To analyze the decadal changes in sex ratio.

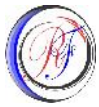
4) To study the Sector wise structure of sex ratio.

STUDY AREA

The Jalgaon city is a district headquarters in Nasik Revenue Division of Maharashtra State. The Jalgaon city is located on 21⁰ 01' North latitude and 75⁰ 34' East longitude. It is an important railway junction of central railway having a height of 201 meters from mean sea level. It covers an area about 68.29 sq. km. The total population of Jalgaon city is 460228 persons and the corresponding figures for males and females are 240590 and 219638 respectively. The physiography of city is very typical because it is formed by the Deccan lavas with residual hill ranges and broad valleys with small hillocks. The River Girna flowing from south to north direction from western boundary of city. The climate of the city is generally dry except in the monsoon.

LOCATION MAP



**DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY**

The present study is based on secondary data collected from census Reports of Government of India. District census handbook (1991, 2001 and 2011) Socio-economic review. For the purpose of study the whole region is divided into five sectors. The census maps of 1991 and 2011 have been used as the base maps for the study. The collected data has been processed and analyzed by using different quantitative, statistical technique. The tabulated data has been presented by graph. Several maps and diagrams have been prepared with the help of Arc GIS to show the different types of information and distribution. To make the comparative analysis the sex ratio of changes has also been computed. It can give better understanding regarding the sex ratio in Jalgaon city in relation with Maharashtra and India. For detailed study of changes in sex ratio a of Jalgaon city, study has been made by specific five sector wise.

CHANGING PATTERN OF SEX RATION

An analysis of the sex composition of Jalgaon city is of vital importance, as it not only indicates the future population growth but also the degree of urbanization.

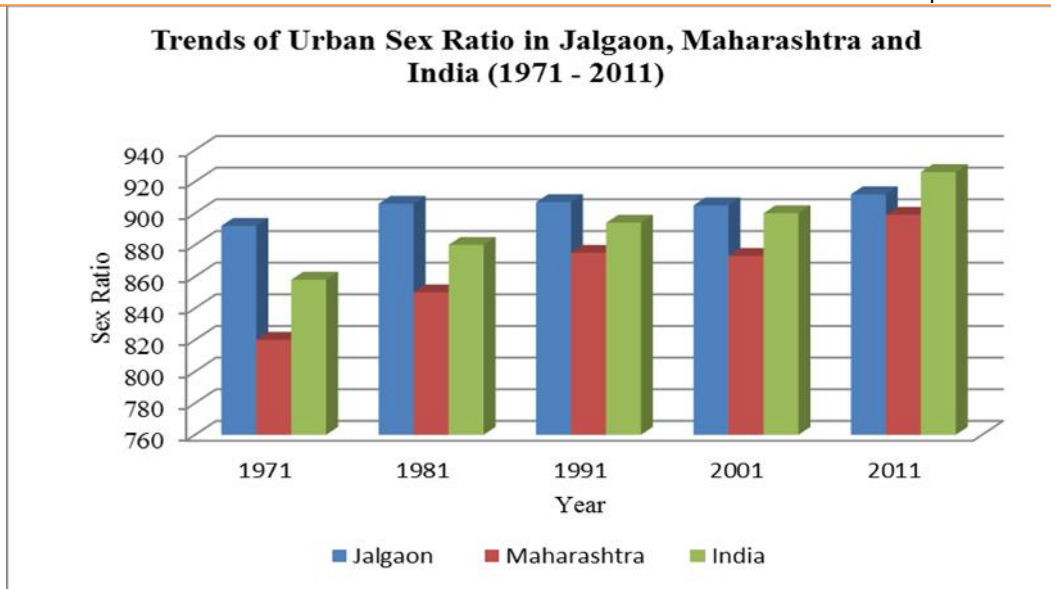
As compare to India and Maharashtra sex ratio is very lower in study region. In 1991 sex ratio was 927 and 934 for India and Maharashtra respectively, while sex ratio of the Jalgaon city was 907 females per 1000 males. In 2001 sex-ratio was 933 for India and 922 for Maharashtra, while sex ratio of Jalgaon city was 905 females per 1000 males. Lower sex ratio found in city because migration of male working population from rural to urban area of city.

Table No. 1 shows that the trends in sex ratio in Jalgaon city, Maharashtra and India, from 1971 to 2011. In 1971, the sex ratio in India was 885 females for every 1000 males. In census 1991, the sex ratio has increased i.e. 894. The 2011 has increases 926 female. The sex ratio in Maharashtra was 820 females for every 1000 males by 1971. In census 2001, the sex ratio has increased by 873. As per 2011 census, population is 112372972, out of which 58361397 male and 54011575 female in Maharashtra. Urban sex ratio in Maharashtra is 899 females. The sex ratio in Jalgaon was 892 females for every 1000 males by 1971. The 2011 Jalgaon city sex ratio is 912 females per 1000 males

Table - I:

Trends of Urban Sex Ratio in Jalgaon, Maharashtra and India (1971 - 2011)

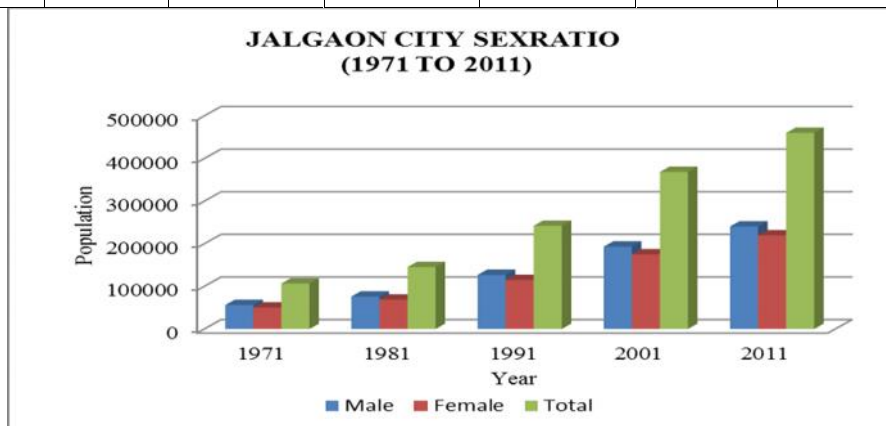
Sr. No	Year	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	India
1	1971	892	820	858
2	1981	906	850	880
3	1991	907	875	894
4	2001	905	873	900
5	2011	912	899	926



JALGAON CITY SEX RATIO

Table –II:
Jalgaon City Sex Ratio (1971 To 2011)

Sr. No	Year	Population			Sex Ratio	Female % of total Population
		Male	Female	Total		
1	1971	56,402	50,309	1,06,711	892	47.15
2	1981	76,251	69,084	1,45,335	906	47.53
3	1991	1,27,012	1,15,181	2,42,193	907	47.57
4	2001	1,93,464	1,75,115	3,68,579	905	47.51
5	2011	2,40,590	2,19,638	4,60,228	912	47.72



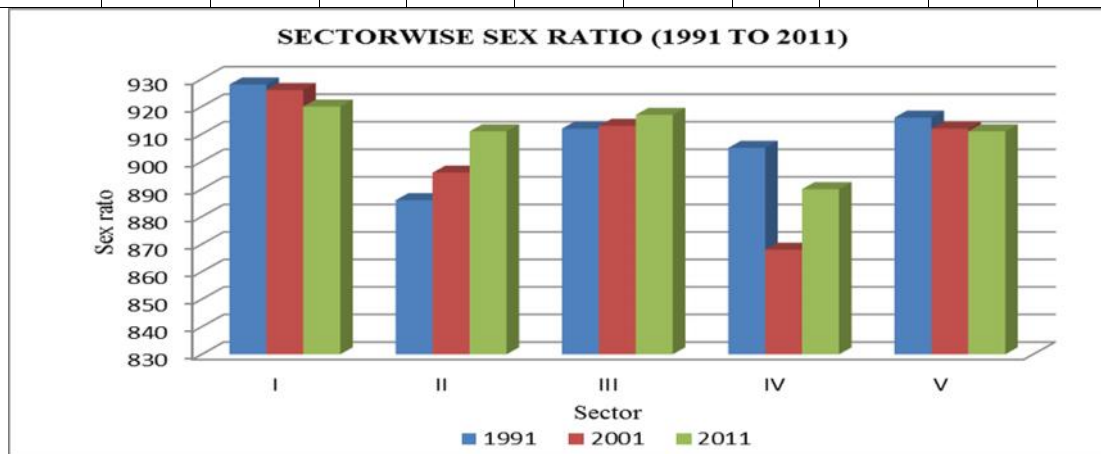
It is observed that there were 50309 females against 56402 males in 1971. This yields a ratio of 892 females every 1000 males. It is also observed that sex ratio increased in 1991 decade i.e. 907 females per 1000 males. But sex ratio slightly decreased in 2001 decade; there were 175115 females against 193464 males which yields a ratio of 905 females every 1000 males. It is also observed that sex ratio increased in 2011 decade i.e. 912 females per 1000 males.

JALGAON CITY SECTOR WISE SEX RATIO

Table-III:

Jalgaon City Sector wise Sex Ratio 1991 To 2011

Sector No	1991				2001				2011			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
I	11899	11048	22947	928	21689	20089	41778	926	29041	26724	55765	920
II	33047	29297	62344	886	61990	55524	117514	896	73571	67077	140648	911
III	53784	49036	102820	912	56524	51618	108142	913	67153	61604	128757	917
IV	10025	9076	19101	905	16048	13947	29985	868	15471	13781	29252	890
V	18257	16724	34981	916	37213	33947	71160	912	55353	50452	105805	911
Total	127012	115181	242193	907	193464	175115	368579	905	240589	219638	460228	912



The sex ratio of a city as a whole and sector wise shows different picture because some sectors have higher sex ratio. For the purpose of analysis, here an attempt has been made to study the sector wise sex ratio from 1991 to 2011.

It is observed from the Table III that highest sex ratio in 1991 decade was recorded in sector No. I and lowest was recorded in sector No. II. In general sex ratio indicates that sector No. I, III and V have higher sex ratio than the average sex ratio of the study area, while sector No. II and IV have lower sex ratio than the average sex ratio (907 females per 1000 males).

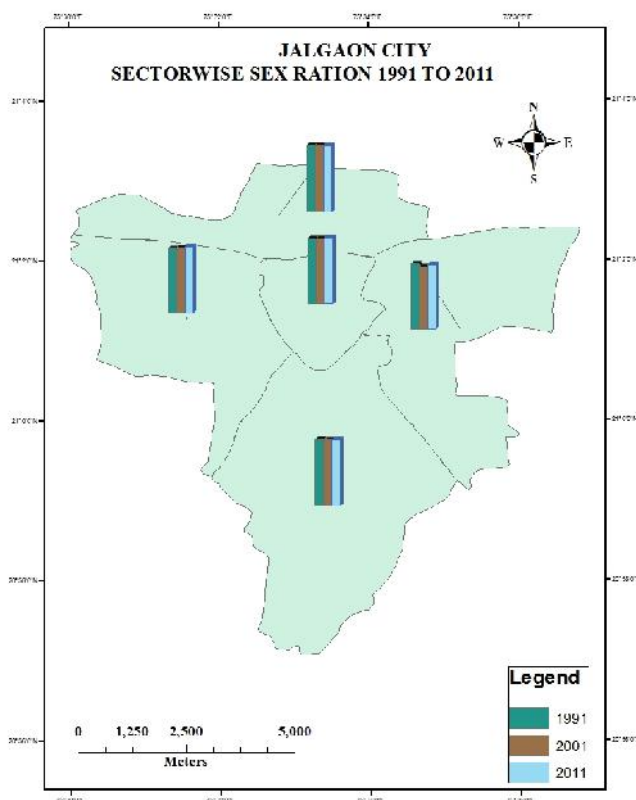
In 2001 decade highest sex ratio is recorded in sector No. I and lowest is recorded in Sector No. IV. (i.e. 926 and 868 female per 1000 male). The average sex ratio was observed that 905 female per 1000 male in 2001. One remarkable thing has observed here in sector No. IV that the sex ratio from 1991 to 2001 decade decreases rapidly because sector No. IV is included in the MIDC area, so male working population is observed more as compare to female. It has also observed that the increasing trend of sex ratio is observed in sector No. II. i.e. 886 to 896 females per 1000 males.

It is observed that highest sex ratio in 2011 decade was recorded in sector No. I and lowest was recorded in sector No. IV. (i.e. 920 and 890 female per 1000 male). In

general sex ratio indicates that sector No. I and III have higher sex ratio than the average sex ratio of the study area, while sector No. II and V have lower sex ratio than the average sex ratio (912 females per 1000 males).

CONCLUSIONS

As compare to rural area, urban area having more sex ratio and it steadily increase from 1971 to 2011 in India, Maharashtra and Jalgaon city. Sector wise sex ratio of Jalgaon city shows that the sector no. I, IV and V observed the declining sex ratio whereas the sector no. II and III have observed increased sex ratio from 1971 to 2011. But for the same period overall Jalgaon city's sex ratio has increase from 907 to 912 female per 1000 male. Finally it is concluded that the urban area having higher and increasing sex ratio due to higher literacy rate, attitude of peoples toward life, female participation in employment and improvement in medical facilities in urban areas.



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