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## A STUDY OF CHANGING SEX RATIO IN MAHARASHTRA



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### Abstract :

Kashmir shawls have been renowned since centuries. The Kashmiri shawl is among the most exquisite textile ever woven. It has been the object of desire all over the world. The finest of Indian shawls have always come from Kashmir. It is difficult to classify Kashmiri shawls however, Pashmina, Shatoosh, Kani and Amli are the most popular shawl range of Kashmir. Fiber, motif/design, color and manufacturing technique of these shawls differentiates them from shawls of other regions of India and of course, from shawls of other countries of the world. These shawls are renowned for their intricate designs and designing technique.

**Keywords:** Sex ratio, Child sex ratio, Study of population, Population.

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## INTRODUCTION:

The state government has claimed the fact and effect about increasing population. Still according to census of 2011, 11.24 corers have increased the number of population of Maharashtra. Though the state government has awarded many families for the contribution to control the increasing population, the situation is not being solved. The population of the state is still increasing in a large number day by day which is not satisfactory as per as the situation of the state is concerned. Maharashtra is state of sants, where the discriptions between male and female is not support to be happened, but the fact is that. Female population being decreased as compare to male population. Therefore, this is the worst situation of Maharashtra.

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- 1) To study the sex ratio of male and female population comparatively from 1991, 2001, 2011 census.
- 2) To study the sex ratio of male and female child population (0-6) of 2001, 2011 census.

## DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:-

The paper has successfully showed the changing sex ratio from 1991-2001 and 2011 census. According to secondary database with the help of graph, the sex ratio has been showed.

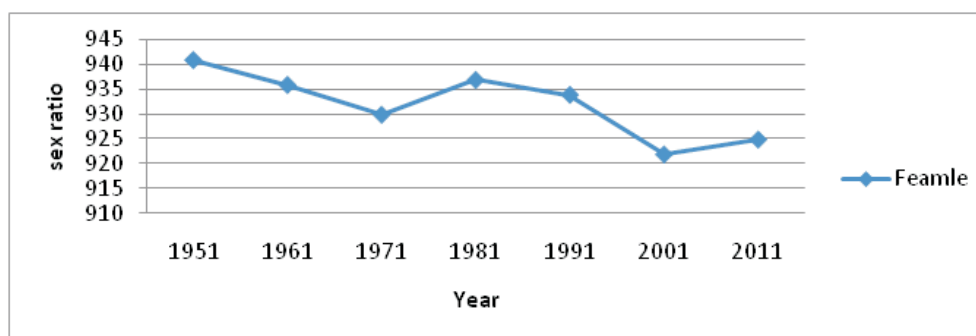
**Study Area:** the Maharashtra covers 307713sq.km of area which extent between 15°48' NL 22°6' NL and 72°36' EL 80°54' EL. With an estimated area of about 9.37% of total Geographical area of India, Maharashtra ranks third after Rajasthan and Madhyapradesh. The state marks geographical and cultural transition between north and south, since its near central location in peninsular India. The state has a grater east-west extent than north south and occupies nearly right angle triangle shape. The hypotenuse of the right angle triangle is oriented in a northeast to south-west direction. The grater Mumbai is the largest economic capital of India and worlds most crowded city. It is a capital of Maharashtra. Maharashtra is the most urbanized and educationally more advanced in union.

**Sex ratio in Maharashtra:** - over the last seven years, the sex ratio has been displayed as fallows.

**Table no 1**  
**Sex ratio in Maharashtra 1951 -2011**

Year	Female
1951	941
1961	936
1971	930
1981	937
1991	934
2001	922
2011	925

Source- census report of Maharashtra



**Fig No.1**

As per the 1951 census, the sex ratio was found to be 941 females per 1000 male and in the year of 1961 census, the sex ratio was found to be 936 per 1000 male, which means 5 females were declined and six females were declined in

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1961-71. However, in 1981 the sex ratio was found to be 937 per 1000 males as compare to 930 female per 1000 male in 1971, which means seven females were increased. Again, in 1991 census the sex ratio was found to be 934 females per 1000 males, which means three females were declined. According to 2001 report, the sex ratio was found to be 922 females per 1000 males, twelve females were declined and according to 2011 census however, three females were increased.

**Table No.2**  
**District wise sex ratio based on 1991, 2001, 2011 census.**

DISTRICT	1991	2001	2011	1991-2001 Variation	2001-2011 Variation
Mumbai (suburban)	-----	822	857	-----	+35
Mumbai	818	774	838	-44	+54
Thane	879	857	880	-22	+23
Raygad	1010	975	955	-35	-20
Ratnagiri	1205	1135	1123	-70	-22
Sindhudurg	1137	1077	1037	-60	-40
Nashik	940	924	931	-16	+07
Dhule	958	945	941	-13	-04
Nandurbar	-----	977	972	-----	-05
Jalgaon	940	932	922	-08	-10
Ahmednagar	949	941	934	-08	-07
Pune	933	917	910	-16	-07
Satara	1029	995	986	-34	-09
Sangli	958	957	964	-01	+07
Solapur	934	937	932	+03	-05
Kolapur	961	949	953	-12	+04
Aurangabad	922	919	917	-03	-02
Jalna	958	952	929	-06	-23
Parbhani	953	957	940	+04	-17
Hingoli	-----	953	935	----	-18
Bid	944	927	912	-17	-15
Nanded	945	943	937	-02	-06
Usmanabad	937	930	920	-07	-10
Latur	942	934	924	-08	-10
Buldhana	953	946	928	-07	-18
Akola	939	938	942	-01	+04
Vashim	----	939	926	----	-13
Amravati	936	940	947	+04	+07
Yevatmal	951	942	947	-09	+05
Vardha	939	936	946	-03	+10
Nagpur	922	933	948	+11	+15
Bhandara	988	982	984	-06	+02
Chandrapur	948	961	959	+13	-02
Gadchiroli	976	976	975	0	-01
Gondiya	----	1005	996	----	-09
Maharashtra	934	922	925	-12	+03

Source- census report of Maharashtra and complied by researcher

As per the 1991 census, 927 females were found per 1000 males and according to 2011 census 940 females were found per 1000 males. However, in Maharashtra as per the 1991 census 934 females per 1000 males compare to 2011 census 925. Which means 9 females were declined. District wise sex ratio difference between 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 census Gondiya, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Nandurbar, Satara, Sangli. In above mention district the sex ratio is satisfactory but in Mumbai, Thane, Jalgaon, Pune, Aurangabad and Beed, the female



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population was declined per 1000 male.

As per the difference between 1991-2001 census in Solapur(+3), Parbhani (+4), Amravati(+4), Nagpur(+11), Chandrapur(+13) the female population was increased per thousand males. As per the 2001-2011 census in Mumbai (+54), Thane (+23), Vardha (+10), Nagpur (+15) female population was increased per 1000 males. In all districts as per 2011 census the female population was declined compare to 2001 censuses. The groups have been created as follows as per the 0-10 to 61-70 groups and the division of districts have been created as per as declination of female is concerned.

0-10 ----- Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahamadnagr, Pune, Satara, Solapur, Aurangabad, Nanded, Usmanabad, Latur, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondiya.

11-20----- Raygad, Hingoli, Beed, Buldhana, Vashim. 21-30----- Ratnagiri, Jalna.

31-40----- Sindhudurg. 41-50 – Nil. 51-60--- Nil. 61-70----Nil

The declinations of the female as per the 1991 to 2001 census are as follows.

0-10 ----- Jalgaon, Ahemdagar, Sangli, Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Usmanabad, Latur, Buldhana, Akola, Yavatmal, Vardha, Bhandara.

11-20-----Dhule, Nashik, Pune, Kolapur, Beed.

21-30-----Thane. 31-40 -----Raigad, Satara. 41-50----- Mumbai. 51-60-----Sindhudurg.

61-70----- Ratnagiri

**Table No.3**

**Sex ratio of child population in age group 0-6 years.**

DISTRICT	2001	2011	2001-2011 variation
Mumbai (suburban)	923	910	-13
Mumbai	922	874	-48
Thane	931	918	-13
Raygad	939	924	-15
Ratnagiri	952	940	-12
Sindhudurg	944	910	-34
Nashik	920	882	-38
Dhule	907	876	-31
Nandurbar	961	932	-29
Jalgaon	880	823	-51
Ahmednagar	884	839	-45
Pune	902	873	-29
Satara	878	881	+3
Sangli	851	862	+11
Solapur	895	872	-23
Kolapur	839	845	+06
Aurangabad	890	848	-42
Jalna	903	847	-56
Parbhani	923	866	-57
Hingoli	927	868	-59
Bid	894	801	-93
Nanded	929	897	-32
Usmanabad	894	853	-41
Latur	918	872	-46
Buldhana	908	842	-66
Akola	933	900	-33
Vashim	918	859	-59
Amravati	941	927	-14
Yavatmal	933	915	-18
Vardha	928	916	-12
Nagpur	942	926	-16
Bhandara	915	939	-17
Chandrapur	939	945	+6
Gadchiroli	966	956	-10
Gondiya	958	944	-14

Source- census report of Maharashtra and compiled by researcher

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District wise variation of child sex ratio in 2001-2011 is given in the table no -3. It is observed that the highest variation in sex ratio is found in Beed district and such things are also observed in Buldhana(66), Hingoli and Vashim (59), Parbhani(57), Jalna(56). The reduction in sex ratio is observed 35 districts ranging from 75 to 97 in 01 district. 50-75 in 06 districts 25 to 50 in 11 district and 0 to 25 in 13 districts. Only in Sangli (+11), Chandrapur(+6), Kolapur(+06), Satara(+3) and there is a significant increasing of child sex ratio.

**CONCLUDING, REMARKS, AND SUGGESTION:-**

- 1)The sex ratio in India were found 940 females per 1000 male to 2011 census where compare to 927 females were found per 1000 males in 1991. However, the situation was not improved in Maharashtra because in 2011 the sex ratio was found 925 females per 1000 male compare to 934 females per 1000 male in 1991.
- 2)Though the socio-economic status of women is better, the declination of females' number is worried issue.
- 3)Sex ratio of child population in age group 0-6 years is worried issue.
- 4)Sex ration of child population in age group 0-6 years is somehow better in Sangli, Solapur and Chandrapur districts.
- 5)In Mumbai, Nasik, Nagpur, Chandrpur, Solapur, Amravati and Parbhani the females' numbers were improved in 2011 census compare to 2001 census report.
- 6)To required the strong act and action against the ultrasound center in the state.

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