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A STUDY OF SEX COMPOSITION IN RAIGAD DISTRICT (MS)

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ABSTRACT:

Sex composition is one of the basic demographic characteristics, which is extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. Changes in sex composition largely reflect the underlying socio-economic and cultural pattern of a society in different ways. It is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females at a given point of time. Since, it influences the marriage and growth rate of population. Sex ratio is an index of socio-economic conditions, revealing in an area and is useful tool for regional analysis. Sex ratio also influences the volume and nature of social need and employment and consumption pattern. In India, sex ratio is generally expressed in terms of number of females per 1000 males. Sex composition varies both in time and space. The aim of present paper is to assess study of sex ratio in the study region. The entire investigation is based on secondary sources of data. The secondary data obtained from District census handbook, District Gazetteers, District statistical department, Socio-economic review and district statistical abstract 2001 and 2011 etc. Collected data is processed and presented in the forms of tabular and graphical. It is observed that, in 2001 the Sex Ratio further decreased to 976, indicating a significant decrease in the number of females. In last census 2011, the trend of decreasing Sex Ratio continued, reaching 955. This suggests a significant gender imbalance with a lower number of females compared to males.

Keywords: Sex Composition, Sex Ratio, Male, Female.

INTRODUCTION:

In demography we study growth of population, its distribution and characteristics, its religious and linguistic composition, sex ratio, age composition migration, standard of living, its economic structure etc. we also study adaption of various human groups to their respective environments in different parts of the world. Various aspects of population have been studied since long.

Sex composition of the human population is one of the basic demographic characteristics, which is extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. Changes in sex ratio composition largely reflect the underlying socio-economic and cultural pattern of a society in different ways. It is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females at a given point of time. According to R. C. Chanda, “The separate data for males and females are important for various types of planning and for the analysis of other demographic characteristics such as natality, mortality, migration,

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marital status, economic characteristics, etc. the balance of sexes affects the social and economic relationship within a community".

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per one thousand males (India Census 1991). Sex ratio or sex composition of population is one of the important biological compositions of population. Sex ratio of a population refers to the balance between male and female in any population. In India sex ratio is generally expressed in terms of number of females per 1000 males. Sex ratio shows the proportion of male and female in a total population. The ratio is given between the numbers of females per 1000 males. Sex ratio varies both in time and space. Birth rate, mortality rate and migration these three factor affect on the variations in sex ratio. Actually this ratio should be more or less the same, but variations occur due to several reasons. It is necessary to study sex-ratio as it affects the fertility rate and thus the growth of population, migration, sex-structure, economic activities, agricultural production, social welfare etc.

OBJECTIVES:

The main objective of the present research work is to have detailed study the sex composition in the study region.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The data is collected from various sources, which includes both published and unpublished books, government publications and private publications. Data published by Government and non government agencies, research organizations, research studies formed the source of secondary data. Secondary data has been obtained from the District Census Handbook, District Gazetteers, District Statistical Department and Socio-economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Raigad District (2001 and 2010). Collected data is processed and presented in the forms of tabular and graphical.

STUDY AREA:

Location of Raigad District is in Konkan Region of Maharashtra State, having Sahyadri Ranges in eastern side & Arabian Sea at Western side. The District was a Princely State till the year 1947 under the British Empire. After Independence, it became the District of Maharashtra State. The District Headquarter of this District is Alibaug. The Total population of this district is 22.07 Lakhs (As per 2001 Census). The latitude of Alibaug is 18.39 N & the Longitude of Alibag is 72.55 E. Kolis & Adivasis from Sahyadri Ranges are the important population along with other communities. Boundaries of the District includes Mumbai Harbour to the North West. Thane District to the North. Pune District to the East, Ratnagiri District to the South and Arabian Sea to the Western Direction of the District. Some part of the district is included in Navi Mumbai and Jawaharlal Nehru Port is located in its area at Nhava Sheva. Alibag is the District Headquarter of the District. Out of the total population, 24.22 % population is Urban population and Alibag, Mahad, Panvel, Roha and part of Navi Mumbai are the Urban areas of the district.

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DISCUSSION:

Sex composition is expressed with the help of a ratio know as sex ratio. Sex ratio in India is defined as "***number of females per 1000 males in the population***". It is expressed in the following form.

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of females}}{\text{Number of males}} \times 1000$$

Thus, a sex ratio of 1000 implies complete parity between the two sexes. Ratios above 1000 indicate excess of females over males; those below 1000 indicate a deficit of females. According to 1901 to 2011 census, sex ratio of Raigad district is given in table no 1.

Table 1- Raigad District: Sex Ratio (1901-2011

Sr. No	Year	Sex Ratio
1	1901	1000
2	1911	1023
3	1921	1028
4	1931	1009
5	1941	1036
6	1951	1040
7	1961	1058
8	1971	1056
9	1981	1046
10	1991	1010
11	2001	976
12	2011	955

Source: Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Raigad District.

According to revised figures of 2011 census, the total population of Raigad district was 2634200. Out of total population 13,44,345 are males and 12,89,855 are females. The table represents the Sex Ratio in India over various years from 1901 to 2011. The Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in a population. In 1901 the Sex Ratio was 1000, indicating an equal number of males and females. In 1911 to 1941, the Sex Ratio gradually increased, reaching its peak at 1036 in 1941. This suggests an increase in the number of females compared to males during this period. In 1951 to 1981, the Sex Ratio continued to rise, indicating a sustained increase in the number of females. It reached 1058 in 1961, which was the highest during this period. In 1991, there was a noticeable decrease in the Sex Ratio to 1010, suggesting a decline in the number of females compared to males. In 2001 the Sex Ratio further decreased to

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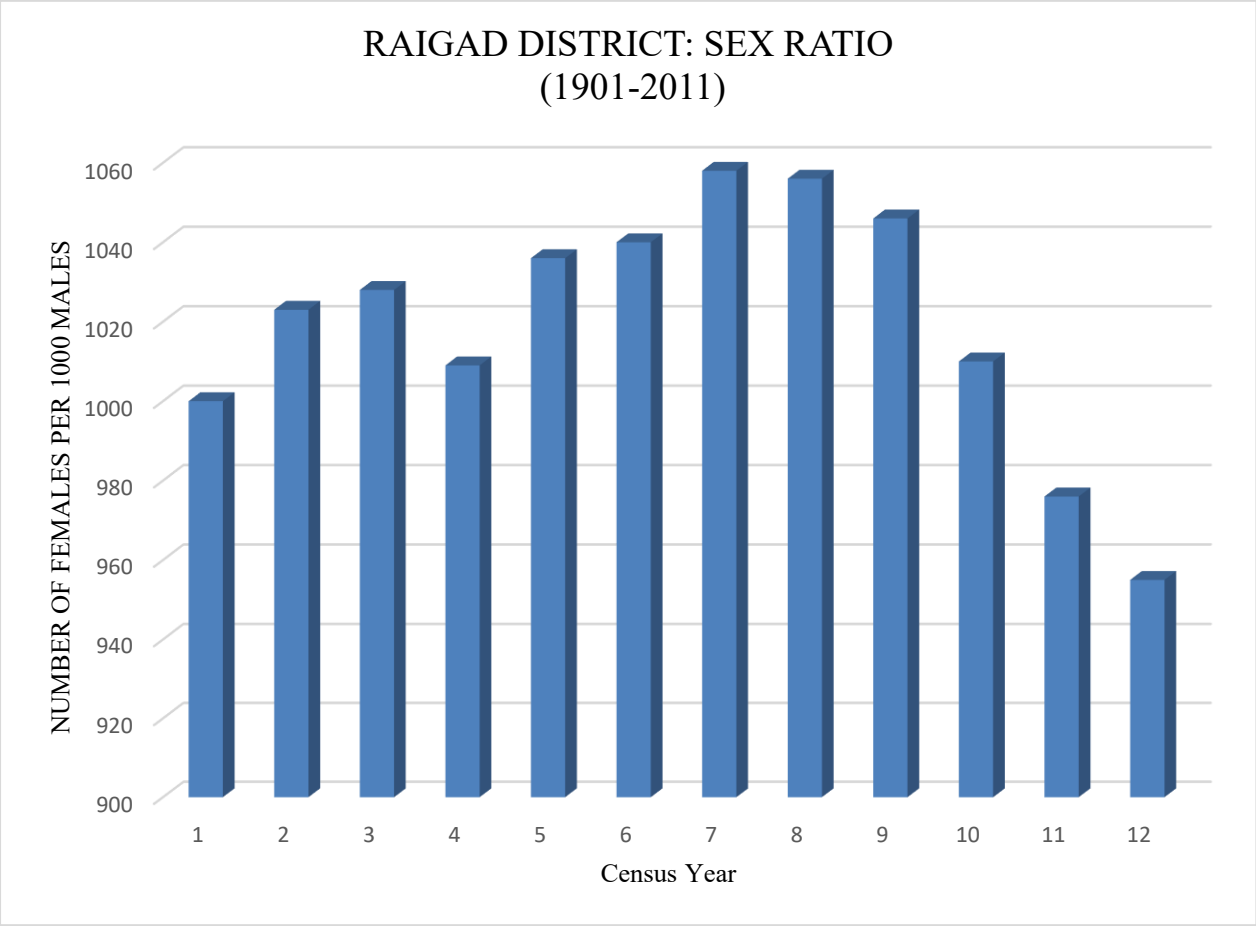
976, indicating a significant decrease in the number of females. In last census 2011, the trend of decreasing Sex Ratio continued, reaching 955. This suggests a significant gender imbalance with a lower number of females compared to males.

Overall, the data indicates a general improvement in gender balance from 1901 to 1961, followed by a decline in the Sex Ratio from 1991 onwards. The decreasing trend in recent decades could be a cause for concern and may warrant further investigation into the factors influencing this change. A declining Sex Ratio could be indicative of issues such as female infanticide, gender-based discrimination, or other social and cultural factors (Fig 1).



CONCLUSION:

According to revised figures of 2011 census, the total population of Raigad district was 2634200. Out of total population 13,44,345 are males and 12,89,855 are females. Thus, the overall sex ratio for Raigad district population is 1019. This suggests that the number of males is quite less as compared to females. Overall, the data indicates a general improvement in gender balance from 1901 to 1961, followed by a decline in the Sex Ratio from 1991 onwards. The decreasing trend in recent decades could be a cause for concern and may warrant further investigation into the factors influencing this change. A declining Sex Ratio could be indicative of issues such as female infanticide, gender-based discrimination, or other social and cultural factors.

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SUGGESTIONS:

1. Equal status between sun and daughter.
2. To increase the status of human in the society.
3. To increase the standard of living of particularly poverty line of people.
4. Special medical treatment and better nutrition food for female.
5. To eradicate the old tradition system i.e. sun is the ethnic of light. As well the girls go to their husband's home after marriage but the boys support their parents in their old age.
6. To need the increase rate of literacy.
7. The social diseases like dowry system are abolishing.
8. To stop the negative application of modern techniques like sex determination test.
9. Those people find out the time of abbreviation government should take a strictly action again them.

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