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Dr. TM Varat
Associate Professor
Dept. of Geography,
New Arts, Com and Science
College, Ahmednagar,
Maharashtra State, India.

A geographical study of child sex ratio in Ahmednagar district

Dr. TM Varat

Abstract

The child sex ratio in Ahmednagar district was 852 as per 2011 census. Out of fourteen tehsils only in five tehsil have more than district's average CSR but remaining ten tehsil have below district's CSR. Out of 1462 villages in this taluka the child sex ratio (CSR) was found below 600 in 28 villages, the CSR found between 600 - 700 in 63 villages, in 237 villages the CSR was found between 700 - 800, while in the 468 villages the CSR was lies between 800 - 900 and above 900 CSR found in 666 villages in Ahmednagar district. Near about 55% villages have below 900 child sex ratio.

Keywords: CSR, villages, boys, girls

Introduction

There are various elements of population composition. Among these elements sex composition is important compassion and holds a prime place for social point of view. The balance between two sexes affects the social and economic relationship within a community. The profound effect of the proportion of the two sexes upon the other demographic elements like population growth, marriage rates, occupational structure etc. Therefore, the study of sex ratio is very important.

Objectives

1. To examine the child sex ratio in Ahmednagar district.
2. To study the village wise child sex ratio in Ahmednagar district.
3. To study factor responsible for declining child sex ratio
4. To suggest solution for gender equality.

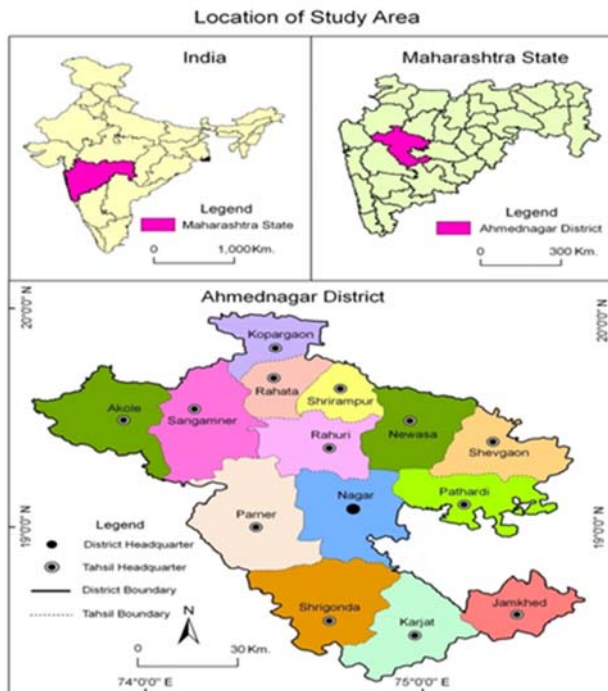
Study area

Ahmednagar is the largest district of Maharashtra State in respect of area. It is situated in the central part of the State and lies between north latitudes 18°19' and 19°59' and east longitudes 73°37' and 75°32' and falls in parts of Survey of India degree sheets 47 E, 47 I, 47 M, 47 J and 47 N. It is bounded by Nashik district in the north, Aurangabad and Beed districts to the east, Osmanabad and Solapur districts to the south and Pune and Thane districts to the west. The district has a geographical area of 17114 sq. km., which is 5.54% of the total State area. It is divided in to 14 talukas namely Ahmednagar, Rahuri, Shrirampur, Nevasa, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Jamkhed, Karjat, Shrigonda, Parner, Akole, Sangamner, Kopergaon and Rahata.

Database and Methodology

Proposed research work is totally depending upon secondary data. Population figure collect from district census handbook of Ahmednagar district. The number of villages and their child sex ratio is taken from Z. P. report and from Maharashtra Times Newspaper. After the collection of data researcher manipulate them and present with the help of tables and graphs.

Correspondence
Dr. TM Varat
Associate Professor
Dept. of Geography,
New Arts, Com and Science
College, Ahmednagar,
Maharashtra State, India.



Child Sex Ratio (Villages and child sex ratio April to June 2015)

Taluka	Total Village	300-400	400-500	500-600	600-700	700-800	800-900	Above 900	Overall sex ratio (2011)	Child sex ratio (2011)
Jamkhed	59	0	0	2	5	11	13	28	920	820
Shrigonda	110	0	2	0	4	27	36	41	923	835
Nagar (R)	112	0	0	2	7	13	41	49	931	866
Sangamner	143	0	0	1	3	22	50	67	943	856
Karjat	121	0	1	2	9	24	39	46	914	823
Kopergaon	78	0	0	0	2	9	24	43	942	888
Parner	131	0	0	7	6	12	44	62	955	844
Shevgaon	104	0	1	0	5	22	34	42	953	843
Shrirampur	54	0	0	0	0	7	23	24	962	865
Pathardi	107	0	0	3	7	19	42	36	926	827
Rahuri	96	0	0	1	4	14	38	39	934	838
Nevasa	129	0	0	3	6	21	32	67	934	847
Rahata	50	0	0	1	0	10	19	20	940	845
Akole	168	1	0	1	5	26	33	102	974	894
Total	1462	1	4	23	63	237	468	666	939	852

(Survey done by Z. P. Ahmednagar)

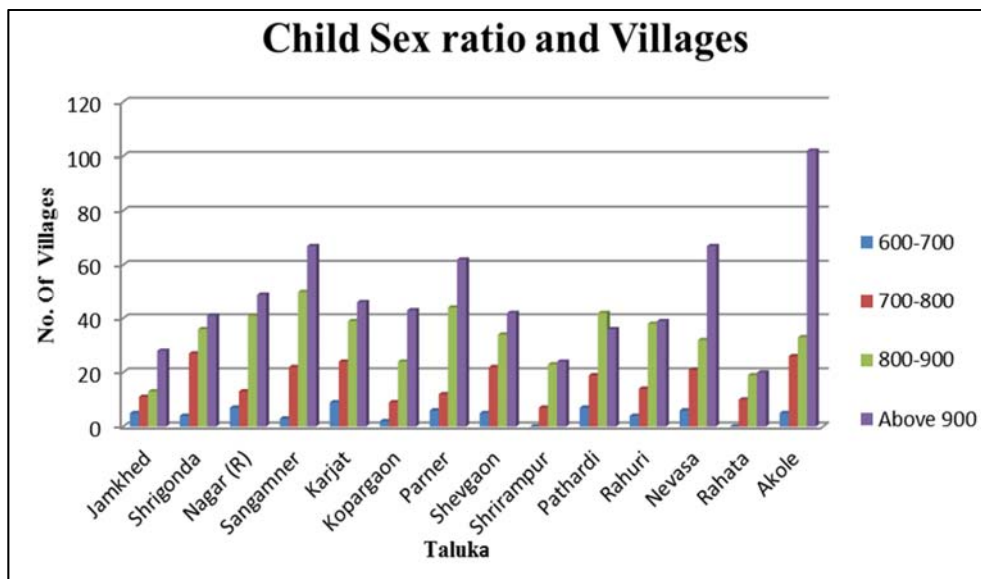


Table no. 1 shows that the child sex ratio (CSR) in Ahmednagar district. The village wise survey was done / carried out by Z.P. Ahmednagar from April 2015 to June 2015. According to this survey.....

In Jamkhed taluka the 2011 census has registered 820 as overall child sex ratio. But in the survey period, out of 59 villages in this taluka the child sex ratio (CSR) was found below 600 in 2 villages, the CSR found between 600 - 700 in 5 villages, in 11 villages the CSR was found between 700 - 800, while in the 13 villages the CSR was noted between 800 - 900 and above 900 CSR found only in 28 villages in Jamkhed taluka.

In Shrigonda taluka the 2011 census has registered 835 as overall child sex ratio. But in the survey period, out of 110 villages in this taluka the child sex ratio (CSR) was found below 600 in 2 villages, the CSR found between 600 - 700 in 4 villages, in 27 villages the CSR was found between 700 - 800, while in the 36 villages the CSR was noted between 800 - 900 and above 900 CSR found only in 41 villages in Shrigonda taluka.

In Nagar taluka the 2011 census has registered 866 as overall child sex ratio. But in the survey period, out of 112 villages in the rural area in this taluka the child sex ratio (CSR) was found below 600 in 2 villages, the CSR found between 600 - 700 in 7 villages, in 13 villages the CSR was found between 700 - 800, while in the 41 villages the CSR was noted between 800 - 900 and above 900 CSR found only in 49 villages in the rural area in Nagar taluka.

In Sangamner taluka the 2011 census has registered 856 as overall child sex ratio. But in the survey period, out of 143 villages in this taluka the child sex ratio (CSR) was found below 600 in 1 villages, the CSR found between 600 - 700 in 3 villages, in 22 villages the CSR was found between 700 - 800, while in the 50 villages the CSR was noted between 800 - 900 and above 900 CSR found only in 67 villages in Sangamner taluka.

In Karjat taluka the 2011 census has registered 823 as overall child sex ratio. But in the survey period, out of 121 villages in this taluka the child sex ratio (CSR) was found below 600 in 3 villages, the CSR found between 600 - 700 in 9 villages, in 24 villages the CSR was found between 700 - 800, while in the 39 villages the CSR was noted between 800 - 900 and above 900 CSR found only in 46 villages in Karjat taluka.

In Kopergaon taluka the 2011 census has registered 888 as overall child sex ratio. But in the survey period, out of 78 villages in this taluka the child sex ratio (CSR) was not found below 600 in any village, the CSR found between 600 - 700 in 2 villages, in 9 villages the CSR was found between 700 - 800, while in the 24 villages the CSR was noted between 800 - 900 and above 900 CSR found only in 43 villages in Kopergaon taluka.

In Parner taluka the 2011 census has registered 844 as overall child sex ratio. But in the survey period, out of 131 villages in this taluka the child sex ratio (CSR) was found below 600 in 7 villages, the CSR found between 600 - 700 in 6 villages, in 12 villages the CSR was found between 700 - 800, while in the 44 villages the CSR was noted between 800 - 900 and above 900 CSR found only in 62 villages in Parner taluka.

In Shevgaon taluka the 2011 census has registered 843 as overall child sex ratio. But in the survey period, out of 104 villages in this taluka the child sex ratio (CSR) was found below 600 in 1 villages, the CSR found between 600 - 700

in 5 villages, in 22 villages the CSR was found between 700 - 800, while in the 34 villages the CSR was noted between 800 - 900 and above 900 CSR found only in 42 villages in Shevgaon taluka.

In Shirampur taluka the 2011 census has registered 865 as overall child sex ratio. But in the survey period, out of 54 villages in this taluka the child sex ratio (CSR) was not found below 700 in any villages, in 7 villages the CSR was found between 700 - 800, while in the 23 villages the CSR was noted between 800 - 900 per thousand boyes and above 900 CSR found only in 24 villages in Shirampur taluka.

In Pathardi taluka the 2011 census has registered 827 as overall child sex ratio. But in the survey period, out of 107 villages in this taluka the child sex ratio (CSR) was found below 600 in 3 villages, the CSR found between 600 - 700 in 7 villages, in 19 villages the CSR was found between 700 - 800, while in the 42 villages the CSR was noted between 800 - 900 and above 900 CSR found only in 36 villages in Pathardi taluka.

In Rahuri taluka the 2011 census has registered 838 as overall child sex ratio. But in the survey period, out of 96 villages in this taluka the child sex ratio (CSR) was found below 600 in 1 villages, the CSR found between 600 - 700 in 4 villages, in 14 villages the CSR was found between 700 - 800, while in the 38 villages the CSR was noted between 800 - 900 and above 900 CSR found only in 39 villages in Rahuri taluka.

In Nevasa taluka the 2011 census has registered 847 as overall child sex ratio. But in the survey period, out of 129 villages in this taluka the child sex ratio (CSR) was found below 600 in 3 villages, the CSR found between 600 - 700 in 6 villages, in 21 villages the CSR was found between 700 - 800, while in the 32 villages the CSR was noted between 800 - 900 and above 900 CSR found only in 67 villages in Nevasa taluka.

In Rahata taluka the 2011 census has registered 845 as overall child sex ratio. But in the survey period, out of 50 villages in this taluka the child sex ratio (CSR) was found below 600 in 1 villages, the CSR was not found between 600 - 700 in any villages, in 10 villages the CSR was found between 700 - 800, while in the 19 villages the CSR was noted between 800 - 900 and above 900 CSR found only in 20 villages in Rahata taluka.

In Akole taluka the 2011 census has registered 894 as overall child sex ratio. But in the survey period, out of 168 villages in this taluka the child sex ratio (CSR) was found below 600 in 2 villages, the CSR found between 600 - 700 in 5 villages, in 26 villages the CSR was found between 700 - 800, while in the 33 villages the CSR was noted between 800 - 900 and above 900 CSR found in 102 villages in Akole taluka.

In Ahmednagar district the 2011 census has registered 852 as overall child sex ratio. But in the survey period, out of 1462 villages in this taluka the child sex ratio (CSR) was found below 600 in 28 villages, the CSR found between 600 - 700 in 63 villages, in 237 villages the CSR was found between 700 - 800, while in the 468 villages the CSR was noted between 800 - 900 and above 900 CSR found in 666 villages in Ahmednagar district.

Factors responsible for declining child sex ratio

1. Small size family- Now a day's parent prefer to have two kids. If the first issues is girls they undergoes parental test to avoid another girl.

2. Social, religious and cultural aspects - In some society and religion girls is considering as stigma and burden. So they avoid birth of girl.
3. Technology- Now a days many modern technologies are available to find sex of foetus. If it is female it is prevented from birth.
4. Felling of insecurity – Parents feel insecure in absence of children. The Indian girls have to live with her husband after marriage. So parents prefer male rather than female child.
5. Lack of education – It creates discrimination person gives greater importance to son rather than daughter.

Solutions

1. Treat equally both boys and girls.
2. Give priority to girls in education, employments etc.
3. Equal distribution of parental property.
4. Female should be respected in society.
5. Strict action should take against sonography centers.
6. Social awareness will help to maintain balance.
7. Education for woman is important.

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