



Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC
Listed Journal (Journal No. 40776)

ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL
MULTIDISCIPLINARY QUARTERLY
RESEARCH JOURNAL

24

AJANTA



Volume-VIII, Issue-I
January - March - 2019
English Part - V

IMPACT FACTOR /
INDEXING 2018 - 5.5
www.sjifactor.com

Ajanta Prakashan

131

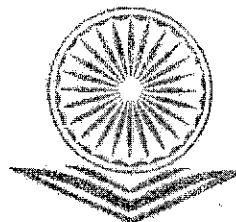
ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume - VIII Issue - I English Part - V January - March - 2019

**Peer Reviewed Refereed
and UGC Listed Journal**

Journal No. 40776



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

**IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2018 - 5.5**

www.sjifactor.com

♦ EDITOR ♦

Asst. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole
M.Sc (Maths), M.B.A. (Mktg.), M.B.A. (H.R.),
M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod. & Dir.), M.Ed.

♦ PUBLISHED BY ♦



Ajanta Prakashan
Aurangabad. (M.S.)

132

CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - V

S. No.	Title & Author	Page No.
9	Role of GIS in Human Geography Prof. Ajay D. Patil	64-67
10	Role of Agriculture and Ecotourism on Indian Geography Dr. Nandini P. Wagh	68-71
11	Analyzing Rainfall Seasonality in Shirpur Tehsil Dr. R. M. Wadile	72-76
12	Geographical Analysis of Urbanization in Nashik Administrative Division of Maharashtra Shital G. Patil Dr. Ravindra J. Borase	77-86
13	Composition of Gender in Maharashtra State Dr. Vishwas Shinde Dr. D. S. Gajhans	87-92
14	Chives Production of Greenhouse Farming Dr. S. B. Sangale	93-98
15	Agriculture and Eco Tourism in Maharashtra Archana Salunke	99-108
16	Concentration Index of Rural Population in Akola District of Maharashtra State Ankush C. Khobragade Sanjay D. Bhaise Devendra A. Maski	109-112
17	Agro-Eco-Tourism: A New Dimension to Agriculture Dr. Sudhir T. Tambe	113-117
18	An Economics Analysis of Pomegranate Cultivation through Soil Characteristics in Dhule District (M. S.) India Dr. Suresh C. Ahire	118-125

13. Composition of Gender in Maharashtra State

Dr. Vishwas Shinde

Head, Dept. of Geography, Moreshwar College, Bhokardan, Bhokardan, Dist. Jalna (MS).

Dr. D. S. Gajhans

Head, Dept. of Geography, Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna.

Introduction

The composition by gender is one of the basic demographic of human population, which is important for meaningful analysis. Sex ratio is one of the most important parameters for studying the demographic, Socio – cultural and economic status of any region. In the present study the demographic parameters has been taken into account for study of human resource development. According to the observation of United Nation population division, all over the world, the male population is more than female population. Sex ratio can be computed at the time of conception, birth and enumeration termed as primary, secondary and tertiary sex ratio respectively (Chandna, 1992). Sex ratio is one such widely used tool for cross sectional analysis to measure gender balance. India's population is increasing and has occupied second place in world after China for population. Increasing population is not only concern but also the increase in the difference in the population of male and females are raising the question for social problems for the future. Maharashtra is one of the most progressive state in the country in health, literacy, urbanization and socio-economic indicators of child sex ratio can be seen.

Objectives

The objective of the present paper is to find out the gender composition of population in Maharashtra state.

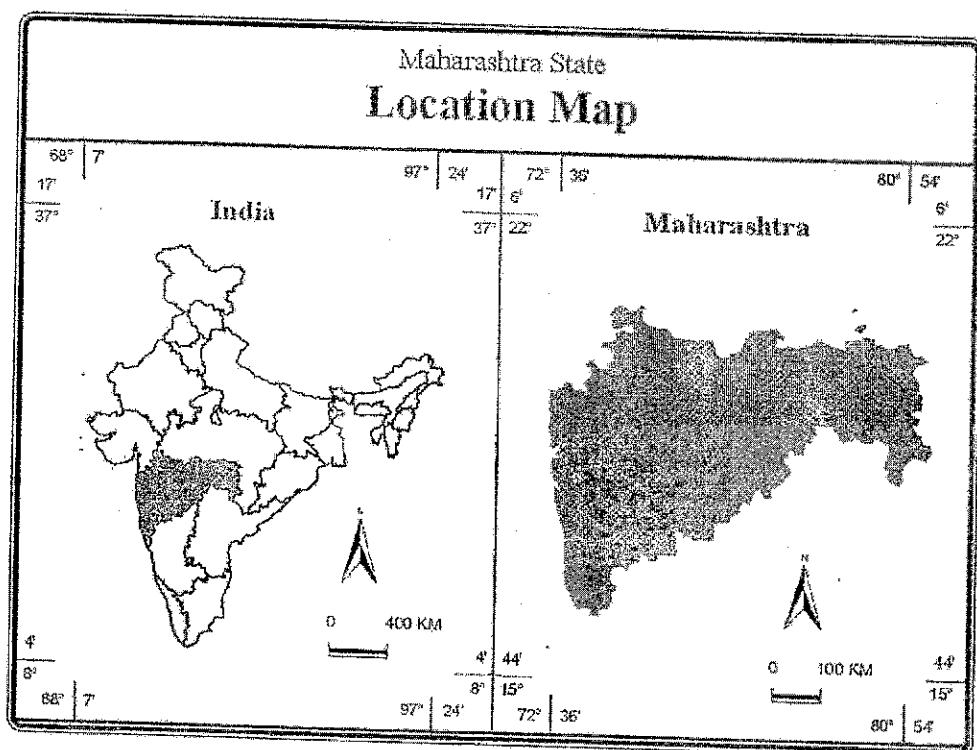
Database and Methodology

The present work is completely based on secondary data. Data regarding sex ratio is obtained from census reports of government of India. Sex ratio is defined as number of females per 1000 males in the population. The sex ratio can be calculated as under.

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Population of Female}}{\text{Population of Male}} \times 1000$$

Study Area

The state of Maharashtra extends from $15^{\circ} 45'$ north to $20^{\circ} 6'$ north latitude and $70^{\circ} 36'$ east to $80^{\circ} 54'$ east longitude. Maharashtra is the third largest state regarding geographical area, with geographical area of 3,07,713 sq. km. Maharashtra covers the central and western part of India with a long coastline along the Arabian Sea. It is bounded by Arabian sea in the west, the state of Gujarat in the northwest, Madhya Pradesh in the northeast, Andhra Pradesh in the Southeast Karnataka in the south and Goa in the southwest.



Analysis of Gender Composition

Table: 1 - Gender Composition Population India and Maharashtra

Census	Population India		Sex Ratio	Population Maharashtra		Sex Ratio
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
2001	532223090	496514346	933	50400596	46478031	922
2011	623724248	586469174	943	58243056	54131277	929

Source: - census of India, 2011

According to the census 2011, out of a total population of 1,21,01,93,422 persons, 62,3724,248 are males and 58,64,69,174 are females. The general sex ratio of India is 943. The sex ratio at the national level has risen ten points since the last census in 2001. The above table 1 shows that as per details from census 2011, Maharashtra has population 11.24 crores, an increase

from figure of 9.69 crores in 2001 census. The total population of Maharashtra stands second largest with its 35 districts in terms of population in India. The total population of Maharashtra as per 2011 census is 11,23,74,333 of which male and female are 5,82,43,056 and 5,41,31,277 respectively. The decadal Growth rate of population in this state has come down from 22.57 percent in 2001 and 15.99 percent in 2011. The total population growth of India in this decade was 17.64 percent while in previous decade it was 21.15 percent.

Table 2: Sex ratio: India and Maharashtra

Census		190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201
Sex ratio	India	972	964	955	950	945	946	941	930	934	927	933	943
Sex ratio	Maharashtra	978	966	950	947	949	941	936	930	937	934	922	929

Source – Govt. of India – census of 2011.

Table 2 indicates an imbalance of the sex composition. India had the highest sex ratio of 972, and thereafter showed continuously decline until 1941. In 1951 there was marginal increase of one point, but thereafter it again dropped for two consecutive decades to reach 930 in 1971. In fact, between 1961-71, the country saw the sharpest decline of 11 points in the sex ratio. In period 1991-2001, sex ratio was improved by number seven from 927 in 1991 to 933 in 2001. The most recent census results of 2011 indicate that the sex ratio has improved by 10 points in favors of females, from 933 females per thousands males in 2001 to 943 in 2011.

Table 2 also reveals the sex composition of the Maharashtra's population sex ratio. There were 978 females for every 1000 males in 1901 as compared to 964 in 1911, 955 in 1921, 947 in 1931, 941 in 1951, 936 in 1961, 930 in 1971, 937 in 1981, 934 in 1991, 922 in 2001, and 929 in 2011. Table 2 also shows that there has been a steady fall in the population of females in all the successive censuses, excepting the 1941, 1981 and 2011 with a small rise. In short the sex – composition of Maharashtra population shows a shortage of females per thousand males. Maharashtra's sex ratio has improved by only two numbers from 947 in 1931 to 949 in 1941. In period 1971-1981, sex ratio was improved by seven numbers from 930 in 1971 to 937 in 1981. According to the 2011 census, the number girls stand at 929 which is marginal increase from 922 in 2001. The increase of sex ratio of state is fairly equal to the national average. The overall extent of decline comes to 49 points from 978 in 1901 to 929 in 2011.

District-wise Sex Ratio in Maharashtra

Table 3 present figures relating to the general sex ratio of Maharashtra state. It is interesting to notice that certain district has a fairly extended period where the sex – ratio has been over one thousand the sex – ratio is in favor of females. The sex ratio in the state varies between 832 in Mumbai to 1123 in Ratnagiri districts. The top five districts in general sex ratio are Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Gondiya, Satara, and Bhandara. Ratnagiri stands, top in Maharashtra with 1123 female per 1000 males. In the case of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg the sex ratio has been throughout above 1000. Both these district are in a region that is best described as money –order economies since a large of men are employed in Mumbai's government offices and private companies while their women folk manage home and family. Apart from this factor, the Konkan belt may not be economically developed like western Maharashtra but “people in general are progressive minded and do not discriminate against girls.

Table 3: Districtwise Sex ratio in Maharashtra (1901 to 2011)

Census / District	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Nandurbar	980	978	976	969	969	973	975	968	982	975	977	978
Dhule	980	978	976	969	969	968	961	948	954	945	944	946
Jalgaon	975	983	971	968	970	971	957	948	950	940	933	925
Buldhana	992	985	979	971	972	981	959	954	957	953	946	934
Akola	968	968	958	952	957	953	926	931	939	934	938	946
Washim	968	968	958	952	957	971	956	957	963	946	939	930
Amravati	960	959	953	939	946	958	933	931	936	936	938	951
Wardha	987	983	973	975	978	983	964	949	948	939	935	946
Nagpur	991	981	967	953	955	956	929	922	924	922	932	951
Bhandara	1071	1038	1024	1017	1010	1005	993	984	989	980	981	982
Gondiya	1070	1038	1024	1017	1010	1004	1000	989	1004	995	1005	999
Gadchiroli	1023	1005	1004	9907	9890	1000	9980	986	981	976	976	982
Chandrapur	1023	1005	1004	990	989	994	979	963	959	948	948	961
Yevatmal	988	980	968	966	978	989	972	955	960	945	942	952
Nanded	1004	995	981	966	965	983	970	955	960	945	942	943
Hingoli	996	993	978	963	960	989	975	968	966	952	953	942
Parbhani	996	993	978	963	960	974	969	954	968	954	958	941
Jalna	993	989	988	966	957	976	970	959	970	958	951	937

Aurangabad	998	988	991	967	957	974	955	935	936	922	925	923
Nashik	974	984	960	963	953	956	946	940	937	940	927	934
Thane	939	947	937	935	940	920	919	894	883	879	858	886
Mumbaisuburban	652	570	561	592	616	712	744	769	801	831	822	860
Mumbai	652	570	561	592	616	574	626	670	729	791	777	832
Raigad	100	102	102	100	103	104	105	105	104	101	976	959
	0	3	8	9	6	0	8	6	6	0		
Pune	979	977	957	952	948	939	944	933	937	933	919	915
Ahmednagar	100	983	978	971	969	971	962	956	959	949	940	939
	5											
Bid	985	980	963	949	941	957	969	954	965	944	936	916
Latur	980	965	940	943	941	947	950	942	959	942	935	928
Osmanabad	980	964	939	942	942	948	948	947	958	937	932	924
Solapur	985	967	943	934	942	945	936	933	942	934	935	938
Satara	103	102	103	100	103	105	104	103	106	102	995	988
	1	5	0	6	5	1	7	7	1	9		
Rantragiri	111	116	118	112	115	123	126	126	125	120	113	112
	9	4	7	9	8	9	4	3	8	5	6	3
Sindudurgh	111	115	117	111	114	120	119	121	120	113	107	103
	1	4	4	9	8	0	4	3	5	7	9	7
Kolhapur	975	967	946	952	968	964	961	953	962	961	949	957
Sangli	984	952	942	950	954	968	957	949	967	958	957	966

Source:- Census of India, 2011

According to census 2011, the districts with the worst general sex ratio are not the most backward, high literacy, the economically well off districts have lowest sex ratio like the prosperous districts of Mumbai, Mumbai suburban and Thane. Similarly highly urbanized Mumbai, Mumbai (suburban) and Thane showed a low sex ratio because these districts could be influenced due to the inflow of male migrants seeking work in industrial, commercial, construction, informal and other sectors of the economy opportunities of better jobs and education. However, the ratio increased slightly in all these districts during 2001-2011.

Conclusion

Maharashtra and India had declining trends in the number of females per 1000 males. The 2001-2011 decade was positive trends general sex ratio in India and Maharashtra. The sex ratio for the Maharashtra state large variation during the study period. Proportion of females per thousand males is not satisfactory in the study period. The study reveals that there has been a steady fall in the Proportion of females in all the successive census, excepting the 1941, 1981 and 2011 census. These censuses shows the overall extent of decline comes to 49 points

from 978 in 1901 to 929 in 2011. Declining sex ratio in Maharashtra is due to neglect of the girl child resulting in higher mortality at younger age, son preferences, pre sex determination, infanticide female, social traditions, place of women in the society, etc.

References

1. Bhende A.A. and Kanitkar (1988): Principles of population studies, Himalaya publishing house, Bombay.
2. Barkade A.J. (2012) Declining sex ratio: An Analysis with special Reference to Maha. State, Geosciences Research Vol.4
3. Chandana, R.C. (2003) Geography of population, Kalyani publishers, New Delhi.
4. Kharat D.B. & Dr. Khandare V.B. (2008) composition of gender in India: An Inter – state Analysis, Research Link – 48 Vol.(1)
5. Sawant & Athavale (1994): Population Geography, Mehta publication house, Pune
6. Kavita Chandpurkar, Arun Handa (2013): Declining Female Child Sex Ratio in Maharashtra:a case study. International Research Journal. Volume 1 .Issue 1.
7. Todkari U.G.& Barkade A.J.(2012): A geographical study of spatio-temporal variation in sex ratio of solapur. World Research Journal of Geoinformatics –Vol.1 Issue 1
8. Sarveet singh and Tajindar Kour ,(june- dec 2013) A Geographical analysis of literacy and sex ratio in jumu Kashmir. The deccan geographer vol.51 no.1 and 2
9. Wagh T. Sunanda and Razvi Ahmed Naser (march-2015) : The sex ratio scenario in Nashik, Maharashtra, India : Evidence of human and technological interferences Journal of Environmental Research and Development. Vol.9 no.3 10.