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Decline Child Sex Ratio in Parbhani District (MH): A Social & Demographical Analysis

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Abstract

The present study was undertaken to investigate the effect of truncation after two children on the sex ratio. Maharashtra is the third largest state regarding geographical area and second largest state in respect of population in India. Maharashtra has overall child sex ratio of 883 females per 1000 males. It has decline from 913 to 883 during last decade. Child Sex ratio in Maharashtra has declined over the period 1991-2011 from 946 to 883. In seven districts of Maharashtra (Jalgaon, Buldhana, Washim, Hingoli, Parbhani, Jalna and Bid) rapidly decline child sex ratio in last decade of Censes. The paper examines the causes of decline of child sex ratio based on some empirical data.

Introduction:

The sex composition is a considered as one of the significant demographical social indicators for measuring the status of male and female in a society. The sex composition of a population is often measured in term of sex ratio. India's population has reached 1.21 billion (121 crore), indicating a rise of 17.64 percent, or 181 million, in the last 10 years, according to preliminary results of the 15th census released on March 31, 2011.

Maharashtra's child sex ratio was a single point higher than the national average in 1991 but it has been lower since then. In 2011, the state's child sex ratio has sharply declined by 31 points than the national average since 1991. In the last decade, Maharashtra's child sex ratio has slipped to 883 in 2011. 17 districts have a sex ratio lower than national average (940). Three district - Mumbai, Mumbai (suburban) and Thane have sex ratio which is less. Than 900, while two other districts, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg, have a sex ratio more than 1000. The Sex ratio increased in 13 districts and decreased in 22 districts between 2001 and 2011. The sex ratio decreased four districts, Jalna, Raigarh, Sindhudurg and Bid, between 2001 and 2011. 23 districts have a child sex ratio (0-6 years) lower than the national average (914). The child sex ratio (0-6 years) is particularly low (less than 850) in seven districts. It is more than 940 in three districts (Gondiya, Gadchiroli and Chandrapur). While the child sex ratio (0-6 years) increased in four districts (Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur and Chandrapur), it decreased in 31 districts between 2001 and 2011. In seven districts (Jalgaon, Buldana, Washim, Hingoli, Parbhani, Jalna and Bid) the child sex ratio (0-6 years) declined rapidly between 2001 and 2011.

Study Area:

Parbhani district is located in the south-east part of the Maharashtra. Parbhani district is social and economically backward region in Maharashtra Proportion of females per 1000 males is not satisfactory in the study area. According to 2011, there are 947 females per 1000 males. Sex ratio of any area is related to sex ratio at birth, death and migration. Sex ratio at birth is not equal. It is partly due to higher mortality of female children and sizeable maternal mortality.

Attitude of preferring male child and neglecting female child’ results this type of imbalance. Abortions of female child still performed in the society. Therefore strict implementation of legal provisions is necessary to stop such type of abortions. Role of voluntary agencies, government and society is necessary to stop such traits. Women’s must be strengthening themselves by socially and economically.

Sex ratio at urban parts is imbalanced not only due to vital rates but also due to male selective migration from rural parts. This migration is mainly due to jobs or employment. To stop such type of migration and to get balance in sex ratio it is necessary to avail work or earning means except agriculture in rural parts. Foundation of household industries can be helpful to get earning and to stop rural-urban migration.

Objectives:

- To the understanding of indicator of the likely future trends of sex ratio in the population of Parbhani district.

Database And Methodology:

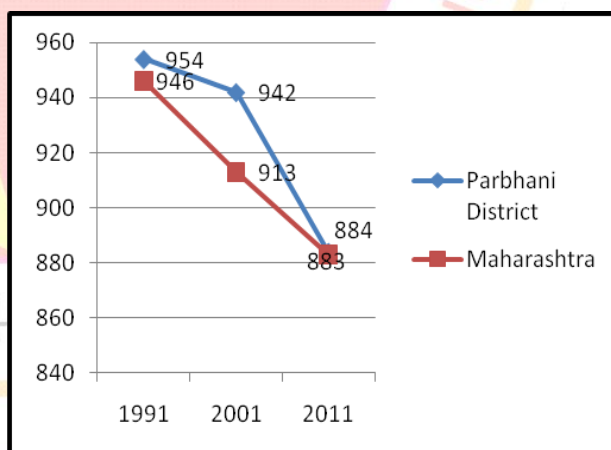
The study is confined to empirical research based on secondary data such as Censes of Parbhani, National Family Health survey, Social Economic Abstract of Parbhani District. The secondary data regarding 0-6 children male and female from census of India 1991 and 2011 has been used, and used sex ratio formula.

Trends In Child Sex Ratio, Maharashtra And Parbhani District:

Table No.1

Region	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age Group)			Decade Change Child sex Ratio	
	1991	2001	2011	1991 to 2001	2001 to 2011
Parbhani District	954	942	884	-1.26	-6.16
Maharashtra	946	913	883	-3.49	-3.29

Fig.No.1



Source: Census and Composed By Author

According to the Census figure of 2011 the Child sex ratio of Parbhani district is 884 female per 1000 males. This is significantly higher than that for the state of Maharashtra in the same year which was 883 female per 1000 female per 1000 males. Child Sex ratio for Parbhani district in 1981 was 954 females per 1000 males. This ratio was down by 6.16 % in during 1981-2011(Table-1, Fig-1). Parbhani district child sex ratio is high compeer to Maharashtra state in during

1991 to 2011. Decline high child sex ratio in 2001 to 2011 in study region this is down to 6.16% (Table-1, Fig-1).

Regional Variation in Child Sex Ratio since 1991:

The child sex ratio of study region was 954 female per thousand male in 1991, which down to 884 female in 2011. Table no 1 show the regional disparities in child sex ratio.

Table No. 2

Sr.No.	Tahsil	Child sex ratio 0-6			Decade Change in(%)		Change Child Sex Ratio 20 Year
		1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011	
1	Saelu	948	934	862	-1.48	-7.69	-9.05
2	Jintur	970	964	894	-0.62	-7.31	-7.88
3	Parbhani	967	942	900	-2.59	-4.49	-6.96
4	Manwath	963	951	880	-1.25	-7.44	-8.60
5	Pathari	972	940	873	-3.29	-7.08	-10.14
6	Sonpeth	925	929	824	0.43	-11.34	-10.96
7	Gangakhed	930	934	870	0.43	-6.86	-6.46
8	Palam	953	949	884	-0.42	-6.86	-7.25
9	Purna	954	937	899	-1.78	-4.11	-5.81
Parbhani district		954	942	884	-1.26	-6.19	-7.37

Source Composed By Author.

Table no. 2 shows spatial pattern of Child sex ratio of the study region. The variations in sex ratio shows that taluka level child sex ratio of the district is declined in 1991 to 954 and in 1991 to 942 females per thousand males. According to 1991 census child sex ratio of the study region was 954 females and declined to 884 females per 1000 males in 2011. Means decline 7.37 percent child sex ratio in 20 year of study region (Table No. 2).

According to 1981 census, child sex ratio of the study area at taluka level was ranging between 1991 to 954 females in Parabhani district. Has recorded a decline in child sex ratio comparing to prior census,

In the study region, 5 taluka having child sex ratio below the district average of 884 in 2011 Census (Table No.1). The taluka of Parbhani, Purna, Jintur and Palam are at the top four positions with child sex ratio between 900 and 884. On the other hand, Sonpeth, Sailu Gangakhed, Pathri and Manwat find place in the bottom five taluka of child sex ratio in between 880 and 824.

High changes in child sex ratio has been observed in Sonpeth (-10.96), Pathri (-10.14), Sailu (-9.05) and manwat (-8.60) taluka. It shows high decline in child sex ratio (0-6 years). Moderate changes in child sex ratio have been observed in tahsils like, Gangakhed and Parbhani respectively -6.46, -6.96 percent ; girls to boys have been declined from 1991-2011. It shows moderate change due to increasing tendency of the people migration from surrounding rural areas towards the urban areas along with their family leads to increasing rate of female migration including 0-6 age group for education purpose and improvement in socio-economic status of female. But remains decline in child sex ratio because of high per capita income, relatively more availability of health facilities and more preference is given to male child. Low negative changes in

child sex ratio have been observed in Purna (-5.81) tahsil, but remains the problem of missing girl child. The decline in child sex ratio has been more rapid during the last two censuses.

Reasons For Declining Sex Ratio:

There are multiple factors behind the trend of declining sex ratio. Sex selection and medical technology is misused in Parbhani district for detecting the sex of unborn child and ultimately for the sex selection, Female foetuses, thus identified and aborted.

Many studies have shown that Pre Natal Sex Determination is the main reason of low sex ratio in Parbhani District followed by abortion of female foetuses. Besides the misuse of the technology, the patriarchal societies in many parts of Parbhani district have translated their prejudice and bigotry into a compulsive preference for boys and discriminations against the girl child.

Women work is always socially devalued with limited autonomy in decision making. Patriarchy always maintains a strong hold on the gender inequality. (Sex determination tests are seen as providing a 'reproductive choice' – a choice to decide to have a boy or a girl. Soon after the sex determining techniques, in 1983 Indian parliament banned the practice of sex determination in all public institutions. But the prime legislation Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques act, passed in 1994, after a long campaign by the civil society and women organization and certain.

Conclusion

On the basis of above data researchers have concluded that equality between male and female is important. It is hard to think the effects of imbalance between male and female. There are many responsible factors behind the declining sex ratio in Parbhani district such as education, poverty, male dominancy, lack of women empowerment, social status of women and finally thinking of the human being etc. To avoid this social problem Government should implement various social, employment and educational policies. At the same time Government should implement all legislations about the gender discrimination. But very simple way but equally important way is that changes the mentality of male and give the proper status to female like in developed countries USA, Norway, UK. Because in India is now marching towards "High Power ". So there will be female development. The vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be fulfilled i.e. "If you want me to tell you what a nation is like, or what a social organization is like, tell me the position of women in that country."

Suggestions

- To identify key issues and challenges in enforcing PCPNDT Act and MTP Act and to evolve national guidelines or directives for the effective implementation.
- To evolve strategies to advocate with the relevant ministries to improve the adverse child sex ratio.
- To evolve strategies to build a national campaign to improve the Child Sex Ratio.
- Society must break the vicious circle of poverty and female illiteracy.
- Strict implementation of law in case of honor killing must be followed everywhere.

- Free education up 12th stand for girls' should not remain only the slogan. But its implementation in reality is necessary.
- The Anti- Dowry Act should be strictly implemented.
- Motivation and assistance should be given to collective marriage system.
- Through employment opportunities, empowerment of women should be done.
- Finally mentality of human being should be changed.

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