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2. Spatio-Temporal Changes of Sex Ratio in Beed District - A Geographical Analysis

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Abstract:

The major cause of the decrease of the female birth ratio in India is considered to be the violent treatments meted out to the girl child at the time of the birth. One of the states which is showing a decreasing trend in the population of women 2011 and is a cause of concern is Haryana. The state of Haryana has the lowest rate of sex ratio in India and the figure shows a number of 877 of females to that of 1000 of males. There are large numbers of socio-economic variables that are known to have an impact on the level of female literacy rate. For the purpose of this study a set of literacy independent variables was considered. Education has always been recognized as a powerful tool to empower the marginalized sections of any society. Female literacy rate is viewed as one of the effective tool that can be used to percolate the benefits of the developed society to the women population and in turn empower the women of the country. The paper examines the trends in female sex ratio in Beed district and calculates the trends in sex ratio in all the tehsils of district, gap in female and male ratio in these tehsils and also identifies the socio-economic factors that have a significant impact on female literacy in the district. Sex ratio is most important indicators of development in any particular area. Literacy is an index of human development and quality of human life. It affects birth rates on the one hand and also indicates the level of economic development, living standards, status of women and technological development etc. Sex ratio of a population refers to the balance between male and female in any population.

Keywords: - Child Sex Ratio, Census, literacy, mortality, population composition.

Introduction:

Generally, slightly more males are born than females (a typical ratio would be 105 or 106 males for every 100 females). On the other hand, it is quite common for males to experience higher mortality at virtually all ages after birth. This difference is apparently of biological origin.

Exceptions occur in countries such as India, where the mortality of females may be higher than that of males in childhood and at the ages of childbearing because of unequal allocation of resources within the family and the poor quality of maternal health care.

The general rules that more males are born but that females experience lower mortality mean that during childhood males outnumber females of the same age, the difference decreases as the age increases, at some point in the adult life span the numbers of males and females become equal, and as higher ages are reached the number of females becomes disproportionately large. The sex ratio within a population has significant implications for marriage patterns. A scarcity of males of a given age depresses the marriage rates of females in the same age group or usually those somewhat younger, and this in turn is likely to reduce their fertility, a dramatic fertility decline in such a society is likely to lead eventually to an insufficiency of eligible females for marriage, which may lead to earlier marriage of these women, an expansion of the age gap at marriage, or both. All of these effects are slow to develop; it takes at least 20 to 25 years for even a dramatic fall or rise in fertility to affect marriage patterns in this way. Sex ratio plays a very crucial role in the social and economic development in a country..Census is the main source of sex ratio data in India. Data on sex ratio have been collected ever since the counting began in the country in 1872.However, the concept of literacy and education has undergone .This research paper is an attempt to evaluate the educational development females of the Beed district. Measuring districts inequalities in sex ratio and assessing the impact of various socio-economic demographic variables in Beed district.

Study Area:

Beed district is located in the central part of Maharashtra in Aurangabad division and forms a part of Marathwada region. The district lies between 18°27' and 19°27' North Latitudes and 74°49' and 76°44' East Longitudes. The Godavari River forms the boundary of the district throughout the northern border. Beed district is located in central part of Maharashtra state in central India. The district is bounded by Aurangabad and Jalna in the North, Parbhani and Latur in the East, Ahmednagar and Osmanabad in the South and Ahmednagar in the West. Godavari is the most significant river that flows on the borderline of Georai and Manjalgaon Tehsils. The physical settings of Beed district shows a contrast of immense dimensions and reveals a variety of landscapes influenced by relief, climate and vegetation. The population of Beed district was 25.86 lakh (Census 2011) and covers a geographical area of 10615.3sq. Km. There is 11tehsils in
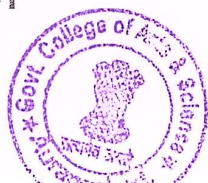
the district. For administrative purpose, the district is divided in two parts. One section is n as Beed and includes 5tehsils of Beed, Georai, Patoda, Ashti and Shirur (Kasar) while the section is Ambajogai and includes 6tehsils namely Ambajogai, Kaij, Manjalgaon, Dhan and Wadwani. The present study the attempt is made changes in sex ratio of Beed district.

Data base and Methodology:

The present study is primarily based on secondary data .Data will be collected secondary source. Secondary data will be collected from social economic review district c handbook, gazettes, decennial census Reports of Government of India.

The sex ratio is measured given the following formula.

$$\text{Formula= Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Female population}}{\text{Male population}} \times 1000$$

The factors that shall be considered to have an impact on sex ratio are male literacy rate, N of female headed households, Age at marriage and female workforce participation rate. achievement index shall also be calculated for Beed district.

The objectives of the paper:

1. To assess the impact of various socio- economic variables on sex ratio in Beed distri
2. To analysis the spatial and temporal changes of sex ratio in the study region.

Temporal Changes of Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 of males. Sex ratio valuable source for finding the population of women in India and what is the ratio of woman that of men in India. In the Population Census of 2011 it was revealed that the population rate India 2011 is 940 females per 1000 of males. The Sex Ratio 2011 shows an upward trend the census 2001 data. Census 2001 revealed that there were 933 females to that of 1000 mal Since decades India has seen a decrease in the sex ratio 2011, but since the last two of decades there has been in slight increase in the sex ratio.

Table no.1.Sex ratio of Beed district, Maharashtra, India: 1961-2011.

Sr. No.	Census Year	Beed	Maharashtra	India
1	1961	969	936	941
2	1971	954	930	930
3	1981	965	937	934
4	1991	944	934	927
5	2001	927	922	933

| 6 | 2011 | 912 | 925 | 940 |

Source: Census Handbook of Beed district.

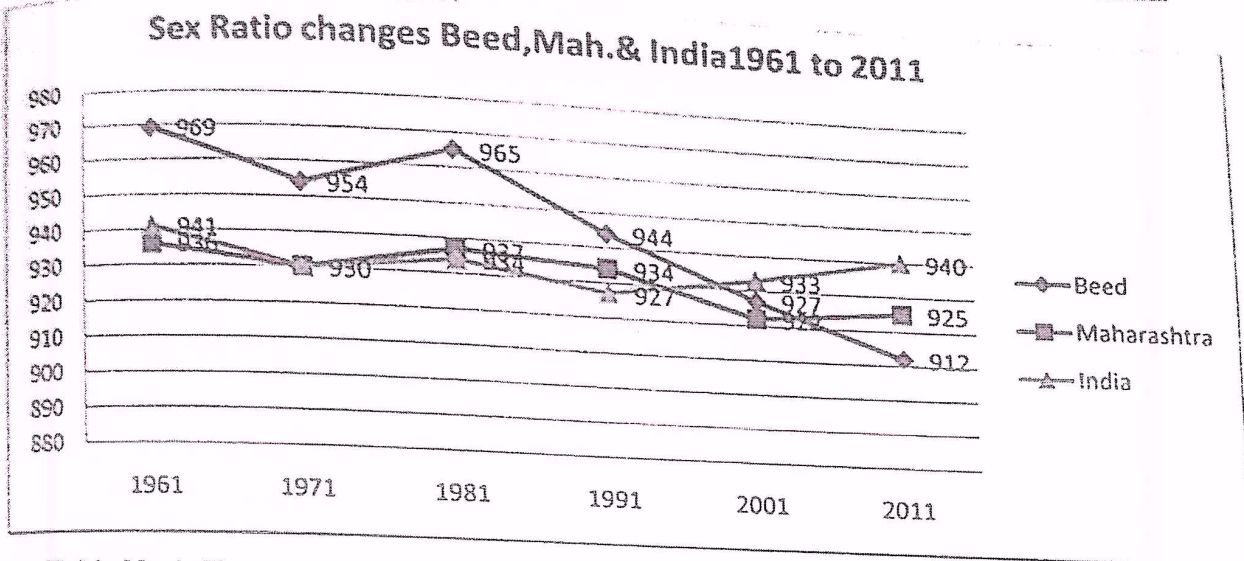Sex Ratio changes Beed,Mah.& India1961 to 2011

Table No.1. Temporal variation of TehsilWise Sex Ratio in Beed district: 2001-2011.

Sr. No.	Name of Tehsils	Sex ratio		Different in total Sex ratio
		2001	2011	
1	Ambejogai	918	927	+09
2	Parli	926	919	-07
3	Ashti	861	921	+60
4	Georai	950	917	-33
5	Majalgaon	946	916	-30
6	Beed	926	907	-19
7	Kaij	923	898	-25
8	Wadwani	967	906	-61
9	Shirur	944	900	-44
10	Patoda	840	898	+58
11	Dharur	936	904	-32
	Beed Dist.	927	912	-15

Source: - Socio - Economic abstract of Beed district 1991-2011.

Fig No 1: Temporal variation of TehsilWise Sex Ratio in Beed district: 2001-2011.
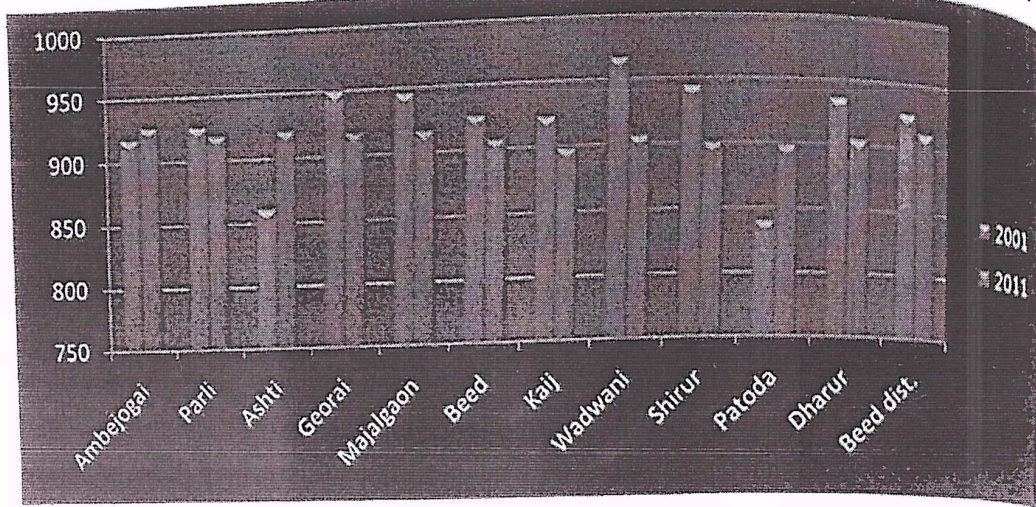
Spatial Pattern of Sex Ratio:

Table No 1 and Fig No 2 shows that of 11 tehsils in Beed district in Census 2011 district have total negative sex ratio compared 1991 and 2001 .Some important reasons as neglect of girl child, sex selective female infanticide etc.in 2011 Kaij and Patoda both tehsils lowest sex ratio and both are only 898 female per thousand male .According census 2011 district total sex ratio only 907 this sex ratio is lowest in all India this is very bad indicator population composition of Beed district.

High Sex Ratio:

According census 2011 district total sex ratio only 907 this sex ratio is lowest in all India. Highest sex ratio was recorded in the tahsil of Ambejogai (927) and other tahsils Ashti (921) Parali (919), Georai (917),due to well degree of literacy and high urbanization and good status of women's in society and so on.

Moderate Sex Ratio:

The tehsils who included in this category are Manjalgaon (916), Beed (907), Wadwani (906).This is the middle stage of sex ratio. Generally rural areas have a higher proportion of females than the urban areas.

Low Sex Ratio:

Lowest sex ratio was found in the tehsils of Kaij, Patoda, Shirur, and Dharur below 904 females per thousand of male. This sex ratio is less than districts average sex ratio (907).Some of the important reasons as are neglect of the girl child, high maternal mortality, sex selective female infanticide. Kaij tahsil is the lowest sex ratio (898) females per thousand males.
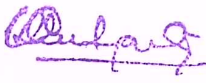
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Conclusion:

Some other important population characteristics like migration, occupation structure etc. also are influenced by the ratio between the sexes. The numerical measurement of male and female is a sex composition of the population. Since the roles of the two sexes are partly contrasting and partly complementary, the study of their ration is the consideration interest to the population geographers, "Sex ratio is an index of socio-economic conditions, revealing in an area and is useful tool for regional analysis. Sex composition also influences fertility potential of the population, the labour participation and the types of jobs. The variations in sex ratio are to a large extent determined by three factors: sex ratio at birth, differentials in mortality rate in two sexes and selectivity among migrants. Sex composition is the simple count of males and females. Normally it is expressed by number of females per 1000 males. Beed district is one of the lowest sex ratio districts in India .it is very bad indicator for population composition. Total eleven tehsils in Beed district and all tehsils education conditions are different and sex ratio also different. Ambejogai tehsil is highest in both literacy rate and sex ratio rate it means literacy is main factor increasing sex ratio.

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