



“REGIONAL DIVISION WISE CHANGES IN SEX RATIO OF MAHARASHTRA (1961-2011)”

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ABSTRACT

Sex ratio of Maharashtra was 925 in 2011, it was very much less than the other states of India. Kerala (1084), Tamil Nadu (1005), Andhra Pradesh (992), Karnataka (968), Goa (968), Madhya Pradesh (930) these are few neighboring states of Maharashtra which recorded superior sex ratio than that of Maharashtra. There was an overall decline in the sex ratio in Maharashtra by 11 females since 1961; this decline was high as compared to many other states in India. Maharashtra state is divided in to five regional divisions namely Konkan, Western Maharashtra, Khandesh, Marathwada and Vidarbha, which consist of 35 districts and 315 tahsils (Census 2011). Western Maharashtra is one of the important regional divisions in Maharashtra. Sex ratio varies according to, regional divisions in Maharashtra. According to 2011 census, sex ratio of Maharashtra state was 925 females per thousand males where as India 940 females per 1000 males and Western Maharashtra 944 females per 1000 males, it means that the study region has somewhat better situation than the state and national average.

KEYWORDS: Growth, density, increasing trend, Population.

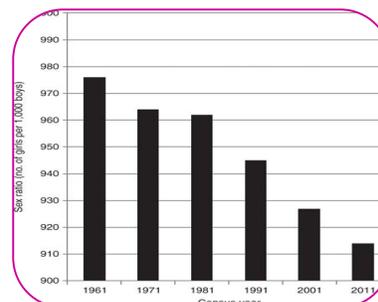
INTRODUCTION:

The paper depicts the regional division wise changes in sex ratio of Maharashtra (1961-2011); Sex ratio is the basic demographic characteristics, which is extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. The state of Maharashtra having population according to 2011 population census was 11,23,72,972 persons (11.2 crores). The Maharashtra state is the second largest state in terms of size of population after Uttar Pradesh state in India.

Sex ratio of Maharashtra was 925 in 2011, it was very much less than the other states of India. Kerala (1084), Tamil Nadu (1005), Andhra Pradesh (992), Karnataka (968), Goa (968), Madhya Pradesh (930) these are few neighboring states of Maharashtra which recorded superior sex ratio than that of Maharashtra. There was an overall decline in the sex ratio in Maharashtra by 11 females since 1961; this decline was high as compared to many other states in India. Maharashtra state is divided in to five regional divisions namely Konkan, Western Maharashtra, Khandesh, Marathwada and Vidarbha, which consist of 35 districts and 315 tahsils (Census 2011). Western Maharashtra is one of the important regional divisions in Maharashtra. Sex ratio varies according to regional divisions in Maharashtra.

STUDY REGION

Maharashtra State came into existence on 1st May, 1960. It extends between 15^o 33'46" north to 22^o2'13" north latitudes and 72^o 38'45" east to 80^o53'17" east Longitudes. Maharashtra state known to



be progressive state of India. Its geographical area is 3.08 lakh Sq.k.m. it is located along the western coast of Peninsular India.

Maharashtra state is bordered by Gujarat to its northwest, Madhya Pradesh to its north, Chhatisgarh to its east and Goa, Karnataka and Telangana are located to the south of Maharashtra. Maharashtra State had population 11,23,72,972 as per the 2011 census. The average population density of the state is 365 persons per Sq.k.m. and Literacy is 82.34 percent as per 2011 censuses. The Maharashtra is divided into 315 tahsils and 35 districts and grouped them into 5 regional divisions (census 2011). It includes Konkan, Western Maharashtra, Khandesh, Marathwada and Vidarbha. The Maharashtra state is divided into three major physiographic divisions namely the Western Ghats (Sahyadri), The Deccan Plateau and the Coastal lowland of Konkan. Godavari, Krishna, Tapi and Purna are major rivers of Maharashtra. The climate of Maharashtra is Monsoon type. Agriculture is major occupation in rural areas of Maharashtra. The State receives rainfall from the southwest monsoon winds during the periods from June to September.

OBJECTIVE

The general objective of this research paper is to study the regional division wise changes in sex ratio of Maharashtra (1961-2011).

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study is entirely based on secondary data. Data will be collected mainly based on the Census of India, District Census hand book, District Gazetteer from 1961 to 2011. Some information will also be collected from books, published reports, journals, Published and unpublished reports.

The collected data was processed, edited and analyzed by applying different quantitative statistical methods, cartographic techniques, maps and diagrams, computer techniques and methods, computer techniques will be used for preparation of maps and diagrams.

DISCUSSION

Sex ratio varies according to regional divisions in Maharashtra. According to 2011 census, sex ratio of Maharashtra state was 925 females per thousand males whereas India 940 females per 1000 males and Western Maharashtra 944 females per 1000 males, it means that the study region has somewhat better situation than the state and national average.

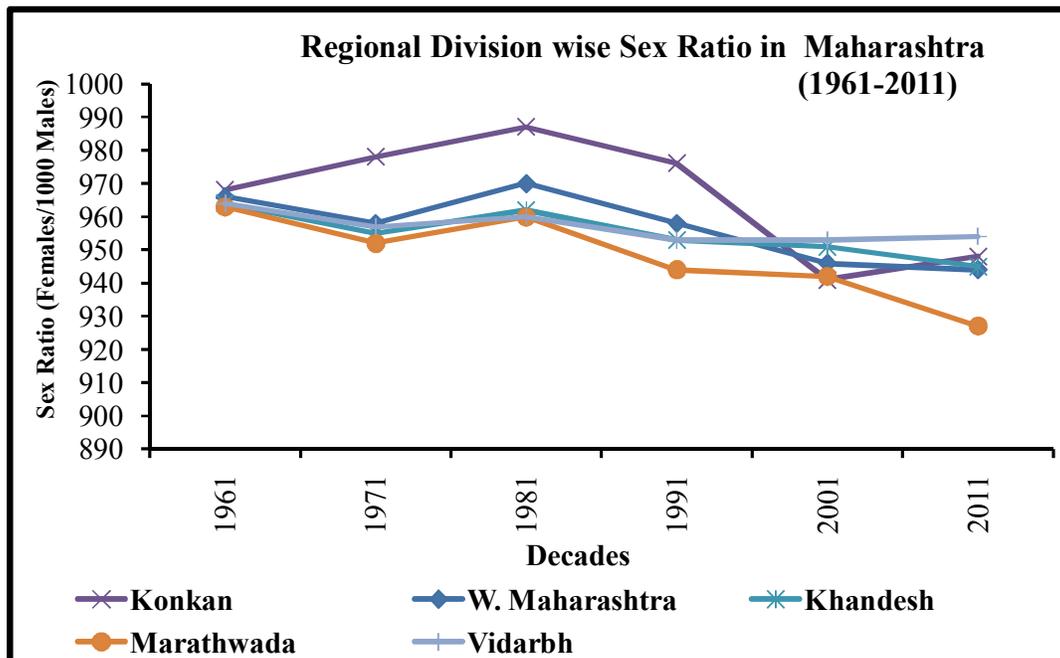
Table 1
Regional division wise sex ratio in Maharashtra (1961-2011)

Decades	Konkan	D. V.	Western Maharashtra	D. V.	Khandesh	D. V.	Marathwada	D. V.	Vidarbha	D. V.
1961	968	---	966	---	964	---	963	---	964	---
1971	978	10	958	-8	955	-9	952	-11	957	-7
1981	987	9	970	12	962	7	960	8	960	3
1991	976	-11	958	-12	953	-9	944	-16	953	-7
2001	941	-35	946	-12	951	-2	942	-2	953	0
2011	948	7	944	-2	945	-6	927	-15	954	1

Source : Census of India, 2011, Part-III, PP-59D.V.- Decadal Variation

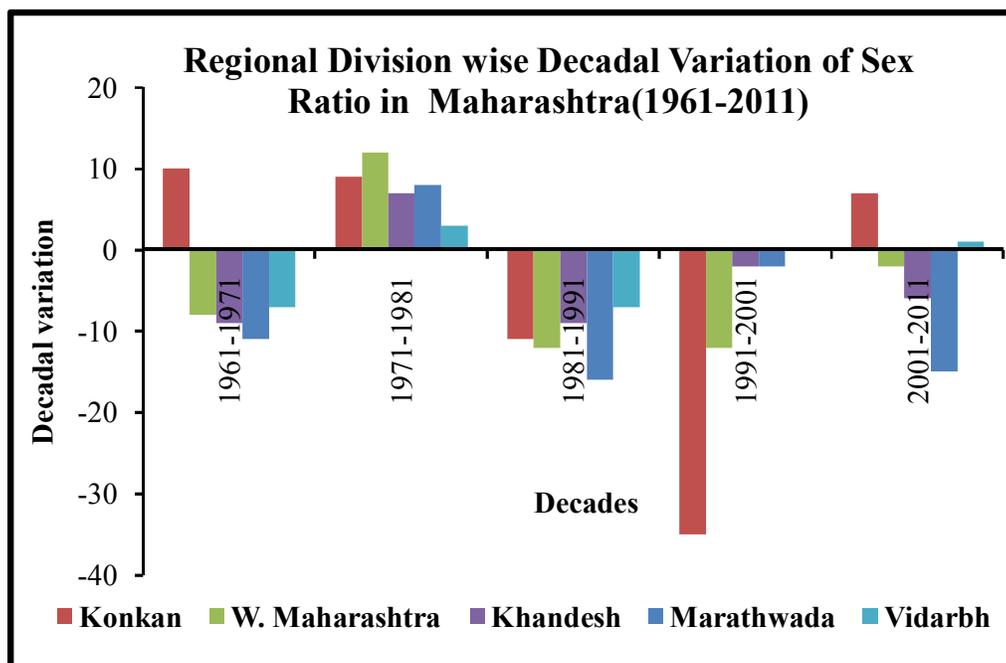
Table 1, gives the details of sex-ratio of five regional divisions of Maharashtra namely Konkan, Western Maharashtra, Khandesh, Marathwada and Vidarbha, Sex-ratio of Konkan region was 968 females per thousand males in 1961, decreased up to 948 in 2011. In 1961 sex-ratio of Western Maharashtra was 966 females per thousand males, decreased up to 944 in 2011. Khandesh region also shows the decreasing trend in sex-ratio. In 1961 sex-ratio of Khandesh region was 964 females per thousand males decreased up to 945 in 2011. Sex ratio of Marathwada region decreased from 963 in 1961 up to 927 in 2011 and Vidarbha region initially (1961) it was 964, decreased up to 954 in 2011.

Sex-ratio of Konkan region decreased by 20 females, Western Maharashtra by 18 females, Khandesh by 19 females, Marathwada by 36 females and Vidarbha by 10 females per thousand males. Marathwada region shows highest decreased in sex ratio, while Vidarbha shows lowest decreased in sex ratio, during the last fifty years (1961-2011). Other three regions have almost identical trend of decrease in sex-ratio (Graph 1).



Graph 1

Regional Division wise Decadal Variation in Sex Ratio of Maharashtra(1961-2011)



Graph 2

Graph 2 shows the regional division wise decadal variation in sex-ratio of Maharashtra. The decade 1961-1971, shows that in Konkan region sex-ratio increased by 10 females per thousand males, while other division shows decreased in sex-ratio, Western Maharashtra shows decreased by 8 females, Khandesh by 9 females, Marathwada by 11 females and Vidarbha by 7 females per thousand males.

Decade 1971-81, shows increasing trend in almost all the regions of Maharashtra, sex-ratio was increased in Konkan by 9 females, Western Maharashtra by 12 females, Khandesh by 7 females, Marathwada by 8 females and Vidarbha by 3 females per thousand males.

Decade 1981-91, were again shows the decreasing trend in all five regional divisions of Maharashtra. It was decreased by 11 females in Konkan, 12 females in Western Maharashtra, 9 females in Khandesh, 16 females in Marathwada and 7 females per thousand males in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

The decade 1991-2001, also shows decrease in sex ratio of all regions in Maharashtra, except Vidarbha region. Konkan region decreased by 35 females, Western Maharashtra by 12 females, Khandesh by 2 females, Marathwada also by 2 females per thousand males. Only Vidarbha noticed no change in sex-ratio during in this decade.

The decade 2001-2011, also shows decrease in sex-ratio except Konkan and Vidarbha region. Konkan and Vidarbha region shows increase in sex-ratio by 7 and 1 females per thousand males respectively. While other regions shows declining trend, Western Maharashtra by 2 females, Khandesh by 6 females and Marathwada by 15 females per thousand males during the decade.

In the decadal variation, high decadal variation in decrease was found in Konkan region in the decade 1991-2001. When the sex-ratio of Konkan region was decreased by 35 females per thousand males, in 1991 it was 976 females per thousand male decreased up to 941 females per thousand male, followed Marathwada, during the decade 1981-1991 and 2001-2011. when the sex-ratio of Marathwada decreased by 16 and 15 females per thousand males during the decades. Western Maharashtra, in the decade 1981-1991 and 1991-2001 recorded decline in sex-ratio by 12 females each.

Highest decadal variation in increase was found in Western Maharashtra during 1971-81. When Sex-ratio was increased by 12 females per thousand males followed by Konkan in 1961-71, increased by ten 10 females per thousand males.

CONCLUSION

It is observed that, In general, all the five regional divisions of Maharashtra shows decreasing trend, during last fifty years (1961-2011). Highest decrease was found in Marathwada region, where in last fifty years (1961-2011) sex-ratio was decreased by 36 females per thousand male and lowest decrease was found in Vidarbha region, where there was decrease of 10 females per thousand male, other three divisions that is Konkan, Western Maharashtra and Khandesh shows somewhat identical trend, where sex ratio shows decrease of 20 females per thousand male. In all five divisions highest sex-ratio was found in Konkan region, which was 987 females per thousand male in 1981 and lowest sex-ratio was found in Marathwada division which was 927 per thousand male in 2011.

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