



ANALYSIS OF CHILD SEX RATIO OF RANAN VILLAGE BY USING GEOSPATIAL TECHNIQUES

BANSODE CHANDRAKANT MOGALRAW

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Arts, Science and Commerce College, Rahata, Dist. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra (India).

ABSTRACT

The sex ratio is usually defined as the number of female per thousand male. The socio-cultural practices in India are pre-dominantly biased against the females. Such factors have resulted in widespread discrimination against the girl child resulting in alarming decrease in child-sex ratio in the country of late, particularly so in some states. Sex ratio of Indian population has always been of topical interest for the demographic, social scientist, women's group, research scholars and various planners and policy makers. The main objectives of the study to analyse affecting factor on declining Child Sex Ratio in study area. Analysis of child sex ratio is a necessary for showing the current situation of population and planning for future. With the help of this study and analysis we make a planning and also make a policy for better results. Using GIS techniques we easily show the situation and interpret the result. For analysis purpose we have choose Ranad village from Ahmednagar district which is located west part of the Akole Tehsil. About 65% area of this village is under forest covered. Due to lack of literacy we have observed low child sex ratio.

KEYWORDS: GIS, GPS, Sex Ratio, Census, Population.

INTRODUCTION

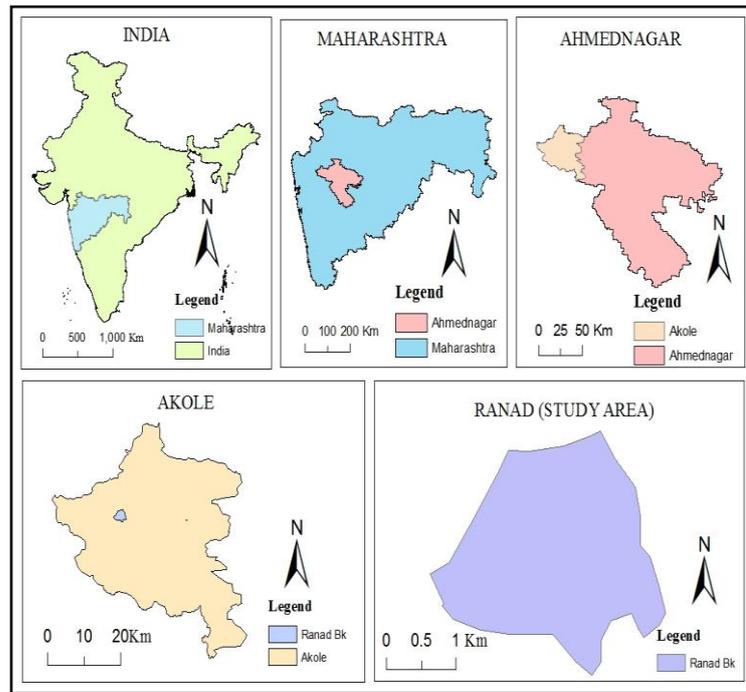
The sex ratio is usually defined as the number of female per thousand male. The socio-cultural practices in India are pre-dominantly biased against the females. Such factors have resulted in widespread discrimination against the girl child resulting in alarming decrease in child-sex ratio in the country of late, particularly so in some states. Sex ratio of Indian population has always been of topical interest for the demographic, social scientist, women's group, research scholars and various planners and policy makers. The pattern of increase in child sex ratio though erratic up to the first half of the last century, shows consistent rise at least since 1961. As these groups are the 'feeder source' of adult population in future, such trend if unchecked, 'will continue to haunt the society in decades to come' until and unless corrective measures are taken. (Registrar General of India, Paper I, 2001). The Department of Women and Child Development has supported workshops to raise

awareness on the issue of the girl child, while the Registrar General's Office has been promoting birth registration and introduced mechanisms to monitor sex ratio at birth among institutional deliveries.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. STUDY AREA

The present study area is Ranad village. Ranad is located in Akole tehsil, in Ahmednagar district, Maharashtra. The area lies between north latitudes 19° 33' 45" to 19° 32' 50" and east longitude 73° 46' 30" to 73° 48' 30". Ranad village is located in Akole tehsil, in Ahmednagar district. This village is in tribal area and 35 Km. away from Akole tehsil.



**FIGURE 1
STUDY AREA MAP**

1. DATA COLLECTION

For change finding child sex ratio over a period of time we required census (2011) data. For primary data we arrange field survey as following steps fill the Questioner, interview of local people and use GPS

techniques. First step is to understand the situation of child sex ratio of India, Maharashtra and Ahmednagar district. To understand the situation of demographic parameters of the country, state and district.

2. ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

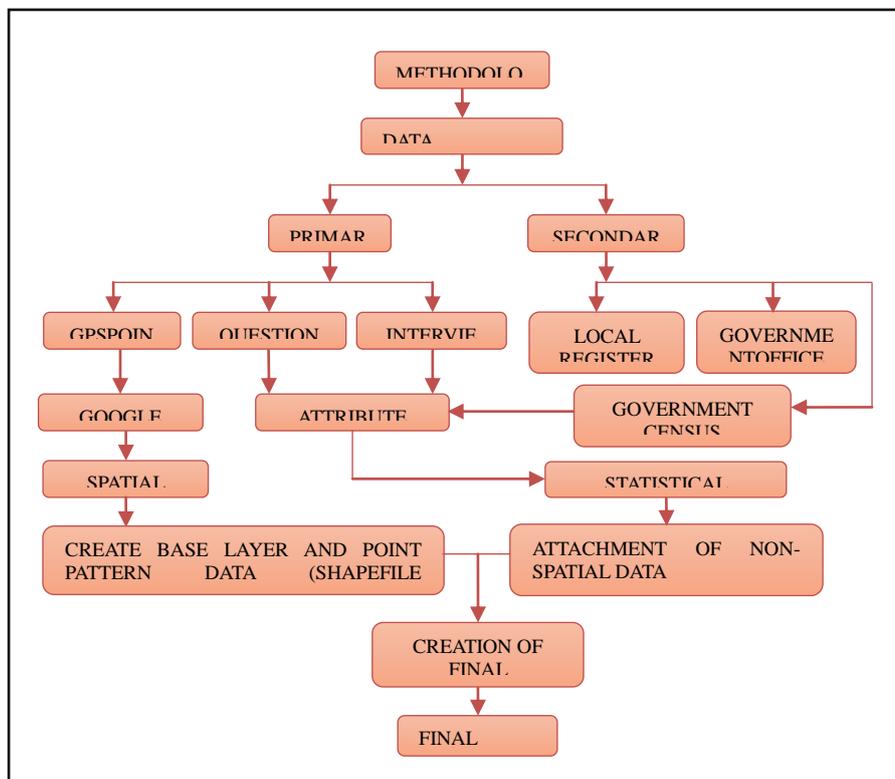


FIGURE 2 ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

2. DATA PREPARATION AND DISCUSSION

Total population of Ranad village is 1123 according to 2011 census. Total number of household is 193. Total number of male population is 572 and total number of female population is 551. 0 to 6 age group total population is 232 and out of that 125 are male and 107 are female. Difference between 0 to 6 age group boys and girls are 18. The above information is collected from secondary data that is census of India. For the study we collect primary data. Out of 193 household, we have select 45 number of household. In that 45 houses total number of family member are 243. In the selected houses total numbers of children are 145. Out of 145 children 96 are boys and 49 are girls. Difference between boys and girls are 47. Using Satellite image and Toposheet show the study area. In that area using well prepaid questioner for collection of primary data. The present village is located in remote area. Development of the village is less; as a result infrastructure is not well developed. Only few basic things are available in the present village such as village road which are connected village to tehsil. School facility is available up to 7th standard, drinking water facility is available only in primary stage, public health service is far away from the village etc. The present survey is more focused on the sex ratio because of that we collect information in a reproductive age group (15 to 45). In the present village maximum people is belong to the tribal community. In the present survey 100% people is in ST category.

In the present survey out of 45 houses only 06 families are joint type, another all families are nuclear. Through the present survey the number of family member is in between 02 to 13. In the number of 02 members and 13 members these are only 02 and 01 houses respectively. In the maximum families the number of people is 5. In other families the numbers of members are more. The total number of children in the family is in between 0 to 9. But both numbers are very low. That is only 2 and 1 time respectively. In the maximum families find 3, 4 and 5 number of children. In the present village literacy is less but then they are aware about the importance of less number of children. Maximum people want less number of children. They are aware also the problem of high population. In the case of number of boys and girls we are found the condition of the child sex ratio of the particular village. In the present study out of 45 houses 08 houses only have boys. Another 38 houses have boys and girls both. Only two houses have an only girl. The total number of boys and girls are 145. Out of that girls are 49 and boys are 96. The average earning member in the family is 1.4. The economical condition of the village is not very high. Mainly the head of the

family is male in the exceptional cases the head of the family is female like as a tradition of the India. In the survey cases every person is doing agriculture activity and another supporting activity e.g. milk production, domestic animal etc.

The annual income of that people is not high because people are engaged in primary activities. The average annual income of that village is 17,000. Majority of the people are living in below poverty line. The standard of living of the people is also low level. They are using minimum goods in their life. The people are having their own house, but those houses are not modern or developed. These are like a traditional type. Out of 45 houses 19 houses are used 'Mangalore tile' for the roof 03 houses are made up with the help of hut and 23 houses are made with the help of shade. Only few houses are used steel or slab in the village but they are not included in the survey. In the village only 05 houses have their own bullock cart, in the 03 houses use cycle. Another 38 houses don't use any type of vehicle. In the present village people are using very less number of amenities. They are using only those amenities which are very necessary for the day to day life. Out of 45 houses only 02 houses are used CD player, 03 houses are used Radio and only 05 houses have a TV on the basis of that data we are analyses the condition situation of that village. The availability of land is not more than 2.83 hectare. The average land availability is 0.80 hectare per farmer. The relationship between availability of land number of farmer is vice versa. More farmers have a less land and less farmer have a more land. In the present survey one person don't have their own land. This person is doing work as a laborer on another farm. In the present survey see the reason of child preference to boys. Out of 45 couples only 13 couples are gave preference to boys and girls, and other couples gave preference to the boys only. The reason behind that is continuation of the family, religious rites at the time of cremation, support old age, for property rights etc. Out of 45 families out of 14 families are want girl and boys both. Another 31 families want only boys the reason is already given above. 12 families want boys for the continuation of their family. 10 head of families gave preference boys for the religious rites at the time of cremation. 9 couple wants boys for the support in old age. And 14 couple gave answer wants boys for the property rights.

In some cases people is giving preference to the girls the reason is different than the boys, e.g. emotional support, field work, house work, farm work etc. but this is also in less number of more people is giving preference to boys in the society and the present survey also.

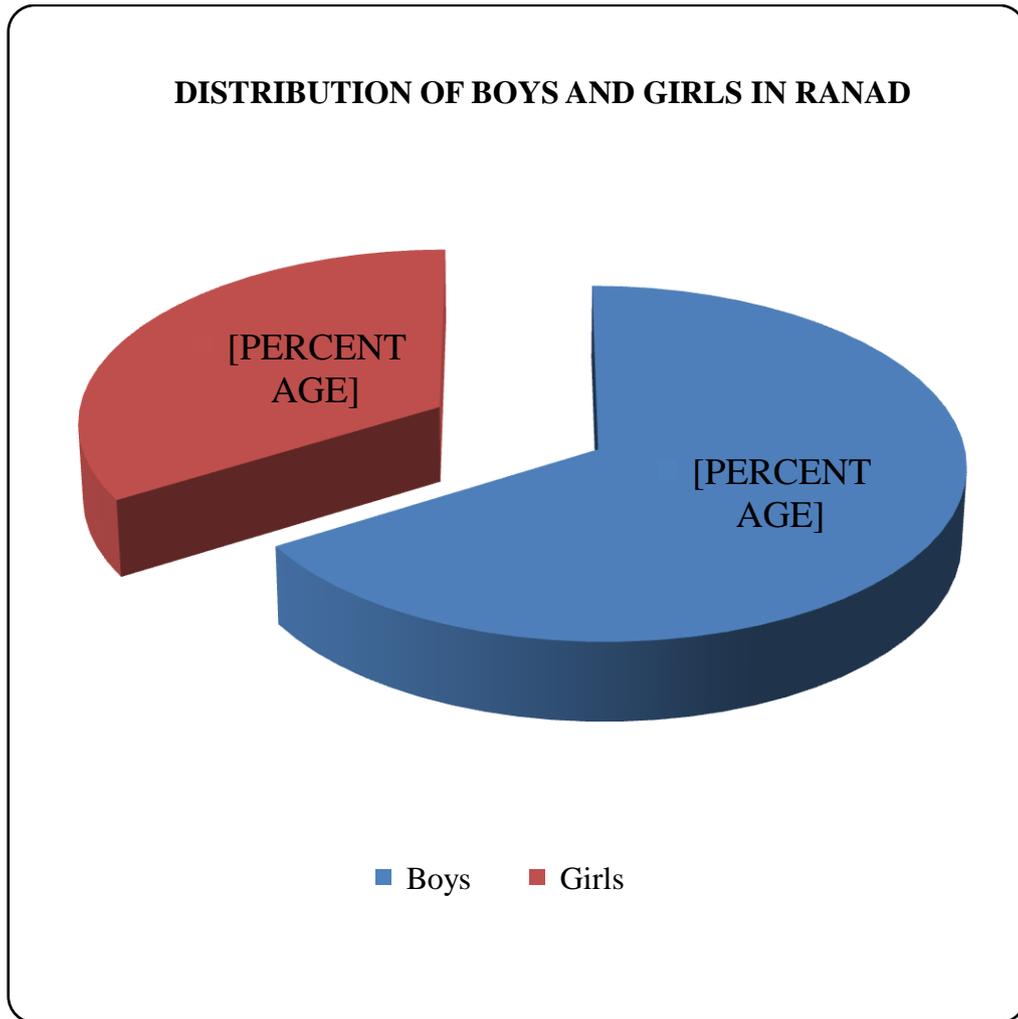


FIGURE 3
DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN STUDY AREA

Collect the primary data from this village. Throw this primary data we got the information about its village. In this village 34 % girls and 66 % boys. In this village the ratio of child sex is not very less but not high. This village is located in the tribal area. The distance between tehsil place and study area is 32 Km. The people is not directly connect to the urban area. Maximum people is engaged in to primary activity such as agriculture, domestication of plants and animal etc. Education of this people also less. Maximum people is learned up to primary education few are learned up to secondary education. In the present situation new generation is interested to the education. All the above reason people not more aware about of the abortion facility, different type of medical facilities related to the prevention of the birth. Then child sex ratio is not very less.

3. CONCLUSION

Central part of Maharashtra is having less child sex ratio. More problems are seen in this region. These districts are Kolhapur, Sangali, Jalgaon, Aurangabad,

Jalna, Bid, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Solapur, Ousmanabad etc. Mainly tribal people is located in Nandurbar, Garhchiroli, Gondiya districts in these districts child sex ratio is high. In less urbanize region child sex ratio is high and where urbanization is high in that region child sex ratio is low. CSR is high in western coastal area. Child sex ratio is also high in western side district. In the central part of state is showing less child sex ratio. In more urbanize district child sex ratio is less and less urbanize district child sex ratio high. Such a Mumbai, Mumbai (Suburban), Thane, Nagpur etc. The relationship between child sex ratio and urbanization is vice-versa. In denser region child sex ratio is low and less dense region child sex ratio is high. More SC population district child sex ratio is high. For the analysis of Ahmednagar district child sex ratio used total population of district, 0 to 6 age group population and literacy data. In Ahmednagar district Akole tehsil have highest child sex ratio. The central part of Ahmednagar district has low child sex ratio. In Ahmednagar district mainly tribal population is situated in Akole tehsil, in this

tehsil child sex ratio is high. In developed tehsil child sex ratio is low.

4. REFERENCES

1. Agarwal, Bina. 1994. 'A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia'. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Agnihotri, S. B. 2000, 'Sex ratio patterns in the Indian population - A fresh exploration', N. Delhi: Sage.
3. Agnihotri, S. B. 2003. 'Survival of the Girl Child: Tunnelling out of the Chkravyuha' EPW, October 11, 2003
4. Attane, I and Guilmoto C.Z. 2007. "Watering the Neighbour's Garden. The Growing Female Deficit in Asia", CICRED, Paris, 1-22.
5. Bardhan, Pranab. 1974. 'On life and death questions', Economic and Political Weekly Special Issue No. 9 Aug. 3.
6. Banister Judith 1987. "China's changing population", Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1987
7. Basu, Alaka, M. 1992. "Culture, the Status of Women, and Demographic Behaviour: Illustrated with the Case of India". Oxford: Clarendon Press.
8. Bhat, P N Mari 1987. "Mortality in India: Levels, Trends and Patterns", unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
9. Census of India (2001): "Primary Census Abstract, India", Registrar General of India, New Delhi.
10. Chandana, R.C. (2009): "A Geographic of Population", (eighth Edition), Kalyani Publication, New Delhi.
11. Dr. Bhende, A.A. and Prof. Kanetkar T. (2008): "Principles of population studies", Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
12. Shryock, H.S. (1976): "The Methods and Materials in DemoFigurey", Academic Press, New York.
13. 1989. 'Mortality and Fertility in India, 1881-1961: A Reassessment' in Tim Dyson (ed), India's Historical Demography: Studies in Famine, Disease and Society, Curzon Press, London, 73-118.
14. 1990. 'Estimating Transitional Probabilities of Age Misstatement', DemoFigurey, 27(1): 149-63.
15. 1998. 'Demography Estimates for Post-Independence India: A New Integration', Demography of India, 27(1): 23-57.