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Sex Ratio Pattern of Scheduled Caste Population of Jalna District (1991 to 2011)

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Introduction:

Sex ratio means the number of females per thousand males. Sex ratio is an index of socio-economic conditions prevailing in an area and is useful tool for regional analysis. It has a profound effect on the demographic structure of a region. It is an important feature of any landscape. Sex ratio is a function of three basic factors of sex ratio at birth differential in mortality of the two sexes at different stages of life and sex selectivity among the migrants. 'Sex ratio totally affects our process of social life up to great extent. Its effective impact is seen bath on demographic element like marriage, birth rate etc and non-demographic elements like migration, war business etc the disequilibrium in the number of men and women effects our social and economic lives. Sex ratio will be equal to one in the society of high birth and death rate and the proportion of male and females are equal on the contrary, if these rates birth death are low, it means there is abundance of adults and old persons and number of males will be lesser in the society.

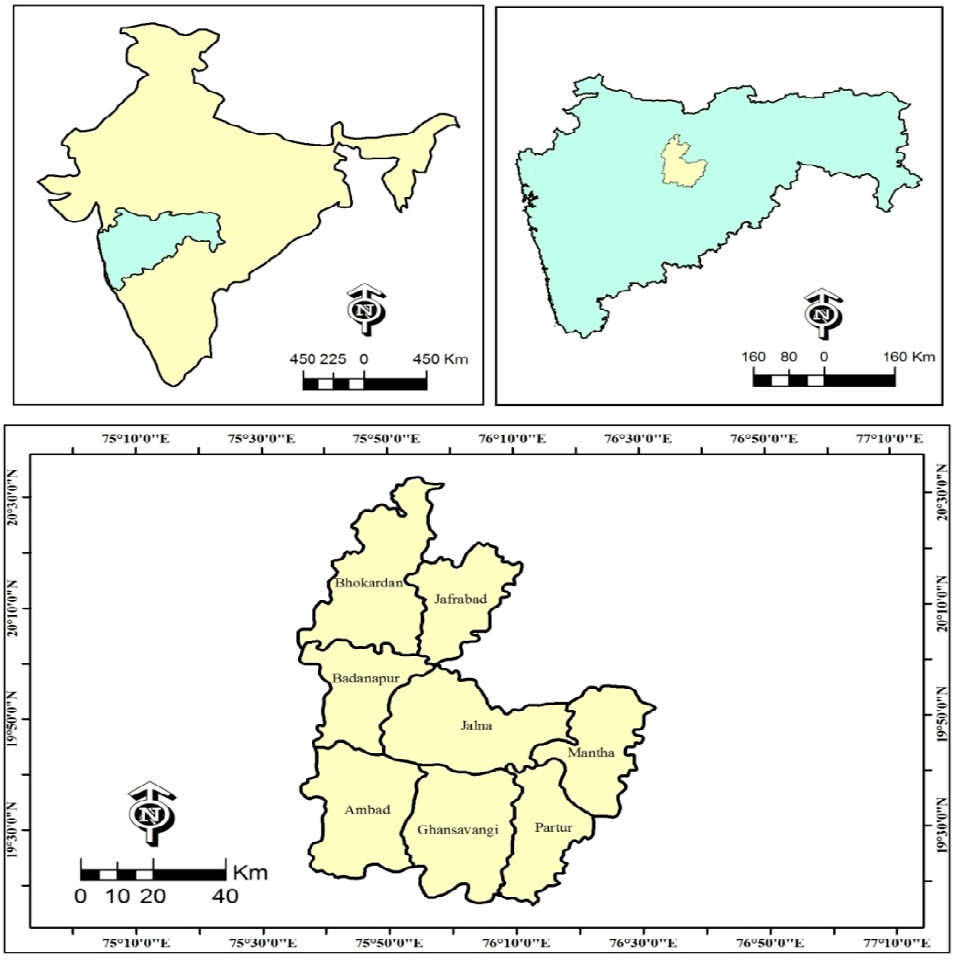
Scheduled caste sex ratio in Jalna district of a population at the time of computation is known as tertiary sex ratio, calculated differently in divergent sex ratio in Jalna district. The sex ratio is calculated in terms of number of females per thousand males. It calculated as under:

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Population of female}}{\text{Population of male}} X\ 1000$$

The numerical measurement of sex composition of a population is often expressed in terms of sex ratio (Chandna, 2002).

Study Area:

For the research, Jalna district has been selected as study area. The district is located in the central part of Maharashtra State in Marathwada region. It is located between $19^0$15' and $20^0$32' North latitudes and $75^0$36' to $76^0$45' east longitudes. The north-south extension of Jalna district is 150 Kms and east-west stretch of the district is 110 kilometers. Jalna district has a significant location on Deccan plateau. Except Ajanta and Satamala range and river basins, majority part of the district comes under plateau region. The region has major portion under flat topography, hence it supports high concentration of population.



Jalna district comprising 8 tahsils, 4 sub-divisions and eight panchayat samities. The geographical area of Jalna district is 7728 Sq. KM. According to Census-2011, there are 4 cities, 970 villages and 781 grampanchayats Jalna district. According to 2011 census, the total population of Jalna district has 19,59,046. Out of this total population, the men population were 10,11,473, whereas women population were 9,47,573. Sex ratio in district is 937.

According to 2011 census, it has been observed that there is a considerable difference between rural and urban population. Out of total population about 80.73% population lives in rural area on the other hand only 19.26% population lives in urban area. The 2011 census shows about 71.09% literacy rate in the district Out of this, male literacy was 83.93% and for women it was 57.50%. Out of the total rural population only 71.09% population was found literate whereas it was 84.04% in urban area.

Objectives:

1) To Study the tahsilwise sex-ratio in the region.

2) To study the spatial distribution of sex ratio in the region.

Database & Methodology:

For the present study only secondary data was considered. The census data of 2001 and 2011 was used. The information regarding census has been also used from the website of Census of India. The general and geographical information of Jalna district was collected by Government Gazetteer and Government website of the district. The help of District Statistical Office was taken in order to collect the data. To include the tahsilwise data regarding literacy, occupational structure, population growth, Annual District Statistic Book was used.

The sex ratio is calculated in terms of number of females per thousand males. It is calculated as under.

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Population of female}}{\text{Population of male}} \times 1000$$

Changing Pattern of Scheduled Caste Sex Ratio in Jalna District: (Census 1901 to 2011)

It has been tried to explain the pattern of sex ratio of Jalna district. To compare the statistics of Jalna district, total sex ratio of the district and Maharashtra state has also added to the table. Last 110 years (1901 to 2011) means 11 decades has been considered to analyse the variation. All these efforts have resulted into table 1.

Table 1
Changing Pattern of Scheduled Caste Sex Ratio in Jalna District (Census 1901 to 2011)

Census	Sex Ratio			Difference in Sex Ratio		
	Maharashtra State	Jalna District		State	Jalna District	
		Total	SC		Total	SC
1901	978	998	990	--	--	--
1911	966	989	986	-12	-9	-4
1921	950	988	970	-16	-1	-15
1931	947	966	960	-3	-22	-11
1941	949	957	956	2	-9	-4
1951	941	976	972	-8	19	15
1961	936	970	969	-5	-6	-3
1971	930	959	970	-6	-11	2
1981	937	970	977	7	11	7
1991	934	958	958	-3	-12	-19
2001	922	951	962	-12	-7	4
2011	929	937	959	7	-22	-3

Source: Jalna district Census Handbook 2011

Table 1 reveals that, Jalna district has its highest total sex ratio i.e. 998 in 1901 whereas the lowest has been observed for recent decade 2011, i.e. 937 females per 1000 males. Regarding sex ratio of SC Population in Jalna district, it shows the highest sex ratio in 1901 with 990 and lowest in 2011 i.e. 959 females per 1000 males. Maharashtra state has recorded 978 sex ratio in 1901 as the highest, and the lowest is observed in 2001 census i.e. 922. It clearly indicates that, both total and SC population sex ratio of the Jalna district is more than the state average. A remarkable negative change has been observed here, i.e. 1901 census has recorded highest sex ratio

whereas recent decades have recorded lowest sex ratio in total and SC population. Generally it is expected to increase the sex ratio, but day by day the sex ratio is decreasing which is the danger trend for the well being of the society. Regarding decadal change in the sex ratio of the SC population, highest decadal change in regard with preceding year was observed in 1991 census and that was 19. It has certain reasons. Some new castes were added in the category of the SC by government of India as well as all round development is also one of the reason for it. During last 110 lowest change in the SC Population has been observed in 1971 census.

Positive as well as negative changes in the sex ratio of SC Population have been observed during last 110 years. Negative changes were been observed during 1911 to 1941, 1961, 1991 and 2011 whereas positive changes were observed during 1951, 1971, 1981 and 2001.

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