

Trends and Distributional Pattern of Sex Ratio in Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract:

Study of sex ratio is very important in the study of population related data of any country. Sex ratio is influenced by the socio-economic status, literacy, customs and religious ideas of any area and helps in expressing the status of women in the society. Low sex ratio increases female related crime while high sex ratio demonstrates gender equality. In the presented research paper, the trends of sex ratio in Sagar district have been studied. Sagar district is a major district and divisional headquarters located in the north-eastern part of the state. For the present study mainly secondary data has been used. According to 2011 census data, the sex ratio of the district is 893, which is lower than the state average of 931. The highest sex ratio in the district was 979 recorded in 1941, after which a declining trend is seen in the sex ratio. In the last two decades, the urban sex ratio was found to be higher than the rural sex ratio.

Key Words: Age structure, migration, sex ratio, birth rate, caste, rural, urban.

Introduction:

Sex ratio is the ratio of men and women of all age groups of the population residing in any country, it is an index of the current socio-economic conditions of any area and is a useful means of regional analysis (Panda and Verma 2020). Sex ratio widely affects the demographic characteristics of any region, especially the wide impact of sex ratio is seen on education and literacy pattern and on occupational structure, migration and age structure. Decrease in the number of women compared to men in the society leads to increase in crimes related to women. In Indian states like Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, where the sex ratio is very low, more crimes against women are recorded. Child birth and death rates, age at marriage in different societies, literacy, migration and status of social rules are the main factors determining sex ratio. There has been a continuous downward trend in the sex ratio in India since the last century. But in the present century, due to the widespread changes in social, cultural and professional fields due to the increasing participation of women in economic activities, there is an improvement in the sex ratio.

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Objectives of Study:

1. To Study the trend and distribution of sex ratio in Sagar district.
2. Comparative study of sex ratio in the district
3. Study of factors affecting sex ratio and its impact.

Methodology:

The present study is mainly based on secondary data. The data of population and sex ratio has been compiled from the primary summary of the district census book. Literature and information related to sex ratio has been obtained from various magazines, books and published and unpublished research papers. Geographical information related to Sagar district such as relief, physical department, drainage, climate and vegetation information has been obtained from the district gazetteer. For which information was obtained by visiting the Central Library of Dr. Harisingh Gaur University Sagar.

The collected data and information have been tabulated and analyzed using statistical methods. These data are presented through map techniques.

Study Area:

For the present study, Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh has been selected as the study area. Sagar district is located in the north-east of the state, which is the third most populous district of Madhya Pradesh in terms of population. Chhatarpur and Damoh are situated in the east of the district, Narsinghpur in the south, Raisen and Vidisha in the west and Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh is situated in the north. Geographically, Sagar district is situated between 23'10' to 24'27' north latitude and 78'4' to 79'21' east longitude. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the southern part of the district. Some area of the district is 10252 square km..

Sagar city is named after the huge lake located here which was constructed by Lakha Banjara. According to another opinion, there were hundred forts located here in the medieval period, due to which this area was called Saugarh and later Sagar. The present Sagar was founded in 1660 by the Gond ruler Udanshah. It was an important army cantonment and town during the British period and a municipality was established here in 1867.

Geographically, Sagar district is situated under the Malwa Plateau, this entire area is covered with Deccan Trap lava. Vindhyan sandstone is also visible in between. The average altitude of the district is between 455 to 530 meters. Naharmau hills located in the southern part is the highest point of the district which is 2242 feet high above sea level. The northern part of the district is relatively flat. The surface structure of Sagar district is very uneven. Where high mountainous areas and steeply sloping hills, flat plains and at some places deep valleys and rough surfaces are found. Most of the hilly areas in the district are spread in the south-west and north. Whose expansion is found in Sagar, Khurai and Banda tehsils, whose average height is 533 meters. There are high plateaus in the south-west and small and big hills are visible between these plateaus. The plains of the rivers in the district are spread in the form of flat terrain, in which the Dhasan river plain is prominent in the north while the Sunar river plain is prominent in the middle. whose average height is between 300 to 350 meters. Dhasan, Bewas,

Sunar, Vyarama, Bina and Kopra are the main rivers flowing in the district. River betwa is also flows in some villages of the district. Dhasan is the longest river of the district whose total length is about 365 kilometer. The climate of Sagar district is humid tropical. Mainly three seasons are found in the district – hot summer, monsoon and cold dry winter. The average rainfall of the district is 1198 mm, most of which (90 percent) is received by monsoon. January is the coldest month in the district and May is the hottest month. The temperature ranges from 8 °C (January) to 45 °C (May).

Results and Discussions:

In India, the number of women has always been less than that of men. There are wide variations in sex ratio in different age groups and different regions of the country's population. The sex ratio in the country has been continuously decreasing from 1901 to 1971. A decreasing trend of sex ratio was found between 1981 and 2011. However, unlike the country, the sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh has been increasing and decreasing from 1901 to 2011. Which is currently 931, although the country's average is 941. From the point of view of regional distribution, Sagar district is included in those districts of Madhya Pradesh where the sex ratio is less as compared to other districts of the state. According to 2011 census the sex ratio of Sagar district is 893.

Table No.1

Sex ratio in India, Madhya Pradesh, Sagar district 1901-2011

Year	India	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar
1901	972	0	973
1911	964	967	960
1921	955	949	941
1931	950	947	942
1941	949	946	979
1951	946	945	934
1961	941	932	920
1971	930	920	892
1981	934	921	891
1991	927	912	881
2001	933	919	884
2011	943	931	893
2026*	943	938	896

Source: District Census Handbook Sagar 2011

Source*: UN Population projection report

It is clear from the observation of Table No. 1 that the sex ratio of Sagar district in 2011 is much less as compared to India and Madhya Pradesh. From 1901 to 1941, a decreasing trend is seen in the sex ratio of Sagar district and the highest sex ratio was 979 in 1941. After 1941 till 1961, a continuous trend of decreasing sex ratio can be seen. In 2001 the sex ratio decreased to 884 as compared to 1991 and in 2011 the sex ratio decreased to 893. According to United nations world population projection report Indias sex ratio projected to be 943 female per thousand

male in 2026 while it is recorded as 1020 females per 1000 male in the latest national family health survey report. Like other parts of the country, the sex ratio of Sagar district is mainly influenced by three factors-

1. Sex ratio at birth
2. Migration
3. Male and female mortality rate

(1) Trends of sex ratio in the age group 0-6:

The urban sex ratio of 0-6 age group in Sagar district is higher than the district average of 925. According to 2011 population, the urban sex ratio is 931 and the rural sex ratio is 923. The highest urban sex ratio is 991 in Banda tehsil. The sex ratio is 962 in Shahgarh and 961 in Khurai, while the minimum urban sex ratio is 830 in Deori tehsil. The sex ratio of Rahli (887) and Bina (896) respectively is much lower than the average of any urban district. The highest rural sex ratio is found in Sagar tehsil with 932. The rural sex ratio in Shahgarh (929), Banda (925), Khurai (926), Rahatgarh (926), Deori (925) is higher than the district average. The minimum rural sex ratio is found to be 908 in Kesli tehsil. Rural sex ratio is found to be low in Bina (910), Malthon (911) and Rahli (919).

Table No. 2

Trend of sex ratio in 0-6 age group in Sagar district

Tehsil	Total	Rural	Urban
Bina	905	910	896
Khurai	935	926	961
Malthone	911	911	00
Banda	934	925	991
Shahgarh	932	929	962
Rahatgarh	934	926	955
Sagar	932	932	932
Garhakota	930	922	951
Rehli	913	919	887
Kesli	908	908	00
Deori	913	925	830
Sagar District	925	923	931

Source: District Census Handbook Sagar 2011

(2) Tehsil wise sex ratio trends 2011:

Table No. 3

Tehsil wis Sex Ratio in Sagar District

Tehsil	Total	Rural	Urban
Bina	896	881	920
Khurai	897	890	918
Malthone	892	892	0

Banda	891	883	937
Shahgarh	878	874	913
Rahatgarh	892	886	909
Sagar	891	885	896
Garhakota	905	898	922
Rehli	897	893	911
Kesli	900	900	0
Deori	900	901	898
Sagar dist	893	888	905

Source: District Census Handbook Sagar 2011

It is clear from the tehsil wise distribution of sex ratio that it is found between 905 in Garhakota and 878 in Shahgarh. After Garhakota, sex ratio in Deori and Kesli tehsil is 900. sex ratio is found between 891 to 897 in all the remaining tehsils The urban sex ratio is higher than rural sex ratio in the Sagar district. The highest urban sex ratio is 937 in Banda tehsil, while the lowest urban sex ratio is 896 in Sagar tehsil. In other tehsils it is 922 in Garhakota followed by Bina (920), Khurai (918) and 913 in Shahgarh respectively. Similarly, the highest rural sex ratio is found in Deori tehsil with 901 and the lowest rural sex ratio is found at 874 per thousand in Shahgarh tehsil.

(3) Trends of sex ratio in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

From the analysis of Table No. 4, it is clear that the sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes is much better than that of Scheduled Castes in Sagar district. In all tehsils it is more than 916 women per thousand male. Whereas the Scheduled Caste sex ratio is found to be less than 900 in all the tehsils except Bina (905). Deori and Kesli development blocks in the district are tribal dominated development blocks where the sex ratio is found to be 946 and 944 respectively. Although the highest Scheduled Tribe sex ratio is 950 under Malthon tehsil. The higher sex ratio in Scheduled Tribes compared to Scheduled Castes reflects the better status of women in the tribal society. The highest sex ratio of Scheduled Caste category is 905 in Bina tehsil and the lowest sex ratio is only 852 in Kesli tehsil. In other tehsils it is Shahgarh (853), Deori (861), Banda (868), Jaisinagar (871), Sagar (878) and Rahatgarh (880) respectively. (Fig:01)

Table No 4

Sex Ratio of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

block	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Bina	905	940
Khurai	881	920
Malthone	897	950
Banda	868	943
Shahgarh	853	916
Rahatgarh	880	925
Jaisinagar	871	916
Sagar	878	924
Rehli	883	930
Kesli	852	944

Deori	861	946
Sagar dist	878	935

Source: District Census Handbook Sagar 2011

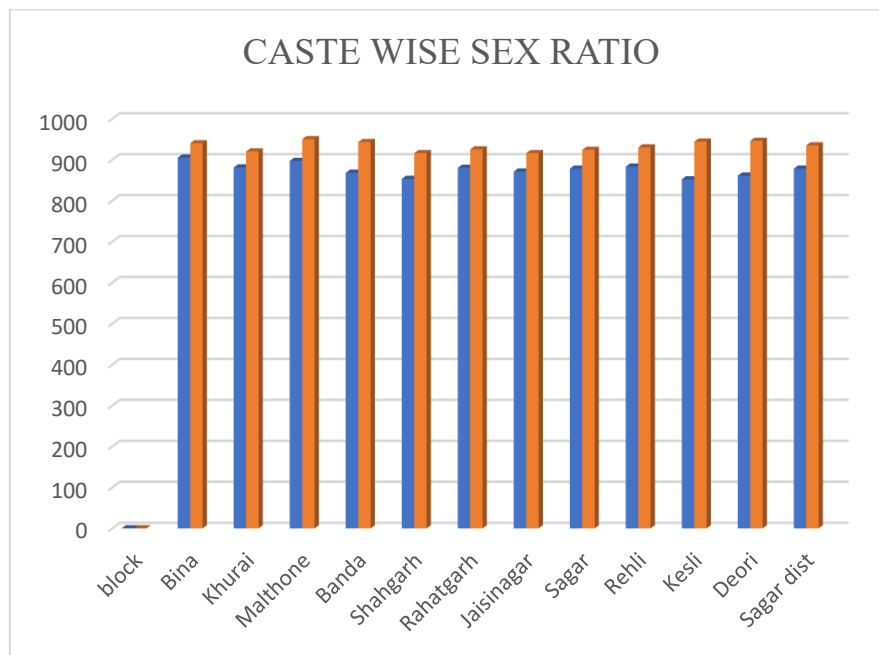


Fig:01

(4) Distribution of Sex Ratio of Rural Population:

Table No. 5

Village wise Distribution of Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio	Number of Village	Per Cent
Less than 700	44	2.31
700 -749	34	1.79
750 -799	112	5.89
800 -849	306	16.10
850 -899	611	32.14
900 -949	443	23.30
950 -999	190	9.99
1000 -1099	124	6.52
above1100	37	1.95
	1901	100-00

Source: District Census Handbook Sagar 2011

There are total 1901 inhabited villages in Sagar district. According to Table No. 5, sex ratio is found between 850 to 899 in maximum 611 villages, which is about 32.14 percent of the total villages. The sex ratio in 443 villages is found between 900 to 941. Of the total villages, 1.95 percent are villages where the sex ratio is more than 1100 per thousand, while in 124 villages

(6.52 percent) the sex ratio is between 1000 to 1099. There are 44 villages (2.31 percent) in the district where the sex ratio is less than 700 per thousand. Whereas in 34 villages (1.79 percent) the sex ratio is between 700 to 749.

Conclusion:

Sex ratio expresses the socio-economic conditions of any area, especially the status of women in the society. Low sex ratio gives rise to many social problems. The sex ratio of Sagar district is much less than the sex ratio of the country and Madhya Pradesh, which reflects the social condition of this region. In comparison to 1901, there has been a decline of about 8.2 percent in sex ratio in 2011. According to the United Nations World Population Projection Report, the sex ratio of Sagar district is estimated to be 896 in 2026. In Sagar district, the urban sex ratio is found to be higher than the sex ratio in rural areas in the age group 0-6 and overall sex ratio. Which is 931 and 905 respectively. The sex ratio in the Scheduled Caste category in the district is 878 per thousand while that in the Scheduled Tribe category is 935, which is much higher than the average of the district. Of the total villages in the district, the sex ratio in 8.47 percent villages is more than 1000, while in 2.31 percent villages the sex ratio is less than 700. the socio-economic condition, level of education and literacy, migration and health facilities are the main factors affecting the sex ratio of the district.

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