

**CHANGING PATTERN OF SEX RATIO IN RAJASTHAN: A
GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS**

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ABSTRACT

Sex ratio is one of the social indicators which show the equality between male and female. There is a continuous decline in the sex ratio of Rajasthan in past times, due to many reasons but the main reason behind this is presence of son preference over daughters. But now days are change, census of 2011 shows a marginal increase in the sex ratio of Rajasthan, which improves from 921 in 2001 to 926 in 2011. This paper is analysis status of sex ratio of Rajasthan and will discuss the changing pattern of sex ratio in among districts of Rajasthan.

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Introduction

Sex ratio is very important aspect of social life of people. Sex ratio in the past can be oriented mainly of higher mortality of females during the reproductive period. The neglect of females respected pregnancies, poor nourishment and poor medical facilities are mainly responsible for high female mortality rate. In India the male dominant society the male child is preferred more, particularly source of security in old age. And female child is treated as a burden. Thus the recent time is witnessed mark changes in living conditions of girls is the gender bias in our society.

It has been suggested that the recent change in sex ratio at birth can be due to sex selective abortions. The parents usually prefer male child in our society. Sex ratio is the ratio between males and females in a population. Sex ratio can be divided into three types, primary sex ratio, secondary sex ratio and tertiary sex ratio. The study of sex ratio of any area is important for studying the demographic attributes such as fertility, mortality, social status of females, literacy rate, economic characteristics and Health. The sex ratio of population is also affected by the differentials in the mortality rates of males and females. Indian census defines sex ratio as the number of females per thousand males.

Sex ratio is an index of economy prevailing in an area and it is a useful tool for regional analysis. The profound effect of the proportion of the two sexes upon the other demographic elements like population growth, marriage rates and occupational structure has been well recognized. (Franklin, 1956).

The knowledge of how population is distributed between the sexes is fundamental to the understanding of the population and the community it forms. The sex composition of males and females in a population at a given time is the result of proceeding hundred years of births and deaths and migration. The imbalance in the two sexes is created which can be harmful to social setup of the society and many social bad things is why the study of sex ratio is indispensable. It effects the processing of social system in long time.

Census of India defines sex ratio as the number of females per thousand males. India is a male dominant society, where the male child is preferred more, particularly as a source of

security in old age and female child is treated like as a burden, on whom lot of money is invested because dowry for marriage.

Objectives

- ❖ To study spatial-temporal change in sex ratio Rajasthan during 2001 to 2011.

Data Base And Methodology

- ❖ The data has been collected on secondary base from census of India (Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan). The sex ratio measures in terms of females/ 1000 males have been calculated. Simple statistical techniques (mean) and cartographic methods have been used to analyze for change in sex ratio.

Study Area

Rajasthan state has been selected for the present study. Sex ratio is one of the most important issues during these days because there is decline in child sex ratio in the country as a whole. Rajasthan state is situated in the north western part of India between 23° 30'N" to 29° 29'N" latitudes and 70°57'E" to 77°53'E" longitudes. The western and northern boundaries are marked by the eastern boundary of west Pakistan. The rest of the boundaries of the state are marked by the other states of India. In the North and North East it is bounded by Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, in the East and South East by Madhya Pradesh and in the South west by Gujarat. In terms of area this state is the second largest state in the country. The state has an area of 342,274 Km².

The state is divided into 33 districts. The state of Rajasthan covers the territory which has a very mature topography developed during the long years of denudation and erosional processes.

Physiography Rajasthan stretches into two of India's major physiographic division, namely the great plains and the central highlands. The area lying west of the Aravallis known as western sandy plains occupies the western part of the Great Plains, while the area of east of Aravallis falls in the northern part of the central highlands. Rajasthan state is situated in the north western part of India

RAJASTHAN POLITICAL MAP (2011)



Table No. 1

S. No	Districts	Sex Ratio
1.	Dungarpur	1022
2.	Rajsamand	1000
3.	Pali	981
4.	Banswara	974
5.	Pratapgarh	969
6.	Udaipur	969
7.	Chittaurgarh	966
8.	Jalor	964

9.	Bhilwara	962
10.	Sikar	951
11.	Churu	948
12.	Nagaur	947
13.	Jhunjhunun	946
14.	Sirohi	943
15.	Tonk	934
16.	Ajmer	931
17.	Jhalawar	926
18.	Baran	909
19.	Bundi	907
20.	Jodhpur	907
21.	Dausa	899
22.	Jaipur	897
23.	Kota	896
24.	Bikaner	896
25.	Hanumangarh	894
26.	Barmer	892
27.	Sawai Madhopur	889
28.	Alwar	886
29.	Ganganagar	873
30.	Karauli	855
31.	Bharatpur	854
32.	Dhaulpur	827
33.	Jaisalmer	821

Table no. 1 shows that overall picture of districts wise sex ratio. Average Rajasthan state has recorded 921 sex ratio in 2001. It ranged between 1022 in the district of Dungarpur and the lowest in Jaisalmer 821. There are three categories of sex ratio in Rajasthan 2001. Areas are relatively high sex ratio (above 950). Areas with moderate sex ratio (between 900 - 950). Areas with relatively low sex ratio (below 900). Map no. 1 shows that the central and southernmost part of Rajasthan are high sex ratio comparatively other part. North-western part of the state having low sex ratio.

Map no. 1 Spatial Patterns of sex ratio in Rajasthan: 2001

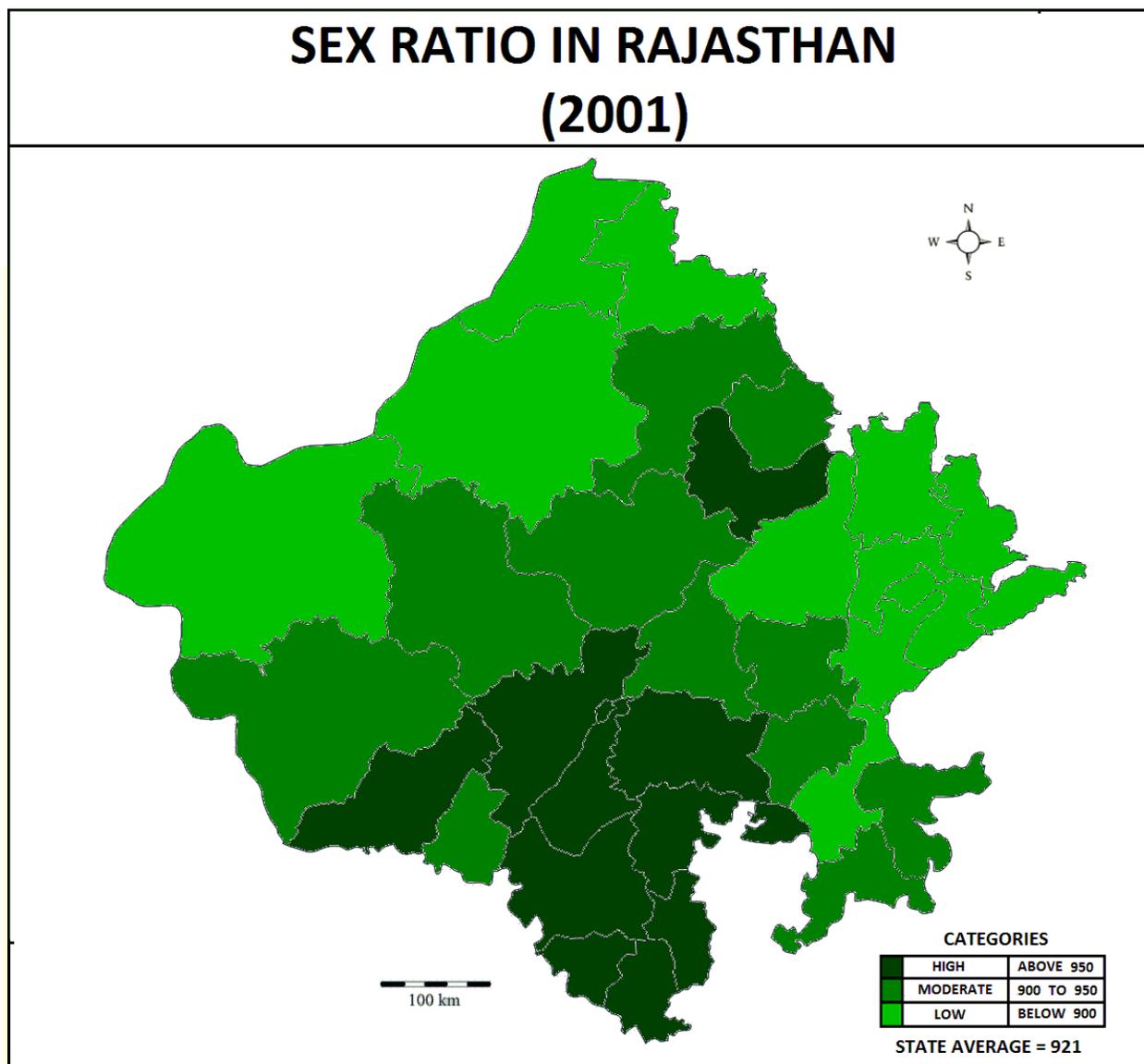


Table no.2

S. No	Districts	Sex Ratio
1.	Dungarpur	990
2.	Rajsamand	988
3.	Pali	987
4.	Pratapgarh	982
5.	Banswara	979
6.	Chittaurgarh	970
7.	Bhilwara	969

8.	Udaipur	958
9.	Jalor	951
10.	Jhunjhunun	950
11.	Ajmer	950
12.	Tonk	949
13.	Nagaur	948
14.	Jhalawar	945
15.	Sikar	944
16.	Churu	938
17.	Sirohi	938
18.	Baran	926
19.	Bundi	922
20.	Jodhpur	915
21.	Jaipur	909
22.	Hanumangarh	906
23.	Kota	906
24.	Dausa	904
25.	Bikaner	903
26.	Barmer	900
27.	Alwar	894
28.	Sawai Madhopur	894
29.	Ganganagar	887
30.	Bharatpur	877
31.	Karauli	858
32.	Jaisalmer	849
33.	Dhaulpur	845

Table no. 2 shows that sex ratio Pattern of Rajasthan 2011. On the basis of the district wise data the sex ratio ranges between 990 in Dungarpur district and 845 in Dholpur district. There are three categories of sex ratio in Rajasthan 2011. Areas with relatively high sex ratio (above 950), Areas with moderate sex ratio (between 900-950) and Areas with relatively low sex ratio (below 900). Map no. 2 shows that the southernmost part of Rajasthan are high sex ratio comparatively other part. Districts which are lies N.C.R region having low sex ratio.

Map no. 2 Spatial Patterns of sex ratio in Rajasthan: 2011

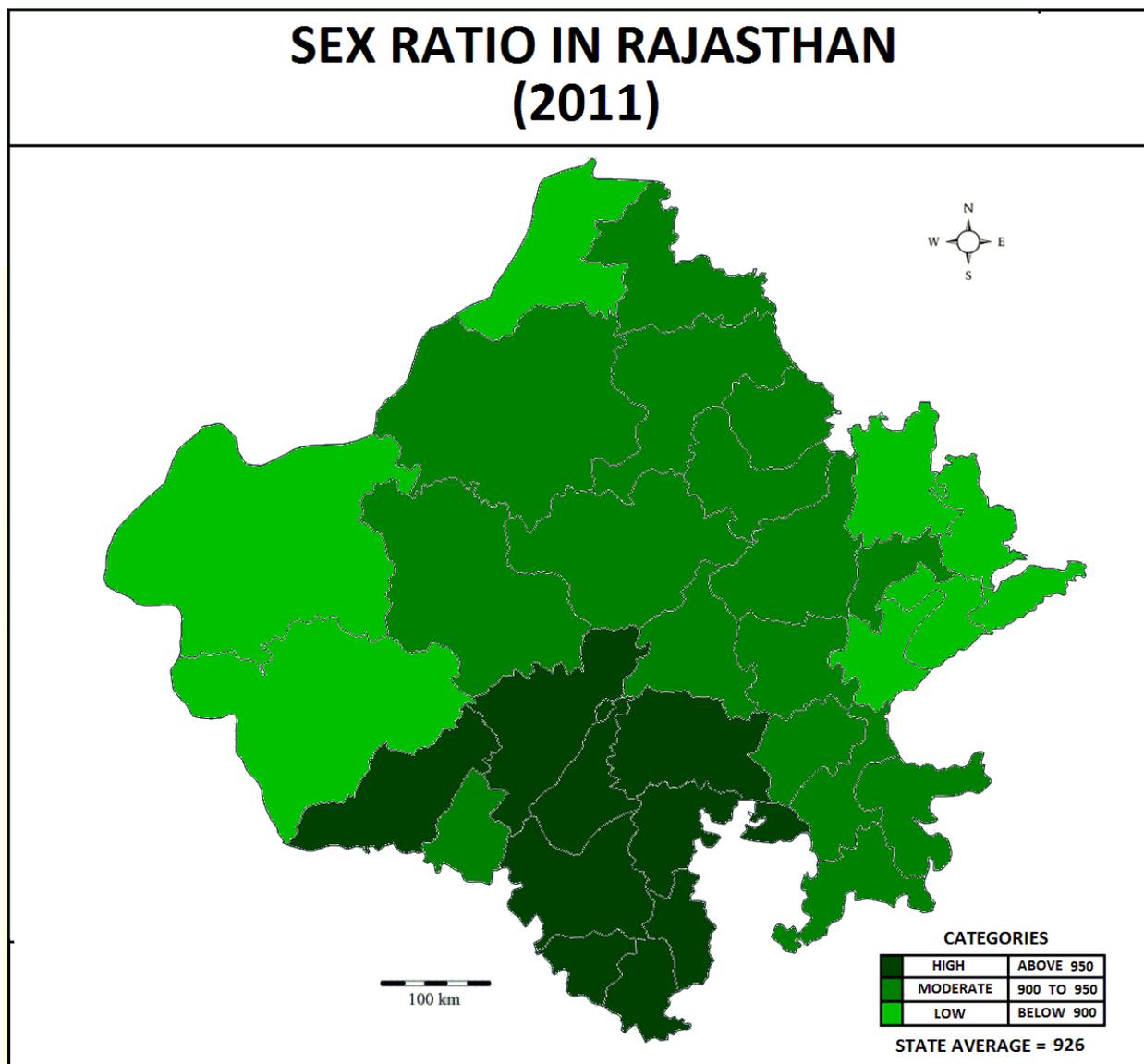
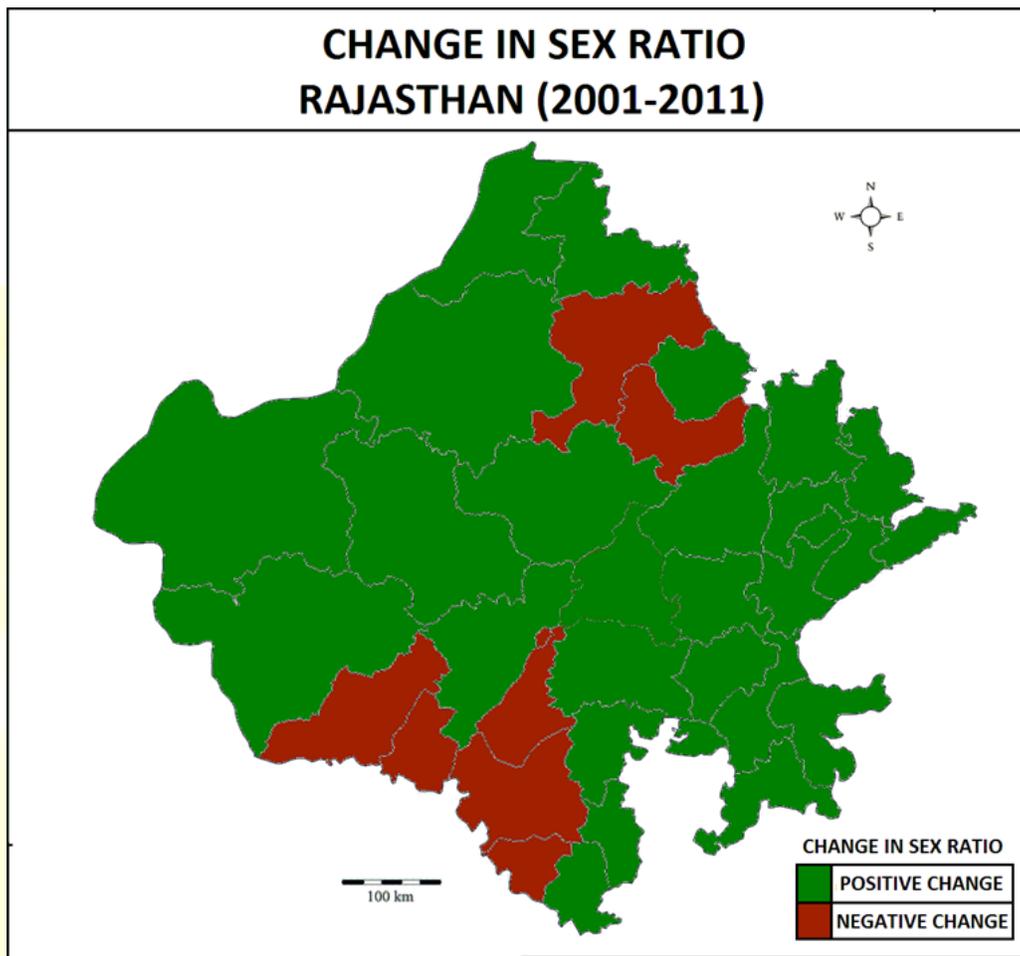


Table no. 3 Change in Sex Ratio (In 10 Years)

S. No	Districts	2001	2011	Change 2001-2011
1.	Jaisalmer	821	849	+28
2.	Bharatpur	854	877	+23
3.	Ajmer	931	950	+19
4.	Jhalawar	926	945	+19
5.	Dhaulpur	827	845	+18

6.	Baran	909	926	+17
7.	Tonk	934	949	+15
8.	Bundi	907	922	+15
9.	Ganganagar	873	887	+14
10.	Pratapgarh	969	982	+13
11.	Jaipur	897	909	+12
12.	Hanumangarh	894	906	+12
13.	Kota	896	906	+10
14.	Jodhpur	907	915	+8
15.	Barmer	892	900	+8
16.	Alwar	886	894	+8
17.	Bhilwara	962	969	+7
18.	Bikaner	896	903	+7
19.	Pali	981	987	+6
20.	Banswara	974	979	+5
21.	Dausa	899	904	+5
22.	Sawai Madhopur	889	894	+5
23.	Chittaurgarh	966	970	+4
24.	Jhunjhunun	946	950	+4
25.	Karauli	855	858	+3
26.	Nagaur	947	948	+1
27.	Sirohi	943	938	-5
28.	Sikar	951	944	-7
29.	Churu	948	938	-10
30.	Udaipur	969	958	-11
31.	Rajsamand	1000	988	-12
32.	Jalor	964	951	-13
33.	Dungarpur	1022	990	-32
	RAJASTHAN	921	926	+5

Map no. 3 Change in sex ratio Rajasthan

**Conclusion:**

Overall picture of Rajasthan state is positively indicate. Map no. 3 show the change of sex ratio between 10 years, from 2001 to 2011. Map shows two categories first is Areas with positive change in sex ratio and second is Areas with Negative change in sex ratio. High sex ratio is observed in the districts of Dungarpur, Banswara, Partapgarh, Chittaurgarh, Rajsamamnd, Udaipur and jalor because of the dominance of tribal population. Low sex ratio is observed in Daulpur, Karauli, Bharatpur, Ganganagar, Sawai mathopur and Alwar districts. It may be caused by nearness from highly developing states Punjab and Haryana. In the recent decade the state has experienced positive change that is the addition of 5 points in the general sex ratio. The general sex ratio increased from 921 to 926 in the state. It is good sign for the balanced growth of the population in the state.

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