A Study on the Recent Trend Declining Child Sex Ratio in Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

In this Paper the present study reveals in TamilNadu there are 32 districts 215 sub districts 1097 towns and 15979 villages as per census 2011, the top ten lowest Child Sex ratio District wise in TamilNadu state during 2001 – 2011. Tamil Nadu is the 11th largest state regarding the geographical area and 7th largest state in respect of population in India. The sex ratio is usually defined as the number of female per thousand males. Sex ratio in Tamil Nadu has declined decadal population 2001 – 2011 the sex ratio large variation from one district to another district in TamilNadu state. TamilNadu trend child sex ratio 2001 – 2011 from 987 in 2001 to 996 in 2011 .sex ratio 0-6 also total 942 in 2001 to 943 in 2011 . The 0-6 sex ratio 2001 rural sex ratio 933 and 955 in urban were 2011 rural 0-6 sex ratio 936 and urban 952, this is urban sex ratio declined. This is means that with an increasing level of male literacy strong son preference attitude and use of Ultra sound machines for female foeticides have been flourishing freely in the state. Since last two decades. In this paper discussed the decadal sex ratio in TamilNadu sex ratio shows the diagram, graphs, maps, and tables were interpreted in the sex ratio. Data for the present study have been collected from secondary datacensus of India wed site. This presentation using 32 major variables relating to demography and development, expectation of old age support from son were neglects the female child responsible for decline rate of female child. Working age women have a significant negative association with child sex ratio decreasing in 2001 to 2011 in TamilNadu. The Maharashtra is the first state in the country who takes action against the natal test and sonography centres, so to strict enforcement of PCPNDT Act and women empowerment schemes law to provide women right to inherit ancestral property are an utmost need for balancing child sex ratio in the state.

Keyword: Population Census 2001-2011, Child Sex-Ratio and Female Literacy.

Introduction:

India has been grappling with an unusual problem whereby the sex ratio – number of female per 1000 males – have been dwindling to extremely low levels. While the total population of India has been growing at an alarming rate over the past 50 years, the number of women relative to the number of men has been steadily falling. Statistics available that are available in census wed site. The sex ratio has fallen from rural area to urban area in TamilNadu 2001 sex ratio rural and urban 933, 955 and 2011 sex ratio rural and urban sex ratio 936, 952 this comparatively urban sex ratio has been declined .The situation is worse for the child sex ratio . Child sex ratio seems to have been adversely affected when compared to the general sex ratio. This is indicative of the spate selective abortion and cases of female feticides that have been reported recently.The large scale survey estimate the total number of sex selective abortions to be in the region of 4 to 5 million per year.

The killing of a girl child under the age of one has been another method used to eliminate the girl child. While this practice is prevalent in India for centuries, of late the cases of female infanticide have risen. In the state of TamilNadu for example, sociologists have identified a female infanticide belt extending from Madurai , across the districts Theni, Dindigul , Karur , Erode ,Salem , Dharmapuri and cuddalore . According to statistics out of 19 blocks in Salem district alone 1747 female infants have been killed since 1989 (Sharma, 2006). This study focuses afresh on the different aspects of the child sex ratio social issues and challenges among the rural mass in India and TamilNadu.This study will be based secondary data Ten districts from census data 2011, female population, Literacy, workers and marginal workers, for the secondary data decennial census data to analyse suitable statistical

tools coefficient , sample paired test will be used. Hence researcher has chosen his topic and titled A study on the recent trend declining child sex ratio in Tamil Nadu, so as to avoid missing girl child and save future fertility.

Objectives:

1.   The present study Analyses the trend and nature of lowest CSR in Tamil Nadu

2.   To find out declining pattern of child sex ratio and overall sex ratio two decadal rate like 2001 – 2011.

3.   To examine the impact of decline child sex ratio over the society

4.   To Analyses the causes for decline girl in the districts.

Hypothesis:

There is significant difference in CSR with in the Rural and Urban areas.

Data and Methodology:

The analysis of this study is based on secondary data. The study covers Ten lowest decadal rate 2001 -2011 in TamilNadu. The statistical tools used through SPSS Paired sample test and paired samples correlation to find the difference between 2001 – 2011 CSR among the districts of the TamilNadu using census data available of census India website was downloaded and possible with help of data from lowest districts.

Statement of the problem:

Child sex ratio seems to have adversely affected when compared to the general sex ratio. This is indicative of the spate of selective abortion and case of female feticides that have been reported recently. The data available I very sparse, and extremely unreliable. There have been a large number of studies dealing with selective abortion and infanticides that have been based micro level data as well. For example Diaz (1988) finds that at a famous abortion centre in Mumbai, out of the 15914 abortion performed during 1984-85 almost 100 percent

were those of female infanticides. In this paper we have taken 10 lowest districts indicated main issues decadal changes coming down negative because of we are taking this topic to avoid missing girl child and save future.

Table:1

Child Sex Ratio (0-6) Decadal Changes 2001- 2011

SL.NO	Name of District	2001	2011	Decadal Changes
1	Thiruvallur	957	946	-11
2	Thrivannmalai	948	930	-18
3	Villupruam	961	941	-20
4	Perambalur	937	913	-24
5	Ariylur	949	897	-52
6	Cuddalore	957	896	-58
7	Nagapattinam	962	959	-3
8	Thirvarur	970	958	-12
9	Thanjavur	959	957	-2
10	Ramanathapuram	964	961	-3

Source: www.tn.gov.in census 2001-2011

The above table 1 shows that decadal changes lowest ten districts child sex ratio, According census data 2001 & 2011. Thiruvallur CSR in 2001 (957) & 2011 (946) it's declined 11 points, Thiruvannamalai CSR in 2001 (948) & 2011 (930) it's declined 18 points, Villupuram CSR in 2001 (961) & 2011 (941) it's declined 20 points, Perambalur CSR in

2001 (949) & 2011 (897) it's declined 52 points,Ariyalur 2001 (949) &897 declined 52 points Cuddlalore CSR in 2001 (957) & 2011 (896) it's declined 58 points, Nagaipattinam CSR in 2001 (962) & 2011 (959) it's declined 03 points, Thiruvarur CSR in 2001 (970) & 2011 (958) it's declined 12 points, Tanjavur CSR in 2001 (959) & 2011 (957) it's declined 02 points, Ramanathapuram CSR in 2001 (964) & 2011 (961) it's declined 03 points.
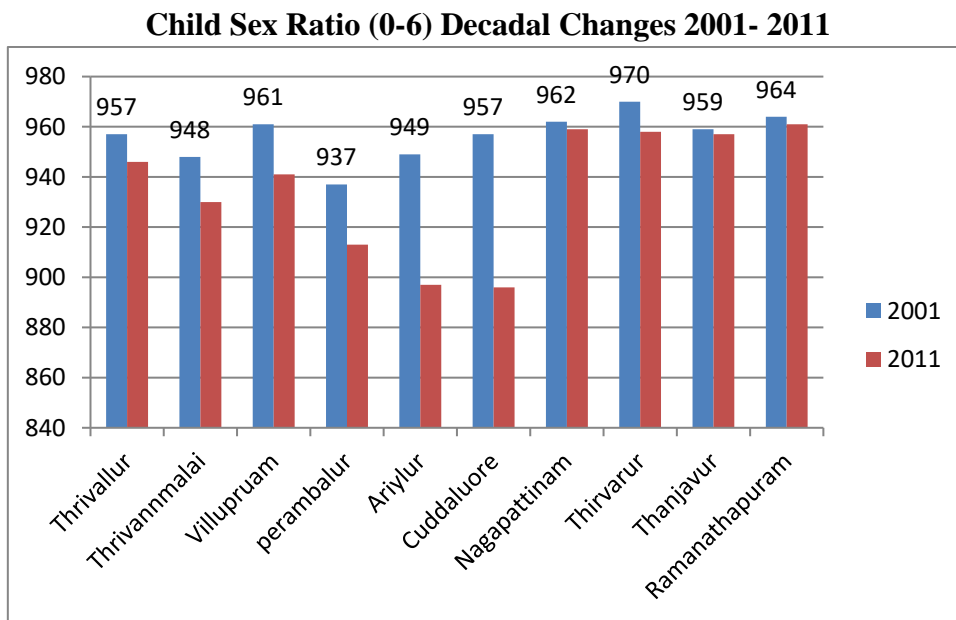
Table Figure:1

Child Sex Ratio (0-6) Decadal Changes 2001- 2011

Table: 2
Decadal Changes Child Sex Ratio 2001 – 2011 (Rural)

SL.No	Name of Districts	2001	2011	Decadal Changes Sex Ratio
1	Thiruvallur	960	947	-13
2	Thiruvannamalai	944	927	-17
3	Villupram	960	939	-21
4	Perambalur	933	908	-25

5	Ariyaur	946	895	-51
6	Cuddalore	957	880	-77
7	Nagapattinam	965	958	-7
8	Thiruvarur	968	956	-12
9	Thanjarur	958	955	-3
10	Ramanathapuram	961	961	0

Source: www.tn.gov.in census 2001 to 2011

The above table 1 shows that Rural area decadal changes lowest ten districts child sex ratio, According census data 2001 & 2011. Thiruvallur CSR in 2001 (960) & 2011 (947) it's declined 13 points, Thiruvannamalai CSR in 2001 (944) & 2011 (927) it's declined 17 points, Villupuram CSR in 2001 (960) & 2011 (939) it's declined 21 points, Perambalur CSR in 2001 (933) & 2011 (908) it's declined 25 points, Ariyalur 2001(946) &2011 (895) 51 pointsdeclined Cuddlalore CSR in 2001 (957) & 2011 (880) it's declined 77 points, Nagaipattinam CSR in 2001 (965) & 2011 (958) it's declined 07 points, Thiruvarur CSR in 2001 (968) & 2011 (956) it's declined 12 points, Tanjavur CSR in 2001 (958) & 2011 (955) it's declined 03 points, Ramanathapuram CSR in 2001 (961) & 2011 (961) it's declined 0 points.
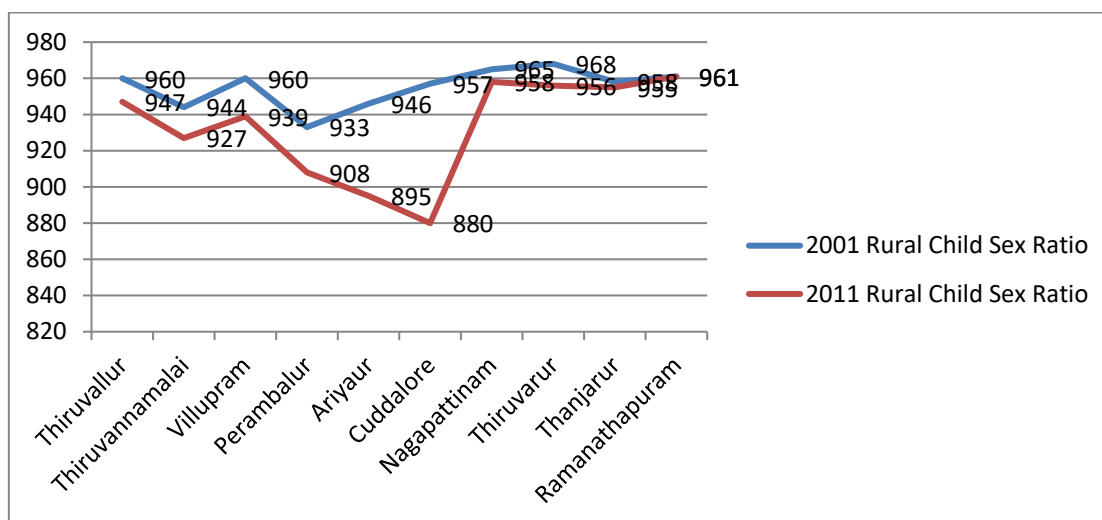
Figure:3

Table:3

Decadal Changes Child Sex Ratio 2001 – 2011 (Urban)

SL.No	Name of Districts	2001	2011	Decadal Changes Sex Ratio
1	Thiruvallur	955	946	-9
2	Thiruvannamalai	964	943	-21
3	Villupram	972	949	-23
4	Perambalur	957	941	-16
5	Ariyaur	969	913	-56
6	Cuddalore	955	934	-21
7	Nagapattinam	956	962	6
8	Thiruvarur	977	967	-10
9	Thanjarur	963	959	-4
10	Ramanathapuram	971	963	-8

Source: www.tn.gov.in census 2001 to 2011

Table Figure:3
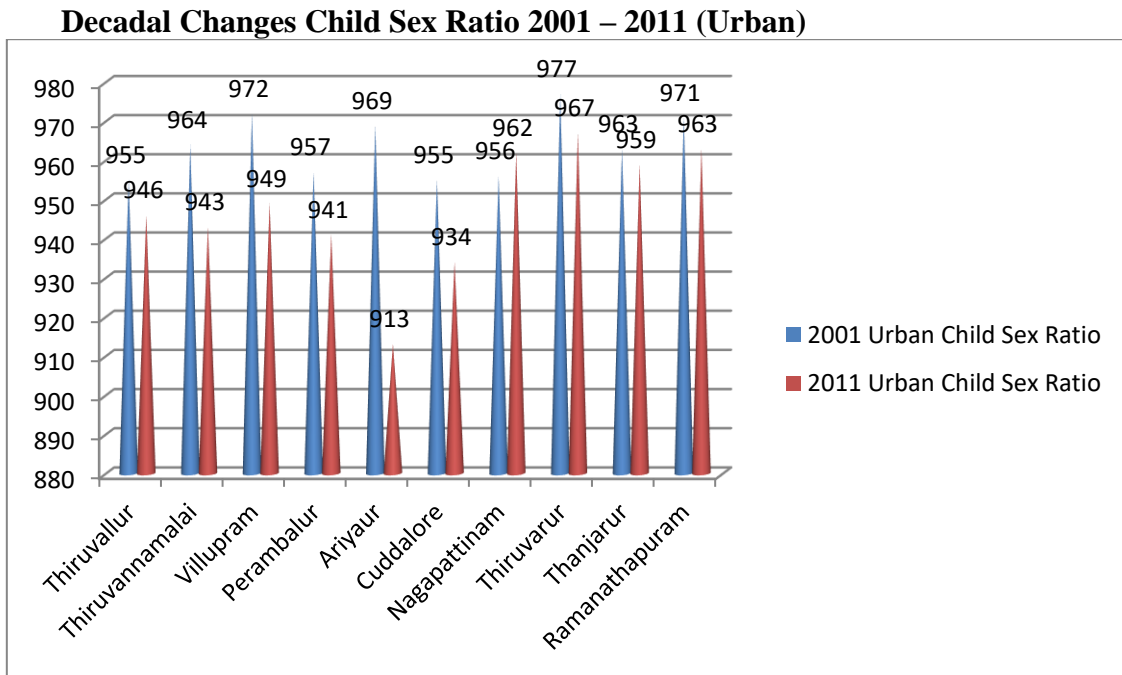
Decadal Changes Child Sex Ratio 2001 – 2011 (Urban)

The above table 1 shows that Rural area decadal changes lowest ten districts child sex ratio, According census data 2001 & 2011. Thiruvallur CSR in 2001 (955) & 2011 (946) it's declined 9 points, Thiruvannamalai CSR in 2001 (964) & 2011 (943) it's declined 21 points, Villupuram CSR in 2001 (972) & 2011 (949) it's declined 23 points, Perambalur CSR in 2001 (957) & 2011 (941) it's declined 16 points, Ariyalur 2001 (969) &2011(913) 56 points Cuddlalore CSR in 2001 (955) & 2011 (934) it's declined 21 points, Nagaipattinam CSR in 2001 (956) & 2011 (962) it's declined +6 points, Thiruvarur CSR in 2001 (977) & 2011 (967) it's declined 10 points, Tanjavur CSR in 2001 (963) & 2011 (959) it's declined 04 points, Ramanathapuram CSR in 2001 (971) & 2011 (963) it's declined 08 points.

Percentage decadal growth rate population can be computed by using following formula.

Percentage decadal growth rate Pi – P(i-1) / P (i-1)*100

Our Heritage

Where Pi is the Population of the Current year 2011

P (i-1) is the population of the base year 2001

Here is would be appropriate to calculate workers (women cultivation) population rate as defined as follows.

Worker population rate:

Population of working person (Main + marginal) / Total population – Population 0-6 years*100

Literacy rate has been calculated by using the following formula.

Literate person in Districts / Total population – population 0-6 years *100

Table:1

Total Population Female Census 2001 to 2011

Variable	Mean	Std.deviation	Std.Error Mean	T	Sig (two tailed)
Total Female Cultivator	4.710E6	1.235E7	2150361.815	2.190	.036
Total Female Worker	4.082E6	1.068E7	18594.419	2.195	.035
Total Female literacy	3.480E6	9121509.507	1587850.994	2.192	.036
Total Sex Ratio	4.271E6	1.122E7	1953346.459	2.187	.036

Paired samples correlation:

Our Heritage

Variable	N	Correlation	Sig
Total Female Cultivator	32	.909	.000
Total Female Worker	32	.978	.000
Total Female literacy	32	.995	.000
Total Sex Ratio	32	.999	.000

The table above to test of Hypothesis the data pertaining to the same has been considered and to test used to validate the hypothesis, It is shown the population sex ratio, female work, cultivator, literacy was 2.190 which has interested to 2.192, The P value is .036 percentage mostly it is female sex ratio low level there because of three variable to has significant important the state of having of the people. Sex ratio may have both the negative and positive effect on population 2001 – 2011. Thus t- test sex ratio where more female computing in the workers, cultivators, that the sex ratio in the population.

Regression Analysis:

A linear regression model was population to identify the influencing the sex ratio Ten district population also factor the empirical model used for estimation was from the equation.

$Y = a + b_1, x_1 + b_2, x_3 + x_2 + b_3, x_3 + b_4$

Where

Y = Sex Ratio (0-6) Poulation

a = Intercept , a scale parameter

x_1 = Sex Ratio Female

x_2 = Total Female Worker

x_3 = Total Female literacy

x₄ = Total Female Cultivation

Bi = Regression co efficient of respective independent variables

The table sex ratio population of the analysis relationship between the female contributing factors. The coefficient of variable like work , culture were not significa

Table   Determinants of Sex Ratio under Population 2001 to 2011

Variable	Coefficient	T – stat	Sig
Constant	-83.992	-475	.640
Sex Ratio	2.002	79.053	.000
Female Worker	.005	.972	.341
Female Literacy	.006	1.716	.099
Female Cultivation	.006	.741	.465

R = 0.99

R2 =0.75

Adjusted Square = .675

Indicating that they are not significantly contributing to the change in the dependant variable the coefficient of other variable like female literacy, Population sex ratio, R value 0.99 Percent significantly of the sex ratio female R2 value for the model was 0.75 indicating a good fit explaining.

Conclusion:

In this paper revealed that higher socio – economic characteristics female literacy , female work participations and economic growth has not translated effective in terms of containing the female sustenance and survival disadvantage. Even the economic growth showed an inverse relation with the juvenile sex ratio. It is alarming to note that sex ratio of

age cohort 0-6 is inversely related to female education and female economic activity with relatively higher elasticity coefficient for urban area catalyzed by the spread of sex determination tests and sex selection abortion, which played a key role in worsening in child sex ratio. The monotonic decline in the child sex ratio over the last two decadal changes negatively declining the existence of the gender discrinatory practice which are start even birth which require urgent attention of public policy as improving literacy and economic value of women is necessary but not sufficient for enhancing the relative live changes of girl child.

Reference

1)   www.tn.gov.in census 2001-2011