



Study Of Sex Ratio A Spatial And Temporal Analysis Of Tamilnadu

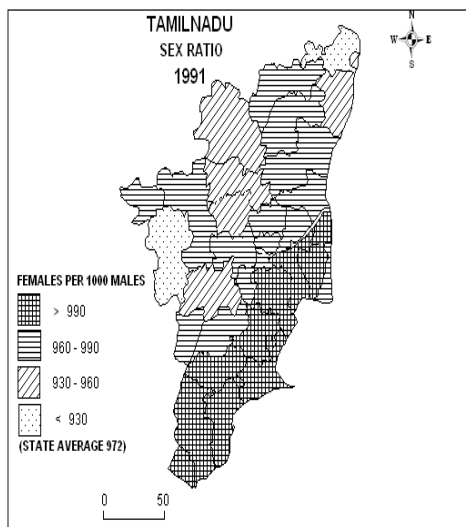
Naresh Kumar

Introduction : Tamilnadu is a state of south east India. It covers the area of 13058 sq. km. neighboring state are Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra parades, Pondicherry, bay of Bengal and Indian ocean. The present population of Tamilnadu is 62110839 having density 478 and sex ratio 986. Here the literacy rate is 73.47% . There are 16317 villages and 832 towns, there chief language is Tamil. Here Hinduism, Islam, Christianity are major religions. There are 48359 school and 693 colleges, and 28 university.



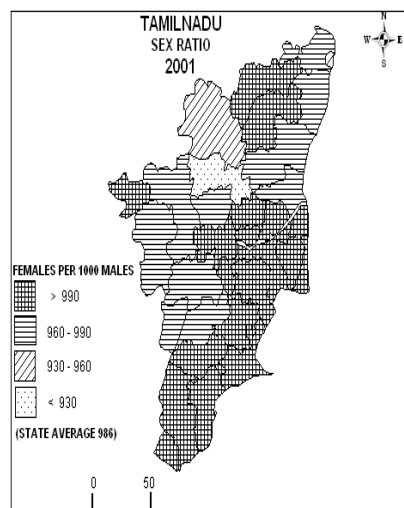
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Palar, Kaveri, Vaigai, Cheyyar, Ponniyar, Meyar, Bhavani, Tamarapani, Chittar, Vellar, Noyal Suruli, Vaipar, etc are the main river flow in this region. Along the whole length of the western part, is the range of the western Ghats. The Palghat Gap about 25 km. in width is the only marked break in the great mountain wall. The south of the palghat gap, the range is known as



Anamalai (Elephant hills).

On the east are the Palani hills on which are situated the famous hill station Kodaikanal. In the famous Ootacamund area of the Nilgiris Districts, is the highest peak Doddabetta, 2640 metres



above the sea level.

Sex Ratio Of India :

“SEX RATIO is defined as the number of females per thousands males”.



Sex ratio is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equality between males and females at a given point of time. It is mainly the outcome of the inter play of the sex differentials in mortality sex selective migration, sex ratio at birth and at times the sex differential in population enumeration.

According to the census of india,2001, the sex ratio of India stands at 933. This is the marginal improvement from the 1991 census, which had recorded 927 females from every 1000 males. At the 2001 census the sex ratio among the major states ranged from 861in Haryana to 1058 in Kerala. The sex ratio of Tamilnadu is 986 females per thousands males

The sex ratio is calculated as number of girls per 1000 boys. In the (0-6 age group), declined from 945 girls per 1000 boys in 1991 census to 927 during the 2001 census.

In 1991 Tamilnadu fell into the category of having fewer than 930 girls per 1000 males. There are only 930 girls per 1000 males. There are only one district like Coimbatore where sex ratio is 910, all the other Districts of Tamilnadu sex ratio is high as compare to this Districts. Only 11 Districts of Tamilnadu where the sex ratio is low as compare to state average 972. In 1991 highest sex ratio was found in Thoothukkudi, Padukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Sivagana, Thoothukkudi, and Tirunelveli are the Districts where the sex ratio is higher than 1000 girls per 1000 males.

In 2001 Tamilnadu have improve their sex ratio. The 2001 Tamilnadu fell into the category of having fewer than 950 girls per thousands males. There are 14 Districts where the sex ratio is higher than1000 females per 1000 males. So in 2001 the sex ratio of Tamilnadu is good, only two Districts of Tamilnadu like Dharmapuri and Salem where sex ratio is lower than 950 girls per 1000 males. So in 2001 sex ratio is high as compare to 1991.

Sr. no.	Year	Sex ratio
0	0	FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1.	1951	1007
2.	1961	992
3.	1971	978
4.	1981	977



5.	1991	974
6.	2001	987

Table shows the trend of sex ratio 1951 to 2001. In 1951 the sex ratio of Tamilnadu is 1007 girls per 1000 males. In 1961 the sex ratio was declined. In 1971,1981, and1991 the sex ratio is declined as compare to 1951. So the table is informed that the sex ratio is declined continuous, but in 2001 the sex ratio of Tamilnadu is increased.

Districts Wise Urban And Rural Child Sex Ratio (In Age Group0-6)

Sr. no.	Districts	Urban	Rural
1.	Ariyalure	995	1000
2.	Chennai	972	985
3.	Coimbatore	946	962
4.	Cuddalore	945	945
5.	Dharmapuri	928	869
6.	Dindigul	943	922
7.	Erode	919	926
8.	Kancheepuram	955	968
9.	Kanniyakumari	970	962
10.	Karur	915	927
11.	Madurai	950	903
12.	Nagapattinam	948	963
13.	Namakkal	919	882
14.	Perambalur	1002	936
15.	Pudukkottai	979	962
16.	Ramanathapuram	968	963
17.	Salem	910	763
18.	Sivaganga	932	951
19.	Thanjavur	936	956
20.	The Nilgiris	998	962



21.	Theni	911	873
22.	Thiruvallur	943	965
23.	Thiruvarur	984	972
24.	Thoothukkudi	968	963
25.	Tiruchirappalli	962	939
26.	Tirunelveli	950	954
27.	Tiruvannamalai	966	949
28.	Vellore	952	929
29.	Viluppuram	966	969
30.	Virudhunagar	957	966
31.	State Average	953	940
		* Females per1000 males	

Table shows the rural – urban variation (0-6 age group) in 2001. The urban sex ratio of Tamilnadu is high as compare to rural sex ratio. In Tamilnadu the state average of rural sex ratio is 940, but the state average of urban sex ratio is 953. In 30 Districts of Tamilnadu 17 Districts have low rural sex ratio as compare to urban sex ratio? The first time where the rural sex ratio is low as compare to urban sex ratio. In Salem the rural sex ratio of (0-6 age group) is very low as compare to other Districts of Tamilnadu. Thiruvarur have highest sex ratio in rural areas. 13 Districts of Tamilnadu where the urban sex ratio is low as compare to rural area. Perambalur have highest urban sex ratio as compare to other Districts of Tamilnadu, but Salem has low sex ratio. So this table shows that the (0-6 age group) sex ratio of Tamilnadu is low as compare to state average 986. In Tamilnadu urban sex ratio is good as compare to rural area.

Conclusion : Population sex ratios have increased between 1991 and 2001 in practically all districts of Tamilnadu. The only exception are Dharmapuri, where it has declined from an already low figure of 942 to 938, and Thoothukudi, where it has declined marginally from a high of 1051 to 1049- still the highest in the state. As many as 17 out of 30 districts the sex ratio in excess of the state average of 986. The southern districts – with the significant exception of



Madurai and Theni the sex ratio in excess of 1000, while Chennai and its neighboring, districts of Tiruvallur and Kanancheepuram as well as Coimbatore have low sex ratio, reflecting in considerable part male in-migration from other districts for employment in industry. But there are at least two districts where sex ratio are considerably lower than the state average – Dharmapuri (938) and Salem (929) for reasons other than sex selective migration.

Tamilnadu has also performed reasonably well in term of literacy growth during the decade 1991-2001. The state's literacy rate increased from 62.66 percent in 1991 to 73.47 per cent in 2001. The female literacy rate increased from 51.33 per cent in 1991 to 65.55 per cent in 2001, while the male literacy rate grew at lower pace from 73.75 per cent in 1991 to 82.33 percent in 2001. The population sex ratio for Tamilnadu has increased from 972 females per 1000 males in 1991 to 986 in 2001. However, Tamilnadu's child sex ratio –defined as the number of girls per 1000 boys in age group 0-6 years shows a decline from 953 in 1991 to 942 in 2001. The decline in child sex ratio in some districts of the state is quite alarming.

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