

Regarding The Age And Sex Structure Of South Bihar

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INTRODUCTION

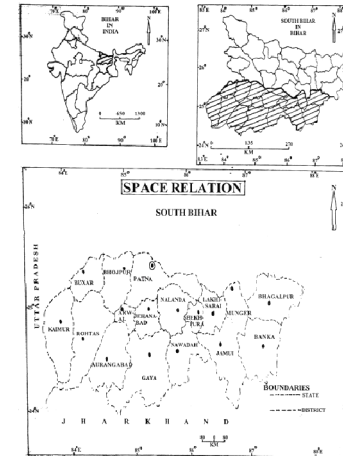
Age Sex composition not only acts as a determinant of population growth. It also reflects the effects of birth, death and migration of the population in any region preponderance of male population in urban areas, leading to lower sex ratio also describes about the high degree of migration from rural to urban areas. Infant age structure and sex compositions have much more importance than marital status. Economic and social activities and cultural planning may not be carried out successfully without the consideration of age and sex composition. Thus the age – sex structure is potentially a very powerful planning tool.

Sex ratio – The knowledge of sex composition is basic in any analysis of population structure. It is expressed in terms of sex ratio which means the number of female per 1000 male in the population of an area at any give time. Sex ratio is an index of the socio-economic population. It is because the female have a relatively lower death rate in comparison to male in most countries. The sex-ratio of a population is related to the extent of empowerment of women and also reflects the status of women in the society, finally, in unbalanced or adverse sex ratio where proportion of female is small may lead to emergence of social and moral evils like prostitution S.T.S AIDS and even sex crime.

STUDY AREA

South Bihar forms the Southern part of Bihar are middle south part of Ganga plain constituting the administrative units of present- Patna, Munger (Except- Khagria and Begusarai district) Magadh and Bhagalpur, a division. It extends between 24°21'N to 25°45'N Latitude and 83°19'E to 87°30' E longitude covering an area of 40990.40 sq KM, and a population of 38551925. Thus south Bihar is bounded by the river

Ganga in the north, the state of U.P in the west, the Jharkhand in south and east.



PURPOSE OF STUDY

This paper intends to highlight the factors responsible for age and sex structure of south Bihar, Age structure controls the future growth of population, because it affects the marriage rate and reproductive performance of the population fertility, mortality and migration are three basic determinants of the age structure. These variables in themselves are not entirely independent and any change in one may eventually influence the other two but social and economic conditions influence age structure through them only.

SOURCES OF DATA

The study of age and sex structure of the study region relies on the data compiled mainly from the secondary sources. The major sources of data computed by the author from 2011 census of India 1901-2011, census of India, Bihar ,2011.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted for expressing sex ratio varies in different countries. Some countries express it in term of percentage, some in terms of number of female per hundred male and some in term of female per thousand male. The author has how even accepted the last one which can be calculated as follows.

$$SR = \frac{NF}{NM} \times 100$$

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Where,

- SR is the sex ratio.
- NF is the number of female.
- NM is the number of male.
- K is 1000.

or Sex ratio of South Bihar =913

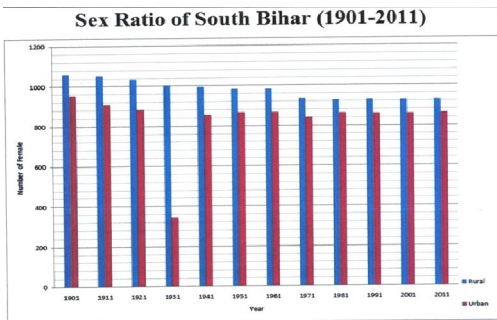
$$\frac{18404451}{20147474} \times 1000 = 913$$

Thus south Bihar has 913 female per thousand of male (2011). This ratio varies from time to time and also from region to region. The effects of such variation are seen in human landscape in term of different building forms, densities and ultimately in the creation of different regional character.

Sex Ratio in Rural and Urban Areas of South Bihar

| YEAR | NUMBER OF FEMALE PER THOUSAND MALE | |
|------|------------------------------------|-------|
| | RURAL | URBAN |
| 1901 | 1059 | 953 |
| 1911 | 1052 | 909 |
| 1921 | 1035 | 883 |
| 1931 | 1004 | 845 |
| 1941 | 994 | 855 |
| 1951 | 984 | 867 |
| 1961 | 983 | 867 |
| 1971 | 934 | 842 |
| 1981 | 925 | 861 |
| 1991 | 928 | 860 |
| 2001 | 925 | 858 |
| 2011 | 927 | 861 |

Sources: Census of India 1901-2011.



In all the above census years the rural sex ratio is higher than urban. In 1901, where the rural sex ratio is 1059, the urban sex ratio just 958. Similarly in 1981 the rural sex ratio declined to 925, where as the urban sex ratio also came down to 861, The urban areas in fact, suffer from chronic shortage of female people perfect town only for employment education, trade, etc.

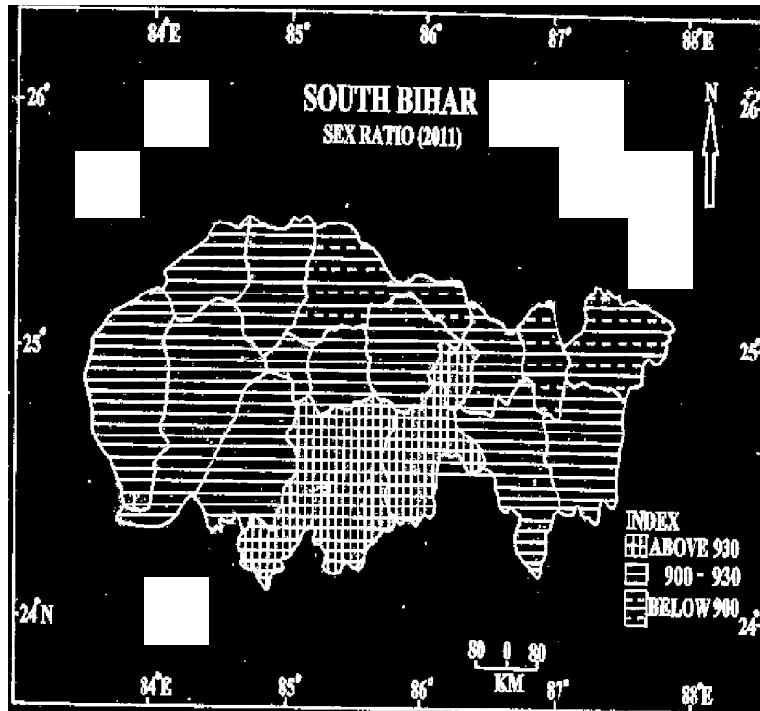
They leave their families in their villages and work for their living in towns. In fact highly male selective immigration to the large urban centers is responsible for the low urban sex- ratio. A high cost opportunities for female employment strongly discourage whole family migration to the large cities and town.

Declining female proportion in urban areas are due to the fastly growing industrialization to employ more rural male. The growing educational facilities also attract more rural male students than female. In general our social tradition and conservative out look do not allow the girls to peruse their education living alone in the towns. But the latest trend shows that there has been increase in female ratio in urban between 1971-81. It indicates two things, Firstly more and more women are emigrating urban for employment, education and trading etc. and secondly the provision of facilities in town account for lower death rate of female consequently increasing the number of female per 1000 male.

SEX RATIO IN SOUTH BIHAR (2011)

| Sl. No. | District | Total Population | Male | Female | Sex Ratio |
|---------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| 01. | Nawada | 2219146 | 1144668 | 1074478 | 939 |
| 02. | Gaya | 4391418 | 2266566 | 2124852 | 937 |
| 03. | Shekhpura | 636342 | 329743 | 306599 | 930 |
| 04. | Arawal | 700843 | 363497 | 337346 | 928 |
| 05. | Aurangabad | 2540073 | 1318684 | 1221389 | 926 |
| 06. | Nalanda | 2877653 | 1497064 | 1380893 | 922 |
| 07. | Jamui | 1760405 | 916064 | 844341 | 922 |
| 08. | Jahanabad | 1125313 | 585582 | 539731 | 922 |
| 09. | Buxar | 1706352 | 887977 | 818375 | 922 |
| 10. | Kaimur | 1626384 | 847006 | 779378 | 920 |
| 11. | Rohtas | 29599118 | 1543546 | 1416372 | 918 |
| 12. | Bhojpur | 2728407 | 1430380 | 1298027 | 907 |
| 13. | Banka | 2034763 | 1067140 | 967623 | 907 |
| 14. | Lakhisarai | 1000912 | 526345 | 474567 | 902 |
| 15. | Patna | 5838465 | 3078512 | 2759953 | 897 |
| 16. | Bhagalpur | 3037766 | 1615663 | 1422103 | 880 |
| 17. | Munger | 1367765 | 729041 | 638724 | 876 |
| | Total | 38551925 | 20147474 | 18404451 | 913 |

Source: Census of India-2011



Shows sex ratio variation in different districts of South Bihar in 2011. Fourteen Districts have sex ratio between 902-939. In This category Nawada, Gaya, Shekhpura, Arwal, Aurangabad, Nalanda, Jamui, Jehanabad, Buxar, Kaimur, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Banka and Lakhisarai are included. In this category Nawada has maximum 939 female per thousand male where as Munger has recorded in minimum (876) sex ratio. Out of seventeen districts three districts have sex ratio between 876-897. In this category Patna, Bhagalpur, Muger. Lower sex ratio in south Bihar has result from a number of reasons. Important among them are early marriage of girls, absence of birth control measures and production of children at an early age and higher frequency of birth. These factors lead to the death of many women in the reproductive age group. Moreover at the time of census women are not counted properly because of their illiteracy and social customs which keep them behind curtains resulting in under reporting of female resulting in under reporting of female population in many cases. Migration also plays an important role in bringing the sex ratio lower. Long distance migration from a

place manly involves male where as short distance migration is characterized by female migrants. Marriage also affects the sex ratio because after marriage the wives have to go to their husband's house. In big commercial and Industrial centres like Patna, Gaya, Ara, Munger, Jamalpur, and Bhagalpur the male outnumber the female, because male go to place for education, work and business. Even in case of smaller towns like Lakhisarai, Jamui, Shekhpura, Sultanganj the women are out numbered by men due to the above reasons.

CONCLUSION

Sex_ratio denotes the number of female per look male in the population of an area at any given time. This is the index of the socio – economic population. The sex ratio of south Bihar in 913, which in var from time to time and region to region. The knowledge of sex composition is basic in any analysis of population structure. The future growth of population because it affects the marriage rate and reproductive performance of the population fertility, mortality and migration.

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