

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSION:

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS:

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Kolhapur is one of the district of Maharashtra state, it is divided in to urban and rural areas, there is observed trend of low sex-ratio. In the Census year 1961 sex-ratio was 997 females per thousand males, but it goes down 953 female per 1000 male in 2011 Census. Kolhapur district is divided into twelve tehsils Viz. Ajara, Bhudargad, Gadhinglaj, Chandgad, Shahuwadi, Panhala, Karveer, Hatkanangale, Shirol, Radhanagari, Kagal and Gaganbavada. There is highest sex-ratio in Ajara tehsil i.e. 1095 female per 1000 male and the lowest sex-ratio 915 female per 1000 male in Panhala tehsil as per the 2011 Census. High sex-ratio observed in rural tehsils i.e. Ajara, Chandgad, Gadhinglaj, Bhudargad and Shahuwadi and lowest sex-ratio observed in urban tehsils i.e. Panhala, Karveer and Hatkanangale tehsils. Because of Physical conditions, Agricultural development, Industrialization and Migration tehsil wise variations are observed in sex-ratio of Kolhapur district.

According to the Census of 1961 to 2011, Bhudargad tehsil experienced great variations in the distribution of sex-ratio. Within the tehsil sex-ratio differs from decade to decade. In 1961, sex-ratio was 1008 females per thousand males, and it was 1017 in 1971, 1038 in 1981, 1024 in 1991, 995 in 2001 and 983 in 2011. Highest sex-ratio was found in 1981 it was 1038 females per thousand males, and lowest sex-ratio was 983 female per thousand males found in 2011. Sex ratio +38 in 1981 and in 2011 it reaches -17 per thousand males. From the Census year 1961 to 1981 sex-ratios were observed in increasing trend but after that from 1991 to 2011 the sex-ratios were decreased.

6.1 CONCLUSION

From the present study following conclusions are made

- 1) Bhudargad tehsil is totally rural in nature so total rural sex-ratio was observed in study region. Sex-ratio of Bhudargad tehsil is increasing from the Census year 1961 to 1981. It was 1008 females per thousand males in 1961 and 1038 females per thousands in 1981. After 1981, the sex-ratio start to decrease. It was 1024, 995 and 983 in 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively.

- 2) Sex-ratio of Bhudargad tehsil is more than average sex-ratio of Kolhapur district, Maharashtra state and India. Bhudargad tehsil having five revenue circles, the five circles having different type of sex-ratios are observed. In the hilly and remote circles viz. Pimpalgaon, Kadgaon and Karadwadi having high sex-ratio and other circles viz. Koor and Gargoti having low sex-ratio is observed as compare to hilly and remote circles. Highest sex-ratio observed in Pimpalgaon circle (1048 females per thousand males) and low sex-ratio observed in Koor circle (942) females per thousand males in 2011.
- 3) Physiography of the study region is Mountainous and hilly in character, physical conditions of remote areas of the study region affects on sex-ratio of the study region, as well as socio-economic conditions of the study area are also affecting on sex-ratio.
- 4) Migration is one of major factor affecting on the sex-ratio of Bhudargad tehsil because, young population of the study region migrated to another region for Education, seeking jobs and families migrate for good residential and infrastructural facilities. Inner-circle, out-circle and out of tehsil type of migration observed in the study region. They migrated to Gargoti, Kolhapur, Kagal, Ichalkaranji, Hupari, Pune, Mumbai, Nashik and Aurangabad.
- 5) In the areas of high out migration there observed high sex-ratio i.e. Kadgaon and Pimpalgaon circles and immigration areas or low migration circles Viz. Koor, Gargoti and Karadwadi having low sex-ratio, because male population was highly migrated from these areas, it affect on sex-ratio of the study region.
- 6) Most of the out-migration is observed in hilly and remote circles viz. Pimpalgaon. Kadgaon and Karadwadi and most of the immigration are observed in Gargoti and Koor circle from Pimpalgaon, Kadgaon and Karadwadi circles.

- 7) All five circles viz. Koor, Gargoti, Karadwadi, Kadgaon and Pimpalgaon are exhibiting Spatio-temporal variations in the distribution of sex-ratio from 1961 to 2011.
- 8) Literacy rate of female population is very low as compare to male population of study region and as compare to the population of Kolhapur district. Majority of women are engaged in agricultural sector which affects on the sex-ratio of study area.
- 9) Gargoti is recently developed town in Bhudargad tehsil; many of the educational, medical and administrative facilities are available in Gargoti circle so these circles are showing low sex-ratio due to the selective immigration of male population.
- 10) Economic factors such as economic growth and development have a large influence on the distribution of population and sex-composition of the study region. Bhudargad is rural, hilly and remote in nature so, there absence of urban population, low industrial and poor agricultural development affects on economic development of the study region. Economic development of the study area is underdeveloped, because the young male population is migrated to other areas for seeking employment.
- 11) The index of 'Changes in Child sex-ratio (0-6 Age Group)' reflects underlying socio-economic and cultural patterns of the society, especially its attitude towards the female child. Child sex-ratio of Bhudargad tehsil is decreasing from the Census year 1991 to 2011. It was 951 females per thousand males in 1991 and 838 females per thousands in 2011; highest sex-ratio observed in 1991 and lowest in 2011, it was only 838. The proportion of girls among children began declining sharply in all the circles in Bhudargad tehsil due to son preference, pre-natal, Sex determination, Sex-selective abortions and dowry system.
- 12) The child sex-ratio of Pimpalgaon, Kadgaon and Karadwadi circles having high as compare to average child sex-ratio of Bhudargad tehsil, it was 905,

882 and 859 females per thousand males respectively and in Koor, Gargoti circle there is low child sex-ratio as compare to average child sex-ratio of Bhudargad tehsil in the Census year 2011.

- 13) Child sex-ratio of Bhudargad tehsil is lowest as compare to the average sex-ratio of Kolhapur district, Maharashtra state and India. The five circles of Bhudargad tehsil having different type of child sex-ratios are observed. In the hilly and remote circles viz. Pimpalgaon, Kadgaon and Karadwadi having high child sex-ratio and other circles viz. Koor and Gargoti having lowest child sex-ratio is observed as compare to hilly and remote circles.
- 14) Very low child sex-ratio is observed in all the circles and total average child sex-ratio of the Bhudargad tehsil. Pimpalgaon is the only circle where sex-ratio records above 900 and sex-ratio of Koor and Gargoti circle is below 800 respectively.
- 15) Circles which are situated in Hilly and remote region (Pimpalgaon, Kadgaon and Karadwadi) having high child sex-ratio as compare to another developed and accessible circles Viz. Koor and Gargoti.
- 16) Proportion of Child sex-ratio in all the five circles of Bhudargad tehsil is very low as compare to sex ratio of the study region in 1991 to 2011.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The study of Census reports 1961 to 2011 shows that there is a considerable decline in the male-female sex-ratio of Bhudargad tehsil. There is considerable decline in the birth rate of females.

In the Census year 1961, sex-ratio of Bhudargad tehsil were 1008 females per thousand males. It was increasing in the Census year 1971 and 1981, but after that sex-ratio of Bhudargad tehsil was decreased, it was 1024, 995 and 983 females per thousand male in 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively.

There can be many serious social problems in future if the decrease goes to on the same way. So the birth rate of females should get increased. For this following are some recommendations.

- 1) Government should make strict laws for the regulation of right and proper use of health services and advance medical technology and there should be ban on the misuse of it e.g. Sex-determination test and abortion. Besides this, there should be provision of punishment it should be implemented strictly in case of those doctors and people (parents) who practice it.
- 2) There should be ban on secret and illegal sex-determination test and abortion by government.
- 3) Government should organize social programs for females to increase birth rate and also encourage social organizations (NGO s) for the same and help them.
- 4) For this the use of broadcasting media is remarkable. With the help T.V., Radio, Newspaper different programs should be sponsored and make awareness among people and change the mentality and abolish the misconceptions and discrimination in between male and female child.
- 5) Special plan for the nourishment of pregnant women and children should be implemented by government at different level.
- 6) Consolation rewards should be given to the parents giving birth to single female child.
- 7) To stop migration of young male population for the purpose of services and business, government should establish industries and make availability of jobs at village level in Bhudargad tehsil, the study area has poor industrial and economic development, therefore government need to provide good infrastructure facilities to increase the industrialization in remote areas of Bhudargad tehsil and provide good facilities for agricultural development to farmers.

- 8) It is necessary and need to have increase medical facilities in rural areas of Bhudargad tehsil.
- 9) Special facilities for the gain of subsidy should make available for females.
- 10) It is necessary to implement those programmes which can give social and economic prestige to women and to increase participation of them.
- 11) It is necessary to bring out awareness newly married couple.
- 12) For the enhancement of women literacy 'Woman Literacy' programs should be implemented with help of schools and colleges.