



# **Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Commerce & Science College**

**Deulgaon Raja, Dist. Buldhana (MS)**

NAAC Accredited At 'B' Level

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## **STUDENTS' SURVEY REPORT**

### **COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE MALE – FEMALE RATIO IN CIVIL COLONY AND SANJAY NAGAR IN DEULGAON RAJA**

□ Prepared By □

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## **Preface ...**

India has marched towards progress by knowing the need of time. No doubt there are still many problems that India has been facing viz. the population growth, problem of unemployment, farmers suicide, female Foeticide and man-woman inequality. It is an urgent need to find out solutions for these problems. The college always strives to find out certain solutions by organizing different programmes like 'Jagar Janivancha' that is awareness among the people 'Lek vachva Abhiyan' i.e. Save girl Child and to stop female feticides.

The survey and planning forum of the college as usual has tried to focus current burning issues for the survey in the topic " A Comparative Study of the ratio male and female in civil colony and Sanjay Nagar in Deulgaon Raja ". By selecting this topic the forum has tried to make the people aware of the inequality between male and female and has also tried to suggest remedy on it. The forum has focused on the earning, standard of living, education status, the role of women in decision making while studying the sex ratio in both the colonies.

The effort between finding the reasons for inequality between male and female is really praiseworthy. The forum has also focused on the sex ratio birth rate and death rate in both the colonies. In the present survey it

is proved that the statistical information regarding the sex ratio in civil colony is better than Sanjay Nagar. While considering the facilities and opportunities of the women, it has come to know that still women are not provided adequate facilities and opportunities in the same area as .

The Department of Economics has tried to put before the society the serious problem of inequality between male and female in the present era . The remedies suggested by this forum to stop the female foeticide and to increase the sex ratio up to the natural extent are really praiseworthy.

- **Dr. Dnyaneshwar V. Gore**

**The List of Students Who have participated in the work of Survey**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Students name</b>	<b>Class</b>
1	Bujade Vaishnavi Shivkumar	B.A.III
2	Kolhe Pooja Rameshwar	B.A.III
3	Magar Vitthal Namdev	B.A.III
4	Gatole Swapnil Rameshwar	B.A.III
5	Raut Swati Gajanan	B.A.III
6	Nirfale Shivani Keshav	B.A.III
7	Mane Urmila Gulabrao	B.A.III
8	More Akash Natthu	B.A.III
9	Khandebharad Ashwini Manohar	B.A.III
10	Jadhao Ashwini Baburao	B.A.III
11	Mhaske Meera Madhukar	B.A.III
12	Shiralkar Kaveri Suryabhan	B.A.III
13	Sakhare Vishal Rameshwar	B.A.III
14	Giri Pradip Bhaskar	B.A.III
15	Sormare Shankar Sukhdev	B.A.III
16	Tathe Ashwini Pandharinath	B.A.III
17	Khandare Babasheb Ramkisan	B.A.III
18	Sarkate Akash Rohidas	B.A.III
19	Edake Pradnya Samadhan	B.A.III
20	Kulkarni Durga Sanjay	B.A.III
21	Zine Punam Pawan	B.A.III
22	Mhaske Shivshankar Dinkar	B.A.III
23	Zine Ashwini Sudhakar	B.A.III
24	Dongre Vikas Harichandra	B.A.III
25	Waghmare Mahadev Indrajeet	B.A.III
26	Kakde Akash Yeduba	B.A.III
27	Zore Komal Rajendra	B.A.III
28	Talekar Vishal Jagan	B.A.III
29	Burkul Jyoti Janardhan	B.A.III
30	Kakde Shubham Suresh	B.A.III

# **Comparative Study of Male – Female Ratio in Civil Colony and Sanjay Nagar in Deulgaon Raja**

## **Introduction: -**

The Proportion of men and women (specially) between 0 to 6 year) is reducing fast in the decade of 2001 to 2011 according to the report of census of the year 2011. It means that the number of women per thousand men is reducing very fast. It very grave matter. As a result it affects adversely on social political and economical sections according to the international organization & such as UNO, WTO, INI & the world Band .

The reducing sex proportion in Indian economics is a matter of concern and contemplation for the students, researchers, thinkers and experts at national and international level. The efforts are being made for public awareness and public enlightenment by the central govt. state governments along with various voluntary organizations, social reformers and common people at national of international level.

To make the people awarded about such conditions cultural Dept. in the college, the students council, N.S.S and N.C,C department of the college are actively involved in this national movement through the means of various projects such as to stop female feticide , to save girl child and ‘Jagar Janivancha’- a programmer for awareness among the people regarding the for women.

The department of survey, on this background. Selected the to pick comparative study of the proportion of men and women for the session of 2018-2019 for the survey of civil colony, and Sanjay Nagar in Deulgoan raja.

The dept. found out the answers to the question that were raised i) which proportion in the selected area? ii) How does the participation of women in the process of decision taking affect on the sex proportion of the area? Not only the answers are found but also the efforts are made to find out the remedies to increase the sex proportion of the decided area.

### **The Method of Research:**

Random sampling meth is followed for this research sixty families from the area were selected from the research. The information is collected from the them through the means of interviews, the economic level of the families according to the schedule method, the condition of education, the number of women out of the total member in the family, the condition of education of the women and the participation of women in the process of decision taking. The charts and graphs are used to analyses the compiled statistical truths.

### **Objectives of the Research:**

To find out the solution on the reducing sex proportion in the approaching period of national level, the following objectives are taken into consideration.

- 1) To measure the sex proportion in E.C & S.N. on the basis of complied truths with the help of random sampling method.
- 2) To analyses comparatively the proportion of sex from these area.
- 3) To study the relation between the income and the standard of living and the proportion of sex in these area.

- 4) To analyses comparatively the standard of education and sex. Proportion in this area.
- 5) To analyses comparatively the relation between the participation of women in the process of decision making and the proportion of sex in these area.
- 6) To stop female feticide and to suggest the plan of remedial policies.

### **Important Conceptions:**

The conceptions like population the proportion of sex the ration of literacy the level of income the rate of birth and death the rate increase in population are used in the relevant research. These concepts can be analyzed in the following way.

#### **❖ Population :**

The number of alive people in certain regain at certain time is the population of that region.

#### **❖ Sex Ratiod :**

The number of women after per thousand men in a certain region and at a certain time is the sex ratio of the ratio of men and women in that region.

#### **❖ The literacy Ratio :**

It means the person of 7 yrs. above should be able to not only reading or writing but he should understand it. The ratio of percentage of literate people in certain region at a certain time is the ratio of literacy in that Region.

### ❖ Birth Rate :

The number of alive infants after per thousand of the population in a certain region is the Birth Rate of that certain legion.

### ❖ Death Rate :

The number people who die after per thousand of the population in a certain region is Death Rate.

The comparative study of sex proportion in civil colony and Sanjay Nagar at Deulgaon Raja.

Random Sampling method is used for the relevant research and the primary information is collected from 60 families each of civil colony and S.N. with the help of Interview scheduled method. The statistical truths and their analysis is as follows:

Reference table No. 1 explains that according to the samples taken from civil colony and S. N. the total population is 301 & 316 respectively. There are 151 women of 150 men in civil colony area where as there are 136 women and 180 men in Sanjay Nagar area out of the total population of the selected area.

Analysis of the received statistical truths explains that the sex-proportion of civil colony is 1006 whereas it 576 in Sanjay Nagar.

The total population of 0 to 6 yrs age group, according to the reference table No.1 in civil colony and S.N. is 26 & 22 respectively. The number of girls in Civil C. is 14 of son. N. it is 8 out of the above mentioned age group. It means the sex proportion of the age group of 0 to 06 yrs is 1167 & 572 respectively.

The statistical truths mentioned above, explain that the gross sex proportion of the sex proportion of 0 to 06 yrs age group in civil Colony is more than that of Sanjay Nagar.

It is important to examine the ratio of literacy, the ratio of literacy in women the level of income the living and the participation of women in decision making process to verify the conclusion acquired in reference table No.1 according to the theory,

The proportion of men of women is equal to the natural rate where the ratio of literacy in women is more, the standard of living is high and there is participation of women in the proverb of decision making.

The study of reference Table No.2 explains that in civil colony people out of 301 populations are literate where as in Sanjay Nagar only 204 people out of total 316 populations are literate. It mean in the ratio of literacy is 85.71% in Civil and it is only 64.56% in Sanjay Nagar.

It the ratio of literacy in women is taken into consideration , it is clear that the number of literate women are 127 out of 151 in civil Colony where as only 67 out of 136 women are literate in literary in civil Colony is 84.10% and it is 49.26% in Sanjay Nagar.

The Reference table No. 2 also points out that the proportion of literacy in women in more in C.C. than that of S.N. Hence the ration of men women is also more.

The observation of reference table No.3 shows that out of selected 60 families, 56 families in C.C have the participation of women in the process of decision making relation family matters, economic, social

and political matters and remaining & families participate women at least in the process of decision making related to family matters. Whereas only 40 families out of selected 60 families in S.N., participate women in every type of process of decision making whereas in 19 families women are participated only in the process of decision making related to family matters.

The above analysis explains that, the women in C.C. have more freedom to participate in various types of processes of decision making and so, the proportion of sex is comparatively more in Civil Colony than that of Sanjay Nagar.

The classification of families according to the group of income is made in R.T. No.4 only 05 families out of the selected 60 families in Civil colony are below poverty line according to the table whereas remaining 17,16 & 22 are included in Group A, B, C and D respectively and 57 families (95%) out of 60 in Sanjay Nagar are in the lowest income group i.e below poverty line group and only 3 families are included in group Civil Colony.

The above explanation shows that, income and the standard of living of the people living in Civil Colony is comparatively better than of the people living in Sanjay Nagar. As a result the sex proportion in Civil Colony is more than of Sanjay Nagar.

#### ❖ **Conclusions :**

The following, conclusions are obtained with the help of collective statistical Truths gained by Random sampling method in this relevant research.

- 1) The total population with the help of obtained information through specimen selection in Civil Colony and Sanjay Nagar is found 301 & 316 respectively.
- 2) The number of women is 151 & 136 & the number of men is 150 & 180 in the both localities respectively.
- 3) It is cleared with the help of obtained analysis of statistical truths that the sex proportion is 1007 in Civil Colony and it is mere 756 in Sanjay Nagar.
- 4) The population of 0 to 06 age group in Civil Colony is 26 and it is 22 Sanjay Nagar according to the analysis of specimen selection truths.
- 5) The numbers of girls of 0 to 06 age group in civil Colony and Sanjay Nagar is 14 & 8 of boys it in 12 & 14 respectively.
- 6) If the sex proportion of 0 to 06 age group is taken into consideration, it is cleared that the sex proportion of 0 to 06 age group is 1167 where as it mere 572 in Sanjay Nagar.
- 7) It is clear, if the literacy is taken into deliberation that the proportion of literacy in 85.17% in civil Colony whereas it is only 64.56% in Sanjay Nagar.
- 8) The proportion of female literacy is found in both the localities is 84.10% & 49.26% respectively.
- 9) 56 families out of 60 in Civil Colony give freedom to women to participate in the process of decision making related to domestic, economic, social and political matter while such type of freedom is given to the women is mere 40 families in Sanjay Nagar.

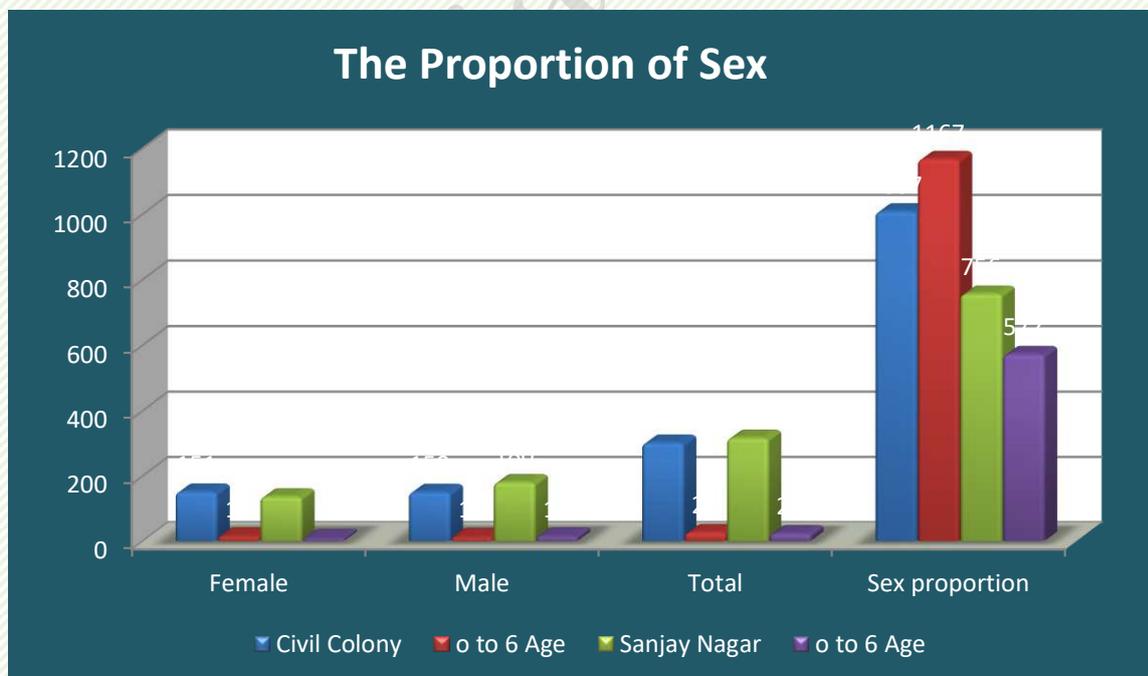
So, the women in Civil Colony get more freedom regarding the participation in decision making.

10) If we think about the income and living standard, we find that 95% families in Sanjay Nagar are below poverty line while only 8% of the families in Civil Colony are below poverty line. Means, the level of income & standard of living of 92% families is good. So, the level of income as well as living is higher in civil colony than in Sanjay Nagar.

**Reference Table No. 1: The Proportion of Sex**

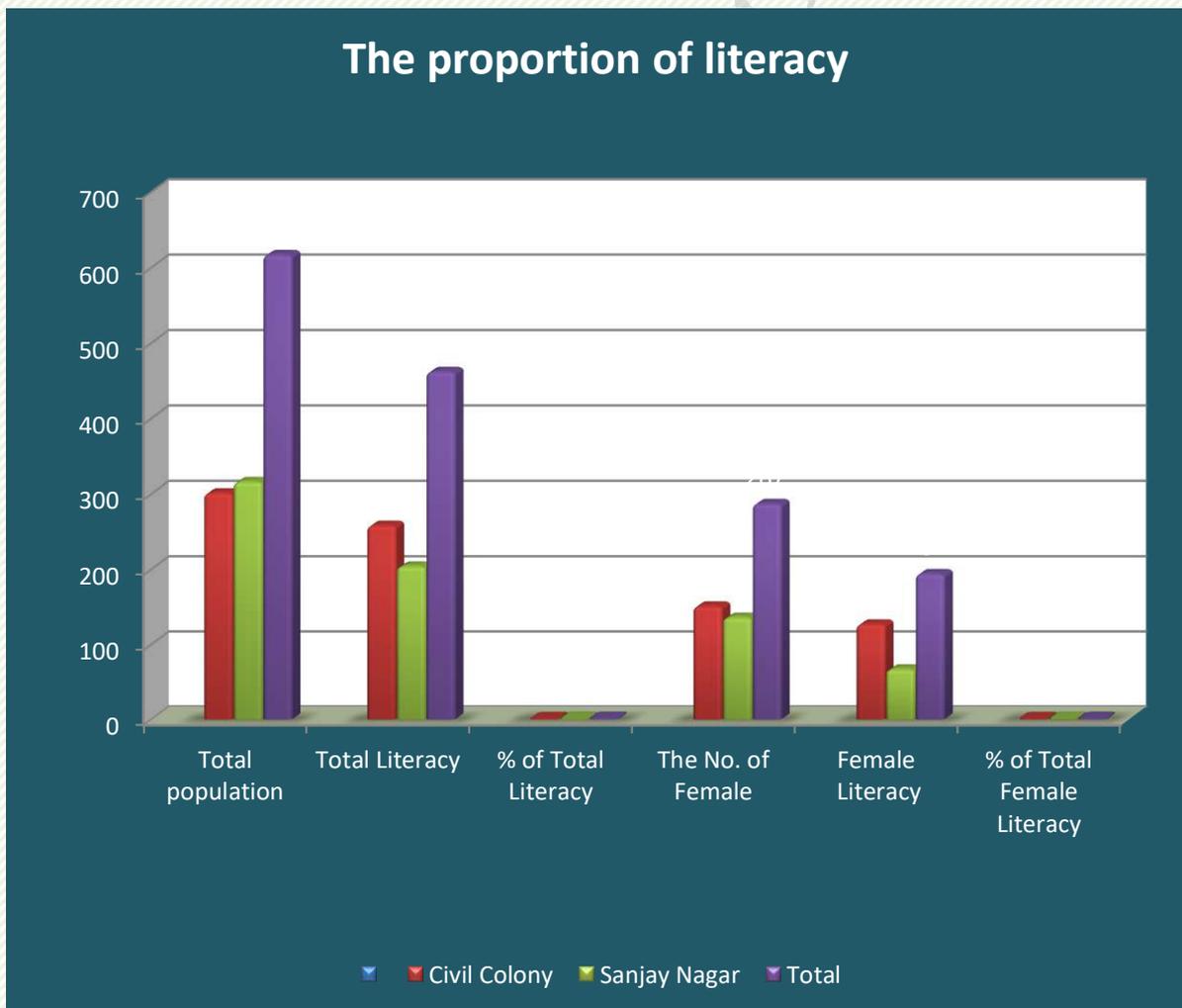
Sr. No.	Area	Female	Male	Total	Sex proportion
1	Civil Colony	151	150	301	1007
	o to 6 Age	14	12	26	1167
2	Sanjay Nagar	136	180	316	756
	o to 6 Age	8	14	22	572

The numbers in brackets show the information about 0 to 06 age group.



**Reference Table No. 2 The proportion of literacy**

Sr. No.	Area	Total population	Total Literacy	% of Total Literacy	The No. of Female	Female Literacy	% of Total Female Literacy
1	Civil Colony	301	258	85.71%	151	127	84.10%
2	Sanjay Nagar	316	204	64.56%	136	67	49.26%
	Total	617	462	1.5027	287	194	1.3336



**Reference Table No. 3 The Participation of Women in the process of Decision Making**

Sr. No.	Area	No. of Female	The Participation of Women in Process of Decision making				
			Domestic	Social	Economic	Political	Remarks
1	Civil Colony	60	4	0	0	0	0
2	Sanjay Nagar	60	20	1	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



**Reference Table No. 4 The Level of Income and Living**

Sr. No.	Area	No. of Families	Group of income (According to the yearly Income )			
			Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
1	Civil Colony	60	5	17	16	22
2	Sanjay Nagar	60	57	-	3	-
	Total	120	62	17	19	22

## The Level of Income and Living

- No. of Families . 60 60
- Group of income (According to the yearly Income ) Group A 5 57
- Group of income (According to the yearly Income ) Group B 17 -
- Group of income (According to the yearly Income ) Group C 16 3
- Group of income (According to the yearly Income ) Group D 22 -



- Group A - Rs. 21,000/- or less than
- Group B - Rs. 21,000/- to Rs. 49,999/-
- Group C - Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 74,999/-
- Group D - Rs. 75,000/- or more than

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