

High and Positive Fluctuation in urban sex ratio is observed in Kalyan tahsil due to socio economically advanced, industrial and business center and source area of employment. The higher degree of urbanization and consequent lower proportion of joint families in western Maharashtra; as a result of development of non-agricultural activities, where large joint families are not considered an asset (Sawant and Khan, 1982). Along with socio-economic development and rapid urbanization in the study area, women work participation rate increases in secondary and tertiary activities such as govt. services, private sector, banking, insurance, industries and other services etc, it leads to more rural out migration of educated females towards urban centres in the study region. It is observed that sex ratio of workers and migrants affecting on the rural-urban sex ratio of the study region. Analysis shows generally sex ratio decreases in urban area, while increases in rural area. It is observed that inequality in between males and females and also tahsil wise magnitude of rural urban inequality varies in the study area. As per 2011, rural sex ratio is 954, while urban sex ratio is 859. Which shows interestingly rural-urban sex ratio adverse to female but, sex ratio is increasing very rapidly in rural areas whereas it is decreased in urban areas of study area.

6. Conclusion

- 1) Present analysis reveals that males and females are unequal and also tahsilwise magnitude of rural-urban inequality varies in the study region. In fact, present rural-urban sex ratio shows opposite situation in 2011, compare to 2001 census so in 2001 and 2011 we found rural sex ratio is higher than urban sex ratio.
- 2) Sex selective out migration especially male for employment purpose from agriculturally less developed tahsil towards the agriculturally developed and urbanized tahsils leads to sex ratio is increasing in rural areas and decreasing in urban areas in 2001. Whereas female migration towards urban centers due increasing socio-economic status of female in urban area, availability of various educational and employment opportunities leads to sex ratio increasing in urban areas in 2011. It is observed that the proportion of female workers and migrants affecting on the imbalance in rural urban sex ratio of the study area in 2011.
- 3) Rural-urban sex ratio fluctuation clearly shows interestingly rural-urban sex ratio adverse to female but, sex ratio is increasing very rapidly in rural areas whereas it is slowly decreased in urban areas of study region during 2001 to 2011.
- 4) As per 2001 census, rural sex ratio is highest in Vikramgad tahsil (1033) while, Palghar tahsil shows low rural sex ratio (887) as compared to district average. Rural sex ratio is higher than the Urban sex ratio of the study area Maximum urban sex ratio was observed in Dahanu tahsil and minimum in Thane tahsil i.e. 946, 832.
- 5) In 2011, rural sex ratio is highest in the Talasari tahsil (1024) while, Kalyan tahsil shows lowest rural sex ratio (859), as compared to district average. Maximum urban sex ratio was observed in Dahanu tahsil (960) and minimum in Bhivandi tahsil (697).

- 6) High and Positive Fluctuation in urban sex ratio is observed in Kalyan tahsil due to socio economically advanced, industrial and business center and source area of employment.
- 7) Rural-urban sex ratio fluctuation clearly shows interestingly rural-urban sex ratio adverse to female but sex ratio is decreasing very rapidly in rural areas whereas it is slowly increased in urban areas of study region during 2001 to 2011.
- 8) Rural-urban sex ratio is adverse to female, not only because of sex selective migration but also strong son preference and couples are moving towards a smaller family size and wants at least one or two sons, so they take the help of modern technology to detect the sex of foetus.

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