

International Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

*Indian Streams
Research Journal*

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

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A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF SEX COMPOSITION OF MAHARASHTRA



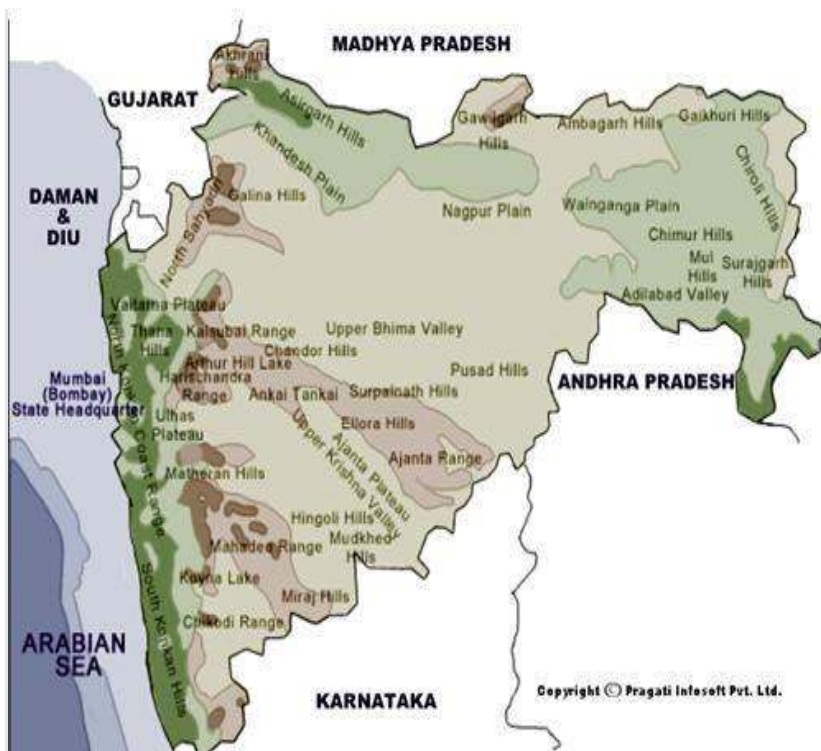
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Dept. of Geography ,Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji , College Kada, Tq. Ashti Dist. Beed.

Co- Author Details:

H.N. Rede

Dept. of Geography , S.C.S. College Omerga, Dist. Osmanabad.



ABSTRACT:

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per one thousand males. The highest sex ratio is marked in Ratnagiri(1123 females per one thousand males in 2011) district and for Mumbai city, it is the lowest (813 females per one thousand males in 2011). In the year 2001 and 2011 the sex ratio of Maharashtra is slightly decreased as compared to the sex ratio of India and became 922 and 925 respectively. As excepted the rural sex ratio, are higher than the urban sex ratios From the decades 1961 to 2011. This may be probably due to rural urban migration for the better employment opportunities available in the urban areas in the

state of Maharashtra.

KEYWORDS

Sex ratio, Rural Urban sex ratio, Maharashtra .

INTRODUCTION:-

“Sex ratio is an index of Socio economic conditions, revealing in an area and is useful tool for regional analysis”. Sex composition also influences fertility potential of the population, the labour Participation and the types of jobs. In India, sex ratio is generally expressed in terms of number of females per 1000 males. Sex composition Varies both in time and space.

According to 2011, census, the population of Maharashtra was 11.24 crore, out of this, 5.84 crore were males and 5.40 crore were females. The sex ratio works out to 948 per thousand males. This imbalance in Sex ratio Probably is due to relatively high mortality among the females and immigration of males on a large scale from other parts of the state of Maharashtra, which is generally dominated by males. In the year,2011, the sex ratio of Maharashtra State was recorded 925 females per one thousand males, which is relatively lower than the India(940 females/1000 Males).

OBJECTIVES:-

- 1) To investigate the spatio temporal changes in sex compositions of Maharashtra.

STUDY AREA :-

The Maharashtra cover 307713 sq. km. of area, which extent between 15018'N. to 2206' N. latitudes and 72036' E to 800 54' E. longitude. The state marks geographical and cultural transition between north and south, since its near central location in peninsular India. The administrative setup of Maharashtra is dynamic. At present 36 districts and state have been divided in seven administrative division viz. Mumbai, Nasik, Aurangabad, Nanded. Amrawati and Nagpur.

Physiographically Maharashtra state is divided into 1) the Kankan coastland II) Maharashtra plateau. The mean summer maximum temperature rise above 400 C. and extreme temperature rises above 450C in Nagpur. The first burst of monsoon usually start with the beginning of second week of June and ends either in the end of September or in the first week of October.

Database And Methodology :-

The present study is solely based on secondary sources of data, which derived from the census reports of India. For comparative study of sex composition of India and Maharashtra data from 1901 to 2011, is considered, while spatio temporal analysis of districts level is made be using the data 2011 census. Methodology involves use of statistical techniques to make the study more scientific and more authentic. The simple percentage method is applied in this investigation.

1.RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Spatial variation in sex ratio :-

Table.1 reveals that the sex ratio was 925 for the state as a whole in the year 2011. There are wide variation within state, as it was highest for the Ratnagiri(1123 females per 1000 males) and lowest

sex ratio is marked(925) in Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhadurg, Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, A. Nagar, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingloi, nanded, Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amarawati.

Table 1 Maharashtra State: spatial Variation in sex ratio 2011

Sr. No.	Name of District	Sex ratio per 1000 males	Sr. No.	. Name of Disrict	Sex ratio per 1000 males
1	Mumbai city	838	19	Parbhani	940
2.	Mumbai Sub.	857	20	Hingoli	935
3	Thane	880	21	Beed	912
4	Raigad	955	22	Nanded	937
5	Ratnagiri	1123	23	Osmanabad	920
6	Sindhurg	1037	24	Latur	924
7	Nasik	931	25	Buldhana	920
8	Dhule	941	26	Akola	942
9	Nandurbar	972	27	Washim	926
10	Jalgaon	922	28	Amaravati	947
11	A.Nagar	934	29	Yeotmal	947
12	Pune	910	30	Wardha	946
13	Satara	986	31	Nagpur	948
14	Sangli	964	32	Bhandra	984
15	Solapur	932	33	Gondia	996
16	Kolahapur	953	34	Chandrpur	959
17	Aurangabad	917	35	Godchiroli	975
18	Jalna	929		Satate	925

Source: Director of Census operations, Maharashtra. Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bandra, Gondia, Chandrapur and Gadcheroli during 2011 census.

II)Comparative study of sex ratio between Maharashtra and India- as per census 1901 (table.2) the sex-ratio of Maharashtra is 966 Females per 1000 males, where as, the sex-ratio of India is marked 972 females per 1000 males in the 1901 census. The sex-ratio of Maharashtra is lower than the country. For the next six decades particularls during 1911, 1921,1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961, the sex-ratio is recorded lower than country. In the next decades 1971 the sex ratio of Maharashtra is higher (938) than the country sex ratio (930). In the year 1981 and 1991, the sex ratio of Maharashtra is higher than country sex ratio. In the year 2001 and 2011 the sex-ratio of Maharashtra is slightly decreased and became 922 and 925 respectively.

Table -2 Sex-Ratio for Maharashtra and India (1) 1901 to 2011

Sr. No.	Year	Maharashtra (Female 1000 males)	India (Female / 1000 Males)
1	1901	966	912
2	1911	950	964
3	1921	947	955
4	1931	949	955
5	1941	941	945
6	1951	936	946
7	1961	930	941
8	1971	938	930
9	1981	935	934
10	1991	930	927
11	2001	922	933
12	2011	925	940

Source:

In short, it may be concluded that there have been wide variation in sex-ratio, during last twelve decade, because in the year 1901, it was not much distributed when it was 966 per one thousand miler for the state of Maharashtra, while in the most recent decade in 2011, sex-ratio declined substantially and became as low as 925 for the region under study, while for the India, the sex- ratio declined from 972 in the year 1901 to 940 in the year 2011.

II) Change in Rural- Urban sex-Ratio :-

The sex ratio in total population as well as in rural population has been continuously declined since

Table-3 change in the sex- ratio (female /1000 males) in Maharashtra since 1961.

Sr. No.	Year	Total Population	Rural Population	Urban Population
1	1961	3.96	995	801
2	1971	5.04	985	820
3	1981	6.28	967	850
4	1991	7.89	972	875
5	2001	9.69	960	873
6	2011	11.24	948	899

Source : Census of Maharashtra the beginnings of 20th century wish only some exceptions. Table 3 illustrates the change in the sex-ratio in Maharashtra since 1961. Rural sex ratio has been declined till 1901 but has shown a slight improvement in 1991. In the year 1961, the sex ratio was 995, which declined to 948 in 2011.

As expected, the rural sex ratio, are higher than the urban sex ratio from the decades 1961 to 2011. This may be probably due to rural urban migration for the better employment opportunities available in the urban area, particularly for the working males, who leaves their families behind at home in rural areas. As a result of it, the rural sex ratio, though, is higher than the urban sex ratio during the period 1961 to 2011.

CONCLUSION:-

According 201, Sex – ratio was calculated 925 per 1000 males, which was 936 during 2001. The rural sex ratio is higher than the urban sex ratio throughout the study period.

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