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## GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF SEX RATIO IN AHEMDNAGAR DISTRICT (M. S.)

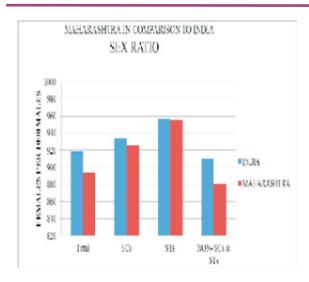




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#### **ABSTRACT**

one of the demographic characteristics, the sex composition of a population is the most basic. Since it influences of the brith, death and marriage. Some other important population characteristics like migration, occupation structure also influenced by sex ratio. "Sex ratio is an index of socio-economic conditions, revealing in an area and is useful tool for regional analysis". The Sex ratio consists of three facorers, namliy Sex ratio at birth, difference in motrtslity in two sexes and sex selectivity among migrationts. It plays a roal in religions, national income, education, houshing etc.

**KEYWORDS**: Geographical Study, Sex Ratio, demographic characteristics.

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

Many social-economic relationships are intimately related to the balance in beteen them. It is an important indicator of gender relations within the socity and varies from one social group to anther. The srx ratio in India is 933 females per 1000 male as per 2011 census and Maharastra has 922 females per 1000 males.

#### **STUDY AREA:-**

For the present study of Geographical study of Sex reatio in Ahmednagar district is situated partly in the upper Godavari basin and partly in the Bhima basin occupying a somewhat central position in Maharashtra state. It is extends between 1802'and 1909' North latitudes and 7309' and 7505' East longitudes. It is surrounded by Nashik district on the north, Aurangabad district to the north east, Bid district to the east, Pune district to the west, Osmanabad and Solapure to the South and Thane district to the North West. The district has an area of 17412 sq. kms. While the area of the district accounts for 5.5 percent of the total area of the state. The district is first in the since of area. Ahmednagar district has 14 Teasels with 4543083 populations recorded as per 2011 census. According to 2011 census Sex ratio of the study area dicreased to 939 Females per 1000 males which were higher than state and India respectively. The hight sex rato in Ahemdnagar district is observerd in Akole tashil (974) and lowest sex ratio is seen in karjat tashil (913).

#### **OBJECTIVES:-**

The present paper has attempted assess temporal and spatial distribution of sex ratio in Ahemdnagar district and find out the level of sex ratio at tahsil.

#### **DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:-**

The present study is based on secondary data. The secondary data collected from the population census and used. The sex ratio has complited by applying formula used by census of India.

#### **DISCUSSION:-**

Table no. 1 shows spatial pattern of sex ratio of the study region. According to 2011 Census in Ahmednagar district fourteen tahsils, the sex ratio varies from 974 in Akole tahsil to 913 in Karjat tahsil. The sex ratios in seven tahsil are below the district average that is Nagar, Rahuri, Karjat, Shrigonda, Newasa, Pathrdi, and Jamkhed. The sex ratios are above the district average that is Shrirampur, Shevgaon, Kopargoan, Rahata, Parner, Akole, and Sangamner. In all tahsils except Nagar tahsil the sex ratios are lower than that in 1981. The highest sex ratio is seen Akole tahsil (974) and lowest in Karjat tahsil (913)

Sex-Ratio Ahmednagar district (1971- 2011) TABLE NO.1

S. N.	TAHSIL	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	NAGAR	901	894	912	931	931
2	RAHURI	952	952	943	934	934
3	SHRIRAMPUR	929	943	941	962	962
4	NEWASA	975	953	945	934	934
5	SHEVGAON	974	984	954	952	952
6	PATHARDI	967	994	957	926	926
7	JAMKHED	976	981	955	920	920
8	KARJAT	946	953	939	913	913
9	SHRIGONDA	949	958	949	923	923
10	PARNER	1025	1042	1017	955	955
11	AKOLE	959	1007	996	974	974
12	SANGAMNER	974	973	953	945	943
13	KOPARGAON	943	945	939	929	942
14	RAHATA	-	-	-	938	940
	TOTAL	955	959	949	940	939

REFERENCE: 1971 TO 2011 CENSUS

#### VERY LOW SEX RATIO (<920):-

The pattern of very low sex ratio in the study region, during the period of 1971 to 2011 only Nagar tashil inculded in to very low sex ratio in Ahmednagar district. Sex ratio was 901, 894, 912and 901. Ahmednagar Muncipal Corporation inculded in Nagar tashil, therefore the rural population migrates to urban areas to searshing of jobs and batter education facilities and only male out migration from rural area. This has resulted area of urban center affected in migration, have low sex ratio. In 2011 number of tashils incressed in to very low sex ratio categary these tashils was Karjat Jamkhed. Karjat tashil was continuous decline sex ratio from 1971 to 2011, beacouse of attitude toward female child and batter medical facilities.

#### LOW SEX RATIO (921 to 940):-

The pattern of low sex ratio in the study region, in 1971 only Shirampur tashil (929) was included in low sex ratio category. After 1971 Shirampur tashil move in to moderated sex ratio category. In 1981 there was absence of any tashil into low sex tratio category. In 1991 Kopergaon and Kopaergaon, Pathardi, Nagar tashils was included low sex ratio category. Accourding to 2001 Sangamner, Rahuri, Karjat, Rahata, Newasa, and shrigonda tashils was included in to low sex ratio category. In 2011 Rahuri, Karjat, Rahata, Newasa, Nagar Pathrdi and shrigonda tashils was included in to low sex ratio category. These tashils was having sugar industries as well as dariy farming industries, commercial croping pattern, and medical facilities demands of male lebers offers low sex ratio.

#### SEX RATIO IN AHEMDNAGAR DISTRICT TABLE NO. 2.

YEAR	Very Low Sex Ratio(<920)	Low Sex Ratio (921to940)	Modreate Sex Ratio(941to960)	High Sex Ratio(>960)
1971	Nagar	Shrirampur	Newasa,Sangamner, Shevgaon,Pathardi, Akole, Parner, Jamkhed	Jamkhed, Karjat
1981	Nagar Nil		Sangamner,Shevgaon ,Pathardi, Akole, Parner, Jamkhed	
1991	Nagar	Karjat	Akole, Parner	
2001	Nagar	Rahuri, Newasa, Shrigonda, Nagar, Kopergaon, Rahata, Pathardi	Akole, Parner, Shevgaon, Pathardi	Shrirampur, Akole
2011	Nagar, Karjat, Jamkhed Nagar, Kopargoan Rahuri, Shrirampur, Newasa, Pathrdi, Rahata, Shrigonada		Shrirampur, Shevgaon, , Jamkhed, Parner, Akole, and Sangamner	

#### MODERATE SEX RATIO (941 to 960):-

The pattern of low sex ratio in the study region, in 1971 tashils was included into moderate sex ratio category. In 1981 Kopergaon, Rahuri, Newasa, Shrigonda, Shrirampur, Jamkhed, and karjat tashils was included into moderate sex ratio category. In 1991 hihhest number of tashils included into moderate sex ratio category, these tashils was Sangamner, Shrirampur, Shevgaon, Patherdi, and Jamkhed. After 1991 Newasa, Rahari, and Shrigonda move down in to low sex ratio, in 2001 Sangamner, Rahuri, Shrirampur, Shevgaon, Pathrdi S Newasa, shrigonda and Jamkhed tashils was included in to moderate sex ratio category. Accounding to lowest number of tashilis included in to moderate sex ratio category, these tasilis was Sangamner, Kopergaon, and Parner. The sex ratio declings the study period. There was maximum tashilis included in to moderate sex ratio category.

#### HIGH SEX RATIO (>960)

The pattern of low sex ratio in the study region, in 1971 tashil of Sangamner, Shevgaon, Pathrdi, Newasa, Parner and Jamkhed tashils was included in to high sex ratio category. In 1981 highest number of tashilis was included in to high sex ratio category these tashil like Akole, Sangamner, Shevgaon, Pathrdi, Parner and Jamkhed. After 1981 number of tashils was decresed in to high sex ratio category. There were move douwn into moderate and low sex ratio category. During the period of 1971 to 1981 incresed sex ratio. In 1972 acute drought condition occurred in Ahmednagar district so that out migration for own survived was responsibal for incresed number of males than female's perticulary in rural area. During 1991 to 2001 tashilis included in to high sex ratio category, these tashil was Akole, and Parnerrespactively. In 2011 only Akole was included in to high sex ratio category. After 1991 sex ratio decrising due to improvement of difrent medical facilities to detect sex therefore female birth has led to decrese female number. The male selective out migration is another cause of increasing sex ratio.

#### **CONCLUSIONS:-**

Proporation of female per 1000 males is not satisfactory in the study region. Accounding to 2011 there are 939 females per1000 male. Sex ratio at birth is no equal. It is partly due to higher mortality of female children and sizeable maternal mortality. Attitude of prefernce of male child and negleting female child, result this type of imbalance. Abortion of female child still performed in the socity. Therfore strict implementation of legal provisions is necessary to stop such type of abortion, Role of voluntary agencies, Government and socity is necessary to stop such traits.

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