

Vol 4 Issue 11 Aug 2015

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2249-894X

Review Of Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double-blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

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



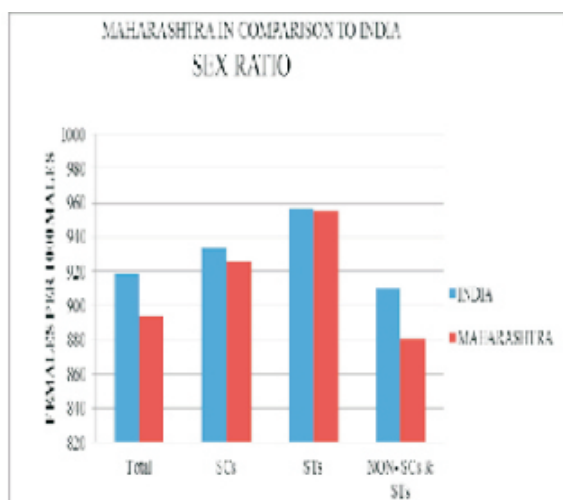
Shivaram Korade

Shri.Dhokeshwar College, Takali-Dhokeswher , Tal – Parner Dist- Ahmednagar.

Co - Author Details :

Jyotiram More

B. J. S. College Wagholi , Tal-Haweli, Dist. Pune.



ABSTRACT

one of the demographic characteristics, the sex composition of a population is the most basic. Since it influences of the birth, 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 factors, namely Sex ratio at birth, difference in mortality in two sexes and sex selectivity among migrations. It plays a role in religions, national income, education, housing etc.

KEYWORDS : Geographical Study, Sex Ratio, demographic characteristics.

INTRODUCTION :

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

STUDY AREA:-

For the present study of Geographical study of Sex ratio 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 extends between 18°02' and 19°09' North latitudes and 73°09' and 75°05' East longitudes. It is surrounded by Nashik district on the north, Aurangabad district to the north east, Bidar district to the east, Pune district to the west, Osmanabad and Solapur 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 state of area. Ahmednagar district has 14 Taluqs with 4543083 populations recorded as per 2011 census. According to 2011 census Sex ratio of the study area decreased to 939 Females per 1000 males which were higher than state and India respectively. The highest sex ratio in Ahmednagar district is observed in Akole taluq (974) and lowest sex ratio is seen in Karjat taluq (913).

OBJECTIVES:-

The present paper has attempted assess temporal and spatial distribution of sex ratio in Ahmednagar 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 compiled 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 Shirampur, 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 included in to very low sex ratio in Ahmednagar district. Sex ratio was 901, 894, 912 and 901. Ahmednagar Municipal Corporation included in Nagar tashil, therefore the rural population migrates to urban areas to searching of jobs and better 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 increased in to very low sex ratio category these tashils was Karjat Jamkhed. Karjat tashil was continuous decline sex ratio from 1971 to 2011, because of attitude toward female child and better 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 ratio category. In 1991 Kopergaon and Kopaergaon, Pathardi, Nagar tashils was included low sex ratio category. According 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 Pathardi and shrigonda tashils was included in to low sex ratio category. These tashils was having sugar industries as well as dairy farming industries, commercial cropping pattern, and medical facilities demands of male labors offers low sex ratio.

SEX RATIO IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT TABLE NO. 2.

YEAR	Very Low Sex Ratio(<920)	Low Sex Ratio (921to940)	Moderate 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, Kopergaon, Rahuri, Shirampur, Newasa, Pathardi, Rahata, Shrigonda	Shrirampur, Shevgaon, Jamkhed, Parner, Akole, and Sangamner	

HIGH SEX RATIO (> 960)

CONCLUSIONS:-

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