

Vol 5 Issue 6 March 2016

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
Research Journal*

Chief Editors

Ashok Yakkaldevi
A R Burla College, India

Flávio de São Pedro Filho
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Kamani Perera
Regional Centre For Strategic Studies,
Sri Lanka

Welcome to Review Of Research

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.

Regional Editor

Manichander Thammishetty
Ph.d Research Scholar, Faculty of Education IASE, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Mabel Miao Center for China and Globalization, China
Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Xiaohua Yang University of San Francisco, San Francisco	Ruth Wolf University Walla, Israel
Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Karina Xavier Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA	Jie Hao University of Sydney, Australia
Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania	May Hongmei Gao Kennesaw State University, USA	Pei-Shan Kao Andrea University of Essex, United Kingdom
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Marc Fetscherin Rollins College, USA	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania
	Liu Chen Beijing Foreign Studies University, China	Ilie Pintea Spiru Haret University, Romania
Mahdi Moharrampour Islamic Azad University buinzahra Branch, Qazvin, Iran	Nimita Khanna Director, Isara Institute of Management, New Delhi	Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai
Titus Pop PhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania	Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain
J. K. VIJAYAKUMAR King Abdullah University of Science & Technology, Saudi Arabia.	P. Malyadri Government Degree College, Tandur, A.P.	Jayashree Patil-Dake MBA Department of Badruka College Commerce and Arts Post Graduate Centre (BCCAPGC), Kachiguda, Hyderabad
George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi	S. D. Sindkhedkar PSGVP Mandal's Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shahada [M.S.]	Maj. Dr. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.
REZA KAFIPOUR Shiraz University of Medical Sciences Shiraz, Iran	Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	AR. SARAVANAKUMARALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY, KARAIKUDI, TN
Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur	C. D. Balaji Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai	V.MAHALAKSHMI Dean, Panimalar Engineering College
	Bhavana vivek patole PhD, Elphinstone college mumbai-32	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University
	Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust), Meerut (U.P.)	Kanwar Dinesh Singh Dept.English, Government Postgraduate College , solan

More.....

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.ror.isrj.org

Review of Research

International Online Multidisciplinary Journal

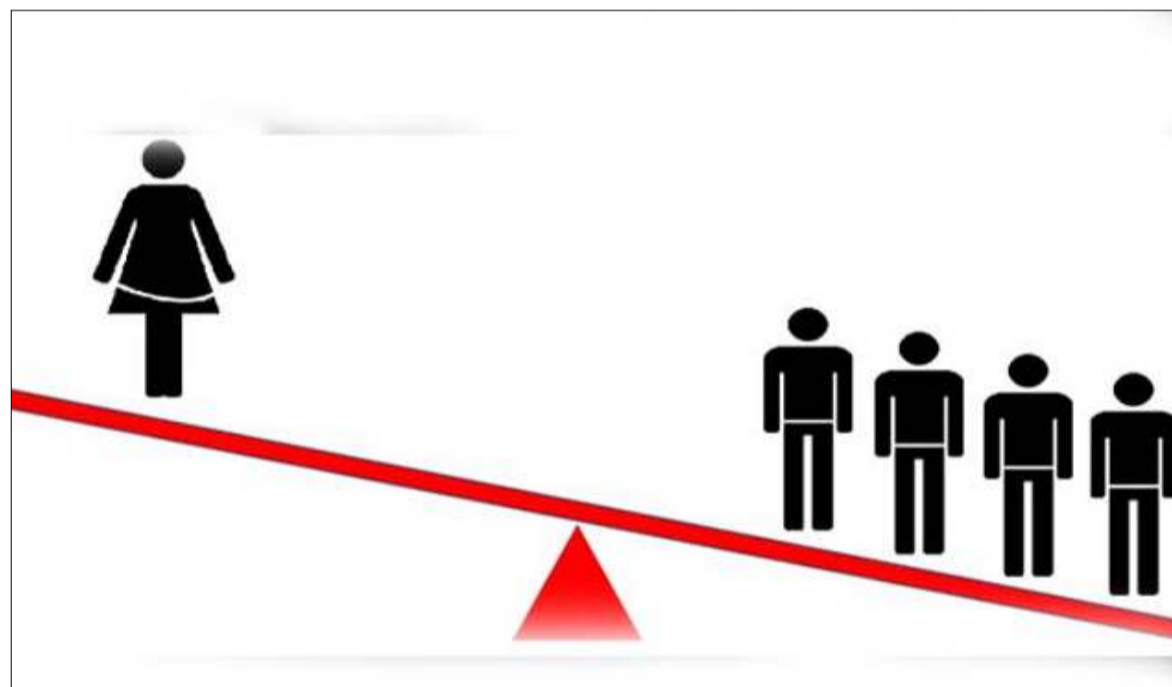
ISSN: 2249-894X

Impact Factor : 3.1402(UIF)

Volume - 5 | Issue - 6 | March - 2016



A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF SEX COMPOSITION IN JALNA DISTRICT



Devkar Bhausaheb Sonaji

Asst. professor, Dept of Geography, Sant Ramdas college Ghansawangi Dist. Jalna.

INTRODUCTION:

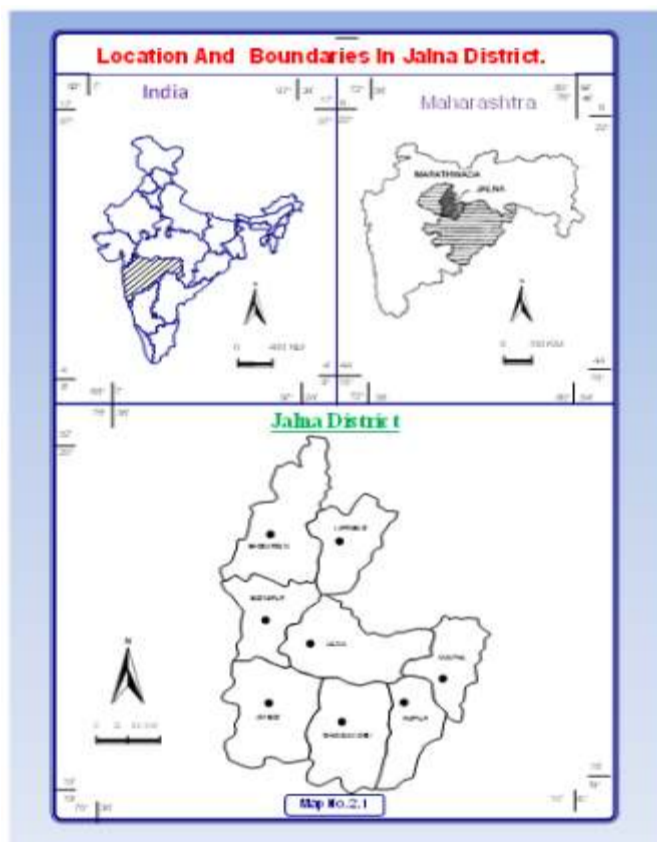
Man is the important organism of environment. There is the birth of nearly 2 lakhs children every day and 7.5 crores human being every year. India stands second in population and seventh in area in the world. The population of India was 23 crores and 83 lakhs in the beginning of 20th century. As per the census 2011 the population of India is 121 crores. Each fifth man is in Indian in the world in the 21st century. It is found through research that the female ratio in comparison to males is decreasing day by day in India. According to the 2011 census report the world male female ratio is 1000:940 in India. According to the 2011 census report the world male female ratio is 1000:925 in Maharashtra. And according to the 2011 census report the world male female ratio is 1000:929 in Jalna District. Among various elements of population Sex composition, Literacy structure, economic conditions hold a prime place for population geographer. Literacy is important for various types of planning and for the analysis of other demographic characteristics such as naturally, mortally,

migration, marital status economic characteristics etc.

Study Area :

The choice of the study area under investigation has been influenced by several considerations. Firstly Jalna district comprising the eight tahsils of Maharashtra state has a significant location on Maharashtra plateau. But for the study only five tahsils will be considered. Secondly there are 959 villages in Jalna district out of the total villages 13 villages are uninhabited entire district region comes under drought- prone area. About 80 % of the annual rainfall is received by the south-west monsoon. Thirdly this area has black cotton soil. Agriculture is developed in this region. Fourthly the pressure of population on agricultural land was more in 1991. During 1991 the per capita cultivated land was only 0.57 hectare. Firstly there is wide scope for the pulses and oilseeds.

The district is located in the central part of Maharashtra state in Marathwada region. It is located between 19. -15, To 20. -32. North latitude and 75. - 36. To 76. - 45. East longitudes. Geographical area of the district as per 2001 census is 7612.40 sq.kms. In 2001 the total population was 16.12 lakhs out of the total population nearly 51.24 % were male population and 48.76 % female population .It reveals the sex ratio pattern in Jalna Dist. As unfolded by the latest census of 2011, the sex ratio in Jalna in 2011 was 929 females per 1000 males.



Aims and Objectives :

- 1) To study the population characteristics and its effect on agricultural land use.
- 2) To examine and to study the density of population and factors affecting on density and distribution of population in the region.
- 3) To describe the sex composition of the population.

Sources of Data :

The data is collected from primary and secondary sources like published or socio-economic abstracts and district gazetteers have been used to analyze physical and socio-economic setting of the region. The data is collected through census hand book and in has been used to study population characteristics of the study area.

Sex Composition :

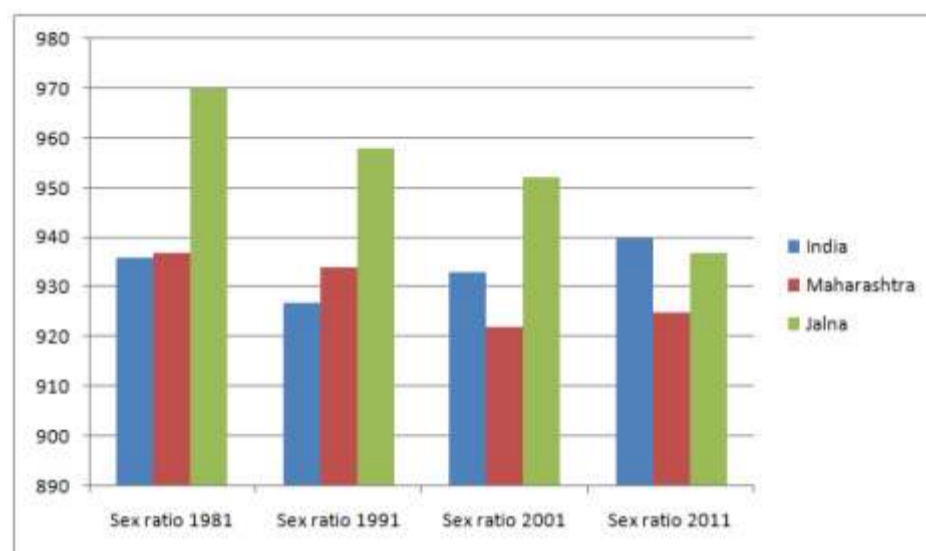
The balance between the two sexes affects the social and economic relationship within a community. Since the two sexes play partly contrasting and partly complementary roles in the economy and society, the study of sex composition added significance for a population geographer Franklin (1956 p 1968) rightly observes that sex ratio was an index of economy prevailing in an area and was useful for regional analysis. Shyrock (1976 p. 105) Thus the knowledge of sex ratio is essential for understanding the employment and consumption patterns and social needs of a community. Trewartha (1953) rightly remarked that the proportion of the two sexes is fundamental to the geographical analysis of an area because it is not mainly an important feature of the landscape but also influences and as such provides as additional means for analysis of regional landscape. The numerical measurement of sex composition of a population is often expressed in term of sex ratio. This ratio is calculated differently in different countries. In India the sex ratio calculated in terms of number of females per thousand males.

Sex ratio in India, Maharashtra and Jalna 1981 and 2011 :

Table 1 reveals sex ratio of Jalna, Maharashtra and India during the period of investigation. In 1981 sex ratio of Jalna was 970 females per 1000 males. It was higher than Maharashtra and India's sex ratio and it was decreased in 2001, 952 females per 1000 males and it was increased in India and Maharashtra during the period of investigation. According to 2011 census the total population of a Jalna district was 19.58 lakh. In 2011 sex ratio of Jalna district was decreased 937 females per 1000 males.

Sex ratio India, Maharashtra, Jalna 1981 to 2011 :

Sr.No.	Name	Sex ratio 1981	Sex ratio 1991	Sex ratio 2001	Sex ratio 2011
1	India	936	927	933	940
2	Maharashtra	937	934	922	925
3	Jalna	970	958	952	937



Source: Statistical abstract of Maharashtra 2011-2012.

Territorial Changes :

District Jalna was formed on 1st may 1981. In the newly formed district Jalna five tahsils are included. Four tahsils viz Jalna, Ambad, Jaffarabad and Bhokardan were carved out from Aurangabad district on its bifurcation and included in new district while tahsil of Partur was carved out from Parbhani district and included in it. The boundaries of all the tahsils in the newly formed district were concurrent and coinciding with the boundaries of previous tahsils of the former district from which they were carved out except that the fourteen villages of Bhokardhan tahsil were excluded from te former tahsil of carved out. Thus the newly formed tahsil of Bhokardhan is exclusive of fourteen villages viz waked, Anad, Ghanegaon, Hivri, Murti, Handa, Malkhade, Palaskheda, Sawart, Titvi, Swalabara, Dhabha, Pimpalwadi, Mahalbadha and Devnari. These villages were included in Soyagaon tahsil of Aurangabad district at the time of Jalna district. On 30th April 1984 two villages of Bhokardan were included Soygaon tahsil of Aurangabad district. In August 1992 three tahsils of Jalna District were restructured Jalna tahsil was divided in to two separate tahsils as Jalna and Badnapur, Ambad, tahsil divided in to two tahsils as Ambad and Ghansawangi and Partur tahsil divided in to two tahsils as Partur and Mantha tahsils. Formerly there were five tahsils and at present there are eight tahsils in Jalna district. Five tahasil have been studied up to 1992. Data have available after 1992 for new tahasil like Ghansawangi, Mantha and Badnapur after 1992. Eight tahasil have been consider and before 1992 five tahasil was studied.

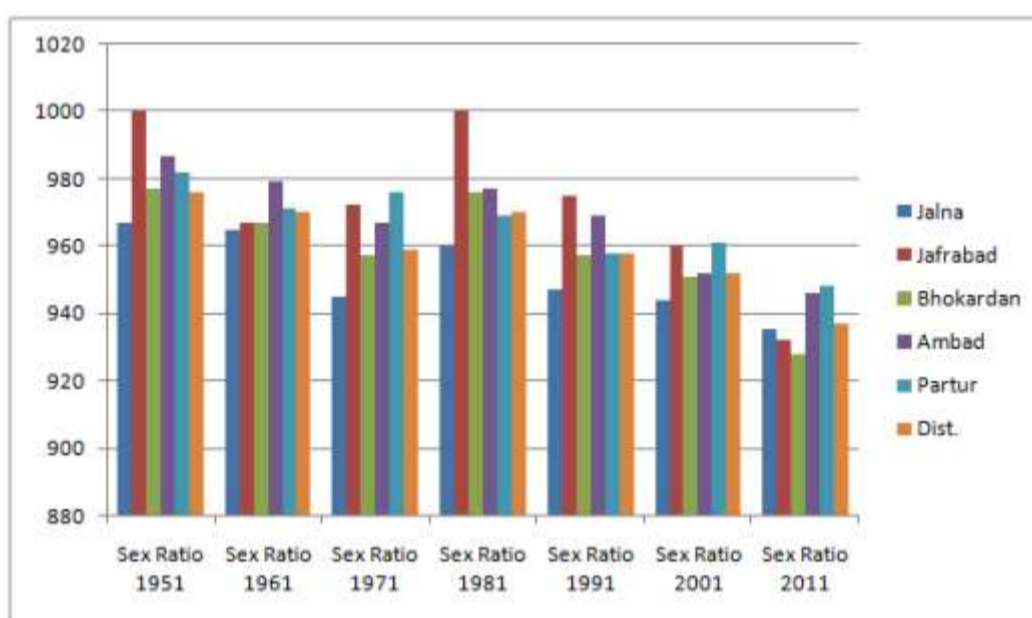
Sex ratio in Jalna District :

Table No. 2 reveals that sex ratio pattern in Jalna Dist, as unfolded by the latest census of 2011. Accordingly the sex ratio in Jalna in 2011 was 937 females per 1000 males. Partur tahsil has maintained its lead amongst various tahsils as far as sex ratio is concerned in 2001. Table No. 2 reveals that sex ratio pattern in Jalna Dist. As unfolded by the latest census of 2001. Accordingly the sex ratio in Jalna in 2001 was 952 females per 1000 males. The fifty years sex ratio are given in table 2. In 1951 census the highest sex ratio was recorded in Jaffrabad 1000 females per 1000 males and it was lowest in Jalna tahsil 976 females per 1000 males. After fifty years the highest sex ratio was recorded in partur tahsil and lower sex ratio was noticed in Jalna tahsil. Jalna tahsil noticed lower sex ratio in last five decade. Jaffrabad

tahsils sex ratio was constant in all decades and it was averagely highest.

Table 2. Tahsilwise sex ratio in Jalna Dist. 1951-2001 :

Sr. No.	Year	Jalna	Jaffrabad	Bhokardan	Am bad	Partur	D ist.
1	1951	967	1000	977	987	982	976
2	1961	965	967	967	979	971	970
3	1971	945	972	957	967	976	959
4	1981	960	1000	976	977	969	970
5	1991	947	975	957	969	958	958
6	2001	944	960	951	952	961	952
7	2011	935	932	928	946	948	937



Source: Socio-economic abstract Jalna Dist. Jalna tahsil 2011-2012.

Jalna District Urban Population 2011 :

As per 2011 Out of the total Jalna population, 19.27 percent lives in urban regions of district. In 377,429 people live in urban areas of which males are 194,194 and females are 183,235. Sex Ratio in urban region of Jalna district is 944 as per 2011 census data. Similarly child sex ratio in Jalna district was 909 in 2011 census. Child population (0-6) in urban region was 52,435 of which males and females were 27,462 and 24,973. This child population figure of Jalna district is 14.14 % of total urban population. Average literacy rate in Jalna district as per census 2011 is 81.24 % of which males and females are 86.82 % and 75.35 % literates respectively. In actual number 264,009 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 144,758 and 119,251 respectively.

Jalna District Rural Population 2011 :

As per 2011 census, 80.73 % populations of Jalna districts live in rural areas. The total Jalna district population living in rural areas is 1,581,617 of which males and females are 817,279 and 764,338 respectively. In rural area of Jalna district, sex ratio is 935 females per 1000 males. If child sex ratio data of Jalna district is considered, figure is 862 girls per 1000 boys. Child population in the age 0-6

is 234,903 in rural areas of which males were 126,180 and females were 108,723. The child population comprises 15.44 % of total rural population of Jalna district. Literacy rate in rural areas of Jalna district is 69.17 % as per census data 2011. Gender wise, male and female literacy stood at 80.26 and 57.48 percent respectively. In total, 931,514 people were literate of which males and females were 554,670 and 376,844 respectively.

Growth of Inequality :

As per the census conducted in 2001, the birth rate of girl child is 951 to the 1000 boys. As per the 2011 census, the ratio of girls is 929 to 1000 boys and this increase is only because of the population explosion. This is a matter of concern.

Increase in Population Density :

According to the 2001 census conducted in Jalna District the density of population was 209. The increase in density is synonymous with population density. The percentage of density has reached to 255 in census conducted in 2011. According to the statistics department, this growth is tremendous.

Increase in Literacy :

According to the statistics of 2001 census, the percentage of literacy in this district was 64.42%. There was a little increase in literacy and now in 2011 census the percentage has reached 73.61% according to the percentage, female literacy is 61.28% and the male literacy is 85.25%.

CONCLUSION :

The causes of disparity in sex -ratio in India. One the death rate of female between 15 to 30 years is higher than males in India. Poverty and Child Marriage, Negligence towards girls, Dowry system, Burkha vile tradition, Murders of female felons. According to 2001 census the average sex ratio is 952 females per 1000 males. It is lowest in the last six decades average Jaffrabad tahsil maintain constant density but in 2001 all tahsils decrease female population the reason is many male migrate to urban area for employment, sobs and education. The Jalna tahsil sex ratio is lowest in the district because many male migrate to Jalna city. Jalna is a major city and commercial place in the district. So migration of male growth rapidly from rural to urban.

REFERENCES :

- 1) Boarde C.S.-Population Problems, University Press, Pune.
- 2) Clark J.L. -Population Geography.
- 3) Bhende Kanitkar. - Population Geography.
- 4) Dr.Vitthal Gharpure – Population Geography
- 5) Census Hndbook in Maharashtra 2011.
- 6) Socio Economical Abstract in Jalna District-2011-2012.
- 7) Dainik Lokmat News paper jan-2013.



Devkar Bhausheb Sonaji

Asst. professor, Dept of Geography,
Sant Ramdas college Ghansawangi Dist. Jalna.

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Books Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- * Directory Of Research Journal Indexing
- * International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- * OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- DOAJ
- EBSCO
- Crossref DOI
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database

Review Of Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.ror.isrj.org