



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

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ABSTRACT

In population studies the sex ratio is an important indicator of population. The present paper entitled 'A geographical study of sex ratio in Osmanabad district (M.S)' deals with decade Viz trend in sex ratio as well as sex differential in Osmanabad district. Three decades (Twenty years) are selected as study period for the present research work i.e. from 1991 to 2011. For the present research paper secondary sources of data is used. The secondary data is obtained from various District census handbooks, District Gazetteers, District statistical department, Socio-economic review and district statistical abstract etc. The data collected from secondary data sources have been processed and presented in the forms of tabular and graphical methods. According to revised figures of 2011 census, the total population of Osmanabad district was 1657576. Out of total population 861535 (51.97 per cent) are males and 796041(48.80 per cent) are females. Thus, the sex ratio for Osmanabad district population is 924 (Census 2011). Compared to Maharashtra state (929) and India (940) Osmanabad district's sex ratio is very low.

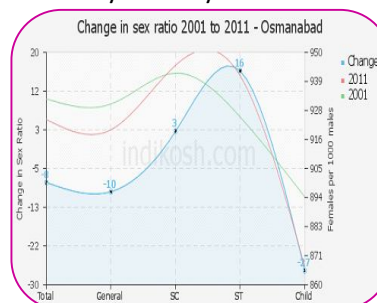
KEYWORDS: Census, Sex Ratio, Sex Composition, Variation.

INTRODUCTION

The sex ratio or sex composition of population is one of the basic demographic characteristics of Population geography. Sex composition is depending on directly incidence of birth, death and marriage. The rates of migration, occupational structure do exert influence on sex ratio. Sex ratio gives the picture of social status of women's in society. It is an index of prevailing socio-economic conditions in particular region. The sex ratio consists of three important factors, namely sex ratio at birth, difference in mortality in two sexes and sex selectivity among migrants. It plays an important role in religions, education, national income, housing etc. Many socio-economic relationships are closely related to the balance or disparity in between them. Sex composition is a essential indicator of gender relations within the society and varies from one social group to another. According to 2011 census of India, the sex ratio in India is 940 females per thousand male. In Maharashtra it has 926 females per thousand males. Osmanabad district is economically backward region. Its undulating physiography is a major barrier in the development of region. As stated as earlier Osmanabad is backward region; social status of women's is also not good. Not only in study area but also in Maharashtra state and near about all the parts of Indian country females have second place. Indian culture is men dominant. Due to various reasons sex ratio in the study area is imbalanced. There is lack of 76 females per 1000 of males in Osmanabad district according to 2011 census data. Hence the present attempt is made to find out the reasons of imbalanced sex ration in Osmanabad district.

OBJECTIVE

In the present paper an attempt is made to assess both



temporal as well as spatial distribution of sex ratio in Osmanabad District and to find out the causes for their distribution.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

Present study of sex composition is wholly based on secondary source of data. The secondary data related to male and female obtained from census of India 1991 and 2011. The required data is collected from various sources such as data published by Government and non government agencies, research organizations, research studies formed the source of secondary data. Secondary data has been gathered from the District Census Handbook of Osmanabad, District Statistical Department and Socio-economic Review of Osmanabad District.

The data collected from different sources has processed and presented in the forms of tabular and graphical methods. For computing Sex ratio following formula has been used.

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Female Population}}{\text{Total Male Population}} \times 1000$$

STUDY AREA:

**Fig No. 1
LOCATION MAP OF STUDY AREA**

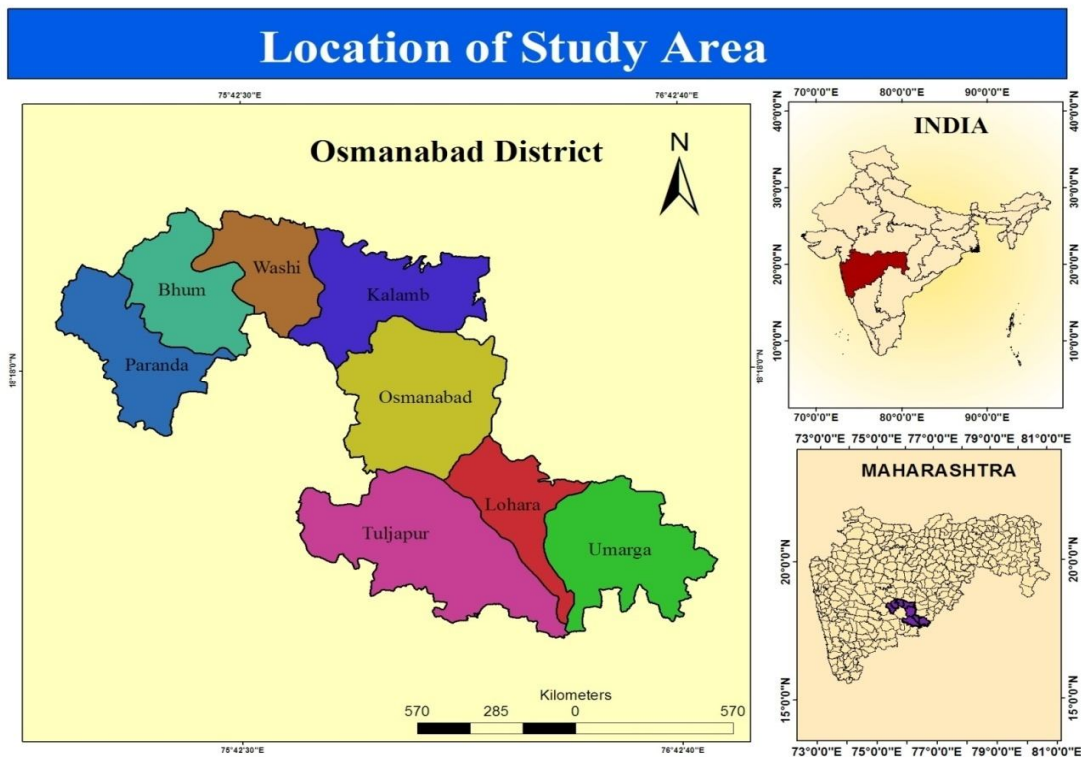


Fig. 1

Osmanabad district is an administrative district in the state of Maharashtra (India). The district headquarter is situated at Osmanabad. The Osmanabad district’s astronomical location is 17° 35' N to 18°

40' N latitudes and 750 16' East to 760 40' East longitudes (Fig. 1). The study area is positioned entirely in the Manjra and Terna River basins which is a part of the Deccan plateau. The total geographical area of study region is 7559 Sq. Km. and total population of 1657576 as per 2011 census. The district is divided into 8 tahsil and two sub-divisions such as Osmanabad (Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Umarga, and Lohara tahsil), and Bhum (Bhum, Kalamb, Paranda and Washi tahsil).

The district as a whole is underlain by Deccan trap basaltic lava flows. This lava flows on account of weathering given rise to undulating topography in region. Most of the area of the district belongs to the Deccan plateau. The district is well defined to its west as well as to its east by Balaghat range. In an average district's climate is dry and comparatively extreme. As the region comes under influence of rain shadow area, rainfall throughout the year is scanty. Climate of district is dry and daily mean maximum temperature range between 30^o C to 42^o C and minimum temperature range 10^o C to 24^o C. The annual average rainfall is 718 mm. in Osmanabad district.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Sex ratio is an important indicator of any regions development level. For deep study in this paper sex ratio is calculated for Total, Rural and Urban level.

1. Tahsil Wise Sex Ratio in Osmanabad District (Total) 1991-2011:

Table No.1 shows spatial pattern of sex ratio of the Osmanabad district. The variations in sex ratio shows that district level sex ratio of the study region are declined from 937 in 1991 to 932 females per thousand males in 2001. According to 2011 census sex ratio of the study region was 924 and again declined to 924 females per 1000 males in 2011. According to 1991 census, sex ratio of the study area at tahsil level was ranging between 946 - 921 in Osmanabad district (Table 1).

In 2011 lowest sex ratio was recorded in Paranda tahsil with 901 females per 1000 of males. Paranda tahsil recorded continues decline in sex ratio from 1991 to 2011. In 2011, highest sex ratio was observed in Umarga tahsil with 949 females per 1000 males (Fig. 2). Only Umarga and Osmanabad tahsils have recorded an increase in sex ratio comparing to prior census, 1991. High proportion of females to males in some parts of the study area is due to economic backwardness and consequent out migration of males on large scale. In the study region tahsils such as Osmanabad and Umarga are known for high sex ratios.

Table No. 1
Tahsil Wise Sex Ratio in Osmanabad District (1991-2011)

Tahsil Name	Years and Sex Ratio		
	1991	2001	2011
Paranda	946	933	901
Bhum	935	928	905
Kalamb	946	930	914
Osmanabad	921	920	925
Tuljapur	937	930	925
Umarga	944	948	949
Lohara	NA	945	937
Washi	NA	934	917
District Average	937	932	924

Source: Census of India – 1991, 2001 and 2011.

In 2011, tahsils of Osmanabad (925), Tuljapur (925), Umarga (949) and Lohara (937) are recorded sex ratio above the average of district level (924), while remaining tahsils namely Paranda (901), Bhum (905), Kalamb (914) and Washi (917) recorded below the district average.

In the study period of three decades i.e. 1991,2001 and 2011, only two tahsils have shown positive growth in sex ratio and these are Osmanabad and Umarga tahsils. Remaining all tahsils are showing negative change in sex ratio, that means sex ratio of these tahsils are declined compare to previous decades (Fig.2).

Fig No. 2
Tahsil Wise Sex Ratio in Osmanabad District (1991-2011)

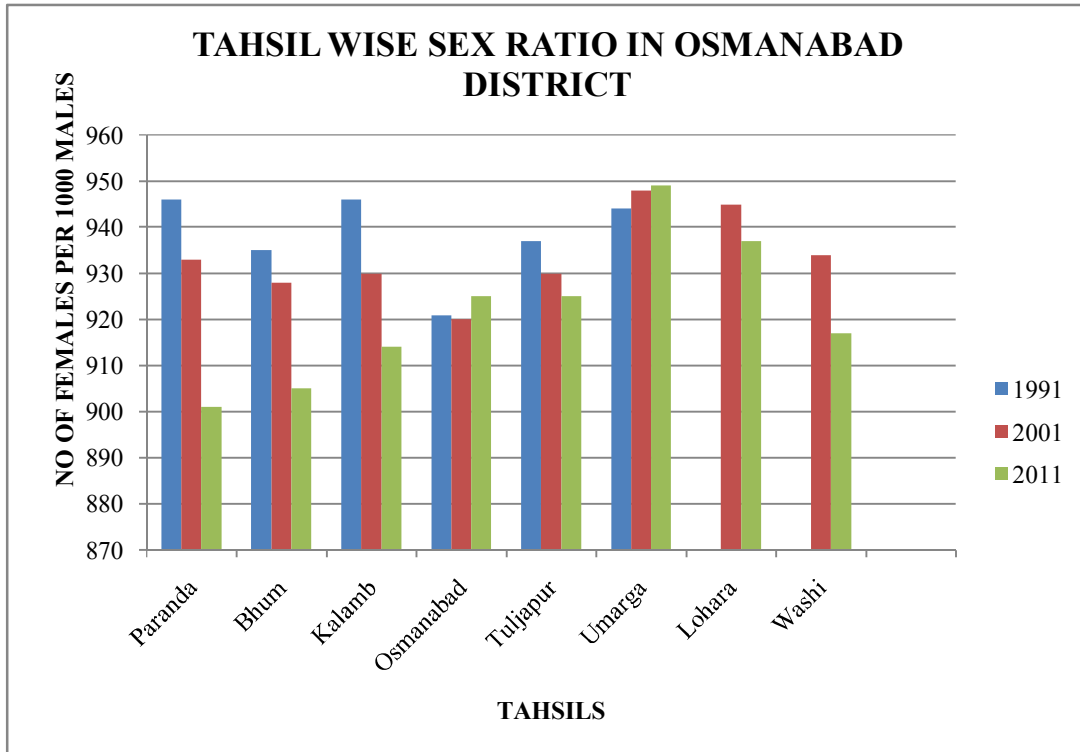


Fig. 2

2. Tahsil Wise Sex Ratio in Osmanabad District (Rural and Urban) 1991- 2011:

Sex ratio is calculated for both the Urban and rural areas. Table no. 2 showing that in 1991 highest rural sex ratio is observed in Kalamb and Umarga tahsils, while lowest was at Osmanabad tahsil. In 2011 census it is noticed that in many tahsils rural sex ratio is declined and urban sex ratio is increased surprisingly.

Table No. 2
Osmanabad District- Tahsil wise Sex Ratio (Rural and Urban) (1991-2011):

Sr.No	Tahsil Name	1991- Sex Ratio		2001- Sex Ratio		2011- Sex Ratio	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Paranda	948	931	933	938	896	940
2	Bhum	938	908	929	925	903	919
3	Kalamb	949	923	933	909	915	901

4	Osmanabad	937	870	920	920	921	934
5	Tuljapur	938	928	932	924	923	932
6	Umarga	948	922	950	943	947	957
7	Lohara	NA	NA	945	00	937	00
8	Washi	NA	NA	934	00	917	00
District Average		943	904	933	926	922	934

Source: Census of India - 1991-2011

From 1991 to 2011 period Paranda tahsil has recorded very high negative growth in rural areas, but the urban sex ratio is increased. From the table no 2 it is observed that in Osmanabad district tahsils having well developed urban centres recorded high sex ratio. Actually it is expected that urban centres have low sex ratio because of many peoples in migrates to urban centres for employment opportunities and migration is sex selective. But in Osmanabad district the picture is opposite to the expectations. In 2011 highest rural sex ratio is recorded in Umarga(947) tahsil and lowest in Paranda tahsil (896). In 2011 districts average rural sex ratio is 922; tahsils of Paranda, Bhum, Kalamb and Washi recorded below the district level while remaining tahsils recorded above the districts average. In 2011 highest urban sex ratio is recorded in Umarga (957) tahsil, followed by Paranda (940) and lowest is for Kalamb (901) tahsil.

From table no.2 it is clear that tahsils of Bhum, Kalamb and tuljapur have sex ratio below the districts average, while remaining tahsils namely Osmanabad, Umarga and Paranda have sex ratio above the districts average.

Fig No. 3
Tahsil Wise Rural Urban Sex Ratio in Osmanabad District (1991-2011)

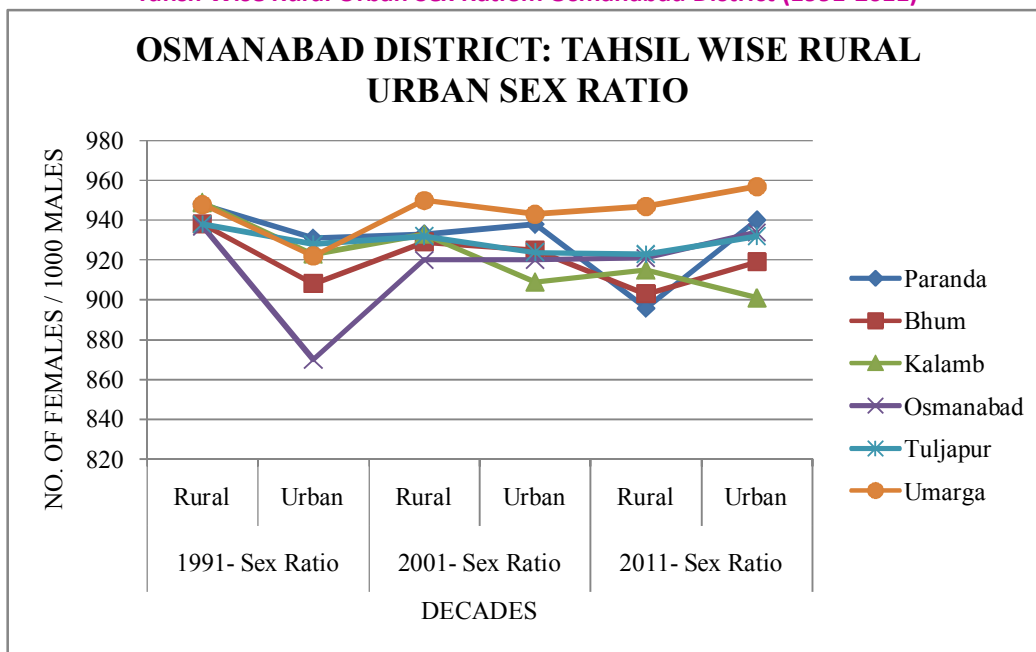


Fig.3

CONCLUSIONS

Proportion of females per 1000 males is not satisfactory in the study area. According to 2011 there are 926 females per 1000 males. Sex ratio at birth is also not equal. It is partially due to higher mortality of female children and sizeable maternal mortality. Attitude of preference of male child and neglecting female child result this type of imbalance in study region. Abortions of female child still performed in the society and it adversely affecting on sex ratio in study area. Therefore strict implementation of legal provisions is

necessary to stop such type of abortion in all the parts of country. Role of voluntary agencies government and society is essential to stop such traits. Women must be strengthened themselves by socially and economically.

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