



Spatial Distribution of Sex Ratio in Ahmednagar District: A Geographical Analysis

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Introduction:

Sex ratio generally affects our process of social life upto great extent. Its effective impact is seen both on demographic element like marriage, birth rate etc and non-demographic elements like migration, war business etc. the disequilibrium in the number of men and women effects our social and economic lives. Sex ratio will be equal to one in the society of high birth and death rate and the proportion of male and females are equal. On the contrary, if these rates (birth death are low, it means there is abundance of adults and old persons and number of males will be lesser in the society. Sex ratio is the count of females per 1000 males in the society. It is often expressed in terms of sex ratio. This ratio is calculated differently in different countries. Generally it is calculated in terms of number of females per thousand males in the society. Differences in the mortality rates of the males and females give rise to differences in sex ratio. Generally, at world-wide pattern, it is observed that, more males die than the females not only at birth but also at all ages.

Study Region:

Ahmednagar district is the largest district of Maharashtra state in western India. This district is known for the town of Shirdi associated with Sai Baba. Ahmednagar district is part of Nashik Division. The neighbouring districts to Ahmednagar district are Solapur (South East - SE), Osmanabad (SE), Beed (SE), Aurangabad (NE), Nashik (NW), Thane (NW), and Pune (SW). In the 2011 census, Ahmednagar district recorded a population of 4,543,083. This gave it a ranking of 33rd among the districts



of India (out of a total of 640). The district had a population density of 266 inhabitants per square kilometre (690 /sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 12.43%. Ahmednagar had a sex ratio of 934 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 80.22%

Objectives:

The present study has specific objective, i.e. To study and analyze the sex of Ahmednagar district in the context of rural and urban area. Latest census statistics has been considered for study (Census 2011)

Database and Methodology:

The present work is based on secondary data pertaining to population of the district. All relevant published and unpublished records have been considered. The secondary data has been collected from district census hand book, Gazetteer, district statistical abstracts, socio-economic abstracts and from Census CD 2011. With the help of population statistical data, table was prepared and analysis was done on its basis.

Analysis:

Table 1 reveals the abstract of sex ratio in Ahmednagar district.

Table 1

Sex Ratio in Ahmednagar District (Census 2011)

Tahsil	Total	Rural	Urban
Ahmednagar	931	929	932
Akole	974	976	918
Jamkhed	920	911	955
Karjat	914	913	928
Kopargaon	942	936	965
Nevasa	934	934	0
Parner	955	955	0
Pathardi	926	927	913
Rahta	940	942	932
Rahuri	934	934	933
Sangamner	943	942	950
Shevgaon	953	953	0
Shrigonda	923	921	940
Shrirampur	962	950	991
District Average	939	938	942

Source: Census CD, 2011



Sex ratio varies from tahsil to tahsil in the district. The sex-ratio of the state as a whole was 929 in 2011. As against this, sex-ratio of the district (939) is greater than the state (929). This is well indicative factor for female position in the population composition of the Ahmednagar district.

General sex ratio of the district is 939 for the census 2011. Rural sex of the district is 938 which is less than the district urban average i.e. 942. Tahsilwise sex ratio shows that, it is highest in Akole (974) whereas it is lowest in Karjat tahsil (914). Above 950 sex ratio in the district has been observed from Akole (974), Shrirampur (962), Parner (955) and Shevgaon tahsil (953) whereas 930 to 950 sex ratio has been recorded in Sangamner (943), Kopargaon (942), Rahta (940), Nevasa (934), Rahuri (934), and Ahmednagar tahsil (931).

Below 930 sex ratio in the district has been noted from Pathari (926), Shrigonda (923) and Karjat (914). Above district average sex ratio (939) has been recorded from Akole, Shrirampur, Parner, Shevgaon, Sangamner, Kopargaon and Rahta tahsil whereas below district average sex ratio has been noticed from Nevasa, Rahuri, Ahmednagar, Pathardi, Shrigonda and Karjat tahsil.

The district has rural sex ratio of 938 for the census 2011. Tahsilwise rural sex ratio shows that, it is highest in Akole (976) whereas it is lowest in Jamkhed tahsil (911). Above 950 rural sex ratio in the district has been observed from Akole (976), Parner (955), Shevgaon (953) and Shrirampur (950) whereas 930 to 950 sex ratio has been recorded in Sangamner (942), Rahta (942), Kopargaon (936), Nevasa (934) and Rahuri tahsil (934). Below 930 rural sex ratio has been noted from Ahmednagar (929), Pathardi (927), Shrigonda (921), Karjat (913) and Jamkhed (911) tahsil. Above district average rural sex ratio (938) has been recorded from Akole, Parner, Shevgaon, Shrirampur, Sangamner and Rahta tahsil whereas below district average rural sex ratio has been noticed from Kopargaon, Nevasa, Rahuri, Ahmednagar, Pathardi, Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed tahsil.

As per 2011 census, urban sex ratio of the district is 942 for the census 2011. Tahsilwise urban sex ratio shows that, it is highest in Shrirampur (991) whereas it is lowest in Pathardi tahsil (913). Above 950 urban sex ratio in the district has been



observed from Shrirampur (991), Kopargaon (965), Jamkhed (955) and Sangamner (950) whereas 930 to 950 sex ratio has been recorded in Shrigonda, (940), Rahuri (933), Rahta (932) and Ahmednagar tahsil (932).

Below 930 urban sex ratio has been noted from Karjat (928), Akole (918) and Pathardi (913) tahsil. Since there were no urban population in the tahsils like Nevasa, Shevgaon and Parner, the urban sex ratio is not applicable. Above district average urban sex ratio (942) has been recorded from Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Jamkhed, Sangamner and below district average urban sex ratio has been noticed from Shrigonda, Rahuri, Rahta, Ahmednagar, Karjat, Akole and Pathardi tahsil.

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