



## **A Geographical study of Sex Ratio in Beed District**

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### **Abstract**

Population is all the organisms of the same group or species, which live in a particular geographical area. Population refers to a collection of humans. The sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a population. Sex ratio is of study concerned with the accurate prediction of sex ratios in all sexual species. Gender imbalance is a disparity between males and females in a population. sex ratio is an index of the socio-economic condition of an area. it is an important tool for regional analysis. It has a profound effect on the demographic structure in the region. it is an important feature of any Terrain. Males usually exceed females at birth. The sex ratio varies according to the age profile of the population and Sex imbalance may arise as a consequence of various factors including natural factors, exposure to pesticides and environmental contaminants, war casualties, sex-selective abortions, infanticides, aging, gendercide etc.

There is pressure for women to give birth to sons, often because of cultural preferences for male heirs. violence against women is causing gender imbalances in many developing countries (Nicholas Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn). The female population has been declining sharply in India. Maharashtra is also facing this problem. Beed, Jalgaon and Ahmednagar are three districts having less number females compare to the males. Imbalance of sex ratio is going to create a lot of problems such as social, political and economical. It will also increase crimes against female. The study region has been selected for Beed District to rapidly declining sex ratio. The less number of female is national problem. So it is essential to study this problem at the district level.

*Key words: Sex Ratio, Abortions, Infanticides, Violence.*

### **Study Area:**

For the present investigation the beed district is selected as a study region . the beed district is lies between 18°28' to 19° 28' North latitude and 74°54' to 76° 57' East



longitude .Beed district covers and area of 10638.55 squr km which is 3.45% of the total state area. the Beed district divided in to 11 tahshil for administrative setup these tahshil are Beed, Gevrai, Majalgao, Dharur, Ashti, Shirurkashar, Patoda, Parli, Wadvani, Kaj and Ambajogai.

**Objective:**

1. To study the tahshilwise sex-ratio in the region.
2. To study the spatial distribution of sex ratio in beed district.

**Database & Methodology:**

The present study is based on the secondary data. The census data of 2001 to 2018 are used. Secondary data that have collected from census records published by Government of India. The general and geographical information of Beed district was collected by Government Gazetter & Government website of the district. To include the tahsilwise data regarding literacy. Occupational structure population growth. The other sources have been used like socio-economic review, dsa books.

**Spatial pattern of sex Ratio in Beed District:**

Spatial pattern of sex ratio has beed studied and it has been observed that there is differentiation in Beed district. At present census 2011 ganeral sex ratio in Beed district 912, which was lower the state figure of 929. Sex ratio in the district hasdecreased by 20 females par 1000 males during the year from 2001-2011.

Table No.1

Beed District - Sex Ratio (Census 1951-2011)

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1951	959	940	957
1961	973	921	968
1971	964	885	954
1981	975	916	966
1991	952	906	944
2001	939	923	936
2011	912	933	916

Source:Census-2011

Table 1 show that the highest total sex ratio 968 in 1961, rural sex ratio 975 of Beed district was observed in 1981. The lowest total sex ratio 916 of Beed district was observed in 2011. The lowest rural sex ratio 912 of Beed district was observed in 2011 and the Urban sex ratio 916 of Beed district was observed in 1981.

Table No.2

**Tahsilwise Sex Ratio in Beed District (Census 2011)**

r.no	Tahsil	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Beed	900	928	912
2	Georai	918	944	921
3	Majalgao	917	936	921
4	Ambajogai	925	945	930
5	Kaij	903	894	902
6	Patoda	899	0	899
7	Ashti	923	962	925
8	Dharur	908	931	912
9	Wadwani	912	0	912
10	Parali	915	937	922
11	Shirurkashar	901	0	901

Source: Census CD, 2011

Tahsilwise sex ratio has studied and it has been observed that there is differentiation tehsil to tehsil in district tabal no.2 show that the highest sex ratio in Ambajogai 930 whereas it is lowest in Patoda tehsil 899. Above 920 sex ratio in the district has been observed from Ashti 925, Parali 922, Gevrai 921, Majalgao 921 whereas 910 to 920 sex ratio has been recorded in Beed 912, Dharur 912 and Wadwani 912 Below (910) sex ratio in the distrit has been noted from Kaij 902, Shirurkashar 901and Patoda tehsil 899.

The district has rural sex ratio of 912 for census 2011. Tehsil wise rural sex ratio show that it is highest in Ambajogai 925 whereas it is lowest in Patoda 899. Above 915 Rural sex ratio in the district has been observed from Ashti 923, Gevrai 918, Majalgao 917 and Parali 915 whereas 900 to 915 sex ratio has been recorded in Beed 900, Shirurkashar 901, Kaij 903, Dharur 908 and Wadwani 912. Below 900 sex ratio in the Beed district has been noted from Patoda tehsil 899.



As per 2011 census. Urban sex ratio of the district is 933 for the census 2011. Tahsilwise Urban sex ratio show that, it is highest in Ashti 962 whereas it is lowest in Kaij 894. Above 920 Urban sex ratio in the district has been observed from Ambajogai 945, Gevrai 944, Majalgao 936, Parali 937, Dharur 931, Beed 928. Since there were no Urban population in the tehsil like Patoda, Wadwani and Shirurkashar tehsil, the Urban sex ratio is not applicable.

**Conclusion :**

1. Beed district has rural sex ratio of 912 for the census 2011. The highest sex ratio is 925 (Ambajogai) whereas the lowest sex ratio is 899 ((Patoda).
2. As per 2011 census urban sex ratio of district is 933. The highest sex ratio is 945(Majalgao) ,whereas the lowest sex ratio is 884(Kaij).
3. According to census 2011 district total sex ratio is 916. The highest sex ratio is 930(Ambajogai) whereas the lowest sex ratio is 901 (Shirurkashar).

**References:**

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