



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

Dr.Ramesh Timbakrao Mahalkar

Department of Geography

Shri Asaramji bhandwaldar Arts ,Commerce and

Science College Devgaon (R.),

Tq. Kannad, Dist. Aurangabad (MS)

ABSTRACT :

The study of sex ratio ventilates the demographic scenario of any States. Its calculation is of prime importance for understanding the population structure and its peculiarities within any territorial area. The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1,000 male populations. The sex ratio is one of the significant indices of social but also economic conditions of an area and important device for regional analysis. Of all the demographic attributes of a population, the sex structure is an essential aspect of mankind. Sex ratio represents most radically recognizable components of the population. In addition, the ratio can reflect the biological, social, economic and migration characteristics of the population

KEYWORDS: *General Sex Ratio, Decadal variation, Spatio-temporal, Socio-economic.*

INTRODUCTION:

According to the 2011 Census, the sex ratio in India is 940 females per 1000 males. Although there is a marginal improvement from the 1991 Census, where it was 927, it continues to be significantly adverse towards women. India's sex ratio of 940 is the lowest amongst the most population countries in the world, namely China (944), Bangladesh (953), Indonesia (1004), Nigeria (1016), Japan (1041), Brazil (1025), USA (1029) and Russia (1140). Of these 8 countries, 6 have a sex ratio above unity, meaning a population of 1000 females per 1000 males. The sex ratio in India over the past 100 years has shown an alarming decline. Maharashtra is one of the most progressive states in India in health, literacy, urbanization and socio-culture and economic



development. But there is also declining trend of sex ratio. It has recorded a decline sex ratio by 49 from 1901 to 2011. It is predominantly because of the strongest male child preference among the society and prenatal sex determination test

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To Study variation in sex ratio of Aurangabad District from 1901-2011.
2. To examine the factors responsible for variation in sex ratio with the variation of places.

DATA BASE METHODOLOGY-

This study is based on secondary census data. The required data is collected from the following sources. Census of Maharashtra and District census handbook (1901 to 2011). Socio-economic abstract, Census of Maharashtra, Records of Zilla Parishad, District Statistical report . District Gazetteers. To calculate the sex-ratio of population following formula will be used .

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

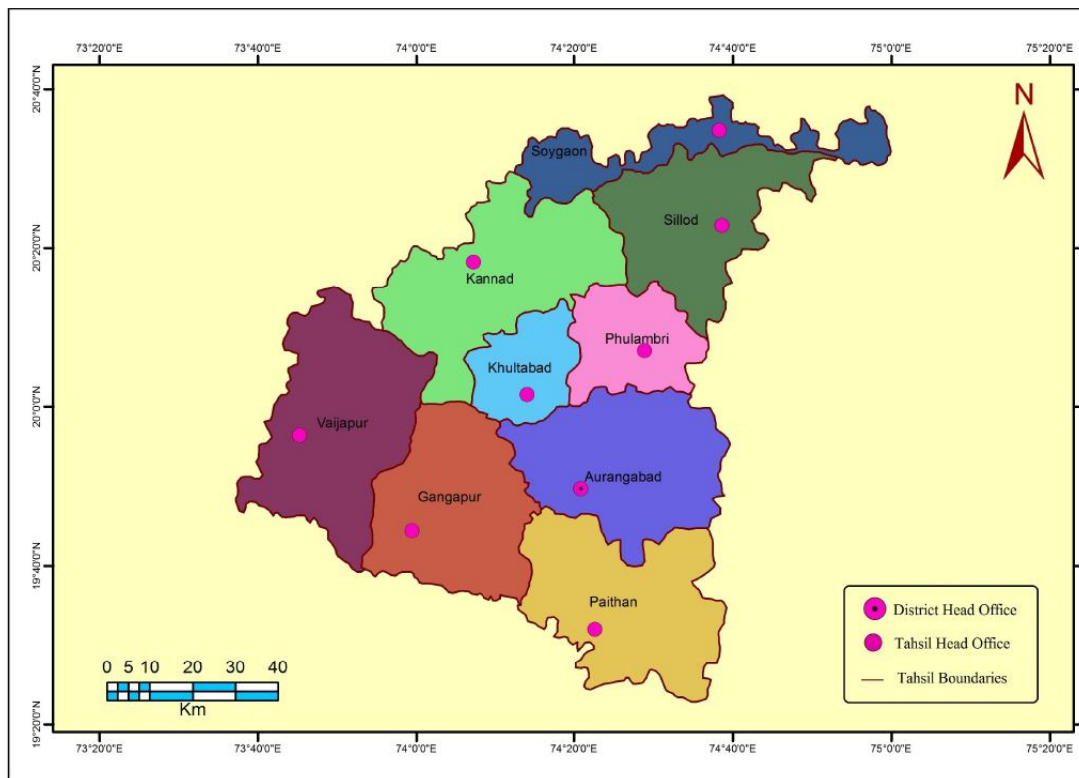
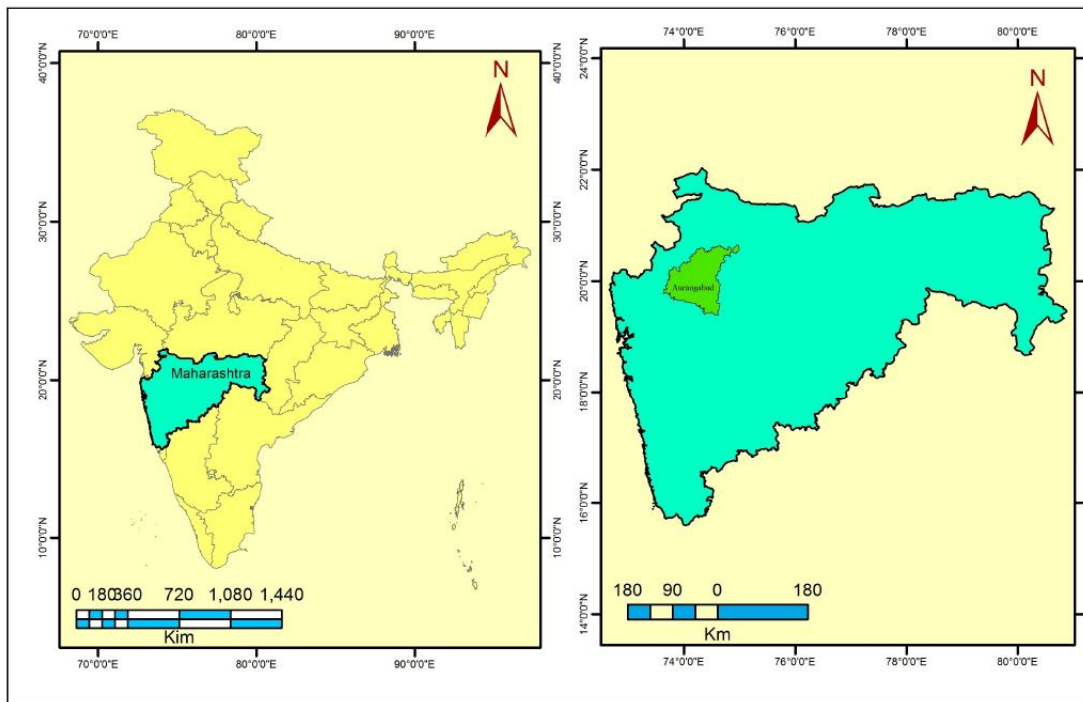
General Sex Ratio = Total female population / Total male population X 1000.

STUDY REGION:-

Aurangabad is one of the district of Maharashtra states. District covers an area of 10100sq.km. Out of which 141.1sq.km. is urban area and 9.958sq.km. is rural area. Aurangabad district is approximately situated at the central part of the Maharashtra republic of India and northern direction of marathwada region. Specially district lies between 19°53'47'' North latitude and 75°23'54'' East longitude. District has a great historical as well as cultural heritage. According to 2011 census total population of district is 3701282 and population density is 365 sq.km. Aurangabad district is divided in nine Tahsil for administration these are- Aurangabad, Kannad, Paithan, Phulambri, Khultabad, Gangapur, Vaijapur, Sillod, Soygaon.



Location Map of Aurangabad District



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Sex ratios are among the most basic of demographic parameters and provide an indication of both the relative survival of females and males and the future breeding potential of a population. Aurangabad is considered as the dominant district in Central Maharashtra in the field of human development as well as trade and commerce. The Aurangabad District has played a vital role in the development of Maharashtra.

Table 1.1
Sex Ratio in Aurangabad District
1901 to 2011

Sr.No	Year	Sex Ratio
01	1901	998
02	1911	988
03	1921	991
04	1931	967
05	1941	957
06	1951	974
07	1961	955
08	1971	935
09	1981	936
10	1991	922
11	2001	925
12	2011	917

Source: Census of India, Registrar General ,Census Commissioner, India

There are 09 tahsils in the Aurangabad District. According to Census of India 2011, District had total population of 37.00 lakhs whereas in 2001 census had a population of 28.97 as well as population density of Aurangabad district was 366 and literacy rate of study region is 72.91. Table No. 1.1 shows Decadal Variation of General Sex Ratio in Aurangabad District From 1901 to 2011 The below mention table shows acute distribution of sex ratio of Aurangabad district which shows 998 sex ratio was recorded in the year of 1901 and it was highest in last 100 year where as in current year 917 sex ratio is recorded. From independence of nation decline of sex ratio have noticed in Maharashtra.



SUGGESTIONS :

The present study has revealed some shocking facts if Maharashtra demographic structure. Despite progress in the state civilization reflected through modernization of society, the state is still experiencing a male dominated society where the women are considered as a weaker sex. The government should promote higher and technical educational facilities in the rural areas. There should be special incentive package for women education. In the schools, no gender discrimination should be followed. The Anti- Dowry Act should be strictly implemented Strict implementation of the law in the case of honor killing must be followed everywhere

CONCLUSION:

In the study area there are many responsible factors behind the declining sex ratio in Aurangabad District such as education, poverty, male dominancy, lack of women empowerment, the social status of women and finally thinking of the human being etc. The sex ratio for the Maharashtra State large variation during the study period. Proportion of females per thousand males is not satisfactory in the study region. At the policy level there emphasis has been laid on gender equality, but nothing has been done to alter the fundamentals of the family system in order to make daughters and sons equally valuable to their parents According to 2011 there are 917 females per thousand males. If we think this ratio in 1901 it was noticed 998. In Aurangabad district highest sex ratio 991 was noticed in 1921.

REFERENCES:

1. Agnihotri, Satish, Richard Palmer, Jones and Ashok Parikh(2002): Missing women in India district: A quantitative analysis, Struct. Chang. Econ. Dynam., 13(3), Pp.285-314.
2. Barakade, A. J. (2012): Declining sex ratio: an analysis with special reference to Maharashtra state, *Geoscience Research*, 3(1): 92-95
3. Bardhan P. (1988), Sex Disparity in child survival in rural India, 473-480.
4. Census of India, (1981,1991): Series 14, Mharashtra Part XII A and B Aurangabad District Census Handbook, Maharashtra, Bombay.
5. Census of India. (2011): Final population totals series 1