



## **Spatial Pattern of Sex Ratio in Buldhana District**

**Amte S.G.**

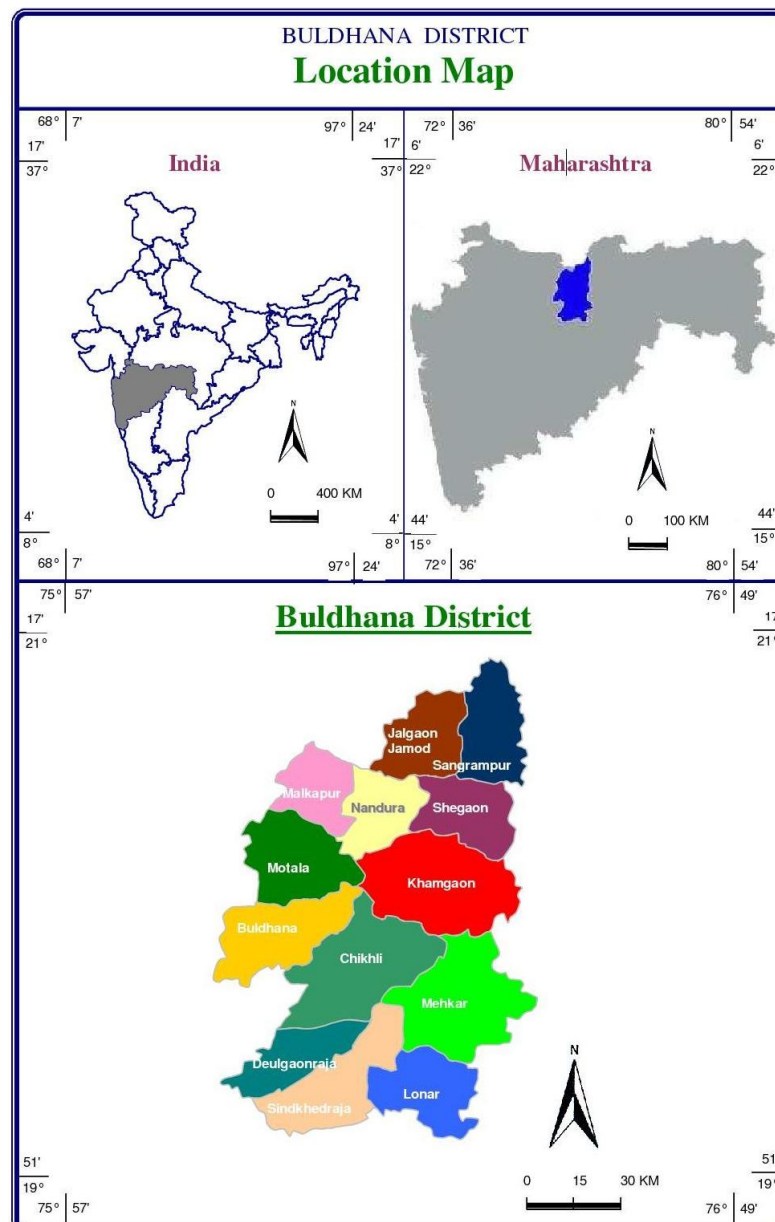
Research Student

### **Introduction:**

Sex ratio means the number of females per thousand males. Sex ratio is an index of socio-economic conditions prevailing in an area and is useful tool for regional analysis. It has a profound effect on the demographic structure of a region. It is an important feature of any landscape. Sex ratio is a function of three basic factors of sex ratio at birth differential in mortality of the two sexes at different stages of life and sex selectivity among the migrants. 'Sex ratio generally affects our process of social life up to 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 affects 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.

### **Study Area:**

For the present investigation Buldhana district of Maharashtra is selected as the study region, because the study region is heterogeneous in nature. The region is socio-economically developing in which tourism and agriculture is the back bone of the economy. Buldhana is a district in Amravati division of Maharashtra State in Western India at the westernmost border of Vidarbha region.



The district lies between  $19^{\circ}51'$  to  $21^{\circ}17'$  north latitude and  $75^{\circ}57'$  to  $76^{\circ}59'$  east longitude. Total area of the district is 9661 square kilometer. There are 13 talhsil and 1427 villages in the district. As per 2011 census, the population was 25,86,258. The sex ratio was 946 and literacy rate was 76.14%. The district is a major tourist attraction owing to the ancient Lonar crater (Second largest in the world), declared a world heritage, Shegaon of Gajanan Maharaj and Sailanibaba's Dargah are the major places of pilgrimage. Sindhkhedraja in the district is renowned to be the birthplace of Rajmata Jeejabai.



## OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To Study the tahsilwise sex-ratio in the region.
- 2) To study the spatial distribution of sex ratio in the region.

## DATABASE & METHODOLOGY:

For the present study only secondary data was considered. The census data of 2001 and 2011 was used. The information regarding census has been also used from the website of Census of India. The general and geographical information of Buldhana district was collected by Government Gazetteer and Government website of the district. The help of District Statistical Office was taken in order to collect the data. To include the tahsilwise data regarding literacy, occupational structure, population growth, Annual District Statistic Book was used. The sex ratio is calculated in terms of number of females per thousand males. It is calculated as under.

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Population of female}}{\text{Population of male}} \times 1000$$

## SPATIAL PATTERN OF SEX RATIO IN BULDHANA DISTRICT:

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 (934) is greater than the state (929). This is well indicative factor for female position in the population composition of the Buldhana district.

TABLE 1  
SEX RATIO IN BULDHANA DISTRICT (CENSUS 2011)

TAHSIL	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
JALGAON (JAMOD)	958	961	943
SANGRAPUR	948	948	0
SHEGAON	935	924	953
NANDURA	942	941	944



TAHSIL	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
MALKAPUR	941	933	953
MOTALA	938	938	0
KHAMGAON	933	928	947
MEHKAR	932	929	944
CHIKHLI	934	935	931
BULDHANA	927	918	949
DEULGAONRAJA	917	912	932
SINDKHEDRAJA	916	915	921
LONAR	922	920	933
BULDHANA DISTRICT	934	931	944

SOURCE: CENSUS CD, 2011

General sex ratio of the district is 934 for the census 2011. Rural sex of the district is 931 which is less than the district urban average i.e. 944. Tahsilwise sex ratio shows that, it is highest in Jalgaon Jamod (958) whereas it is lowest in Sindkhedraja tahsil (916). Above 940 sex ratio in the district has been observed from Jalgaon Jamod (958), Sangrampur (948), Nandura (942) and Malkapur (941) whereas 930 to 940 sex ratio has been recorded in Motala (938), Shegaon (935), Chikhli (934), Khamgaon (933) and Mehkar tahsil (932). Below 930 sex ratio in the district has been noted from Buldhana (927), Lonar (922), Deulgaonraja (917) and Sindkhedraja tahsil (916).

The district has rural sex ratio of 931 for the census 2011. Tahsilwise rural sex ratio shows that, it is highest in Jalgaon Jamod (961) whereas it is lowest in Deulgaonraja (912). Above 940 rural sex ratio in the district has been observed from Jalgaon Jamod (961), Sangrampur (948) and Nandura (941) whereas 930 to 940 sex ratio has been recorded in Motala (938), Chikhli (935) and Malkapur (933). Below 930 sex ratio in the district has been noted from Mehkar tahsil (929), Khamgaon (928),



Shegaon (924), Lonar (920), Buldhana (918), Sindkhedraja (915) and Deulgaonraja tahsil (912).

As per 2011 census, urban sex ratio of the district is 944 for the census 2011. Tahsilwise urban sex ratio shows that, it is highest in Shegaon (953) ) whereas it is lowest in Sindkhedraja tahsil (921). Above 940 urban sex ratio in the district has been observed from Shegaon (953), Malkapur (953) and Buldhana (949), Khamgaon (947), Nandura (944), Mehkar (944) whereas 930 to 940 sex ratio has been recorded in Lonar (933), Deulgaonraja (932) and Chikhli (931). Below 930 sex ratio in the district has been noted from Sindkhedraja (915) only one tahsil. Since there were no urban population in the tahsils like Sangrampur and Motala tahsil, the urban sex ratio is not applicable. Above district average urban sex ratio (944) has been recorded from Shegaon, Malkapur, Buldhana, Khamgaon and below district average urban sex ratio has been noticed from Jalgaon Jamod, Lonar, Deulgaonraja, Chikhli and Sindkhedraja tahsil. District equal average urban sex ratio has been noticed from Nandura and Mehkar tahsil.

**References:**

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