SEX COMPOSITION A SPATIAL VARIATION IN SEX-RATIO IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

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Abstract:

The demographic characteristic, the sex composition of a population is the most basic, since it influences, the marriage and growth rate of population. Some other important population characteristics, like migration, occupation structure etc are also influenced by the ratio between the sexes. Since, the roles of the two sexes are partly contrasting and partly complementary, the study of their ratio is of considerable interest to the population geographers. "Sex ratio is an index of socio-economic conditions, revealing in an area and is useful tool for regional analysis". The present paper aims to examine the sex composition a spatial variation in sex-ratio in Solapur district. The study is based on secondary data; the results were drawn by applying appropriate statistical techniques and GIS Map.

Key words: Sex-ratio, urban and rural Sex ratio.

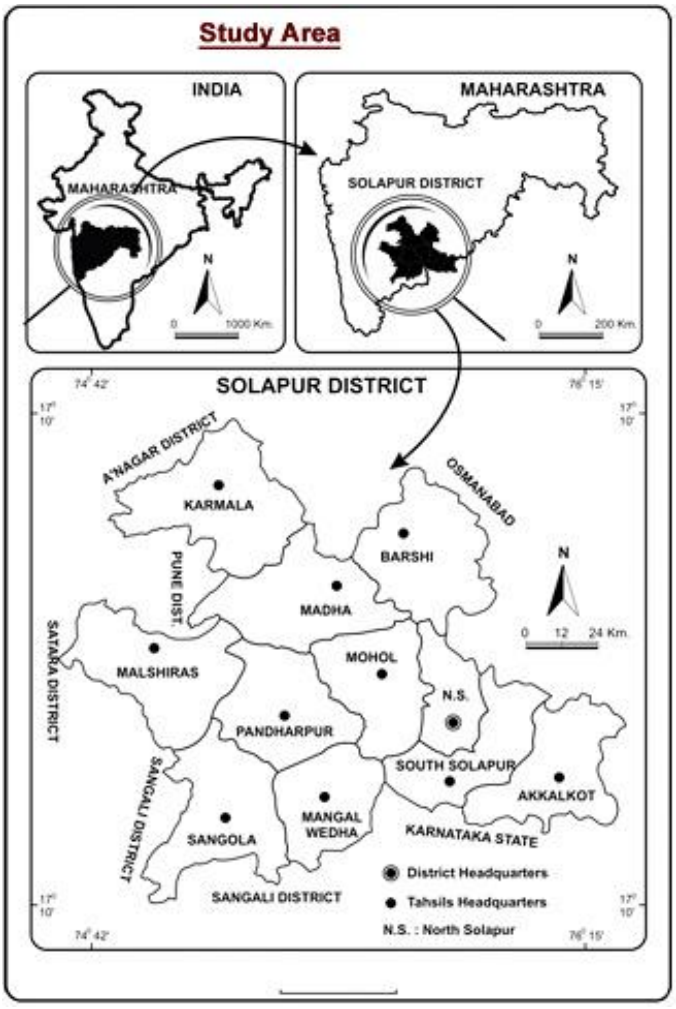
INTRODUCTION:

Sex ratio also influences the volume and nature of social need and employment and consumption pattern. Due to the considerable influence on many other demographic elements, the sex ratios are fundamental to geographical analysis of any region. Sex composition also influences fertility potential of the population, the labour participation and the types of jobs. In India, sex ratio is generally expressed in terms of number of females per 1000 males. Sex composition varies both in time and space. The variations in sex ratio are to a large extent determined by three factors such as, sex ratio at birth, differentials in mortality rate in two sexes and sex selectivity among migrants.

STUDY AREA:

Solapur district is one of the most important district of Maharashtra state both in terms and area and population. It is located between $17^0$10' and $18^0$32' North latitudes and $74^0$42' and $76^0$15' East longitudes, occupying an area of 14895 square kilometer of Southern Maharashtra. Administratively it consists of 11 tahsils (fig. 1) and the region present diversified physiographic with hilly region in the North and South western parts of district. Almost 70 percent geographical area of district is occupied by the plateau, 20 percent occupied by the plain region and remaining hilly region. Solapur district entirely lies in Bhima-Sina river basin. The monsoon climate dominates the region with

Map No.1



variation in heat and cold. The region receives rainfall mainly from south-west monsoon averaging between 500 millimeters in the west, 700 millimeters in the east. The region belongs

to drought prone areas of Maharashtra state, which has experienced frequent drought conditions. The soils vary from shallow gray in the hilly areas of the district through deep medium black alluvial soils of the river plain in the centre.

OBJECTIVES:

1. to study assess the sex ratio in study area
2. to analysis sex composition a spatial variation in sex-ratio in the study area

THE DATA BASE

The study is based on secondary data. The tahsil wise data were collected and processed to calculate indices by employing statistical procedures. The socio-economic abstract of Solapur district and Solapur district census handbooks are referred to collect the related information.

SEX RATIO FOR SOLAPUR DISTRICT AND MAHARASHTRA:

According to 2011 census, the population of Solapur district was, 4315527 out of this, 2233678 were male and 2081749 were females. The sex-ratio works out to 932 per thousand males. This imbalance in sex ratio probably is due to relatively high mortality among the females and in migration of males on a large scale from other parts of the state of Maharashtra, which is generally dominated by males. Due to the influence of sex selective migration, the sex ratio for Solapur district as compared to the state of Maharashtra was significantly higher than that for state of Maharashtra in the year 2011. After the independence of country, the rapid industrialization in other parts of the state resulted higher sex ratio for Solapur district than the state of Maharashtra. In the next decade of 1961 the sex-ratios were equal for the state of Maharashtra and Solapur district, though these were substantially lower than the balanced sex-ratios. In the year 1991, the sex ratio was 933, slightly higher than the Maharashtra state. For the year 2001, further, it decreased and became 930 for the region under study, while for Maharashtra it was lower than the district average.

For the year 2011, the sex ratio for the district as a whole was 932. There were four tahsils namely Karmala, Madha, Barshi, Malshiras, Sangola and South Solapur where it was lower than the region under study, while rest other tahsils have recorded sex ratios much higher than the district as a whole. It was highest for the Akkalkot tahsil while, lowest for North Solapur tahsil. It is higher for the tahsils which are having higher percentage of out migrants, particularly, of males to the city like Solapur and lower for the region, which have higher percentage of rural population. Similarly for the year 1981, the same trend was observed as for as the sex ratio is concerned. During 1981 year, it was 942 for the district as a whole. There were six tahsils namely North Solapur, Mohol, Malshiras, Sangola, Mangalwedha and South Solapur where sex ratio was lower than the region as a whole, while rest of five tahsils recorded high sex ratio than the region as a whole. Again, Pandharpur represented higher sex ratio while North Solapur tahsil recorded lower sex ratio.

SPATIAL VARIATION IN RURAL-URBAN SEX RATIO IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT 2011

In Solapur district, the rural and urban sex ratio differs considerably in the year 2011. The rural sex ratio was 916 for the district as a whole in the year 2011. However, there are wide variations within the district, as it was highest for the Akkalkot and lowest for the Pandharpur tahsil for rural areas. Overall rural sex-ratio is lower than the urban sex ratio except Sangola tahsil within the region under study. It is against expectation because rural urban migration dominated by male, should reduced the urban sex ratio than the rural sex ratio.

The lower rural sex ratio in different tahsils of the Solapur district may be attributed to the high infant mortality among the females as a result of less availability of medical facilities and very much negligence of female children as regard to medical facilities in rural areas of the Solapur district. Another important reason may be high rate of maternal death in rural areas of Solapur district and also partly due to illiterate “DAIS” (Nurses) who look after delivery.

Table 1

Spatial variation Urban-Rural sex-ratio in Solapur district 2011

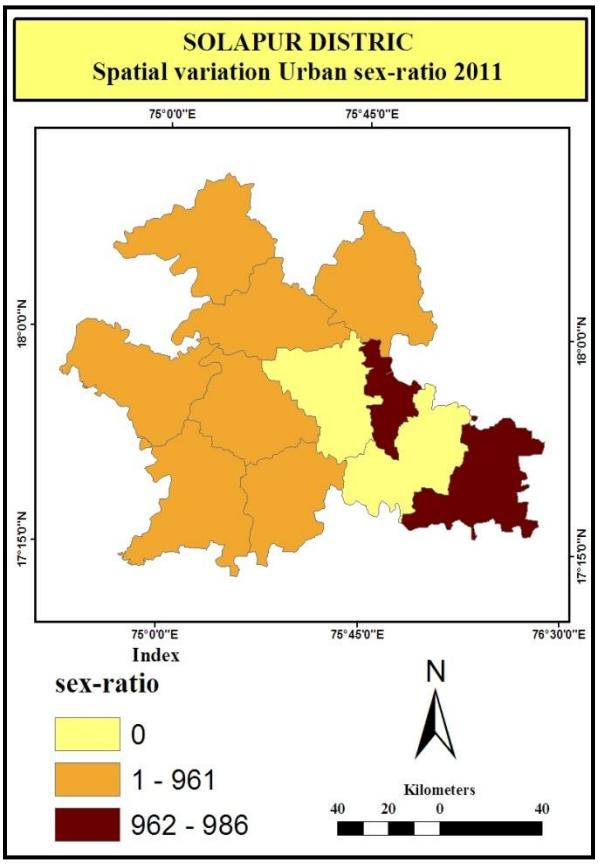
Sr. No.	Tahsil	2011Year		Total Sex-ratio
		Urban	Rural	

1.	Karmala	947	907	947
2.	Madha	961	904	961
3.	Barshi	948	909	948
4.	North Solapur	972	912	972
5.	Mohol	0	914	914
6.	Pandharpur	948	904	948
7.	Malshiras	955	918	955
8.	Sangola	933	932	933
9.	Mangalwedha	957	892	957
10	South Solapur	0	941	941
11.	Akkalkot	986	934	986
	District Total	**936**	**916**	**932**

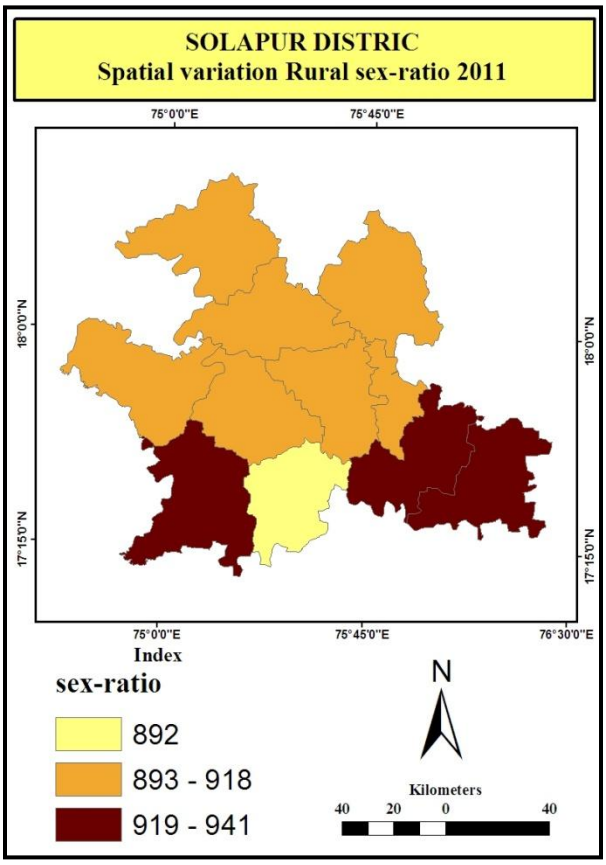
On the contrary, the urban sex ratio for the district was 936 which is substantial higher than the rural sex ratio. For the Akkalkot tahsil, it was highest and for Mangalwedha tahsil it was lowest. North Solapur tahsil occupies second position as regard to urban sex ratio, among various tahsils of Solapur district. Mohol, Malshiras and South Solapur tahsils are entirely rural hence; the urban sex ratio is absent. Other rest tahsils of the district have lower sex ratio than the region under study. It is necessary to justify the high sex ratio in urban areas of the district. The medical facilities are much better in urban areas resulting in the low infant death. As a result, it is reflected in high sex ratio in district of Solapur. The high percentage of literate people has gives equal attention towards both male and female children. This also is responsible for high sex ratio in urban areas than that of rural areas.

Map No.1

A


SOLAPUR DISTRIC
Spatial variation Urban sex-ratio 2011
75°0'0"E
75°45'0"E
76°30'0"E
18°0'0"N
17°15'0"N
Index
sex-ratio
0
1 - 961
962 - 986
N
Kilometers
40 20 0 40

B


SOLAPUR DISTRIC
Spatial variation Rural sex-ratio 2011
75°0'0"E
75°45'0"E
76°30'0"E
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17°15'0"N
Index
sex-ratio
892
893 - 918
919 - 941
N
Kilometers
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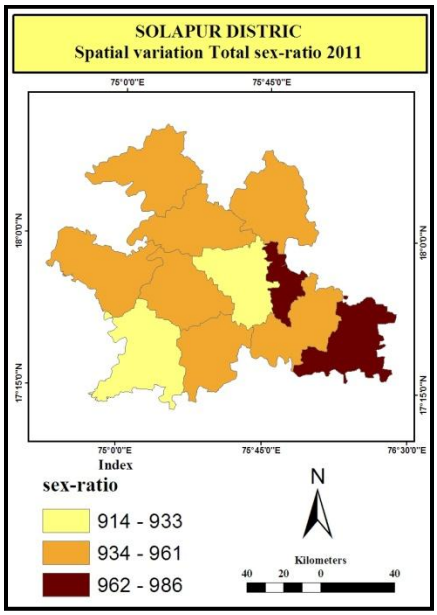
C


SOLAPUR DISTRIC
Spatial variation Total sex-ratio 2011
75°0'0"E
75°45'0"E
76°30'0"E
Index
sex-ratio
914 - 933
934 - 961
962 - 986
N
Kilometers
40 20 0 40

CONLUSION

Age and sex composition have also been studied, since it influences the growth rate of population age at marriage, migration and occupational structure. According to 2011 sex ratio was calculated 932 per 1000 males. Which were 922 for the Maharashtra state, the table no.1 gives an idea, about sex trends during the last ten decades. Similarly, spatial variations in sex ratios are presented in during 2011 and they have been represented through map no.1.

Rural-urban differential in sex ratio were calculated for 2011. The urban sex ratio was higher than the rural. Rural-urban sex ratio represented through bar diagrams for last 10 decades. Since the beginning of the 20th century till 1981, the rural sex was higher. While during 2021 urban sex ratio exceeded than the rural sex ratio due to male migration to urban cities.

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