



“SPATIO-TEMPORAL CHANGES IN SEX-RATIO OF SOLAPUR DISTRICT”

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Abstract:

The trend in sexratios of population is used to denote the number of females per thousand males. The sexratio refiects the socio-economic and demographic characteristics. An attempt is made to study the spatio-temporal changes in sex-ratio of Solapur district. There have been wide variation in sex-ratios during last ten decodes, because in the year 1901, it wasnot much distributed, when it was 985 per 1000 males, for the district. While in the most recent decode, in 2001, the sex-ratio dectined, substantially and become as low as 936 respectively for the district under study. While for the state of Maharashtra, the sex-ratio declined from 978 in the year 1901 to 922 in the year 2001. 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 negligence of female children, as regard to medical facilities in rural areas of the district.

KEY WORDS:

Sex-ratio, Disparities in sex-ratio, Rural Urban sex-ratio, Regional variation.

OBJECTIVES :-

The general objective of this research paper is to asses and analyses the spatio-temporal changes in sex-ratio with in the study region.

INTRODUCTION :-

The sex-ratio provides an index of socio economic conditions in an area. It is useful for regional analysis. It comprises three basic factors

- i)Sex-ratio at birth
- ii)Sex-wise mortality in different age groups
- iii)Selectivity of sex among the migrants.

Large differences between the number of males and females affect the population growth, marriage rates and occupational structure etc. 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. The sex-ratio

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in total population as well as in rural and urban population have been continuously declined since the beginning of the 20th century with only some exceptions.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY :-

The entire work is based on secondary sources of data. Tahsil-wise sex-ratio data published by census of India is used statistical year Books, socio-economic reviews, District census Hand Book and census atlas of Maharashtra are also used. For comparative study of Solapur district and Maharashtra data from 1901 to 2001 is considered, while the spatio-temporal analysis at tahsils level is made using the data of 1971 to 2001 census. The collected statistics of sex-ratio has been processed and tabulated.

STUDY AREA :-

Solapur district is situated entirely in Bhima, Mira, Sina and man river basins in southern Maharashtra. It lies between 17°10' N and 18°32' N North latitudes and 74°42' E and 76°15' E East longitudes. The district is surrounded by ahmednagar district to the north, Osmanabad district to the north-east, Karnataka state to the south-east, Sangli district to the south-west, Satara district to the west and Pune district to the north-west, Solapur district has an area of 14895 Km. and population of 38,49,543 as per 2001 census, out of this 19,89,623 were males and 18,89,920 were females. The sex-ratio work out to 935 per thousand males. Within the region under study Karmala is the largest tahsil in area and the smallest is North Solapur tahsil. Solapur district comprises eleven tahsils, namely North Solapur, Barshi, Akkalkot, Suth Solapur, Sangola, Mangalwada, Malshiras, Pandharpur, Mohol, Medha and Karmala.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION :-

The most basic, since it influences the marriage and growth rate of population. The sex-ratio reflects the socio-economic and demographic characteristic. The roles of the two sexes are partly contrasting and partly complementary, the study of their ratio of considerable interest to the population geographers. Table 1 shown that the in the year 1901, the sex-ratio for Solapur district was marked 985, which was relatively higher than the state of Maharashtra (973 per thousand males)

Table -1 sex-ratio for Solapur district and Maharashtra since 1901 to 2001

Sr. No.	Year	State			District			Difference in Dist. Fig. over the state		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	1901	978	1003	862	985	992	958	7	-11	96
2	1911	966	1000	796	967	971	947	1	-29	151
3	1921	950	994	776	943	949	924	-7	-45	148
4	1931	947	987	790	934	944	908	-13	-43	118
5	1941	949	989	810	942	947	929	-7	-42	119
6	1951	941	1000	807	945	951	932	4	-49	125
7	1961	936	995	801	936	945	914	-	-50	113
8	1971	930	985	820	933	940	914	3	-45	94
9	1981	937	987	850	942	946	931	5	-41	81
10	1991	934	972	875	934	930	945	-	-42	70
11	2001	922	960	873	935	925	957	13	-35	84
Difference in Points (1901-2001)		-56	-43	11	-50	-67	-1	6	-36	-12

Source :-

District census Hand Book part XII A & B

Almost same trend was observed in district and state sex-ratio for the year 1911 from 1921-1941 decodes, the sex-ratio of district was recorded lower than the state of Maharashtra, probably due to functioning of cotton textile mills in the Solapur city. In 1951, after the independence of country, the rapid industrialization in other parts of state resulted higher sex-ratio for study region than the state of Maharashtra. In 1961 decode, the sex-ratios were found equal for the state and Solapur district. In the year 1971, the sex-ratio was 933, slightly higher than the Maharashtra state. In 1991 decode, the sex-ratio was observed equal for the district and state. In the year 2001, it slightly increased and become 935 as compared to Maharashtra state, when it was only 922 females per 1000 males.

It in short, it may be concluded that sex-ratio at state level declined by 56 points and at district level by 50 points during the last 100 years. Similarly, the sex-ratio for the rural areas at the state level declined by 43 points and at the district level by 67 points during the same period. However, for the urban areas a reverse trend is seen. i.e. For the state level, it increased by 11 points and for the district level it decreased by 1 points during the above period. It is further noticed that the district sex-ratio in rural areas was lower compared to the corresponding state averages in all the decodes with the difference varying between 25-50 points during 1901-2001. On the other hand urban sex-ratios in the district were higher compared to state figures and differences were quite marked (113-151 points) during 1911-61 and the same harrowed down during the subsequent decodes

The over an sex-ratio fluctuated between 985 to 933 in the district and between 978 to 930 in the state during 1901-2001.

Spatial Variation in Sex-ratio :-

Table-2 shown the spatial variation in sex-ratios in Solapur district for the period 1971 to 2001. It is found that the sex-ratio for the district Table -2 spatial variation in sex-ratio in Solapur district since 1971-2001.

Sex-ratio No. of females per 100 males.

Sr. No.	Names	Years			
		1971	1981	1991	2001
1	Tahsil North Solapur	915	933	941	958
2	Barshi	937	946	942	929
3	Akkalkot	949	964	948	953
4	Solapur South	932	917	929	933
5	Mbhol	935	937	927	920
6	Mangalweda	939	941	915	917
7	Pandharpur	960	975	944	917
8	Sangola	928	934	927	936
9	Malsiras	931	936	924	923
10	Karmala	940	950	933	925
11	Medha	935	942	925	922
District Total		933	942	934	936

Source :-

District Census Hand Book of Solapur, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 as whole was 933 in the 1971. Of the eleven tahsils, seven tahsils namely Barshi (937), Akkalkot (949), Mangalwda (939), Pandharpur (960), Karmala (940) and Medha (935 females per 1000 males) were recorded higher sex-ratio than the district average while four tahsils were noticed lower sex-ratios than the district as a whole. The highest sex-ratio was registered in Pandharpur tahsil and lowest in North Solapur tahsil. It is due to highest percentage of out migrants, particularly of males to the city like Solapu. During 1981 year, the sex-ratio was marked 942 for the district as a whole. Pandharpur tahsil was recorded higher sex-ratio, where as North Solapur tahsil was noticed lower sex-ratio.

There were sex tahsils namely north Solapur, Mohol, Malshiras, Sangola, Mangalweda and South Solapur, where sex-ratio lower than the district and remaining five tahsil were experienced high sex-ratio than the district as whole. During the 1991 decode, Akkalkot tahsil has the highest sex-ratio of 948, while Mangalweda tahsil has the lowest sex-ratio of 915 in the district. Nine out of eleven tahsils have shown a decline in sex ratios durin 1981-91. In the year 2001, the sex-ratio for a district as a whole was 936 per 1000 males, which slightly increased for the year 1991. The North Solapur tahsil was marked the highest sex-ratio in the district under study, whereas, lowest sex-ratio was registered two tahsils, namely Pandharpur and Mangalweda thasils.

Tahsil Wise Sex-ratio :-

Table-3 shows the tahsil wise variction in rural urban sex-ratio of Slapur district. Since 1991 and 2001

Table-3 Tahsil wise sex-ratio in Slapur District 1991 and 2001

Sr. No.	Name Or Tahsil	Years					
		1991 No. of Females per 1000 males			2001 No. of Females Per 1000 Males		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Tahsil North Solapur	941	925	986	958	925	962
2	Barshi	942	945	936	929	921	946
3	Akkalkot	948	941	971	953	946	975
4	Solapur South	929	929	-	933	933	-
5	Mohol	927	927	-	120	920	-
6	Mangalweda	915	915	919	917	915	929
7	Pandharpur	927	921	945	917	912	933
8	Sangola	944	945	932	936	937	930
9	Malsiras	924	924	-	923	923	-
10	Karmala	933	934	926	925	924	934
11	Medha	925	923	940	922	920	936
District Total		934	930	945	936	927	957

Source :-

District Census Hand Book of Solapur 1991, 2001.

In the year 1991, Akkalkot tahsil has the highest sex-ratio of 948. While Mangalweda tahsil has the lowest sex-ratio a decline in sex ratio during the period investigation. The sex-retio in rural and urban areas of Solapur district were 930 and 935 respectively. It is observed that the rural sex-ratio is above the district average in four tahsils namely Barshi, Akkalkot, Sangla and Karmala and below in seven tahsils. Within the district the lowst sex-ratio was found in Mangalweda tahsil (915), while the highest (945) is in two tahsils namely Barshi and Sangola. The sex-ratio of Akkalkot, Songola, Barshi, and Karmala tahsils were higher than the district rural sex-ratio of 930. In the urban areas the highest sex-ratio was noticed in Akkalkot (971) tahsil and lowest in Mangalweda tahsil (919)

The rural sex-ratio was 925 for the district as a whole in the year 2001. The highest lowest in the Pandharpur tahsil in the same year overall rural sexratio is lower than the urban sex-ratio except Sangola tahsil. The urban sex ratio for the district was 957 which is substantial higher than the rural sex-ratio. The Akkalkot tahsil was recorded highest urban sex-ratio and lowest in Mangalweda tahsil during the same period.

CONCLUSION :-

In the year 1901, the sex-ratio for Solapur district was recorded 985 which was relatively higher than the state of Maharashtra (978 per thousand males). During 1921-1941 decodes, the sex-ratio of district was marked lower than the state of Maharashtra. In the year 2001, sex-ratio of district increased and become 935, as compared to Maharashtra state when it was only 922 females per 1000 males. It is found that the sex-ratio for the district as whole was 933 in the 1971 as against 936 in the year 2001. The urban sex-ratio was higher than the rural.

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