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THE GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF SEX RATIO OF AKKALKOT TAHSIL AT VILLAGE LEVEL IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT.

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Abstract

Akkalkot tahsil is located in the southeastern part of Solapur district. The tahsil situated Bori & Harna river basin. It consists of total 138 villages. It is surrounded by Osmanabad district to the northern part, Bijapur district of Karnataka to the East & south part and South Solapur tahsil to the west part. It's an area of 1401 sq. Km ; the 6th rank of tahsil in Solapur District . The average sex ratio of entire tahsil is 964 f/1000 male persons in 1971 and it changes 953 f/1000 male persons in 2001. This tahsil has historical & religious background and situated on the border of Maharashtra & Karnataka State. The latitudinal extent is 17°17 '54 " N to 17°44 '3 " North and longitudinal extent is 75°53'42" E to 76°25'43" east.

An attempt is made sex ratio of Akkalkot tahsil at village level. Sex ratio is determinant of equity of male and female persons in society. This study is based on secondary data which is collected from census & Government documents. Changing in sex ratio at village level is a common in Maharashtra state & India due to migration towards to urban centers in search of getting employment opportunities . Akkalkot tahsil is situated on the border of Maharashtra and Karnataka state that shows both cultural customs and traditions.

Key words: made sex ratio , historical & religious background , socio-economic varies.

INTRODUCTION:

The ratio of total female persons to 1000 male persons in a given area , is known as a sex ratio. There is a greater variation maintaining the sex ratio among the different communities in India due to the socio-economic varies between them. Franklin (1956) rightly observes that sex ratio was an index of economy prevailing in an area and was useful tool for regional analysis. The knowledge of sex ratio is essential for understanding the employment and consumption patterns, and social needs etc of a community.

Akkalkot tahsil is one of the tahsil of Solapur district which lags behind in literacy compared to another tahsils due to its geographical and climatic condition. It is less developed in irrigation facilities and agricultural activities compared to another tahsils. More male persons migrated to urban centers for searching of employment.

PURPOSE

The purpose of research paper is to highlight village wise sex ratio in the urban towns & village circles of Akkalkot tahsil.

OBJECTIVES

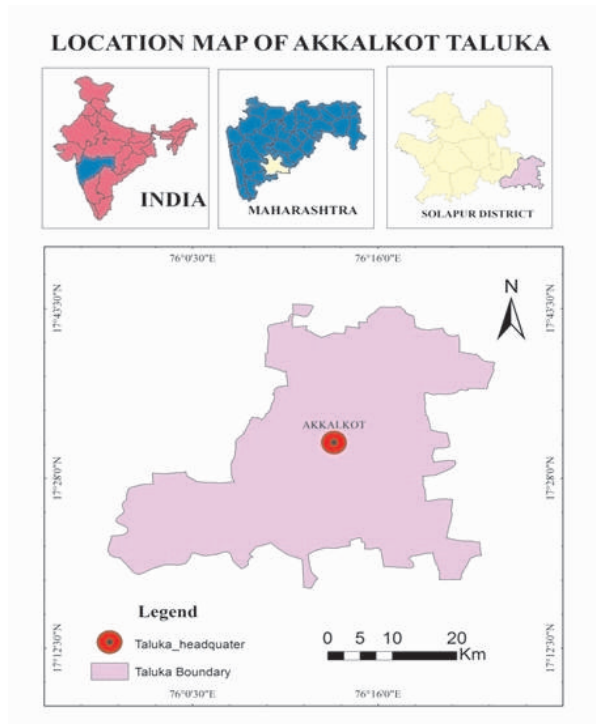
The main aim of this study is to analyze the

village wise sex ratio during 1971 to 2001.

The other objectives of the study are as follows;

1. To study of village -wise sex ratio and its changes in Akkalkot tahsil.
2. To study of village circle wise sex ratio and its changes in Akkalkot tahsil.

STUDY AREA



Akkalkot tahsil is located in the southeastern part of solapur district. The tahsil situated Bori & Harna river basin. It is surrounded by Osmanabad district to the northern part, Bijapur district of Karnataka to the East & south part and South Solapur tahsil to the west part. It's an area of 1401 sq. Km; the 6th rank of tahsil in Solapur District. This tahsil has historical & religious background and situated on the border of Maharashtra & Karnataka State. The latitudinal extent is 17°17 '54 " N to 17°44 '3 " North and longitudinal extent is 75°53'42" E to 76°25'43" East. The average sex ratio of entire tahsil is 964 f/1000 male persons in 1971 and it changes 953 f/1000 male persons in 2001.

METHODOLOGY

The present paper is primarily based on secondary data. The data on decadal year for the census year have been collected. Considering a urban as a unit for the Solapur District of Maharashtra , the data have been collected of

Socio economic review book, Statistical Abstract of Solapur District . The data pertaining to the period from 1991 to 2001 .

The numerical measurement of sex composition of a population is expresses in terms of sex ratio. This ratio is calculated differently indifferent countries. In India, the sex ratio is calculated in terms of number of females per thousand males. Here tertiary sex ratio is considered & it is calculated as under:

$$R = \frac{P_f}{P_m} \times 1000$$

where, Pm- Male Population ; Pf- Female Population

To the detail study of Akkalkot tahsil, all the villages are categorized according to the revenue group of tahsil described as per government known as Tadwal (18 villages included), Jeur (21), Akkalkot (19), Chapalgaon (20),Waghdari (15), Maindargi(21), Dudhani (23)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Village Circle & Town –wise Sex Ratio in Akkalkot tahsil.

Table No 1:- Village Circle & Town –wise Sex Ratio in Akkalkot tahsil.

Sr. No	Village Circle	Sex Ratio				Changes in Sex Ratio		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	Tadwalh	938	961	933	938	23	-28	5
2	Jeur	947	955	910	945	8	-45	35
3	Akkalkot	938	958	927	921	20	-31	-6
4	Chapalgaon	937	945	951	965	8	6	14
5	Waghdari	950	966	948	954	16	-18	6
6	Maindargi	965	992	961	959	27	-31	-2
7	Dudhani	957	968	941	940	11	-27	-1
	Akkalkot Rural tahsil	963	947	938	947	-16	-9	9

The average rural sex ratio was about 963 p/Km² in 1971 ; about 947 p/Km² in 1981; about 938 p/Km² in 1991 and about 947 p/Km² in 2011. In 1971, Maindargi village circle shows higher sex ratio while Chapalgaon village circle shows lower sex ratio in Akkalkot tahsil. Similarly in 1981, Dudhani village circle shows higher sex ratio while Chapalgaon circle shows lower sex ratio in tahsil. In 1981, Maindargi village circle shows higher sex ratio while Jeur village circle shows lower sex ratio in Akkalkot tahsil. In 2001, Chapalgaon village circle shows higher sex ratio while Akkalkot village circle shows lower sex ratio in Akkalkot tahsil. In 1971-81 period, the total rural sex ratio has been decreased by 16 female persons and by 9 female person in 1981-91. It has been increased by 9 female persons in 1991-2001.

2) Village-wise Sex ratio in Akkalkot tahsil of Solapur District. (1971 to 2001)

As per census 1971, very high sex ratio (i.e. > 1100 f/ 1000 m person) is found in only 4 villages; high sex ratio (i.e. 1001 - 1100 f/ 1000 m person) in 11 villages; moderate sex ratio (i.e. 901 - 1000 f/m 1000 m person) in 79 villages ; low sex ratio (i.e. 901 - 1000 f/m 1000 m person) in 16 villages ; very low sex ratio (i.e. 901 - 1000 f/m 1000 m person) in 4 villages of Akkalkot tahsil.

Table No-1
Village-wise Sex ratio in Akkalkot tahsil of Solapur District. (1971 to 2001)

Village-wise Sex Ratio in Akkalkot tahsil.									
Village	1971	1981	1991	2001	Village	1971	1981	1991	2001
Chincholi (N)	913	971	928	895	Halhalli (A)	942	976	918	833
Sulerjawalaga	871	936	915	880	Chapalgaonwadi	0	980	900	858
Karajagi	936	957	919	980	Dahitanewadi	0	996	886	925
Mangrul	931	949	936	920	Karjal	991	1074	961	944
Kegaon Kh.	907	848	889	949	Konhali	858	775	756	854
Kegaon Bk	899	943	993	928	Bagehalli	923	1004	878	924
Kumthe	976	1060	919	1021	Hasapur	1004	953	959	965
Korsegaon	969	978	866	1054	Dahitane	932	995	969	909
Mundhewadi	1116	1071	1031	988	Kolekarwadi	0	0	990	970
Tadwal	961	946	992	924	Sangavi Bk	981	986	1045	1003
Mhaisalage	883	959	963	869	Sangavi Kh	883	909	934	938
Khanapur	915	1008	969	922	Akkalkot (R)	855	891	863	900
Ankalage	995	1009	958	986	Kolibet	901	928	948	992
Kalkarjal	887	965	920	946	Hingani	0	400	1000	0
Dharsang	897	950	907	913	Kalegaon	975	956	944	951
Shegaon	927	1012	960	902	Mamdabad	1063	986	974	887
Alage	919	841	957	909	Naganhalli	856	900	961	908
Gudewadi	986	987	925	946	Matanhalli	873	1017	960	843
Halchincholi	878	934	957	1035	Basalegaon	963	1022	981	995
Hanjagi	948	964	822	890	Arali	919	994	980	965
Jeur	963	944	927	953	Darshanal	926	960	876	1045
Dodyal	974	943	936	964	Boregaon	884	1034	942	931
Jeurwadi	0	0	898	918	Pitapur	887	921	875	913
Jainapur	750	1054	1021	824	Nanhegaon	961	980	924	913
Handral	921	906	877	908	Sultanpur	981	1018	977	960
Gaudgaon Bk.	952	954	928	901	Kajikanbas	1001	1004	974	992
Kadabgaon	898	961	979	897	Kiniwadi	0	1011	996	1004
Sevalalnagar	0	0	0	1037	Kini	971	942	995	959
Guravwadi	0	910	933	936	Chungi	907	908	938	994
Navdinggi	952	977	959	989	Hannur	917	941	928	920
Kalhipparage	878	993	917	964	Akatnal	1167	957	727	932
Shawal	1026	1011	1057	980	Dombar-Jawalge	953	932	918	929
Ghungaregaon	944	963	983	936	Barhanpur	1016	951	1043	998
Andewadi Kh	915	873	901	888	Chapalgaon	941	914	973	970
Devikavathe	967	1045	1050	994	Bavkarwadi	0	0	962	858
Kudal	960	924	948	961	Kurnur	906	905	921	986
Hilli	945	1000	985	928	Sindkhed	813	920	932	913
Andewadi Bk	924	952	911	922	Sindkhed	943	949	966	1047
Nagansur	945	943	902	970	Motyol	919	994	980	965
Marathwadi	0	979	924	944	Gholasgaon	954	979	931	960
Village	1971	1981	1991	2001	Village	1971	1981	1991	2001
Kirnalli	953	1021	1020	914	Jakapur	911	898	954	988
Bhurikavathe	945	984	969	1028	Maindargi (R)	848	731	895	1015
Khairat	969	946	919	1037	Udagi	989	1036	982	960
Gogaon	915	949	946	943	Ramtirth	500	0	0	0
Wagdari	934	937	912	894	Tolnur	966	1006	983	942
Borgaon	987	981	953	986	Haidre	1041	997	907	984
Palapur	1020	845	960	895	Satan Dudhani	916	941	905	981
Badole Bk	976	1026	985	954	Halhalli (M)	1182	952	970	1005
Badole Kh	1158	1076	958	980	Binjger	892	929	1027	919
Shirwalwadi	0	952	917	904	Nagore	982	966	975	1029
Shirwal	922	966	969	1008	Ibrahimpur	1051	1037	1036	941
Safale	902	902	867	932	Mugali	977	991	1018	978
Shirasi	937	1264	1064	954	Sangogi (b)	941	976	923	867
Sadalapur	954	934	974	982	Talewad	980	968	941	884
Banjol	903	892	919	944	Kalappawadi	0	931	946	946
Chikkahalli	991	929	946	943	Boroti Bk	917	1063	965	767
Salgar	995	1029	988	956	Mahalaxminagar	0	0	889	946
Bhosgi	899	1051	988	994	Ruddewadi	992	1045	895	882
Torani	1056	1088	1025	997	Chincholi (M)	974	1022	985	1048
Sangogi Aland	938	936	896	907	Andewadi (J)	868	952	920	1028
Hattikanbas	962	1042	1025	993	Boroti Kh.	960	882	801	987

Nimgaon	718	828	975	1003	Sevanagar	0	0	893	806
Goudgaon Kh.	960	929	925	861	Vijaynagar	0	0	784	798
Rampur	747	988	1058	944	Boblad	942	945	944	947
Itage	884	1159	887	854	Parmanandnagar	0	0	826	931
Umarge	1003	990	907	963	Dudhani (Rural)	937	929	876	900
Mirajgi	982	910	877	929	Mhetre (Lamantanda)	0	0	750	932
Kanthehalli	935	931	945	1014	Solase Lamantanda	0	0	880	858
Galoragi	896	1027	982	948	Sinnur	1003	951	991	1057

As per census 1981, very high sex ratio (i.e. > 1100 f/ 1000 m person) is found in only 02 villages; high sex ratio (i.e. 1001 - 1100 f/ 1000 m person) in 30 villages; moderate sex ratio (i.e. 901 - 1000 f/m 1000 m person) in 82 villages ; low sex ratio (i.e. 901 - 1000 f/m 1000 m person) in 10 villages ; very low sex ratio (i.e. 901 - 1000 f/m 1000 m person) in 03 villages of Akkalkot tahsil.

As per census 1991, high sex ratio (i.e. 1001 - 1100 f/ 1000 m person) in 14 villages; moderate sex ratio (i.e. 901 - 1000 f/m 1000 m person) in 95 villages ; low sex ratio (i.e. 901 - 1000 f/m 1000 m person) in 23 villages ; very low sex ratio (i.e. 901 - 1000 f/m 1000 m person) in 04 villages of Akkalkot tahsil.

As per census 2001, high sex ratio (i.e. 1001 - 1100 f/ 1000 m person) in 19 villages; moderate sex ratio (i.e. 901 - 1000 f/m 1000 m person) in 91 villages ; low sex ratio (i.e. 901 - 1000 f/m 1000 m person) in 24 villages ; very low sex ratio (i.e. 901 - 1000 f/m 1000 m person) in 02 villages of Akkalkot tahsil.

CONCLUSIONS

1)As per 1971 census, village Ramtirth has shows low sex ratio while village Halhalli has shows higher sex ratio in Akkalkot tahsil. In 1981, village Hingani shows low sex ratio while village Shirasi shows higher sex ratio. In 1981, village Akatnal shows loer sex ratio while village Rampur shows higher sex ratio in tahsil. In 2001, village Boroti (B) shows higher sex ratio while Sinnur village shows higher sex ration in tahsil.

2)In the period of 1971 to 2001, about 60 villages shows negative changes in the sex ratio while remaining villages shows positive changes in sex ratio in the tahsil. Of the total villages, about 49 villages shows negative changes in sex ratio ranges upto 100 female persons & 11 villages has negative changes in sex ratio more than 100 female persons. Whereas about 51 villages shows positive changes in sex ratio upto 100 female persons and 09 villages shows positive changes more than 100 female persons.

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