

North Asian International Research Journal Consortium

*North Asian International Research Journal
Of
Multidisciplinary*

Chief Editor

Dr. Nisar Hussain Malik



Publisher

Dr. Bilal Ahmad Malik

Associate Editor

Dr. Nagendra Mani Trpathi

Honorary

Dr. Ashak Hussain Malik

NAIRJC JOURNAL PUBLICATION

North Asian
International
Research Journal Consortium



Welcome to NAIRJC

ISSN NO: 2454 - 2326

North Asian International Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi, Urdu all research papers submitted to the journal will be double-blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in Universities, Research Institutes Government and Industry with research interest in the general subjects

Editorial Board

J.Anil Kumar Head Geography University of Thirvanathpuram	Sanjuket Das Head Economics Samplpur University	Adgaonkar Ganesh Dept. of Commerce, B.S.A.U Aruganbad
Kiran Mishra Dept. of English,Ranchi University, Jharkhand	Somanath Reddy Dept. of Social Work, Gulbarga University.	Rajpal Choudhary Dept. Govt. Engg. College Bikaner Rajasthan
R.D. Sharma Head Commerce & Management Jammu University	R.P. Pandday Head Education Dr. C.V.Raman University	Moinuddin Khan Dept. of Botany SinghaniyaUniversity Rajasthan.
Manish Mishra Dept. of Engg, United College Ald.UPTU Lucknow	K.M Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	Ravi Kumar Pandey Director, H.I.M.T, Allahabad
Tihar Pandit Dept. of Environmental Science, University of Kashmir.	Simnani Dept. of Political Science, Govt. Degree College Pulwama, University of Kashmir.	Ashok D. Wagh Head PG. Dept. of Accountancy, B.N.N.College, Bhiwandi, Thane, Maharashtra.
Neelam Yaday Head Exam. Mat.K..M .Patel College Thakurli (E), Thane, Maharashtra	Nisar Hussain Dept. of Medicine A.I. Medical College (U.P) Kanpur University	M.C.P. Singh Head Information Technology Dr C.V. Rama University
Ashak Hussain Head Pol-Science G.B, PG College Ald. Kanpur University	Khagendra Nath Sethi Head Dept. of History Sambalpur University.	Rama Singh Dept. of Political Science A.K.D College, Ald.University of Allahabad

Address: - Dr. Ashak Hussain Malik House No. 221 Gangoo, Pulwama, Jammu and Kashmir, India - 192301, Cell: 09086405302, 09906662570, Ph. No: 01933-212815,

Email: nairjc5@gmail.com, info@nairjc.com Website: www.nairjc.com



A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF THE VARIATION OF SEX RATIO IN BEED DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA STATE)

DR. TATHE SARJERAO VISHWANATH

Head & Research Guide, Dept. of Geography SantRamdas Art's, Commerce and Science College Ghansawangi,
Dist. Jalna.

INTRODUCTION:

Sex ratio is an important social indicator which defined the number of females per thousand people. Sex ratio has great importance in the study of population because it is closely related to socio-economic condition of area. 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. Sex composition is one of the significant demographic characteristics of population. The separate data for male and females are important for various types of planning and for the analysis of other demographic characteristics such as natality, mortality, migration, marital status, economic characteristics etc. Declining sex ratio is an important phenomenon for demographer, sociologist, geographers, and planners.

In Maharashtra there are five district which have lowest sex ratio and Beed district is one of them. Beed district sex ratio is very low in Marathwada region. The district overall sex ratio (916) is lower compared to Maharashtra states sex ratio (929). And the rural sex ratio (912) is very low compared the state sex ratio (952). So, in this paper to analysis the tahsil wise rural and urban sex ratio of Beed district.

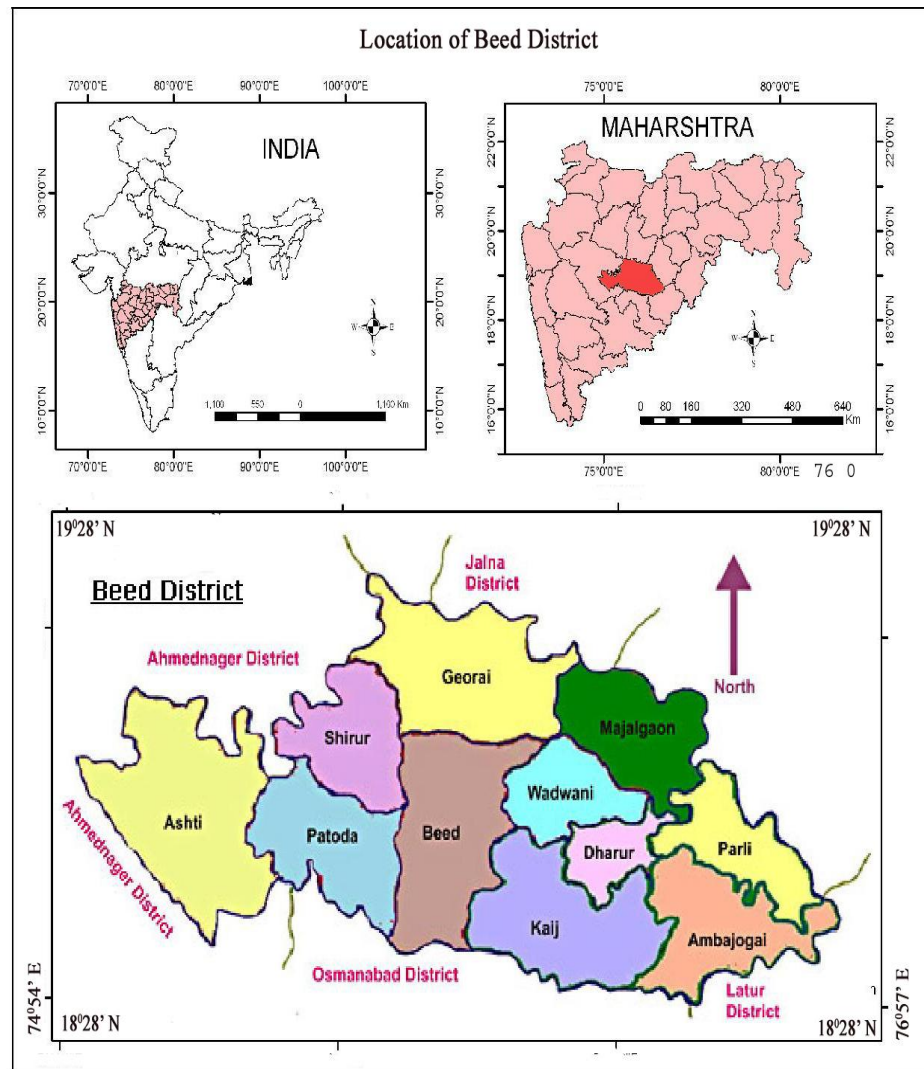
AIMS OF STUDY:

1. To study the variation of overall sex ratio 2001-2011
2. To study the rural and urban sex ratio 2001-2011.
3. To analysis the fluctuation rural and urban sex ratio 2001-2011

STUDY AREA:

Beed district is located in the central part of Maharashtra state in Marathwada region. It is between 18°-28' and 19°-28' North latitudes and 74°-54' to 76°-57' East longitudes. Geographical area of this district is 10440.35sqkms. as compared with Maharashtra state is about 3.39% out of total area 99.60% is rural & 0.40 in urban area. According to 2011 the total population of the district was 2585049. In this figure there are 1349106 male populations and 1235943 female populations. The district is bounded by Parbhani on the east, Ahmednager on the west and northeast, Jalna and Aurangabad on the North, and Osmanabad district on the South. Beed district is in Aurangabad division. In the Beed district 4 tahsils were added. Thus there are now 11 tahsils, 9 towns and 1368 villages spread over 11 tahsils viz., Ashti, Patoda, Shirur-Kasar, Georai, Manjalegaon, Wadwani, Beed, Kaij, Dharur, Parli, and Ambejogai. For administrative purposes the district is

divided into 2 sub-divisions and 11 tahsils. Bid sub-division includes Bid, Georai, Patoda, Ashti, Wadwani and Shirur (Kasar) tahsils and Ambejogai sub-division includes Ambejogai, Manjalegaon, Kaij, Dharur and Parlitahsils.



DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

This study is based on the secondary data have been collected from different sources form Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Beed, Census of India, Census Handbook of Maharashtra and Beed District, District Gazetteer and also concern information is collected from various published thesis, articles, books and journals etc. The Study Region in tahsil has been taken as a basic unit of investigation for study purpose. The period selected for the present study is from 2001 to 2011. The collected data will be

processed and presented by using appropriate quantitative and cartographic techniques. Sex ratio in 2001 -2011 is computed by following formula.

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{P_f}{P_m} \times 1000$$

Where pf = total number of female

Pm = total number of males

DISCUSSION:

District wise Sex Ratio In Maharashtra:

According to 2011 census, the population of Beed district was, 2585049 out of this, 1349106 were male and 1235943 were females. According 2011 census the overall sex ratio of Maharashtra was 925. In Maharashtra there is highest sex ratio in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra and Mumbai city district is the lowest sex ratio. After Mumbai city Mumbai Sub is second lowest district, than Thane, Pune and Beed district. Beed district is live in Marathwada Region. In Marathwad region, there is lowest sex ratio in Beed district. The sex ratio of Beed district was decreasing by 24 figure from 2001 to 2011.

Districtwise Sex Ratio in Maharashtra State 2001, 2011

Sr No	Name of District	Sex ratio		Change in Sex ratio 2001-2011	Sr No	Name of District	Sex ratio		Change in Sex ratio 2001-2011
		2001	2011				2001	2011	
1	Mumbai City	777	838	61	19	Parbhani	957	940	-18
2	Mumbai Sub	822	857	35	20	Hingoli	953	935	-18
3	Thane	858	880	22	21	Nanded	942	937	-5
4	Raigadh	976	955	-21	22	Latur	935	924	-11
5	Ratnagiri	1136	1123	-13	23	Osmanabadü	932	920	-12
6	Sindhudurg	1079	1037	-42	24	Beed	936	912	-24
7	Nasik	927	931	4	25	Amravati	938	947	9
8	Ahmednagerü	940	934	-6	26	Buldhana	946	928	-18
9	Dhule	944	941	-3	27	Akola	938	942	4
10	Nandurbad	977	972	-5	28	Washim	939	926	-13
11	Jalgaon	933	922	-11	29	Yavatmal	942	947	5
12	Pune	919	910	-9	30	Nagpur	932	948	16
13	Satara	995	986	-9	31	Wardha	935	946	11
14	Sangali	957	964	7	32	Bhandara	981	984	3
15	Kolhapur	950	953	4	33	Gondiya	1005	996	-9
16	Solapur	935	932	-3	34	Chandrapur	948	959	11
17	Aurangabadü	924	917	8	35	Gadchiroli	976	975	-1
18	Jalna	951	937	-14		ToralMaha	922	925	3

Source: Socio-Economic abstract of Beed District



Tahsilwise Rural and Urban sex ratio in Beed District from 2001 to 2011

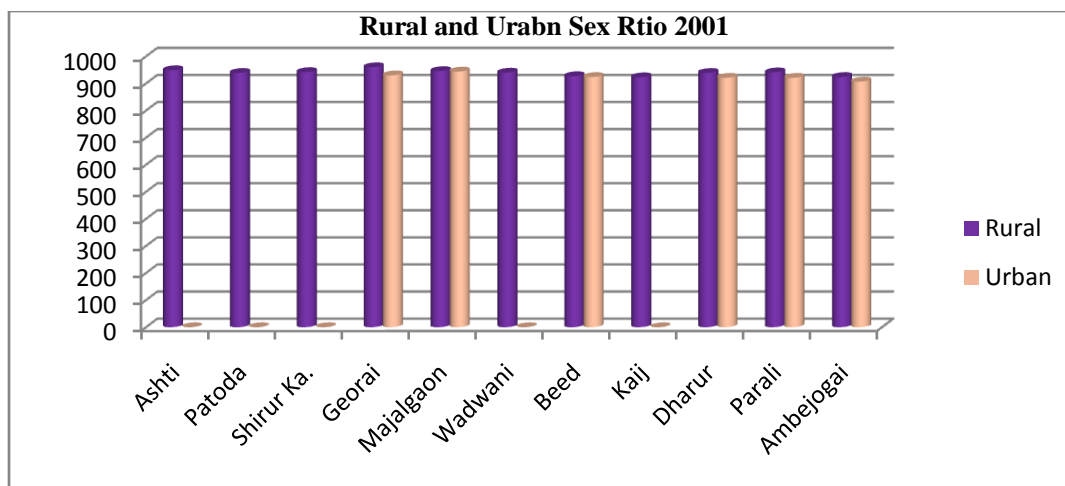
Sr. No.	Name of Tahsil	2001		2011		Chang of difference Value between 2001 to 2011	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Ashti	949	-	923	962	-26	-
2	Patoda	939	-	899	-	-40	-
3	ShirurKa.	942	-	901	-	-41	-
4	Georai	960	930	918	944	-42	+14
5	Majalgaon	946	944	917	936	-29	-8
6	Wadwani	940	-	912	-	-28	-
7	Beed	927	924	900	928	-27	+4
8	Kaij	923	-	903	894	-20	-
9	Dharur	939	921	908	931	-31	+10
10	Parali	941	921	915	937	-26	+16
11	Ambejogai	924	907	925	945	+1	+38
	Bee District Total	939	923	912	933	-27	+10

*(- = no urban area)

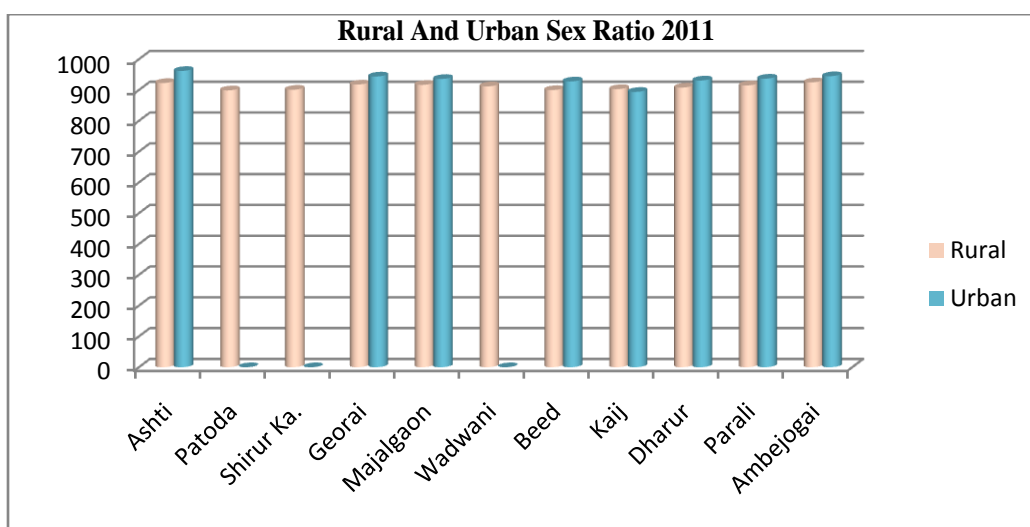
Source: 1) Population Census Abstract 2011,
2) Socio Economic Abstract of Beed district 2001,2011

Spatial pattern of rural and urban sex ratio (2001-2011)

This table indicates that the tahsil wise rural and urban sex ratio differential in the study region. As per 2001 census, rural sex ratio is highest in Georaitahsil (960) while, Kaij tahsil shows low rural sex ratio (923) as compared to district average. In the study region rural sex ratio is higher than the urban sex ratio. There was observed that minimum urban sex ratio is in Ambejogaitahsil and maximum in Majalgaontahsil. Tahsil wise rural and urban sex differentials shows that, 6 tahsilin above district average wheres 5 tahsils in below average with respect to rural sex ratio. Urban sex differentials in the study region shows that, 05 tahsils in above district average, whereas 03 tahsils below the average . Low urban sex ratio is observed in Beed, Kaij and Dharur and Remaining tahsils such as,Georai, Majalgaon and Beed shows highest urban sex ratio.



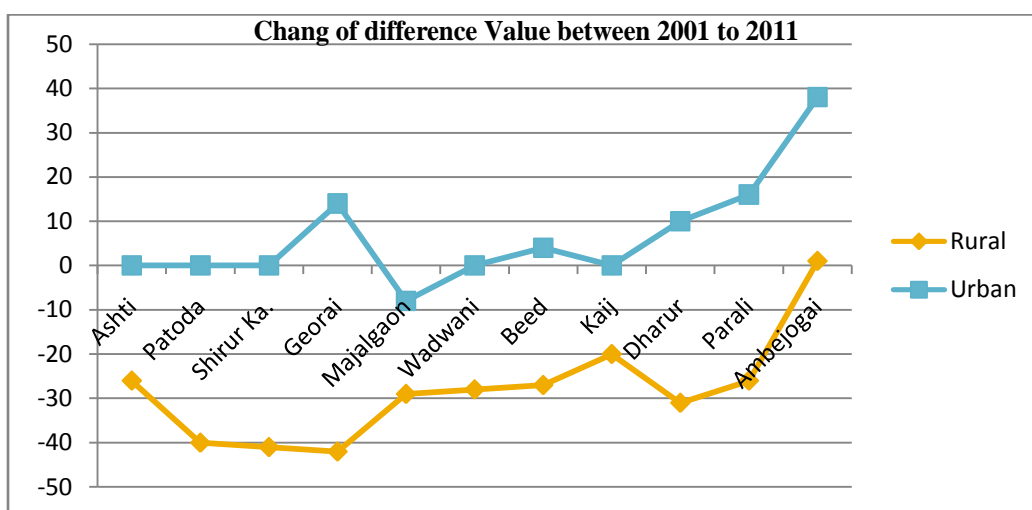
As per 2011 census, rural sex ratio is highest in Ambejogaitahsil (925) while, Patodatahsil shows low rural sex ratio (899) as compared to district average. In the study region. As per 2011 census the urban sex ratio is higher than the rural sex ratio. There was observed that minimum urban sex ratio is in Kaij tahsil and maximum in Ashtitahsil. Tahsil wise rural and urban sex differentials shows that, 05 tahsil in above district average whereas 06 tahsils in below average with respect to rural sex ratio. Urban sex differentials in the study region shows that, 03 tahsils in above district average, whereas 03 tahsils below the average. Low urban sex ratio is observed in Ambejogai, Parali and Dharur and Remaining tahsils such as, Ashtri, Georai, Majalgaon, Parali and Ambejogai shows highest urban sex ratio.



Rural and Urban Sex Ratio Fluctuation From 2001 to 2011:-



In the study region rural and urban sex ratio fluctuation in between 2001 to 2011. In Beed district we found the variation of rural and urban sex ratio in last decade. Rural sex ratio shows tahsil wise negative fluctuation in all the tahsils except out of Ashti (-26), Patoda(-40), ShirurKa.(-41), Georai(-42), Majalgaon(-29), Wadwani(-28), Beed(-27), Kaij(-20), Dharur(-31) and Parali(-26) tahsils in the study area. Only one tahsil positive fluctuation in rural sex ratio is exist in Ambejogaitahsil(+1). This is very dangerous for rural area about sex ratio in Beed district. Positive fluctuation in urban sex ratio is observed in all the urban centers. But one of them in Majalgaontahsil found negative fluctuation in urban area. Highest positive fluctuation in urban sex ratio is observed in Ambejogaitahsil(+38), followed by positive fluctuation found in the tahsils such as Parali(+16), Georai(+14), Dharur(+10) whereas lowest positive change found in Beedtahsil(+4).



CONCLUSION:-

There are many up and downs of sex ratio in various tahsils in Beed district from 2001 to 2011. In fact present rural and urban sex ratio shows opposite situation in 2001, compare to 2011 census. So in 2001 and 2011 we found rural sex ratio is lower than urban sex ratio.

Rural and urban sex ratio fluctuation clearly shows that sex ratio is increasing very rapidly in urban areas whereas it is very fast decreasing in rural areas of study region during 2001 to 2011.

As per 2001 census, rural sex ratio is highest in Georaitahsil (960) while, kaijtahsil shows low rural sex ratio(923) as compared to district average. Maximum urban sex ratio was observed in Majalgaontahsil and minimum in Ambejogaitahsil i.e. 944, 907



As per 2011 census, rural sex ratio is highest in Ambejogaitahsi(925) while, Patodatahsil shows low rural sex ratio(899) as compared to district average. Maximum urban sex ratio was observed in Ashtitahsil and minimum in Kaijtahsil i.e. 962, 894.

High and positive fluctuation in urban sex ratio is observed in Ambejogaitahsil and negative fluctuation in Majalgaontahsil.

REFERENCES:-

- [1]Gazetteer of India Maharashtra state BeedDistrict2001.
- [2]BeedDistrict Census Handbook 2011 .
- [3]Socio-Economic Review ofBeed District.
- [4] Natarajan D. (1971): “Changes in sex ratio”, Census of India, Census ContenancyMonography No. 6, New Delhi. pp. 4.
- [5] Ashok Mitra (1979): “Implications of declining sex ratio in India”, Allied Publication, Bombay. Pp. 6
- [6] Amol S. Shinde, Dr.T. N. Lokhande, and Anita D. Muluk (2014): “A Geographical Study of Spatial Variation in Rural-Urban Sex Ratio in Solapur District of Maharashtra” Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, {Bi-Monthly}, ISSN2249-9598, Volume-IV, March 2014 Special Issue.
- [7] S.N. Pawar and D.G.Gatade (2013) “Spatial Variations in Rural-Urban Sex Ratio in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra”, Indian Streams Research Journal [2230-7850] year: 2013 volume: 3 issue: 5. .
- [8] G. Ramaiah, T. Chandrasekarayya and P. Murthy: “Declining Child Sex Ratio in India: Trends, Issues andConcerns”, Asia-Pacific Journal of Social Sciences, Vol. III (1), Jan-June 2011, pp. 183-198.
- [9] Majid Husain: Population Geography Book, Rawat Publication, pp-127-128.



Publish Research Article

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication.

**Address:- Dr. Ashak Hussain Malik House No-221, Gangoo Pulwama - 192301
Jammu & Kashmir, India**

Cell: 09086405302, 09906662570,

Ph No: 01933212815

Email: nairjc5@gmail.com, info@nairjc.com

Website: www.nairjc.com

