

A GEOGRAPHICAL SCRUTINY OF SEX RATIO IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT: 2001 to 2021**Umesh S.Mane¹ Raghav Sharma² Anil Yedage³**¹Dalit Mitra Kadam Guruji College Mangalvedha, Solapur. Maharashtra, India²Associate Professor, ARNI University, Indora, Himachal Pradesh³Assistant Professor, Parvatibai chowgule college Margao Goa**Abstract**

The most fundamental demographic factor is the sex composition of a population since it affects marriage and population growth rates. The ratio between the sexes also affects some other significant population characteristics, such as migration, occupation structure, etc. Population geographers are very interested in studying the ratio between the two sexes because their roles are somewhat complementary and partly contrasting. "Sex ratio is an index of socio-economic conditions, revealing in an area and is useful tool for regional analysis".

Examining the sex composition and spatial variation in the sex-ratio in the Solapur district is the goal of this paper. One of the key biological characteristics of a population is its sex composition. Male and female sex in any given community. gender for the population. The people of Solapur are scheduled tribes. trends in the area. district sex ratio is higher compositions of a population refers to the balance between ratio means number of females per thousand and males in a studied sex ratio of Solapur district or this purpose (2001 to 2021) from district census and socio-economic Solapur district. This leads to higher sex ratio in tribal taluka in Maharashtra state.

Keywords: sex ratio, sex composition, sex ratio trends.

Introduction:

A population geographer is very interested in the topic of sex composition. An indicator of the socioeconomic status of a community is the sex ratio. It is a crucial instrument for studying regions. It is a crucial component of every landscape. It depends on three fundamental elements, including the sex ratio at birth and the salient characteristics of any given landscape. It depends on three fundamental elements, including the sex ratio at birth and migrant sex selectivity. The number of females per thousand males is indicated by the sex ratio. The ratio of sexes at death and in different regions can differ. In general, the sex ratio affects the structure and pace of life in every nation. One crucial component of population structure is the ratio of the sexes (B.N.Ghosh - 1985).

We choose the Solapur district's Mangalwedha Taluka for our geographic study of the sex ratio based on our observations. There is a greater supply of labor if there are more men than women in the population overall. The age at which girls marry decreases in populations with high male population proportions. (Athawale and Swanant, 1994).

A thorough spatial analysis of changes in India's population's sex composition is necessary, especially in the last three decades (R.K. Tripathi, 2000). For the purposes of this research, district and taluka data from the social and economic review of Solapur district are selected for the past six decades (2001 to 2021).

Objectives:

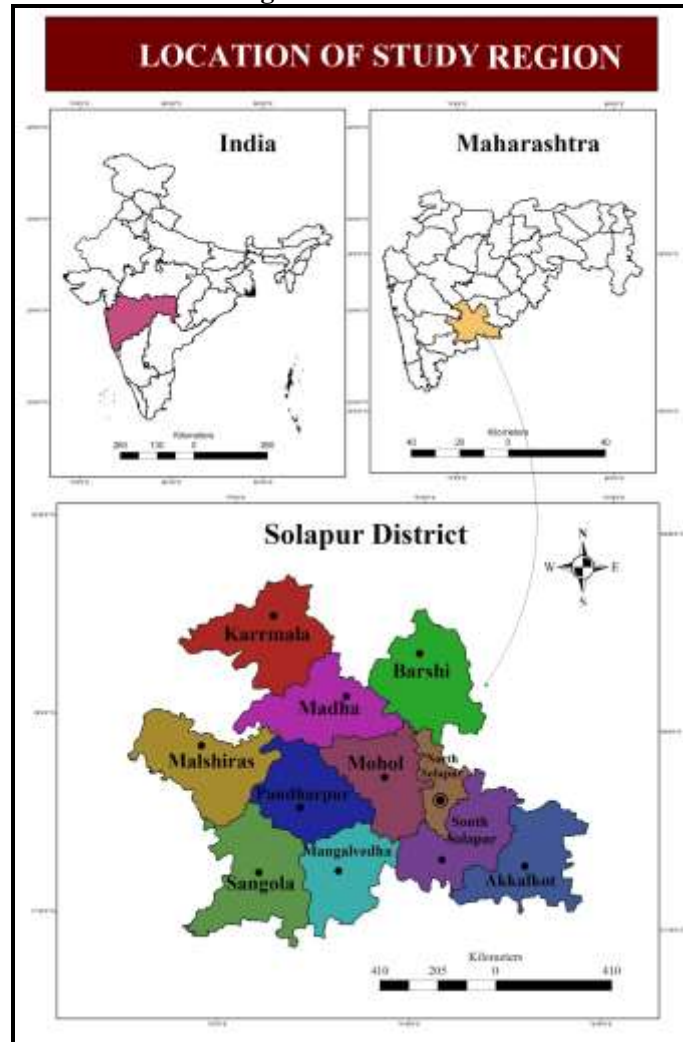
- 1) Trends of sex ratio in the district and compare with Maharashtra state.
- 2) To study the sex ratio in tribal and non-tribal population in the study region.
- 3) To find out the factors affecting on sex ratio in the study region.

Study Area:

In terms of both area and population, the district of Solapur is among the most significant in the state of Maharashtra. It occupies 14895 square kilometres in Southern Maharashtra and is situated between latitudes 17° 10' and 18° 32' North and longitudes 74° 42' and 76° 15' East. Administratively, the district is divided into 11 taluka (fig. 1), and the area has a varied physiographic profile, with hilly areas in the district's north and south-west. The plateau makes up nearly 70% of the district's geographical area, with the remaining 20% being made up of plains and hills. The whole district of Solapur is located in the Bhima-Sina River basin. With its extremes of heat and cold, the monsoon climate predominates in the area. The south-west monsoon is the primary source of rainfall in the area, with an average of 500 millimeters in the west and 700 millimeters in the east. The area is part of Maharashtra state's drought-prone areas, which

have frequently seen drought conditions. The district's hilly regions have shallow Gray soils, while the centre's river plain has deep, medium-black alluvial soils.

Figure No.1



Database and Methodology:

The secondary data used in this study. Data for the Solapur District is gathered from the district's social and economic review as well as census records. Data on the male and female populations at the state level is obtained from the Indian Census website. Data on the male and female populations has been examined for sixty years. From 2001 to 2021 Tables and graphs are used to handle and display data. Separate explanations are given for the sex ratio trends in the districts of Solapur and Maharashtra.

Discussion:

A population's male to female ratio is known as its "sex ratio." It indicates the ratio of females to males, expressed in thousand. The number of sexes in a population indirectly reveals the status of women in that society. The sex ratio values for the Solapur district and the state of Maharashtra are displayed in table No. 1.1.

Table No. 1.1
Decade Wise Solapur and Maharashtra state sex ratio (1951 to 2021)

| Sr. No. | Decade | Sex Ratio | |
|---------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| | | Solapur | Maharashtra |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|---|------|-----|-----|
| 1 | 1951 | 938 | 941 |
| 2 | 1961 | 938 | 936 |
| 3 | 1971 | 933 | 930 |
| 4 | 1981 | 941 | 937 |
| 5 | 1991 | 934 | 934 |
| 6 | 2001 | 935 | 922 |
| 7 | 2011 | 938 | 925 |
| 8 | 2021 | 935 | 906 |

(Source: Solapur district Statistical Review, 1951 to 2022)

The sex ratio in 1951 was 941 females for every 1,000 males, with the values of Solapur district and Maharashtra state differing further. However, the Maharashtra state's sex ratio declined until 1971 after 1951. The sex ratio in 1981 was higher than in 1971 by 7 females, with 937 females for every 1000 males. Again, the sex ratio drastically decreased in Maharashtra between 1991 and 2011. 934 women for every 1000 men in the state, the lowest sex ratio 922 were registered in 2001. This is a highly unusual shift in the state of Maharashtra's sex ratio. These records provide insight into the trends of the state's population decline, with the exception of two or three isolated instances. When compared to other districts in the state of Maharashtra, the Solapur district is socioeconomically behind. Nonetheless, the sex ratio appears to be higher in this tribal district.

When the sex ratio of the Solapur district was compared to the state of Maharashtra, it was higher between 1951 and 2021. From 1951 to 1961, only in the district did it continue to decline. The number of females increased by 3 in the 1981 census, resulting in an increased sex ratio of 938 females per 1000 males, from 1991 to 2021, the district's sex ratio decreased as well.

Table 1.2

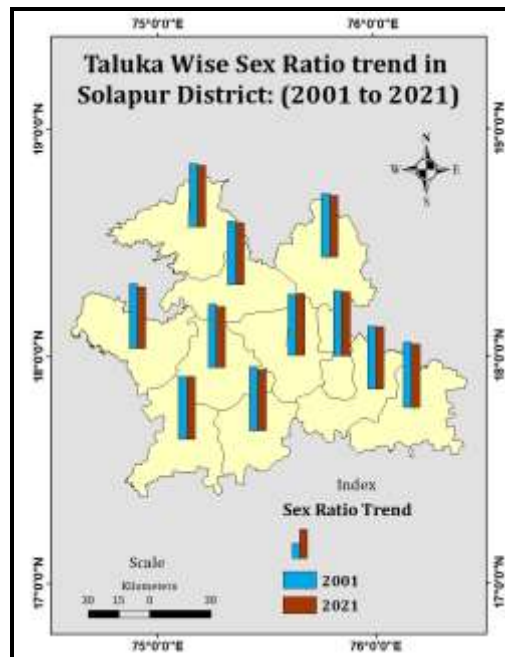
Taluka Wise Sex Ratio Trend in Solapur District: (2001 to 2021)

| Sr. No. | Taluka | 2001 | 2021 |
|---------|---------------|------|------|
| 1 | Karmala | 925 | 949 |
| 2 | Madha | 922 | 956 |
| 3 | Barshi | 929 | 953 |
| 4 | Solapur North | 958 | 978 |
| 5 | Mohol | 920 | 919 |
| 6 | Pandharpur | 917 | 953 |
| 7 | Malshiras | 923 | 967 |
| 8 | Sangola | 936 | 937 |
| 9 | Mangalwedha | 917 | 965 |
| 10 | Solapur South | 933 | 944 |
| 11 | Akkalkot | 953 | 987 |
| | Total | 935 | 972 |

(Source: Solapur district Statistical Review, 1951 to 2022)

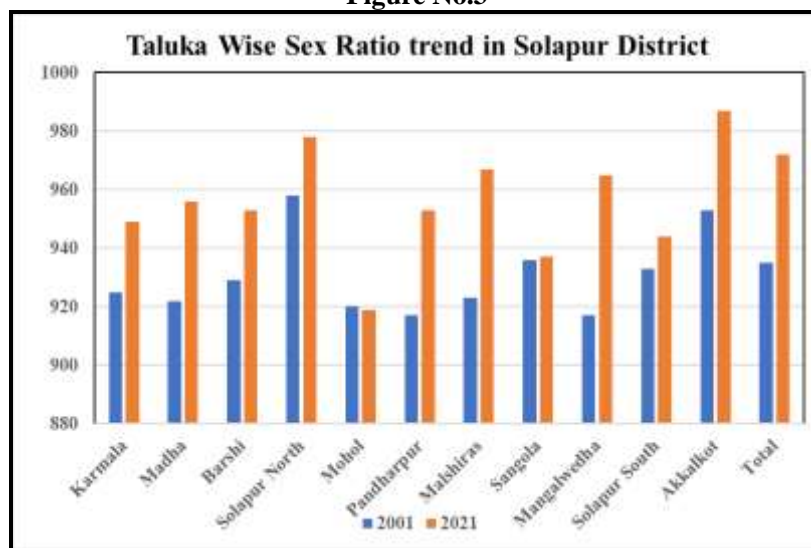
Table No. 1.2 lists the eleven talukas in the Solapur district: Akkalkot, Karmala, Madha, Barshi, Solapur North, Mohol, Pandharpur, Malshiras, Sangola, Mangalwedha, and Solapur South. taluka first of all, we noted that the sex ratio in Akkalkot Taluka is highest in the year of the census, 2021. The population's sex ratio in 2021 was 972 females for every 1000 males. This sex ratio is the highest it has been in sixty years. The only reason for this is that it goes against expectations because male-dominated rural-to-urban migration is supposed to lower the urban-to-rural sex ratio.

Figure No.2



Conversely, the districts urban to sexual ratio was 936, which is significantly higher than the rural to sexual ratio. It was highest for the taluka of Akkalkot and lowest for the taluka of Mangalwedha. Out of all the taluka in the Solapur district, North Solapur taluka comes in second place in terms of the urban sex ratio. Since Mohol, Malshiras, and South Solapur taluka are completely rural, there is no urban-to-rural sex ratio. The sex ratio in the district is lower in other rest taluka than it is in the study area. Figure No.2

Figure No.3



The district's high sex ratio in urban areas needs to be explained. Urban areas have significantly better medical facilities, which contribute to the low infant mortality rate. The district of Solapur exhibits a high sex ratio as a result. Both male and female children have received the same amount of attention from the large percentage of literate individuals. The high sex ratio in urban areas compared to rural areas can also be attributed to this. (Fig. No. 3)

Conclusion:

Since age at marriage, migration, and occupational structure are all influenced by age and sex composition, research on these topics has also been conducted. The 2021 sex ratio came out to be 935 males for every 1000. which for the Maharashtra state ratios were 972, are displayed in 2021. The 2011

rural-urban sex ratio differential was computed. Compared to rural areas, the urban sex ratio was higher. Bar charts show the rural-urban sex ratio over the past ten years. From the turn of the 20th century until 1981, there was a greater proportion of rural sex.

However, in 2021, the male migration to urban areas caused the urban to rural sex ratio to surpass that of the rural one. In terms of the sex ratio between the states of Maharashtra and Solapur, the latter has a higher ratio than the former. Between the years 2001 and 2021, Maharashtra's trends in the sex ratio were at their lowest. With the exception of one occasion, the district sex ratio trends are increasing in the direction of the 2021 census. The highest sex ratio in Akkalkot taluka, Solapur district, is solely attributable to their geographic location. The district's sex ratio has been impacted by urbanization and physiography. The tribal population in the Solapur district has a higher sex ratio than the non-tribal population.

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