



A STUDY OF SEX STRUCTURE IN SINDHUDURG DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA (INDIA)

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❖ **ABSTRACT-**

In demography we study growth of population, its distribution and characteristics, its religious and linguistic sex structure, sex ratio, age composition migration, standard of living, its economic structure etc. we also study adaption of various human groups to their respective environments in different parts of the world. Various aspects of population have been studied since long. The aim of present paper is study of sex ratio in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra. The present research paper is based on secondary sources of data. The secondary data obtained from District census handbook, District Gazetteers, District statistical department, Socio-economic review and district statistical abstract etc. Collected data is processed and presented in the forms of tabular and graphical methods. According to revised figures of 2011 census, the total population of Sindhudurg district was 849651. Out of total population 417332 are males and 432319 are females. Thus, the sex ratio for Sindhudurg district population is 1037 (Census 2011).

❖ **KEYWORDS-** Sex Structure, Sex Ratio, Male, Female.

INTRODUCTION:

Sex structure is one of the basic demographic characteristics, which is extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. Changes in sex composition largely reflect the underlying socioeconomic and cultural pattern of a society in different ways. It is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females at a given point of time. Since, it influences the marriage and growth rate of population. Sex ratio is an index of socio-economic conditions, revealing in an area and is useful tool for regional analysis. Sex ratio also influences the volume and nature of social need and employment and consumption pattern. In India, sex ratio is generally expressed in terms of number of females per 1000 males. Sex composition varies both in time and space. Sex composition of the human population is one of the basic demographic characteristics, which is extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. Changes in sex ratio composition

largely reflect the underlying socio-economic and cultural pattern of a society in different ways. It is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females at a given point of time. Here, I have attempt to delineate the sex structure in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra based on statistical approach.

❖ AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

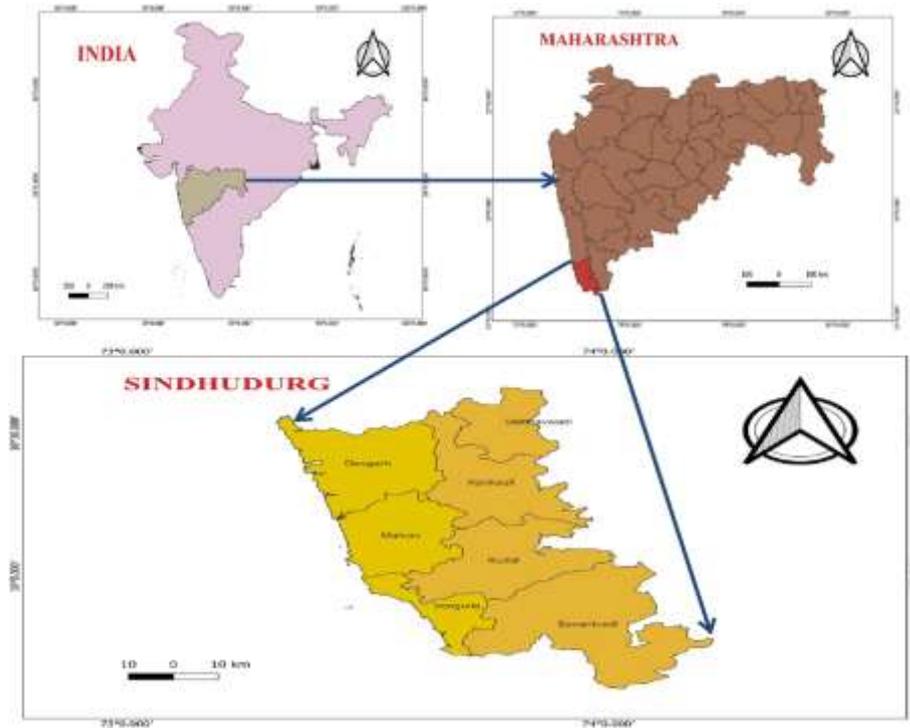
The main objective of the present research paper is to have detailed study the sex composition (1901 to 2011 Census) in the Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra.

❖ DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The data is collected from various sources, which includes both published and unpublished books, government publications and private publications. Data published by Government and non-government agencies, research organizations, research studies formed the source of secondary data. Secondary data has been obtained from the District Census Handbook, District Gazetteers, District Statistical Department and Socio-economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Sindhudurg District. Collected data is processed and presented in the forms of tabular and graphical techniques.

❖ STUDY AREA:

Sindhudurg district is located in the Konkan region of Maharashtra State and covers a geographical area of 5207 sq.km. The district lies in the Survey of India degree sheets 47H, 48 E and 48 I. The district is located between north latitude 15°37' and 16° 40' and east longitude 73° 19' and 74° 13'. The district is bounded in the north by Sindhudurg district, west by Arabian Sea and in the east by Kolhapur district and in the south by Goa State and Belgaum district of Karnataka State. National Highway 17 passes through the district. The district has 7 railway stations with a 103 km. stretch of Konkan Railway line. It has good road and rail links with Goa and Mumbai. The district has a geographical area of 5207 sq. km. out of which about 386.43 sq.km. is covered by forest, whereas cultivable area is 3222 sq. km. and net sown area is 1522 sq. km.



The district headquarters is located at Oras (Kudal). The district is consisting of 08 revenue tehsil's namely taluka of the district are Sawantwadi, Vengurla, Kudal, Kankavli, Malvan, Deogad, Dodamarg and Vaibhavwadi. Sindhudurg being a coastal district. Climate is generally moist and humid. There are 8 westwardly fast flowing rivers, which normally go dry during summer. Vaghotan, Devgad, Karli, Tillari, Khadi, Terekhol, Jog, Jagbudi are the major rivers in the district. The population of the district as per 2011 census is 849651. The district comprises of 5 towns and 743 villages.

DISCUSSION:

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per one thousand males (India Census 1991). Sex ratio or sex structure of population is one of the important biological compositions of population. Sex ratio of a population refers to the balance between male and female in any population. In India sex ratio is generally expressed in terms of number of females per 1000 males. Sex ratio shows the proportion of male and female in a total population. The ratio is given between the numbers of females per 1000 males. Sex ratio varies both in time and space. Birth rate, mortality rate and migration these three factors affect on the variations in sex ratio. Actually this ratio should be more or less the same, but variations occur due to several reasons. It is necessary to study sex-ratio as it affects the fertility rate and thus the growth of population, migration, sex-structure, economic activities, agricultural production, social welfare etc. Sex composition is expressed with the help of a ratio know as sex ratio. Sex ratio in India is defined as “number of females per 1000 males in the population”. It is expressed in the following form.

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of females}}{\text{Number of males}} \times 1000$$

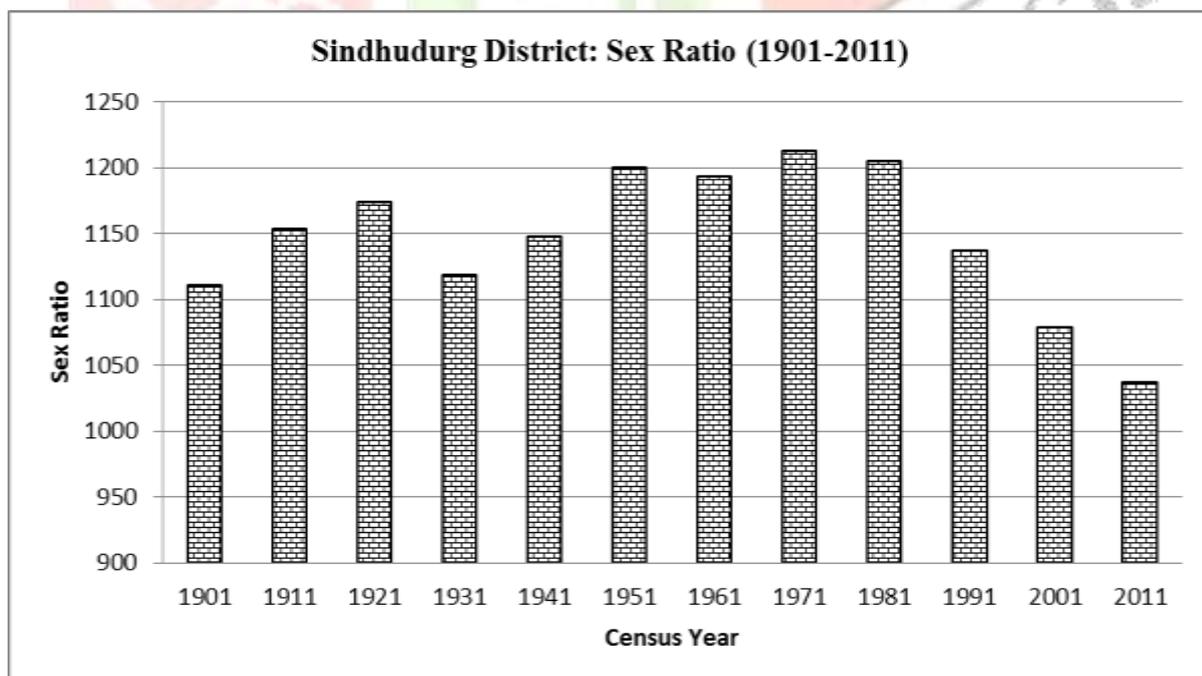
Thus, a sex ratio of 1000 implies complete parity between the two sexes. Ratios above 1000 indicate excess of females over males; those below 1000 indicate a deficit of females. According to 1901 to 2011 census, sex ratio of Kolhapur district is given in table no 1.

Table 1: Sindhudurg District: Sex Ratio (1901-2021)

Year	Sex Ratio
1901	1111
1911	1154
1921	1174
1931	1119
1941	1148
1951	1200
1961	1194
1971	1213
1981	1205
1991	1137
2001	1079
2011	1037

Source: *Socio-Economic Review of Sindhudurg District, District Statistical Abstract of Sindhudurg District.*

According to revised figures of 2011 census, the total population of Sindhudurg district was 849651. Out of total population 417332 are males and 432319 are females. Thus, the overall sex ratio for Sindhudurg district population is 1037. This suggests that the number of females is quite high as compared to males. The sex ratio at the beginning of the twentieth century was 1111 and thereafter showed continuously increase. From 1981, there was a decreasing sex ratio. It is clear cut that show the trend of sex ratio in the study region is declined day by day (Fig).



CONCLUSION:

According to revised figures of 2011 census, the total population of Sindhudurg district was 849651. Out of total population 417332 are males and 432319 are females. Thus, the overall sex ratio for Kolhapur district population is 953. This suggests that the number of females is high as compared to males. In other words the sex ratio in the district had always favorable to females. The sex ratio at the beginning of the twentieth century was 1111 (census year 1901) and twenty one century was 1037 (census year 2011). It is observed that the trend of sex ratio in the study region is always above 1000 per male.

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