Research Paper

STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF SEX RATIO IN GADAG DISTRICT

Dr. H. Nagaraj
Associate Professor
Research Guide, DOS in Geography
Mysore University, Mysore

Annapurna S. Kalyani
Associate Professor
K.R. Bellad Arts & Commerce College
At:Po : Mundargi, Gadag District

ABSTRACT

The structure and composition of sex ratio is an important aspect of population. Which is of manifold significance among the various elements of population sex composition age composition and economic composition holds a primary place for population geographer. The distribution of population by sex ratio is an important demographic characteristics and one of the easiest aspect to obtain.

The separate data for male and female are important for various types of planning and for the analysis of the demographic characteristics such as nationality, mortality, migration, marital status, economic characteristics etc, the balance between the two sexes affects the serial and economic relationship with in a community, since the two sexes play partly contrasting and portly complimentary rates in the economy and society. The study of sex composition assumes added significance for population geographer.

Introduction :

The sex composition is an important structural aspect of population, which is of manifold significance among the various elements of population composition sex, age and economic composition hold a primary place for population geographer. The distribution of population by sex is an important demographic characteristic and one of the earliest aspects to obtain. The separate data for male and female are important for various types of planning and for the analysis of other demographic characteristics. Such as nationality, mortality, migration, marital status, economic characteristics etc. The balance between the two sex affects the social and economic relations hips within a community. Since the two sex play partly contrasting and partly complimentary rates in the economy and society.

Study Area

Gadag district is it is situated in north western part of Karnataka and lies between 75° 05' to 75° 56' east longitudes and 14° 57' to 15° 52' north longitudes with the total geographical area of 4,66,313 hectors. Gadag district comprises of live taluks namely Gadag, Mundargi, Nargund, Ron and Shirahatti.

The district is surrounded by Koppal district in the east Dharwad district in the west Bellary district in the south. Haveri district on the south west and Belgaum and Bagalkot districts in the north. Ron is the largest taluk with 1,29,509 hectare of land. Nargund is the smallest taluk with 43,567 has of land.
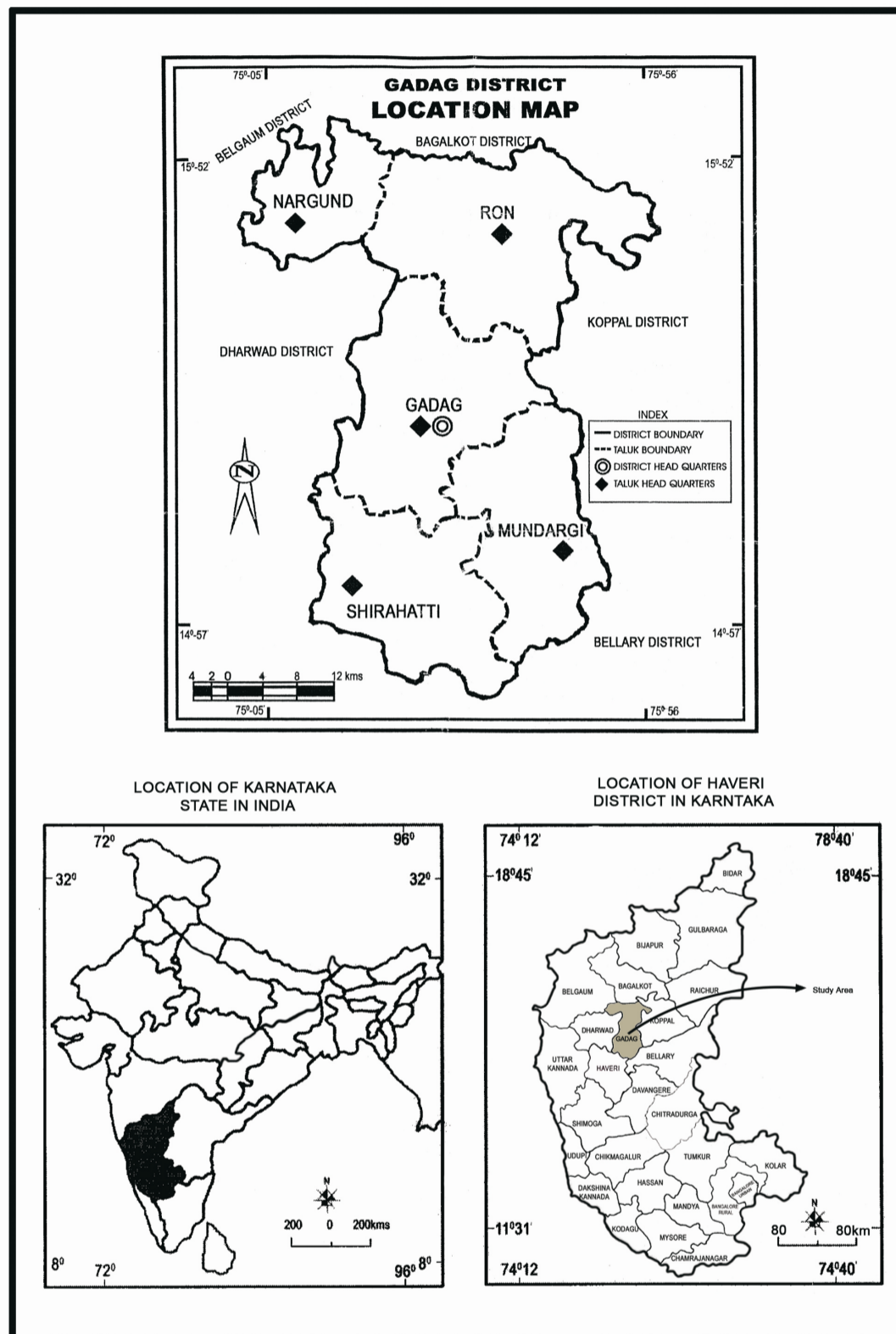
Fig. 1

Objectives
        The objectives of the present study are to know the variation of sex composition and to study the changing pattern of the sex ratio of the Gadag District for the year 1991-2001.
Methodology
In the present study an attempt has been made to study the spatial pattern of sex composition in Gadag district. The present study is based on secondary data. The required data for the year 1991 and 2001 has been obtained from the district statistical office Gadag. To know the spatial pattern of the sex ratio of the district, taluks has been taken as a unit of study. The data are suitably processed and classified and tabulated in the form of tables and maps with the help of

cartographic techniques.

Analysis of the Text

In general sex ratio in any region is mainly determined by three basic factors. Viz.,
1. Sex ratio of birth rate
2. Sex ratio of death rate
3. Sex selectivity among migrants.

Apart from these factors natural calamities like war, famine, epidemics etc and socio-economic conditions such as status of women, race standard of living, diet, religion and others factors also govern the sex ratio.

Gadag district has represented a favourable sex ratio from 1991 and 2001 by displaying 949, 966 females per thousand males. The district sex ratio has shown fluctuation from decade to decade.
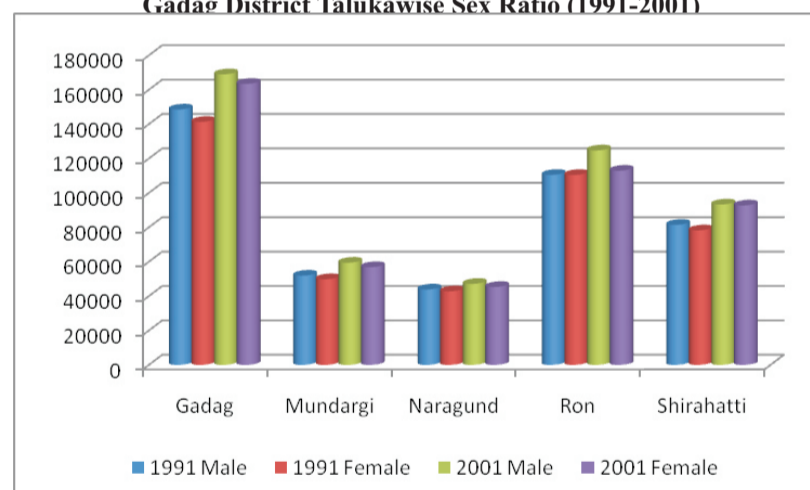
As far as taluka wise variation in sex ratio in concerned in the year 1991 the highest sex ratio was observed in the taluks of Ron (995) this highest ratio was recorded because of the decline in female mortality or male selective out migration, whereas medium sex ratio was found namely in two talukas viz Nargund (973), Shirahatti (966). The lowest sex ratio was confined to remaining two talukas namely Mundargi (959), Gadag (949) this low sex ratio in two talukas is mainly because of migration of male population to these talukas as the result of which the female population has decreased.

Table : 1 Gadag District Talukawise Sex Ratio (1991-2001)

Talukas	1991			2001		
	Male	**Female**	**Female per 1000**	**Male**	**Female**	**Female per 1000**
Gadag	148551	141353	949	168987	163453	966
Mundargi	51941	49853	959	59465	56885	957
Naragund	43890	42801	973	47130	45334	958
Ron	110510	110463	995	124746	112945	906
Shirahatti	81459	78251	966	93287	92743	945
Total	**436321**	**422721**	**969**	**493795**	**478160**	**969**

Source : Gadag District statistical office

Gadag District Talukawise Sex Ratio (1991-2001)

During the year 2001 the district sex ratio was varied from 906 to 966 females per 1000 male population. The highest sex ratio was recorded only in Gadag taluka (966) and medium sex ratio was observed mainly in three talukas of the district viz Nargund (958), Mundargi (957), Shirahatti (945) taluks. The lowest sex ratio during 2001 was confined to the remaining talukas Ron (906) taluka. This low sex ratio in this talukas is mainly due to out migration of the male working population from dry farming areas to wet farming areas. (Table No. 1 Fig. 1)Rural-Urban Ratio
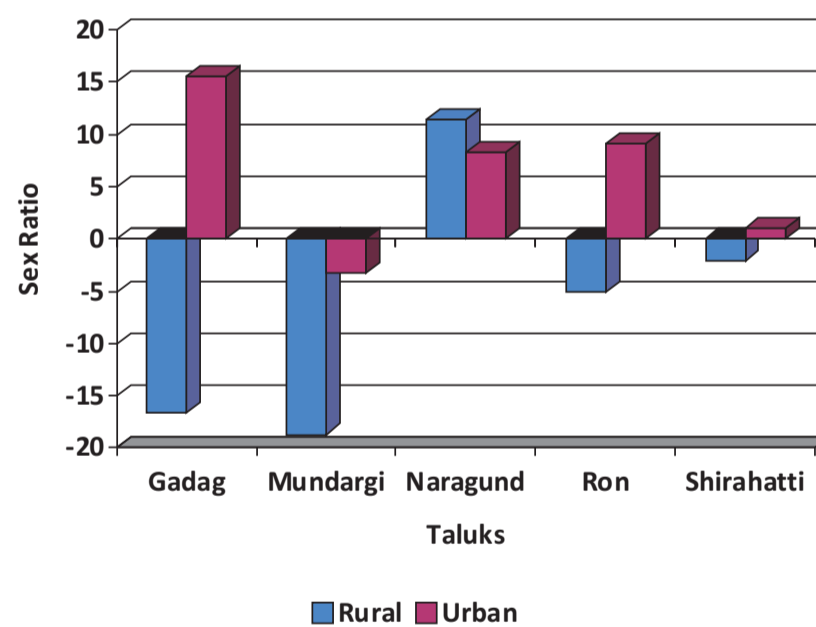
The sex composition of rural population is typically different from the urban. The basic determinants of sex differentials are birth and death rates as well as the migration. Since the male dominate among the rural urban migrants in the Gadag district. The sex ratio in urban areas suffers from paucity of females. Such a male selective rural-urban migration is facilitated by the prevalence of joint family system. Where by the male migrant is assured of the safety and security of his family members left behind. The rural –urban differences in sex ratio of some importance as they reflect the nature of sex-selectivity.

In view of these evidences it is found true in the present study where one can observe the difference in male and female ratio in rural and urban areas. Gadag district as whole sex ratio varies from rural areas to urban areas and from one decade to other as well as from one taluka to other.

Table No. 2
Taluka wise Rural-Urban Sex Ratio 1991-2001

S. No.	Talukas	1991			2001			Decadal variation 1991-2001		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Gadag	950	948	952	966	964	967	-16.56	-16.59	+15.51
2	Mundargi	945	945	930	957	963	933	-12.53	-18.69	-3.2
3	Naragund	949	947	955	960	958	963	11.45	11.48	8.30
4	Ron	975	977	973	987	988	982	13.15	-5.09	+9.16
5	Shirahatti	961	965	966	964	963	967	-2.07	-2.06	+1.03
	Total	**948**	**958**	**926**	**969**	**970**	**968**	**+07**	**+02**	**+22**

Gadag District talukawise Rural –Urban Sex Ratio in 1991-2001

In view of these evidences it is found true in the present study where one can observe the difference in male and female ratio in rural and urban areas Gadag district as whole sex ratio varies from rural areas to urban areas and from one decade to other as well as from one taluka to other.

During the year 1991 the rural sex ratio was observed 955 female per 1000 males. Whereas in 2001 it is increased to 970. The taluka wise rural sex ratio during the year 1991 varied between 945 and 977 among all the talukas the highest sex ratio was observed in Ron taluk (977) and lowest rural sex ratio was recorded Mundargi (945) during the year 2001 the rural sex ratio varied between 958 and 988 Ron taluka has shown the highest sex ratio (988) and the lowest was recorded at Nargund (958). (Table No.2 and Fig. No. 2)
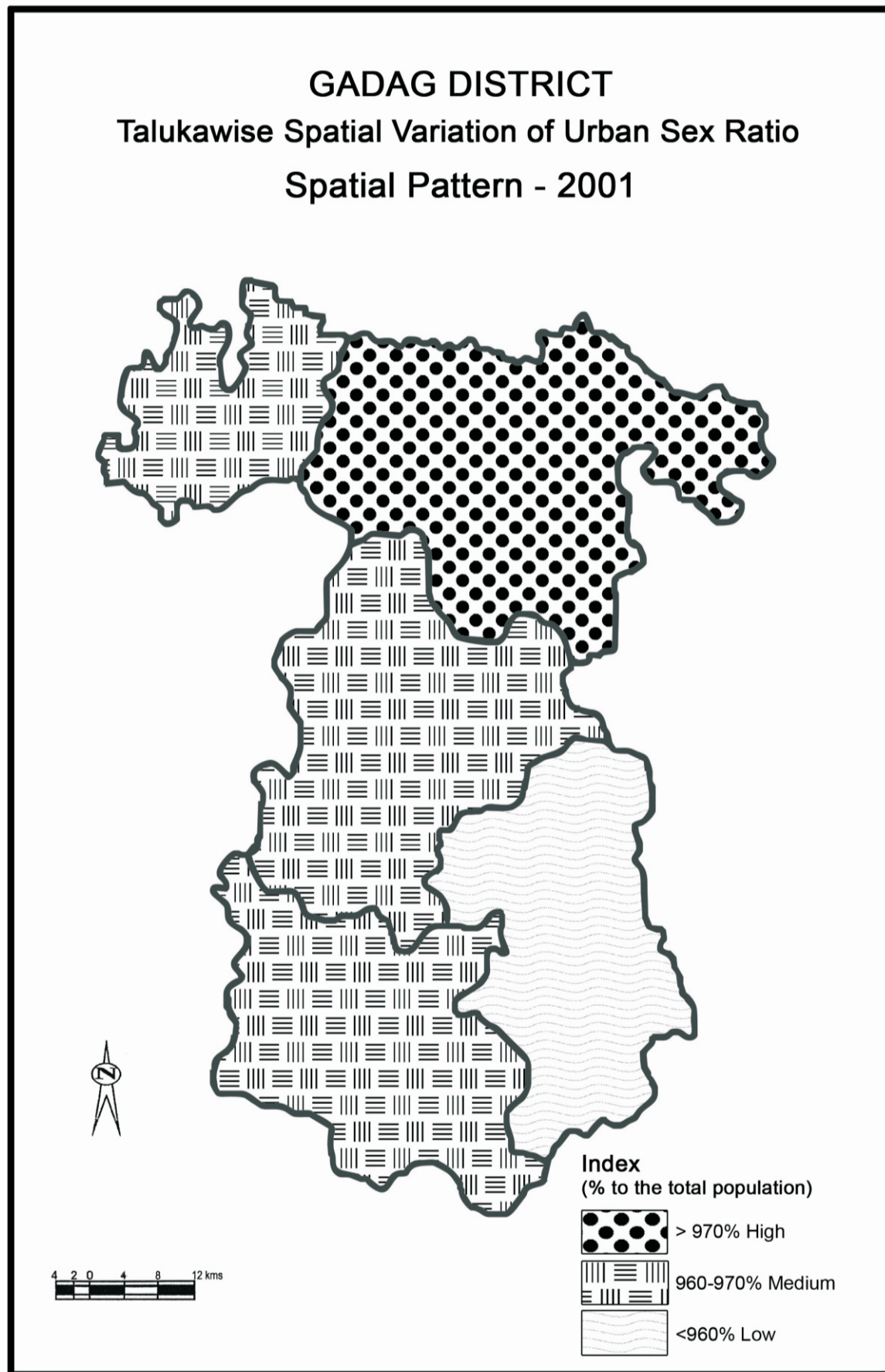
GADAG DISTRICT
Talukawise Spatial Variation of Urban Sex Ratio

Spatial Pattern - 2001

Index
(% to the total population)

> 970% High
960-970% Medium
<960% Low

Fig. 1

GADAG DISTRICT
Talukawise Spatial Variation of Rural Sex Ratio
Spatial Pattern - 2001

Index
(% to the total population)
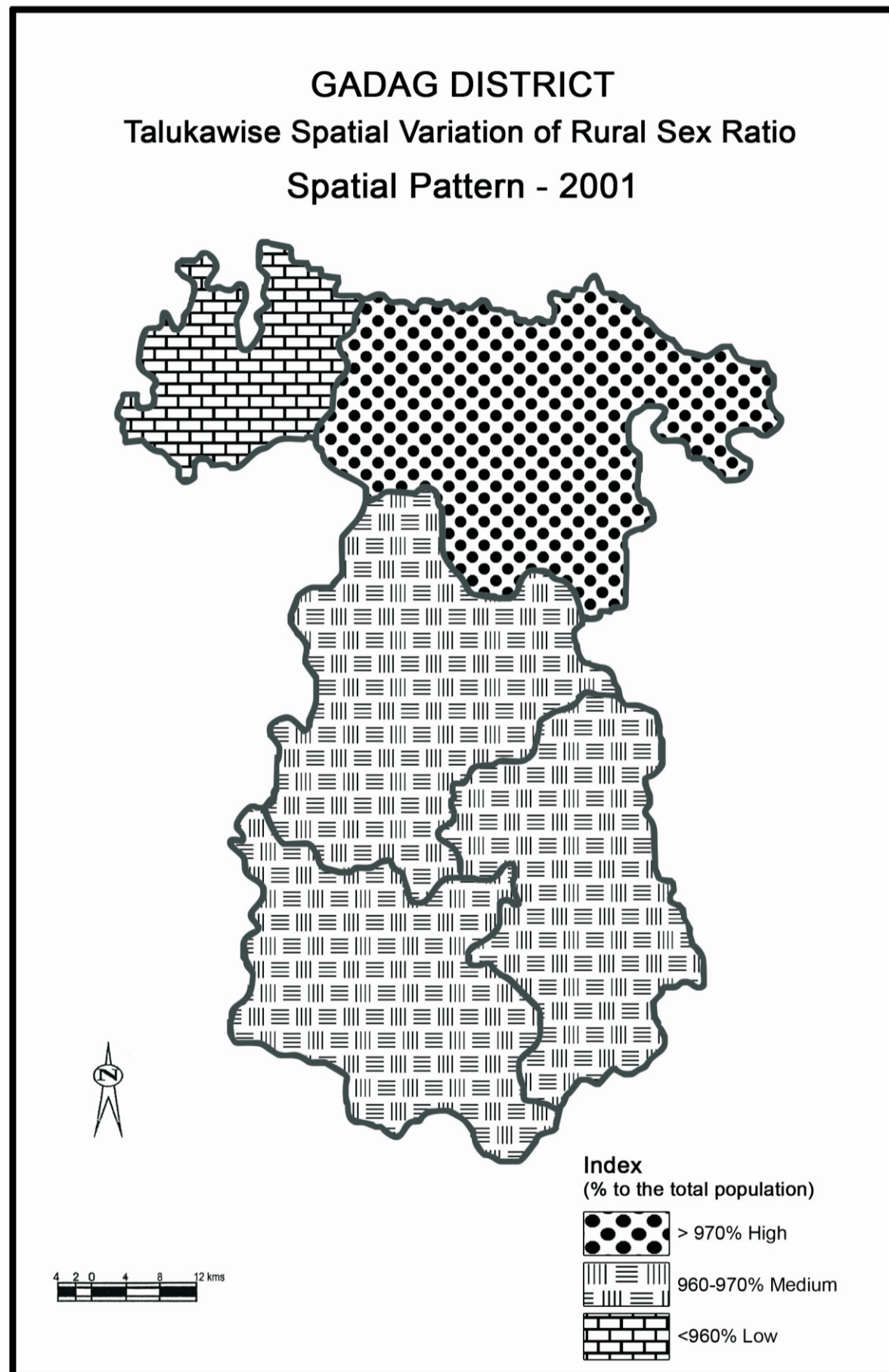
> 970% High

960-970% Medium

<960% Low

Fig. 2

Conclusion

In view of partly contrasting and partly complementary roles of the two sexes in the economy and society the study of sex ratio is of great interest to population geographers. Sex ratio is an index of the socio-Economic conditions prevailing in an area and is a useful tool for regional analysis. The present study reveals the imbalance between two sexes in the district during the study period i.e., 1991 and 2001. The present study reveals that the sex ratio is increased from 1991 to 2001 and Ron taluka has shown the highest sex ratio i.e., 988 and lowest war observed in Nargund 958 during the year 2001. During this span of one decades remaining three taluks have shown increase in the sex ratio. This is mainly because of increase in female literacy rate, increase in the status of women in the society, eradication of prostitution, eradication of early marriages in the rural areas and other. This changing trend in the sex ratio in the district may bring the balance between two sexes. Which in future may decrease the socio-economic and demographic problems like early marriage. Prostitution burden of the work force and other.

Reference Books

1.   Gadag District at Glance, 1991 and 2001.
2.   Gadag District Census Hand Book 2001, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore.
3.   Talukwise Plan Statistical and Gadag District.
4.   Gazetteer for Gadag District.

Gadag	Mundargi	Naragund	Ron	Shirahatti
-16.59	-18.69	11.48	-5.09	-2.06
+15.51	-3.2	8.30	+9.16	+1.03