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# SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SEX RATION: YERALA RIVER BASIN

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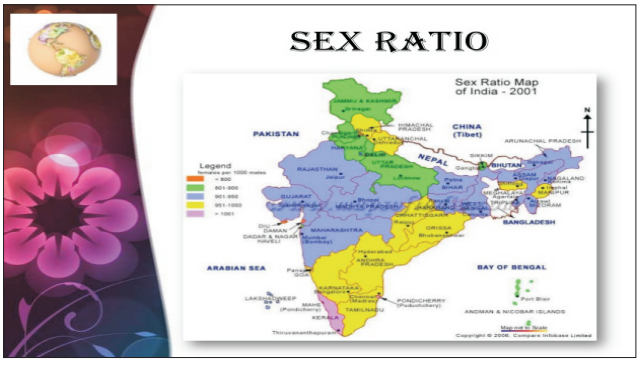
**ABSTRACT**

*Sex ratio of human population is one of the fundamental demographic distinctiveness, which is essential for any significant demographic analysis. It concludes the drought as well as the environmental feature for the exacting region. Upper, Middle and Lower Yerala river basin is analyzed to assess sex ration from 1971 to 2011 decade.*

*Child mortality between females is higher than that among males. Likewise, maternal mortality among females is quite high. Since that of insufficient thought given towards upbringing of children, mortality among female children is quite high. Besides, due to high maternal mortality, life expectancy of females is low. Among those dying due to epidemic diseases, and due to inadequate medical facilities, proportion of female is quite high. Their number in total population declines because of these reasons.*

**KEYWORDS:***total sex ratio, spatial distribution of sex ratio.*




## INTRODUCTION :

Sex ratio refers simply to the number of females per thousand male populations. Sex works constitute one of the most eagerly visible elements of population. It is an important aspect of population composition that sets the future rates of fertility, mortality and migration. The sex ratio is a function of three basic factors, i.e. sex ratio at birth, differentials in mortality between sexes at different stages of life and sex selective migration (Clarke, 1960)[1]. Primary sex ratio is the sex ratio at the time of beginning; secondary sex ratio is the ratio at the time of birth and tertiary sex ratio is the ratio found at the time of details[2] (Ghosh, 1985).

The Indian censuses define sex ratio as the number of females per 1000 males. Influenced mainly by sex differential in mortality and migration and the sex ratio at birth it is the basic social indicator to measure the prevailing equity between males and females.

The sex ratio needs special mention for it is one of the related aspects of the socio-economic characteristics of the city. It plays the pivotal role in assessing the reproductive performances, mortality, occupational structure and the migratory character of the population.[3]

## STUDY REGION:

Yerala is a tributary of Krishna basin, which lies from northern Khatav in Satara District to South-East Palus in Sangli District. The source of this river is at Solakhanath Hill (940 Meters), north side of Manjar wadi, Tal- Khatav and it meets to Krishna at Brahmanal, Tal- Palus from left side. The geographical location of the study region is 16°55'48"N to 17°53'06"N latitudes and 74°14'00"E to 74°45'00"E longitude. The basin occupies 3035 km² (303500 Hect.) area.

## OBJECTIVE:

1.To assess total sex ratio in study region

2.Analysis of spatial distribution of upper, middle and lower yerala river area

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## TOTAL SEX RATION:

The age structure of a population also affected by wars, Natural calamities and national government policies. The impact of wars it most pronounced over the age distribution as it is effective for young males. The depletion of males of a particular age group also affects the fertility, which influence the age distribution. The irregularities in the age distribution of a population may arise due to wars. Similarly, the natural calamities, catastrophe, as and when they come, leave their own impact over the age distribution. The population policies make their impact upon the age distribution of country's population.

The sex ratio was calculated with the help of general equation:-

## Formula:

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total No. of Females}}{\text{Total No. of Males}} \times 1000$$

**Table No. 4.1**
**Sex ratio in Yerala River Basin (1971 to 2011)**

| Year | Total Sex Ratio |
|---|---|
| **1981** | 947 |
| **1991** | 969 |
| **2001** | 886 |
| **2011** | 861 |

(Sources: Census handbook Satara and Sangli District, 1971 to 2011)

As per table no.1, shows that total sex ratio of Yerala river basin is increased from 1971 to 1991. In the next decade 2001, it was decreased by 83 units and became 969 from 886 females per 1000 males. Again, 25 units in the next 2011 census decreased it. After 1971 census, trend did not remain constant but increases in one decade and declines in next decade, 1971-683; 1981-947; 1991-969. From 1981 to 1991, the total sex ratio of Yerala River basin shows trend of expansion respectively.

## SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SEX RATION

Males have dominated sex ratio for population of India since long. In India, though mortality among male children is high, sex ratio does not become balanced. Infant mortality among females is higher than that among males. Likewise, maternal mortality among females is quite high. Because of inadequate attention given towards upbringing of children, mortality among female children is quite high. Besides, due to high maternal mortality, life expectancy of females is low. Among those dying due to epidemic diseases, and due to inadequate medical facilities, proportion of female is quite high. Their number in total population declines because of these reasons.

**Table No.2**
**Spatial distribution of Sex ratio in Yerala River Basin (1971 to 2011)**

| Year | Yerala River Basin | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Upper | Middle | Lower |
| **1971** | 881 | 496 | 701 |
| **1981** | 902 | 991 | 963 |
| **1991** | 937 | 998 | 974 |
| **2001** | 963 | 797 | 919 |
| **2011** | 749 | 909 | 949 |

(Sources: Census handbook Satara and Sangli District, 1971 to 2011)

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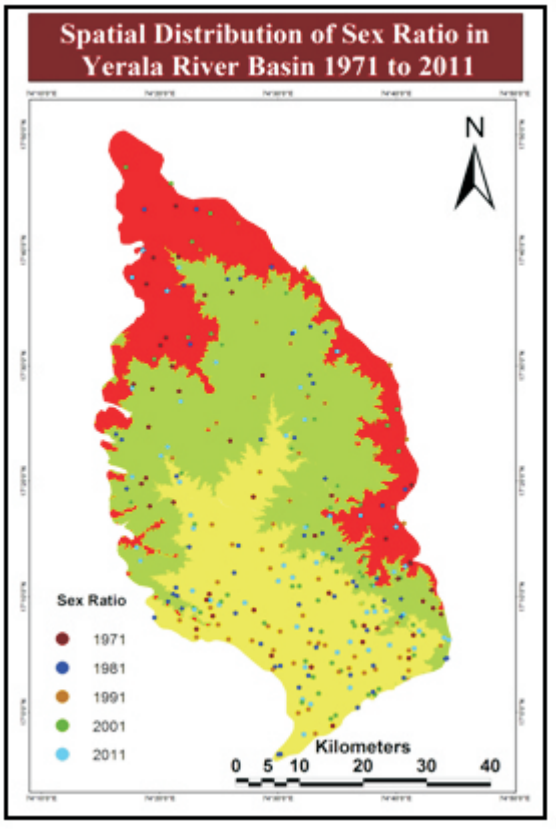
### 1.Decade year 1971

Table No.4.2 shows that, Upper River basin is drought prone area and hill location. According to the 1971 census, sex ratio of the Upper river basin was 881 females per 1000 males. Middle river basin Observed decreased sex ration it was 496, since that, is included in the MIDC area so male working population is observed more as compare to female. Lower river basin observed increased 701 females per 1000 males. It was 205 female per 1000 males. (Map No.1)

**Map No. 1**



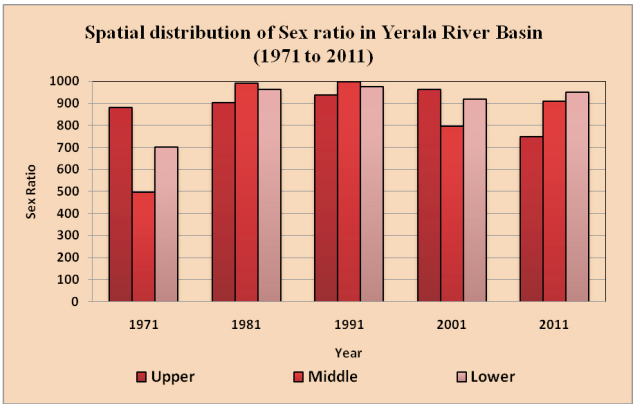

### 2. Decade year 1981

According to the 1971 census, sex ratio of the Upper river basin was 902 females per 1000 males. Middle river basin Observed increased sex ration it was 991, since that, usually when urban communities reach advance stage of the life cycle the sex ratio. Lower river basin observed decreased 963 females per 1000 males. It was 28 female per 1000 males. This situation may be appeared because of rural population migrate to the urban area for employment.

### 3.Decade year 1991

In 1991 decade, Upper river basin sex ratio is recorded 937 females per 1000 males. Middle river basin increased sex ratio it was 998 females per 1000 males since, the important west bank tributary of the Yerala is Nani River. It has parallel to the Vardhangad – Machhindragad range and is joined by several small tributaries river affords some limited irrigation facilities between it and the river. Lower river basin observed 974 females per 1000 males. It is decreased 24 females per 1000 males. Since that, it is people migration.

**Graph No. 1**




### 4.Decade year 2001

According to 2001 census, Upper river basin sex ratio was 963 females per 1000 males. Middle river basin sex ratio decreased it was 797emales per 1000 males. Since that, this imbalance in sex ratio probably is due to relatively high mortality among the females and in migration of males on a large scale from other parts. Lower river basin its impact in this area increased sex ration, it was 919 females per 1000 males. Graph No.1

### 5.Decade year 2011

In the year 2011, the Upper river basin sex ratio was 794 females per 1000 males. Middle river basin increased sex ratio was 909 females per 1000 males. Since that, higher percentage of out migrants, particularly, of males to the city like Satara. Lower river basin increased sex ratio 949 females per 1000 males. It may be perhaps due to the improvement in decentralization of industries and extend of urban population in different parts of the region.

### CONCLUSION:

Yerala river basin is increased from 1971 to 1991. In the next decade 2001, it was decreased by 83 units and became 969 from 886 females per 1000 males.

Upper River basin is drought prone area and hill location. According to the 1971 census, sex ratio of the Upper river basin was 881 females per 1000 males. 1991 decade, Upper river basin sex ratio is recorded 937 females per 1000 males. 2001 census, Upper river basin sex ratio was 963 females per 1000 males. Middle river basin sex ratio decreased it was 797emales per 1000 males. 2011, the Upper river basin sex ratio was 794 females per 1000 males. Middle river basin increased sex ratio was 909 females per 1000 males. Since that, higher percentage of out migrants, particularly, of males to the city like Satara. This high sex ratio for the study region is a result of high sex ratio of rural and less urbanised regions, since that, discrimination towards the migration of females for economic activities. It is noticed that, net migration is an important factor of population growth in the developing urban areas that influence the sex ratio; therefore, the sex composition of the net migration is also a leading constituent in determine the sex ratio of such urban areas.

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