

**Impact  
Factor  
4.574**

**ISSN 2349-638x**

**Refereed And Indexed Journal**

**AAYUSHI  
INTERNATIONAL  
INTERDISCIPLINARY  
RESEARCH JOURNAL  
(AIIRJ)**

**Monthly Journal**

**VOL-V**

**ISSUE-V**

**May**

**2018**

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**CHIEF EDITOR – PRAMOD PRAKASHRAO TANDALE**

**Spatio-Temporal Study Of Sex Ratio In Frontier Between Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka And Maharashtra****Mr. Prakash Rathod**Research Fellow  
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M. J. P. College, Mukhed.**Dr. S. B. Jadhav**Research Supervisor,  
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Rajarshi Shahu College, Latur.**Abstract:**

Population geographers are also resorting to a system approach in cases of multivariate relationships. In such an approach the focus is primarily on the understanding of the structure and functioning of the system. It is a holistic process. In the system approach, the geographers should identify the attributes and involved parameters. Then, after the structure is defined, the structural relationship may be specified in terms of some equations. In that case it becomes easy to analyze the system and make prediction. It is also necessary to understand the system both endogenously as well as exogenously so that a theoretical formulation can be made possible. It is a mechanical exercise for the study of a phenomenon. The system approach and behavioural approach to the study of population geography are not competitive but complementary in nature. The traditional systematic approach is helpful in understanding the spatial patterns of population, whereas the system approach and behavioural approach offer new ways of explanation for the implications involved in spatial patterns. Population geography is now making use of statistical methods of analysis, and it is becoming essentially more quantitative in character. It would be of immense help to population geography if developed gradually by the population geographers. Such a quantitative technique may be named as geogrametrics and it can function in the same way as econometrics for economic analysis, and psychometrics in psychoanalysis.

**Key Words:** Spatio-Temporal Change, Population Characteristics, Sex ratio**Introduction:**

Population characteristics area of prime importance of the social, cultural and economic development of the village's man is powerful geographical factor on the earth surface. He plays a crucial role in the entire process of land use, cropping pattern and production. He is the beneficiary of the whole of resource utilization and economic development, the analysis of different characteristics of population is as density, sex ratio, literacy.

**Study Region:**

Nanded district lies in the Godavari basin and the eastern most district of Maharashtra. It has a population 33,61,292 as per 2011 census. It is situated on the northern bank of the Godavari and has grown in importance as a commercial center. Nanded district covers an area of 10528.00 km<sup>2</sup>. In terms of area and population it forms 3.42 Percent and 2.55 percent of the state respectively.

**Objectives:**

This study is aimed at bringing out the silent features of population through geographic analysis. The following aspect is intended to be analyzed.

1. To find out sex ratio of the study region.
2. To find out spatio-temporal change in selected regions with suitable graphs.

**Methodology:**

In the absence of the required data, the investigator may make a sample region with respect to a particular area in order to obtain data from the primary sources. Data can be obtained through a statistical survey, also called statistical enquiry or investigation. For example a survey can be made

regarding the consumption and income patterns of the individuals of a particular locality. A statistical survey may be either a general purpose survey or a special purpose survey. In a general purpose survey we obtain data which are useful for several purposes. The best example of this type of survey is the population census taken every 10 years in India. Such a survey provides information not only about the total population but about its division into males and females, literates and illiterates, employed and unemployed, age distribution, income distribution, etc. A special purpose survey is that in which data obtained are useful in analyzing a particular problem only. Surveys are essentially for a limited purpose, limited time and limited area only, whereas a census is for the entire country and is more general in nature. However, for a specific study, particularly a micro level study, surveys have become essential for the population geographers for collecting population data.

The main sources of research material, which is immense use to the researcher, are subdivided into primary sources and secondary sources. The primary source of research material is special questioner, personal interviews, personal correspondence, participant observation, official documents.

The secondary data of research material is district census handbook of 1991, 2001 and 2011, periodicals, map of frontier region published by Government of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra, Annual socio-economic review, district statistical abstracts of study region, statistical outline of India.

**Population Characteristics:**

**Sex Ratio:**

**Table No. 1.1: Sex Ratio of Frontier Regions**

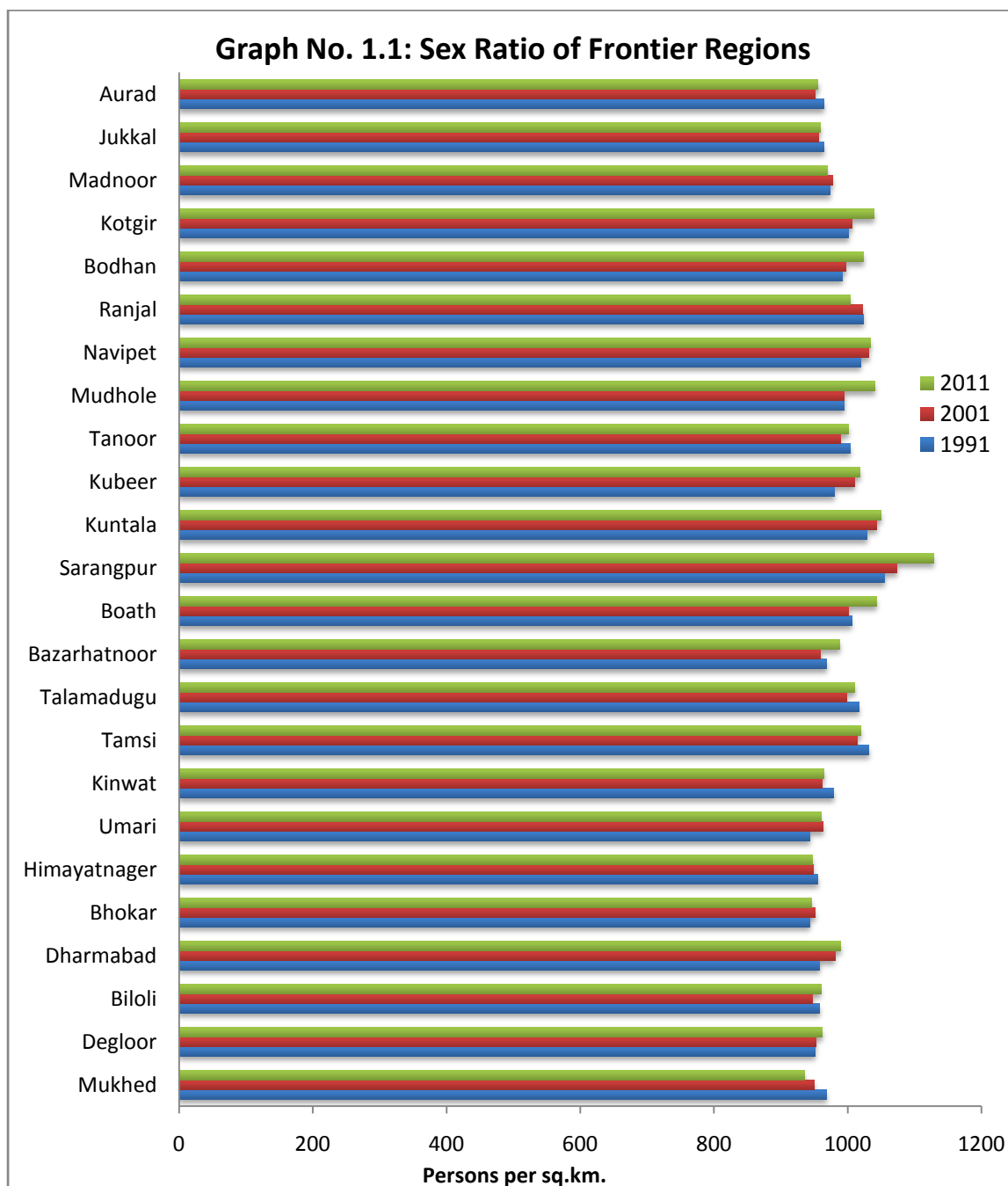
**Female per Thousand Male**

| Sr. No. | Tahsils      | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
|---------|--------------|------|------|------|
| 1       | Mukhed       | 969  | 950  | 935  |
| 2       | Degloor      | 951  | 953  | 962  |
| 3       | Biloli       | 958  | 948  | 960  |
| 4       | Dharmabad    | 958  | 981  | 989  |
| 5       | Bhokar       | 943  | 952  | 946  |
| 6       | Himayatnager | 955  | 949  | 948  |
| 7       | Umari        | 943  | 963  | 960  |
| 8       | Kinwat       | 979  | 962  | 965  |
| 9       | Tamsi        | 1032 | 1015 | 1020 |
| 10      | Talamadugu   | 1017 | 999  | 1010 |
| 11      | Bazarhatnoor | 968  | 959  | 988  |
| 12      | Boath        | 1006 | 1002 | 1044 |
| 13      | Sarangpur    | 1055 | 1073 | 1129 |
| 14      | Kuntala      | 1029 | 1043 | 1050 |
| 15      | Kubeer       | 980  | 1010 | 1018 |
| 16      | Tanoor       | 1004 | 989  | 1002 |
| 17      | Mudhole      | 995  | 995  | 1041 |
| 18      | Navipet      | 1020 | 1032 | 1034 |
| 19      | Ranjal       | 1024 | 1023 | 1004 |
| 20      | Bodhan       | 992  | 997  | 1024 |

|    |         |      |      |      |
|----|---------|------|------|------|
| 21 | Kotgir  | 1002 | 1007 | 1039 |
| 22 | Madnoor | 974  | 978  | 970  |
| 23 | Jukkal  | 964  | 957  | 959  |
| 24 | Aurad   | 964  | 951  | 956  |

*Source: Compiled by Researcher in census of India.*

Table No. 1.1 reveals the sex ratio of the frontier regions as following. In 2001, Tamsi, Boath, Sarangpur, Kuntala, Kubeer, Navipet, Ranjal and Kotgirwas found in higher sex ratio i.e. more than 1000 females per one thousand male. During 2011, highest sex ratio was recorded in Tamsi, Talamadugu, Boath, Sarangpur, Kuntala, Kubeer, Tanoor, Mudhole, Navipet, Ranjal, Bodhan and Kotgirtahsils of the study region. Lowest sex ratio is noted in Mukhedtahsil i.e. 935 female per thousand male in 2011 census year.



**Conclusions:**

Sex Ratio of frontier region of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra State was observed above 1000 females per thousand males they are Sarangpur (1129), Boath (1044), Kuntala (1050), Mudhole (1041), Kotgir (1039), Navipet (1034), Bodhan (1024), Tamsi (1020), Kubeer (1018), Talamadugu (1010), Ranjal (1004) and Tanoor (1002) tahsils whereas very low sex ratio is noticed in Mukhedtaluka(935) in 2011 census year.

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