

SEX RATIO: TRENDS IN RURAL URBAN DIFFERENTIALS IN SEX RATIO OF HAVERI DISTRICT, KARNATAKA STATE

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Abstract

The rural-urban differences in sex ratio are of tremendous importance as they reflect the general tempo of life and the nature of sex selectivity in rural-urban flows of population. As far as sex ratio of urban and rural population of India is concerned, it represents a contrastingly different pattern in comparison to the western countries. Even our state Karnataka is showing more rural-urban differentials in sex ratio. Haveri district is also showing striking differences in the sex ratio of rural and urban areas. The study of this differential is essential for understanding the employment and consumption pattern and social needs etc. of a community. Thus, the present study makes an effort to analyse the rural-urban differential in sex ratio of Haveri district in Karnataka State over time and space. The district has very low sex-ratio of 951 in the state. To analyse the spatial pattern of Rural-Urban sex ratio in Haveri district in Karnataka for two consecutive censuses of 2001 and 2011, taluks are taken as the units of analysis. The study is based entirely on secondary data taken mainly from census publications and adopts largely the choropleth technique to analyse the data.

Keywords: Sex ratio, Population.

Introduction

Sex ratio is one of the important attributes of population composition. According to Sangwan "Sex ratio is measured in terms of number of females per thousand males, is one of the best indicator of status of women in society." It is determined by the sex ratio of new births, sex ratio of diseased persons and migration. It is one of the best indices to study level of development of a region.

Franklin (1956) considered sex ratio as an index of the socio-economic conditions prevailing in an area and is a useful tool for regional analysis. Developed countries are naturally having high sex ratio where number of females exceeds the number of males. Sex ratio also represents feature of a healthy society. As the differential in sex ratio of rural and urban areas of a region have profound influence on employment and consumption pattern and social needs, rural urban migration etc. of a community, there is need to focus the differential in rural and urban sex ratio. Throughout the century rural ratio is higher than urban ratio in our country. However, both areas are suffering from disparity in the sex ratio.

Study Area

Haveri district is a new district in Karnataka state which is carved out of former Dharwad district. The district came into existence in 1997 with an area of 4851.26 Sq. Kms. It accounts for about 2.52% area of the state. Haveri is lying between 14° 17' North to 15° 4' North latitudes and 75° 1' East to 75° 42' East longitudes (Fig. 1.1). As per 2001 census population of Haveri district was 14, 39,116, now it is increased to 15, 98, 506, and (2011) which is 2.73% of the state's population (Fig. 1).

Objectives

The main objectives of the present piece of work are: To study the trend of rural-urban differentials in sex ratio in Haveri district from 2001 to 2011. To analyze the regional pattern of rural-urban differences in sex ratio.

Methodology

Most of the data is collected from the secondary sources such as Census Books and Haveri District at a glance etc. Simple methods like subtracting urban ratio in rural one are followed to study the trend of rural urban differentials. For the base map of Haveri, a map is taken from gazetteer of undivided Dharwad district. Choropleth maps are used to analyse the spatial pattern of the rural urban differentials in the sex ratio.

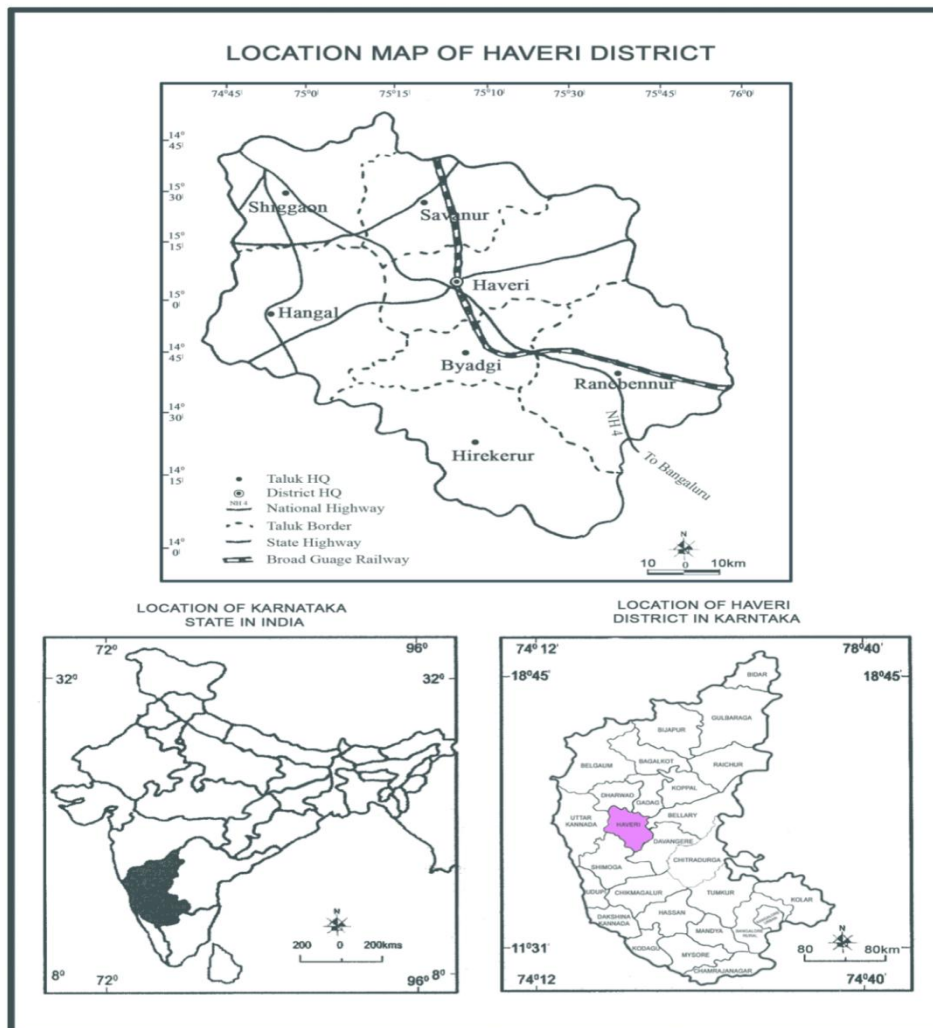


Figure 1. Study area.

Rural Urban Differentials in Sex ratio 2001-2011

General sex ratio of the district, in the decade of 2001 to 2011 increased by 6 points. Along with this rural and urban ratios also increased in all taluks. Another common feature is that all taluks have higher urban sex ratio than that of the rural areas. District as a whole also has higher urban sex ratio in both censuses.

When we compare rural urban differential in the sex ratio of our country with that of the district, it is quite contradictory. In our country rural areas have higher ratios compared to urban areas. But the lower rural sex ratio in the district makes it clear that it is not affected by male selective migration.

Spatial Pattern of Rural Urban Differences in Sex ratio

As per 2001 census, only 3 taluks namely Hirekerur(952), Hangal(953) and Byadagi(943) have recorded higher rural sex ratio than the district average(942). Remaining taluks have lower rural sex ratio than the district's average. Savanur taluk had recorded lowest rural sex ratio of 934 while Hangal's rural sex ratio i.e 953 is the highest in the district.

Even in urban sex ratio, four taluks namely Hirekerur(959), Haveri(956), Byadagi(955) and Hangal(954) have higher sex ratio than the district average. It is Shiggoan taluk which has lowest sex ratio(932) in the district and this is the only taluk where urban ratio is lower than rural sex ratio(938). Highest urban sex ratio has been recorded in Hirekerur taluk(959).

According to 2011 census, rural sex ratio increased by 4 points. Again the same taluks Hangal(954), Hirekerur(952) and Byadagi(947) have recorded higher ratio than the district's average. Although, Savanur taluk's rural ratio increase 4 points, it is still in the last position with 940 females per 1000 males. As far as urban sex ratio is concerned, only two taluks viz. Haveri(988) and Byadagi(984) have higher ratio than district average of 968. All remaining taluks recorded lower ratio than the average. Shiggoan taluk's ratio increased by 9 points, it has lowest urban sex ratio in the district (Table 1 and Fig.2,3)

Hangal's ratio increased only one point. Thus, there is no such rapid increase in sex ratio of rural areas of the district. But urban areas of all the taluks have recorded drastic change as there is maximum increase in the ratio.

Table 1. Haveri District: Rural –Urban differentials in Sex ratio-2001-2011

Sl. No.	Taluk	2001				2011			
		Rural ratio	Urban ratio	Gap	Total	Rural ratio	Urban ratio	Gap	Total
1	Byadgi	943	955	+12	945	947	984	+37	955
2	Hanagal	953	954	+01	953	954	968	+14	956
3	Haveri	933	956	+23	938	942	988	+46	952
4	Hirekerur	952	959	+07	952	952	965	+13	953
5	Ranebennur	940	948	+08	942	940	965	+25	949
6	Savanur	934	940	+06	935	938	955	+17	943
7	Shiggaon	938	932	-06	936	940	949	+09	943
	District	942	948	+06	944	946	968	+22	950

Source: Haveri District at a glance 2014-15

Areas with Higher Urban Sex ratio than Rural 2001-2011

Except Shiggoan taluk, all other taluks are having higher urban sex ratio than rural in the year 2001. Maximum of 23 points has been observed in Haveri tluk. While, the minimum difference of one point was found in Hangal taluk.

According to 2011 census, none of the taluks have recorded lower urban sex ratio than rural. Haveri taluk again had a wide difference of 46 points in rural urban sex ratio and minimu of nine points difference was found in Shigoan taluk in this census also. When we observe the decadal variation in both rural and urban areas, maximum of 9 points of increase in rural sex ratio has been observed in Haveri taluk. While

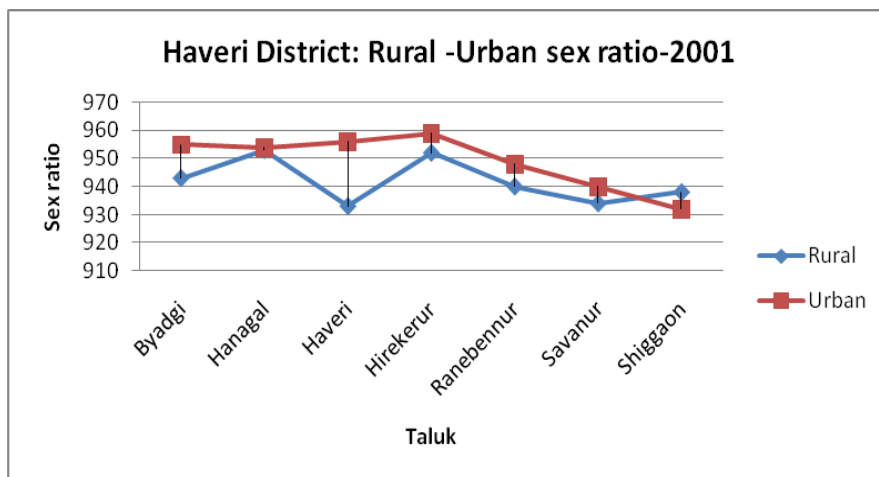


Figure 2. Rural urban sex ration 2001.

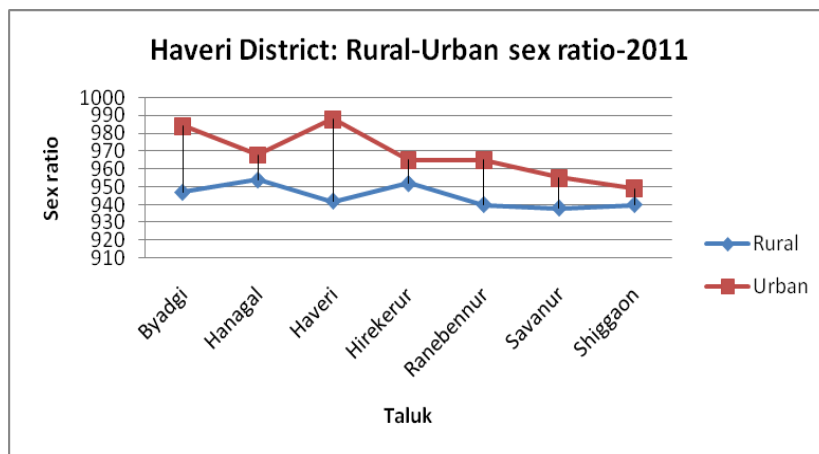


Figure 3. Rural urban sex ration 2011.

Differentials in Child sex ratio

According to the 2011 census child sex ratio of Haveri district is 946 which is 4 points lesser than the adult ratio. Hangal taluk ranks first in this respect also with the ratio of 972 which is 26 points higher than the district ratio. Shiggaon taluk has the lowest child sex ratio with 924 females. Child sex ratio (0 to 6 years) is decreasing in the district at an alarming rate. As per

2001 census it was 957 in district now decreased to 946 while rural child sex ratio was 959 which reduced to 953 in 2011. Urban sex child sex ratio was 946 now declined to 924. All taluks except Hangal and Savanur have recorded decline in child sex ratio. Fortunately the ratio increased to 972 from 959 in Hangal taluk and to 959 from 956 in Savanur taluk.

Areas with Higher Urban child Sex ratio than Rural 2001-2011

Three taluks namely Hirekerur, Savanur and Shiggoan had higher urban sex ratio than rural as per 2001 census. However, highest difference of 61 points was found in Byadagi taluk and minimum one point gap was in Shiggoan taluk.

As the child sex ratio of urban areas is declining rapidly than rural areas, Haveri district also has recorded the same trend. Because, none of the taluks in the district has higher urban sex ratio as per 2011 census. It is Hangal taluk which has recorded a huge gap of 67 points. Even taluks like Savanur with 53 points gap, and Hirekerur with the gap of 40 points have very wide differential in the ratio. Shiggoan taluk has minimum gap of one point. District as a whole also lower urban sex ratio than rural.

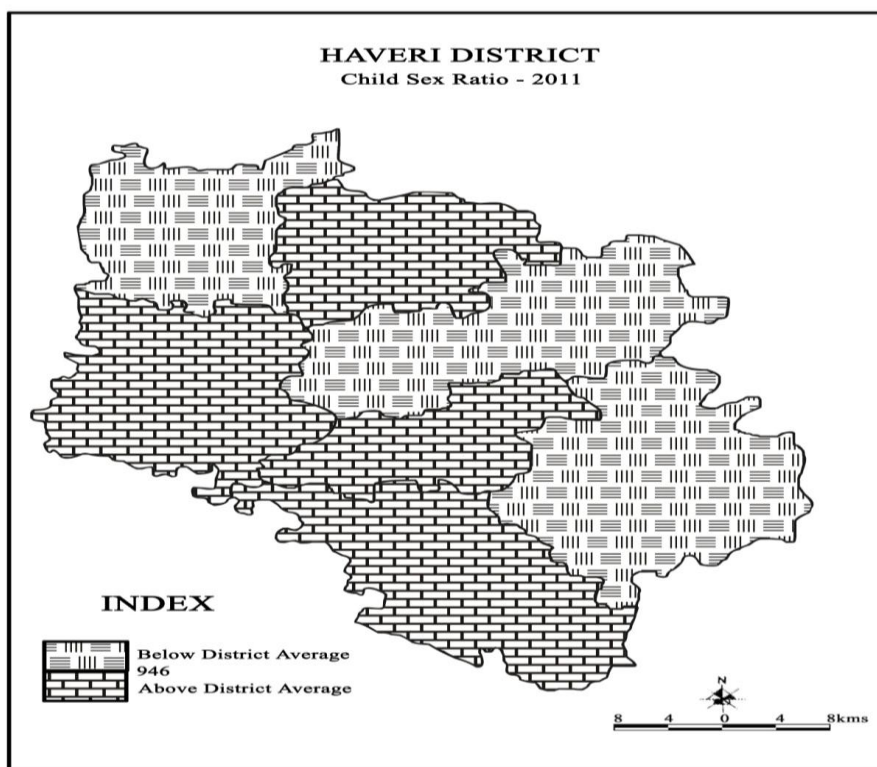


Figure 4. Child Sex ratio

As per 2001 census, rural areas of all taluks have recorded higher sex ratio than the taluk average. Savanur is the only taluk which has recorded lower ratio i.e. 946 than the taluk average of 956. Hirekerur taluk had highest child sex ratio of 974. While Ranabennur taluk had the lowest ratio of 946. Hirekerur with 971 female per 1000 male children stand first in

the district in child sex ratio of rural areas. When we observe the ratio of urban areas again Hirekerur taluk has the highest child sex ratio of 1010. This is the only taluk where the ratio crossed the mark of 1000 females.

Table 2. Haveri district: Talukwise child sex ratio 2001-2011

Sr. No.	Taluk	2001				2011			
		2001 Census	Rural	Urban	Gap	2011 census	Rural	Urban	Gap
1	Byadgi	952	964	903	-61	949	956	922	-34
2	Hanagal	959	964	927	-37	972	980	913	-67
3	Haveri	963	970	938	-32	944	951	920	-31
4	Hirekerur	974	971	1010	+39	950	953	913	-40
5	Ranebennur	946	949	940	-09	929	932	924	-08
6	Savanur	956	946	983	+37	959	973	920	-53
7	Shiggaon	945	945	946	+01	924	924	923	-01
	District	957	959	946	-13	946	953	924	-29

Source: Haveri district at a glance 2014-15

Conclusion

Haveri district has been characterized by relatively higher urban sex ratio. On whole there has been decrease in both rural and urban sex ratios during the present century. Urban areas had recorded rapid decline in sex ratio. Sex selectivity among migrants is the main reason behind rural urban differences. However, this is contradictory in the study area of Haveri district to the present trend of the nation or state. Except few taluks, Haveri district as a whole has higher urban sex ratio. Thus, the study area is not influenced by sex selective migration from rural to urban areas. But, the child sex ratio of the district is continuously declining at an alarming rate and none of the taluks has higher urban child sex ratio than rural.

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