



## A Geographical Study Of sex Ratio In rural And urban Areas Of Pune District

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### Abstract :-

The research paper presented studies the sex ration in Pune district and the sex ratio in rural and urban areas. According to the 2011 census, the total population of the district is 94,26,959 which 8.39% of the total population of the state of Maharashtra of the total population 49.24 lakh men and 45.05 lakh women. Pune district is the second most populous state in terms of population density. The number of women per thousand men in the district is 915. In rural and urban areas it is 932 and 904 respectively. The proportion of women per thousand men in the state is 929 and in rural and urban areas 952 and 903 respectively. That is, it is a matter of concern that the percentage of women is decreasing compared to men.

### Introduction :-

The sex ratio is the ratio of male to female in the population. Although the proportion of males and females is generally expected to be 1:1 in the world, this ratio is different in each country. The declining population of women in India has become a matter of concern. According to the 2011 census, India has 940 females per 1000 males. The development of any region depends on its population. It depends on the quality of the population in that region. That is why we need to do a numerical and qualitative study of the population. The composition of the population provides information about the biological social and economic properties of humans. If we went to see how the proportion of the total population of a region is female and male, it is important to study gender composition. The ratio of males to females is always expressed in proportion. The secondary data required for the research paper presented is compiled from the Pune District Economic and Social Census Report Compiled from the 1991 and 2011 Reports.

### Area of Study:-

Maharashtra has 35 Districts, out of which Pune is an economically, socially and cultural developed district. Pune city is known as the cultural capital of Maharashtra. The area of study presented is on the West side of the State of Maharashtra and this district comprises 14 talukas. The latitudinal extension of Pune district is 17°15' and 19°20' North latitude and longitudinal extension 73°20' to 75°10' East longitude. The geographical area of Pune district is 15,642 Square Kilometers, which is five percent of the total area of the state. Ahmednagar district is to the north and east of Pune district, Satara to the south and Raigad district to the west. Solapur is on the north-east and Thane district on the north-west. According to the 2011 census, total population is 94,26,959. That is 8.39% of the total population of Maharashtra. Due to the high-flatness lyingness of the district land, three natural sections fall into the Ghatmatha, Maval and Plateau. Junnar, Ambegaon, Maval, Mulshi, Wellne, and Bhore. These talukas are on the upper reaches of the Ghatmatha and remaining eight talukas and some parts of Maval are in the Plateau area. The land is light and red color on the Ghatmatha, in other areas. The land is black and red. It contains a mixture of