



Demographical Features of Jalna District: A Geographical Analysis

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INTRODUCTION :

Demography generally includes age-structure, sex ratio, economic structure or occupation structure, social & demographic structure of a region. These all aspects control the population structure and its development. Franklin rightly observes that sex ratio was an index of economy prevailing in an area and was useful tool for regional analysis. The other elements of the demography has certain effect on development of any country.

STUDY AREA:

For the study Jalna district has been selected. It is located between 19°15' and 20°32' North latitudes and 75°36' to 76°45' east longitudes. The north-south extension of Jalna district is 150 Kms and east-west stretch of the district is 110 kilometers. Jalna district has a significant location on Deccan plateau. Except Ajanta and Satamala range and river basins, majority part of the district comes under plateau region. The region has major portion under flat topography, hence it supports high concentration of population.

Jalna district comprising 8 tahsils, 4 sub-divisions and eight panchayat samities. The geographical area of Jalna district is 7727 Sq. KM. According to Census-2011, there are 4 cities, 970 villages and 781 grampanchayats Jalna district. According to 2011 census, the total population of Jalna district has 19,59,046. Out of this total population, the men population were 10,11,473, whereas women population were 9,47,573. Sex ratio in district is 937.

According to 2011 census, it has been observed that there is a considerable difference between rural and urban population. Out of total population about 80.73% population lives in rural area on the other hand only 19.26% population lives in urban



area. The 2011 census shows about 71.09% literacy rate in the district. Out of this, male literacy was 83.93% and for women it was 57.50%. Out of the total rural population only 71.09% population was found literate whereas it was 84.04% in urban area.

Population Growth:

As per 2011 census, Jalna District recorded 19,59,046 persons with 10,11,473 males and 9,47,573 females. The District added 3,51,655 persons during the past decade with a growth rate of 21.9 percent. As per Census 2011, the decadal growth rate of the District is 21.9 percent. Within the District, the growth rate varies from one Tahsil to another. Out of 8 Tahsils of the District, Mantha has the highest growth rate of 28.6 percent whereas the lowest growth rate of 18.8 percent is found in Badnapur. The percentage decadal variation during 2001–2011 is registered as 21.9 for total District, 21.7 for rural and 22.6 for urban. The growth rate of population in urban areas is more as compared to the rural areas in the District. The proportion of urban population to total population in Jalna District has slightly increased to 19.3 percent in Census 2011 as compared to 19.2 in Census 2001.

Distribution of Population (Rural & Urban):

According to Census 2011, the District has total population of 19,59,046 comprising of 10,11,473 males and 9,47,573 females. Thus, during the 2001-2011 decade, there has been an addition of 3,51,655 persons. The rural area the District reported a population of 15,81,617 persons and in urban it is 3,77,429 persons. Study of rural-urban distribution of population reveals that 15,81,617 persons constituting 80.7 percent of total population is concentrated in rural areas while 3,77,429 persons constituting 19.3 percent of the total population are living in urban areas of the District. Although in absolute numbers, the number of people living in rural areas has increased from 12,99,526 in 2001 to 15,81,617 in 2011, in terms of percentage the people residing in rural areas has decreased from 80.8 percent in 2001 to 80.7 percent in census 2011. While in urban areas it has correspondingly increased in terms of percentage from 19.2 percent in 2001 to 19.3 percent in census 2011. Among eight Tahsils Jafferabad, Badnapur, Ghansawangi and Mantha have not reported any presence of urbanization. The percentage of urban population has



increased in Jalna Tahsil from 54.6 to 55.0. Rural growth rates are above the District average in 3 Tahsils viz., Ambad, Ghansawangi and Mantha and below in remaining 4 Tahsils viz., Bhokardan, Jafferabad, Jalna and Badnapur. In urban areas the growth rate is above the District urban average in Bhokardan Tahsil (44.0 percent) and Partur Tahsil (23.7 percent) and below in Jalna and Ambad Tahsil.

SC & ST Population:

In 2011 Census, the District recorded 2,72,266 (13.9 percent) Scheduled Caste population and 42,263 (2.16 percent) Scheduled Tribe population, whereas in 2001 Census, there were 1,81,017 (11.2 percent) Scheduled Caste persons and 32,103 (2.0 percent) Scheduled Tribe persons in the District. The rural areas of the District recorded 2,26,345 (14.31 percent) Scheduled Caste population and 35,876 (2.27 percent) Scheduled Tribe population whereas in 2001 Census, there were 1,53,169 (11.7 percent) Scheduled Caste persons and 26,583 (2.0 percent) Scheduled Tribe persons in the District. Similarly in urban areas the District recorded 45,921 (12.17 percent) Scheduled Caste population and 6,387 (1.69 percent) Scheduled Tribe population whereas in 2001 Census there were 27,848 (9.0 percent) Scheduled Caste persons and 5,520 (1.8 percent) Scheduled Tribe persons in the District.

Population Density:

The District shows a density of population of 255 per km², whereas it is 209 for rural and 3555 for urban.

Sex Ratio:

At District level the sex ratio is 937 which is 935 for rural and 944 for urban. Partur Tahsil has the highest sex ratio of 948 and lowest of 928 is in Bhokardan Tahsil. In 2011 Census, the District recorded 2,72,266 (13.9 percent) Scheduled Caste population and 42,263 (2.16 percent) Scheduled Tribe population, whereas in 2001 Census, there were 1,81,017 (11.2 percent) Scheduled Caste persons and 32,103 (2.0 percent) Scheduled Tribe persons in the District. The rural areas of the District recorded 2,26,345 (14.31 percent) Scheduled Caste population and 35,876 (2.27 percent) Scheduled Tribe population whereas in 2001 Census, there were 1,53,169 (11.7 percent) Scheduled Caste persons and 26,583 (2.0 percent) Scheduled Tribe



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The sex ratio in Jalna District has remained higher than that of the State since Census 1901. The State and District sex ratio recorded in 1901 Census is the highest since 1901 which were 978 and 998 respectively. The State rural sex ratio (1003) and District rural sex ratio (1002) is also recorded highest in 1901 Census. The State level sex-ratio has decreased by 49 points (978 to 929) and the District level sex-ratio has also decreased by 61 points during the last 110 years.

Work Participation Rate:

Percentage of workers (Main + Marginal) to total population is called as work participation rate. The District has a work participation rate of 47.52 percent in which 43.11 percent are main workers and 4.41 percent are marginal workers. In case of total workers among males it is 53.88 percent and among females it is 40.72 percent. Census 2011 recorded 43.11 percent of District population as main workers, 4.41 percent as marginal workers and the remaining 52.48 percent as non-workers. Among the 43.11 percent main workers, male participation work rate in the District is 50.25 percent while that of females is 35.48 percent. In case of marginal workers, for males it is 3.63 percent while for females it is 5.24 percent.

The highest percentage of main workers is reported in Jafferabad Tahsil (48.80 percent) and the lowest is in Jalna (36.93 percent). As regards the marginal workers, the highest percentage is reported in Ambad Tahsil (5.34 percent) and the lowest in Ghansawangi (3.10 percent). Main workers and marginal workers together account for 47.52 percent total workers, while 52.48 percent are non-workers. 46.12 percent of the males and 59.28 percent of the females are recorded as non-workers.

Literacy:

The literacy rate of the District is 71.52 percent in rural 69.17 and in urban 81.24. Sex-wise, the literacy rate for males is 81.53 and for females it is 60.95 which makes a gap in male-female literacy rate of about 20.58 percentage points.



Religion / Categorywise Population:

As per 2011 Census, 76.8 percent of the District population is Hindus and Muslims constitute about 14 percent and Buddhists 7.8 percent. Remaining population consists of Christians (0.6 percent), Jains (0.5 percent) and Sikhs (0.1 percent).

Population According to Language:

Marathi is the principal language of the District and is the mother tongue of 77.4 percent of the District population as per 2001 Census. In rural areas, Marathi speakers account for 81.9 percent whereas in urban areas it is 58.5 percent. Urdu is the second largest language spoken in the District. It accounts for 9.0 percent of the total population. The proportion of Urdu speakers is higher in urban areas (19.9 percent) than the rural areas (6.5 percent). The third largest language spoken in the District is Hindi and its percentage to the total population is 5.8 and mainly spoken in urban areas by 12.6 percent of the population, whereas it is 4.2 percent in rural areas. The speakers of other languages viz., Gujrati, Marwari and Telugu are mainly concentrated in urban areas and remaining three languages namely Banjari, Lamani/Lambadi and Vadari are concentrated in rural area.

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