



A Study of Population Characteristics in Nandurbar District

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Introduction:

Population structure 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 profound effect of the proportion of the two sexes upon the other demographic elements like population growth, marriage rates, occupational structure has also been organized. Age is an important variable in measuring potential school population, potential voting population, potential manpower, future population projections and projections for the requirements of teachers, doctors, technical hands, armed personnel etc. Occupational structure affects the economy of the country. The study of population structure is incomplete without reference to the occupational composition of population. The economic prosperity can better be known by knowing the occupational distribution of population of a country. More working population in the country supports faster economic development and prosperity whereas less working population can cause poverty or low economic condition.

Study Area:

Nandurbar District is one of the district in Khandesh region of the Maharashtra. It is surrounded by the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Dhule District of Maharashtra. Madhya Pradesh lies at its eastern and northern side and Districts Surat and Baroda of Gujarat are at its western side and Dhule District is at southern side. The District lies between 20°50" and 22°17" north latitude and 73°30" and 74°50" east longitudes. Nandurbar District with an area of 5955.00 sq.km. occupies 1.9 percent total area of Maharashtra State. Akrani is the largest Tahsil of the District with 1282.31 sq.km., area



while Talode is the smallest Tahsil with 455.10 sq.km., area. As per 2011 census, the District has a population of 1,648,295. The density of population is 277 persons per sq. km. The District headquarters, Nandurbar is the main railway station in the District on the Ahmadabad–Howrah route of western railway. It is 401 kms., away from the State headquarters Mumbai city. Nandurbar town is connected with other towns and places by railway as well as by road. There are four Municipal councils viz., Nandurbar, Talode, Shahade and Nawapur, which are the headquarters of respective Tahsils in the District. Nandurbar District consists of six Tahsils viz. Akkalkuwa, Akrani, Talode, Shahade, Nandurbar and Nawapur. There were 930 villages in 1991 Census, which rose to 947 with 17 new villages in 2001 Census. In 2011 census, the number of villages decreased to 943.

Objective:

Objective of this research paper is to study the population characteristics of population in Nandurbar district.

ANALYSIS:

Population Growth:

Nandurbar District recorded 16,48,295 persons with 8,33,170 males and 8,15,125 females. Nandurbar District added 3,36,586 persons during the past decade with the growth rate of 25.7 percent i.e. 23.8 percent in rural and 35.9 percent in urban. As per the latest Census 2011, the decadal growth rate of the District is 25.7 percent. Within the District, the growth rate varies from one Tahsil to another. Out of 6 Tahsils of the District, Akrani has the highest growth rate of 43.4 percent whereas the lowest growth rate of 13.5 percent is found in Nawapur. The growth rate in Akkalkuwa and Akrani Tahsils are above the District average while the remaining Tahsils like Talode, Shahade, Nandurbar and Nawapur falls below the District average. Average growth rates for the rural and urban areas of the District are 23.8 percent and 35.9 percent respectively. Akrani Tahsil has registered the highest rural growth rate (38.9 percent) while Nawapur Tahsil has the lowest growth rate of 10.3 percent.

Density :

The District shows a density of population of 277 per km² , whereas it is 233 for rural and 4587 for urban.



Distribution of Population in Rural-Urban Areas

According to Census 2011, the total population of District Nandurbar is 1,648,295. During the 2001-11 decade, there has been an addition of 336,586 persons. In the rural areas the District reported a population of 1,372,821 persons and in urban it is 275,474 persons.

Sex Ratio :

As in the past, in Census 2011 also the District has recorded a better sex ratio of 978 as compared to 929 at State level. The Sex ratio in Nandurbar District has remained higher than that of State right from 1901. As compared to the past, sex ratio at the State level has declined by 49 points whereas, in District it declined by only 2 points during the last 110 years. Similarly the sex ratio for the rural areas of the State decreased by 51 points and on the other hand in this District it has increased by 24 point during 1901- 2011. For the urban areas of the State, the sex ratio increased by 41 point and for the District it decreased by 143 point during the above period may be due to migration male population into the District.

Within the District sex ratio varies from 1010 in Nawapur Tahsil followed by Talode (1001), Akrani (999), Shahade (980), Nandurbar (968) and Akkalkuwa (926). Generally the rural areas have a higher proportion of females than urban areas. Nandurbar District also conforms to this pattern. In rural areas 3 out of 6 Tahsils have higher sex ratio and 3 Tahsils have lower sex ratio than the District rural average. In urban areas sex ratios in 5 Tahsils are above the District average and only one Tahsil i.e. Akkalkuwa has lower sex ratio (542) than the District average. In 6 tahsils, sex ratio of 3 Tahsils are above and 3 Tahsils are below the District average.

Literacy:

Nandurbar District reported 9,06,509 persons as literates in Census 2011. They constitute 64.38 percent of the total population (excluding 0-6 age group) of the District. For the District as a whole literacy rate for males is much higher than that of females in both rural and urban areas. As much as 72.17 percent of males are literates while females account for 56.47 percent.



Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

In 2011 Census, the District recorded 47,985 (2.91 percent) Scheduled Caste population and 1,141,933 (69.28 percent) Scheduled Tribe population. In 2001 Census, there were 41,412 (3.2 percent) Scheduled Caste population and 859,574 (65.5 percent) Scheduled Tribe population in the District. In 2011 Census, rural part of the District recorded 30,550 (2.23 percent) Scheduled Caste population and 1,094,302 (79.71 percent) Scheduled Tribe population whereas in 2001 Census there were 28,462 (2.6 percent) Scheduled Caste population and 828,565 (74.7 percent) Scheduled Tribe population in the District. Similarly in urban areas as per 2011 census, the District recorded 17,435 (6.33 percent) Scheduled Caste population and 47,631 (17.29 percent) Scheduled Tribe population whereas in 2001 Census, there were 12,950 (6.4 percent) Scheduled Caste population and 31,009 (15.3 percent) Scheduled Tribe population in the District.

Work Participation Rate

As per 2011 Census 40.30 percent of the District population is recorded as main workers, 7.76 percent as marginal workers and remaining 51.95 percent as non-workers. Among the 40.30 percent workers, male work participation rate in the District is 47.52 percent while that of females it is 32.91 percent. 2011 census recorded 40.30 percent of the District population as main workers, 7.76 percent as marginal workers and remaining 51.95 percent as non-workers. Among the 40.30 percent workers, male participation rate in the District is 47.52 percent while that of females is 32.91 percent as per 2011 census. The percentage of main worker is highest in Nawapur Tahsil (48.24 percent) and the lowest in Akrani Tahsil (31.57 percent). Among the 6 Tahsils of the District 3 Tahsils are above the District average i.e. Talode (42.52 percent), Shahade (41.56 percent) and Nawapur (48.24 percent) and remaining 3 Tahsils are below the District average i.e. Akkalkuwa (35.81 percent), Akrani (31.57 percent) and Nandurbar (39.70 percent).

Among the 7.76 percent marginal workers, male participation rate in the District is 5.64 percent while that of female is 9.93 percent. The percentage of marginal workers is highest in Akrani Tahsil (13.15 percent) and lowest in Shahade Tahsil (6.13 percent). Among the 6 Tahsils of the District three Tahsils are above the District average i.e. Akkalkuwa (9.49 percent), Akrani (13.15 percent) and Talode (7.90 percent) and three Tahsils are below the District marginal workers average i.e. Shahade (6.13 percent),



Nandurbar (6.25 percent) and Nawapur (6.72 percent). The proportion of female marginal workers (9.93 percent) is much higher compared to males (5.64 percent).

Among the six Tahsils of the District four Tahsils are above the District average i.e. Talode (44.54 percent), Shahade (43.48 percent), Nandurbar (44.72 percent) and Nawapur (51.06 percent) and 2 Tahsils are below the District average Akkalkuwa (37.84 percent) and Akrani (31.96 percent). There are 8.49 percent marginal workers in the District. The sex wise break-up shows that 5.88 percent of males and 11.11 percent of females are marginal workers. It is seen that the proportion of female marginal workers is substantially higher than that of males, as females besides attending their household duties; they also perform one or more economic activity to supplement the family income.

Religion & Languages:

As per 2011 Census, 92.3 percent of the district population is Hindus and Muslims constitute about 5.8 percent. Remaining population consists of Christian (0.5 percent), Jains(0.4 percent) and Buddhists (0.3 percent). The proportion of Sikhs and others are negligible. As per 2001 census, Bhili/Bhilodi is the main language of the District and is spoken by 45.2 percent of the District population. In rural areas Bhili/Bhilodi speakers account for 52.2 percent whereas in urban areas it is 7.1 percent. Ahirani is the second largest language spoken in the District. It accounts for 12.8 percent of the total population. The proportion of Ahirani speakers is higher in urban areas (17.6 percent) than the in rural areas (11.9 percent). The third largest language spoken in the District is Marathi, and its percentage to the total population is 8.4 and mainly spoken in urban areas by 27.9 percent of population, whereas it is 4.9 percent in rural areas. The speakers of the other languages (Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu) are mainly concentrated in urban areas and the remaining three languages (Konkani, Mawchi and Pawri) are concentrated in rural areas of the District.

Conclusions:

As per 2011 census, the District has a population of 1,648,295. The density of population is 277 persons per sq. km. Nandurbar District recorded 16,48,295 persons with 8,33,170 males and 8,15,125 females. Nandurbar District added 3,36,586 persons during the past decade with the growth rate of 25.7 percent i.e. 23.8 percent in rural and 35.9



percent in urban. The District shows a density of population of 277 per km². District reported a population of 1,372,821 persons and in urban it is 275,474 persons. District has recorded a better sex ratio of 978 as compared to 929 at State level. Nandurbar District reported 9,06,509 persons as literates in Census 2011. They constitute 64.38 percent of the total population (excluding 0-6 age group) of the District. In 2011 Census, the District recorded 47,985 (2.91 percent) Scheduled Caste population and 1,141,933 (69.28 percent) Scheduled Tribe population. As per 2011 Census 40.30 percent of the District population is recorded as main workers, 7.76 percent as marginal workers and remaining 51.95 percent as non-workers. As per 2011 Census, 92.3 percent of the district population is Hindus and Muslims constitute about 5.8 percent. Remaining population consists of Christian (0.5 percent), Jains(0.4 percent) and Buddhists (0.3 percent).

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