



## GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SEX RATIO AMONG NON- TRIBAL & TRIBAL POPULATION IN NASHIK DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA

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### *Abstract*

*Sex is the basic characteristics or the biological attributes, of any demographic group and affect not only its demographic but also its social, economic and political composition, for they influence birth and death rate, international and internal movement, marital status composition, manpower, the gross national products, planning regarding educational and medical services and housing. In the present study, attempt has been made to analyze the changed phenomena of sex ratio in non- Tribal and tribal population of Nashik district of Maharashtra state. The demographic parameter has been taken into account for the study of human resource development. Any part of the world, sex ratio has given an important place in the study of human resource development. The regions, where sex ratio is low, have posed an unpleasant problem of gender discrimination, resulting in the fall in the status of human resource.*

**Keywords:** Sex Ratio, Demography, Fertility, Mortality,

### **Introduction:**

Franklin (1956) rightly observes that sex ratio was an index of economy prevailing in an area and was a useful tool for regional analysis. Trewartha (1953) rightly remarked that the proportion of the two sexes is fundamental to the geographic analysis of an area because it is not only an important feature of the landscape, but it also influences the other demographic elements significantly and as such provides an additional means for analyzing the regional landscape. The changes in gender composition largely depend on social, economic and cultural pattern of the society. The sex ratio influences the economic conditions migration, occupation structure, marital status fertility, mortality and growth rate of population. Sex composition directly affects on proportion of marital status, supply of labour, fertility, and migration and indirectly affects the literacy, birth rate and death rate. Imbalance in sex ratio is harmful to social structure. If proportion of males in total population is higher than the females, age of marriage for females decrease and it affects the female's health. In India, numbers of females are less than males because of male dominating culture, status of women in society; social security, educational

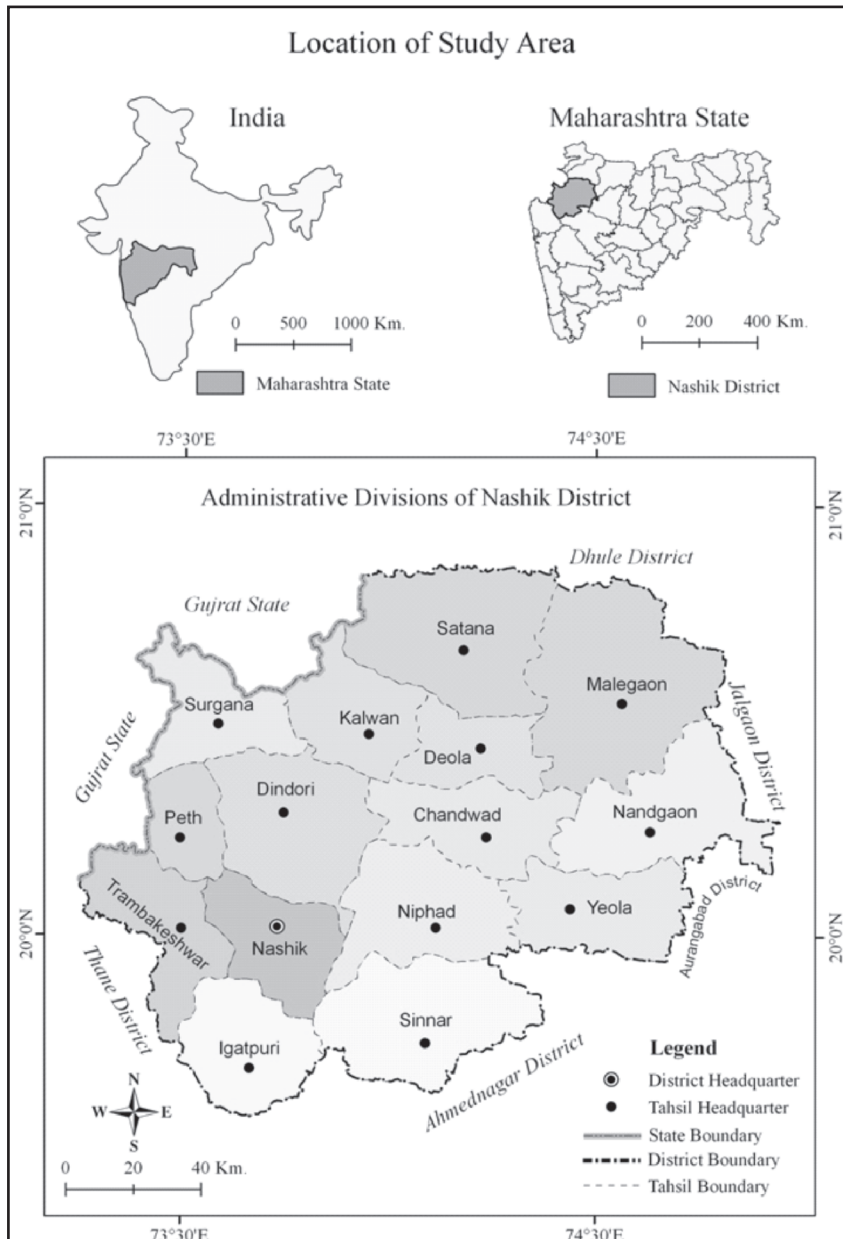
facilities and less participation in decision making are the barrier. Therefore study of sex composition becomes very significant for socio-economic planning. For this study data regarding sex have been collected at district level for total and tribal population for the year 1981 and 2011. The data for study have been collected from District Census Handbook Nashik district for the year 1981 and 2011.

### **Study Area:**

Nashik dist. of Maharashtra has been selected as the study area. Nashik District is situated partly in the Tapi basin and partly in upper Godavari basin. It lies between 19° 33' to 20° 53' North latitude and 73° 15' to 75° 16' East Longitude. Nashik District has an area of 15,530 sq. km and population of 61, 07,187 as per the 2011 census. There are 15 tahsil were included in the Nashik District. The fifteen tahsils of the district include Satana, Deola, (created on 26.06.1999) Malegaon, Sargana, Kalwan, Peint, Dindori, Trimbakeshwar, (created on 26.06.1999) Igatpuri, Sinnar, Nashik, Yevala, Niphad, Chandvad Nandgaon (Fig). Among these Malegaon is largest tahashil with 12% area and Peint is smallest tahashil with 3.63% area in the district. (Map No.1)

In the extreme north is selbari range, which approximately forms and boundary between Nashik and Dhule district. Next is the Satmala range which runs right across district. Kalsubai range is

located in the south part of the district. The district is surrounded by Dhule district in the north, Jalgaon and Aurangabad district in the east. Ahmednagar district in the south and Thane district in the south-west and Gujarat state in the north-west. The district is drained by two chief rivers the Girna and the Godavari and their tributaries the watershed between these being the satmalas range. Apart from these there are a number of small konkan rivers draining west wards into the Arabian sea



### **Aims and Objectives:**

Present study intends the following objectives-

1. To understand the level of sex ratio in Nashik district.
2. To compare the sex ratio of non-tribal and tribal population in Nashik District .
3. To analyze the change in volume of sex ratio in the tahasils between 1981 and 2011 .

### **Sources of data:**

For present study data regarding sex have been collected at tahasil level for total and tribal population for the year 1981 and 2011. The data for study have been collected from District Census Handbook Nashik district for the year 1981 and 2011.

### **Methodology:**

#### **Comparative Approach:-**

Comparative approach has been adopted to understand non-tribal and tribal sex ratio in Nashik District. The proposed work aims at investigating the level of sex ratio of the study area, it will help to prepare action plan to achieve gender equality. Not only this but also minimize the disparities in socio economic development within the study area. Volume of change has been calculated among different demographic characteristics

#### **Non-Tribal and Tribal sex composition:-**

Table 1.2 indicates non-tribal and tribal sex ratio in study region for 1981 to 2011. According to 1981 census the non-tribal sex ratio of Nashik district is 937 however, tribal sex ratio is 979 it means that in tribal community the women percentage is higher because equality in man and women. In non-tribal population sex ratio Nashik district is lowest (864) however the highest sex ratio is Peth (984) tehsil. It is followed by Surgana (977), Dindori (966), Sinnar (966), and Kalwan (965) tahsil. In 1981 tribal population sex ratio is highest in Chandwad (998) tahsil. It is more than 990 females per thousand male (Map No. 3. A). The sex ratio between 970 to 990 was found in Baglan (983), Dindori (978), Igatpuri (982), Kalwan (980), Malegaon (986), Nandgaon (988), Niphad (987), Peint (987), Surgana (982) and Yevola (978) tahsil. The sex ratio between 950 to 970 was found in Sinnar (966) tahsil. The sex ratio is less than 950 was found in Nashik tahsil because only male migrated to search job, to take education etc. (Map No. 3 A). In 2011 in non-tribal sex ratio of Nashik district is 934. Non-tribal population sex ratio is highest in Surgana (1001) and lowest in Nashik (903) tehsil. The sex ratio between 970-990 was found in Peint (987) and Trimbak (974) tahsil. Sex ratio between 950 to 970 was found in Dindori (954), Igatpuri (965), and Kalwan (963) tahsil. The sex ratio is less than 950 was found in Baglan (939), Chandwad (931), Devola (919), Malegaon (948), Nandgaon (932), Sinnar (924) and Yevola (936) tahsil. (Map No. 2 B)

**Table No1 -Sex Ratio of Non -Tribal and Tribal population in Nashik district (1981-2011)**

Sr. no	Name of Tehsil	1981 Census		2011 Census		Volume of Change	
		Non - Tribal	Tribal	Non - Tribal	Tribal	Non -Tribal	Tribal
1	Baglan	950	983	939	967	-11	-16
2	Chandwad	950	998	931	972	-19	-26
3	Devola	N.A	N.A	919	962	-	-
4	Dindori	966	978	954	972	-12	-6
5	igatpuri	971	982	965	978	-6	-4
6	Kalwan	965	980	963	993	-2	13
7	Malegaon	949	986	948	957	-1	-29
8	Nandgaon	946	988	932	957	-14	-31
9	Nashik	864	949	903	932	39	-17
10	Niphad	950	987	936	973	-14	-14
11	Peint	984	987	987	990	3	3
12	Sinnar	966	966	924	950	-42	-16
13	Surgana	977	982	1001	1004	4	22
14	Trimbak	N.A	N.A	974	991	-	-
15	Yevala	956	978	936	993	-20	15
	<b>Nashik</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-6</b>

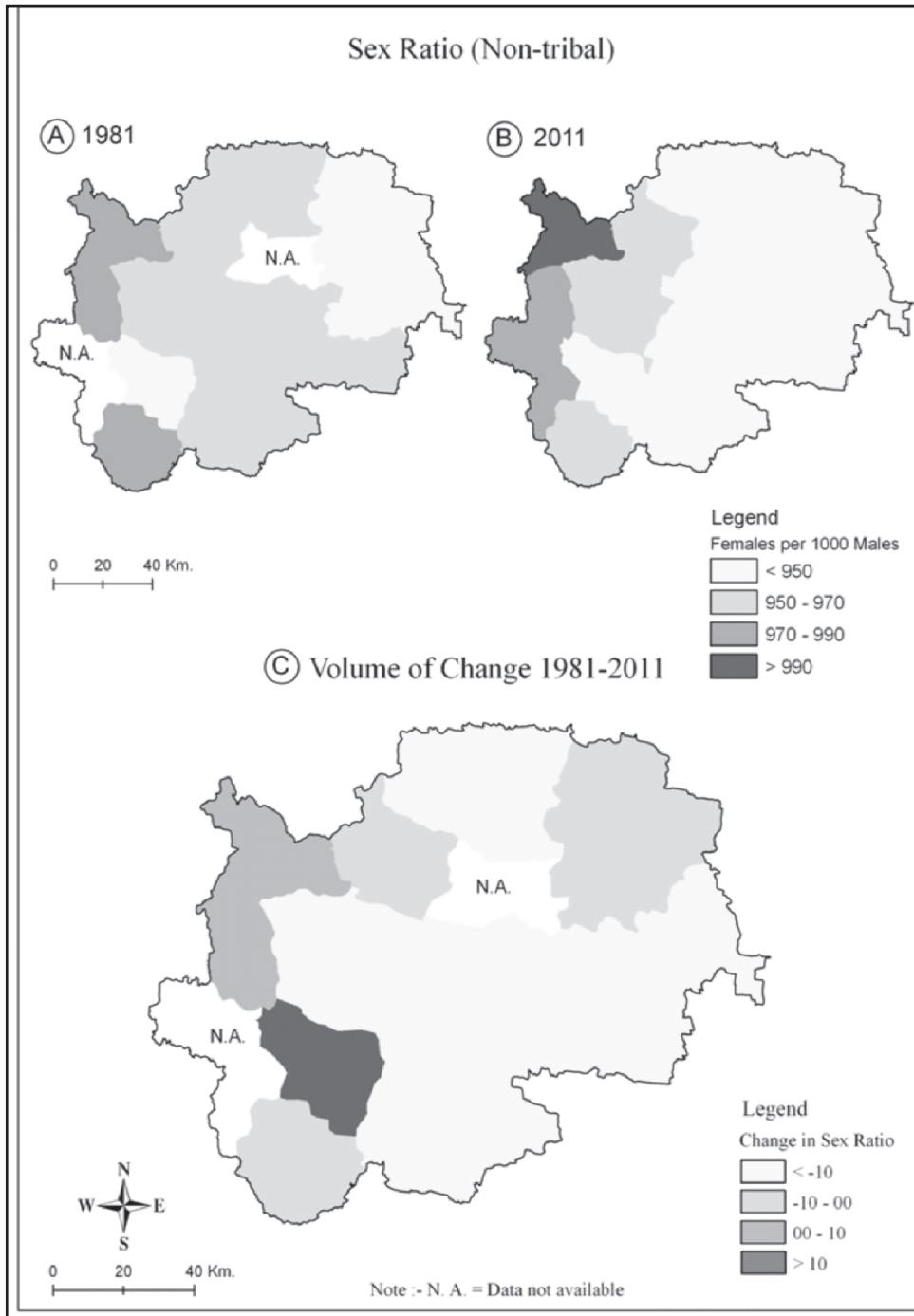
Source- District census handbook of Nashik for 1981 to 2011,

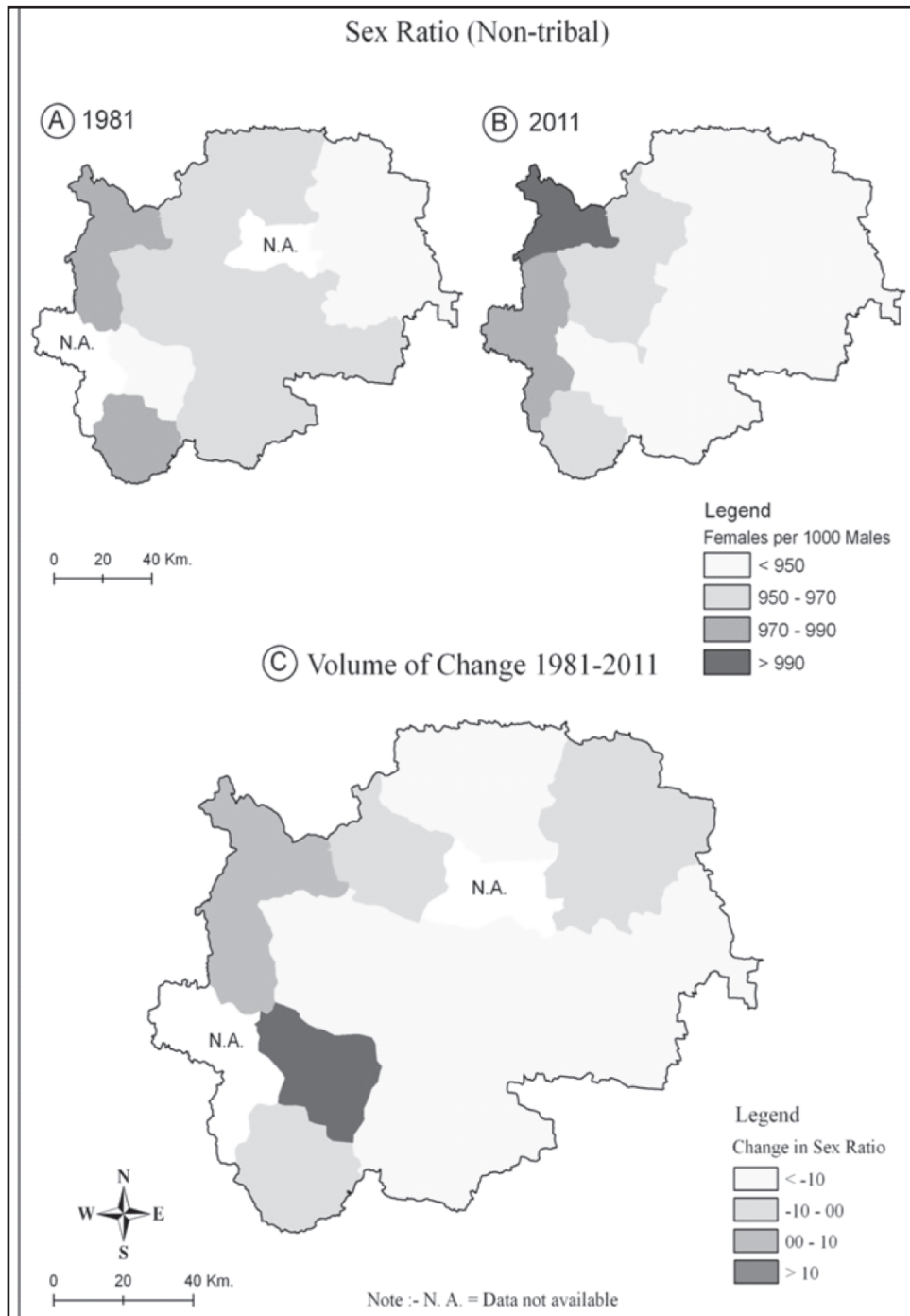
Note-i) N.A- Data not available

ii) Computed by researcher iii) Figure indicate females perthounds male

According to 2011 census the tribal sex ratio of Nashik district is 973. It is highest in Surgana (1004) and it is followed by Peth (990), Kalwan (993), Trambakeswar (991), Dindori (997), Chandwad (972), Niphad (973) and Igatpuri (978) tehsil respectively. Deola (962), Sinner (950), Nandgaon (957), Malegaon (957), Baglan (967), Nashik (932) these tehsil have less than 950 sex ratio (Map No 3 B).

In 1981-2011 decade the non-tribal sex ratio Nashik district is less than by 3 however Nashik tehsil it increased by 39. It is decreased by 42 in Sinner tehsil. The MIDC area is affected on the ratio of the male population. In Nashik district in tribal community in 1981-2011 decade, this sex ratio is decreased by 6 however, it is decreased by 31 in Nandgaon tehsil. The same ratio is also decreased in Chandwad and Malegaon by 26 and 29 respectively on the contrary in Surgana (22), Yevola (15), Kalwan (13) tahsils have increased sex ratio respectively. (Map No. 2C).





Map No.3

### **Conclusions:**

1. Sex ratio was found to decline fast among non-tribal population than the tribal population in 1981-2011.
2. Tribal population Sex ratio is higher than the non-tribal population.
3. Though sex ratio is high among the tribal population in the study region, level of socio economic development is less in tribal concentrated areas.
4. According to 1981 census the non-tribal sex ratio is 937 however it is 979 in tribal region. In 2011 the non-tribal sex ratio is 934 and the tribal sex ratio is 973 shows that the tribal sex ratio is higher than non-tribal sex ratio .
5. The tribal sex ratio is higher than non-tribal sex ratio in Nashik district Sinnar (-42) Malegaon (-29), Nandgaon (-31) Yeola (-20) tehsils sex ratio are going down because industrialization.

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