

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION GROWTH RATE IN NANDURBAR DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE

***Dr. Vijay. R. Baviskar**
Head, Dept. of Geography
B. P. Arts, S. M. A. Sci. & K. K. C. Comm.
College, Dhule Road, Chalisgaon
E-mail:- drvijaykar5@gmail.com
E-mail:- vbaviskar15@gmail.com

****Dr. Sachin R. Govardhane**
Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography
S. G. Patil A. S. C. College, Sakri, Dist-
Dhule
E-mail:- sachingovardhane@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The Scheduled Caste population belts are specially demarcated the high inclination of growth rate. The present research work is showing the growth rate index of scheduled caste population. The Nawapur and Nandurbar talukas denote highest growth rate index in 1971-81 and 2001-11. The majority of the population is from the scheduled caste population of these tehsils while Akkalkuwa -07.18 (1971-81) & -04.51 (2001-2011) and Akrani (Dhadgaon) (2001-11) -04.51 Taluka observed as the lowest growth rate index.

KEYWORDS

Growth Rate, Growth Rate Index, Fertility, Mortality, Inaccessibility etc.

INTRODUCTION

Population growth rate is a major factor which indicates the past and future of a population. The population growth rate shows the change of population size as a factor of time. The population growth rate deals with the study of the average decadal rate of change of population size. The present research work attempt to study four decadal variation population growths in Nandurbar district. Looking at the population growth during the inter-censal period 1971 to 2011 the growth rate observed between 20 to 40 percent in the census of 1971 and 37.51 to 15.87 percent in the census of 2011.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the scheduled caste decadal growth rate index of the study region.

THE STUDY AREA

Astronomically Nandurbar district extends between 21° 50' to 22° 17' North latitude and 73° 31' to 74° 50' East longitude. The region is bounded by Dhule district on east and south, While on the west by Surat district of Gujarat state and on the north by Badhwani and Jhabua

district of Madhya Pradesh state. The Nandurbar district with a geographical area of 5034.23 sq.km. has an amorphous shape. According to the census, 2011 quantity of urban population is very low with 16.72 percent of total population in the district and 83.28 percent of the total is living in rural areas.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is based on the trustworthy and truthful census data. It is not possible to conduct an individual enumeration of the required data from door to door in the study region. The required secondary data has been collected from the District census handbook (1971-81, 1981-91, 1991-2001 and 2001-2011).

The geographical study of over 40 years i.e., from 1971-2011 has been analyzed for scheduled caste population. For a detailed study of changes in the decadal growth rate index of scheduled caste population of specific talukas. The collected data has been processed and analyzed by using the different statistical technique. The tabulated data has been presented by the figures.

For the measurement of population growth rate index following formula has been employed;

$$GRI = \frac{TPa}{TPb}$$

Where,

GRI= Growth Rate Index

TPa= Total Population of Scheduled caste in 2001-11

TPb= Total Population of Scheduled caste in 1971-81

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Fig. no 1.0 shows the trend of decadal growth rate index of Scheduled caste population of Nandurbar district. There is a large variation hence the dominant tribal taluka.

Table No 1.0 Nandurbar District: Growth of Total Scheduled Caste Population 1971 To 2011

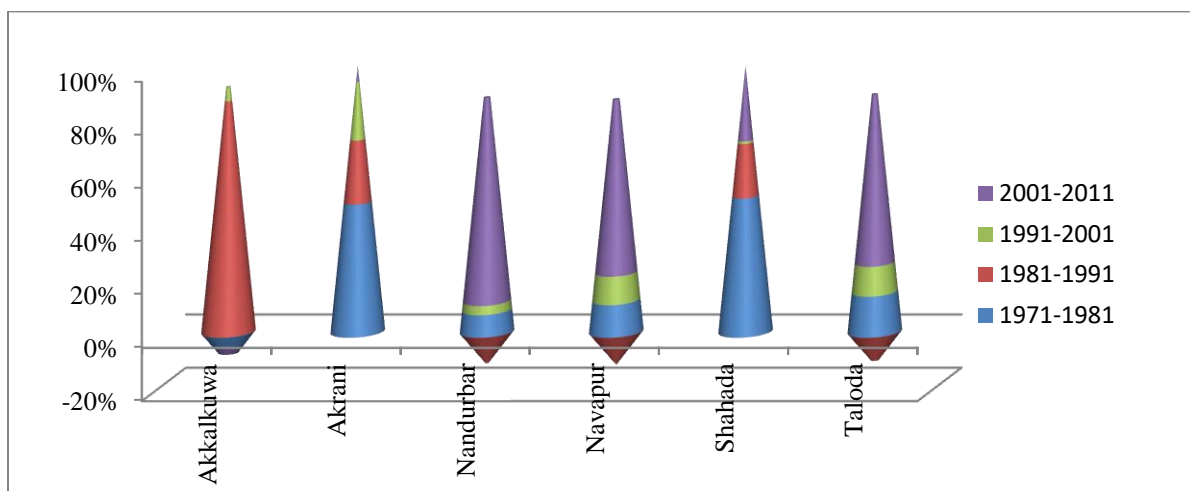
Sr. No.	Name of Talukas	Growth Rate Index 1971-81	Growth Rate Index 1981-91	Growth Rate Index 1991-01	Growth Rate Index 2001-11	Change In Growth Rate Index (1971-81 to 2001-11)
1	Akkalkuwa	-07.18	127.63	07.80	-04.51	2.67
2	Akrani (Dhadgaon)	81.95	39.48	36.01	10.38	-71.57
3	Nandurbar	15.28	-21.96	06.22	141.53	126.25
4	Navapur	35.34	-37.36	30.92	192.49	157.15
5	Shahada	67.81	26.65	01.18	37.20	-30.61

6	Taloda	17.40	-12.44	12.67	73.04	55.64
	Study Region	35.01	07.03	53.62	75.02	39.92

Source: Computed by author.

Table No.1.0 shows the over 40 years i.e. from 1971-2011 has been total Scheduled Caste population in Nandurbar District. In last four decades the total Scheduled Caste population.

Fig. No. 1.0 Nandurbar District: Growth of Total Scheduled Caste population 1971-81 To 2001-2011



Have substantially increased. During 1971-2011 population in the Nandurbar District region has recorded an increase of +162.15 percent, whereas growth rate in a region during 1971-81, was +37.51 percent. Contrary to this during the year, a 1981-91 decrease in the population was 07.03 percent. 1991-2001 increase in the population was +53.62 percent and 2001-2011 this year total Scheduled Caste population is decreasing was +15.87 percent respectively.

During 1971-1981 this period the region's total Scheduled Caste population growth was +37.51 percent. Among the Tahsil of the region, the negative change was recorded in Akkalkuwa Tahsil with -07.18 percent. In the study region, there is a found high tribal concentration in a specific zone. In 1971-81 there are found large variations in the total Scheduled Caste population growth were noticed in Talukas. Among the Tahsil of the region, the highest total Scheduled Caste population growth was found in Akrani (Dhadgaon) Taluka with 81.95 percent followed by Shahada Taluka with 67.81 percent

respectively. Also, the lowest total Scheduled Caste population growth was found in Nandurbar Taluka with 15.28 percent followed by Taloda and Navapur Taluka with 17.40 and 35.34 percent. In the 1971-91 decades due to the epidemic diseases, natural calamities and of droughts the death rate was increased hence negative population growth has been recorded. Correspondingly, 1981-91 in the highest total Scheduled Caste population growth was recorded in Akkalkuwa Taluka with 127.63 percent followed by Akrani (Dhadgaon) and Shahada Taluka with 39.48 and 26.65 percent respectively. The highest negative change was recorded in Navapur Taluka with -37.36 percent followed by Nandurbar and Taloda Taluka with -21.96 and -12.44 percent respectively. In this decade due to the migration, the negative change has been recorded.

During 1991-2001 this period the highest total Scheduled Caste population growth was found in Navapur Taluka with 30.92 percent followed by Akrani (Dhadgaon) and Taloda Taluka with 36.01 and 12.67 percent respectively. In lowest population growth was recorded in Shahada Taluka with 01.18 percent followed by Nandurbar and Akkalkuwa Taluka with 06.22 and 07.85 percent correspondingly. During the period of 2001-2011, the highest total Scheduled Caste population growth was found in Nawapur with 192.49 percent followed by Nandurbar Taluka with 141.53 percent in that order. In lowest total Scheduled Caste population growth was recorded in Akrani (Dhadgaon) Taluka with 10.30 percent followed by Shahada and Taloda Taluka with 37.20 and 70.22 percent respectively. In the negative total Scheduled Caste, population growth rate was recorded Akkalkuwa Taluka with -04.51 percent

According to relevant data and observations, there is found a wide variation of total Scheduled Caste population growth in the study area. Beside that the decadal growth also varies in the 1971-2011 up to 4 Taluka noticed or negative change. In 1971-91 due to the epidemic diseases, natural calamities occur and it's effect on the growth of population. But in 1981-1991 due to the out-migration, the population growth was recorded as negative. Population growth rate is the unifying variable linking the various facets of population ecology thus analyses of population regulation, density dependence, resource and interference competition and the effects of environmental stress are all best undertaken with population growth rate as the response variable.

CONCLUSION:

1. The average growth rate index of study region is recorded 37.51 during 1971-81. 07.03

2. The average growth rate index of study region is recorded 07.03 during 1981-91.
3. The average growth rate index of study region is recorded 53.62 during 1991-2001.
4. The average growth rate index of study region is recorded 15.87 during 2001-11.
5. The average change in growth rate index of S. T. population is 39.92 in the study area.

REFERENCES:

- 1) Census Handbook Nandurbar, Dhule Districts 1991, 2001, 2011.
- 2) Mukherjee, Gargee And Sharma Sarla (2008): "A Study Of Fertility Pattern Of Raipur District, Chattisgarh State", The Deccan Geographer, Vol-50, Pp. 47.
- 3) Sabina Bano (2012): "Gender Disparity In Varanasi City", The Deccan Geographer, Vol. 50, June-2012.
- 4) Nagraj H. And Somana N. (2012) "Fertility And Mortality Pattern in Mysore District", The Deccan Geographer, Vol. 50, Dec 2012, Pp. 91.
- 5) Ghosh, B.N. (1985) "Fundamentals Of Population Of Geography", Sterlings Publication, New Delhi.
- 6) Caldwell, J.C. (1980): "Mass Education as A Determinant Of The Timing Of Fertility Decline, Population And Development Review 6 (2): Pp.225-255.
- 7) Eva Kiss, (2007): " An Assessment Of Health And Population In Hungary", The Deccan Geographer, International Geographical Journal of India, Vol. 45, No. 2

***Dr. Vijay. R. Baviskar**
Head, Dept. of Geography
B. P. Arts, S. M. A. Sci. & K. K. C. Comm.
College, Dhule Road, Chalisgaon
E-mail:- drvijaykar5@gmail.com
E-mail:- vbaviskar15@gmail.com

****Dr. Sachin R. Govardhane**
Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography
S. G. Patil A. S. C. College, Sakri, Dist-
Dhule
E-mail:- sachingovardhane@gmail.com