



AN APPRAISAL OF TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL SEX RATIO IN NANDURBAR DISTRICT

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Abstract

Sex ratio is an important parameter that reflects the status of woman in society. It is one of the important elements of population composition. Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. It is one of the important social indexes to measure the prevailing disparity between males and females and regional imbalances in the status of women. Nandurbar district is the mostly scheduled tribe population lives about 68 percent of the total population. It is found that the sex ratio among the tribal population is comparatively higher than the non-tribal population in 1991 to 2011 census. It is found the study area more than 83 percent tahsils, the sex ratio is in favour of tribal women for which socio-cultural factors are responsible, while not a single tahsil, the ratio is favour of non-tribal women. Also observed the sex ratio of non-tribals has decreased from 926 in 1991 to 910 in 2011 and nowhere in the study area of Nandurbar was district the sex ratio nearly equity, in fact far low. It is because of the fact that the tribals don't find any difference between male and female child.

Keywords: Sex ratio, Tribal, Non-tribal.



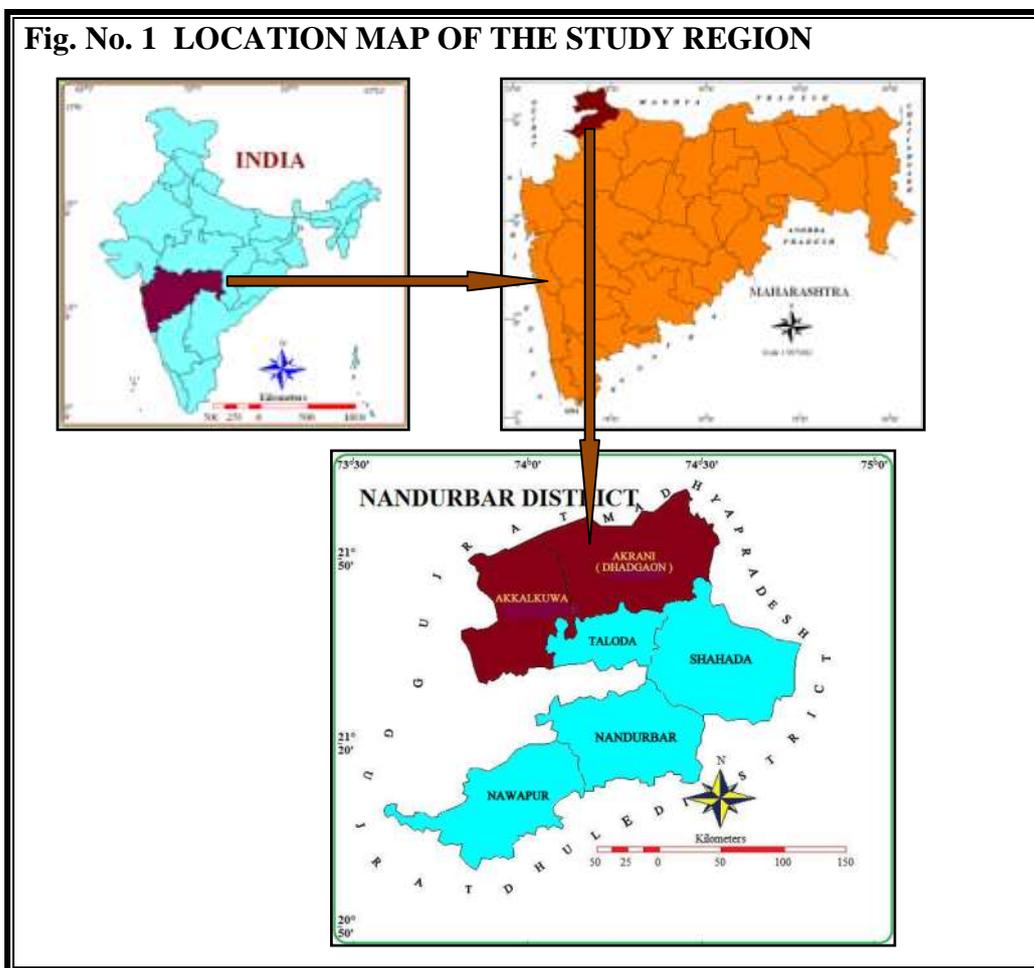
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Introduction:

Sex ratio is an indicator of socio-economic condition, revealing in an area and is useful tool for regional analysis. Sex ratio also influences the volume and nature of social needs and employment and consumption pattern. It is associated with various socio-economic, cultural, biological and circumstantial factors. Sex ratio signifies the number of females per thousand male. Nandurbar district is the mostly scheduled tribe population lives about 68 percent of the total population. It is found that the sex ratio among the tribal population is comparatively higher than the non-tribal population in 1991 to 2011 census. It is found the study area more than 83 percent tahsils, the sex ratio is in favour of tribal women for which socio-cultural factors are responsible, while not a single tahsil, the ratio is favour of non-tribal women. Also observed the sex ratio of non-tribals has decreased from 926 in 1991 to 910 in 2011 and nowhere in the study area of Nandurbar was district the sex ratio nearly equity, in fact far low. It is because of the fact that the tribals don't find any difference between male and female child.

Study Area:

The Nandurbar district extends between 21° 0' to 22° 03' north latitudes and 73° 33' east to 74° 32' east Longitudes. The Nandurbar district lies in the North Western part of Maharashtra. The district is bounded to the South and South-east by Dhule district, to the west and north is the state of Gujrat, to the north and north-east is the state of Madhya Pradesh. Nandurbar district with geographical area of 5034.23 Sq.km. has an amorphous shape. Nandurbar district was created with bifurcation of Dhule district on 1st July 1998. The district is known for tribal district. The northern boundary of the district is defined by the great Narmada River.



Objectives:

- ✚ To analyze the decadal changes of tribal and non-tribal Sex Ratios.
- ✚ To analyze tribal sex ratio in comparison to the non-tribal population in Nandurbar districts.

Data Base and Methodology:

The present study is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data is collected through Observations and personal discussions with tribal peoples. It has helped us to understand the sex ratio of the tribal population. The secondary data is collected through the unpublished record of the government and various publications such as district census handbook of Nandurbar and Dhule district 1991, 2001, and 2011 etc. MS-Excel was applied to process, analyze and represent this data and use of various cartographic techniques. Sex ratio is measured in terms of number of females per thousand males.

That is

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Female Population}}{\text{Male Population}} \times 1000$$

Discussion:

Nandurbar District: Changing Sex ratio of tribal and Non-Tribal Population (1991 - 2011).

Table No.1 Nandurbar District: Sex ratio (1991 to 2011)						
Name of the Tahsils	1991		2001		2011	
	Tribal	Non-Tribal	Tribal	Non-Tribal	Tribal	Non-Tribal
Akkalkuwa	1010	873	1021	674	997	601
Akrani	1003	929	1013	917	1001	958
Taloda	1014	954	1008	934	1014	946
Shahada	984	933	998	938	1008	949
Nandurbar	1015	939	1010	938	1022	928
Nawapur	1006	930	1006	929	1023	940
Nandurbar District	1005	926	1009	888	1010	910

Source: Census of India, Nandurbar and Dhule district census handbook 1991, 2001, and 2011.

Sex ratio is an index of socio-economic conditions prevailing in an area and is a useful tool for regional analysis and development. It is observed that in 1991 sex ratio was 1005 in the study area, which was higher than the district average (958) as well not only this, the sex ratio of non-tribal population (926) was less by 79 point than the tribal population. It is observed that the sex ratio difference from a minimum of 984 in Shahada tahsil to a maximum of Nandurbar tahsil. There were as many as four tahsils with above average and the remaining two tahsils i.e. Akrani and Shahada are below the average in 1991. The maximum non-tribal sex ratio was in Taloda (954) and the minimum (873) in Akkalkuwa

tahsil. It is observed that non-tribal population sex ratio was less than the tribal population in all the tahsils in Nandurbar district.

In 2001 the tribal sex ratio was 1009 which was increased in 4 points, but in case of non-tribal it has gone down by 38 points from 926 (1991) to 888 in 2001. Shahada tahsil is identified with lowest sex ratio (998) and Akkalkuwa with highest (1021). The lowest sex ratio non-tribal population was 674 and the maximum was 938, which is far less than the minimum sex ratio of tribal population.

In 2011 census has also indicated the improvement in the sex ratio was 5 points 1991 to 2011, it has remained mostly balance one in comparison to the non-tribal which has slashed by 16 points. It is observed that the tribal sex ratio in 2011 was above average (1010) in three tahsils viz. Nawapur (1023), Nandurbar (1022) and Taloda (1014). But three tahsils viz. Akkalkuwa, Akrani and Shahada where this ration was below the average. But as a whole, in 83 percent tahsils, the ratio is in favour of tribal women for which socio-cultural factors are responsible, while not a single tahsil, the ratio is favour of non-tribal women. As mentioned above the sex ratio of non-tribals has decreased from 926 in 1991 to 910 in 2011 and nowhere in the study area of Nandurbar district the sex ratio was nearly equity, in fact far low.

It is observed that the sex ratio among the tribals is comparatively higher than district, state and national average. It means the sex ratio of tribals is rather higher than the Non-Tribal population. It is because of the fact that the feeling of having male issue is mainly confined to the non-tribal population, but the tribals don't find any difference between male and female issue, give equal importance to both the sexes.

Conclusion:

Sex ratio is an index of socio-economic conditions prevailing in an area and is a useful tool for regional analysis and development. It is observed that non-tribal population sex ratio was less than the tribal population in all the tahsils in Nandurbar district. In 2011 census has also indicated the improvement in the sex ratio was 5 points 1991 to 2011, it has remained mostly balance one in comparison to the non-tribal which has slashed by 16 points.

In the study area as whole, in 83 percent tahsils, the sex ratio is in favour of tribal women for which socio-cultural factors are responsible, while not a single tahsil, the ratio is favour of non-tribal women.

It is recommended that the tribal community mainly the girls need to be educated so that this backward segment of society can develop further demographically as well as socio-economically. It is essentially important that girls should be give opportunity like boys to get educated, economically independent that can give empowerment to her to take decisions on her own and enough capable to help her parents in difficult old age. It can raise the status of women which will be help in bringing demographically healthy and balanced society.

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