

Vol 4 Issue 9 Oct 2014

ISSN No : 2230-7850

International Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

*Indian Streams
Research Journal*

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4

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

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CHANGING STRUCTURE OF POPULATION IN MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract:-Maharashtra is the second largest state in terms of population in India, with 9 percent of total population residing in the state. As per Census 2011 figures, the population of state is 11.24 crores, 15.99 percent higher than 2001 figures. Out of the total population 6.15 crores and 5.09 crores of population reside in rural and urban areas respectively. The state has rising urbanization rate at 45.23 percent during 2011 census. The state experienced a decline in sex ratio in rural areas compared to urban areas, though the ratio has improved for the state as a whole by 3 females in a decade from 922 to 925. The density of population has further worsened from 315 to 350 per square kilometer in a decade. This paper is an attempt to explore growth trend in population and various other parameters over various census years.

Keywords:Population, Maharashtra, Literacy rate

INTRODUCTION

Maharashtra plays an important role in the economy of India. It is not only one of the fastest growing states in various parameters but also has been playing a reforming role in shaping the future of the country. It not only contributes to gross domestic product of the country, industrial development but also have played a anchoring role in various other areas like foreign trade, foreign direct investment etc.

Maharashtra is second most populated state in India, after Uttar-Pradesh contributing 9 percent of the state population of the India. Long back Population was considered as a burden on an economy as it reduced the per capita income for the state/country. However after the concept of Demographic dividend being coined it is considered as an asset. India as a country is soon entering a sweet zone of demographic dividend where a large part of its population would be young between the age group of 15 to 40, in the working age population and would be entering work force, contributing to the domestic product in big way. While for other countries this zone is declining and ending. This demographic dividend will continue for India till 2045. Hence role of Maharashtra in cashing on demographic dividend phase would be critical and of prime importance.

The average growth rate of population for Maharashtra from 2001 to 2011 is 15.99%, while the Country (India) grew at 17.64% during the same period. Maharashtra stands at 21st place in terms of growth in population in India. In terms of Sex Ratio the state ranks 22nd with 925 females per 1000 males against 940 at national level. Child Sex Ratio is 883 females per 1000 males against 914 at national level. Maharashtra ranks 12th in terms of Literacy rate, with 82.9% of literacy rate against national average of 74.0%. Male and female literacy for the state stood at 89.82 and 75.48 percent respectively.

Changing Structure Of Population In Maharashtra

Considering the importance of various population parameters it is important to study the trend of various factors to decide policies that favor economic and inclusive development

This paper is an attempt to explore the various population parameters for the state of Maharashtra over several census years.

OBJECTIVE:

Maharashtra ranks second in the country in terms of population and size. The importance of the state is reflected in its absolute GDP numbers and various other factors that make state an important part of the Country's policies. India with a rising population needs to understand the nature of action and reforms required in this area to capitalize on the demographic dividend that the country would be undergoing. This paper attempts to study various population parameters for the state of Maharashtra

The objective of this paper is

- a) To study the changes (the place of Maharashtra's in India's Population.
- b) To study the changes in various population parameters for the state of Maharashtra over several decades

HYPOTHESES:

The proposed paper is guided by the following hypotheses

- 1) There is positive relationship between sex ratio and literacy rate.

DATASOURCES:

The study is focused on various population parameters for the state of Maharashtra over several decades hence is entirely based on secondary data. Percentage analysis is done while analyzing the various trends, growth, decline during analyzing the figures. The following data sources are mostly used for the study.

- 1) Economic surveys of Maharashtra
- 2) Census reports
- 3) Data tables published by Planning commission
- 4) RBI statistics.

LIMITATIONS:

The study is done considering following limitations

- a) The study stress on state population indicators, rather on country statistics
- b) The study attempts to study the changes in population from 1901 to 2011. However wherever data for previous years were not available, the analysis includes data which was available.
- c) The study doesn't studies the changing population of Schedule tribes and Schedule Caste and various classification of working population
- d) The study attempts to find results using only secondary data only.

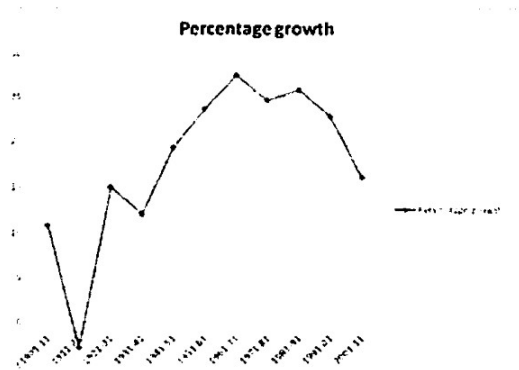
POPULATION

Population growth is an important parameter that ultimately decides the tag a economy carries of being developed or developing. Most of the economies around the world have stagnated or low growth in population numbers which in other terms means a higher working population in turn a lower number dependents which boosts the per capita income for those countries. However with rising ages the challenges with these economies is the rising budget on healthcare services. Indian economy is characterized as developing economy and being the second most populated after China. Maharashtra, contributes 9 percent of India's population making it second top contributor post Uttar-Pradesh and followed by Bihar at third rank.

POPULATION GROWTH:

Population growth is expressed in terms of a percentage rise/decline in population over previous census figures and hence gradually called as decadal growth rate, indicating percentage addition or deletion of population from previous figures.

Figure No 1: Decadal growth of Population in Maharashtra (in percentage)



Source: Census of India, various reports

Figure no 1 highlights the trend in population growth for the state of Maharashtra from 1901 to 2011. Highest decadal growth in population was recorded between 1961-71 where the growth was 27.45 percent, followed by the year 1981-91 with 25.73 percent growth in population. The Population growth for the decade 1991-2001 was recorded at 22.73 percent and for the census year 2001-2011 it was 15.99 percent. This was the lowest recorded for the state after the 1941 census.

The average negative growth rate of 2.91 percent was observed in the pre-independence decade of 1911-1921 for the state of Maharashtra. The growth of population before formation of state was averaged around 12.93 percent. If we look at the average post formation before reforms of 1990, the average of population growth comes to 25.90 percent, and post reforms period the growth is 19.36 percent which concludes that the growth of population has reduced post reforms period of 1991.

The following table highlights the growth rates in various districts in the state of Maharashtra

Table No 1: Growth rate of Population in districts of Maharashtra State as per 2011 Census

(In Percentage)

High Growth Rates Above 25 percent		Medium to High Growth rates 20 to 25 percent		Medium growth rate 15 to 20 percent	
District	Growth rate	District	Growth rate	District	Growth rate
Thane	+ 35.94	Nashik	+ 22.33	Dhule	+ 19.96
Pune	+ 30.34	Jalna	+ 21.84	Bid	+ 19.65
Aurangabad	+ 27.33	Parbhani	+ 20.18	Hingoli	+ 19.43
Nandurbar	+ 25.50			Raigarh	+ 19.36
				Latur	+ 18.04
				Washim	+ 17.23
				Nanded	+ 16.70

Medium to low growth rate 10 to 15 percent		Low growth rate 0 to 10 percent		Negative growth rate Less than 0 percent	
District	Growth rate	District	Growth rate	District	Growth rate
Jalgaon	+ 14.71	Kolhapur	- 9.96	Sindhudurg	-2.30
Nagpur	+ 14.39	Sangli	- 9.18	Ratnagiri	- 4.96
Yavatmal	+ 12.90	Mumbai-Suburban	- 8.01	Mumbai	-5.75
Ahmednagar	+ 12.43	Satara	- 6.94		
Solapur	+ 12.10	Chandrapur	- 5.95		
Omanabad	+ 11.60	Bhandara	- 5.52		
Akola	+ 11.60	Wardha	- 4.80		
Amravati	+ 10.77				
Gadchiroli	+ 10.46				
Gondiya	+ 10.13				

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table No 1 highlights the growth trends in all districts of Maharashtra, the table is divided into six columns to understand population growth achieved by each district as per High, medium or negative growth rates.

The highest growth rate in 2001-11 is found in Thane district (35.94 percent), followed by Pune (30.34 percent), Aurangabad (27.33 percent), Nandurbar (25.50 percent),

Nashik (22.33 percent), Jalna (21.84 percent) and Parbhani (20.18 percent). Negative growth rates are found in three districts after 1921, barring Mumbai during 1981-91. These districts are Mumbai, Ratnagiri, and Sindhudurg which have registered a negative growth rate of -5.75 percent, -4.96 percent and -2.30 percent respectively.

Districts like Wardha (4.80 percent), Bhandara (5.52 percent), Chandrapur (5.95 percent), Satara (6.94 percent), Mumbai-Suburban (8.01 percent), Sangli (9.18 percent) and Kolhapur (9.96 percent) all these districts have a registered a growth rate less than 10 percent.

As far as ranking goes, Thane ranks first with 35.94 percent of population, followed by Pune at 30.34 percent of population, Mumbai (Sub-urban) at 8.3 percent, Nashik at 5.44 percent, Nagpur at 4.14 percent. The lowest population as per the Census 2011 is at Sindhudurg at 0.76 percent of total

Changing Structure Of Population In Maharashtra

population, preceded by Gadchiroli at 34th Position with 0.95 of total population residing there.

SEX RATIO

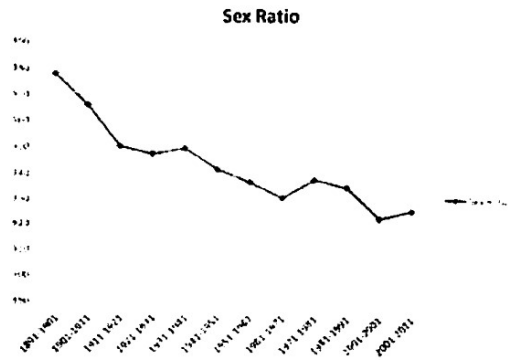
Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equality between males and females in the society at the given point of time. It is measured as number of females against per 1000 males. The following table highlights the sex ratio in Maharashtra since 1901 to 2011.

Table No: 2 Sex Ratio in Maharashtra

Census Year	Sex Ratio (Number of females per thousand males)
1901	978
1911	966
1921	950
1931	947
1941	949
1951	941
1961	936
1971	930
1981	937
1991	934
2001	922
2011	925

Source: Census of India, Various reports

Figure No 2 : Sex Ratio in Maharashtra



Source: Table No: 2

Changing Structure Of Population In Maharashtra

From the figure no 2 it is evident that the sex ratio in the state of Maharashtra have shown declining trend Sex ration in 1901 was 978, 966 in 1911, 950 in 1921, 947 in 1931, 949 in 1941, 941 in 1951, 936 in 1961, 930 in 1971, 937 in 1981, 934 in 1991, 922 in 2001 and 925 in 2011. Sex ratio showed a major fall from 1911-1921 showing a percentage decline of 1.66%. The second sharpest fall was noticed from 1901-1911 where the fall was 1.23%.

From 1951 to 1981, the pre-reforms period of 1991 the average decline comes around -0.32 percentage, while for post-reforms period i.e from 1991-2001 the average decline is -0.43 percentage

Table No 3 highlights the sex ratio in the state of Maharashtra in rural and urban areas.

Table No: 3 Rural-Urban Divide in Sex Ratio

Census Year	Sex Ratio In Maharashtra			
	Rural	% Change	Urban	% Change
1951	1000		807	
1961	995	-0.50	801	-0.74
1971	985	-1.01	820	2.37
1981	967	-1.83	850	3.66
1991	972	0.52	875	2.94
2001	960	-1.23	873	-0.23
2011	948	-1.25	899	2.98

Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra, Several Issues

It is evident from the table no 3, that the sex ration is fast falling for the state in rural areas, barring a small rise in 1991 of 0.52 percent

Table No 4 highlights the position of various districts in the state of Maharashtra as per Worst, Medium, Low and High sex ratios

Table No: 4 Sex Ratio in districts of Maharashtra

Worst Sex Ratio (below 900)		Low Sex Ratio (900 to 925)		Medium low sex Ratio (926 to 940)	
District	Sex Ratio	District	Sex Ratio	District	Sex Ratio
Mumbai	838	Pune	910	Washim	926
Mumbai (Sub-urban)	857	Bid	912	Buldhana	928
Thane	880	Aurangabad	917	Jalna	929
		Osmanabad	920	Nashik	931
		Jalgaon	922	Solapur	932
		Latur	924	Ahmednagar	934
				Hangoli	935
				Nandod	937
				Parbhani	940

Changing Structure Of Population In Maharashtra

Medium Sex Ratio (941 to 950)		Medium to High Sex Ratio (951 to 970)		High Sex Ratio (Above 970)	
District	Sex Ratio	District	Sex Ratio	District	Sex Ratio
Dhule	941	Kolhapur	953	Nandurbar	972
Akola	942	Raigarh	953	Gadchiroli	975
Wardha	946	Chandrapur	959	Bhandara	984
Amravati	947	Sangli	964	Satara	986
Yavatmal	947			Gondiya	986
Nagpur	948			Sindhudurg	1037
				Ratnagiri	1123

Source: Data-tables published by Planning Commission

It is evident from table no 4 that at the state level sex ratio has increased from 922 to 925, showing an incremental of 3 females per 1000 males during 2001-11. There are three critical districts where the sex ratio is below 900 in 2011 i.e. in Mumbai (838), Mumbai(Sub-urban) (857) and Thane(880). However, as compared to 2001 census, in these district also there is some improvement in 61 up in Mumbai, 35 in Mumbai(Sub-urban) and 22 in Thane. There are six districts where the sex ratio is above 900 but less than 925. These districts are Osmanabad (920), Jalgaon (922), Latur (924), Aurangabad (917), Bid(912) and Pune (910)

On the higher side of sex ratio, there are two districts viz. Ratnagiri (1123) and Sindhudurg (1037) with sex ratio above 1000 mark despite the fact both have shown a decline in sex ratio during 2001-11 by 13 and 42 respectively. There are 9 districts with range of sex ratio below 1000 and above 950, Gondiya (996) and Satara (986) on the above and Kolhapur (953) and Raigarh (955) on the below, but in these 9 districts, it has decreased in five districts and the decrease is very sharp (by 21) in Raigarh.

As far as ranking goes on depending on Sex ratio, Ratnagiri ranks first with sex ratio of 1123, followed by Sindhudurg at 1037, Gondiya at 996, Satara at 986.

CHILD SEX RATIO:

The sex ratio worked for all the ages is not correct parameter as to whether it is favorable to females or not. Crude Sex ratio i.e. Sex ratio for children below 7 years helps to identify the correct position of sex ratio in the area.

Table No 5 highlights the positions of various districts in terms of Child sex ratio in Maharashtra depending on worst, worse, medium low and medium child sex ratio

Table No: 5 Child Sex Ratio in districts of Maharashtra.

Worst Child Sex Ratio (Below 850)			Worse Child Sex Ratio (850 to 900)		
District	2011	2001	District	2011	2001
Bid	801	894	Osmanabad	853	894
Jalgaon	829	880	Washim	859	918
Ahmednagar	839	884	Sangli	862	851
Buldhana	842	908	Parbhani	866	923
Kolhapur	845	839	Hingoli	868	927
Jalna	847	903	Solapur	872	893
Aurangabad	848	890	Latur	872	918
			Pune	873	902
			Mumbai	874	922
			Dhule	876	907
			Satara	881	878
			Nasik	882	920
			Nanded	897	929

Medium low child sex ratio (900 to 925)			Medium child sex ratio (above 925)		
District	2011	2001	District	2011	2001
Akola	900	933	Nagpur	926	942
Mumbai(Suburban)	910	923	Amravati	927	941
Sindhudurg	910	944	Nandurbar	932	961
Yavatmal	915	933	Bhandara	939	956
Wardha	916	928	Ratnagiri	940	952
Thane	918	931	Gondiya	944	958
Raigarh	924	939	Chandrapur	945	939
			Gadchiroli	956	966

Source: Data tables published by Planning Commission

Overall in Maharashtra, in spite of the worst scenario of child sex ratio in many districts, the decline in child sex ratio from 913 to 883, shows another reduction of 30 girls per 1000 boys during the decade 2001-2011. This in other words, there is increase in the shortage of girls per 1000 boys, from 87 in 2001 to 117 in 2011. The highest reduction of about 93 is found in Bid, and such sudden fall is also noticed in Buldhana(66) , Hingoli(59), Washim(59), Parbhani(57), Jalna (51). The reduction in sex ratio is found in 31 districts ranging from 50 to 93 in seven districts, 30 to 50 in ten districts, 9 to 30 in 13 districts. Only in four districts i.e. Satara, Chandrapur, Kolhapur and Sangli there is a nominal increase (from 3 to 11 only)

Three districts Gadchiroli, Chandrapur and Gondiya in descending order tops the Child sex ratio with 956, 945 and 944 respectively. However Bid is at the bottom of child sex ratio with 801, followed by Jalgaon (829), Ahmednagar (839), Buldhana (842), Kolhapur(845), Jalna(847) and Aurangabad(848) all these have child sex ratio below 850. In addition there are 13 districts where the child sex ratio is above 850 but less than 900.

Literacy Ratio:

Literacy is one of the important indicators that reflect socio-economic condition of the population which gives information on human development. A higher level of literacy in society is considered to be higher level of development and vice versa. In a Census, a person who can both read and write with the understanding in any language is treated as literate. For the Census purpose, all the children of age below 7 years are treated as illiterate even though they may be going to school and can read and write to some extent.

Prior to 1991 Census, all the children in the age below 5 years were considered as illiterate. However, from 1991 Census onwards, it has been decided to use only effective literacy rates i.e. percentage of literate population to the total population excluding the children in age less than 7 years instead of 5 years.

As per Census 2011, in Maharashtra there are 8,25,12,225 literates, of them 4,62,94,041 are males and 3,62,18,184 are females. In other words, excluding the children in the age below 7 years of age, this shows that there are 1,70,12,372 illiterates in the state out of them 52,45,094 are males and 1,17,67,278 are females.

As per provisional figures 82.91 percent of the state population is literate in 2011. The following table figures out the literacy ratio for the state over several census years.

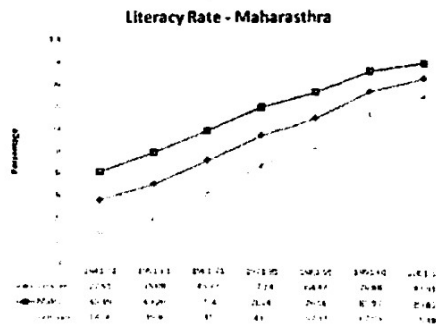
Table No: 6 Literacy rate in Maharashtra (in Percentage)

Census Year	Persons	Males	Females
1951	27.91	40.49	14.56
1961	35.08	49.26	19.80
1971	45.77	59.40	31.00
1981	57.24	70.06	43.50
1991	64.87	76.56	52.32
2001	76.88	85.97	67.03
2011	82.91	89.82	75.48

Source: Census of India, 2011

Note: Literacy rates for 1951, 61 and 1971 are for population aged five years and above. The rates for 1981 to 2011 are for population aged seven years and above.

Figure No: 2 Male, Female and Total literacy rate in Maharashtra (In percentage)



Source: Table No 6

As can be seen from figure No.2 and table no 6 the literacy of male population has always dominated over females in the state. From 1951 to 2011 Census figures on literacy rate, male population is more literate than average literate population for the state

The literate population of male is 89.82 , and 75.48 for females as per Census figures published for 2011. However the can be observed that male literacy ratio has risen by just 3.85 points from 2001 to 2011 figures(89.82-85.97), during the same period however the literacy ratio of females has rised by 8.45 points (75.48-67.03). The gap between the literacy rate among male and females is shrinking down at every census figures

As far district wise literacy rate is considered, There are 13 districts that are above the state literacy rate of 82.91 percent. And there are 10 districts having literacy rate below state level but above 80 percent. Further in 11 districts literacy rate is below 80 percent and above 70 percent. Nandurbar is the only district with lowest literacy rate in the state with 63.04 percent literacy rate.

As far as ranking goes, Mumbai(Sub-urban) has the highest literacy rate of 90.9 percent, followed by Nagpur at 89.52 percent which ranked third in 2001 Census. Mumbai was at third position at 88.48 percent literacy which ranked second rank in previous Census of 2001. However Thane went down from 6th to 9th Rank from 2001 to 2011 Census. Jalgaon and Ahmednagar from 17th & 18th to 24th & 23rd rank respectively. Dhule went down from 25th to 31st rank from 2001 to 2011 Census respectively. Gadchiroli and Nandurbar are still at bottom with same rank at 34th and 35th respectively. However Amravati, Akola, Pune, Sindhudurg, Gondiya, Bhandara, Satara, Raigarh, Kolhapur, Sangli, Nasik, Osmanabad and Yavatmal maintained their ranks as same in 2001 Census.

MALE LITERACY

There are 18 districts having male literacy rate above the State level (i.e. 89.82 percent) whereas 16 districts are below the State level but above 80 percent. Nandurbar is the only districts in the state having male literacy rate below 80 percent where it is 71.98 percent

As far as district wise male literacy rate rankings are concerned Mumbai(Sub-urban) ranks first with 94.28 percent, followed by Nagpur at 93.76 percent which jumped from 4th Position in 2001. Sindhudurg ranked third in 2011, it slipped 1 number below from 2001 Census rank. Gondiya managed to rank at 4th position with 93.54 percent, which had 5th position in 2001 Census. Bhandara showed improvement in ranking to 5th Position in 2011 with 93.17 percent literacy rate in males from 6th Position in 2001. Akola was ranked at 6th position with 92.89 percent literacy level in males in 2001, which had 8th Position in 2001. Pune also showed good improvement in ranking, 7th Position in 2011 with 92.72 percent from 9th Position in 2001.

However Amravati's position slipped to 8th Position in 2011 from 7th Position in 2001. Nandurbar and Gadchiroli are still at bottom with the same ranks of 35th & 34th respectively.

FEMALE LITERACY

There are 13 districts having female literacy rate above the State level (i.e. 75.48 percent) and 12 district below state level but above 70 percent. Further there are 9 districts having literacy rate between 60 to 70 percent and Nandurbar is only the district having female literacy below 80 percent where it is 53.90 percent

As far as district wise female literacy rate rankings are concerned Mumbai(Sub-urban) ranked 1st with 86.93 percent literacy rate for females, which ranked 2nd during 2001 Census. However ranking of Mumbai ranked 2nd with 86.03 percent in 2011 Census from 1st Position in 2001. While Nagpur, Amravati and Akola maintained its 3rd, 4th and 5th Position during both the Census respectively. While Wardha improved its position to 6th rank from 7th in 2001 Census. Pune's rank improved from 8th to 7th with 81.13 percent literacy rate among females. However Thane's rank deteriorated to 8th Position from 6th. Sindhudurg maintained its rank during both the Census i.e. 9th Rank. Gondiya showed good improvement at 10th Position with 77.3 percent female literacy rate in 2011 Census from 13th Rank in 2001 Census

DENSITY OF POPULATION

'Density of Population' is defined as the number of persons per square kilometer. It is an important index of population which shows concentration of population in a particular area.

The Density of Population for the State of Maharashtra has gone up from 315 (2001 Census) to 365 (2011 Census).

As far as density and ranks in districts of Maharashtra is concerned Mumbai (Sub-urban) ranks first with 20,925 of population density in 2011, followed by Mumbai at 20038. Thane maintained its position at 3rd rank with population density of 1157, followed by Pune, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nasik, Raigarh and Jalgaon respectively.

CONCLUSION:-

The hypotheses for the said research paper that "There is positive relationship between sex ratio and literacy rate" are disproved. Considering Table No. 4 which highlight the Sex ratio in various districts of Maharashtra and ranking of various districts as per literacy rate, it is evident that the districts that ranks first in literacy ratio, has the Worst Sex Ratio.

District	Literacy Rate (in percentage)	Sex Ratio (females per thousand males)
Mumbai	90.90	858
Mumbai (Sub-urban)	88.48	857
Thane	86.18	880
Pune	87.19	910
Gadchiroli	70.55	975
Nandurbar	63.04	972

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