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**A COMPARATIVE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF CHHATTISGARH – A FACT FINDING**



Seraphinus Kispotta

**INTRODUCTION AND**

The National Population Policy 2000 provides a policy framework\* work for advancing goals and prioritizing strategies during the next decade to meet the reproductive and child health needs of the people of India. The new policy states that the objective of economic and social development is to improve the quality of lives people lead to enhance their well being and to provide them with opportunities and choices to become productive assets in society.

The immediate objective of the new policy is to address the unmet needs of contraception, health infrastructure, health personnel and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.

**ABSTRACT**

*The author intends to draw the attention of the vast Indian mass and especially the people of Chhattisgarh and the concerned districts in studies, that there is a positive as well as negative trend in the demographic features of Chhattisgarh. A 6-district sample is presented here for the review study, which represents the northern area of Chhattisgarh. The author has taken the districts where majority of the people belong to the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste. This paper highlights the main features of the residents over the districts.*

**KEYWORDS :** Population, Growth Rate, Demography, Child Sex Ratio, Literacy Rate.

**Short Profile**

Seraphinus Kispotta is Working as an Assistant Professor at Department of Economics in Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G.

The medium term objective is to bring the total fertility rates to replacement level by 2010. The long term objective is to achieve a stable population by 2045.

Though the Population Policy has been framed, but the implementation part remains to be seen. In terms of population growth it has been projected that by 2028, the world will come to witness more Indians than Chinese.

**Coming to the Ground Reality:**

On the basis of the above statements and objectives, the author would like to have an descriptive and an analytical study taking 6 districts of northern Chhattisgarh.

**Table -1  
Population Profile**

SN	District /State	Actual Population		Male		Female		Growth Rate	
		2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011 (%)	2001 (%)
1.	Raigarh	1,493,984	1,265,529	750,278	634,597	743,706	630,932	18.05	18.72
2.	Jashpur	851,669	743,160	424,747	371,697	426,922	371,463	14.60	13.23
3.	Surguja	2,359,886	1,972,094	1,193,129	1,000,050	1,166,757	972,044	19.66	24.67
4.	Koriya	658,917	586,327	334,737	301,251	324,180	285,076	12.38	17.09
5.	Korba	1,206,640	1,011,823	612,915	515,147	593,725	496,676	19.25	22.51
6.	Bilaspur	2,663,629	1,998,355	1,351,574	1,013,875	1,312,055	984,480	33.29	17.91
7	Chhattisgarh	25,545,198	20,833,803	12,832,895	10,474,218	12,712,303	10,359,585	22.61	18.06

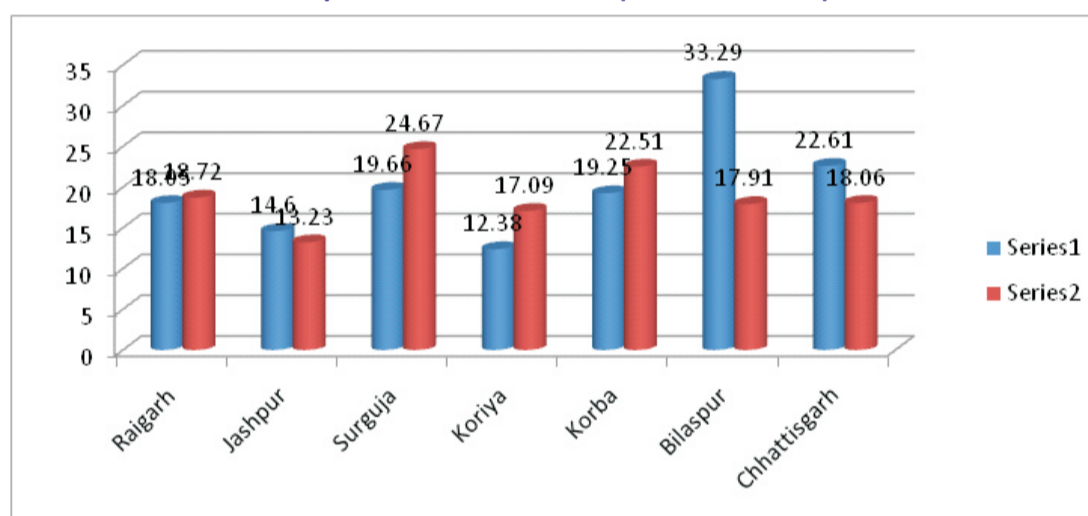
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**A COMPARATIVE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF CHHATTISGARH – A FACT FINDING**

The growth rate of Jashpur in the year 2011 (14.60%) from 2001 (13.23%); of Bilaspur in the year 2011 (33.29%) from 2001 (17.91%) has shown the increasing trend. The obvious reasons are that rural people are flocking to the big districts like Bilaspur and Jashpur for employment from the rural, backward and developing districts like Surguja (from 24.67% to 19.66%), Koriya (from 17.09% to 12.38%), Korba (from 22.51% to 19.25%) and Raigarh (from 18.72% to 18.05%). The population has increased in these districts also but the growth rate is shown in a declining trend only because of the migration of the people from these districts to the cities like Jashpur and Bilaspur for the job. However, the overall growth rate of Chhattisgarh state in the year 2011 (22.61%) from 2001

(18.06%) has proved that the population has increased in Chhattisgarh, contributing to the national growth rate. Certainly the population is increasing, inviting the challenge to feed the mass population. This is the problem of other side of the coin. The mass population is going to be dependent on the production and supply of the foodgrains. Here, the Malthusian Theory of Population seems to be true. According to this theory, the population grows in a geometric progression while foodgrains grow in an arithmetic progression. In such a case, in the span of years, the gap between the population and supply of foodgrains will be wider and wider, welcoming all sorts of problems like inflation, hoardings, corruption etc. in the Indian Economy.

**Population Growth Rate (2001 and 2011)**



The series 1 represents the data of the year 2011 and series 2 represents the data of the year 2001.

**Density of the population:**

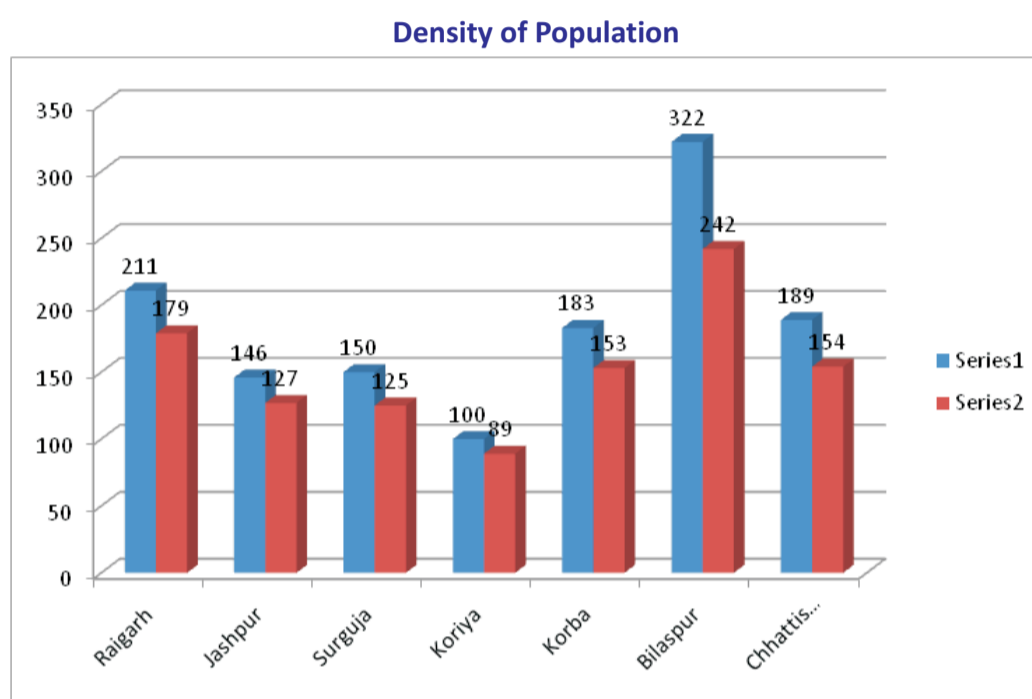
**Table -2**

SN	District /State	Actual Population		Area km <sup>2</sup>		Density		Difference
		2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	
1.	Raigarh	1,493,984	1,265,529	7,086	7,086	211	179	32
2.	Jashpur	851,669	743,160	5,838	5,838	146	127	19
3.	Surguja	2,359,886	1,972,094	15,732	15,732	150	125	25
4.	Koriya	658,917	586,327	6,604	6,604	100	89	11
5.	Korba	1,206,640	1,011,823	6,598	6,598	183	153	30
6.	Bilaspur	2,663,629	1,998,355	8,272	8,272	322	242	80
7	Chhattisgarh	25,545,198	20,833,803	135,192	135,192	189	154	35

**A COMPARATIVE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF CHHATTISGARH – A FACT FINDING**

As there is an increasing trend in the population growth rate, it is bound to have the density increased. From the table -2, it is obvious that all the sample districts have an increasing trend with regard to the density. The biggest

difference is found in the district of Bilaspur (80), because of the influx of the population from all other districts concerned for their livelihood. The lowest difference is found out in the district of Koriya (11).



The series 1 represents the data of the year 2011 and series 2 represents the data of the year 2001.

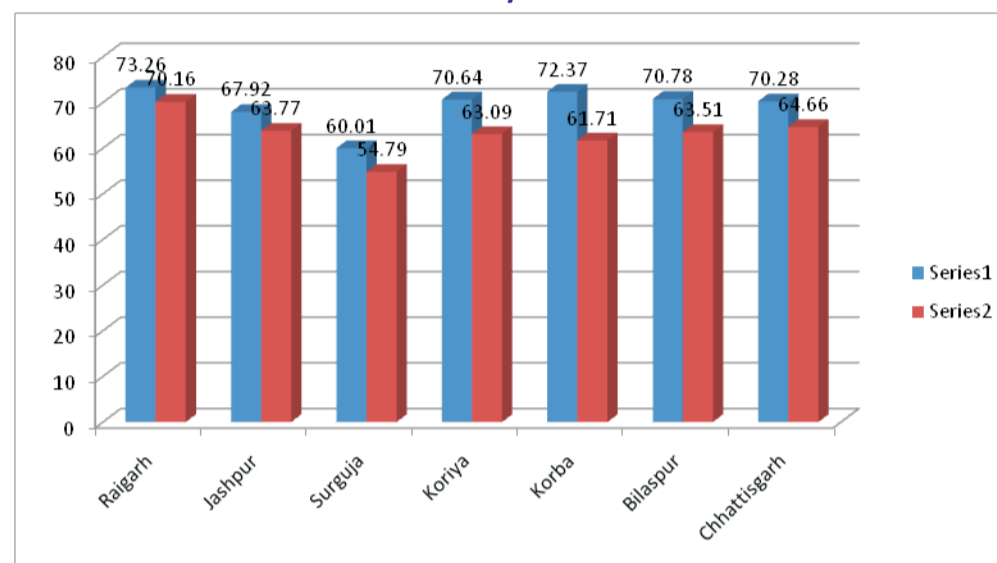
**Table -3  
Literacy Rate**

SN	District /State	Total Literacy Rate		Male		Female	
		2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001
1.	Raigarh	73.26	70.16	83.49	82.70	63.02	57.62
2.	Jashpur	67.92	63.77	77.32	75.16	58.61	52.44
3.	Surguja	60.01	54.79	69.53	67.63	50.32	41.57
4.	Koriya	70.64	63.09	80.37	75.68	60.60	49.73
5.	Korba	72.37	61.71	82.48	75.86	61.93	46.99
6.	Bilaspur	70.78	63.51	81.54	78.43	59.71	48.17
7	Chhattisgarh	70.28	64.66	80.27	75.70	59.58	55.73

As regards the literacy rate it is an obvious fact that there is an increasing trend in all the districts concerned and in Chhattisgarh as a whole. This is one of the vital features of demography, because it gives an indication that the people are aware of the importance of education for better livelihood. Because of this indicator, a nation, a state and a district is

measured for its IQ and prosperity.

Literacy Rate



The series 1 represents the data of the year 2011 and series 2 represents the data of the year 2001.

This is also in an increasing trend because of the implementation of the Educational Policy of 1968 and 1986. The National Policy on Education was framed in 1986 on the basis of 1968 and modified in 1992. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme has contributed a lot in increasing the literacy rate in Chhattisgarh in general and in the study districts in particular.

Since then several changes have taken place that calls for a revision of the Policy. The Government of India would like to bring out a National Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regards to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry.

At present, to make a strong India, the Skill India and educate India programmes have been launched recently. A separate Ministry for skill India has been initiated and established. A budget of Rs. 1500 crores was allotted for 'Pradhanmantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna'. Besides,

'Pandit Deendayal Uppadhyaya Gramin Kaushal Yojna' has been launched to train 10 lakhs rural youth within 3 years.

In the sphere of Educate India Mission, 'SWAYAM', for online education, 'UDAAN' for education of girls, 'GIAN' (Global Initiative of Academic network) for inviting the best ever teachers from all over the world to India to impart knowledge and skill to the college/university students have been launched. Along with these, a plan of 05 new IITs and 6 IIMs is going to get materialized in the near future. For the students, to get the scholarship an integrated platform in National Scholarship Portal is to be established. For the poor students, to avail them loan facilities, 'Pradhanmantri Vidyalaxmi Programme' is going to be available.

**Sex Ratio:**

The figures of sex ratio are indicating something very dangerous for future. Though the increasing trend is reflected here, but in case of Raigarh and Bilaspur it is declining and static respectively, compared to the year 2001. The district of Jashpur is the best compared to other districts in studies and Chhattisgarh. However, it has been observed that the districts of Koriya,

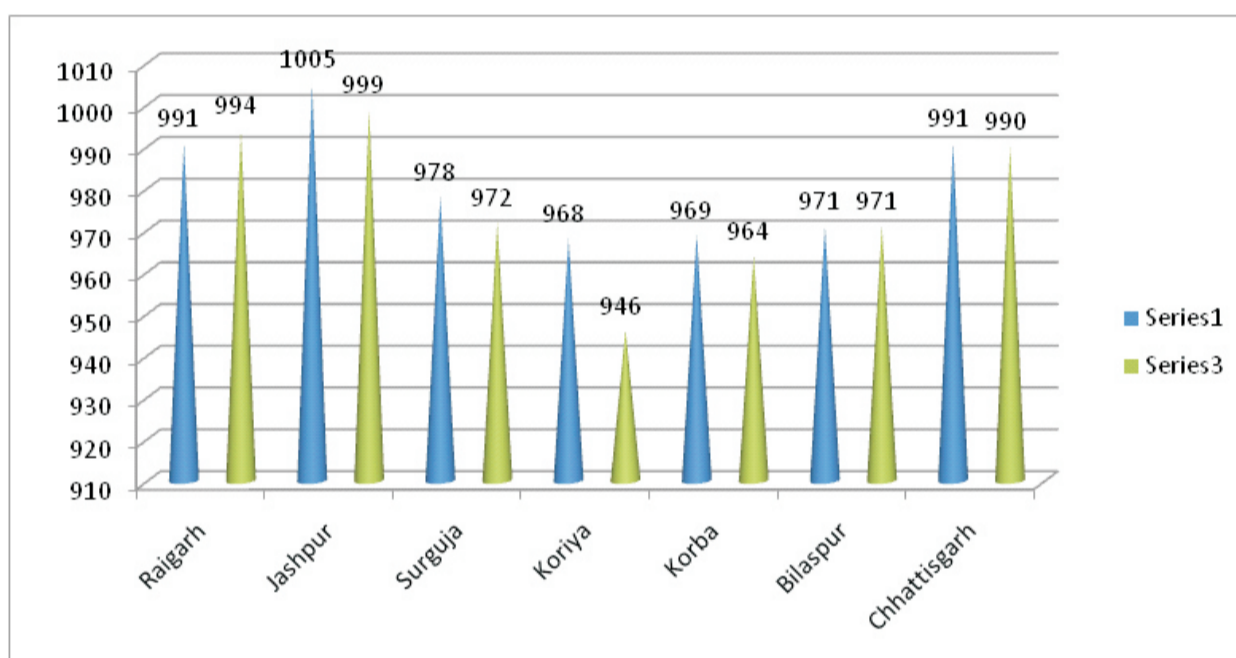
**A COMPARATIVE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF CHHATTISGARH – A FACT FINDING**

Korba, Bilaspur and Surguja should be careful in the near future otherwise social and family crimes might increase in these districts more. Raigarh and Jashpur have to maintain the sex ratio in the future. They have to be careful and take precautions on the sex ratio.

**Table -4  
Sex Ratio**

SN	District /State	Sex Ratio	
		2011	2001
1.	Raigarh	991	994
2.	Jashpur	1005	999
3.	Surguja	978	972
4.	Koriya	968	946
5.	Korba	969	964
6.	Bilaspur	971	971
7.	Chhattisgarh	991	990

**Sex Ratio**



The series 1 represents the data of the year 2011 and series 2 represents the data of the year 2001

**Child Sex Ratio:**

As regards the child sex ratio, it looks a very pathetic situation in all the districts in study. The data showing is in a decreasing trend except in Jashpur. Even Chhattisgarh taken as a whole has a pathetic situation as it reads 975/1000 in 2001 to 969/1000 in 2011.

**Table -5**  
**Child Sex Ratio**

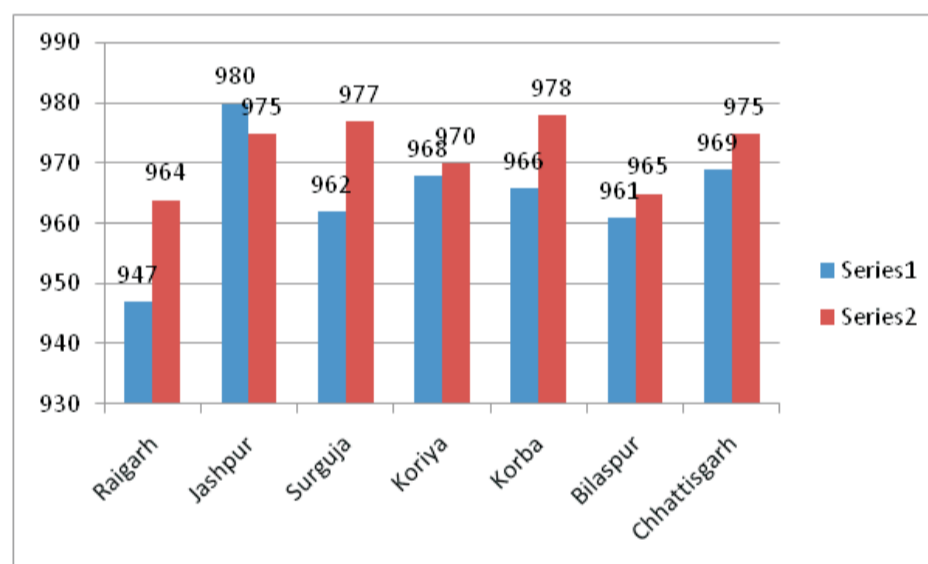
Sn.	District/State	Child Sex	
		2011	2001
1.	Raigarh	947	964
2.	Jashpur	980	975
3.	Surguja	962	977
4.	Koriya	968	970
5.	Korba	966	978
6.	Bilaspur	961	965
7.	Chhattisgarh	969	975

Now, as an economist, I want to mention here some of the implied reasons for declining child sex ratio. One of the most important reasons is the mentality and mind set of the people today especially in the metropolitan cities and big towns. The mind set is that two or three children are ok, either male or female. Some of the people/couples don't want the female children. Therefore using sophisticate techniques

to know the sex beforehand, followed by abortion in case of female child. This is a horrible mentality observed often now.

Secondly, one can say that the economic scenario of India vis-à-vis Chhattisgarh and districts concerned. There is the situation of poverty, unemployment, starvation in the state and especially in the district in study.

**Child Sex Ratio**



The series 1 represents the data of the year 2011 and series 2 represents the data of the year 2001

What will happen if this is the situation now. In the coming 10-15 years from now, there will be dire shortage of female members in the society and male members will be involved in a variety of social crimes. The situation will be very awkward and so the government must take some

positive actions in the near future for the safety of the whole nation, Chhattisgarh and in these districts, which are under study.

**CONCLUSION:**

In this paper, the indicators like population growth rate, literacy rate, sex ratio, child sex ratio, density etc. have been taken up to show the miserable situations of the districts



under study. There is need to improve in all respects. The time will come and show the results either positive or negative. To have the positive result there should be a radical change in the mentality of the people concerned.

The new programmes being launched by the government should be implemented properly, honestly and sincerely by all dignitaries of India, then only the goal and objectives may be achieved.

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