Age – Group Population Dynamics To Study Demographic Profile Of Mayurbhanj District

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Abstract: Demographic study is a pre-requisite for the developmental plan on the basis of population and population characteristics of any area. The data on population by age and sex is vital for demographers, health administrators etc. for planning and evaluation of various developmental and health programmes. Due to mal-distribution, diverse ways of living, high growth rate, subsistence level of economic activities and poor mental development, the economic growth is affected. It is very important for a backward district like Mayurbhanj with high tribal concentration. Here 2.51 million people reside in 3727 vi llages and four census towns spread over 10,418 sq.k.ms. of area (census of India 2011).The total area of Mayurbhanj comprises 6.51percent of the state and it accommodates 6.00 per cent of the state's total population.

Population composition of Mayurbhanj district and its demographic profile are influenced by the surrounding physical terrain, existing population characteristics and ethnic composition. It affects the existing resource utilisation, the qualitative progress of the human beings and the duality of conservative tribal culture and traditional economic activities vis-a-vis the economic acceleration through higher technology. Surprisingly Mayurbhanj is a geographical unit where large areas endowed with forest and mineral resources are inaccessible and due to various environmental policies the resources are not exploited and there are cases of mis-utilisation of resources by the exploiter who enters into these areas without valid permit. Hence the composition of the population of this district and demographic profile are the main theme of the study.

AGE STRUCTURE

The population geographers have devised another method of analyzing age structure i.e, age groups young, adult and old.For the preparation of population cartogram four age groups have been taken in the age group statistics of the district.

Types Of Population	Age-Groups
Infants	0-6
Children	6-15
Adult	15-60
Old	60 and above

Source: census of India,2011

Table 1: Population Age-group Size

The infants or persons between zero to six years are dependants for their survival with the parental support. They need nurturing and care. To build strong human resources in future they are required to provide nutritious food, adequate health facilities and protection from physical and mental hazards. For the nation's prosperity a healthy child population is required.

The young age group includes children below 15 years of age. This age group is economically unproductive and the most expensive age group as it is to be provided with food, clothing, education etc. The burden of population on the resources of a country is directly proportional to the size of this age group in the concerned region. They are to be made adequately fit in mental and physical status to build the nation.

The adult comprises of people within the age group of 15 to 60years. The adult age group is biologically very active, economically the most productive and demographically highly mobile. It supports the bulk of other two age groups; that carries the burden of feeding, clothing, educating the young age group and of looking after the old age group. The proportion of the population was 65 percent in more developed and 56 percent in under developed regions.

The old age group is to classify all those who have attended the age of 60 and above. Some countries have

designated them as senior citizens. The proportion of population in this age group also varies regionally. Significantly it is low in case of under developed regions and high in developed regions. This age group is an economic burden upon the adult age group as it is to be provided with food, clothing and sufficient healthcare. The dependency ratio is very high in this region nearly 60 percent people can work and 40 percent people depend on them.

The computed data reveals the percentage of population in different age group of the district as follows:

Age-Group	Percentage of Population
0-6	10.67
6-15	25.48
15-60	56.5
60 and above	7.34

Table 2: Percentage of Population in different age group
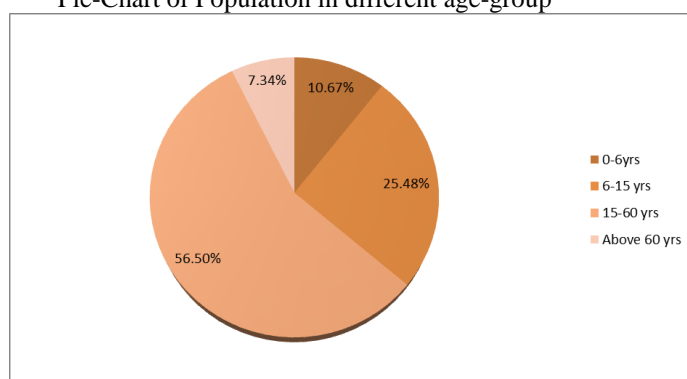
Pie-Chart of Population in different age-group

Chart 1

While analysing the population percentage of different age groups it is found hardly 10.67% of infants are in the age group of zero to six. The less number of percentage reflects poor care of the infants due to the mothers' participation in other activities because of poverty and lack of healthcare facilities. In fact Odisha stands second from the bottom in infants death. Hence proper integrated child-mother development programmes must be taken up at an earnest level. In the age group of 6-15 i.e. the post infant stage children are adequately represented with more than 25% of the population concentration. The working force i.e.15-60 age group is more than 56% and this size is very large because of their resistance to illness and other hardships. However the number of aged people above 60 years only i.e.7.34%, which comes within a significant level in the study region. The necessity to study age structure is to find able body human population and their dependence. Population geographers divide the female population into three age categories.

TYPES	Age-Group Size
Pre-Reproductive	0-14
Reproductive	15-44
Post-Reproductive	45 and above

Table 3: Categorisation of Population

Due to lack of data for the whole of the district few exclusive age structures and age pyramids have been presented. This age structure provides the knowledge of demographic growth. A population below 15 years with wide base has a powerful built-in momentum to increase the population size unless death rate rises sharply. It also provides a study between population & economic growth projection

which helps in an in-depth study into various health problems like AIDS, Epidemic rise etc. which results in higher death rate. Hunger & malnutrition also leads to the death of infants and children.

Study of population in different age group is a very delicate process to access the demographic strength of any district. Mayurbhanj, a tribal dominated district, unfortunately does not get adequate health, education, sanitation and nutritional care to support its infant child base. So the infant population study is very vital for this area to curb the infant mortality which is because of higher death of infants who are more prone to illness. So a block level age-group study for the population of 0-6 at block level has been made to get a concrete picture of the infants of Mayurbhanj.

Sl No	Name of blocks	Area	Population			Percentage	
			Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Tiring	171.8	8189	4182	4007	51.06	48.93
2	Bahalda	267.55	11726	5917	5809	50.46	49.53
3	Jamada	231.64	9110	4613	4497	50.63	49.36
4	Rairangpur	265.19	12700	6524	6266	51.37	49.33
5	Bijotola	326.49	9928	5065	4863	51.01	48.98
6	Kusumi	307.11	14085	7109	6976	50.47	49.52
7	Bisoi	335.1	10976	5553	5423	50.59	49.40
8	Jashipur	841.62	15628	7969	7659	50.99	49.00
9	Raruan	239	9543	4884	4659	51.17	48.82
10	Sukruli	191.59	8711	4425	4286	50.79	49.20
11	Karanjia	692.24	16225	8277	7948	51.01	48.98
12	Thakurmunda	966.26	17621	8775	8846	49.79	50.20
13	Kaptipada	632.39	26216	13487	12729	51.44	48.55
14	Udala	368.58	11717	6048	5669	51.61	48.38
15	Gopabandhunagar	182.3	9792	4939	4853	50.43	49.56
16	Khunta	220.81	9809	5044	4765	51.42	48.57
17	Samakhunta	826.36	10624	5462	5162	51.41	48.58
18	Bangiriposi	829.09	14869	7639	7230	51.37	48.62
19	Sarasakana	350.46	14582	7510	7072	51.50	48.49
20	Kuliana	324.44	13654	6937	6717	50.80	49.19
21	Suliapada	336.07	11710	6002	5708	51.25	48.74
22	Baripada	256.47	21151	10842	10309	51.25	48.74
23	Badasahi	350.14	18715	9571	9144	51.14	48.85
24	Betnoti	319.28	20407	10403	10004	50.97	49.02
25	Rashagovindpur	242.82	13186	6717	6469	50.94	49.05
26	Murada	327.57	13529	6963	6566	51.46	48.53

Table 4: Population in the age group of 0-6 in Mayurbhanj district

In Mayurbhanj district the total population of the infant age group i.e. 0-6 stands at 354403 which is 13.94% of the total population of the district. Out of these male infants are 180857 in number (51.03%) and female 173636 i.e.48.97% of

the total infant population. The average block infant population stands at 13631. Total 11 blocks have infant population above average. Baripada has the highest infant population 21151 which indicates that urban centres equipped with infrastructural facilities, proper child care, literate population will lead to high infant population. The block wise average male infant population is 6956 and average female infant population is 6678.

At the block level an analysis has been made of the age group 0-6, i.e. the infant population. This age group is a very sensitive age group which needs care, nurture and nutrition. To handle this population carefully there should be combined effort at various stages i.e. of Government, Non –Government, educational and social institutions parents and guardians. The Government taken initiatives are Integrated Child Development Programme, Integrated Child and Woman Development Programme, National Rural Health Mission etc.

The parents should take steps to avail the benefits of the Govt. sponsored programmes and to provide proper care to the children. This group will provide certainly a strong base for the demographic growth of a geographical unit.

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