

Analysis of Growth of Population Change in Buldhana District (Maharashtra)

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Abstract

Population is one of the most important resources. It plays a significant role in exploitation of basic resources and conservation at any stage. Population is considered as active resource, but it varies according to space and time. Growth rate of population is one of the important demographic characteristics. Present study reveals the tahsil wise growth rate of population in Buldana district 1981 - 2011. The aim of the paper is to study of growth rate of population in Buldana district with the help of secondary sources of data. The rate at which the population exceeds over a particular time affects the natural equilibrium of the region. The growth rate gives sign of the causes which may be the reasons such exceeding growth rate if any. The growth of the regions shows wide disparity on a whole. For finding out the growth of population was calculated with the help of $Ar = \frac{P_n - P_o}{P_o} \times 100$ during the period of 1981 – 2011. Finally results shows that the district population growth rate is positive (increase: 71.41 %) during the period of 1981 to 2011 (40 Years). The four tahsils are having more population growth rate than the average population growth rate of the district and seven tahsils have low population growth rate than the average population growth rate of the district.

Key Words: Population, birth rate, death rate, occupation, growth Rate, decadal growth rate.

1. Introduction

The world and most regions and countries are experiencing unprecedentedly rapid demographic change. The Growth of population is an index of its economic development, social awakening and many other characters. It is one of the significant factors associated with man's occupancy. The administrative boundaries and across them the growth of population in any area is determined by three basic factors namely fertility, mortality and mobility. The difference between fertility and mortality is called natural growth of population. The present pattern of population growth is simply the latest phase of census of growth trend.

The population growth refers to the growth of the human population in a particular area during a specific period of time. The growth may be positive or negative. The change in the rate of growth of population can be measured either in terms of percentage or in absolute numbers.

It is one of the significant factors associated with man's occupancy. In other words, it flows in the size from time to time and people migrate temporarily or permanently both within the administrative boundaries and across them.

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1.1 Location and boundaries

Buldana district is situated partly in Tapi basin and partly in the Godavari basin. It is located at the North in the Maharashtra State. It is one of the westernmost districts of its Vidarbha region and Amravati division. Buldhana is probably a corrupt form of Bhil Thana i.e. the place of Bhills. It lies between 19° 51' and 21° 17' North latitude and 75° 57' to 76° 59' East longitudes and falls in survey of India toposheet 55A, 55C, 55D. The total geographical area of the district is 9661 sq. km. The district area forms 3.14 percent of the total area of the state. Buldana city is located on 363 meters height from MSL.

It is surrounded by Madhya Pradesh State at the North, Amravati district at the North-East, Akola district at the East, Washim and Hingoli districts at the South-East, Parbhani district at the South, Jalna district at the South to West, Aurangabad district at the West and Jalgaon district at the North to West.

There was a main change in 2000 i.e. forty-two (42) villages from Chikhali tahsil was transferred to Deulgaon-Raja tahsil. Therefore these two tahsils are not considered for this research paper study.

Location Map of Study Area

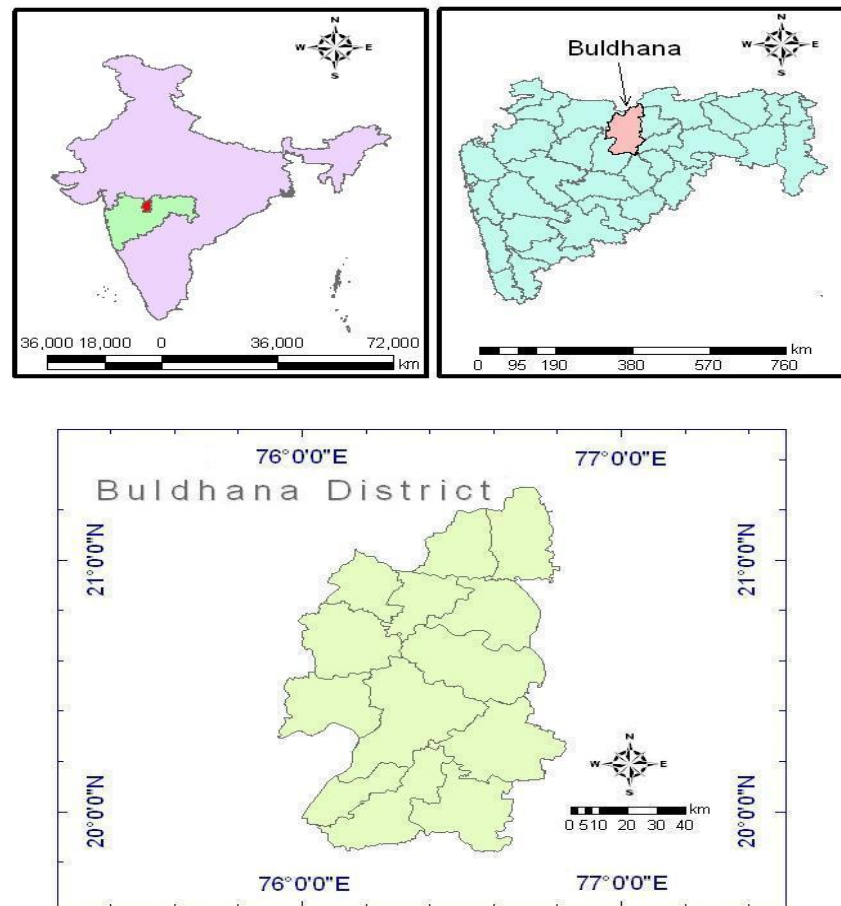


Fig 2.1

1.2 Objectives

Following are main objectives of the present research work:

1. To analyze the tahsil wise changes in growth rate of population.
2. To examine the responsible factors for decadal increase or decrease in the population growth.

2. Data base and methodology

The present study is based on the tahsil wise census Handbook of buldana district data and socio-economic review of buldana district. Collected secondary data has processed, tabulated, and interpreted with the help of charts, diagrams and maps.

For finding out the decadal growth of population was calculated with the help of following formula.

$P_n - P_o$

$A_r = \frac{P_n - P_o}{P_o} \times 100$

P_o

Where A_r = Denotes actual rate of growth of population.

P_n = Denotes current year population.

P_o = Denotes base year population.

Table 1: Spatio-Temporal Variation in Population Growth (%) in the study region: (1901-2011)

Year	Population	Decadal Variation	Rate of Variation
1901	617990	---	--
1911	673698	55708	9.01
1921	703643	29945	4.44
1931	766584	62941	8.95
1941	820862	54278	7.08
1951	870168	49306	6.01
1961	1059698	189530	21.75
1971	1262978	203280	19.18
1981	1508777	245799	19.46
1991	1886299	377522	25.02
2001	2232480	346181	18.35
2011	2586258	353778	15.85

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook Buldhana.

The data given in Table No.1 reveals the actual growth of population in Buldana district during the period from 1901 to 2011. It is seen that the population of the region is gradually increasing from 1901. The population of Buldana district has increased from 6.18 Lakhs in 1901 to 25.86 Lakhs in 2011. For 1911- 21 decade due to the crop failures and influenza epidemic in 1918-19, population growth was checked to a great extent. In this decade, the rate of growth of population was low. It was only 4.44 percent, but it was higher than the State growth rate (1911-21) of -2.91 percent. During the decade 1981-91, the rate of growth of population was 25.02 percent which is the highest rate of growth ever attained by the district since 1901.

Decadal average growth rate of population of the study region since 1901 to 1951 was below 10 percent and since 1951 to 2011 was above 15 percents a result of which the year

1951 is called the “Demographic Divide” in the study region. In the decade 1951-61, the growth rate registered a record increase from 6.01% to 21.78% by 15.77% due to the checked by death rates declined much faster than the birth rates. This period was very high rate of population growth.

As a result of, the compulsory and free school education up to age 14 years, and the reduction of drop-out rates. This is the achievement of universal child immunization against all vaccine preventable diseases. The promotion of delayed marriage for women to 18 years (legal age at marriage for women). Their attainment increased financial resources and improvements of several social sector programs. Considering the significance of population control. Hence, in the decade 1991 to 2001, the growth rate registered a record decrease from 25.02% to 18.35% by 6.67%. In this decade population growth was declines compared to the decadal growth rate registered during the last decade.

Table 2: Population Growth Rate (%) Change in Buldana District (1981 to 2011)

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Pop. 1981	Pop. 2001	1981 to 2001	Pop. 1991	Pop. 2011	1991 to 2011	Pop. 1981	Pop. 2011	1981 to 2011
1	JalgaonJamod	86948	136776	57.31	110290	156623	42.01	86948	156623	80.13
2	Sangrampur	78681	120645	53.33	96800	137092	41.62	78681	137092	74.24
3	Shegaon	100382	150699	50.13	125517	156116	24.38	100382	156116	55.52
4	Nandura	102745	149270	45.28	127647	176018	37.89	102745	176018	71.32
5	Malkapur	112198	158186	40.99	132144	178534	35.11	112198	178534	59.12
6	Motala	101979	143743	40.95	124534	166598	33.78	101979	166598	63.37
7	Khamgaon	173221	266675	53.95	218393	320644	46.82	173221	320644	85.11
8	Mehkar	159237	229626	44.20	198656	268316	35.07	159237	268316	68.50
9	Chikhli	124750	247101	98.08	154926	285321	84.17	124750	285321	128.71
10	Deolgaon Raja	114744	106126	-7.51	145436	125350	-13.81	114744	125350	9.24
11	Buldana	160914	247054	53.53	206143	286992	39.22	160914	286992	78.35
12	Sindkhed Raja	105786	149869	41.67	133617	176303	31.95	105786	176303	66.66
13	Lonar	87192	126710	45.32	112016	152351	36.01	87192	152351	74.73
14	District	1508777	2232480	47.97	1886119	2586258	37.12	1508777	2586258	71.41

Source: Compiled by Researcher

The above Table 2 shows that, the population growth rate of the study area, since 1981 to 2011. It indicates that the population has shown an increasing trend from 1981 onwards up to 2011 in almost all tahsils of Buldana district. As a result, Jalgaon Jamod, Sangrampur, Khamgaon, Lonar and Buldana tahsils have more population growth rate than the district average population growth rate and low population growth rate than the district population growth rate registered in Nandura, Shegaon, Malkapur, Motala, Mehkar, and Shindkhed Raja tahsils during the 1981 to 2001.

Table 3: Variation from Average District Population Growth Rate

Tahsils	1981 to 2011
Chikhli	57.3
Deolgaon Raja	-62.17

Tahsils	1981 to 2011
Khamgaon	13.7
Jalgaon Jamod	8.72
Buldana	6.94
Lonar	3.32
Sangrampur	2.83
Shegaon	-15.89
Malkapur	-12.29
Motala	-8.04
Shindkhed Raja	-4.75
Mehkar	-2.91
Nandura	-0.09
District	71.41

In the period 1981 to 2011, the population growth rate is more than the average district population growth rate continuously in the Khamgaon, Jalgaon Jamod, Buldana, Lonar and Sangrampur tahsils. Jalgaon Jamod and Sangrampur tehsil have 14.2 and 14.3 percentage (2011) S. T. population respectively and the district S. T. population average is 4.83 percent. A narrow strip of hill ranges is in the northern part of Jalgaon Jamod and Sangrampur tahsil. Jalgaon Jamod and Sangrampur tehsil is include the Satpuda ranges. As a result, Jalgaon Jamod and Sangrampur tehsil have backward in the social, economic and education sector. Due to the lack of awareness, in the tehsils birth rate is very high continuously. Therefore,

Jalgaon Jamod and Sangrampur tehsils have continuously more population growth rate than the district average population growth rate since 1981. Khamgaon tehsil has developed in industrial, agricultural and transport section. Khamgaon is the main urban commercial city in the district. As a result, people migrated in Khamgaon city and tehsil for employs. Therefore, Khamgaon tehsil is highest population growth rate than the average district population growth rate in the Buldana district since 1981. Buldana is the district headquarter and main urban city. Therefore, Buldana tehsil has continuously more population growth rate than the district average population growth rate since 1981.

In the period 1981 to 2011, the population growth rate is low than the average district population growth rate continuously in Shegaon, Nandura, Mehkar, Shindkhed Raja, Malkapur, Motala, and Lonartahsils

3. Conclusion

The population of the study region is constantly positively changed during 1981-2011. These population changes represent peoples' adjustment to economic development, opportunities of employment, development of educational facilities, immigration and outmigration occurs, agricultural development, industrial development, advanced technology, social environment, and the exercise of residential preferences when more people move into an area than move out during study period. Thus, changes of in the size of an area's population involve natural increase or decrease and net migration. Changes in population growth rate will increasingly affect our society. The population of study region, like the population of India, will continue to change as long as people vary their fertility, mortality and migration behaviours. The population of study area is reach from 1508777 (in 1981) to 2586258 (in 2011). We face to challenge of anticipating these demographic changes and encouraging social institutions of education, family, economic, political, health and recreation at all organizational levels to plan in ways that will maximize the well-being and satisfaction of the population.

The study discusses the problems that can be caused by the growth of the population, and we have come to the following conclusions.

1. Negative changes in natural resources and events will create socio-economic problems at a time when the population is growing rapidly.
2. Population growth in the district can result in various social problems in some regions. Social problems can manifest themselves in various social spheres of society.

3. Population growth in Jalgaon Jamod and Sangrampur tahsils will create problems in meeting the material and spiritual needs of the population in that region.
4. However, rapid population growth in some tahsils results in very serious socio-economic consequences.
5. Population growth in the study region will lead to an increase labour force and consequently, will play a positive role in economic development in the regions.

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