



Population Growth & Density in Buldhana District: A Geographical Review

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Introduction:

The concept of growth of population is often used to find out the change in the number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time, irrespective of the fact whether change is negative or positive. Population geographers have often calculated the growth of population for a period of ten years. This period normally synchronises with the inter censal periods. Such a growth rate calculated with the help of actual population have counts is known as actual rate of population growth. In case of actual growth rate the factor of migration is also taken into consideration with natural growth (births and deaths).

Keywords: Population, Growth, Development

Study Area:

Buldhana is a district in the Amravati division of Maharashtra state in western India at the westernmost border of Vidarbha region and is 500 km from the state capital, Mumbai. Buldhana district is located in the central part of the state of Maharashtra. Akola, Jalgaon, Jalna, and Parbhani districts are the adjoining districts to the East, West, and South respectively. The Buldhana district lies between 19°51' to 21°17' North Latitude and 75°57' to 76°49' East Longitude. The district Head Quarters is at Buldhana. Buldhana district has area of around 9,680 square kilometers. The distances of other towns from Buldhana is Aurangabad (180 KM), Pune (425 KM), Amravati (200 KM), Nagpur (350 KM).



Objectives:

- 1) To Study the Population growth pattern of Buldhana.
- 2) To find out the variation in population and density for study region.

Database & Methodology:

For the present study secondary data has been considered. The data from 1901 to 2011 has been used. The statistical information regarding populatio has been collected from the district census handbook, socio economic analysis yearly book, and website of the district. The statistical information has been organized in the table upto 2011 and the variation has been shown accordingly.

Population Growth:

The population growth in the Buldhana district for census 1901 to 2011 is give in table 1.

Table 1

Growth of Population in Buldhana District (Census 1901 to 2011)

| Census | Population | Decadal Variation | % 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 | 1059696 | 189528 | 21.78 |
| 1971 | 1262978 | 203282 | 19.18 |
| 1981 | 1508777 | 245799 | 19.46 |
| 1991 | 1886299 | 377522 | 25.02 |
| 2001 | 2232480 | 346181 | 18.35 |
| 2011 | 2586258 | 353778 | 15.85 |

Source : District Census Handbook 1991 & Census CD 2001, 2011



The population of Buldhana district accounts 2.30 percent to the total population of Maharashtra State. Table 1 gives the details of population of district and its variation at each census since 1901. In 1901 the population of Buldhana district was 617990 and according to the 2011 census the district has a population of 2586258, roughly equal to the nation of Kuwait. It clearly indicates that the population has increased by 4.18 times. The lowest growth in the population of Buldhana district has been observed in the census of 1921, i.e. 4.44% only whereas the highest growth has been observed in 1991 census, i.e. 25.02%.

Except the census 1921, there has been a remarkable change in the trend of population growth. The main cause of rapid growth of population is the decline in death rate and increase in birth rate due to availability of modern hygienic facilities. After 1991 the growth trend of population has shown decrease rate. In 1991, the population growth rate was 25.02 which decreased in 2001 and reached to 18.35%. It further decreased in 2011, i.e. 15.85%.

Population Density:

Geographers have been making more frequent use of the concept of density of population. It is a simple concept of relating population size to the land area with a view to assessing crudely the pressure of population upon the resources of the area. Thus, it is a measure of the incidence of population concentration and is generally expressed in terms of persons per square kilometer or per square mile of land area rather than of gross area. The numerator in this calculation is population and the denominator is area.

Tahsilwise Population Density in Buldhana District is give in table 2 for the Census 2011.

Table 2

Population Density in Buldhana District (Census 2011)

| Tahsil | Population | Area in Sq. Km. | Density |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Jalgaon (Jamod) | 156623 | 580 | 270 |
| Sangrampur | 137092 | 641 | 214 |
| Shegaon | 156116 | 828 | 189 |
| Nandura | 176018 | 451 | 390 |
| Malkapur | 178534 | 462 | 386 |
| Motala | 166598 | 748 | 223 |
| Khamgaon | 320644 | 1088 | 295 |
| Mehkar | 268316 | 950 | 282 |
| Chikhli | 285321 | 901 | 317 |
| Buldhana | 286992 | 708 | 405 |
| Deulgaonraja | 125350 | 840 | 149 |
| Sindkhedraja | 176303 | 797 | 221 |
| Lonar | 152351 | 676 | 225 |
| Buldhana District | 2586258 | 9670 | 267 |

Source: Census CD, 2011

The district of Buldhana has an area of 9,670 sq. km with the density of 267 persons per km. It is below than the state average. (365 persons per km). Tahsilwise pattern of population and density is shown in table 2. Tahsilwise population pattern shows that the Khamgaon tahsil has the highest population (320644) whereas the lowest population has been observed in Deolgaonraja tahsil (125350). Tahsilwise density pattern indicate that the tahsils like Deulgaonraja, Shegaon, Sangrampur, Sindkhedraja, Motala and Lonar has low population density (below 250).



Moderate density (250-300) is observed in the tahsil of Jalgaon Jamod, Mehkar and Khamgaon tahsils whereas high density (above 300) is observed in the tahsil of Chikhli, Malkapur, Nandura and Buldhana tahsils. The highest density of district is observed in Buldhana tahsil (405). The Buldhana city is a headquarter of the district. The facilities like educational, health, industrial and other are concentrated in this tahsil. The agricultural sector is also improved in this tahsil. On the contrary, the lowest density is observed in Deulgaonraja tahsil. Some part of the Deulgaonraja tahsil is hilly. Agriculture sector is not in good position. It has affected on the habitants. So the low density is found here. As regard with the tahsilwise area, Khamgaon tahsil has the highest area, i.e. 1088 sq.km whereas Nandura tahsil has only 451 sq.km. area.

References:

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