A Study of Demographic Features of Buldhana District (MS)

Dr. Bhalerao R. B.
Dept. of Geography,
Shri Asaramji Bhandwaldar Arts, Commerce & Science College
Deogaon (R) Tal. Kannad, Dist. Aurangabad

Introduction:

The all round and especially economic development of a country is closely associated with the qualitative as well as quantitative structure of its population and vise-versa. Both the indices viz., economic development and demographic development are supplementary and complementary to each other and, affect directly or indirectly each other. Man effects the economic development as a means of production with the combination of other factors of production. Population structure generally includes age-structure, sex ratio, economic structure or occupation structure, social & demographic structure of a region. These all aspects control the population structure and its development. Franklin rightly observes that sex ratio was an index of economy prevailing in an area and was useful tool for regional analysis. The profound effect of the proportion of the two sexes upon the other demographic elements like population growth, marriage rates, occupational structure has also been organized. Age is an important variable in measuring potential school population, potential voting population, potential manpower, future population projections and projections for the requirements of teachers, doctors, technical hands, armed personnel etc. Occupational structure affects the economy of the country. The study of demographic features is incomplete without reference. The economic prosperity can better be known by knowing the occupational distribution of population of a country.

Study Region:

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 Nemad district of Madhya Pradesh is in the North. The Buldhana district lies between 19°51' to 21°17' North Latitude and 75°57' to 76°49' East Longitude. The district consists of five subdivisions and thirteen blocks. The district Head Quarters is

at Buldhana. Buldhana district has an area of around 9,680 square kilometers. The distances of the other major towns from Buldhana is Aurangabad (180 KM), Pune (425 KM), Amravati (200 KM), Nagpur (350 KM).

Objectives:

The present research paper has specific objective, i.e. To study and analyze the demographic features in Buldhana district as per census 2011.

Database and Methodology:

The present work is based on secondary data pertaining to population as indicated in the census 2011. All relevant published data have been considered for framing the table and interpretation. The analysis has been made accordingly. Relevant secondary data has been collected from district census hand book, Gazetteer, district statistical abstracts.

Discussion:

Growth of Population:

Population geographers have often calculated the growth of population for a period of ten years. 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.

Table 1 - Growth of Popuation in Buldhana District (Year 1901 to 2011)

Year	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

Table 1 reveals that, at census 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%.

Population Distribution & 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 pattern of population and density is shown in table 2.

Table 2 - Tahsilwise Population & Density in Buldhana District (Census 2011)

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

Source: Census CD, 2011

Table 2 shows that, Buldhana district 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 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.

Sex-Ratio:

Generally it is calculated in terms of number of females per thousand males in the society. Table 3 reveals the abstract of sex ratio in Buldhana district.

Table 3
Sex Ratio in Buldhana District (Census 2011)

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Sex Ratio
1	Buldhana	927
2	Chikhli	934
3	Deulgaonraja	917
4	Jalgaon (Jamod)	958
5	Khamgaon	933
6	Lonar	922
7	Malkapur	941
8	Mehkar	932
9	Motala	938
10	Nandura	942
11	Sangrampur	948
12	Shegaon	935
13	Sindkhedraja	916
	Buldhana District	934

Source: Census CD, 2011

Table 3 reveals that, The sex-ratio of the state as a whole was 929 in 2011. Number of females per 1000 males, i.e. sex ratio varies from tahsil to tahsil in the district. As against this, sex-ratio of the district is greater than the state (934). This is well indicative factor for female position in the population composition of the Buldhana district.

Literacy:

As per the census of India, the person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate. Table 4 shows the literacy pattern in the Buldhana district.

Table 4
Literacy Pattern in Buldhana District (Census 2011)

Tahsil	Total Population	Literate Population	Literacy Percentage
Jalgaon (Jamod)	156623	109521	69.93
Sangrampur	137092	96261	70.22
Shegaon	156116	121062	77.55
Nandura	176018	133574	75.89
Malkapur	178534	135529	75.91
Motala	166598	118841	71.33
Khamgaon	320644	241472	75.31
Mehkar	268316	191361	71.32
Chikhli	285321	209827	73.54
Buldhana	286992	207390	72.26
Deulgaonraja	125350	89552	71.44
Sindkhedraja	176303	122263	69.35
Lonar	152351	103221	67.75
Buldhana District	2586258	1879874	72.69

Source: Calculated by Researcher

Table 4 shows that, Buldhana district has 72.69 literacy percentage at census 2011. Below 70% literacy rate has been observed in Lonar (67.75%), Sindkhedraja (69.35%) and Jalgaon Jamod (69.93%) whereas 70% to 75% literacy rate has been found in Sangrampur, Mehkar, Motala, Deulgaonraja, Buldhana and Chikhli tahsil. Above 75% literacy rate is observed in Khamgaon, Nandura, Malkapur and Shegaon tahsil. It clearly indicates that, still the district has not achieved a remarkable success in literacy.

Conclusion:

At census 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. Buldhana district 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). Buldhana district has 72.69 literacy percentage at census 2011. The sex-ratio of the state as a whole was 929 in 2011. Buldhana district 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).

References:

Chandna, R.C. (2002) : Geography of Population, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiyana

Chatterjee, S.P. (1962) : Regional Patterns of Density and Distribution in India, Geographical Review of India

Deshpande C.D. (1971): Geography of Maharashtra, National book trust New Delhi

Government of Maharashtra (1960): Maharashtra state Gazetteers Buldhana district

Government of Maharashtra (1980): Vocational Survey of Buldhana District, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay

Shinde S.D. Jadhav, M.A. & C.T. Pawar (1987): Landuse pattern and landuse capability studies in south Maharashtra.

Singh, R.Y. (1998): Geography of Settlements, Rawat   Publications, Jaipur

Socio-economic review and statistical Abstracts - Buldhana district (2011-2012).

Srivastava, S.C. (2004): Studies in Demography, Anmol Publication, New Delhi