



A Geographical Study of Population Characteristics in Jalna District

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ABSTRACT

In the present research paper selected A Geographical Study of Population Characteristics in Jalna District. Jalna district lies in the Marathwada region in Maharashtra. The district has eight tahsils. Specifically district lies between $19^{\circ} 15' N$ to $20^{\circ} 32' N$ Latitudes and $75^{\circ} 36' E$ to $76^{\circ} 45' E$ longitude. The boundaries of Jalna district adjacent to Parbhani & Buldhana on east, Aurangabad on west, Jalgaon on north and Beed on south. The census 2011 puts the total population of the district at 19, 59,046. The literacy rate of the district is 71.52% and is among the lowest in the state of Maharashtra. The density of the district is 254. In Jalna city, face a number of additional challenges alongside with high population growth rates in respect of urbanization. In Jalna, a wide range of economic, demographic, social, political and natural factors commonly affect the rural development. Moreover, lack of regulations, laws, public awareness, information and professional capacity, are common factors negatively affecting the rural development. Most of these problems can also be found in Jalna. Therefore, there is need of research in the field of population geography.

Keywords :- Population Density, Distribution, Growth rate , Literacy, Sex-ratio etc.

Introduction

We have seen many things around us that may be living and non-living things. We all know that all the human beings need food to eat, water to drink and many other elements in order to survive. They can only get those elements from natural resources. We know the natural resources are very few in number. We cannot increase the number of natural resources as they appear naturally and are the gift of nature. So, due to this reason we have to balance the relationship between both natural resources and population. If the number of people will be less then, we can use more natural resources but if the number of people increases then there will be less natural resources. In many countries of the world such as Japan, Europe etc., there is less number of people. But the number of people is very much or increasing day by day in our country, India. So, to balance the population and environment, we all have to decrease the number of people. We have balance the population to improve the quality of life. The size and growth of population should be balanced according to the means and resources which we get or which are available in our country.

Conceptual Definitions

Growth of Population : Change of population in particular area between two points of time is known as growth of population. For example, if we deduct the population of India 2001 (102.70 crore) from population of 2011 (121.02 crore) then we shall get the growth of population (18.15 crores) in actual numbers.

Growth Rate of Population : This is the change of population expressed in percentage.

Natural Growth of Population: This is the population increased by difference between births and deaths in a particular region between two points of time.

Natural Growth = Births – Deaths

Actual Growth of Population : This is Births – Deaths + In Migration – Outmigration

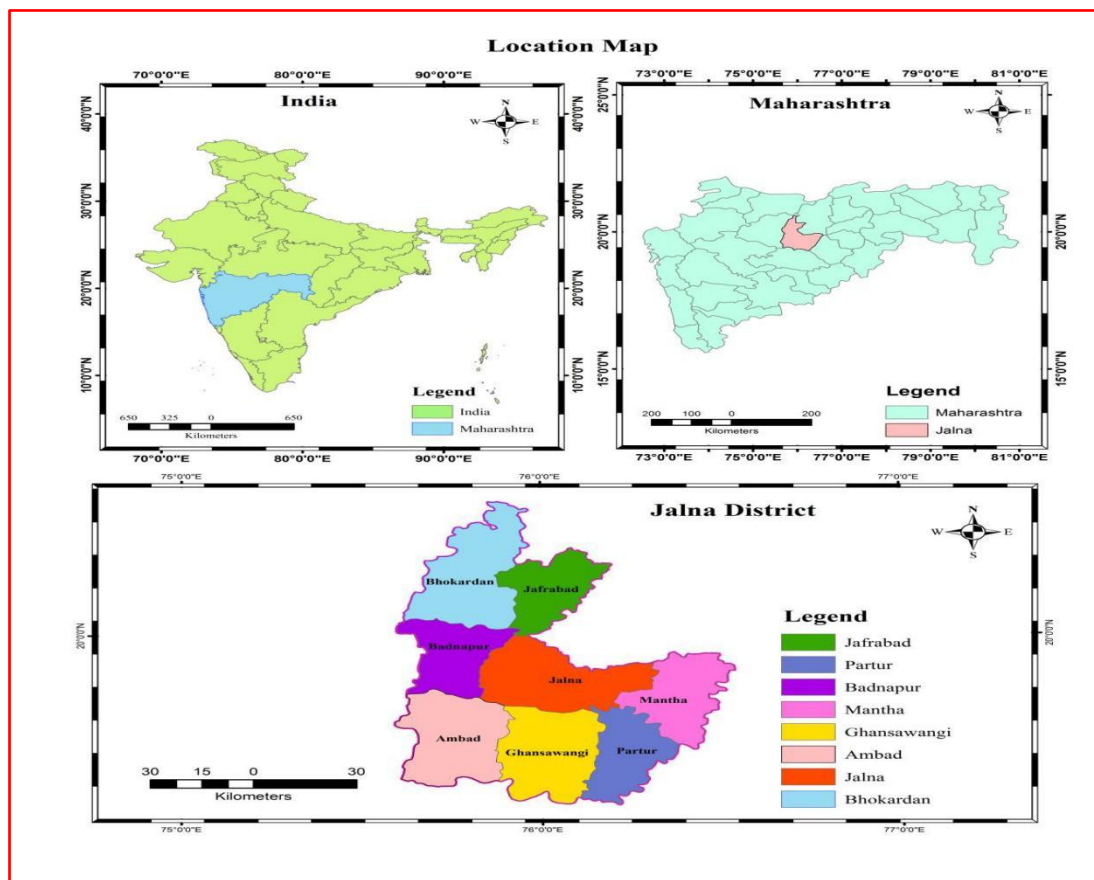
Positive Growth of Population: This happens when the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region.

Negative Growth of Population: If the population decreases between two points of time it is known as negative growth of population. It occurs when the birth rate falls below the death rate or people migrate to other countries

Study area

The district is the part of Marathwada region of Maharashtra and lies between $19^{\circ} 15' N$ to $20^{\circ} 32' N$ latitudes and $75^{\circ} 36' E$ to $76^{\circ} 45' E$ longitudes covering an area of about 7718 sq. km. it is surrounded by Aurangabad, Beed, Buldana and Parbhani district in north, south, east and west respectively. At present there are eight tahsils in the district, namely Jalna, Badnapur, Bhokardan, Jafrabad Ambad, Ghansawangi, Partur and Mantha with Jalna

town as district headquarters. The district is part of the Deccan plateau comprising of flat topped hills and undulating plains, the slope of which is toward east and southeast. There are two main drainage systems in the district, namely (a) Godavari (b) Purna-Dudhana rivers. Godavari forms southern boundary of the district. It is one of the most important rivers of the Deccan plateau.



Objectives

Main objectives of the study are as follows:

- To study the existing socio-economic characteristics of population and its relationship with study area,
- To determine the population pattern in study area in terms of population concentration at the various locations,
- To identify factors responsible for encouraging as well as restraining the population process,
- To analyze the shifts in the rural-urban linkages in agricultural production, employment generation, income earnings, consumption and investment patterns and saving potential etc; and
- To suggest suitable remedies or measures for population growth.

Methodology

Methodology is a technique, which is followed to prove hypotheses. The basic data used in the study have been collected using quantitative research method. For the present study, the Agriculture and Census Data of 2001 and 2011 has been used. The General and Geographical information of Ahmednagar district was collected from Government Gazetteer and Census Handbook of 1991, 2001, 2011 and website of Ahmednagar district.

Result & Discussion

i. Level of Literacy

Figures for the literacy are available in the Census data. Literacy is computed for the population over seven years of age. It is the ability to read and write with understanding in any Indian language. Literacy level of the population for the district is over 70 %. Among the blocks it is highest for block Jalna (76.39 %) followed by blocks Jafrabad (72.19%) and Bhokardan (71.16%). Lowest level of literacy is for the block Ghansawangi. In case

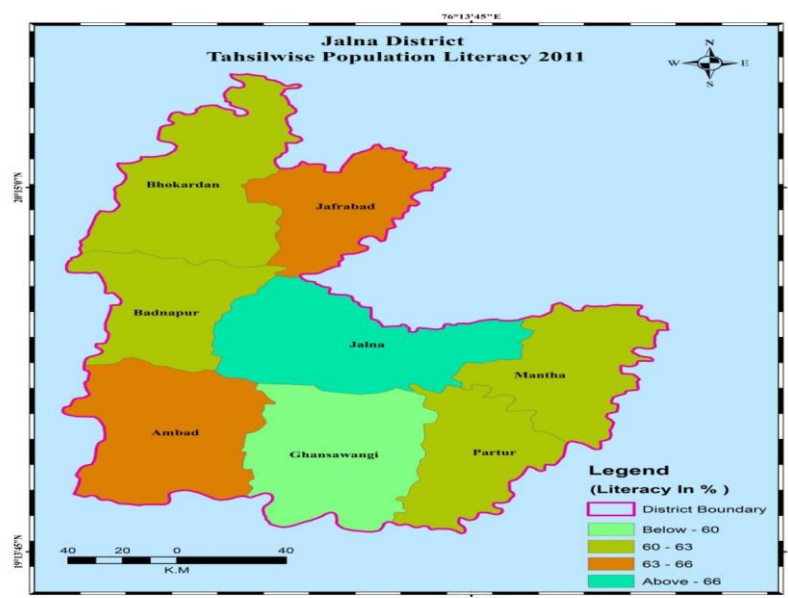
of infrastructure also the block lags behind. Better infrastructure would help in improving literacy figures there. Among the four blocks, which has some urban population, all four blocks are close to 80 %. As expected rural literacy is less than that of urban. Facilities are concentrated in the urban or areas close to urban as also reflected in the differentials in literacy of rural and urban areas.

As is observed everywhere in the country and the state, in the district also female literacy level is lower than that of male literacy level in all the blocks, with again least in the block Ghansawangi and highest in block Jalna. Literacy level of women needs special attention in Jalna. Overall level of literacy of the district is less than the state average and needs to be enhanced. Rank of the district in level of literacy is 32, for male literacy it is 31 and for female literacy it is 33. The districts below Jalna are Beed, Gadchiroli and Nandurbar. These figures speak for themselves.

Table 1.1
Percentage literates by place of residence and sex, tahsils and district, Jalna 2011

Tahsils	Level of Literacy, 2011				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Males	Females
Ambad	69.28	77.47	68.13	79.48	58.65
Badnapur	69.88	---	69.88	81.23	57.90
Bhokardan	71.16	81.96	70.24	82.83	58.73
Ghansawangi	66.92	---	66.92	76.67	56.75
Jafrabad	72.19	---	72.19	82.65	61.13
Jalna	76.39	81.80	69.66	84.73	67.55
Mantha	69.31	---	69.31	80.37	57.60
Partur	69.32	79.52	66.72	78.82	59.43
Jalna District	71.52	81.24	69.17	81.53	60.95

Source: Census of India, 2011



Urban / Rural Population of Jalna District

As per the Census 2011 out of total population of Jalna, 19.27% people lived in urban regions while 80.73% in rural areas. The total figure of population of urban population was 377429 out of which 194194 were males while remaining 183235 were females. In rural areas of Jalna, male population was 817279 while female population was 764338.

The average sex ratio in urban regions of Jalna was 944 females per 1000 males. Also the child sex ratio of urban areas in Jalna was 909 girls per

1000 boys. Thus the total children (0-6 age) living in urban areas of Jalna were 52435 which is 13.89% of total urban population. Similarly the average sex ratio in rural areas of Jalna was 935 females per 1000 males. The child sex ratio of rural areas in Jalna was 862 girls per 1000 boys.

The average literacy rate in Jalna for urban regions was 81.24% in which males were 86.82% literate while female literacy stood at 75.35%. The total literate population Jalna was 1195523. Similarly in rural areas of Jalna, the average literacy rate was 69.17%. Out of which literacy rate of males and females stood at 80.26% and 57.48% respectively. Total literates in rural areas of Jalna were 931514.

According to census 2011, there were 287338 children between age 0 to 6 years in Jalna district. Out of which 153642 were male while 133696 were female.

Table No. 1.2 Tahsil-wise Population of Jalna District

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Population	Total	Male	Female
1	Bhokardan	Rural	286680	148984	137696
		Urban	24432	12734	11698
		Total	311112	161718	149394
2	Jafrabad	Rural	163174	84966	78208
		Urban	0	0	0
		Total	163174	84966	78208
3	Jalna	Rural	233524	121295	112229
		Urban	285349	147714	137635
		Total	518873	269009	249864
4	Badnapur	Rural	154025	80076	73949
		Urban	0	0	0
		Total	154025	80076	73949
5	Ambad	Rural	224269	116006	108263
		Urban	31531	16232	15299
		Total	255800	132238	123562
6	Ghansawangi	Rural	210847	108682	102165
		Urban	0	0	0
		Total	210847	108682	102165
7	Partur	Rural	141710	73262	68448
		Urban	35920	18502	17418
		Total	177630	91764	85866
8	Mantha	Rural	167022	86663	80359
		Urban	0	0	0
		Total	167022	86663	80359
Total	Urban	1581251	819934	761317	
	Rural	377232	195182	182050	
	Total	1958483	1015116	943367	

Source: Census Handbook of Jalna (2011)

Density of Populations

The density of population in the district has also increased by more than 25%. It was 209 persons per square kilometers in 2001 which increased to 254 in 2011. (Refer Table 1.3).

Sex Ratio

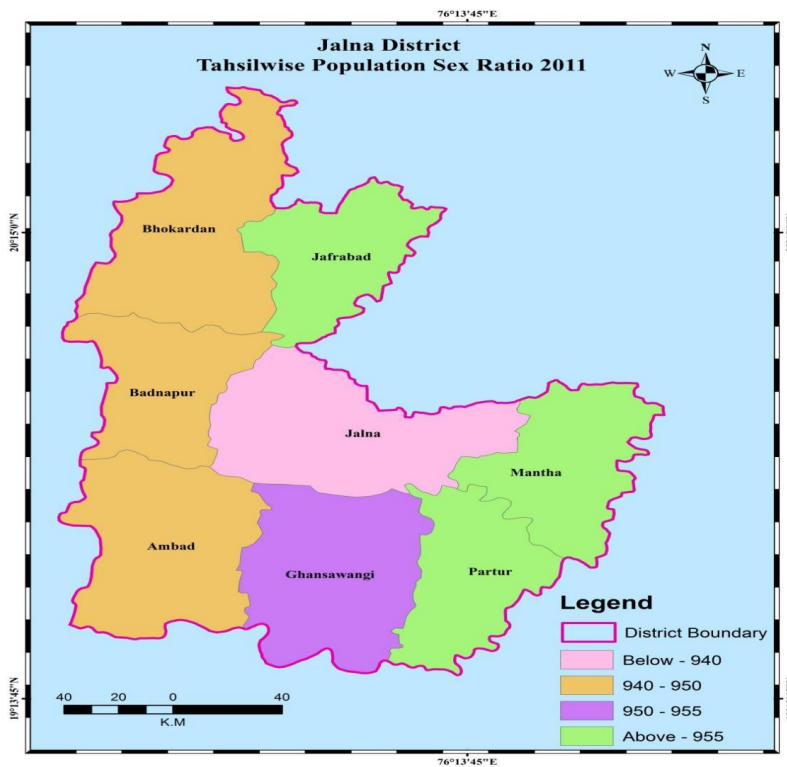
Sex ratio is an indicator of status of women in the society and in turn preference for son. Sex ratio of the population was fairly balanced = close to 950 till Census 2001. However, this ratio witnessed a sharp decline in 2011 to 929, the figure close to that of Maharashtra.

As per 2011 census, 153 girls are missing. With respect to blocks, sex ratio of the all the blocks is low. None of the blocks has sex ratio over 950 though Ambad (946) and Partur (948) are close to it. More worrisome fact is that none of the blocks has child sex ratio above 900. Among the blocks Jafrabad (847) and Ghansawangi (855) indicate the lowest sex ratio.

Table: 1.3 Tahsil-Wise Population Density and Sex Ratio in District

Sr.No.	Tahsils	Population	Population Density	Sex Ratio
1	Ambad	255709	187	946
2	Bhokardan	311303	213	951
3	Badnapur	153752	166	876
4	Jafrabad	163120	186	847
5	Jalna	519018	354	959
6	Ghansawangi	211108	154	855
7	Mantha	167427	167	872
8	Partur	177589	190	948
Total		1959046	254	929

Source: Census of India, Maharashtra, 2011



Conclusions

Having studied the population characteristics in Jalna district of Maharashtra and to study the socio-economic characteristics of population and its relationship with human development. Various factor for promoting urban as well as rural development have been discussed. It is now possible to summarize findings and conclusions of the study.

The population of the district in 1901 was 3, 57,664 and as per 2011 census the population has reached upto 19, 59,046. It increased by 5.48 times. The district accounts 1.745 populations to the Maharashtra state. In 1901 the rural population of the district was 3, 37,394 and according to 2011 census it was 15, 81,617. Density of population has been increased by 3.26 times from 1961 to 2011 census.

The district has only 47.52% working population. It means in the entire district, 52.48% population is dependent. Highest working population observed from Jafrabad (52.40%) whereas lowest working population is observed from Jalna (42.21%) tahsil.

The growth of urban population in Jalna in the year 2011 has been 19.27 percent which is 0.23 percent more than the previous period of 1991-01 (19.04 percent). There is 71.52% literacy as per 2011 census. The tahsil wise literacy of the district ranges from 66.92% for Ghansawangi to 76.39% for Jalna tahsil. Regarding age group, below 15 age group has the largest population accounting 37.67% to total whereas above 75 age group has the least population accounting 1.97%. The age group 15-30 recorded 23.90% population, 30-45 to 9.29%, and 60-75 to 8.63%.

Family planning is the spacing or preventing the birth of children. Access to family planning services is a significant factor in limiting population growth and improving women's health. Contraceptives and tax disincentives for large families are some of the measures which can help population control.

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