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Population Growth and Changing Land Use Pattern in Parbhani District

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Abstract

Population Growth and land use pattern is closely associated with each other world population is rapidly increasing consequently their needs also increasing like food, cloths. Rapid Population growth leads to increase urbanization and urbanization leads industrialization which change the land use pattern of that particular area. Increase population and changing needs of the time, requires revision of land utilization. The success of National planning is dependent upon the proper utilization of land. Some day in our country a planned programme will determine the pattern of land use and there not only crops and tamed animals but indirectly things will be determined by mans. In this paper attempt is made for to correlate the population growth and its impact on land use pattern within study region.

Keywords: Population, Land use Urbanization, Industrialization

Introduction

Population and urbanization growth rate is more rapid in developing countries specially it is more faster in India. According to 2011 census Maharashtra is mostly industrialized and urbanized state in India. Which has direct correlation with its land use pattern? The demand of land changes due to changing needs of society conscious planning and use of land. And as socioeconomic conditions change, land use keeps of changing.

Study Area

Parbhani district located in the central part of Marathwada region is selected for present study. It lies in Godavari river basin. It extends from 18° 45' North latitude to 20° 03' North latitude and 76° 12' East longitude 77° 29' East longitudes. The study region is bounded to the North by Buldhana and Hingoli district, west by Jalna, south by Beed and Latur and east by Nanded. It covers an area of 6511 KM² and has a rural population of 1266280 as per the census 2011. It is divided into 09 administrations. These are Parbhani, Selu, Jintur, Manwath, Pathri, Sonpeth, Gangakhed, Palam and Purna.

The Hills on the north east from part of the Ajanta Hill ranges which passes through Jintur tahsil. The hills on the southern side are the Balaghat hill ranges in Gangakhed tahsil. The district is at an average height of 457 meter from mean sea level.

Objectives

The main objectives of the study region are as follows.

1. To know the population growth in the study period.
2. To know the land use and land use cover change scenario from the study period.
3. To find the population growth and land use correlation in the study region.

Database and Methodology

This study is based on secondary data and field work. District census handbook, socioeconomic abstracts of different years is used for present study statistical information is collected from census handbook, the record of the local bodies, and statistical department government of Maharashtra as well as field survey. Toposheet of concerned region is used for the study purpose which is survey by SOI.

Population Growth

Population is an important resource for the development. Because when the population growth then any region is develop but it should be at optimum level. Population growth is considered economically important for the point of view for the regional development of agriculture as it influences the economic activity and determines the level of consumption and agriculture force.

Table no.-1**Decadal Population Growth of Parbhani District 1901-2011**

Sr. no.	Years	Total	Urban	Rural	Total Growth in %	Urban Growth in %	Rural Growth in %
1.	1901	579649	59648	520001	--	--	--
2.	1911	698457	66832	631625	+20.50	+12.04	+21.47
3.	1921	686182	66192	619990	-1.76	-0.96	-1.84
4.	1931	765085	92237	672848	+11.50	+39.35	+8.53
5.	1941	817303	107081	710222	+6.83	+16.09	+5.55
6.	1951	903477	144893	758584	+10.54	+35.31	+6.81
7.	1961	1072067	156079	915988	+18.66	+7.72	+20.51
8.	1971	1338978	228186	1110792	+24.90	+46.20	+21.27
9.	1981	1642610	326388	1316222	+22.68	+43.04	+18.49
10.	1991	2117035	476599	1640436	+28.88	+46.02	+24.63
11.	2001	1527715	485186	1042529	-27.84	+1.80	-36.45
12.	2011	1836086	569806	1266280	+20.19	+17.44	+21.46

(Source: District census handbook and Author)

Above chart clearly indicate that there is variation in total population of Parbhani district. There is maximum growth between 1981-1991 decade which is 28.88 respectively. During 1991-2001 the jurisdictional changes included carving out of new district Hingoli out of Parbhani district on 1st May 1999, 693 villages and 3 towns in the three tahsils namely Hingoli, Basmath and Kalamnuri were transferred to the newly created Hingoli district with an area of 4633.63 sq. km. Therefore population growth decreased (-27.84) from during period. But at the same time one remarkable things is observed from above table that, within study region. Urban population growth took place rapidly as compare to rural population with their percentage from the year 1971 to onwards continuously urban population increased by decade; it shows that migration also effectively taken place from the study period.

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Table no. 2
Land Use Classification of Parbhani District

Sr. no.	Landuse	2001-02 Area in hectare	2011-12 Area in hectare	2001-02 Total %	2011-12 Total %
1.	Under forest	27808	6306	4.50	1.00
2.	Not use for agriculture	41634	34495	6.74	5.46
3.	Other (nonirrigated)	24507	37376	3.96	5.92
4.	Total fallow	38157	29163	6.17	4.62
5.	Net area under crops	485953	523775	78.63	83.00
Total		618059	631115	100%	100%

(Source: Agriculture Dept, Director Office, Pune Govt. of Maharashtra)

Above table shows that even in a ten years time landuse of the district change. In 2001 where 3.50 percent area under forest land is decreased from 27808 to 6306 hectares. At the same time net area under crops also increased from 78.63% to 83.00%. But the considerable thing is that area under fallow land and area not used for agriculture percentage decreased from 6.17 to 4.62% and 6.74 to 5.46% respectively.

Conclusion

Population in Parbhani district has been increased from 1901 to 2011. In 1901 the population in Parbhani district was 579649 while it increased attained 1836086 people in 2011.

The district has not good percentages of areas under forest area during the study period. It is even less than five percent of the total geographical area. Environmentally speaking for every region is very dangerous. Net area under crops also increased from 485953 to 523775 hectares it increased 4.37% over period of ten years. The decreasing percentage of forest area. Not use form agriculture and total fallow land area are used for rapid growth of population. This requires more land for residential, commercial establishment, educational and other institutions, industries, roads, gardens, playgrounds etc. in the district.

Out of the total geographical area only 1.00% area under forest which is decreasing continuously day by day this situation is environmentally very harmful for entire district because forest cover and rainfall pattern is closely associated to each other. Study also clear that growth in population percentage in rural and urban is not proportioned urban population percentage increasing rapidly. Migration from rural to urban especially even for outside district nearby metro like Aurangabad, Pune and Mumbai is also considerable which affecting is rural economy of district. Drought management practices should be implementing in the rural area. Ralegansidhi and Hiwrebajaris the ideal examples for entire country regarding watershed management and community development practices.

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