

**Impact
Factor
3.025**

ISSN 2349-638x

Refereed And Indexed Journal

**AAYUSHI
INTERNATIONAL
INTERDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH JOURNAL
(AIIRJ)**

UGC Approved Monthly Journal

VOL-IV

ISSUE-XII

Dec.

2017

Address

• Vikram Nagar, Boudhi Chouk, Latur.
• Tq. Latur, Dis. Latur 413512 (MS.)
• (+91) 9922455749, (+91) 8999250451

Email

• aiirjpramod@gmail.com
• aayushijournal@gmail.com

Website

• www.aiirjournal.com

CHIEF EDITOR – PRAMOD PRAKASHRAO TANDALE

The Distribution and Growth Rate of Population in Vidarbha Region

Dr. Umeshchandra Madavi

Assistant Professor

Post Graduate Department of Geography
Smt. KesharBai Lahoti College, Amravati (M.S.)

Abstract

Population is the number of living things that live together in the same place. A city's population is the number of people living that city. These peoples are called inhabitants or residents. The population includes all individuals that live in that certain area. Usually population refers to the number of humans in a certain area (simple.m.wikipedia.tea.org). The current population of India is 1,345,622,886 as of Thursday, December 7, 2017, based on the latest United Nations estimates. India population is equivalent to 17.74% of the total world population. The growth rate of population is 1.12% per year in the world and in India the growth rate is 1.20% per year. The present paper has been attempted the districtwise distribution of population and growth rate in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state.

Key Word: Population, growth, district, development

Introduction

Population is the important resource in any region, increasing population may have both positive and negative effects. In low population region the growth of population is necessary and in the high density population region to control the growth rate of population is necessary. India is second most populated country in the world with nearly a fifth of the world's population. India is projected to be the world's most populous country by 2022, surpassing the population of China. It is expected to become the first political entity in history to be home to more than 1.5 billion people in 2030, and its population is set to reach 1.7 billion by 2050. The growth rate of population in India is 1.20% per year (en.m.wikipedia.org)

The present paper is based on the distribution and the decadal growth rate of total population in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state.

Objectives

To study the districtwise distribution of total population in the study region and to calculate the decadal growth rate of population (1991-2001 and 2001-2011).

Data Source and Methodology

The present research paper is based on the secondary source of data, it was collected from District Census Handbook of Amravati, Akola, Yavatmal, Washim, Buldhana, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts of the year 1991, 2001 and 2011.

The districtwise percentage of population is calculated for the analysis of districtwise distribution. The growth rate is calculated by using following formula,

$$r = \frac{pn - p0}{p0} \times 100$$

r = Growth Rate of Population, pn = Current Year Population, p0 = Base Year Population

The results are shown in table and prepare a map of population distribution of the year 1991, 2001 and 2011 also the growth rate of population is shown on the graph.

Study Region

Vidarbha region forms the eastern part of Maharashtra State, which came into existence in 1960. The region situated in between 18° 43' north to 21° 46' north latitudes and 75° 57' east to 80° 59' east longitudes below the tropics of cancer. It covers area about 97409 sq.km. There are at present eleven districts in Vidarbha region Amravati, Akola, Yavatmal, Washim, Buldhana, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts respectively. Nagpur is the sub capital of Maharashtra. Vidarbha region consists of two sub divisions namely Amravati division and Nagpur division.

Distribution of Total Population

Table No 1 shows the districtwise distribution of total population in the study region according the 1991, 2001 and 2011 census.

Table No 1
Vidarbha Region: Distribution of Total Population (1991, 2001 & 2011)

| District | 1991 | % | 2001 | % | 2011 | % |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Buldhana | 1886299 | 10.84% | 2232480 | 10.82% | 2586258 | 11.24% |
| Akola | 2214271 | 12.73% | 1630239 | 7.90% | 1813906 | 7.88% |
| Washim | - | - | 1020216 | 4.95% | 1197160 | 5.20% |
| Amravati | 2200057 | 12.64% | 2607160 | 12.64% | 2888445 | 12.55% |
| Yavtamal | 2077144 | 11.94% | 2458271 | 11.92% | 2772348 | 12.05% |
| Wardha | 1067357 | 6.13% | 1236736 | 5.99% | 1300774 | 5.65% |
| Nagpur | 3287139 | 18.89% | 4067637 | 19.72% | 4653570 | 20.22% |
| Bhandara | 2107629 | 12.11% | 1136146 | 5.51% | 1200334 | 5.22% |
| Gondiya | - | - | 1200707 | 5.82% | 1322507 | 5.75% |
| Chandrapur | 1771944 | 10.18% | 2071101 | 10.04% | 2204307 | 9.58% |
| Gadchiroli | 787010 | 4.52% | 970294 | 4.70% | 1072942 | 4.66% |
| Total | 17398850 | 100% | 20630987 | 100% | 23012551 | 100% |

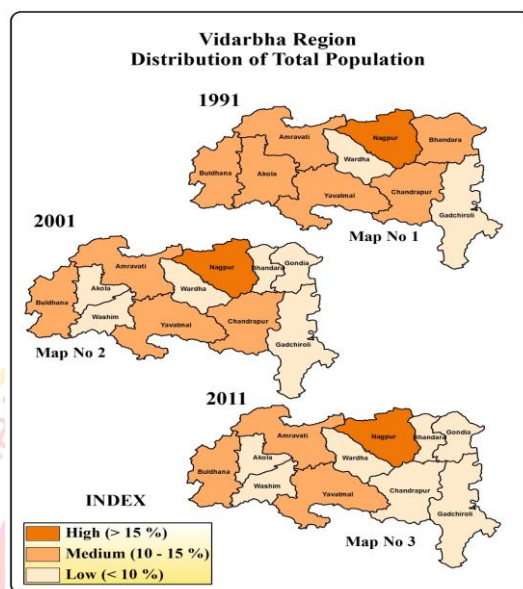
Source:- District Census Handbook of All Districts (1991, 2001 & 2011)

In the year 1991 the total population of the region was 17398850 and the highest distribution was recorded in the Nagpur district (18.89%). Nagpur is the main in the region and maximum population in the district is urban population and it is situated in Nagpur city. The lowest distribution of the population is found in Gadchiroli district (4.52%), the maximum population in this district is tribal population and it is scattered also the dense forest of the district affected the distribution of population. Wardha and Gadchiroli district occupied less than 10 % population of the region and other districts occupied 10 to 20 % population according to the 1991 census (Map No 1).

In the year 2001 the total population of the district was 20630987 and the highest distribution of population again observed in Nagpur district (19.72%), the percentage of population distribution is also increase in this district. In 1999 Washim district was separated from Akola and Gondiya district was separated from Bhandara district therefore total distribution of population is decreased in Akola

and Bhandara district. In this year again Gadchiroli district was observed lowest distribution of population (Map No 2).

The total population of the region in 2011 is 23012551, Nagpur district having more than 20% population of the region, most of this population is found in urban region. Buldhana, Amravati, Yavatmal districts found 10 to 15 % population and other district found less than 10 % population. Gadchiroli district having the lowest distribution of population (4.66%) because of the dense forest and hilly region (Map No 3).



Growth Rate of Total Population (1991 to 2001 & 2001 to 2011)

Table No 2 shows the districtwise growth rate of total population during 1991 to 2001 and 2001 to 2011 of the Vidarbha region.

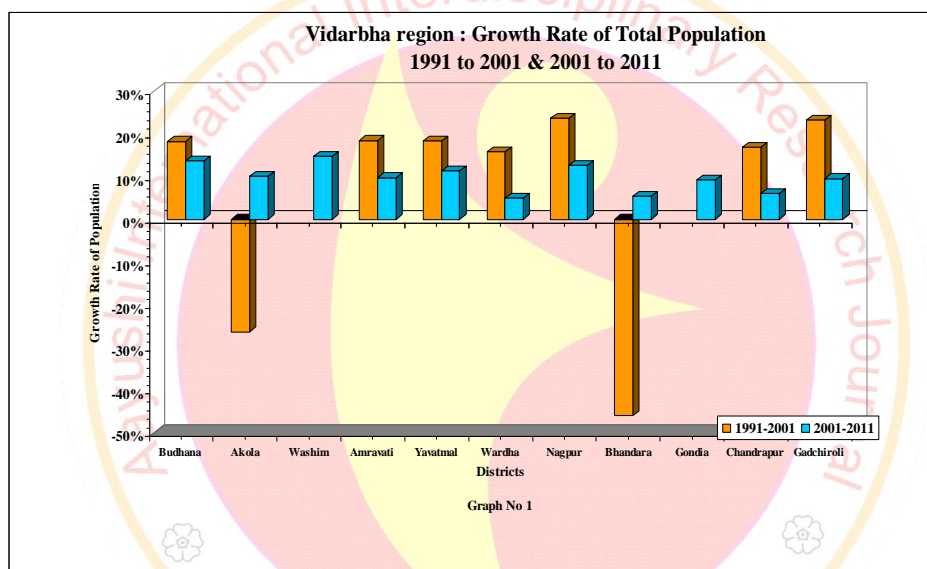
Table No 2
Vidarbha Region: Growth Rate of Total Population

| District | 1991-2001 | 2001-2011 |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budhana | 18.25 % | 13.68 % |
| Akola | -26.37 % | 10.13 % |
| Washim | ---- | 14.78 % |
| Amravati | 18.5 % | 9.74 % |
| Yavatmal | 18.34 % | 11.33 % |
| Wardha | 15.86 % | 4.92 % |
| Nagpur | 23.74 % | 12.59 % |
| Bhandara | -46.03 % | 5.34 % |
| Gondia | ---- | 9.21 % |
| Chandrapur | 16.87 % | 6.04 % |
| Gadchiroli | 23.28 % | 9.57 % |
| Total | 11.54 % | 18.57 % |

Source: - Calculated by author

In the study region 1991 to 2001 the growth rate of total population was 11.54%. Districtwise growth rate found uneven, in 1999 Washim and Gondia these two districts was newly formed. Washim was separated from Akola and Gondia was separated from Bhandara district. Therefore the growth rate observed negative in Akola and Bhandara district during 1991 to 2001. The maximum growth rate found in Nagpur district (23.74%) and minimum growth rate observed in Wardha district (15.86%).

During 2001 to 2011 the total growth rate of population in the study region is 18.57%, it is increased near about 7% compare to 1991-2001. Districtwise picture of growth rate found different, in this period the maximum growth rate of population observed in Washim district (14.78%), then it found in Buldhana district (13.68%) and then it found in Nagpur district (12.59%). In Nagpur district population is increased in 2011 but the growth rate is decreased. In Washim and Gondia district growth rate is increased because these two districts was formed in 1999. In other all district of the study region the total growth rate of population is found balance compare to 1991-2001. Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Yavatmal and Nagpur district's growth rate is more than 10 % and other district's growth is below 10 %. The minimum growth rate is found in Wardha district (4.2%) (Graph No 1).



Conclusions and Suggestions

The distribution of the population in the Vidarbha region is found uneven because the geographical are and physiography is also uneven in the region. Nagpur district having the highest distribution of population and maximum urban population, during 2001 to 2011 the growth rate of population is decreased, which is the good but in urban region the population is increased in maximum slum areas.

The high dense forest and rough topography of the Gadchiroli district affects the distribution of population. The population in Gadchiroli district lives in scattered form. The Gadchiroli district covered highest geographical area in the study region also having maximum settlement but most of these settlements having the population below 500 also the population density also low compare to other districts of the region. The maximum population of the district is scheduled tribe.

The population is the resource but the distribution is uneven, the maximum populations are concentrated in Nagpur city and then Amravati city's urban area. Therefore the in these region many problems occurred according to shelter, employment, pollution etc. The excess population should be

controlled in urban region also facilities should be provided in dense forest and tribal region. It helps to the balance growth of population and balance development of the Vidarbha region.

References

- 1) District Census Handbook of Amravati, Akola, Yavatmal, Washim, Buldhana, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts, Year 1991, 2001 and 2011.
- 2) Madavi U. (2015), 'Geographical Analysis of Human Resources in Yavatmal District, Maharashtra State' Research Nebula, An International Referred peer Reviewed and Indexed Quarterly Journal in Arts, Commerce, Education and Social Sciences, Vol-4, Issue-1, April 2015, pp 11-13.
- 3) en.m.wikipedia.org
- 4) Orimoogunje O.O.I., Adegboyega S.A. & Others (2011), "Population growth: Implications for Environmental Sustainability", Ife Psychologia, Vol 19, No 1, March 2011 (Retrieved from www.questia.com)
- 5) Premi M.K. (2006), "Population of India in Milennum Census 2011, National Book Trust, P.233
- 6) simple.m.wikipedia.tea.org
- 7) Yadav, S. D. (1998), "Population Resources of Jaipur district, in 'Environmental Resources, the crisis of Development", edited by Mathur, H. S., RBSA Publishers, Jaipur, pp.117-134.

