

DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS IN BHILWARA DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Dr. SAWAN KUMAR JANGID

Associate professor, Department of Geography
S.C.M. Govt. P.G. College, Mandalgarh (Bhilwara) -Rajasthan (India)

ABSTRACT: Demographics are statistical that describe populations and their characteristics. Demographic analysis is the study of a population-based on factors such as age, race, and sex. Demographic data refers to socioeconomic information expressed statistically, including employment, education, income, marriage rates, birth and death rates and more. Were dealt with in very few geographical researches. This branch of geography has awakened a great deal of interest among geographers which is evidenced by the detailed bibliography on population geography compiled by Zelinsky. Demographic data is very useful for businesses to understand how to market to consumers and plan strategically for future trends in consumer demand. Demographic information can be used in many ways to learn more about the generalities of a particular population.

Keywords: Demographics, scenario, population, Rampura - Agucha, variation, Vindhyan, comparatively, geography, employment, versatile, consequences, recommendation, resources, continuous.

INTRODUCTION

In the present scenario, the population is increasing at a very fast rate and the diffusion of technological advancement has put an intense pressure on the available natural resources. Demographic and demographic analysis is used to describe the distribution of characteristics in a society or other population in order to understand them, make police recommendation, and make predictions about where a society or group is headed in the future. Demographic data can come in many forms, but most often describe the distribution of characteristics found in population such as age, sex/gender, marital status, household structure, income, wealth, education, religion, and so on- and to see how these are changing over time. Birth and death rates are also used to understanding if a population is growing or not, and how this might affect things like economic growth, employment, government programs like social security.

STUDY REGION

The district of Bhilwara is situated on an elevated plateau. The eastern part of the district has a cluster of hills. The district is intersected by the Aravali ranges at several places. Bhilwara is located at an altitude of 421 meters from sea-level with coordinates 25.35° N Latitude and 74.63° E Longitude. Bhilwara is bounded by Ajmer district from north, Bundi district from east, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Madhya Pradesh from South and Rajsamand district from west. Bhilwara has an area of 10508 Sq. km. and for administration has been divided into 16 tehsils. Bhilwara district was well known for mica mining in the country for considerable long period but after the discovery of huge deposit of lead-zinc near village Rampura-Agucha by state department, this district has attained national importance. According to the 2011 census Bhilwara district has population of 24,10,459 out of which 78.22% belong to rural & 21.28 % belong to urban areas. The decadal growth rate of population from 2001-2011 has been 19.60 percent. The district has a population density of 230 inhabitants per square km. Bhilwara has sex ratio of 969 females for every 1000 males, and overall literacy rate of 62.71 %.



OBJECTIVES

Since population geography finds an integral part of geography, it has its own style of representing such problems. This research paper analyzing the demographic profile of Bhilwara district, slides the present to preserve the future. The following are the prime objectives of this research paper:

1. Analysing important aspects of human like growth, distribution and density of population.
2. Analysis of physical, economic and social structure of Bhilwara district.
3. Predict future population growth, taking into account past and present population.
4. Proposal of remedial measures to overcome population related problems.

DTABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The study is based on primarily secondary data, collected from Internet, website, census and various govt. offices. The census data of 2001 and 2011 has been used. The help of District Statistical office has been taken in order to collect the data. To include the tehsilwise data regarding literacy, occupational structure, population growth, Annual district statistics book has been used. On the basis of collected primary and secondary data, tables under various heading have been prepared. The decadal variation regarding literacy, general population growth, age structure, density level, fertility and mortality, occupational structure and functional and non-functional population has been calculated with the help of collected data. On the tables, decadal change of volume has been noticed and analysis has done on the basis of variation in tehsils. Graphs, maps and diagrams have added wherever necessary in the work to show the variation and for quick understanding.

GENERAL LAND UTILIZATION AND CROPPING PATTERN

Bhilwara district has 10.45 Lakh hectares total geographical area with 7% forest, 11.5% pasture, 15-16 % cultivable waste and 14-18% fallow lands. The pressure on land resources has increased manifold with the increasing human and animal population. Therefore, efficient management of land and water resources is a major challenge for the scientists, planners, administrators and farmers to ensure food, water and environmental security for the present and future generations. The soil resource information can be best utilized for making a rational agricultural land use plan for farming community. In the present study the soil resources of Bhilwara district were assessed for development of sustainable land use plan. The study area has three physiographic units viz. Eastern plain (76.2%), Aravalli (11.36%) and Vindhyan landscape (9.01%) and 11 blocks. The area receives 600 to 900 mm annual rainfall with potential evapotranspiration (PET) of 1380 mm. The soils were studied and classified in 40 series. Theset were evaluated for agricultural land use planning for Kharif and Rabi crops and other optimized use considering the limitations of topography (slope, erosion, stoniness), soil (depth, texture, PSC, AWC), fertility (pH, organic carbon, CaCO₃) and salinity (EC, ESP).Bhilwara district has suitable agro-climate condition for various food grain, pulse, oilseed and horticultural crops. There is also very good scope for development of dairy framing because the availability of land resources as pastureland. In Kharifseason

maize is the most widely cultivated crop followed by sorghum, groundnut and cotton in Bhilwara district. During Rabi season wheat is cultivated in largest area followed by gram, mustard and barley crops. The productivity of both seasonal crops is rated as low in comparison to national average. There is wide scope for technological interventions to improve the productivity of crops. Harnessing of productive potentials of natural resources up to their full extent is the fundamental key which can be achieved through agricultural land use planning.

PATTERN OF VARIOUS POPULATION ASPECTS IN BHILWARA DISTRICT

GROWTH OF POPULATION

All increase or decrease in the population may bring about a versatile change in the land-man ratio. Several factors encourages population growth. Birth rate, death-rate, sex-ratio, fertility-rate, migration-rate, social beliefs and customs, living standard of people are some of such factors but amongst them birth rate and death rate are the most important. We can also say that difference between birth rate and death rate is the growth rate of a region. Human resources development and growth is one of the basic objective considered for development seems to be very essential for Bhilwara being primary tribal area. One of the most important determinant of Human resources development is the population of the region to which it is referring. A peep into past twenty years population of the district, makes it clear that tremendous increased to 2013789 in 2001. The same trend continued in 2011 also. So the population further increased to 2408523. Bhilwara is one of districts of Rajasthan in India, Bhilwara District population As per 2011 census of India, Bhilwara District has a population of 2,408,523 in 2011 out of which 1,220,736 are male and 1,187,787 are female. Literate people are 1,256,126 out of 777,582 are male and 478,544 are female. People living in Bhilwara District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 1,148,165 out of which men are 674,589 and women are 473,576. Total 461,822 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 260,882 are cultivated by men and 200,940 are women. 77,499 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 36,559 and 40,940 are women. Bhilwara District sex ratio is 973 females per 1000 of males.

(i) Large scale difference between birth rate and death rate.

(ii) Increase in population of food grains, cereals through adoption of intensive agricultural technique and green revolution.

(iii) Proper irrigation from tributaries of river Banas for agricultural purpose.

(iv) Availability of fertile median black soil increases production.

(v) Improvement in public health progralrunes.

Rural growth rate in Bhilwara

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The district has a total area of 10,455 sq km., 311 sq km is urban and 10144 sq km is rural. Out of total population of Bhilwara, 2,673,461 in the district, 512,654 are in urban area and 1,895,869 are in rural area. 104,060 households are in urban, 394,065 are in rural area. 359,189 literate people are in urban, 896,937 are in rural area. District Bhilwara is one of the textile industries district in Rajasthan. The population of the district in the year 2001 was 20,13,789 and year 2011 was 24,08,523. Tehsilwise population distribution is very uneven due various factors. Density is high in eastern part of the district but as we move towards west, the density also decreases.

According to 2011 Census of India, Bhilwara District District Tehsils population, Below Table is the list of Bhilwara District Tehsils househods, total population and as per male and female statistics.

Tehsils	Population 2011	Male	Female	Households
Asind	254,130	127,206	126,924	52,901
Hurda	138,643	71,122	67,521	27,366
Shahpura	207,020	105,147	101,873	41,705
Banera	123,714	62,298	61,416	24,970
Mandal	235,640	115,728	119,912	49,211
Raipur	97,869	48,256	49,613	19,936
Sahara	135,086	66,847	68,239	27,855
Bhilwara	557,761	287,332	270,429	115,152
Kotri	174,701	88,901	85,800	35,908
Jahazpur	217,773	112,051	105,722	46,557
Mandalgarh	176,703	90,276	86,427	37,825
Beejoliya	89,483	45,572	43,911	18,739

As of 2011 India census, Bhilwara has a population of 359,483. Males constitute 52% of the population and females 48%. About 13% of the population is under 6 years of age. Hindus constitute a majority of population with around 79.50% followers with Muslims (at 14.23%) and jains (5.47%) occupying second and third respectively.

There are twelve tehsils in Bhilwara district, namely Bhilwara, Asind, Hurda, Shahpura, Banera, Mandal, Raipur, Sahara, Kotri, Jahazpur, Mandalgarh and Beejoliya. The distribution of population in these tehsils is found to be uneven. Concentration of population is highest in Bhilwara tehsil and lowest in Beejoliya. THE reason for Bhilwara being the centre of highest population concentration is, firstly, it is the district headquarter and lastly all required facilities are easily available here.

DENSITY OF POPULATION

Population density is another significant measure of population studies. This is a ratio between population and land. It denotes degree of population, concentration and is generally expressed in terms of persons per unit area. There are various types of densities like, arithmetic, physiological, agricultural and nutritional density etc. All these densities help in the diversity of population as largely affected by the physical environment, economic conditions, cultural patterns and past history of the area.

Density of population is a better measure for understanding the variation in the distribution of population. Population density is a ratio between population and land. The density recorded in Bhilwara district in the year 2001 was 193 persons per sq. km. which increased to 230 persons per sq. km. in 2011, that means a net increase by 37 persons per sq. km. in comparison to the density of Rajasthan (200 persons per sq. km.), it is only 30 persons more than the total density of the state. Thus, marked variation in population density at tehsil level are noticeable in district depending upon the anomalies of agricultural capabilities. Population density has a dependable correlation with the physical and cultural factors like rainfall, soil, irrigation, food resources, employment and other economic activities. It is thus clear from the data that there has been a continuous increase in population since last two decades. Thus, the increase in density is by 19.2 percent from 2001 to 2011.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

In the Bhilwara district, primary activities accounts for 75.6% of total working force of the district, thus, having 6.12 and 16.64 percent under secondary and tertiary activities respectively. Rural working population is comparatively more than urban working population which are 37.12 percent and 28.34 percent respectively. In Bhilwara district, working population comprises of 33.6 percent, marginal 6.37 percent and the largest share is of non-working i.e. 60.35%. Comparing the working population of the tehsils, it is found to be highest in Bhilwara (42.67%) Similarly, the percentage of marginal and non-working population is Asind (8.81%) and Beejoliya (65.67%) respectively.

CONCLUSION

The total population of the district was 20,13,789 in 2001, which swelled to 24,08,523 in 2011. A growth rate of 19.60 percent during the decade 2001-2011 is indicative of the fact that much progress in relation to population control has not been made. It can be said that the population growth trends in the district are multiplying and this may lead to population malady and environment distortions and degradation. Thus, the existing growth of population in Bhilwara district is posing a serious problem. Some of the important growth consequences of population growth can be discussed as follows:

1. The present population growth, distribution, density, urban sprawl, increased birth and death rate in the district, are the situation of population explosion in near future. In 1991, the population was 15,93,128 which increased to 20,13,789 in 2001 census. Thus figure further roused to 24,08,523 in 2011 census. From 2001-2011, the population growth rate was 19.60 percent. Therefore, optimal growth population will be a motive force for the overall development of the state.
2. Increase in population has created pressure on natural resources. It results in reducing the per capita availability of resources, thereby lowering down the productivity of the district.
3. Population in Bhilwara district is unevenly distributed. Maximum concentration of population is high in Bhilwara tehsil and minimum Beejoliya. The unevenness of population results into regional imbalance in the developmental activities.
4. Over exploitation and increased pressure on resources leads to poverty.
5. The pressure of population on land resulted into reduction in per capita.
6. An increasing population adds to the labour force in the absence of expanding employment is the obvious outcome. Increasing population has partly been responsible for this phenomenon.
7. Pace of the economic development slowed down due to over exploitation of natural resources like land, water, soil etc. This acts as an obstacle for future development policies.
8. Increasing population causes pollution of various types like air, water, soil, and noise pollution etc.

REFERENCES

1. Census of India. 2001. New Delhi: Ministry of Home Affairs India.
2. Census of India. 2011. Indian Census in its perspective general. New Delhi: Ministry of Home Affairs India.
3. Chandra, R. 2005. Libraries Information Literacy and lifelong. Conference papers, Delhi: Indian Library Association.
4. Chandra, R. C. 2008. A Geography of population: Concepts, Determinants and Patterns. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers, pp. 344-377.
5. Das, Bijay Kumar. 2005. Twentieth Century Literacy Criticism. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers & Distributors.
6. Goral, R. P. S. 2002. Sex Composition of India's Population, 2001: A Geographical Analysis. Population Geography, Vol. 23, No. 1&2, pp. 29-40.
7. Jain, Shilpa and Jain Manish. 2003. Dark side of Literacy. Udaipur: Shikshantar.
8. Majumdar, Paramita. 1999. Spatial Pattern of Literacy in West Bengal: District wise Analysis of 1991 census. Geographical Review of India, Vol. 61. June 1999.
9. Rao, Nimma Venkata. 2006. Total Literacy Campaign: A Critical Study of its Implementation in Andhra Pradesh. Ambala Cantt: Association Publishers.