



CONCENTRATION INDEX OF URBAN POPULATION IN BULDHANA DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA STATE

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ABSTRACT

Urbanization is taking place at a faster rate in India. Population residing in urban areas in India, according to 1901 census, was 11.4%. This count increased to 28.53% according to 2001 census, and crossing 30% as per 2011 census, standing at 31.16% (en.wikipedia.org). Location Quotients are frequently used in demography, economics and any type of location analysis. The location quotient is an index for comparing the importance of a phenomenon's share with the general phenomenon over a certain area (IB Geography, www.geoib.com). Present paper is based on the analysis of location quotient of concentration index of urban population in Akola district.

Keywords Urban population, concentration, location quotient, growth

INTRODUCTION

Concentration index of population shows the flow of population in particular region. The growth of urban population in increased in India day by day. In Maharashtra state total 45.23% population lives in urban area and it is third most state of urban population in an India.

The urban growth in Buldhana district is a low average because basic facilities and advance facilities till not developed in urban centers of Buldhana district.

Objectives

The main objective of the present research work is to calculate and analysis tahsil wise location quotient of urban population in Buldhana district.

Data Source & Research Methodology



The present research paper has been carried out with the help of secondary source of data. Population data is compiled from the District Census Handbook, Buldhana 2001 and 2011.

The concentration index of population is calculated with help of following formula, it was suggested by C.D. Deshpande and Shastri (1942).

$$LC = P_i \div A_i$$

L – Location Quotient, P_i – Increasing Population between Two Decades, A_i – Area of Tahsil
The calculated values are shown in the table and result is shown in the map of the study region.

Study Area

Buldhana district is known as the entrance gate of Vidarbha region. This district is situated in middle of Maharashtra state and east of Vidarbha region.

District located in between $19^{\circ} 51'$ to $21^{\circ} 17'$ north latitude and $75^{\circ} 57'$ to $76^{\circ} 59'$ east longitudes. Total 13 tahsils are included in the district and total geographical area of the district is 9661 sqkm (Map No 1). Total population of the district is 2588039 according to the census year 2011.

Urban Population (2001-2011)

In 2001 percentage of urban population in the district was 21.20% and in 2011 it found 21.22%. Only 0.02% population is increased during 2001 to 2011. Growth rate of urban population during this period is 15.94%.

In the district there is no urban population in Motala and Sangrampur tahsil.

Urban population in Shegaon and Malkapur tahsil is more than 30% to the total population in both years 2001 and 2011 also. In Sindkhed Raja tahsil percentage of urban population is below 10% and in other tahsils urban population is 10 to 40% to their total population.

Concentration of Urban Population

Location quotient divided into four categories index above 2000 as high concentration, 1000 to 2000 as moderate, 500 to 1000 as low and below 500 as very low concentration of urban population.

High Concentration

Deulgaon Raja, Buldhana and Nandura tahsil recorded the index more than 2000 and the concentration of urban population is higher in these tahsils compare to their area than other part of the district.

The increasing population in Deulgaon Raja during 2001 to 2011 is not exceed than 6500 but the urban area of this tahsil is only 1 sqkm and compare to its urban area the concentration index is maximum than other tahsils of the district.

Buldhana is the district head quarter of the study region and increasing urban population is higher in this region in entire district. Also density of urban population is higher in Buldhana urban center. The main reason of urban population concentration in Buldhana tahsil is that it is districts headquarter.

Nandura urban center is located on National Highway no 6 and Central Railway. All this positively effect on the concentration of urban population in Nandura tahsil.

Tahsil wise location quotient of the concentration of urban population is shown on table no 1.

Table No 1

Buldhana District: Location Quotient of the Concentration of Urban Population

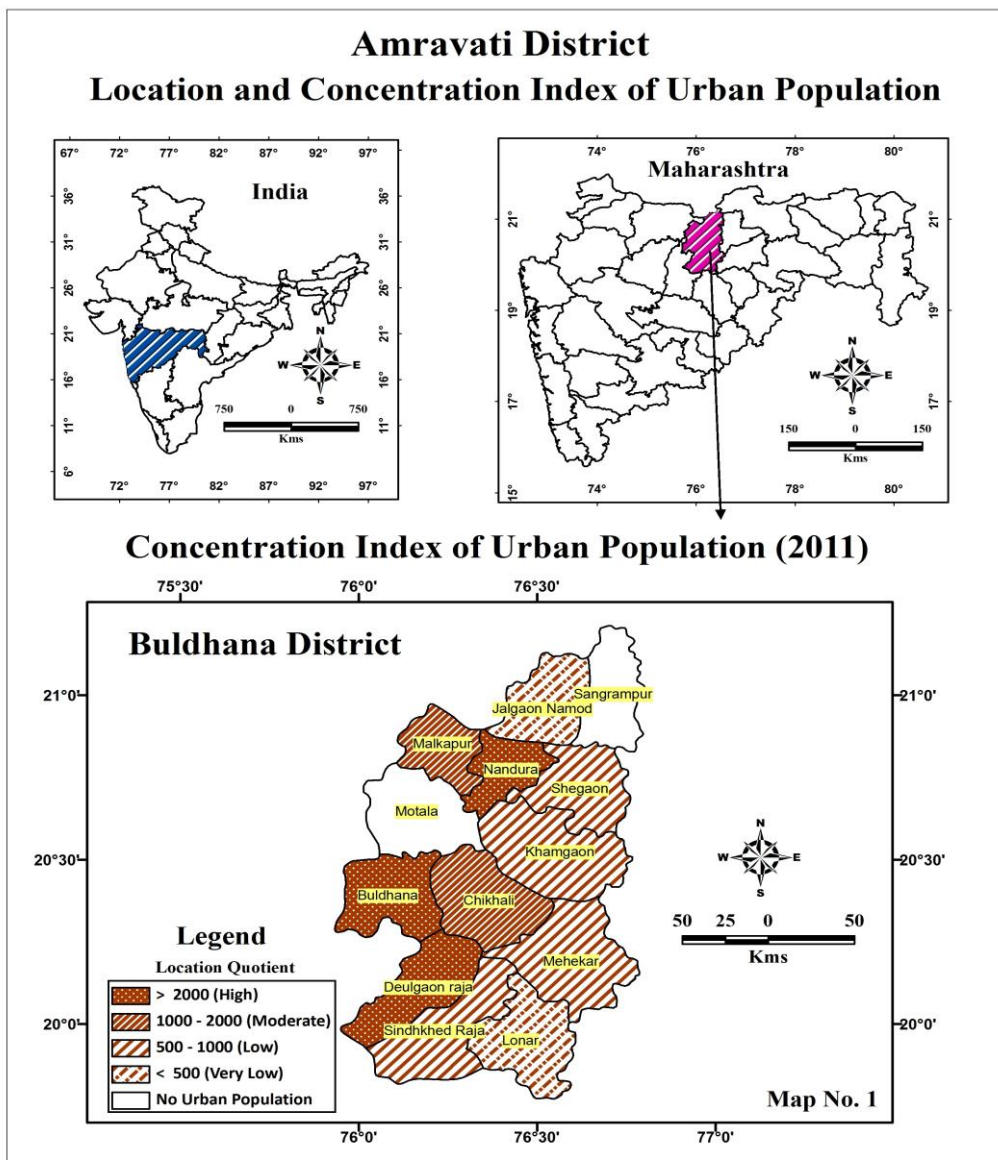
| Tahsil Name | 2001 | 2011 | Pi | Ai (Area in SqKm) | LC |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|---------|
| Buldhana | 62972 | 80748 | 17776 | 4 | 4444.00 |
| Motala | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malkapur | 61012 | 67740 | 6728 | 6 | 1121.33 |
| Nandura | 37469 | 44419 | 6950 | 3 | 2316.67 |
| Jalgaon Jamod | 26282 | 28276 | 1994 | 5 | 398.80 |
| Sangrampur | - | - | - | - | - |
| Shegaon | 52423 | 59672 | 7249 | 13 | 557.62 |
| Khamgaon | 88687 | 94191 | 5504 | 6 | 917.33 |
| Chikhali | 48428 | 57889 | 9461 | 8 | 1182.63 |
| Mehakar | 37715 | 45248 | 7533 | 11 | 684.82 |
| Lonar | 20082 | 23416 | 3334 | 7 | 476.29 |
| Sindkhed Raja | 13941 | 16434 | 2493 | 3 | 831.00 |
| Deulgaon Raja | 24372 | 30827 | 6455 | 1 | 6455.00 |

Source: - Calculated by Author

Moderate Concentration

The index in between 1000 to 2000 found in Chihali and Malkapur tahsil. Chikhali urban center is located in state highway and Malkapur is located on National Highway No 6 also on Central Railway line.

Increasing urban population during 2001 to 2011 is higher than Nandura and Deulgaon Raja tahsil but the urban area of Chikhali and Malkapur tahsil is greater than Deulgaon Raja and Nandura tahsil. Therefore the concentration index of Malkapur and Chikhali tahsil is found less than Nandura and Deulgaon Raja tahsil.



Low Concentration

Khamgaon, Sindkhed Raja, Mehakar and Shegaon tahsil found concentration index in between 500 to 1000. In the district maximum urban population is situated in Khamgaon tahsil but increasing urban population is lower than above high and moderate concentration tahsils. Therefore the concentration index found low than above tahsils. Khamgaon is located on the main road and transport frequency is higher in this region. Also it was district place before Buldhana. Transport accessibility is the main reason of urban population concentration in Khamgaon tahsil.

Mehakar and Shegaon tahsil is also located in main road; Shegaon is the railway station of Mumbai-Howrah central railway line. Urban area of Mehakar and Shegaon tahsil is higher in the entire district also increasing rate is also maximum than Chikhali and Buldhana tahsil. But the ratio of population and urban area i.e. density is low compare to above tahsil therefore concentration index found low than high and moderate tahsils.

Very Low Concentration

The low concentration index of urban population recorded in Lonar and Jalgaon Jamod tahsil (Map No 1). The transport facility is lower in this urban centers compare to other urban centers in the district. Also increasing urban population is lower in both tahsils.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the study region the disparity is found in between distribution of urban population and their concentration index because the uneven urban area of each urban centers.

Deulgaon Raja tahsil has the lowest urban population distribution in the district but highest concentration index of urban population. This tahsil has lowest urban area and increasing urban population is moderate during 2001 to 2011.

Khamgaon tahsil has the highest distribution of urban population in the district but concentration index is moderate because of moderate growth of urban population compare to their area.

The transport influence found on the concentration of urban population in most of the urban centers in the district. Road and Railway both networks are positively effects on the concentration of urban population in particular region. Road and railway network combine influence on Shegaon, Malkapur and Nandura tahsil. Road accessibility is influence on the Khamgaon, Chikhali and Mehakar tahsil.



It is necessary to develop the road network and transport frequency in all over the region. Also develop the basic facilities and employment opportunities equally in all over the district. Also develop the urban agriculture pattern therefore the urban population is distributed equally according to the area. All these will helps to reduce the extra pressure of population in particular region and development of urban region.

Urban and rural both populations are an essential for the country therefore balance growth of population according to the area and resources is an important in all over the district.

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