

## Population of District Jhansi Form: A Geographical Study

<sup>1</sup>Suranjan Mohanta, <sup>2</sup>Dr. Kalu Ram

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar of OPJS University, Churu, Rajasthan

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor, OPJS University, Churu, Rajasthan

---

### ABSTRACT

The city's design is becoming heavier because of the greater demographic development and fast extension of metropolitan capacities. The city draws in transients from encompassing district because of its better financial and infrastructural base. Population qualities and socio-monetary variables decide the degree of advancement in the miniature level preparation. Social and demographic highlights of population reflect construction and structure of population as well as accessibility and status of social offices and nature of human asset. Inside demographic construction of the city is the essential worry of the review for geographers and organizers to form an objective methodology for future preparation of the city. It additionally assists organization for execution of the advancement with arranging and arrangements. The business open doors in various areas stood out to the geographers and demographers to examine and decipher the way of life and personal satisfaction of city inhabitants.

**KEYWORDS:** Population growth, fertility, population density

---

### I. INTRODUCTION:

Population development and metropolitan extension have progressed at a phenomenal speed throughout recent many years. In spite of the fact that urban communities possess just a tiny part of the world's property surface yet 50% of the total populace dwells in metropolitan regions. There is impractical development of population in urban communities of emerging nations turned into a reason for worry as of late. Along these lines, there has been a developing significance of population concentrates in topography as spatial and natural aspects. The population geology is worried about the investigation of demographic cycles and their outcomes in an ecological setting. The hypothetical and strategic improvement in population concentrates on assume an imperative part in the extension of subject while commonly it delimited by the absence of demographic information. Population piece at a given time might be viewed as the result of the cycles of demographic change. The investigation of demographic design of population uncovers the situation of the arrangement of population and future construction of society as well as supply of work. The development of population and the present corporate life request the products and administration while the development of economy upgraded with the business exercises and augmentation of administrations. The accessibility of better monetary as well as friendly administrations improved the personal satisfaction of metropolitan tenants. Population qualities and socio-financial elements decide the degree of improvement in the miniature level preparation. Interior demographic design of the city is the fundamental worry of the review for geographers and organizers to plan a judicious system for the turn of events. It additionally assists organization with executing the improvement plan and strategies for the maintainability of metropolitan climate. 'The investigation of population is concerned with its size and qualities, yet in addition the way things are disseminated in different divisions and its progressions throughout the long term. Here once more, it is fundamental not exclusively to portray how population is conveyed over different regions concerning thickness, arrangement and elements, yet additionally to look for purposes behind the examples of appropriation and changes in these examples, if any' (Bhende and Kanitkar, 2010,). 'The examination of any population circulation, whether on a nearby, provincial or even world scale, should unavoidably consider different social, demographic, monetary, political and verifiable variables as well as absolutely actual impacts' (Knowles and Wareing, 2007,). 'Comprehensive information on development designs, spatial conveyance and thickness, population attributes are fundamental in drawing out places for advancement' (Tiwari and Sharma, 2009). Jhansi city is described by assortment population qualities, for example, strict and social piece, age and sex structure, education rate, and work support according to its area and neighborhood. Albeit the review is made by metropolitan wards and thickness obviously fluctuates from center to outskirts in diminishing request and keeps the guideline of distance rot. The sex proportion fluctuates from one region to another which is impacted by financial condition, society and its degree of training. The proficiency rate among the metropolitan occupants relies on friendly foundation, monetary circumstances and the closeness of accessibility of instructive organizations. The word related construction of the population clearly shows that the metropolitan portrays more than 80% laborers occupied with other than family industry.

## **II. OBJECTIVES**

1. To analyse the spatial pattern of population in the city and processes affecting the same.
2. To describe and explain the social and economic characteristics of population of the city in terms of geographical conditions and developmental activities.

In fact, ever-increasing population is the burning problem of today. Therefore, the study of the present form of population growth and size is very necessary for planned development. At present, the population of India is increasing at a rapid rate, whereas the pace of development of resources in this proportion is very slow and sluggish. As a result, human needs are not being met well. Despite the thought of the best welfare of human beings, the lack of food items is unable to provide him happiness and peace. This situation of the problem is taking a very serious form in the developing countries. Our country is a testament in this regard.

At present, about 15 percent of the world's population lives in India, while the land area is only 2.4 percent of the world. The growth rate of population in our country was 5.75 percent during the decade of 1901-11, which has increased to 22.34 percent in 1981-91. Like other regions of India, the population growth of Jhansi district of Bundelkhand region located in Uttar Pradesh is also suffering from various problems. Population growth is the change in population between two seasons. When the change is negative, the population decreases, which is called negative population growth whereas when the change is positive, the population increases, and it is called positive growth.

Population growth is an important factor in the study of the population of an area. In fact, different aspects of population are related to population growth, so they are also evaluated in this perspective.

Population growth is actually a result of the economic, social, cultural, as well as historical events and political nature of a particular area. If the population keeps increasing, then it becomes a burden on the land. Due to its effect, the problem of lack of food items and other resources increases every year. As a result of population growth, there is a direct social disintegration, healthy environment. There is a decline in unemployment, lack of health services and educational inconveniences, while indirect effects result in polluted environment, inequality of cultural activities and lack of control over the means of entertainment. Therefore, human activities due to this type of population related effect. They become disorganized and there are obstacles in development and there is a loss in the facility-structure.

### **MAIN FACTORS OF POPULATION GROWTH:**

Population plays an important role in the development of any region. It changes from time to time (Heggett, 1977). In particular, three basic factors affect population growth, in which birth rate, death rate and population migration are the main ones. Therefore, it becomes very necessary to consider the above three factors for calculating the population growth of the area.

### **FERTILITY:**

The size of the population of any area mainly depends on its fertility and mortality. If the birth rate is higher than the death rate, then the population will increase and if the death rate is higher than the birth rate, then the population will decrease. Birth is a natural process of population in which a new member enters the population at the age of zero. estimation of birth rate is usually per.

It is done on the basis of number of births per thousand persons per year. Thus the birth rate or fertility rate refers to the frequency of children born at a particular point in time. The fertility of women is the basis of the continuity of human society. If women did not have the ability to reproduce, then the creation would have ended. In fact, fertility refers to the ability of a woman to conceive, whereas fertility refers to the ability of a woman to give birth to a child after a full time, because there are some women who get pregnant but after some time have a miscarriage. . Therefore, they are unable to produce a full-time child. Thus population growth is affected by fertility and not by fertility. It should also be remembered that fertility also depends on the fertility of women. The fertility of women is based on their fertility. Generally, many methods are used for the information of fertility, such as crude birth rate, fertility, ratio and normal fertility rate. In which, through the fertility ratio, good conclusions are obtained in comparison to the crude birth rate in relation to the reproductive size, because in this, the work of calculation is completed keeping in mind the age and sex structure of the birth number. But due to non-availability of data according to different age groups of the population, the crude birth rate has also been calculated here. Here the number of children born in different years has been obtained from the office of the Chief Medical Officer. High birth rate is found in the population of Jhansi district which was 32.5 per thousand in the year 1991 whereas in 1951 the birth rate was 40.3 per thousand. Efforts are being made to reduce it continuously but so far the expected success has not been achieved.

During the survey, a tendency to have more children was found among Christian women in the age group of 15 to 25 years. After the age of 40, the propensity to have children in this group of women is negligible.

A survey of women from 20 upper caste families in the city center Jhansi shows that the fertility ratio is highest among women in the age group of 15 to 35 years, while the propensity to have children is negligible

among women between the ages of 35 and 50. The fertility ratio in women in the age group of 20 to 25 is 1.0:2.1. Women from 25 urban families belonging to backward castes have the highest propensity to produce children in the age group of 20-25 years.

The fertility variation among women on rural and urban basis is displayed.

**Table No.1 Fertility Variation among Women on Rural and Urban Basis:**

Age	Fertility Variation	
	Rural	Urban
15-20	2.0	2.03
20-25	2.0	2.50
25-35	2.0	1.32
35-40	1.0	1.49

**Source: Computed from own survey data.**

It is clear from the observation of the table that the highest fertility is seen in the rural women of 20-25 years. After the age of 35, the fertility ratio in urban women becomes zero, whereas in rural women, the tendency to have children is seen even at the age of 50.

It is clear from this that with the increase in income, there is a decrease in the fertility ratio. The fertility ratio is found to be higher in poor families than in affluent families. The fertility ratio was found to be 1:5.8 in the surveyed rural households with income below 10,000, while the fertility ratio was found to be 1:4.3 among women from urban households in the same income group. The fertility ratio in rural households with income above 10,000 is 1:4.2, while it is found to be 1.0:3.08 in urban women of the same income group. This proves that there is an inverse relationship between economic status and fertility.

There is a variation in the fertility ratio of rural and urban households engaged in commercial activities .

**Table No.2 Fertility Ratio among Women Engaged in Various Professional Activities:**

Professional Activities	Rural	Urban
Agriculture farm	4.38	-
Daily Wager	4.52	4.81
Job	3.31	2.28
Shop	2.54	2.8

**Source: Computed from own survey data.**

It is clear from the observation of Table No. 3.2 that the fertility of women engaged in agricultural working class/daily laborers is higher than women from families engaged in various jobs. From this it is clear that the major sources of income and occupation have an impact on the fertility of the women of the family. Due to the difference in the rural and urban environment, there is a difference in the fertility of the women of the families engaged in the same occupation.

**ADVERSE FACTOR THROUGH A FAVORABLE COMPONENT:**

Both these factors force the population of a place to migrate from there. The migration of population also brings about changes in the nature and cultural characteristics of communities both at the place of origin and destination. Thus, migration is an instrument of cultural expansion, social integration and their consequences in the critical distribution of population. Population migration also has an economic impact. Because most of the productive age group (15-59 years) are people for change of place, whereas child, old and weak people stay at the original place. Therefore, the people of the productive age group make economic development of the area in which they reach, making it powerful. Whereas due to the functional disability of children, old and weak people, the economic development of the native area gets hampered.

Although the transfer of population in Jhansi district does not affect the population growth, but due to historical and religious places like Jhansi, Chirgaon, Samthar etc., temporary relocation is definitely available. Along with this, seasonal migration also plays an important role in the region. Because in the study area when there is more need of laborers at the time of harvesting of crops, then people from the districts bordering this area (U.P. and M.P.) come in large numbers to work. In the local language, they are called 'Chaituwa' who migrate to the inner parts of the area or other parts in search of work. It is clear from this that landless laborers transfer more

than the farmers. According to the 1991 census, 87.78 percent of the total population of Jhansi district is basically resident here, while 6.64 percent from other border districts of Uttar Pradesh, 5.34 percent from other states and 0.24 percent from outside the country. Lives in different parts as migratory population.

### POPULATION GROWTH:

Before the Aryans, tribes like Kol, Bhil, Gaur etc. lived in the study area. It is estimated that around 800 BC, the Aryans came to this country and took the entire region under their dominion and started residing. For a long time this area was sparsely populated due to the rough topography and the odd geographical conditions, but during the time of Chandelas, peace and prosperity emerged in this area, whereas during the subsequent period of Chandela kings, this area remained disturbed due to mutual discord. Generally, the process of increase in population started from the time of British because various types of facilities were developed during their rule. Some natural elements like uneven surface, unhealthy climate conditions, infertile land etc. had a special effect on the distribution and growth of population in the area.

For the first time in India, the work of regular census started in the year 1881, in which 9.4 percent increase was shown in the population of Central India Agency (Imperial Gazetteer, 1908). This trend of growth continued regularly till 1891 due to favorable climatic conditions and other social factors. But due to natural calamities, the next decade 1891-1901 was not suitable for population growth as there were two severe droughts in this decade in the years 1895 and 1897. As a result of starvation and extreme heat, the death rate increased and the population decreased significantly. 9.8 percent of the population in the study area has decreased as compared to the last decade.

## III. RESULT METHOD

### POPULATION STRUCTURE

Under population structure, the physical, social and cultural characteristics of the population have been studied. These above characteristics of population show the real form of population structure. These directly affect the natural and cultural environment of the region. In this chapter, sex ratio, age structure, religious and literacy pattern, occupational structure and dependency ratio have been studied. These factors affect population growth and development potentials and possibilities.

The main reason for the increasing and decreasing rates of sex ratio in the district is the coming and going out of the district for earning a living. In Jhansi district, Linganurat has been shown in , which shows that there are fewer females than males in the area. From the detailed analysis done at the development block level, it is clear that the proportion of women is more in the cities than in the rural areas .

**Table No. 3 Sex Ratio, 2001**

Sl no.	Development section	Percentage in Total population		Male population over female population per thousand		
		Male	Female	Total	Rural	Citizen
01	Mont	53.58	46.42	856	851	866
02	Chirgaon	53.78	46.22	859	856	885
03	Bamor	54.25	45.75	843	839	877
04	Gursarai	54.13	45.87	847	843	864
05	Bangara	53.54	46.46	868	865	882
06	Mauranipur	53.46	46.54	871	861	897
07	Babina	53.75	46.25	861	850	912
08	Bada village	53.32	46.68	874	848	880
	District jhansi	52.28	47.72	863	852	880

Source: Based on the calculation of data received from Census booklet and District Information Center.

The highest rural sex ratio is in the Bangra development block (865) and the lowest rural sex ratio is in the Bamaur (839) development block. In terms of urban sex ratio, Babina (912) has the first place, while the lowest sex ratio is found in Gursaroi (864).

### AGE STRUCTURE

For real tracing of the population of any area, it is necessary to divide its population on the basis of age. The important aspect of understanding population structure is actually the age structure. On the basis of this,

estimates of population in future and present economic problems can be understood (Pant, 1893). Age is an important aspect of human life. From this, information is obtained in relation to the death rate and marriage rate and economic, cultural, political and occupational nature along with calculation of important facts like years of schooling, entry into labor force, voting rights, marriage year, retirement age etc. Following are the important aspects of age structure

1. Age structure shows the proportion of dependents in a population.
2. The average age of the labor force can be determined by studying the age structure.
3. Age structure plays an important role in determining the pattern of consumption in the society.
4. Age structure is helpful in determining mortality.
5. Age structure also determines and proves the marriage arrangement.
6. Age structure plays an important role in influencing the political ideology of a country.

An analysis of age structure reveals a proportional distribution of the number of children, young and old. Based on this, it helps in implementing future plans. The maximum number of children below the age of 9 years in the entire population of Jhansi district

#### **IV. CONCLUSION:**

Human beings are an important creature of the earth's surface, who use the natural environment judiciously to create a cultural environment. The cultural environment created by man is an index of the progress of a country in general and of a region in particular. It also affects human economic activities. Population is an important factor in the human cultural environment because the usefulness of natural resources depends on the population itself. Such decisions are made by human beings on the basis of their prior knowledge, intellectual level, scientific development and cultural heritage inherited from ancestors. Thus human being is an important resource as a result of its implementation in various fields. In a developing country like India, where the human population is increasing rapidly at the regional level. Geographical research related to population has an important place. Jhansi district, spread over 5025 sq km, has been selected to test the present research problem

#### **REFERENCES**

- [1]. Adelana, S.M.A. and MacDonald, A. M. (2008), Applied Groundwater Studies in Africa, Taylor & Francis Groups, London, UK.
- [2]. Agnihotri, S.P. (1993), Environmental Planning and Geomorphology, Chug Pub, Allahabad. Ahmad, E. (1985), Geomorphology, Ludhiyana
- [3]. Pub., Ludhiyana. Ahmed, S., Jayakumar, R., Salih, A. (eds) (2008), Groundwater Dynamics in Hard Rock Aquifers: Sustainable Management and Optimal Monitoring Network Design, Capital Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- [4]. Allison, R.J. (2002), Applied Geomorphology: Theory and Practice, John Wiley and Sons, West Sussex, UK.
- [5]. Anbazhagan, S., Subramanian, S.K., Yang, X. (2011), Geoinformatics in Applied Geomorphology, Taylor & Francis Group, US.
- [6]. Anderson, J. R. (1976). A land use and land cover classification system for use with remote sensor data (Vol. 964). US Government Printing Office.
- [7]. Anon (1973), Geomorphologie et eau South Erraines, presentation de la carte geomorphologique da la Pampa Del Tamarugal (Desert Nord Chilil), Bull. Inst. D'Etudes Andies, Vol. 2(Z), pp: 39-57.
- [8]. Anon, (n.d.). [online] Available at: <https://www.toppr.com/guides/generalknowledge/.../landforms-earth-external-processes/> [Accessed 6 Apr. 2017].
- [9]. Anthony, D.J., Harvey, M.D., Laronne, J.B. and Mosley, M.P. (2001), Applying Geomorphology to Environmental Management, Water Resources Publications, LLC, USA.
- [10]. Arora, R.K., et.al. (1978). Jaipur: Profile of a changing city. Prashanik, Vol. W, No. 1-2.
- [11]. Arunachalam, S.; Maharani, K.; Cindambaram, S.; Prosaannu, M.V.; Manivel and M.; Thivya, C. (2011): A Study on the Land use pattern changes along the coastal region of Nagapattinam, T.N. International Journal of Heomatics and Geosciences, Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 700 , ISSN: 0976-4380.
- [12]. Ashok; Prashasti; Saxena Maneesh, Saxena Shakti (2011): International Journal of Earth Sciences and Engineering, Vol. 4, No. 6, pp. 330-337, ISSN: 0974-5904.