

CHANGING PATTERN OF POPULATION AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN EAST CHAMPARAN DISTRICT: A CASE STUDY OF EAST CHAMPARAN DISTRICT

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Abstract

Population geography is a recently developed branch of science of geography that studies about the growth, distribution, density and other spatial variation of population on the surface of the earth. It also studies the demographic features. The central theme of population study is the areal differentiation and understanding the process of spatial organization, while the population constitutes the most dynamic and pivotal elements in such process of population provides the focal point in geography. The proposed paper will apply different types of methodologies.

Keywords: Population growth, Spatial organization, Density, literacy rate, Sex ratio.

INTRODUCTION

Population geography is recently developed branch of geography and the core of which is a man that is well established and in the light of fact. One can assess that the subject-matter of this branch must be related to different aspects of man. Geography of population presents an accurate, orderly, systematic and rational description of population and its various characteristics. Population geography doesn't study man as a phenomenon but as an area-characterizing and area differentiating element while dealing demographic phenomena. Population geography is concerned with spatio-temporal expression of various population attributes. The explanation of such spatio-temporal expression and the processes involved in the creation of these spatio-temporal expression. Glenn.T.Trewarth of the United States was perhaps the first and foremost personality to elevate population studies to the status of a systematic branch of geography. Area differentiation is one of the themes of geography in general and of population in particular. Since man is not only the utilize of physical earth but also the creator of cultural earth. Population geography is the most important branch of today.

This branch is concerned with the nature and man in general and their inter relationship in particular. Since the evolution of geographical ideas, the concept of nature and man has developed. Clarke has however defined that population geography is concerned with demonstrating how spatial variation in distribution, composition, migration and growth are related to the spatial variation in the nature of places. Clarke also emphasized upon spatial aspects of population and distinguished geography from demography. This demographer is devoted to numbers and depends heavily upon statistical methods. But the population geographers related number to area and realizes upon maps, the form of spatial patterns.

Another prominent American geographer, Edward Ackerman assigned the distinctive role of geography in population research while delimiting the problems of population geography at various levels. Melezin puts the Soviet concept of population geography as the study of population distribution and productive relationship existing within various population

groups, the settlement network and its fitness, usefulness and effectiveness for productive goals of society.

thus, population geography does not study man as a phenomenon in itself but as an areacharacterizing and area differentiating element population geography, while dealing with demographic phenomena, it is concerned with the temporal-spatial expressions of various population attributes: the explanations of such temporal-spatial expression and the processes involved in the creation of these temporal-spatial expressions.

OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the various characteristics of population in the contest of purbi champaran district. this has influenced the overall socio-economic structure. The most important amongst all the resources mobile,usable and useful for themselves, but the human resources is neither evenly distributed nor equally beneficial everywhere.

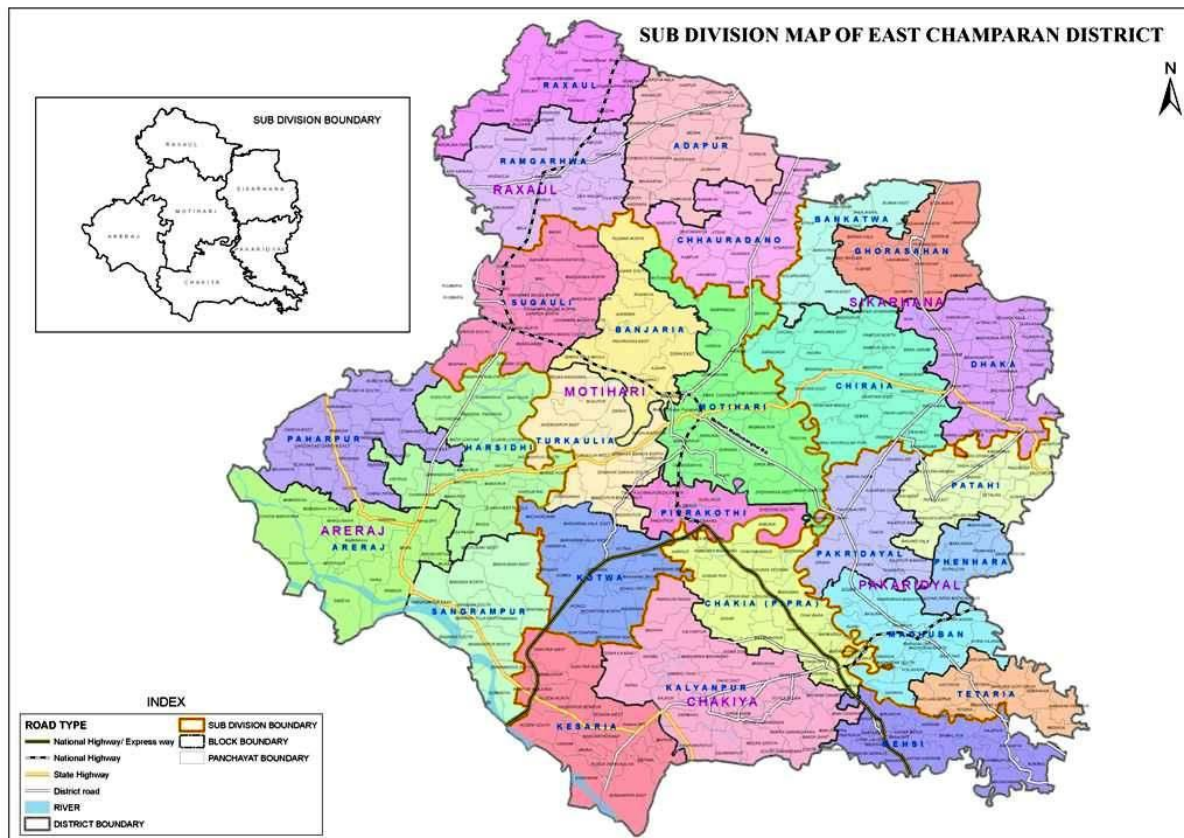
METHODOLOGY

The methodology largely depends upon the conceptualization of the discipline itself. it implies that as the philosophy of a discipline changes with time, its research techniques also undergo a change so as to meet the requirements of the widened subject matter. Methodology refer to a system of methods and principles in a discipline, the techniques refer to the mode of executing such method or to the practical and mechanical skills used for executing that methodology. In a way, methodology refers to the theoretical part and the techniques to the practical part of the methods and principles of a discipline. various types of models have been constructed as par the nature of facts.

Maps, diagrams and graphs have been used in this study. choropleths and isopleths were preferred to other in order to show the spatial variation of population distribution or pattern of literacy etc. maps of various types and diagrams of various dimensions are the main tools which have been applied.

Scientific principles of cartographic origin were thus observed while preparing maps, attempts were made as far are possible to make illustration accurate and meaningful. Facts procured from the data will be described and analyzed with full concentration of study area. Even data will be represented by different cartographic method. Besides adopting the analytical methodology in presenting facts, quantitative techniques like correlation, deviation, regression etc, will also be applied for their clarification.

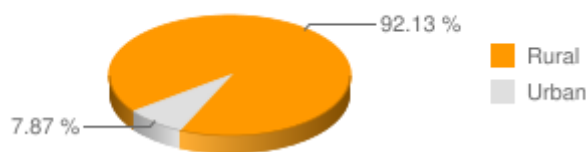
LOCATION AND EXTENT:-



The selection of area for the present research study regarding the recent trends in population change is newly formed district of purbi champaran .the present purbi champaran district lies between 26°18’15” N.Lat.to 27°0’0”N.latitudes and 84°30’55”E long. To 85°16’15”E Longitude. Purba champaran district that formed a part of old champaran district, at present is delimited by Nepal from the north and the districts of muzaffarpur, saran and gopalganj from the south, sitamarhi and sheohar delimitls the districts from the east. The river Gandak and Paschimi champaran delimits the district from the west and south-west.

Population Chart

Rural Urban Purbi Champaran



The population of the Purba Champaran district during 2001 was 39,39,773. As per distribution of different mother tongues (languages mentioned under 8th Schedule of Constitution of India) as returned during the 2001 Census for Purba Champaran district, Hindi, the main mother tongue of the district was returned by 88.6 percent (34,94,004 persons) of the population. The corresponding percentage for the Urdu, the second most prominent language spoken in Purba Champaran district, was 10.8 percent (4,26,848 persons). Speakers of other Schedule languages were very thin in number than the two described above. Note on important Scheduled Castes (S Cs) and Scheduled Tribies (STs) in the district of Purba Champaran during 2001 census The population of the scheduled castes in the district of Purba Champaran was 5,14,119 according to 2001 census.

Numerically the five most prominent scheduled castes in the district were (i) chamar etc., (2,15,386) (ii) dusadh etc., (1,68,482) (iii) musahar (53,175), (iv) dhobi (47,792) and (v) dom etc.,(12,257) while chamar constituted the maximum proportion of scheduled castes population the percentage being 41.9 (more than one third of the total sc population).

Dushadh occupied second position with 32.8 percent of the SC population in the district. Musahar and dhobi, though numerical third and forth-in order comprised only 10.3 and 9.3 percent of the SC population in the district. Dom etc., is much less in number as compared to the other four SCs mentioned above with only 2.4 percent of the total SC population of the district.

Remaining scheduled castes were comparatively very less in number than the five SCs described above as their percentage to total SC population was less than even 1.0 percent except pasi whose percentages was 1.8 . The population of the Scheduled Tribes in the district of Purba Champaran during 2001 Census was 4,812 numerically. The three important STs namely (i) Gond (ii) Lohara and (iii) Kharwar covers more than 87 percent ST population.

Gond had 3,486 population which constituted 72.4 percent of the Sheduled Tribes population in the district , Lohara with 523 population constituted 10.9 percent of the ST population and Kharwar having population 272 constituted 5.7 percent of the ST population. The other Scheduled Tribes were almost negligible in proportion except Karmali and Oraon whose percentage were 2.4 each.

The concept of population growth of population is often used to can not the change in the number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time, irrespective of the fact whether the change is negative or positive. Growth or decline of population of a region during a certain period is the sum or natural replacements which has taken place plus net migration into a region during the period under study.

The population growth is not a unitary phenomena but a combination of four major components i.e. fertility, mortality, emigration and immigration. This natural rate of growth of population is obtained by dividing the difference between the births and deaths by population at the beginning of the period and multiplying it with hundred. It implies that while in case of natural growth rate only the births and deaths are taken into account; in case of actual growth rate the factor of migration is also taken into consideration. Both actual and natural rate of population growth have been subjected to spatial portrayal and interpretation by the population geographers. Such a change can be measured both in terms of absolute and in terms of percentage.

Table 1: Decadal change in population of Sub-districts by residence, 2001-2011

Sl. No.	Sub-district	Population						Percentage decadal variation 2001-2011			Percentage urban population	
		2001			2011			Total	Rural	Urban	2001	2011
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Raxaul	1,73,262	1,31,652	41,610	2,32,028	1,76,492	55,536	33.9	34.1	33.5	23.9	23.9
2	Adapur	1,56,354	1,56,354	0	2,03,513	2,03,513	0	30.2	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Rangarhwa	1,56,639	1,56,639	0	2,00,998	2,00,998	0	28.3	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Sugauli	1,77,022	1,45,590	31,432	2,30,807	1,91,992	38,815	30.4	31.9	23.5	16.8	16.8
5	Banjaria	1,22,100	1,22,100	0	1,62,684	1,62,684	0	33.2	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Narkatia	1,30,363	1,30,363	0	1,70,758	1,70,758	0	31.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Bankatwa	90,490	90,490	0	1,16,863	1,16,863	0	29.1	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Ghomsahan	1,35,418	1,35,418	0	1,74,864	1,74,864	0	29.1	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Dhaka	2,45,482	2,12,850	32,632	3,18,144	2,76,081	42,063	29.6	29.7	28.9	13.2	13.2
10	Chirai	2,11,827	2,11,827	0	2,76,809	2,76,809	0	30.7	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Motihari	2,90,377	1,81,949	1,08,428	3,63,976	2,37,818	1,26,158	25.3	30.7	16.4	34.7	34.7
12	Turkaulia	1,39,420	1,39,420	0	1,80,366	1,80,366	0	29.4	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Harsidhi	1,70,071	1,70,071	0	2,22,551	2,22,551	0	30.9	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Paharpur	1,40,580	1,40,580	0	1,83,018	1,83,018	0	30.2	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Areraj	1,33,335	1,12,979	20,356	1,63,923	1,37,909	26,014	22.9	22.1	27.8	15.9	15.9
16	Sangrampur	1,16,847	1,16,847	0	1,44,071	1,44,071	0	23.3	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Kesaria	1,47,663	1,47,663	0	1,94,579	1,75,595	18,984	31.8	18.9	0.0	9.8	9.8
18	Kalyanpur	2,16,976	2,16,976	0	2,67,568	2,67,568	0	23.3	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Kotwa	1,28,100	1,28,100	0	1,68,788	1,68,788	0	31.8	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	Piprakothi	58,612	58,612	0	77,089	77,089	0	31.5	31.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Chakis(Pipra)	1,71,273	1,54,645	16,628	2,16,276	1,95,590	20,686	26.3	26.5	24.4	9.6	9.6
22	Pakri Dayal	1,10,721	1,10,721	0	1,46,216	1,16,634	29,582	32.1	5.3	-	20.2	20.2
23	Patahi	1,25,039	1,25,039	0	1,66,445	1,66,445	0	33.1	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	Phenhara	57,835	57,835	0	80,329	80,329	0	38.9	38.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	Madhuban	1,23,559	1,23,559	0	1,60,760	1,43,250	17,510	30.1	15.9	-	10.9	10.9
26	Tetaria	78,249	78,249	0	1,02,808	1,02,808	0	31.4	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	Mehsi	1,32,159	1,32,159	0	1,73,140	1,47,145	25,995	31.0	11.3	-	15.0	15.0
District Total:		39,39,773	36,88,687	2,51,086	50,99,371	46,98,028	4,01,343	29.4	27.4	59.8	6.4	7.9

PATTERN OF POPULATION

Purba Champaran ranks 2nd in terms of population (50,99,371) and 3rd in terms of area (3,968 sq.km.) in the state of Bihar. In terms of population per sq.km. Purba Champaran is the 11th densely populated district in the state with 1,285 persons per sq.km as against the state's 1,106. Purba Champaran ranks 28th in terms of sex-ratio (902) against the state's 918. Purba Champaran ranks 20th in terms of child sex-ratio (933) against the state's 935. There are 41 uninhabited villages (out of 1,293 total villages) in the district of Purba Champaran. Panchrukha (under Banjaria C.D. Block) is the most populated village (39,140) and Khap Lal Chapra (under Kesaria C.D. Block), and Kasba Gopal (under Mehsi C.D. Block) are the least populated villages (6) in the district. C.D. Block Kalyanpur has the highest number of villages (98) in the district and C.D. Block Piprakothi has the lowest number of villages (20). Pachrukha (under Banjaria C.D. Block) has the largest area (3,823 hectare) and Sonwal Ahirauliake Andar (under Paharpur C.D. Block) and Mithanpura (under Mehsi C.D. Block) have the smallest area (2 hectare each) among the villages in the district.

Decadal change (2001-2011) in population of all Sub-district of Purba Champaran District along with the percentage of urban population. The decadal variation of the district has been seen at 29.4 percent during the decade 2001-2011. The Urban area of the district has 46 attained a higher decadal variation of 59.8 percent as compared to that of Rural area at 27.4 percent. At Sub-district level, the decadal variation varies from the lowest of 22.9 percent in Areraj to the highest of 38.9 percent in Phenhara. The percentage of urban population in the district is 7.9 percent during 2011 Census as against 6.4 percent at the time of 2001 census showing increase in urbanization during the decade 2001-2011. Motihari and Raxaul Sub-districts have higher percentage of urban population of 34.7 percent and 23.9 percent respectively. The lowest urban population percentage of 9.6 percent in 2011 is recorded in Chakia(Pipra).

sex wise breakup of population. It can be seen from the table that out of total 1252 inhabited villages only 18 villages (1%) are in population range of less than 200 persons, 55 villages (4%) have population range of 200-499 persons, 148 villages (12%) are in population range of 500-999. 288 villages (23%) are in the range of 1000-1999 and 476 villages (38 %) are in the range of 2000-4999. There are 185 villages (15%) in the range of 5000-9999 and only 82 villages (7%) are in the highest population range 10,000 and more.

While it is easy to determine the change in absolute numbers by subtracting the number of inhabitants at an earlier point in terms from that of at a large point in time, the measurements of percentage change poses a little problem. The growth of population in terms of percentages is generally calculated by dividing the absolute changes by the population at an earlier date and multiplying it by hundred. Recent decades have witnessed growing interest of social scientist including population geographers in the ever increasing demographics dynamism, especially in the less developed areas. Consequently, the number of studies exploring the trends in population changes which have recorded a conspicuous spurt in the recent part. For a population geographer, however the phenomenon a population growth is of special significance. He value it as a vital index of a region's economics development, social awakening historical and cultural background and political ideology. Population growth is, thus, pivotal to the region's demographic dynamism. It is the attribute with which all other characteristics of population are intimately related and from which they derive their significance, thus the understanding of entire demographic structure of the area.

As per 2011 census sex ratio of the district is 902 females per 1,000 males. The same for rural and urban areas of the district stands at 903 and 884 respectively. From the table, it can be seen that total sex ratio of the state is always higher than that of the district for the census years of 1901 to 2011 except in the year 1951 and 1961. In the district the lowest sex ratio of 883 was recorded in 1991 census while the highest of 1026 was recorded in 1911 census. The sex ratio for the rural areas of the state and the district is found to be comparatively high as compared to the urban areas of the state and the district from 1901 census to 2011 census.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The region under study can be divided into following three physiographic units: northern or north- western higher land, intermediate flat plain track and south and southeastern low land. The district of Purbi Champaran is delimited by Nepal ni (April 2000) Fifty-three years after independence, India is still looking for a viable policy to control population growth. Although it was the first country to adopt a family planning program, in 1952, the country is still growing by 15.5 million people each year and, if this trend continues, India may overtake China in 2045 by reaching a population of 1.5 billion.

As Indians contemplate becoming a population “billionaire” on May 11, the Minister of Health has just announced an ambitious new national population policy. The National Population Policy 2000 — released on Feb. 15 — aims to bring the total fertility rate (TFR) to replacement level by 2010 and to achieve a stable population by 2045, at a level consistent with sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental protection. Although these objectives are higher and the time frame to achieve them is shorter than with past programs, the 2000 policy may be more appealing to the public. It envisages achieving replacement-level TFR (about two children per woman) through “promotional and motivational measures” that emphasize quality of life, rather than through numerical targets for the use of specific contraceptive methods, which plagued previous programs. The proposed policy talks of better management of public health, education, and sanitation, and focuses on women’s employment.

Addressing unmet needs for basic reproductive and child health services, supplies, and infrastructure is foremost among the policy’s goals. Other goals are keeping girls in school longer, raising the age at which girls marry to 18 or 20, reducing infant and maternal mortality, and achieving universal immunization of children against vaccine-preventable diseases. One well-publicized aspect of the National Population Policy 2000 concerns the allocation of seats in the Indian parliament. The policy recommends freezing the current number of seats for another 25 years to avoid penalizing states that have complied with previous population policies. The last allocation of seats to states and union territories was undertaken on the basis of the 1971 census and was due to be revised following the 2001 census. But if it were revised then, according to one estimate, the number of seats allocated to the state of Tamil Nadu, which has reduced fertility, would have gone down from 39 to 33. Meanwhile, the number of seats allocated to the state of Uttar Pradesh, which has failed to curb its growth rate, would have risen from 85 to 120.

Another vital recommendation of the policy is the formation of a National Commission on Population to guide and review implementation. The policy also recommends formation of similar commissions by each state and union territory. This decentralized approach would extend to the village level, where local self-help groups would be counted on to implement program measures. Although it has not taken effect — both houses of the Indian parliament first must ratify the legislation — many wonder whether this policy can be implemented. An additional budget of 64 billion rupees (\$1.4 billion) is needed to implement major portions of the policy. In addition, some of the measures may be open to misuse. For example, an incentive of 500 rupees at the time of birth of a girl child and awards of 500 rupees to mothers who have their first child after they turn 19 appear to be unworkable given that registration of births and deaths in the country suffers from incompleteness. And offers of health insurance for couples below the poverty line who undergo sterilization could cast doubt on the government’s explanation that stabilizing population is needed for sustainable development “with more equitable distribution.”

The success of the population policy, if it is implemented, will depend on a judicious mixing of the roles of males and females. It is well known that women in India generally do not decide their reproductive behavior. Although most contraceptive methods are for women, many women have no say in limiting their family size or in adopting a particular preventive method. The proposed policy would focus information and education campaigns on men to promote small families and to raise awareness of the benefits of birth spacing, better health and nutrition, and better education.

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