

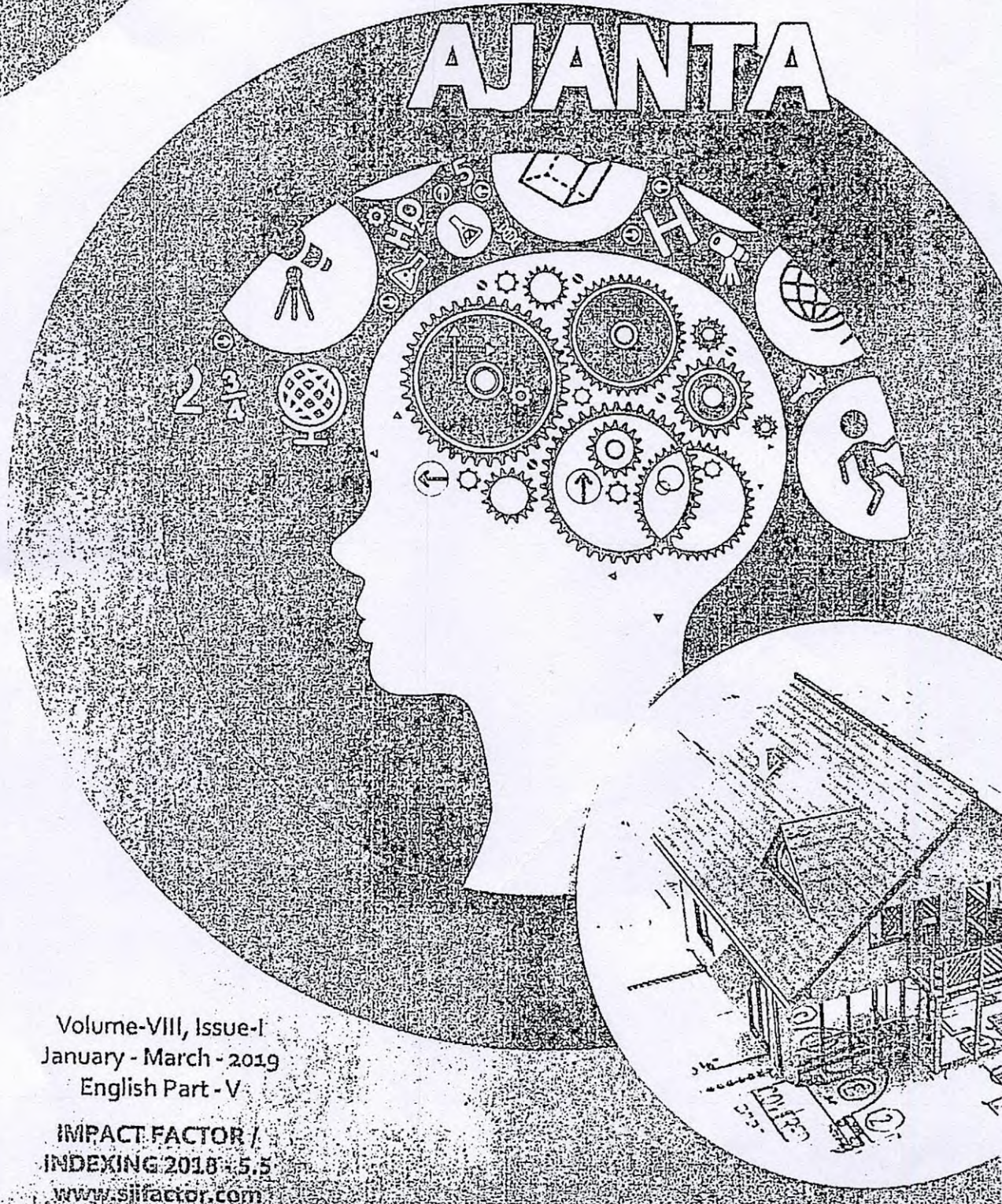


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16. Concentration Index of Rural Population in Akola District of Maharashtra State

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Abstract

Location Quotient of concentration index helps to explain the concentration of population in particular region. India's rural population in 2018 is near about 1.35 billion according to most recent UN data (worldpopulationreview.com). Near about more than 70% population lives in rural areas of the country. For the basic development of any country the percentage of rural population is an important and essential factor. There are many reasons to concentration of population in particular region. Good climate, soil fertility, irrigation facility etc impacts on the concentration of rural population. The present paper reveals the concentration of rural of population in Akola district of Maharashtra state.

Keywords: Rural population, concentration, location quotient

Introduction

Concentration of rural population is an important for rural development. Day by day it is observed that rural population migrates towards urban area for the employment. Irregularity of rainfall, low productivity form agriculture, lack of household industries in rural region etc is the main reasons. Present paper is based on the analysis of concentration of rural population in Akola district with the help of calculation of location quotient.

Objectives

The main objective of the present research paper is to calculate tahsilwise location quotient of rural population concentration in the study region.


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Data Source & Research Methodology

Data source of present research paper is based on the secondary source. Population data was collected from District Census Handbook of Akola District of the year 2001 and 2011.

Calculation of location quotient of rural population was suggested by Deshpande C.D. (1941) and Shastri (1942). The location quotient is calculated by using following formulas,

$$LC = Pi \div Ai$$

L - Location Quotient, Pi - Increasing Population between Two Decades, Ai - Area of Tahsil

The Calculated data has arranged in the tables and results are shown in the map of study region.

Study Area

Akola District is situated in between 20° 17' N to 21° 16' N latitude and 76° 38' E to 77° 33' E longitude in the Maharashtra state. The district covered total 5673 Sq.Km. area with total population is 1813906 according to 2011 census. Rural population is 1094165 and urban 719741. The district consist total fourteen tahsils.

Amravati district is situated towards north and east, Buldhana district towards west, Washim district towards south side of Akola district.

Rural Population (2001-2011)

Total rural population of the district was 1002742 according to the 2001 census and 1094165 in 2011 census. The growth rate of rural population during the period 2001 to 2011 is 9.11%. Rural population is greater than urban population of the district but growth rate of urban population is higher than rural population. Urban population growth rate in 2001 to 2011 is 14.71%.

Akola tahsil (21.36%) has the maximum distribution of rural population and Patur tahsil (10.75%) has the lowest distribution of rural population in the district.

Concentration of Rural Population

Tahsilwise location quotient of the concentration of rural population is shown on table no

1.

Table No 1: Akola District: Location Quotient of The Concentration of Rural Population

Tahsil Name	Rural Population		Area in Hecter		
	2001	2011	Pi	Ai	LC
Akola	227475	233718	6243	1251	4.99

Akot	151767	162903	11136	72371	0.15
Balapur	129657	144818	15161	2344.4	6.47
Barshi Takali	132720	149363	16643	4118	4.04
Murtijapur	123107	134355	11248	28893.1	0.39
Patur	100146	117635	17489	21638.2	0.81
Telhara	137870	151373	13503	30942	0.44

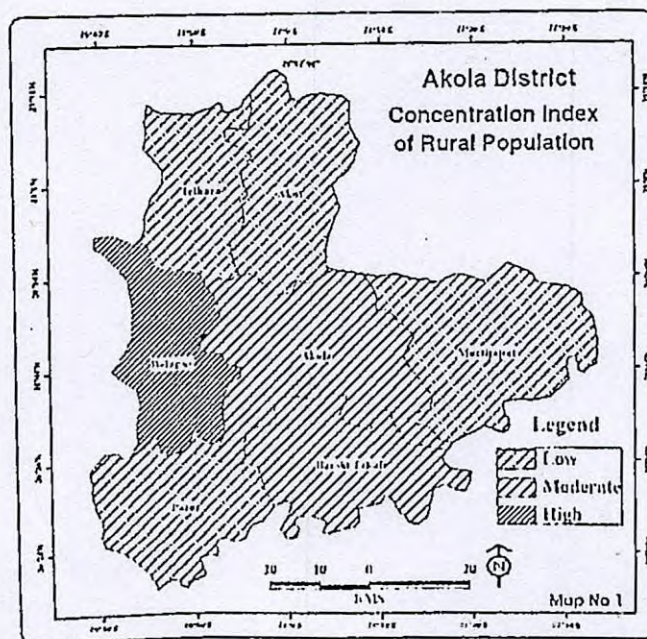
Source: - Calculated by Author

Akola district has the maximum distribution of rural population but Concentration of rural population is higher in Balapur district according to the rural area and growth of last two decades (Map No 1).

Akot, Murtijapur, Patur and Telhara tahsils found the lowest concentration index of rural population. Akot is lowest of them, Akot is the second highest distribution of rural population but according to its area and growth of rural population during 2001-2011 it is very low. The same reason observed in Telhara and Murtijapur tahsil.

The moderate index found in Akola and Barshi Takali tahsil. Population concentration is higher in Akola tahsil after Balapur tahsil. In Barshi Takali tahsil balance growth observed according to the population concentration.

Balapur tahsil found the highest index of rural population concentration. This tahsil has the fifth number of rural population distribution but concentration is high according to the ratio of growth and area.



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Conclusions and Suggestions

The disparity found in distribution and concentration of rural population. Tahsils like Akot and Telhara has maximum distribution but low index of concentration. Because population growth in 2011 is lower than 2001 according to the area compare to other tahsils.


Balapur tahsil has the highest concentration of rural population according to the ratio of growth and area. In 2011 highest distribution of rural population occurred in Akola tahsil but growth of rural population in 2011 than 2001 is the lowest in the region. The main reason is that most of the rural population migrated towards in urban region for the employment due to non success in agriculture. Therefore this tahsil found the moderate concentration of rural population tough the high distribution.

The highest growth occurred in Patur tahsil but this tahsil has lowest distribution in both years 2001 and 2011 also this growth is non sufficient compare to the area. Therefore this tahsil found the low concentration of rural population.

Rural population is an essential for the development of agriculture which is the backbone of Indian agriculture. It is necessary to control their migrations towards urban region for the wages. In rural area cultivators should tries the cash crops like vegetables and fruits also it s necessary to spread the awareness and modern techniques of agriculture in each and every corner of the district. Government should provide free seeds for cultivation according to the climate of the region. This will help in agriculture and rural development and hence migration towards urban region automatically decreases and concentration of rural population increases.

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Attested By

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