

Patterns of Population Distribution in Bikaner District : A spatial Analysis

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ABSTRACT

For all physical and cultural lestre,a man is supposed be the centre of all types of knowledge and its related study .A man is preffered to adjust better than all living being to his physical environment and solidity stand as a part and parcel to the available culture land scape .He forms being the basic instrument to cope with the available resources ,to tap out geomorphic agents and derive the suitable and useful factor in bringing about change in the ecology and agronomic environment .When human being turned out to be the pioneer of the exploitation on natural and non natural resources i.e.flora and fauna,he was considered to be the most important element of demography.

Keywords: population distribution, cultural and geographical factor, density

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INTRODUCTION

Population and land resources are the basic resources as far concern to human development and support the national building .population distribution means the pattern of where people live.three patterns of distribution in population of organism A population may have a uniform ,random ,or clumped distribution .individuals of population can be more or less equally spaced apart [uniform disperssion]dispersed randomly with no predictable pattern [random dispersion] or clustered in groups [clumped dispersion]

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the present research paper are as follows

- 1] to study of the pattern of population distribution
- 2]To study of the factors affecting to the population distribution

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present work is based on the primary and secondary data .The data used and the information has been acquired on different approach lines .The census of india 1961-2001 district statistical office department of Bikaner district .sankhikiyapustika of Bikaner district from 1961 -2004.

Study area

Bikaner district is selected as a study region for the present investigation .The Bikaner district is situated in the extreme part of western rajasthan and also forms the major part of the 'GREAT INDIANDESERT THAR'

Bikaner is in the heart of desert .The region is well known for the best riding camels in the world .The Bikaner district covers an area of 30,247.9 square /k.m.. The area lies 2degree between 27.11 to 29.03 north latitude and about 3 degree of longitude between 71.54 to 74.12 east longitude in the north western part of rajsthan .The district experiences the most arid climate of the country .In its north the district is flanked by ganganagar partly by jaisalmer and Pakistan on the west .Churu and Hanumangadh district in east ,north east and nagaur and jodhpur districts on the south and south east prespectively .The population of rajasthan is growing up at faster rate like the other states of india .In arid zone this rate is

little more than other part of the rajathan .Above factors have drawn attention to the geographers and planners to study about pattern of population distribution and the factors affecting to the population distribution.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1]The factors affecting population distribution

A]The geographical factors

The nature born facilities and the situation have offered solid platform to effect the distribution of population Which counts for soils ,plain ,water the location ,climate and also from the heigh of sea level .E .Hatington and G.Taylor like geographers pay a lot of importance to climate alone and regard it to be the most powerful ingredients to population distribution .the climate is extreme where the temperature during summer experiences a high og 48 degree Celsius and low of 0 degree during the winter.The annual average rain fall is scanty with 16.40 c.m.The soil is basically infertile and sandy ,vegetation is less and sparse. Babool ,Khejdi, and the thorny bushes shrubs and few grasses mark the plain which some kind of vegetation .The underground water level is unequal

2]The cultural factors

The cultural factors too have their unique role to pay for the distribution of population this factor is supported by the great geographer Zelansky and john I. clark ,that no doubt human needs are served mainly by scientific developments the cultural factors too become more and more stronger elements to satisfy the complexities

They include historical grounds the social and development conditions the technical developments ,the religious elements and political scenario and the urban habitateare a few instrument that not only effect the distribution alone but also change the entire contour o the population distribution

The economic factor mark the second important element ,where the Indira Gandhi Canal flanked from this area offering the irrigational opportunities in some parts .This is acutuating the over all development of the district and booming up various development activities.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The district having a total population of 1,90,1005 [2001]distributed over an area of 30359 sq.k.m.Both in area as well as population all the eight tehsils

The table 1.indicates that kolayat is largest tehsil in area and the Bikaner tehsil has highest population among all the tehsils of district

Table 2.flanks the statement regarding .The high density of population is due to the urban centersBikaner ,the head quarter of the district wher a large population [544798]finds employment in urban activities ,Besides the Nokha [49704] and sridungargadh [44707]are the otjer town of importance

Chattargarh is the smallest tehsil in regard to area .the tehsil is situated in the most northly part of the district which provide little amenities for human living

Table 1): DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (2001)

TEHSIL	TOTAL POPULATION	M A L E	F E M A L E	R U R A L	U R B A N
Bikaner	725687 (38.17)	385445 (53.11)	340242 (46.88)	180889 (24.92)	544798 (75.07)
P o o g a l	73927 (3.88)	39535 (53.47)	34392 (46.52)	73927 (100)	-
Kolayat	207254 (23.0)	110394 (53.26)	96860 (46.73)	207254 (100)	-
Loonkaransar	174210 (9.16)	90921 (52.19)	83289 (47.80)	174210 (100)	-
N o k h a	329070 (17.13)	172169 (52.31)	156901 (47.68)	279366 (84.89)	49704 (15.10)
Khajuwala	91747 (4.82)	49263 (53.69)	42484 (46.30)	91747 (100)	-
Chattargarh	71667 (3.76)	37995 (53.01)	33672 (46.98)	71667 (100)	-
Dungargarh	227443 (11.96)	116739 (51.32)	110704 (48.67)	182736 (80.43)	44707 (19.65)

SOURCE-Census Hand Book of Bikaner District Year 2001

It is discerned that 3 tehsils viz. Bikaner, Nokhat and Sridungargadh have higher density than the district average and thus it may be considered that they do not have much means of subsistence. Rural urban population

Urbanization is an index of majoring economic growth. The district has a small percentage of urban population [21.05]

Bikaner, Nokha and only Sridungargadh tehsils have urban centers at all. The highest urban population is found in Bikaner tehsil 544798 followed by Nokha and Sri Dungargarh only about 639209 people constitute the urban population of the district and this shows the poor urban facilities to residents

The total rural population was 1261796 in 2001, the urban remained at 639209, which marked 66.37 percent and 33.62 percent of the total population of the district

Table 2). TEHSIL WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND AREA IN BIKANER DISTRICT (2001)

TEHSIL	AREA		POPULATION	
	Percentage to district area	R A N K	Percentage to district population	RANK
Bikaner	1 0 . 1 6	5	3 8 . 1 7	1
Lunkaransar	1 6 . 5 8	2	9 . 1 6	5
Nokha	1 2 . 1 5	3	1 7 . 1 3	2
Kolayat	2 6 . 2 1	1	1 0 . 9 0	4
Pugal	1 0 . 7 9	4	3 . 8 8	7
Khaujuwala	6 . 7 2	8	4 . 8 2	6
Chattargarh	7.10	7	3.76	8
Sri Dungarhgarh	9.89	6	11.96	3

SOURCE-Based on census Hand book (2001)

CONCLUSION

In the study region the district does not present much diversity of relief. The entire district is in the zone of low rain fall. Extremes of diurnal and seasonal temperature marked with cold winters and very hot summer are the characteristics features climatic conditions here.

So thus the role of climatic factors affect on the distribution of population in district.

In 2001 Bikaner had population of 1,90,1005 of which males were 886,075 and remaining 788196 were females in 2001 census Bikaner district recorded increase of 29.62 percent to its population compared to 1991. The density of Bikaner district for 2001 was at 59 people per sq.km. of areas with regards to sex ratio in Bikaner it stood 890 per 1000 male

Thus this research work goes with the special reference of population background its various components including agricultural and education adjustment and the management undertaken under ecological and agronomical environment.

A brief survey of general population is also made to bring out the back drops of ground reality, besides certain recommendation over the future hazards and shocks of population growth

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