

TREND OF POPULATION GROWTH IN SOUTH BIHAR

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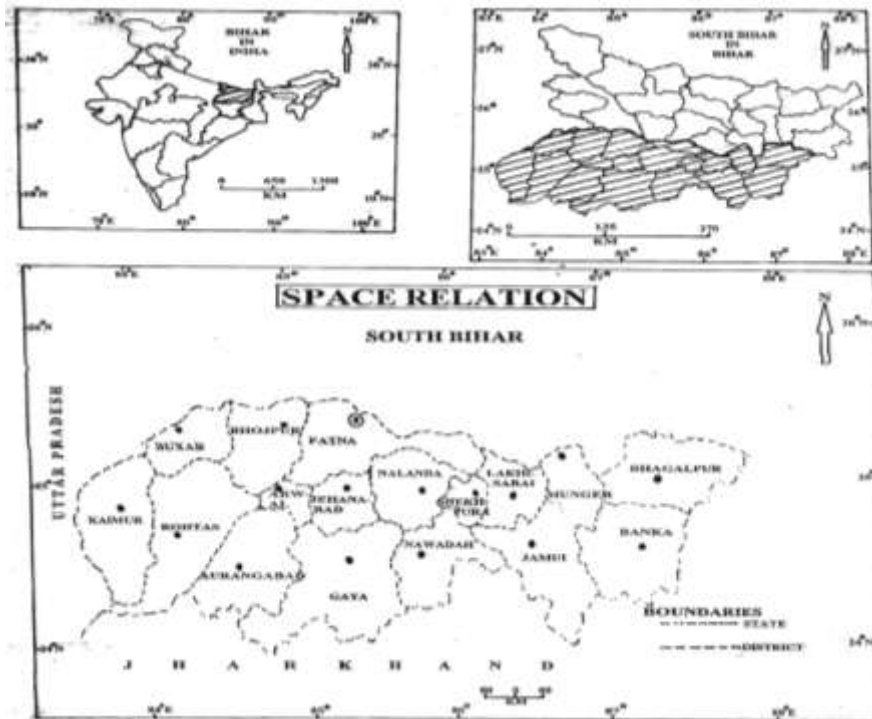
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Introduction

The region of South Bihar has only two important resources: the fertile alluvial plain and large population size and the development of the state entirely depends upon scientific use of land and proper development of human resource. The fertile land of the state is not suitable for intensive use in the nature form because of the problems of flood, lack of irrigation facilities, lack of other agricultural infrastructure, etc. In considerable areas and only limited areas provide ideal condition for varied use of the land. Similarly large population size also faces the problem of poor literacy, poor health, high growth rate, large dependency on agriculture activities, poor participation in non-agricultural activities, mass people living in rural areas, etc. As such there is need to take case of these two resources with priority. In this paper attempt was been made to analyze different aspects of human resource of South Bihar.

Study Area

South Bihar forms the southern part of Bihar are middle south part of Ganga plain constituting the administrative units of present-patna, munger (except-Khagaria and Begusarai district) Magadh and Bhagalpur, A division. It extends between 24⁰21'N to 25⁰45'N latitude and 83⁰19'E to 87⁰30' E Longitude covering an area of 40990.4 sqkm. and a population of 38551925. Thus south Bihar is bounded by the river Ganga in the north, the state of U.P. in the west, the Jharkhand in south and east.



Purpose of Study

This paper intends to highlight the factors responsible for population growth of south Bihar of recently with the rapid increase of population and shortage of food. Even today north than three fourth people depend on meager agricultural income and face the problem of extreme poverty: Uncontrolled growth of population is accelerating the problem. This paper will show how population growth will be recently increase of South Bihar.

Sources of Data

The study of population growth of the study region relies on the data complied mainly from the secondary sources. The major sources of data are census of India 2011, provisional population Total, paper of 2011, Bihar series 11 and census of India, Bihar.(2001 to 2011).

Growth of Population

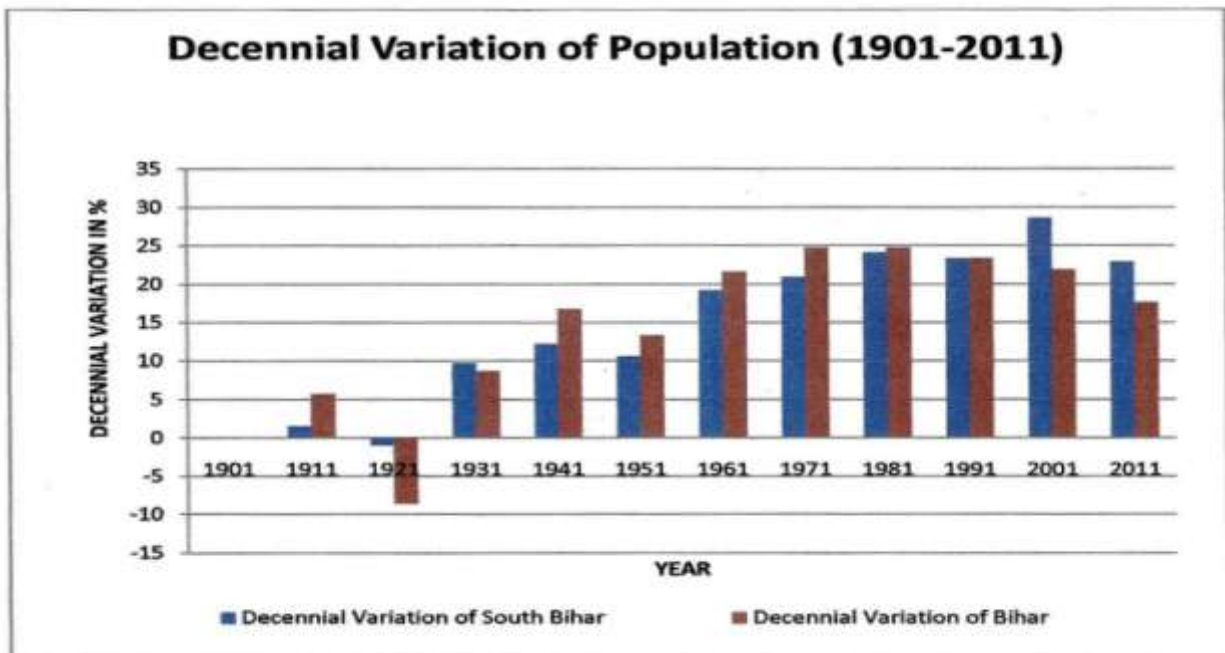
Through rough enumerations were made in 1872, 1881 and 1891, but these figures are not available in detail, As such trend of population growth has been analyzes with effect from 1901 thought estimated data are available even for earlier census.

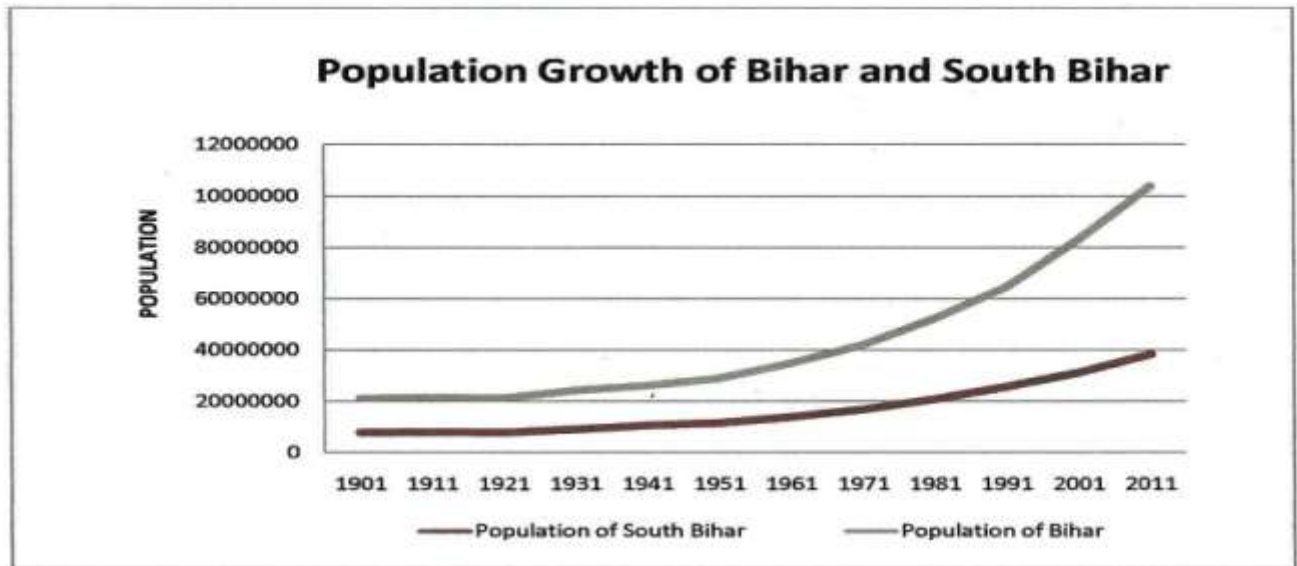
Trend of Population Growth in South Bihar

Census Year	Population of South Bihar	Decennial Variation	Population of Bihar	Population of India (Carore)	Decennial Variation
1901	7868011	-----	21243632	23.85	-----
1911	7987836	1.52	21567159	25.21	5.75
1921	7910705	-0.97	21358905	25.13	8.60
1931	9051248	9.75	24438371	27.30	8.63
1941	10251108	12.2	26302771	31.87	16.74
1951	11634006	10.58	29085017	36.11	13.30
1961	13966387	19.19	34840968	43.92	21.63
1971	16850494	20.91	42126235	54.81	24.79
1981	20921066	24.16	52302665	68.38	24.79
1991	25812221	23.38	64530554	84.39	23.41
2001	31181241	28.62	82998509	102.87	21.90
2011	38405977	22.93	103804637	121.00	17.64

Source : Census of India 2011, Provisional Population

Total, Paper of 2011 Bihar Series 11





In the year 1901 South Bihar had a population of 7.86 million which increased to 11.63 million in the 1951. The population of this state further increased to 20.9 million in the year 1981 and in the last census of 2011 it has increased to 38.40 million. It reveals the fact that during post independence year population has become almost double.

- **Period of Slow growth (1901-1921)**

It is true that very slow growth rate was recorded from 1901 to 1921. In the decade 1901-11 in the population increased by 1.52% and the state recorded slight decline by 0.97% in the following decade of 1911-21 because of natural calamities like plague, cholera and drought.

- **Period of moderate Growth (1921-1951)**

During this period population of this state increased moderately. In the decade 1921-31 population of the state increased by 9.74% in the following decades of 1931-41 and 1941-51 also population increased by only 12.22% and 10.58% respectively.

- **Period of Fast Growth (1951-2001)**

The region of South Bihar recorded fast growth of population from 1951 to 2001, little less than three times from 29.0 million to 82.9 million. In the decade 1951-61 population

increased by 19.19%. In the following decades of 1951-71, 1971-81, 1981-91. These decades recorded the growth rate of 20.91%, 24.16%, 23.38% respectively.

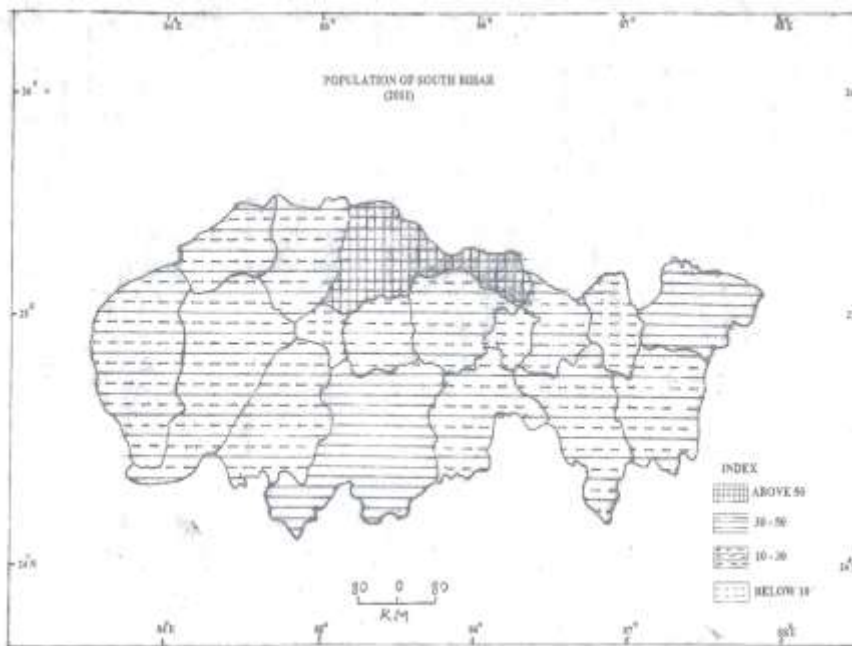
- **Period of Moderate Slow Growth**

In the last decade of 2001-11 population of this state has increased by 22.93% little less than the previous decade of 1991-2001.

POPULATION OF SOUTH BIHAR

Sl. No.	District	Population (2001)	Population (2011)	Growth Rate (2001-2011)
1.	Buxar	1402396	1707643	21.77
2.	Bhojpur	2242144	2720155	21.27
3.	Rohtas	2450748	2962593	20.27
4.	Kaimur	1289071	1626900	27.54
5.	Patna	4718592	5772840	22.34
6.	Nalanda	2370528	2872523	21.18
7.	Aurangabad	2013055	2511243	24.75
8.	Jahanabad	1514315	1124176	21.34
9.	Gaya	3472828	4389383	26.08
10.	Nawada	1809696	2216653	22.49
11.	Bhagalpur	2423172	3032226	25.13
12.	Banka	1608773	2029339	26.14
13.	Munger	1137797	135054	19.45
14.	Lakhisarai	802225	1000717	24.74
15.	Shekhpura	525502	634927	20.82
16.	Jamui	1398796	1756078	25.54
17.	Arwal	-----	699563	19.01

Source: Census of India, Bihar (2001 to 2011)



- **Population Problems and Solution**

All though population problems are visualized in the entire country but the state of Bihar has specific population problem. The state has much presence of man of agricultural land. Even today more than three fourth people depend on meagre agriculture income and fact the problem of extreme poverty, shortage of food unemployment etc. uncontrolled growth of population is accelerating the problem. The fertility rate is not coming down but agricultural land is remarkable decreasing and economic and social problem are forcing most people especially labour class people and poor farmers to find out alternative places for livelihood.

Important problems include much pressure of man on agriculture land and meagre sources, educational background etc.

Due to rapidly increasing population the pressure of man on land is increasing Specially of agricultural land per capital share of agricultural land was 0.92 hectare in the year2001. This pressure is more acute in the district of Patna, Gaya, Nalandah, Nawada etc.

South Bihar has limited resource. This region is almost devoid of mineral forest, other non-agricultural resources. The fertile land is not enabling all people to maintain all family expenses. As such this sate like other states of the country should find out way to minimize

pressure of man on liquated land. More over this pressure is on agriculture resource which is not yet properly developed. In this connection the following efforts can be made to minimize problems.

(1) Accelerating Family Planning and Providing Suitable Medical Facilities

Family planning programmes launched by the central and state government should be available at panchayat level and all rural people should be acquainted with benefits of the family planning and advantages of small family size in terms providing better education to children and talking proper care. At the same time method of birth control should be made more essier.

(2) Effort to Reduce the Pressure of Man on Land

Even today more than three-fourth people of this stage are dependent on agriculture. There should be efforts to develop non-agricultural resources. So that people may involve in non-agricultural activities and improve living conditions.

(3) Educational Development

South Bihar also lacks proper education. Level of literacy is very low. Efforts should be made to provide education to all categories of people. More particularly the poor people who are economically and socially least developed should be provide better opportunities.

There is need to reduce pressure of man on land. Even other natural resource and essential amenities is which are much less are not only causing several problems but also creating hurdle in the development and social awareness. As such there is need to increase per capita income, create job opportunities, boost up literacy, mass acceptance of family planning scheme etc. virtually there is need to form population commission in this state so that local problems can be detected and people can be made were of the advantages of family planning.

Since the most people of this state are based on agricultural income there is extreme need to solve the problems of agriculture prevailing in this state important problems include

lack of proper irrigation facilities, loss of crops by flood drought lack of proper seeds fertilizer, insecticide, awareness of marketing of agricultural products, storage facility etc. It is true that flood protection embankment has been constructed to protect the land and standing crops in Ganga Karam nasa, Sone and other river basins but situation problems has become very alarming. Areas laying within the two flood protection embankment have become higher than the areas lying outside the embankment. Wherever embankment gets damaged by the pressure of flood water lowlying areas existing outside get inundated and drainage of flood water becomes a problem. As such there is need to remove silt from the river bed and areas should be desalted so that rain water or flood water can be stored for irrigation during dry season. More over there abandoned rivers, if taken care, can serve the purpose of plying boats, development fisheries and raising water level. Shortage of power can be minimized by developing horizontal turbine of water power virtually this state has bumper potentiality to produce hydel power to provide irrigation to all agricultural plots all year round, to produce aqua crops and fisheries not only for the people of this state but also for other state.

Conclusion

Population growth is a part and parcel in any regional study because population is the great resource among all the resources. The differentiation in economy of the region is the combined result of natural environment, its resources and the existing demographic structural of the region. It is in through analysis of population features that an appreciation of region difference can be fully made. As such this state like other states of the country should find out way to minimize pressure of man limited land. More over this pressure is on agriculture resource which is also not yet properly developed.

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