



A STUDY ON POPULATION OF KHULNA CITY AND SOME FUTURE CONCEPTS.

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ABSTRACT:

Khulna is the third largest city of Bangladesh, which is basically a linear city. Khulna's 2021 population is now estimated at 949,229. In 1950, the population of Khulna was 61,259. Khulna has grown by -4,516 since 2015, which represents a -0.47% annual change. These population estimates and projections come from the latest revision of the [UN World Urbanization Prospects](#). These estimates represent the urban agglomeration of Khulna, which typically includes Khulna's population in addition to adjacent suburban areas. In this research, we see that after 2021, the population of Khulna city will be increased. Basing on this concepts we have assumed some concepts for the Khulna city.

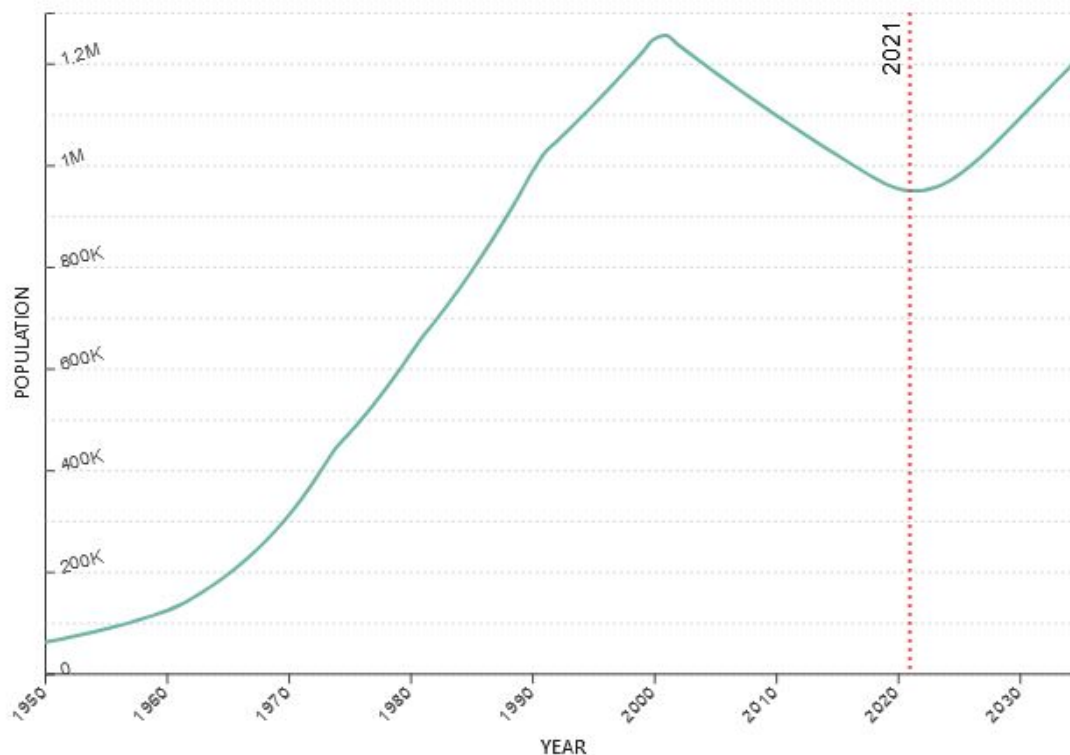
KEYWORDS: Development, latitude, Population, Urbanization Prospects.

INTRODUCTION:

The location of this city is on the bank of two rivers (The Rupsha and The Bhairab). It lies between $22^{\circ}47'16''$ to $22^{\circ}52'$ north latitude and $89^{\circ}31'36''$ to $89^{\circ}34'35''$ east longitude (Karim & Roy, 2012). The city covers an area of 45.65 km^2 with a population of about 663,342 (BBS, 2011; KCC, 2018). In this city, once upon a time the population was very less. From 1950 to 2000 population was increased in every year. Then population started to decrease upto 2021. But the fact is that after 2021 the population will increased. As a result there will be some changes in this city.

Khulna Population 2021

949,229



HISTORY OF KHULNA:

Khulna was part of the ancient kingdoms of Vanga and Samatata. It became a part of the Sena dynasty during the 12th-century reign of Ballala Sena, and formed part of the Bagri division of Bengal. The region's previous name was Jahanabad.

During the 14th century, Shamsuddin Firoz Shah was the first Muslim ruler to arrive in the city. Muslim settlements increased during the time of Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah, and many mosques and shrines were established. A Muslim saint, Khan Jahan Ali, acquired a jagir (fiefdom) with a large portion of the Khulna Division from the king of Gauda during the 15th century. Ali exercised the full rights of sovereignty until his death in 1459.

After Ali's death, the city again became a part of the Sultanate of Bengal. During the reign of Daud Khan Karrani in the 16th century, Vikramaditya (one of Karrani's chief ministers) obtained a grant in southern Bengal-including Khulna-when Karrani was fighting the Mughals. Vikramaditya established a sovereign kingdom with its capital at Iswaripur (currently in Jessore District). He was succeeded by his son, Pratapaditya, who gained preeminence over the Baro-Bhuyans and controlled southern Bengal. Vikramaditya was defeated by Man Singh I, a Hindu general of the Mughal emperor Akbar, in 1611.

Khulna remained under the rule of autonomous nawabs (rulers) of Bengal until 1793, when the British East India Company abolished nizamat (local rule) and took control of the city. The city became a part of Jessore District in 1842, and became the headquarters of Khulna District (the Khulna and Bagerhat subdivisions of Jessore district, the Satkhira subdivision of 24 Parganas district, and the Sundarbans) in 1882. Khulna had a pouroshava (municipal council) in 1884, which became a municipal corporation in 1984.

Before 19 August 1947, Khulna district was a part of undivided Bengal. Khulna first declared as a part of India in 1947, and the Indian flag was flown on 15 August. Syed Mohammad Abdul Halim an official of then Bengal civil service wrote the memorandum and send it to the boundary commission to include Khulna in Pakistan, the boundary commission declared khulna under the east Bengal province Sher e Bangla A.K.Fazlul Haq, Hamidul Haq Chowdhur, Muslim League leaders Khan A.Sabue, Abdul Mojid Khan, Advocate Hamidul Haq Chowdhury also involved in this process. The Pakistan government awarded later syed md Abdul Halim as TQA for this but he left the title in 1971, in his native village Bonomalidia, Modhukhal, district. Faridpur. 1999 September 1 and in was buried Banan Dhaka i graveyard.

Pakistani Eastern Command plan for the defence of East Pakistan from 1967 to 1971 (generic representation- some unit locations not shown).

During the Bangladesh Liberation War, Pakistan Army created 314th ad hoc brigade to hold on to Khulna. The Mukti Bahini fighters in Khulna were part of sector 8 under the command of Major Abu Osman Chowdhury and later, under Major Mohammad Abdul Monjur.





POPULATION IN DIFFERENT YEARS:

Khulna Urban Area Population History

1950	61,000	1951	66,000	1952	70,000	1953	75,000	1954	81,000
1955	87,000	1956	93,000	1957	100,000	1958	107,000	1959	115,000
1960	123,000	1961	133,000	1962	146,000	1963	161,000	1964	176,000
1965	194,000	1966	213,000	1967	234,000	1968	257,000	1969	282,000
1970	310,000	1971	340,000	1972	374,000	1973	411,000	1974	446,000
1975	472,000	1976	500,000	1977	529,000	1978	560,000	1979	593,000
1980	627,000	1981	661,000	1982	691,000	1983	723,000	1984	755,000
1985	790,000	1986	825,000	1987	863,000	1988	902,000	1989	943,000
1990	985,000	1991	1,023,000	1992	1,046,000	1993	1,069,000	1994	1,093,000
1995	1,117,000	1996	1,142,000	1997	1,168,000	1998	1,194,000	1999	1,220,000
2000	1,247,000	2001	1,255,000	2002	1,236,000	2003	1,218,000	2004	1,200,000
2005	1,182,000	2006	1,165,000	2007	1,148,000	2008	1,131,000	2009	1,114,000
2010	1,098,000	2011	1,082,000	2012	1,066,000	2013	1,050,000	2014	1,035,000
2015	1,020,000	2016	1,005,000	2017	990,000	2018	975,000	2019	963,000
2020	954,000	2021	949,000						

Artistic Vision

Khulna Urban Area Population Projections

2022	950,000	2023	955,000	2024	965,000	2025	980,000	2026	998,000
2027	1,019,000	2028	1,042,000	2029	1,066,000	2030	1,091,000	2031	1,116,000
2032	1,140,000	2033	1,165,000	2034	1,189,000	2035	1,213,000		

RECOMMENDATION:

1. Area of the city will be more.
2. Different types of mills and factory will be established.
3. Life Standard of the city will be facilitated.
4. Price of the land will be more.
5. Traffic jams will be started in different places of the city.
6. Communication system will be developed.
7. Pollution of the air will be more.

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