



## A Geographical analysis of Decadal Growth and Variation of Population in Beed District (1901 to 2011)

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### Abstract –

The growth of population is determined by three basic factors namely births, deaths and migration. The difference between birth and deaths is called natural growth of population and with considering births, deaths and migration (in migration or out migration) is called total population growth. The growth rate of population has great significance for the geographer to study the pressure on agriculture and industry. Increasing population raises questions related to the optimum land use. It also affect on the types of farming, cropping pattern and food supply.

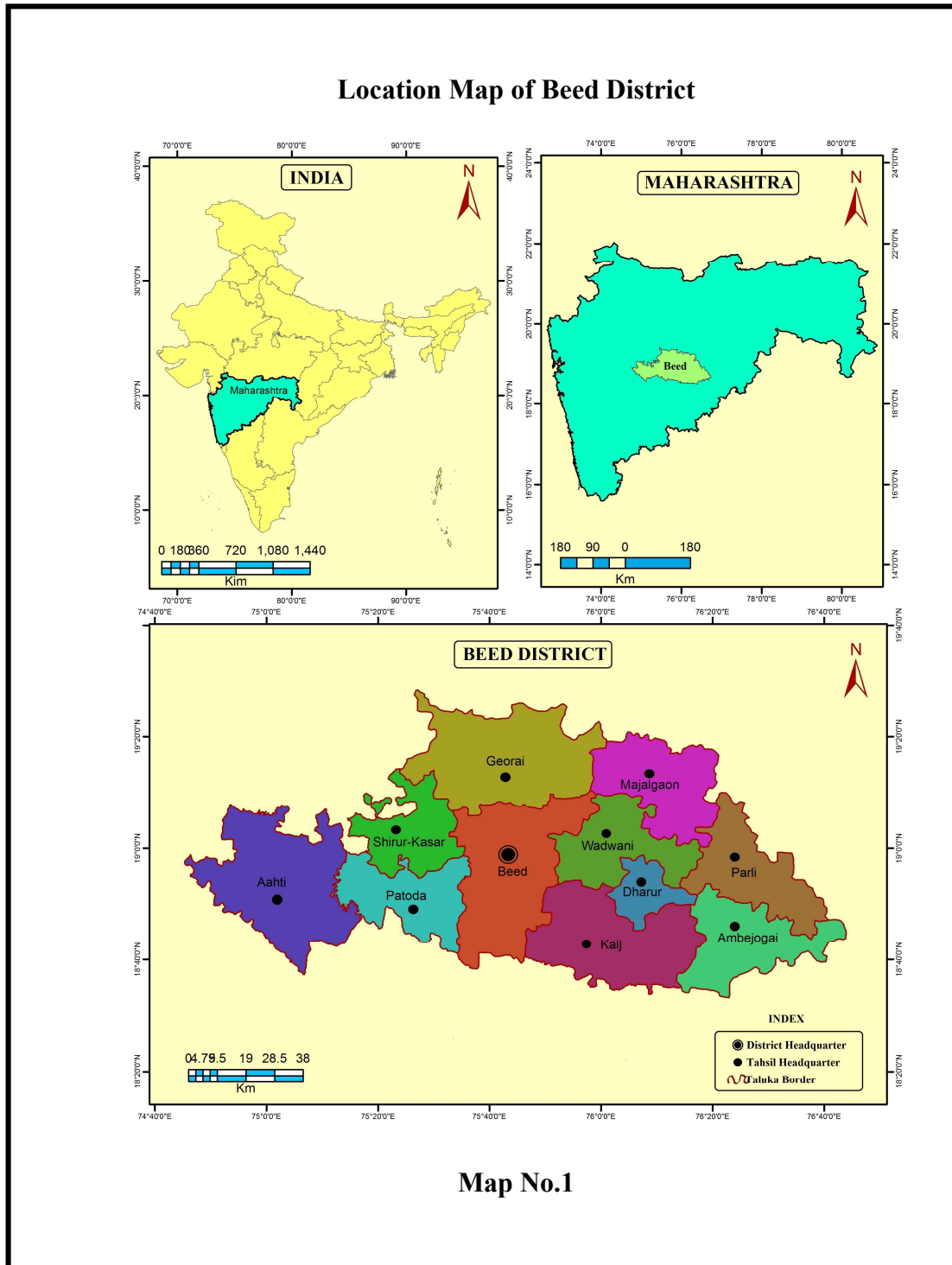
**Keywords-** Growth rate, Population, Change, Decline.

### Introduction -

The second most populous country in the world, India accounts for more than 17 per cent of world population with 2.4 per cent of the world surface area. India's population is larger than the total population of three continents like North America, South America and Australia put together. More often, it is argued that such a large population invariably puts pressure on its limited resources and is also responsible for many socio-economic problems in the country. Population is the wealth of nation. Man himself is an element of nature but he does not have a passive role like rocks. He performs an active role as he is separated from other natural elements by his capacity to think, imagine, skills, creativity and behaves accordingly. Man plays a dual role in economic activities as a producer and consumer of goods and services. The process of economic development of any region depends upon the quality of its population. The growth, distribution and composition of population, to a certain extent throw light on the manpower of the region and are responsible for its progress. That is why in the economic development of the region, man power is considered as one of the important resources.

### Location and Boundaries -

Beed district is situated in the west-central part of Aurangabad division. The district is situated between 18°28<sup>0</sup> to 19°28<sup>0</sup> North latitude and 74°54<sup>0</sup> to 76°57<sup>0</sup> East longitudes. Beed district is surrounded by Aurangabad and Jalna to the north, Parbhani and Latur to the east.



Map No.1



Osmanabad and Ahmednagar districts to the south and Ahmdnagar district to the west. Godavari is an important river of the district and it flows mainly through Gevrai and Majalgaon talukas on the northern boundary of the district. Area and Administrative Division - Total area of the district is 10693 sq. Km. this is 3.45 per cent of Maharashtra. Out of this area 158.31 sq. Km is in urban sector and remaining 10534.69 sq. Km area is rural. In terms of administrative convenience, 6 revenue divisions of the district divided into 1. Beed, 2. Gevrai, 3. Ashti, 4. Majalgaon, 5. Ambajogai, 6. Parli. As per Census 2011, there are 1357 inhabited villages in the district. Out of total 1020 Gram Panchayats, 832 are independent and 188 are Gram Panchayats. There is also 1 Nagar Panchayat. Recently, the Maharashtra government has approved the establishment of Nagar Panchayats at Ashti, Patoda, Shirur Kasar and Vadvani. As per the 2011 census.

**Methodology-**

The present study is based on the secondary data, for the period 1901 and 2011 data has been derived from the socio-economic review of the Beed district. Census of Maharashtra and District census handbook (1901 to 2011). Socio-economic abstract, Census of Maharashtra, Records of Zilla Parishad, District Statistical report and District Gazetteers.

The following formula have been used to calculate the growth rate of population in present research paper .

$$r = \frac{P_n - P_o}{P_o} \times 100$$

Where,

r = Denotes growth rate of population.

P<sub>n</sub> = Denotes current year population.

P<sub>o</sub> = Denotes base year population.

Table No.1

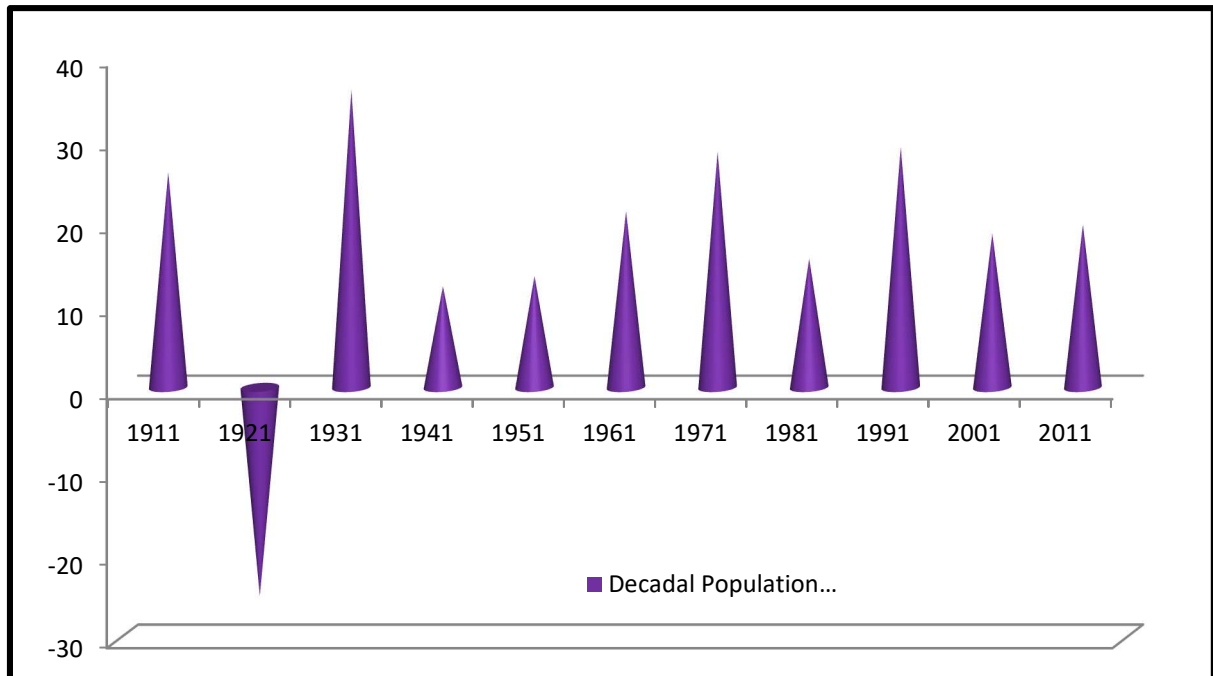
**Decadal Growth of Population in Beed District**

Sr. No.	Year	Total	Decadal Population Growth	Males	Females
1	1901	5,07,349	-	2,56,135	2,51,214
2	1911	6,37,861	25.97	3,22,137	3,15,724
3	1921	4,76,623	-25.12	2,43,362	2,33,261
4	1931	6,50,986	35.88	3,33,966	3,17,020
5	1941	7,29,201	12.21	3,75,687	3,53,514
6	1951	8,26,046	13.44	4,22,069	4,03,977
7	1961	10,01,466	21.24	5,08,827	4,92,639
8	1971	12,86,121	28.42	6,58,204	6,27,917
9	1981	14,86,030	15.54	7,55,971	7,30,059
10	1991	18,22,072	28.99	9,37,410	8,84,662
11	2001	21,61,250	18.54	11,16,356	10,44,894
12	2011	25,85,982	19.65	13,52,488	12,33,494
<b>Source-Census of India</b>					

**Population Growth Rate**

Above Table no.1 shows decadal variation of Beed district .from 1901 to 2011 we have seen that percentage of decadal growth rate has declined during the census 1911-1921 as compared to 1901-1911. Whereas in the 1931 shows highest growth rate of 35.88 in 20<sup>th</sup> century, and in the year 1981 shows lowest 15.54 growth rate in Beed district. In the recent decade 2011 recorded 19.65 growth rate. Population distribution is the geographical arrangement of the population within the physical space of the State boundaries. The major factors that determine the pattern of population distribution are geographical factors, such as climate, terrain, soils and natural resources; economic, social, and political factors, such as the type of economic activity and the form of social organization and last one is demographic factors.

**Graph No.1**  
**Decadal Growth of Population in Beed District**



### Conclusion-

The growth rate of population in India over the last one century has been caused by annual birth rate and death rate and rate of migration and thereby shows different trends. The population of Beed district is constantly changing. These population changes represent peoples' adjustment to economic development, opportunities of employment, development of educational facilities, migration and outmigration occurs, agricultural development, industrial development, technological development, in recent decade after 1991 population growth rate decline due to government policies, well education, quality medical facilities, migration of labor from Beed to western Maharashtra for sugarcane industry.



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