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“TREND OF POPULATION GROWTH IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT (1901 TO 2001)”

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Abstract:

The most important problem before the country today is the created by population explosion. All attempts to improve socio economic condition of the people are thrown out of the gear, which increased from 238 million in 191 to 1002 million in 2001. Solapur district also during the same period experienced enormous increase in the total population which increased from 0.87 million in 1901 to 3.8 million in 2001. An attempt is made to study the population growth in solapur district since 1901 to 2001 census. The general population growth rate and rural population growth rate have been gradually increasing up to the year 1961. Only 1911-1921 and 1931-1941 decades showed reverse trends. There were remarkable ups and downs in the trend of urban population. The growth rate sharply declined during 1901-1911 and 1951-61 decades, while it suddenly increased during 1991-1921 decade. The growth rate decreased by 12.12% during 1901-1911 and increased 10.56 during 1951-1961 decades, while it increased by +41.61 during 1911-1921 decade.

KEYWORDS:

Growth of population, Decennial variation, Solapur District.

OBJECTIVE :-

The present paper has attempted to examined the dynamic of population numbers in the district during the period 1901-2001.

INTRODUCTION :-

The growth of population means, any change in population numbers. If this change is in negative direction, then population decreases. When it is in positive direction then population increases. The growth of population in any region is determined by three basic factors, namely human fertility and human mortality and human mobility. The difference between human fertility and morality is called natural increase of population. The trends of population growth rates are basic to the change in the overall geographic personality of the region.

The growth of population in any region is an index of its economic development, social awakening and many other characters. The growth of population is one of the significant factors associated with man's occupancy. An increase or decrease in the population may bring about a versatile change in the man land ration.

STUDY AREA:-

Solapur district is situated entirely in Bhima, Nira, Sina and man river basins in southern

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Maharashtra. It lies between 17010' and 18032' north latitudes and 740 42' and 760 15' east longitudes. The district is surrounded by Ahmednagar district to the north. Osmanabad district to the north-east, Karnataka state to the south-east. Sangli district to the south-west, satara district to the west and pune district to the north-west. Solapur district has an area of 14895kms and population of 38,55,383 as per 2001 census. The headquarters of the district is located at solapur. It is an important station an the south-central railway and is also well connected by road. There are no prominent hill ranges in the district. On the basis of physical setup, the district is divided into three major physiographic division's (i) The hilly region (ii) the plateau region iii) the plain region climate of the district is on the whole agreeable and is characterized by general dryness, except during the monsoon season. The average annual rainfall of the district is 584.3mm. The southe-eastern parts of the district get slight more rainfall than the rest of the district. May is the hottest month of the year. The heat during the summer is intense and the maximum temperature may sometimes group to 440c or 450c.

DATE BASE AND METHOD USED :-

The work is entirely based on secondary date, collected from census publication, covering the period from 1901 to 2001. The collected statistics of population has been processed and tabulated. The actual growth rate of specific decade is obtained by dividing the difference between the populations of two decades and multiplying with 100 as under.

$$r = \frac{P_n - P_0}{P_0} \times 100$$

Where,

r = growth rate of population.

p_n = current year population.

p₀ = base year population.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION :-

The population statistics of previous 100 years is given in the table. The population of the district rose from 8.75 lakhs in 1901,

Table -1 decennial variation in population of solapur district and Maharashtra.

Sr. No.	Census year	Total population	Decennial variation	Percentage decennial variation	Maharashtra's percentage decennia variation.
1	1901	875368	-	-	-
2	1911	946761	+71393	+8.16	+10.74
3	1921	900,267	-46494	-4.91	-2.91
4	1931	1,05,89,59	+158692	+17.63	+14.91
5	1941	1215953	+156994	+14.83	+11.91
6	1951	1490446	+274493	+22.57	+16.27
7	1961	1843102	+352656	+23.66	+23.60
8	1971	2233369	+390267	+21.17	+27.45
9	1981	2588139	+354770	+15.88	+24.54
10	1991	3231057	+642918	+24.84	+25.73
11	2001	3855383	+624326	+19.32	+22.57

Source : District census hand book of solapur

to 38.55 lakhs in 2001, showing 340.42 percent increase. The year 1921 may be considered as a demographic divide in the history of population growth in solapur district. During the decade 1901-11, the population of the district increased by 8.16%, while in 1911-21 it decreased by .u.4.91% there were severe toll of life due to influence epidemic and other severe diseases During the 1911-21 decade there were 93766 deaths due to plague; cholere; fevers; and other causes. The birth rate in creased by 1921-31 decide (46.52%)as against the registered death rate (31.50%)making rapid growth of population (17.63%)there were remarkable ups and downs in the trends of population

During 1931-41 decade the growth was 14.83% Registered birth rate (27.8%) was more then death rate (20.10%) of previous decades. In the decade 1941-51;the population growth increased up to 22.57% in 1951-61 decade ;(23.66%) population growth was recorded during this decade the; birth rate (35.40%) was higher than the death rate (16.30%) there by causing above same growth rate to maharashtra's average (23.60%). In 1961-71 decade the population growth of the distinct (21.17%) was lower than all maharsatra average(27.45%). During 1971-81 decade ;the population growth of the district has been 15.88% which is less than the state overage (24.54%) due to less birth rate and migration. During 1981-91 decade the population growth by 642918 where as the population growth of the district has been record 24.84% while population growth of the state average recorded 25.73% there was an interesting observation that the birth rate did not decline in proportion to death rate. It was major cause for population increase in the district. During 1991-2001 decade the population grew by 624326 for the district as a whole. The increase in percentage was marked of 19.14%. The birth rate was 22.61% in 1991 while it declined to 20.68% in 2001. The death rates during the same period was registered to 5.08% and 5.35% respectively. From this it can be can concluded that the growth rate of population though declined but due to better food supply the death by and large remained the same. Hence there is a growth of actual and natural increase of population

Rural and urban population growth :- The rural population of the district rose from 6.94lakhs in 1901to26.24lakhs in 2001 recording 277.90%, in crease while urban populationRose from 1.80lakhs in 1901to 12.25lakhs in 2001 showing 577.16% increase during period of investigation. Table.2 shows the decennial variation of rural and urban population solapur distant.

Table.2 Decennial variation of Rural and urban population

Sr. No.	Decades	Rural population varanation(in%)	Urban population variation(in%)
1	1901-11	+13.44	-12.12
2	1911-21	-14.31	+41.64
3	1921-31	+16.26	+21.71
4	1931-41	+9.02	+31.44
5	1941-51	+19.24	+30.50
6	1951-61	+29.70	+10.56
7	1961-71	+22.19	+18.60
8	1971-81	+12.61	+24.48
9	1981-91	+26.41	+21.11
10	1991-2001	+13.99	+29.99

Source District census Hand book of solapur distn;ct

Decennial variation in rural population recorded an increase during 1901-11 decade (+13.74%)but decrease in 1911-21(-14.31%) consequent upon frequent deaths by epidemics. Hence wards in 1921-31 decade the rural population increased by 16.26% which decreased up to 9.02% in 1931-41

decade. In 1941-51 decade rural population growth was increased by 19.24% further during 1951-61 decade rural population increased by 29.70% during this period to five year plans were completed in the country. This period was peaceful and free from famines. During 1961-71 decade 22.19% growth of rural population was observed i.e. 7.51% less than 1951-61 decade ; due probably to higher urban population growth as result of urbanization and industrialization. Rural-urban migration has also been responsible for the declines again during 1961-71 decade rural population (12.61%) of the district declined over the previous decade. During last decade 1951-2001 rural population growth of the district has increased over previous year decade.

During 1901-11 the urban population of the district decreased by 12.31% as compared to increase (13.41%) in rural population (Table-2). This decrease may occurred as a result of higher death rate in towns than villages

In 1911-21 decade the urban population growth increased by 41.64%. During 1921-31 decade the urban population grew by 21.41% the urban population growth further increased (31.44%) in 1931-41 decade some large villages become towns during 1941 census. The 1941-51 decade the urban population growth was increased by 30.50%. During 1991-2001 decade urban population has increased by 29.99% much higher than earlier decade

SPATIAL PATTERN OF POPULATION GROWTH :-

Table-3 reveals that there is Tahsil wise variation in the population growth in solapur district (1981-2001)

Table No. 3 Tahsil wise variation in population growth of solapur district.

Sr. No.	Name of tahsil	1981	2001	Growth rate 1981 - 2001
1	North solapur	615608	160803	56.07
2	Barsi	257833	340831	32.19
3	Akkalkot	215510	290037	34.58
4	South solapur	151031	210774	39.55
5	Mohol	158630	252526	59.19
6	mangalweda	117301	171261	46.00
7	Pandarpur	237680	402717	69.43
8	Sangola	178982	272077	52.01
9	Malshirar	282300	422600	49.69
10	Karmala	165714	233316	40.79
11	Madha	207550	292611	40.98
	Distant	2588193	3849543	48.73

Source :- socio-economic review of solapur district 1981-2001

Growth rate population during the period of twenty years the highest growth rate of population was noticed in Pandharpur (69.43%) tahsil, while Barshi tahsil has shown the lowest growth rate of 32.19%. Population growth of North solapur Akkalkot, south solapur, mangalweda, sangola, malshiras, karmala, madha were 56.07%, 34.50%, 39.55%, 46.00%, 52.01%, 49.69%, 40.79%, and 40.98% respectively. The population growth rate of north solapur, Mohol, Pndharpur, Sangola, Malshiras tahsil are marked above the district average and remaining tahsil recorded population growth rate below the district overage. Below 40% growth rate of population was experienced in Barsi, Akkalkot, south solapur, tahsils and above 40% to 50% growth rate of population observed in mangalweda, malshiras, karmala and madha tahsils . Above 50% population growth rate was recorded in north solapur, mohol, pandarpur, and sangola tansils during 1981-2001

Conclusion:- From the preceding discussion it can be concluded that population increased due to higher fertility rates as compared to mortality rate. During the first three decades (1901-1931) during the next three decades (1931-1961) it increased due to rapid decline in death rates than that of birth rates. While during the last four decades it crashed because of sharp decline in death, rates. The rural population growth rate has been gradually increased up to the year 1961. Only 1911-1921 and 1931-1941 decades showed reverses trends. There were remarkable ups and downs in the trend of urban population. During 1981-2001 the highest growth rate of population was noticed in Pandarpur tahsil while Barsi tahsil has shown the lowest growth rate of 32.19%

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