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## Geographical Review of Population in Beed District

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### Abstract:

Population of a nation-state or other area is the total number of people who live in it. Population change as effect of migration and a process called natural increase of population. Natural increase of population is the difference between births and deaths a specific region. Most nations have more births rate than deaths rate so their population increases, unless a net loss effects from migration. The present paper aims is determine of the spatio-temporal changes of population in Beed district of Maharashtra state for the period of 1901 to 2011. Population growth is the basic parameter in population science. The population of Beed District has been increased particularly since independence. So in the present research paper, the major objective is to recognize the population growth in Beed District. Such type of study indicates actual situation of population in Beed District and helps to population scientists, research scholars and planners.

**Keywords:** spatial pattern, Growth rate of population, Decadal.

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### Introduction:

Man himself is a part of nature but he does not have play passive role like rocks. He performs active role as he is separated from other natural components by his capacity to imagine, think, skills and behaves accordingly. The population blast is the serious problem before the world particularly in the developing countries like India. Population has developed dominant significance in the entire development pattern. Quick population growth is treated as the hard core factor responsible for declining resource situation environment degradation and overall poor living conditions. Study of population growth has been assuming bigger importance in population studies assumed by social scientists in India and abroad in recent years. Such studies are all the more significant for areas which are densely populated and seem to have reached an overload level in the context of the prevailing technological and economic conditions. The fast growing of population is a key problem in the socio-economic growth of the region. From this point of view, the present research paper of population growth in Beed District has been assumed.

### Objective:

The main objective of this research paper is to assess the spatio-temporal population growth and spatial variation in population of Beed District.

### Database and Methodology:

Present study generally depends on the secondary data. Collected through censuses handbook of Beed District, District statistical Department of Beed District and socio-economic abstract of Beed District. For the present research, Beed District is

selected as in general and tehsils in particular. The collected data are examined by statistical and cartographic techniques. The actual growth rate of population of specific decade is found by distributing the difference between the populations of two decades.

### Study Area:

Maharashtra state is progressive state of India and Maharashtra state is divided in six administrative divisions and Aurangabad is one of them division. Aurangabad administrative division includes 8 districts and Beed district is one of them. The present research Paper is concerned with Beed district Population. Beed district is located in the south central part of Maharashtra and lies between 18°27' to 19°27' north latitudes and 74°49' to 76°44' east longitudes. It is bounded by Aurangabad and Jalna districts to the north, Parbhani district to the north-east, Latur district to south-east and Osmanabad district to the west. It has area of 11179.2 sq. km. which constitutes 3.47 percent of the total area of the Maharashtra state.

### Growth of Population:

The population is a key of districts economic development, historical development, historical and cultural background, social awakening and political ideology. The term of population growth is frequently used to connote the change in the number of natives of a territory during a specific period of time. The growth of population is determined by three basic elements namely births, deaths and migration. The alteration 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 of region. The growth rate of population has importance for the geographer to study the pressure on resources, agriculture and industry. Increasing

population raises questions related to the optimum land use. It also effect on the cropping pattern, types of farming, and food supply.

**Table No. 1:**

**Decadal Growth of Population in Beed District (1901-2011)**

Years	Population	Decadal Growth of Population	Growth rate of Population
1901	481140	0	0
1911	606104	124964	26
1921	453844	-152260	-25
1931	616675	162831	36
1941	691946	75271	12
1951	784920	92974	13
1961	949673	164753	21
1971	1223694	274021	29
1981	1412990	189296	15
1991	1822072	409082	29
2001	2161250	339178	19
2011	2585049	423799	20

Source: District census Hand Book of Beed District 1991 and 2011.

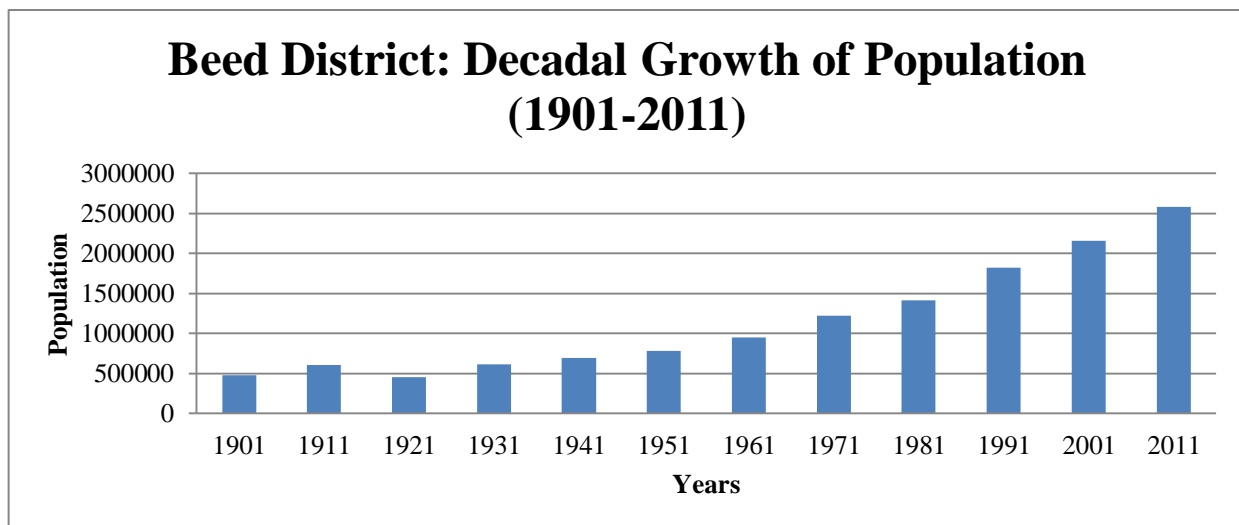


Table No.1 reveals that the trend of population growth rate in Beed district. The trend of population growth rate was increased by 26 % during the decade of 1901-1911. After 1931- 2011 decade the population growth rate shows constant increase (Fig. No.1). the highest increase in population growth rate was 36% found in the decade of 1921-1931, while the decrease 25% was noticed in 1911-1921. After the decade of 1931-1941 the growth rate of population was increased from 12%, increased from 13% population growth rate was in decade 1941- 51, in the decade 1951-61 was 21%, the decade 1961-71 was 29%, the decade 1971-81 was 15% the decade 1981-91 was 29%, the decade 1991-2001 was 19% and the decade 2001- 2011 was 20% growth rate of population increased in Beed district

#### **Spatial Growth of Population:**

The distribution of population in the study region is irregular and largely influenced by

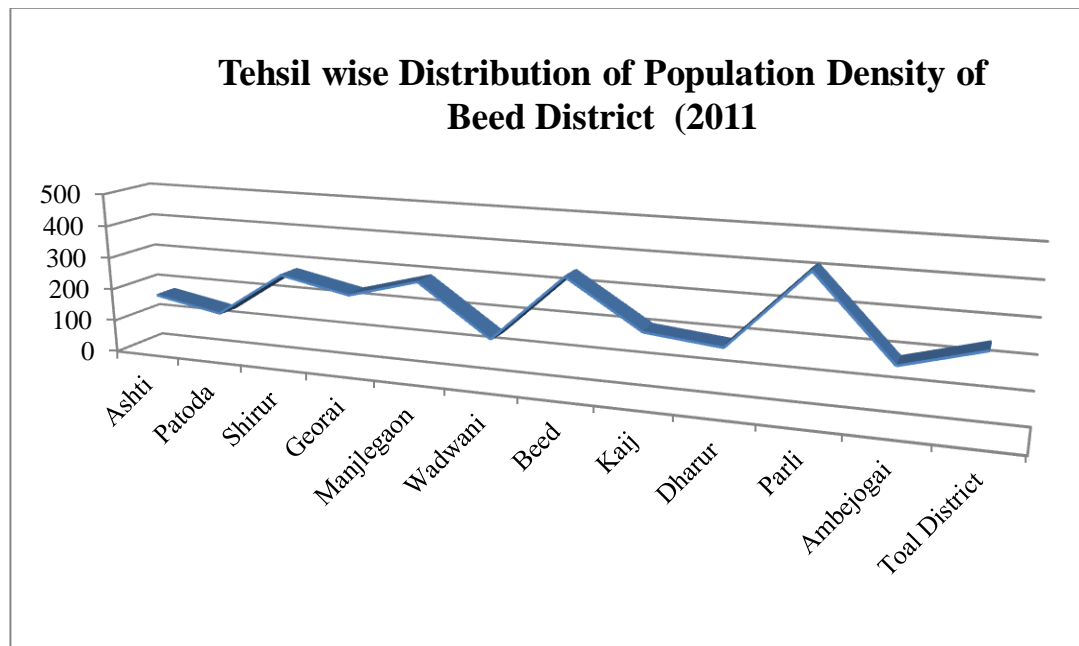
physiographic and socio-economic conditions prevailing in the area. If the environment of the region has a greater possible to support the people, the region will have additional population. The density of population is expressed as a number of person's in per.sq.km. In a region it is noticed from the Table No. 2 that lowest population density is found in (137) Ashti tehsil and highest in (413) Parli tehsil and average density of population in Beed district was 242. Population density figures per sq.km. are conveniently grouped in to three categories to represent the spatial distribution of population.

- 1) High population density - above 250 persons per sq. km.
- 2) Moderate population density - 200 to 250 persons per sq. km.
- 3) Low population density - below 200 persons per sq. km.

**Table No. 2:**  
**Tehsil wise Distribution of Population Density of Beed District (2011)**

Sr. No.	Tehsil	Area in Sq. Km.	Population	Population Density (Per Sq. Km.)
1	Ashti	1381	243607	176
2	Patoda	916	125081	137
3	Shirur	466	128583	276
4	Georai	1455.3	338610	233
5	Manjlegaon	874.7	255181	292
6	Wadwani	618	87685	141
7	Beed	1401.3	481195	343
8	Kaij	1189	243832	205
9	Dharur	665.9	122110	183
10	Parli	694.8	287208	413
11	Ambejogai	1517.2	271957	179
		11179.2	2585049	242

Source : District Census Handbook , Osmanabad District- 2011, Socio- Economic Abstract. 2015.



High population density is found in Parli 413, Beed 343, Manjlegaon 292 and Shirur 276 tehsils. In this high density zone there are urban centres and besides of this tehsils development of irrigation facilities cause to development of agro based industries, good connectivity by rail way and road network.

Thus all these factors cumulatively cause to high density in this part (Fig. No.2). Moderate density of population is found in Georai 233 and Kaij 205 tehsils. In this part relatively moderate development in agriculture, development of irrigation facilities and other economic activities causes to medium density. Relatively low population density is found in Ambejogai 179, Ashti 176, Dharur 183 and Wadwani 141 tehsils'. In this Low density zone there are not good development of irrigation facilities cause to not development of agro based industries.

#### Conclusion:

Trend of population growth rate in Beed district. The trend of population growth rate was increased by 26 % during the decade of 1901-1911. After 1931-2011 decade the population growth rate shows constant increase (Fig. No.1). the highest increase in population growth rate was 36% found in the decade of 1921-1931, while the decrease 25% was noticed in 1911-1921. Lowest population density is found in (137) Ashti tehsil and highest in (413) Parli tehsil and average density of population in Beed district was 242.

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