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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF SOLAPUR DISTRICT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PANDHARPUR TAHSIL

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**Dr. Arjun Shivaji Wagh**

Assistant Professor and Head  
Padmabhushan Dr.Vasandraodada  
Patil Mahavidyalaya Tasgaon  
Dist.- Sangli (MS)

**Dr. Ankush Shankar Shinde**

Associate Professor,  
Department of Geography,  
C.B.K's B.Sc, R.V. Comm. & R.J. Arts  
College, Akkalkot.

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### ABSTRACT:

Pandharur tahsil is located in the north-western part of Solapur district. The tahsil situated in Bhima and Sina river basin. It is surrounded by Madha tahsil from North , Malshiras tahsil from west , Sangola tahsil from Southwest , Mangalwedha tahsil from Southeast and Mohol tahsil from East side . It's an area of 1307.30 sq. Km; the 2<sup>nd</sup> rank of tahsil in Solapur District. This tahsil has situated on the upper part of Ujjani dam in Solapur District. The latitudinal extent is 17°31'49" N to 17°57'19" North and longitudinal extent is 75°6'19" E to 75°35'5" East. This Pandharpur tahsil is mainly rural in character and has 102 villages according to 2011 census. The total population of tahsil was 442368 people and holds 3<sup>rd</sup> rank in district & literacy rate was 77.70 % and holds 3<sup>rd</sup> rank in Solapur district as per 2011 census.

The study is useful for understanding the importance of population for rural development. This understanding certainly helps in the planning for integrated information of rural areas and in deciding policies. The study is based on secondary data which is collected from census & Government documents.

The study is mainly concerned with population characteristics and geographic factors. Population distribution, density and size of villages are dependent upon the geographical condition of those particular areas. Relief, climate, soil, water resources, socio economic and cultural factors are responsible for the distribution and density of population.

**Key words:** *Population composition, Population growth, Distribution, Socio economic, Development, Human Resource, Analysis.*

**INTRODUCTION:**

An integrated programme for the utilization of population should include long term aims and instruments for the development of human capacities, notably; professional and occupational skills may constitute the most formidable bottlenecks in the successful implementation of the programme of economic and social development. The development of population through education and vocational training should therefore, be accorded a very high priority in the future planning and programme of economic development.

Population has both quantitative & qualitative dimension. Characteristics like the size, composition and distribution of population and skilled labour force, literacy level, the number of hours worked, the output and earning per head etc. are qualitatively measurable and therefore lend themselves to statistical treatment. The qualitative characteristics like knowledge, skills, aptitude values motivation etc often lack conceptual national clarity and precision do not lend themselves to statistical treatment as the quantitative characteristics.

The development of region is concerned with the quality and quantity of the population. Saptarshi (1996) has described that the potential of human population as a resource is determined by its social, cultural and economic characteristics as well as by the level of technological development. According to Dutta and Sundaram (1996) the quality of population can be judged from life expectancy, the level of literacy and the level of technical training attained by the people of a country.

**PURPOSE:**

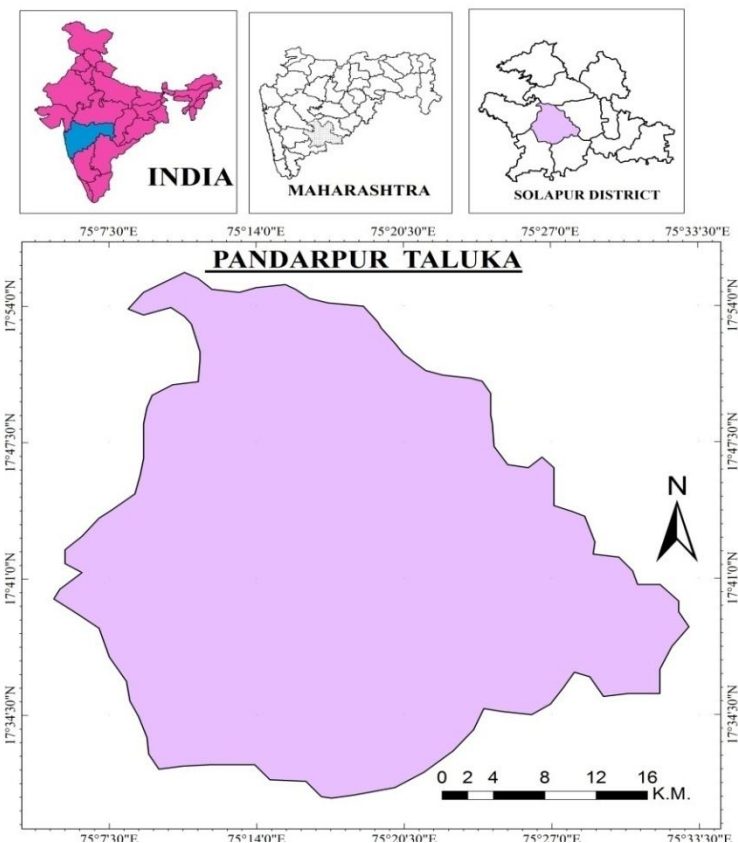
The purpose of research paper is to highlight population growth in the subdivision of Pandharpur. All the strength, the skill and the capacity of the human resource have to be fully utilized for integrated development of study area. The study of population forms the base to have broad idea regarding quality of human life.

**OBJECTIVES:**

The main aim of this study is to analyze the total urban male-female population growth in Pandharpur tehsil of Solapur district during 1971-2011.

The other objectives of the study are as follows;

1. To study of village circle -wise population changes in Pandharur tahsil.
2. To study of trend of decennial population changes in Pandharur tahsil.
3. To study the decadal changes of gender-wise literacy status in towns & village circles of Pandharur tahsil
4. To describe the sex ratio towns & village circles of Pandharur tahsil

**STUDY AREA:****LOCATION MAP OF PANDHARPUR TALUKA****METHODOLOGY:**

The present paper is primarily based on secondary data. The data on decadal year for the census year have been collected. Considering a village as a unit for the Pandharpur tahsil in Solapur District of Maharashtra, the data have been collected of Village Panchayat Samiti, Tahsil office Pandharpur, Socio

economic review book, Statistical Abstract of Solapur District. The data pertaining to the period from 1991 to 2011. Since the study area is large enough for detailed socio economic survey on village level data. Primarily the study is based on block level published and unpublished data. We studying the methods necessity to subject, e.g. growth & distribution.

#### STATISTICAL METHOD USED:

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

Whereas, R = Growth Rate ; P<sub>n</sub>= Population of the next year, P<sub>o</sub>= Population of the base year; R = Percentage value.

To the detail study of Pandharpur tahsil, all the villages are categorised according to the revenue group of tehsil described as per government known as Patvardhan Kuroli (15 villages included), Karkamb (19), Bhalwani (15), Pandharpur (08), Tungat (12), Kasegaon (14), Puluj (17) .

#### RESULTS & DISCUSSION:

##### 1) Population & its Growth Rate of Pandharpur Tahsil:

**Table No: 1 Population & its Growth Rate of Pandharpur Tahsil since 1951.**

Year	Total population in Pandharpur tahsil			Proportion of Population in %		Population Growth Rate in per cent		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1951	129000	88486	40514	68.59	31.41	--	--	--
1961	153915	108494	45421	70.49	29.51	19.31	22.61	12.11
1971	187613	133975	53638	71.41	28.59	21.89	23.49	18.09
1981	237680	173300	64380	72.91	27.09	26.69	29.35	20.03
1991	317348	237446	79902	74.82	25.18	33.52	37.01	24.11
2001	402707	311328	91379	77.31	22.69	26.90	31.12	14.36
2011	442368	343445	98923	77.64	22.36	9.85	10.32	8.26

The total population of Pandharpur tahsil was nearly 129000 persons in 1951; nearly 153915 persons in 1961; nearly 187613 persons in 1971; nearly 237680 persons in 1981; nearly 317348 persons in 1991; nearly 402707 persons

in 2001; nearly 442368 persons in 2011. The population growth rate of tahsil was about 19.31 % in 1951-61; about 21.89 % in 1961-71; about 26.89 % in 1971-81; about 33.52 % in 1981-91; about 26.90 % in 1991-01 & about 9.85 % in 2001-11.

The rural population of Pandharpur tahsil was nearly 88486 persons in 1951; nearly 108494 persons in 1961; nearly 133975 persons in 1971; nearly 173300 persons in 1981; nearly 237446 persons in 1991; nearly 311328 persons in 2001; nearly 343445 persons in 2011. The rural population growth rate of tahsil was about 22.61% in 1951-61; about 23.49 % in 1961-71; about 29.35 % in 1971-81; about 37.01 % in 1981-91; about 31.12 % in 1991-01 & about 10.32 % in 2001-11.

The urban population of Karmala tahsil was nearly 40514 persons in 1951; nearly 45421 persons in 1961; nearly 53638 persons in 1971; nearly 64380 persons in 1981; nearly 79902 persons in 1991; nearly 91379 persons in 2001; nearly 343445 persons in 2011. The urban population growth rate of tahsil was about 12.11 % in 1951-61; about 18.09 % in 1961-71; about 20.03 % in 1971-81; about 24.11 % in 1981-91; about 14.36 % in 1991-01 & about 8.26 % in 2001-11.

## 2) Village circle & town-wise population and growth rate in Pandharpur tehsil:

**Table No. 2 :- Population and Growth rate in Pandharpur tahsil**

Sr. No.	Village Circle /Urban Towns	Population			Decadal Variation in Population Growth	
		1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	Patvardhan Kuroli	25508	34908	37297	36.85	6.84
2	Karkamb	48040	60701	63319	26.36	4.31
3	Bhalwani	29847	46201	52048	54.79	12.66
4	Pandharpur	36800	33902	42168	-7.88	24.38
5	Tungat	24917	35910	40794	44.12	13.60
6	Kasegaon	38112	51077	58156	34.02	13.86
7	Puluj	34222	48629	49663	42.10	2.13
	Rural tahsil	237446	311328	343445	31.12	10.32
	Pandhrpur City	79902	91379	98923	14.36	8.26
	Urbanised tahsil Tahsil	79902	91379	98923	14.36	8.26
	Total Tahsil	317348	402707	442368	26.90	9.85
	% of population in District	9.82	10.46	10.24		

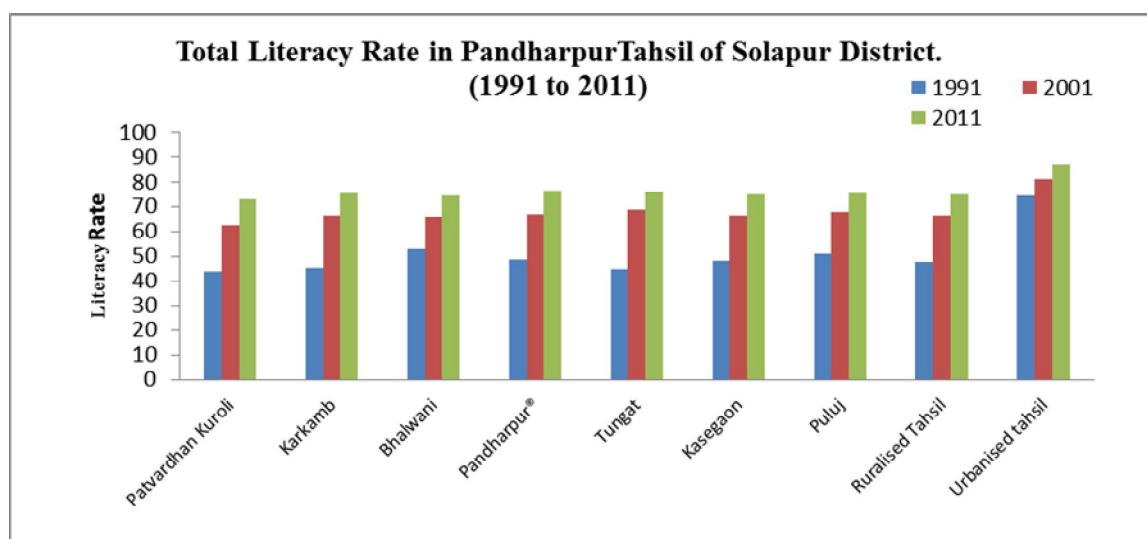
Pandharpur tahsil, including seven village circles, having accounts about 9.82 % proportion in 1991; about 10.46 % in 2001 and 10.24 % in 2011 to the district population. Rural population growth rate was about 31.12% in 1991-2001 & about 10.32% in 2001-11. The higher rural population growth is found in Patvardhan Kuroli, Bhalwani, Tungat & Puluj circle i.e.>34.03 % ; moderate growth in Kasegaon, Karkamb circle i.e. 16.61 to 34.03 % and lower negative growth in Pandharpur circle i.e. < 16.61% to tahsil. Rural population growth rate was about 10.32 % in Pandharpur tahsil in 2001-11. The higher rural population growth is found in, Bhalwani, Pandharpur, Tungat & Kasegaon circle i.e. > 11.11%; moderate growth in Patvardhan Kuroli, Karkamb circle i.e. 3.62 to 11.11 % and lower growth in Puluj circle i.e. < 3.62 % to tahsil.

### 3) LITERACY RATE:

Total literacy rate of Pandharpur tahsil was about 49.01% in 1991; about 69.78% in 2001 and about 77.68 % in 2011. At rural level, this literacy rate was about 47.80% in 1991; about 66.36% in 2001 and about 75.03% in 2011. In 1991, the higher rural literacy rate is found in Bhalwani, Pandharpur, Kasegaon, Puluj circle i.e.> 47.78% ; moderate in Karkamb & Tungat circle i.e. 44.47 to 47.78 % and lower literacy rate in Patvardhan Kuroli circle i.e. < 44.47% to tahsil. In 2001, the higher rural literacy rate is found in Karkamb, Tungat, Puluj circle i.e.> 64.26 % ; moderate in Bhalwani, Pandharpur, Kasegaon circle i.e. 64.26 to 66.28 % and lower literacy rate in Patvardhan Kuroli circle i.e. < 64.26 % to tahsil. In 2011, the higher rural literacy rate is found in Karkamb, Pandharpur, Tungat, Puluj circle i.e.> 75.0 % ; moderate in Bhalwani & Kasegaon circle i.e. 73.87 to 75.0 % and lower literacy rate in Patvardhan Kuroli circle i.e. < 73.87 % to tahsil. At urban level, this literacy rate was about 74.22 % in 1991; about 80.99 % in 2001 and about 86.65 % in 2011.

**Table No 3:- Village Circle & Town –wise Literacy Rate in Pandharpur tahsil**

Sr. No	Village Circle /Urban Towns	Total Literacy			Male Literacy			Female Literacy		
		1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
1	Patvardhan Kuroli	43.80	62.30	72.92	58.43	74.47	81.45	28.04	49.08	63.67
2	Karkamb	45.18	66.48	75.30	56.69	77.15	83.28	32.30	54.77	66.52
3	Bhalwani	52.82	65.73	74.33	67.33	77.95	83.75	37.23	52.39	64.10
4	Pandharpur	48.54	66.85	76.26	62.58	78.55	84.43	33.33	54.01	67.47
5	Tungat	45.11	68.59	76.00	59.77	79.69	83.71	29.22	56.70	67.62
6	Kasegaon	48.08	66.14	74.81	60.69	76.92	82.45	34.06	54.37	66.43
7	Puluj	50.97	67.91	75.43	65.93	79.34	84.51	34.88	55.50	65.46
	Rural tahsil	47.80	66.36	75.03	60.57	74.43	83.38	32.95	53.98	65.92
	Pandharpur city	74.22	80.99	86.65	84.07	88.93	91.78	63.80	72.53	81.32
	Urban tahsil	74.22	80.99	86.65	84.07	88.93	91.78	63.80	72.53	81.32
	Total tahsil	49.01	69.78	77.68	66.58	77.68	85.26	41.11	58.36	69.49



Male literacy rate of Pandharpur tahsil was about 66.58 % in 1991; about 77.68% in 2001 and about 85.26 % in 2011. At rural level, this literacy rate was about 60.57% in 1991; about 74.43 % in 2001 and about 83.38 % in 2011. In 1991, the higher rural male literacy rate is found in Bhalwani, Pandharpur & Puluj circle i.e. > 61.63 % ; moderate in Patvardhan Kuroli, Kasegaon, Tungat circle i.e. 57.74 to 61.63 % and lower literacy rate in Karkamb circle i.e. < 57.74% to tahsil. In 2001, the higher rural male literacy rate is found in Bhalwani, Pandharpur, Tungat circle i.e. > 77.72 % ; moderate in Karkamb, Kasegaon circle i.e. 75.96 to 77.72 % and lower literacy rate in Patvardhan Kuroli, Puluj circle i.e. < 75.96 % to tahsil. In 2011, the higher rural male literacy rate is found in

Bhalwani, Pandharpur, Tungat, Puluj circle i.e.> 83.36 % ; moderate in Karkamb & Kasegaon circle i.e. 82.27 to 83.36 % and lower literacy rate in Patvardhan Kuroli circle i.e. < 82.27 % to tahsil.. At urban level, this literacy rate was about 84.07 % in 1991; about 88.93 % in 2001 and about 91.78 % in 2011.

Female literacy rate of Pandharpur tahsil was about 41.11 % in 1991; about 58.36% in 2001 and about 69.49 % in 2011. At rural level, this literacy rate was about 32.95% in 1991; about 53.98 % in 2001 and about 65.92 % in 2011. In 1991, the higher rural female literacy rate is found in Kasegaon, Pandharpur & Puluj circle i.e.> 32.72% ; moderate in Karkamb, Bhalwani circle i.e. 29.52 to 32.72 % and lower literacy rate in Patvardhan Kuroli, Tungat circle i.e. < 29.52% to tahsil. In 2001, the higher rural female literacy rate is found in Kasegaon, Puluj, Pandharpur, Tungat circle i.e.> 53.83 % ; moderate in Karkamb, Bhalwani circle i.e. 51.36 to 53.83 % and lower literacy rate in Patvardhan Kuroli circle i.e. < 51.36 % to tahsil. In 2011, the higher rural female literacy rate is found in Karkamb, Pandharpur, Tungat, Kasegaon circle i.e.> 65.89 % ; moderate in Bhalwani, Puluj circle i.e. 64.34 to 65.89 % and lower literacy rate in Patvardhan Kuroli circle i.e. < 64.34 % to tahsil.. At urban level, this literacy rate was about 63.80 % in 1991; about 72.53 % in 2001 and about 81.32 % in 2011.

#### 4) GENDER-WISE LITERACY SHARE IN PANDHARPUR TEHSIL:

**Table No 4:- Gender-wise Literacy share in Pandharpur tahsil**

Sr. No	Village Circle / Urban Town	Male & Female Literacy Share in Per cent					
		1991		2001		2011	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Patvardhan Kuroli	69.17	30.83	62.24	37.76	58.08	41.92
2	Karkamb	66.28	33.72	60.73	39.27	57.93	42.07
3	Bhalwani	66.04	33.96	61.88	38.12	58.69	41.31
4	Pandharpur	67.04	32.96	61.48	38.52	57.40	42.60
5	Tungat	68.91	31.09	60.08	39.92	57.42	42.58
6	Kasegaon	66.45	33.55	60.73	39.27	57.66	42.34
7	Puluj	67.01	32.99	60.83	39.17	58.61	41.39
	Ruralised tahsil	67.05	32.95	61.08	38.92	57.99	42.01
	Pandharpur town	58.23	41.77	56.61	43.39	54.01	45.99
	Urbanised Tahsil	58.23	41.77	56.61	43.39	54.01	45.99
	Total tahsil	63.92	36.07	59.87	40.13	56.98	43.02



According to the census of 1991, the male literacy share was 63.92% and female literacy was about 36.07%. It became 59.87 % & 40.13% in 2001 and 56.98% & 43.02% in 2011 respectively. Patvardhan Kuroli shows higher male literacy share about 69.17% & lower female literacy share about 30.83 % in 1991; Patvardhan Kuroli circle shows higher male literacy share about 62.24% & lower female literacy share about 37.76 % in 2001 and Bhalwani circle shows higher male literacy share about 58.69% & lower female literacy share about 41.31% in 2011. Bhalwani circle shows lower male literacy share about 66.04% & higher female literacy share about 32.96 % in 1991; Tungat circle shows lower male literacy share about 60.08% & higher female literacy share about 39.92 % in 2001 and Pandharpur circle shows lower male literacy share about 57.40% & higher female literacy share about 42.60 % in 2011. At urban level, male literacy share was about 58.23 in 1991; about 56.61% in 2001 & about 54.01% in 2011 whereas female literacy share was about 41.77% in 1991; about 43.39% in 2001 & about 45.99% in 2011.

### 5) SEX RATIO:

**Table No 5:- Child and Total Sex Ratio in Pandharpur tahsil.**

Sr. No	Name of Taluka	Child Sex Ratio			Changes in		Total Sex Ratio			Changes in	
		1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011	1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	Patvardhan Kuroli	945	914	873	-31	-41	932	919	916	-13	-3
2	Karkamb	927	896	881	-31	-15	899	908	906	9	-2
3	Bhalwani	948	837	872	-111	35	933	903	913	-30	10
4	Pandharpur	934	905	894	-29	-11	925	910	924	-15	14
5	Tungat	938	855	834	-83	-21	926	921	906	-5	-15
6	Kasegaon	990	891	909	-99	18	917	911	911	-6	0
7	Puluj	927	887	863	-40	-24	930	915	905	-15	-10
	Rural tahsil	1000	883	877	-117	-6	921	879	911	-42	32
	Pandharpur town	947	887	894	-60	7	945	933	953	-12	20
	Urban tahsil	947	887	894	-60	7	945	933	953	-12	20
	Total tahsil	989	884	880	-105	-4	946	891	920	-55	29

The child sex ratio of tahsil was 989 *f/1000m person* in 1991; about 884 *f/1000m person* in 2001 and 880 *f/1000m person* in 2011. At rural level, it was 1000 *f/1000m person* in 1991; about 883 *f/1000m person* in 2001 and 877

*f/1000m person* in 2011. Higher rural child sex ratio is found in Kasegaon circle i.e. 990 *f/1000m person* in 1991 ; in Patvardhan Kuroli circle i.e. 914 *f/1000m person* in 2001 & Kasegaon village circle i.e. 990 *f/1000m person* in 2011 whereas lower rural child sex ratio recorded in Karkamb & Puluj circle i.e. 927 *f/1000m person* in 1991; in Bhalwani circle i.e. 837 *f/1000m person* in 2001 & Tungat circle i.e. 834 *f/1000m person* in 2011. The child sex ratio has been declining by 109 *f/1000m person* in 1991 to 2011. At urban level, the child sex ratio 947 *f/1000m person* in 1991; about 887 *f/1000m person* in 2001 and 880 *f/1000m person* in 2011.

The total sex ratio of tahsil was 946 *f/1000m person* in 1991; about 891 *f/1000m person* in 2001 and 920 *f/1000m person* in 2011. At rural level, it was 921 *f/1000m person* in 1991; about 879 *f/1000m person* in 2001 and 911 *f/1000m person* in 2011. Higher rural sex ratio is found in Bhalwani circle i.e. 933 *f/1000m person* in 1991 ; in Patvardhan Kuroli circle i.e. 919 *f/1000m person* in 2001 & Pandharpur village circle i.e. 924 *f/1000m person* in 2011 whereas lower rural sex ratio recorded in Karkamb circle i.e. 899 *f/1000m person* in 1991; in Bhalwani circle i.e. 903 *f/1000m person* in 2001 & Puluj circle i.e. 905 *f/1000m person* in 2011. The sex ratio has been declining by 26 *f/1000m person* in 1991 to 2011. At urban level, the child sex ratio 945 *f/1000m person* in 1991; about 891 *f/1000m person* in 2001 and 920 *f/1000m person* in 2011.

## **CONCLUSION:**

- 1) Child sex ratio has been tremendously declining as compared to the total sex ratio in tahsil. It is the worst position of sex composition in tahsil that it will be definitely imbalance in male-female equity in next decades.
- 2) Total sex ratio is higher in Karmala towns of tahsil than the all rural village circles.
- 3) There is less educational gap in male & female literacy share in Karmala town while all village circles shows more gap in it. That means the educational facilities & centres are concentrated at town levels.
- 4) Female literacy rate is less than male literacy rate in all village circles & in urban towns of tahsil since last decades.

- 5) Karmala tahsil shows moderate literacy rate in Solapur district.

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