

# GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF CHANGING RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION GROWTH IN BEED DISTRICT

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## ABSTRACT

The growth of population means any changes in population number. This change is in negative direction then population decreases, when it is in positive direction then population increases. Population growth is a subject matter of general interest to anthropologist, economists, geographers, demographers and sociologists. The growth of population may be approached just by taking into consideration the next growth of population over the basic year. Population growth refers to the human population growth in a particular area during specific time. Rural Population and Urban Population Their Development Seventy percent of India's population still lives in rural areas. There are huge differences between states in the proportion of rural and urban population.

**Keywords:** Population growth, growth rate, demographic, Rural and Urban.

## INTRODUCTION:-

Agriculture is one of the largest and most important sectors of the rural economy and it also contributes to economic growth and employment. In the last five decades, its contribution to GDP has declined but still 70% of the country's population is the source of agricultural livelihoods.

The growth of population is an index of its economic development, social awaking and many other characters (Ghosh 1985). It is one of the significant factors associated with man's occupations. In other words, it follows in the size from time to time and people migrate temporally both within the administrative boundaries and across them. The growth of population in any area is determined by these basic factors namely fertility, mortality, and mobility. The difference between fertility and mortality is called natural growth of population.

The large number of rural workers is small, including smallholder farmers and landless farm laborers. These people have much lower unemployment; Both pay and productivity are low. In turn, there was poverty; It is estimated that 320 million people are still living below the poverty line in rural India. Although poverty has declined over the last three decades, the number of rural poor has really increased due to population growth. Families of poor people place heavy burdens on their scarce resources and prevent them from breaking the bonds of poverty.

In the Beed district where the level of fertility change has been reached, the population growth rate is very low as compared to many other districts but the population density is high and therefore there is pressure on the land. The low productivity of smallholder landlords ignores poverty, low energy and undernutrition and thus prevents development so that it creates a side effect.

In most tahsils, non-agricultural employment in rural areas has not increased very much and the increasing labor force cannot absorb. People who are especially educated beyond primary level may not want to do manual farming. They would love better opportunities and more paying jobs.

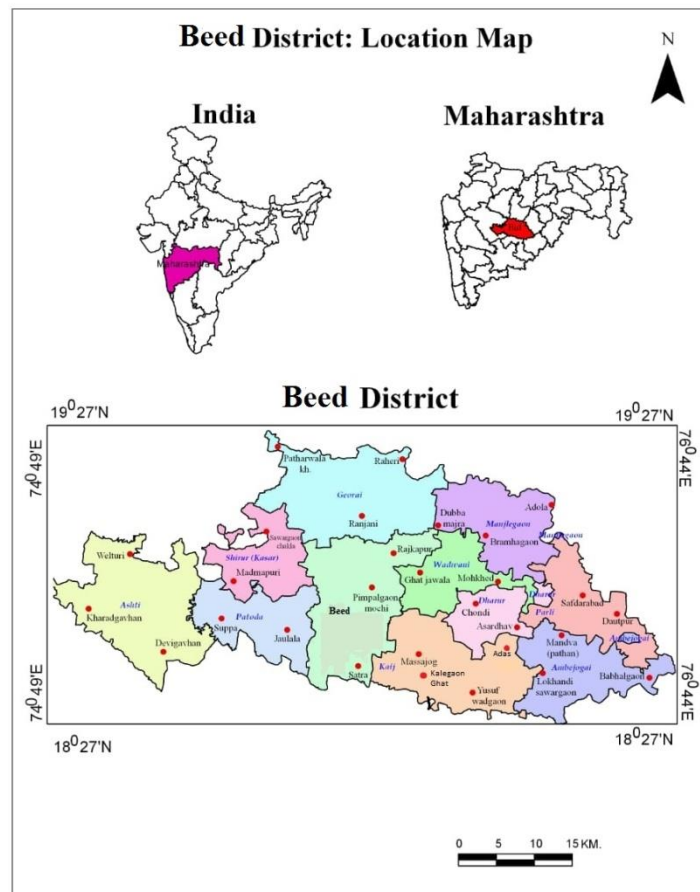
Changes in the sphere of global population's behavior, which have been intensively monitored since the second half of the 20th century especially, because of the steep increase of the world population and its irregular spread, are the subject of attention of many scientists as well as world organizations dealing with aspects of social life. Since the population changes have also economic and social effects, it is evident that in the period of evident population changes there is a need and significant demand for information and data concerning the future development of population and its parameters. The result of such a trend is to find out and predict an expected future development

## OBJECTIVE

- To study spatial pattern of rural and urban population growth.
- To analyse the decadal changes in rural and urban Population growth.
- To find out the factors affecting on rural and urban Population growth.

## STUDY AREA:

Beed district is situated in central part of Maharashtra and lies between 18°27' and 19° 27' north latitude and 74° 49' and 76° 44' east longitude. It is surrounded by Aurangabad and Jalna districts to the north Parbhani district to the north east Latur district to the south-east, Osmanabad district to the south and Ahmadnagar district to the west. The shape of the Beed district is broadly likely that of a trapezium, the northern and southern sides of which are nearly parallel. Geographical area of this district is 10693.00 sq.km. and it is 3.44% of Maharashtra State.



According to the 2011 census, Beed district has total 1368 inhabited villages and 25,85,049 people are residing within the district and Population density of the district was 242 persons per sq.km. Percentages of the rural population are 80.10 percent while 19.90 percent people live in the urban areas.

#### DATA BASE AND METHODOOGY:

This study is based on the reliable and accurate census data. It is not possible to conduct individual enumeration of the required data from door to door in study region. The required secondary data has been collected from the A) District census handbook (1981,1991,2001 & 2011) B) Other Government publications- i) Socio –Economic review, ii) Records of zila perished and iii) District statistical abstract.

calculate the growth of population.

The following formula is used to

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

r = Denotes growth rate of population

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

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

The geographical study of over 30 years i e from 1981-2011 has been analyzed for rural and urban population growth. For detailed study of changes in rural and urban population growth a tehsil level. The collected data has been processed and analyzed by using different quantitative, statistical technique. The tabulated data has been presented by graph.

#### Dissection:-

On measure about the rural-urban population also varies the different tehsils. The total rural population in the Beed district is residing in 1368 villages, whereas the total urban population is being accommodated by 6 urban centres. The table no 1 clearly shows that the region under study has a rural character and has the dominance of general population. Three decade indicates that the percentage of rural population is very high to the urban population.

Table No. 1  
Beed District: Rural-Urban Population Growth  
(1981 to 2011)

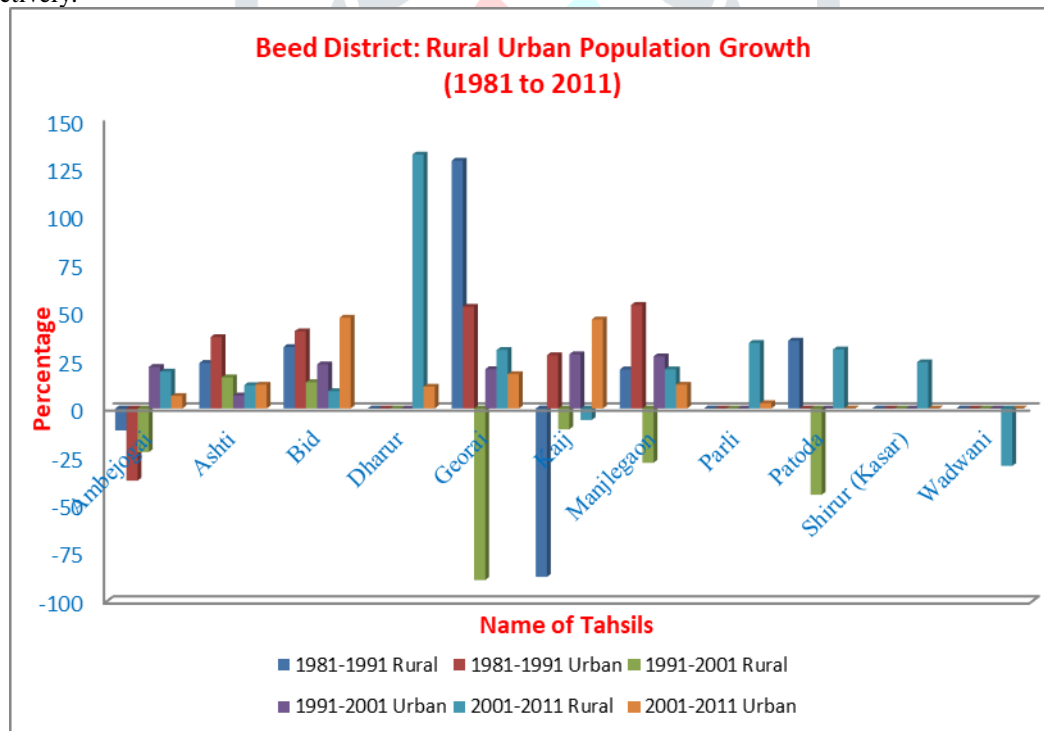
Sr. No.	Name of Tehsils	Rural Population Growth			Urban Population Growth		
		1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	Ambejogai	-11.38	-22.58	19.12	-37.39	21.55	6.47
2	Ashti	23.59	16.15	12.08	37.02	6.71	12.30
3	Beed	31.85	13.62	8.96	40.04	22.91	47.06
4	Dharur	00.00	00.00	131.68	00.00	00.00	11.33
5	Georai	128.50	-88.98	30.33	52.72	20.39	17.79
6	Kaij	-87.33	-10.78	-5.95	27.65	28.15	46.20
7	Manjlegaon	20.28	-28.18	20.33	53.69	27.01	12.31
8	Parli	00.00	00.00	33.99	00.00	00.00	2.75
9	Patoda	35.15	-44.75	30.64	00.00	00.00	00.00
10	Shirur (Kasar)	00.00	00.00	23.99	00.00	00.00	00.00
11	Wadwani	00.00	00.00	-29.75	00.00	00.00	00.00
	<b>District</b>	<b>19.01</b>	<b>18.66</b>	<b>16.71</b>	<b>42.30</b>	<b>18.38</b>	<b>32.86</b>

Source: District Census Handbooks, 1981 to 2011, **Beed District** (M.S.)

Table No. 1 shows the over 30 years i.e. from 1981 to 2011 has been rural and Urban population growth of the 11 tahsils in Beed District. During 1981-1991 Rural population in the Beed District region has recorded was 19.01 per cent. During the year 1991-2001 decrease in the population growth was 18.66 per cent and 2001-2011 was 16.71 per cent respectively.

During 1981-91 the region's rural population growth was 19.01 per cent. Among the tahsils of the region, the highest negative change was recorded in Kaij Tahsil with -87.33 per cent followed by Ambejogai tahsil with -11.38 per cent respectively. In the Dharur, Parli, Shirur (Kasar) and Wadwani tahsils established was later 1992 years so rural population data not recorded.

In the study region, the tahsil highest rural population growth was found in Georai tahsil with 128.50 per cent. In lowest rural population growth was found in Manjlegaon tahsil with 20.28 per cent followed by Ashti, Beed and Patoda tahsils with 23.59, 31.85 and 35.15 per cent respectively.



During 1991-2001 the region's rural population growth was 18.66 per cent. Among the tahsils of the region the highest negative change was recorded in Georai Tahsil with -88.98 per cent followed by Patoda, Manjlegaon, Ambejogai and Kaij tahsil with -44.75, -28.18, -22.58 and -10.78 per cent respectively. In the study region, the tahsil highest rural population growth was found in Ashti tahsil with 16.15 per cent followed by Beed tahsils with 13.62 per cent respectively.

During 2001-2011 the region's rural population growth was 16.71 per cent. Among the tahsils of the region, the highest negative change was recorded in Wadwani tahsil with -29.75 per cent followed by Kaij tahsil with -05.95 per cent respectively.

In the study region, the tahsil highest rural population growth was found in Dharur tahsil with 131.68 per cent. In lowest rural population growth was found in Beed tahsil with 08.96 per cent followed by Ashti, Ambejogai, Manjlegaon, Shirur (Kasar), Georai, Patoda and Parli tahsils with 12.08, 19.12, 20.33, 23.99, 30.33, 30.64 and 33.99 per cent respectively.

The urban population is also unevenly distributed in the district. The wide variations are found in the proportion of the urban population from one Tehsil to the other Tehsil. During 1981-1991 Urban population in the Beed District region has recorded was 42.30 per cent. During the year 1991-2001 decrease in the population growth was 18.38 per cent and 2001-2011 increase in the population growth was 32.86 per cent respectively.

During 1981-91 the region's urban population growth was 42.30 per cent. Among the tahsils of the region the highest negative change was recorded in Ambejogai Tahsil with -37.39 per cent The census 1981 and 1991 Wadwani, Shirur (Kasar), Patoda, Parli and Dharur Tehsil was not urban population.

In the study region, the tahsil highest urban population growth was found in Manjlegaon tahsil with 53.69 per cent followed by Georai with 52.72 per cent respectively. In lowest urban population growth was found in Kaij tahsil with 27.65 per cent followed by Ashti and Beed tahsils with 37.02 and 40.04 per cent respectively.

During 1991-2001 the region's urban population growth was 18.38 per cent. In the study region, the tahsil highest urban population growth was found in Kaij tahsil with 28.15 per cent followed by Manjlegaon, Beed, Ambejogai and Georai tahsils with 27.01, 22.91, 21.55 and 20.39 per cent respectively. In the lowest urban population growth was found in Ashti tahsil with 06.71 per cent.

During 2001-2011 the region's urban population growth was 32.86 per cent. The census 2011 Wadwani, Shirur (Kasar) and Patoda Tehsil was not an urban population. In the study region, the tahsil highest urban population growth was found in Beed tahsil with 47.06 per cent followed by Kaij with 46.20 per cent respectively. In lowest urban population growth was found in Parli tahsil with 02.75 per cent followed by Ambejogai, Dharur, Ashti, Manjlegaon and Georai tahsils with 6.47, 11.33, 12.30, 12.31 and 17.79 per cent respectively.

## CONCLUSION

Population growth rate among rural and urban in the district was increased but the percentage was not high during last three decade. Due to rural connectivity, lack of awareness, inadequate and weak functional infrastructure, rural poor have inadequate access to basic minimum services. Efforts are underway to improve this, but due to the increasing aspirations of young, educated people, these efforts will be inadequate to address the growing needs in terms of quality of services. The Large education, awareness and good living standards among the young people of the growing age group will raise the need for them to realize that small families are desirable; If all the needs of health and family welfare services are met, they will be able to achieve their reproductive goals, achieve a drastic reduction in family size, and improve their quality of life. Urbanization is one of the parameters to gauge the level of transformation. In India, for two decades the rate of urbanization increased substantially. But unfortunately in the study region the growth of urbanization is comparatively slow. In the growth rate of rural and urban population affected by various physio-socio-economic factors during the study period. Therefore decennial growth of rural and urban population in the study region shows wide variation during the study period. The distribution is observed to be closely associated with the quality of agriculture, industry and other economic activities which are conducive to large employment.

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