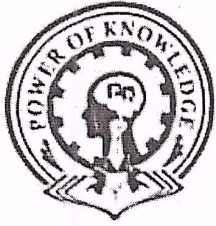


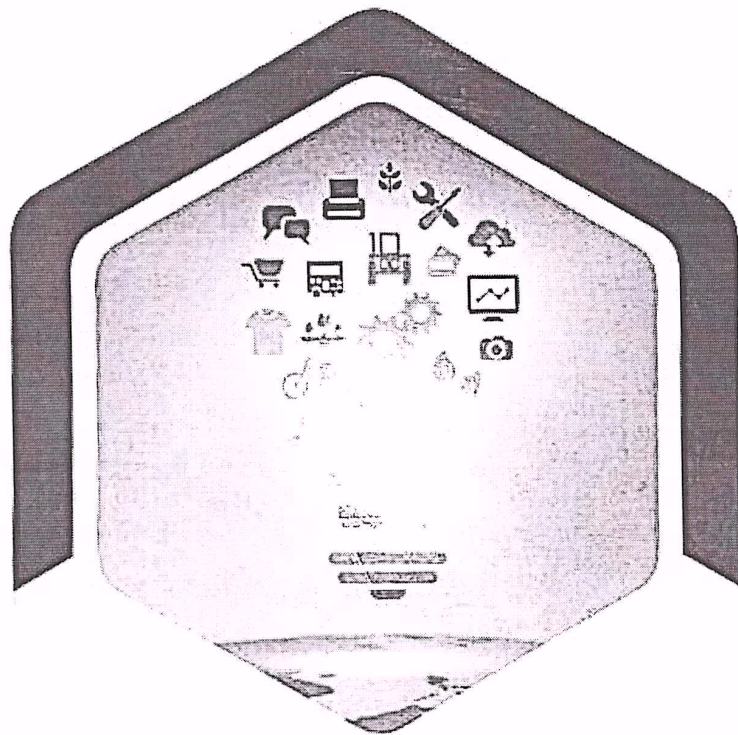
ISSN-2320-4494  
RNI No.MAHAUL03008/13/2012-TC  
Impact Factor : 3.7286



# POWER OF KNOWLEDGE

An International Multilingual Quarterly Peer Review Refereed Research Journal

Volume I ISSUE II July to September 2022



ARTS | COMMERCE  
SCIENCE | AGRICULTURE  
EDUCATION | MANAGEMENT  
MEDICAL | ENGINEERING & IT | LAW  
PHARMACY | PHYSICAL EDUCATION  
SOCIAL SCIENCE | JOURNALISM  
MUSIC | LIBRARY SCIENCE |

[www.powerofknowledge.co.in](http://www.powerofknowledge.co.in)

E-mail : [powerofknowledge3@gmail.com](mailto:powerofknowledge3@gmail.com)

Editor

**Prof.Dr.Sadashiv H. Sarkate**



PRINCIPAL  
Govt. College of Arts & Science  
Aurangabad

अ.क्र.	प्रकरण	संशोधक	पृष्ठ क्रं.
1	Alice Munro Integral Part Of Gothic Literature	Asst.Prof. Dr.Chincholkar Bandopant. B.	1-7
2	Communalism and Communal Violence: An Overview	Dr. Mohd. Aamir Khan	8-15
3	Description of Clouds in Sanskrit Scientific Treatises Especially in <i>Bṛhatsa? hitā, Kāśi-Parāśara, Meghamālā</i>	Mr. Nikhil Dnyaneshwar Jagtap Dr. Aniruddha Mandlik	16-19
4	"Growth Of Population In Beed District, A Geographical Study"	Dr. Bharat Rupchand Usare	20-25
5	Inheritance of Loss - Epic of Diaspora	Dr.Sangeeta S.Sasane	26-28
6	Marginal life and literature	Dr.Sangeeta S. Sasane	29-32
7	The Sculptor of Indian Constitution : Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar	Prof.Dr.Sarjerao Rajaram Kahale	33-35
8	Conceptualizing Sex, Patriarchy, Gender, Transgender and Sexual Division of Labour	Dr. Tandale Surendra Sundarrao	36-40
9	The Impact of Social Media on Young People through the Prism of Covid-19	Prof. Preetesh Dilip Pathare	41-46
10	महानुभाव संप्रदाय आणि मराठी भाषा	आवासाहेब उमाप	47-51
11	साहित्य आणि तत्वज्ञान	प्रा.डॉ.सुभाष भगवानराव देशमुख	52-57
12	इतिहास लेखनासाठी मानसशास्त्राची आवश्यकता	डॉ. मिलिंद राजेंद्र थोरान	58-60
13	डॉ.एस. आर. रंगनाथन यांचे ग्रंथालय शास्त्रातील योगदान	पाटील अश्विनी पंडितराव	61-64
14	महात्मा गांधींचे तत्वाज्ञान आणि भारतीय लोकशाही	प्रा.संदीप कोरडे	65-68
15	अण्णाभाऊंच्या कथेतील जीवनसंघर्ष	रामदास भीमराव वाघमारे	69-74
16	स्त्री लेखन के विविध आयाम	डॉ.बी.आर. नळे	75-80



*(Handwritten signature)*

PRINCIPAL  
Govt. College of Arts & Science  
Aurangabad

## "Growth Of Population In Beed District, A Geographical Study"

**Dr. Bharat Rupchand Usare**

Assistant Professor,  
Department of Geography,  
Government College of Arts and science, Aurangabad.

### Abstract:

The aim of this study is to present a view of the distribution of population is important aspect of population characteristics. Population of the every geographical area is increasing one. It is increasing rapidly in some places while slowly in some geographical area. In areas where conditions are favorable for the development of agriculture, Industries, transportation and trade, the carrying capacity of land is high and such areas can accommodate more people'. Geographers, demographers, sociologists, statisticians have all made their contribution in developing the ways to describe population distribution and concentration.

**Keywords :-** Composition of population, sex ratio, Literacy.

### Introduction:-

Demographic factors as like growth of population, density of population, landholding size, sex ratio, Literacy etc. are played an important role in social cultural, economic, industrial and agricultural development of the region. It is the people proper social progress, create social wealth, development of science and technology, through their handwork and continuously transform the human environment. Man being powerful geographical factors on the earth surface. He determines the economic pattern of resource and plays a crucial role in the entire process of land use production. Population characteristics of Beed district, which mainly includes Growth of population Distribution of population, Composition of population. In composition of population include subunits like age composition, sex composition, literacy rate, economic composition and religious composition etc.

### Study Area:

Beed district lies between 18o27' and 19o27' North Latitudes and 74o49' and 76o44' East Longitudes. Beed district is located in central part of Maharashtra state in central India. The district is bounded by Aurangabad and Jalna in the North, Parbhani and Latur in the East, Ahmednagar and Osmanabad in the South and Ahmednagar in the West. The population of Beed district was 25.86 lakh (Census 2011) and covers a geographical area of 10615.3sq. Km. There is 11 tehsils in the district. For administrative purpose, the district is divided in two parts. One section is named as Beed and includes 5 tehsils of Beed, Georai, Patoda, Ashti and Shirur (Kasar) while the other section is Ambajogai and includes 6 tehsils namely Ambajogai, Kaij, Manjalgaon, Dharur, Parli and Wadwani.

### Data base and Methodology:

The present study on tourism is based on secondary data. The data has been obtained from the related articles, research papers, reports, policies and plan documents of



*(Signature)* 20

PRINCIPAL  
Govt. College of Arts & Science

Government of India and Maharashtra .Some data has been obtained from websites of Govt. of India and Govt. of Maharashtra, beed.nic.in. been undertaken to know the environmental status. Data will be collected from secondary source. Secondary data will be collected from social economic review district census handbook, gazettes, decennial census Reports of Government of India.

**The objectives of the paper:**

1. The growth rate of population has great significance study of demographical factors.
2. The fast growth of population impact on agriculture and industry
3. Rapid population growth is main cause of environment degradation and overall poor living conditions.
4. The population explosion is the series problem impact on Social and economic conditions.

The growth of population is an index of its economic development and social awaking as well as many other characters of study region. Man's occupation is one of the significant factors 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 impact of the basic factors namely fertility, mortality, and mobility. The difference between fertility and mortality is called natural growth of population. 'Population growth rate is generally obtained by dividing the change by the period of time elapsed during the change. Thus, growth rate of a population is the number of organisms added to the population per time'. Population growth rate (PGR) is the change in the number of individuals in a population increase. Growth rate of a population is the number of organisms added to the population per time. This ratio of population growth may either positive (+ ve) or negative (-ve). A positive (+ ve) growth ratio/ rate indicates that the population is increasing, while a negative (- ve) growth ratio/ rate indicates population decline. A growth ratio of zero indicates the same number of people at the two times. The study of population growth has been assuming greater significance in population studies undertaken by social scientist in India and abroad in recent years and Such studies are all the more important for areas which. are densely populated and seem to have reached a saturation level in the context of the prevailing technological and economic conditions. Rapid population growth is treated as the hard core factor accountable for deteriorating resource situation environment degradation and overall poor living conditions. The developing countries like India population explosion is the series problem before the world. Social and economic conditions of the people are thrown out of the increase in the total population of such countries. The growth of population may be approached just by taking into consideration the next year growth of population over the basic years. The following formula used to calculate the growth rate of population.

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



*Signature*

PRINCIPAL  
Govt. College of Arts & Science  
Aurangabad

Where,

$r$  = Denotes growth rate of population.

$P_n$  = Denotes current year population.

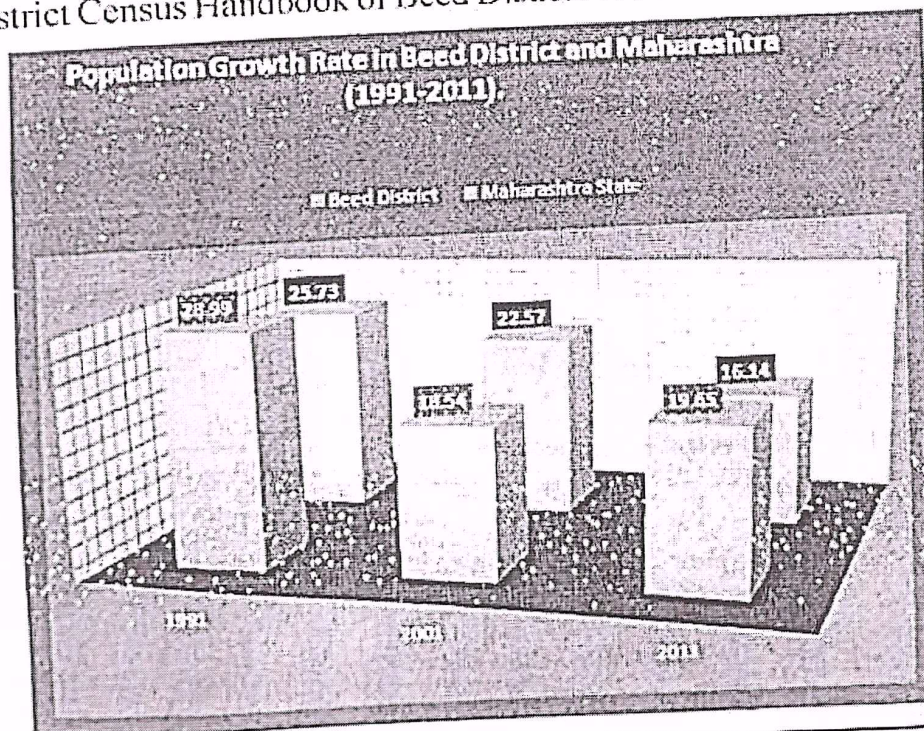
$P_0$  = Denotes base year population.

The growth rate of population has great significance study of demographical factors. The growth of population is important because the fast growth impact on agriculture and industry. The population of district increased from 21, 61250 lakh in 2001 to 25, 85962 lakh in 2011 giving a decadal growth of population 19.65%. In 2001 out of the out of the total population rural population was 17, 74180 and urban population was 3, 87,070.

Table no.1 Population Growth in Beed District and Maharashtra 1991-2011

Sr. No.	Year	Beed District		Maharashtra State	
		Population	Growth Rate %	Population	Growth Rate %
1	1991	18,22,072	+28.99	7,89,37,000	+ 25.73
2	2001	21,61,250	+18.54	9,67,52,000	+ 22.57
3	2011	25,85,962	+19.65	11,23,72,972	+ 16.14

Source: District Census Handbook of Beed District 1991 -2011.



22  
*[Signature]*

PRINCIPAL  
Govt. College of Arts & Science  
Aurangabad

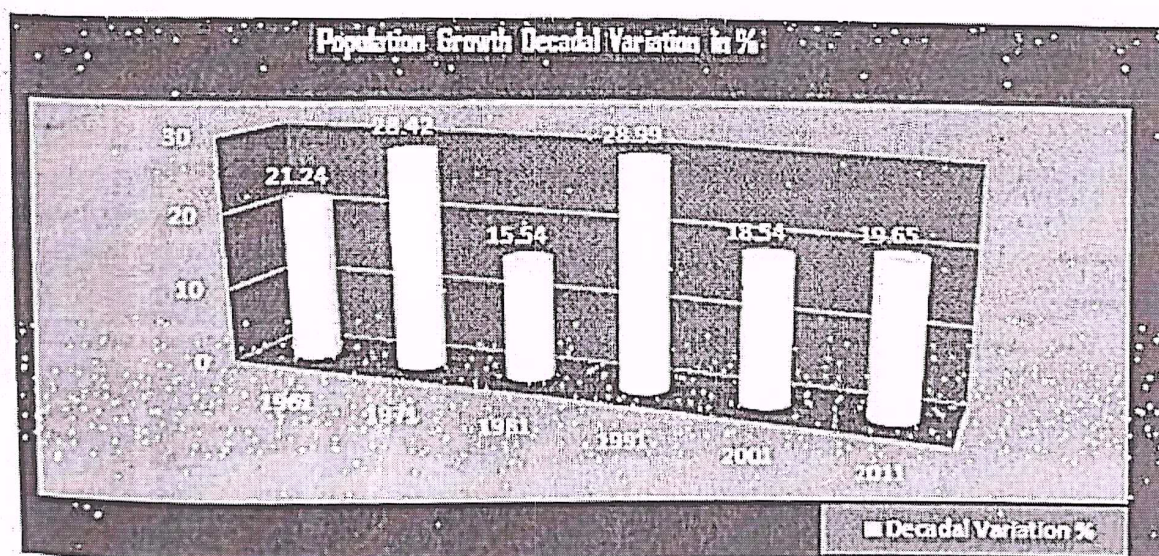
Graph No.1. Population Growth Rate in Beed District and Maharashtra - (1991-2011).

According to table 3.1 indicates that the growth rate of population of Beed district was 28.99% in the year 1991. The population growth rate was decrease from year 1991 to 2001 which is 28.99% to 18.54 %. Year 2011 population growth rate was 19.65% increases from 2001. Other hand the population growth rate of Maharashtra was continuous decrease from 1991 which was 25.73% and it was decrease in 2001 upto 22.57% and further in 2011 population growth rate was decreased to 16.14%. But the discovery of new antibiotics advances in field of medicine and surgery and improvement in public health so the death rate low level and population of Maharashtra as well as Beed District has increased rapidly.

Table No.2 Decadal Growth and Variation in Population of Beed District - (1961 to 2011)

Sr. No.	Year	Persons	Decadal Population Growth	Percentage decadal Variation	Males	Females
1	1961	10,01,466	+1,75,420	+21.24	5,08,827	4,92,639
2	1971	12,86,121	+2,84,655	+28.42	6,58,204	6,27,917
3	1981	14,86,030	+1,99,909	+15.54	7,55,971	7,30,059
4	1991	18,22,072	+3,36,042	+28.99	9,37,410	8,84,662
5	2001	21,61,250	+3,39,178	+18.54	11,16,356	10,44,894
6	2011	25,85,962	+4,24,712	+19.65	13,52,468	12,33,494

Source: Socio-economic abstract of Beed District- 1961-2011.



Graph No. 2 Decadal Growth and Variation in Population of Beed District - (1961 to 2011).



*[Signature]*

PRINCIPAL  
Govt. College of Arts & Science  
Aurangabad

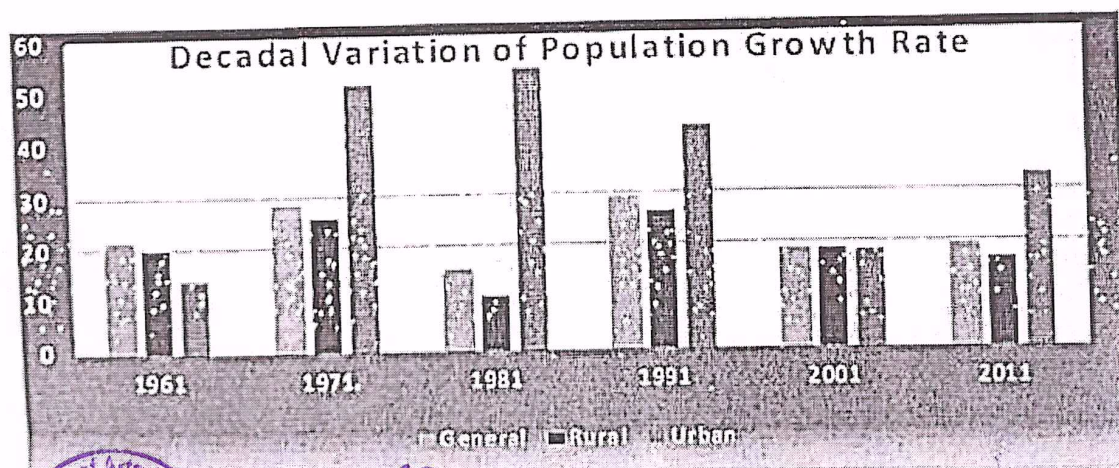
In 1961 population in beed district was 10 lakhs and it was increased upto 25.85 lakhs in 2011. The highest percentage of decadal variation was observed in 1981 to 1991 which is 28.99% and the lowest percentage of decadal variation was found in 1971 to 1981 which is 15.54. As per the number of population increase, the decadal population growth of Beed district was highest in 2011 which was 424712 populations and the lowest in 1961 which was 175420. The Population of Beed district is continuously increased but after 1991 population increase more than 3 lacs in decade. In year 2011 the total population was 25, 85,962 and decadal growth rate of population was 19.65%. Since 1961 there has been a change in trend of population growth the main cause of rapidly growth of population is the decline in death rate, and decrease in birth rate. It is thus, clear that the region's population is also growing as a rapid rate since 1961. There is also significant difference in tehsil to tehsil. Most densely populated tehsils have shown higher rates of growth rate.

**Table No. 3 Decadal Variation in Rural and Urban Population Growth Rate of Beed District (1961-2011)**

Sr. No.	Decade	Population Growth Rate (%)		
		General	Rural	Urban
1	1961-1971	28.42	25.92	51.35
2	1971-1981	15.54	10.51	53.90
4	1981-1991	28.99	26.41	42.30
5	1991-2001	18.54	18.60	38.27
5	2001-2011	19.65	16.75	32.97

Source: Beed District census handbook 1961-2011.

**Graph 3 Decadal Variations in Rural and Urban Population Growth Rate of Beed District (1961-2011).**



*[Signature]* 24

PRINCIPAL  
Govt. College of Arts & Science  
Aurangabad

Table 3 indicates the trends of total, rural and urban population growth rate from 1961 to 2011. General highest population growth rate was 28.99% in 1981 to 1991 and lowest population growth rate was 15.54% in 1971 to 1981. The highest rural population growth rate in 1981 to 1991 which was 26.41% and the lowest rural population growth rate in 1971 to 1981 which was 10.51 %. The highest urban population growth rate in 1971 to 1981 which was 53.90 % and lowest in 1951 to 1961 which was 14.04 % generally population growth rate of urban population is more than rural population.

#### Conclusion:

In year 2011 the total population was 25, 85,962 and decadal growth rate of population was 19.65%. Since 1901 there has been a change in trend of population growth the main cause of rapidly growth of population is the decline in death rate, and decrease in birth rate. It is thus, clear that the region's population is also growing as a rapid rate since 1901 only 1921 negative growth rate that is -25.12. The growth rates of tehsil, there is also significant difference in tehsil to tehsil. Most densely populated tehsils have shown higher rates of growth rate.

#### References:

- 1) Mohammad Izhar Hassan (2009), Population Geography, Rawat Publication.
- 2) Dr.R.C.Chandana (2012) Geography of population, kalyani publishers.
- 3) Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Beed, 2011-12
- 4) Government of India, Maharashtra State Gazetteers (1991)
- 5) Gazetteer of India, Maharashtra, State, Beed Dist, 1969.
- 6) Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Beed, 2011-12.
- 7) Gazetteer of India, Maharashtra State - Beed District.
- 8) [www.beed.nic.in/about\\_the\\_district.html](http://www.beed.nic.in/about_the_district.html).



*Ashraf*

