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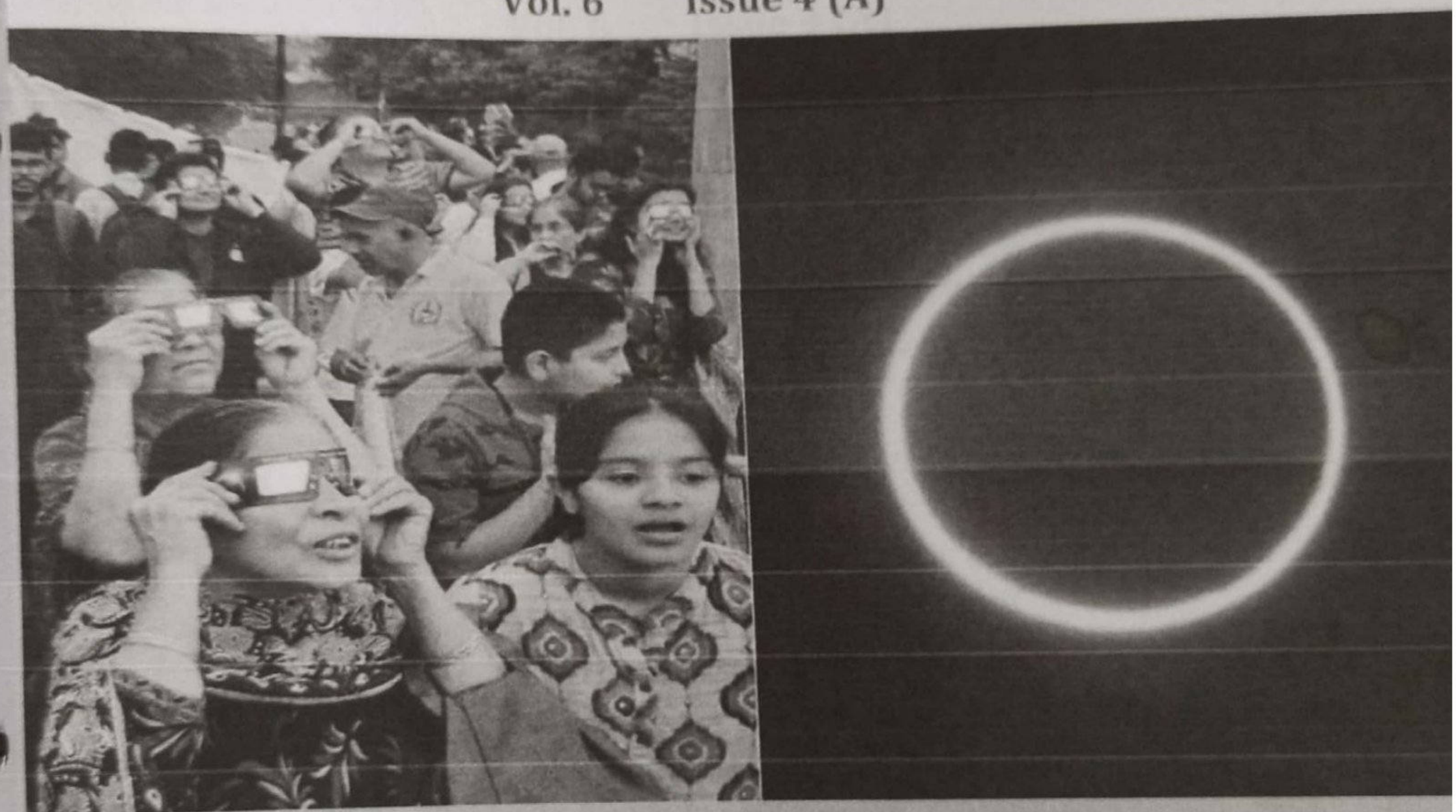

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Population Increase in Beed District 'Geographical Analysis

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Introduction :-

Population statistics are a vital resources for public health population estimates and projection are put to many uses. For instance for comparative purposes, population denominators are needed figures on mortality and disease prevalence, not just as numbers of persons affected, but as population specific rates. Other examples of uses include calculations of 'standardized' mortality/morbidity rates, life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and modeled small area estimates (e.g. smoking prevalence), which all require detailed age and gender breakdowns of population. Trends in population estimates are clearly important to facilitate analysis of particular diseases and risk factors over time.

Population projections calculated on a national an sub-national basis are used by central and local government departments in a wide range of waya, including to assist long-term fiscal and economic planning, to forecast future demands for services and to help devise strategies to deal with changing demographics. Population estimates are required at a range of geographies. Additionally in recent years demand for a range of socio-economic and health data for small geographical areas has led to an accompanying demand for population estimates at the same level.

[1]Its is important to be aware that population estimates are based on location of residence people without a usual residence maybe excluded.

Location study area :-

Beed District is located in the central part of Maharashtra state. Beed is the one of the District of Maharashtra region. Beed district lies between $18^{03'}$ to $19^{03'}$ north latitudes and $74^{0}54'$ to $76^{0}57'$ East longitudes. The boundaries of this district lies between 18^{0} 3, to $19^{0}3$, north latitudes and $74^{0}54$, to 76^{0} 57, East longitudes. The boundaries of this district is as fallow West – Ahmednagar district. East- Parbhani district south-Osmanabad district and north – Jalna district Geographical Area of this district as per 2001 census so 10615.30 Km. and its proportion as compared with Maharashtra state area is about 3.44 present the proportion of the area of the Beed district in Marathwada regain is 18.55 present art of the total geographical area 10680.4 59 K.m. is rural (97.79) and (2.21%) is urban there are 1280 village in this district According to the census 2001 Beed district have 2159841 as total population and density of population 75 202 per sq. K.m.2

At present there are eleven tashils in Beed district, Wadwani, Dharur, and Parli are nearly declared tashils, Patoda, kaij, Majalgaon, Beed, Georai the district has a sub-tropical climate in which the bulk of Rainfall is received from west monsoon between June to September. The average annual rainfall of the district range between 650 to 750 m.m.

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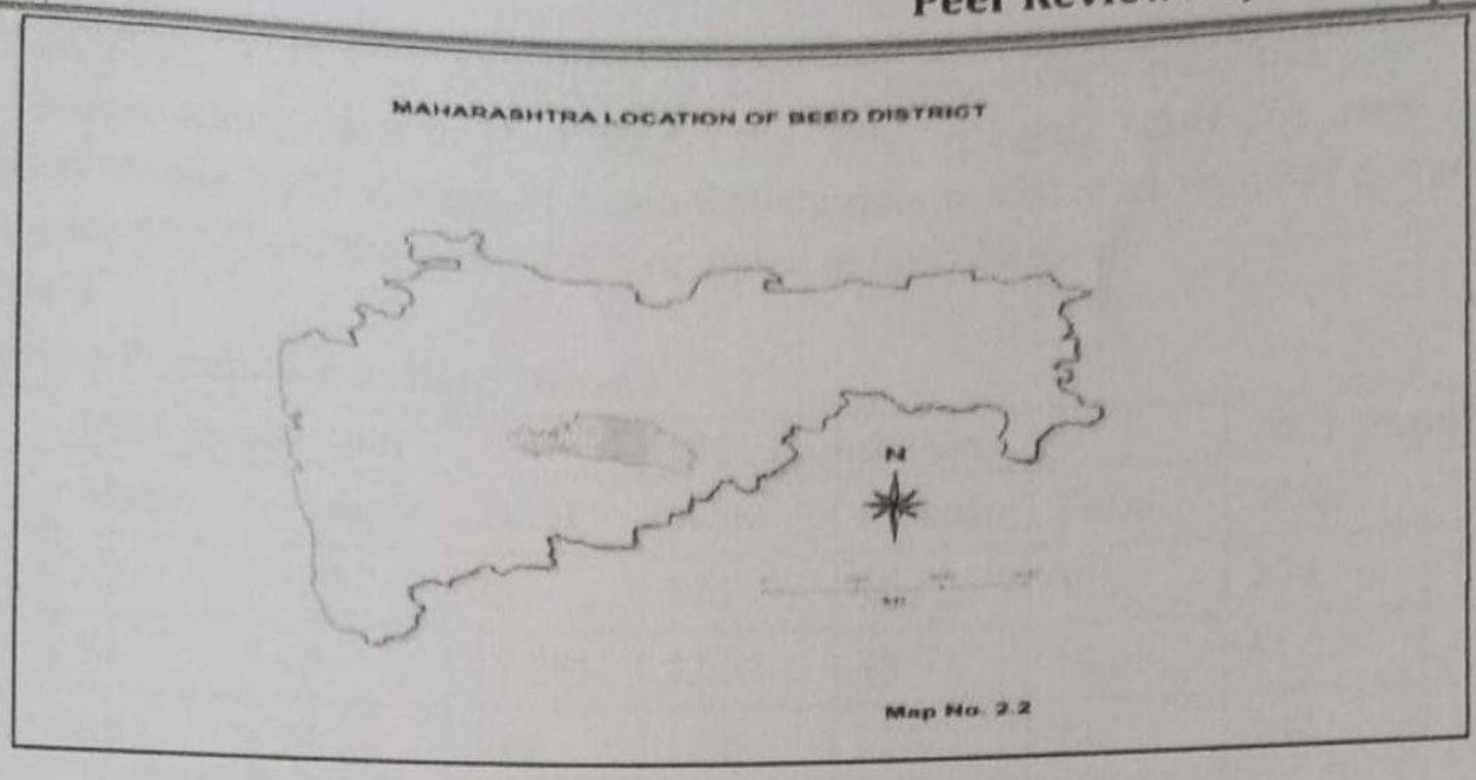


Map No. 2.2

Physiography :-

Physiographic is one of the dominant parameter of physical environment and its impact an patterns and density of agriculture is immense.[3] North part of the district is plain area of Godavari river southern part of the district is Balaghat plateau physiographical Beed district is divided in to three part.

1. Godavari plain region in the north is known as gangathadi. Godavari and tributary Flowing in this area Georai, Majalgaon and Parli are coming in this part.
2. Second part of the district is Balaghat plateau Manjra river is following.
3. Third part of district is seen and tributary in the west of district.

Data Base And methodology :

The data has been collected from primary and secondary source for the period 1981-2001. primary data will be collected by field survey involved two methods i.e.

Secondary data has been collected from socio- economic review, District census hand Book, statistical hand book. These sources would by used for the mapping and interpretation the text.

Aims And object :-

The proposed study aims to investigate the analysis the correlation attributes of population following object are given.

1. To examine the beed district and it's effect on three population.
2. To examine the Occupational structure of population and evaluate the spatial distribution people of the study area.
3. To study the variation in population density.
4. To Prepare a suitable plan and strategy for work while development of people of the study area.

Tahsil wise distribution of Population in Beed District

According to the 2001 census the total population of beed district is 216000 having 1119000 male population and 10410020 is female population. Thus beed has 1.80 % of state population over 2.25 percent of its area among the seven tassels of the district. Ambajogai tahsil (436000) is the most population and Patoda tahsil (190000) the least other tahsil in order of their size of population are 1 Beed (394000) 2. Kaij (331000) 3 Majalgoan (320000) 4 Georai (282000) 5 Ashti (207000) and 6 Patoda (190000) the percent of rural population is 52.18 % and

7	Ashti	1981	77	74	1,51	-	-	-	1,51
		%	50.99	49	12.69	-	-	-	
		1991	96	92	1,88	-	-	-	1,88
		%	51.6	48.94	12.49	-	-	-	
		2001	1,11	96	2,07	-	-	-	2,07
		%	53.62	16.38	11.44	-	-	-	
8	Beed District	1981	6,02	5,88	11,90	1,16	1,06	2,22	14,12
		%	50.59	49.41	100	52.25	47.75	100	
		1991	7,72	7,33	15,05	1,67	1,50	3,17	18,22
		%	51.3	48.7	100	52.68	47.32	100	
		2001	9,44	8,65	18,09	1,82	1,69	3,51	21,60
		%	52.18	47.82	100	51.85	48.15	100	

Source – Computed by Author

Population Growth and Density

Growth of population, density of population man lend ratio, sex ratio, working classification of population and literacy are the elements of population. Which are important in social cultural and economic development of the region.

Growth of Population

The growth of population in any region is an index. Its economic development social awaking any many other character.6 the trends of population growth are basic to the charges in the over all geographic personality any area.

The following formula is used to calculate the growth rate of population.

Where - r = pn-po x 100

P = denotes current year population

Po = denotes base year population

We have taken into consideration the last to decades (1981- 2001) the growth rate of population has a greater signification for the geographers.

Table No.3

Growth of Population during to decades in beed District.

Sr.No	Tahsil	Population			
		1981	2001	Growth	Precentage
1	Beed	2,51	3,94	143	56.97
2	Georai	1,89	2,82	93	49.2
3	Majalgoan	2,20	3,20	100	45.45
4	Ambajogai	2,60	4,36	176	67.69
5	Kaij	2,13	3,31	118	5539
6	Patoda	1,28	1,90	62	48.43
7	Ashti	1,51	2,07	56	37.08
8	Beed Dist	14,12	21,60	748	52.97

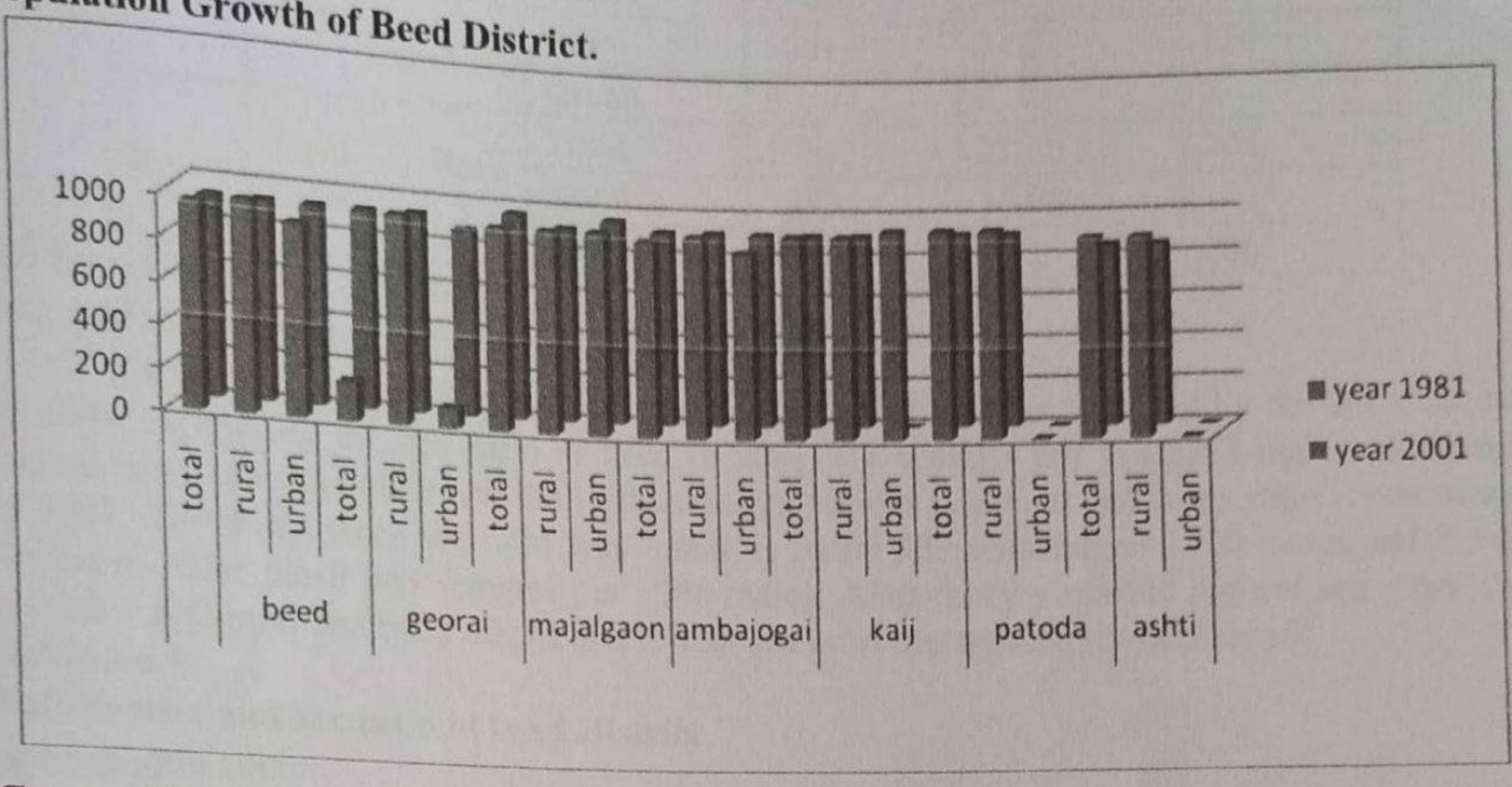
Source – Computed by author

Table No.3 shoes as that the trends of population growth very high the total population growth of population is 52.97 % during the two decades (1981-2001). The highest growth rate of

population is registered in beed tahsil (56.97%) and the lowest growth rates of population is record in Ahsti tahsil (37.08%) during the period of investigation

Graph No.1

Population Growth of Beed District.



General density of population in beed district

General density of population in beed district has been showed in table No.4 total general density of population in beed district was recorded 203 persons per sq.k.m. during the period 2001. Where as rural population density was noticed 172 persons per sq.k.m. and 286 persons in urban area. The highest density of population in rural area was recorded in kaij tahsil and the lowest density of population was experienced in Ahsti tahsil during the period of investigation.

Table No.4

Density of Population in Beed District 2001.

Sr.No	Taluka	Particular	Per Sq.Mt.	Population	Density
1	Beed	Total	1508.6	3,94	261
		Rural	1500.1	2,55	169
		Urban	8.5	1,39	1635
2	Georai	Total	1601.3	2,82	176
		Rural	1548.7	2,50	161
		Urban	52.6	32	608
3	Majalgoan	Total	1670	3,20	191
		Rural	1665.3	2,59	155
		Urban	4.7	61	1297
4	Ambajogai	Total	1186	4,36	367
		Rural	1227.7	3,17	280
		Urban	56.9	1,19	209
5	Kaij	Total	1661.8	3,31	199
		Rural	1661.8	3,31	199
		Urban	0	0	0
6	Patoda	Total	1325.2	1,90	143

		Rural	1325.2	1,90	143
		Urban	0	0	0
7	Ashti	Total	1661.8	2,07	124
		Rural	1661.8	2,07	124
		Urban	0	0	0
8	Total Beed District	Total	10615.3	21,60	203
		Rural	10492.6	18,09	172
		Urban	122.7	3,51	286

Source – Computed by Author.

Sex ratio in Beed District (1981-2001)

Table No.5 reveals that sex ratio pattern in beed district as unfolded by the latest census of 2001. According the sex ratio in beed in 2001 918 females per thousand males. Beed and Georai tahsil have maletetuihed it's lead amoungst various tahsils as per as sex ratio is concerned in 2001. The thirty yrars sex ratio was found in georai 989 females per 1000 males and it was lowest in Ashti tahsil 961 females per 1000 males. After thirty years the highest sex ratio was recorded in Georai and beed tahsils and lowest sex ratio was noticed in Ashti tahsil.

Table No.5

Taluka wise and sex ratio in beed District.

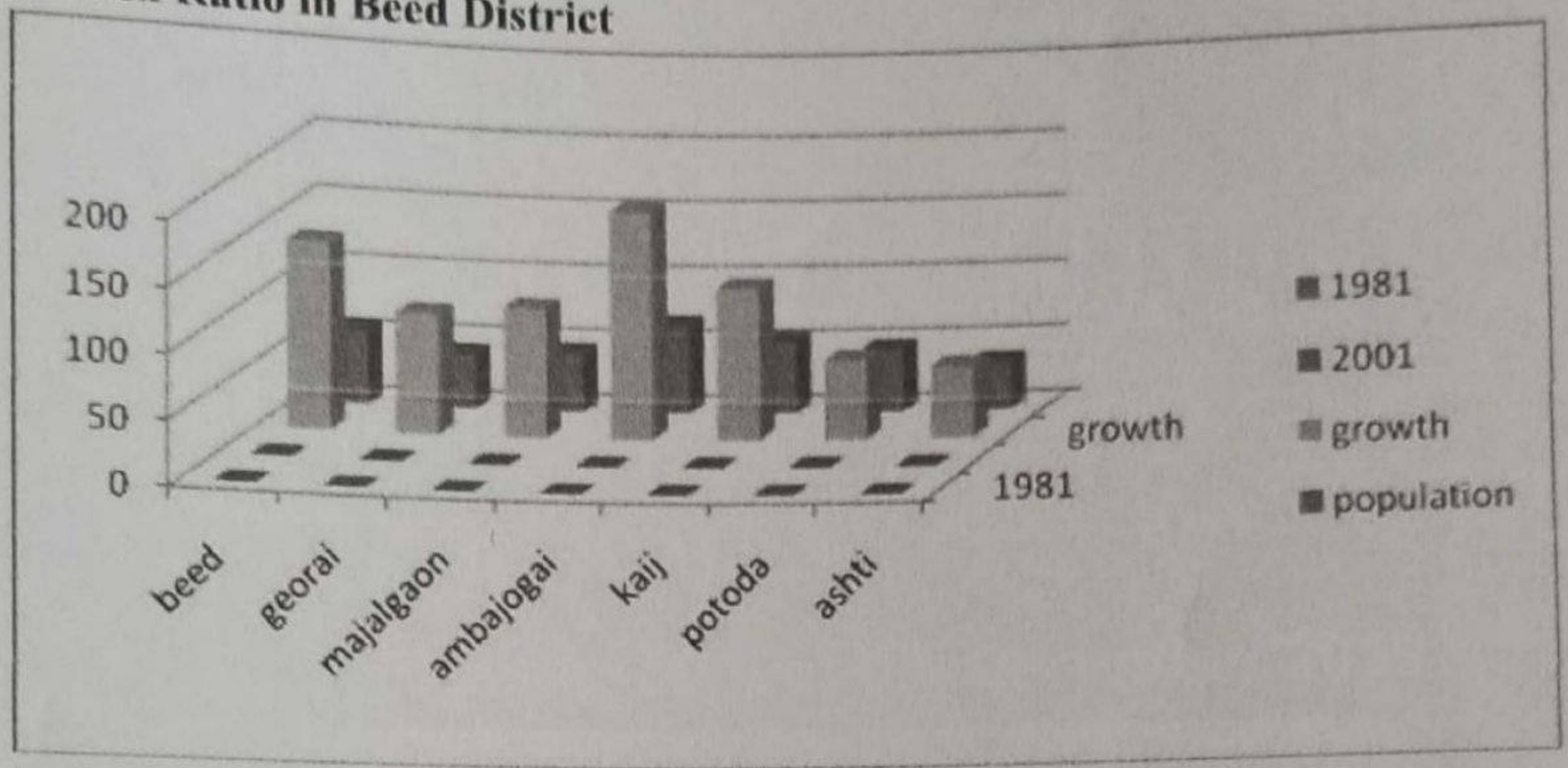
Sex ratio per 1000

Sr.No	Taluka	Particular	1981	1991	2001
1	Beed	Total	960	920	931
		Rural	988	947	931
		Urban	904	868	930
2	Georai	Total	189	966	931
		Rural	988	972	937
		Urban	1000	916	882
3	Majalgoan	Total	964	950	927
		Rural	965	916	918
		Urban	970	944	967
4	Ambajogai	Total	940	921	920
		Rural	965	936	921
		Urban	895	897	919
5	Kaij	Total	972	942	913
		Rural	970	938	913
		Urban	1000	1000	-
6	Patoda	Total	1000	943	919
		Rural	1000	943	919
		Urban	-	-	-
7	Ashti	Total	961	958	864
		Rural	961	958	864
		Urban	-	-	-
8	Total Beed District	Total	966	940	918
		Rural	976	913	916
		Urban	949	898	928

Source – Computed by Author.

Graph No.2

Tahsil wise Sex Ratio in Beed District



Conclusion:-

1. There are Eleven tahsil in Beed district but only seven tahsils are considered for the study due to not availability of the time series data of tahsils.
2. Table No.5 reveals the highest sex ratio was found in Georai 989 females per 1000 males and lowest in Ashti.

Suggestion :

1. It is very essential to control over population.
2. Major steps should be taken and be implemented to control population.
3. Statutory measured should be taken to control population.

Problems :-

1. Due to increase in population there can be problems regarding poverty education health residence unemployment etc.

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