

C H A P T E R [IV]

GROWTH OF POPULATION

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C H A P T E R [IV]
GROWTH OF POPULATION

4.1.0 INTRODUCTION :

4.1.1 The study of population growth, particularly in a developing region, unfolds various facts of man-environment relationship and the quality of human life. It provides an accurate assessment of the dimension of growing demands for food, fibre, shelter and a variety of other social and economic facilities on the one hand and on the other leads to an objective evaluation of general nutrition level, standard of living, welfare issues and programmes of development in operation¹.

4.1.2 Population growth is the most fundamental demographic process with which all other demographic attributes are directly or indirectly associated. Population growth determines density, distribution and composition of population. Therefore, geographical study of population growth of a region is a vital importance for understanding its dynamism as well as for planning at the local and regional levels.

4.1.3 The purpose of this chapter is to study the growth of total and rural population, as well as to highlight the change and difference in birth and death rates of the Maharashtra State.

4.1.4 For the analysis of decennial growth of population, the period 1901-1991 has been considered by selecting

Maharashtra State as a whole. While, for the analysis of growth of population and change in birth and death rates the decade 1981-1991 has been considered by selecting district as a study unit.

4.2.0 BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE AS COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH:

4.2.1 The growth of population in a region is primarily a function of the birth rate and death rate. The difference between birth rate and death rate decides population growth either low or high. However, the birth rate is influenced by age of marriage, economic status, social attitude, illiteracy, standard of living etc. while, death rate is influenced by rural and urban living, marital status, occupations, famines, epidemics and so on. Rates of natural increase or decrease, that is, rates computed on the balance of births and deaths, give some measure of the overall gain or loss in a population through the addition of births and the subtraction of deaths.

4.2.2 CHANGE IN BIRTH RATE (1981-91):

It reveals from Table No.4.1 that birth rate in Maharashtra is increased by 1.3 per thousand during 1981-91. In 19 districts birth rate is increased, but out of that 10 districts namely, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Jalna, Amravati, Raigarh, Thane, Beed, Solapur and Parbhani have recorded considerable change (i.e. above the State's average) in birth rate due to high sex-ratio, low female literacy and early age of marriage.

In nine districts viz. Gr.Bombay, Dhule, Yawatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Chandrapur, Nashik, Sindhudurg and Kolhapur,

TABLE NO.4.1
THE MAHARASHTRA
BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE (PER 1000 POPULATION)

Sr No	District	1991		Difference bet. birth and death rate	Change during 1981-91	
		Birth rate	Death rate		Birth rate	Death rate
1	Gr. Bombay	22.7	7.5	15.2	-3.9	-1.0
2	Thane	20.4	4.1	16.3	+3.0	-0.1
3	Raigarh	17.7	4.7	13.0	+3.0	-0.5
4	Ratnagiri	24.2	6.2	18.0	+5.9	-1.0
5	Sindhudurg	19.7	7.1	12.6	-0.6	-1.1
6	Nashik	24.7	6.3	18.4	-0.4	-0.4
7	Dhule	22.6	6.9	15.7	-1.2	-0.9
8	Jalgaon	27.0	7.1	19.9	+0.7	-0.6
9	Ahmednagar	40.9	5.1	35.8	+19.7	-0.3
10	Pune	22.7	5.9	16.8	+1.4	-0.3
11	Satara	23.1	5.4	17.7	+1.9	-0.4
12	Sangli	23.3	5.9	17.4	+2.6	-0.5
13	Solapur	26.0	6.0	20.0	+1.9	-0.2
14	Kolhapur	21.5	5.5	16.0	-0.1	-0.7
15	Aurangabad	22.8	5.3	17.5	+4.8	+0.7
16	Jalna	19.9	5.0	14.9	+4.8	+1.2
17	Parbhani	14.4	4.2	10.2	+2.4	+0.1
18	Beed	18.1	4.3	13.8	+2.6	-0.4
19	Nanded	16.9	4.8	12.1	+0.9	-0.9

Sr No	District	1991		Difference bet. birth and death rate	Change during 1981-91	
		Birth rate	Death rate		Birth rate	Death rate
20	Osmanabad	18.0	4.7	13.3	+1.7	+0.4
21	Latur	19.5	4.3	15.2		
22	Buldhana	25.5	6.3	19.2	+0.2	-0.8
23	Akola	20.3	5.1	15.2	+0.5	-0.4
24	Amravati	26.0	6.1	19.9	+4.4	0.0
25	Yawatmal	18.1	5.3	12.8	-2.1	-1.5
26	Wardha	19.8	6.1	13.7	-2.3	-0.7
27	Nagpur	19.1	5.9	13.2	-1.7	-0.8
28	Bhandara	20.7	7.7	13.0	+0.2	-1.1
29	Chandrapur	19.5	5.5	14.2	-1.7	-2.5
30	Gadchiroli	20.5	5.9	14.2		
	Maharashtra	22.6	5.9	16.7	+1.7	-0.6

SOURCE:

- 1) Handbook of Basic Statistics of Maharashtra State, 1983, PP.88,89.
- 2) Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra, Pune.
- 3) The Author.



birth rate is decreased during the decade 1981-91 (Table 4.1) urbanisation and female literacy have played vital role on social outlook about small family size in above districts.

4.2.3 CHANGE IN DEATH RATE (1981-91):

Death rate in Maharashtra is decreased by 0.6 per thousand in the decade 1981-91. Considerable decrease in death rate (above State average) is found in Gadchiroli, Yawatmal, Bhandara, Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts. It is due to more improved medical facilities and physical hygiene. Death rate in 21 districts during 1981-91 is decreased but it is nearer to State's average (Table 4.1).

Four districts namely Jalna, Aurangabad, Parbhani and Osmanabad show increase in death rate during 1981-91.

4.2.4 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BIRTH AND DEATH RATE (1991) :

The difference between birth and death rate in Maharashtra for the year 1991 is 16.7. However, it is the highest in Ahmednagar district (35.8/1000) followed by Solapur (20/1000), Amravati (19.9/1000), Jalgaon (19.9/1000), while it is the lowest (10.2/1000) in Parbhani district. In six districts viz. Ratnagiri, Nashik, Satara, Sangli, Aurangabad and Buldhana, the difference between birth and death rate is above the State's average (Table No.4.1). In Raigarh (13/1000), Beed (13.8/1000), Osmanabad (13.3/1000), Wardha (13.7/1000), Nagpur (13.2/1000) and Bhandara (13/1000) districts difference between birth and death rate is considerable low than that of the State's average.

4.3.0 DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION (1901-91) :

4.3.1 Between the census years of 1901 and 1991, the population of Maharashtra has been increased by 306.62 percent. In 1901 population of the State was 1.94 crores, while in 1991 it is 7.88 crores. Decadal growth rate of population in Maharashtra has been constantly increasing since 1921 (Table No.4.2).

The year 1921 may be considered as a demographic divide in the history of population growth in Maharashtra.

TABLE NO.4.2

THE MAHARASHTRA

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION (1901-91)

Decade	Growth of population in percent	
	Total	Rural
1901 - 1911	+ 10.74	+ 12.68
1911 - 1921	- 2.91	- 6.77
1921 - 1931	+ 14.91	+ 14.77
1931 - 1941	+ 11.99	+ 8.54
1941 - 1951	+ 19.27	+ 7.72
1951 - 1961	+ 23.60	+ 24.51
1961 - 1971	+ 27.45	+ 22.22
1971 - 1981	+ 24.54	+ 17.55
1981 - 1991	+ 25.59	+ 18.29

SOURCE 1) Handbook of Basic Statistics of Maharashtra State 1983, P.18, Table No.2.5.

2) Census of India, Provisional Population of Maharashtra, Paper 2 of 1991, Statement 3.

4.3.2 During 1901-11, the population of the State was increased by 10.74 percent. During 1911-21, population of Maharashtra was decreased by 2.91 percent due to high mortality caused by famines and epidemics of Plague, Malaria and Influenza.

After 1921, the effect of famine and epidemics almost disappeared except for the spread of plague for a small period. Therefore, the birth rate was increased during 1921-31 (45 per 1000) and resulted into rapid growth of population.

During 1931-41, the growth of population was 11.99 percent indicating decline in growth. During this decade registered birth rate (46.7 per 1000) was more than death rate (25.1 per 1000). In the decade 1941-51, the population growth rate was 19.27 percent. In the decade 1951-61 population growth rate was 23.6 percent. During this decade, the birth rate (42.8 per 1000) was higher than the death rate (19.3 per 1000), thereby causing higher growth rate of population than that of the national average (21.60%).

During 1961-71, the growth of population in the State (27.45%) was also higher than that of national average (24.08%).

During 1971-81, the growth of population in the State was 24.54 percent and it was low as compared to that of during 1961-71 due to decline in birth rate.

In 1991, the birth rate and death rate in the State was 22.6 per 1000 and 5.9 per 1000 whereas in 1981, the same

was 21.3 per 1000 and 6.5 per 1000 respectively. An increase in birth rate and decrease in death rate was responsible for the highest growth of population during 1981-91 (Table No.4.2)

4.4.0 DECENNIAL GROWTH OF RURAL POPULATION (1901-91):

4.4.1 Between the census years of 1901 and 1991, the rural population of the Maharashtra has increased by thrice (i.e. 198.33 percent). In 1901 rural population in the State was 1.62 crores while in 1991 it is 4.82 crores.

Except the decade 1911-21 in all decades there was the constant increase in rural population in the State (Table 4.2). It can be seen that it took about 65 years for the rural population to add equal numbers (about 162 lakhs) which was in existence in 1901 but subsequent addition of the same number took only within 25 years. The growth of rural population, especially from 1961, appears to be increasing at faster pace. During 1951 to 1961 about 56 lakhs was the net addition to the rural population. This number was increased to about 75 lakhs during 1981-91.

During 1901-11, growth of rural population in the State was 12.68 percent but it was decreased during 1911-21 (-6.77%), due to high mortality caused by epidemics. During 1921-31, rural population was increased by 14.77 percent, thereafter it was increased by 8.54 percent and 7.72 percent during the decades of 1931-41 and 1941-51 respectively. Rural-urban migration was caused the sluggish growth in rural population during 1931-51.

THE MAHARASHTRA
GROWTH OF POPULATION
(1901 - 91)

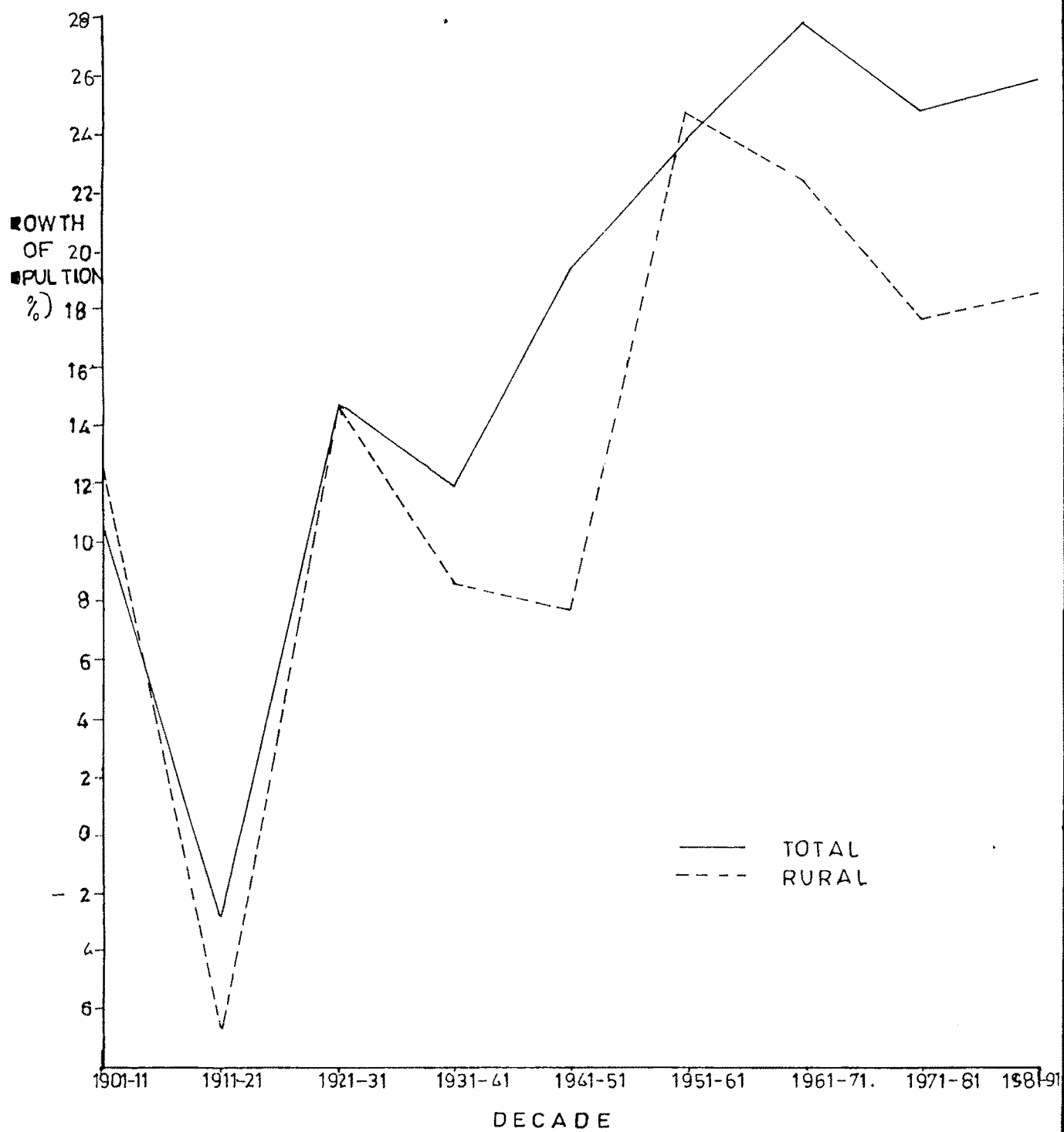


FIG. 4.1

Further, during 1951-61 decade, the rural population was increased by 24.51 percent which shown the check of outmigration due to improved irrigation facilities in rural areas.

During 1961-71 and 1971-81, rural population was increased by 22.22 percent and 17.55 percent respectively and the growth rate of rural population in 1961-71 and 1971-81 was less as compared to 24.51 percent during 1951-61. But growth rate of rural population was increased by 18.29 percent during 1981-91 as compared to 17.55 percent during 1971-81.

4.5.0 GROWTH OF POPULATION DURING 1981-91:

4.5.1 Table No.4.3 shows the districtwise growth of population during 1981-91. The growth of population in the State during 1981-91 varies from 55.95 percent in Thane district to 6.38 percent in Sindhudurg district. It is also depicted from Fig.4.2A that western and eastern parts (except Thane district) of the State have low growth of population.

Very high growth of population (Above 40%) is found in Thane district, it is due to immigration. High (30-40 percent) growth of population is recorded in Pune, Aurangabad, Jalna and Nanded districts. These districts are industrially developing, thus, immigration is the main cause for population growth in above districts.

In seven districts viz. Ratnagiri, Satara, Sangli, Amravati, Yawatmal, Wardha and Bhandara population growth during 1981-91 is low (10-20 percent). Out migration from Ratnagiri, Satara and Sangli districts and low birth rate in

TABLE NO. 4.3

THE MAHARASHTRAPOPULATION GROWTH RATE IN PERCENT (1981-91):

Sr No	District	Population growth in percent	
		Total	Rural
1	Gr. Bombay	+ 20.21	..
2	Thane	+ 55.95	- 1.20
3	Raigarh	+ 22.08	+ 16.79
4	Ratnagiri	+ 11.58	+ 11.28
5	Sindhudurg	+ 6.38	+ 5.10
6	Nashik	+ 28.50	+ 20.13
7	Dhule	+ 23.37	+ 21.81
8	Jalgaon	+ 21.60	+ 17.90
9	Ahmednagar	+ 23.96	+ 19.85
10	Pune	+ 32.34	+ 23.74
11	Satara	+ 19.93	+ 20.11
12	Sangli	+ 19.83	+ 17.76
13	Solapur	+ 24.57	+ 26.06
14	Kolhapur	+ 21.05	+ 19.29
15	Aurangabad	+ 39.33	+ 24.65
16	Jalna	+ 32.26	+ 30.03
17	Parbhani	+ 28.74	+ 24.51
18	Beed	+ 28.70	+ 26.09
19	Nanded	+ 32.97	+ 28.11
20	Osmanabad	+ 23.52	+ 19.88

Sr No	District	Population growth in percent	
		Total	Rural
21	Latur	+ 29.41	+ 23.31
22	Buldhana	+ 24.70	+ 21.43
23	Akola	+ 21.02	+ 14.91
24	Amravati	+ 18.65	+ 12.35
25	Yawatmal	+ 19.36	+ 16.37
26	Wardha	+ 15.00	+ 12.51
27	Nagpur	+ 26.69	+ 11.79
28	Bhandara	+ 14.46	+ 14.40
29	Chandrapur	+ 24.84	+ 8.73
30	Gadchiroli	+ 23.27	+ 15.34
	Maharashtra	+ 25.43	+ 18.30

SOURCE : Census of India, Population of Maharashtra
Paper 2 of 1991, Table-2.

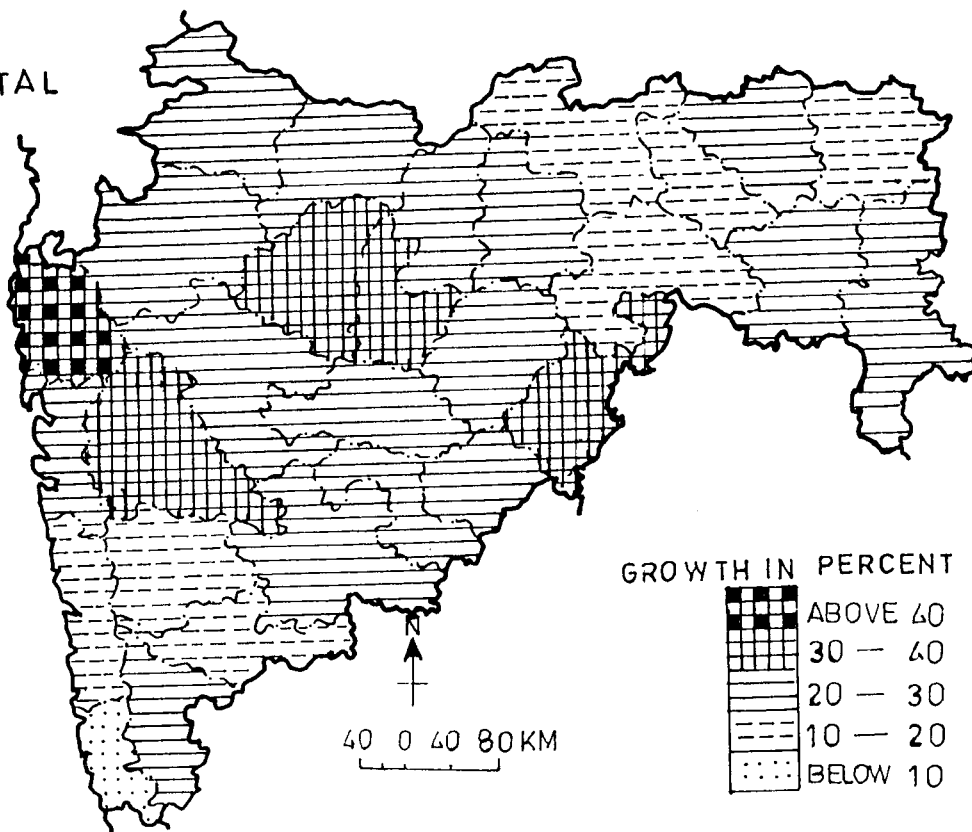


THE MAHARASHTRA

GROWTH OF POPULATION (1981-91)

A

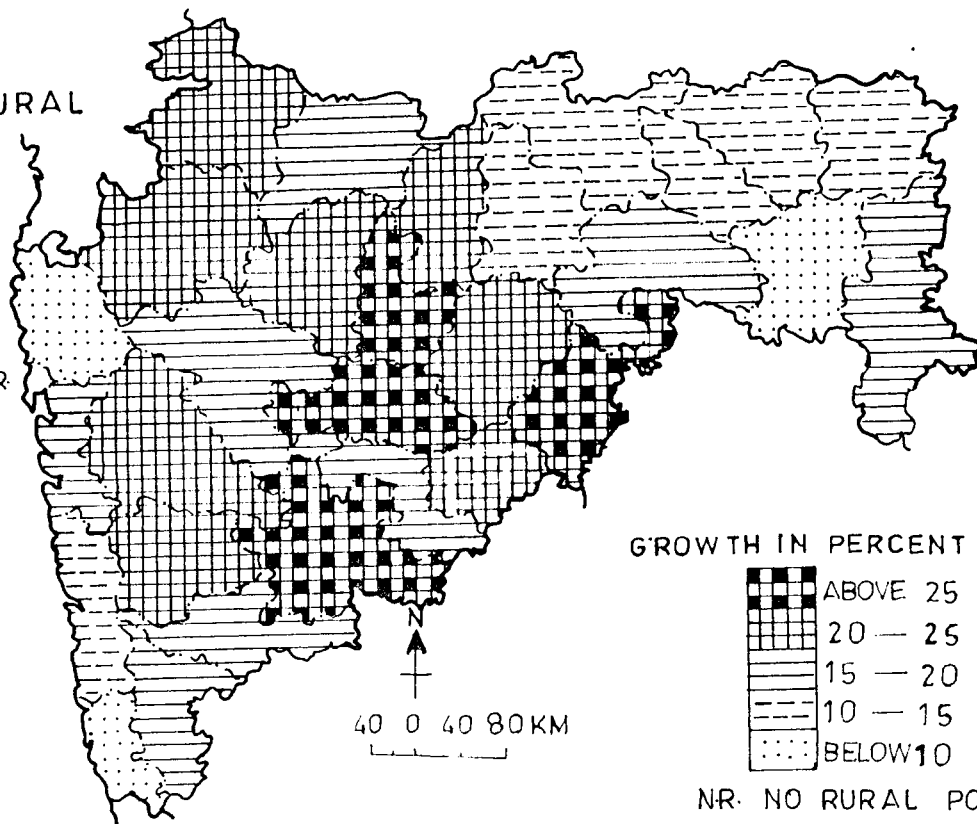
TOTAL



B

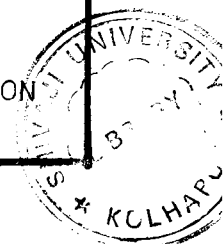
RURAL

NR



NR: NO RURAL POPULATION

FIG. 4.2



Amravati, Yawatmal, Wardha and Bhandara districts is resulted in low growth of population in the respective districts.

Low birth rate and out migration are responsible for very low (below 10 percent) growth of population in Sindhudurg district.

4.6.0 GROWTH OF RURAL POPULATION DURING 1981-91:

4.6.1 During 1981-91, in the State Konkan, eastern and north eastern parts have recorded low growth of rural population, while central south central and north eastern parts have recorded high growth of rural population (Fig.4.2.B).The decadal growth of rural population ranges from 1.20 percent in Thane district to 30.03 percent in Jalna district.

4.6.2 Very high (Above 25 percent) growth of rural population is found in Solapur, Jalna, Beed and Nanded districts. In eight districts namely, Nashik, Dhule, Pune, Satara, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Latur and Buldhana, growth of rural population was high (20-25 percent) as compared to State's average (18.30 percent).

In six districts viz. Ratnagiri, Akola, Amravati, Wardha, Nagpur and Bhandara growth of rural population was low (10-15 percent), and in Thane, Sindhudurg and Chandrapur districts, it was very low (Below 10 percent). Out migration from rural population and low birth rate are the main causes for low to very low rural population growth in the above mentioned districts.

R E F E R E N C E S :

1. Mishra, R.N. (1989), 'Growth of Population in Mirzapur District', Population and Housing Problem in India, Vol.I, P.16.

