



## REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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### GROWTH OF POPULATION INDIA, MAHARASHTRA & SATARA DISTRICT

**Asso. Prof. Magar Tanaji Raosaheb**  
Dept. of Geography, Uma Mahavidyalaya,  
Pandharpur. Dist-Solapur. (M. S.)

#### ABSTRACT

Growth of population is referred to the growth of the human population in a particular area during a specific period. Any change in population number is called growth. This rightly indicates that growth does not necessarily always indicate an increase. The growth of population in any area is determined by three basic factors viz. human fertility, human mortality and migration. The difference between human fertility and mortality is called the natural increase in the population. The study of population growth has assumed greater significance in population studies. The change or growth of population is a factor associated with man's occupation, cultural background, historical events and political ideology (Singh and Chaturvedi, 1983).



In fact, the growth of population in any area is an index of its economic development. The growth of population is one of the significant factors associated with operates occupancy. In other words, it flows in size from time to time and people migrate temporary or permanently both within the administrative boundaries and across them (Bhende and Kanitkar, 2004).

**KEY WORDS:** human population , cultural background, historical events.

#### INTRODUCTION

##### Growth of Population

The growth of population means any change in population number, further, it refers to the growth of the human population in a particular area during a specific period of time, if this change is in negative direction then population decreases and if it is in a positive direction then the population increases (Bose, 1961). According to R. C. Chandna (1986), the concept of population change or growth of population is used to indicate the change in the number of populations of the region during a specific period, irrespective of the fact that whether the change is negative or positive. Such a change can be measured both in terms of absolute numbers and in terms of percentage. Thus, the population growth is the most deep-seated demographic process and all other demographic features connected with it either directly or indirectly. This truly designates that population growth does not necessarily always indicate an increase. The growth of population is a resultant feature of the natural increase and the net immigration over a certain period in a particular region. The growth of the population in any region, whether it is positive or negative, reflects the history of man's response to the environmental possibilities present in the region (Sharma, 1978). Apart

from that, the growth of population is a factor associated with man's occupation, cultural background, historical events and political ideology (Singh and Chaturvedi, 1983).

The geographical study of population growth of a region, therefore, is of vital importance for understanding its dynamics as well as planning at the local and regional levels. The purpose of this chapter is to examine the dynamics of population numbers in the study region during the years 1961 to 2011. In the context, past decades (1961-2011) along with their broad implications, such analysis will yield not only an understanding of the contemporary demographic situation in the study region but will also provide clues about the likely trends in the years to come.

### Growth of Population in India

The spectacular acceleration in population growth was the product of a decline in mortality and the widening gap between the birth rate and death rate. The gap between birth rate and death rate increased steadily for about the next 200 years (Hans Raj, 1978). In the near future, there is a possibility of death rate declining much more rapidly in the developing countries than the birth rate. The following Table 5.1 showing the growth of population in India during the period of 1961 to 2011.

The Population of India, which at the turn of the twentieth century was just around 238.4 million expanded by in excess of four times during the period of hundred years to achieve 1027 million at the beginning of the twenty-first century. India accomplished its highest decadal growth rate during 1971 (24.80 percent). In absolute terms, the population has increased by 183.6 million from 1991 to 2001, which is more than the population of the fifth most crowded country in the world (Census of India 2001).

**Table 1**  
**India: Growth of Population from 1951 to 2011**

Sr. No.	Year	Population	Growth rate			
			Decadal Absolute	Decadal in %	Compound Annual in %	Progressive in %
1.	1951	361,088,090	-	-	-	-
2.	1961	439,234,771	78,146,681	21.64	1.98	21.64
3.	1971	548,159,652	108,924,881	24.80	2.24	51.81
4.	1981	683,329,097	135,169,445	24.66	2.23	89.24
5.	1991	843,387,888	160,058,791	23.86	2.13	133.57
6.	2001	1,027,015,247	183,627,359	21.34	1.99	184.42
7.	2011	1,21,01,93,422	183,178,175	17.64	1.65	235.15

Sources: Census of India, 1961-2011.

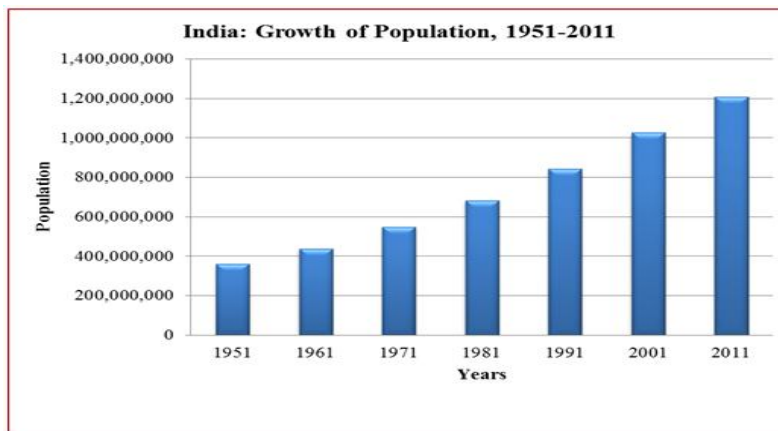


fig-1

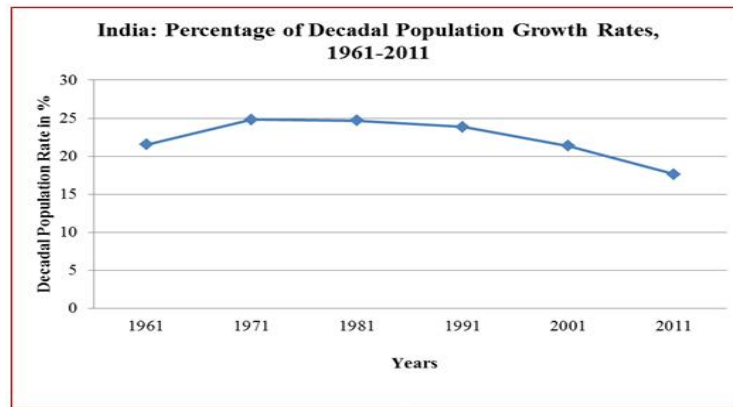


fig-2

The prevalence of high birth and death rates during the early years of the demographic history of India restricted the growth rate and the size of the population. This phenomenon was highest during 1921 when the country registered a negative growth rate. India has accepted through four phases of population growth from 1961 to 2011.

Table 5.1 indicates that the population growth rate was 21.64 per cent from 1951 to 1961. The years 1961 can be considered as the hired landmark as an accelerated decline in crude death rate was witnessed until 1971. Since this decade a clearly marked increased in the growth rate as well as in the size of the population. The crude birth rate slightly increased during the period of 1951 to 1961. There is also health, sanitation, food and nutrition improved during this decade very much. At 1961, the demographic situation has proved to be very critical for the country as it is now facing many problems caused by the unprecedented growth of population. The northeastern states constituted one region with the highest rate of population growth (above 30 percent). During 1961, however, the disparity in variation has narrowed.

According to 1961 to 1971, the population increased from 439,234,771 to 548,159,652 in India. In this period the net growth rate increased as +24.80 per cent. During this period of annual average growth rate 2.24 per cent and progressive growth rate of population 21.64 percent.

During the period 1981, the decade growth rate of India was +24.66 percent and average progressive growth rate was 89.24 percent during the period of 1951 to 1981. Actually, this growth rate was two times the growth rate of the population. India's population was 683,329,097 in 1991 census and annual growth rate was 2.23 percent.

During the period 1991, the growth rate of India was +23.86 percent and annual average growth rate is 2.13 per cent. The progressive growth rate was 133.57 percent during the period of 1951 to 1991.

As per the census of 2001, in this period, the population is increased by 1,027,015,247 for the region. In this, the net increase for the decade population growth rate was +21.34 percent. While these figures are taken into consideration, it shows that the populations grow due to the high fertility rate than that of the mortality rates. The annual average of population growth rate is 1.99 percent and progressive growth rate is 184.42 percent during the period of 1951 to 2001.

During the decade of 2001 to 2011, the population is increased by 1,21,01,93,422 in the India and decadal growth rate is 17.64 percent of the total population. The annual average growth rate is 1.65 percent and progressive growth rate 235.15 per cent during the period of 1951 to 2011.

From the previous discussion, it can be concluded that the population increased due to higher fertility rates as compared to the mortality rates during the first three decades i.e. from 1961 to 1981. During the next decades i.e. 1981-1991, it increased due to the rapid decline in death rates than that of the birth rates. While during the last four decades, it increased, because of the sharp decline in death rates. In brief, fertility is the major cause for the first three decades from 1961 to 1981. Mortality and mobility both are the causes for a high increase in population for the last four decades i.e. from 1961 to 2011. It emerges

from the above discussion that the history of population growth in India. Thus, has been mainly a fraction of the changing pattern of the death rates in the years to come. On the other hand, even under favorable conditions, births rates have taken a comparatively long time to decline. It is most likely, therefore, that with the current trend, the population of India will continue to nurture at accelerated rates even during the coming decades.

It is obvious from the points discussed above that the accelerated growth of population during the post-independence period has not retarded the socio-economic development which otherwise has been substantial, but it seems sure to be the main obstacle in India. If the same demographic trend continuous, it will produce adverse effects on the environmental conditions of the land as well as the Psychology of the people in the end.

### GROWTH POPULATION IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

The growth of the population of Maharashtra has been taken into consideration for the decades from 1961 to 2011. The growth rate of population has a great consequence for the geographer to increase in value a variety of social and economic difficulties (Salunkhe, 2003). Table 5.2 indicates the growth rate of population in Maharashtra during the period of 1961-2011. Thus, the temporal change of growth rate of population varies enormously within the state.

**Table 2**  
**Maharashtra: Growth of Population from 1951 to 2011**

Sr. No.	Year	Population	Decadal Growth Rate in Percentages		
			Decadal Growth Rate in Percentages	Compound Annual	Progressive
1.	1951	32,002,500	-	-	-
2.	1961	39,554,000	23.60	2.14	23.60
3.	1971	50,412,000	27.45	2.46	57.53
4.	1981	62,784,000	24.54	2.22	96.18
5.	1991	78,937,000	25.73	2.32	146.66
6.	2001	96,752,000	22.57	2.06	202.33
7.	2011	112,372,972	16.00	1.51	251.14

Sources: Census of India, 1961-2011.

The decade 1951-61 shows the contrasting trends declined death rate and relatively high birth rate, illiteracy and economic backwardness affected the natural growth of its population. Table 5.2 indicates that the growth of population in Maharashtra state was 23.60 percent, which was higher as compared to the nation. The annual growth rate was 2.14 per cent and the progressive growth rate was 23.60 per cent during this period.

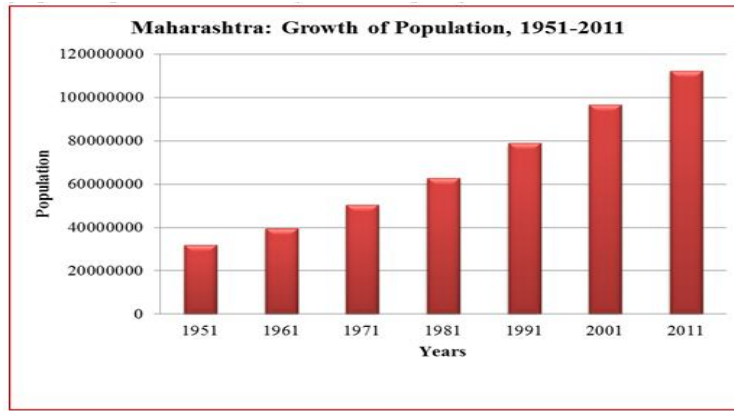


fig-3

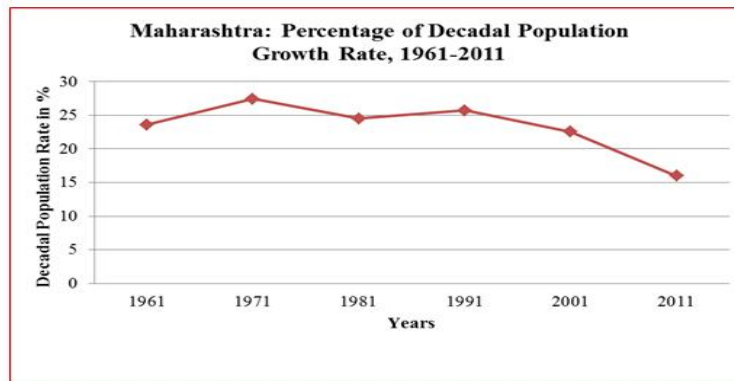


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The highest rate of population growth was recorded in the period of 1961-71, it was 27.45 per cent in Maharashtra, which was quite higher than any other regions and any decade during the period of investigation, because of very rapidly declining death rate due to development in food supply and medical facilities. The annual growth rate was 2.46 per cent of this period and the progressive growth rate was 57.53 per cent.

According to the decade of 1971-81, the decadal growth rate was 24.54 percent, and the rate of population growth declined significantly for Maharashtra state. The annual growth rate was 2.22 per cent during the period of 1971-81 and the progressive growth rate during the period of 1951 to 1981 was 96.18 per cent. The birth rate was declined which is a positive sign to improve socio-economic conditions, living standards, literacy level, life expectancy, and medical facilities.

In the decade of 1981-91, again the population growth rate increase as compared to the earlier decade of 1971-81. Because in this decade many people from the other states migrated towards Mumbai in search of jobs and livelihood. As compared with the decadal growth rate, the annual growth rate was also increased during this decade as 2.32 per cent of this period as the compared previous decade. The progressive growth rate during the period of 1951 to 1991 was 146.66 per cent.

In the decade of 1991-2001, Maharashtra state somewhat started to accomplish a decent position in the globalization, it unfair the economic development of the state as well as per capita income. The socio-cultural status of the people reached at quite high due to increasing literacy level, geographical factors, low female literacy, therefore, the birth rate also declined with declining death rate. As a result, it was affected the rate of population growth low it was 22.57 percent and annual growth rate was 2.06 per cent. The progressive population growth rate was 202.33 per cent during the period of 1951 to 2001.

Due to success in the birth control policies of the government, the birth rate was a little under control during the last decade of the investigation state. The growth rate was low as compared to that of the previous decade. Maharashtra state maintained at the last position as that of the earlier decade with only 16.00 per cent of growth rate and annual growth rate was 1.51 per cent. The progressive population growth rate was 251.14 per cent during the period of 1951 to 2011.

### Growth of Population in Satara District (1951-2011)

It is clear from table 5.3 that the population of the district for the period from 1961 to 2011 showed a downward trend except the decade of 1981-91. Table 5.3 shows that the percentage of decadal variation in population shows that there is a high increase in population during the period from 1951 to 1961. The growth rate of population in the district was increased by 21.50 per cent during 1951 to 1961.

**Table 3**  
**Satara District: Growth of Population from 1951 to 2011**

Sr. No.	Year	Population	Growth Rate in %		
			Decadal	Compound Annual	Progressive
1	1951	1,177,016	-	-	-
2	1961	1,430,105	21.50	1.97	21.50
3	1971	1,727,376	20.79	1.91	46.76
4	1981	2,038,677	18.02	1.67	73.21
5	1991	2,451,372	20.24	1.86	108.27
6	2001	2,808,994	14.59	1.37	138.65
7	2011	3,003,922	6.94	0.67	155.22

**Source:** District census handbook of Satara District, 1961-2011.

In the decade of 1951-61, the death rate was declined and the birth rate is relatively high and illiteracy affected the natural growth of population. The growth of population in Satara district was 21.50 percent, which was higher as compared to that of the nation and state. The annual growth rate was 1.97 per cent and the progressive growth rate was 21.50 per cent during this period.

In the period of 1961-71, it was 20.79 per cent, which was declined as compared to the previous decade, because of the speedily declining death rate due to development in food and medical facilities. The annual growth rate was 1.91 per cent of this period and the progressive growth rate was 46.76 per cent.



**fig-5**

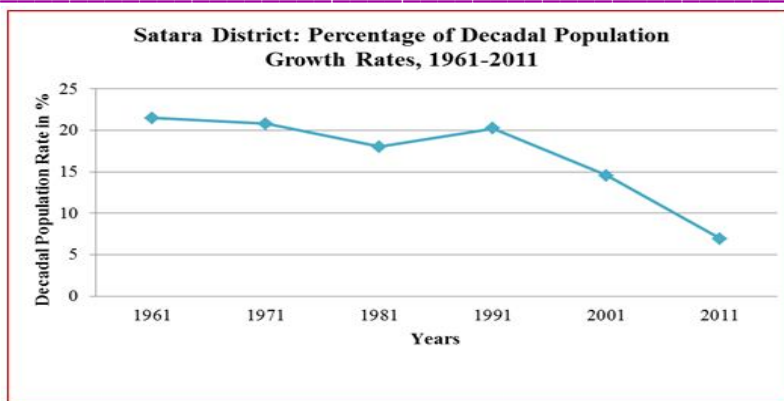


fig-6

In the decade of 1971-81, the increase in actual population was observed Satara district; but the growth rate of population was declined up to 18.02 per cent and the annual growth rate was 1.67 per cent. The progressive growth rate during the period of 1951 to 1981 was 73.21 per cent; it is also lower than the nation and state population. The birth rate was declined which is favourable to improve socio-economic conditions, living standards, literacy level, life expectancy, and medical facilities.

During the period of 1981-91, the population growth rate was increased as compared to the earlier decade i.e. 20.24 per cent due to the development of medical facilities resulted into declined death rate of the study region. The annual growth rate was also increased during this decade i.e. 1.86 per cent of this period as compared previous decade. The progressive growth rate during the period of 1951 to 1991 was 108.27 per cent.

After 1981, the growth rate of population in Satara district was rapidly declined in the last two decades such as 1991 to 2001 and 2001 to 2011. During the decade of 1991-2001, the economic development of the district as well as an increase in per capita income was started. The socio-cultural status of the people reached at quite high due to increasing literacy level, geographical factors, low female literacy, therefore, the birth rate also declined with declining death rate. As a result, it was affected the rate of population growth low it was 14.59 percent and annual growth rate was 1.37 per cent. The progressive population growth rate was 138.65 per cent during the period of 1951 to 2001.

Due to the government policies, birth rate is controlled which resulted into success in the low growth rate of population in Satara district in the last decade of 2001 to 2011. It was a very low growth rate as compared to that of the previous decade i.e. 6.94 per cent. The annual growth rate was 0.67 per cent. The progressive population growth rate was 155.22 per cent during the period of 1951 to 2011.

During the period of 1961-2011, the growth rate of population increased very sluggishly in Satara district, Maharashtra and India. The population growth was 21.50 percent for Satara district in 1961 that of Maharashtra showed slightly high 23.60 percent and India is 21.51 percent. All the decades in the pre-independence period shows, positive population growth during the period of investigation i.e. from 1961 to 2011. The population progressive growth rate of Satara district, Maharashtra and India is increased up to 155.22 percent, 251.14 percent and 235.15 percent respectively from 1961 to 2011.

### CONCLUSION:

The growth of population means any change in population number, further, it refers to the growth of the human population in a particular area during a specific period of time, if this change is in negative direction then population decreases and if it is in a positive direction then the population increases .

During this period of annual average growth rate 2.24 per cent and progressive growth rate of population 21.64 percent.

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The annual average of population growth rate is 1.99 percent and progressive growth rate is 184.42 per cent during the period of 1951 to 2001.

According to the decade of 1971-81, the decadal growth rate was 24.54 percent, and the rate of population growth declined significantly for Maharashtra state.

As compared with the decadal growth rate, the annual growth rate was also increased during this decade as 2.32 per cent of this period as the compared previous decade.

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