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## **GRT** GROWTH OF POPULATION IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

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**Abstract:-** The most critical issue before the nation today is the one made by populace blast. All endeavors to enhance monetary state of the individuals are tossed out of nation, which expanded from 238 million in 1901 to 1002 million in 2011. Solapur region likewise amid the same period accomplished huge build altogether populace which expanded from 0.87 million to 3.8 million in 2011.

**Keywords:** Growth Of Population , Solapur District , Critical Issue ,Populace Blast , Enhance Monetary .

### **INTRODUCTION:-**

Infact, the Growth of populace in any region is a list of its social and monetary improvement, social arousing and numerous different characters. The Growth of populace is one of the noteworthy elements connected with mans inhabitation. At the end of the day, it streams in size every once in a while and individuals move briefly or forever both inside the regulatory limits and over. The Growth of populace in any zone is controlled by three fundamental variables to be specific, human ripeness, human mortality and human versatility. The contrast between human fruitfulness and mortality is called characteristic expand of populace. There are numerous components which are in charge of expanding, the common Growths of populace. The demographic elements, social variables impact the Growth rate of populace. The present example of populace Growth is essentially the most recent period of registration, of Growth pattern previously. The patterns of populace Growth are essential to the change in the general geographic identity of any region.

The reason for this theme is to look at the dynamic of populace numbers in the study area amid the period 1901-2011 alongside their expansive ramifications, on populace and nourishment framework such investigation will yield not just an understanding of the contemporary demographic circumstance in the study district however will likewise give intimations about the presumable pattern in this respect in the years to come. This thus, has given a measure of populace issues and sustenance supply with the area and its reasons will be called upon to take care of the issues. The Growth of populace means any change in populace numbers. In the event that this alter is in negative course, then populace diminishes. When, it is in positive bearing then populace expands. In the present part, we are examining about the Growth of populace since 1901 in the entire area. At that point we will talk about the tahsil-wise populace Growth amid 1901-2011, and will focus the sub-locales of populace Growth rates, for example, high populace Growth rate area, medium populace Growth rates district and low populace Growth rate locale.

### **THE GROWTH OF POPULATION SINCE 1901**

The Growth of populace may be approached simply by mulling over the following growth of populace over the fundamental year. The growth rate accept uncommon noteworthiness, when seen in transient point of view. The growth of populace has been taken into thought throughout the previous ten decades that is for 1901-2011. The growth rate of populace has an extraordinary noteworthiness for the geographer to comprehend of points of view on populace and sustenance framework in Solapur area.

### **GROWTH RATE:-**

The actual growth rate of specific decade is obtained by dividing the difference between the populations of two dates and multiplying it with 100 as under:

**Growth Of Population In Solapur District**

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

Where - r = Growth rate.  
 Pn = Population of next year.  
 Po = Population of base year.  
 100 is for percentage value.

Table No. 3.1 Growth Rate of Population Since 1901

Sr. No	Decade	Growth Rate (%)		
		Total General	Rural	Urban
1	1901-1911	+ 8.16	+ 13.44	- 12.12
2	1911-1921	- 4.91	- 14.31	+ 41.64
3	1921-1931	+ 17.63	+ 16.26	+ 21.71
4	1931-1941	+ 14.83	+ 9.02	+ 31.44
5	1941-1951	+ 22.57	+ 19.24	+ 30.50
6	1951-1961	+ 23.66	+ 29.70	+ 10.56
7	1961-1971	+ 21.17	+ 22.19	+ 18.60
8	1971-2001	+ 15.88	+ 12.61	+ 24.48
9	2001-2001	+ 24.84	+ 26.41	+ 21.11
10	2001-2011	+ 19.14	+ 13.99	+ 29.99

Source : Socio-economic abstract of Solapur district.

The table uncovers that the patterns of general rustic and urban populace Growth rate change from provincial to urban zones amid the compass of 100 years (1901-2011). The pattern of overall public Growth rate and provincial populace Growth rate generally are lower than the urban Growth rate, with the exception of, amid 1951-1971 periods. Yet there are astounding good and bad times in the urban populace Growth rate amid the compass of hundred years (1901-2011)

The all inclusive community Growth rate and country populace Growth rate have continuously expanded up to the year 1961. Just 1911-1921 and 1931-1941 decades demonstrated loves patterns. There was serious toll of life because of flu scourge (1918) and other extreme ailments. Amid the 1911-1921 decade there were 93,766 passings (out of 96,961 births) because of disease, cholera, fevers, gut dissensions and different reasons. Same case was recorded in 1931-1941 decade, where 89,008 passings (out of 115520 births) happened. The overwhelming toll of life was accomplished in the rustic zones as contrasted with the urban ranges. After the freedom of India colossal medicinal offices have been given to country regions, which helped in controlling the pandemics and different sicknesses in the study district of Solapur region.

There were astounding good and bad times in the pattern of urban populace. The Growth rate forcefully declined amid 1901-1911 and 1951-1961 decades, while it all of a sudden expanded amid 1911-1921 decade. The Growth rate diminished by - 12.12 percent amid 1901-1911 and + 10.56 amid 1951-1961 decades, while it expanded by + 41.61 amid 1911-1921 decade. The Growth rate declined amid 1901-1911 decade because of overwhelming toll of life because of fevers and because of respiratory expires in urban regions, it recorded 51.50 percent and 40.05 percent separately. On account of 1951-1961 decade, the urban definition was changed and there was resulting renaming of four towns in the town, viz Mohol, Madha, Akluj and Malshiras. There was sudden Growth in urban populace amid 1911-1921 because of the rise of three urban focuses and control of fevers and respiratory infections in urban ranges.

**1901-1951:-**

In this period populace developed by 1,85,423 for locale all in all. In this, net expand for urban populace was 93,182 (i.e. 50.25 percent), while for country territories was 92,814 (i.e. 49.75 percent) increment. Amid this period conception rate was 27.43 percent in 1901 and 46.52 percent in 1931. While these considers are brought along with attention, it demonstrates that the populace developed because of high fruitfulness rate than that of the death rates.

**1951-1960**

In this period, populace upgraded by 79,525. In this, net expand of populace for urban zones was 245748 (i.e.30 percent), and 544777 (i.e. 70 percent) expansion was for provincial populace. Amid this period, the conception rate was 46.52 percent in 1931 and 35.40 percent in 1961, while passing rate was 39.90 percent and 16.30 percent separately. These figures demonstrate that the conception rates and passing rates both declined. However there was an intriguing perception that the conception rates did not decrease in extent to death rates. It was, consequently, the significant foundation for populace build.

**1961-2001**

In this period the populace developed by 1365915. In this, net expand of populace, was of 409025 (i.e. 29.96 percent) helped by urban populace, while 954890 (i.e.70.04 percent) was expanded by rustic populace. The conception rates were 35.4 in 1961 and 28.00 percent separately. These figures demonstrate that the populace developed in this period because of continuous decrease in births and sudden decrease in the passings. Quick decrease in death rate was a real reason for the populace build.

**2001-2011 :-**

Amid this period the populace developed by 625486 for the region in general. The build in rate was of the request of 19.14 percent for aggregate populace, and 13.99 percent for provincial and 29.99 percent for urban territories of the area, the aggregate expand was of 296801, which is about 29.99 percent, while for country zones of the region, helped 328685, percent which is 13.99 percent in rustic regions. The conception rate was 22.61 percent in 2001, while it declined to 20.68 in 2011. The demise rates amid the same period were recorded to 5.08 percent and 5.35 percent individually. From this, it might be reasoned that the Growth rate of populace however, declined, yet because of better sustenance supply, the passing rate all around, continue as before. Subsequently, there is a Growth of genuine and characteristic expand of populace.

From the first talk, it might be presumed that the populace expanded because of higher richness rates as contrasted with the death rates amid initial three decades. Amid the following three decades, it expanded because of fast decrease in death rates than that of the conception rates. While amid the most recent four decades, it expanded, on account of sharp decrease in death rates. To sum things up, the richness is the real foundation for the initial three decades while the mortality is a significant reason for next three decades. Mortality and portability both are the reasons for high expand in populace for most recent four decades that is for 1961-2011. It rises up out of the above dialog that the historical backdrop of populace Growth in the study area, therefore, has been predominantly a faction of the changing example of the demise rates in the years to come. Then again, considerably under good conditions, births rates have taken a relatively long time to decay. It is in all likelihood, subsequently, that with the current pattern, populace of the study district will keep on growing at quickened rates actually amid impending decades.

It is evident from the focuses talked about over that the quickened Growth of populace amid the post autonomy period has not hindered the financial improvement which generally has been generous, yet it appears to be certain to be the primary hindrance in study locale. On the off chance that the same demographic pattern consistent, it will create unfavorable impacts on the natural states of the area and also the Psychology of the individuals in the long run.

**RURAL URBAN DIFFERENTIALS IN GROWTH RATES:**

An understanding of the progress of populace will be not finish or clear unless making a reference of the differentials in the Growth rates of its two basic segments that is rustic and urban. In spite of the fact that, the overall public in the study locale has encountered reliable speeding up in Growth rate since 1921, the build in rustic and urban populace uncovers contrasting patterns, while amid, the country populace was expanding at for all intents and purpose uniform medium rates of about 16 to 19 percent. Its urban partner developed at higher rates which were climbing consistently that are 21.75% amid, while 31.44% amid and 30.50% amid 1941-1951 period. The urban Growth rate, on the other hand, loosened amid 1951-1961 (10.56%), in the sharp contract of the provincial rate, which expanded by 29.48 percent in same period because of progress in the urban definition and ensuing renaming of urban spots. Amid decades, the country and urban Growth rates marginally declined with slight vacillation on the Growth rate of populace for rustic and also for urban zones in the locale. This declined because of the effect made by family arranging projects and build in education rate. However, these have consistently expanded altogether populace in the post autonomy time of India.

**POPULATION GROWTH DURING POST INDEPENDENCE PERIOD:**

We have already taken into consideration, the population growth since 1901, for the entire study region. It is not sufficient to determine the sub-regions of population growth rate within the study region. For this purpose, we take into consideration, tahsil wise growth of population in the study region. To examine the population growth at tahsil levels, we take into consideration the period from 1961 and 2011. We have selected this period to study for following reasons.

i) After 1961, there has been an improvement in the industrialization and agriculture activities through out the country. The introduction of five year plan started showing its impact during post independence periods, throughout the country including the study region.

ii) During second, five year plan, there has been heavy emphasis on agriculture Growth, when Government realized that the agriculture is the back bone of the economy. Hence, it initiated heavy investments in agriculture activity. After 1961, the region under study, achieved remarkable progress in agro-based industries especially on sugar industry. There are ten sugar factories in Solapur district, out of these eight sugar factories and three cotton mills have been established after the independence of country.

iii) Bhima irrigation project, started showing its impact on the agriculture transformation from traditional cropping pattern to advanced cropping pattern. This project is the major irrigation scheme in the study region seven tahsils of the study region are under the command area of this project. There is, 112940 hectares of land under the irrigation of Bhima irrigation project, after the construction of Ujani dam across the river Bhima in the Solapur district.

**SPATIAL PATTERN OF GROWTH OF POPULATION IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT :**

The table 3.2 indicates that Solapur district had 93.50 percent of growth rate of population growth during Thus, spatial pattern of growth rate of population varies enormously within the district. The Barshi tahsil recorded highest growth rate while Pandharpur tahsil recorded lowest growth rate during 1961-2011. The entire region is classified into three sub-region of population growth. These are (i) High population growth region (ii) Medium population growth region and (iii) Low population growth region. This classification of sub-regions of population growth is based on the district average growth rate of 93.50.

**Table 3.2**  
**Tahsilwise growth of population during 1961-2011**

Source : Socio-economic abstract of Solapur district. (1961-2011)

Sr.No.	Tahsil	Population		Growth rate 1961-2011
		1961	2011	
1	Barshi	220815	340831	183.99
2	Akkalkot	175333	290037	152.85
3	Karmala	128345	233316	122.27
4	Madha	156511	292611	114.99
5	South Solapur	122504	210774	114.48
6	Mangalwedha	89172	171261	108.62
7	Mohol	123078	252526	95.08
8	Sangola	128012	272077	88.86
9	North Solapur	405833	960803	73.12
10	Malshiras	166521	422600	65.03
11	Pandharpur	153915	402717	61.86
	District Total	1860119	3849543	93.50

Source : Socio-economic abstract of Solapur district. (1961-2011)

**i) High Population Growth Rate :**

Within the district, the Barshi, Akkalkot and Karmala tahsils have recorded the growth of population above the average for the region. Tahsils, which have recorded higher growth rate of population, are infact are of the order of 183.99, 152.85 and 122.27 percent.

**ii) Medium Population Growth Rate :**

The Madha, Mangalwedha South Solapur and Mohol tahsils of the study region fall in this category. Madha had 114.99 percent population growth, Mangalwedha 108.62 percent, South Solapur 114.48 percent while Mohol tahsil had 95.08 percent growth of population during 1961-2011. Mangalwedha and South Solapur tahsils are located in extreme south of the Solapur district on the border between Maharashtra and Karnataka states. While Mohol tahsil is located in the western side of Solapur city in the central part of the study region.

**iii) Low Population Growth Rate :**

Sangola, North Solapur, Malshiras and Pandharpur tahsils belong to this category. Sangola represents 88.86 percent of population growth rate while Malshiras shows 65.03 percent growth rate and Pandharpur depicts 61.86 percent of growth rate respectively during 1961-2011 period. North Solapur represents 73.12 percent growth rate of population. Malshiras, Pandharpur and Sangola are located in western side of the district while North Solapur belongs to eastern part of the district bordering the Karnataka state.

**BIRTH RATES IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT:-**

Conception rate is the most critical elements affecting Growth of populace in any specific locale. In ahead of schedule days, conception rate was high just because of high passing rate. This was, because of the security perspective for folks in maturity, since, youngsters turn into the main supporting means for folks. In old period both births and also demise rates were high because of inadequate medicinal offices and lacking accessibility of nutritious nourishment.

Presently a day, both conception and in addition passing rates have descended because of change in better restorative offices and enhanced nourishment supply. On the off chance that, there, is a nearby district, than the conception rates turns into the main element affecting the Growth of populace. With a specific end goal to comprehend, the commitment made by conception rate in Solapur region towards Growth of populace. The conception rates for distinctive period and for different tahsils have been

**Growth Of Population In Solapur District**

figured for the year 2001, 2001, 2011, 2011.

In 2001, conception rates for Solapur area was 22.64 percent, which marginally declined and turned into 22.61 percent in 2011. Amid 2000-11 periods, it significantly declined and got to be as low as 20.58 percent. This decay may be ascribed to expand in reading proficiency rate and effect of family arranging projects, for example, the age at marriage has been expanded both for male and female amid the late period, and also the mindfulness, among the individuals made by the Government, organizers and nearby reformers.

Also, the conception rates were computed for the all tahsils of Solapur locale. The conception rate inside the Solapur locale changes hugely inside the area, the most elevated conception rate was for the North Solapur tahsil amid the most recent three decades. It may be because of the accessibility of maternity clinic in the Solapur city while from different tahsils, by and large, individuals go to the city, of Solapur for conveyance, keeping in mind the end goal to evade any difficulties amid the conveyance period. Because of this reason, the most astounding conception rates for the North Solapur have been recorded for 2001, 2011, 2011 period.

Tahsil wise Birth Rates in Solapur district

Sr. No.	Tahsil	2001	2011	2011
1	Karmala	16.96	18.07	15.71
2	Madha	18.34	21.40	16.61
3	Barshi	25.10	23.72	22.39
4	North Solapur	31.76	31.31	24.48
5	Mohol	19.81	16.73	18.40
6	Pandharpur	23.30	20.05	19.05
7	Malshiras	15.81	14.42	23.11
8	Sangola	18.84	17.79	22.29
9	Mangalwedha	17.20	19.85	23.08
10	South Solapur	19.38	16.23	14.22
11	Akkalkot	22.42	18.19	15.36
	Dist. Total	22.64	22.61	20.58

Source : Socio-economic abstract of Solapur district. (2001-2011)

On the other hand, the lowest birth rate was calculated for Malshiras tahsil, due to entirely rural region. The number of maternity hospital and lack of other medical facilities the birth rate were recorded lower for this tahsil during 2001-2001. But it increased substantially during the 2000-01 period, the reason behind it may be, the increase in the medical facilities and number of maternity hospitals.

The average birth rate for the Solapur district was 22.61 percent in the year 2001, and Karmala, Madha, Mohol, Malshiras, Sangola, Magalwedha and South Solapur tahsil have shown, birth rates below from the district average. While, on the other hand North Solapur, Barshi and Pandharpur tahsils have shown birth rates above the district average. It clearly reveals that the urban places like Solapur, Barshi, and Pandharpur have better maternity facilities. During the 2001-2001 periods, the birth rate remains by and large the same for the district and there have been slight fluctuations, in birth rates within the district. Again, north Solapur tahsil was on the first rank and Malshiras in the last as per as the birth rates are concerned. It is a matter of surprise, that cumulative effect made by the Government, planners, and social workers have reflected in the awaking the people in the 2000-11 period. It is clear form fact, that the birth rate for the district as a whole was as low as 20.58 percent in 2011. For the similar reasons, again, North Solapur recorded the highest birth rates. While on the other hand, South Solapur recorded lowest birth rate. Most of the people from South Solapur use the medical facilities from the Solapur city which is in close proximity. Hence, most of the birth rates are recorded from the South Solapur tahsil especially in the city of Solapur. The tahsils which have recorded birth rates lower than the district average are Karmala, Madha, Mohol, Pandharpur, South Solapur and Akkalkot. On the other hand, tahsil which have shown higher birth rate than the region average are North Solapur, Barshi, Malshiras, Sangola and Mangalwedha. It might be due to wide spread, of medical facilities in different parts of the district by the government.

**BIRTH RATE FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS:**

Rural Birth Rate : The rural and urban pattern of birth rates are different, as the nature of living, occupation structure, literacy pattern, per capita income are also different within the two areas. India is a predominantly agriculture country, where more than 70 percent people are still engaged in primary activities. Hence, the mode of life, actually differ from rural to urban areas. It is generally, expected, that the birth rates are higher in the rural areas on one hand and lower in urban areas on the other due to relatively developed society. In order to understand, the contribution made by rural and urban areas towards the growth of population in Solapur district, the birth rates were calculated for both rural as well as urban sectors for different tahsil during 2001-2011 period.

**Growth Of Population In Solapur District**

Table 3.4 Rural Urban Birth Rate (2001-2011)

Sr.	Tahsil	Birth rate for rural areas		Birth rate for Urban areas	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Karmala	15.22	9.95	43.69	71.23
2	Madha	18.22	13.37	38.57	55.09
3	Barshi	17.79	12.03	37.97	45.72
4	N. Solapur	9.71	5.47	37.00	25.69
5	Mohol	16.73	18.40	-	-
6	Pandharpur	12.41	11.84	42.78	43.63
7	Malshiras	4.42	23.11	-	-
8	Sangola	17.03	20.22	25.02	40.19
9	Magalwedha	23.21	15.48	24.51	43.21
10	S. Solapur	16.39	14.22	-	-
11	Akkalkot	16.40	11.76	26.31	28.54
	District Total	16.82	15.50	36.95	31.46

Source : Socio-economic abstract of Solapur district. (2001-2011)

Contrary to expectation, surprisingly, the birth rates for urban areas were found much higher than the rural areas for 2001-2011 periods for region as a whole. If we compare the birth rate for rural areas with that of urban areas then we find, that there is a tremendous difference as regard to birth rate. For 2001, the comparison between rural and urban areas clearly indicates that for urban it is more than two times than the rural areas. In 2001, the birth rate for rural areas for district as a whole was 16.82 percent and for the urban areas, it was 36.95 percent during the same period and same year. The highest birth rate for rural sector was for the Mangalwedha tahsil while the lowest was for the Malshiras tahsil. Other than these two extreme tahsils, the birth rate varies from tahsil to tahsil the birth which have recorded lower birth rate than average for the region are the Karmala, North Solapur, Pandharpur, Malshiras, South Solapur and Akkalkot. On the other hand tahsils, which have shown higher birth rate, are Mangalwedha and Barshi tahsils. These fluctuations in the birth rate, for rural areas within the various tahsils are due to recording of the birth rate in non-authentic way. It shows that the birth rates are not recorded properly in Solapur district.

For 2011, the average birth rate was 15.50 percent the highest for Malshiras, while the lowest for North Solapur. North Solapur tahsil is dominated by the city of Solapur and Malshiras is entirely rural tahsil in Solapur district. More or less the year 2011, also represent the same picture as it was in the year 2001.

**Urban Birth Rate:-**

As a matter of fact, the birth rate for urban areas are lower than, the birth rate of rural areas as in general. This is, because that the urban areas have better educational, medical and employment opportunities. Apart from this, the recreational facilities, are also much more in urban areas than the rural sectors. However, it is a matter of astonishment that the maintenance of proper records of the birth rate is not maintained in rural sectors properly. This has resulted in contrary to expectation, higher birth rate in all the tahsils in Solapur district. In urban areas, the records of birth rate are properly maintained. (Fig 3.5)

For the year 2001, the birth rate for urban areas was calculated for Solapur district as a whole, of 36.95 percent. And it was highest for the Karmala and lowest for the Mangalwedha tahsil. The birth rate varies from tahsil to tahsil enormously in the year 2001. Pandharpur, North Solapur, Barshi, Madha and Karmala have shown birth rate much higher than the district average. On the other hand, Sangola, Maganwedha and Akkalkot have recorded much lower than the region as a whole

In the year 2011, the urban birth rate was 31.46 percent for district as a whole, the highest for the Karmala and lowest for the North Solapur. The North Solapur tahsil is predominantly occupied by the Solapur city. Taking into consideration all the dimensions of Growth, the birth rate is lowest for Solapur city, as it is expected. Except, Akkalkot and North Solapur tahsils, all other tahsils in the Solapur district have shown substantially higher birth rate in 2011 period.

**3.1 DEATH RATE IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT:-**

Death rate is another important factor, influencing the growth of population in a particular region. If, death rates are higher in a region, it results in the lower growth rate. If the net migrant are not taken into consideration then death rate becomes most important component in the decreasing of the growth rate of population. In view of this, an attempt has been made to understand, the impact made by death rate on the population growth. For this analysis, the death rates have been calculated per thousands of population for the year 2001, 2001 and 2011.



**Table 3.5**  
**Tahsil wise Death Rates in Solapur district.**  
**Source : Socio-economic abstract of Solapur district. (2001-2011)**

Sr.No.	Tahsil	2001	2001	2011
1	Karmala	5.27	3.19	3.68
2	Madha	5.59	4.10	4.69
3	Barshi	7.44	6.02	6.77
4	North Solapur	6.99	7.18	6.78
5	Mohol	5.88	3.98	4.31
6	Pandharpur	4.77	4.80	4.23
7	Malshiras	3.94	1.35	4.09
8	Sangola	6.11	4.09	5.04
9	Mangalwedha	5.55	8.24	4.89
10	South Solapur	6.55	4.87	5.31
11	Akkalkot	6.96	5.07	5.31
	Dist. Total	6.22	5.08	5.35

For the area of Solapur overall, the demise rate was figured to 6.22 percent for every thousand populaces. In the meantime, the passing rate ascertained for different tahsils for the same period. It is here, worth specifying that the most elevated demise rate was recorded for Barshi on one hand and least 3.94 percent for the Malshiras tahsil on the other. But, four tahsils to be specific Barshi, North Solapur, South Solapur and Akkalkot, rest different tahsils have demonstrated demise rates lower than the locale normal in the year 2001.

Also, in the year 2001, the passing rates were figured for all the tahsils in Solapur region normal was 5.08 percent for the district in general while, most noteworthy demise rate was recorded for Mangalwedha and least for Malshiras tahsil. But, North Solapur, Barshi and Mangalwedha tahsils all different tahsils have indicated passing rate much lower than the area normal. However, the passing rate fluctuates massively inside the locale amid 2001 period. (Fig. 3.6)

Similarly, tahsil astute demise rate likewise computed for the year 2011 for all the tahsils in the Solapur locale. The normal passing rate was discovered 5.35 percent for the locale all in all. In correlation to past two many years of 2001 and 2001, the year 2011, does not demonstrate a much critical variety in death rate inside different tahsils in Solapur locale. The most astounding passing rate was recorded to 6.78 percent for North Solapur tahsil and the least demise rate of 3.68 percent was seen in Karmala Tahsils. But, Akkalkot, North Solapur, and Barshi tahsils the various tahsils have demonstrated demise rate much lower than the district normal. The foundations for this variety may be the same as specified prior.

#### **DEATH RATE FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS:**

##### **Death Rate for Rural Areas:**

Death rates are responsible for loosing as well as for gaining the population, affecting the positive and negative growth rate. Rural as well as Urban death rates are different due to the variation in medical facilities. Urban and rural areas also vary in occupation, per capita income and illiteracy. These variations in standard of living of the people are responsible for good health of the people directly. For the year 2001 and 2011, the rural death rates differ enormously in the different tahsils in Solapur district. These were calculated to understand the spatial pattern of death rate, which in turn reflect the growth of population in a particularly region. For the year 2001, the average death rate for the districts as whole, was 3.88 percent per 1000 of population. Surprisingly, it increased to 24.38 percent for the year 2011 in rural areas of Solapur district. The spatial pattern of rural death rate varies enormously for the year 2001. The high death rate was for the Mangalwdha tahsil, while, lowest for Malshiras tahsil in the south western part of the Solapur district. Tahsils, which have recorded death rate lower than the district average, are Karmala, Madha, North Solapur, Pandharpur and Malshiras. Rest, another tahsils have shown death rate higher than district average. (Fig.3.7)

For the year 2011, as stated earlier, the average death for the district as a whole was 4.38 percent per 1000 of population. The highest death rate was found in Akkalkot tahsil, while it was lowest for Karmala tahsil within district of Solapur. It also varies from one tahsil to another due to different socio-economic reasons.

**Table 3.6**  
**Tahsil wise Percentage Rural Urban Death Rate**  
**(2001-2011)**

Sr.	Tahsil	Death rate for rural areas		Death rate for Urban areas	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Karmala	3.05	3.21	4.45	8.20
2	Madha	3.67	4.08	11.90	11.94
3	Barshi	4.95	5.18	8.58	10.34
4	N. Solapur	3.20	4.37	8.22	7.03
5	Mohol	3.98	4.31	-	-
6	Pandharpur	3.25	3.29	9.42	7.40
7	Malshiras	1.35	4.09	-	-
8	Sangola	4.18	5.07	3.21	4.80
9	Magalwedha	8.44	4.27	6.91	9.21
10	S. Solapur	4.87	5.31	-	-
11	Akkalkot	5.09	5.56	5.50	6.84
	District Total	3.88	4.38	8.06	7.43

**Death Rate for Urban Areas:**

The rustic urban differential for the demise rate is evident from the higher of death rate in distinctive territories of Solapur. It is a matter of shock, that notwithstanding, affecting accessibility of medicinal offices, the demise rate for urban ranges has been higher generously, for the year 2001 and 2011. It is clear from the realities, that it was 8.06 percent in 2001 for the Solapur locale in general. There are three tahsils to be specific Mohol, Malshiras and south Solapur where there are no urban settlements. The most elevated demise rate for urban territories was recorded for Madha tahsil, while the least was for the Sangola tahsil. There are four tahsils, constiting of Karmala, Sangola, Mangalwedha and Akkalkot, where the demise rate for urban territories was much lower than the region normal. Staying different tahsils specifically Madha, Barshi, North Solapur and Pandharpur have recorded the passing rate for urban zone, higher than the region normal. This variety may be credited, to different social-financial and geological reasons inside the tahsils.

Additionally, the demise rates for urban zones were likewise ascertained for the year 2011. The normal demise rate of Solapur locale all in all was 7.43 for every 1000 of populace. Because of change in better medicinal offices and secured sustenance supply, have brought about decrease in the passing rate in 2011. The most astounding demise rate was recorded for Madha tahsil, while the least for Sangola in year 2011. There are number of tahsils which have indicated passing rate over the district normal. These are Karmala, Madha, Barshi and Mangalwedha, while rest of tahsils in Solapur region have demonstrated passing rate beneath normal. The reasons behind this may be lack in the expectation for everyday life of the individuals and contrast in the therapeutic offices.

**INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT :**

Baby death rate may be considered as a record of the creating society. In a nation like India, still the necessity is provided for male tyke. Female youngsters are considered as a load on the general public. This is on the grounds that India is a still male overwhelmed society. The baby death rates, which are passing of kids underneath the age of one year, as such, the newborn child death rate are the demise of the sucking youngsters. This is computed as the passing of kids beneath one year to the aggregate demise in a specific year. The higher baby death rate implies poor and retrograde society. The lower newborn child death rate is connected with the created, rich and Growth society. Due to high reading proficiency rate, high generation and high for every capita salary bring about slightest differential male and female youngsters.

The newborn child death rates have been figured for the year 2001, 2001, 2011 for diverse tahsils of Solapur region. Obviously, the baby mortality has declined progressively, throughout the previous three decades. In 2001, the baby death rate was for the Solapur area in general 0.81 which declined to 0.28 in the year 2011.

**Table 3.7**  
**Tahsil wise Infant Mortality Rate in Solapur district**

Sr.No.	Tahsil	2001	2001	2011
1	Karmala	0.60	0.21	0.07
2	Madha	0.70	0.41	0.12
3	Barshi	1.17	0.50	0.24
4	North Solapur	1.05	0.84	0.78
5	Mohol	0.73	0.17	0.09
6	Pandharpur	1.27	0.50	0.09
7	Malshiras	0.29	0.05	0.05
8	Sangola	0.58	0.18	0.08
9	Mangalwedha	0.69	0.37	0.04
10	South Solapur	0.74	0.33	0.13
11	Akkalkot	0.53	0.28	0.14
	Dist. Total	0.81	0.36	0.28

Source : Socio-economic abstract of Solapur district. (2001-2011)

Spatial pattern of infant mortality rate varies within the district from one tahsil to another. It was higher for Barshi tahsil, on the one hand, and lowest for Malshiras tahsils on the other. Except, three tahsils namely Pandharpur, North-Solapur and Barshi, all other tahsils have shown the infant mortality rate, below the district average. For the year 2001 and 2011, the infant mortality rates have declined slowly to a certain extent. For the year 2001 the average infant mortality for the district was 0.36. The tahsils consist, Madha, Barshi, North Solapur, Pandharpur and Mangalwedha, have shown infant mortality rate above the region, while remaining other tahsils have shown infant mortality rate below the region average. Similarly, it may be expected the highest infant mortality rate is for North Solapur tahsils, while the lowest is recorded for Malshiras tahsil. For the year 2011, the average infant mortality rate was calculated to 0.28. The highest for North Solapur and lowest for Mangalwedha tahsil with slight, fluctuation, the infant mortality rate was recorded below 0.5 for almost, for all tahsils except for North Solapur.

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