



The Study of Population Growth and Distribution in Sangli District

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Abstract

Sangli district is situated in the southern part of Maharashtra state. The latitudinal extent of the district is 16°43' to 17°38' latitude to the north and 73°41' to 75°41' longitude to the east. East - west length of the district is 205Kms long while and north- south length 96Kms long. On the southern side, it is bordered by Satara district in the west and Solapur district in the east. On the southern side, it is bordered by the Kolhapur district in the west, Belgaum and Bijapur district in the centre and east, The latter continues to border the Sangli district on the eastern side also while beyond the Sahyadris on the west lies the Ratnagiri district. It comprising of Tasgaon, Kadegaon, Miraj, Palus, Khanapur, Jat, Kavtemahankal, Walava, Atpadi, Shirala taluka. The geographical area of Sangli district is about 8591.3Km² and it account's about 2.80% area within Maharashtra state.

The study is useful for understanding certainly helps in the importance of population for rural development. This understanding certainly helps in the planning for integrated information of rural areas and in deciding policies. The study is based on secondary data which is collected from census & government documents. The total population of Sangli district was 1000375 persons in 1951; about 1232986 person in 1961; about 1542560 person in 1961; about 1834293 person in 1981; about 2209488 person in 1991; about 2583524 in 2001 and 2822143 person in 2011. In this research paper, an attempt is made on the population characteristics like population distribution and population growth in Sangli district.

Keywords: Population composition, Population growth, population distribution, Socio-Economic Development, Human Resource.

Introduction

An integrated programme for the utilization of population should include long term aims and instruments for the development of human capacities, notably, professional and occupational skill may constitute the most formidable bottlenecks in the successfully implementation of the programme of economic and social development. The development of population through education and vocational training should therefore, be accorded a very priority in the future planning and programme of economic development.

Population has both dimensions quantitative & qualitative dimension. Characteristics like the size, composition and

distribution of population and skilled labour force, literacy level, the number of hours worked, the output and earning per head etc. are qualitatively measurable and therefore lend themselves to statistical treatment. The qualitative characteristics like knowledge, skills, aptitude values motivation etc often lack conceptual national clarity and precision do not lend themselves to statistical treatment as the quantitative characteristics.

The development of region is concerned with the quality and quantity of the population. Saptarshi (1996) has described that the potential of human population as a resource is determined by its social, cultural and economic characteristics as well as by the level of technological

development. According to Dutta and Sundaram (1996) the quality of population can be judged from life expectancy and the level of technical training attained by the people of country.

Purpose

The purpose of research paper is to highlight population growth in tahsils of Sangli districts. All the strength, skill and the capacity of the human resource have to be fully utilised for integrated area. The study of population forms the base to have broad idea regarding quality of human life.

Objectives:

1. To study of Population growth in Sangli district.
2. To study of Population growth and distribution in district at urban and rural level.

Data Source and Methodology

The parametric approach has been adopted to quantify manpower in the study area. They are devoted to discuss those parameters of population, which are associated with the human resources. The tahsil wise information regarding such has been procured and analysed to understand the causes and effects population development. We use the quantitative methods which are related population growth and distribution with the help of charts and graphs.

Present study is based on extensive field work supplemented by secondary data obtained from the census hand book, District statistical department and socio-economic review. Beside these it is also obtained from the report of government and nongovernment organizations.

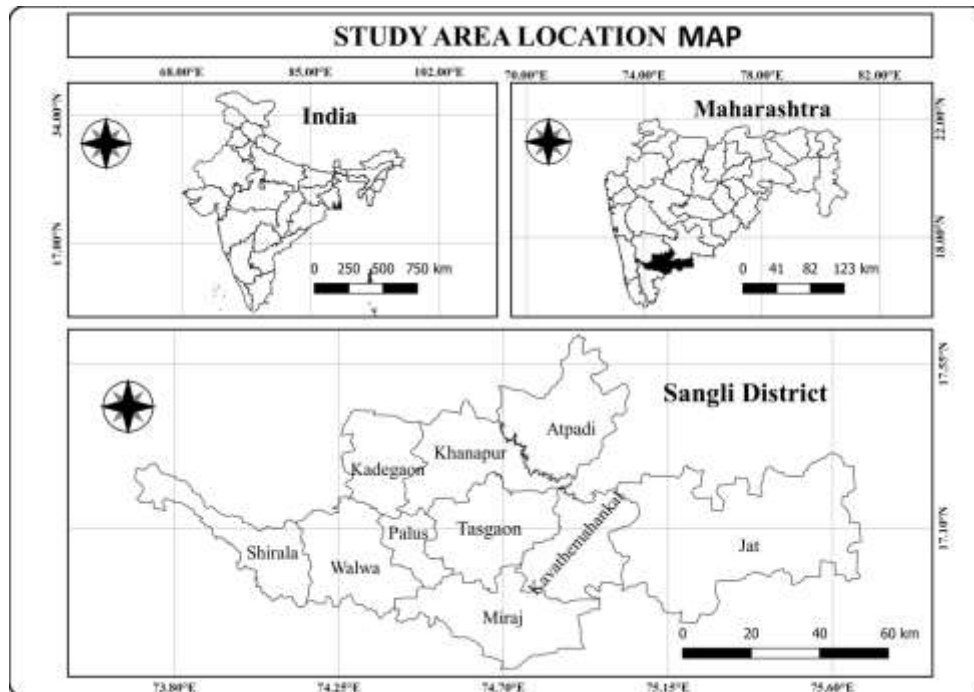
Study Area

Sangli district is situated in the southern part of Maharashtra state. The

latitudinal extent of the district is 16°43' to 17°38' latitude to the north and 73°41' to 75°41' longitude to the east. East -west length of the district is 205 Kms long while and north- south length 96 Kms long. On the southern side, it is bordered by the Satara district in the west and Solapur district in the east. On the southern side, it is bordered by the Kolhapur district in the west, Belgaum and Bijapur district in the centre and east, The latter continues to border the Sangli district on the eastern side also while beyond the Sahyadris on the west lies the Ratnagiri district. It comprising of Tasgaon, Kadegaon, Miraj, Palus, Khanapur, Jat, Kavtemahankal, Valava, Atpadi, Shirala taluka. The geographical area of Sangli district is about 8591.3Km² and It account's about 2.80% area within Maharashtra state.

Sangli district was formed in 1949 by the transfer of Tasgaon, Khanapur (Vita), Walwa and Shirala tahsils from old Satara district. Two more talukas of Miraj and Jat were formed out of the parts of erstwhile Indian states and merged in the new district. After this merger it was named as South Satara district. However, in 1960 the district was renamed as Sangli. In 1965, two talukas, viz. Miraj and Khanapur were splitted and two new talukas viz. Kavathemahankal and Atpadi were added to the original set-up of 6 tahsils. The district was thus 8 Thsils, viz.; Miraj, Khanapur, Jat, Tasgaon, Shirala, Walwa, Atpadi and KavatheMahankal. Khanapur and Tasgaon were splitted and new Palus taluka were created in 1999. After than In July 2002, Palus tahsil formed from Khanapur splitted and Kadegaon taluka were added in Sangali district.

Location Map of Sangli District



Discussion and Conclusion

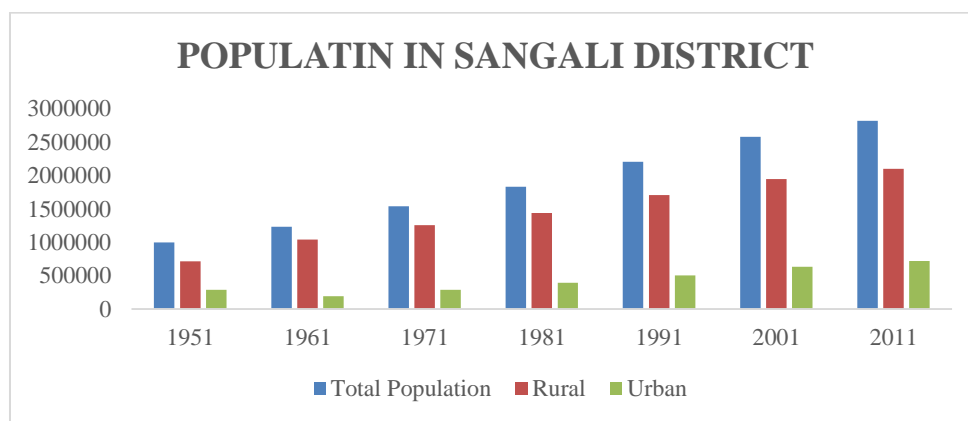
Population Growth

Population growth of an area is an index of its economic development, social, cultural background, historical events and political ideology. Moreover, most of the other population characteristics are correlated with growth of population. In the study of population analysis has been considered essential by most of the scholars because all these aspects are closely related.

“Any change in population numbers, irrespective of increase or decrease is called growth.” Population increased by newly birth and controlled by death. If this change is negative direction that is population decrease, the growth is negative. When the change is positive direction population increase, the growth is positive. “Human population increase or decrease after a year or decade is called population growth rate”.

Table 1.1 Population Growth of Sangli District

Population Growth of Sangli District						
Year	Total population			Population growth in per cent		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1951	10,00,375	7,13,445	2,86,930			
1961	12,32,986	10,40,556	1,92,430	23.3	45.9	-32.9
1971	15,42,560	12,55,662	2,86,898	25.1	20.7	49.1
1981	18,34,293	14,40,204	3,94,089	18.9	14.7	37.4
1991	22,09,488	17,07,041	5,02,447	20.5	18.5	27.5
2001	25,83,524	19,50,306	6,33,218	16.9	14.3	26.0
2011	28,22,143	21,02,786	7,19,357	9.2	7.8	13.6



The total population of Sangli district was 1000375 persons in 1951; about 1232986 person in 1961; about 1542560 person in 1961; about 1834293 person in 1981; about 2209488 person in 1991; about 2583524 in 2001 and 2822143 person in 2011. The total rural population of Sangli district was 713445 persons in 1951; about 140556 person in 1961; about 1255662 person in 1961; about 1440204 person in 1981; about 1707041 person in 1991; about 195036 in 2001 and 2102786 person in 2011. The total urban population of Sangli district was 286930 persons in 1951; about 192430 person in 1961; about 286898 person in 1961; about 394089 person in 1981; about

502447 person in 1991; about 633218 in 2001 and 719357 person in 2011.

The total population growth rate of Sangli district was 23.3 % in 1951-61; about 25.1% in 1961-71; about 18.9 % in 1971-81; about 20.5% in 1981-91; about 16.9% in 1991-2001 and about 9.2% in 2001-11. The total rural population growth rate of Sangli district was about 45.9 % in 1951-61; about 20.7 % in 1961-71; about 14.7 % in 1971-81; about 18.5% in 1981-91; about 14.3% in 1991-2001 and about 7.8% in 2001-11. The total urban population growth rate of Sangli district was about -32.9 % in 1951-61; about 49.9 % in 1961-71; about 37.4 % in 1971-81; about 27.5% in 1981-91; about 26.0% in 1991-2001 and about 13.6% in 2001-11.

Table 1.2 Tahsilwise Population Growth in Sangli District.

Tahsilwise Population Growth in Sangli District.								
Tahsils	Total Population			Proportional Tahsilwise share in %			Population growth in %	
	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
Shirala	147773	158298	162911	6.69	6.13	5.77	7.1	2.91
Walwa	363244	427377	456002	16.44	16.54	16.16	17.7	6.69
Palus	-	157117	164909	-	6.08	5.84	-	4.95
Kadegaon	-	135374	143019	-	5.24	5.07	-	5.64
Khanapur	254017	162943	170214	11.50	6.31	6.03	17.0	4.46
Atpadi	111557	125263	138455	5.05	4.85	4.91	12.3	10.53
Tasgaon	339710	232558	251401	15.38	9.00	8.91	15.9	8.10
Miraj	634639	756048	854581	28.72	29.26	30.28	19.1	13.03
Kawate--mahankal	117901	144596	152327	5.34	5.60	5.40	22.6	5.34
Jat	240647	283950	328324	10.89	10.99	11.63	18.0	15.62
District	2209488	2583524	2822143				16.9	9.23

The Table No. 1.2 shows the tahsilwise population and its distribution in Sangli district. during 1991 to 2011.

In 1991 census, there were 08 tahsil in the district in which the high proportion are found in Miraj tahsil i.e > 28.18 % to district ; medium proportion was found in

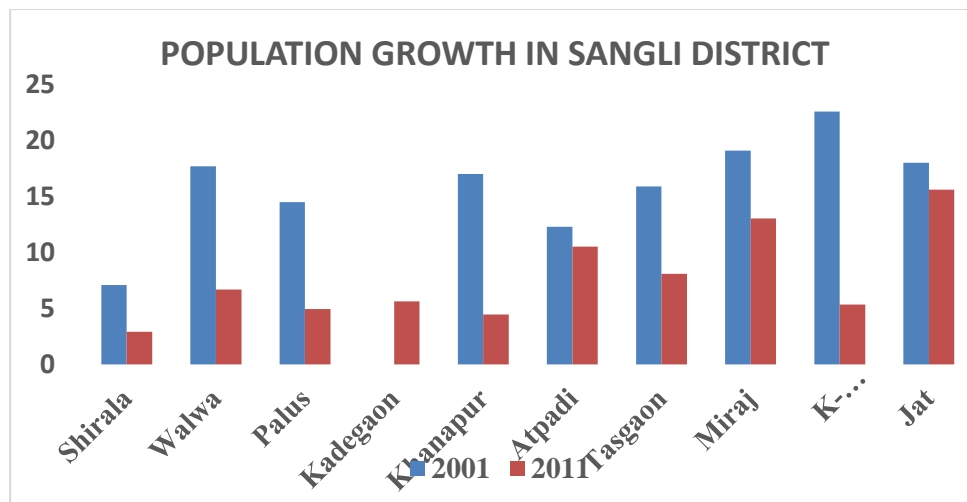
Kadegaon, Tasgaon tahsil i.e 12.50 to 20.34 % and low proportion found in Pulus, Khanapur, Atpadi, Kawatemahankal, Jat tahsil of Sangli district.

In 2001 census, there were 10 tahsil in the district in which the high proportion are found in Miraj tahsil i.e > 25.32 % to

district ; medium proportion was found in Walwa, Jat tahsil i.e 10.00 to 17.66 % and low proportion found in Shirala, Pulus, Kadegaon, , Atpadi, Kawatemahankal, Tasgaon tahsil of Sangli district.

In 2011 census, there were 10 tahsil in the district in which the high proportion

are found in Miraj tahsil i.e > 25.98 % to district ; medium proportion was found in Walwa, Jat tahsil i.e 10.00 to 17.99 % and low proportion found in Shirala, Pulus, Kadegaon, Khanapur, Atpadi, Kawatemahankal, Tasgaon tahsil of Sangli district



Conclusion

1. The high increase in the population during the decade 1951-61, is the result of control of epidemics and other diseases since 1950. Malaria, which used to be a major public health problem in the district, has been controlled by DDT spraying. Campaigns for BCG and vaccination against smallpox also have their share in improving the survival rate. The death rate has thus been reduced and has resulted in the higher growth rate although the birth rate may not have increased at all.
2. The successive decade, 1951-61, witnessed an abrupt fall in urban growth rate in Sangli district as well as in the Maharashtra State as a whole. While the Sangli district registered a negative growth of 32.93 %, this drop in the urban population is due to reduction in the number of towns in 1961 due to declassification of 21 towns as a result of a change in the definition
3. The decadal growth rate was 25.1 % in Sangli district during 1961- 1971, in which rural growth rate was 20.7% while urban growth rate was 49.1 % in Sangli district. During 1961-71, urban areas recorded a growth of 49.1 % in the district as against 40.75 % in the State.
4. The growth rate of population in urban area is more as compared to the rural

areas in the district. The proportion of urban population to total population in Sangli District has increased to 25.5 percent in Census 2011 as compared to 24.5 in Census 2001.

5. In the last two decades (1941-51 and 1951 -61) the population has increased at very high rates of 22.8 per cent and 23.3 per cent. In the 1961 population is more than double of the district population in 1921. Though the rate of growth of population in 1951 -61 is slightly lower than the State average of 23.60 per cent the population of the district will, with that rate, be nearly double that of 1961, in the year 1991.
6. Miraj tahsil of Sangli district shows the higher proportional of district population due to the development of transportation facilities, Medical hubs and near to Kolhapur city which is a famous for all type of education centres.

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