

Population Growth

**Social
Economic
Geographical
Cultural
and
Political Consequences**



Editor
Dr. Gajar Tukaram Dattatray

About this Book

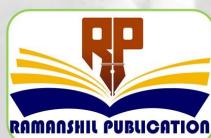
This book presents a comprehensive overview of theory, data, methods and research findings that connects to population dynamics and effect of overpopulation on every aspect of human life. The effects of the rapidly increasing human population on the environment is a matter of increasing concern and debate.

The book also tries to explain historical background of population growth and its implications on environmental conditions i.e. climate change, natural disasters, scarcity of natural resources, as well as Social, Economic, Cultural and Political Consequences. This book help readers to better understand the complexities within population and other subjects / issues. This book will be useful for students, researchers, and policy analysts in the areas of population.

About Editor



Dr. Gajar Tukaram Dattatray is working as an Assistant Professor (Geography) and Assistant Coordinator, IQAC in M.S.S. Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna from the year 2008. He is the recognized research guide for Ph.D. Students of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad (MS). Three research students leading to Ph.D. degree are perusing research under his guidance. He successfully runs the Cosmos Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal as an Editor from the year 2016. He has published 12 papers in international and reputed journals whereas presented several papers in international and national level conferences.



Ramanshil Publication

Bhujbal Nagar, New Nandanwan Colony,
Aurangabad 431 001 (MH)
e-mail: ramanshil97@gmail.com
Tel: +91 703 030 8239, 983 411 1637

Population Studies

₹ 795

ISBN 978-93-92310-01-0



9 789392 310010

Population Growth: Social, Economic, Geographical, Cultural & Political Consequences

लोकसंख्यावाढ: सामाजिक, आर्थिक, भौगोलिक,
सांस्कृतिक व राजकीय परिणाम

EDITOR

Dr. Gajar Tukaram Dattatray

(M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D., B.Ed., SET)

Assistant Professor, Geography,

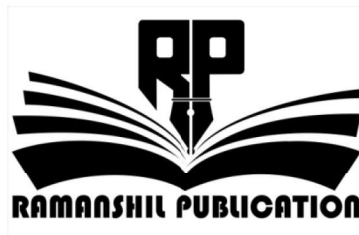
Assistant Coordinator, IQAC

M.S.S. Ankushrao Tope College,

Jalna (MS)

email: gajartd@gmail.com

Mb.75880 89926



Title: Population Growth: Social, Economic,
Geographical, Cultural & Political
Consequences

Editor: Dr. Gajar Tukaram Dattatray

Publisher: Ramanshil Publication, Aurangabad (MS)

**Publisher
Address:** Bhujbal Nagar, New Nandanvan Colony,
Aurangabad (MS) 431001
Mb. 7030308239 / 9834111637

**Printed:
by** Why Ask Solution & Printing,
Jaisingpura, University Road,
Aurangabad (MS) 431001

Book Cover: Dr. Prakash Konka

ISBN: 978-93-92310-01-0

**Publication
Date:** 15 July 2022

Copyright: © Reserved

The opinions / views expressed in the chapters of this book submitted by concerned authors are purely those of the respective authors only. Editor or Publisher are not responsible for that. The respective authors are responsible for any infringement of copyright laws for the published content.

INDEX

Sr. No.	Title	Author	Page No.
1	Population Growth and Its Impact on Natural Resources	Dipendu Mondal	1-6
2	Population Growth and Proportion of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe in Aurangabad City	Dr. Prakash Rajeshyam Konka	7-18
3	Human Population Increase vis-à-vis Natural Resources Management	Dr. Ratnaparkhi D. M.	19-24
4	Spatial Pattern of Sex Ratio in Soegaon Taluka in Aurangabad District	Dr. Pankaj Yuvraj Shinde	25-28
5	Psychological Consequences of Population Explosion and High Population Density	Dr. Tribhuvan Sunil Laxman	29-33
6	Geographical Study of Demographic Factors in Amravati District (Census 2001 and 2011)	Dr. Vijay Purushottam Gorde	34-38
7	लोकसंख्यावाढ - समस्या व परिणाम	डॉ. रामदास वैद्य	39-42
8	लोकसंख्या विस्फोट: कारणे व परिणाम	डॉ. गजर तुकाराम दत्तात्रय	43-47
9	वाढती लोकसंख्या आणि पर्यावरण	प्रा.डॉ. नवनाथ शिंदे	48-52
10	भारतातील लोकसंख्या विषयक धोरण भूमिका व झालेले कार्य	प्रा. डॉ. राहुल पंडित आहेर	53-57
11	गोंदिया जिल्हायातील लोकसंख्या वृद्धि: सामाजिक व आर्थिक परिणाम एक भौगोलिक अभ्यास	डॉ. एस.यु. अनपट डॉ.यशवंत एस. मस्करे	58-66
12	लोकसंख्या स्फोट: एक समस्या	डॉ. जी.एच. बानायत	67-70
13	लोकसंख्यावाढीचे आर्थिक परिणाम: एक अभ्यास	डॉ. संजय बिरंगणे	71-74
14	औरंगाबाद शहरातील लोकसंख्या वाढीचे पर्यावरणीय दुष्परिणाम	प्रा. डॉ. अनिल चौधरी	75-78
15	लोकसंख्या वाढ व साधनसंपत्तीच्या मर्यादा-भौगोलिक अभ्यास	डॉ. देवकर भाऊसाहेब सोनाजी	79-89
16	भारतातील लोकसंख्या वाढीची कारणे व समस्या	डॉ. नागनाथ माधवराव फड	90-94

Sr. No.	Title	Author	Page No.
17	भंडारा जिल्ह्यातील ग्रामीण व नागरी लोकसंख्येचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास	अश्विन सुरेश खांडेकर	95-99
18	भारतातील लोकसंख्या धोरण	प्रा. संजय खिल्लारे	100-107
19	अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्या अवलंबन गुणोत्तरातील बदल : भौगोलिक अध्ययन	डॉ. राजेश पांडुरंग मेश्राम	108-115
20	रायगड जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्या वाढ- एक समस्या	डॉ. देवकर भाऊसाहेब सोनाजी प्रा. नंदकिशोर आत्माराम पाटील	116-123
21	महाराष्ट्राची वाढती लोकसंख्या आणि आर्थिक विकास चिकित्सक अभ्यास	डॉ.जी.आर.खेडकर विठठल हरीभाउ नागरे	124-128
22	वाढती लोकसंख्या: कारणे, दुष्परिणाम आणि उपाय	प्रा. डॉ. वैद्य रामदास प्रा. राठोड डी.जी.	129-134
23	लोकसंख्या वाढीचे सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक परिणाम - एक अभ्यास	डॉ. देवकर भाऊसाहेब सोनाजी डॉ. सामग सुनिल व्यंकटेश	135-143
24	जळगाव जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्या वैशिष्ट्ये	ठाकरे प्रफुल्ल	144-148
25	लोकसंख्या स्फोट आणि पर्यावरणाची अवनती: एक अभ्यास	प्रियंका सुभाष खरात	149-152

Geographical Study of Demographic Factors in Amravati District - (Census 2001 and 2011)

Dr. Vijay Purushottam Gorde

Assistant Professor (Dept. of Geography)
Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Sci, & Late N. P. Commerce College
Armori, Dist.-Gadchiroli
vijaygorde11@gmail.com

Abstract: -

‘Population is the number of people living in a geographical area’

India is currently the second most populous country in the world. Number one, of course, is China. Given the current rate of Indian population growth, India could overtake China to become the number one country by 2025. India currently accounts for 17% of the world's population; But India covers only 2.4 per cent of the world's land area. The Indian population grows by about 1.8 crores every year. At this rate, by 2050, India's population will reach 153 crores, and then China's population will be 139 crores.

Population density refers to the aggregation of population that takes place in a particular place. One sq. Km. The number of people living in is density. As the population grows, so does the density. The **sex ratio** in India is unequal. The number of women behind every thousand men seems to be decreasing day by day. The ratio has come down from 972 in 1901 to 940 in 2011.

Another important factor for development is education. Minimum **literacy**. India's literate population is growing. In 1951, the literacy rate was 18 percent. That proportion rose to 74 percent in 2011. There are differences in male and female literacy figures. Although this proportion is low, female literacy has increased from 9 percent to 65 percent between 1951 and 2011. Literacy needs to be increased for social and economic development. While studying the population of Amravati district of Vidarbha in Maharashtra, the population density, sex ratio and literacy etc. are mainly based on the 2001 and 2011 census data.

Keywords: - Geographical area, Total Population, Literacy rate, Sex ratio & Population density

Introduction: - Amravati is the second largest city in the Vidarbha region and eighth big city in Maharashtra, India. It is administrative headquarter of Amravati district. The district consists of six sub-divisions, which are further divided into 14 talukas. In 1983, Amravati city became Vidarbha's second Municipal corporation. Hinduism is the

major religion in Amravati with 63% followers, with Islam having 22% and Buddhism having 14% followers.

The District has an area of 12,210.0 sq.kms. and a population of 2,888,445 persons as recorded in Census, 2011. While the area of the District accounts for 3.97 percent of the total area of the State, the share of population of District is 2.57 percent of the total population of the State. As per the 2011 Census, The Amravati District has a total population of 2888445 with 1851158 in rural and 1037287 in urban., The population of Scheduled Caste is 506,374 constituting 17.53 percent and that of Scheduled Tribe is 404,128 constituting 13.99 percent of the total population. Marathi is reported as Mother Tongue by 68.1 percent persons of District. Thus, Marathi is the predominant language in Amravati District. Amravati District with 237 persons per km² ranks 28th in the State in terms of population density.

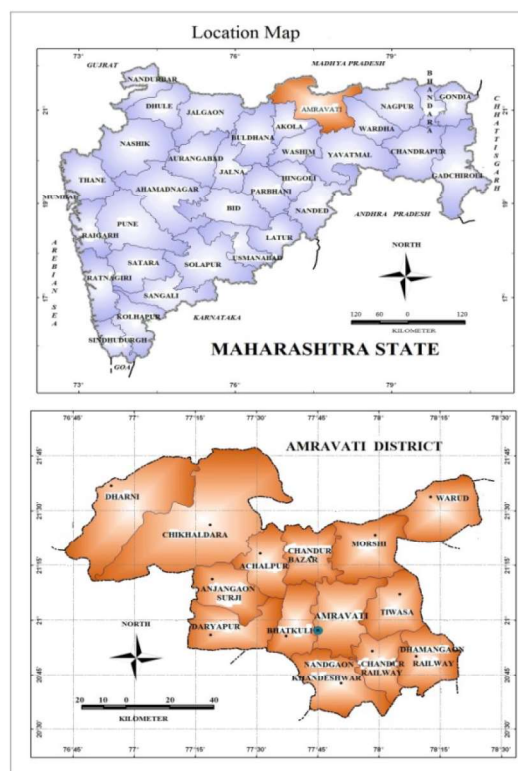
Study Area: -

Amravati from Maharashtra state is an important cotton-producing district. This district is located on the North boundary of Maharashtra State. The location of this district is 23° 32' north to 21° 46' North latitude and between 76° 37' East to 78° 27' East longitude.

The total area of Amravati district is 12210 sq. km. There are Amravati, Bhatkuli, Nandgaon Khandeshwar, Daryapur, Chandur Rly., Dhamangaon Rly., Tiwasa, Dharni, Chikhaldara and Anjangaon Surji. The district has boundaries with Betul District of Madhya Pradesh state to the north, and with the Maharashtra districts of Nagpur to the northeast, Chindwara district of Madhya Pradesh to the northeast Wardha to the east, Yavatmal to the south, Washim to the southwest, and Akola and Buldhana districts to the west.

Methods of Study: -

The research paper presented the sex ratio, literacy rate & population density is studied from 2001 to 2011. The secondary data material is used for research. And implementing a general sex ratio & population density formula. And the bar graph is used



Population Growth: Social, Economic, Geographical, Cultural & Political Consequences

to represent the above data. Therefore, required data was collected from in Census Report - 2001 & 2011, Census Handbook of Amravati - 2001 & 2011, Socio-Economic Survey of Amravati - 2011.

Census 2011

Sr. No.	Sub – District /Talukas	Total Geographical Area (sq.km.)	Male	Female	Total Population	Literacy Rate	Sex Ratio	Population Density
1	Dharni	1495.55	74967	72119	147086	62.2	962	101
2	Chikhaldara	2476.97	48948	46613	95561	65.8	952	38
3	Anjangaon Surji	530.5	77857	72527	150384	84.6	932	521
4	Achalpur	666.89	130686	121827	252513	83.2	932	396
5	Chandur Bazar	686.17	98448	91731	190179	82.8	932	274
6	Morshi	804.39	88147	82744	170891	83.7	939	211
7	Warud	742.75	108940	102173	211113	80.6	938	283
8	Tiwasa	545.02	50613	47458	98071	83.4	938	172
9	Amravati	904.24	351067	327125	678192	88.2	932	757
10	Bhatkuli	581.23	55773	52850	108623	83.0	948	187
11	Daryapur	784.01	83633	78597	162230	84.1	940	209
12	Nandgaon Khandeshwar	786.95	64148	60456	124604	81.3	942	159
13	Chandur Rly.	561.64	46825	43820	90645	80.7	936	171
14	Dhaman.Rly	643.49	65562	61506	127068	82.0	938	207
	District	12210	1345614	1261546	2607160	82.5	938	214

Census 2011

Sr. No.	Sub – District /Talukas	Total Geographical Area (sq.km.)	Male	Female	Total Population	Literacy Rate	Sex Ratio	Population Density
1	Dharni	1495.55	93,898	90,767	184,665	75.71	967	123
2	Chikhaldara	2476.97	57,934	55,723	113,657	76.09	957	48
3	Anjangaon Surji	530.5	53,662	50,861	104,523	88.59	946	303
4	Achalpur	666.89	85,758	81,410	167,168	88.99	943	419
5	Chandur Bazar	686.17	91,200	86,299	177,499	87.87	948	286
6	Morshi	804.39	74,752	70,399	145,151	87.81	946	227
7	Warud	742.75	81,278	76,476	157,754	85.79	945	303
8	Tiwasa	545.02	53,811	50,917	104,728	87.20	946	192
9	Amravati	904.24	73,234	68,036	141,270	91.19	955	872
10	Bhatkuli	581.23	58,015	55,094	113,109	88.35	950	195
11	Daryapur	784.01	71,090	67,508	138,598	88.27	952	223
12	Nandgaon Khandeshwar	786.95	66,661	63,149	129,810	85.82	947	165
13	Chandur Rly.	561.64	39,745	37,386	77,131	86.77	949	172
14	Dhaman.Rly	643.49	57,670	54,186	111,856	86.52	947	207
	District	12210	958,708	908,211	1,866,919	87.38	951	237

Sources: census - handbook of Amravati - 2011

1. Sex Ratio: - “The sex ratio is the usually defined as the no. of female per 1000 males.”
The total Number of males

$$\text{Formula - Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{The total Number of (Women) females}}{\text{The total Number of males}} \times 1000$$

A 2011 sex ratio study shows that there are 951 females for every 1000 males in Amravati district. In 2011, the sex ratio in Maharashtra was 929. Dharni taluka in Amravati district has the highest sex ratio of 967 while Achalpur taluka has the lowest sex ratio of 943. In all the talukas of Amravati district, the sex ratio is above 9545 in 2011.

The average sex ratio of Amravati district in 2001 appears to be 938, which is 938 females per 1000 males. Which shows the total average sex ratio of Maharashtra as 922. In the Amravati district, Dharni taluka has the highest sex ratio of 962 in 2001, while Anjangaon Surji, Chandur Bazaar, Achalpur and Amravati taluka has the lowest sex ratio of 932. The sex ratio in the Amravati district increased in 2011 as compared to 2001

2. Literary Rate: - UNESCO's – “Literacy is the ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed and written materials associated with varying contexts.” Amravati district had a literacy rate of 82.5 percent in 2001, compared to 76.88 percent in Maharashtra in 2001. In 2001, the Amravati district had the highest literacy rate of 88.2% in Amravatu taluka and the lowest literacy rate of 62.2% in Dharni taluka. In 2011, Maharashtra had an average literacy rate of 82.30 percent, compared to 87.38 percent in the Amravti district. Amravti district has the highest literacy rate of 91.19% in Amravti taluka and the lowest literacy rate of 75.71 % in Dharni taluka. Amravti district saw a only 4.88 percent increase in literacy rate in 2011 as compared to 2001.

3. Population Density: -

“Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometre of the area.” In 2001, the population density in Maharashtra was 315, with Amravti district having the medium population density in Maharashtra at 214. Amravati district has the highest population density of 757 Amravati taluka while the lowest population density is Chikhaldara -38. The total population density of Maharashtra appears to be 365 in 2011, with the Amravati district again having the population density of 237 in Maharashtra. In 2011, Amravati taluka in the Amravati district had the highest population density of 872 while the lowest population density was Chikhaldara - 48 and Dharni -123. The population density appears to have increased by 23 in 2011 compared to 2001 but does not appear to have changed much.

Ranking of Amravati district in Maharashtra - 2001 and 2011											
2001						2011					
Sex Ratio	Rank In Maha.	Literacy Rate	Rank In Maha.	Pop. Density	Rank In Maha.	Sex Ratio	Rank In Maha.	Literacy Rate	Rank In Maha.	Pop. Density	Rank In Maha.
938	18	82.5	03	214	24	951	12	87.38	05	237	28

According to the 2001 census, Amravati district ranks 18^h in Maharashtra in terms of sex ratio and 03th in literacy rate and 24th in population density. Similarly, in 2011, Amravati district ranked 12^h in Maharashtra in terms of sex ratio, 05th in literacy rate and 28th in population density.

Conclusion: -

1. Both Dharani and Chikhaldara talukas of Amravati district have the lowest literacy rate in 2001 and 2011 respectively.
2. As Chikhaldara taluka is mountainous and hilly, the population density is lowest in Amravati taluka.
3. Dharani taluka had the highest sex ratio in 2001 and 2011, while Achalpur, Chandurbazar, Anjangaon Surji and Amravati talukas had the lowest sex ratio in 2001 and Achalpur taluka had the lowest sex ratio in 2011 at 943.
4. In Amravati district, compared to 2001, the sex ratio, population density and literacy increased in 2011.

References: -

- 1) Majid Husein (1999): Population Geography, Anmol Publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, Pp. 7–22.
- 2) Jansankhya Bhugol (2000): Hiralal, Vasundhara Prakashan, Gorakhpur
- 3) Human Population Geography (2002): Savdi A.B., Kolekar P.S., Nirali Prakashan Pune
- 4) Dr. V.T. Gharpure (2001): - Loksankhya Bhugol, Pimpalapur Publication, Nagpur
- 5) Loksankhya Bhugol (2009): Patil V.J., Prof. Dhake S.V., Prof. Bhatewal, Prashant Publication, Jalgaon
- 6) Census of India (Maharashtra) (2001): District Census Handbook of Amravati, Series- 28, Part- A & B
- 7) Census of India (Maharashtra) (2011): District Census Handbook of Amravati, Series- 28, Part-XII-A
- 8) Economic & Statistical Dept. Mumbai (2011): District socio-economics survey (Amravati District –2007, 2011& 2020)
- 9) <https://www.censusindia2011.com/maharashtra/amravati-population.html>
- 10) <https://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/maharashtra.html>
- 11) <https://www.google.com/search?q=literacy+maharashtra++2001+census>
- 12) <https://inmarathi.net/population-information-in-marathi/>