

## Trends of Urbanization in Nanded District of Maharashtra State

PRAMOD BABURAO WAGHMARE

Research Scholar  
School of Earth Sciences  
Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University  
Nanded, Maharashtra  
India

DR. PARAG ARUN KHADKE

Assistant Professor and Research Guide  
School of Earth Sciences  
Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University  
Nanded, Maharashtra  
India

### **Abstract:**

*The Growth of population in urban areas is known as Urbanization. The one day has seen the birth of thousands of towns and cities, many of which have largely expanded during the last 50 years. Towns and cities have taken shape as centre of administrative and cultural significance through the centuries.*

*Urbanization depends on the socio-economic system of the society and the rate of its development. The urbanization as a social phenomenon seem to have percolated even in countries which were rural and the greater acceleration in growth rates have been observed for towns and cities which are old and new. It is closely associated with the spread of industry, commerce, manufacturing and the improvement of transport and industries. Nanded district urban population growth is considered for the period 1901 to 2011. It has increased from 33806 persons in 1901 to 913832 persons in 2011. The highest urban population growth in the all census was 1951 i. e. 81.5 per cent, and Lowest urban population growth in the census 1921 i.e. 6.1 per cent. In the year 2001 urban population was recorded 689064*

persons and the 36.1 per cent decadal growth rate. According to 2011 census, urban population was recorded 913832 persons and the growth rate was 32.6 per cent.

**Key words:** Urbanization, Growth of population, Development, Transformation

## **Introduction:**

Urbanization in India is rapidly increasing after independence. It brings in its wake vast social, economic and cultural imbalance between the rural and urban areas supported by them. Since urbanization is associated with socio-economics transformation it has assumed considerable significance in an under developed country like India.

The population of India increased from 238 million in 1901 to 1210 million in 2011 India is at present the second most populated country after China in the world. Population growth in India was slow during the first half of this century; however growth accelerated during the second half particularly after the 1960. In its process of demographic transition, India entered in to the stage of so called population explosion with a relatively high birth rate and medium death rate since the 1960.

Since the new economic policies were adopted in the country, Maharashtra has seen fast urban growth. Maharashtra has the highest level of urbanization in India at 42 percent compared to 25.7 percent as the all India average. Urbanization of Maharashtra has been artificially engrafted urbanization. People have been driven out of their land by devastation of agriculture. Maharashtra thus has the highest level of urbanization in India. Census data were used to study the nature and pattern of urbanization in India, with special reference to the state of Maharashtra.

The present civilization is based on industrialization and urbanization. The term 'Urban' refers to towns or cities.

Urbanization indicates population increase in urban areas, the growth of secondary and tertiary activities. According to Hauser and Duncan, "Urbanization as a change in the pattern of population distribution. It involves an increase in the size of urban population and growth in number and size of urban places with increasing population of such places." According to G. T. Trewartha, "the shift of population from village to city and the process of transformation of villages into city are called urbanization."

Urbanization is the process by which villages turn into town and town develop into cities. It is a cyclical process through which a nation normally passes as it evolves from an agrarian to an industrial society. . It is growing rapidly as industrial nuclei, commercial complex, educational centre and focal point of economic, cultural, social and administrative activities of Marathwada region.

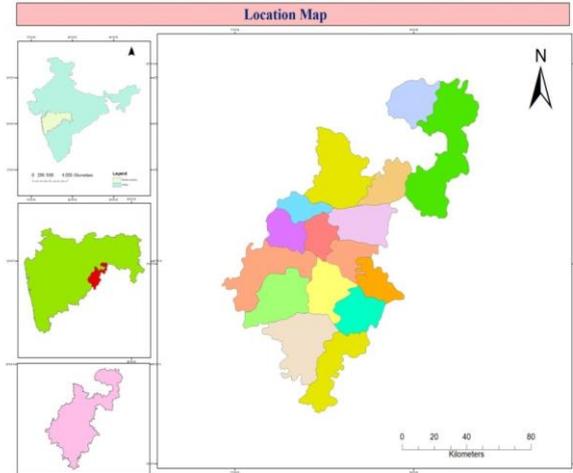
### **Objectives:**

- 1) To analysis the trend of urbanization in Nanded district with comparison to Maharashtra and India.
- 2) To find out growth of urban population in Nanded district

### **Study Region:**

Nanded district is part of Marathwada Region in Maharashtra. For the present study in and around area of Nanded district is selected. Nanded district is situated on the bank of Godavari River. Nanded district has a geographical area of 10528 Sq. Km. which forms 3.41% of the total geographical area of Maharashtra State. The district is situated in the Deccan Plateau. The district of Nanded has between 18°15' and 19°55' North latitude and 77°7' to 78°15' East longitudes. The total population of the districts was 33 56566 persons according to

2011 census and male i.e. 1732567 and female are 1623999. The Nanded district include 16 tahsils that is Nanded, Mahoor, Kinwat, Himayatnagar, Hadgaon, Ardhapur, Mukhed, Bhokar, Umri, Dharmabad, Biloli, Naigaon, Loha, Kandhar, Mukhed and Deglur.



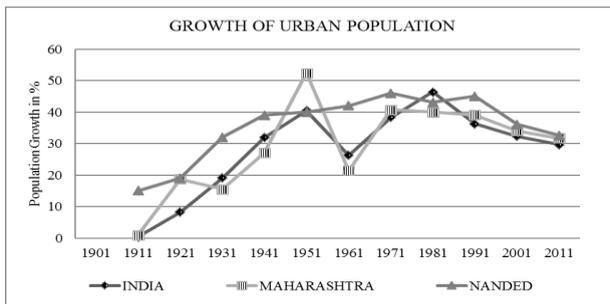
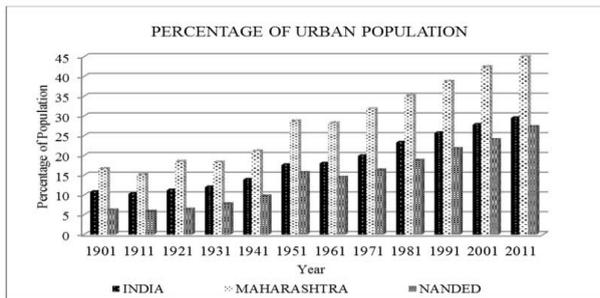
### **Data Base and Methodology:**

The present study is based on secondary data collected from census Reports of Government of India. Covering trend of urbanization in Nanded district census handbook (1981, 1991, and 2011), Socio-economic review. District statistical abstract. The Geographical study of over census of 1901 to 2011 has been analysed. For detailed study of changes trend of urbanization in Nanded District. The collected data has been processed and analysed by using different quantitative, statistical technique. The tabulated data has been presented by graph. To make the comparative analysis of trend of urbanization in Nanded district.

## Trends of Urbanization in India, Maharashtra and Nanded District:

### Trends of Urbanization (1901 -2011)

YEAR	INDIA		MAHARASHTRA		NANDED	
	Percentage Of Population	Growth rate %	Percentage Of Population	Growth rate %	Percentage Of Population	Growth rate %
1901	10.8		16.6		6.14	
1911	10.3	0.35	15.1	0.99	5.81	15.04
1921	11.2	8.29	18.5	18.71	6.37	19.02
1931	12	19.12	18.3	15.56	7.74	32.01
1941	13.9	31.95	21.1	27.1	9.71	39.03
1951	17.6	40.52	28.7	52.42	15.65	40.01
1961	18	26.32	28.2	21.32	14.43	42.01
1971	19.9	38.3	31.8	40.74	16.32	46.04
1981	23.3	46.42	35.1	39.99	18.74	43.07
1991	25.7	36.29	38.7	39.09	21.71	45.01
2001	27.8	32.32	42.4	34.09	23.95	36.1
2011	29.5	29.68	45.23	31.72	27.23	32.6



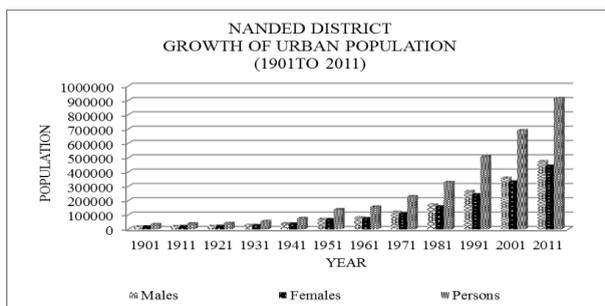
During the first decade of twentieth century, the decadal growth rate was 0.35 per cent in India and Maharashtra was 0.99 per cent to census 1901. According to 1921 censuses, the population growth of India was 8.29 per cent and Maharashtra is 18.71 per cent i.e. very high. The entire country population growth rate was increase in 1901 to 1951. And Decrease the population growth rate in 1961 i.e. 26.32 per cent in India, 21.32 per cent in Maharashtra, and 12.07 per cent in Nanded district. Again the growth rate increase in 1961 to 2001 decade. Census data were used to study the nature and pattern of urbanization in India with special reference to the state of Maharashtra. Throughout the last three decades, population of Maharashtra increased at a faster rate than the Indian population in total. Urban population of Maharashtra also increased comparatively faster. In other demographic aspects, Maharashtra is shown to represent a more advanced stage of development. When the scale, the degree, and the pace of urbanization are considered, Maharashtra is seen to be the most urbanized state in India. Maharashtra is highly urbanized as 45.23 per cent population lives in cities and it is high on literacy. Average literacy rate in Nanded district as per census 2011 is 84.55 % of which males and females are 90.86 % and 77.81 % literates respectively. In actual number 676,296 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 375,014 and 301,282 respectively.

Nanded is second largest city in Marathwada region in Maharashtra. Nanded City is currently developing as the largest trading centre of certain goods and services. The city, however, suffers from an economic setback when merged with Marathwada due to some political sentiment Nanded is a well-known educational centre in south East Maharashtra.

Population of Maharashtra increased at a faster rate than the Indian population in total. During and 1901 to 2011, urban population of Maharashtra also Increased comparatively faster. From 1901 to 2011, average number of towns in the

State increased. Maharashtra is shown to represent a more advanced stage of development. Data illustrating these points are tabulated. When the scale, the degree, and the pace of urbanization are considered, Maharashtra is seen to be the most urbanized state in India. As a function of economic development within the state, immigration from rural areas to large towns has been taking place. This has caused the large towns to grow at a faster rate than the smaller towns. Projections for future growth indicate that urbanization in Maharashtra will have increased even more by 1981 Census. Therefore, a suitable policy on urbanization and city growth is needed. Maharashtra is also a major industries hub. It is among the top states in terms of fresh investments. Major industries of Maharashtra are textile, automobiles and chemicals.

### Growth of Urban Population in Nanded District:



### Nanded District Growth of Urban Population Year (1901 To 2011)

Sr. No	Year	Urban Population				
		Persons	Males	Percentage of Males	Females	Percentage of Females
1	1901	33806	16978	50.22	16828	49.77
2	1911	39027	19764	50.64	19263	49.35
3	1921	41410	20951	50.59	20459	49.40
4	1931	54708	28337	51.79	26371	48.20
5	1941	76211	39312	51.58	36899	48.41
6	1951	138307	70609	51.05	67698	48.94

7	1961	155868	81138	52.05	74730	47.94
8	1971	228185	120106	52.63	108079	47.36
9	1981	327849	170903	52.12	156946	47.87
10	1991	506140	264565	52.27	241575	47.72
11	2001	689064	357890	51.93	331174	48.06
12	2011	913832	473232	51.78	440600	48.21

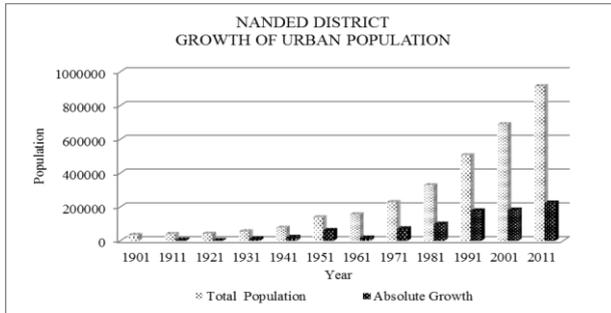
The growth of urban population of Nanded district is considered from the 1901 to 2011. The urban population growth is considered for the period 1901 to 2011. It has increased from 33806 persons in 1901 to 913832 persons in 2011 i.e. 32.6 per cent. According to 1901 census, the urban population of Nanded district was 33806 persons in 1911 it have found increase to 39027 persons the Absolute growth of population was 5221 persons in 1911. According to 1921 censuses the urban population of Nanded district increased up to 41410 persons (i.e. 6.1 per cent). In census 1931 urban population growth rate was 32.1 per cent. That is very high in 1921 census. The highest urban population growth in the all census was 1951 i.e. 81.5 per cent. Lowest urban population growth it was census 1921 i.e. 6.1 per cent.

According 2001 census urban population was recorded 689064 persons and the 36.1 per cent decadal growth rate, the absolute increase in this decade observed to 182924 persons. According to 2011 census, urban population was recorded 913832 persons and the 32.6 per cent decadal growth rate, the absolute increase in this decade observed to 224768 persons.

#### **Nanded District Growth of Urban Population Year (1901 To 2011)**

Sr. No	Year	Total Population	Absolute Growth	Growth Percentage of
1	1901	33806		
2	1911	39027	5221	15.4
3	1921	41410	2383	6.1
4	1931	54708	13298	32.1
5	1941	76211	21503	39.3
6	1951	138307	62096	81.5

7	1961	155868	17561	12.7
8	1971	228185	72317	46.4
9	1981	327849	99664	43.7
10	1991	506140	178291	54.4
11	2001	689064	182924	36.1
12	2011	913832	224768	32.6



The urban population growth is considered for the period 1901 to 2011. It has increased from 33806 persons in 1901 to 913832 persons in 2011 i.e. 32.6 per cent. According to 1901 census, the urban population of Nanded district was 33806 persons in 1911 it has found increase to 39027 persons the Absolute growth of population was 5221 persons in 1911. According to 1921 census the urban population of Nanded district increased up to 41410 persons (i.e. 6.1 per cent). In census 1931 urban population growth rate was 32.1 per cent. That is very high in 1921 census. The highest urban population growth in the all census was 1951 i.e. 81.5 per cent. Lowest urban population growth in the census 1921 i.e. 6.1 per cent. According to 2001 census urban population was recorded 689064 persons and the 36.1 per cent decadal growth rate, the absolute increase in this decade observed to 182924 persons. According to 2011 census, urban population was recorded 913832 persons and the 32.6 per cent decadal growth rate, the absolute increase in this decade observed to 224768 persons.

## **Conclusions:**

In the conclusion it is observed that the urban population of Nanded district has been continuously increasing from 1901 to 2011. The minimum growth rate of population was recorded in 1911 to 1921 decade i.e. 6.1 per cent, and maximum growth rate of urban population was recorded in 1951 i.e. 81.5 per cent. In order to plan for balanced and integrated development of the district and to control the growth of Nanded, potential cities and town should be developed to their optimum capacity. Improve the economic development, development of educational facilities, industrial development, and standard of living.

## **REFERENCES:**

- \_\_\_\_\_. Census of India, District Census Handbook, Nanded District.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Maharashtra State Gazetteer, Nanded district.
- Bhonsle K.D. 2010. "A Study of Urbanization in Nagpur District." Institute of Town planners, *India Journal* 7-3, 88-95.
- Chandana, R. C. and Sidhu, M. S. 1980. *Introduction to population Geography*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
- Deshmukh, P.W. and Pawar, C.T. 1977. "Occupational Characteristics of New Town of Maharashtra." *The Deccan Geographer* 15(1): 235-249.
- Gupt, R. 2006. "Study of population change and urban landuse relationship." *The Deccan Geographer* 44(1): 1-12.
- Kankure and Gone. 2011. "Urbanization in Marathwada." *IRRJ* 1(17).
- Karande, S.V. and Khadke, P.A. 2013. "Impact of population Growth over the Land utilization in Maharashtra State." *Golden Research Thoughts* 2(10).
- Khadke, P. A. 2007. *Jalgaon city; A study in urban geography*.

(An unpublished Ph.D. thesis).

Rai, Satish. 2000. *Urbanization in Haryana*. New Delhi: Radha Publications.

Rao, R. R. M. 1981. *Growth of Cities: A Case Study of Warangal* Delhi: Inter India Publications.

Verma, R.K. and Tiwary, R.K. 2003. "Application of Remote Sensing and GIS Technique for efficient urban planning in India." Asia Conferences.

Yannawar, V.B., Waghmare, P.B., and Khadke P.A. 2013. "Monitoring physical growth of Nanded city by using Geoinformatics Technigues." *Researcher* 5(2) 80-86.