GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN NANDURBAR

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Abstract

Development plays very vital role in changing population of a city. Population characteristics shows relationship between geographical condition and economic development as well as changes in population. This paper aims to provide information about how population characteristics changes with economic development with the Nandurbar as a case study. The results of the statistical analyses also point toward the existence of a unidirectional causality from economic development to changes in population characteristics in the Nandurbar

Introduction

Nandurbar is an administrative district in the northwest corner (Khandesh Region) of Maharashtra state in India. On 1 July 1998 Dhule was bifurcated as two separate districts now known as Dhule and Nandurbar. The district headquarters are located at Nandurbar city. The district occupies an area of 5035 km² and has a population of 1,311,709 of which 15.45% were urban (as of 2001) Nandurbar district is bounded to the south and south-east by Dhule district, to the west and north is the state of Gujarat, to the north and north-east is the state of Madhya Pradesh. The northern boundary of the district is defined by the great Narmada river. This paper focuses changes in population characteristics after industrial development in Nandurbar city. For this study secondary data has been.

Study Area

Location & Geographical Area Nandurbar district belongs to Nashik Division of Maharashtra State situated between 73.31 and 74.32 East longitude and 21.03 and 22.00 North latitude. The district is surrounded by Madhya Pradesh State on the North, Dhule District on the East, Gujarat State in the West and Nashik district on the south. The district has a total area of 5034.23 sq. kms., which forms 1.62% of the total geographical area of Maharashtra State. The city has become the centre of attraction because of its beautiful surroundings and pleasant climate. The city, vibrant and active on the industrial, political, social and cultural fronts has influenced the lives of some great personalities

Objective

The main objective of this paper is to study population characteristics of Nandurbar after economic development due to industrialization.

Database and Methodology

The present study is based on secondary data which is collected from Nandurbar Nagar Parishad and Socio-economic abstract of Nandurbar district. The data has been analysed for decadal changes in population of Nandurbar
city. The secondary data has been collected and computed by recent research techniques and results have been brought through tables.

**Analysis and Results**

Nandurbar city is governed by Municipal Corporation and is situated in Maharashtra State/UT. As per provisional reports of Census India, population of Nandurbar in 2011 is 111,037; of which male and female are 57,412 and 53,625 respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nandurbar City</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City Population</td>
<td>111,037</td>
<td>57,412</td>
<td>53,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literates</td>
<td>86,231</td>
<td>46,365</td>
<td>39,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (0-6)</td>
<td>13,151</td>
<td>7,162</td>
<td>5,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Literacy (%)</td>
<td>88.09</td>
<td>92.27%</td>
<td>83.69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Religion wise distribution of population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sikh</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>0.28 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.01 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Stated</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>0.11 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>23,800</td>
<td>21.43 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jain</td>
<td>2,341</td>
<td>2.11 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>82,521</td>
<td>74.32 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The district has a population density of 276 inhabitants per square kilometre (710/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001–2011 was 25.5%. Nandurbar has a sex ratio of 972 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 64.38%. An official Census 2011 detail of Nandurbar, a district of Maharashtra has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Maharashtra. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Nandurbar District of Maharashtra. In 2011, Nandurbar had population of 1,648,295 of which male and female were 833,170 and 815,125 respectively. In 2001 census, Nandurbar had a population of 1,311,709 of which males were 663,511 and remaining 648,198 were females. Nandurbar District population constituted 1.47 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Nandurbar District was at 1.35 percent of Maharashtra population. There was change of 25.66 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Nandurbar District recorded increase of 23.45 percent to its population compared to 1991.

**Growth of population - Sex-Ratio2011- Nandurbar**

Out of the total Nandurbar population for 2011 census, 16.71 percent lives in urban regions of district. In total 275,474 people lives in urban areas of which males are 145,499 and females are 129,975. Sex Ratio in urban region of Nandurbar district is 893 as per 2011 census data. Similarly child sex ratio in Nandurbar district was 885 in 2011 census. Child population (0-6) in urban region was 32,706 of which males and females were 17,349 and 15,357. This child population figure of Nandurbar district is 11.92% of total urban population. Average literacy rate in Nandurbar district as per census 2011 is 86.60% of which males and females are 91.13% and 81.54% literates respectively. In actual number 210,249 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 116,785 and 93,464 respectively. As per 2011 census, 83.29% population of Nandurbar districts lives in rural areas of villages. The total Nandurbar district population living in rural areas is 1,372,821 of which males and females are 687,671 and 685,150 respectively. In rural areas of

**Literacy**

Average literacy rate of Nandurbar in 2011 were 64.38 compared to 55.78 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 72.17 and 56.47 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at
66.16 and 45.18 in Nandurbar District. Total literate in Nandurbar District were 906,509 of which male and female were 512,099 and 394,410 respectively. In 2001, Nandurbar District had 603,221 in its district.

Summary and Conclusion

Nandurbar district, sex ratio is 996 females per 1000 males. If child sex ratio data of Nandurbar district is considered, figure is 953 girls per 1000 boys. Child population in the age 0-6 is 207,516 in rural areas of which males were 106,233 and females were 101,283. The child population comprises 15.45 % of total rural population of Nandurbar district. Literacy rate in rural areas of Nandurbar district is 59.75 % as per census data 2011

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