

Trends of Population Growth in Nashik District: A Spatial Analysis

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Abstract

Population is essentially required for economic development but it should not be optimum in relation to the availability of natural resources. The rapid growth has created many problems, Population rather than a resource has become burden. The population studies have been gained a paramount social economic advancement and political setup. Some areas have supported a great concentration of population. The reasons for such an extremity are basically geographical and partly socio-economic. The huge population in the country may be useless but quality of people is important for successful socio-economic development.

Introduction:-

Out of all resources of a country, human resource is most important, Population is essentially required for economic development, but should not be optimum in relation to the availability of natural resources. The population of India as per 2011 census was 1,210,854,977. India added 185.5 million to its population since 2001, slightly lower than the population of Brazil. India with 2.4% of the world's surface area accounts for 17.5% of its population. Population explosion had badly affected the economic development. The rapid growth has created many problems. Population rather than a resource has become a burden. Therefore till today India is under developing country. The population studies have been gained a paramount important all over the globe because of a greatest complicit and varieties in terms of culture, attitude, social and economic. The huge population in the country may be useless but quality of people is important for successful socio-economic development.

The quality of people is measured by the economic efficiency level of scientific and technological development, managerial abilities and cultural values as well as social and political organization.

Population growth is an index of its economic development, social awakening, cultural background, historical events in this paper the attempt made to analyse the growth and all the considering the special aspects the study sets slight on correlation between various demographic phenomenon and non demographic phenomena.

Study Area:

Nashik District is located between 18.33 degree and 20.53 degree North latitude and between 73.16 degree and 75.16 degree East Longitude at Northwest part of the Maharashtra state, at 565 meters above mean sea level. Nashik District has great mythological background. Lord Rama lived in Panchvati during his vanvas. The Godavari River originates from Trimbakeshwar in Nashik in. One of the 12 Jyotirlingas also at Trimbakeshwar. has to its credit many well known and towering personalities like Veer Sawarkar, Anant Kanhere, Rev. Tilak, Dadasaheb Potnis, Babubhai Rathi, V.V. Shirwadkar and Vasant Kanetkar just name few. Is also known as Mini Maharashtra, because the climate and soil conditions of Surgana, Peth, Igatpuri resembles with Konkan, Niphad, Sinnar, Dindori, Baglan blocks are like Western Maharashtra and yevla, Nandgaon and Chandwad blocks are like Vidarbha Region. , Malegaon, Manmad, Igatpuri are some of the big cities situated in the District. Recently two talukas are created in the District making the total talukas to 15.

Out of 15 blocks in the District, as many as 8 blocks viz Surgana, Peth, Igatpuri, Kalwan, Baglan, Dindori, and Trimbakeshwar and are tribal blocks. The district also identified as tribal by the State Government. Many important rivers of Maharashtra originate in the district. Godavari which is popularly known as Ganga of South India originates at holy place Trimbakeshwar. Another major river is Girna. Other rivers are Darna, Mosam, Aram, Vaitarna, Manyad and Kadwa.

Objective:

The main objectives are-

- 1) To know population growth from 2001-2011 in study area.
- 2) To know the population trend and structure in district.
- 3) Influencing factors of population growth in the region.

Methodology:-

The present study is based on primary and secondary data collected from various sources. The primary data was collected from personal interviews and secondary data was collected from district statistical office. Nashik data has been analyzed by simple percentage index method.

Analysis of the Text:-

The dynamic population growth mainly depends upon two forces namely natural increases in population and migration, natural increase in population is the result of the difference between the number of births and deaths, births (Fertility) rate exceeds the deaths (mortality) rate results in population increase and vice versa. The second force is due to migration of the people.

Population growth or decline is controlled by a relative balance of mortality, fertility and migration, which are in turn influenced by six groups of factors namely, biological, environmental, economic, social, political and technological. These phenomena have influenced the general trends of population growth in Nashik district.

Talukawise Growth of Population:-

Table No.1 shows that the growth of population in two periods i.e. 2001 and 2011 census. The maximum population growth is seen in Nashik till 2011 because this is a Metro corporation area, Migration from other area and administrative centre as well as industrial center of the district; therefore area is leading in its population growth after Kalvan in second place, Paint in third place and Trimbak in fourth place. The population growth respecting because of high birth rate in tribal population, slow growth of population recorded in Igatpuri, Devla and Niphad talukas because of less employment opportunities and controlled birth rate.

Table No. 01

Talukawise Growth of Population 2001-2011

Sr. No.	Taluka	Census 2001	Percentage	Census 2011	Percentage	Decadal Growth
1	Nashik	1317367	26.4	1755491	28.7	33.26
2	Peint	96774	1.94	119838	1.96	23.83
3	Dindori	264727	5.3	315709	5.17	19.26
4	Surgana	145135	2.91	175816	2.88	21.14
5	Kalvan	165609	3.32	208362	3.41	25.82
6	Baglan	311395	6.24	374435	6.13	20.24
7	Malegaon	789230	15.8	955594	15.6	21.08

8	Chandvad	205189	4.11	235849	3.86	14.94
9	Nandgaon	236319	4.73	288848	4.73	22.23
10	Yevla	235521	4.72	271146	4.44	15.13
11	Niphad	439842	8.81	493251	8.08	12.14
12	Sinnar	292075	5.85	346390	5.67	18.60
13	Igatpuri	228208	4.57	253513	4.15	11.09
14	Trimbak	136417	2.73	168423	2.76	23.46
15	Devla	129988	2.6	144522	2.37	11.18
		4993796	100	6107187	100	22.30

Source: Census of India 2001

Variation of Rural and Urban Population:-

Between urban and rural relationship is an important component of the population. The distribution of rural and urban ratio in the region is studied to understand the degree of rate of growth of population varying from rural to urban and urban to rural. It is also assumed that increase in population is largely added by the rural inhabitants rather than urban areas because of illiteracy and non adaption of family planning. Table No.02 shows the spatial variation of rural and urban population in 2001 to 2011 census in the district. Improvements in the medical facilities and process of urbanization have witnessed increase in the high rate of births. In 2001 the decadal variation in urban population slightly increased by 5 percent due to migration from villages to towns in the district and vice versa in rural areas. According to 2001 census highest rural population is found in Niphad taluka (381356) followed by Malegaon and Baglan talukas. The Paint taluka registered the lowest in rural population.

**Table No. 02
Talukawise Special Variation of Rural and Urban Population**

Sr. No.	Taluka	Population- 2001				Population-2011			
		Rural	%	Urban	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
1	Nashik	165041	5.4	1152326	59.5	175948	5.01	1579543	60.8
2	Peint	96774	3.17	-----	0	119838	3.41	-----	0
3	Dindori	264727	8.66	-----	0	315709	9	-----	0
4	Surgana	138988	4.55	6147	0.32	169553	4.83	6263	0.24
5	Kalvan	165609	5.42	-----	0	208362	5.94	-----	0
6	Baglan	278834	9.12	32561	1.68	336734	9.59	37701	1.45
7	Malegaon	333176	10.9	456054	23.5	368137	10.5	587457	22.6
8	Chandvad	205189	6.71	-----	0	210508	6	25341	0.98
9	Nandgaon	140723	4.6	95596	4.93	185186	5.28	103662	3.99
10	Yevla	192314	6.29	43207	2.23	221320	6.31	49826	1.92
11	Niphad	381356	12.5	58486	3.02	418853	11.9	74398	2.86
12	Sinnar	260445	8.52	31630	1.63	281091	8.01	65299	2.51
13	Igatpuri	176463	5.77	51745	2.67	197686	5.63	55827	2.15
14	Trimbak	126613	4.14	9804	0.51	156367	4.46	12056	0.46
15	Devla	129988	4.25	-----	0	144522	4.12	-----	0

		3056240	100	1937556	100	3509814	100	2597373	100
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Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

Density of Population:-

The density of population is the indicator of human concentration and given some indication regarding the extent of population per square km. High density of population will imply greater economic activities and also by number of social, economic and special process like in detribalization, urbanization and regionalization linked with distribution of population, has been affected by geo-economical factors.

The density of population of the district is 375 persons per sq.km. in 2011 as against 307 in 2001. Table No.3 indicates the variation of the density from 161 to 1103 in 2001 and 217 to 1470 in 2011 persons per sq.km. in both the years. Highest density of population is found in Nashik (1103 and 1470) because of industrial, commercial, administrative; education and high cost facilities are more than followed by Malegaon (517), Niphad (444), Igatpuri, (278), and lowest density of population is found in Paint (200) taluka, the density of population in above said talukas descending order because of less number of the above mentioned facilities.

Table No. 03

Talukawise Density of Population 2001-2011

Sr. No.	Taluka	Area in Sq.Km.	Density 2001	Density 2011
1	Nashik	1193.98	1103	1470
2	Peint	600	161	200
3	Dindori	1456	182	217
4	Surgana	846.53	171	208
5	Kalvan	887	187	235
6	Baglan	1495	208	250
7	Malegaon	1847.04	427	517
8	Chandvad	958	214	246
9	Nandgaon	1143.59	207	253
10	Yevla	1073.79	219	253
11	Niphad	1110.65	396	444
12	Sinnar	1334.96	219	259
13	Igatpuri	912.81	250	278
14	Trimbak	744.89	183	226
15	Devla	665	195	217
		16269.24	307	375

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio is an index of the socio-economic condition prevailing in an area and is a useful tool for regional analysis. Table No.04 Shows Talukawise sex ratio, highest female population is found in Surgana taluka which accounts for 1001 females per 100 males followed by Peint, Trimbak, Igatpuri and Dindori talukas of the district. This is because of migration of male population in search of jobs and slow death rates

of females. The lowest female ratio is found in Nashik taluka on account of migration of males in search of jobs.

Table No. 04
Talukawise Sex Ratio 2001-2011

Sr. No.		Female/ 1000	Female/ 1000
1	Nashik	876	904
2	Peint	992	988
3	Dindori	951	955
4	Surgana	988	1001
5	Kalvan	974	963
6	Baglan	947	939
7	Malegaon	946	949
8	Chandvad	936	932
9	Nandgaon	935	932
10	Yevla	938	936
11	Niphad	932	937
12	Sinnar	930	924
13	Igatpuri	947	965
14	Trimbak	976	975
15	Devla	930	919
		927	934

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

Conclusion:

The taluka wise population growth from 2001 to 2011 is the maximum growth of population found in Nashik and it is followed by Kalvan, Peint and talukas. This is because in different sectors such as industries, commerce, transport, printing press, education and other administrative establishment in which thousands of people got jobs. As a result of which thousands of people migrated from agrarian society and hence the population has increased from decade to decade. But tribal talukas population increase due to the high birth rate.

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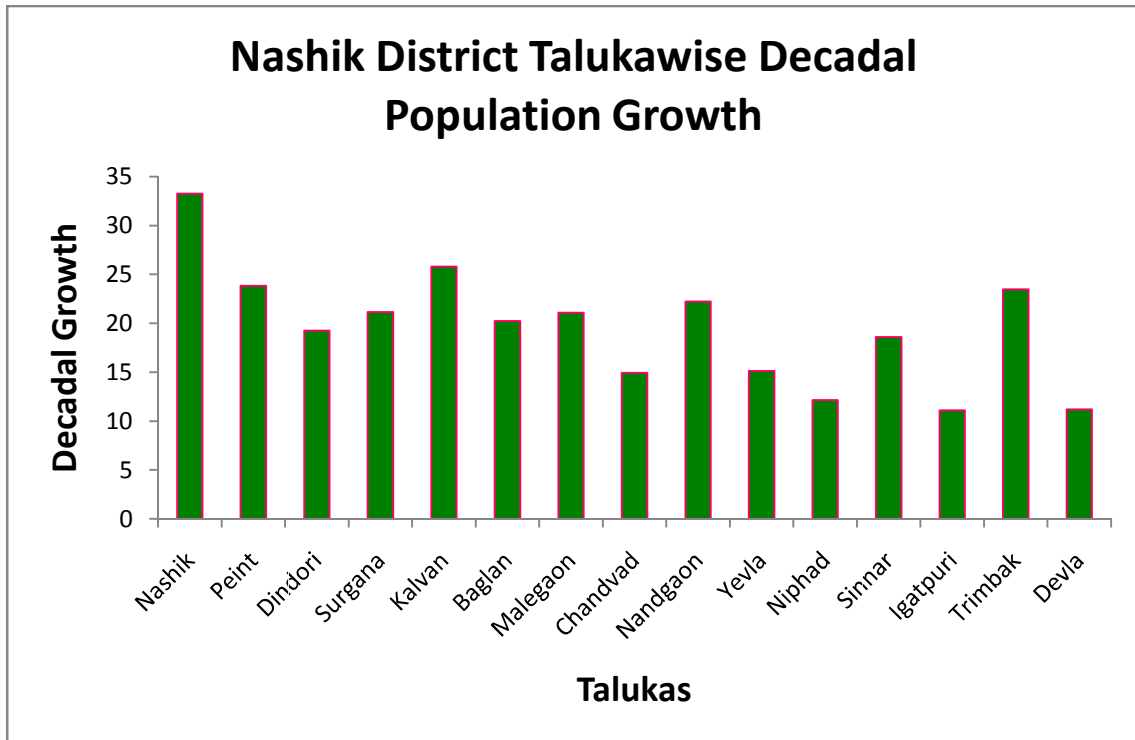


Figure No. 01

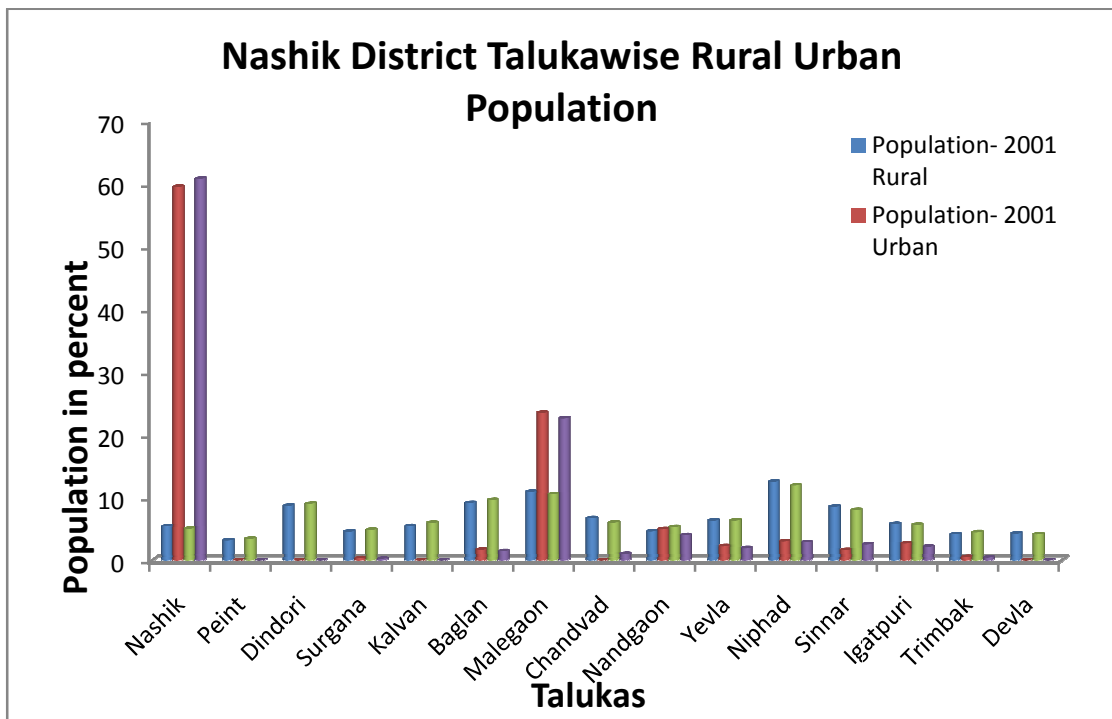


Figure No. 02

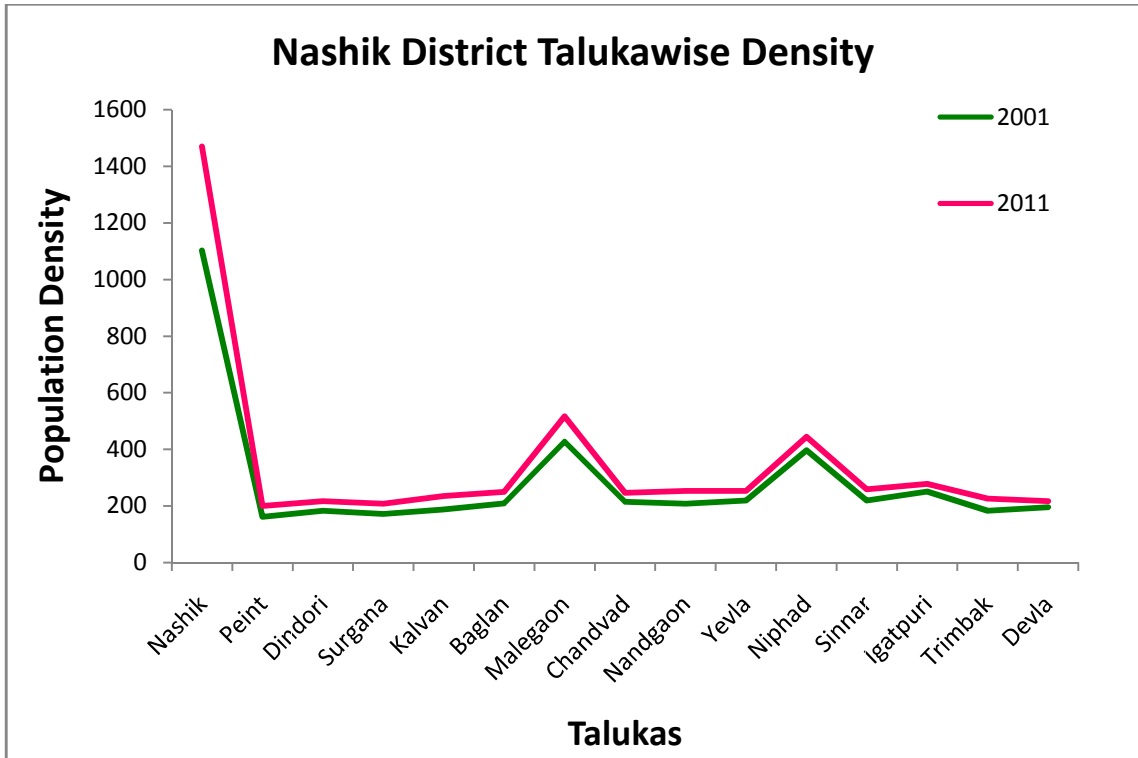


Figure No. 03

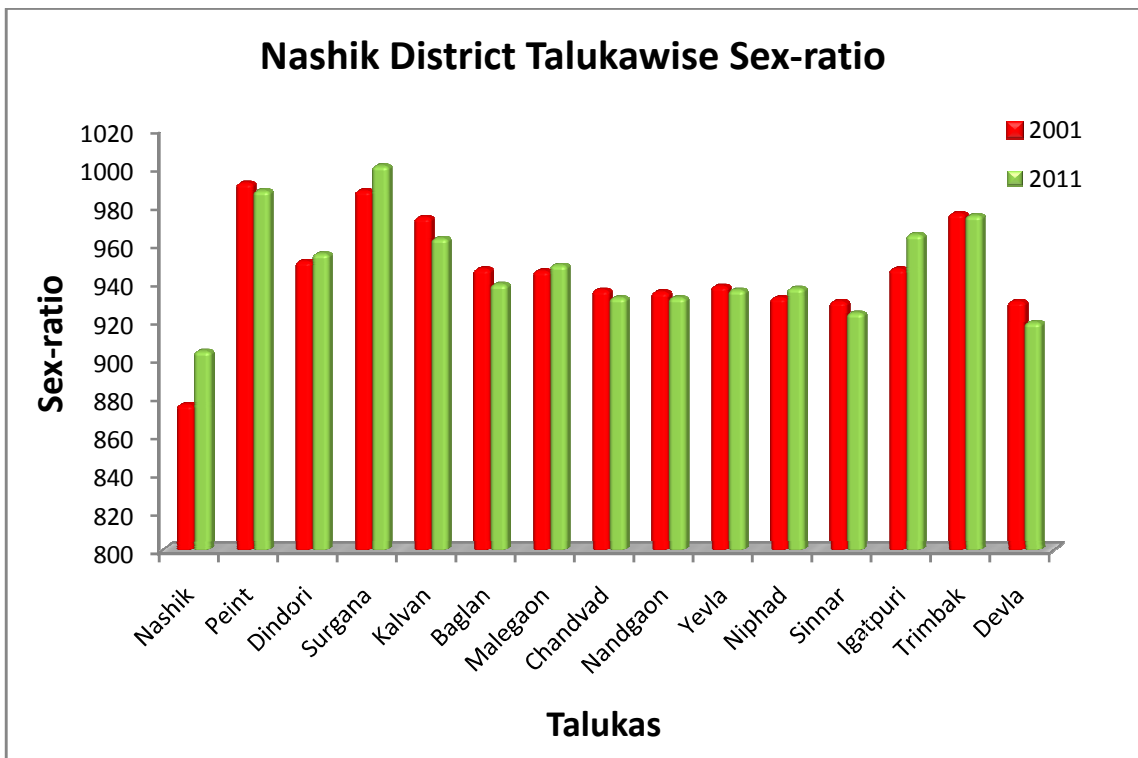


Figure No. 04