

Population Growth in Urban Centers in Yavatmal District (Maharashtra State)

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Abstract

The urban population in 2014 accounted for 54% of the total global population, up from 34% in 1960, and continues to grow. The urban population growth, in absolute numbers, is concentrated in the less developed regions of the world (www.who.int). Urbanization is a phenomenon that affects all countries in the world with a population growth and the proliferation of cities (Nzoussi Hilaire Kevin & Prof. Li Jiang Feng). The present paper reveals the growth of population in urban centers in Yavatmal district of Maharashtra state.

Keywords: Urban centers, urban population, growth rate

Introduction

Generally it is found that the growth rate of urban population is greater than rural population. In the study region it is also found that growth rate of urban population is greater than rural population. The present paper is based on the population growth in urban centers in Yavatmal district during year 2001 to 2011.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the present study is to study the population in urban centers in Yavatmal district and their growth during 2001 to 2011.

Study Region

Yavatmal district is situated between 19° 26' N to 20° 42' N latitude and 77° 18' E to 79° 9' E longitude. Yavatmal district is situated in the south part of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state with 13519 sq.km geographical area. There are total sixteen tahsils and 2772348 total populations in the district according to the 2011 census.

Amravati and Wardha districts are located on north side, Washim and Hingoli district towards west, Nanded district and Telangana (separated from Andhra Pradesh) and Chandrapur district situated towards east of the Yavatmal district.

Data Source & Methodology

The present investigation is based on the secondary source of data. The population data was compiled from the District Census Handbook of Yavatmal district of the year 2001 & 2011.

The growth rate of population is calculated by applying the next formula

$$r = \frac{pn - p0}{p0} \times 100$$

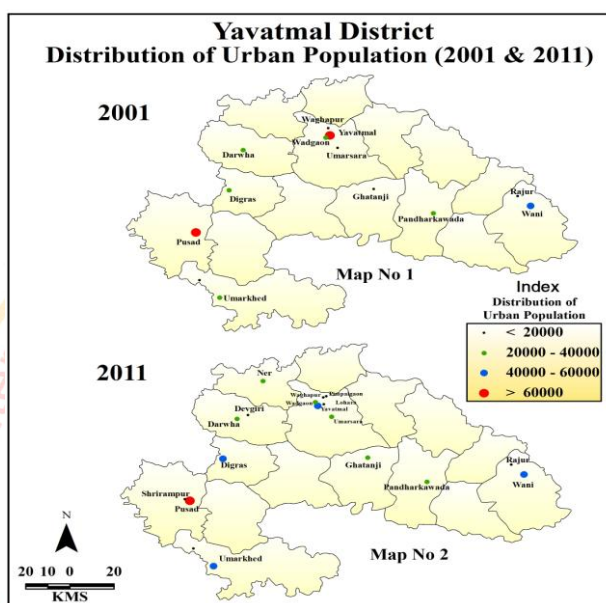
r = Growth Rate of Population, pn = Current Year Population, p0 = Base Year Population

The statistical data represent in the table and classification shows in Map and Graph.

Distribution of Population in Urban Centers

Presently total 17 urban centers are available in the study region shown in table no 1. Yavatmal city having highest urban population compare to other centers, Yavatmal city having more than one lakh population in both years 2001 and 2011. A Pusad and Wani city has more than 50,000 thousand urban populations. Pandharkawada, Ner, Umarched and Darwha cities having more than 25,000 urban population. Remaining cities has below 25,000 urban populations, Pimpalgaon, Devgiri and Shrirampur city has lowest urban population less than 10,000 in the study region.

Pimpalgaon, Lohara, Devgiri, Shrirampur and Ner these five centers did not included in urban centers in 2001 but it was included in urban region in 2011 and out of the Ner tahsil having highest (47958) urban population.



Growth of Urban Population

The growth rate of population in urban centers found varies, the highest growth rate observed in Waghapur city (52.69%). The urban population in Waghapur was 8307 in 2001 and it becomes 12684 in 2011, this population is less than all urban tahsil headquarters but the growth rate is higher.

Umarched (39.34%) and Wadgaon (32.93%) centers found the next highest growth rate of urban population. Waghapur and Wadgaon both are situated near to Yavatmal city and it is the districts headquarter of the study region.

Yavatmal and then Pusad centers having the highest urban population in the region but their growth rate is lowest 8 to 9 % in the entire district. The population situated in the nearby are of these tahsils.

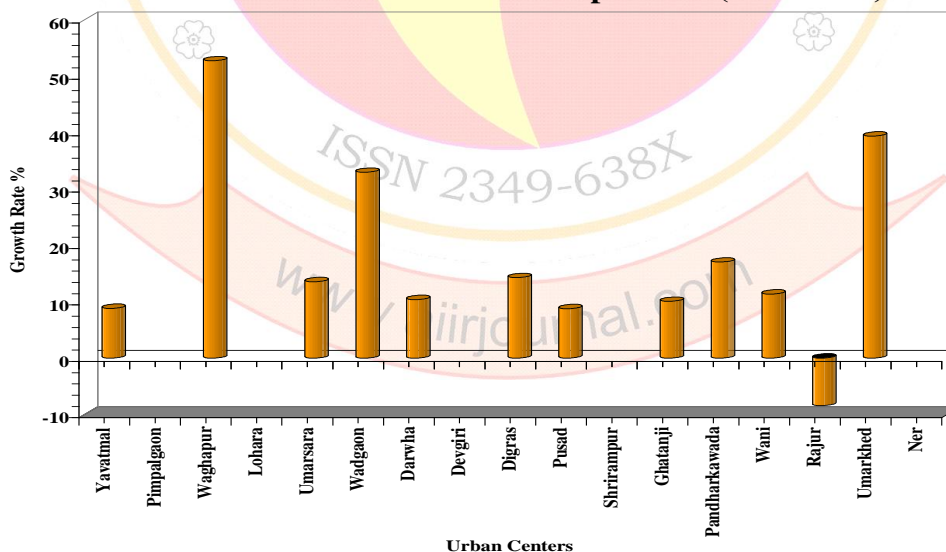
In Rajur city the urban population was decreased during 2001 to 2011, the growth rate found negative (-8.41%). It is situated near to Wani city, remaining urban centers having the growth rate in between 10 to 20 %.

Table No 1
Yavatmal District : Distribution and Growth Rate of Urban Population (2001-2011)

| Name of Urban Center | 2001 | 2011 | Growth % |
|----------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| Yavatmal | 120676 | 131317 | 8.81 |
| Pimpalgaon | - | 8317 | - |
| Waghapur | 8307 | 12684 | 52.69 |
| Lohara | - | 22664 | - |
| Umarsara | 19159 | 21752 | 13.53 |
| Wadgaon | 30756 | 40884 | 32.93 |
| Darwha | 23366 | 25791 | 10.37 |
| Devgiri | - | 8303 | - |
| Digras | 39178 | 44767 | 14.26 |
| Pusad | 67166 | 73046 | 8.75 |
| Shrirampur | - | 9949 | - |
| Ghatanji | 19347 | 21293 | 10.05 |
| Pandharkawada | 26572 | 31094 | 17.01 |
| Wani | 52834 | 58840 | 11.36 |
| Rajur | 11675 | 10692 | -8.41 |
| Umarkhed | 34059 | 47458 | 39.34 |
| Ner | - | 47958 | - |

Source:- District Census Handbook of Yavatmal District, 2001 & 2011

Yavatmal District
Growth rate of Urban Population (2001-2011)



Conclusions and Suggestions

The distribution of urban population in the study region is found uneven and growth rate is also uneven in the region. Yavatmal and Pusad centers have the maximum urban population but their growth rate during 2001 to 2011 is low, it is controlled than 1991 to 2011. But the maximum urban population is concentrated in nearby centers of Yavatmal city.

The slum population found in rural-urban fringe area, health, educational, cultural facilities are available in greater parentage in Yavatmal and Pusad city. Therefore the maximum population are situated in these centers but the prices of land is costly than other centers and therefore the urban population is concentrated to nearby centers of Yavatmal like Waghapur and Wadgaon.

The proper planning and consequences can create the good urban development in the study region. Also proper utilization of available resources with the sustainable development helps to the progress of the study region and reduces the problems of urban population.

References

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