

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF URBAN SLUM DWELLERS IN NANDED CITY****M.U. Deshmukh**

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**ABSTRACT**

Demographic study is assuming greater and increasing significance in under developing and developing countries in particular and developed countries in general. It is because of straining social, economic, population and even political system of the nation. In the today's world, demography is a serious subject. Universally accepted definition of this subject is still wanting. Guillard has used word 'Demography' in 1995. The definition of demography varies from scholar to scholar. The major part of the subject is concerned with urban geography for towns and cities after the most striking man made features on the earth's surface. In the under developed countries of the world, the problem of human settlements has emerged on one of the most challenging issues. The geographic study of settlement in India is quite recent. The 68.84 percent Indian population are lives in the rural and 31.16 percent in the urban area. The urbanization is fast growing in the country and it affects over the social, economic, cultural and environmental phenomena. The rapid growth of metropolitan and larger cities is causes for concern as regards Indians urban future.

**Keywords:** Urban Population, Economic Characteristics

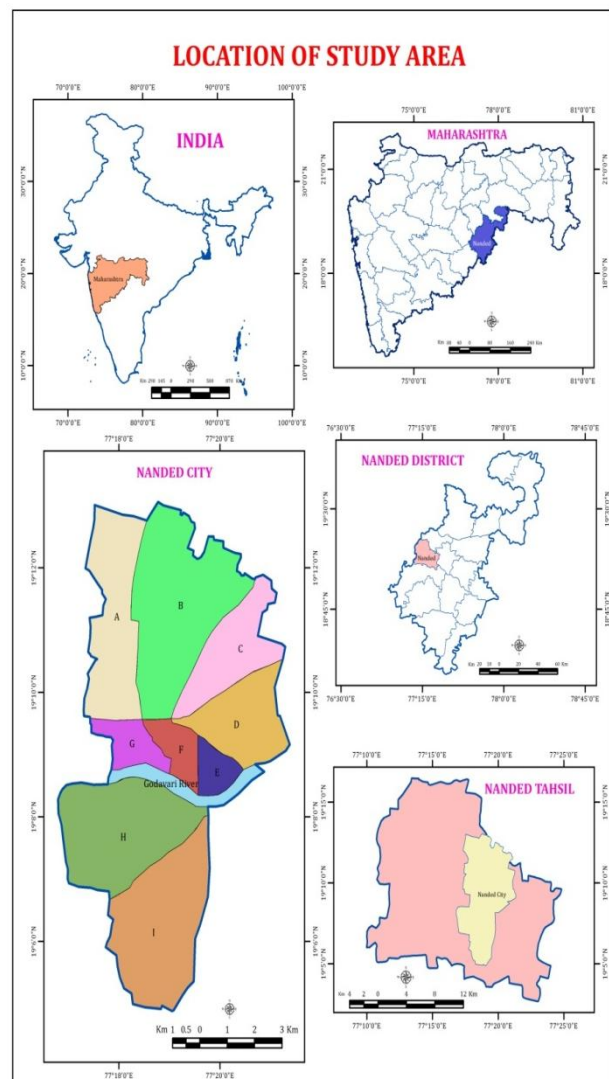
**1. Introduction**

It is an important branch of human geography and correlates one of the most essential necessities of human being with environment. The major part of the subject is concerned with urban geography for towns and cities after the most striking man made features on the earth's surface. In the under developed countries of the world, the problem of human settlements has emerged on one of the most challenging issues. The geographic study of settlement in India is quite recent. The 68.84 percent Indian population are lives in the rural and 31.16 percent in the urban area. The urbanization is fast growing in the country and it affects over the social, economic, cultural and environmental phenomena. The rapid growth of metropolitan and larger cities is causes for concern as regards Indians urban future.

**2. Study Area**

Nanded is the ancient city of Maharashtra situated on the left bank of Godavari river. It is the second largest city after Aurangabad in Marathwada region. This city is headquarter of Nanded district. Nanded city lies between 19°5'52" to 19°12'31" North latitude and 77°16'55" to 77° 21'1" East longitude. It covers 61.44 km<sup>2</sup> area and is the eighth largest city in Maharashtra. Godavari river divided Nanded city into two parts, the old Nanded is situated on the left bank of Godavari with 20.62 km<sup>2</sup> area and new Nanded includes Waghala and other six villages on the right banks of the

Godavari with 40.82 km<sup>2</sup> area. The geographical area of New Nanded is double of Old Nanded.



**3. Objective**

A Study Of Spatial Pattern Of Urban Population And Its Social And Economic Characteristics In Nanded City

**4. Data Base & Methodology**

The required data present study has collected from primary and Secondary Data Collection by various government departments, i.g. District Census Hand Book of Nanded District 1981,1991 ,2001 and 2011, Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Nanded District 1981,1991 ,2001 and 2011, District Gazetteer of Nanded District, Various branch offices of Nanded Zilla Parishad. Various Municipal Corporation Offices of the Nanded District, Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), Town planning Department Nanded, Nanded Municipal Reports. Data collected data has tabulated, classified, presented, compared and interpreted with help of various appropriate statistical methods. Tables, Diagrams and maps have used at appropriate place and their interpretation has realized the present study.

**Result & Discussion**

**Density of Population**

The indicates the density of population of Nanded municipal area per sq. km. In the study area, density of population shows increasing trends from 1971 to 2011. In 1971, the average density was 10397 persons per sq. km. In the 1981 the density of Nanded city was increased, it was 15716 persons per sq. km. According to 1991 to 2011 census, the density of Nanded city was decreased. In the 1991, it has 7041, 9363 and 6434 per sq. km in the 2001 and 2011 decades respectively. Source: Census of India-1971-2011

**Density Of Population Nanded City (1971-2011)**

Year	Area in sq. km.	Population	Density (per sq. km.)
1971	12.17	126538	10397
1981	12.17	191269	15716
1991	43.93	309316	7041
2001	46.00	430733	9363
2011	70.00	550439	6434

Source: Census of India- 1971-2011

**Sex Ratio Nanded City (1961-2011)**

Year	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
1961	42892	38195	81087	890
1971	67475	59063	126538	875
1981	100333	90936	191269	906
1991	161903	147315	309218	910
2001	224813	205920	430733	916
2011	284900	265539	550439	932

Source: Census of India- 1961-2011.

Some of the characteristics revealed by the sex ratio figures during the 60 years period (1961-2011), are that the proportion of females has never exceeded that of the males. The proportion of females has fluctuated between a minimum of 875 and a maximum of 932 per thousand males.

**Literacy Structure Nanded City (1971-2011)**

Year	Male	Female	Total	Male in %	Female in %	Total in %
1971	37214	17959	55173	67.45	32.55	43.6
1981	65368	37702	103070	63.42	36.58	53.88
1991	110432	72500	309218	60.36	39.63	59.14
2001	169371	127297	296668	57.09	42.91	68.87
2011	224327	187539	411866	54.47	45.53	74.8

Source: Census of India- 1971-2011.

A high level of literacy reflects the dynamic character of a city population. The Table indicates the literacy structure of the Nanded city during the period of 1971-2011. In 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 census, it was of 43.6, 53.88, 59.14, 68.87 and 74.8 percent respectively; it was accordingly increased decade by decade. Male literacy rate was observed higher in 1971 and 1981 census, it was 67.45 and 63.42 percent. After the 1991 census, male literacy rate was decreased but female literacy rate was increased. In the 2011 census, 54.47 males and 45.53 percent females are literate in Nanded city. Its main cause is development of educational facilities in the city as well as in the state.

**Occupational Structure of Nanded City**

The work participation rate is ratio of total workers and total population, in a similar way; it is defined for marginal and main workers. Table indicates the Nanded City male and female working population during the period of 1961 to 2011. The total working population of

Nanded city was 24.36, 24.29, 26.27, 25.38, 25.83 and 30.47 percent in 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 census year respectively. The Nanded city observed 86 percent males average literacy and the female literacy was 13 percent only during 1961 to 2011. In the census years, 1971 and 1981 it was always decreased because of this period was the drought period in the Marathwada region.

#### Working Population Nanded City (1961-2011)

Year	Male	Female	Total
1961	85.11	14.88	24.36
1971	91.43	8.56	24.29
1981	90.03	9.97	26.27
1991	86.35	13.64	25.38
2001	86.73	13.26	25.83
2011	82.00	18.00	30.47

Source: Census of India- 1961-2011.

#### Conclusion

The density of population of Nanded municipal area per sq. km. In the study area, density of population shows increasing. A high level of literacy reflects the dynamic character of a city population. The Table indicates the literacy structure of the Nanded city during the period of 1971-2011. In 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 census, it was of 43.6, 53.88, 59.14, 68.87 and 74.8 percent respectively; it was accordingly increased decade by decade. The work participation rate is ratio of total workers and total population, in a similar way; it is defined for marginal and main workers. Some of the characteristics revealed by the sex ratio figures during the 60 years period (1961-2011), are that the proportion of females has never exceeded that of the males. The proportion of females has fluctuated between a minimum of 875 and a maximum of 932 per thousand males.

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