



Concentration Index of Urban Population in Dharashiv District A Geographical Analysis

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Abstract:

Urbanization and industrialization are the major cause of increasing population in the urban area, especially cities. The urban population grew from 286 million in 2001 to 377 million in 2011 in India. In Maharashtra 42.43 % of urban population was register in 2001. It is increased up to 45.22% in 2011. (<http://gazetteers.Maharashtra.gov.in>) The scenario of growing population from National, State and district level continuously increased. Location quotient are frequently used in demographic, economic and in geographical studies. The location quotient is an index for comparing the importance of phenomena share with the general phenomena over a certain area. (IB Geography, www.geoib.com) location quotient is way of quantifying how concentrated an industry or population in an area compared to other area. (www.economicmodelling.com) The present paper is deals with the concentration index of urban population in Dharashiv district with the help of location quotient.

Keywords: Urban population, concentration index, location quotient

Introduction:

Population density is closely associated with the concentration index of population. The growth rate of urban population increasing in India during the last few decade. Maharashtra is one of the most urbanization state of India. Presently the Maharashtra is ranked third in terms of urbanized state after Tamilnadu and Kerala. In Maharashtra urban population was 42.43% in 2001 and 45.22 % in 2011. It is raised 2.79 % in last decade. Mumbai, Thane, Nagpur and Pune are the most urban districts in Maharashtra state. The urban population in Dharashiv district is low as compare with the other districts in the state. The Dharashiv comes under the drought prone area of Marathwada region. In the district 8 tehsils have 6 tahsil place urban centre. Naldurg and Murum are two urban centre added into the district. This two centres are not tahsil place urban centre. The basic facilities and advance facilities still not developed in the Dharashiv district. The poor industrial development, shortage of water, lack of unemployment, migration to out of district are the main reasons of low urban population in the district.

Objective: -

Present research is based on the objective is calculate and analysis of concentration index of urban population in Dharashiv district.

Data Sources and Research Methodology: -

The present study is covering entire Dharashiv district as the study area. Therefore, the analysis is based on secondary data sources. It

includes census of India, socio economic abstracts. Present research work quantitative methodology and comparative study approaches adopted also the concentration index of population is calculated with the help of following formula. Suggested by the CD Deshpande and Shastri.

$$LQ = \frac{P_i}{A_i}$$

LQ= Location Quotient, P_i = Increasing population between two decade, A_i = Area of Tahsil.

The calculated data shows in the tables and graph.

Study Area: -

Dharashiv district is located in Maharashtra state. It is located on east side of Marathwada region. The latitudinal extent of study area is $17^{\circ} 35'$ to $18^{\circ} 40'$ north and longitudinal extend between $75^{\circ} 16'$ to $76^{\circ} 40'$ east. It is situated about 600 m above mean sea level. Manjra and Terna are major are seasonal river mainly flow in rainy season. Temple of goddess Tuljabhavani at Tuljapur is famous in India. There are eight Tahsil in the district. The Dharashiv district comes under drought prone area. Average annual rainfall in within the district is 730mm.

Urban Population of Dharashiv district 2001 – 2011:

The total population of Dharashiv district was 1486586 out of 233256 population was urban in 2001. As per census 2001 percentage of urban population was 15.7%. It is slightly increased by 0.5 % from 1991 to 2001. In 2011 the total population was 1657576 out of 281 057 population were urban population. As per census 2011

percentage of urban population was 17%. It is increased by 1.3 % in the last decade. Washi and Lohara tahsil registered no urban population in the study area.

Concentration index of urban population in Dharashiv district 2001-2011:

Concentration index of urban population is calculated by location quotient. The calculated index value is divided into four categories. Index is above 2000 as high concentration, 1000 – 2000 as moderate, 500 to 1000 as low and below 500 shows very low concentration.

High Concentration:

Dharashiv tahsil as well as city is recorded the index more than 2000 and the concentration of urban population is higher than the other urban centre in the study area. The location quotient values is 2578.51. It is near about 40% of the remaining location quotient value. The urban population growth was very high in the Dharashiv. It is increased by 31200 during the 2001 to 2011. Dharashiv is the only one centre in the study area which comes under high concentration index. It is

because of the district headquarter of the study area. It also shows high urban population density in the district. The rural to urban migration from the surrounding area, higher education, marriage, administrative town of the district and sub centre of the university are the major reasons for high urban population. Dharashiv ranked first in the district according to table number 1 in terms of urban concentration index.

Moderate concentration:

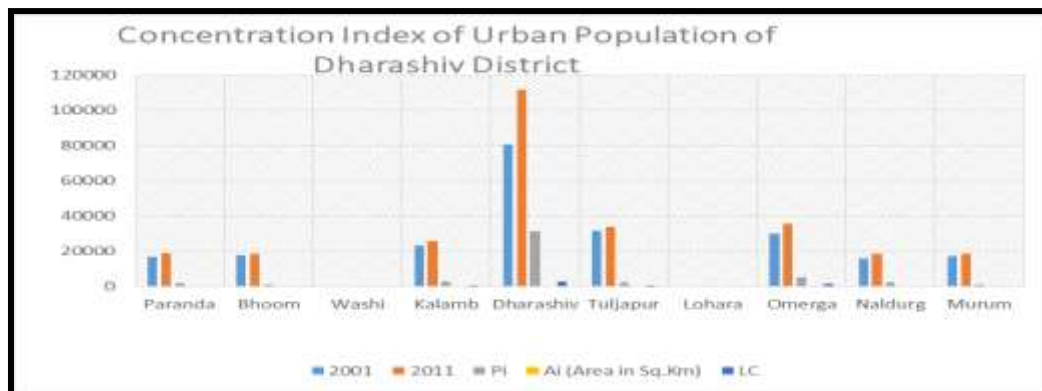
The urban concentration index between 1000 to 2000 found in the Omerga tahsil only. It is ranked a second in terms of urban index concentration. It shows 1655.93 location quotient value. This urban centre is located on the National highway 65 between Pune to Machilipatnam. It is gateway of the Karnataka state. The urban area is lesser than the Dharashiv city.

Low concentration:

Kalamb and Tuljapur urban centre comes between 500 to 1000 low concentration indexes. It shows 840.93 and 548.80 respectively. It is ranked third and fourth in terms of location quotient value.

Table No 1 Concentration Index of Urban Population of Dharashiv District

Tahsil name/ Urban Centre	2001	2011	Pi	Ai (Area in Sq.Km)	LC	Rank in terms of LC
Paranda	16990	18758	1768	4.50	392.88	5
Bhoom	17509	18561	1052	4.60	228.69	7
Washi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalamb	23022	25713	2691	3.20	840.93	3
Dharashiv	80625	111825	31200	12.10	2578.51	1
Tuljapur	31706	34011	2305	4.20	548.80	4
Lohara	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omerga	30178	35477	5299	3.20	1655.93	2
Naldurg	15989	18341	2352	11.70	201.02	8
Murum	17237	18371	1134	3.60	315	6



Graph 1

Kalamb is the market place as well as located on the bank of river Manjra. Kalamb is one of the town between Marathwada and western Maharashtra route. Tuljapur is a religious town famous for Tuljabhavani temple. It is one of the famous religious and tourist town in the district as well as in the state. Transport facility and

accessibility is the main reason of urban population concentration in Tuljapur.

Very low concentration:

The very low concentration index of urban population recorded in the Paranda, Murum, Bhoom and Naldurg. It shows 392.88, 315, 228.69 and 201.02 respectively. It also ranked 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th in the district in the term of location quotient value.

These are the least developed urban centre. Murum and Naldurg are urban centre, but not a tahsil place. Murum is located in Omerga tahsil while Naldurg is located in the Tuljapur town. These are the two towns are the reason for not developing a big town of Omerga and Tuljapur respectively. Naldurg is the second mostly large urban area of the district. Washi and Lohara are two tahsil doesn't recorded urban population in the study area.

Conclusion:

The present study is mainly deals with the concentration index of urban population in Dharashiv District. The Location quotient values were calculated on the basis of Area and Difference of Population between the decades. The disparity in urban concentration index is found in the study area.

1. The highest urban concentration index is found in Dharashiv town.
2. The Moderate urban concentration index is found only in Omerga town.
3. The low urban concentration index is found in Tuljapur and Kalamb town in the study area.
4. The very low urban concentration index is found in 4 towns. These are Murum Naldurg, Paranda and Bhoom.
5. Washi and Lohara are the two tahsil were doesn't recorded urban population.

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