



**Urban Population Structure in Amravati City of Amravati District
(Maharashtra State)**

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Abstract:

According to the census 1901 the urban population of an India was 11.40% and it was increased by 28.53% in 2001 census. This growth is crossing 30% as per census 2011. In the year 2017 urban population is increased by near about 31.16%. Amravati city is the important urban center in Vidarbha region and fast growth of urban population. Present paper has attempts the structure of urban population and overall pattern of urbanization in Amravati city of Amravati district.

Keywords: *Urban population, structure, growth, ward, density, literacy, worker, urbanization*

Introduction:

Amravati is the historical city located in almost center part of an India. The urban population and urban area of this city is rapidly increased in last few decades. The structure of urban population in this city is not uniform. Present paper has reveals the total population of the city and growth from 1981 to 2011 census. Also ward wise literacy, sex ratio, working population and overall pattern of urbanization according to the census year 2011.

Objectives

The main objectives of the present research paper as follows,

1. To discuss the total population and density from 1981 to 2011.

2. To study the growth rate of total population from 1981 to 2011.
3. To study the ward wise literacy, sex ratio and working population of the city in the year 2011.
4. To study the ward wise overall pattern of urbanization in Amravati city.

Data Source & Methodology:

Present work is based on the secondary source of data and collected from District Census Handbook of Amravati and Municipal Corporation of Amravati city. Related formulas of present research paper as follows.

i) **Growth Rate** = $[(P1 - P0) \div P0] \times 100$, ii) **Density** = $(\text{Population} \div \text{Area})$, iii) **Literacy** = $(\text{Total Literate} \div \text{Total Population}) \times 100$, iv) **Sex Ratio** = $(\text{Female Population} \div \text{Male Population}) \times 1000$

Data is arranged in statistical form and results are shown in the table and map of the study region.

Study Region:

Study region is located in Amravati district of Maharashtra state. The geographical expansion of the city is $20^{\circ} 52' N$ to $21^{\circ} N$ latitude and $77^{\circ} 43' E$ to $77^{\circ} 49' E$ longitude. City covered total 121.65 sqkm area and average height is 340 to 460 meter above from mean sea level. City is Municipal Corporation and total population of the city is 647057 spread over 81 municipal wards according to the census 2011.

Total Population, Density and Growth of the City (1981 to 2011)

In the year 1981 total population of the city are 261404 with density 7193 persons in per sqkm region. The population in urban region is increased in every decade and growth rate was high in the year 1991. The growth rate of population found controlled in 2001 to 2011.

The density of population is high in 1981 compare to 1991 to 2011 because in this year the geographical area of the city was only 61 sq km and from 1991 many near villages from city included in Municipal Corporation. But the population

density is also increased 1991 to 2011. The year wise population, density and growth is shown in table no 1.

Table No 1 - Total Population, Density and Growth Rate in Amravati City

Years	Total Population	Density/sqkm	Growth Rate %
1981	261404	7193	34.88
1991	421516	3489	61.25
2001	549510	4541	30.37
2007	606264	5010	10.33
2011	647057	5095	6.73

Source: District Census Handbook, Amravati

Ward wise Distribution of Total Population (2011) :

In the year 2011 total population of the city is 647057 with more than 130000 households. The area of Tapovan, Navsari, Lalkhadi, Amba Vihar and Sai Nagar part found the maximum distribution of population. The population of these wards is more than 11 thousand. Also Mahendra colony, Rahatgaon, Bichhu Tekdi, Alim Nagar, VMV and Shobhanagar wards has found distribution of population 10 to 11 thousand.

The University area and Dasturnagar has lo distribution of population compare to other part of the city. The population in these each wards is less than 5000. The population in remaining area is in between 5 to 10 thousand respectively. Maximum population wards are mainly located towards north and northwest of the city.

Ward wise Density of Total Population (2011) :

The ward no 44 i.e. Pathanpura has found the highest population density in per sq km region. The area of this ward is comparatively lo than other wards and all population of this ward is found very dense. The density of this ward is more than 150000.in per sq km region.

The density of population is more than 50,000 in .Erkheda, Muzzffrpura, Patvipura, Indrbhuvan, Chhaya Colony area. The population of this area is very dense and the structure of the houses is very steep.

The density of Tapovan, University area and Nimbhora wards found less than 1000 persons in per sq km region. Tapovan includes maximum distribution of population but compare to its area density is low. The low density part of the city is away from middle point of the city.

The density of other wards is found in between 1000 to 5000 persons in per sq km region.

Ward wise Total Sex Ratio (2011):

The area of Khaprde Bagicha, Shrikrushn Peth Gadge Nagar, Rukhmini Nagar, Belpura, Gawalipura, Krushak Colony, Kanwar Nagar, Radha Nagar and Vivekanand Nagar has sex ratio more than 1000. Khaprde Bagicha, Shrikrushn Peth and Krushak Colony area is known as high society area of the city. Belpura is the slum settlement and located besides of railway track.

Sex ratio is less than 900 in civil area, Amba Vihar and Gorakshan wards.

Sex ratio of other part of the city is in between 900 to 1000 and more than 80% part of the city is included in this sex ratio.

Ward wise Total Literacy (2011) :

The area of engineering college ward has highest literacy of the region the literacy of this ward is 90.54%. Literacy in Rahmat Nagar ward is lowest in the city, literacy of this ward is 68.90%.

Lalkhadi and Aurangapura wards also found low literacy below 75% and in remaining part the literacy is in between 75 to 90%.

Literacy is 89 to 90% in Khaparde Bagicha, Court area, Sai Nagar, Ayurvedic College, Radha Nagar, Police Headquarter and Rulhmini Nagar wards. The literacy is found high in high society area.

Ward wise Total Worker (2011):

Maximum distribution of working population helps the economic development of any region. Total work participation rate of the city is only 32.23% according to the census 2011 and it is very poor and may create hurdle to the development of city.

The area of Daroga plot (ward no 50) has found highest work participation rate in the entire city. Total 83.08% populations in this ward are worker and many of them engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors.

Lalkhadi area (ward no 26) has found the lowest (10.49%) work participation rate in the city. This part is located west boundary part of the city and maximum numbers child population. This

area is also has consider low developed in the city.

The VMV area, Aurangapura, Sutgiri area and Rahmatnagar has observed less than 20% working population. The percentage of working population in remaining area of the city is between 20 to 65%.

Overall Pattern of Urbanization:

The overall pattern of urbanization is calculated by using following formula,

$$\text{Wai} = \text{Vai} \div \text{Vsi}$$

Wai = Weightage on 'i' indicator in 'a' ward

Vai = Value of 'i' indicator in 'a' ward

Vsi = Value of 'i' indicator in Amravati city (Study Region)

The composite score of all values determines the overall pattern of urbanization in the each ward of the city. Composite score is divided into three groups above is considered as high pattern of urbanization, 2 to 3 as moderate and below 2 as low pattern of urbanization.

High Pattern of Urbanization:

Daroga plot (ward no 50), Radha Nagar (ward no 10) and Erkheda (ward no 46) has recorded the highest composite score of urban population structure. The rate of lands is also high in Daroga plot and Radhanagar area. Daroga plot is near to Rajapeth and this area is known as mini market area of the city. Near about all facilities are developed near Daroga plot and Radhanagar area.

Moderate Pattern of Urbanization:

Total 41 wards are included in moderate pattern of urbanization. More than 50% area of the city has moderate structure of urban population. Jaystambh Chowk area (ward no 80) is the highest in this moderate category. This area is the center point of the city and market area. The settlement of this region is very old and cost of land is high.

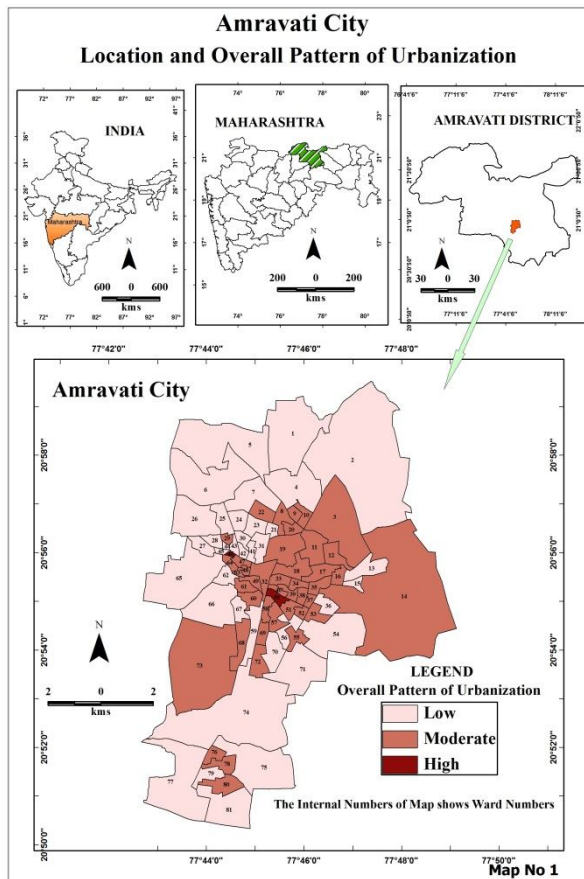
Court area has lowest in moderate category. Maximum Government offices are located in this region and also some part covered slum population.

Low Pattern of Urbanization:

In the city total 37 wards are found low pattern of urbanization. This region has also found low share of workers compare to total population in wards. Lalkhadi (ward no 26) and Rahmat Nagar (ward no 27) has recorded the lowest pattern of urbanization in the city.

Literacy and the working population are very rare in this area. Also, the structure of most houses is of primary nature and depression is found in education.

Map no 1 represents the location, ward numbers and overall pattern of urbanization in the city of the year 2011.



Conclusion and Suggestions:

Since the urban population structure of the study area is not uniform, the pattern of urbanization is also found to be uneven. In areas where there is high literacy and working population, development is also seen, as well as land values.

It is very important to control unnecessary growth of population and slum population. It is important to be careful that the new slums will not be reform and rehabilitating the slum population in the city.

Population growth in the border areas of the city must be restrained as it hinders the growth of the working population.

In cities, the number of jobs in the MIDC sector can be increased by increasing the number of

Similar development program listings should be developed for the balanced development of the city. Also, in every area, the corporation should take the development work in progress and create awareness among the people industries. Also education should be spread in slum areas and low literacy areas

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