



GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN MAHAD CITY

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Abstract

Development plays very vital role in changing population of a city. Population characteristics shows relationship between geographical condition and economic development as well as changes in population. This paper aims to provide information about how population characteristics changes with economic development with the Mahad city as a case study. The results of the statistical analyses also point toward the existence of a unidirectional causality from economic development to changes in population characteristics in the Mahad city.

Key Words: *Development, population characteristics.*



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Introduction

The Mahad city developed after the establishment of M.I.D.C. in 1990. Due to this economic development there are changes occurred in population characteristics of Mahad city. This paper focuses changes in population characteristics after industrial development in Mahad city. For this study secondary data has been.

Study Area

The Mahad is a city and Municipal Council located in Mahad taluka of Raigad district in Maharashtra. Mahad city has 2149 households and town is divided into 17 wards. Mahad is one of the most important cities of Western Maharashtra, India. Mahad is situated 180 km from Mumbai and 120 km from Pune. The city has become the centre of attraction because of its beautiful surroundings and pleasant climate. The city, vibrant and active on the industrial, political, social and cultural fronts has influenced the lives of some great personalities. Mahad is

one of the town in Raigad district of Maharashtra state. It is one of the historical and commercial centre from ancient time (period of Shivaji Maharaja). Commerce and trade are major activities in this area.

Geographically, Mahad is located at latitude 18⁰5' N and longitude 73⁰ 25' E. It is located on Mumbai-Goa national highway no. 66 (Former N.H.-17). Surrounded by the Sahyadri mountain range, with Savitri and Gandhari rivers flowing through and having Shivthar ghal falls in the vicinity; it is the ideal gateway. Being one of the most developed area in Konkan, Mahad is a perfect combination of modern industrial advancements and ancient and valuable Indian culture.

Objective

The main objective of this paper is to study population characteristics of Mahad city after economic development due to industrialization.

Database and Methodology

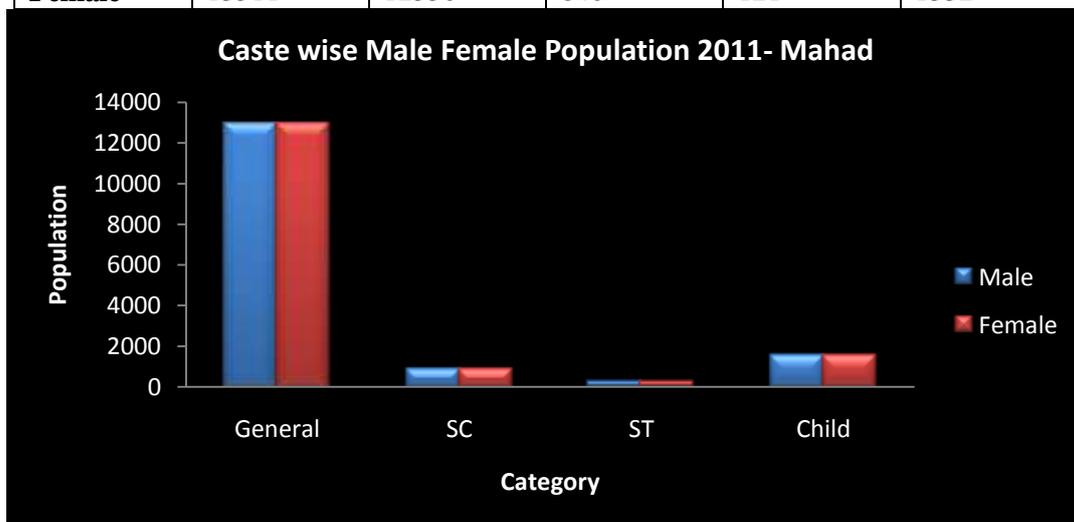
The present study is based on secondary data which is collected from Mahad Nagar Parishad and Socio- economic abstract of Raigad district. The data has been analysed for decadal changes in population of Mahad city. The secondary data has been collected and computed by recent research techniques and results have been brought through tables.

Analysis and Results

The city is home to about 28000 people, among them about 14025 (51%) are male and about 13511 (49%) are female. Out of total population 93% are open category, 6% are scheduled caste and 1% are scheduled tribes. Child (aged under 6 yrs) population of this city is 10%, among these 53% are boys and 47% are girls. There are 6430 households in the city and an average 4 persons live in every family.

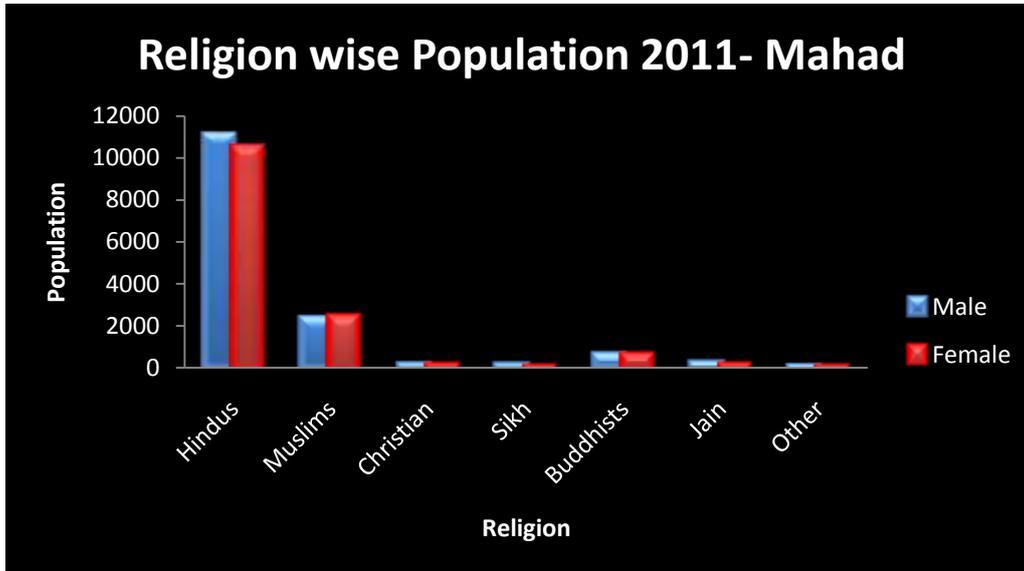
Caste wise male and female population 2011- Mahad

	Total	General	SC	ST	Child
Total	27536	25479	1707	350	2817
Male	14025	12929	867	229	1485
Female	13511	12550	840	121	1332



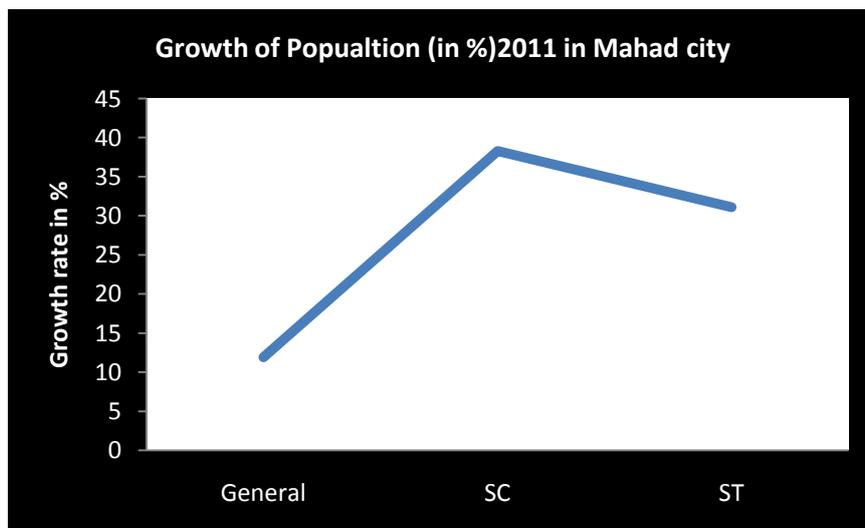
Religion wise distribution of population

Hindus contribute 78% of the total population and are the largest religious community in the city followed by Muslims which contribute 17% of the total population and Buddhists are the third largest religious community here with 4% population. Female sex ratio per 1000 male in Hindus are 945, in Muslims are 1026 and in Buddhists are 1073.



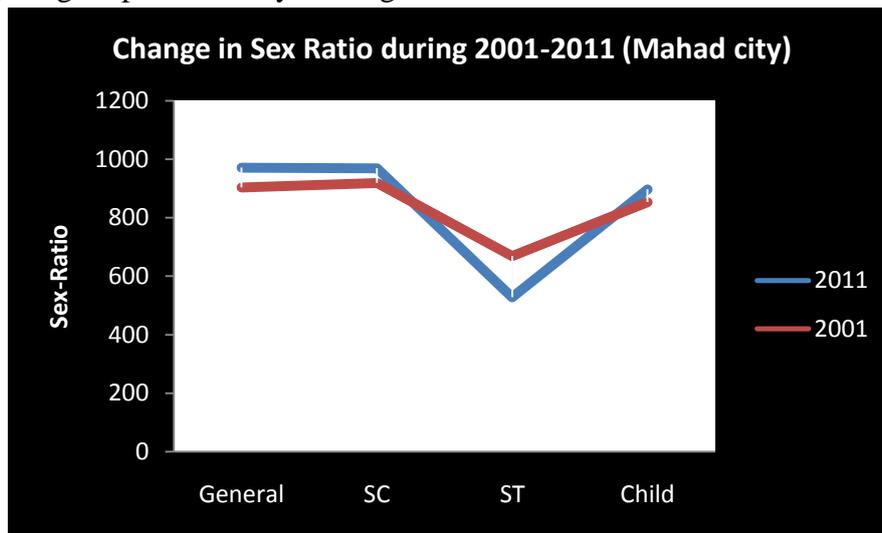
Growth of population 2011- Mahad

Population of the city has increased by 13.4% in last ten years. In 2001 census total population were about 24 thousand. Female population growth rate of the city is 17.4% which is 7.5% higher than male population growth rate of 9.9%. General caste population has increased by 11.9%. Scheduled caste population has increased by 38.3%; scheduled tribe population has increased by 31.1% and child population has decreased by -7.4% in the city since last decade.



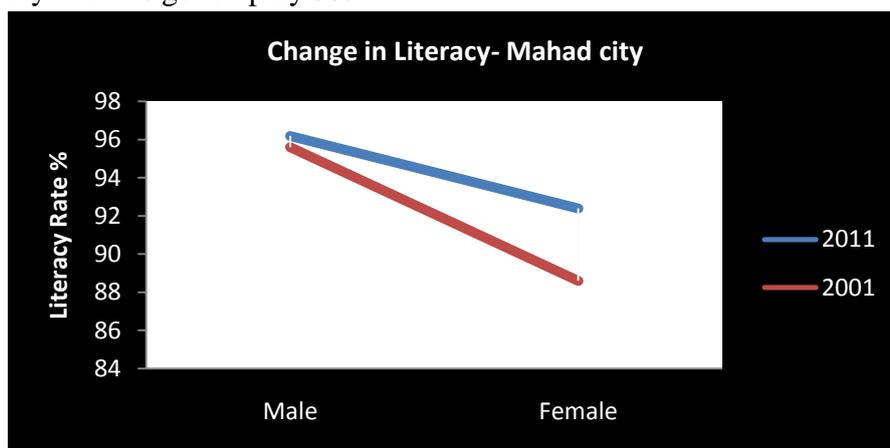
Sex-Ratio

As of 2011 census there are 963 females per 1000 male in the city. Sex ratio in general caste is 971, in scheduled caste 969 and in scheduled tribe is 528. There are 897 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the city. Overall sex ratio in the city has increased by 61 females per 1000 male during the years from 2001 to 2011. Child sex ratio here has increased by 43 girls per 1000 boys during the same time.



Literacy

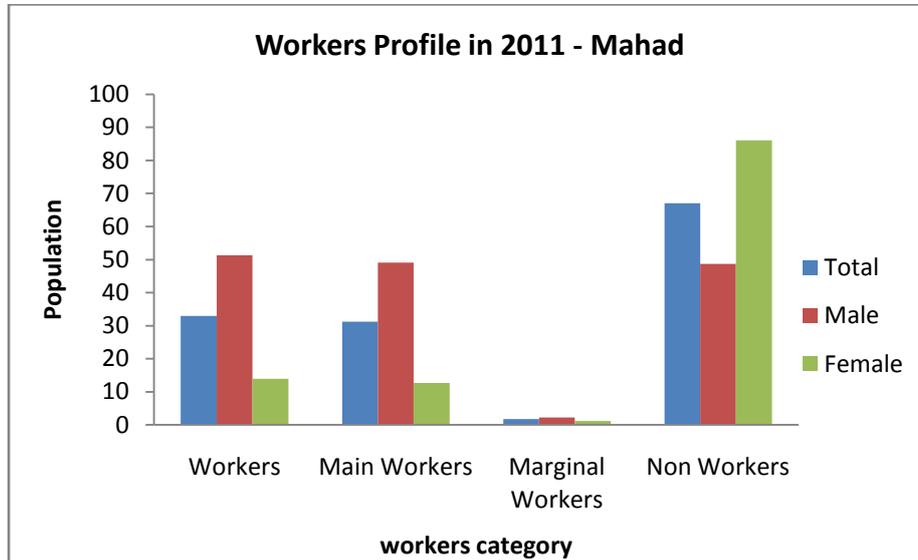
Total about 23 thousand people in the city are literate, among them about 12 thousand are male and about 11 thousand are female. Literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Mahad is 94%. Out of total population 96% male and 92% female population are literate here. Overall literacy rate in the city has increased by 2%. Male literacy has gone down by 0% and female literacy rate has gone up by 3%.



Workers Profile

Mahad has 33%(9070) population engaged in either main or marginal works. 51% male and 14% female population are working population. Out of total population 49% male population

are main (full time) workers. For women 13% of total female population is main and 1% is marginal workers.



Summary and Conclusion

The population of Mahad city is increased in the last decade. It is increased by 13.4%. Sex ratio increased by 61 females per 1000 male during 2001 to 2011. Child sex ratio also increased by 43 girls per 1000 boys during the same time in the Mahad city. Literacy rate increased by 2%. Workers population also increased in 2011. These changes in population characteristics are the consequence of development of Mahad city due to establishment of M.I.D.C.

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