

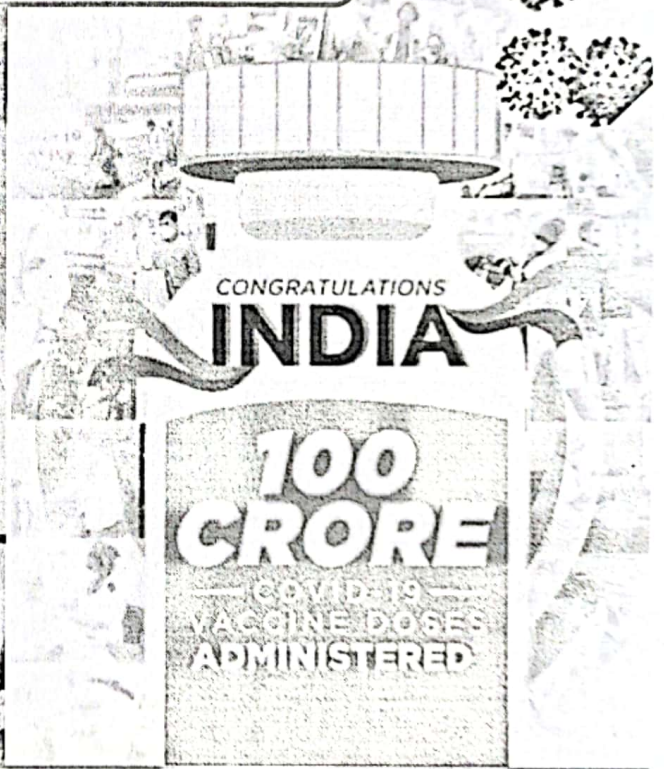
International Research Fellows Association's  
**RESEARCH JOURNEY**

International E-Research Journal

Peer Reviewed, Referred & Indexed Journal

Vol.-8, Issue-4

**Recent Trends in Research**



Chief Editor -

Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar,  
Assist. Prof. (Marathi)  
MGV's Arts & Commerce College,  
Yeola, Dist - Nashik [M.S.] INDIA

Executive Editors :

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Dr. Rajay Pawar, Goa (Konkani)





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## Scenario of Rural Household Distribution and Household Size in Dhule District

Mr. Nikam Chaitanya Ashok<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Jaydev<sup>2</sup> & Dr .S. B. Patil<sup>3</sup>

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### Abstract :

*A household is generally defined as a group of persons who make everyday condition for shelter, food, and other basics for livelihood, but practices vary importantly surrounded by countries. As a importance, measures of household composition and size obtained from censuses or other sources in various countries are from time to time not directly corresponding. Change in household size is obvious consideration on variation in living settlement as well as in household arrangement. However, aggregate demographic statistics generally must substantial changes in the size and number of households. research explores the trend and spatial pattern in the changes of household size in Dhule district using village level data.*

**Keywords:** Rural household, Distributional pattern, Household size, Household growth, Dhue district.

### Introduction:-

Household arrangement plays an significant role in the social and economic well-being of individuals and families. The number and aspect of household members influence the types of correlation and the pool of economic resources accessible inside the household.

Households who do not live in census houses or structure but live in the open on footpaths, roadside, in under fly-over's, Hume pipes, and staircases, or in the open in places of man daps, worship, railway platforms, etc., are process as Houseless Households

A group of unconnected persons who live in an establishment and take their provisions from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding messes, hostels, houses, rescue homes, ashrams, jails, etc. To make the definition more clearly perceptible to the enumerators at the 2001 Census, it was particularly mentioned that this classification of households would cover only those households where a group of unconnected persons live in an organization and distribute a general kitchen.

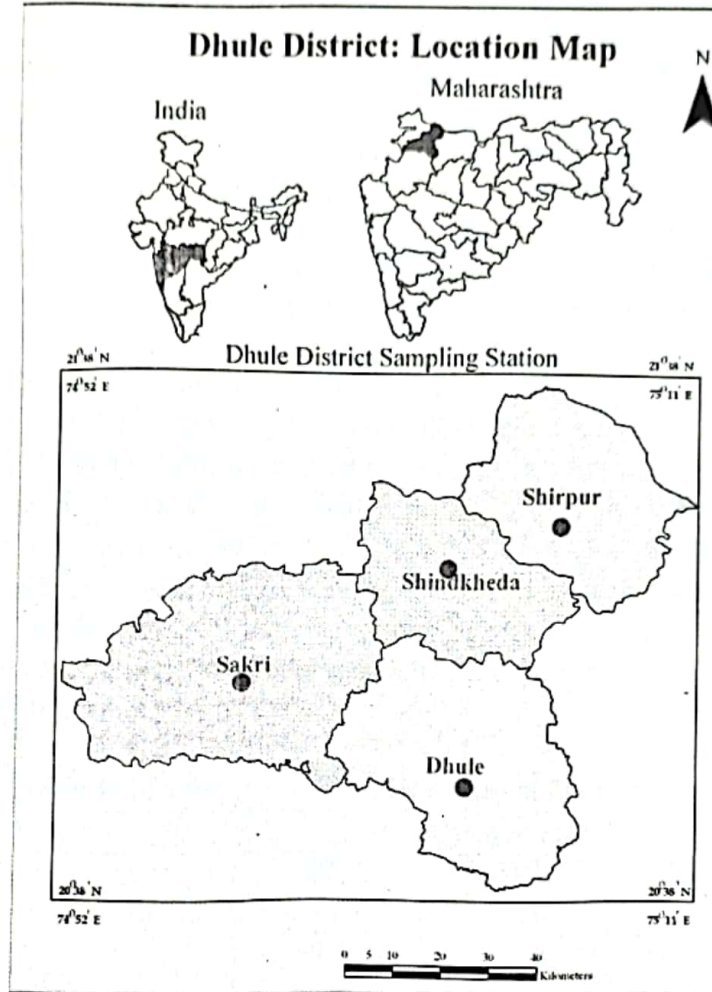
A 'household' is commonly a group of persons who normally live at the same time and take their meals from a familiar kitchen unless the exigencies of work block any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be unrelated or related. However, if a group of independent persons live in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household. Each such person was to be treated as a separate household.

### Study Area:

Dhule district is situated in the north-western part of the Maharashtra State. It extends between 20<sup>0</sup>38' to 21<sup>0</sup>38' North latitude and 74<sup>0</sup>52' to 75<sup>0</sup>11' East longitude. Dhule district covers an area of 8063.11 sq. km., which is 2.62% of the geographical area of the state. According to the 2011 census, Dhule district has total 678 inhabited villages and 20,50,862 people are residing within the study region and Population density of the district was 212 persons



per sq.km. Percentages of the rural population are 27.84 percent while 72.16 percent people live in the urban region.



In Dhule district there are 31.56 per cent population is ST's. On other hand at the tehsil wise wide variation too are recorded in the Dhule district. Sakri tehsil highest with 53.34 percent tribal population followed by Shirpur, Shindkheda and Dhule, tehsils, with 48.05, 24.55 and 13.94 percent respectively.

#### Objective:-

- To find out the distributional pattern of rural household size.
- To identify the decadal growth of rural household.
- To study the factors affecting on household size.

#### Data Base And Methodoogy:

The study is found upon the primary data as well as the secondary census data through household and village questionnaire conscious for the objective. The geographical study of over 30 years i e from 1981 to 2011 has been analyzed for rural household and distribution household size. For detailed study of changes in rural household size a specific 26 rural villages are selected as sample villages by area sampling method. 575 household are selected as respondent. The collected data has been analyzed and processed by using various statistical and quantitative technique.

**Discussion:**

According to the household survey researcher find out the Variation in member of Households in the study region. In the district there is a large variation. In the selected sample villages the proportion of member on household also variation for specific classification, researcher has been divided the member of households in five categories. The study region highest household in III<sup>rd</sup> category (5 to 6) members with 44.17 per cent followed by category II<sup>nd</sup> (3 to 4), category IV<sup>th</sup> (7 to 8), category V<sup>th</sup> (above 9) and category I<sup>st</sup> (1 to 2) member of household with 25.46, 15.65, 09.20 and 05.52 per cent respectively.

According to table no 1.1 in category I<sup>st</sup> there are highest household recorded in Anjanevihir village it was 25.00 per cent. It was highest than region that category followed by Chirne (22.22%), Walwadi (20.22%), Balade (18.75%) and Morane Pr. Ner (17.75%) sample villages respectively. In 15 sample villages in the category of household are between 02.22 to 16.67 per cent. But in five sample villages household it is zero per cent.

In category II<sup>nd</sup> Households the highest recorded in Bhadane sample village it was 61.11 per cent followed by Pathare, Chitod, Anjanevihir, Kadre, Dahiwel, Tembhepada, Thalner, Morane Pr.ner and Balade sample villages with 44.44, 38.47, 37.50, 36.36, 35.40, 33.33, 33.30, 32.25 and 31.25 per cent respectively. On this category lowest Households is recorded in Nikumbhe sample village with 05.56 per cent followed by Chirne, Umarpata, Malpur, Saundane and Vasmar with 05.56, 06.46, 07.46, 09.09 and 09.09 per cent respectively In ten sample village household between 10.53 to 27.78 per cent.

**Table No. 1.1**  
**Dhule District: Variation in member of Households**

Sr. No	Name of Sample Villages	Categories				
		I <sup>st</sup> (1 to 2)	II <sup>nd</sup> (3 to 4)	III <sup>rd</sup> (5 to 6)	IV <sup>th</sup> (7 to 8)	V <sup>th</sup> (Above 9)
1.	Kadre	00.00	36.36	54.54	09.10	00.00
2.	Dahiwel	08.50	35.40	39.10	15.00	02.00
3.	Malpur	02.22	07.46	32.26	30.48	27.58
4.	Umarpata	03.22	06.46	35.48	32.26	22.58
5.	Bhadane	11.11	61.11	16.67	11.11	00.00
6.	Vasmar	18.18	09.09	60.64	12.09	00.00
7.	Bhamer	00.00	21.43	64.28	14.29	00.00
8.	Kapadne	09.09	18.18	63.64	09.09	00.00
9.	Walwadi	20.22	13.11	10.56	41.44	14.67
10.	Morane Pr.ner	17.75	32.25	45.75	07.25	02.00
11.	Chitod	00.00	38.47	30.77	15.38	15.38
12.	Saundane	03.03	09.09	48.49	24.24	15.15
13.	Sonewadi	11.11	22.22	44.44	05.56	16.67
14.	Nikumbhe	16.67	05.56	11.11	33.33	33.33
15.	Kalamsare	15.22	18.11	42.44	10.56	13.67
16.	Ambe	04.35	17.39	43.48	04.35	30.43
17.	Arthe kh.	05.56	22.22	55.55	16.67	00.00
18.	Balade	18.75	31.25	48.75	06.25	00.00



19	Thalner	05.56	33.30	33.36	16.67	11.11
20	Tembhepada	00.00	33.33	38.89	27.78	00.00
21	Langhane	00.00	10.53	63.16	26.31	00.00
22	Nardane	11.11	27.78	55.56	00.00	05.55
23	Pathare	05.56	44.44	44.44	05.56	00.00
24	Vani	12.50	25.00	37.50	18.75	06.25
25	Anjanevahir	25.00	37.50	12.50	06.25	18.75
26	Chirne	22.22	05.56	16.67	55.55	00.00
<b>Total Region</b>		<b>05.52</b>	<b>25.46</b>	<b>44.17</b>	<b>15.65</b>	<b>09.20</b>

**Source: -** Based on Household questionnaire

Similarly category III<sup>rd</sup> household the highest recorded in Bhamer sample village with 64.28 per cent followed by Kapadne, Langhane, Vasmar, Nardane, Arthe kh and Kadre with 63.64, 63.16, 60.64, 55.56, 55.55 and 54.54 per cent respectively. This group lowest member of Households is recorded in Walwadi sample village with 10.56 per cent followed by Nikumbhe, Anjanevahir, Chirne and Bhadane sample villages with 11.11, 12.50, 16.67 and 16.67 per cent respectively. About 14 sample village of household was 30.77 to 48.75 per cent.

In the category IV<sup>th</sup> the lowest household recorded in Nardane with zero per cent followed by Ambe, Sonewadi, Pathare, Anjanevihi, Balade, Morane Pr.ner, Kapadne and Kadre with 04.35, 05.56, 05.56, 06.25, 06.25, 07.25, 09.09 and 09.10 per cent respectively. The highest household recorded in Chirne with 55.55 per cent followed by Walwadi, Nikumbhe, Umarpata and Malpur with 41.44, 33.33, 32.26 and 30.48 per cent respectively. In 12 sample village of household it is 10.56 to 27.78 per cent.

In category V<sup>th</sup> 11 sample villages recorded was zero per cent. The Nikumbhe 33.33 and Ambe 30.43 per cent member of household. In 14 sample villages of household was 02.00 to 27.58 per cent.

Due to the increasing facilities easy availability. Increasing awareness about the health and sufficient production of food grains the tribal household size is high in concerned villages in Dhule district.

Table No. 1.2 clearly reveals that, in last three decades the rural Households have substantially increased. During 1981-2011 the region's changing rural household growth was 100.07 per cent. In Shirpur tahesil there was highest rural household with 125.81 per cent followed by Sakri, Dhule and Sindkheda tahesil with 105.83, 102.78 and 64.95 per cent respectively.

In 1981 to 2011 there is found a variations in the rural household's growth in sample villages. Among the sample villages of the region the highest rural household growth was found in Chitod village with 4600.00 per cent followed by Walwadi, Thalner, Kalamasare, Morane Pr.ner Bhadane and Malpur with 2226.88, 1063.55, 782.61, 721.23, 547.54 and 301.18 per cent respectively. In this period the lowest rural household growth observed in Dahiwel sample village with 02.88 per cent followed by Ambe, Chirne, Vasmar, Bhamer, Tembhepada, Kapadne, Langhane, Nardane, Pathare, Saundane and Anjanevahir with 07.73, 27.84, 30.56, 51.20, 51.28, 55.73, 61.71, 63.57, 66.67, 72.49 and 98.00 per cent respectively. While in seven sample villages the growth rate of rural household was from 106.59 per cent to 137.21 per cent.

The study region there is found a close relationship of high rural concentration. While mean size of households has decreased across regions, inter regional variations in the average

size are still staggering. The Hilly and mountainous regions continue with much higher household size on study regions.

**Table No. 1.2**  
**Dhule District: Changing Rural Households (1981 to 2011)**

Sr. No	Sample Villages	1981 No. of Household	2011 No. of Household	% of Growth Rate in HH (1981-2011)
1.	Kadre	302	689	128.15
2.	Dahiwel	1422	1463	02.88
3.	Malpur	169	678	301.18
4.	Umarpata	151	324	114.57
5.	Bhadane	183	1185	547.54
6.	Vasmar	265	346	30.56
7.	Bhamer	500	756	51.20
8.	Kapadne	1755	2733	55.73
9.	Walwadi	279	6492	2226.88
10.	Morane Pr.ner	179	1470	721.23
11.	Chitod	17	799	4600.00
12.	Saundane	269	464	72.49
13.	Sonewadi	86	204	137.21
14.	Nikumbhe	294	620	110.88
15.	Kalamsare	46	406	782.61
16.	Ambe	427	460	07.73
17.	Arthe kh.	361	771	113.57
18.	Balade	182	376	106.59
19.	Thalner	214	2490	1063.55
20.	Tembhepada	273	413	51.28
21.	Langhane	175	283	61.71
22.	Nardane	829	1356	63.57
23.	Pathare	168	280	66.67
24.	Vani	78	164	110.26
25.	Anjanevihir	200	396	98.00
26.	Chirne	176	225	27.84
<b>Dhule</b>		<b>81833</b>	<b>165945</b>	<b>102.78</b>
<b>Sakri</b>		<b>46129</b>	<b>94950</b>	<b>105.83</b>
<b>Sindkheda</b>		<b>40317</b>	<b>66504</b>	<b>64.95</b>
<b>Shirpur</b>		<b>36081</b>	<b>81475</b>	<b>125.81</b>
<b>Dhule District</b>		<b>204360</b>	<b>408874</b>	<b>100.07</b>

Source: - Based on Village questionnaire & District Census Handbooks, 1981-2011, Dhule (M.S.)

**Conclusion:-**

Therefore it is clear and evident from the discussion that household size, socio-economy and quality of life are significantly related, higher household size has hampered the social and



economic development of the study area which have ultimately affected the quality of life of an individual. Any change in the household size or lack of it is a reflection of complex economic, social and demographic process. Households and Family is prominent place in social life of any population as the most potential of socio-economic institution. Understandably, this change is not spatially uniform with different village with their varied social and economic institutions responding differently to this process which however appears to be unfolding irrespective of geographical differences. The analysis of features this fact as study area is absolutely moving towards smaller household size. Only the pace and magnitude of this decline in household size varies from village to village and tahesil to tahesil.

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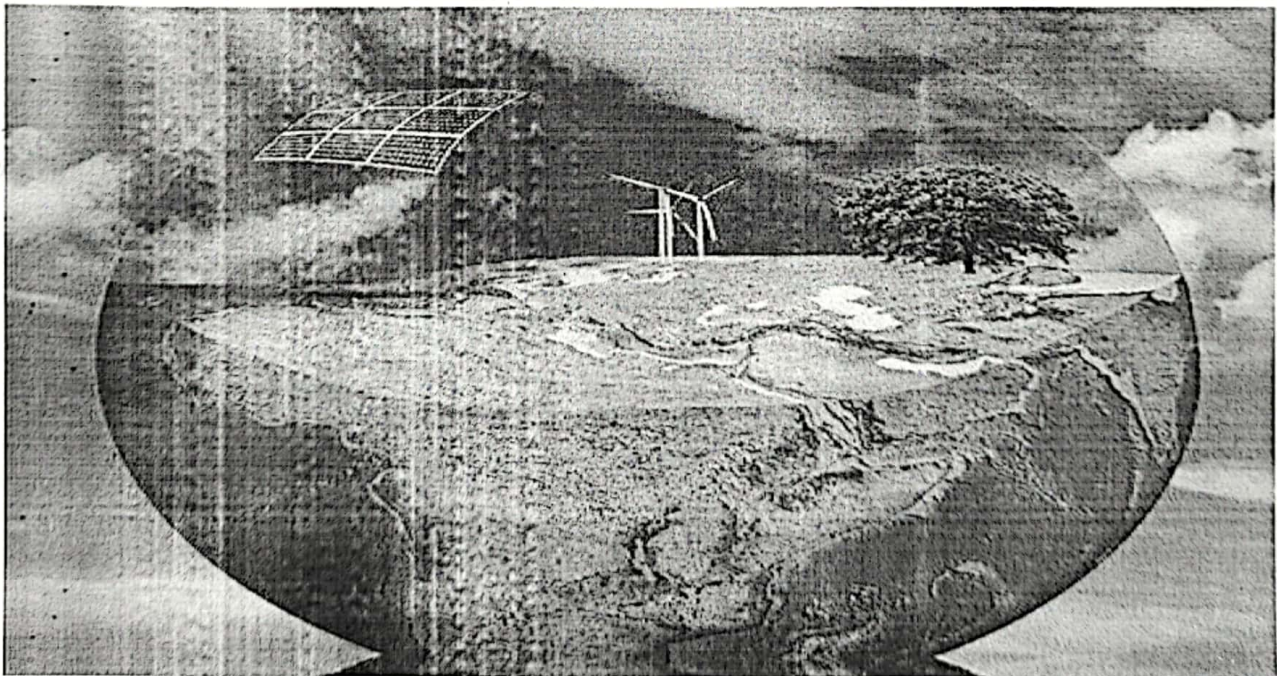
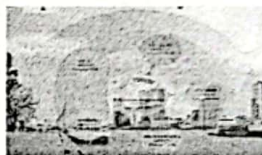
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## **Spatio Temporal Analysis Of Rural And Urban Population Growth In Dhule District (Maharashtra)**

**Mr. Nikam Chaitanya Ashok<sup>1</sup>, Dr. S. B. Patil<sup>2</sup>, Dr. J. Sharma<sup>3</sup>**

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### **Abstract**

Population dynamics, the forces behind the growth and movement of populations, play a central part in the urbanization process. In preparing a global accounting of urban and rural growth, one is beset by problems of data and definition. Unlike mortality and fertility studies, the criteria for identifying the phenomenon under study are not obvious nor are they necessarily constant from country to country. The urban population is growing several times as fast as in the rural areas, either through natural growth or through migration from rural areas. But rural population in developing countries will continue to grow. The growth of population exerts considerable influence on agricultural changes. Growing population needs more food and essentials of life. The population growth of the district has increased manifold. Shows the Urban and Rural population growth of Dhule district for the census year's 1981 to 2011.

**Keywords:** Rural and Urban population growth, demography, growth rate, components of urban growth, migration.

### **Introduction**

Urbanization is also defined as 'movement of people from rural to urban areas with population growth equating to urban migration' (United Nation, 2005). Urbanization is the increasing number of people that live in urban areas. It predominantly results in the physical growth of urban areas, be it horizontal or vertical as a result of global change. The definition of urban area changes from country to country. There are various ways to define what is urban and what is the part of urban area (Carter 1995). Urban places are not even similar in character. This can be distinguished on the basis of demographic characteristics and available infrastructures.

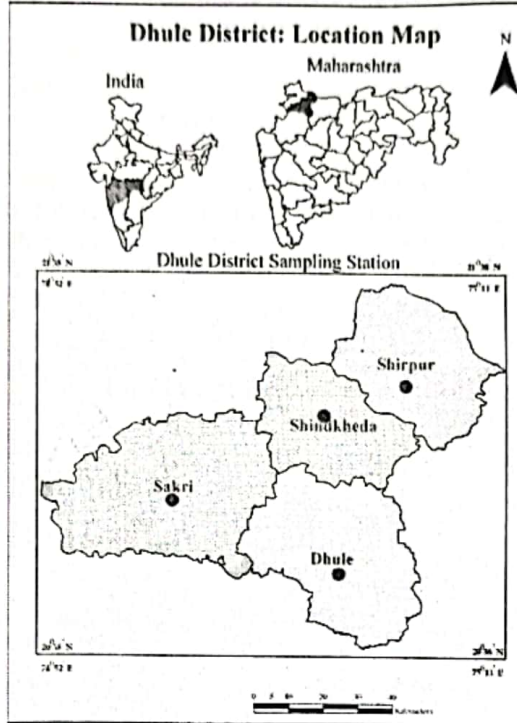
According to Trewartha, the level of urbanization is defined as the proportion of urban population to total population residing in urban areas by shifting population from village to city and the process of transformation of villages into cities/ towns are called urbanization. According to 2011 Census, the definition of urban area should have "Places having a minimum population of 5000, with at least 75 per cent of male main working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and the density of population should be 400 persons per sq. km". Rapid urbanization is responsible for many environmental and social changes in the urban environment and its effects are strongly related to global change issues. Urbanization is closely linked to modernization, industrialization, and the sociological process of rationalization. Population also plays an important role in modern economic development. It is the most potent resource which can alter the entire face of the country, if utilized prudently. Not only it provides trained and skilled man-power for economic reconstruction but like other natural resources it can be exported to earn regular income and meet financial crisis. But an illiterate and unskilled population full of ethnic diversities poses a number of problems whose solution is always difficult to find out. Fast growing population accompanied with maladies of overpopulation not only disturbs the peace and tranquility of the region or the country to which it belongs but may pose serious threat to even the survival of the mankind. That is why population planning and human resource development have become the major topics of debate in today's world, particularly in developing countries like India (Tiwari, R.C.) The process of urbanization historically has been associated with other important economic and social transformations, which have brought greater geographic mobility, lower fertility, longer life expectancy and population ageing. Population growth, economic globalization, improving living standards and urbanization are causing important changes in the global food system and modifying the dietary habits in many parts of the world (Molden, 2007; Godfray et al., 2010). Urbanization more commonly refer to a process of transformation of a rural settlement into an urban one. 'A distinction should be made between the three aspects of the process of urbanization, i.e., behavioural, structural and demographic aspects of urbanization process.

Growth of population in any area has to be gauged in the context of its vital rates. In Dhule region, the mortality rate had been dominating the demographic scene for a long period, while the fertility had been stubbornly unobliging. However, a perusal of the recently released vital statistics clearly establishes.



**Study Area:**

Dhule district is located in the north-western part of the Maharashtra State. It extends between 20°38' to 21°38' N latitude and 74°52' to 75°11' East longitude. Dhule district covers an area of 8063.11 sq. km., which is 2.62% of the geographical area of the state. According to the 2011 census, Dhule district has total 678 inhabited villages and 20,50,862 people are residing within the district and Population density of the district was 212 persons per sq.km. Percentages of the rural population are 27.84 percent while 72.16 percent people live in the urban areas.



In Dhule district there are 31.56 per cent population is scheduled tribe. On other hand at the tehsil level wide variation too are found in the Dhule region. Sakri tehsil ranks first with 53.34 percent tribal population followed by Shirpur, Shindkeda and Dhule, tehsils, with 48.05, 24.55 and 13.94 percent respectively.

**Objective**

1. To study spatial pattern of Rural and Urban Population growth.
2. To analyze the spatio temporal changes in Rural and Urban Population growth.
3. To find out the factors affecting on Rural and Urban Population growth.

**Methodology:**

This study is based on the reliable and accurate census data. It is not possible to conduct individual enumeration of the required data from door to door in study region. The required secondary data has been collected from the District census handbook (1981,1991,2001 & 2011), Socio –Economic review and District statistical abstract. The geographical study of over 30 years i.e from 1981-2011 has been analyzed for Rural and Urban population growth. For detailed study of spatio temporal analysis in rural and Urban population growth in tehsils. The collected data has been processed and analyzed by using different statistical and quantitative technique. The tabulated data has been presented by graph.

**Discussion**

Table No. 1.1 clearly reveals that, in last three decades the Rural and Urban population has substantially increased. During 1981-2011 Rural population growth in the Dhule District region has recorded an increase of 58.54 per cent, whereas Rural population growth rate in a region during 1981-91, was 22.17 per cent.

**Table No 1.1  
Dhule District: Rural and Urban Population Growth (1981-2011)**

Sr, No.	Name of Tahsils	Population Growth in Percentage					
		1981-1991		1991-2001		2001-2011	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Dhule	19.13	32.05	16.26	22.79	11.83	22.28

2	Sakri	20.46	NA	09.19	NA	19.92	100.00
3	Shirpur	29.05	30.09	19.72	39.43	25.14	24.65
4	Shindkheda	12.14	29.94	07.08	26.44	12.77	10.20
<b>District</b>		<b>22.17</b>	<b>29.90</b>	<b>12.99</b>	<b>25.18</b>	<b>17.25</b>	<b>28.06</b>

Source: District Census Handbooks, 1981-2011, Dhule (M.S.)

Note: NA= Not Available

Contrary to this during year 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 increase in the population was 12.99 and 17.25 per cent respectively. Similarly the Urban population growth rate in a total region during 1981-2011 an increase of 111.24 per cent, whereas growth rate in 1981-91 was 29.90 percent. Contrary to this during year 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 increase in the urban population was 25.18 and 28.06 per cent respectively.

During 1981-91 the region's rural population growth was 22.17 per cent. In a large variations in the rural population growth were noticed in tahsils. Among the tahsil of the region the highest rural population growth was found in Shirpur tahsil with 29.05 per cent followed by Sakri tahsil with 20.46 per cent respectively. In lowest rural population growth was found in Shindkheda tahsil with 12.14 per cent followed by Dhule tahsil with 19.13 per cent respectively. In the 1981-91 decades due to the epidemic diseased, natural calamities and of roughs the death rate was increased hence lowest rural population growth has been recorded.(fig.no.1.1)

Fig.No.1.1

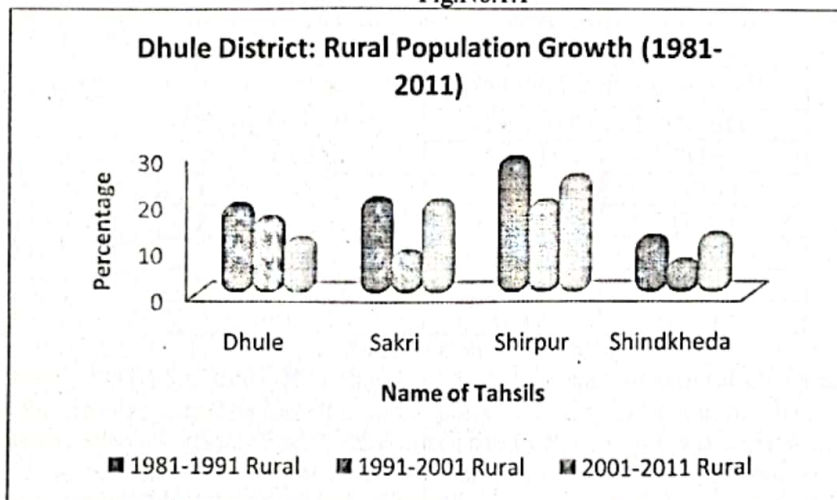
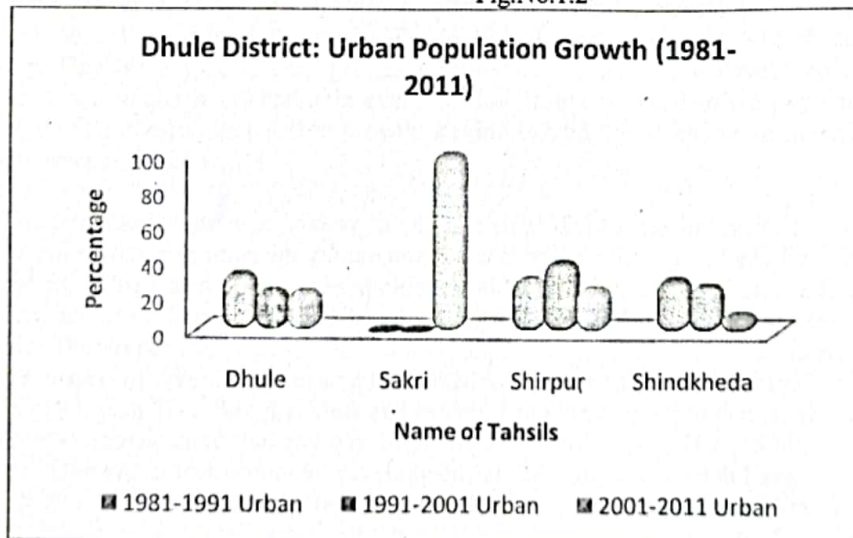


Fig.No.1.2



During 1981-91 the region's urban population growth was 29.90 per cent. In a large variations in the urban population growth were noticed in tahsils. Among the tahsil of the region the highest urban population growth was found in Dhule tahsil with 32.05 per cent followed by Shirpur and Shindkheda tahsil with 30.09 and 29.94 per cent respectively. (fig.no.1.2)



Similarly 1991-2001 in the highest rural population growth was recorded in Shirpur tahsil with 19.72 per cent followed by Dhule tahsil with 16.26 per cent respectively. In lowest rural population growth was recorded in Shindkheda tahsil with 07.08 per cent followed by Sakri tahsil with 09.19 per cent respectively. During 1991-2001 the region's urban population growth was 25.18 per cent. Among the tahsil of the region the highest urban population growth was found in Shirpur tahsil with 39.43 per cent followed by Shindkheda and Dhule tahsil with 26.44 and 22.79 per cent respectively. In this decade due to the migration the negative change has been recorded. This migration happened mainly for the gifting of employment of education. During 2001-2011 the region's rural population growth was 17.25 per cent. In a large variations in the rural population growth were noticed in tahsils. Among the tahsil of the region the highest rural population growth was found in Shirpur tahsil with 25.14 per cent followed by Sakri tahsil with 19.92 per cent respectively. In lowest rural population growth was found in Dhule tahsil with 11.83 per cent followed by Shindkheda tahsil with 12.77 per cent respectively. During 2001-2011 the region's urban population growth was 28.06 per cent. In the tahsil of the region the highest urban population growth was found in Sakri tahsil with 100.00 per cent followed by Shirpur and Dhule tahsil with 24.65 and 22.28 per cent respectively. In lowest urban population growth was found in Shindkheda tahsil with only 10.20 per cent. According to relevant data and observations there is found a wide variation of urban population growth in the study region, state and the country.

**Table No 1.2**

**Dhule District: Spatio- Temporal analysis Population Growth  
(1981-2011)**

Sr, No.	Name of Tahsils	Spatio- Temporal analysis	
		1981-1991 to 2001-2011	
		Rural	Urban
1	Dhule	-38.16	-30.48
2	Sakri	-02.64	00.00
3	Shirpur	-13.46	-18.08
4	Shindkheda	05.19	-65.93
<b>District</b>		<b>-22.19</b>	<b>-06.15</b>

Source: Computed by Researcher

During 1981-91 to 2001-2011, this period of large spatio-temporal changes of rural population growth in the study regions. The lowest negative proportion of spatio-temporal changes in rural population growth rate recorded in Sakri tahsil with -02.64 per cent. In Dhule tahsil was highest negative proportion of spatio-temporal changes in rural population growth with -38.16 per cent followed by Shirpur tahsil with -13.46 per cent respectively. In Shindkheda tahsil was recorded positive changes with 05.19 per cent. In Shindkheda tahsil was highest negative proportion of spatio-temporal changes in urban population growth with -65.93 per cent followed by Dhule and Shirpur tahsil with -30.48 and -18.08 per cent respectively. Day by day rural area gets deserted and urban centre are developed rapidly. Population growth rate is not unique it is change in every decade. In every decade urban population growth rate is always higher than the rural population growth. Region behind this is changing mortality of rural people; there is an attraction of urban life.

#### **Conclusion**

The urbanization process is slow in Dhule district due to less industrialization. The economy of the district mainly depends upon agriculture and allied economic activities. Only two cities, namely Dhule and Shirpur enjoy the status of first ranked cities. Dhule city being the headquarters hosts industrial, trade & commerce activities. Shirpur is a well-known heavy industries like Gold factory, textile, still, sugarcane industry etc. The proportion of population to total population of the district has increased during the last decade. The process of urbanization is simply defined as increase in proportion of urban population to total population in a region. Therefore it is clear and evident from the discussion that rural and urban population growth, socio-economic condition and quality of life are significantly related to higher population growth has hampered the social and economic development of the study area which have ultimately affected the quality of life of an individual. Population growth rate among rural and urban in the district was increased but the percentage was not high during last three decade. Due to the increasing facilities easy availability of medical facilities, increasing awareness about the health and sufficient production of food grains the population growth was high in concerned tahsils in Dhule district.

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