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LEVELS OF URBANIZATION IN SATARA DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA: A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

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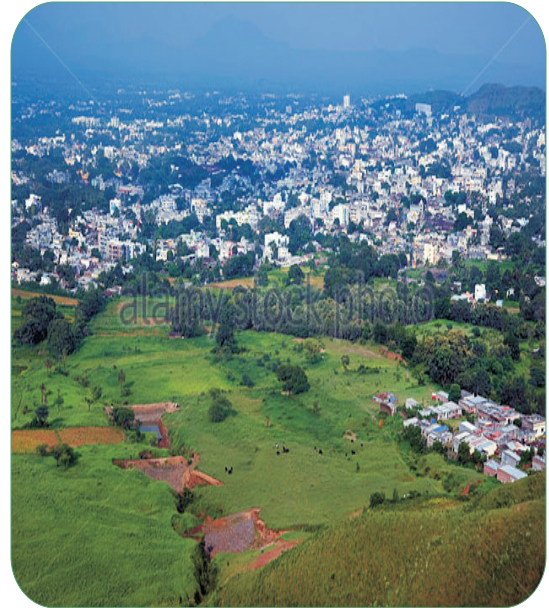
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ABSTRACT

Urbanization is the demographic process of becoming urban. In other words, it is a demographic process whereby an increasing proportion of the population of a region lives in urban areas. In developed nations urbanization is occurring at much faster rate than less developed country. In India urbanization flourished as early as 300 b.c. The urban centers of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa may be cited as the examples. The process of urbanization recorded a steady growth after 1921. It got jump after independence. The present study attempt has been made to analyze the levels of urbanization in Satara district in Maharashtra. The district consist eleven tahsils covering 10492 sq. km. area. The present study is based on the secondary data. Tahsil is taken as a unit of study, for understanding and mapping purpose. The Satara district level of urbanization has been studied with the help of various indicators such as urban growth rate, urbanization trend, etc. map and diagrams used for systematic presentation of results. Due to the process of urbanization the quality of life in most of the urban places is declining. Delhi at present is considered as the second most polluted city after Mexico City in the world. The present study may help to the urban planners, administrators and urban developers to knowledge of the present level tend and pattern of urbanization for future planning.

KEYWORDS :Urbanization, Population, Area, Growth Rate, Demography, etc.



INTRODUCTION

In 1800 A. D., only 2.4 per cent of the world population was urban which increased to 9.2 per cent in 1900. In 1950 about 21 per cent of world population was living in towns and cities. In 2001, about 48 per cent of the world population was residing in urban settlements. According to the projections made for 2025, about 57 per cent of the world population would be urban.

In India process of urbanization recorded a steady growth after 1921. From 1951 to 2011 India's urban population has more than tripled from 62.4 million to 377.1 million in 2011. Number of urban towns has grown from 2843 in 1951 to 7935 in 2011. According to the 2011 census in India, there are three mega cities having a population of over 8 million each. These are Mumbai,

Kolkata and Delhi.

The present urbanization of India faces difficult challenge of poverty, poor urban infrastructure and environmental degradation. The quality of life in most of the urban places is declining. Delhi at present is considered as the second most polluted city after Mexico City in the world. Adequate steps are not taken to prevent pollution and to improve the quality of life the life of urban dwellers of India may become more difficult. The planners, administrators and urban developers should have knowledge of the present level trend and pattern of urbanization for future planning. There for the present study attempt has been made to analysis the level of urbanization in Satara district.

STUDY AREA:

Satara district is in the western part of Maharashtra State. Its location lies between $17^{\circ} 5'$ and $18^{\circ} 11'$ north latitudes and $73^{\circ} 33'$ and $74^{\circ} 54'$ east longitudes. It is located entirely in the Krishna and the Nira basins. It has a compact shape with east-west stretch of about 144 kms and north –south extent of about 120 kms. Thus the area of the district is 10492 sq.kms.. It is bounded on the whole of the northern side by Pune district on the west by Raigad and Ratnagiri districts, on the south and south-east by Sangli and on the northeast by Solapur district. The administrative borders coincide with natural borders on the north by the Nira River and west by the main range of the Sahyadries. The district comprises of 11 tahsils namely Satara, Koregaon, Jaoli, Wai, Khandala, Mahabaleshwar, Patan, Karad, Phaltan, Khatav and Man. Satara city is the administrative head quarter or the district. According to 2011 census of India, the total population of Satara district is 3003741 Out of which 2433363 population lives in rural areas and 570378 population lives in urban areas.

OBJECTIVE:

The main objective of the present study is

- 1.To know the levels of urbanization in study area.
- 2.To find out the trend and patterns of urbanization in Satara district.

DATARBASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on mainly secondary data. It mainly collected from district census handbook, socio economic abstract, etc. The percentage of urban population to total population has been calculated. The period from 1901 to 2011 is selected for the observation of trend and degree of urbanization change. The result has been shown with the help of different graphs, tables.

URBANIZATION IN SATARA DISTRICT:

According to the 2011 census, the total population of Satara district is 3003741. The growth of population from 1901 to 2011 steady increase, in 1901 the total population of Satara district is 849672, it become 1177016 in 1951. According to the census of 2011 the total urban population of Satara district is 2818816.

The urbanization in the Satara district increased from 73335 in 1901 to 570378 in 2011 census year. The percentage of urban population in Satara district increased from 1901 to 2011. The percentage of urban population of Satara district since 1901 is noted in Table 1.

Table 1
Trends of Urbanization in Satara District (1901 to 2011)

Year	Total population	Urban population	Urban population in %	Urban population decadal growth rate in %
1901	849672	73335	8.63	-----
1911	835337	56700	6.79	-22.68
1921	786436	75267	9.57	32.75
1931	895014	86621	9.68	15.08
1941	1013212	110702	10.93	27.80
1951	1175309	160339	13.64	44.84
1961	1430105	158427	11.08	-1.19
1971	1727376	227257	13.16	43.45
1981	2038677	265792	13.04	16.96
1991	2451372	315840	12.88	18.93
2001	2808994	398121	14.17	26.05
2011	3003741	570378	18.99	43.27

Source: Census of India, 1901 to 2011

In the year 1911 and 1961 the urban population decadal growth of Satara is decrease it become -22.68 and -1.19 respectively. This is the lowest urban population decadal growth rate in Satara district. The negative decadal growth in urban population due to the rate of migration from Satara district to other district was high. In the 1951, the urban population percentage was 13.64 and decadal growth rate was 44.84 per cent. During the 1941-1951, the high decadal growth rate in urban population in satara district due to agricultural depression and population migration from rural area to urban area due to various reasons like job opportunities, education facility. Till now, it is highest decadal growth rate in urban population recorded in Satara district. After the 1961 decade the decadal urban population percentage increase, in the year 1971 it became 43.45%, in 1981 it increase by 16.96 % , it become 18.93 in the decade 1991, in the decade 2001 it increase by 26.05%. According to the census year 2011 the decadal urban population growth rate of Satara district is 43.27. In the year 1971,1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 the urban population percentage of Satara district also gradually increase , it increased by 13.16, 13.04, 13.88, 14.17, 18.99 respectively. There are fluctuations in the decadal growth rate of urban population in Satara district.

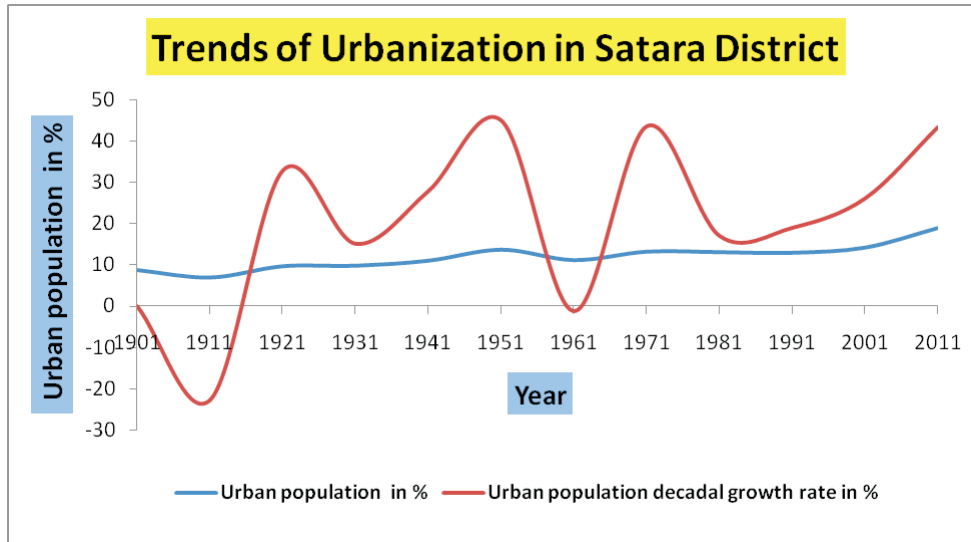


Figure.1

There were three tahsils with a level of urbanization higher than the district average. These includes Satara, Mahabaleswar and Karad, due to administration point, tourism and availability of basic services, Satara tahsil is the highest in urbanization in Satara district, followed by Mahabaleswar and Karad. Khatav tahsil was very poor in urbanization in all three decades. In the tahsil Jaoli urbanization not started in 1991 and 2001 census year, but it started in the 2011 census period. According to above census data the urbanization rate of Mahabaleswar were gradually decreased from 2001 to 2011. In the year 2001 it was 47.70 percent but it lower down in the year 2011 it became 38.84 percent. On the other hand the urbanization process gradually increased in other tahsil (Table-2).

Table 2
Tahsil Wise Level of Urbanization in Satara District (1991 to 2011)

Sr. no.	District/tahsil	Percentage of urban population to tahsil population		
		1991	2001	2011
1	Mahabaleswar	47.47	47.70	38.84
2	Wai	15.69	16.43	18.38
3	Khandala	0	9.88	13.62
4	Phaltan	16.22	16.20	17.56
5	Man	9.77	10.27	10.71
6	Khatav	0	0	0
7	Koregaon	19.48	6.54	16.44
8	Satara	25.80	37.53	42.27
9	Jaoli	0	0	4.39
10	Patan	3.71	3.89	4.60
11	Karad	12.35	11.06	22.12
12	Satara district	12.88	14.17	18.99

Source: Census of India, 1991 to 2011.

PATTERNS OF URBANISATION IN SATARA DISTRICT, 1991 TO 2011.

On the basis of level of urbanization, the tahsils can be divided into four categories with its

respective percentage of urban population to the total population. Spatial pattern of urbanization for Satara district has been attempted since 1991, 2001 and 2011.

- 1) Areas of high degree of urbanization (more than 66%)
- 2) Areas of medium degree of urbanization (33-65%)
- 3) Areas of low degree of urbanization (1-33%)
- 4) Areas of zero degree of urbanization (less than 1%)

1) AREAS OF HIGH DEGREE OF URBANIZATION:

In this category no any tahsil of Satara district situated. Due to slow growth of industrialization and low migration from rural to urban area, the high degree of urbanization not found in the Satara district.

2) AREAS OF MEDIUM DEGREE OF URBANIZATION:

Medium degree of urbanization was found in Satara and Mahabaleswar tahsil. Satara tahsil has above 47 per cent urbanized tahsil in the study region, due to growth of industrialization, rural to urban areas migration. Mahabaleswar has above 38 per cent urbanized tahsil in the study region due growth of urbanization, good geographical conditions for living and rural to urban migration. Hence these two tahsil remained in the category of areas of medium degree of urbanization for last three census period.

3) AREAS OF LOW DEGREE OF URBANIZATION:

In this category eight tahsils are situated these are Karad, Wai, Phaltan, Koregaon, Khandala, Man, Patan and Jaoli. Areas of low degree of urbanization found due to low degree of industrialization and low rate of migration from rural to urban. According to the 1991 and 2001 census the urbanization process are not started in Jaoli tahsil. Similarly in Khandala tahsil urbanization not started in 1991 census, but after that in the year 2001 and 2011 urbanization start in this tahsil. In this categories Karad tahsil is highest degree of urbanized, on the other hand Jaoli is the lowest urbanized tahsil.

4) AREAS OF ZERO DEGREE OF URBANISATION:

In this categories only one tahsil are situated these are Khatav tahsil. In this tahsil urbanization process are not found, due to unfavorable geographical conditions, low availability of water, very low rate of industrialization and very low degree of migration from rural to urban area. No any town found in Khatav tahsil.

CONCLUSION:

The urbanization in the Satara district increased from 73335 in 1901 to 570378 in 2011. The percentage of urban population in Satara district increased from 1901 to 2011. During last two decades the urban population of Satara district increased at a faster rate. In year 1991 it was 315840, it become 398121 in the year 2001, and in the census year 2011 it became 570378. The great majority of people migrated towards urban areas for trade, job and for educational purpose from rural to urban areas.

Urbanization in Satara district show irregular pattern. As compare to other tahsils in Satara district Satara tahsil is more urbanized, on the other hand Jaoli and Patan tahsil record low level of urbanization. In the study area Khatav tahsil is one tahsil were urbanization process are not started yet. The decadal growth rate of urban population in Satara district going to increase in last three decades.

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