

LEVEL OF URBANISATION AND THEIR DISPARITIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

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Abstract

The one day has seen the birth of thousands of towns and cities, many of which have largely expanded during the last 50 years. Towns and cities have taken shape as centre of administrative and cultural significance through the centuries. As we can observe that the population in urban area is increasing too rapidly. Mostly people are moving to urban from rural area to have a more comfortable life, higher salary and better educational environment. At the moment, India is among the countries of low level of urbanization. Number of population residing in urban areas has increased from 2.58 crores in 1901 to 37.71 crores in 2011. India is the most populous countries in the world. Our country covers only 2.4 per cent of the land area of the world, whereas it is the home of more than 16.87 per cent of the world's population. Since the new economic policies were adopted in the country, Maharashtra has seen fast urban growth. Maharashtra has the highest level of urbanization in India at 45.23 per cent compared to 29.5 per cent as the all India average. Census data were used to study the nature and pattern of urbanization in India with special reference to the state of Maharashtra. Urbanization depends on the socio-economic system of the society and the rate of its development. Maharashtra state urban population growth is considered for the period 1901 to 2011. It has increased from 3217202 persons in 1901 to 50818259 persons in 2011. The highest urban population growth in the all census was 1961 i. e. 62.42 per cent, and Lowest urban population growth in the census 1911 i.e. 0.99 per cent. According to 2011 census, urban population was recorded 50818259 persons out of which male were 26704022 and female population were 24114237.

Keyword: Trend of Urbanization, Growth of population, Development, Transformation



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INTRODUCTION:

Urbanization in India is rapidly increasing after independence. It brings in its wake vast social, economic and cultural imbalance between the rural and urban areas supported by them. Since urbanization is associated with socio-economics transformation it has assumed considerable significance in an under developed country like India.

The World population is becoming increasingly urbanised. The rate has been rather rapid during the recent decades. While 29 per cent of the world's population lived in urban area in 1950, the corresponding figure for 1995 is around 45 per cent. The proportion of

urban population in the world was expected to cross 50 per cent by the turn of present century, in 2012 world had 51 per cent of its population in urban areas.

The population of India increased from 238 million in 1901 to 1210 million in 2011 India is at present the second most populated country after China in the world. Population growth in India was slow during the first half of this century; however growth accelerated during the second half particularly after the 1960. In its process of demographic transition, India entered in to the stage of so called population explosion with a relatively high birth rate and medium death rate since the 1960.

Since the new economic policies were adopted in the country, Maharashtra has seen fast urban growth. Maharashtra has the highest level of urbanization in India at 45.23 per cent compared to 29.5 per cent as the all India average in 2011. Urbanization of Maharashtra has been artificially engrafted urbanization. People have been driven out of their land by devastation of agriculture. Maharashtra thus has the highest level of urbanization in India. Census data were used to study the nature and pattern of urbanization in India, with special reference to the state of Maharashtra.

The present civilization is based on industrialization and urbanization. The term 'Urban' refers to towns or cities. Urbanization indicates population increase in urban areas, the growth of secondary and tertiary activities. According to Hauser and Duncan, "Urbanization as a change in the pattern of population distribution. It involves an increase in the size of urban population and growth in number and size of urban places with increasing population of such places." According to G. T. Trewartha, "the shift of population from village to city and the process of transformation of villages into city are called urbanization." The settlement has proper street pattern, contiguously aligned buildings, public utility services like electricity, water supply, sewerage system, police station, school, health centre, post office etc. it can be classified as urban settlement.

Urbanization is the process by which villages turn into town and town develop into cities. It is a cyclical process through which a nation normally passes as it evolves from an agrarian to an industrial society. It is growing rapidly as industrial nuclei, commercial complex, educational centre and focal point of economic, cultural, social and administrative activities of Marathwada region.

OBJECTIVES:

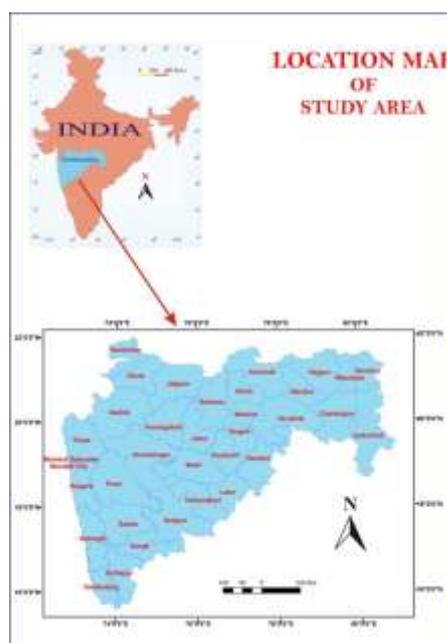
- 1) To analysis the trend of urbanization in Maharashtra state and India.
- 2) To study the disparities of urbanization in Maharashtra state.
- 3) To find out growth of urban population in Maharashtra state.

STUDY REGION:

The State of Maharashtra extends from 15° 45' to 20° 6' North Latitude and 70° 36' to 80° 54' East Longitude with Geographical area 3, 07,713 Sq. Km. It is bounded by Arabian Sea in the west, the State of Gujarat in the Northwest. Madhya Pradesh in the North, Chhattisgarh in the East, Andhra Pradesh in the Southwest, Karnataka in the South and Goa in the Southwest. Maharashtra occupies the western and central part of the country and has a long coastline stretching nearly 720 Km along the Arabian Sea. The state has 35 districts, Tahsils 355, census town are 279.

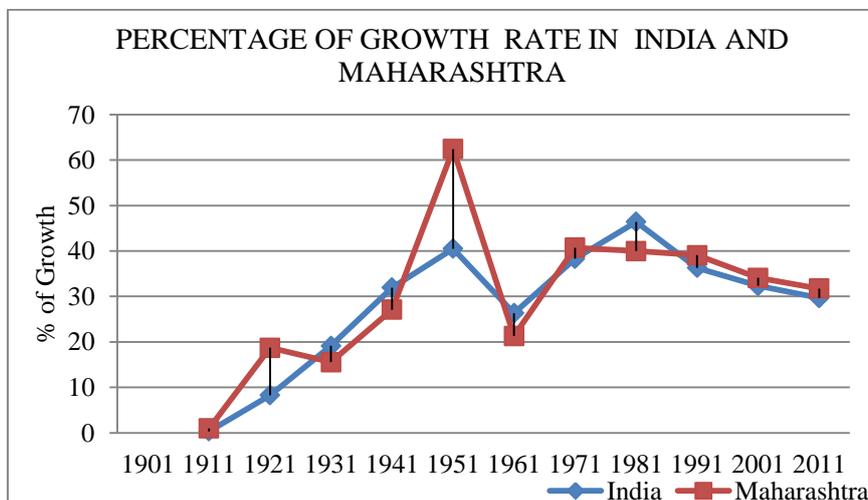
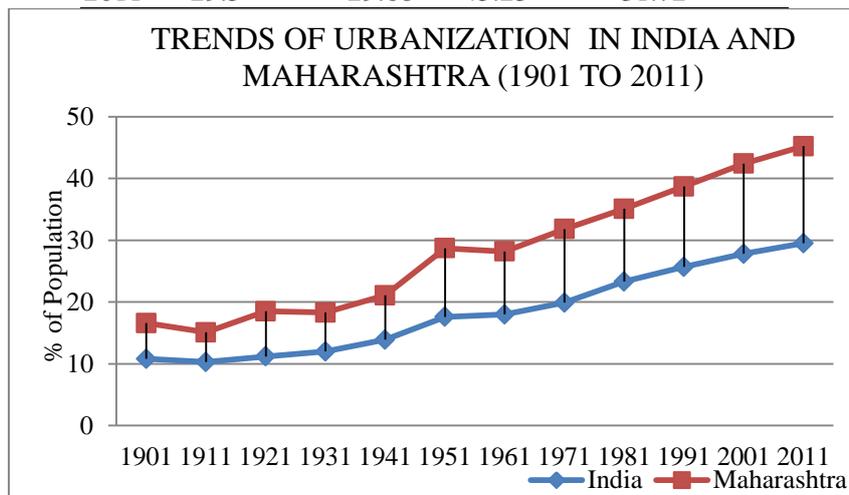
DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The present study is based on secondary data collected from census Reports of Government of India. Covering trend of urbanization in Maharashtra state census handbook (1991, 2001 and 2011), Socio-economic review. The Geographical study of over census of 1901 to 2011 has been analysed. For detailed study of changes trend of urbanization in Maharashtra state. The collected data has been processed and analysed by using different quantitative, statistical technique. The tabulated data has been presented by graph. To make the comparative analysis of trend of urbanization in Maharashtra and India.



**Table- 1 Trends of Urbanization in India And Maharashtra
 (1901 -2011)**

YEAR	INDIA		MAHARASHTRA	
	Percentage Of Population	Growth rate %	Percentage Of Population	Growth rate %
1901	10.8		16.6	
1911	10.3	0.35	15.1	0.99
1921	11.2	8.29	18.5	18.71
1931	12.1	19.12	18.3	15.56
1941	13.9	31.95	21.1	27.1
1951	17.6	40.52	28.7	62.42
1961	18.1	26.32	28.2	21.32
1971	19.9	38.3	31.8	40.74
1981	23.3	46.42	35.1	39.99
1991	25.7	36.29	38.7	39.09
2001	27.8	32.32	42.4	34.09
2011	29.5	29.68	45.23	31.72



During the first decade of twentieth century, the decadal growth rate was 0.35 per cent in India and Maharashtra was 0.99 per cent to census 1901. According to 1921 censuses, the population growth of India was 8.29 per cent and Maharashtra is 18.71 per cent i.e. very high. The entire country population growth rate was increase in 1901 to 1951. and Decrease the population growth rate in 1961 i.e. 26.32 per cent in India, 21.32 per cent in Maharashtra, again the growth rate increase in 1961 to 2001 decade.

Census data were used to study the nature and pattern of urbanization in India with special reference to the state of Maharashtra. Throughout the last three decades, population of Maharashtra increased at a faster rate than the Indian population in total. Urban population of Maharashtra also increased comparatively faster. In other demographic aspects, Maharashtra is shown to represent a more advanced stage of development. When the scale, the degree, and the pace of urbanization are considered, Maharashtra is seen to be the most urbanized state in India. Maharashtra is highly urbanized as 45.23 per cent population lives in cities and it is high on literacy.

Table- 2 Population And Its Growth In India 1901 To 2011

Years	Population	Decadal Growth		Change in Decadal	
		Absolute	Percent	Absolute	Percent
1901	238396327				
1911	252093390	13697063	5.75		
1921	251321213	-722177	-0.31	-14469240	-6.05
1931	278977238	27656025	11	28428202	11.31
1941	318660580	39683342	14.22	12027317	3.22
1951	361088090	42427510	13.31	2744168	-0.91
1961	439234771	78146681	21.64	35719171	8.33
1971	548159652	108924881	24.81	30778200	3.16
1981	683329097	135169445	24.66	26244564	-0.14
1991	846421039	163091942	23.87	27922497	17.12
2001	1028737436	182316397	21.54	19224455	10.54
2011	1210193422	181455986	17.64	-860411	-0.47

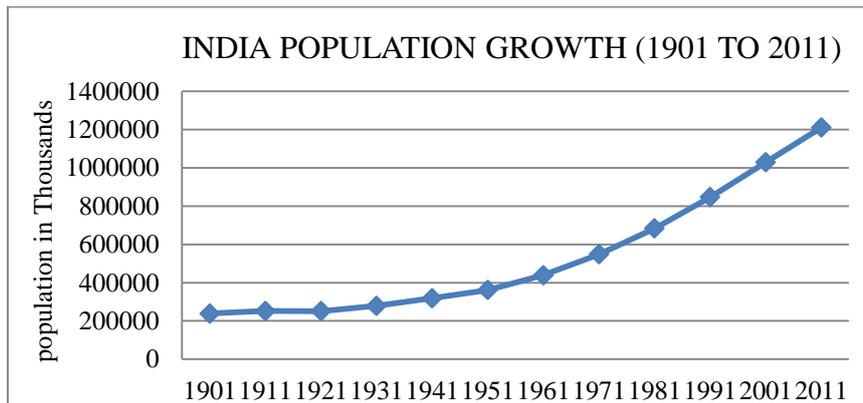


Table- 3 Trends of Rural Urban Population in India (1901 -2011)

Years	Total Population	Urban Population	% of Urban Population	Rural Population	% of Rural Population
1901	238396327	25851873	10.84	212544454	89.16
1911	252093390	25941633	10.29	226151757	89.71
1921	251321213	28086167	11.17	223235046	88.83
1931	278977238	33455989	11.99	245521249	88.01
1941	318660580	44153297	13.85	274507283	86.15
1951	361088090	62443709	17.29	298644381	82.71
1961	439234771	78936603	17.97	360298168	82.03
1971	548159652	109113977	19.91	489045675	89.22
1981	683329097	159462547	23.33	523866550	76.67
1991	846421039	217177625	25.65	627146597	74.11
2001	1028737436	285354954	27.73	741660293	72.09
2011	1210193422	377105760	31.16	833087662	68.84

The table reveals that the India is among the countries of low level of urbanization. Number of population residing in urban areas has increased from 10.84 per cent in 1901 to 31.16 per cent population was living in urban areas as per 2011. Conclusion it is observed that the population of India has been continuously increasing from 1901 to 2011 minimum urbanization was observed in 1911 i.e. 10.29 per cent. The highest rural population observed in 1911 census i.e. 89.71 per cent and lowest population found in 2011 i.e. 68.84 per cent. It is observed that rural population decreased in 1921 to 2011 i.e. 88.83 to 68.84 per cent respectively. The all-India average of such percentage of urban population stands at 31.16 per cent in 2011.

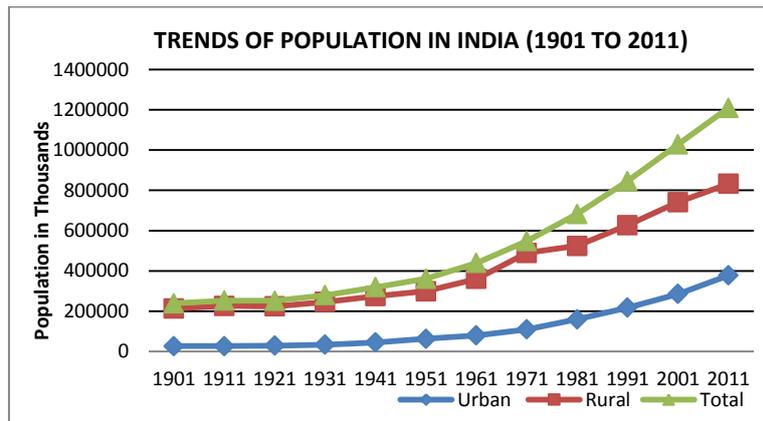
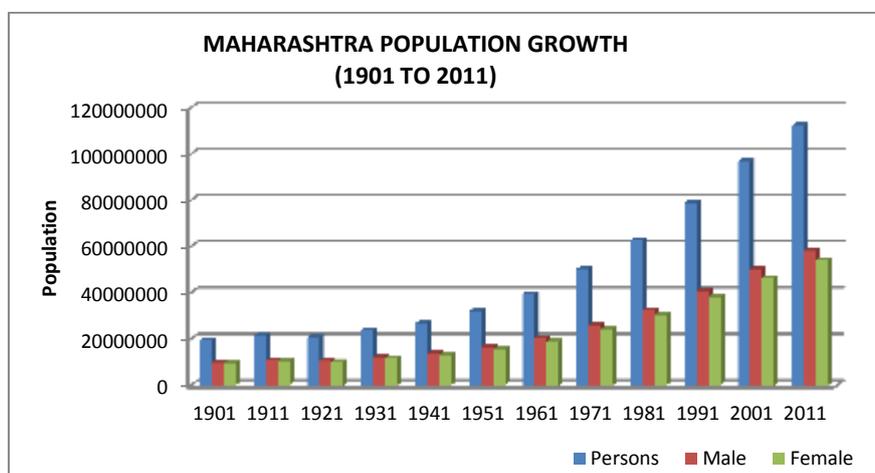


Table- 4 Maharashtra Population Growth In 1901 To 2011

Years	Persons	Absolute Growth	Percentage	Male	Female
1901	19391643			9802129	9589514
1911	21474523	2082880	10.74	10922671	10551852
1921	20849666	-624857	-2.91	10692865	10156801
1931	23959300	3109634	14.91	12305958	11653342
1941	26832758	2873458	11.99	13769460	13063298
1951	32002564	5169806	19.27	16490039	15512525
1961	39553718	7551154	23.61	20428882	19124836
1971	50412235	10858517	27.45	26116351	24295884
1981	62782818	12370583	24.54	32414432	30368386
1991	78937187	16154369	25.73	40825618	38111569
2001	96878627	17941440	22.73	50400596	46478031
2011	112374333	15495706	15.99	58243056	54131277

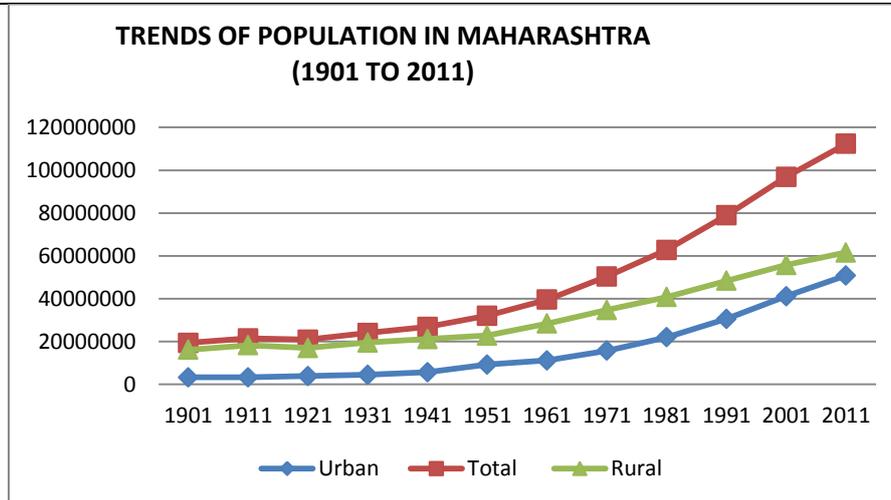
During the first decade of twentieth century, the decennial growth rate was 10.74 per cent. According the census 1901, the population of Maharashtra was 19391643 persons and in 1911, it has found increase to 21474523 persons.



1921 was decrease of 624857 persons and decennial growth rate are minuses -2.91 per cent. The year 1941 to 1971 increases the population growth rate and again decrease growth rate was 1981 i. e. 24.54 per cent. The recently population growth rate was observed in 15.99 per cent in 2011.

**Table- 5 Trends of Rural Urban Population in Maharashtra
 (1901 -2011)**

Years	Total	Urban	% of Urban Population	Rural	% of Rural Population
1901	19391643	3217202	16.59	16174441	83.41
1911	21474523	3248989	15.12	18225534	84.88
1921	20849666	3857326	18.51	16992340	81.49
1931	23959300	4456730	18.61	19502570	81.39
1941	26832758	5665111	21.11	21167647	78.89
1951	32002564	9201013	28.75	22801551	71.25
1961	39553718	11162561	28.22	28391157	71.78
1971	50412235	15711211	31.16	34701024	68.84
1981	62784171	21993594	35.03	40790577	64.97
1991	78937187	30541586	38.69	48395601	61.31
2001	96878627	41100980	42.42	55777647	57.58
2011	112372972	50827531	45.23	61545441	54.77



The above table reveals that the Maharashtra rural urban and total population is observed in 1901 to 2011. Maharashtra state is the highest urbanization state in India. Number of population residing in urban areas has increased from 16.59 per cent in 1901 to 45.23 per cent population was living in urban areas as per 2011. Conclusion it is observed that the population of India has been continuously increasing from 1901 to 2011 minimum

urbanization was observed in 1911 i.e. 15.12 per cent. The highest rural population observed in 1911 census i.e. 84.88 per cent and lowest population found in 2011 i.e. 54.77 per cent. It is observed that rural population decreased in 1921 to 2011 i.e. 81.49 to 54.77 per cent respectively.

Disparities in the degree of urbanisation are another important indicator of regional imbalance. In respect of urbanisation, the percentage of urban population to total population is an important indicator. The all-Maharashtra average of such percentage of urban population stands at 45.23 per cent in 2011.

Table- 6 Districtwise Ranking of Urban Population In 1991 To 2011

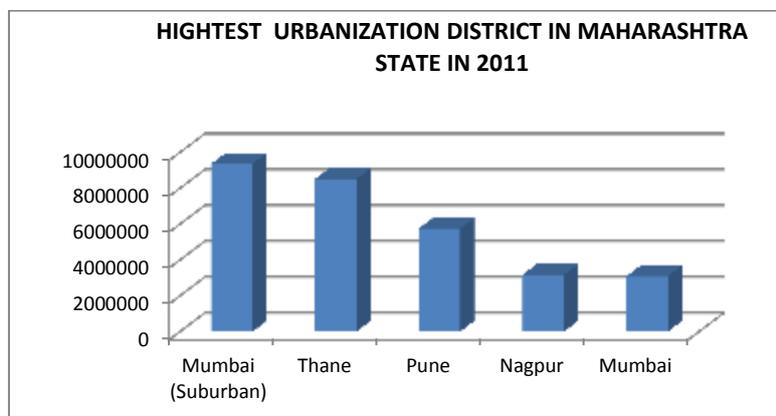
Sr. No	Name of the District	% of Urban Population			Ranking		
		1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
1	Nandurbar *		15.45	16.71		28	28
2	Dhule	20.51	26.11	27.84	13	22	20
3	Jalgaon	27.43	28.58	31.74	7	9	9
4	Buldana	20.58	21.21	21.22	18	20	23
5	Akola	28.64	38.49	39.67	11	16	16
6	Washim *		17.49	17.65		30	32
7	Amravati	32.59	34.51	35.91	10	11	11
8	Wardha	26.56	26.28	32.54	24	25	25
9	Nagpur	61.84	64.25	68.31	4	5	4
10	Bhandara	13.09	15.46	19.48	25	31	30
11	Gondiya *		11.94	17.08		33	31
12	Gadchiroli	8.71	6.93	11.01	29	35	34
13	Chandrapur	28.03	32.11	35.17	16	14	15
14	Yavatmal	17.18	18.59	21.57	19	21	19
15	Nanded	21.71	23.95	27.18	14	13	13
16	Hingoli *		15.61	15.18		32	33
17	Parbhani	22.51	31.75	31.03	17	19	22
18	Jalna	16.91	19.08	19.26	26	26	26
19	Aurangabad	32.75	37.52	43.77	9	8	7
20	Nashik	35.99	38.79	42.52	5	6	6
21	Thane	64.64	72.58	76.98	2	2	2
22	Mumbai (Suburban) *		100	100		1	1
23	Mumbai	100	100	100	1	4	5
24	Raigarh	18.01	24.22	36.83	21	17	12
25	Pune	50.73	58.08	60.99	3	3	3
26	Ahmadnagar	15.81	19.89	20.08	12	12	14
27	Bid	17.94	17.91	19.89	22	24	24
28	Latur	20.39	23.56	25.46	20	18	18
29	Osmanabad	15.19	15.69	16.95	27	27	27

30	Solapur	28.76	31.82	32.41	6	7	8
31	Satara	12.88	14.17	18.98	23	23	21
32	Ratnagiri	8.94	11.32	16.32	28	29	29
33	Sindhudurg	7.58	9.47	12.59	30	34	35
34	Kolhapur	26.32	29.81	31.73	8	10	10
35	Sangli	22.74	24.51	25.48	15	15	17
Maharashtra		38.71	42.42	45.22			

High Urbanization: This group includes those districts, where urbanization is more than 70 per cent of population live in urban area. The districts are Mumbai suburban, Mumbai andthane i.e. 100, 100 and 76 per cent respectively.

Sr. No	Ranking	District 2001	District 2011
1	1 to 5	Mumbai Suburban, Thane, Pune, Mumbai, Nagpur	Mumbai Suburban, Thane, Pune, Nagpur, Mumbai
2	6 to 10	Nashik, Solapur, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Kolhapur	Nashik, Aurangabad, Solapur, Jalgaon, Kolhapur
3	11 to 15	Amravati, Ahmadnagar, Nanded, Chandrapur, Sangli	Amravati, Raigarh, Nanded, Ahmadnagar, Chandrapur
4	16 to 20	Akola, Raigh, Latur, Parbhani, Buldana	Akola, Sangli, Latur, Yavatmal, Dhule
5	21 to 25	Yavatmal, Dhule, Satara, Bid, Wardha	Satara, Parbhani, Buldana, Bid, Wardha
6	26 to 30	Jalna, Osmanabad, Nandurbar, Ratnagiri, Washim	Jalna, Osmanabad, Nandurbar, Ratnagiri, Bhandara
7	31 to 35	Bhandara, Hingoli, Gondiya, Sindhudurg, Gadchiroli	Gondiya, Washim, Hingoli, Gadchiroli, Sindhudurg
		Total District 35	Total District 35

Medium Urbanization: This category includes 50 to 69 per cent of urbanization area includes. The district are in this group are Nagpur 68.31 and Pune 60.99 per cent.



Low Urbanization: Above 30 to 49 per cent of urbanization includes in this group, 11 districts are observed in this category. Name of this district are Jalgaon, Akola, Amravati, Nashik, Aurangabad, Solapur, Kolhapur, Raigarh, Nanded, Ahmadnagar and Chandrapur etc.

Very Low Urbanization: This group was observed in below 30 per cent of urbanization, the 17 district are observed in this group i.e. Gondiya, Washim, Hingoli, Gadchiroli, Sindhudurg, Jalna, Osmanabad, Nandurbar, Ratnagiri and Bhandara districts.

The highest growth of urbanization in Maharashtra District of Mumbai Suburban, Thane and Pune ranking 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The Lowest urbanization observed in district of Sindhudurg, Gadchiroli and Hingoli i.e. 35, 34 and 33 rank respectively.

The district wise urbanization of Maharashtra are observed in seven class i.e. below 1 to 5 rank and 31 to 35 rank, the first rank of city observed in Mumbai suburban and 35 rank observed in sindhudurg district. The increase urban rank of the district are 09 and decrease of urban rank i.e. 10 district and remaining 16 district are no change in rank in the decade of 2001 to 2011.

CONCLUSION:

Maharashtra has seen fast urban growth. Maharashtra has the highest level of urbanization in India at 45.23 per cent compared to 29.5 per cent as the all India average in 2011. During the first decade of twentieth century, the decadal growth rate was 0.35 per cent in India and Maharashtra was 0.99 per cent to census 1901. Maharashtra is highly urbanized as 45.23 per cent population lives in cities and it is high on literacy. Conclusion it is observed that the population of India has been continuously increasing from 1901 to 2011 minimum urbanization was observed in 1911 i.e. 10.29 per cent. The all-India average of such percentage of urban population stands at 31.16 per cent in 2011. The all-Maharashtra average of such percentage of urban population stands at 45.23 per cent in 2011.

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