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A STUDY OF URBANIZATION IN SATARA DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract- In this paper has been made to analyze the urbanization in Satara district in Maharashtra. This study is based on secondary data have been collected from various published reports, District Statistical offices of the division and census office, Bombay. It occupies an area of 10,490 sq.km. and supports 28.09 lack of population in 2001 census with 15 towns and 1,739 villages. Administrative the district is divided in to eleven tahsils. Satara is the 'Historical City' is currently emerging as the largest educational center of certain cool stations, goods and services. In the recent decades, various offices have become the principal source of employment. A study on urbanization in Satara district revealed that in 70.45 percent Satara, Karad and Phaltan tahsils. Remaining population live 29.55 percent included other tahsils in urban centre. The Satara district urbanization has been studied with the help of various indicators such as urban population ratio, urban growth rate, urban density, average of urban centers, urbanization trend in Satara district, accessibility and urban concentration. The result of the studies are brought out through maps and diagrams.

Keywords: Urbanization, Towns, Cities, Growth, Population

Introduction

It has been projected that 21st century will be urban century with almost 60 percent of the world population living in urban areas, the highest share of population that ever lived in urban area (UN, 2008). This is mainly because, unlike previous centuries, current and future centuries are likely to experience a rapid shift in the nature of human activities from primary to non-primary, mainly due to changing resources base and environmental conditions and rapid progress in human endeavors in science, technology, management and development. Such a shift obviously enhances human affordability and capabilities to achieve an improved standard of living through better access to infrastructure and services. However, all these achievements are possible, provided rapid urbanization is managed in a sustainable way.

Developing countries are characterized by high level of urbanization and some of them are in final stage of urbanization process and experiencing slowing down of urbanization due to host of factors (Brockhoff,1999), (Brockhoff and Brennam, 1998). A majority of the developing countries on the other hand started experiencing urbanization only since the middle of the 20th century.

The phenomenon of urbanization has its roots in the resource base of a region. In 1947 there were only 1 million population in India i.e. Calcutta, Mumbai and Chennai. During the last 62 years Indian has developed as the largest urban system in the world. Massive urban population of 1,028.7 million in 2001 census is spread

over a large number of urban areas across the country. The 2001 census has recorded a total number of 5,161 towns and 384 agglomerations with increasing population in million plus cities. There was 18.8 percent of urban population in 1951 which has risen to 27.8 percent. India ranks second among the countries of the world in terms of population, which as per the 2001 census has been recorded at 1,028.7 million.

Study Area

The Satara district is situated in west part in Maharashtra state. This district consists eleven tahsils covering 1739 villages. The total area extent is of 10,480 sq. km. extending from 17° 5' to 18° 11' north latitudes and 73° 33' to 74° 54' east longitudes. This district is confined by Pune district to north, Solapur district to east, Sangli district to south and Ratanagiri district and Raigarh districts to west (Fig.1). Satara district has a typical landscapes due to variations in relief, climate and vegetation. The variation of relief ranges from the pinnacles and high plateau of the main Sahyadrians range having heights over 1200 meters above mean sea level to the subdued basin of Nira river with an average height of about 600 meters above mean sea level. The climate ranges from the rainiest in the Mahabaleshwar region which has an average annual rainfall of over 6000 mm to the driest in Man, Phaltan, Khandala and Khatav tahsils where the average annual rainfall is about 500 mm. Satara is predominately a rural district of the 23 inhabited places in

the district, 1739 are villages and 15 towns including the city of Satara. The distribution of the total district of population in the urban and rural areas is 3,98,000 and 24,11,000 respectively. It will try to trace pattern of urbanization, of Satara district.

Objectives

The present study has been undertaken with the following specific objectives.

1. To study the trends and degree of urbanization in Satara district.
2. To study the urban centers in the study region.

Data Base And Methodology:

Present paper is based on the secondary sources data mainly collected from District Census Handbooks, Socio-Economic Abstract etc. various statistical techniques are used in the present paper. The percentage of urban population to total population has been calculated and index of urbanization. The simple growth of urban centers has been compiled to study the decadal growth of urban population. The period from 1901 to 2001 is selected for the observation of trend and degree of urbanization changes. The result have been shown with the help of different graphs, tables and maps.

History

The present district Satara owes its administrative evolution to the several changes that took place, first during the British rule and subsequently during the post independence period till as late as the year 1960. The core of the district was supplied by the Satara principality after its lapse in the year 1848. Several boundary and subdivisions were later on made with the neighboring districts and with the lands of the neighboring Indian Princes with the merger of the Princes territories in 1947, the district was enlarged and divided in to North Satara and South Satara. In 1960, North Satara reverted to its original name Satara, South Satara being designated as Sangli district. The Satara district presently has 11 tehsils, 15 towns, 1739 villages, 23 inhabited places, 11 Panchayat Samitti, 8 Municipalities and 1509 Grampanchayati.

Trend of urbanization of Satara District

Satara district shares most characteristics features of urbanization in the developing western Maharashtra state. Number of urban town has grown from 8 in 1901 to 15 in 2001. Number of population has increased from 7,36,337 in 1901 to 28,41,816 in 2001. Where as number of population residing in urban areas has increased from 73,335 in 1991 to 5,89,400 in 2001 presented Table.1. This process of urbanization in Satara district is shown in Fig.2 reflects a gradual increasing trend of urbanization. Satara is at acceleration stage of the process of urbanization, According to 2001 census Table.2 in Satara district out of total population 28,18,816 about 5,79,400 live in urban areas and 22,39,416 live in rural areas. Sex ratio defined as

number of female per 1000 male for rural and urban and total Satara district are 1006,928 and 995 respectively.

Since the new economic, educational, commercial and industrial policies were adopted in the Satara district, Satara has seen fast urban growth. Satara district is highly urbanized as 14% population lives in cities and 86% lives in rural areas. During 1911-1941 has 11 towns in Satara district. From 1951-2001 has 15 towns in Satara district. The graphical presented Fig.2 and.3. In Satara, Karad and Phaltan towns are three cities 70.45 percent live population and remaining 29.55 percent population included other town centers in Satara district.

The degree of urbanization rural-urban ratio in percent given the information is presented in Table.3 and Fig. 4. The degree or level of urbanization is defined as relative number of people who live in urban areas. Percent urban $[(U/P) \times 100]$ and percent rural $[(R/P) \times 100]$ and urban-rural ratio $[(U/R) \times 100]$ are used to measure degree of urbanization. These are most commonly used for measuring degree of urbanization. It is clear that percent urban has increased from 8.63 percent in 1901 to 20.55 percent in 2001. Where as percent rural has shown gradual decrease from 91.37 percent to 79.45 percent over a century. Urban-rural ratio which is a simple index measuring number of urbanites for each rural person in an areal unit experiences an increasing trend during hundred years in the process of urbanization in Satara district. The urban-rural ratio for Satara district in 2001 turns out to be 25.86, measuring the against every 100 ruralites there are 25.86 in Satara district in 2001. Similar finding were noticed by process of urbanization (Sovani 1966) and it is at the acceleration stage of urbanization. These are presented graphically in the Fig.4.

Urbanization is an indicator of the level of development of any region. Looking at urbanization in Satara district it is comparatively low as the level of development is low although the population of the district is increasing at the same rate. In 2001 39 percent of total population of Maharashtra was living in urban places but in Satara district it was only 20.55 percent. It means compared too urbanization of the State urbanization in the Satara district is low the percentage of urban population in Satara district is noted in Table.4.

Urban Population in Satara District: 2001

As the Table.4 and Fig.5 shows below in 2001 Satara, Karad and Phaltan city all together 54.06 percent these three cities in Satara district. It clearly shows that urbanization has accelerated. The largest increase has taken place in the Satara city which increased in 2001 during these four decades The main reason behind this increase is the coming up of education district city, industrial activity, administrative offices and jobs created due to them. However, Wai city 7.81 percent, Mahswad 5.15 percent, Rahimatpur 4.16 percent, Mahabaleshwar 3.20 percent, Pachagani 3.34 percent and Kodoli 4.42 percent gradually increase of urban population. In Satara district the percentage of urbanization is very high because of the pressure of large municipalities centre Satara nearly half of the total population of the Satara,

Karad and Phaltan cities. Satara city being the most important urban centre in the district, all development is concentrated here. The highest density of Karad city is per sq.km. 268 person and lowest density is per sq. km. 138 person Man tahsil.

It may be observed that in 2001 there were only 15 cities in Satara district. The graduation of number of urban centers from lower population size Banwadi, Karanje, Khed, Patan, Shirval, Pachagani and Mahabaleshwar city. The medium population size Godoli, Kodoli, Rahimatpur and Mahswad city. However, in addition to factor of increase in number of large cities, the importance of a faster demographic growth, poverty induced (Premi, 2001) migration to urban informal sector should be taken into account in making urban structure top heavy. The graphical presented is Fig.5

Satara and Karad city is several times larger than other settlements of the and serves as political, economic, social, Industrial and educational hub of the entire city.

Conclusion

In order to plan for balanced and integrated development of the district and to control the growth of Satara, Karad and Phaltan are potential cities and towns should be developed to their optimum capacity. These growth centers should be developed not only to direct some of the population that would otherwise come to Satara, Karad and Phaltan as this process jeopardizes the planned growth but also helps other towns to grow in a planned way other towns should be characterized by being self contained, self sufficient. There should be minimum need or scope for communication with the main city for day to day activities. These should give all desired relief from growing congestion.

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Table 1-Volume and trend of urbanization in Satara District.

Sr.No	Year	Number of town	Villages	Rural population	Urban population	Total population
1	1901	8	1335	776337	73335	849672
2	1911	11	1335	778637	56700	835337
3	1921	11	1331	711169	75267	786436
4	1931	11	1330	808393	86621	895014
5	1941	11	1333	902510	110702	1013212
6	1951	15	1152	1016677	160339	1177016
7	1961	15	1160	1271678	158427	1430105
8	1971	15	1167	1500119	227257	1727376
9	1981	15	1417	1769885	268792	2038677
10	1991	15	1547	217532	319840	2451372
11	2001	15	1739	2239416	579400	2818816

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Satara District.

Table 2-Population of Satara District by sex and residence:2001

Sr.No	Satara District	Male	Female	Total Population	Sex ratio
1	Rural	1122804	1129612	2239416	1006
2	Urban	305589	283811	579400	928

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Satara District.

Table 4- Urban Town centers in Satara District:2001

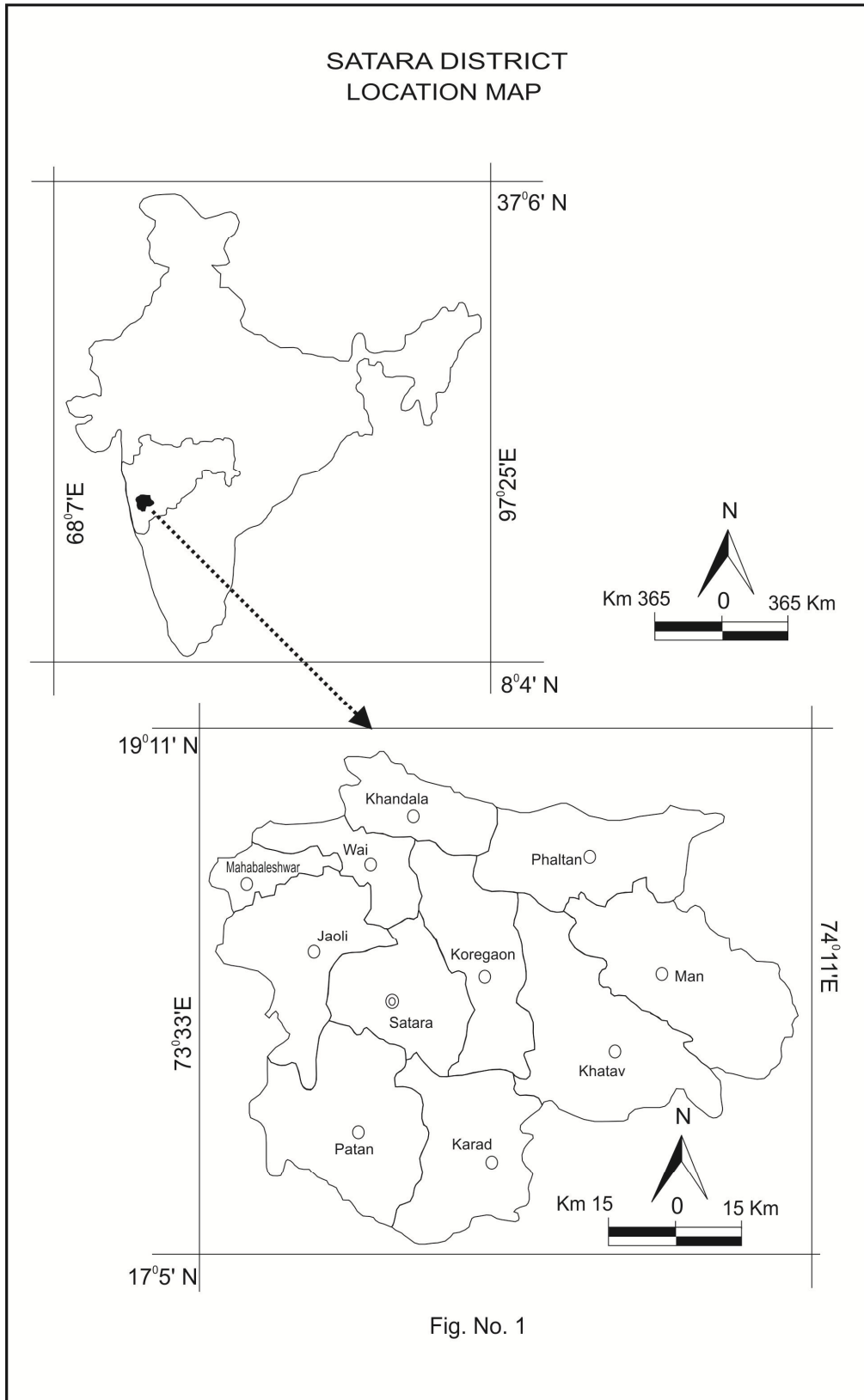
Sr.No	City	Male	Female	Total Population	Share in Percent
1	Satara	55938	52110	108048	27.14
2	Karad	28198	27243	56161	14.11
3	Phaltan	25935	24865	50800	12.76
4	Wai	15894	15216	31110	7.81
5	Mahswad	10331	10169	20500	5.15
6	Rahimatpur	8426	8128	16554	4.16
7	Mahabaleshwar	7043	5694	12737	3.20
8	Pachagani	7534	5746	13280	3.34
9	Kodoli	8629	7787	16416	4.12
10	Patan	5977	5621	11598	2.91
11	Banwadi	2045	1897	3942	0.99
12	Shirval	6181	5655	11836	2.97
13	Khed	3552	3334	6886	1.73
14	Karanje Taraf Satara	11322	10182	21504	5.40
15	Godoli	8784	7965	16749	4.21
	Total Population	206509	191612	398121	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Satara District

Table 3-Index of Urbanization. (1901-2001)

Sr.No	Year	Rural Population Percent	Urban Population Percent	Rural-Urban Ratio Percent
1	1901	91.37	8.63	9.44
2	1911	93.22	6.78	7.27
3	1921	90.43	9.57	10.58
4	1931	90.32	9.68	10.72
5	1941	89.07	10.93	12.27
6	1951	86.38	13.62	15.77
7	1961	88.92	10.08	11.34
8	1971	86.84	13.16	15.15
9	1981	86.81	13.19	15.19
10	1991	87.12	12.88	15.22
11	2001	79.45	20.55	25.86

Source: Compiled By Researcher.



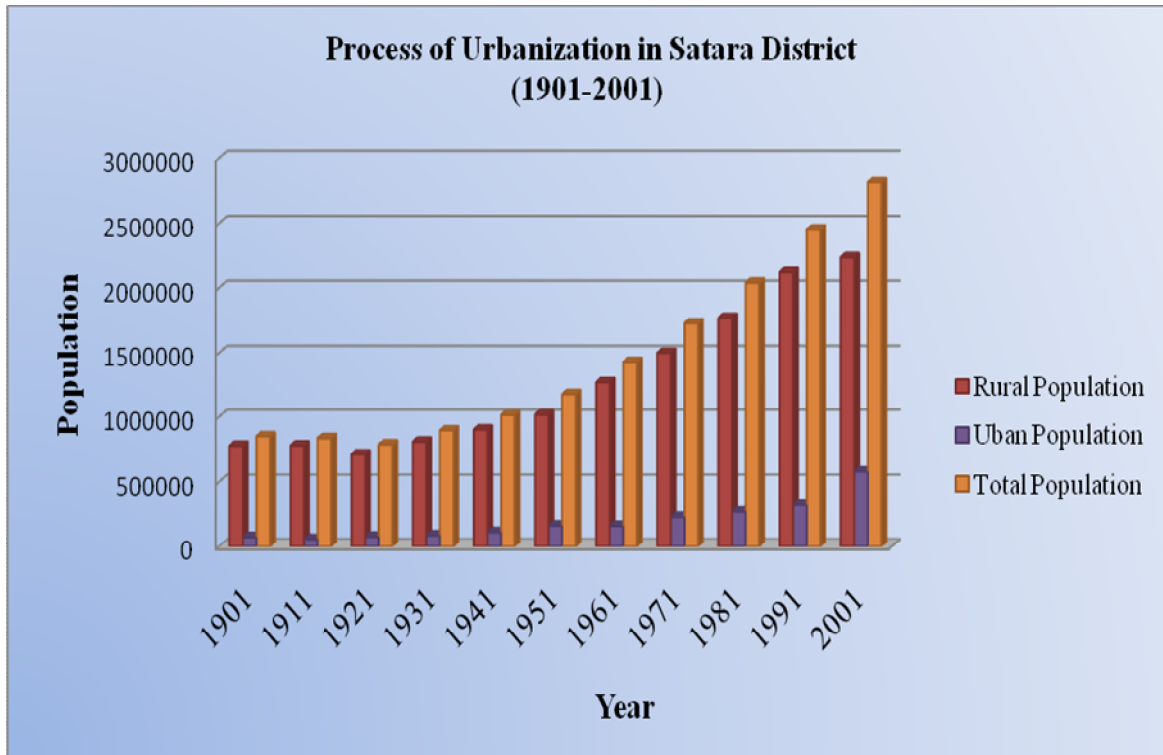


Fig.2

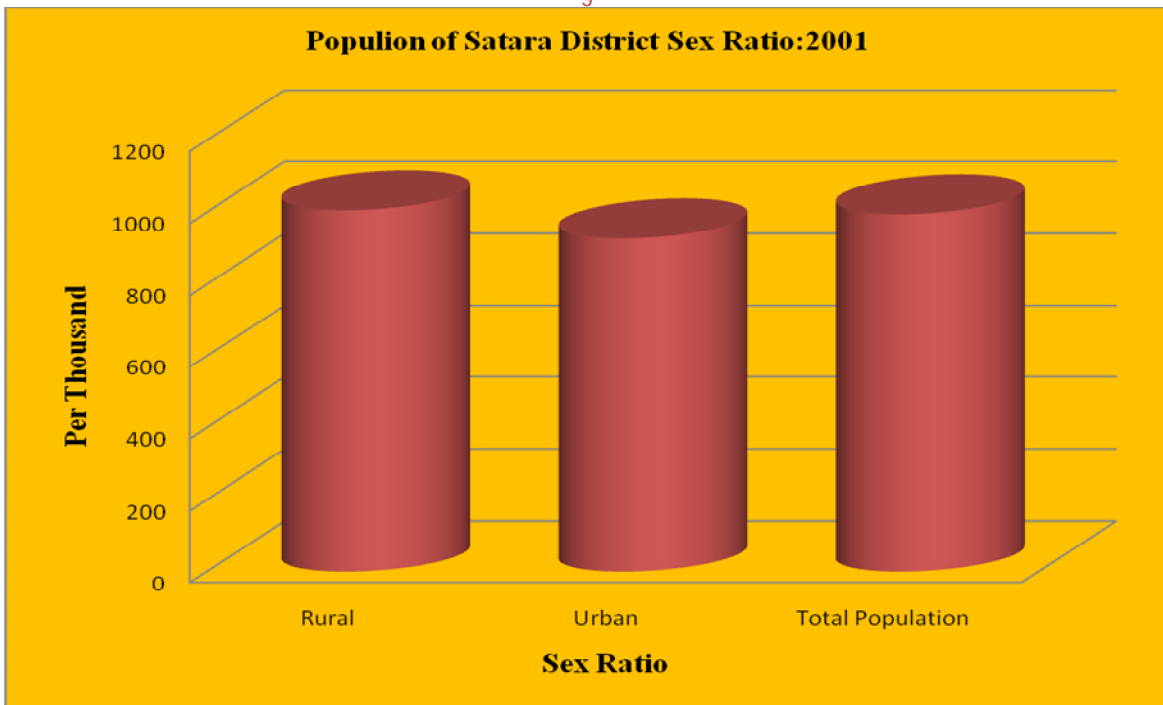


Fig.3

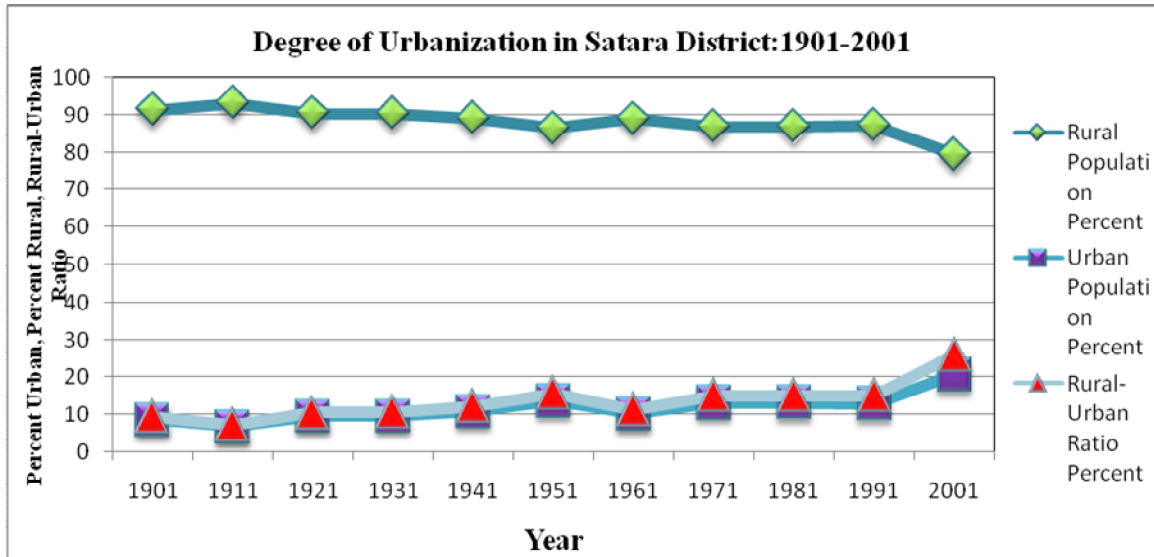


Fig.4

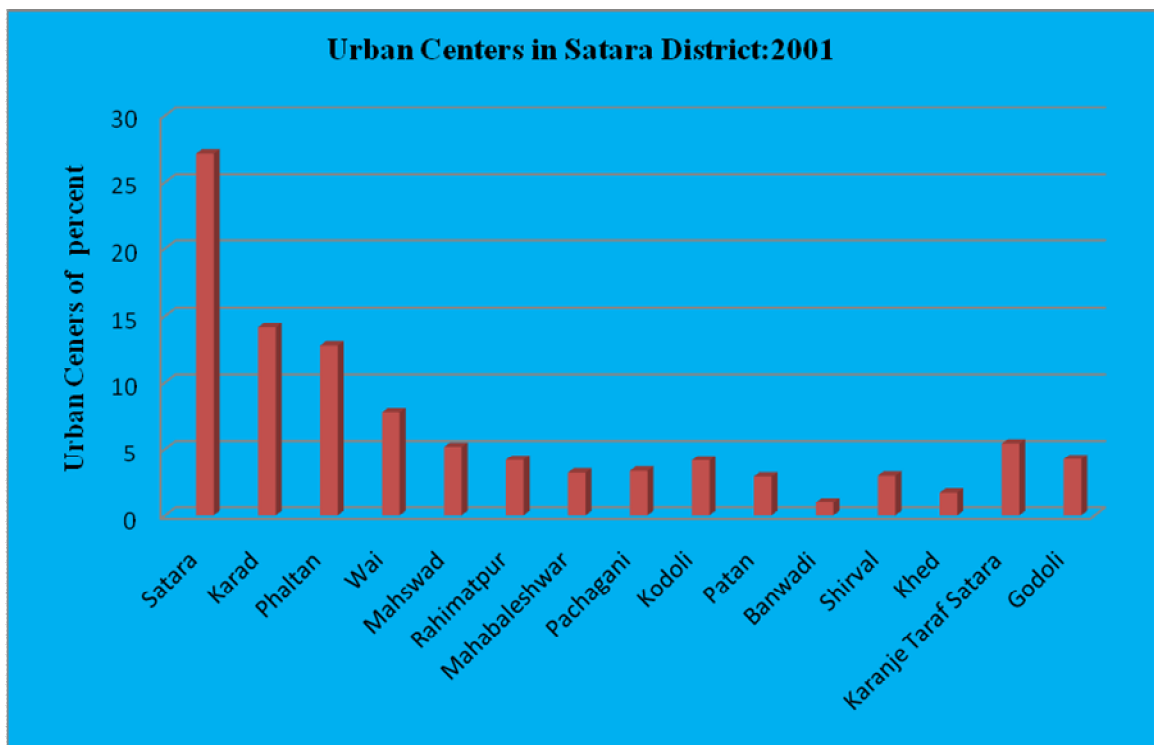


Fig.5