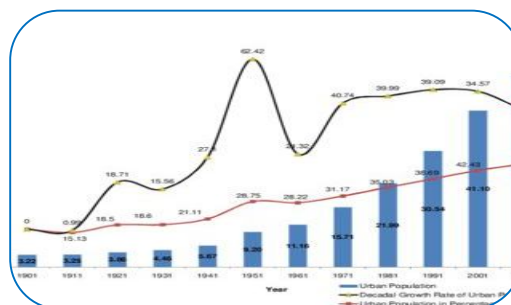




CHANGING PROFILE OF URBANIZATION IN MAHARASHTRA

Prof. Vrushali Vishwasrao Patil
Head – Business Economics ,
Malati Vasantdada Patil Kanya Mahavidyalaya,
Islampur.



ABSTRACT :

The rising urbanization and economic performance of urban local bodies is matters of concern in India. In most of states of the nation, urban area has been increasing rapidly since last two decades i.e. post reform period. India is going under transition from rural to semi urban society. More than 31% population is now living in urban area. Urban local bodies play very significant role in functioning of democracy and efficient administration of government in a large country like India. It is the symbol of decentralization of political and economic power and which is a great requisite of democracy. Population and economic growth has promoted the urbanization which led to rise in the number of urban towns and cities have radically increased.

KEYWORDS : rising urbanization and economic performance , symbol of decentralization.

INTRODUCTION

Moreover, it is not only the growth of towns and cities as people move to urban centers in search of employment and but what they hope will be a better life. Investments are made in housing, road network, urban transport, water supply, power-related infrastructures, smart cities, and other forms of urban management. This may contribute to the bright future of the Indian economy. In most of the nations, the percentage of the total urban population has been increasing since last many decades. It is a process of an increasing the proportion of urban population in relation to the increase of the total population and as in relation to the proportion of non-urban population.

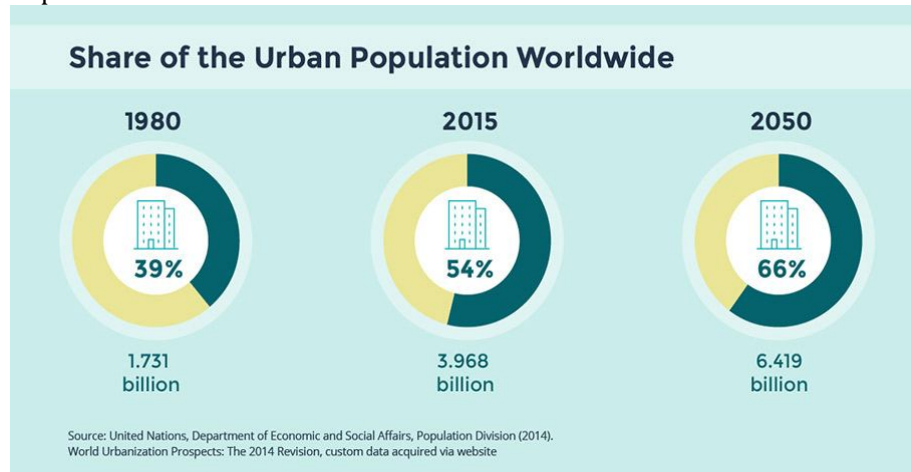
METHODOLOGY

This study focuses upon the Changing Profile of Urbanization in Maharashtra with reference to Sangli District Maharashtra. An effort has made here to study the rising urbanization and increasing number of urban local bodies in the state of Maharashtra and its Sangli district. The study depends upon the secondary data. The data has collected for the sources as UNDPs World Urbanization Prospect Report, Census India, 2011 reports etc. Some relevant statistical techniques have been used to get the inferences from the data collected.

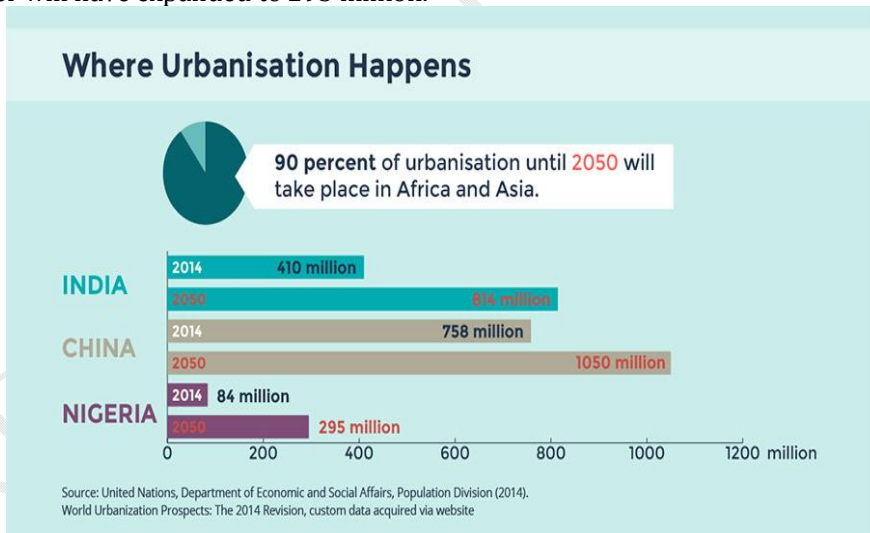
INTERNATIONAL SCENARIO

In the beginning of the 19th century, around 3 per cent of the world population had lived in towns of over 5000 populations. At present, it has gone beyond 40 percent. The world's urban population had increased from 28.2 per cent in 1950 to 38.6 per cent in 1970 and around 40% in 1980. The same increasing trend went on unceasingly by 2010 with the figure reached above 50 percent. In 2015, the number had expanded to 3.968 billion (54%). As per projections, the urban offer of the total

populace will develop to 6.419 billion (66%) by 2050. Moreover, the number mega cities having population over 1 million too indicated the similar trend. The level of urbanization differs in case of the developed and developing world. This is clear that the level of world’s urbanization at the turn of the millennium was 50 per cent urban.



According to estimation around 90% of urbanization by 2050 will happen in Africa and Asia. In India, 410 million people were living in cities in 2015, this may grow to 814 million by 2050. China's urban populace included 758 million individuals in 2014, and is relied upon to increment to 1050 million individuals by 2050. In Nigeria, 84 million individuals were living in urban areas in 2014; by 2050, their number will have expanded to 295 million.



The urban agglomerations of in excess of 300,000 individuals with the most astounding development rates have been worldwide in the period from 2010 to 2015. Around half of the urban populace worldwide is been living in little or medium-measure urban communities with under 500,000 populace.

Trend of Urbanization in India

An effort has made here to analyze the urbanization which has been taking place since the last century the total population and urban population both have been increased in the last hundred years from 1901 to 2011. The share of urban population in total population was 10.2% in 1911, 17.2% in

1951 25.7% in 1991 and 31.1% in 2011. The decadal change in the urban population was started from almost 9% which increased to 12.2% till 2011. Moreover,

Trends of Urbanization in India

Census Years	Total Population in Million	Urban Population in Million	% of Urban population to total population	% decadal change
1911	252.1	25.92	10.27	
1921	251.3	28.01	11.18	8.9
1931	278.9	33.5	12.01	7.4
1941	318.6	44.2	13.87	15.5
1951	361.0	62.4	17.29	24.7
1961	439.2	78.9	17.96	3.9
1971	548.1	109.1	19.91	10.9
1981	683.3	159.4	23.33	17.2
1991	846.3	217.6	25.71	10.2
2001	1027.1	285.4	27.78	8.05
2011	1210.19	377.11	31.16	12.2

Source: Census of India.

*= change in last three decades

The population of India has been continuously increasing from the beginning of the last century to the last census period. The urban population also increased during the post-independence period and same was continued during the post economic reform period. The decadal change taken place after every four decades has shown in the last column.

Number of UAs, Towns and out growths in India

Sr.No.	Types of towns	2001 Census	2011 Census	% Change
1	Statutory Towns	3799	4041	6.37
2	Census Towns	1362	3894	185.9
3	Urban Agglomerations	384	475	23.7
4	Out Growths	962	981	1.98

Source: Census of India.

As far as number of towns are concern, statutory town means all places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee. Census towns means the places with Minimum population of 5,000 and minimum 75% of male working population must be engaged in non-agricultural pursuits whereas Out Growths refers to an urban settlement contiguous to another urban

area like statutory towns, Census towns or a City. An urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths (OGs), or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or without outgrowths of such towns. The Statutory, Towns, Census Towns and Urban Agglomerations were increased by 6.37%, 185.9%, and 23.7% respectively during the last decade i.e. from 2001 to 2011.

Statewide Decadal growth in Total Population 2001-2011

Sr. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Percent growth in population 2001-2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	India	17.7	12.3	31.8
1	A&NIslands#	6.9	-1.2	23.5
2	AndhraPradesh	11.0	1.7	35.6
3	ArunachalPradesh	26.0	22.6	39.3
4	Assam	17.1	15.5	27.9
5	Bihar	25.4	24.3	35.4
6	Chandigarh#	17.2	-68.5	27.0
7	Chhattisgarh	22.6	17.8	41.8
8	Dadra&NagarHaveli#	55.9	7.7	21.8
9	Daman&Diu#	53.8	-40.1	21.8
10	Goa	8.2	-18.5	35.2
11	Gujarat	19.3	9.3	36.0
12	Haryana	19.9	9.8	44.6
13	HimachalPradesh	12.9	12.7	15.6
14	Jammu&Kashmir	23.6	19.4	36.4
15	Jharkhand	22.4	19.6	32.4
16	Karnataka	15.6	7.4	31.5
17	Kerala	4.9	-25.9	92.8
18	Lakshadweep#	6.3	-58.0	86.6
19	MadhyaPradesh	20.3	18.4	25.7
20	Maharashtra	16.0	10.4	23.6
21	Manipur	18.6	9.1	44.8
22	Meghalaya	27.9	27.2	31.1
23	Mizoram	23.5	17.4	29.7
24	Nagaland	-0.6	-14.6	66.6
25	NctOfDelhi#	21.2	-55.6	26.8
26	Odisha	14.0	11.8	26.9
27	Puducherry#	28.1	21.3	31.5
28	Punjab	13.9	7.8	25.9
29	Rajasthan	21.3	19.0	29.0
30	Sikkim	12.9	-5.0	156.5
31	TamilNadu	15.6	6.6	27.0
32	Tripura	14.8	2.2	76.2
33	UttarPradesh	20.2	18.0	28.8
34	Uttarakhand	18.8	11.5	39.9
35	WestBengal	13.8	7.7	29.7

Source: Databook for RuralUrbanDistributionofPopulation-India,CensusofIndia2011(PCAFinalData)#:ReferstoUnion Territory

The state wise growth in total population and urban population have shown in the above table. The Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Sikkim, Tripura these states have shown remarkable growth in the urban population. The Maharashtra has recorded 23.6% growth in the urban population.

URBANIZATION IN MAHARASHTRA

The share of urban population which was 42.4 percent in 2001 has increased to 45.2 percent during 2011. This makes an addition of 57, 78,427 in rural and 97, 17,279 in urban during 2001-11. Though the growth rate of urban population is more than the rural growth rate but the rural-urban difference is shrinking slowly. The rate of growth in rural, which was 15.25 percent in 1991-01 became 10.36 percent in 2001-11 whereas the same in urban decreased from 34.57 to 23.64 percent.

Urban Local Bodies In Maharashtra

The urban areas are governed by Urban Local bodies including Municipal corporations, Municipal councils and Nagar Panchayats. The area under each ULBs is further divided up into wards. According to Census 2011, the state has 11.24 core population constituents 9.3 per cent of the total population of India. It is also one of the highly urbanized states in the country, about 45.2 per cent population lives in urban areas. The number of all types of cities have increased in the last four decades

Class-wise distribution of cities in Maharashtra 1981-2011

Year	1981	Percent	1991	Percent	2001	Percent	2011	Percent
Class I	28	11.0	31	11.0	37	7.6	44	8.2
Class II	27	10.6	28	9.9	46	9.4	54	10.1
Class III	73	28.7	109	38.7	141	28.8	168	31.3
Class IV	85	33.5	85	30.1	118	24.1	129	24.1
Class V	35	13.8	25	8.9	100	20.4	114	21.3
Class VI	6	2.4	4	1.4	48	9.8	27	5.0
Total	254	100.0	282	100.0	490	100.0	536	100.0

Source- Census 2011

The above table shows that the total number of cities have increased from 254 in 1981 to 536 in 2011. Class I cities in the state has increased from 11.0% in 1981 to 8.2% in 2011. Class II cities in the state has increased from 10.6% in 1981 to 10.1% in 2011 whereas Class III cities in the state has increased from 28.7 % in 1981 to 31.3% in 2011, Class IV from 3.5% to 24.%, Class V cities from 13.8% to 21.3% and Class VI cities from 2.4% to 5.0% respectively during the same period.

CONCLUSION

The world's urban population has been steadily increased in the last some decades. The population of India has been continuously increasing from the beginning of the last century to the last census period. The urban population also increased during the post-independence period and same was continued during the post economic reform period. According to estimation around 90% of urbanization by 2050 will happen in Africa and Asia. In India, 410 million people were living in cities in 2015, this may grow to 814 million by 2050. The Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Sikkim, Tripura these states have shown remarkable growth in the urban population. The Maharashtra has recorded 23.6% growth in the urban population. The rising urbanization need to be considered seriously as it has come with many challenges and opportunities.

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