

The standard urban areas in study region shows various characteristics of landuse. For landuse study here we have considered only rural components of SUA's because rural components are the major parts where changes in landuse from rural to urban are dominant. This study will indicate whether the urbanisation process is rapid or not in rural components. Various amenities available in rural components are also considered for study because have a great bearing on urban growth and urban landuse.

4.1 CHANGES IN LANDUSE CHARACTER IN RURAL

COMPONENTS OF STANDARD URBAN AREAS :

The rural component of standard urban areas are rapidly transforms into urban character, due to this the rural component of SUA shows rapid change in the landuse character of SUA. When city grows, they expands their limits and occupy the rural agricultural land. Some of the fringe zone characteristics of mix landuse are also observed in the standard urban areas. If the rural component of SUA shows change in the landuse character from agriculture to non agriculture, it means the urban expansion is taking place at a faster rate (Fig.2.1 to 2.5). Considering this point the landuse character of rural components has been studied for all five SUA's. Table 4.1 shows the actual area under different landuse in 1971 and 1981 and it's percent change in the rural landuse during the same period.

TABLE 4.1 : Area under different landuse (1971 and 1981).

Sr. No.	Name of rural component	Total land under cultivation (Area in hect.)		Change in %	Land not available for cultivation (Area in hect.)		Change in %
		1971	1981		1971	1981	
1	Solapur SUA RC	5141	4725	- 8.09	2089	811.5	-61.15
2	Satara SUA RC	1142	608.8	-46.68	252	691.9	174.58
3	Sangli-Miraj SUA RC	9995	3118	-68.80	2465.5	57	-97.68
4	Kolhapur SUA RC	8817	5778	-34.46	782.6	1088.9	39.13
5	Ichalkaranji SUA RC	1124	543	-51.69	151	519	243.70

RC - Rural Component

4.1.1 Change in land under cultivation :

When urbanisation spreads it occupies rural agricultural land, due to this, the percentage of land under cultivation goes on decreasing. In the Solapur standard urban area nearly 8.1 per cent land has been removed from the agricultural use during 1971-81.

In Satara SUA, more than 46.68 percent land has been removed from agricultural use. In Sangli-Miraj SUA, this percentage is 68.80 percent. The Kolhapur SUA shows a negative change of 34.46 percent and in Ichalkaranji SUA it is 51.69 percent during 1971-81. A very high negative change is observed for Sangli-Miraj and Ichalkaranji standard urban area. In these areas with the expansion of city limit and spread of urban land use major agricultural land has been occupied for urban use.

4.1.2 Change in land not available for cultivation :

Town planners expand the city limits and prepare the master plans. In these master plans they cover rural agricultural land for different urban uses. Such lands are not cultivated. At the same time they are not develop. In the study region Solapur and Sangli-Miraj SUA's have develop such lands for urban use. Due to this these two SUA's indicate negative change of 61.15 and 97.68 percent during 1971-81. Remaining three SUA's namely Satara, Kolhapur and Ichalkaranji indicates positive change of 174.58, 39.13 and 243.70 percent during same period. These are the areas covered by master plans. (Table 4.1)

The analysis of land use change in the rural component clearly indicates that the rate of urban growth in all standard urban areas is high and within another twenty years most of the rural components of these SUA's will develop as urban landscape.

In order to study the impact of urbanisation on rural landuse, we have conducted a survey of Kolhapur and Solapur SUA's. In Solapur standard urban area the expansion of urbanisation has develop as a ' Solapur out growth ' which includes most of the residential houses. Out of the total cultivable land from rural component is devoted to vegetable cultivation, dairy farming, poultry farming and farm houses. In Ichalkaranji SUA, the village Shirolji has been completely urbanised and several industrial units has been established on the rural land during the last ten years. Same is the case of Mudshingi village. Most of the agricultural land has been occupied by industries, godowns, hotels and transport garages.

4.2 GROWTH OF FACILITIES IN STANDARD URBAN AREA :

When urbanisation take place it develops several functions and facilities in the villages near adjacent to urban centre. Considering this point we have tried to find out how the various facilities have developed in the rural component of standard urban areas. We have considered educational, medical, banking and communicational facilities and collected the data of their growth between 1971 and 1981 period. Table 4.2 shows various facilities available in rural components of SUA's for 1971 and 1981 years.

TABLE 4.2 : Amenities change in rural components of SUA's.
(1971 & 1981).

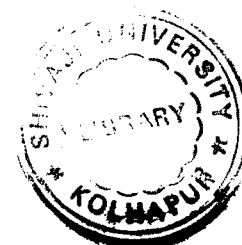
Sr. No.	Name of rural component	PM 71 81	H 71 81	JC 71 81	DOC 71 81	HC 71 81	BKS 71 81	PO 71 81	PTO 71 81	TEL 71 81
1	Solapur SUA RC	2 6	2 4	0 2	2 5	1 1	1 2	- -	1 3	32 51
2	Sangli-Miraj SUA RC	9 9	2 4	- 1	6 9	1 1	2 4	3 4	2 3	29 58
3	Satara SUA RC	2 2	1 2	- 1	2 3	- -	1 2	- 2	- 1	10 35
4	Kolhapur SUA RC	8 10	5 8	1 2	10 16	1 2	2 4	6 7	1 2	48 109
5	Ichalkaranji SUA RC	2 3	1 2	- -	2 4	1 1	1 2	1 1	- 1	20 35

RC - Rural Component

Abbreviations - PM - Primary School, H - Highschool, JC - Junior College, DOC - Doctors,
HC - Health Centre, BKS - Banks, PO - Post Office, PTO - Post and Telegram
Office, TEL - Telephone.

In Solapur standard urban area it is observed that not a single degree or junior college was develop during 1971 but in 1981, two junior colleges have developed in rural component of this SUA and number of primary schools has increased from 2 to 6. Regarding medical facilities it is observed that there were only two doctors, one primary health centre in rural component in 1971 but the numbers of doctors has been increased to five in 1981. In respect of banking facility, it is observed that in most of rural component the number has increased twice from 1971 to 1981. There is also remarkable growth in communication facilities in all SUA's. In Solapur SUA rural component, there was one post and telgram office in 1971. In 1981, the number has increased to three. The number of telephones has also increased from 32 to 51 during same period.

In Sangli-Miraj SUA rural component there where nine primary schools, two highschoools but in 1981, these numbers were nine and four respectively. There was one junior college in 1981. In medical facility, there were six doctors and one health centre but these number were nine and one for 1981. This shows in primary schools and health centre, there was not change. There were three post offices, two post and telegram offices, and 29 telephones in 1971 but in 1981 the numbers have increased to four, three and fifty eight respectively.



The rural component of Satara standard urban area was not having post office or telegram office in 1971 and number of telephone were only ten but in 1981, there were two post offices, one telegram office and 32 telephones. There was not change in number of primary schools and develop one junior college in 1981.

In Kolhapur rural component there were six post offices, one telegram office and 48 telephones in 1971. The number has been increased to seven, two and 109 respectively in 1981. There were eight primary schools, five highschoools and one junior college in 1971 but in 1981, these numbers were ten, eight and two respectively.

In Ichalkaranji rural component post and telegram facilities have not develop in 1971 but the numbers of telephone were increased to 20 to 35 from 1971-81. There were two primary schools, one highschoool in 1971. In 1981, these numbers were three and two respectively.

The analysis clearly indicates that with the growth of urbanisation several essential facilities and services have been developed in the rural component of all SUA's.

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