

CHAPTER - IV

$$\text{Urbanization} = \frac{U}{T}$$

DYNAMICS OF URBAN GROWTH AND GROWTH
CHARACTER OF CITIES IN MAHARASHTRA.

$\frac{U}{T}$ Urbanisation is a process of agglomeration of people and their activities in a geographical space. Maharashtra is highly urbanized state in India where the growth of urbanization shows accelerated growth of urban population. In 1901 Maharashtra was having only 16.59% urban population. Since 1901 to 1941 the growth of urban population of Maharashtra was very slow. Since independence, growth rate has increased and in 1981 Maharashtra has 35.03% urban population. In 1941 growth rate of urban population was 21.1 but in the next decade it has increased to 62.4%. In 1961 growth rate has declined to 21.3% because several towns were declassified due to change in the definition of towns. In the decade 1971-81 the growth rate of urban population is 39.82%. (See Table 4.1).

According to 1981 census Maharashtra has 276 urban places. Out of these 25 places are classified as Class I cities. If the growth in the number of Class I cities of Maharashtra is studied we find that in 1901 there were three Class I cities in Maharashtra. The number remain same in 1911 but in 1921 one more city was added and upto 1941 the State was having four Class I cities. In 1951 five cities of Maharashtra were classified as Class I city of Maharashtra. In 1961, 12 cities were classified as Class I cities. In 1971, the number has increased to 17 and in

T A B L E - 4.1

THE GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION - 1901-1981.

Year	Total Population of State	Decade Variation in %	Urban Population.	Decade Variation in %	% of urban population to the total
1901	19391643	-	3217207	-	16.59
1911	21474523	+ 10.7	3248989	+ 0.9	15.12
1921	20849666	- 2.9	3857326	+ 18.7	18.50
1931	23959300	+ 14.9	4456730	+ 15.5	18.60
1941	26832758	+ 11.9	5656111	+ 27.1	21.11
1951	32002564	+ 19.7	9201013	+ 62.4	28.75
1961	39553718	+ 23.6	11162561	+ 21.3	28.22
1971	50412235	+ 27.45	15711211	+ 40.7	31.17
1981	62715300	+ 24.40	21966806	+ 39.82	35.03

1981 twentyfive cities are classified as Class I cities.

The trend of growth of urban population and the population of Class I cities is shown in Fig. 4.1 which indicates percent share of Class I city population to the urban population of the State and percent share of urban population to the total population of the State. The Fig. clearly indicates an accelerated growth of both the factors.

It is observed that with the growth of urbanisation in Maharashtra, the percent share of urban population of Class I cities, also shows continuous increase. In 1901 percent share of urban population of Class I cities was 35.54%. It is rapidly increasing and in 1961, it has increased to 75.24%. The table no. 4.2 show the percent share of urban population in Class I cities.

Growth of urban population of Study area & Class I Cities

—●— % Of urban pop of Class I cities to urban pop of State.
 - - -●- - % Of urban pop of Maharashtra to total pop.

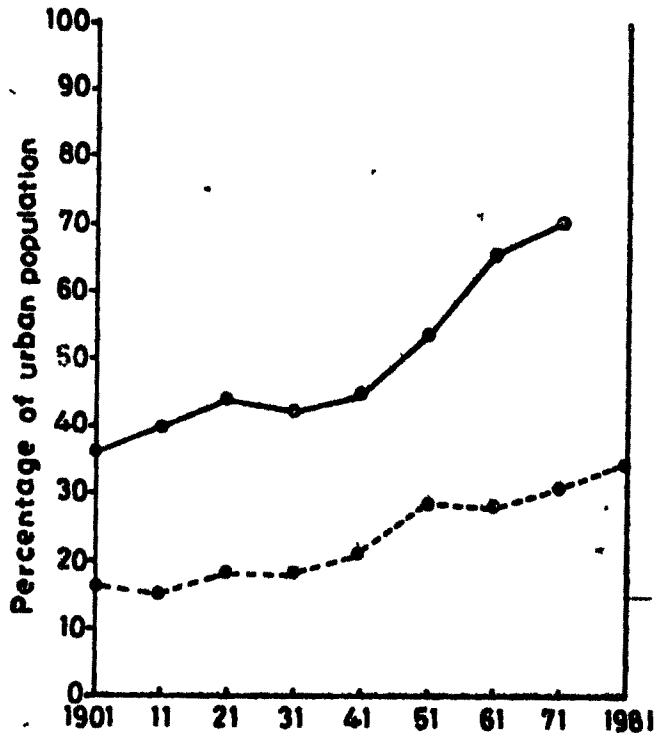
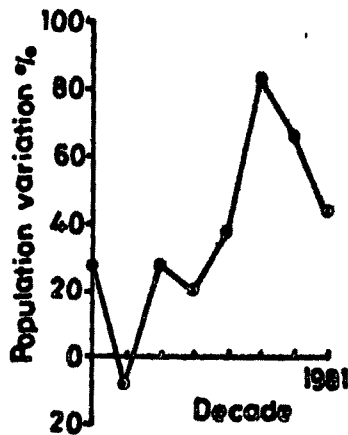


Fig. 4-1

Percent population growth variation of cities

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T A B L E - 4.2

Year	% of Urban Population to total Population of Maharashtra.	% of Class I city Population to Urban Population of the State.
1901	16.59	35.54
1911	15.12	40.31
1921	18.50	44.81
1931	18.60	42.73
1941	21.11	45.04
1951	28.75	54.40
1961	28.22	65.90
1971	31.17	70.78
1981	35.02	75.24

PERCENT POPULATION GROWTH VARIATION OF CITIES
1901-1981

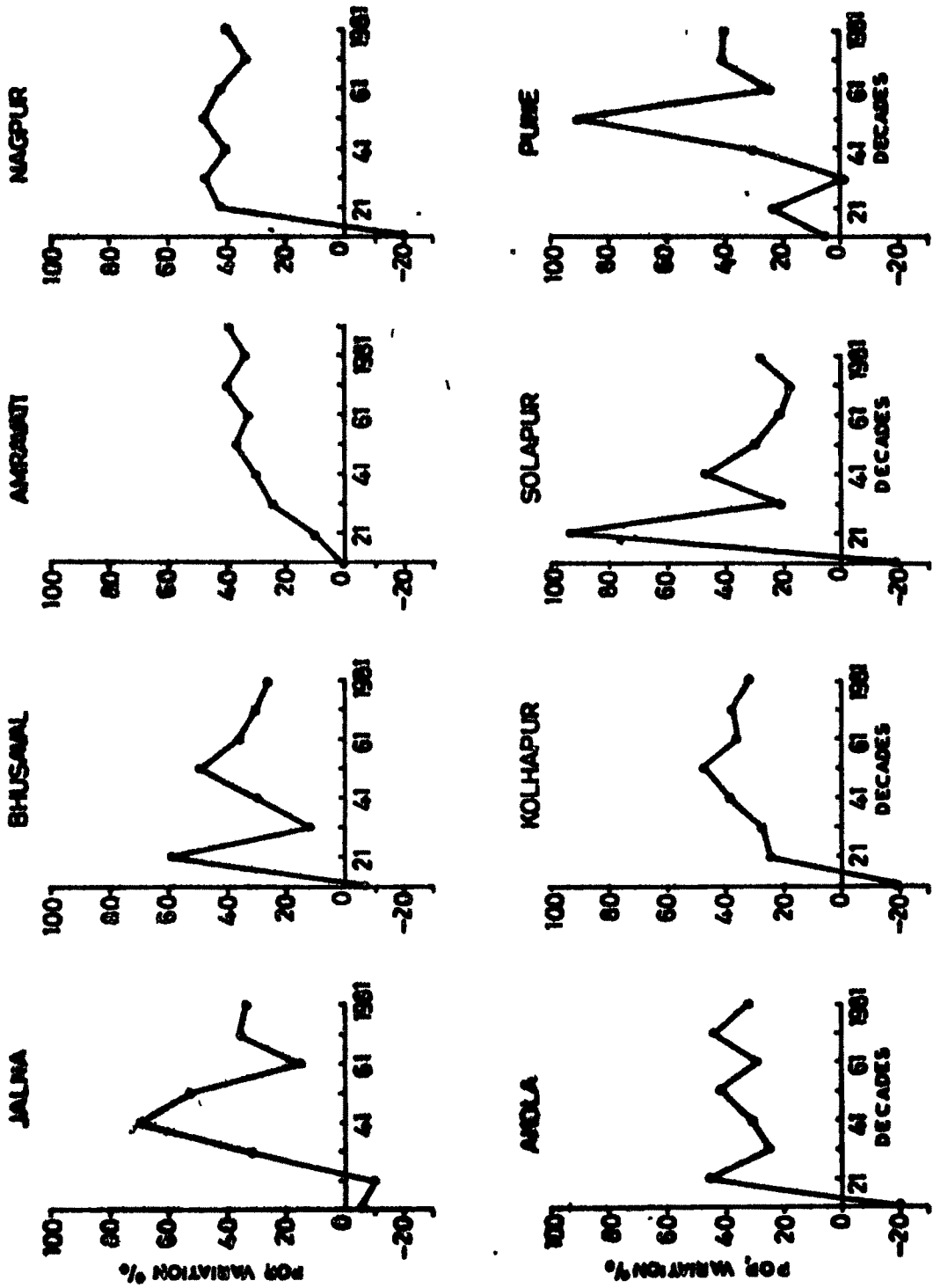


Fig. 4.2 A

PERCENT POPULATION GROWTH VARIATION OF CITIES
1901-1981

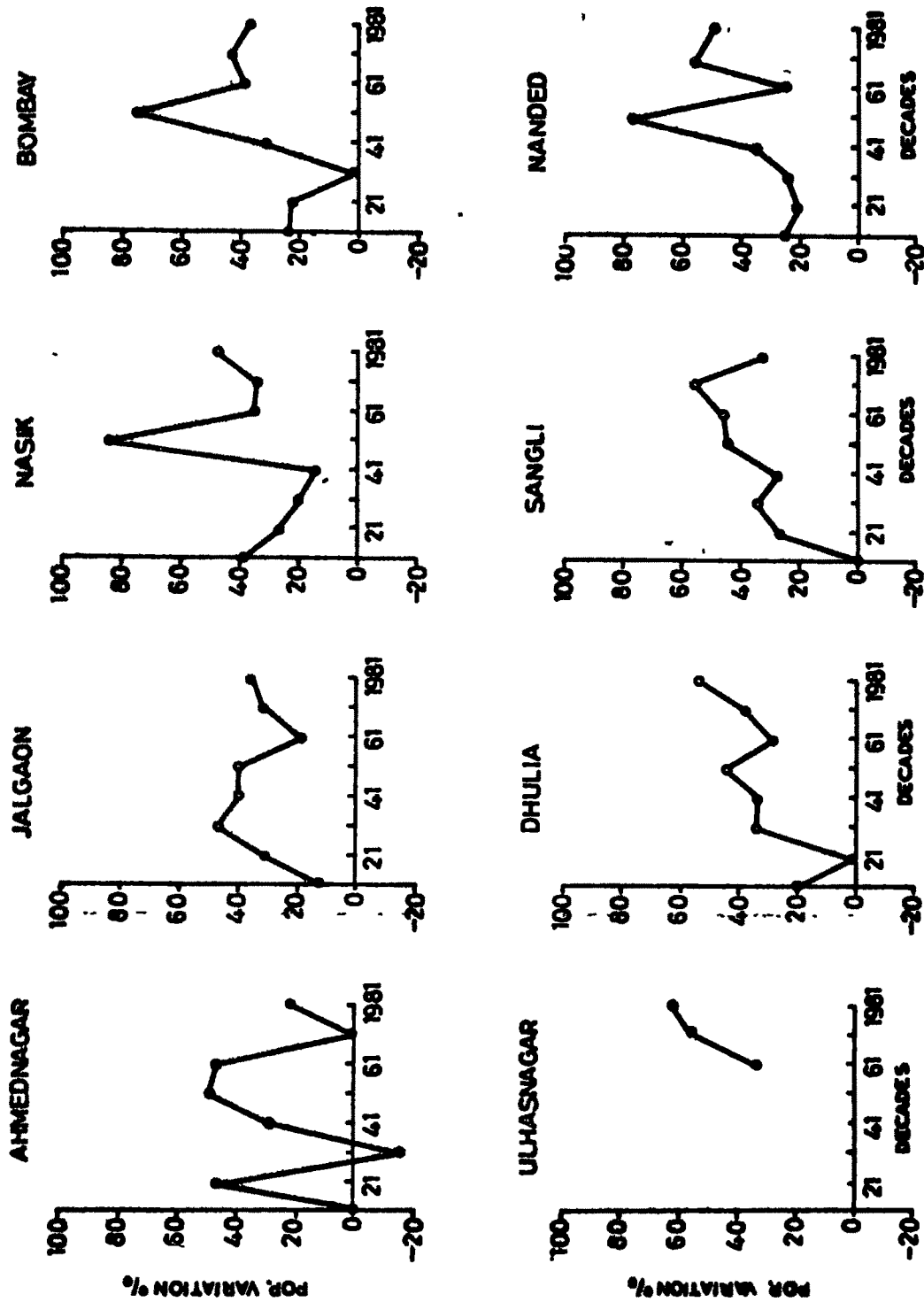


Fig. 4.2 B



PERCENT POPULATION GROWTH VARIATION OF CITIES
1901-1981

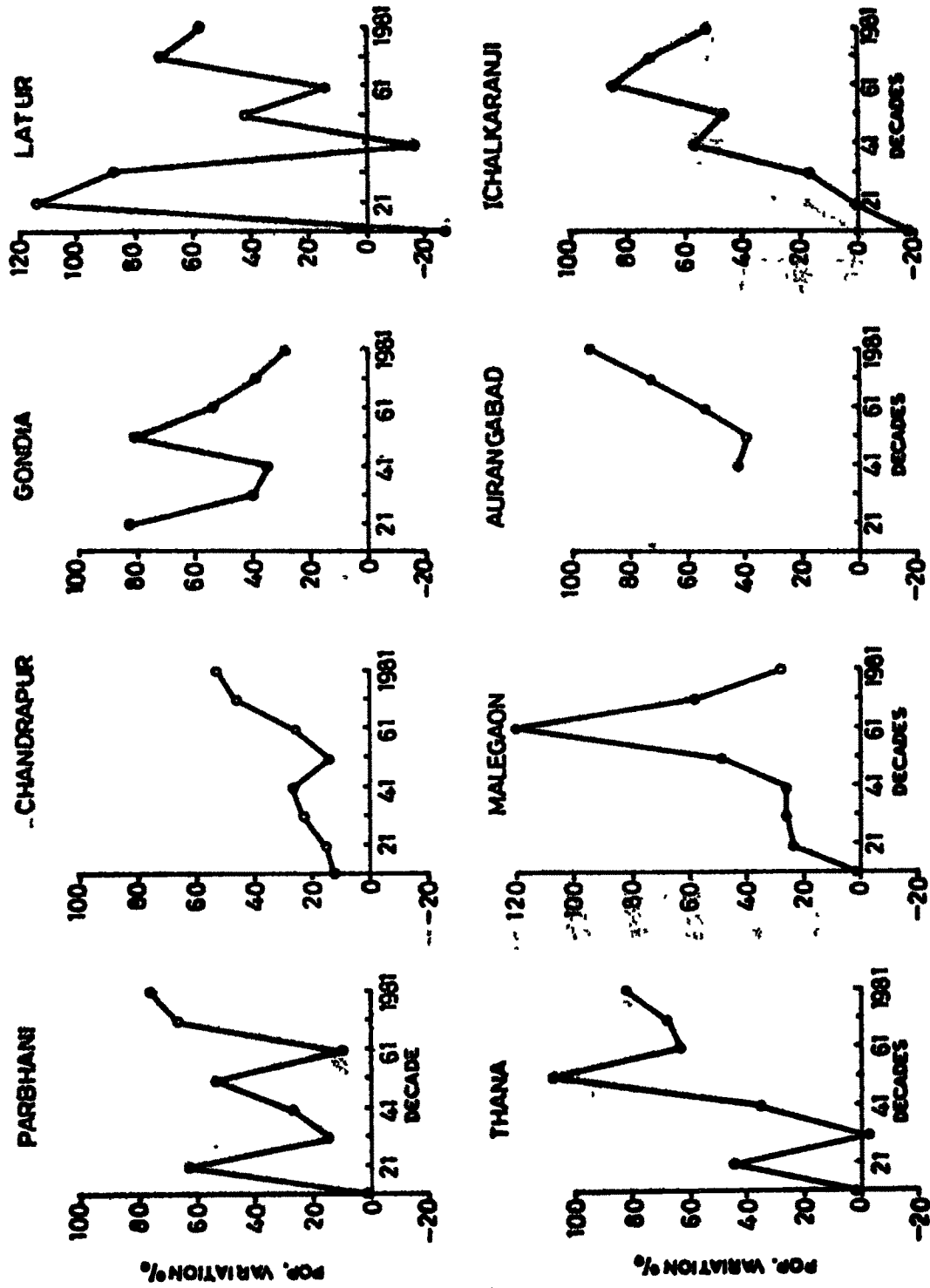


Fig. 4.2 C

VARIATION IN GROWTH RATE OF CITIES :

In order to study the variation in growth of cities, the percentage growth rate of city has been considered. At the same time to classify cities in to different growth classes the average growth rate of cities has been calculated . It is calculated by considering the decennial growth rate of each individual city from 1901 to 1981. To study the trend of growth of individual cities, percent population growth variation has been plotted on the graph. Fig. 4.2, show the percent population variation of different towns.

PERCENT VARIATION OF POPULATION GROWTH :

The trend of population growth of variation of different cities, indicates that very high fluctuation in percent variation of population is observed for Jalna, Latur, Gondia, Malegaon, Nanded, Dhulia, Nasik, Solapur, Ahmednagar, Pune, Thane, Parbhani and Bhivandi cities of Maharashtra. Moderate fluctuation is observed for Chandrapur, Jalgaon, Bombay, Sangli, Akola, Ichalkaranji and Bhusaval. Very low fluctuation is observed for Kolhapur, Nagpur, Ulhasnagar, Aurangabad and Amravati cities.

AVERAGE GROWTH RATE OF CITIES :

In order to study overall growth rate of cities in Maharashtra, their average growth rate have been calculated and cities have been classified into three classes of growth

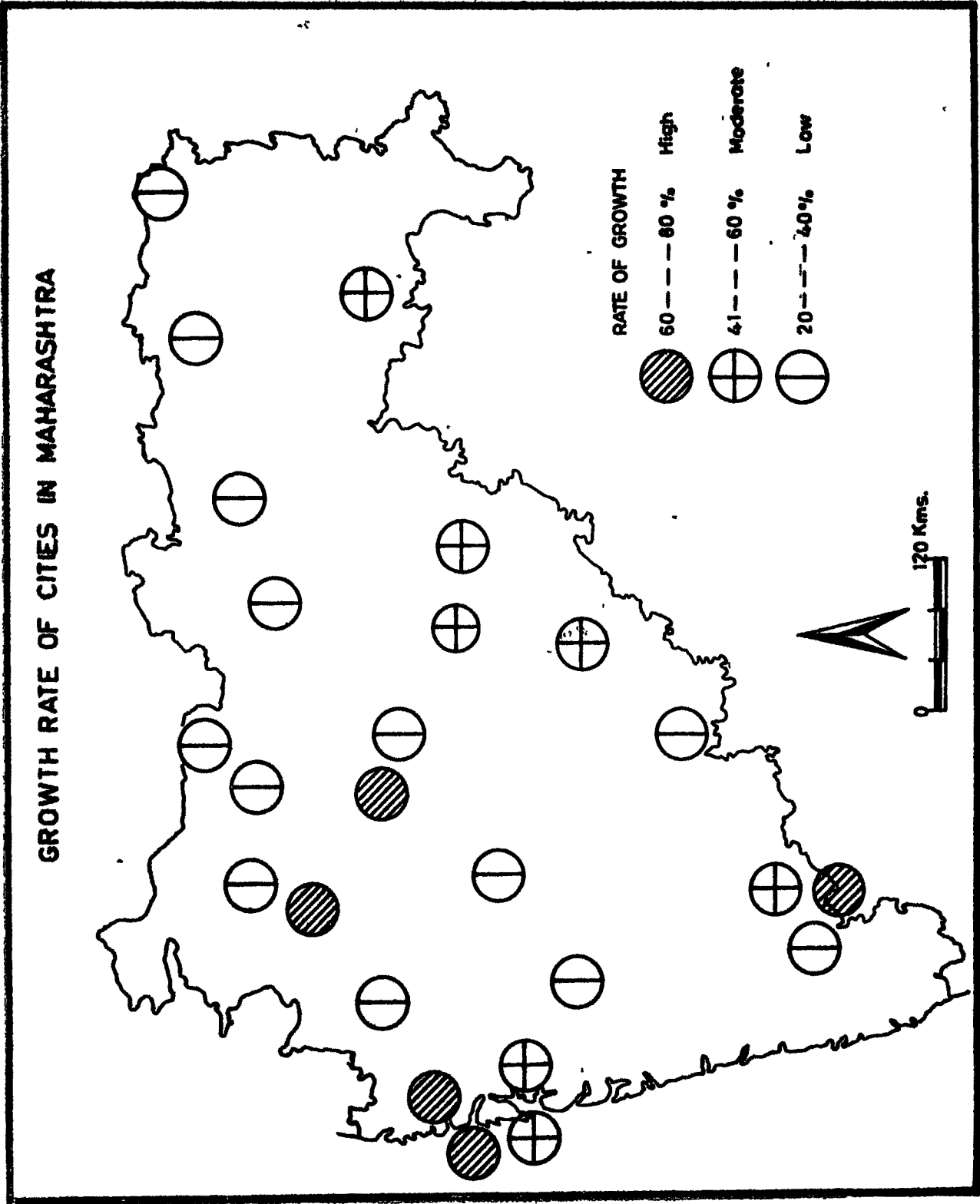


Fig. 4.3

and they have been shown, by different symbols in Fig. 4.3.

CITIES WITH LOW GROWTH RATE :

Out of the 25 cities of Maharashtra 11 cities namely Nasik, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Poona, Solapur, Kolhapur, Akola, Nagpur, Amravati, Bhusaval and Jalna have average growth rate between 20 to 40%.

Moderate growth rate ranging between 41 to 60% is observed for, Bombay, Ulhasnagar, Dhulia, Sangli, Nanded, Parbhani, Chandrapur, Latur and Gondia cities of Maharashtra.

High growth rate ranging between 61 to 80% is observed for Thane, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Ichalkaranji and Bhivandri cities. Fig. no. 4.4 shows the actual growth of population of individual cities in Maharashtra.

Concluding the salient features of the growth character of cities in Maharashtra one may observe that the number of class I cities has grown rapidly after independence. Old established cities indicate average growth rate ranging from low to moderate category. More number of cities show high fluctuation in their population variation. Most of the cities indicate negative growth in the pre-independence period. Since independence most of the cities indicate high positive growth.

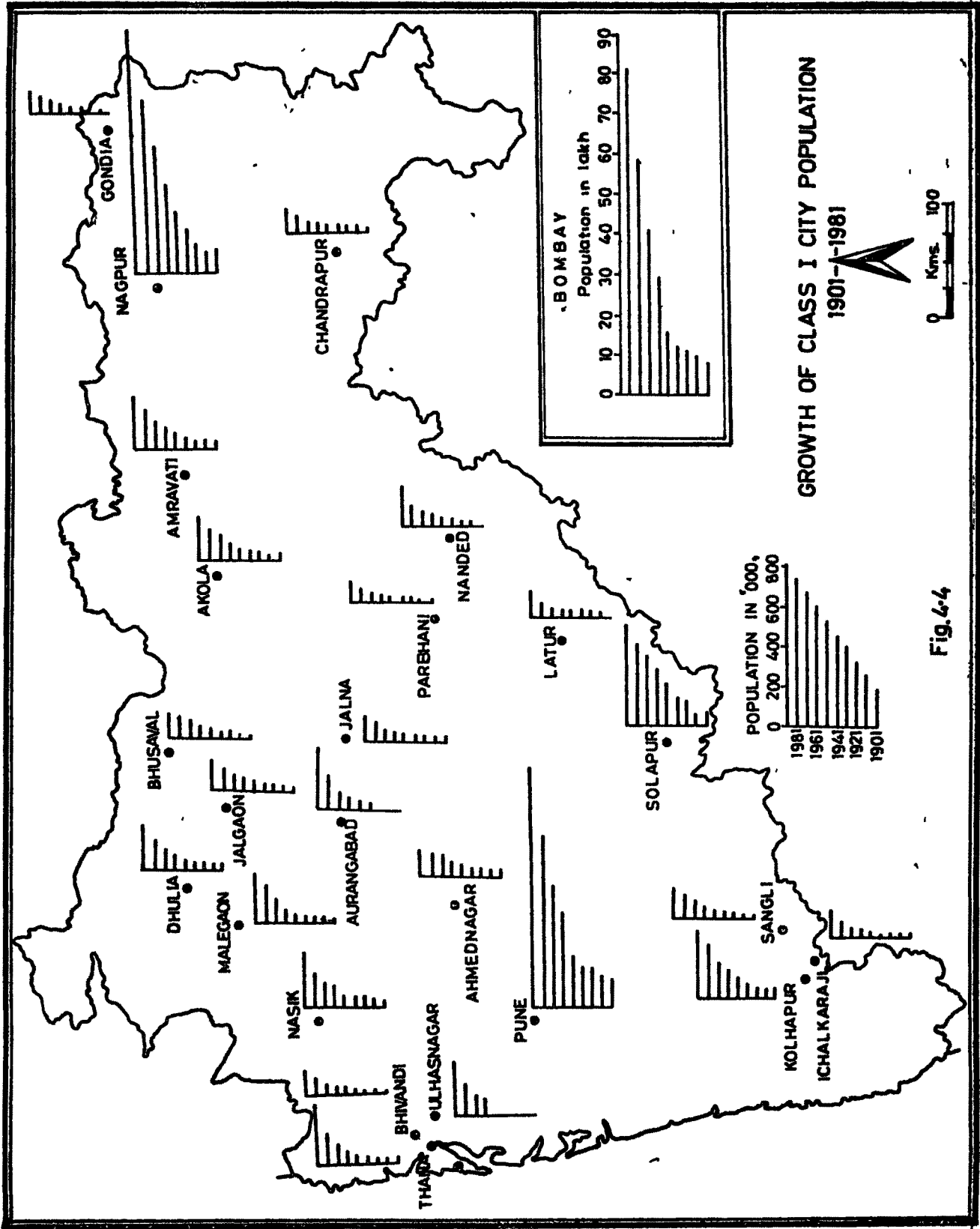


Fig. 4.4

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1. Census of India (1961) : "An Approach to Urban Studies in India", Office of the Registrar General India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
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