

C H A P T E R [IV]

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C H A P T E R [IV]

GROWTH CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS

4.0] In the previous chapter, we have discussed the various physical and cultural factors which affect on the distribution of rural settlements. In the present chapter, an attempt has been made to study the growth characteristics of rural settlements of the study region. The study of growth characteristics of rural settlements is studied in relation to the growth in number of rural settlements with their various size groups, taluka-wise growth rate of population and rural settlements and the growth pattern of individual villages.

The change in population in the study area have always affected the overall growth character of the rural settlements. Dynamic of population is a inter-woven phenomena which reflects the social and economic changes of the area¹.

4.1] THE SIZE GROWTH OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS :

Here an attempt has been made to study the size growth of rural settlements from 1971 to 1991. The settlements are grouped into six classes. The Table IV-I and Fig. 4.1 gives clear idea about growth of rural settlements of various size groups.

T A B L E [IV-I]
SATARA DISTRICT
SIZE GROWTH OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS BASED ON
POPULATION 1971 to 1991

Sr. No.	Size growth	1971	% to total	1981	% to total	1991	% to total
1]	Less than 200	40	07	131	10	97	07
2]	200 to 500	50	09	217	17	265	18
3]	500 to 1000	153	26	365	29	420	29
4]	1000to2000	220	37	374	30	396	27
5]	2000to4000	100	17	142	11	230	16
6]	Above 4000	24	04	42	03	47	03
	Total ..	587	100%	1271	100%	1455	100%

In the decade 1971, there are 40 rural settlements which have population below 200 persons. But the number of rural settlements have increased in the decade 1981 upto 131 then again in the decade 1991 the number of rural settlements have decreased by 97. It is observed that, the percentage of rural settlements to total seems to be similar in all decade, but the number of rural settlements have shown changing pattern. In the study region, the small size rural settlements are observed mainly in the western part of the study region.

In the second size group (200 to 500 persons) of rural settlements, it is observed that, there are 50 rural

settlements in the decade 1971, which have increased by 217 rural settlements in the decade 1981 and 265 rural settlements into the decade 1991. In this size the rural settlements have increased more than the decade 1971, such type of rural settlements are also observed in the western part of the study region which is hilly and occupied by various spurs.

In the third size group (500 to 1000 persons) of rural settlements there are 153 rural settlements in the decade 1971, which have increased by 365 in the decade 1981 and the number of rural settlements have increased by 55 rural settlements in the decade 1991. In the fourth size group (1000 to 2000 persons) of rural settlements, there are 220 rural settlements in the decade 1971, which have increased by 374 rural settlements in the year 1981 but in the year 1991 the growth in number of rural settlements is only 22.

In the fifth size group (i.e. 2000 to 4000 persons) of rural settlements, there are 100 rural settlements in the decade 1971. The number of rural settlements have increased by 42 in the year 1981. But in the year 1991 the growth of number of rural settlements have steady growth which is 88 rural settlements. In the last size group of rural settlements (i.e. above 4000 persons), there are 24 rural settlements in the decade 1971. The number of rural settlements have increased by 18 rural settlements in the decade 1981 and 5 rural settlements in the decade 1991.

SATARA DISTRICT
DECADAL SIZE GROWTH OF RURAL
SETTLEMENTS
BASED ON POPULATION
1971 - 1981 - 1991

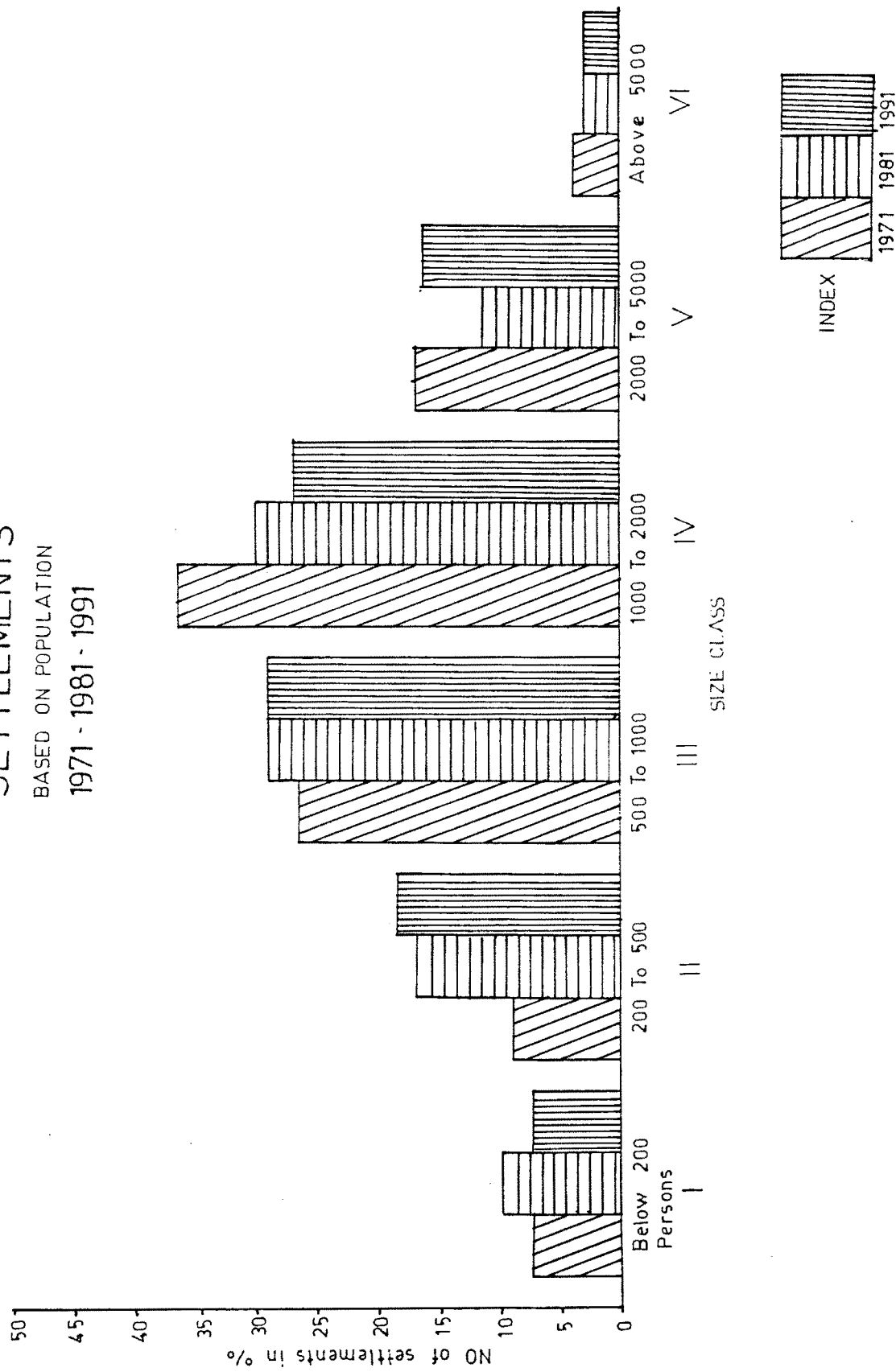


Fig-4.1

The Fig. 4.1 gives clear idea about the size growth of rural settlements.

In general, it is observed that in the western and southern part of the study region which is occupied by mainly Sahyadrian hill ranges, covered with dense forest have more number of small size rural settlements, especially in the Jawali, Satara and Patan talukas of the study region. The Central-north part of the study region which is occupied by rich fertile soil, more irrigation facilities and agriculturally developed region have more number of large and medium size of rural settlements. In the eastern part of the study region which is mainly experienced by drought-prone area have small and medium size of rural settlements.

The number of rural settlements have increased from 1971 to 1991. In the decade 1971, there are 1030 rural settlements in the study region which have increased by 387 and 130 in the decade 1981 and 1991 respectively. The growth of rural settlements in the decade 1981 is more because more number of villages have got independent status because of bifurcating the parent settlements.

4.2] THE DECADIAL GROWTH RATE OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS :

Here, an attempt has been made to study the taluka-wise and decade-wise growth rate of rural settlements of the study region. In general, it is observed that, in the decade 1971-81 the growth rate of rural settlements is observed 37.57 percent which is decreased in the decade 1991 upto 9.17 percent. It means that, the growth of rural

settlements is found more in the decade 1981 than the 1991, because in the year 1981 more number of 'Wadi' settlements have got independent status.

When we observed the decadal growth rate of rural settlements taluka-wise it gives a different type of picture. In the decade 1971-81, the growth rate of rural settlements more than 50 percent is observed in Satara (62.40 percent) and Phaltan (55.66 percent), talukas of the study region, Karad (44.6 percent), Man(35.8 percent), Patan (34 percent) and Khandala (33 percent) talukas have moderate growth rate of rural settlements, less than 20 percent growth rate of rural settlements is observed in Khatav, Jawali and Mahabaleshwar talukas of the study region.

In the decade 1991, it is observed that the growth rate of rural settlement is comparatively very less than the decade 1981. When we observed taluka-wise growth rate of rural settlements, it is found that only Khatav taluka has more growth rate in the study region. Phaltan, Patan, Jawali and Mahabaleshwar talukas have growth rate of rural settlements less than 5 percent and the remaining talukas have growth rate between 5 to 13 percent. Patan, Jawali and Mahabaleshwar talukas have negligible growth rate of rural settlements. The Table IV-II and Fig. 4.2 gives clear idea about the decadal growth rate of rural settlements in the study region.

SATARA DISTRICT DECADAL GROWTH OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS 1981-1991

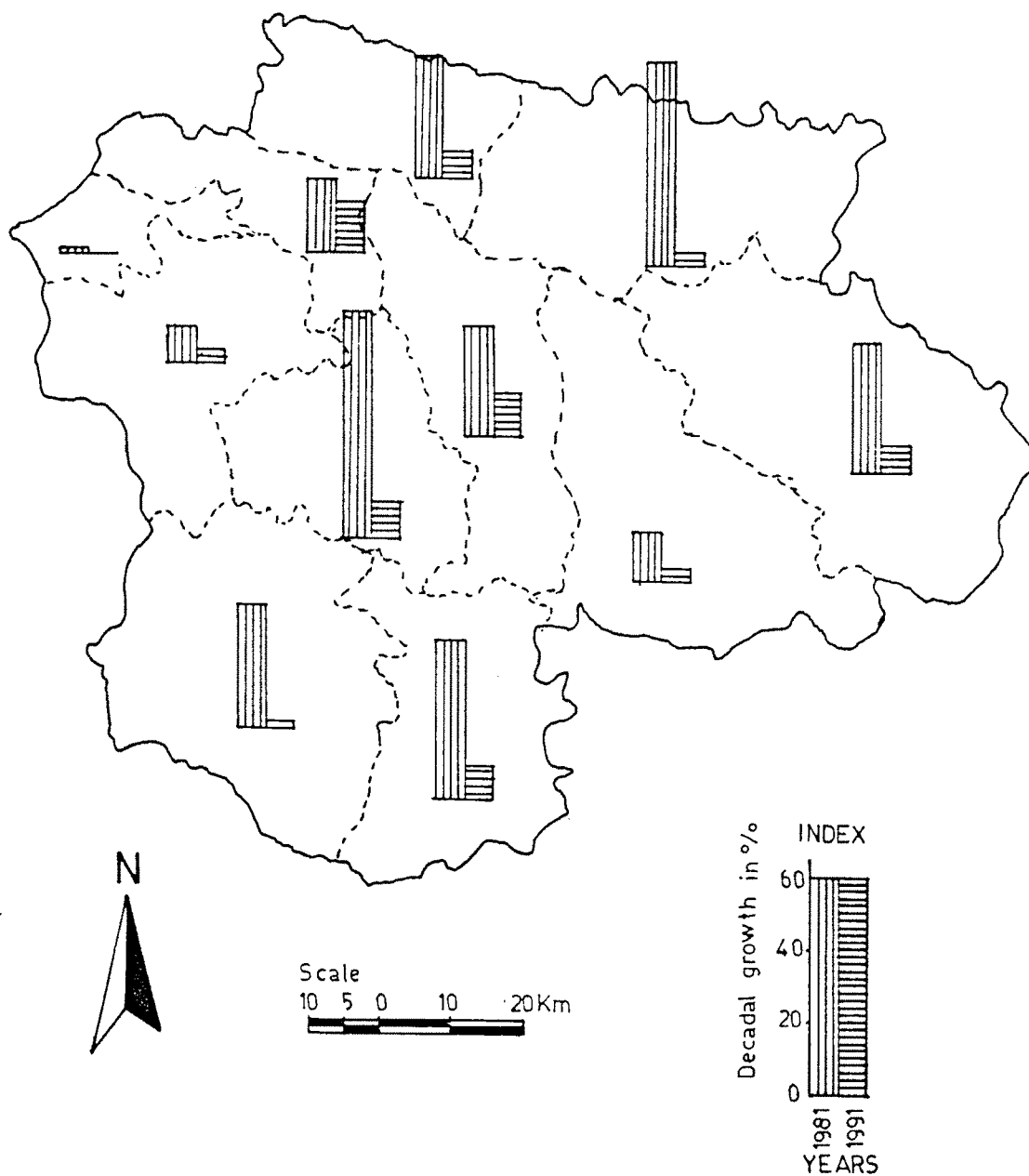


Fig - 4.2

T A B L E [IV-II]SATARA DISTRICTTHE DECADAL GROWTH OF RURAL SETTLEMENT

Sr No	Taluka	No.of Rural settlements 1971	No.of Rural settlements 1981	Actual in No.	Growth in %	No.of Rural settlements 1991	Actual in No.	Gro-wth in %
1]	Satara	113	183	70	62.4	200	17	9.28
2]	Wai	83	100	17	20.5	113	13	13.00
3]	Khandala	45	60	15	33.0	65	05	8.33
4]	Koregaon	77	99	22	29.57	110	11	11.11
5]	Phaltan	75	116	41	55.66	120	04	3.44
6]	Man	67	91	24	35.82	98	07	7.69
7]	Khatav	84	95	11	13.0	132	37	38.94
8]	Karad	112	162	50	44.64	178	16	9.87
9]	Patan	191	256	65	34.0	269	03	1.17
10]	Jawali	181	200	19	10.49	207	07	3.5
11]	Mahabaleshwar	54	55	01	1.85	55
	Total ..	1030	1417	387	37.57	1547	130	9.17

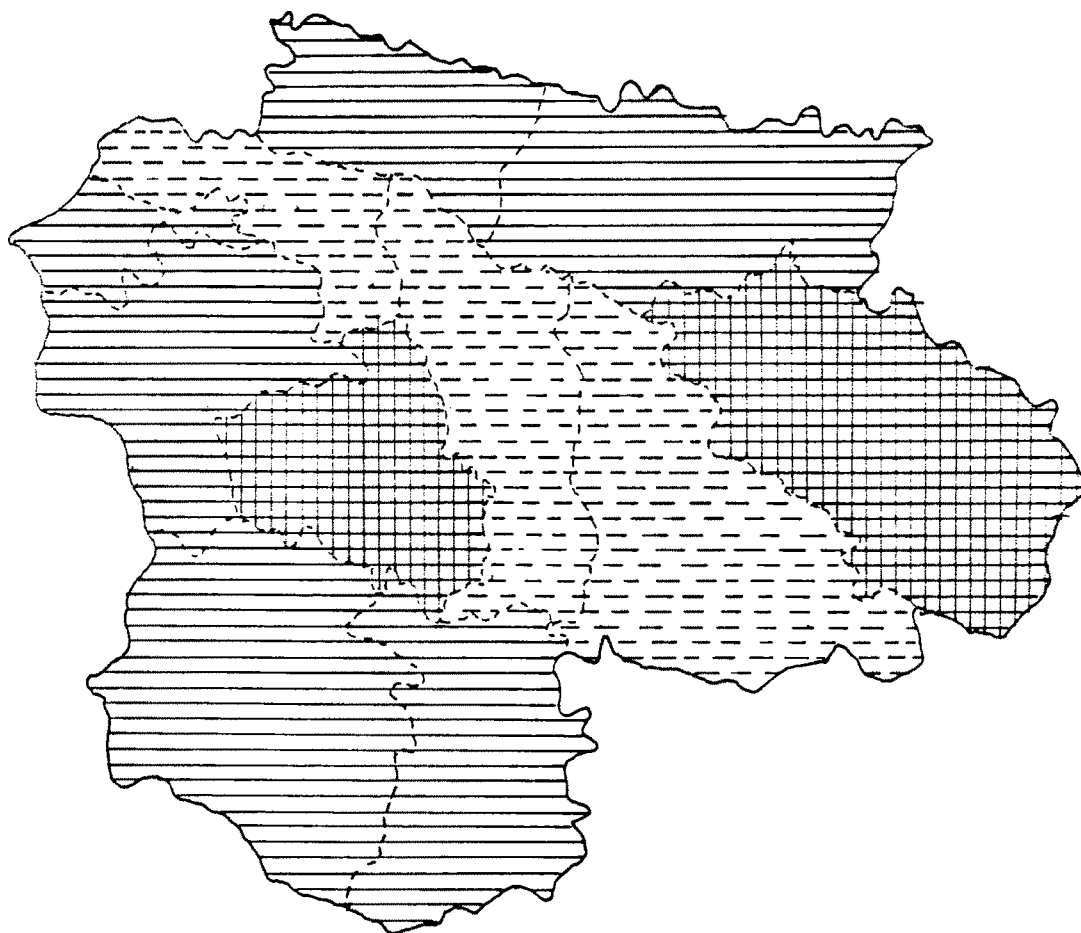
4.3] TALUKA-WISE GROWTH RATE OF RURAL POPULATION :

The growth rate of rural population has been studied with the help of population. Here, an attempt has been made to study the taluka-wise decadal growth rate of population from 1971 to 1991. In general, it is observed that the growth rate of population is 18.23 percent in the decade

1981 which is increased upto 20.45 percent in the decade 1991. When we observed the taluka-wise growth rate of rural population, it gives different type of picture. In the year 1981, Man and Satara talukas have more growth rate of rural population, which is 20.7 percent and 20.2 percent respectively. Khandala, Phaltan, Karad, Patan, Jawali and Mahabaleshwar talukas have growth rate of population more than 15 percent and other remaining talukas have growth rate of rural population less than 15 percent.

In the year 1991, Satara, Man, Mahabaleshwar, Karad and Koregaon talukas have high growth rate, which is above 20 percent. Wai, Koregaon and Khatav taluka have moderate growth rate of population and remaining talukas has low growth rate of rural population. The Table IV-III and Fig. 4.3 gives comparative picture of talukawise growth rate of rural population.

SATARA DISTRICT TALUKAWISE GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION 1981

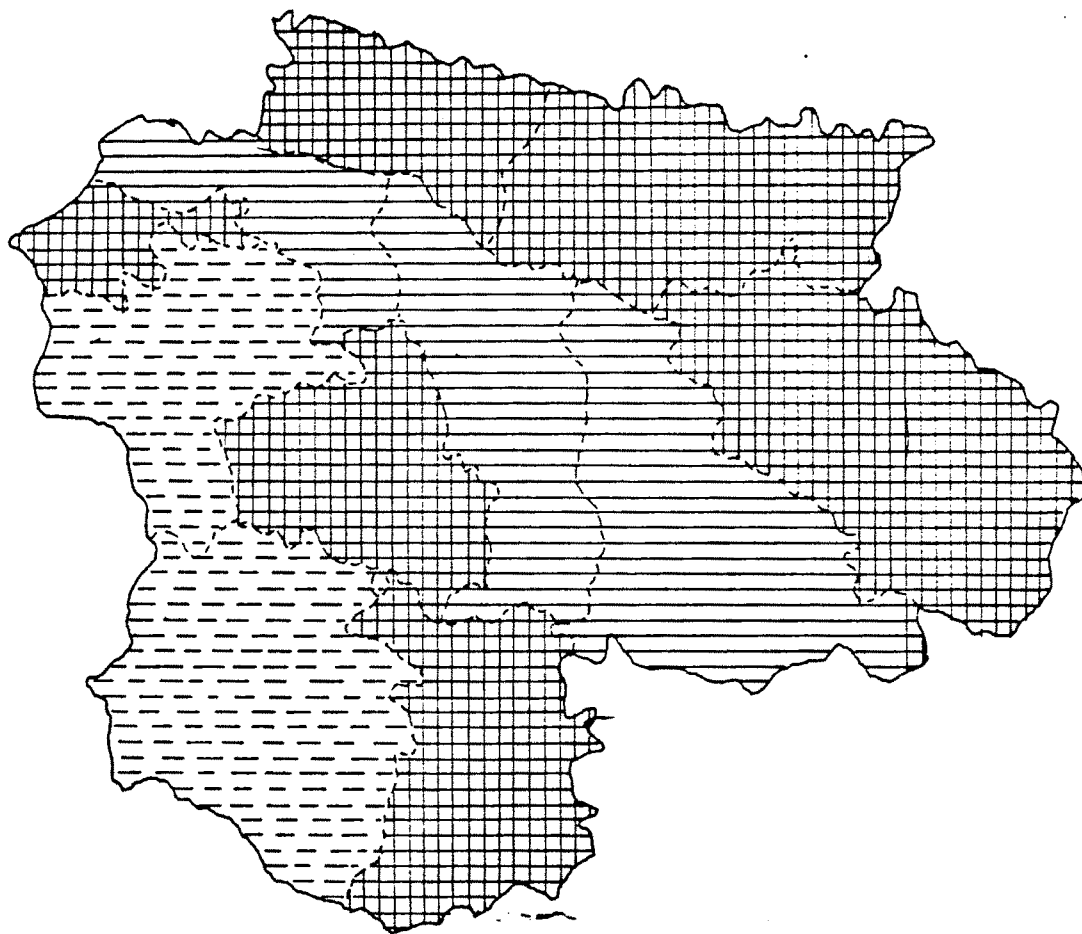


Scale
10 5 0 10 20Km

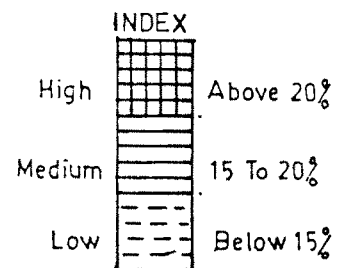
INDEX	
High	Above 20%
Medium	15 To 20%
Low	Below 15%

Fig-4.3

SATARA DISTRICT TALUKAWISE GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION 1991



Scale
10 5 0 10 20 Km



Fig~4.3

T A B L E [IV-III]
SATARA DISTRICT
TALUKAWISE GROWTH RATE OF RURAL POPULATION
DECADE 1971-1991

Sr. No.	Taluka	Popu - lation 1971	Popu - lation 1981	Growth %	Popu - lation 1991	Grow - th %
[1]	Satara	173551	209299	20.2	273691	30.76
[2]	Wai	104059	118556	13.9	141243	19.13
[3]	Khandala	69538	82574	18.74	101105	22.44
[4]	Koregaon	143790	153478	6.7	181162	18.00
[5]	Phaltan	159853	190159	18.9	229034	20.44
[6]	Man	108191	130474	20.7	166456	27.57
[7]	Khatav	177501	202701	14.1	234120	15.50
[8]	Karad	260836	328313	18.00	403136	22.79
[9]	Patan	194994	233265	19.6	264105	13.22
[10]	Jawali	91339	105287	15.2	117988	12.00
[11]	Mahabale- shwar	15967	18779	17.6	23380	24.50
	Total ..	1499519	1772885	18.23	2135532	20.45

4.4] **GROWTH PATTERN OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS :**

The growth pattern of rural settlements has been studied decade-wise 1981-91, for which settlements and its population has been taken into consideration. The growth rate of population of individual rural settlement has been calculated for the decade 1981 and 1991 and they have

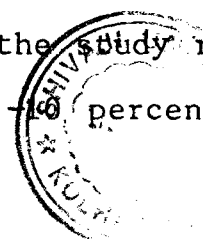
grouped into 6 categories.

The Table IV-IV and Fig. 4.4-A and 4.4-B gives detailed picture of growth rate of individual rural settlements for the decade 1981-91.

In the year 1981, 0 to-10 percent growth is observed in the 65 rural settlements in the study region, Above-10 percent growth rate of rural settlement is observed in the 117 rural settlements, which are found particularly south-western part of the study region. 0 to 10 percent growth rate is observed in 233 rural settlements particularly in the central part and north western part of the study region. The growth rate of rural settlement between 10 to 20 percent is observed mainly in the north-western part, south western part of the study region. The growth rate of population between 20 to 30 percent is observed particularly western part of the study region. The growth rate of population above 30 percent is observed in the west central part, south part and north-eastern part of the study region which are mainly affected by canal irrigation (Fig.4-4-A).

In the decade 1991 the growth rate of population individual settlements has been calculated. The Fig.4-4-B gives clear picture of the growth rate of population in percentage for individual settlements.

In the year 1991, the growth rate between 0 to-10 is observed in the 89 rural settlements which are observed mainly in the north-western part of the study region which is affected by Kanher dam. More than 10 percent growth of



population is also observed in the 159 rural settlements north-western part of the study region mainly of Jawali taluka.

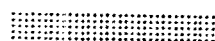
0 to 10 percent growth rate of rural population is observed in the 263 rural settlements which are scattered all over the study region. 10 to 20 percent growth rate of population is observed in 352 rural settlements particularly north-western part, south-western part and north-eastern part of the study region. The growth rate of population above 30 percent in the 310 rural settlements which are scattered all over the study region.

T A B L E [IV-IV]

SATARA DISTRICT

GROWTH PATTERN OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS

Sr. No.	Growth in %	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91
[1]	Above 30	112	168	310
[2]	20 to 30	152	169	244
[3]	10 to 20	248	270	352
[4]	Less than 0 to 10	93	233	263
[5]	Less than 0 to -10	11	65	89
[6]	Above -10	7	117	159
	Total ..	623	1030	1417



R E F E R E N C E S :

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- [3] Kumbhar A.P. (1991), 'The Study of Settlements in
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