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## TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF URBANIZATION IN SANGLI DISTRICT

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### **ABSTRACT:**

*Urbanization is a form of social transformation from traditional rural societies to modern urban communities. It is a long-term continuous process. The objective of this paper is to understand the Trend and Pattern of urbanization in Sangli district which is based on census data during 1901-2011 for this population data is collected from the district census handbook of Sangli district (1971 to 2011). The decadal growth rate was calculated for analysis of the trend of urbanization in the study region. The regional, as well as temporal variations in the distribution of urban population, are significant. Results show that the urban population in Sangli district has increased from 70191 urban populations in 1901 to 719357 populations in 2011. In the study region, the lowest growth rate of urban population is recorded in 1911 which was negative whereas in remaining all census year growth rate of urban population is positive i.e. 1921 to 2011. In the study region 1971, there were only 6 urban centers are located in which one urban center is added in 2001. Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad city is only one class – I city Ashta, Vita and Islampur cities change their classes from 1971 to 2011 but the Tasgaon city has class – III city during the study period.*

**Keywords:** *Urbanization, Growth Rate.*

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Urbanization is the most powerful socio-economic component of modernity. The current trend seen is more of metropolitan civilization based on industrial and multi-national commercial development. The massive shift of population from rural to urban areas has created problems for slums and squatters throughout the urban world.

Urbanization is closely interlinked with two other processes i.e. industrialization and modernization and these three sometimes work in conjunction. Thus, urbanization, industrialization, and modernization as processes are do not seem to properly put together as they had been in the past

in the industrialized developed countries at their corresponding level of urbanization (Sing, R.B., 1993). Urbanization is an important index of economic growth at both district and tehsil levels.

The concept 'urbanization' implies changes. Change like people's activities in the ratio between the population engaged in agricultural activities and rest of the population. Urbanization can be represented as a process leading to a spatial connection of activities in a relatively few areas where urban efficiency is the highest (Alam and Pokshisheusky, 1974). Urbanization is a complex growth that cannot be explained in purely economic terms never the less in the sense of rapid concentration of population in cities and towns. Urbanization is historically a concomitant of economic development.

### **IMPORTANCE OF STUDY OF URBANIZATION:**

It is pertinent to identify the main issues which are concern with the process of urbanization in India and other developing countries as well. These are economic, demographic, political and social, and Cultural.

Urbanization has been viewed as an important factor in the areas of economic transformation, orchestrating the breakdown of the feudal order and taking societies to higher levels of social formation. Urbanization is intrinsically connected and irrevocably enlaced with the development process, as an essential strand in the contemporary economic system. At the same time, some scholars argue that "urbanization is not merely a concomitant of industrialization, but a concomitant of the whole gamut of factors underlying the process of economic growth and social change.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To assess the trend of Urbanization in Sangli district.
2. To find out trends of class-wise towns and urban population in Sangli district.

### **THE STUDY REGION:**

The Sangli district is part of the southern districts of Maharashtra and is part of the Deccan plateau. The Sangli district is located between 16<sup>0</sup> 45' and 17<sup>0</sup> 33' N latitudes longitudes and 73<sup>0</sup> 42' and 75<sup>0</sup> 40' longitudes. The average altitude of the district is 553 meters above mean sea level. It is surrounded by Satara and Solapur district to the North, Karnataka State to the East and South, Kolhapur district to the South –West and it has a small boundary with Ratnagiri district in the west. Sangli district has a 205 km length in East to West and 96 km width North-South direction.

The total area of the Sangli district is 8572 sq. km. and its total population is 28, 22,143 according to the 2011 census where 14,35,728 Male and 13,86,415 female population was observed. The total literacy rate of Sangli district is 82.62

percent and the population density is 329 per sq. km. For administrative purposes, the Sangli district is divided into three sub-divisions mainly Walwa, Miraj, and Khanapur and the district has ten Tehsils such as Walwa, Shirala, Miraj, Jat, Atpadi, Khanapur, Palus, Kavathe-Mahankal, Tasgaon, and Kadegaon.

## DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The entire research work is based on secondary sources. The required secondary data for the present study has been collected from various sources such as District Gazetteer of Sangli, Socio-Economic Review and District statistical abstracts of Kolhapur (2001 to 2015), and district census handbook of Sangli District, 1971 to 2011.

To find out the decadal growth rate following formula was used.

$$GR = \frac{(Vp1 - Vp2)}{Vp2} \times 100 / N$$

Where, GR = Growth Rate, Vp1= Present Value, Vp2= Past Value, N = Number of years

For the calculation of urban population following formula was applied.

$$\% \text{ of Urban population} = \frac{\text{Population of urban area}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

The trend of Urbanization in Sangli District (1901 - 2011): The trend of Urbanization in Sangli District is shown in table 1. The population living in urban areas and the percentage of urban population to the total population of Sangli district has gradually increased since 1901. In 1901 total of 70191 populations are lived in urban areas which are increased up to 719357 populations in 2011 of Sangli district. At the time of the first Census after independence i.e. 1951, the population living in the urban areas was 141205. After the 1961 census, the urban population was increased steadily up to 1991 after 1991 growth of the urban population is decreases decade by decade during the study period.

The growth of urban population in Sangli district is shown in table 1 where it was indicated that urban population has almost increased two-fold during 1991 to 1951 but in this period 1911 census data about urban population shows negative growth by -4.68 percent and this is only one census year where the urban population shows a negative trend. This negative trend was largely attributed to the devastating low intensity of the disease, epidemic, and high intensity of drought in 1901 - 1911. After 1951, the urban population in the study region doubled during the next 20 years i.e. in 1971 with a total urban population of 286898. In 2001 total urban population is increased up to 629296

which is twofold as compared to the 1971 urban population but the time of doubling was 30 years so the rate of increasing urban population is slower than in 1971. During the last two decades, i.e.2001 & 2011 growth of the urban population is declined. In the census year, 1991 the growth rate of the urban population is 24.53 percent which is decreased by 3.19 percent in 2001, and the urban population growth rate is registered by 21.34 percent whereas again in 2011 this growth rate is decreased by 8.82 percent and registered by 12.52 percent.

**Table 1: Sangli District: Trend of Urbanization (1901 to 2011)**

Sr. No.	Census Year	Urban Population	Growth Rate in %
1	1901	70191	---
2	1911	67051	-4.68
3	1921	72012	6.89
4	1931	92861	22.45
5	1941	108554	14.46
6	1951	141205	23.12
7	1961	192430	26.62
8	1971	286898	32.93
9	1981	373577	23.20
10	1991	495025	24.53
11	2001	629296	21.34
12	2011	719357	12.52

*Source: District Census Handbook of Sangli District, 2011*

In Sangli district the highest growth rate of urban population is registered in 1971 with 32.93 percent growth rate and change in the urban population is 94468 as compared to last census year i.e. 1961. In the study region, the lowest growth rate of urban population is recorded in 1911 with -4.68 percent and this was only one year where the growth of urban population is negative whereas in other all census year growth rate of urban population is positive which indicates an urban population in Sangli district is increases during 1921 to 2011.

Trends of Class-wise Towns and Urban Population (1971 - 2001): The Class of towns and cities is presented according to the population size of that particular town. As per the census of India town with more than 1, 00,000 population consider as a class – I town, a town with 50,000 to 99,999 population consider as a class – II town, a town with 20,000 to 49,999 population consider as a class – III town, a town with 10,000 to 19,999 population consider as a class – IV town and town with 5,000 to 9,999 population consider as a class – V town. On this basis, urban centers in the Sangli district are classified and shown in table 2 from 1971 to 2011.

**Table 2: Sangli District: Class Wise Towns (1971-2001)  
(Population)**

Class Size	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
<b>I</b>	01 (192744)	01 (257844)	01 (351917)	01 (436781)	01 (502793)
<b>II</b>	-	-	-	01 (58330)	01 (67391)
<b>III</b>	02 (48743)	04 (104589)	04 (131274)	03 (108464)	03 (123339)
<b>IV</b>	02 (36558)	01 (11144)	01 (11834)	02 (25721)	02 (25834)
<b>V</b>	01 (8853)	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>06</b> <b>(286898)</b>	<b>06</b> <b>(373577)</b>	<b>06</b> <b>(495025)</b>	<b>07</b> <b>(629296)</b>	<b>07</b> <b>(719357)</b>

*Source: District Census Handbook of Sangli District, 2011*

As per Table 2, in 1971 there was six urban centers are located in the Sangli district in which one town in class- I and two towns has classified into class –III and class – IV as well as there were one town has the status of class – V. However, no town has the status of class – II.

During 1981 there was the same position in the class – I where only one town has class – I status, but the towns in class – III was increased by two cities than 1971 with a total of 04 urban centers has class – III status while only one city has class – IV status. Whereas in this census year no town has the status of class – II as well as class – V.

In 1991, Sangli district has six urban centers as present in the years 1971 and 1981. In this census year, one city has class-I – I status, four towns have class – III status whereas one urban center has class – IV status. Again there was no town present in class – II and class – V.

During 2001, there was one center is added as a new urban center and in this census, year total of 07 urban centers are located in the Sangli district. The classification based on population size one town is considered as a class – I town and one town got class – II status whereas three towns remained in class – III status, and two towns are classified in class – IV while in this census year there were no any town has the status of class – V.

In the last census year i.e. 2011, one city has class – I status, one town has class – II status, and three towns have in class – III status, as well as two urban centers, has class – IV status while in this census year there were no any town has the status of class – V.

**Table 3: Sangli District: Change in Size of Towns and Cities (1971-2001)**

Sr. No.	Name of the Town/City	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Urun Islampur	III (9.47%)	III (8.84%)	III (8.58%)	II (9.27%)	II (9.37%)
2	Ashta	IV (6.22%)	III (5.71%)	III (5.54%)	III (5.28%)	III (5.16%)
3	Vita	IV (6.53%)	III (6.45%)	III (6.47%)	III (6.64%)	III (6.71%)
4	Tasgaon	III (7.52%)	III (7.00%)	III (5.94%)	III (5.32%)	III (5.27%)
5	Sangli-Miraj- Kupwad	I (67.18%)	I (69.02%)	I (71.09%)	I (69.41%)	I (69.89%)
6	Budhgaon	-	-	-	IV (9.47%)	IV (9.47%)
7	Madhavnagar	V (3.09%)	IV (2.98%)	IV (2.39%)	IV (1.75%)	IV (1.55%)

*Source: District Census Handbook of Sangli District, 2011*

Table 3 shows the change in the Class status as per the population of towns in the Sangli district. Sangli – Miraj- Kupwad Municipal Corporation has the status of Class – I town from 1971 to 2011. UranIslampur is Municipal Council and it has Class – III status from 1971 to 1991 whereas this city got class – II status in 2001 and 2011.

Tasgaon is Municipal Council and it has Class – III town status from 1971 to 2011. Ashta and Vita both towns are Municipal Councils and these two have to class – IV town status in 1971 and these two towns have increased their status with Class – III. Madhavnagar is Census Town which has class – V town status in 1971 which was converting into class – IV after 1981 and present till 2011 as class – IV town. Budhgaon declared as Census Town in 2001 with class – IV town status which was the same in 2011.

**Table 4: Sangli District: Class Wise Urban Population (1971 - 2001)**

Sr. No.	Class Size	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	I	192744	257844	351917	436781	502793
2	II	-	-	-	58330	67391
3	III	48743	104589	131274	108464	123339
4	IV	36558	11144	11834	25721	25834
5	V	8853	-	-	-	-
6	<b>Total</b>	<b>286898</b>	<b>373577</b>	<b>495025</b>	<b>629296</b>	<b>719357</b>

*Source: District Census Handbook of Sangli District, 2011*

The town-wise growth of urban population from 1971 to 2011 indicates that Sangli – Miraj - Kupwad Municipal Corporation progressed rapidly due to its trade and commerce and expansion of industries. The second position goes to

Uran Islampur which is new developing educational as well as an agricultural market center and accessibility with National Highway No. 4 which has a moderate rate of growth in urban population size. Ashta and Tasgaon urban centers are not registered high population growth and they remain present in Class – III towns from 1971 to 2011. Madhav Nagar and Budhgaon is a census town which is located near the Sangli – Miraj- Kupwad Municipal Corporation, therefore, this town is developed as an urban fringe area with a low increase in population size.

**Table 5: Sangli District: Growth of Population Towns and Cities (1971 - 2001)**

Sr. No.	Name of the Town/City	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	Growth rate of population (1971 – 2011)
1	Urun Islampur	27160	33016	42459	58330	67391	148.13
2	Ashta	17832	21333	27405	33203	37105	108.08
3	Vita	18726	24081	32018	41804	48289	157.87
4	Tasgaon	21583	26159	29392	33457	37945	75.81
5	Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad	192744	257844	351917	436781	502793	160.86
6	Budhgaon	0	0	0	14728	14666	
7	Madhavnagar	8853	11144	11834	10993	11168	26.15
8	Total	286898	373577	495025	629296	719357	150.74

*Source: District Census Handbook of Sangli District, 2011*

Table 5 shows that the town wise growth of the urban population in Sangli district from 1971 to 2011. In this study period there are 6 urban centers are located in the study region up to 1991 and in 2001 Budhgaon has got Census town status therefore from 2001 in Sangli district has 7 urban centers. In the town-wise growth rate of urban population highest growth is observed in Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation with 160.86 percent and the lowest growth rate is observed in Madhavnagar census town with 26.15 percent during the study period i.e.1971 to 2011.

As per the above table, the district has a 150.74 percent growth rate from 1971 to 2011. Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad (160.86 %)and Vita (157.87 %) urban centers have the highest growth rate which is more than the district average while UranIslampur (148.13 %) and Ashta (108.08 %) urban centers have a moderate growth rate in urban population and Tasgaon (75.81 %) as well as Madhavnagar (26.15 %) urban centers has a low growth rate which is below the district average.

### CONCLUSION:

The population living in urban areas and the percentage of urban population to the total population of Sangli district has gradually increased since

1901. In 1901 total of 70191 populations are lived in urban areas which are increased up to 719357 populations in 2011 of Sangli district. The percentage of urban population to the total population has also recorded a gradual increase from one decade to another with the only exception of a decline by -4.68 percent in 1911 as compared to 1901. This decline was largely attributed to devastating the low intensity of plague, epidemic, and the high intensity of drought in 1901 - 1911. In Sangli district, the highest growth rate of urban population is registered in 1971 with 32.93 percent growth in urban population.

In the study region, in 1971 there were only 6 urban centers are located in which one urban center is added in 2001. Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad city is only one class – I city is located in the study region which has 160.86 percent growth from 1971 to 2011.

Ashta and Vita cities change their class from class – IV to class – III and Islampur city change class from Class – III to Class – II from 1971 to 2011 but the Tasgaon city has class – III city during the study period because it has low growth in urban population i.e. 75.81 percent. The study region shows an imbalance in the trend of urbanization.

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