



## URBANIZATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA

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### ABSTRACT

*The present paper intends to examine the spatial patterns of urbanization and development in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra. It is primarily based on secondary sources of data mainly collected from the census of India 2011 and Socio-Economic Abstract, 2012. The percentage of urban population to total population was computed. The growth of urban population has been calculated. Urban Sex ratio was measured in terms of number of females per thousand males. The Urban literacy and work participation rate has been calculated. It is observed that the proportion of urban population has increased from 29.8 per cent in 2001 to 31.7 per cent in 2011. It is noticed that the growth rate of urban population was 17.20 per cent in 2001-2011. This sort of analysis is useful for urban development planning.*

**Key Words:** Urbanization, Urban Sex ratio, Urban literacy rate, Urban work participation rate, Urban Development.

### INTRODUCTION

Urban geography is the study of the urban places with reference to their geographical environment. Urban geography mainly studies spatial patterns of the city, origin of towns, their growth, urban population, development, and their functions in and around their surroundings. Urbanization is the process resulting into increase in the proportion of urban population to the total population in an area. It is one of the important components of modernization and regional development. Urbanization in an area is a fair index of the level of its socio-economic development (Chandna, 2011). In view of this urbanization is an important component which induces development and modernization and traditionalism recants. In India the pattern of urbanization is very diverse, but economically advanced states more or less show higher levels of urbanization (Bhagat, 2011).

### OBJECTIVE

1. To study the spatial patterns and growth of urban population in Kolhapur district.
2. To examine the sex ratio, literacy and work participation rate of urban population in study area.

### STUDY AREA

For the present investigation Kolhapur district of Maharashtra is selected. It lies between 15<sup>o</sup>43' north and 17<sup>o</sup>17' north latitude and 73<sup>o</sup>40' east and 74<sup>o</sup>42' east longitude, comprising 12 tahsils. The district is bounded on the north by Sangli district, on the west by Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district on the south and east by boundary of Karanataka state. The district has long historical and rich cultural background. The district has an area of 7685 sq. km.

### DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

Present paper principally based on secondary sources of data mainly collected from the census of India 2011 and Socio-Economic Abstract, 2012. The percentage of urban population and growth rate was computed. Urban sex ratio is measured in terms of number of females per thousand males. The tahsil wise literacy patterns and work participation rate has been calculated.

### TRENDS OF URBANIZATION

Urbanization simply does not mean increase in number of urban people and increase in number of urban centres either of lakh-towns or million-towns. The concept of urbanization specifically means a process involving an increase in the proportion of the population that is urban in relation to the increase of the total population as in relation to the proportion of non-urban population of a region (Verma, 2008). In India, urbanization has been increasing since pre-independence time, which was 13.9 per cent in 1941 and augmented to 17.3 per cent in 1951 after independence the proportion of urban population has been increasing in 1961 it was 18.0 per cent, in 1981 it was 23.2

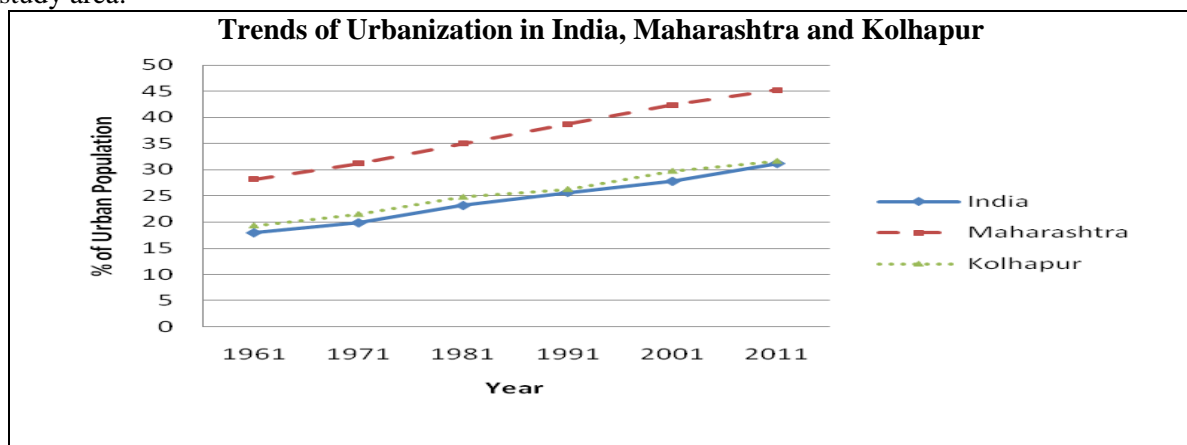
per cent, in 2001 27.08 per cent and in 2011 it was less than one-third (31.2%) of the country's population was urbanized.

**Table 1 Trends of Urbanization in India, Maharashtra and Kolhapur**

Sr. No	Years	India	Maharashtra	Kolhapur
1	1951	17.9	--	--
2	1961	18.0	28.22	19.3
3	1971	19.9	31.17	21.5
4	1981	23.2	35.03	24.8
5	1991	25.7	38.69	26.3
6	2001	27.8	42.43	29.8
7	2011	31.2	45.22	31.7

Source: Census of India 1951-2011.

The levels of urbanization in Maharashtra are continuously increasing. As per the census of India, 1961 urbanization in state was 28.22 per cent and it rose to 45.22 in 2011, as compared to national level it is higher by 3.97 percentage points. It is observed that the urbanization of Kolhapur district in 1961 it was 19.3 per cent, and it rose to 31.7 per cent in 2011. The trends of urbanization was continuously increasing in Kolhapur district because industrial and economic development of study area.



**Fig. 1**

**GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION**

The growth rate of population is an important demographic characteristic which not only helps in understanding the population change that a society has undergone, but also helps in predicting the future demographic characteristics of an area ( Singh, 2011). Therefore it is useful to study the pattern of urban population growth in study area. It is found that the urban growth of study area was 17.20 per cent, which is lower than state (23.64) as well as country (31.08) urban growth during 2001-2011. It is noticed that the Panhala tahsil identified with highest urban growth (126.36%) and Shahuwadi tahsil lowest urban growth (-3.00). The tahsil like Kagal (37.36%), Karvir (19.48%) and Panhala (126.36%) fall in above the average (17.10%) and Gadhinglaj (7.21%), Ajra (16.22%), Shirol (10.08%), Hatkanangle (12.82%) and Shahuwadi (-3.00) fall in below the average urban growth rate. The tahsils such as Bavda, Radhanagari, Bhudargad and Chandgad no urban population.

**Table 2 Growth Rate of Urban Population of Kolhapur District, 2011**

Sr. No	Name of Tahsil	Urban Population 2001	Urban Population 2011	Growth Rate (In %)
1.	Shahuwadi	5504	5339	-3.00
2.	Panhala	3452	7814	126.36
3.	Hatkanangle	355003	400523	12.82
4.	Shirol	64394	70882	10.08
5.	Karvir	548814	655709	19.48
6.	Bavda	NUP	NUP	NUP
7.	Radhanagari	NUP	NUP	NUP
8.	Kagal	32980	45300	37.36
9.	Bhudargad	NUP	NUP	NUP

10.	Ajra	14849	17257	16.22
11.	Gadhinglaj	25357	27185	7.21
12.	Chandgad	NUP	NUP	NUP
<b>Kolhapur</b>		<b>1050353</b>	<b>1230009</b>	<b>17.10</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>		<b>41100980</b>	<b>50818259</b>	<b>23.64</b>

Source: Census of India, 2011 (Note: NUP = No Urban Population)

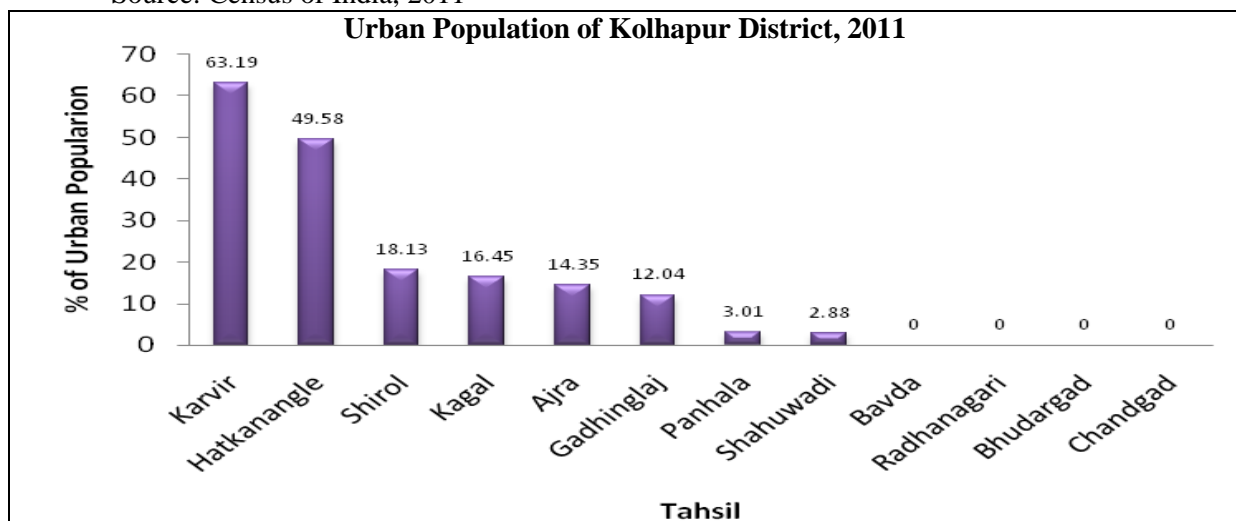
**SPATIAL PATTERNS OF URBANIZATION**

The urbanization of Kolhapur district (31.2%) is more than average of India (31.2%) but it is less than the state average (45.22%). It is observed that, about 68.27 per cent population living in rural area and remaining 31.73 per cent in urban area. Proportion of urban population is high in Karvir and Hatkanangle tahsils and it is medium in Shirol and Kagal tahsils. The tahsils namely Bavda, Radhanagri, Budhargad and Chandgad have not any urban centre and hence called entirely rural tahsils.

**Table 3 Total and Urban Population of Kolhapur District, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of Tahsil	Total Population	Urban Population	Urban (in %)
1.	Shahuwadi	185661	5339	2.88
2.	Panhala	259417	7814	3.01
3.	Hatkanangle	807751	400523	49.58
4.	Shirol	391015	70882	18.13
5.	Karvir	1037713	655709	63.19
6.	Bavda	35772	0	0.00
7.	Radhanagari	199713	0	0.00
8.	Kagal	275372	45300	16.45
9.	Bhudargad	150368	0	0.00
10.	Ajra	120265	17257	14.35
11.	Gadhinglaj	225734	27185	12.04
12.	Chandgad	187220	0	0.00
<b>Kolhapur</b>		<b>38,76,001</b>	<b>1230009</b>	<b>31.73</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>		<b>11,23,74,333</b>	<b>50818259</b>	<b>45.22</b>
<b>India</b>		<b>121,05,69,573</b>	<b>37,71,06,125</b>	<b>31.2</b>

Source: Census of India, 2011



**Fig. 2**

**URBAN SEX RATIO**

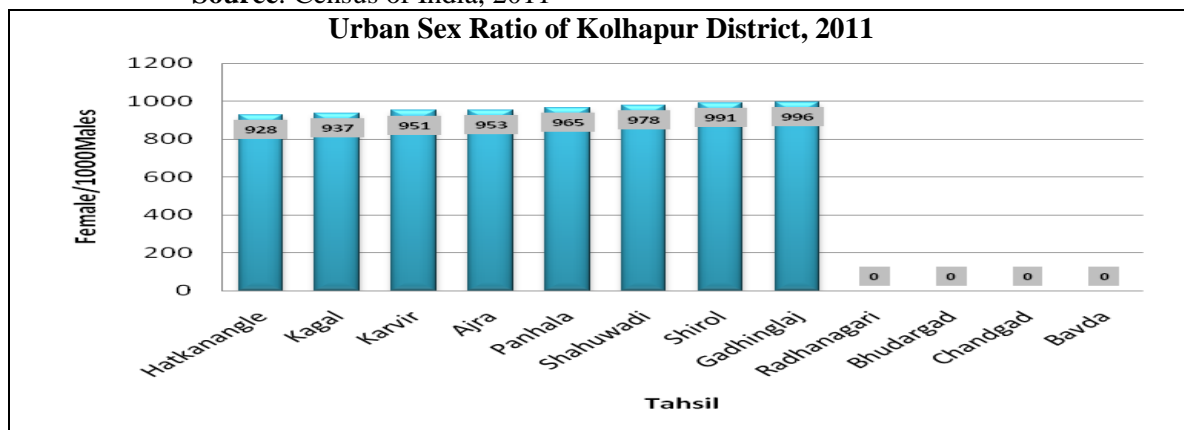
Sex ratio is an index of the socio-economic conditions prevailing in an area and is a useful tool for regional analysis (Mote, 2010). It is one of the important social indices to measure the prevailing inequality between males and females and regional imbalances in the overall status and situation of women (Pore and Mote, 2015). The overall sex ratio was 957 in study area. It is noticed that the urban sex ratio was 947 which is lower than district average. The tahsil like Gadhinglaj (996)

is identified with highest urban sex ratio and the tahsil like Hatkanangle (928) is identified with low sex ratio in Kolhapur district.

**Table 4 Urban Sex Ratio of Kolhapur District, 2011**

Sr. No	Name of Tahsil	Urban Sex Ratio	
		Total	Urban
1.	Shahuwadi	1021	978
2.	Panhala	915	965
3.	Hatkanangle	932	928
4.	Shirol	957	991
5.	Karvir	937	951
6.	Bavda	937	N.A
7.	Radhanagari	935	N.A
8.	Kagal	948	937
9.	Bhudargad	983	N.A
10.	Ajra	1095	953
11.	Gadhinglaj	1039	996
12.	Chandgad	1019	N.A
<b>Kolhapur</b>		<b>957</b>	<b>947</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>		<b>929</b>	<b>903</b>
<b>India</b>		<b>943</b>	<b>929</b>

Source: Census of India, 2011



**Fig. 3**

**URBAN LITERACY**

It is found that the average literacy rate of study area was 81.51 per cent and male was 88.57 per cent and female was 74.22 per cent. The urban literacy rate was 88.28 per cent and male was 92.42 per cent and female was 83.95. The urban literacy rate varied from a minimum of 85.01 per cent in Kagal tahsil to a maximum of 90.24 per cent in Karvir tahsil. It is observed that in all tahsils the urban male literacy rate is higher than the urban female literacy.

**Table 5 Total and Urban Literacy Rate of Kolhapur District, 2011**

Sr. No	Name of Tahsil	Total Literacy Rate			Urban Literacy Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	Shahuwadi	72.68	81.99	63.68	89.81	94.24	85.40
2.	Panhala	79.27	87.15	70.73	85.20	92.00	78.33
3.	Hatkanangle	84.37	89.97	78.41	85.84	90.74	80.59
4.	Shirol	83.44	89.84	76.83	85.86	91.56	80.19
5.	Karvir	86.64	91.51	81.50	90.24	93.60	86.74
6.	Bavda	70.00	80.50	58.83	NUP	NUP	NUP
7.	Radhanagari	77.59	88.58	66.00	NUP	NUP	NUP
8.	Kagal	78.65	87.01	69.96	85.01	91.15	78.57
9.	Bhudargad	77.71	87.84	67.57	NUP	NUP	NUP
10.	Ajra	73.93	83.62	65.23	86.98	90.77	83.01

11.	Gadhinglaj	76.62	85.20	68.49	89.36	93.74	85.03
12.	Chandgad	72.94	82.62	63.52	NUP	NUP	NUP
	<b>Kolhapur</b>	<b>81.51</b>	<b>88.57</b>	<b>74.22</b>	<b>88.28</b>	<b>92.42</b>	<b>83.95</b>
	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>88.38</b>	<b>75.87</b>	<b>88.69</b>	<b>92.12</b>	<b>84.89</b>
	<b>India</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>79.1</b>

Source: Census of India, 2011 (Note: NUP = No Urban Population)

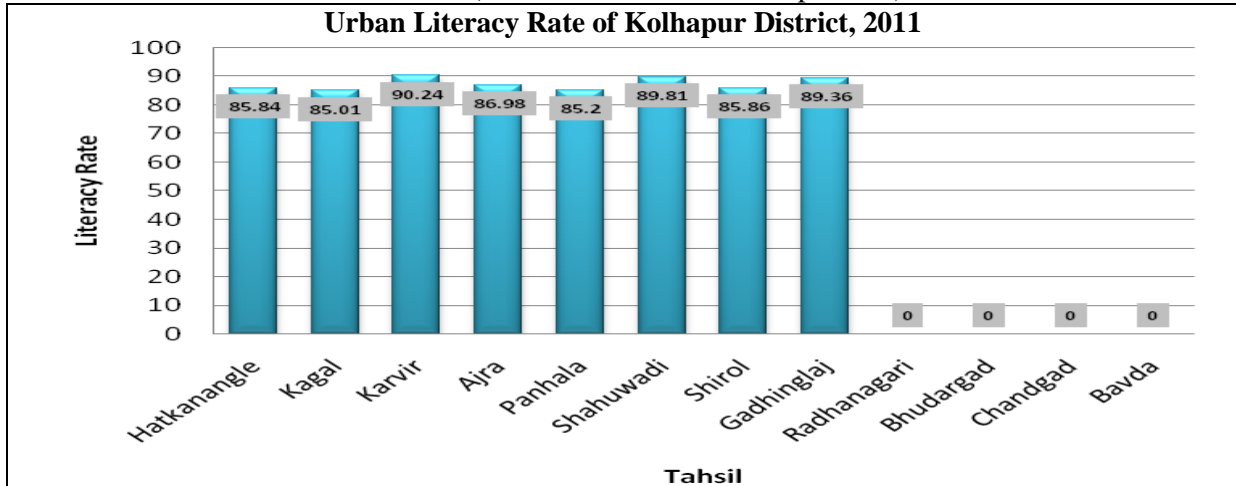


Fig. No. 4

**URBAN ECONOMIC STATUS**

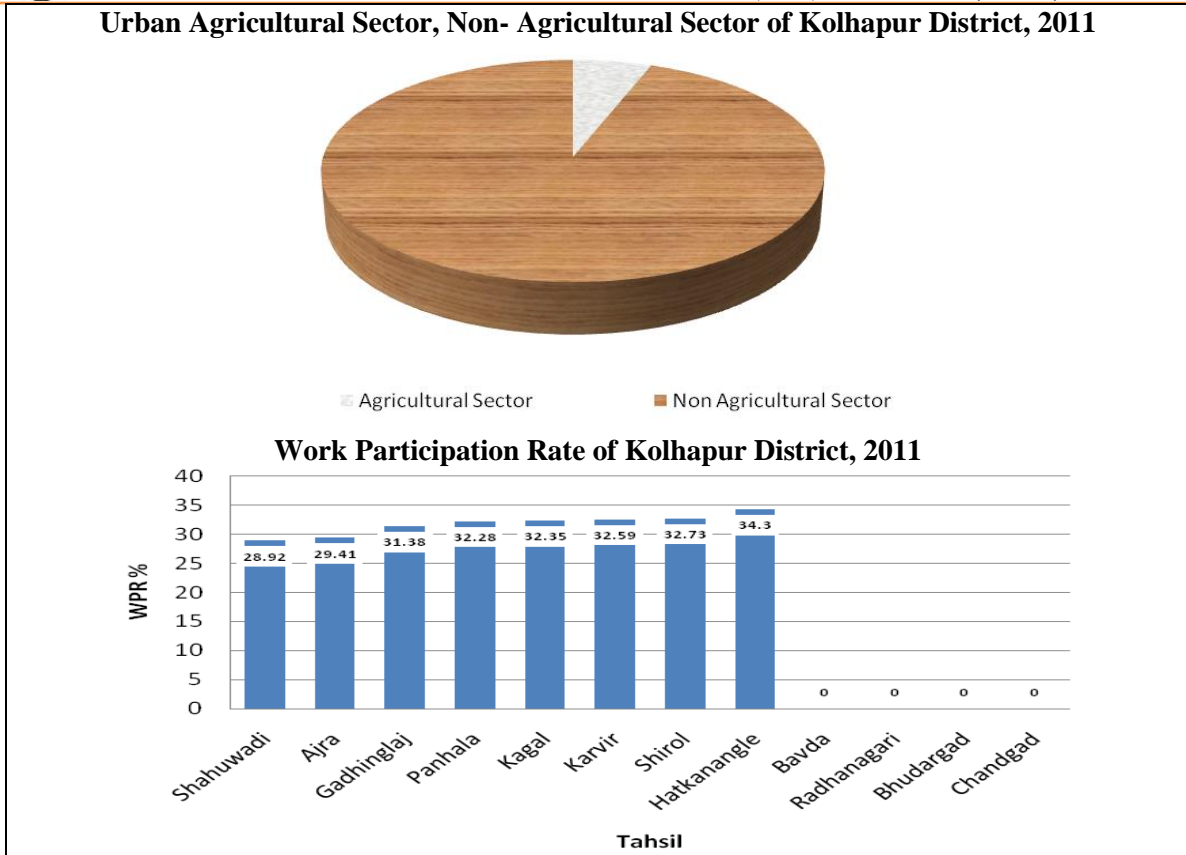
It is found that the average urban work participation rate of study area was 33.06 per cent in 2011. It is found that the highest rural work participation rate was 34.30 per cent in Hatkanangle tahsil and lowest in Shahuwadi tahsil 28.92 per cent. In the study area 5.70 per cent people engaged in agricultural sector and remaining 94.30 per cent people engaged in non-agricultural sector in 2011. It is found that the Karvir (96.86%) tahsil identified with Maximum and Kagal (71.36%) tahsil with Minimum of population engaged in non-agricultural sector.

**Table 6 : Urban Agricultural Sector, Non- Agricultural Sector and Work Participation Rate of Kolhapur District, 2011**

Sr. No	Tahsil	Agricultural Sector			Non Agricultural Sector			Work Participation Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	Shahuwadi	8.61	8.32	9.52	91.39	91.68	90.48	28.92	43.20	14.32
2.	Panhala	3.73	3.48	4.52	96.27	96.52	95.48	32.28	48.38	15.59
3.	Hatkanangle	5.10	4.37	8.70	94.90	95.63	91.30	34.30	54.95	12.04
4.	Shirol	13.76	13.31	15.33	86.24	86.69	84.67	32.73	50.52	14.79
5.	Karvir	3.14	2.75	4.73	96.86	97.25	95.27	32.59	50.90	13.34
6.	Bavda	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP
7.	Radhanagari	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP
8.	Kagal	28.64	23.68	47.46	71.36	76.32	52.54	32.35	49.60	13.94
9.	Bhudargad	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP
10.	Ajra	17.28	14.70	27.02	82.72	85.30	72.98	29.41	45.41	12.61
11.	Gadhinglaj	11.04	9.26	17.46	88.96	90.74	82.54	31.38	49.02	13.68
12.	Chandgad	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP	NUP
	<b>Kolhapur District</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>8.92</b>	<b>94.30</b>	<b>95.07</b>	<b>91.08</b>	<b>33.06</b>	<b>52.00</b>	<b>13.05</b>

Note: NUP = No Urban Population.

Source: Census of India, 2011.



**Fig. 3**

**CONCLUSION**

It is found that the proportion of urban population has increased from 29.8 per cent in 2001 to 31.7 per cent in 2011. It is found that the growth rate of urban population was 17.20 per cent in 2001-2011. It is observed that the Panhala tahsil identified with highest urban growth rate and Shahuwadi tahsil lowest in study area. The overall sex ratio was 957 but urban sex ratio was 947 which is lower than the district average. It is noticed that urban literacy rate was 88.28 per cent and male was 92.42 per cent and female was 83.95 per cent in 2011. It is observed that the urban work participation rate was 33.06 per cent. The Hatkanangle tahsil identified with highest and lowest in Shahuwadi tahsil. It is noticed that 94.30 per cent population engaged in non-agricultural sector. This sort of analysis is useful for urban development planning.

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