



Geographical Study of Increasing Urbanization Trend in Jalgaon District

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Abstract:

The present research paper attempts to study the trend of increasing urbanization in Jalgaon district from 1901 to 2011. The process of transformation of a village into an urban center involves the migration of population from rural to urban areas, resulting in an increase in population density in urban areas.

Similarly, as the broad gauge railway line of Western Railway and National Highway No. 6 passes through Jalgaon district, it is seen that the growth of the urban center on that route is influenced and the urban center is developing rapidly. As per 2001 census Jalgaon district had total 15 cities and as per 2011 census Jalgaon district has total 19 cities which means total 04 cities have increased in Jalgaon district in 10 years which means people are migrating from rural areas to urban areas on a large scale.

Key Words :- Urbanization, Urban Center, Growth Rate

Introduction

Urbanization refers to the increase in the number of people living in cities and towns. It can also mean migration of population from rural to urban areas i.e. growth of population in urban areas instead of rural areas. Urbanization creates enormous socio-economic and environmental challenges Current urbanization trade shows that massive urbanization has created unstable ways of living.

Urbanization is not only a modern phenomenon but also a rapid and historical transformation of human social origin globally which is the replacement of rural culture by urban culture. Money services wealth and opportunity are concentrated in cities. As business is more concentrated in urban areas, population is seen moving from many rural areas of Jalgaon district to urban areas and the trend of urbanization in Jalgaon district is increasing rapidly.

Objectives :-

- 1) To study the growing urban population in Jalgaon district from 1901 to 2011
- 2). To study the trend of increasing urban center and increasing urbanization in Jalgaon district

Study Area :-

The reason selected for the study area of Jalgaon district of Maharashtra state it is bordered by the state Madhya Pradesh to the North side Jalna and Aurangabad district (Sambhaji Nagar) to the South side Nashik and dhule district to the west side and Buldhana district to the east side. The total geographical area is 117655 sq.Km. The Jalgaon district which is one of the 36 district of Maharashtra Live between 20° north and 20°north latitude and 74 ° 55' east and 76° 28' East longitude. According to 2011 census the total population of the reason was 42,29,917.

Methodology :-

For the present research, population information has been taken from Jalgaon District Census Book CD ROM Census Report, Jalgaon District Socio-Economic Survey, Geography Books and Research Journals etc. The urban population ratio from 1901 to 2011. The trend of increasing urbanization in Jalgaon district is explained.

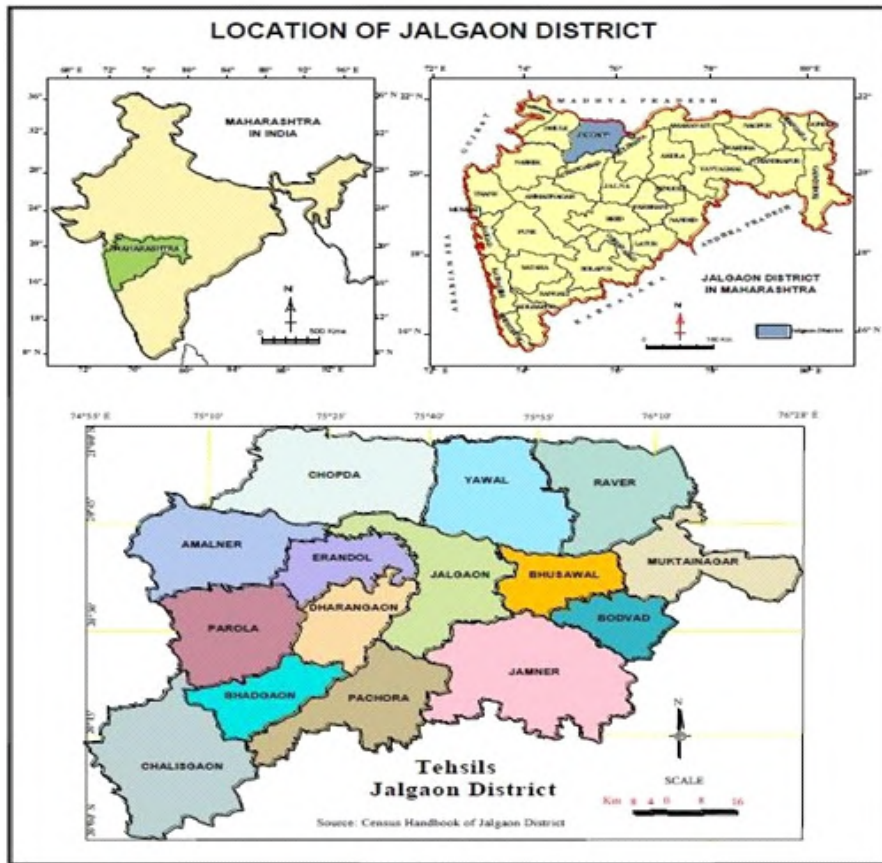


Table No. 1.1
Decadal growth rate of urban population in Jalgaon District (1901-2011)

Sr. No.	Year	Urban Population	Decadal Growth Rate
1	1901	2,16,630	-
2	1911	2,12,367	-1.97
3	1921	2,43,078	14.46
4	1931	2,91,036	19.73
5	1941	3,54,718	21.88
6	1951	4,67,433	31.78
7	1961	3,97,221	15.02
8	1971	5,02,146	26.41
9	1981	6,58,257	31.09
10	1991	8,74,669	32.88
11	2001	10,52,794	20.36
12	2011	13,42,711	27.53

Source- District Census Handbook of Jalgaon District 2011.

The Trend of Urbanization (1901-2011)

Table No. 1.1 shows the trend of urbanization in Jalgaon district. The percentage of urban population in the total population of Jalgaon district has increased since 1901. In Jalgaon district a total

of 216 633 people lived in urban areas in 101. It has increased to 13 42 711 people in 2011. Growth is equal to minus one point intake and this is the only census year where the urban population shows a negative trend, but the urban population doubled from 1901 to 1951, and the urban population nearly doubled again from 1951 to 1991. It is seen in Table No. 1.11 that in the last two centuries i.e. from 2001 to 2011 the urban population has increased by 27.53%.

Table No. 1.2 Jalgaon District Distribution Urban Centres – 2011

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Urban Centres	Population (2011)	Rank
1.	Chopda	Chopda	72783	4
2.	Yawal	Yawal	36706	9
		Faizpur	26602	14
3.	Raver	Raver	27039	13
		Savada	20584	15
4.	Muktainagar	-	-	-
5.	Bodwad	-	-	-
6.	Bhusawal	Bhusawal	187421	16
		Nimbhore (Bk)	7501	19
		Kandari	16353	17
		Varangaon	35411	10
7.	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	460228	1
8.	Erandol	Erandol	31071	12
9.	Dharangaon	Dharangaon	35375	11
10.	Amalner	Amalner	95994	3
11.	Parola	Parola	37666	7
12.	Bhadgaon	Bhadgaon	37214	8
13.	Chalisgaon	Chalisgaon	97551	2
		Takali	10630	18
14.	Pachora	Pachora	59609	5
15.	Jamner	Jamner	46762	6

Source- District Census Handbook of Jalgaon District 2011.

Table 1.3 Jalgaon District Levels of Urbanizations – 2011

Sr. No.	Level of Urbanization	Levels Of Combined Rank Score	Name of Urban Centres
1.	High	Below 5	Jalgaon, Chalisgaon, Amalner, Chopda, Pachora
2.	Medium	6 to 10	Jamner, Parola, Bhadgaon, Yawal, Varangaon
3.	Low	Above 30	Dharangaon, Erandol, Raver, Faizpur, Savda, Bhusawal, Kandari, Takali, Nimbhore (Bk)

The High Urbanized Reason

Table No. 1.3 shows the high urbanization of Jalgaon district mainly consists of five talukas namely Jalgaon, Chalisgaon, Amalner, Chopda and Pachora these five talukas have composite value less than 5 which shows high urbanization. The attribute Jalgaon city has a composite value of 1 indicating the highest urbanization. It has a district seat and municipal corporation and taluka seat where municipal councils are found. This area shows high urbanization due to high employment opportunities and also because the area is developed.

The Medium Urbanized Reason

This region consists of five cities namely Jamner, Parola, Bhadgaon, Yaval and Warangaon has composite index value between 6 to 10 which indicates medium urbanization region in which the town of Warangaon in Bhusawal taluka is mainly developed. Composite index value of this city is 10. And the development of industrial growth is observed.

The low Urbanized Region

The urban low level region consists mainly of cities such as Dharangaon, Erandol, Raver, Faizpur, Sawda, Bhusawal, Kandari, Takli, Nimbhora (Bk) etc. which have a composite index value of more than 10. In this region Faizpur city is mainly developed from Yaval taluka, Sawda city from Raver taluka, Nimbhora and Kandari city from Bhusawal taluka and Takli city from Chalisgaon taluka. It can be seen that the city is small and its urban population is also less, mainly the population in this place is mostly related to the agricultural sector, similarly the rate of industrialization is also found to be low in this place.

Conclusion:-

- 1) According to the census of 2001, there will be 15 cities in the district, which has become 20 cities according to the census of 2011, that is, the growth of 04 cities has taken place in Jalgaon district in the last century.
- 2) Amalner, Dharangaon, Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Pachora, Chalisgaon Central and Western Railway line affects the growth of cities Bhusawal, Jalgaon, Erandol and Parola National Highway Six affects the growth of the cities so the growth of the upcoming cities is seen on a large scale and Jalgaon city is developing rapidly.
- 3) Jalgaon, Chalisgaon, Amalner, Chopda, Pachora are in the high urbanization regions, Jamner, Parola, Bhadgaon, Yaval and Warangaon are in the medium urbanization region and Dharangaon, Erandol, Raver, Faizpur, Sawda, Bhusawal, Kandari, Takli, Nimbhora (Bk) etc. are in the medium urbanization region.

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