



URBANIZATION TRENDS IN MAHARASHTRA IN INDIA

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Abstract:

Urbanization is a process of urban growth to the rise of a city or town. Urbanization is closely linked to modernization, industrialization and the socio-economic changes in the towns. The problem associated with urbanization are high population density, insufficient infrastructure, supply on drinking water, wide roads, lack of economical housing, pollution, slum creation, crime, cognition and poverty etc.. This problem created on high population density and the heavy rate of migration from rural area to Urban areas.. The increases population at a great rate has led to a severe shortage of dwelling units which resulted to overcrowding, traffic cognations ion, pollution, housing shortage (slums), increase rent house, poor urban living condition etc., The provision of infrastructural facilities required to support such large concentration of population is lagging far behind the pace of urbanization. The increase of urban population more and more agricultural area has been converted non-agricultural area in to urban use. The structure is medium town as a vibrant center of agriculture, business, industry, education, health, marketing, transport, administration, banking, telecommunication, laws and other services. Some of the positive implications of urbanization, therefore, include the creation of employment opportunities, increase in education facilities, Improvement in Public Transportation and communication also encouragement of non-motorized mode is a critical requirement for improving mobility in urban areas and provide sufficient drinking water facility and health facility. In Urban areas improved, developed mobility would also have a beneficial impact on the urban poor by improving their provide access to education, opportunities on employment, education and health care for urban planning it is necessary to give attention to an appropriate policy for integration of transportation and traffic plan, land use planning for every urban agglomeration and settlement pattern in Town.

Keywords: Urbanization, Population, Migration, Overcrowding, Slums, Urban Agglomeration, Settlement, Vibrant center.

Introduction

Urbanization is the process of the fastest growing a population move from rural areas to urban area. City and town are increase population growth in highest rate in urban area. It can also be stall as the progressive era has a period of wide spread social concerned in the

activities of a group and political reforms increase of the number of people living in towns and cities. It is highly affected by the notion that towns and cities. Progressive change was removing problems caused by industrialization, urbanization and migration. Mostly, more than 50 Percent world's Population lives in urban areas, very fasted growth in highly dense cities.

Accordingly, urbanization is very common in developing and developed countries as a more people have the proportion of moving closer to towns and cities to obtain privilege social and economic services as well as benefits. These include Social and economic advantages such as better education, healthcare, sanitation, clean and sufficient drinking water, building constructions, good communication facility and transportation. The problem associated with urbanization are high population density, insufficient infrastructure, lack of economical housing settlement pattern, pollution, slum creation, crime, cognation and poverty, high population density, traffic jam etc.,

Objectives

1. To know the urbanization trend contributed a sustainable development in urban areas.
2. To study the role of the urbanization in economic development.
3. To know the problems created by urbanization.

Methodology

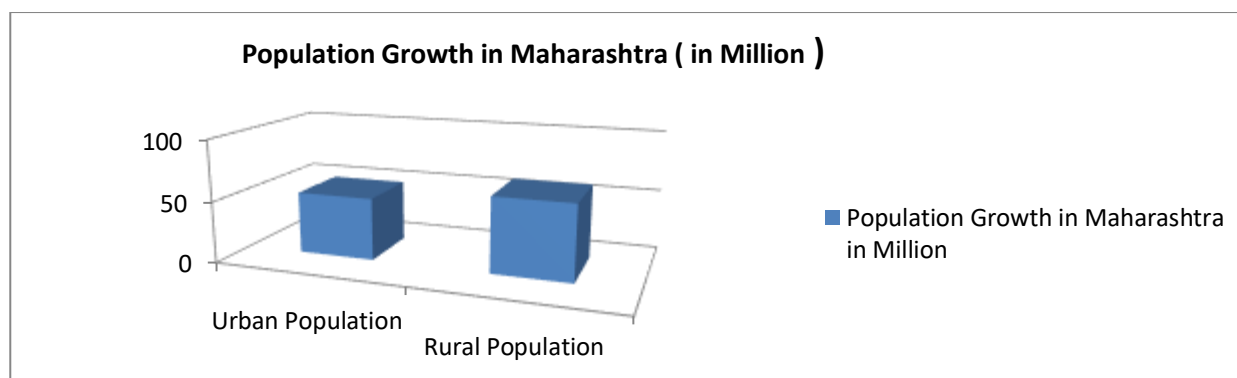
This study is fact and expressive research. The data is collected through secondary sources like Census, Government reports, Journals, Reference books, web based journals and various articles. The records of urban population acquire from specified sources such as census reports have been tabulated for explanation of its way. This paper analysis and comment on the effects of fast growing urbanization in Maharashtra in India, through analysis of its having many angels significance effect.

Urbanization in Maharashtra

Urbanization in Maharashtra has large number of people staying in the urban areas. In Maharashtra is rank third, most urbanized state in India an urban population of 45.23% behind Tamilnadu 48.45% and Kerala 47.72%. Urban population growth accounted for 62.8% of total population growth in Maharashtra in Census 2011.

- In Urban areas enlarging, extension services in government.
- Migration to the people from rural area to urban areas means village to town or city.
- The industrial revolution effect on urbanization process, Growth of Private sector and changing the land use pattern. Agricultural land to convert non-agricultural land.
- Five year plan which help as urbanization for the economic development and urbanization of Maharashtra. Development of Industrialization, increases communication facilities, Roads etc.,
- Employment opportunities are very important reasons for people moving towards urban areas.
- Infrastructure facility, pleasant things provided for a specific purpose in the urban areas.

Population growth in Maharashtra



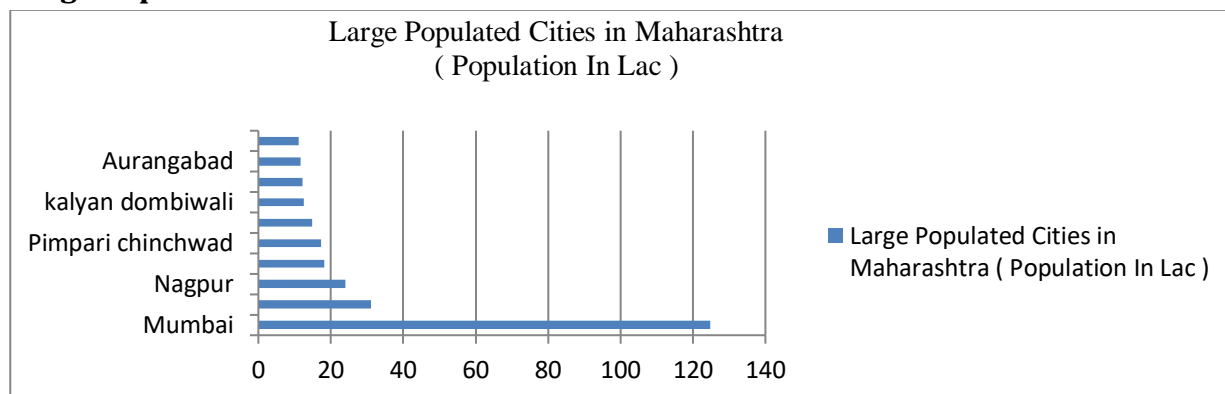
According to the Census 2011, Maharashtra is second large most populated state in India, with a population of 112.37 Million according to Census 2011.. The Maharashtra state 54.77% of the population to be rural with 45.22% being urban based. Mumbai, Thane, Nagpur and Pune are the most urbanized districts to Maharashtra. Mumbai is the state capital with a population 124.78 Lac. Major urban agglomerations in Maharashtra are Navi Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Nagpur, Nasik, Aurangabad, Kolhapur, Solapur, Sangali, Solapur, Amravati and Nanded. Population most of cities are extended and growth in fast.

Policy of State government are towards urban development solve the problems in this urban areas. Government of Maharashtra is direct in support to the urbanization as a progressive and worth having development. To achieve this goal the state Government has been to take and use adopting different policies and with the help of statutory provisions of the act.

Mumbai is metropolitan city the financial capital of India. Mumbai is the Maharashtra and the country's most populous city. Next up Mumbai, other cities like Pune, Nasik and Nagpur are also more densely populated in Maharashtra. People from different parts of India over the year shifted to Maharashtra in general and Mumbai in particular in search of employment and income source.

In Census 2011, Mumbai (M.C.) 124.78, Pune (M.C.) 31.15, Nagpur (M.C.) 24.05, Thane (M.C.) 18.28, Pimpri Chinchwad (M.C.)17.29, Nasik (M.C.)14.86, Kalyan- Dombivali 12.46, Vasai Virar-12.21, Aurangabad 11.71 and New Mumbai 11.19 lac Population in census 2011, Showing the graph.

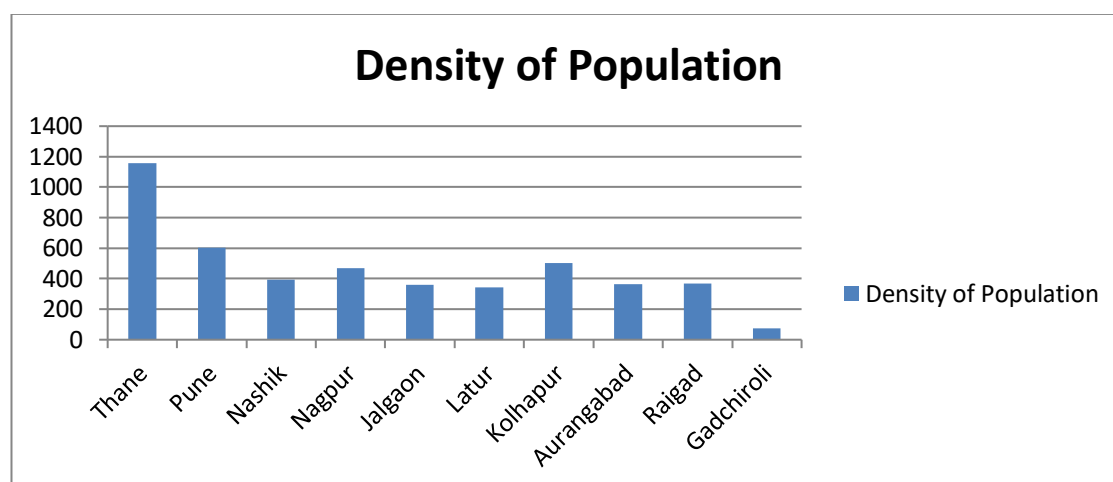
Large Populated Cities in Maharashtra



(Source- Census of India – 2011)

Density of Population

In Census 2011 Density of Population in various district place in Maharashtra , Thane - 1157, Pune 603, Mumbai Suburban 20980, Nashik 393, Nagpur 470, Ahmednagar 266, Solaspur 290, Jalgaon 360, Kolhapur 504, Aurangabad 366, Nanded 319, Mubai City 19652, Satara 287, Amravati 237, Sangali 329, Yavatmal 204, Raigarh 368, Buldhana 268, Bid 242, Latur 343 Chandrapur 193, Dhule 285, Jalna 254, Parbhani 295, Akola 320, Osmanabad 219, Nadurbar 277, Ratnagiri 197, Gondiya 253, Wardha 206, Bhandara 294, Washim 244; Hingoli 244, Gadchiroli 74, Sindhudurg 163 etc., More Density of population are found in some district like Mumbai suburban, Mumbai city, Thane, Pune, Nagpur, Kolhapur, Raigad, Latur and very low population density in Gadchiroli district only 74 according to census 2011.



According to the census 2011, showing the graph density of population in Maharashtra. except Mumbai suburban and Mumbai city in the state of Maharashtra. Highest Density of Population are found in Mumbai Suburban 20980 and Main Mumbai 19652 area. also Thane, Pune, Kolhapur, Raigad, Nagpur district in Maharashtra.

Big participate in a willing to oppose, competing situation facing big cities of the future.

- Environmental Threats or environment threatening resources are materials energy remark.

Resources are materials energy services staff know edge or other assets that are transformed to produce benefits that are transformed to especially in large quantity of benefits and in the process may be consumed or made unavailable.

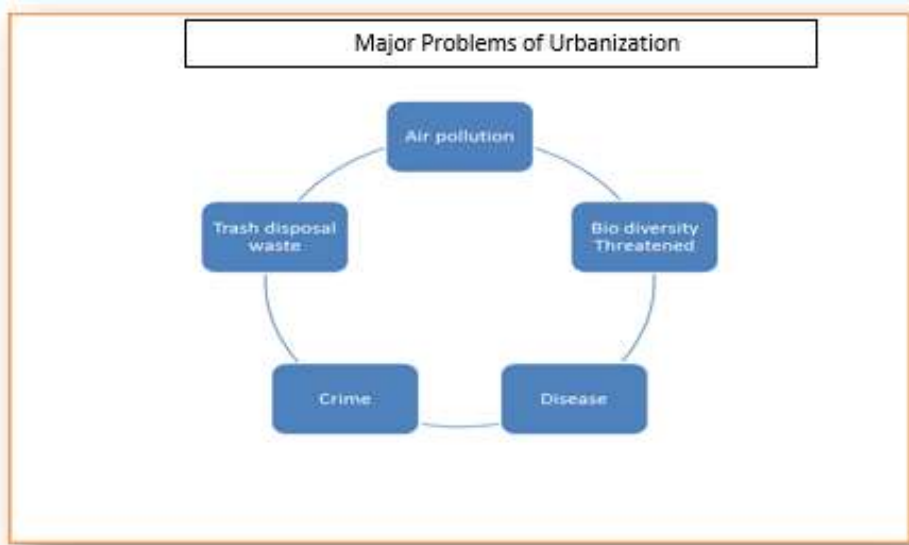
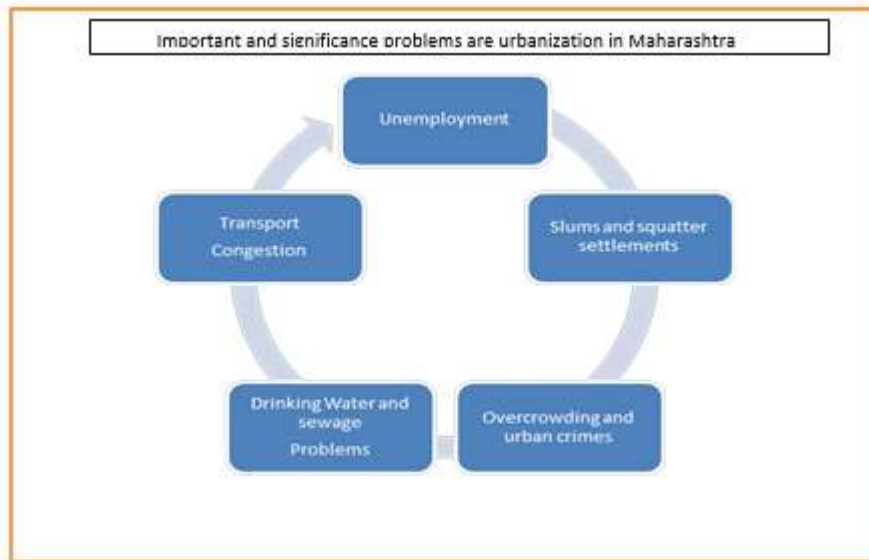
- Inequality lack of smoothness or regularity in a surface..
- Governance Control the problems and issues urbanization. Rapid industrial development and urbanization changes of possession more and more land away from agricultural production and affect the patterns of land use passion
- Technology is science of knowledge put into practical work to solve all urbanization problems or save invent useful tools

The problems and issues Urbanization in Maharashtra.

- Poverty is the complete lack of the means necessary to meet basic personal needs such as shelter, food shelter and milk,sufficient drinking water etc.,
- Transportation is movement of humans, animals and goods from one location to another need of transport include air, water, pipeline and spacious atmosphere.
- Unemployment occurs when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work. Unemployment in which able people who is looking for a job cannot find a job.
- Water supply and health facility, sewage, drainage system. Are not shown but
- Overcrowding refers to the situation where more people are located within a given space than is considered tolerable from a safety and health perspective which will depend on current

Hosing Problem, Squatter Settlements and not adequate water supply in the urbanization process..

- A Sanitation system includes the capture storage, transport, treatment and disposal or re-use of human waste matter discharged from the body and waste water. Sanitation refers to public health conditions related to clean drinking water and adequate health facility and treatment and disposal of human excreta and sewage.
- Environmental concern waste material, garbage, waste disposal. The problem associated with urbanization are high population density, insufficient infrastructure, lack of economical housing, flooding, pollution, traffic jam, slum creation, crime, cognation and poverty, High population density. This problem of high population density is caused due to the heavy rate of migration from rural areas. The quick population at a great rate has led to a severe shortage of dwelling units which resulted to overcrowding, traffic jam, pollution, housing shortage (slums and squatter housing), high rents, poor urban living conditions, infrastructure services, poverty, unemployment and poor sanitation, high crime rate. All of these have an effect on the high population density in developing countries.



Insufficient infrastructure is major horrible problem of developing countries is still faced with star road network, lack of power supply, Inadequate health facility, inadequate water supply and some basic amenities.

Lack of affordable, inexpensive Housing , lack of housing, rate is high, increasing housing costs that has increased problems such as insufficient housing for low income families are being faced, which resulted in overcrowding areas and created slums in vacant government land.

Formations of slums and increases crime problems are the urbanization process. The growth of slums in cities is one of the problem created are by the rapid industrialization and urbanization in metropolitans cities.. Give of some basic amenities such as street light, drainage, adequate drinking water and approachable roads. The increase in the population leads to an increase in the crime, high level of an urban unemployment, an unwillingness to work. This has brought about an increase in crime rates.

Traffic jam, Congestions and overcrowding problems are metropolitan city area. In traffic there is a fill to overflowing of a route and number of vehicles, leading to slow and in

effective flow which makes movement difficult and tough. Most of various motor components is increases in motor vehicle uses due to effect on traffic jam on the roads. Congestion within urban areas inadequate and insufficient convenience of traffic flow could be control by various rules and regulation sign which are used to keep traffic flow smoothly. The traffic flow helps to avoid collision and other disaster. People also bind the rules and regulation in traffic.

In cities two of the most pressing problems today's comes together, poverty and environmental process of degradation. Poor air and water quality in sufficient water availability, waste disposal problems and high energy mortification, utilization improve by the increasing population density and demands urban environment.

Threats

Complete affective a large area urban growth can lead together poverty with local government unable to provide service for all people. Properly makes energy use leads to greater air pollution with telling, impact on human health. Automobile wears out produces extended up lead levels in urban area. Urban development can growth the risk of environmental hazards which as flash flooding. Large volumes of uncollected waste material formed multiple health hazards. Pollution and physical blocked, fencing to root growth promote loss of urban tree cover.

Solutions

Every homeless people can apply Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in Maharashtra by filling the survey application form on MHADA. govt. . . in website and get their dream house built under the government schemes.

Implemented Various Government schemes –Central sponsored scheme is start using a plan on big cities. This schemes are workout very planning and successfully. The Ministry of Urban development is implementing a number of central and centrally sponsored schemes for assisting the states in meeting the challenges of rapid growth of urbanization. The urban renewal schemes being implemented in India at presented Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation along with smart cities were jointly planned and launched by the government to transform urban living condition through infrastructure up gradation .The urban renewal other Schemes are-

- ❖ Awash Yojana
- ❖ Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.
- ❖ National Urban livelihoods mission (NVLM)
- ❖ National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy 2007
- ❖ Housing and Urban development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)
- ❖ MHADA - Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority.
- Action poverty by on the condition or understanding that economic development and employment creation. Central and State Government policies intended to reduce unemployment and poverty.
- Involve level community in local government.
- Some solution use and decrease air pollution by upgrading energy use and substitute,

replacement transport systems.

- To private public partnership to provide services such as waste disposal and housing. Waste is unwanted or unusable materials. Waste is any substances which is discarded after primary use or is worthless, defective and of no use. All industrial waste effluent affects the normal life of streams causing its pollution and hazards to aquatic life. Effective, adopt treatment plant needs to be installed to treat the discharge of water. Waters that have been concentrated by industrial activities earlier to be release into the environment or reuse.
- Plant, trees and include, occupy complete attention the care of city green spaces as a key element in urban planning.
- Development in Public Transport Metro, encouragement of non- motorized modes is a critical requirement for improving mobility in urban town or city and thereby facilitating economic growth. Such improved, developed mobility would also have a beneficial impact on the urban poor by improving their means of entry to employment, education and take health care for urban planning it is necessary to give attention to an appropriate policy for integration of transportation and traffic plans with land use planning for every urban agglomeration.

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