



Level of Urbanization in Pune District: A Geographical Study

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Original Research Article

ABSTRACT:

Urbanization is a process in which a large number of people move to cities to live permanently. Economic development or economic progress is considered to be the most important factor for this urbanization process. Due to this economic activity, a large number of people migrate to urban areas. Urbanization is a process of transformation from traditional rural society to modern industrial and urban society. This process is a long-term one. Urban population is an economically progressive and urbanization is an expansion of human habitation and is considered a process to move from urban centers to a greater one. The main objective of this research is geographical and analytical analysis of urbanization in Pune district.

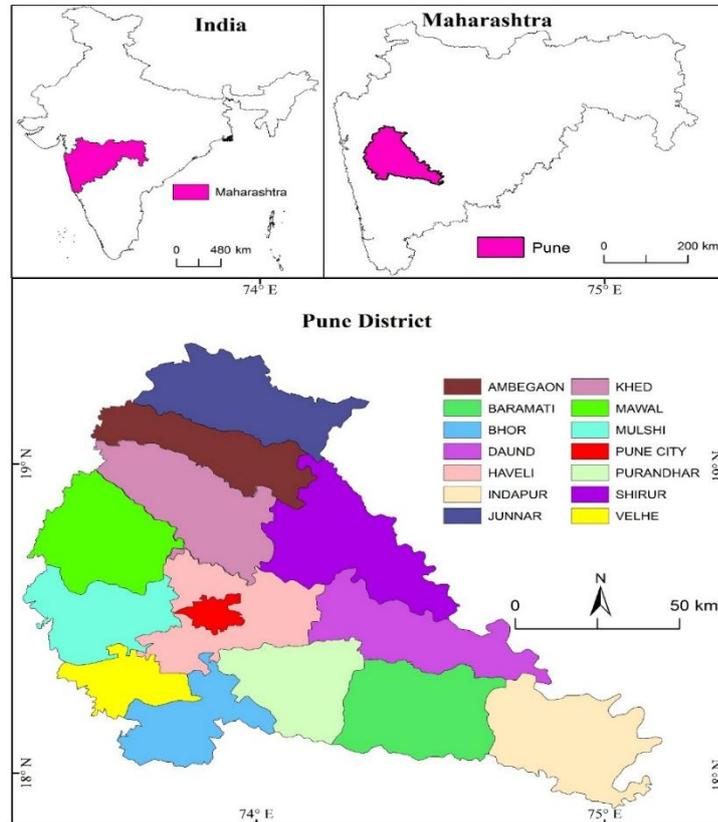
KEY WORDS: Urbanization, Trend and Level of Urbanization, GIS Approaches.

INTRODUCTION:

The urbanization or urban life is the physical growth of urban area as a result of global change. The urbanization is closely linked to modernization industrialization and the sociological process of rationalization. urbanization can describe a specific condition at is the set times that is the proportions of total population or area in cities or towns are the term can be described the increase of these preparations for times so the term urbanization can represent the level of urban relative to oral populations or it can represent the rate at which the Urban population is increasing. Urbanization occurs naturally from individual and cooperative effort to reduce time and expense in community and transpiration will improve the opportunities or job, education, housing and transportation. Living in the cities permits individual and families to take advantage of opportunities of proximity, diversity and Marketplace competition. People move into cities to seek economic opportunities a major contributing factor is known as ruler flight. Rural area open on small families form palms it is difficult to improve standard of living behind basic sustenance. Therefore, people from rural areas come to urban areas for various businesses and employment, education etc. which helps in economic development of themselves and their families and helps in raising their standards of living.

STUDY AREA:

Pune district is unique in India in terms of socio-economic and education, It is also the second largest district in Maharashtra terms of area. The total geographical area of Pune district is 15642 sq. km, which is 5.10 percent of the state of Maharashtra. Pune district lies between latitudes 17° 54' N and 19° 24' N and longitudes between 73° 19' E and 75°10' E.



Map no 01: Location map in Study Area

OBJECTIVE:

The main objective of this research paper is to study the changes in urbanization in Pune district.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The data taken for this research paper is dependent on the secondary source of information. The data is taken from District Census Pune, the data is from 1901 to 2011 census.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

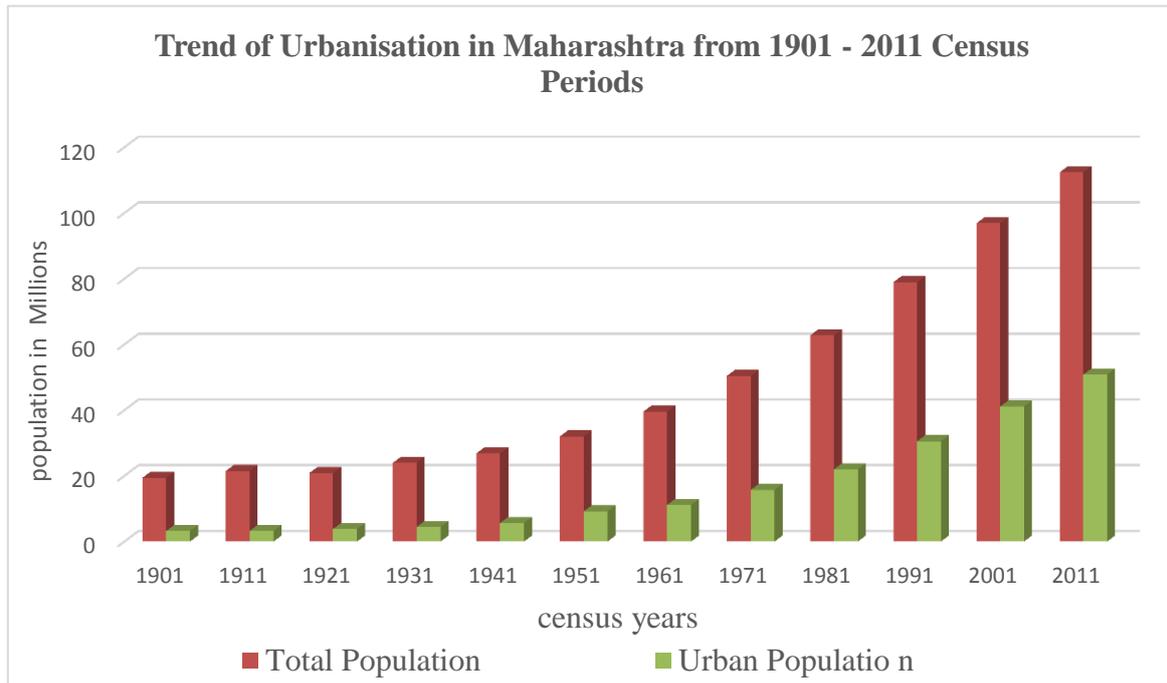
Graph number 01 shows the total population of the state of Maharashtra as well as the urban population of the state of Maharashtra. This population is also shown between 1901 to 2011 census. Maharashtra has the highest total population in 2011 census year. The lowest population is 1901 census year. This shows that the population in Maharashtra is increasing at a constant rate, In a nutshell, this shows that the birth rate in Maharashtra is because of the

two factors that mainly affect the population growth are birth rate and mortality rate. It means that every census year in the state of Maharashtra increases the birth rate. Although it has an economic, socio-political impact on urbanization, transport is an important factor. Affects urbanization lot of economic development in places where transportation has developed [12,13]. At the same time, migration is a factor that affects population growth. Despite being a leader in population growth, Maharashtra has a total population of 1921 census year has been a negative change in population growth. In short, the population was 21.47 million population in 1911 census year, and in 1981 it was 20.85 million population, and in other census years, there has been a positive change. The main reason behind the negative population in 1921 was the various diseases that fell this year. Group No. 2 shows the urban population of the State of Maharashtra as well as the Urban Growth Rate of the State of Maharashtra from 1901 to 2011 census year. Its urban population and growth rate are expressed in percentages. The graph shows that Maharashtra State Urban Population is on the rise but the highest population is 45.23 percentages in 2011 census and the lowest urban population is 1911 census which is 15.13 percentages of the total population. At the same time, you see the highest annual urban population growth in 1951 census year about 62.42 %, followed by urban growth in 1971 census year about 40.74% and the lowest population growth in 1911 census year 0.99 %. In short, in the state of Maharashtra, both population growth and urbanization are increasing. In this state, Mumbai is the number one urbanization in the country. Also in these states Nagpur, Pune, Nashik and Aurangabad are major centres of urbanization. However, the urban population in the state of Maharashtra was 42.40 percentages in 2001 census year and 45.23% in 2011 census year. The urban population in Maharashtra declined in 2011 to 2011 census year. The annual growth rate is declining along with the urban population. In 2001 census year, the urban population in Maharashtra was 34.57 percentages, while in 2011 it was 23.67 percentages. In short, the annual population growth in 2011 census year is in negative form.

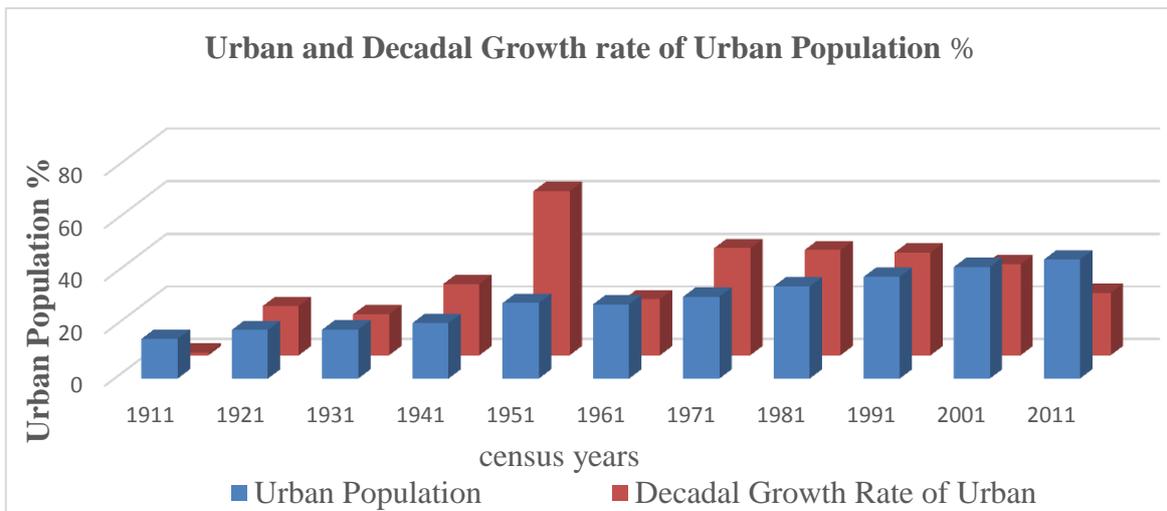
CONCLUSION:

The increase in the level of urbanization in Pune district which took place on a large scale after independence but before independence the growth in urbanization was slow. There are a large number of suburban centers in Pune district, mainly in places like Pimpri Chinchwad, Khed, Baramati Bhor etc. The reason behind the massive urbanization in this Pune district is the transportation system, various facilities, educational development, health development, industrialized and IT Park etc. which has created a lot of employment.

Graph 1: Trend of Urbanisation in Maharashtra from 1901 -2011



Graph no 2: Urban and Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population in Maharashtra from 1901 -2011



Source: Census of India, 1901 to 2011

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Author hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of this manuscript.

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COMPETING INTERESTS:

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