



## BEED DISTRICT: SPATIO-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF URBANIZATION

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### ABSTRACT:

**U**rbalization is a most important and necessary processes in developing countries. Urbanization is a complex process affecting changes in socio-economic and cultural parameters. Urbanization connotes behavioural pattern of population and signifies the development of nonagricultural functions i.e. manufacturing, commerce, trade and services includes migration from rural to urban and creates environment conducive for innovation and spread of technology.

**KEYWORDS:** Urbanization, Functions.

### INTRODUCTION:

Urbanization is a most important and necessary processes in developing countries. Urbanization is an index of transformation from traditional rural economy to modern industrial one. Urbanization is a complex process affecting changes in socio-economic and cultural parameters It is progressive concentration of population in urban unit (Davis, 1965).

Urbanization connotes behavioural pattern of population and signifies the development of nonagricultural functions i.e. manufacturing, commerce, trade and services includes migration from rural to urban and creates environment conducive for innovation and spread of technology. Quantification of urbanization is very difficult. It is a finite process- a cycle through which a nation pass as they evolve from agrarian to industrial society (Davis and Golden, 1954).The onset of modern and universal process of urbanization is relatively a recent phenomenon and is closely related with industrial revolution and associated economic development.

### DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

Necessary data for the study is obtained from secondary sources i.e. census handbooks, socio-economic review and government publications. Data is tabulated and presented with suitable cartographic techniques.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

This research paper deals with following objectives:

1. To study temporal changes in urban population of Beed district.
2. To find out town wise spatial variations in urban population of the study region.

### Study Area:

The district of Beed lies between 180 28'to 190 28' North latitudes and 740 54'to 760 57'East longitudes.

The district has an area of 10693.00 sq.km. and population had 2,585,049 as per 2011 census. Out of the total population of the district 81.96 percent lives in rural areas while 19.91 percent lives in urban areas. The study region includes 11 tahsils such as Beed, Ambajogai, Keij, Majalgaon, Georai, Ashti, Dharur, Parli, Wadvani, Patoda and Shirur (Kasar).

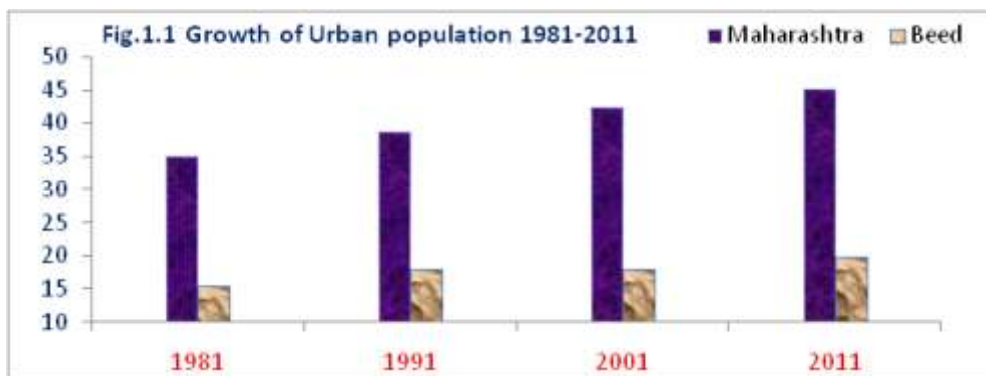
**URBANIZATION IN BEED DISTRICT:-**

Urbanization is an indicator of the level of development of any region. In the study region, as per 1981 census 15.46 percent population was urban which is increased to 19.90 percent in 2011. Comparing to state figures proportion of urban population is very low in the study region. Process of urbanization is clearly related to the development of secondary and tertiary functions, it means that study region has low proportion of these functions therefore proportion of urban population is low. Study area represents the agrarian economy. At state level proportion of urban population was 35.03 percent in 1981 which is increased to 45.22 percent in 2011.( Table no.1.1, Fig.1.1)

Table no. 1.1: Urbanization in Beed District (1981-2011)

Year	1981	1991	2001	2011
Maharashtra	35.03	38.69	42.4	45.22
Beed District	15.46	17.94	17.90	19.90

Source: Based on census of Beed District -2011



**Temporal Growth of Town Population:**

Population growth is the change in population over time, and can be determined as the change in the number of individuals in a population using per unit time for measurement. Population is a changing phenomena, its change in number implies growth in size, but not only its size is important but also nature of its change is important.

Table 1.2: Beed District: Temporal Growth of Town Population (1951-2011)

Year	Total Population	Urban Population	Growth rate of variation in (%)
1951	784920	86506	--
1961	949673	98649	14.04
1971	1223694	149301	51.35
1981	1412990	229771	53.90
1991	1822072	326968	42.30
2001	2161250	387070	18.38
2011	2585132	514385	32.97

Source: census of India 2011

As per table no 1.2 in the study area highest growth of town population is recorded in 1981 with 53.90. Percent, whereas lowest growth was noticed in 1961 with 14.04 percent. The nature of urban population is fluctuating. Proportion of town population is largely affected by rural urban migration.

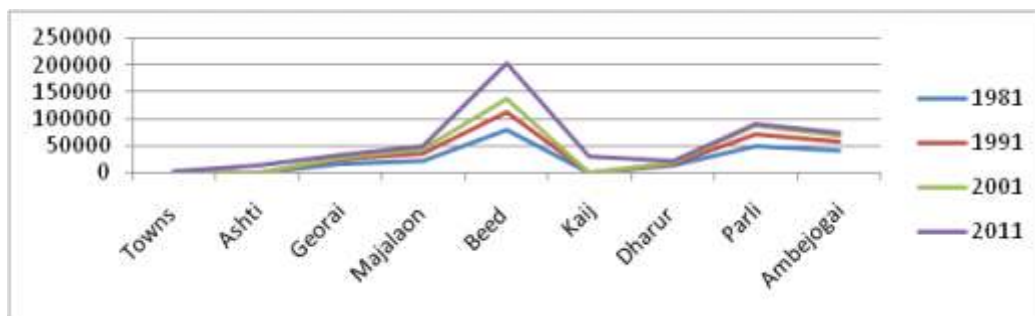
Table no. 1.3 is showing town wise growth of urban population. Between the decade 1981-1991 study region has recorded 43.53 percent growth of urban population. Highest proportion above the average is found in towns such as Georai (65.63%), Majalgaon, and Parli town (48.46%). Between the decade 1991-2001, highest growth rate of urban population was noticed in Beed town with 27.01 percent. Average proportion of the study region was 19.66 percent. In the next decade, 2001-2011, average growth of urban population was 31.47 percent. Highest growth rate was noticed in Beed town with 47.06 percent, whereas lowest was in Parli town with only 2.75 percent.

Table 1.3 Beed District: Spatial Growth of urban population (1991-2011)

Sr	Towns	Urban population in 1981	Urban population in 1991	Growth rate in % 1981-1991	Urban population in 2001	Growth rate in % 1991-2001	Urban population in 2011	Growth rate in % 2001-11
1	Ashti	--	--	--	--	--	11972	--
2	Georai	15495	23665	65.63	28492	11.65	33562	17.79
3	Majalgaon	22555	34665	53.69	44029	27.01	49453	12.31
4	Beed	80287	112434	40.04	138196	22.91	203240	47.06
5	Kaij	--	--	--	--	--	30704	--
6	Dharur	12836	16386	27.65	18338	11.91	20417	11.33
7	Parli	48946	72670	48.46	88537	21.83	90975	2.75
8	Ambejogai	42362	57459	35.63	69478	12.21	73975	14.73
	District total	222441	319279	43.53	382070	19.66	502326	31.47

Source: census of India-2011

Fig.1.2 Spatial growth of urban population (1981-2011)



**CONCLUSION: -**

Beed district has an agrarian economy. Its urbanization growth is a very low. Urbanization in the Beed region is comparatively low as the level of development is low although the population of the region is increasing at the same rate. In the conclusion it is observed that the urban population of Beed district has been continuously increasing from 1951 to 2011. But in the study region economic development is needed. There is a need of proper planning to increase secondary and tertiary functions to generate the employment opportunities other than agriculture. This growth of urban population is not due to development but effect of net migration as well as increasing gap between birth and death rates.

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