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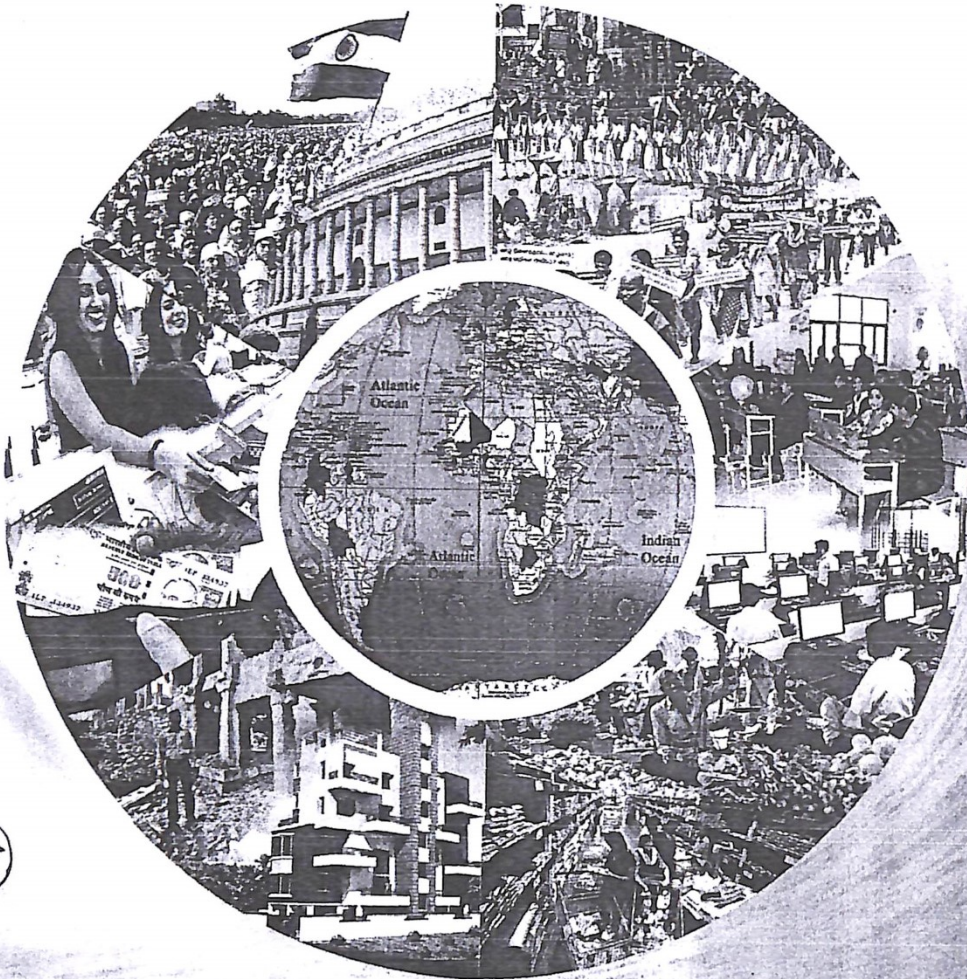
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# CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



**INDEX**

Sr. No.	Title of the paper	Name of Professor	Page
1	Assessment of Social Environment in Slums of Akurdi Region of Pimpri Chinchwad Urban Area, Pune, Maharashtra, India.	Mr. Rajesh T. Birajdar 1 Dr. Arun D. Andhale 2 Dr. Bhagyashri Yargop3	09
2	Advanced Recent Techniques In Assessing Migration From Surrounding Rural Areas To Pune & Quality of Life	Dr. Pushpa Subhash Arkasali	19
3	Analysis of Distributional Factors of Settlements by using GIS Techniques: A Case Study of Kopargaon Tahsil.	Dr. S.P. Kulkarni Dr. J. A. Jadhav	33
4	A Geomorphic Study of Bhatye Beach, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	Dattatray P. Karande Raghunath N. Sawant Dr. Manojkumar P. Devne	41
5	Analysis of Settlement Type in Kopargaon Tahsil of Ahmadnagar district: A Spatial Analysis	Dr. Suyog P. Kulkarni Dr. R.M. Shinde	50
6	Data collection and presentation of socio economic survey : A case study of village Donje, Taluka Haveli Dist. Pune	Dr. Nitin Ghorpade Dr. Savita Kulkarni	59
7	Comparative Study of Land use Land cover by using the Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques: A Case Study of Kolhapur City	Dr. J. A. Jadhav Dr. R .M. Shinde Mr. A. P. Jagtap	70
8	Research In Social Sciences And Global Competition	Mr. Shahaji Karande	76
9	Reconstruction of Urban Core Is Need of Urban Development- A Case Study of Ahmednagar City Gaonthan During 2003-2004	Lagad Santosh Jabaji	81
10	A Study of Research Methodology in Social Science	Dr. Vijay Annaso Mane	87
11	Ms Excel : A Multipurpose Tool Of Data Analysis And Presentaion	Dr. Jadhav Ratnaprabha Santosh	95
12	Role of Electronics And Print Media For Social Science Research	Rajmane Santosh A. Dr. Shinde S. G.	102
13	Social Science Reasearch: A Mixed Blessing	Prof. Dr. Hanumant P. Shinde	108
14	Levels of Educational Attainment of Womens In Selected Villages of Maval Tahsil, Pune District, Maharashtra	Miss. Reshma B. Lohakare Mr. Krishna Bagul Mr. Arjun Subhekar Mr. Nagnath Aivale Mr. Suhas Y. Divekar	114
15	Urbanization and Rural Development	Prof.Dr. S. R. Bakhale ✓	120
16	Role of Internet –An Electronic Media In Social Science Research	Dr. Z. S. Kadam	125

## Urbanization and Rural Development

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### ABSTRACT

*Urbanization means the growth of the number and size of the towns and the spreading of quality of life in towns (Enyedi, 1996). Naturally the growth and development is different in several parts of the world. On the other hand the urbanization is not only effect to towns. It has also an effect on rural region. Several attendant phenomenons belong to the urbanization (economic development, rural development, infrastructural development etc.). Primary target is to demonstrate the connection between urbanization and rural development.*

### KEYWORDS

- Urban-explosion
- Relative deconcentration
- Deurbanization
- Urbanization of informatics

### INTRODUCTION

Urbanization is close connection with *regional development*. Regional development includes connection and development of the whole country, different regions of the country and each settlement from the natural resources, population, production, and infrastructural condition points of view. In this concept regional partnership is also crucial (Lackó, 1988). According to other authors the regional development shows other important criteria. According to Faragó (1992) every region is special; therefore regional development has no global interpretation and there is no down-to-earth universal regional development direction. Consequently we can only speak about alternative trends. *Development* and *growth* are not the same. Development means changing with values while growth shows changing of the rates (Nemes Nagy, 1988). Important fact, that growth is not necessary accompanied with development. Additionally there are a lot of values in development, which are influenced by recent economical, political, ideological relations. For example in case of developing countries we can often experience fast



economical growth (new airport-building project, shopping centre investment etc.) while the important part of the society is out of these development. This is the growth without development. *Sustainable development* is one type of the development. As a general rule the basis of the sustainable development, that the satisfaction of the recent economical and social needs do not restrict satisfaction of future needs. This is a fundamental principle. It is known that growth-orientated economical and social processes restrict the emergence of this principle. On several points it is incompatible with sustainable development. Urbanization is one part of this problem. Nowadays most of the population (6.2 million people) lives in towns (3.2 million people) (Enyedi, 2006). Proportion of the population of rural urban areas is changed. Consequently, this situation created several social, environmental and economical conflicts. Urbanization direction will not be maintained neither in developed nor in developing countries. Urbanization is a special periodical development. Periods are *not divided* from each other distinctly. Transitions and overlaps are also natural during this process.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

- 1) To Know and under stand the concept of urbanization.
- 2) To Study the role of Urbanisation and rural Development.
- 3) To Study the relation between Urbanisation and Rural Development.

#### METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on Secondary data Sources the Present study focused on the Objectives of study.

#### Urbanization and regional development

Labor force is significantly concentrated with spatial expansion of industrial production and the development of industry. This is the specialty of *urban-explosion*. Population of towns and non-civic settlements are increasing. This urbanization period lasted for a long time in the most developed industrial countries. The phenomenon began in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and lasted for centuries. This situation was accompanied with technical improvement. The outcome of this development was that lots of agricultural laborer became hard workers. Some people removed from rural region to towns, or to its suburb. Therefore the demographical situation of the rural areas was changed In the urban explosion period in Chicago between the years 1875-1900 demonstrate the explosion situation. Chicago was the quickest-growing town at that time. (Growing rate was 6% per year). During that time the population was increased by 1.3 million people there. The population of Lagos increased with some 10 million people between the years 1975-2000



one hundred years after the population. In this case the growing rate was 5,8% per year (Enyedi, 2006). There is not the same *urban-explosion* situation can be experienced in developed and developing countries. The funds of the urban-explosion are close connection with *industrial development* in developed countries. In this countries people who removed from rural areas to towns has been changed theirs livelihood and theirs demographical, behavioral habitude. On the contrary this situation the *urban-explosion* has been started later in the developing countries than in the developed ones. Urban-explosion is close connection with *over-population of rural areas* in developing countries. Industrial development here is very slow: the towns cannot support people who removed from rural areas to towns. It result from this the unemployment rate increase, and the bigger part of the urban society has no chance to disentangle from poverty. In these countries people who removed from rural areas to towns do not change theirs demographical and behavioral habitude (Enyedi, 2006).

**Urban-explosion situation in developed and developing countries**

Urban explosion	Developed countries	Developing countries
<b>Beginning</b>	early-capitalism (18th – 19th century)	mainly 20th century
<b>population increasing</b>	Slow	Quick
<b>base of the process</b>	Industrial development of towns	Over-population of rural areas
<b>Advantage from the urban life-style</b>	considerable: livelihood, all kind of service	inconsiderable: unemployment, poverty

Considering either in the developed or in the developing countries the urban-explosion made the migration of rural people. As a result of industrial development of towns and over-population of rural areas, rural people change their residence (Chart 1.). The young and ambitious part of the rural society moved to towns. The consequence is loss of value of rural society. During the period of *relative deconcentration* the increasing of the urban population slow down. One hand *deconcentration* means that rural population move not only to the towns, but urban settlements. On the other hand *deconcentration* means that one part of the urban population moves out from towns to suburb or to urban settlements. The deconcentration is a *relative* process because only the populations of the administratively circumscribed towns increase, but the suburb and urban settlements, so



functional connection of the town is clearly gains. In this period the economical and social function of villages have been changing. There is lots of livelihood alternatives can be found in rural areas: livelihood in industry, livelihood in tourism etc.

### MEANING :

#### *Urbanization and Sustainable Development*

Several sign shows that some periods of urbanization process could not be part of sustainable development. As a result of *urban-explosion* in big cities some social, economical, environmental problems (slums, noise, overcrowding) can be experienced. This is not only the problem of developed countries but of developing countries, too. The managing of this problem is one of the most important challenges of mankind. Not only in towns can be find unsustainable phenomena. During the process of the urbanization the rural areas lose their population. Actually the migration is selective: mainly the ambitious, young population leaves their home. Result of this process is a misshapen rural population and an unviable economy. Neither big cities nor rural areas will not be capable to solve their urbanizational problems alone. In my opinion the success of the sustainable development in urbanizational process depends on the *relationship* between towns and their rural territory (within villages). The most important connection is communication by several informational tools along with direct physical contact. This is an essential condition of the regional co-operation. Theoretically, the informational network is able to eliminate the geographical, vehicular disadvantage of rural areas. In this situation the development of towns and rural areas could become well balanced: regional development will be sustainable. This positive theory works only in local dimension. We cannot experience this situation in global dimension. The chance that the urbanization connects to sustainable development depends on universal and local factors. It is fact that there are lots of general feature in the urbanization which are experienced everywhere; but the reason for this that the urbanization has got some area specific markers in a certain region. One of these factors is the economical and social structure of Socialism. As a result of this structure, urbanization process in the decades of state socialism was a bit different from western trends.

Generally the parallelism with the western trends industrialized the towns and the on the other hand declined the agricultural countryside. The agricultural employment has been fallen and the contribution to the gross national product of the agricultural sector has been measurably decreased. It was unfavourable for rural areas. Historical development had been disrupted by the centralized organization of the state socialism that originally based on town-supported principles. The politics came up with negative *discrimination* of the

countryside authorized by heavy industrial structure policy and through the centralized state organization instead of maintain a healthy town-countryside relationship. In these decades migration of inland from the rural areas to towns strengthened. In the case of post-socialist countries the regime change was given a new situation in urbanization processes. Political support from the winner of former industry-friend policy has been denied and sources were run out. Unfavourable social and economic processes began both in the towns and in the rural areas. Crisis extended fast and it was really deep. Initially, as every regional process, the urbanization processes were also happened pretty spontaneously. Rural areas were suffered the most serious consequences. The managing of this problem is one of the most important challenges of regional development.

#### CONCLUSION :

In the developing Countries focus on the rural development become very essential in present situation. Through the Research in social science it is possible to change the total scenario of Rural development and Urbanization.

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