"Factors Affecting Urbanisation in Madhubani district"

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Abstract:-

Urbanisation is a process in which more and more people tend to concentrate in large or small urban centres. The process of Urbanisation is a global phenomena and it is firmly rotted in both developed and developing nations. Kingsley Davis (1962) has observed that the rate of the process of urbanisation in India has been much more rapid than Japan and 2/3 as fast as that of the U.S.A. In the recent years the rapid process of urbanisation has attention of geographers and it becomes essential to create an environment that would meet the heavy strains of the rapid urbanization and industrialization in future. The process of urbanisation brings revolutionary change in the whole pattern of population. The influence of urbanisation is felt not only in the urban centres but in the rural areas also. The degree of urbanisation in an area is an index of level of socio- economy development As the economic social life and occupation of urban centres very greatly from rural population. A distinction between these two aspects of population becomes essential for any demography study in an area. Socio-economic values the degree of socio- economic awakening, the level of socio- economic interaction, demographic characteristic and the level of intra- structural facilities may form viable yard sticks for the making distinction between rural and urban centres.

Keywords: - Urbanisation, census, density, etc

methodology: - The proposed research work has been interpreted with the help of different types of methodology facts procured from the data has been described and analyzed with full concentration in the study area besides adopting the analytical methodology in presenting the facts quantities techniques has also been applied for their clarification.

Introduction: -

Madhubani district with population 449 lakh is Bihar's the 4th must populous district located in the state Bihar in India. Total geographical area of madhubani district located is 3501 km^2 and it is the 5th biggest district by area in the state. It is located at north Latitude from 26º to 26º.40' North latitude and west longitude from 58º.21' to 86'.45' east longitude. Its urban part, with population of about 1.6 Lakh is Bihar's the 15th least urban populous district. Total geographical area of madhubani district. urban part is 27 km^2 and it is the 9th smallest urban district is 5903 persons per km^2. There are 5 sub districts in the madhuban district among them madhubani urban is the most populous sub district with urban population

of about 83 thousand and rajnagar urban is the Least populous sub district with urban population 8060.

The concept of urbanisation has no common definition because different countries use different criteria for the measurement of the degree of urbanisation but for the sake of convenience the concept of urbanisation may be defined as the tendency of concentration of people in town and cities as a result of their large scale movement from rural to urban areas.

The census of India has provided the following criteria for declaring a settlement as urban -

(a) All places with municipal corporation municipality notified area committee, cantonment board etc.

(b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria.

(i) A minimum population of 5000

(ii) A least 75percent of the male working population being engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and

(iii) A density of population of at least 400 persons/km^2.

Table 2 clearly shows the demographic differences between urban rural areas:-

Table - 2

Demographic differences between urban and rural areas:-

Urban area	Rural area
1. Male populations is higher	1 Proportion of female population is higher
2. Family size is smaller	2 Family size is larger
3. Fertility rate is lower	3 Fertility rate is higher
4. Higher death rate	4 Lower death rate
5. Late marraige system is common	5 Early marriage system prevails
6. Infant and maternal mortality is lower	6 Infant and maternal mortality Rate is higher
7. Literacy rate is higher	7 Literacy rate is lower
8. Expectation of life is shorter	8 Expectation of life is higher

9. Population density is higher   9 Population density lower

Factors affecting urbanisation: -

The process of urbanisation is the result of a number of economic, socio-cultural and demographic of a number of economic factor by far is more dominant than socio- cultural and demographic factors in the Madhubani district. The economy of India is basically an agrarian economy which do not promote large scale urban development but there are certain areas in India where siginficant development in the process of urbanisation has taken place. Moonies Razaa is of the opinion that India economy is characterised by stagnate regions. There are industriarry developed as well as backward regions. The conclusion derived by razza it self explains the causes of un uniform urbanisation over different parts of the country. The green revolution has enhanced the agriculture production and hence more and more people are now free to join non- agricultural activities available in urbanisation Fast economic growth and the rapid industrialisation in India have played vital role in rapid urban development in the country.

The economic determinates of urbanisation includes the type of economy, the degree of commercialisation of agriculture, that extant of diversification of economy, the charging size of agricultural, holidings the stage of economic advancement and the degree of development of the means of transport and communication.

The stage of technological advancement public polices and government decision, socio cultural awakening of the people and the social value system are prominent social factors which determine the nature and magnitude of urban development. The growth of transport and communication increases men mobility from rural to urban areas in research district Madhbani.

Socio – economic awakening of the people plays vital role in the urban development in a district. It improves the standard of living of the people inhabiting the area. The breaking up of the joint family system and the attraction for the benefit available in urban areas also promote urban development Government policies and decesion such as the installation of big industrial plant in backward areas and the development of focal points in rural areas also promote urban growth in research district madhubani.

The demographic factors affecting urbanisation includes the growth of population, the pressure of population upon land, rural-urban migration development of education and better health facilities. The growth of population in the way of natural increase affects migratory trend in research area and thus give particular direction in the process of urbanisation .The increasing pressure of populations upon land may compel rural population to join-non-orgricultral activates for their sub- sentence

available in the urban development. The urban centres as Madhubani jainagar, jhanjharpur, Rajnagar, benipati etc have better education and health facilities and the people from surely areas send their children to get higher education to their children. Better health faculties and the other amenities available in the town also attracts rural people to come to settle in the urban centres in research district madhubani.

Trends of urbaninsation denote the increase in the urban population in an area. It also selects the correlation with economic, social and. It also effects the correlation with economic, social and administrative functions in Madhubani district. the growth of urban population may be possible primarily by the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. The percentage share of the urban population in the total population of Madhunbani district is for below the average percentage share of urban population in the total population of India .Table 2 shows the trend of urban growth in Madhubani district.

Urban population Growth in Madhubani district
Table No 02-

Years	Male	Female	Total	Growth	% of Growth
1901	9137	8665	17802		
1911	8532	7968	16500	-1302	-7.31
1921	1211	10583	22695	6195	37.55
1931	13734	11653	25387	2692	11.86
1941	13164	11445	24609	-778	3.06
1951	16133	14161	30294	5685	23.10
1961	19178	16957	36135	5841	19.28
1971	23513	19323	42836	6701	18.54
1981	38876	35527	72403	29567	69.02
1991	54468	48296	102764	30361	41.93
2001	54468	58751	124545	21721	21.20
2011	85026	76469	161495	36950	22.88

Sources – (District Census hand book Madhubani)

The above discussion shows that Madhubani district has low degree of urbanisation. The low degree of urbanisation and the Low urban density area the indicators of backwardnees of area.

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