

## **Study of Urbanization and Functional Pattern in North Chhattisgarh**

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### **Abstract**

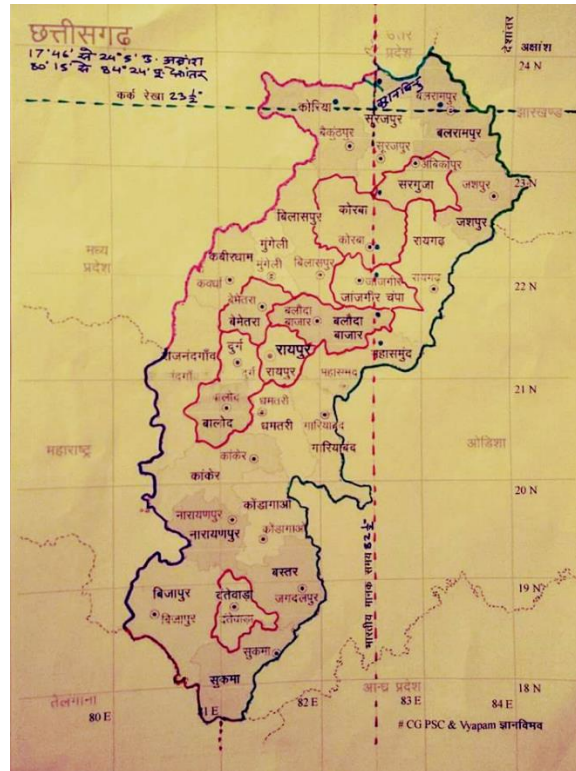
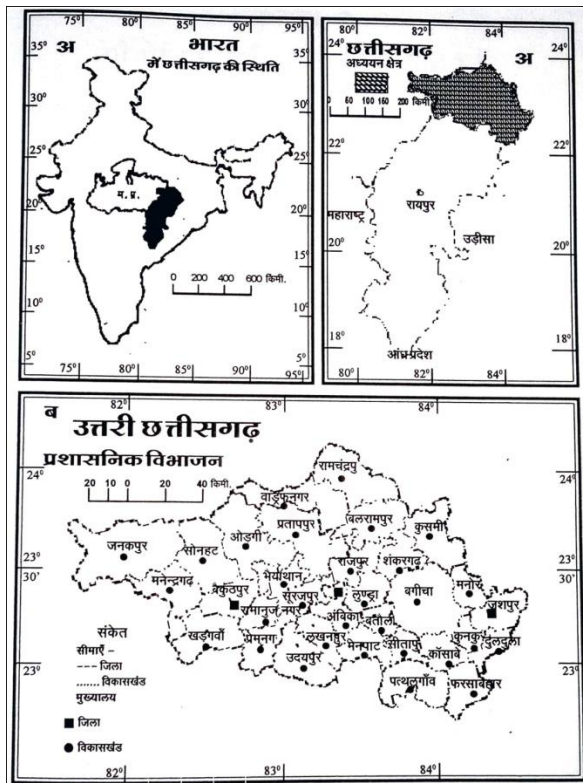
North Chhattisgarh (Surguja, Korea and Jashpur district) has been selected for the study of urbanization and urban functional pattern. This part of Chhattisgarh is considered to be economically backward area. The main occupation of the people here is agriculture. Most of the population resides in the village. But in recent years, as a result of increase in urbanization and industrialization, the rural population has decreased. The percentage of urbanization in Chhattisgarh is 23.24 percent in 2011, while the percentage of urbanization in North Chhattisgarh is 13.54 (Korea 31.16, Surguja 10.29 and Jashpur 8.92 percent). There is considerable variation in the proportion and functions of urbanization. Therefore this area has been chosen for the study of this subject. Because there have been limited opportunities for urbanization. But the impact of the nature of urbanization can be seen with the establishment of coal mining, agricultural produce collection, development of transport routes.

### **Preface:-**

Cement and concrete forests have found great expansion in today's science and technology era. The pace of development has transformed village into town and town into town. By the way, the history of the study of cities as an urban geography is not very old. It has attracted the attention of scholars since the nineteenth century. There is continuous migration of people from rural areas to the city. With the increase in the population in the cities, the complexity of the tasks is also increasing. The city has its own specific functions and on the basis of these, its social, economic and political structure is known.

North Chhattisgarh has been selected for the study of urbanization and urban functional pattern. Under this part of Chhattisgarh, three northern districts (Surguja, Koriya and Jashpur) according to 2011, this part is considered to be economically backward area. The main occupation of the people here is agriculture and most of the population resides in the village itself. But in recent years the proportion of rural population has decreased as a result of urbanization and industrialization. In 1991 census, 82.60 percent of the population was rural, which has decreased to 79.92 percent in 2001 and 76.76 percent in 2011 and the percentage of urbanization in Chhattisgarh has been 23.24 in 2011. Whereas the percentage of urbanization in India has been 31.16 percent. In the district of North Chhattisgarh, 13.54 percent (Korea 31.16, Surguja 10.29 and Jashpur 8.92 percent) there is considerable variation in the proportion of urbanization and works. Therefore this topic has been selected for study.

This area extends from 22° 17' 23" North Latitude to 24° 05' North Latitude and 81° 25' East Longitude to 84° 24'. The total geographical area is 28174 sq. km. is area. Chhattisgarh is situated on the northern latitude of the equator. Through which the Tropic of Cancer passes through 23.500 degree north latitude, which passes through Balrampur, Surajpur and Koriya districts of Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarh is situated in the east longitude of the longitude lines. The longitude line passing through Chhattisgarh, also called Indian Standard Time, is located at 82.50 degree and passes through Balrampur, Surajpur and Surguja and the intersection point is in Surajpur district and total population is 3870475. Census 2001-2011 is the population growth rate.



### Study Objective:-

- ❖ To study the local factors and geographical factors of urbanization of the area.
- ❖ To measure the process and level of urbanization in the area.
- ❖ To clarify the nature of spatial description of the cities of the region.
- ❖ To study the functional nature of the cities of the region.
- ❖ To study the cities every year in the area.

### Sources of data:-

The proposed study is based on the published census data as well as data collected from different cities. Which were obtained from the Municipal Investment District Statistical Office, Municipality, Corporation Office and Land Consumption Offices, calculated by tabular and statistical methods, plotted and analyzed.

**Tabulation, Drawing and Method:-**

Various mapping techniques as well as linear diagrams have been used as suitable geographical tools.

Functional Centrality Index Method for Functional Classification of Cities.

Nearest neighbor analysis method has been used for spatial analysis.

**Urbanization in North Chhattisgarh:-**

The movement of population from the villages to the cities is the key to the development of the economy and the growth of the number of cities increases the income. Its basic elements are education, health, electricity, housing, transport, telecommunications. Urbanization in the year 1951 was 4.88 (3.64 lakh) in Chhattisgarh, which increased to 23.24 percent (59.35 lakh) in 2011.

Today the world is becoming increasingly urbanized, as a result of which human civilization is becoming more and more urban civilization. The tendency of human civilization is to move from villages to cities. The economic condition and growth of the country is strongly related to urbanization. Equality is produced in terms of consumption of goods and services by people living in large cities. According to the scale of the economy, high population and population density incurs transaction costs and makes services cheaper. Large cities have proportionately higher production, output, all possible production of goods and services. In fact, the city is the engine of growth.

**Table-1**

**pace of urbanization in chhattisgarh**

Post	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
<b>Total Population (Lakh)</b>	74-57	91-54	116-37	140-1	176-15	208-34	255-45
<b>decadal growth rate</b>	9-42	22-77	27-12-	20-39	25-73	18-27	22-61
<b>Urban Population (Lakh)</b>	3-64	7-63	12-08	20-58	30-65	41-86	59-37
<b>Decade Urban Population Growth Rate</b>		109-52	58-37	70-39	48-9	36-58	41-84
<b>Decade Growth Rate in Urban Population</b>		3-99	4-45	8-5	10-07	11-21	17-51
<b>Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population</b>	4-88	8-33	10-38	14-69	17-4	20-09	23-24

**Source:- Economic Survey 2017-18 Page No. 232**

It is clear from the above table that the urban population in the state of Chhattisgarh is increasing more than the growth of not only the total population of Chhattisgarh. According to the 2011 census, it has increased by more than 23%.

The urbanization of North Chhattisgarh has expanded very rapidly. It was greatly expanded by the industrial and commercial revolution. With the increase in population, there is an increase in demand for

physical and social infrastructure such as education, health, electricity, housing, transport, roads, telecommunications, water supply, sanitation etc.

**This process takes place in three ways -**

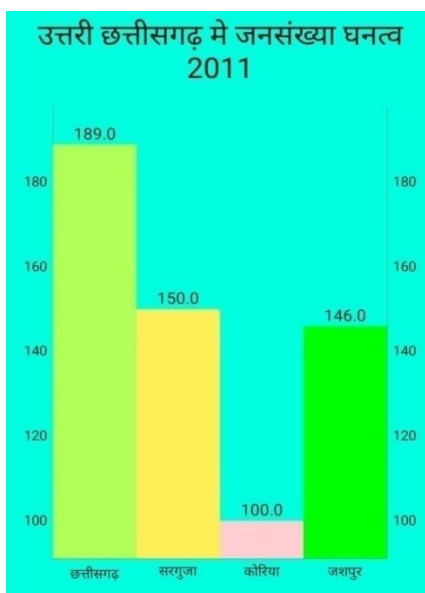
- ❖ Due to permanent migration from rural areas to cities due to various reasons, the population of cities increases.
- ❖ Due to increase in rural population and change in nature of work (second, tertiary and quaternary occupations).
- ❖ To be assimilated in the nearby village town.

**Table-2**

**Population Density in North Chhattisgarh**

No.	State/District	Area total population	Area total population	Density 2001	Density 2011
	Chhattisgarh	135192	25545198	154	189
1	surguja	15732	2359886	125	150
2	Korea	6604	658917	89	100
3	Jashpur	5838	851669	127	146
	Total	28174	3870475	&	137-37

Source:- Census 2011



The population density in Chhattisgarh has been displayed in the appropriate table 2, which in the area of 135192 area of the entire state, the population density is 189 per person square kilometer. resides in.

But the three districts of North Chhattisgarh, Surguja, Korea, Jashpur, whose entire area is 28174 sq. km. Which represents 20.83 percent of the state. In which 15.5 percent of the population of the entire state resides in these areas and the population density is 137.37 per person.

**Table-3**

**Population growth in chhattisgarh**

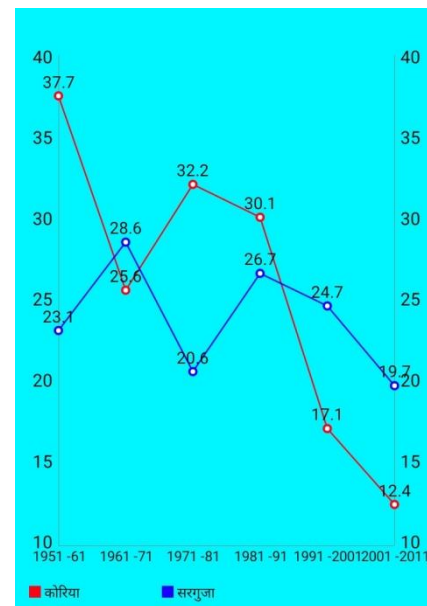
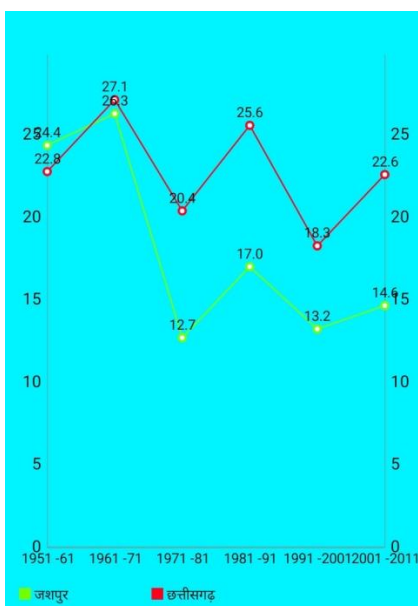
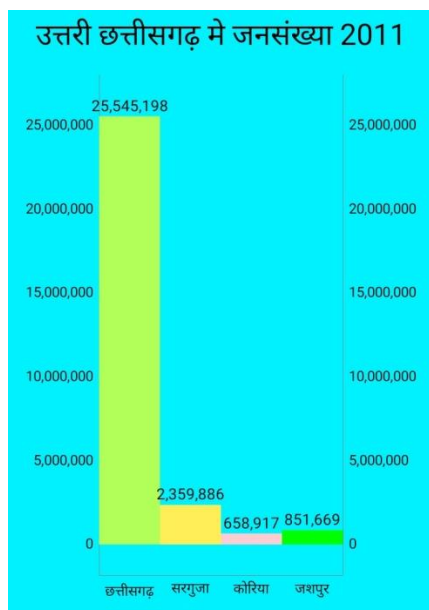
No.	State/District	2001	2011	Population growth rate
	Chhattisgarh	20833803	25545198	22-61
1	surguja	1972094	2359886	19-66
2	Korea	743160	658917	14-60
3	Jashpur	586327	851669	12-38
	Total	3301581	3870475	17-23

**Table-4**

**Chhattisgarh and district wise population growth rate 1951-2011**

State/District	1951&61	1961&71	1971&81	1981&91	1991&01	2001&11
Chhattisgarh	22-77	27-12	20-39	25-57	18-27	22-59
surguja	37-65	25-64	32-18	30-15	17-09	12-04
Korea	23-15	28-61	20-61	26-68	24-67	19-74
Jashpur	24-36	26-28	12-70	17-01	13-23	14-65

Source:- Chhattisgarh Census Report 2011



The following table shows the decadal growth of population, in which the population in the entire state was 20833803 in 2001, which has increased to 25545198 in 2011 and the census growth rate was 22.61 percent. But in North Chhattisgarh the population was 3301581, which was 3870472 in 2011. In which (Surguja 19.66, Korea 14.60, Jashpur 12.38 percent) the population growth rate was 17.23.

**Table-5**

Urban and Rural Population Percentage 2011

No.	State/District	Population 2011	Rural J.No.	Percentage	Urban J.No.	Percent
	Chhattisgarh	25545198	19607961	76-76	5937237	23-24
1	surguja	2359886	2116965	89-70	242921	10-29
2	Korea	658917	453618	68-84	205299	31-16
3	Jashpur	851669	775677	91-07	75992	8-92
	Total	3870475	3346260	86-46	524212	13-54

Source:- Chhattisgarh Census Report 2011

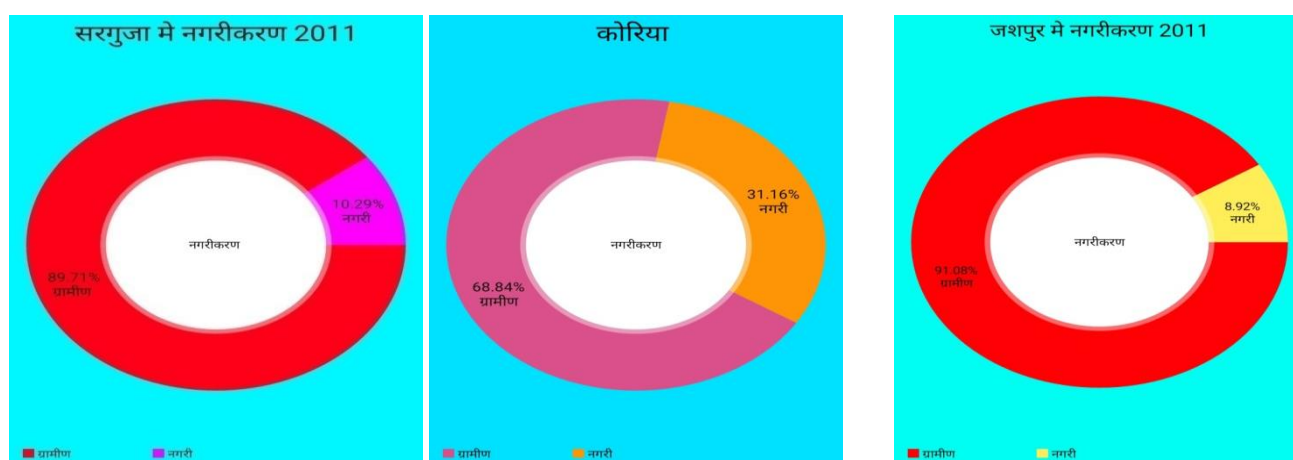


Table 5 shows the percentage of urban and rural population. The population of the entire state is 25545198, in which the rural population is 19607901, 76.75 percent and the urban population is 5937237, of which 23.24 percent.

The population in North Chhattisgarh is 3870475, in which the rural population is 3346260, in which the percentage is 86.46 percent (Surguja 89.70, Korea 68.94, Jashpur 91.7 percent) and the urban population is 524212 of which 13.54 percent (Surguja 10.29, Korea 31.16, Jashpur 8.92 percent).

According to the appropriate figures, along with the increase in the total population of North Chhattisgarh, the urban population is also increasing rapidly.

**Table-6**

Tehsil and Development Block in North Chhattisgarh 2011

Ø-	District	Area population	Area population	Tehsil	Development Section
1	surguja	15732	2359886	Sitapur, Ambikapur, Lakhanpur, Udaipur, Lundra, Batoli, Mainpat, Ramanujganj, Balrampur, Vadravnagar, Rajpur, Shankargarh, Kusmi, Pratappur, Odangi, Surajpur, Bhaiyathan,	Sitapur, Ambikapur, Lakhanpur, Udaipur, Lundra, Batoli, Mainpat, Ramanujganj, Balrampur, Vadravnagar, Rajpur, Shankargarh, Kusmi, Pratappur, Odgi, Surajpur, Bhaiyathan,

				Ramanujnagar, Premnagar	Ramanujnagar, Premnagar
2	Korea	6604	658917	Bharatpur, Sonhat, Baikunthpur, Manendragarh, Khadaganwa	Bharatpur, Sonhat, Baikunthpur, Manendragarh, Khadaganwa
3	Jashpur	5838	851669	Jashpur, Kunkuri, Pathalgaon, Manoura, Duldula, Tapkara, Kansavel, Garden	Jashpur, Kunkuri, Pathalgaon, Manoura, Duldula, Tapkara, Kansavel, Garden

**In Table 6**, these development blocks have been divided into the development blocks of North Chhattisgarh after testing the rural-urban ratio.

- ❖ Formerly there are 19 development blocks in rural area in this category. Where 100% rural population resides.
- ❖ Less than 10% urbanized areas come under Pathalgaon, Kunkuri, Pratappur, Kansavel and Ramanujganj development blocks.
- ❖ 10 to 20 percent urbanized area comes under Surajpur, Bharatpur development blocks.
- ❖ Baikunthpur, Rajpur and Jashpur development blocks come in 20 to 30 percent urbanized area.
- ❖ Ambikapur development block comes in 30 to 40 percent urbanized area.
- ❖ More than 40 percent of the urbanized area is in Manendragarh and Khandgwa, where urban population is developing due to Charcha and Jhagrakhand coalfields.

#### Functional study of cities:-

It has been considered as the basis for determining the size, structure and hierarchy of functions of cities. Its importance has also increased due to increasing quantitative approach in the present times. In this study the functional hierarchy of cities has been known by the following methods -

#### 1. Functional Centrality Index Method:-

In this method, the functional centrality index has been found for the purpose of providing a position (hierarchical class) of all the cities of the region. It is based on the method of Omprakash Singh, which is as follows -

Thank you

IMD Functional Centrality Index

Functional Structure of Brittany

Working Population of the Area

On the basis of the above formula, the centrality index for different functions of all the cities has been found and the functional part of each center has been obtained in percentage.

**Table-7**

#### Functional Centrality Index in North Chhattisgarh

क्र.	City	Agriculture Labor	Animal Forest Horticulture	Mining Quarrying	Industry Centrality Index Construction	Industry Trade	Com merce	Transport	Other Works
1	<b>kurasia</b>	0-20	0-80	40-12	0-99	3-72	3-41	1-88	3-38
2	<b>Ambikapur</b>	2-16	10-60	0-28	2-27	4-76	5-91	3-85	6-99
3	<b>Manendragarh</b>	0-87	1-86	0-63	1-22	2-97	0-39	3-96	3-25
4	<b>Jashpur Nagar</b>	2-79	1-91	0-01	0-23	0-73	1-23	0-92	1-70
5	<b>khongapani</b>	0-11	0-10	8-92	0-13	0-36	0-28	0-04	0-37

6	<b>Jhagrakhand</b>	0-01	0-15	7-80	0-57	1-01	0-28	029-	0-50
7	<b>Charcha</b>	0-13	0-38	8-81	0-17	0-40-	0-39	0-34	0-33
8	<b>Surajpur</b>	1-31	1-20	0-28	0-52-	0-56	1-58	0-71	1-02
9	<b>Vishrampur</b>	0-14	0-01	6-87	0-15	0-37	0-46	0-25	0-34
10	<b>Pathalgaon</b>	1-91	0-63	&	0-23	0-56	1-19	0-82	1-04
11	<b>Chirmiri</b>	0-19	0-05	5-48	0-44	0-10	0-25	0-09	0-53
12	<b>Korea</b>	0-12	1-04	4-96	0-16	0-25	0-25	0-35	0-37
13	<b>Baikunthpur</b>	0-15	2-54	0-52	0-17	0-84	0-79	0-30	0-14
14	<b>Ramanujganj</b>	0-63	0-23	0-02	0-70	0-60	1-09	0-36	0-83
	<b>Average</b>	0-76	1-53	6-46	0-56	1-23	1-25	1-01	1-48

**Source:- Based on the calculations of the researcher.**

Functional classification of cities:-

The most important fact of the study of cities is its work and it has a direct impact on the settlement status of the city. In this study, for the functional classification of cities, works have been accepted as the basis, which is displayed in the table.

**Table-8**

**Functional Classification in North Chhattisgarh**

No.	Municipal Functional Category Work	Kurasiya Monofunctional City Mining	Ambikapur Two Functional City Other Functions, Trade & Commerce
1	Manendragarh Two-functional city Other works, Trade and Commerce	Jashpur Nagar, two-functional city, other work, agricultural labor	Khongapani Monofunctional Town Mining
2	Jhagrakhand monofunctional town mining	Charcha Monofunctional City Mining	Surajpur Unified City Trade, Commerce
3	Vishrampur monofunctional town mining	Pathalgaon Dual Functional Town Agricultural Laborer, Trade and Commerce	Chirmiri Monofunctional Town Mining
4	korea monofunctional city mining	Baikunthpur three functional city Other work, Animal husbandry, Forest fishery, Horticulture, Trade and commerce	Ramanujganj is a three-functional city. Other works, animal husbandry, forest fishery, horticulture, trade and commerce
5	Municipal Functional Category Work	Kurasiya Monofunctional City Mining	Ambikapur Two Functional City Other Functions, Trade & Commerce
6	Manendragarh Two-functional city Other works, Trade and Commerce	Jashpur Nagar, two-functional city, other work, agricultural labor	Khongapani Monofunctional Town Mining
7	Jhagrakhand monofunctional town	Charcha Monofunctional City Mining	Surajpur Unified City Trade, Commerce



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	mining		
8	Vishrampur monofunctional town mining	Pathalgaon Dual Functional Town Agricultural Laborer, Trade and Commerce	Chirmiri Monofunctional Town Mining
9	korea monofunctional city mining	Baikunthpur three functional city Other work, Animal husbandry, Forest fishery, Horticulture, Trade and commerce	Ramanujanj is a three-functional city. Other works, animal husbandry, forest fishery, horticulture, trade and commerce
10	Municipal Functional Category Work	Kurasiya Monofunctional City Mining	Ambikapur Two Functional City Other Functions, Trade & Commerce
11	Manendragarh Two-functional city Other works, Trade and Commerce	Jashpur Nagar, two-functional city, other work, agricultural labor	Khongapani Monofunctional Town Mining
12	Jhagrakhand monofunctional town mining	Charcha Monofunctional City Mining	Surajpur Unified City Trade, Commerce
13	Vishrampur monofunctional town mining	Pathalgaon Dual Functional Town Agricultural Laborer, Trade and Commerce	Chirmiri Monofunctional Town Mining
14	korea monofunctional city mining	Baikunthpur three functional city Other work, Animal husbandry, Forest fishery, Horticulture, Trade and commerce	Ramanujanj is a three-functional city. Other works, animal husbandry, forest fishery, horticulture, trade and commerce

**Conclusion:-**

In conclusion, it can be said that there have been limited opportunities for urbanization in North Chhattisgarh. But today the population is increasing due to the establishment of rice mills, development of transport routes, exploitation of mineral resources, centers. In 2001, where the population was 3301581, which has increased to 3870472 in 2011 and the population growth rate has been 17.23 percent. The growth rate of urbanization in this part of Chhattisgarh has been 13.54 percent. In which population 524212 resides. In the development blocks of North Chhattisgarh, the complete rural population resides in 19 development blocks. But the percentage of more urbanization has been seen in Korea district, which has been 31.16 percent.

With the growth of urbanization, geographical factors can be seen more influence of economic and social factors. With the increase of population in cities gives rise to urban problems. It becomes difficult for the urban administration to fulfill the above basic requirement. In crowded colonies without proper physical infrastructure like housing, sanitation, water supply, areas often change into slums. Whereas urbanization is the key to the growth of the economy.