



GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ON MADURAI CITY

POORNIMASETHUPATHI,B.

Assistant Professor, Department of History,
Fatima College, Madurai, TamilNadu, India.

Corresponding Author mail ID: poornimahardworker@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

India is the second most populous country accounting for over 16 percent of the total population of the world. Tamilnadu ranks first in Urbanization among the fifteen major states in the country. Urbanization has been on the increase since 1961. According to the 2001 census, Tamilnadu has emerged as the state with the highest level of urbanization (43.86 percent) in the country. In total population, 2.72 out of 6.21 crore lives in Urban areas of TamilNadu. It has been observed that the residential space has experienced a very significant increase, which may be due to growth of population in Madurai and also in migration from the surrounding rural areas and small urban settlements. The city today functions as a urban center.

Keywords: Population, Urbanization, Environment, Demographic, Density

INTRODUCTION

India is the second most populous country accounting for over sixteen percent of the total population of the world. The scale at which India's population is increasing is simply mind boggling. While the total population of the country was thirty six million (361 crore) in 1951 it rose to

thousand and twenty seven million in 2001. Tamilnadu has emerged as the state with the highest level of urbanization in between 43% and 86% in the country. Data revealed that out of 6.21crore of the total population of Tamilnadu, 2.72 lives in urban areas. the share of rural population to the total population is reducing consecutively from

1981-91 to 2001-2011 and the share of urban population is rising tremendously and it accounts nearly 59% in Madurai city and the same trend was happened at the state level also. Yet the rate of urbanization of Madurai city is higher than Tamilnadu. Several push and pull factors are preserved to be operative towards distress out migration from rural to urban areas. This might be due to the declining resources, availability per capita and shrinking economic opportunities for the higher level of human capital development could be the underlying factors for rural out migration.

The various positive cause of the urbanization that led's to environmental degradation it stimulates the researcher to bring out a detailed and systematic analysis of Madurai. The Accessibility, water availability and ownership of a house are the major factors for urbanization. Hence the researcher pays more attention on the role of demographic population and its impact. The researcher presents empirical findings in the relationship between urbanization development that led to larger human impact. Hence the aim and objectives of the present study are to analyze the urban expansion of Madurai city and to study the environmental impact of population in Madurai.

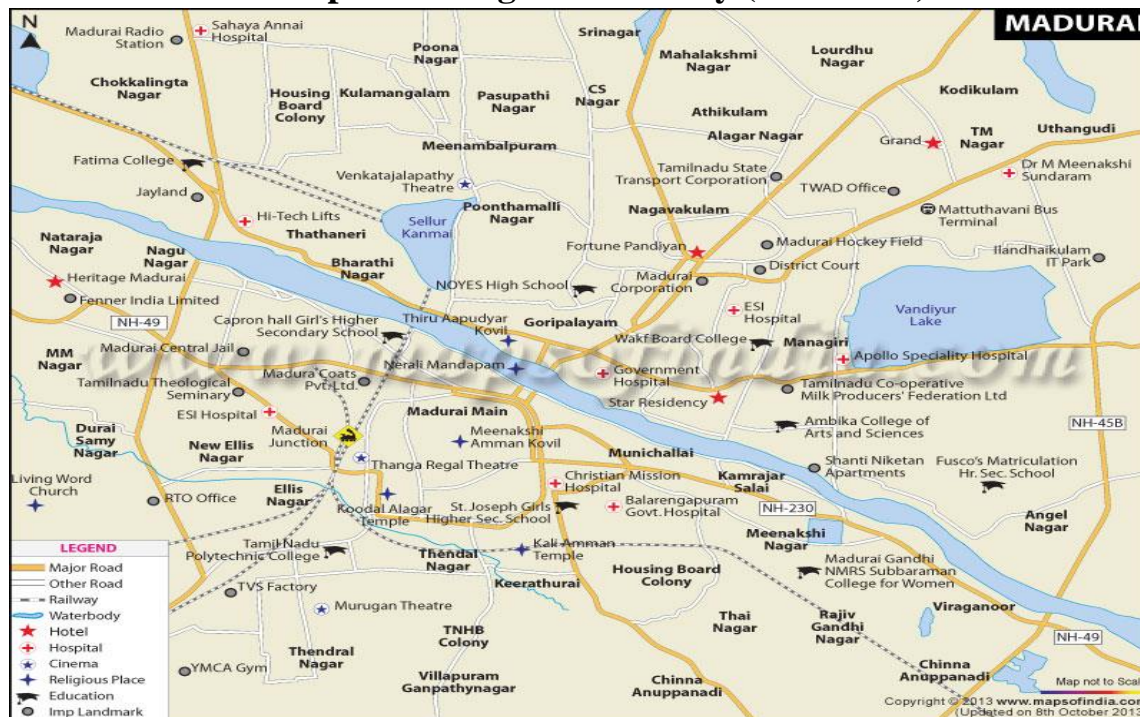
METHODOLOGY

The Area undertaken for the present study is in around Madurai city (Map 1.0). Research methodology is descriptive, historical and analytical in nature. In the present study primary data was collected through government orders, archival materials, policy note, master plan, implementation of new schemes, structured questionnaire etc. The response of selected respondent was evaluated with the help of questionnaire, structured interview schedule consisted both open ended and close ended questions. In the present study, the sampling area was selected from the resident of Madurai city on the basis of its accessibility, water availability, location, extension area, town Panchayat upgraded to municipality status, encroached areas, industrial areas, slum areas and Village Panchayat in Madurai such as Melur, Alaganallur, Anaiyur Madurai East, Thirumangalam, Madurai West, Oomachikulam, Thiruparankundram, Avaniyapuram, Madurai City including as K.K.Nagar, Harveypatti, Sellur, Simmakal, Goripalayam, Arasaradi, Theppakulam area, Mattuthavani area and Chokkikulam area were selected. Random sampling has been done through this sampling technique researcher has study detailed and systematic

analysis. So, this area is selected randomly

for the investigation.

Map 1 showing Madurai city (ward wise)



- Sources:[http://www.madurai index.html](http://www.maduraiindex.html).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Madurai City and its environment include both rural and urban settlements. The Madurai corporation covers 51.83sq.km with the total population of 9,40,989 as per 1991 census, whereas Madurai agglomeration comprising the city and the surrounding settlements covers an area of 115.48 sq.km with the population of 10,85,9142. The city is divided into four zones and 100 wards for administrative purpose in the year 2011.

Demographic Structure of the City

Madurai is the third largest city in Tamilnadu with a total population 9,28,869 lakhs as per 2001 census extending over an area of 52 sq.km. As per provisional reports of Census India, population of Madurai in 2011 is 1,017,865 of which male and female are 509,302 and 508,563 respectively. Although Madurai city has population of 1,017,865; its urban / metropolitan population is 1,465,625 of which 733,821

are males and 731,804 are females. The Growth of population of Madurai city through different decades is given below.

The Population growth and its variation over the decades for Madurai city during 1901-2011 revealed that there is no uniform trend of growth. A rapid increase in population was observed since 1921. The steep rise in population was attributed mainly by large scale migration from rural areas. The increase in the variation of population in 1921 respectively declined during 1951-61, 1971-81, 1981-1991 and also in 2001 to 2011. It is also noticed from the table that during 2001-2011 the population growth was high, and this may be due to the fact that eleven villages and three municipalities and three town Panchayat were added to the city with a population of about 1,01,912 persons. In general the distribution of population in Madurai city is not even. Nearly 80% of the city population is highly concentrated to the southern bank of the river Vaigai while the remaining 20% is sparsely distributed over the western areas and along the northern bank of the river Vaigai.

The northern portion is getting its importance only due to the urban expansion. Nearly 28.5% of the total population is

highly concentrated in the core of the city where all types of commercial activities are concentrated. About 19% of the population is sparsely distributed away from the Southveli Street in the southern side of this zonal city. The eastern portion of the city extending midst may higher secondary school, Anuppanadi, Ramnad Road, Mariamman, Heppakulam provides space for about 14.4% of the population. The well developed residential zones in the eastern and western fringes of the city contain more population and this includes the area such as K.K.Nagar, Annanagar, Gnanaolipuram, S.S.Colony, Thendral Nagar and Vandiyur. In general the population is highly concentrated in the core of the city lying south of the river Vaigai. To the north of the river Vaigai, New Colonies have developed along Alagar Kovil, Natham Road, Melur Road and SivaGangai Road.

Density of population

Madurai City is the third largest city in Tamilnadu. The corporation area has been divided into 65 wards (1981), Subsequently it increase in (2001) to 72 wards and in 2011 it has been increased 100 wards without any changes in physical boundary. The density of population has been calculated in order to find the spatial variation in the concentration of population. The high density of more than