REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Problem of Urban Geography in India has emerged as one of the most challenging issues before last 50 years. A variety of approaches has been observed in the works brought out on urban development.

In view of the above analysis, it seems pertinent here to review some past works related to the subject under study. The contribution in this field came mostly from town planners and geographers continued neglect various aspects of spatial analysis of urban growth, urban planning and problems.

Doddarasalah G. and Shivali (2007) have studied population growth and spatial expansion of Mysore city. The objective of paper to analyze the growth of population in mysore city and to find out the spatial expansion of the city. They collected data from census of India 1961-2001. The study revealed that decline in natural growth rates and development of IT and other industries. The rate of physical expansion of city was not same in all the decades. Increase of population and economical activities have been followed by spatial expansion of urban area. Expansion brings a problem like scarcity of space, housing infrastructure, services and loss of agricultural land.

Antony Vinoth Kumar, J., Pathan, S. K. and Bhandari, R. J. (2007) have studied the spatio-temporal analysis to monitor urban growth. They aim to monitor the urban growth of Indore city. They employ remote sensing and GIS techniques and Shannon entropy. They decided city into four rectangular zones and calculated urban built-up area and its growth rate for different periods. The Shannon therapy proved good to determine the spatial concentration or dispersion of built-up area.

Singh, Rana P.B. and R.K. Chaturvedi (2009) focuses on the subject of patterns of density and its gradients in small towns of the Ganga, Ghaghara, Doab in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. They study variations in the density of population in towns of Ballia district. Block-wise study was undertaken. They consider 9 towns. The density gradient was also observed.
Khan, Sayeed Ahmad (2009) studied urban growth in India and future prospects. They study the growth rates of urban population and net decadal growth of urban population. They projected the probability of future trend and explore the nature of these trends. In corporate quantitative approach method was adopted. They also got data from India Infrastructural Report and Planning Commission of India. The study has shown that the urban growth has declined but urban population has increased. It will affect urban infrastructure and environment.

Dalal, S. (2007) observes some states of Gujarat and Haryana, India and studied infrastructural facilities and population growth. He has found that decline in population of class III towns or medium towns is faster than in class I and class II towns. The study finds unbalanced urbanization in India as a serious problem. He attempts to analyze the population growth of medium towns of industrially developed state of Gujarat and agriculturally prosperous state of Haryana.

Singh, Ravi S. (2008) have studied trends and geographical patterns of urbanization in Arunachal Pradesh. They analyze the nature of urbanization. They collected data from census of India and regional patterns of urbanization. They found that urbanization in Arunachal Pradesh is quite weak. Influence of market force and expanding capitalism is strong.

Ramesh Kumar Gupta (2011) published a research study on change detection techniques for monitoring spatial urban growth of Jaipur city. He has focused on the monitoring of land use land cover over 34 years. His study is based on secondary and satellite data along with statistical techniques as well as limited field verification. The result shows that the growth of population from 0.63 million in 1971 to 2.9 million in 2001 and the decadal growth rates of 58.82, 55.37 and 53.09 percent along with annual average growth rate has been in the range of 4.1 to 4.7. Population growth has major driving forces of land use change. For example, the crop area has shrunk by 1.60 sq km per year, fallow land 2.94 sq km per year, and wasteland 0.59 sq km per year in last 34 years, whereas built-up area has increased with the rate of 4.46 sq km per year or 1.02 percent per year. Based on the use of multi resolution and multi temporal satellite data of 1975 to 2009, spatial and temporal changes in the various types of land uses and land cover of the city are detected and discussed.
Asamin, E., Isa, H.E. and Mahesh J. M. (2007) have studied impact of urbanization, Immigration on Zahedan city in Iran. The unsystematic expansion of cities and lack of urban development poses challenges in the developing countries. Unplanned urbanization in the Zahedan city has an adverse effect on infrastructure, shortage of drinking water, blocking of sewage system and increase in social. Economical and cultural heterogeneity and expansion of slums.

Shivalingappa, Doddarasaiah G. B. N. (2007) have studied the trends and dimensions of migration in the Mysor city. The data is obtained from migration table of Karnataka census. Migration from rural to urban is increased. Male migration is higher than female migration. They migrate due to employment and marriage employment is major reason for migration.

Vaidya, Chetan (2007) dealt with the issue relating to urban decentralization in India. He has suggested certain measures to make urban local bodies to perform effectively. Urban India needs market based funds and public private partnership to tackle funds problem. The rapid urbanization has led to huge investment demand. State finance commission should identify taxes, user charges and fees to be levied by ULB’s.

Singh, Abha Lakshmi and Siddiqui, Mansoor Alam (2008) have made an attempt to assess the effect of city expansions on the countryside, especially on loss of agricultural land and conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. The data was collected from comprehensive survey of about 130 villages, questionnaire and interviews. The city population has increased 5 times and area has increased 6 times. Cultivated lands are utilized for residential purposes. The natural landscape close to the city is also destroyed.

Apurbarabe, Ghosh and Ina, Dhar Raoy (2007) have studied dynamics in the distribution of slums in Kolkata. They analyze the growth of slums in Kolkata in terms of spatial variation. They focus to find out the mean centers of slum population. There has been tendency of slum expansion towards the peripheral area.

Saxena, Shipra (2009) have studied water supply for urban poor in India. In slum area, water supply situation is very pathetic. People do not have government supply. They arrange water from illegally fetching water from government water supplying pipes. Slums are located in polluted, unhygienic areas. Women and children are affected the most. Children loose
precious education hours. Living in slums in a way increases the cost in terms of paying off informal sector vendors and opportunity cost. People have the capacity and willingness to pay but the government is reluctant.

Mishra, R. N. and Sharma, Pawan Kumar (2007) have studied functional patterns of towns in Rajasthan. Functions of town influence its morphology and constitute the divine force of the city life. It offers a good base for regional development planning. An objective of paper was to classify all urban centers of Rajasthan on the basis of the town functions. The towns have been classified into four categories of very highly specialized, moderately specialized and less specialized towns. They showed great variant in the dominant functions and their regional distribution.

Sastry, G. S. (2008) has examined the pattern and issues of urbanization in the state of Karnataka. Changing resources base and environmental conditions has brought rapid change from primary to non-primary activities. The advantageous location of the state for industrial and commercial development has helped to progress in urbanization. The infrastructure has played importance role in urbanization.

Guchhait, Sanat K. and Abhik Dasgupta (2009) studied spatiality and zoning of urban functions in North-East of Kolkata. They focused on functional classification of towns of Kolkata metropolitan areas. Municipal units are studied. Functional association is analyzed by successive plotting of correlation value of adjacent municipalities. Functional chorology is explained by graphically plotting Z score value. The location quotient values transformed into Z values.

Khandelwal, Shweta (2009) have studied about urban sprawl of Jaipur metropolitan, being old planned and popular city the growth of population due to influx of refugees from Pakistan. They examined the causes of rapid growth of urbanization and its impact of land use patterns and suggest strategies for land use planning for future. They got this from census handbook, field work, interviews, and discussions. It reveals that the process of rapid growth of industry and urbanization are based on changes such as rapid growth of population and growth of secondary and tertiary economic activities and changes in land use patterns.
Chakravarty, Upasana and Nissar A. Barua (2008) the subject of their study was employment generation in urban informal sector. Urban informal sector has become large service provider. The paper is to study the employment generated in his sector from 1991 to 2001 in Guwahati. The role of this sector has become pivotal in poor and illiterate population, so it is crucial to solve this problem. Informal factor contributes 86-90% of cities total employment.

Gangawata, Sonal and Khan, M.Z.A. (2009) authors studied socio-economic and functional structure of Bundi city. They studied the historical background and present status of the city. They also observed the change in demographic status and its impact on economy and occupational structure. They focuses on the evolution of functional structure of residential, industrial, educational, public place, government and semi government areas on the basis of present scenario of the city. The study shows that changing trends of population and limited infrastructure tourism has become major source of living.

Zodage, S. B. (2001) has provided a detailed account of urban growth and its impact on environment in Kolhapur city. The geographical setting of the region, demographic characteristics i.e. decadal growth rate of population, density, sex ratio, ward wise population and occupational structure of city and locations, growth, population characteristics of different suburbs have been studied. He also studied different problems i.e. residence, transportation, water supply, health of the city. The demographic characteristic, location, distribution and occupational structure of slums of the city are also described. The city development and planning for future development have been studied and suggest various solutions. The Gibb’s method is applied for the population growth rate and population projection. He also studied the suburbs and slum areas of the city by using the fieldwork method. Khadake, P. A. (2007) has provided detailed information in urban geography of Jalgaon city and Kumbhar, A. A. (2006) has also studied information about urban geography of Satara. Mandal, R. B. (2000) has provided a detailed account about urban information in Urban Geography.

Ryngnga, P. K. and Kharsyntiew, Erica (2009) have studied the existing road transport, change in structure of road and analyze how the change has affected the city and its population. With the help of topographical map, satellite survey, books, journals, they concluded that there is great diversity of roads in state highway, local streets. The density of roads has increased. Extension of road has followed irregular pattern. New road shows spread the urbanization in
new areas and created various problems.

Singh, Yadvinder and Rajinder Kaur (2008) deals with the urban ecosystem of Jalander city. Infrastructure with industrial and population growth. They studied development and expansion of the city. They assess industrialization and its interface with urban development concerning environmental degradation. Living condition of urban upper class people is good and lower class people in slum are miserable. Environmental degradation took place due to pollution, due to intense density of automobile and industrial noise and disposal of wastes and sewage water.

Fazel, Shahab (2009) has studied future residential demands, some urban fringe models. They investigated land use and land cover transformation in Saharanpur city and estimated present demand for residential land. The study was based on primary and secondary data source from survey of India maps. A land transformation model was developed estimating future demand. Study area was recorded a gradual increase in its population. The study shows that urbanization process has swallowed fertile land.

Fakhruddin and Nigar Alam (2009) they studied traffic problems in Jamshedpur town. It is the fastest growing town in Jharkhand. There is rapid growth of vehicular population. They identify the main route of traffic congestion and factors behind this congestion. They observed traffic areas and data from district transport office. Traffic problem is prominent on Mango Bridge, Purulia, Dimna roads and Jugsalai railway route. Due to the absence of master plan, location of industrial and residential activities in different direction, poor traffic management, lack of diversification of roads and parking spaces, traffic problems have increased.

Angela Zhu (2010) evaluates urban geography as a contributing factor to race relates violence in the cities of Paris and Marseille in the topic of urban geography: defining a target foe hate? Variables taken into consideration include public housing, administrative organization, transportation networks, and car ownership by region. Control factors include percentages of beur population, unemployment, income distribution, and education. This paper relies heavily on qualitative information, as relevant quantitative data is limited due to French law prohibiting census collection of race-related data. It concludes that given available information, the factor of urban geography appears to be a significant one, potentially greater than the more traditional
socio-economic factors one would expect to contribute to race-related violence. However, much more precise information would be needed to make a definitive claim.

Singh, Abha Lakshmi and Mohd, Salahuddin (2009) have studied addressing waste associated problems in Aligarh city. The paper focuses on the use of urban waste water in peri-urban farming. In the paper, an attempt has been made to examine the drainage and sewerage system of the city, use of urban waste water in peri-urban agriculture and to assess the health risks from the use of waste water. The study is mainly based on primary sources of data collected through village household surveys with the help of questionnaire interviews. Village located in the peri-urban areas around the Iglas Sewerage Pumping Station using waste water for agriculture for many years were identified and selected for in depth investigation. Five villages were selected for the study.

Saini, Vipin (2008) has studied the urban sprawl of Bikaner city. The objective is to identify the patterns of urban expansion and to analyze the causal factors of the urban expansion in Bikaner city. The analyzed topographical sheets, dynamic phenomenon of urban sprawl and land use change. He finds out that area of the city has increased faster than population. The city has expanded from walled city along major roads and railway tracts.

Singh, R.B. and Anand, Subhash (2008) has studied current status of Municipal solid waste management practices in Delhi and this study mainly focuses on the need to carry out environmental impact assessment studies of disposal and treatment method. It discusses the composition and characteristics of Municipal solid waste in Delhi, the sources of waste generation, transportation of this waste, processing of waste, segregation and recycling process. The analysis shows that Municipal solid waste of Delhi is highly biodegradable in nature which has higher moisture content and low calorific value and it is more suitable for composting purposes. There is no clear cut standard for the placement of waste material.

Bhaduri, Sukla (2008) has studied growth of personalized transport in mega cities of India and its impacts. Metropolitan cities are experiencing increase in personalized motor vehicles. Economic growth, easy availability of loans, the increasing urbanization has increased the demand of personal motor vehicles. It is observed that Kolkata and Mumbai have better public transport system. The two wheelers has led adverse impact like high road congestion,
reduction in speed, increase in accidents and high energy consumption and emission. Mega cities have high level of pollution.

Gajendra Singh, Jaideep Singh and Jai Singh (2008) authors have studied air pollution due to traffic in Jaipur. They have tried to study number of vehicles and spatial patterns of air pollution and suggest some remedies. The city is divided into 4 groups such as sensitive, commercial, residential and industrial areas. They alarmed that pink city may turn into black city.

Ramakrishna, S. (2007) has studied air pollution in Hyderabad city. Urban area has grown rapidly. City is unplanned; migration from districts and lack of adequate transport system has resulted in chaotic traffic system. Objective of paper is to acquaint towards the larger problem of urban air pollution in India and to discuss the problem due to transport.

Datta, P. (2007) has studied urbanization in India. Urbanization is an transformation from traditional rural economic to modern urban one. Socio-economic, politico-administrative and geographical processes are associated to urbanization. Urbanization is closely related to industrial growth. The paper has tried to illuminate the process of urbanization in India. They study and analyzed the census data carefully. It is found that there has been continuous concentration of population in class I town rather than in medium and small towns. Globalization, liberalization and privatalization are addressing negative process of urbanization. Redirection of investment is recommended to develop strong economic base for small and medium cities.

Saha Bikramjit (2008) has highlighted urbanization and levels of development in Coach Behar district from economic point of view, if the level of urbanization is higher, the stage of economic development will be higher. Author has attempted to reveal the levels of development in the six municipal towns. The objective of this paper is to explain the present scenario in urbanization and levels of developments. He selected 43 indicators of demographic, socio-economic and infrastructure to assess the levels of development with statistical technique of standardized score. Date, V. S. (1999) has also discussed the changing transportation scenario of Pune City.
Basak, Arindam (2009) has focused on unbalanced urbanization in the case study of India. The research study has highlighted vertical and horizontal imbalances in urbanization in India. This makes various factors have contributed in urbanization in between and within the states. For the purpose of analysis the states are divided into four categories-high, medium, low and very low levels of urbanization is the result of dominant tribal culture; absence of large urban centre, lack of industrialization. Internal variations in district level urban population are constant in the region of high and moderate level urbanization.

Pan, Suprakash and Premangshu Chakraborty (2009) have studied Inter urban accessibility analysis in Burdwan division in West Bengal. This study has analyzed the accessibility of urban centers and highlighted its important in urban development. They study 32 urban centers, routes and road network, distance of towns from railway station, road and rail capacity, direct connectivity of roads and railways are studied. Burdwan is the most accessible city.

Fazal, Shahab and Rahman , Atiqr (2009) has studied urban fringe modeling for future residential demands in his case study. This case study investigate land use and land cover transformation in Saharanpur city and on the basis of present trend its estimated demand for residential land in the year 2015.

Chattopadhyay, Basudha (2007) studies sustainable urban development in India. They have elaborated issues relating to sustainable urban development and city form in India. Sustainable urban development is achieving a balance between urban development and environmental protection to ensure equity in employment, shelter basis services, social infrastructure and transportation in urban areas. Environment and social cost of urbanization is very high but there are some deficiencies of infrastructure, water, sewage system, waste water and solid waste. Efficient practices like recycled water for gardening, rain water harvesting, eco-parks, water managements, energy managements should be promoted. The easy loans and tax benefits should be promoted. Sustainable urban and building are important for dense cities with perfect management.
Pandey, K.K. (2007) study has focused on the role of housing in the developing inclusive cities. The term means have a sense of ownership, pride, mutual respect, co-ordination and suitable living environment. The role of housing is regarded as crucial. The public sector has failed to meet housing needs. Government provided houses to all on public private partnership bases. It will help in attracting or diverting migration, employment opportunities, industru and trade.

Tripathi, V. K. (2008) has described trends of urbanization, problems and planning of small towns in Ballia district. He has evaluated the trends and urbanization and consequent problems facing Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh. The urban population growth of the district has been affected by agricultural industry. Better medical facilities and establishment of public facilities in cities pulled the rural population. Due to heavy migration city faces many problems. Heavy traffic flow has made the city highly congested.

Many geographers have established various aspects of different cities in urban geography. In above present studies an attempt will be made to study the Nashik city in urban geography. The studies of demographic characteristic, occupational structure, study of different suburb growth and slums, problems and planning for future development, etc. are the most important aspects needs to be considered and can’t be ignored. This research work is covering these various important aspects.