

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

APPLICATION OF CONCENTRIC ZONE THEORY
ON KALAMB TOWN

Dr. Tatipamul.R.V

Assistant professor

Dept of Geography

S.M.Dnyandeo Mohekar

Mahavidyalaya, Kallam.

raghavenra268@gmail.com

Abstract

The internal structure of every city is different according to physiographic conditions. There are many theories about internal structure. Concentric zone theory is the first theory on internal structure of city. The present paper deals with the application of concentric zone theory on kalamb town and its utility.

Key words: - Internal structure, CBD, Concentric zone theory, urbansiation

Introduction

The characteristic features of a city are the result of the combination of various factors like topography, climate, history, economy and culture etc. since these characteristics vary, and every town/city is unique and has a certain distinctive characteristics. These urban characteristics are however never static. They change both over time and space.

With the development of the economy other factors, like population growth, urbanization and improved technology have a combined effect on urban settlements, which grow bigger and more complex. The study of internal structure of cities by urban geography is a study of structural and demographical varieties.

Objectives

The present paper is based on only one objective i.e. application of concentric zone theory on kalamb town.

Study Area

Kalamb town is located on 18° 34' 29" north latitude and 76° 01' 18" east longitudes. Kalamb is a town with a Municipal Council in Osmanabad district in the Maharashtra. It is under the kalamb tahsil. Geographically kalamb town is situated on the bank of the Manjra river. Kalamb has an elevation of 647 meters. The total population of kalamb town is 25713 according to 2011 census.

Data collection and Methodology

The present study is based on primary and secondary data. The primary data is collected through field observation, interview and questionnaire. Some of the data collected through journals, books etc. applied methodology is used for present study.

Application of concentric zone theory on kalamb town

The internal structure of cities has many generalizations in the form of theories. These theories have attempted to explain the city structure by examining cities at any location in country largely from a sociological view point. There are many theories on the internal structure of cities out of which concentric zone theory is applying to the kalamb town.

Concentric zone theory was proposed by E.W. Burgess, a sociologist in 1923. It offers a descriptive framework in which to view both the spatial organization of land use in the city and its change over time. Burgess employed certain ecological concepts such as invasion, competition and succession to explain the spatial variation in urban land use.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Burgess envisage that as cities expand, the interaction of people and their various economic, social and political organization create a radical expansion outward from the centre to form a series of concentric zones or circles. According to Burgess within a city there is competition among people for limited space. Those who can afford best to pay, achieve the most desirable locations for their homes and businesses on the other hand, individuals and functions with the lowest level of economic competence have the least choice and are, therefore, left with the poorest locations. This leads to functional zoning and residential segregation within a city.

The Burgess theory consists of five concentric rings. The first and innermost ring is the central business district (CBD) which is the focus of commercial, social and civic life. The characteristics of CBD are applicable to the Kalamb town. Core area of town known as Shivaji Chowk which is well connected by roadways to all other parts of city area. Transport routes radiate from Shivaji Chowk to all directions in the city. This attracts large number of peoples. Core area of Kalamb town has highest peak land values therefore intense competition in CBD. All the commercial activities of city concentrated in the Shivaji Chowk and surrounding area. Multifunctional and multistoried buildings were constructed in internal area such as Sunil Market, Balai Cloth Showrooms etc.

Absence of residential population is observed in the CB of Kalamb town. Internal market specialization observed in the core area. It includes goldsmith shops, cloth shops, hospitals, medical shops, mobile shops and electronic shops, utensils shops and banks etc. all the administrative offices located in the core area. First ring of concentric zone theory was neatly applicable to the Kalamb town.

The second ring is zone of transition containing obsolete housing and slum property occupied by lower social groups and a high proportion of immigrants. It includes area of Rangila Chowk, Indira Nagar, Datta Nagar, Madina Chowk, Kathale Chowk, etc in this zone most of the lower class people lives.

The third ring is zone of small inexpensive houses of working men, who had originally lived in the social ring. In the study area the third ring observed same conditions. People of this zone mostly worked in the cities core area. They are the shop keepers, vendors, salesman; etc the area comes in this zone Mohekar Chowk, Shivaji Nagar, Jijau Nagar, Tambade Nagar etc.

The Fourth zone is residential zone containing dwellings of middle class, white collar workers and professional people. Single family dwelling intermingled with some exclusive residences and high class apartment buildings. The area comes under this zone are Shikshak Colony, S.T. Colony, Sai Nagar, Dwarka Nagar etc. in this zone it is apparent that there is continuous rise in status with increase in distances from the city centre.

The last an outer most zone consist of commuter's zone, predominantly an affluent suburban area. Some time these are in the form of open countryside having large detached houses and villages, which have taken and dormitory functions. In the study area absence of this characteristics. In the outer area of Kalamb town has showrooms vehicles, iron based shops, hotels, and Dabas etc. Diksal village is close to town. It may be after 25 year it included in to Kalamb town and towns internal structure will be changed and model of concentric zone theory will not applicable. Last zone is still in development stage. The characteristics of theory are applicable to the Kalamb town but the size, shape and ring type zone are absence.

Conclusion

The concentric zone model is applicable on Kalamb town on the basis of characteristics but not on the basis of ring size and shape. The last zone is also absences in the town. Diksal village is close to town and it will be merged in future in the town boundary. After the inclusion of this extended boundary model is invalid for the Kalamb town. This model is ideal for western or developed countries. Burgess model is relevant only to the older, larger cities. Kalamb town is older but not larger. It is still in the growing stage.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

References

- 1) Khatib K. A. (2007) Settlement geography, Mehata publishing house, Kolhapur.
- 2) Knowles R and Wareing J (1976) Economic and social geography, Heinemann professional books, London.
- 3) Mandal R.B (1996), urban Geography, concept publishing house, New Delhi.
- 4) Sawant P (1998), Urban Geography, Phadke Publishing house, Kolhapur
- 5) 1Siddhartha K, Mukherji. S (1997), Cities urbanization and urban system, Kissalay publication, New Delhi.
- 6) Turner R (1962) Indias urban future, Los Angeles, calif.