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EMPIRICAL STUDY OF URBANISATION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Urbanization is closely linked to modernization, industrialization, and the sociological process of rationalization. Urbanization can describe a specific condition at a set time, i.e. the proportion of total population or area in cities or towns, or the term can describe the increase of this proportion over time. So the term urbanization can represent the level of urban relative to overall population, or it can represent the rate at which the urban proportion is increasing. India has seen enormous growth of urban area in general and metropolitan centers in particular. Urban area during 1951-2001 has grown from 62.4 million to 285.3 million. India's population has crossed 1210.19 million as per census of 2011. Urban Population of India has grown from 285.3 million to 377.10 million in 2001 to 2011.

KEYWORDS

urbanization, urban area in India.

INTRODUCTION

Urbanization, urbanization or urban drift is the physical growth of urban areas as a result of global change or the increasing proportion of the total population becomes concentrated in towns. The United Nations projected that half of the world's population would live in urban areas at the end of 2008.^[2]

Kingsley Davis has explained urbanization as process (Davis, 1962) of switch from spread out pattern of human settlements to one of concentration in urban centers. It is a finite process-- a cycle through which a nation pass as they evolve from agrarian to industrial society (Davis and Golden, 1954)

Rapid urbanization is one of the most pressing issues facing the world today. There are wide roads, skyscrapers, modern supermarkets, luxuriant pedestrian streets and so on everywhere in metro and big cities. There are now 3.3 billion urban dwellers on the planet; by 2050 there will be 6.4 billion. By 2025, there will be 27 mega cities in the world, each with over 10 million people. But the fastest growth will take place in urban areas of developing countries particularly in smaller cities and towns in Asia and Africa. It is projected that in the next fifty years, two-thirds of humanity will be living in towns and cities. A major challenge is to minimize burgeoning poverty in cities, improve the urban poor's access to basic facilities such as shelter, clear water and proper sanitation system. In harmonious cities, citizens join hands and work together for common prosperity and development, carrying out the policies and programmes. It is expected that the proportion of India's population living in cities will rise from 29 % now to 55 % in 2050.

In 1800 only 2% of world's population lived in towns. In 1900, cities were home to 9% of planet's population. In 2008, more than half the world population, 3.3 billion people will be living in urban areas. According to the latest UNFPA Report on State of World Population 2007-Unleashing the potential of Urban Growth, by 2030, the urban population will rise to 5 billion or 60% of the world's population. The Asian, African and Latin American countries are the major regions, which would witness a major shift from rural to urban areas. This urbanization process is continuous and inevitable and should be considered as a positive development.

The Millennium Development Goals call for a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020. As of 2005, slightly more than one third of the urban population in developing regions lived in slum conditions. In sub-Saharan Africa, the proportion was over 60 percent, meaning that large investments will be necessary, for example to provide access to water, sanitation, durable housing or sufficient living space. But even in that region, and in others where deprivation is not as acute, simple, low-cost interventions could go a long way.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

This paper endeavors to illuminate on the process of urbanization in India with emphasis on level, tempo of urbanization and urban morphology using Indian Census data during 1901-2011. It will try to trace pattern of urbanization, urban problems and related policy issues

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology used in the present study is summarized as given below:

- (a) **Sources of Data:** This study involves the collection and critical examination of secondary data.
- (i) **Secondary data:** Further the data pertaining to urban and rural population etc. were collected from census of India, articles published in reputed journal, newspaper, National Housing Bank .
- (ii) **Pattern of Analysis:**

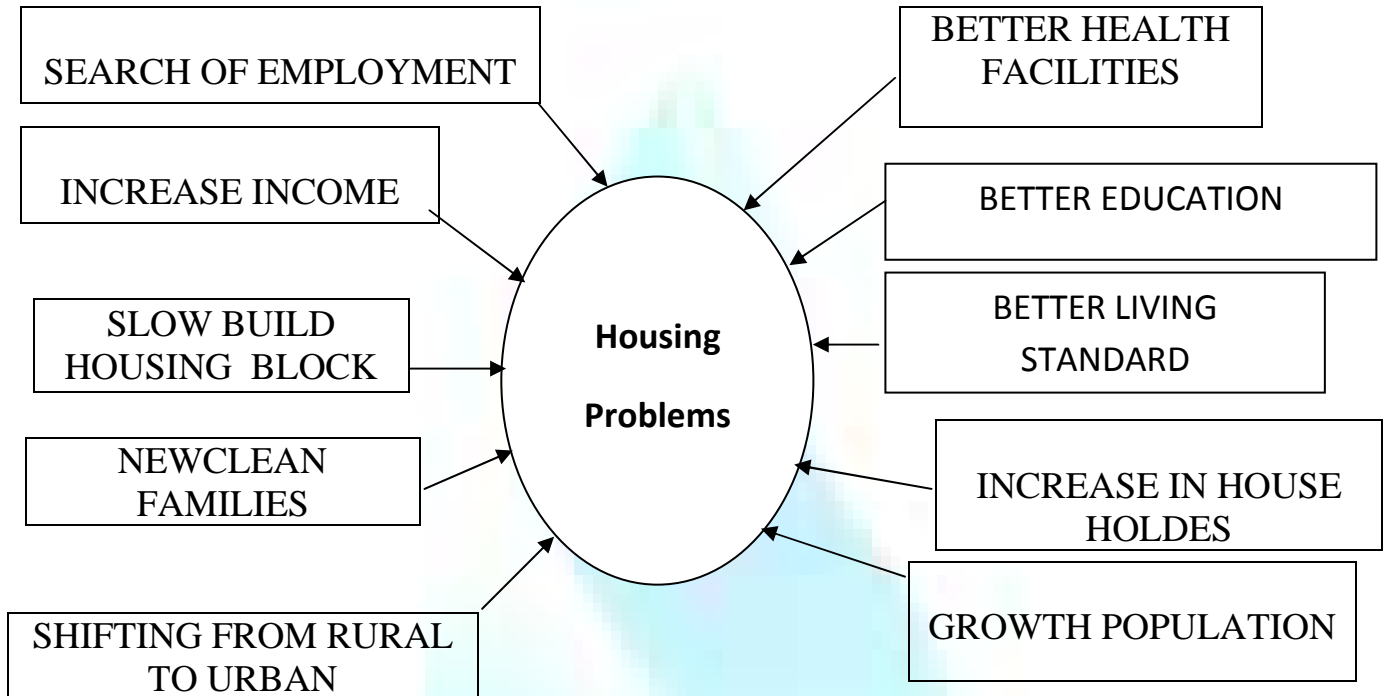
The collected data and information were processed and analyzed by using simple statistical tools like percentage, difference, formulas

PROBLEM OF URBANISATION

Problem of urbanization is manifestation of lopsided urbanization, faulty urban planning, and urbanization with poor economic base and without having functional categories.

Urbanization is closely linked to modernization, industrialization, and the sociological process of rationalization. Urbanization can describe a specific condition at a set time, i.e. the proportion of total population or area in cities or towns, or the term can describe the increase of this proportion over time. So the term urbanization can represent the level of urban relative to overall population, or it can represent the rate at which the urban proportion is increasing.

URBANISATION & HOUSING PROBLEMS



URBANIZATION IN INDIA IN 2011

TAMIL NADU	48.45%	HARYANA	34.79%
MAHARASTRA	45.24%	ASSAM	14.08%
GUJRAT	42.58%	BIHAR	11.30%
Karnataka	38.57%	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10.04%

URBANISATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRY

INDONESIA	41%	INDIA	32%
ASIA	40%	EUROPE	70%
AFRICA	34%	NORTH AMERICA	70%
CHINA	32%		

POPULATION GROWTH IN INDIA

TABLE -3: GROWTH OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN INDIA

Year	Total population In Million	Rural Population In Million	Urban Population In Million	Decal Growth in Population %		
				Total	Rural	Urban
1951	361.0	298.0 (82.5)	62.4 (17.28)	-	-	-
1961	439.2	360.3 (82.0)	78.9 (17.96)	21.7	20.9	26.4
1971	548.1	439.0 (80.1)	109.1 (19.9)	24.8	21.8	38.3
1981	683.3	523.9 (76.7)	159.4 (23.3)	24.7	19.3	46.1
1991	844.3	627.2 (74.3)	217.1 (25.7)	23.6	19.7	36.2
2001	1027.1	741.6 (72.02)	285.4 (27.8)	21.6	18.2	31.4

Source: Census of India.

People are living in Urban Areas: in India in 2011

Maharastra	= 5.08 Crore.	Tamil Nadu	= 3.49 Crore.
Uttar Pradesh	= 4.44 Crore	Haryana =	=0.88 Crore

Table -1 show that last six decades of post independence India has seen enormous growth pf urban area in general and metropolitan centers in particular. Urban area during 1951-2001 has grown from 62.4 million to 285.3 million .India's population has crossed 1210.19 million as per Census of 2011. Urban population of India is 377.10 million as per census of 2011 instead of 285.3 million as 2001 increased

Table-1 shows Currently the least urbanized regions in the world, with 39.9 per cent and 39.7 per cent of their populations living in cities in 2005, respectively, by 2030, both regions will become predominantly urban, Asia with 54.5 per cent of its population living in cities, and Africa with 53.5 per cent of its population urban. The urbanisation of India is taking place at a faster rate than in the rest of the world. By 2030, 40.76 per cent of India's population will be living in urban areas compared to about 32.16 per cent now in 2011. So says the United Nations' 'State of the World Population 2007' report.

VOLUME AND TREND OF URBANISATION IN INDIA

TABLE 2: POPULATION OF INDIA BY RESIDENCE (1901-2011)

Census	Number of Urban agglomerate /town	Total population	Urban population	Rural
1901	1827	238396327	25851873	212544454
1911	1825	252093390	25941633	226151757
1921	1949	251321213	28086167	223235046
1931	2072	278977238	33455989	245521249
1941	2250	318660580	44153297	274507283
1951	2843	361088090	62443709	298644381
1961	2363	439234771	78936603	360298168
1971	2590	598159652	109113977	489045675
1981	3378	683329097	159462547	523866550
1991	3768	844324222	217177625	627146597
2001	5161	1027015247	285354954	741660293
2011	7935	1210193422	377105760	833087662

Source: Census of India 2001-2011

India shares most characteristic features of urbanization in the developing countries. Number of urban agglomeration /town has grown from 1827 in 1901 to 7935 in 2011. Number of total population has increased from 23.84 cores in 1901 to 121.01 cores in 2011 whereas number of population residing in urban areas has increased from 2.58 cores in 1901 to 37.71 crore in 2001. Level of urbanization incased from 27.81% in 2001 census to 32.16% in 2011 census. (Table 2) This process of urbanization in India is shown in Fig 1. It reflects a gradual increasing trend of urbanization. India is at acceleration stage of the process of urbanization.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR 2001-2025

TABLE-3: POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR 2001-2025 IN INDIA (million)

Year	Total	Urban	Rural
2001	1027.30	285.30 (27.75%)	742.00 (72.25%)
2005	1091.78	316.33 (28.97%)	781.70 (71.03%)
2010	1178.52	360.38 (30.58%)	834.32 (69.42%)
2015	1272.16	410.57 (32.27%)	890.48 (67.63%)
2020	1373.23	467.74 (34.06%)	950.34 (65.94%)
2025	1482.34	532.87 (35.95%)	1014.41 (64.05%)

Source: Projection made by Human settlement Management Institute, New Delhi using

Semi-log regression analysis based on historical growth rate of census Population figure from 1901-2001.

Projected Urban population during 2001-2025(projected) will grown from 285.30 million (27.75%) takes to 532.87 million (35.95%) as against total population change from 1027.30 million to 1482.34 million. Decennial growth rate of population of last 2 and half decade will place at 13.96% for the urban areas as against 6.74% for the rural areas. Thus urban centres will emerged as critical areas so far as population concentration and growth of human settlements ar concerned.

The table-3 shows population synergy in India.

In 2005, the world's urban population was 3.17 billion out of a world total of 6.45 billion. Current trends predict that the number of urban dwellers will keep rising, reaching almost 5 billion by 2030 out of a world total of 8.1 billion. Between 2005 and 2030, the world's urban population is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.78 per cent, almost twice the growth rate of the world's total population. After 2015, as more and more people occupy cities, the population of rural settlements around the globe will begin to contract, decreasing at an average annual rate of -0.32 through 2030– a decrease of more than 155 million people over 15 years.

CHANGE RATE OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Table-4 shows the projected average annual rate of change of urban population will decline from 2.81% during 2000-05 to 2.25% during 2025-30 instead the average annual rate of change of rural population will decline from 0.82% during 2000-05 to (-) 0.49% during 2025-30.

TABLE-4: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION (2000-2030) in Percentage in India

Year	Urban	Rural
2000-05	2.81%	0.82%
2005-10	2.73%	0.43%
2010-15	2.70%	0.12%
2015-20	2.74%	(-) 0.09%
2020-25	2.52%	(-) 0.22%
2025-30	2.25%	(-) 0.49%

Source: United Nation (1999); World Urbanisation Prospects. The 1999 Revision

SUGGESTIONS TO REDUCE THE CONFLICT IN CITY MANAGEMENT

1. The marketing economy is developed by the free competition of all kinds of business realities. While we help enterprises form a scale to cope with the international competition, we can't ignore that the unit of family have slowed down the increasingly serious employment pressure. While developing the big-scale commercial service network, we cannot despise the complementarities of the small booths, which intersperse among every corner of the city. For the most of laid-off workers and unemployed people in the city, selling vegetables and fruits in a booth, which does not need much cost and skill, is a good way for them to make their living. For the low-income household register management system to build a large substantial dam to prevent the rural people immigrating into the large city.
2. To avoid the tendency of shifting from rural area (villages) to urban area, government should provide housing loan for rural areas at a cheaper rate and state government should make more social housing programmes like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana for landless labour and artisans. There should be low cost housing techniques including existing local methods so as to bring down unit cost.
3. Small and medium towns, particularly in backward states, should get special assistance from the central / state government as their economic bases are not strong enough to generate adequate resources.
4. Household register, which is the core of the measure, is being weakened and will disappear in the market economy. The evidence is that thousands of farmers disregard restriction of the household register system and still immigrate into the city. e people who need to be helped in the city. AS PER VISION 2020 'Housing for All' 100 million housing units would of required

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