

A STUDY ON TREND AND CHALLENGES OF URBANISATION IN INDIA

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Abstract

The 21st century has witnessed a continuous rise in the rate of urban inhabitants. The proportion of urban population to total population which was only 25.8 per cent in 1911 slowly increased to 31.16 per cent in 2011. The total number of towns in India which was only 3060 in 1951, gradually rose to 4029 in 1981 and then to 5166 in 2001. The urban migration for employment rose alarmingly, paved the way for mushrooming of slums and overcrowding. This paper tries to examine the trend of urbanisation and also investigates the challenges associated with urbanisation. The study shows that urbanisation in India is on an increasing pace due to rapid urban migration. The growing migration leads to urban overcrowding, pollution and administrative issues. The rehabilitation slum population is a major issue in the development of cities in India. The study suggests that reducing the urban migration through employment generation and infrastructure development in rural areas is the appropriate measure to eliminate the urbanisation challenges in India.

Keywords: Urbanisation, Migration, Development Bottleneck, Environmental Degradation.

Introduction

After independence, India witnessed rapid urban development (Shah, 1999). As of 1901, India's urban population was 11.4 per cent, up from 28.5 per cent in the 2001 census, compared to 30 per cent in 2011. According to the World Bank, India, China, Indonesia, Nigeria and the United States will lead the world's flooding by 2050. The massive upsurge of the urban population promotes problems such as the development of ghettos and poor living conditions in cities and natural damage. About 300 million people in India live in metropolitan areas. This has incredibly messed up the ghetto, with such a large segment of people packing into urban areas and forcing individuals to live in dangerous conditions, including illegal structures. Water, roads and electricity are inadequate, which leads to personal dissatisfaction. This adds to the problem of widespread pollution as well. Human services and education initiatives and advance offices are also attracting individuals from urban areas, leading to urbanization (Satterouth White, McGranahan, Tacoli, 2010).

Shukla and others recognized the features of the urbanization process in India. (Shukla, Mishra, Tripathi, & Singh, 2010).

- ❖ The lopsided urbanization is driving the growth of Class 1 cities.
- ❖ Urbanization can happen without industrialization and a strong economic base.
- ❖ Urbanization is mainly the result of rural-urban migration leading to population explosion and poverty.
- ❖ Rapid urbanization leads to massive slum growth, followed by misery, poverty, unemployment, exploitation, inequality and a decline in urban living standards.
- ❖ Urbanization is not only due to urban development but also mainly due to rural motivation.
- ❖ The poor quality of rural-urban migration leads to the quality of urbanization.

Table 1: Degree of Urbanization in India

Year	Urban Population (%) [U/P]*100	Rural Population (%) [R/P]*100	Rural-Urban Ratio (%) [U/R]*100
1901	10.8	89.2	12.11
1911	10.3	89.7	11.48
1921	11.2	88.8	12.61
1931	12	88	13.64
1941	13.9	86.1	16.14
1951	17.3	82.7	20.92
1961	17.97	82.03	21.91
1971	19.91	80.09	24.86
1981	23.34	76.66	30.45
1991	25.72	74.28	34.63
2001	27.86	72.14	38.62
2011	31.16	68.84	45.26

Source: Census of India, 1901-2011.

Table 1 reveals that the annual growth rate of the urban population increased from 10.8 per cent in 1901 to 12 per cent in 1931. The share of urban population increased from 19.91 per cent in 1961 to 31.16 per cent in 2011. It shows an evolving model of urbanization in India over the years. In 2011, India's population remained at 1.21 billion. The population of urban India increased from 27.81 per cent to 31.16 per cent during the period 2001-2011. It is clear that rural-urban relocation is an essential component of urban population development. Individuals in the province are moving to urban areas for reasons such as work, business, marriage, social insurance, training, and a better lifestyle. Individuals relocating for business found comfort in the ghettos because the low effort landing did not appear. The new transients

used the vacant space around the city and sought unprofessional shelter. The evolving ghetto is limited to people expanding, building and restoring problems.

Figure 1: Trend of urbanisation in India

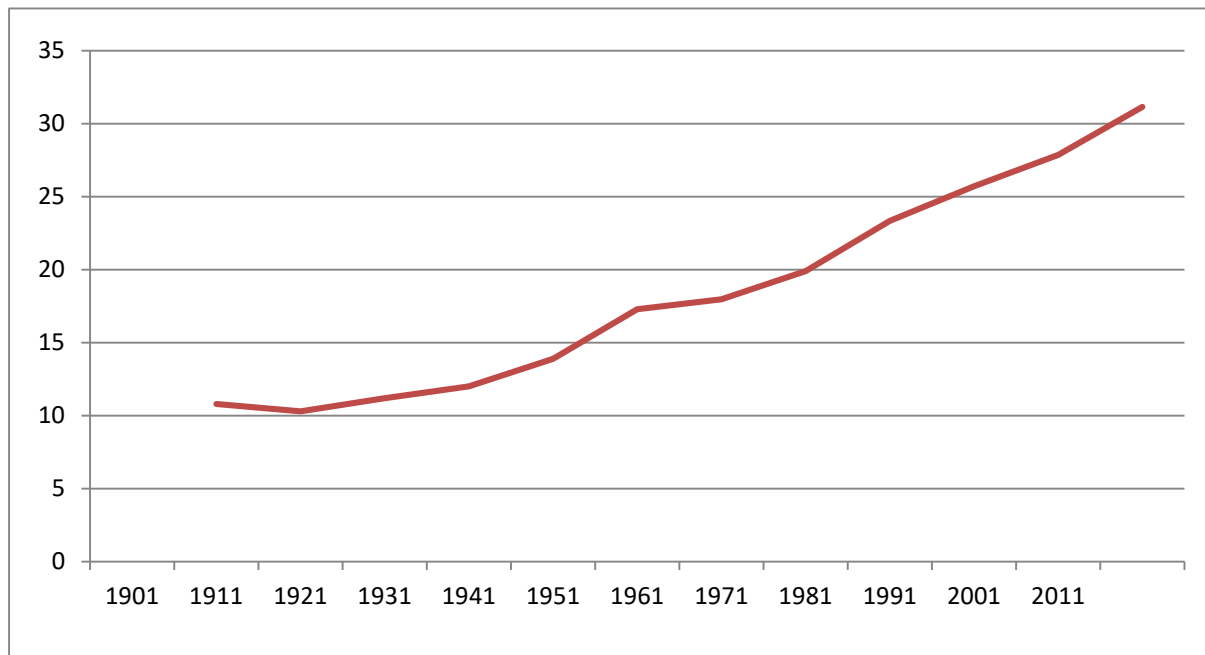


Table 2: Annual Exponential Growth of Population

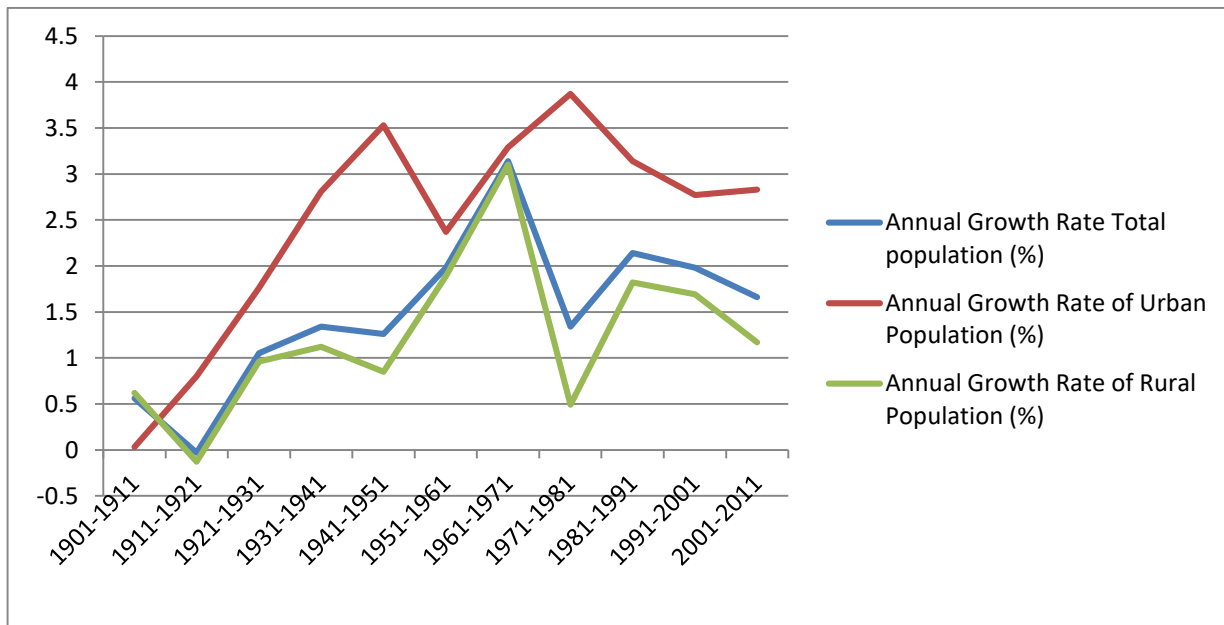
Year	Annual Growth Rate urban Agglomeration town (%)	Annual Growth Rate Total population (%)	Annual Growth Rate of Urban Population (%)	Annual Growth Rate of Rural Population (%)
1901-1911	-0.01	0.56	0.03	0.62
1911-1921	0.66	-0.03	0.8	-0.13
1921-1931	0.61	1.05	1.76	0.96
1931-1941	0.83	1.34	2.81	1.12
1941-1951	2.37	1.26	3.53	0.85
1951-1961	-1.83	1.98	2.37	1.89
1961-1971	0.92	3.14	3.29	3.1
1971-1981	2.69	1.34	3.87	0.49
1981-1991	1.10	2.14	3.14	1.82
1991-2001	3.20	1.98	2.77	1.69
2001-2011	4.40	1.66	2.83	1.17

Source: Census of India, 1901-2011.

Over the decades, India has seen steady and high growth of urban dwellers. In 1971 and 1981, the urban population was 3.25 per cent and 3.62 per cent, respectively. The statistics are less than two percent

of the population. Since 1981, urban population development has been lagging behind with the moderate development of the general population in India. During 2001-11, the urban growth rate was 2.76 per cent per annum. Somewhere between 1991 and 2001, the annual growth rate was 2.82 percent. In 1991, there were 22 million or more urban areas. In 2001, it increased to 32. As of 2011, this number has increased to 38.

Figure 2: Trend of annual growth of total population, urban and rural population



In the middle of 1921-2011, the quantity of towns and absolute urban populace demonstrating an expanding pattern. And furthermore it has been seen that a few changes in number of town in 1961 registration. In 2011 evaluation the quantity of towns UA's expanded to 7935 represented 31.2 percent urban populace. The degree of urbanization across Indian states and Union Territories shows wide variety. Among association regions, Andaman and Nicobar islands have enrolled most minimal level of urban populace enlisted about 35.67 rates, while Chandigarh recorded at the most significant level 97.25 rates. The states like West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka, Gujarat Maharashtra, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu had enrolled urban populace much over the national normal 31.16 rate. The states like Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Rajasthan, and Orissa have less extent of urban population.

Table 3: Urbanization and urban Growth in India 1901-2011

Year	Number of Town and cities	Number of cities/UAs with Million + population	Urban population (Million)	Total population (Millions)	Urbanization %	Annual inter- censal urban Population Growth rate %	Annual inter censal Total population Growth Rate %	Share of major 10cities as of urban population	Share of Major 10 cities as of total population	Urban sex ratio	Total sex ratio
1901	1,916	1	26	238	10.8	1.63	0.19	17.3	1.9	910	972
1911	1,908	2	26	252	10.3	0.04	0.56	19.4	2.0	872	964
1921	2,048	2	28	251	11.2	0.80	-0.03	19.8	2.2	846	955
1931	2,220	2	33	279	12.0	1.77	1.05	19.0	2.3	838	950
1941	2,427	2	44	319	13.9	2.81	1.34	22.0	3.0	831	945
1951	3,060	5	62	361	17.3	3.52	1.26	24.4	4.2	860	946
1961	2,700	7	79	439	18.0	2.81	1.98	26.0	4.7	845	941
1971	3,126	9	109	548	19.9	3.29	2.24	26.5	5.3	858	930
1981	4,029	12	159	683	23.3	3.87	2.23	25.7	6.0	880	934
1991	4,689	23	218	846	25.7	3.16	2.16	25.4	6.5	894	926
2001	5,161	35	286	1,029	27.8	2.78	1.97	26.0	7.2	900	933
2011	7,935	53	377	1,211	31.2	2.80	1.64	24.6	7.7	929	943

Source: Census of India, 1901-2011.

Table 4: Level of Urbanization- State Wise

S.No	States/UTs	% of urban population			AEGR	
		1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-11
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26.71	32.63	37.70	4.48	2.11
2	Andhra Pradesh	26.89	27.30	33.36	1.52	3.05
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12.80	20.75	22.94	7.49	3.31
4	Assam	11.08	12.90	14.10	3.29	2.46
5	Bihar	13.14	10.46	11.29	–	3.01
6	Chandigarh	89.69	89.77	97.25	3.45	2.39
7	Chhattisgarh	–	20.09	23.24	–	3.50
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	08.47	22.89	46.72	15.71	11.58
9	Daman & Diu	46.80	36.25	75.17	1.89	11.60
10	Goa	41.01	49.76	62.17	3.41	3.02
11	Gujarat	34.49	37.36	42.60	2.88	3.07
12	Haryana	24.63	28.92	34.88	4.19	3.69
13	Himachal Pradesh	08.69	9.80	10.03	2.86	1.45
14	Jammu Kashmir	–	24.81	27.38	3.18	3.11
15	Jharkhand	–	22.24	24.05	–	2.80
16	Karnataka	30.92	33.99	38.67	2.59	2.74
17	Kerala	26.39	25.96	47.70	0.74	6.54
18	Lakshadweep	56.31	44.46	78.07	-0.76	6.24
19	Madhya Pradesh	23.18	26.46	27.63	–	2.19
20	Maharashtra	38.69	42.43	45.22	3.01	2.12
21	Manipur	27.52	26.58	19.21	1.31	3.70
22	Meghalaya	18.60	19.58	20.07	3.24	2.71
23	Mizoram	46.10	49.63	52.11	3.33	2.60
24	Nagaland	17.21	17.23	28.85	5.11	5.10
25	NCT & Delhi	89.93	93.18	97.50	4.30	2.38
26	Odisha	13.38	14.99	16.69	2.68	2.39
27	Puducherry	64.00	66.57	68.33	2.29	2.74
28	Punjab	29.55	33.92	37.48	3.26	2.30
29	Rajasthan	22.88	23.39	24.87	2.76	2.55
30	Sikkim	09.10	11.07	25.15	4.93	9.42
31	Tamil Nadu	34.15	44.04	48.40	3.72	2.39
32	Tripura	15.30	17.06	26.17	2.61	5.66
33	Uttar Pradesh	19.84	20.78	22.27	–	2.53
34	Uttarakhand	–	25.67	30.23	–	3.36

35	West Bengal	27.48	27.97	31.87	1.83	2.60
	India	25.73	27.82	31.14	2.73	2.76

Source: Census of India, 1901-2011.

Urbanization faces various difficulties, for example, the rapid population development of urban dwellers, which are referred to as the greatest difficulties in most works on this subject. This is the result of death-defying births, the transfer of provincial people to urban centers, and the grouping of kingdoms into cities. Aside from developing people, there are also different difficulties. The main setting of the difficulties is identified with the inadequate development of formal employment, the development of the urban casual area, open urban unemployment and business. The nature of the collapse of urban life stems from the failure to integrate the physical and social base of cities with the population.

Challenges of Urbanisation

In India, urban areas are overcharging, guaranteeing jobs and providing better quality of life, nutrition, training and services. The vast majority of people are skilled and experienced specialists who move from the provinces in search of a better life. Congestion is an event of progress of problems.

- ❖ The problem of urbanization is a sign of disproportionate urbanization without useful classifications, distorted urban arrangement and poor money based urbanization.
- ❖ Housing, 2) Ghettos, 3) Transport 4) Water supply and sanitation, 5) Water pollution, air pollution and 6) Adequate adjustment to the social base are some of the essential issues in the region that are following the urbanization of India.
- ❖ Urbanization creates social and economic imbalances that demand social conflicts, mistakes, and hostility to social exercises. Unbalanced and unregulated urbanization leads to natural degradation and corruption in the nature of urban life. Uneducated, less talented or incompetent vagrants from parts of the country are caught in the bad second tier urban casual division at very low compensation rates, and the urban casual part is wasted and inefficient.
- ❖ Resource scarcity due to overuse. Assets such as water, nutrition, shelter, social insurance, proposals, and transportation are scarce due to excessive interest. In addition, the cost of these administrations is very high.

Conclusion

In India, urbanization is caused by population explosion, poverty and rural-urban migration. Urbanization is not driven by urban lottery, but by provincial motivation. Globalization, progress and privatization are moving towards the negative processes of urbanization in India. The evolving pattern of urbanization is a danger to the betterment of urban communities. Accordingly, appropriate urban adjustment is particularly fundamental to functional, design, and treatment regulation. Strengthening the rural framework and working age in the provincial areas will help to partially prevent urban rehabilitation.

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