

Urbanisation and Economic Development Relations in Tamil Nadu: A Descriptive Analysis

Dr.R.KARTHIKEYAN* D. VETTRISELVI**

* Associate Professor & Research Advisor,
Dept of Economics,
AVC College (Autonomous),
Mayiladuthurai, Tamil Nadu- 609 305

PG Assistant,
** Research Scholar,
Dept of Economics,
AVC College (Autonomous)
Mayiladuthurai- 609 305

Abstract

Urbanisation as a process reveals itself through temporal, spatial and sectoral changes in the demographic, social, economic, technological and environmental aspects of life in a region. Urbanisation has been increasing ever since the emergence of the first urban settlement. The magnitude of urbanisation is directly correlated with the increasing rate of urban functions, where in the role played by science and technology is more important, which ultimately results in the multiplication of functions and leads to further diffusion of urban culture. The determinants of urbanisation can broadly be categorised into three categories of economic, social and demographic determinants. The economically rooted determinants are the type of economy, the degree of commercialisation of agriculture, the extent of diversification of economy, the changing size of agricultural landholdings, the stage of economic advancement and the degree of development of means of transportation and communication. The social factors that determine the nature and magnitude of urbanisation are the degree of socio-economic awakening, the social value system, the stage of technological advancement, the public policies and the Government decisions. Among the demographic factors, the rate of population growth, magnitude of migration and pressure of population are significant. Last few centuries witnessed very rapid growth of urban population on the world scenario. The rate of growth of urban population was only gradual up to the industrial revolution, since then it has been increasing on an accelerated rate. It closely linked up with improved agricultural technique, industrialisation and increased volume of trade. Since in our country urbanization is unplanned due to uncontrolled migration, due to unplanned urbanization, India is facing too much problem such as unemployment, electricity problem, pollution, social problems, improper sanitation facilities etc. Rapid rise in urban population in India is leading to many problems like increasing slums, decrease in standard of living in urban areas, also causing environmental damage. The present paper tries to analyse the aspects of urbanization and economic development relations in the state. However, the specific objectives of the study are as follows: To trace the trends in urbanisation in the state and to investigate the major influences of the urbanization process in the state; and to ascertain the association between the urbanisation and the economic development of the state. In order to accomplish the objectives, the following hypotheses have been formulated. Urbanisation is both a product of and a tool for development; Urbanisation is both as a cause and effect of economic development. There is an increasing trend registered in the urbanization and positively associated with SDP. Further it is assumed that there is a significant difference registered the urbanisation between the Pre Reform Period and Post Reform Period.

Key Words: Urbanisation, Urban Population, Urban Workforce, Economic Development

Rationale

Urbanisation is a process whereby people move from rural areas of habitation to urban area, or rural settlements, get transformed to urban settlements, resulting in large concentration of population in cities and towns along with a gradual and continuous change in their economic pursuits, with nature and levels of social amenities and above all changes in the behaviour of people. The trend in urbanisation is not only reflected in the growth of population in urban centres, but also increases in the number of urban centres. It is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one. The one set of modern and universal process of urbanisation is relatively a recent phenomenon and is closely related with industrial revolution and associated economic development. The degree of urbanisation process in Tamilnadu with that of All India shows that the degree of urbanisation is greater in Tamilnadu compared to All India. Given the increasing level of urbanisation, urban development presents both challenges and opportunities in sociologically and economically.

India is passing through a phase of rapid urbanisation brought about by general development, industrialisation and influx of population from rural to urban areas in search of employment. The increasingly rapid rates of growth of urban population and uneven nature of this growth have played an important role in altering the nature and pattern of urban centres. Urban centres being nodes of settlements are the real social contracts and economic growth performing a number of important cities. Cities have always been considered the nucleus of human civilization and culture. In India, the social and cultural viewpoint of urbanisation means a way of life different from those rural or country dwellers. Thus, the process of changing of behaviour patterns from rural to urban is considered as urbanisation which includes qualitative and quantitative improvements in the system of housing, water supply, sanitation means of transport and communication, administrative and educational institutions together with any other micro aspects of life as culture and traditions. The concept of urbanisation is economics which relates to the movements of people out of agricultural communities into other and generally larger non-agricultural communities. In urban centres the main activities are manufacturing, trade, commerce, transport communication and so many professional, personal official and institutional services. Thus the secondary and tertiary activities are the characteristics of urban occupational structure. The third dimension of urbanisation is commonly taken in demographic sense which postulates that urbanisation is a process of population concentration. Urbanisation in demographic sense is an increase in the proportion of the urban population to total population over a period of time. Thus, it is quite evident that not a single but a combined set of socio-economic and demographic factors should be used in measuring the process of urbanisation in a region. Growth in the size of urban centres and changes in their structure signify many things but perhaps the most essential feature is its role in bringing about economic development.

Urbanisation development due to industrial as well as service sector development correlated to economic development. The operating on push factors and pull factor very successively, Urbanisation how to create positive and negative result on the other hand and how developed urbanisation. The country's population is spread over villages and also in towns and cities. The people in villages will have their nativity with formal occupation, mostly agricultural or its allied ones, making their living with or without ancestral property, like lands or houses. The people in urban areas will be mostly employed in industrial establishments, commercial organization or in any jobs, mostly non-forming and non agricultural, depending on their status, education, training and skill. The distribution of population between rural areas and urban areas of the country tells about extent of urbanisation. It is associated with industrialization and development of secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. The unprecedented growth of population with technological development and economic growth, naturally leads to increased urbanisation, as cities and towns have become focal points of trade, commerce and industry giving greater opportunities for the people take out their living. Urban growth is composed of three components they are one is natural increase in population in urban areas, second one migration and third one is classification of urban centres. That is impact of new towns and declassified towns as well as towns upgraded and downgraded from one urban class to another and impact of annexation of adjoining area into boundaries, merger of small towns, extensions of municipal boundaries, merger of small town in the city, incorporation of outgrowth etc. The rural urban migration is the main stream which accounts for nearly one third of the population growth in India. Migration induced growth in urban area s is mainly due to growth of employment opportunities. The location of industrial activity invariably generates the growth of an urban unit particularly in large size class towns through industries, transport, communication, employment opportunities, business activites,

education, recreation facility and institutional factors. It starts attracting people from the surrounding of regions and the result is the immigration of population (Dennis Rondinellu, 1983) has identified factors which are crucial for continuous growth in the cities he had studied initial growth factors.

The 2011 Census directorate classifies an area as urban if it fulfils one of two conditions. Any area that comes under a corporation, municipality or town panchayat is automatically classified as urban. Tamilnadu ranks first in urbanisation among the fifteen major states in the country. Urbanisation has been on the increase since 1901, according to the 2011 census, Tamilnadu has emerged as the state with the highest level of urbanisation (44%) in the country among the large states. Tamilnadu occupies number one slot in degree of urbanisation among the other states. The present study tries to analyse the aspects of urbanization and economic development relations in the state. However, the specific objectives of the study are to trace the trends in urbanisation in the state and to investigate the major influences of the urbanization process in the state; to ascertain the association between the urbanisation and the economic development of the state; to focus on the linkage between urbanisation and industrialization and energy consumption; to assess the incidence of urbanisation and its consequences on urban problems; and to suggest possible strategies for reduction of the adverse consequence and enhancing the quality of urbanisation. To accomplish the objectives, the hypotheses, Urbanisation is both a product of and a tool for development; Urbanisation is both as a cause and effect of economic development. There is an increasing trend in the urbanization and positively associated with SDP; the “Push Factors” played an important role in the process of urbanisation. There is a significant difference between the ‘Pull Factors’ and ‘Push Factors’ in the extent of urbanisation; and the rate of urbanisation is positively associated with the industrialization and energy consumption have been formulated. To facilitate the analysis the required data have been gathered from relevant sources and processed, tabulated and analysed. Based on the analysis the following observations have been made.

The Tamil Nadu State came into existence as a separate State on 1 March 1952. The major administrative units of the State comprise of 32 Districts, with 10 City Corporations, 148 Municipalities, 561 Town Panchayats, 73 Revenue Divisions, 208 Taluks, 1120 Firkas, 16563 revenue Villages and 12,618 Village Panchayats. The State has 39 Lok Sabha Constituencies and 234 Assembly Constituencies. Chennai (formerly known as Madras) is the State Capital. It is the fourth largest city in India and is also one of the five A1 Metropolitan cities of India. It extends over an area of 174 sq. km. As per G.O (D) No.256 Dt. 26.12.2009; it is proposed to expand the limits of the Chennai Corporation by incorporating 9 Municipalities, 8 Town Panchayats and 25 Panchayats Unions. It is proposed to expand the city during 2011, by which the City will have an area of 426 sq. km. Based on the above, the present paper tries to study the Urbanisation and Economic Development Relations in the state, Tamil Nadu.

Objectives and Hypotheses

The present study tries to analyse the aspects of urbanization and economic development relations in the state. However, the specific objectives of the study are as follows: To trace the trends in urbanisation in the state and to investigate the major influences of the urbanization process in the state; and to ascertain the association between the urbanisation and the economic development of the state. In order to accomplish the objectives, the following hypotheses have been formulated. Urbanisation is both a product of and a tool for development; Urbanisation is both as a cause and effect of economic development. There is an increasing trend registered in the urbanization and positively associated with SDP. Further it is assumed that there is a significant difference registered the urbanisation between the Pre Reform Period and Post Reform Period.

Methods and Materials

The Tamilnadu state has been purposively chosen as the study area since it ranks first in urbanisation among the major states in the country. It consist of major urban corridors, namely Chennai, Salem, Erode, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, and to lesser extent in Tuticorin, Nagarcoil. Tamilnadu has a much dispersed pattern of urbanisation with municipalities in virtually every district (excluding Ariyalur and Perambalur). The boundaries of Chennai district are contiguous with the Chennai Municipal Corporation. The spatial distribution of six Corporation, 104 Municipalities and 611 town Panchayats, clearly illustrates that urbanisation is not limited to anyone part of the state. However the urban population is concentrated along certain urban corridors. The detailed account of the process in the state of Tamilnadu is to be examined at the macro level using the state, district wise data. The present study has been based on only Secondary Data. The required data have been collected from the various sources

i.e., Tamilnadu-An Economic Appraisal, Census of India & Tamilnadu, Statistical Handbooks, CSO, NSO, Tamilnadu Human Development Report, Department of Economics and Statistics, Govt. Reports, Magazine, Books, Newspaper and website.

Findings

It is found from the study that the trends in urbanisation in the state it is found that there is a positive trend registered in the case of urbanisation since the number of people in the urban area , i.e. Urban population has increased from 8.99 crores (26.99%) in 1961 to 34.95 crores (48.45%) in 2011. Further the number of town has also increased from 339 to 1097 during this period of study. Further in the last 20 years, the rate of urbanization in Tamil Nadu has been rapid. According to the 1991 Census, only 34.15% of the total population in Tamil Nadu was classified as urban but in 2011, it has risen to 48.45%, an increase of 14.3%. Since the 2001 census, the percentage of urban population has risen by 4.41%.

It is also found that the density of population has increased from 259 in 1961 to 555 in 2011. Further it is observed that the major demographic aspects of urbanization, the total population, male and female population, percentage of urban population and density categories all have steadily increased during the study period in absolute term but in the decadal growth rate the trend is not uniform.

Table 1 Distribution of Urban Population in Tamilnadu (in Million)

Year	No.of Towns	Total Population	Urban Population	% UP to TP	Growth Rate	Exponential Growth Rate	% Change of UP
1961	339	33.69	8.99	26.69	22.59	2.04	0.23
1971	439	41.40	12.46	30.26	38.64	3.27	0.36
1981	434	48.41	15.95	32.95	27.98	2.47	0.27
1991	469	55.86	19.08	34.15	19.59	1.79	0.12
2001	832	62.41	27.24	43.65	42.79	3.59	0.97
2011	1097	72.14	34.95	48.45	27.16	3.18	0.74

Source: Director of Census Operation, Tamilnadu, Chennai, 2011

Table 2 Sex and Density Distribution of Urban Population to Total Population

Year	Total Population	Male	Female	Decennial Growth	%of Urban Population	Density	Sex Ratio
1961	33.69	16.91	16.78	11.9	26.69	259	992
1971	41.40	20.83	20.37	22.3	30.26	317	978
1981	48.41	24.49	23.92	17.5	32.95	372	977
1991	55.86	28.30	27.56	15.4	34.15	429	974
2001	62.41	31.40	31.00	11.7	43.65	480	987
2011	72.14	36.10	35.98	15.6	48.45	555	995

Source: Director of Census Operation, Tamilnadu, Chennai, 2011

Table 3 Trends of Urban Male and Female Population in Tamilnadu

Year	Total	Urban	Growth	Male	Growth	Female	Growth	Sex
------	-------	-------	--------	------	--------	--------	--------	-----

	Population	Rate		Rate		Rate	Ratio
1961	8990528	22.59	4579392	24.01	4411136	21.16	986
1971	12464834	38.64	6389294	31.52	6075540	37.73	963
1981	15951875	27.98	8153393	27.61	7798482	28.36	951
1991	19077592	19.59	9731258	19.35	9346334	19.85	956
2001	27241553	42.79	13759669	41.4	13481884	44.25	982
2011	34949729	27.16	17495170	48.38	17454559	48.51	998

Source: Census of India & Tamilnadu Economic Appraisal (Various Issues), 1961-2011

**Table 4 Area wise Female Population Distribution in India and Tamilnadu
(No.of Female per 1000 males)**

Year	Total Number			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	India	TN	%	India	TN	%	India	TN	Share
1961	914	992	108.5	845	963	113.9	963	1003	104.1
1971	930	978	105.1	858	951	110.8	949	990	104.3
1981	933	977	104.7	878	956	108.8	951	989	103.9
1991	927	974	104.8	893	960	107.5	941	983	104.4
2001	933	987	105.7	900	982	109.1	946	992	104.8
2011	940	995	105.8	926	998	107.7	947	993	104.3

Source: Census of India, 2001 -2011.

Table 5 Literacy Rates in Tamilnadu 1961-2011

Sl No	Year	Person	Male	Female
1	1961	36.39	51.59	21.06
2	1971	45.40	59.54	30.92
3	1981	54.39	68.05	40.43
4	1991	62.66	73.75	51.33
5	2001	73.47	82.33	64.55
6	2011	80.33	86.81	73.86

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Table 6 Trends in Life Expectancy of Birth in Tamilnadu

Census Period	Male	Female
1961-71	47.50	46.50
1971-81	52.50	51.90
1981-91	57.40	58.50
1991-96	62.85	63.05
1997-2001	64.10	66.10
2001-05	64.80	67.10
2002-06	65.00	67.40
2005-09	66.90	70.60
2006-10	67.10	70.90

Source: SRS Based Abridged Life Table Sample Registration System, Office of the Registered General of India.

With regard to sex ratio have shown declining trend and it was 986 in 1961 951 in 1981 and now in 2011 it is 988. It is observed as unfavourable to female, the trend has continuously declined in the state. With regard to the sex wise literacy rate distribution with increased from 36 percent to 80 percent. Further the rate of increases is more among the female than that of male. Since the male literacy rate has increased from percent to 87 percent whereas the female literacy rate has increased nearly from 21 percent to 74 percent during the study period of six decade. One of the social parameter related to urbanization and

economic development is longevity in the state. The longevity has increased from 47 years to 69 years during the study period. Further between male and female. The female longevity is comparatively more than that of male.

The present study has also tried to ascertain the association between the urbanisation and the economic development of the state; to know the extent of relationship between the urbanisation and SDP the Karl Pearson Correlation has been calculated. The 'r' value between the rate of urbanisation and SDP was calculated to 0.921. From this result it could be obviously observed that the urbanisation and SDP has closely associated with each other.

One of the important aspects of urbanization is the sectoral share of the economy. In the state, the secondary and territory sector shares have been increased while, the primary sectoral share has decline from 44 percent to 19 percent. It can be found that since the manufacturing and service sectors are closely associated with the urbanization process it is considerable that. It tremendously positive change in secondary and territory sectors is mostly due to the vast urbanization in the state.

Further, with regard to the component of the secondary and territory sectors among the various components of secondary sectors. The share of construction and electricity, Gas and water supply has been abusively increased, similarly among the various component of service sector the trade, Hotel and restaurants and communication have been tremendously increased.

It is also found that through the workforce and urbanisation are positively related relatively they are not proportionately increased. Since the rate of change in workforce is comparatively lesser than that of the rate of urbanization. Further, it is impressive to not that the rate of change in female workforce in urban areas is comparatively more share than that of the changes in the male workforces. From this fact it can be inferred that the urbanization ensures more advantage to female workforce in this state.

With regard to the sectoral share of workforce in employment distribution, though the number of persons working is more in the public sector than that of private sectors enterprises, the number of workers in public sector has continuously declined while; in the private sector it has continuously increases. Thus, it could be noted that the urbanization is more favourable in the case of private sector employment. The number of employment was nearly doubled during the study period, the relative performance of employment opportunity is not found satisfactory since it takes three decades of duration to double the employment opportunities.

Table 7 Sectoral Share to SDP in Tamil Nadu (in Percentage)

Sectors	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11
Primary Sector	43.51	34.79	25.92	23.42	18.93	8.81
Secondary Sector	20.27	26.88	33.49	33.10	30.84	30.58
Territory Sector	36.22	38.33	40.59	43.48	50.02	60.61

Source; Computed by DEAR

Table 8 Sectoral and Sub –Sector Share in NSDP of Tamilnadu

Sectors	Sectoral and Subsector Share(per cent) NSDP					
	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11
Primary Sectors	43.51	34.78	25.92	23.42	18.93	72.23
Agriculture& Allied Activities	42.46	32.78	24.56	21.85	17.29	60.26
Forest Logging	0.54	0.62	0.24	0.73	0.51	5.81
Fishing	0.38	0.57	.63	0.53	0.62	3.59
Mining&Quarrying	0.13	0.82	0.43	0.53	0.51	2.56

Secondary Sectors	20.27	26.88	33.49	33.10	30.84	134.4
Manufacturing Registered	6.85	9.68	14.95	16.22	12.88	56.91
Manufacturing Unregistered	7.91	10.16	12.47	7.95	8.88	27.03
Electricity, Gas & Water supply	0.17	0.31	0.43	2.03	2..58	18.15
Construction	5.34	6.73	5.64	6.9	8.5	48.67
Territory Sectors	36.22	38.33	40.59	43..48	50.2	30.08
Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	16.55	15.81	16.87	16.51	17.7	88.52
Railways	0.2	0.27	0.35	0.37	0.4	3.54
Transport	2.49	4.16	4.4	4.31	4.01	2.96
Storage	-	-	0.13	0.08	0.08	2.00
Communication	0.35	0.64	0.95	0.93	3.54	6.56
Banking Insurance	1.56	2.11	3.25	5.77	7.48	3.49
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Service	3.96	4.02	4.99	5.53	5.57	6.59
Public Administration	0.97	1.66	3.56	4.26	4.82	1.90
Other services	10.14	9.66	6.9	5.72	6.63	5.25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Various Issues of TamilNadu an Economic Appraisal , Chennai 6

Table 9. Contribution of Total Workers to Total Urban Population in Tamil nadu

Year	Total Urban Population	Percentage Change	Total Workers	Percentage of Total Workers	Percentage of Total Workers & Urban Population
1961	8990528	7.57	153.70	15.02	17.09
1971	12464834	10.50	147.42	14.40	118.2
1981	15951875	13.44	201.98	19.74	126.6
1991	19077592	16.07	241.94	23.64	126.6
2001	27241553	22.95	278.12	27.18	102.0
2011	34949729	48.44	328.8	32.8	941.0

Source: Census of India(Various Issues),2001

With regard to industrial development, the number of factories was increased from 4307 to 36848; the productive capacity has also increased from Rs.25514 Lakhs to Rs. 2374857 Lakhs; the number of workers has increased from 279490 to 1601339 during the study period. Hence it is ascertained that there is a link between the industrial development and urbanization. To prove statistically simple correlation analysis was used and the r value between the number of factories and urbanization was 0.979; between urbanization and productive capacity 0.69 and between urbanization and number of industrial workers 0.976.

The incidence of poverty in the urban area is closely related to the urban development in our studies. The percentage of people living below poverty line in the urban area has been continuously declined and that trend is found more appreciable that is it has sharply decline from 49 percent to 7 percent. This may be mainly due to the vast urbanization activities which improves the standard of living of the poor.

With regard to industrial development in the state, the number of factories were increased from 4307 in 1962 to 36848 in a nine fold increased. The increase was gradually till 2001-01 and then nearly doubled itself in 2010-11. The productive capacity in six lakhs increased hundred fold from 25514 to 2374857 in 1962 to 2010-11. The increased number of workers is not as much as the raise in the predictive capacity. Wages paid to workers increased three-fold from 60s and 70s and maintain the same growth rate still 2010-11. The enrolment of employees raise was steep but it was mostly of contract workers. The total output in lakhs was proportionately higher and value addition to be equally impressive one alarming factor that one could infer from that data available that the number of contract workers has been on increase. There is no parity between the pay and berks of regular employees of that contract workers, which would lead to dematerialization in contract workers which not a healthy trend. The impact of automation and computerization as resulted in more productivity; more value is productive with lesser no of workers especially regular works. Hence, number of the industrial factory increases throughout the year among the study period. It will achieve more industrial development due to urbanization development.

Another important aspect of the urbanization and economic development is the mushroom growth of software industry in the stats. The number of software industries in the state has increased from 10 to 1,683 during the year 1993-94 to 2008-09. Similarly, the hardware industry has increased from 8 to 18 during the year 1999-2000 to 2008-09. The software industries in the state had exported Rs.36680.40 corers worth of software products in 2008-09 registering a growth rate of 29.04 percent. Among the software accounted for more than 40 percent. More than 50 percent of the total software products from the state were exported to the USA followed by the United Kingdom.

Conclusion

The process of urbanisation has been taking place continuously in the state, Tamilnadu. Migration of rural people towards the cities continues unabated. Once the rural people move towards the cities either in search of job or better prospects, they rarely go back to the villages. There is no city in the world which is free from problems. A few suggestions to face and to solve the urban problems can be mentioned.

Though the city administration has taken sufficient care in making a comprehensive planning for the improvement of the city it is not adequate. The city planners must have farsightedness and must take into account the probable growth of the city in at least another fifty years. It is also suggested that there should be co-ordination among the city administration, the state administration and also the central administration. While drafting a plan for the improvement of the city, advices and suggestions of the experts must be sought the municipal administration must have sufficient financial resources to undertake development programmes for the benefit of the city dwellers. City administration cannot always depend upon the state and the centre for finance. It has to find its own financial resources to meet its requirements. By revising property, water and electricity taxes money can be collected and more money per head per annum can be made available for providing necessary facilities. It is not only enough to generate employment opportunities in the rural areas, but it is essential to create additional better job opportunities for the urban areas also. This will not only help jobless urbanites but also add to the urban income. By spending out various economic activities and by increasing income in the city it is possible to pay more attention to the requirements of the people. Further it will help to reduce the incidence of urban crime also.

It is also suggested that the Extension of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission; Concentrating on the rural areas to provide more jobs opportunities for rural people through the rural developmental programmes like, IRDP, MGNREGP, JRY and such other programmes can prevent the people who migrates from rural to urban areas for want of socio economic needs. Formation of A National Commission On Urbanisation; Empowering the Mayors chairpersons of local bodies; Measures on the Better Devolution of Funds; extension of National, Time-bound targets for Essential Services for urban development; Developing a Benchmarked Service Delivery such as 24-hour water supply, access to quality water for all, the removal of waste and its proper disposal, satisfactory sewage coverage, proper security system to reduce the incidence of urban crimes and so on.; and encouraging the Proper Citizen/Stakeholder Participation in the local administration and developmental activities.

In a nutshell, Measures on Relooking, re-examining and modifying the 74th Amendment which consist of Urban Planning including town planning; Regulation of land use and construction of building; Planning for economic and social development; Roads and bridges; Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes; Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management; Fire services; Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects; ; safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded; Slum improvement and up gradation; Urban poverty alleviation; Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects can help to great extent for sustainable urbanisation in the state.

To conclude, the urbanization is good for our economic growth, but it must be planned. Govt. making any policy for rural or urban area should be implemented effectively & must be transparent. There must be good governance, good infrastructure etc. Increase the standard of living of slums that they also help the country in increasing growth rate. Further specifically, Developing the concept of PURA i.e., to develop infrastructure, electricity, employment, education etc. in rural areas for stopping migration of rural people; Training the rural peoples to do their work in scientific style through NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION (NRLM); Making MANREGA effective & transparent; Developing basic infrastructure with the help of PPP model; Implementing the PGSY (PRADHANMANTRI GRAM SARAK YOJNA) effectively for sustainable urbanization. It is fond hope that Efficient and Integral City Planning; Financial Independency of City Administration; Creation of more Job Opportunities both in rural and urban areas; Adopting an Efficient and a Workable Housing and Water Policy; and Effective Environmental Management System can enhance the quality of urbanisation and further the Tamil Nadu- Vision 2023 can play a pivotal role in the promotion of the urban quality and reduce the problems associated with vast urbanisation in the state.

References

- Bhagat, R.B.** (1992) *Components of Urban Growth in India with Reference to Haryana : Findings from Recent Censuses* Nagarlok , Vol. 25, No.3, pp.10-14.
- Dharmaraj. S & R. Karthikeyan** (2013), “Sustainable Solutions of Urban Infrastructural Development”, *Sothern Economists*, Vol.51, No.18, January, ISSN- 0038- 4046, pp. 5-8.
- Himanshu** (2007), *Recent Trends in Poverty and Inequality: Some Preliminary Results*, *Economic and Political Weekly*, 10 February.
- Jegadish Gandhi** (2013), “Socio-Economy of Tamilnadu: An Overview”, *Southern Economist*, Dec.15, Vol:52, No.16, PP.27-31.
- Jayan, K.N and Sindu Sadanandan** (2003), “Rural – Urban Migration and Informal Sector in India”, *Kurukshetra*, April .
- Karthikeyan R & S.Dharmaraj** (2013), “Urban Slums in India: Problems and Challenges”, *Sothern Economists*, Vol.51, No.19, February, ISSN- 0038- 4046, pp. 23-25.
- Kundu, A.** (1983), “Theories of City Size Distribution and Indian Urban Structure- A Reappraisal”, *Economic and Political Weekly*.
- Mohan, Rakesh, Dasgupta, S.** (2005), *The 21st Century: Asia Becomes Urban*, *Economic and Political Weekly*, 15–21 January XL(3).
- Ram Prasad B and B.Samba Siva Rao** (1981), “Urbanisation: Problems of Unplanned Growth in the Third World”. *Southern Economist*, October, 1, PP.15-17.
- Rakesh Mohan and Chandrasekar Pant**, “Morphology of Urbanisation in India”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.III, Sept.1982, P.1537.
- Yuvaraj ,U and B.Jayarama Bhat** (2012), “Urbanisation: Problems and Measures”, *Southern Economist*, Dec.15, Vol.51, No.16