Urbanization in India: Patterns and Prospects

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ABSTRACT:

Urbanization is influenced by geographical, social, economic and political industrial factors. Urbanization is considered as one factor in development. Urbanization has some negative benefits as well as positive benefits in some forms. Because it is considered an important factor in economic development, the rate of urbanization in developing countries is higher than that of developed and underdeveloped countries. This urbanization creates many problems like environmental problems, along with health, lack of basic services, congestion in the city, traffic congestion, slums, educational facilities, unemployment etc. The process of lionization is mainly due to migration of people from rural to urban areas. Urbanization People from rural areas move to cities for employment in urban areas or to improve their economic conditions and raise their standard of living. At the same time, people migrate from small towns to big cities due to the fact that the population of urbanization increases. It is necessary to study urbanization to understand various problems. Therefore, for this study, it is systematic to study the urbanization of India between 1991 and 2011 censuses or urban population of India. For this, secondary data have been used (1991 and 2011 censuses periods).

KEY WORDS: Urban Population, Migration, Environment, Urban Area, problems.

INTRODUCTION:

The world's civilian population is growing rapidly. Urbanization depends on the geographical, social, economic and political factors of the country. The degree of urbanization varies across the world. A number of factors determine the rate of urban growth in each nation. During the 150 years between 1800 and 1950, the pace of urbanization in the world increased rapidly. During this period, the population of the original urban centers grew due to the increase in trade and the growth of new trade centers increased the urban population. The civilian population of the countries such as France, Holland, Japan became included in the original urban centers. It was during this period that people from European countries established their colonies in extreme countries. After the establishment of these colonies, urbanization accelerated in the extreme countries. But the pace of urbanization in these extreme countries was slow as compared to European countries. The world's civilian

population was 29.2 per cent of the total world population in 1950, and 45.2 per cent in 1990. That is, in these 40 years, the urban population increased by 16 percent. According to United Nations estimates, the world's civilian population will reach 7.7 billion by 2025, which is close to the total world population in 1985. The distribution of civilian population between developed and less developed countries also varies rapidly with age. In 1950, nearly 60% of the world's civilian population was concentrated in developing countries. In the year 1990, this situation changed rapidly. Almost 63% of the world's civilian population lives in developing countries and their share is expected to increase to 80% by 2025. Urbanization is influenced by geographical, social, economic and political industrial factors. Urbanization is considered as one factor in development. Urbanization has some negative benefits as well as positive benefits in some forms. Because it is considered an important factor in economic development, the rate of urbanization in developing countries is higher than that of developed and underdeveloped countries. This urbanization creates many problems like environmental problems, along with health, lack of basic services, congestion in the city, traffic congestion, slums, educational facilities, unemployment etc. The process of lionization is mainly due to migration of people from rural to urban areas. Urbanization People from rural areas move to cities for employment in urban areas or to improve their economic conditions and raise their standard of living. At the same time, people migrate from small towns to big cities due to the fact that the population of urbanization increases. It is necessary to study urbanization to understand various problems. The terms town and city are sometimes used synonymously in business, but in population geography, the meanings of these terms are different. A town is a smaller settlement than a city. In India, a settlement with a population of 5,000 to 1,00,000 is called a town, a settlement with a population of 1,00,000 to 10,00,000 is called a city, a settlement with a population of more than 10,00,000 is called a metropolitan. A settlement with a population of more than 50, 00,000 is called a megalopolis. Therefore, for this study, it is systematic to study the urbanization of India between 1991 and 2011 censuses periods.

OBJECTIVE:

The research paper has been prepared keeping in mind the first objective to study the geography of urbanization in India. One of the objectives is to study urbanization in India during the census years 1901 to 2011.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

For the geographical study of the population of urbanization in India, the numerical statistics of the said population are taken from the census of India between 1901 and 2011. The above

figures are numerically processed to show the population increase in percentage. At the same time, a distribution map of population urbanization is also prepared in this form and a line graph is also drawn.

URBANISATION IN INDIA:

The arrival of the British in India and the settlements established by the East India Company accelerated the growth of cities and towns. In India, established military camps at strategic locations for their convenience and eventually became autonomous but autonomous parts of the associated cities. In the early days, attempts were made by the rulers to increase these cities as a part of increasing the importance of the Empire and in view of the convenience of the Jasan system. Cities like Ambala, Pathankot, Idhampur, Agra, Jhasi, Meerut, Roorkee, Mahu and Jalandhar were developed. Similarly, due to the hot climate of the Indian subcontinent, pheasants prefer to explore the cold weather. Ida. Tasmala, Mussoorie, Mahabaleshwar. According to the first census of 1872, India had 16 cities with a population of more than one lakh and 43 cities with a population of 50,000. Industrialization began in the nineteenth century, which led to the need for railway networks and ports. It can be seen from this that special efforts were made to grow the cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Pune, Ahmedabad, Kolkata and Madras during the period. From the year 1901, urbanization accelerated in India. Due to increase in industrial production, commercial centers, increase in employment, the trend of urbanization in India increased and many metros were built. The T have custom-built hostels, camp sites, railway and industrial areas, commercial centers, civic amenities and civic offices, etc. Due to this, people's apathy towards the citizens increased. After the independence, the economic development in India was followed by an organized economy. Savangin Panchvatarak Yojana Akhun Implementation efforts have begun. Along with agricultural growth, the efforts to increase the speed of industrialization were boosted and with the initiative of the government, agriculture, electricity, steel etc. Factories started in government sector. Due to these big factories, the cities in that area became in need. After the industrial revolution there was a rapid development and improvement of wheels. Tavikhapatnam, Tasandri. Although initially the lives of workers and citizens in cities were rough and crowded, the ultimate result of urbanization was the improvement of the living conditions of the city dwellers through industrialization. Caves led to industrialization and resulted in the growth of cities. Rourkela, Bokaro etc. In the modern era, the pace of urbanization increased with the pace of industrialization. There was a steady increase in the size, proportion and number of urban centers of the urban population. Along with the increase in industrial production, it became necessary to make progress in transport and

communication, so the increase in communication resulted in an increase in production. Due to the lack of transport facilities in the 18th century, the population was concentrated around the factories. Advances in transportation made it possible to settle far away from factories, and cities expanded.

The increase in urban population, urban centers and the level of urbanization has been accompanied by rapid urbanization. This growth is the fastest since 1951. During the period from 1951 to 2011, India's urban population has increased six times from 62.4 to 377. The number of urban centers increased from 2,843 in 1951 to 7,935 in 2011. This increase was 17.91 tusk. The proportion of people living in urban areas increased from 17.3 per cent in 1951 to 31.1 per cent in 2011. This shows that the pace of urbanization has increased by 13.8 percent in recent times. In the year 1951, there were 5 Dilkshi Jere in India. She turned 7 in 1961. In the year 1991, there were 23 Dilkshi Nagres in India, it increased to 53 in 2011. That is, although the average pace of urbanization in India is slow, the pace of growth of attractive cities is increasing.

Table 1: Trend of Urbanisation in India from 1901-2011

Census Years	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Urban Population in %	Rural Population in %	Number of UA/Town
1901	238396327	25851873	212544454	10.84	89.15	1827
1911	252093390	25941633	226151757	10.29	89.71	1815
1921	251321213	28086167	223235046	11.18	88.82	1949
1931	278977238	33455989	245521249	11.99	88.01	2072
1941	318660580	44153297	274507283	13.86	86.14	2250
1951	361088090	62443709	298644381	17.29	82.71	2843
1961	439234771	78936603	360298168	17.97	82.03	2365
1971	598159652	109113977	489045675	19.91	81.76	2590
1981	683329097	159462547	523866550	23.33	76.66	4029
1991	844324222	217177625	627146597	25.72	74.28	4689
2001	1027015247	285354954	741660293	27.78	72.22	5161
2011	1,210,193,422	377,105,760	833,087,662	31.16	68.84	7935

(Source: Census of India, 1901 to 2011)

India is the second largest country after China in population and is projected to cross China's population with 1.6 billion by 2050. India reached the billion marks at the turn of the century (almost four times its 1951 population of 361 million) with the population of 1210 million. The total number of population has increased from 23.84 crores in 1901 to 121crores in 2011 whereas number of population residing in urban areas has increased from 2.58 crores in 1901 to 37.71 corers in 2011 (Figure 1). Number of urban agglomeration /town has grown from 1827 in 1901 to 7935 in 2011. The process of urbanisation has been very slow up

to 1971 with only one fifth of total population classified as urban. The proportion of urban population increased to 17.29 per cent in 1951 and 31.16 per cent in 2011 (Table 1). The rapid growth in the last few decades has been because of rapid industrialization and rural to urban migration

Table 2: Decadal Growth Rate of Population

Year	Total Population in %	Urban Population in %
1901-1911	5.75	0.35
1911-1921	-0.31	8.27
1921-1931	11.00	19.12
1931-1941	14.22	31.97
1941-1951	13.31	41.42
1951-1961	21.64	26.41
1961-1971	24.80	38.23
1971-1981	24.66	46.14
1981-1991	23.87	36.47
1991-2001	21.54	31.13
2001-2011	17.64	31.80

(Source: Census of India 2011)

In 1981, the urban population of India was 23.33 per cent; Census of 1981 recorded 1054 new towns, which was the main reason in the increase of urban population. It was reflected in the decennial growth rate of urban population, which was 46.14 per cent during 1971-1981. Till now, it is the highest decadal growth rate in urban population recorded by the Indian Census. However, in the year 1981-1991 the decennial growth rate in India showed a declining trend after reaching the peak in 1971-1981. In 1981-1991, it was 36.47 per cent and the level of urbanization was 25.72 percent. It reached 31.16 per cent in the year 2011, and the decadal growth rate of the year 2001-2011 was 31.80 per cent showing the continuation in the trend (Table 2 & Figure 1). There are not only variations in the level of urbanization in India and fluctuation in the decadal growth rate of urban population but there is also inter-state variation in these.

Figure 1: Growth of Urban Population in India (1901- 2011)
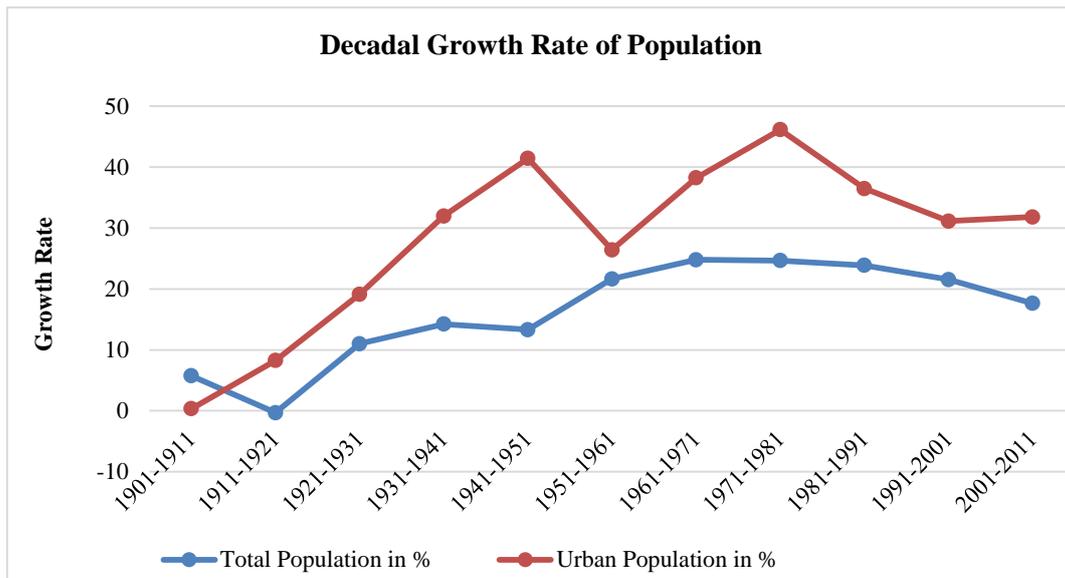
Along with the growing population in India, the rate of urbanization is also increasing rapidly. Industrial change, population growth, migration, employment opportunities, communication facilities, health and education facilities etc. Due to reasons urbanization is increasing in India. Increasing urbanization of any country is considered as an indicator of the development of that country. But the rapid and unplanned urbanization is causing many social, cultural, economic, political and environmental problems. The standard of living of the population depends on the satisfaction of its basic needs. It is necessary to meet the basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, health, education, employment and business. Increasing population in urban areas makes it difficult to meet these needs. This results in a decline in the standard of living.

Due to increasing urbanization, there is a huge strain on the transport infrastructure. Increase in traffic leads to increase in number of accidents, traffic jams lead to long queues of vehicles, resulting in wastage and serious problems. Most of the population living in urban areas belongs to the small and medium income groups. Therefore, the expensive houses in the city are not available in the demand they are facing. They have to live in slums on foot. Slums and squatter settlements were formed from it. Social, economic, mental and health problems take a serious form in the slum area, from which there is an increase in problems like child labour, ill health, unemployment, crime, unethical and illegal business, gangsterism.

Table 3: Urbanization in India (1991-2011)

	States	Urban Population 2011	Percentage of urban population 2011
1	Andhra Pradesh	28,353,745	33.49
2	Arunachal Pradesh	313,446	22.67
3	Assam	4,388,756	14.08
4	Bihar	11,729,609	11.3
5	Chattisgarh	5,936,538	23.24
6	Goa	906,309	62.17
7	Gujarat	25,712,811	42.58
8	Haryana	8,821,588	34.79
9	Himachal Pradesh	688,704	10.04
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3,414,106	27.21
11	Jharkhand	7,929,292	24.05
12	Karnataka	23,578,175	38.57
13	Kerala	15,932,171	47.72
14	Madhya Pradesh	20,059,666	27.63
15	Maharashtra	50,827,531	45.23
16	Manipur	822,132	30.21
17	Meghalaya	595,036	20.08
18	Mizoram	561,997	51.51
19	Nagaland	573,741	28.97
20	Orissa	6,996,124	16.68
21	Punjab	10,387,436	37.49
22	Rajasthan	17,080,776	24.89
23	Sikkim	151,726	24.97
24	Tamil Nadu	34,949,729	48.45
25	Tripura	960,981	26.18
26	Uttar Pradesh	44,470,455	22.28
27	Uttrakhand	3,091,169	30.55
28	West Bengal	29,134,060	31.89
	Union Territories		
1	Andaman & Nico.	135,533	35.67
2	Chandigarh	1,025,682	97.25
3	Dadra & Nagar H.	159,829	46.62
4	Daman & Diu	182,580	75.16
5	Delhi	16,333,916	97.5
6	Lakshadweep	50,308	78.08
7	Pondicherry	850,123	68.31
	All India	**377,105,760**	**31.16**

(Source: Census of India 2011)

There existed large regional variations among the states and the union territories with respect to level of urbanisation. Among states, Goa stands at the top with 62.17 per cent of its total population residing in urban areas, followed by Mizoram (51.51%), Tamil Nadu (48.45 %) and Kerala (47.72 %). States which lag behind are Himachal Pradesh with an

urban population of 10.04 per cent, followed by Bihar (11.3%), Assam (14.03%) and Orissa (16.68%). Other states like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand also continue to have lower levels of urbanisation than the national average. However, a reversal noticed in the declining trend in urban population growth rate at the national level is a major feature revealed by the 2011 census, there are only 15 states and union territories which show an increased urban population growth rate during 2001-2011 as compared to 1991-2001.

CONCLUSION:

The most important reason why India's urbanization population is increasing is the migration of people from rural areas to urban areas mainly for employment and economic reasons. The highest urbanization growth is seen in the major cities of Mumbai and Delhi. Below that the states of Goa, Mizoram, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu are also seen in urbanization, while Himachal Pradesh and Bihar are the least states. Urbanization is influenced by geographical, social, economic and political industrial factors. Urbanization is considered as one factor in development. Urbanization has some negative benefits as well as positive benefits in some forms. However, even though urbanization is increasing in countries like India and it is considered as a factor of development, but on the one hand we can see the negative effects of this, mainly the creation of slums, unemployment, various problems arising in urban areas such as stress on facilities, health, congestion, and increase in prices of goods.

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Author hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of this manuscript.

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