Chapter - I

An Overview of Literature on Urbanization
Concentration of population at a place refers to urbanization. It may be defined in a crude form that the proportion of population residing in urban centres engaged in secondary sector of economy in an urban place.\textsuperscript{1} Demographically it is an increase in the urban population, but a distinction should be made, between an increase or growth in urban population and the urbanization. When the rates of increase in an urban population are equal to or less than the rate of increase of the total population of the region of which the urban population is part, the condition of urban growth exists. In case where the rate of increase in the urban population, exceeds the rate of increase of total regional population especially by a considerable margin, that is the condition of urbanization. It might be said that urbanization is an accelerated form of urban growth, as a consequence, it increases the proportion of urban population to the total population at a faster rate. So long as there is an increase in this proportion of urban population to the total population, there is urbanization.\textsuperscript{2}

**DEFINITION OF URBAN:**

The modern definition of an urban locality was introduced in India in 1961 census for the first time. Before this, the classification of all places with a municipal area/corporation, cantonment, town area committee as urban, the tests,


prescribed for distinguishing town from villages, were not identical in all the states, nor were they applied with meticulous uniformity. The 1961 census definition of “urban” which was followed in 1971, 1981 and 1991 census, classified the following types of localities as urban.

(a) All places with a municipal area/corporation, cantonment or notified area committee.

(b) All places which satisfied the following criteria:
   i) a minimum population of 5000.
   ii) At least 75 per cent of working population being non-agricultural.
   iii) A density of population, at least 400 per sq. km, (i.e, 1000 per sq.mile)
   iv) The place should have a few pronounced urban characteristics and amenities like newly founded industrial areas, large housing settlements or places of tourist importance.

Apart from these tests, the Director/ Superintendent of census of each State/Union Territories was given some discretion in respect of some marginal cases, in consultation with the state government to include some places that other distinct urban characteristics and to exclude under serving cases.

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF URBANIZATION:

Urbanization is a process that involves the multiplication of points of population concentration as well as increase in the size of individual urban
The expansion of size of a centre depends either on the natural increase of population or on immigration of population from rural or from the other centres to urban centre. Sometimes, census or the government also used to classify rural centres as urban one after qualifying the main attributes or definition prescribed for that. Thus, the urbanization is a result of three components, (i) natural increase, (ii) Increase due to migration and (iii) appearance of new urban centres.

Generally the population gained by natural increase or re-classification of urban centres forms a small segment of the total gain to the urban population. Therefore, rural to urban migration is the moving force behind the progress of urbanization. The rural-urban migration is mainly a consequence of the 'push factor' causing the workers to leave the rural areas and agriculture fields. Unemployment, unavailability of socio-economic facilities and services and lower level of income are the factors that push in the countryside which mounts continuously to push out the people to the cities in search of employment and livelihood. The demand for labour by developing economic activities in the towns and cities work as 'pull factor' which is also a factor for growth in urban population. Availability of socio-economic services and civic facilities and modern outlook of society also pull the population to migrate in the urban areas.

The recent rapid rate of urbanization visible in developing countries, does not speak of corresponding growth of Industries. Thus, the demand of the labour in the urban centres specially in developing countries is now decreasing.

Consequently, these migrants can only get employment in activities with a very low productivity or swell the rank of unemployment.\textsuperscript{4} Hence, urbanization is now a shift of people from low productive agricultural employment to another section of employment which is marked by low productivity (as handicraft production, retail trading, domestic services) in urban areas.\textsuperscript{5} High rate of movement indicates rapid growth of investment either in the economy as a whole or in the industrial sector. This situation can be visualized in almost all of the less developed countries which are now in the process of very rapid development.\textsuperscript{6} This indicates that the causal relationship underlying rural-urban migration is quite complicated and cannot be completely explained by the rural push factors.\textsuperscript{7}

Urbanization is a continuous and complex process. It is continuous in the sense that "it involves becoming urban, moving to towns, cities and metropolitan centres, shifting from agriculture to other non-farm economic pursuits common to urban centres and corresponding change in behavioural pattern."\textsuperscript{8} It is complex process in the sense that it is related to the transformation of society, including some drastic social, economic and geographical changes. However, the features of urbanization and its effect vary from economy to economy.

**STAGES OF URBANIZATION:**

Urbanization, as a process generally follows a sigmoid curve or attenuated ‘S’ shape curve. In the early period of time where initial stage of urbanization

\textsuperscript{5} “Urbanisation in Asia and Far East”, Proceeding at the Joint-UM/UNESCO Seminar, Bangkok. p.8.
prevails, the curve rises gradually. It is characterized by a traditional economic structure and society and relatively small share of population residing in cities. The second stage of urbanization is of accelerate stage when urbanization curve rises steeply indicating a high pace (it rises upto 60 per cent to 80 per cent or more of the total population). During this period, there is not only concentration of population at the cities but also of economic activities. The secondary and tertiary economic sectors gain increased importance which may employ increasingly large number of people than the primary sector. The third stage, terminal stage comes after the acceleration stage. Urban population reaches near saturation point (60% to 80%). During this stage, there is a gradual flattering of the upper portion of the curve because some segment of population will remain in rural areas to provide the food and fiber.

**PROCESS OF URBANIZATION:**

Lampard argues that there are three concepts of urbanization which have currently in the social sciences – the behavioral, the structural and the demographic. The first is concerned with the experience of individuals over times and with pattern of behaviour, the second is related to the activities of the whole population and is primarily related to changes in economic structure; the third is the demographic concept where the process is seen primarily as one of population concentrations. The behavioral concept of the urbanization is well known and usually related to Louis Wirth’s paper urbanization as way of

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10 Ibid., p. 54.
life. In which he defines an urban centre as “a relatively large, dense and permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals”. While accepting the size as criterion, Wirth added other factors which appear more to be dependent on size than to be pre-condition for urban development. Wirth formulated a theory of urbanism based on existing knowledge of social groups. The size of the aggregate population will effect relations between numbers, increasing the process of differentiation which ultimately lead to segregation. Density also adds to diversification and gives rise to urban contrasts of wealth and poverty. The consequences of the rural urban contrasts made Red Field to formulate a ‘Theory of Contrast’ describing the rural-urban dichotomy. Red Field introduced the rural-urban contrasts as ‘Folk urban continuum’. The behavioral concept of urban process has generated a large literature with various hypotheses and ideas. For example, R. Frankenberg in his study develops, a theory of social change, a progressive and historical development from rural to urban, mediated by Industrialization, division of labour and role differentiation.

In the last, he isolates and lists twenty-five themes in which this urban-rural dichotomy is revealed.

The second concept of urban process is economic and relates to the movement of people out of agricultural communities into other non-agricultural communities. This approach directly correlates the economic development with

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14 Ibid., p. 34.
16 Ibid., p. 275.
urbanization. Urbanization is seen, therefore, as a product of increasing economic specialization and advancing technology. Accumulation of specialized activities and the linkage between specialisms necessitates the accumulation of people and this is the process of urbanization.\textsuperscript{18} Berry,\textsuperscript{19} Lampard,\textsuperscript{20} Rostow\textsuperscript{21} and Reissman\textsuperscript{22} proceeded from the assumption that associations exist between the level of economic development of country and the degree to which the country is urbanized and they found a high positive correlation between these two variables.

The third interpretation of urbanization process is termed by Lampard, as 'Demographic', in the sense that it postulates that urbanization as a process of population concentration. It is way to ordering a population to attain a certain level of subsistence and security in a given environment.\textsuperscript{23}

**MEASUREMENT OF LEVEL OF URBANIZATION:**

Various attempts have been made to find out an Index of urbanization for regionalization purposes. Many of the Indices, so far suggested, can be criticized largely on the basis of they being ethnocentric and they do not take account of those variables which are pre-requisite for the origin, growth and development of urban centres. However, it has been common practice that the degree of urbanization was computed by one indicator related to the any aspect of the demographic of urban process. Ratio of urban population to total population was

mostly chosen as a single indicator for spatial study of the urbanization. Urbanization process is the product of various socio-economic factors, but picking up only one variable is rather unable to provide true picture of regional disparity in urbanization. Thus, after sixties of this century multivariable analysis, in order to find out the composite index on the basis of various components of the urbanization, is in practice.

THEORIES OF THE URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Since the forties of this century, a number of research scholars, geographers and regional and locational economists have devoted several volumes and research papers to investigate the problems, to postulate various theories and to analyse and synthesise the various conceptual basis of urban and regional developments. The important theories in this regard may be classified as follows:

1. Central Place theory.
2. Growth Pole theory.
3. Transition of development theory.

A brief review of the salient feature of the above theories would be useful in assessing the extent to which they could be of aid to promote the development.

1. Central Place Theory:

Central place theory was germinated in the work of Von Thunen24 who propounded the theory of agricultural location and attempted to explain the organization of space through a workable model for a uniform agricultural hinterland. He suggested that man's economic activities were concentrically

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* For detail see Chapter - VII of this thesis.
24 Von Thunen. (1826) : "Der Isolierte Staat Which was Translated as Isolated State", Pergaman Press, London.
arranged because they depend upon distance from the centre which would be a city. This idea is no more than a starting point for subsequent studies.

In 1933, Walter Christaller propounded his deductive theory of central place which is concerned with the location, spacing, size, ordering and nature of the central places which offer the various socio-economic services to their contiguous surrounding area. Christaller started with some assumptions that central places provide goods and functions to their respective complementary region of various hierarchical order which are determined by the range of goods and each central function. In an ideal situation having homogeneous unbounded plain with uniform distribution of resources, population, income, demand, prosperity of consumption and restricted movement opportunities in every direction so that the unit cost of transportation varies only with (a) distance, and (b) national behaviour.

Christaller propounded three principles: The Market, The transport and The administrative which determine the organization of central place systems. In marketing principle each settlement serves its own hinterland and an area/population equivalent to the hinterland of two other settlements in addition. Each lower order centre falls within the influence of three higher order centres, hence the nesting of central places in marketing principle is designated as K=3 network. The K value indicates the rate at which successive lower order centres increase in a given hierarchical system. In K=3 network, all areas are served from a minimum set (three centres) of central places.

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Central Place System according to the three principles $K=3$ (Marketing), $K=4$ (Transportation) and $K=7$ (Administrative). After Peter Hagget, 1965.

Source: Study of Urban Geography, Harold Carter, pp. 79-80.

Fig. No. 1.1
Table 1.1

The Pattern of the Central Place Hierarchy (after Christaller)

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<tr>
<th>Market Principle</th>
<th>Transport Principle</th>
<th>Administrative Principle</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K = 3</td>
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<td>2,058</td>
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<tr>
<td>768</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>14,406</td>
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<tr>
<td>3,072</td>
<td>4,096</td>
<td>100,842</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,17,649</td>
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</table>

In the transport principle, the distribution of central places lies on the main transport routes. Each lower order centre is located at the midpoint of the transport route connecting two higher order centres. Thus, each lower order centre is shared by three next higher order ones and K=4 market areas network emerges.

In the administrative principles, the efficient administrative control of settlements would result in the evolution of distinct complementary regions. The successively lower order centres increase by a rule of seven (K=7).

Thus, Christaller's model of central place, provides a deductively derived model of human activities in geographical space having the following horizontal and vertical features.29

a) The central places are, on an isotropic surface, regularly spaced in triangular lattices having hexagonal complementary regions.

b) Higher order centres are more widely spaced than lower order ones.

c) Higher order centres supply goods and services in higher ranges in addition to the goods and services of lower ranges supplied by lower order centres.

d) Nest of the market areas of lower order centres in definite hierarchical system vary under three principles, namely, marketing, traffic and administrative.

August Losch\(^{30}\) developed a model of spatial organization starting from the same basic assumption as Christaller. Losch took into account variation in economy of scale and transportation costs between different goods. Thus, Losch involved the frame work of an economic scope in which the number of centres and functions performed at each level of hierarchy could be flexible. His model applied particularly to secondary activities. Losch built-up the system of central places starting from the lowest order goods. The site of successive higher order goods are then determined on the basis of the number of basic hexagonal market areas required to support the provision of goods in question. Though there are various important differences in the central places model of Christaller and Losch.\(^{31}\) Yet sometimes both the models are viewed supplementing to each others, the first explaining the spatial organization of secondary activities and the other that of service activities arising from the developed primary sector.


Subsequent revision, elaboration and modifications in the theory concerning the alternative system of location, spacing, hierarchical order and size of central places and their tributary areas were done after the empirical variation of theory for the various physical and socio-economic conditions.\textsuperscript{32}

2. Growth Pole Theory

In 1955, the French economist Perroux\textsuperscript{33} introduced his concept of growth pole asserting that growth does not appear everywhere at the same time, it manifests itself in points or poles of growth, with variable intensity, it spreads by different channels and with variable terminal effects for the economy as a whole.\textsuperscript{34} He originally formulated growth pole concept with reference to abstract economic space which consisted of a number of centres, poles or foci with attraction and repulsion forces. A growth pole is visualized as a centre of accumulation and concentration of human capital resources and act as a diffusion centre having a leading (Propulsive) industry with forward and backward linkages with a group of associated industries. Though Perroux developed the notion of an abstract economic space yet it does have geographical implications because the pattern of economic growth as conceived by him was essentially unbalanced involving a succession of dynamic pole through time.\textsuperscript{35}


\textsuperscript{33} Perroux, F. (1950) : "Economic Space and Application" Quarterly Journal of Economics, pp. 89-104.


Boudeville modified the Perrouxian theory and made it applicable to geographical space by suggesting that "The set of dynamic industries might be geographically clustered."\(^{36}\) According to Boudeville a growth pole is a set of developing activities within an urbanized territory and stimulating further economic growth within its zone of influence.\(^{37}\)

According to R.P. Mishra\(^{38}\) there are six tiers of the concept of 'growth foci' which help in urbanization and regional development in India.

1. Growth Pole
2. Growth Centre
3. Growth Points
4. Market Towns
5. Service Towns, and

Growth Pole is conceived as regional capital for a macro region and having a population of 5 lakhs and more, and is marked by highly specialized secondary and tertiary activities which, normally can not be performed by other centres. Advanced Industries associated with scientific research and concentration of administrative and superior services and functions are the typical features of the growth poles.


Growth centres stand as a sub-servient to growth poles. In context of Indian conditions the population of growth centres vary from 50,000 to 5 lakh depending upon the stage of regional economy. Growth centre acts as the centre of propulsive activities, mainly manufacturing, marketing and services for their hinterlands. The composition of manufacturing activities must be as industrial hubs with diversified industrial structure both in regard to type and size. These centers also have large collecting storages and processing facilities for agricultural products and radio, television stations, banking facilities, degree colleges and universities, technical institutions and servicing facilities. In other words a growth centre is full growth of urban centre.

Growth point is the sub-regional centre with innovative and propulsive functions. The important economic activities at the growth points are production, handling and processing of agricultural and dairy products. Along with this, the normal service functions exists in the growth points. Medium size towns can serve as growth points if they have industrial activities. The intermediate role of the growth centres and growth points helps in decentralized concentration and regional disparities and their role as an agent, helps in promoting regional development by a diffusion network. Class II and III urban centres may act as growth points according to their level of specialized functions.

Market towns have a large scale agricultural market with necessary warehousing and storage facilities, processing of agricultural products viz., rice and flour mills, cotton ginning etc., They also have merchant shops, minor repair
facilities, intermediate college, primary health centres, post and telegraph offices and other basic facilities. The small urban centres (IV and V size class) may serve as market towns.

Service towns are the lowest level centres of activities, serving a population of 5,000 to 10,000 persons, dispersed in a number of villages and hamlets. The service towns have grocery stores, tailor shops, barber shops, primary and junior high schools, a sub-post office, co-operative and community centre and other basic facilities. The smallest size of urban centre (VI size class) can serve as service town.

3. Transition of Development Theory:

Hirschman\(^{39}\) and Myrdal\(^{40}\) identified the transmission of development throughout geographical space. Myrdal explained the impact of the growing regions on rest of the economy with the help of two opposite kinds of forces which he called the "backward and spread effect". The farmer refers to all adverse effects on the outlying region such as movement of labour, capital and trade and later to all growth, inducing effect on the region such as increasing demand for agriculture products, stimulation of technical advancement, growth of goods, industries etc; Myrdal’s "Theory of Circular and Cumulative Causation", is a powerful tool of analysis which gives valuable insights into the process of regional development.


Hirschman explained the process of inter regional transmission of economic growth in terms strikingly similar to those of Myrdal. His 'polarization' and 'trickling down' effects correspond exactly to Myrdal's 'back wash' and 'spread effects'. Hagerstrand laid the theoretical basis for understanding of the mechanism of geographical diffusion of innovation.

The work of Myrdal, Hirschman and Hagerstrand were further expanded by a number of scholars. Williamson’s expectations are on the same line. Richardson, Brown and Burrows have also tried to explain the persistence of regional disparities through the working of economic forces. S.Holland has emphasized the working of capitalist system as a force leading to continuing regional dualism.

SOME OTHER THEORIES OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Some other important theories which tried to explain the process of regional growth are explained here. North, D.C. developed 'Export Base Theory' in the context of the growth of urban areas. North thinks that the growth of a region is closely tied to the success of its export and may take place either as a result of the improved position of existing exports relative to complementing areas or as a result of the development of new exports. The chief merit of the 'export base theory' lies in the fact that it links the growth of a region with

changes in demand in the other regions of the nation and the world. However, in 
spite of its wide appeal the 'export base theory' has been severely criticized on a 
number of accounts.

Colin Clarks and others developed 'sector theory'. According to this 
theory, the process of economic development is accompanied by a shift in the 
employment pattern first from primary to secondary sectors and later on to the 
tertiary sector. This theory is verified on the empirical observations of 
development in different countries or in their major regions.

Rostow developed an other theory of regional development named 'stage 
theory' which was applied in the regional context by Hoover and Fisher Worth. 
This theory visualized the economic development as process of transformation 
through successive stages and five stages of growth were experienced i.e., (1) 
traditional Society, (2) the pre-condition of take off, (3) the take off, (4) the drive 
of maturity and (5) the stage of high mass consumption. These stages can be 
visualised as the transformation of region from agriculture to an industrial 
economy i.e, subsistence agriculture, local specialization based on trade, cash crop 
farming, mining and manufacturing, diversified manufacturing and specialization 
in territory industries for exports.

The present discussion reveals that the 'stage theory' is the extension of 
'sector theory' and it has same limitations as the sector theory. Every region must

48 Hoover, E.M. and J.L. Fisher Worth (1964) : "Research in Regional Economic Growth" Journal of 
Economics, Vol.43, pp. 243-89.
pass through the stages and agricultural region will not achieve a high level of prosperity. These are some points on which this theory may be criticized in addition to those criticism which are with sector theory.

John Friedman\textsuperscript{49} considers the ‘core -periphery relation’. He provides a view of space economy consisting of dynamic and rapidly growing central region and a lower growing or stagnant periphery. The core regions have concentration of economics with high potential for growth whereas the peripheral regions are characterised by stagnant of declining rural economics and in between core and periphery regions lies growth region with a considerable growth rate.

During last thirty years number of research workers investigated this problem and a vast literature has come out. The review of the various theories, dealing with various aspects of the subject, indicates that there is no general theory which is capable of dealing with all aspects of development process in space. However, the existing literatures have led to certain important generalisations. Friedman\textsuperscript{50} in his latest book tries to synthesize of the generalizations of this subject and lays down the following propositions :

1. Regional economies are open to the outside world and subject to external influences.
2. Regional economic growth is externally induced.
3. Successful translation of export sector growth into growth of the residentiary sector depends on the socio-political structure of the region and the local distribution of income and pattern of expenditure.


4. Local political leadership is decisive for successful adoption to external change. Yet the quality of leadership depends upon the post development experience of the region.

5. Regional economic growth may be regarded, in part, as a problem in the location of firms.

6. Economic growth trends to occur in the matrix of urban regions. Through this matrix, the space economy may be organised.

7. Flows of labour tend to exert and equilibrating force on the welfare effects of economic growth. But contradictory results may be obtained.

8. Where economic growth is sustained over long periods, its incidence works towards a progressive integration of the space economy.

TOWARDS THE SELECTION OF AN APPROPRIATE THEORY FOR URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

The central place theory in its modified form do serve as basic frame-work to understand and to interpret the pattern of functional organizations particularly in agricultural regions. Though this theory was originally formulated to explain the locations, functions and inter-relationships between urban centres, yet this need not detract from its application to non-urban areas.\(^{51}\) The aspect of functional hierarchy and spatial organisation of economic activities are relevant even without the constraint of homogeneity of physical landscape, resource base and uniformity in purchasing power.

The central place theory has relevance in the integrated regional planning for locating central functions at the centres on the basis of population thresholds and central functions and complementary areas. Regional integrated planning takes into account the whole settlement system of a region. Thus, Bronger argues

that a major task of regional planning is considered to be to offset the spatial and functional gaps by developing and encouraging central places as centres of development in rural areas.\textsuperscript{52}

The Growth pole theory certainly provides a comprehensive frame-work for linking of location, growth centres and regional growth. Mennes\textsuperscript{53} and associates have viewed it as a tool of analysis for regional planners because thereby a micro and sectoral planning can be made consistent with spatial strategies.

It is obvious from the review of the central place and growth pole theories that there are some weaknesses and limitations and rigidities in their original form which could be overcome and both the theories should be integrated to form a basis for spatial organization of regional development.

As Parr\textsuperscript{54} argues that central place theory suffers with four limitations as:

1. applicability of this theory is limited to the tertiary sector and consumer oriented industries,
2. the focus of this theory is only on the pattern of output, not on the input supply,
3. according to this theory two centres of same size do not have functional interaction and lower order centre can not serve the higher order centers, and
4. central place theory is a deductive and static model.


Likewise growth pole theory also suffers from three weaknesses which are as follows.\textsuperscript{55}

(i) Functional Rigidities:

The hypothesis has its roots in western economic thought and has yet to shed off, its pre-conceived role of accelerating development through industrialisation. Industrial development is indeed a major contributor to general economic growth, but it occurs only at few places with a favourable socio-cultural base and sometimes the industrialisation creates more problems to solve.

(ii) Conflict between Trickle Down and Polarization Process:

For balanced development, simultaneous operation of trickle down and polarization process is essential. Polarization process tends to concentrate activities as few centres and trickle down process puts a dark on the polarization process and tends to assign functions and activities to different centres. Though, both the process are complementary to each other, yet trickle down process may halt if there is a hierarchical gap in the level of growth centres. A policy designed to fill up this gap by developing new growth centres, can accelerate the trickle down process in the region.

(iii) Relevance to varying Development Situation:

The relevance of this theory for sub-regional and local planning is limited. In developing countries, sub-region and local planning acquired great significance.

for which the growth pole hypothesis has to incorporate the concept of hierarchical system of growth foci. This system should cut across the existing conflicts among national, regional and local level of planning situations.

The above limitations and weakness of these theories should be illuminated by integrating them by linking the growth pole and central place models together. Singh\textsuperscript{56} argues to re-inforce the identification of growth pole as an urban centre of economic activity and acceptance of the compatibility of a ‘polarized region’ visualized by Boudeville as a system and hierarchy of communities with the hierarchically nested complementary regions of successive order of central places.\textsuperscript{57} In India, the integration of growth pole and central place theory may play very important role for providing services, economic growth, social change and balanced urbanization for rural transformation in varying degrees depending upon the stage of the development of growth foci and the area they have to serve.

**REGIONAL PLANNING IN INDIA :**

Under the first two five years plans (first : 1951-56, Second : 1956-61) the main thrust of the Indian planning was on increasing the rate of economic growth and was restricted to the national level. Plans were formulated in terms of a set of directives and goals for the orientation of the economy as a whole. The planning process has been predominantly sectoral and not spatial. The third (1961-66) five years plan stressed upon the balanced regional development. During this period, the ‘Federal Fiscal Transfer Scheme’ of finance commission

\textsuperscript{56} Singh, J. (1979) : op.cit., p. 10.

and the planning commission repeatedly proclaimed the objective of balanced regional development, but the strategy of regional planning, however, was in its infancy. A concrete full-fledged regional planning is still a far cry. The community development programme was introduced to decentralize the development efforts whose focal point was the 'Development Blocks'. Similarly, N.E.S. Programme and Panchayat Raj were exercised. After these programmes, there came the programme of intensive agricultural programme which were supposed to be area specific. But, all these steps were haphazard and unorganised.

However, the growing regional inequalities forced the planners, economists and politicians for a paradigm shift under the Fourth and Fifth Five-Year plans and some steps were taken in the direction of regional development. During Fourth-Five Year plan (1969-74) problem of regional disparity was attempted to eradicate at three angles. (i) reduction of inter-regional difference through fiscal policies, (ii) development of resource frontier region, and (iii) local planning. But, performance of these policies was not very encouraging. In pursuance of the decision of the National Development Council two working groups viz., Pandey Committee and Wanchoo Committee were set up. The first recommended the criteria for identification of back-ward areas and the second recommended the fiscal and financial incentive for starting industries in backward region.

Fifth five year plan (1974-79) attempted different approaches to area development, viz.,
(1) The resource based or problem based approach which includes Drought Prone Area Programme (D.P.A.P), Command Area Development Programme (C.A.D.P.), Hill Area Development Programme (H.A.D.P).

(2) Target Group Approach which includes small former and Development Agency (S.F.D.A.), Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labour Programme (M.F.A.L.P.) and Tribal Development Agency. (T.D.A.).

(3) Incentive Approach which includes Concession Finance Programme (C.F.P), Investment Subsidy and Transport Subsidy Scheme (I.S.T.S.S.), and Rural Industrial Development Scheme (R.I.D.S).

(4) Comprehensive Area Development Approach in which sub-plans for the Hill and Tribal Areas were taken up.

During Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) some concrete steps were taken. The principle objectives of this plan have been defined in this draft which are as follows:

1. The removal of unemployment and under employment.

2. An appreciable rise in the standard of living of poorest sections of the society.

3. Provision by the state for some of the basic needs of people of poor income groups, like clean drinking water, adults literacy, elementary education, health care, rural road, rural housing for the landless and minimum services for the urban slums.

In the seventh five year plan (1985-90) attempts for area development were:

1. Action to sustain and enhance the momentum of economic expansion and technological development.

2. Adoption of effective promotional measures to raise the productivity and income of the poorer sections of the population, poorer regions and poorer states.
3. Expansion and qualitative improvement in facilities for health, education and other basic civic amenities.

4. Measures for bringing about a sharp reduction in the rate of population growth.

During the Eighth five Year Plan (1992-97) period attempts are being made for:

1. Generating adequate employment to achieve near full employment level by the turn of the century.

2. Containing population growth through active peoples co-operation and an effective scheme of incentives and disincentives.

3. Universalisation of elementary education and complete eradication of illiteracy among the people in the age group of 15 to 35 years.

4. Provision of safe drinking water and primary health facilities including immunisation so as to be accessible to all villages and entire population, and complete elimination of scavenging.

5. Growth and diversification of agriculture to achieve self sufficiency in food and generate surpluses for exports.

6. Strengthening the infrastructure (energy, transport, communication, irrigation) in order to support the growth process on a sustainable basis.

It has laid stress on area planning for Drought Prone Area Programme. The main objective is to promote the dry land agriculture by better soil and moisture conservation, more scientific use of water resources, afforestation and live-stock development through development of fodder and pasture resource, and in the long run resort the ecological balance. The Drought Prone Areas Programme (D.P.A.P.) covers 615 blocks of 91 district in 13 states. And it has also laid stress on area planning for integrated rural development. Out of 5,004 blocks in the
country 2,000 were selected for integrated Rural Development (I.R.D.) and it is proposed to cover 300 blocks every year as to introduce the plan in all blocks to be covered up within a period of 10 years.

Thus, in recent years an emphasis is being placed on micro level or block level plans in the country. Several studies have been conducted pertaining to regional inequalities in India. In the context to identify the problems and constraints of development in the depressed region. Mitra selected various indicators to measure the regional inequalities within the country and he proposed a four level of socio-economic development. Study regarding the identification of backward areas and their problems were conducted by Venugopal Reddy and some state agencies, taking district and taluks as for micro level planning unit. Raj, K.N., Misra, R.P., Bhat, L.S. and others, Mathur, O.P., Kabra, K.N., Kanta Ahuja, Iyenger, N.S., Mishra, R.P. and Sundram, K.V., Kayastha, S.L. and Babu Singh, Meera Mehta, Singh, made effort for various regions in order to reduce the regional disparities in the development and suggested detail

plans for socio-economic development of the region. Some conceptual papers were emerged making various arguments regarding selection, purpose and methodology for micro-level planning. Chakravarthy, S.,\textsuperscript{71} Chaudhary, M.D.,\textsuperscript{72} Patel, M.L.,\textsuperscript{73} Chattopadhya, B. and Moonis Raza,\textsuperscript{74} Sundram, K.V.\textsuperscript{75} and Prakash Rao, V.L.S.,\textsuperscript{76} and Singh, R.L.\textsuperscript{77} have discussed the concept and approaches of regional development in Indian context in detail.

Such studies reveal that the regional imbalances and regional disparities in economic and social development of the country call for the reduction and removal of the spatio-functional gaps in inter-regional or inter-regional perspective. Thus, regional development aims at achieving most rational and optimum utilization and development of natural and human resources. It stresses upon the economic equality and social justice in resource allocations so that the under developed and backward regions are given a chance to move forward and line-up with the developed regions.\textsuperscript{78} To achieve the objective of balanced regional development, the region needs to be studied in both extensively and intensively. The geo-economic conditions and structure and existing level of development are need to be studied in absolute and relative terms. It would be appropriate to apply the scientific techniques of regional planning which is essentially an exercise in co-ordination aimed at improving the economic

\textsuperscript{71} Chakravarthy, S. (1972) : "Planning Process in India", Planning Commission, India.
\textsuperscript{72} Chaudhary, M.D. (1973) : "A Methodology Note on Spatial Planning", Planning Commission, India.
\textsuperscript{73} Patel, M.L. (1975) : "Dilemma of Balance Regional Development in India", Bhopal.
\textsuperscript{75} Sundaram, K.V. (1977) : "Urban and Regional Planning in India", Vikas Publishing House, Delhi.
\textsuperscript{78} Ibid, p.19.
foundation of region and at meeting its physical and social needs within the framework of national needs, priorities and resources potentials.79

PHILOSOPHY OF URBANIZATION:

It is also necessary to have a philosophy of urbanization. It is high time we realized that the (so-called) western path of industrialization, urbanization and modernization is not the best path for us. At the same time we must clearly recognize the essential role of urbanization in the process of economic growth and social change in India. The United Nations Conference on Human Settlement ( Habitat) highlighted the need for human settlement policies to consider the whole gamut of settlements from tiny hamlets to huge urban complexes and regions, in an integrated manner. The issue is not rural versus urban but what type of rural and what type of urban. It has become fashion of every international conferences to emphasize the quest not for higher and higher per capita income but improving the quality of life.

Quality of life issues are difficult to define and even mere difficult to quantify but this does not mean that people have not perception of such issues. Let us take an example from housing. Have our architects especially the PWD and DDA architects paid enough attention to what the people want and what their life styles are? Is our urban architecture not heavily western-oriented? The British, when they built New Delhi, for example, were clear about what they wanted— they wanted an imperial city. They were also clear in their mind when they

developed Calcutta, Bombay and Madras — they wanted colonial cities. But what sort of cities do we want in free, democratic, socialist, secular India? We want fully to erase the past settlement pattern but the hangover of colonial urban development cannot lost for ever. The Government's housing policy continuous to be colonial, the urban land policy continues to be capitalistic, the town planning and municipal rules and regulations continue to be based on absolute nineteenth century and early twentieth century. British legislation and the system of city Government breeding efficiency, corruption and nepotism is certainly not geared to meet the challenges of urbanization in the closing decades of the twentieth century. In the absence of any structural change in the urban situation, the only futuristic projection one encounters are the doomsday projections of exploding population and worsening environment, rising unemployment, increasing housing shortage, growing bankruptcy and collapse of urban infrastructure, in short, increasing per capital misery.

To a considerable extent, these problems are not unique to Indian cities. All over the world, the cities are in a deep crisis and at the root of the crisis is the utter inadequacy of any urban philosophy. More than 50 years ago Tagore and Gandhi had pleaded for abandoning the western path which put a higher value on machine than men, a philosophy which talked of conquering nature rather than living in harmony with nature. The United Nations Habitat conference of 1976 was in fact a vindication of the stand taken by Tagore and Gandhi.

In this chapter here in afterwards, an attempt is made to glance at various research papers and books relevant to urban studies, with a view to understand
various dimensions of urbanization and to incorporate such ideas and methodologies that found suitable to the study of “Urbanization in Coastal Karnataka: A Geographical Analysis”.

Raj Bala\textsuperscript{80} in her paper entitled “Spatial Perspective on Urbanization in India from the Ancient to the Early Modern Period”, traces, spatial perspective, the process of urbanization in India from the ancient time to early modern period covering the entire span of the pre-census history of the country. Her description is based largely on mapping of information obtained from the biographies of hundreds of towns included in the twenty-six volumes of the imperial Gazetteers of India. Regional histories of various parts of the country provided the basic material for interpretation. The urban evolution in the Indian sub-continent goes back to around 2500 B.C. when a number of urban communities were flourishing in the Indus valley. Urbanization diffused eastward with the movement of the Aryans and other communities in the same direction. The deltaic tracts were the first to experience urbanization in South India but not earlier than 600 B.C. The rise of Buddhism had a profound effect on urbanization: places associated with Buddha’s life grew into big religious centres and Buddhist monasteries formed the nucleus of several towns. The focus of urbanization shifted from north to central India during Gupta period. Considerable urban development took place during the medieval period as both the Muslim and Mughal rulers had an urban bias. Towns appeared as administrative, defense and trade centres. North India was more urbanized than other parts of India, a pattern which underwent considerable

change later on. The notable developments during the subsequent British period were the emergence of several hill towns, rapid growth of big administrative and port cities and expansion of many urban places along the newly built railway lines. The coastal areas were the first to experience the colonial and modern urbanization which later diffused to the interior parts.

V.L.S. Prakasa Rao and V.K. Tiwari have analysed in their article "Urbanization in India: Spatial Dimensions" the urbanization as a process is concentration of non-agricultural occupations and landuses around a single nucleus or multiple nuclei. This is primarily the result of rural to urban shift of population with urban centres growing either at the expense of the country side or serving the country side through modern transport and communication systems. The role of urbanization in the decade to come, is to lead to socio-economic development. It is the urban system framework which should provide the base for national and spatial development strategy within the resource development framework. Such a framework should be built up from the grass roots and not from the national and state capitals.

R.C. Chandna in his paper entitled "Population Growth of Indian Cities: 1901-91" analyse at the dawn of the present century, there were only 26 cities in India. None of these had a population exceeding one million and most of them were smaller than a quarter million. Barring a few port industrial centres, all the

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cities were chiefly administrative headquarters of states or districts. An overwhelming majority of the cities was concentrated in the country's most densely populated belt of the Ganga Plain. The functions, size and number of Indian cities remained unaltered and hence their distributional pattern undisturbed until 1931. After that, the functions of Indian cities started diversifying with the progress of industry and commerce and expansion of means of transport and communication. Not only the old cities grew rapidly but also large number of new cities emerged. The areas surrounding the national capital of Delhi, those lying between the two industrial cities of Bombay and Ahmadabad, and the Malabar coast were the first to experience the emergence of new cities. In subsequent years, the Calcutta region, the states of Maharashtra and Karnataka and coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh also followed the suit. The 1951-61 decade witnessed growth of cities in the proximity of all big cities implying that the primacy of a few cities which had persisted until 1951 started breaking. The last decade though saw the emergence of a very large number of cities in almost all the parts of the country yet the spread of cities was most typical of areas of commercial agriculture and of urban – Industrial development in Maharashtra, Karnataka and TamilNadu.

While the number of cities has multiplied six-fold, the city population of India grew by not less than ten times during 1901-71. There were, in fact, three distinct phases in the history of growth of city population with breaks at 1931 and 1951. During the first phase the actual growth rate of cities was only slightly higher than the rate of natural increase implying that migration played a limited
role in growth of cities. A few cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Bangalore, Madras and Calcutta shared a large part of the growth of city population. With an accelerated urban-industrial development, the next twenty years (1931-51) were characterized by high city growth due to sizable rural-urban migration. Again the cities like Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore and Ahmedabad grew very fast. The stagnation of smaller cities was also broken. During the third phase (1951-71), the city growth rate, though much above the rate of natural increase, was not as explosive as is generally believed. This is explained partly by outward movement of population from big cities to nearby smaller urban places and partly by growing magnitude of commuting.

Spatially, the process of city growth has been faster in the south than that in North India. The alluvium filled but mineral deficient northern plains constitute the country's predominantly agricultural and most populous belt which has only limited potential for heavy industrialization. No wonder despite the development of railways for over a century the region has remained economically backward. On the contrary, mining and industrial activity in mineral rich peninsular India has been stimulating urban development, particularly when agriculture in the South is handicapped due to problem of developing irrigation.

It is noteworthy that small cities experienced faster rate of growth in comparison to the medium and big cities. Similarly, the rate of growth was higher in newly emerging industrial cities located in economically developing areas than in those located in predominantly agricultural and industrially stagnating areas.
K.M. Kulkarni in his paper "Pattern of Urban Growth in India: Some Crop Regional Profiles" analyses that India, with its history of land centred economy developed its centres of commerce and trade into towns that commanded large agricultural hinterland. The growth centres and the emergence of new towns took place subsequently as a result of increasing activities in agricultural production processing storage, trade and commerce. The yields from certain crops are just enough to support families (subsistence farming), certain others allow economic surplus, leading to increased investment in economic activities. Though his study does not consider income and investment patterns as such, it does take into account the major food crops, millets and cash crops which make broadly the said pattern. His study brings out the impact of size class, time factor and crop regions in the process of urbanization.

Udaya Bhaskar Reddy in his paper entitled "Implications of Urbanization on Physical Environment in India describes that the tremendous influx of population into cities has created several implications such as housing shortages, the growth of slums, overcrowding and congestion of lowering of civic standards, crumbling down of infra-structure etc. which had its greatest impact on physical environment of urban areas, especially in metropolitan cities. The provision of various facilities and amenities like water, sanitary measures, housing etc. could not keep pace with growth of urban population, as a result the quality of urban environment is not maintained. In addition, lack of proper development and

growth of substandard housing and slums had brought deterioration in the quality
of physical environment of urban areas”.

J. Singh\textsuperscript{85} in his paper entitled “The State of Urbanization in India and the
Problems Thereof”, has analysed that “the lure of a variety of avenues and
facilities in the cities have attracted millions of people from the countryside into
its fold each year which ultimately pave way to over crowding and challenges. It
is evinced from this very fact that the number of persons living in urban areas had
multiplied six-fold during the period 1901-81 from about 26 millions (10.84\%) to
160 million (23.31\%), during the decade 1971-81, totally 9.9 million persons have
been added as migrants. The urban population is expected to grow around 3.6 per
cent per annum and to reach 315.4 million by 2000 A.D. Urbanization, therefore,
requires constant monitoring in the years to come. Though urbanization is
considered as an important aspect of economic and social development yet in spite
of our best efforts still to-day poverty, unemployment, lack of housing, sprawling
slums with unsanitary conditions, drinking water, educational, medical and similar
other problems are on increase with the growth and development of cities and
towns. These pressing problems have posed a major challenge before the social
policy makers.”

Baleshwar Thakur\textsuperscript{86} in his paper entitled “Entropy Analysis of Changing
Urban Pattern in North-Eastern India : 1901-71”, made an effort to apply entropy


method, developed from information theory and introduced by Medvedkov in settlement geography, to analyse the nature and spatial pattern of urban places in the eastern India. The greater the randomness the greater is the entropy leading to greater disorder and a more dis-organised system. The hypothesis tested in this study is that uniformity of urban places tends to increase over time. The entropy parameters obtained for the eight points of time from 1901-1971 indicate a trend from randomness toward uniformity. The percentage of uniform component increase from 60 in 1901 to 84 in 1971. Thus, the distribution of urban places is tending toward a more uniform pattern over a period and the hypothesis is confirmed.

K.D. Sharma\(^7\) in his paper entitled “Endogenous and Exogenous urbanization: A Case Study of Uttarkhand (U.P. Himalaya)” analysed that Uttarkhand, a chronically backward region, characterized by high mountain topography and an erstwhile feudal spatial organization was economically of little use to the colonial spatial organization but its unique urbanization reflects both endogenous and exogenous factors. The paper analyses the influence of physical constraints on the distribution of towns and the diffusion of urbanization originating in the North Indian plains; and the comparative response of the colonial and indigenous town to the exogenous and endogenous forces. The transverse valleys, functioning as conveyors of impulses of urbanization, have developed a liner pattern of interlinked towns. The hill top and ridge crest towns

and hill foot towns form different interacting pairs. The maximum concentration of towns occurs in the middle elevation zone where the ridge crest sites of the British towns have been influenced by healthy climate. The indigenous towns, occurring in all the elevation zones, developed as religious and trade centres and halting places an ancient caravan routes, and capitals of native states, while the British towns were mainly cantonments, health resorts and administrative centres. Physical constraints are reflected in the time lag in urbanization between the plains and the region. The exogenous factor has operated through British towns, effects of transport linkages, and the administrative functions of the existing towns. The towns which experienced the combined effect of indigenous and exogenous forces grew faster than those affected by one alone. The small towns of the region contributed substantially to its urbanization. The new towns have emerged in an inverted chronological sequence in which the hill foot towns are younger than those of the interior. Urbanization has been sustained by the administrative functions and not by industrialization.

Singh, H.H. and Mishra, A.K. 88 in their paper entitled “Spatial Characteristics and Typology of Towns in Dun Valley” have critically examined the spatial characteristics of urban centres based on four attributes: mean observed spacing, hypothetical spacing, nearest neighbour statistic and Index of deviation. The analysis of urban centers reveals that the physical configuration affects the transportational pattern which plays an important role in the nodality of the urban

centres. A close examination of the evolution of these urban centres clearly indicates that the physical, economic and cultural factors have played a definite role in stimulating and the spread of these urban centres.

Sinha, R.C. in his paper entitled “Urban Growth and Urbanization: A Study with Special Reference to Uttar Pradesh” described the inter-district and inter-town analysis over 1971-81. The pattern of urban population growth is re-distributive in character making the distribution of urban population over regions and towns less skewed. Secondly while studying the phenomenon of urban growth he points out the relative strength of the forces ‘internal’ as well as ‘external’ to urban territories. It would appear that urbanization proceeds on the basis of both internal and external factors, while overstocking of labour in backward urban economies occurs due to external factors at the cost of productivity and economic development.

Ashis Sarkar in his paper entitled “Growth of Size-Class Distribution of Urban Settlements in West Bengal” analysed that since the beginning of this century the urban domain of West Bengal was rapidly expanding. A major part of its urban growth is often attributed to the ‘selective’ migration to the larger towns, mainly the capital city, having the greatest attractive force. This really brings in consequence ever growing inequalities and structural imbalances within different classes of urban settlements. Obviously, the pattern of decadal variation of the

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size-class distribution reflects not only the vector of urban growth, but also a kind of qualitative functions and hierarchical adjustment within the evolving system of urban settlements.

Mohd Sultan Bhat\(^1\) in his paper "Levels of Urbanization in Jammu and Kashmir : A District Level Analysis" opines that "Urbanization does not constitute a cause of concern as it keeps pace with national standards, but it is the wider inter-regional disparity which is not healthy sign for regional development. The excessive concentration of urban population which resulted in the urban primacy of Srinagar and Jammu, suggests that a process of concentration, polarization with its key attributes of manufacturing industry, tertiary activities, trade and commerce, transport and other services is in the offing, for a balanced regional urban growth and development. Medium and small towns are growingly in need for their effective planning with emphasis on the provision of urban basic services and encouraging their growth in all possible ways e.g., through fiscal incentives to industrial establishments, provision of infra-structure, establishment of industrial estate and indeed decentralisation of some of the activities may also solve the same problem".

H.D. Singh\(^2\) in his paper entitled "Growth and Distribution of Towns in Eastern Uttar Pradesh" analysed that the region under study is relatively less urbanized part of Uttar Pradesh. The process of urbanization has already set in and


the development of urban centres is taking place in a hotch-potch manner, so that no distinct pattern has emerged. The author hopes that in due course of time, urbanization will reach to some standard pattern.

Mulik, A.D.\textsuperscript{93} attempts to explain the trends of urbanization in the state of Maharashtra, emphasizing the growth of urbanization of the decade 1971. Initially it may be stated that the percentage share to states urbanization has been used for determining the development of urbanization at district level. Tripathi, R.S.\textsuperscript{94} in his paper entitled “Trends of Urbanization in Bundelkhand, Uttar Pradesh”, states that the region started quite late to experience modern urban growth. Although the number of towns does not vary significantly during 1901-71, the number increased enormously in 1981 due to socio-economic development started recently. Nevertheless, the proportion of urban population to the total population is extremely low in Bundelkhand. The distribution of urban population in size classes of town reveals that the rate of population concentration has been greater in the towns of higher categories.

Sripana Bose\textsuperscript{95} in his paper entitled “Growth of Urban Centres and Urban Population of West Bengal (1901-81)” explains the following: the urban growth occurs in terms of increase of urban population as well as increase in the number of urban centres. In his paper he has made an attempt to analyse these two components of urban growth in the different district of West Bengal during the

present century an analysis, it becomes clear that there were remarkable variations in the pattern of growth of urban population as well as urban centres over the state with most marked growth occurring during the later part of 20th century and most of the growth being confined to certain zones of the state such as the banks of River Hugli and North Western part of Barddhaman district. On the basis of temporal as well spatial variation certain general conclusions have also been drawn regarding the future pattern of urban growth in the state.

Onkar Singh96 in his paper "The Trend of Urbanization in Uttar Pradesh" explained the pressure of modern trends of urbanization, in U.P. The degree of urbanization increases from east to west in general. The West Plain stands as the most urbanized region of the state whereas the East plain is the least urbanized one. About two-thirds of the total urban population of the area is concentrated in towns of 50,000 population and more. M.M.Jana97 in his paper entitled "Urbanization and Towns in Sikkim" reveals that "the number of urban centres and their distribution over the region are important for a balanced regional development". The main objective of his paper is to assess the extent of urbanization and to identify the characteristics of the towns of Sikkim. He suggests "(i) Communication systems between Gangtok and other towns in the state should be developed by improving roads and increasing frequency of buses. (ii) Amenities for urban dwellers and facilities for rural people in the towns should be increased by establishing more higher order functions and other socio-

economic facilities. (iii) Development in small scale industries and handicrafts should be done by giving incentives to the artesian and skilled workers in these industries. Fruit processing, blanket manufacturing and wine making are three main industries in the state and there should be a plan for their development and (iv) Administrative work should be decentralised in the district head quarters and taluk headquarters for better service to the people in the area.

K.R. Dikshit in his paper entitled “Evolution of Cities in Maharashtra: An analysis of the Phases of Urbanization” analysed the evolution of towns by bringing into focus the relative importance of different factors, in a historical perspective, as they have influenced the growth of towns in Maharashtra. M. Vijaya Lakshmi analysed the urbanization and developmental process in North Arcot district, Tamil Nadu. For this, rate of urban growth and the economic base are identified by using ‘index of economic base technique’. The hierarchy of settlements for these towns are identified by using several indicators such as physical, economic and social factors. The level of development of taluks are identified by using ranking technique.

Srikumar Chattopadhyay in his paper of “Urbanization in Kerala” presents some unique features in sharp contrast to the all India condition. The enormous growth of class-I towns and lop-sided urbanization trend recorded in the other parts of the country are conspicuously absent in Kerala. The state

records tremendous growth of class-III towns, which are well distributed. The three corporation cities of Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut, being placed equidistant from each other on the coast, offer almost equal functional facilities, which facilitates decentralized urbanization. This paper deals with different aspects of urbanization in Kerala and tries to highlight the possible factors, which have destined the urban landscape of the state.

Bupinder Zutshi in his paper on “Settlement Size and Distribution in Kashmir : 1981”, explained the urbanization process as highly localized as urban population is highly concentrated in the valley floor. Other regions have negligible urban population. There are marked variation in the pattern of development of urban centres between the valley floor and the other regions. The weak spatial organization of urban centres in the Karewa, side valley and surrounding hills is indicated by very few urban centres located in these regions. These urban centres have small population size and dominate in primary activities. Hence they do not exercise any influence on the surrounding areas. Srinagar urban centre dominates the urbanization process of the division and occupies primate city position. Urban centres have developed only in the valley floor, especially along the national highway. This has created large scale imbalance in the development process. Thus, there is a need to promote the urban centres by decentralizing growth generative function to those urban centres. This process will ultimately trickle down the benefits to the adjacent hinterlands.

Kuntala Lahiri\textsuperscript{102} attempts to measure the spatio-temporal growth patterns of towns in lower Damodar valley region (1901-81). The economic and industrial history of the region shapes up the spatial pattern of the growth of towns. The impetus of growth first occurs in one or a few centres and spread outwards in successive decades to the surrounding areas. The territorial expansion of the metropolis and large industrial towns as growth poles attract the rural migrants from the surrounding agricultural areas by providing job opportunities and instead of building an even spatial pattern of the townscapes, they are distorting the urban scene.

Rekha Pant\textsuperscript{103} in her paper entitled "Trends of Urbanization in the Central Himalaya with Special Reference to Kumaun" analysed the urban development in Kumaun being at a snail's pace. Tarai and Bhabar region of Nainital district gathered momentum due to the industrial development, rich agriculture farming, better infra-structural development and living facilities. Remaining two purely hill districts i.e, Pithorgarh and Almora being slower in urban development but the process of urbanization is going on throughout Kumaun.

A.K. Singh\textsuperscript{104} in his paper entitled "Typology and Structural Models of Urban Centres in South Mirzapur" highlights the spatio-functional structure of towns based on some generalized models. The size and functions of the urban centres in the various groups indicate briefly the nature of environmental relations


that exists between the urban centres of the area and the countries around. A town usually depends for its prosperity on the surrounding rural environment of which it is a local focus in respect of one or more of such functions as commerce, industry, administration, education, medical service, etc.

H.N. Misra\(^{105}\) in his paper entitled "A Model of Economic Base and its Application to the Towns of Uttar Pradesh" identifies three groups of towns based on Basic and Non-basic ratio: the dynamic, static and declining towns. Majority of towns, however, are dynamic in the sense that basic and non-basic ratio has witnessed the positive change. The economic base measurement also helps in measuring the degree of specialization. The formula of index of specialization exposes the diversification of specialization. The degree of diversification goes on declining with the increasing index of specialization. It is important to mention that most of the towns under study are small with high degree of diversification and low index of specialization and therefore, there is every possibility for further growth in the functional structure of towns of Uttar Pradesh.

R.S. Tripathi\(^{106}\) in his another paper entitled "Impact of Urbanization on Literacy and Concentration of Non-Agricultural Workers in Rural Areas of Bundelkhand (U.P.)" described the urbanization as instrumental in generating the literacy and non-agricultural occupations in rural areas. It is, therefore, very much imperative to accelerate the process of urbanization. He views that the policy of


decentralized urbanization must be formulated and implemented in his study region as well as in other region also. There are number of rural service centres having greater prospects of development but rate of their development is very slow due to weak process of rural industrialization and tertiarization. If rural services centres of the region are provided impetus to develop in such a way that they may attain the status of town, the result is expected to be the development of human resource in rural areas.

Joshi, Y.G. in his paper entitled “Evaluation of the Impact of the Growth of Urbanization of Farm-Productivity, Degree of Commercialization and Farm-Population Density in Madhya Pradesh” analyses the impact of the growth of urbanization in Madhya Pradesh from 1961 to 1971. His hypothesis are that the urbanization is associated with a rise of productivity, increase in the level of commercialization and a decline in farm-population density. However, in actual analysis none of the above mentioned hypothesis could be proved with a required degree of statistical significance. He concludes that either urbanization fails to influence general pattern of agriculture in India or the urban population does not bare true urban characteristics as per the census reports and thus, cannot be considered as an index of urbanization.

Phanibhusan Roy in his paper “Migration and Urbanization in West Bengal : 1951-71”, analysed that “the migration from rural to urban areas still


remains, in general, the dominant factor in urban growth. This role of migration in the process of urbanization in West Bengal in the period 1951-71 has been examined. The pace of urbanization in West Bengal has been very slow and its pattern too is irregular. The process of urbanization as defined by an increase in the proportion of urban population to total population has been correlated with the percentage variations in the proportions of migrants from Bangladesh and from other states of India, in the volume of in-migrants and net migrants (inter-district) and in the population of urban migrants to total migrants for both the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71. On analysis, it has been concluded that even though there might be some impact of migration on urbanization during the period 1951-61, it was almost absent in the decade 1961-71.

N.G. Jain\textsuperscript{109} in his paper entitled “The Emergence of Urban Centres in the Eastern District of Vidarbha (Maharastra)” analysed the spatio-temporal changes of number of urban centres in the Eastern Vidarbha region. According to him urbanization is mostly developed in Wardha valley as it being most fertile valley associated with cotton cultivation and textile industry; in Nagpur plain because of central location and mineral wealth, various industries and commerce; in upper Wainganga valley because of exploitation of minerals like asbestos, manganese and coal. The eastern and southern part of the region has only sub-towns and small towns except Chanda which owes its importance to coal mines and timber trade. Over all trend of urbanization in Eastern districts of Vidarbha is study upto 1931 and then there is a rapid rate of urbanization. This means the growth of

urbanization is keeping pace with the economic and industrial progress of the region.

D.K. Kalder\textsuperscript{110} in his paper "City Size Distribution and Transportation System", explains the allometric growth in explaining historical development of a system of cities. Though incomparable, both allometric growth and P/D hypothesis (the theoretical formulation of the spatial pattern of migration known as P/D hypothesis postulates the inversely proportional relation between the rate of total migration between two places and the distance of immigration) require knowledge of the distribution of migrants from a given place for a given distance by size of city destination. Imperfect population distance remain as significant indices of a city's attractive power. Population, distance, functional complementarity and economic interdependence contribute differentially to generate a 'pull' in the society which determines the urban growth rate.

P. Jayamani\textsuperscript{111} in her paper entitled "Spatial Pattern of Urban Centres and Imbalances in Regional Development" analysed the spatial pattern of urban centres as well as the role of local forces at work in discerning such pattern in Ramanathpuram District in Tamil Nadu. Her research reveals the existence of a regional imbalance in the distribution. The western and south-western parts of the district have higher concentrations of urban centres and towards eastern and north-eastern parts the distribution is relatively sparse. The western part of the district seems to possess a higher level of economic development in contrast to the


northern and eastern sectors. The local factors accounting for deviations from their general regional trend are well illustrated. The differential values of positive and negative residuals firmly emphasize the importance of such local factors as (i) the overshadowing effects of the large order urban centres in their closer proximity, and (ii) the inadequately endowed pockets of varying proportions unable to generate sufficient system of feedback in smaller order urban centres even when located in the typical rural areas.

A. Rajmohan in his paper entitled "The Hierarchical Organization and Structural Pattern of Urban Centres : A Multivariate Approach" has analysed that "the urban centres reflect their growth histories and resource orientations. Distribution of towns of different sizes is uneven over space. Tamilnadu, the second most highly urbanized state, has 439 urban centres out of the total of 2641 in whole of India. The organisation of the urban centres over space also is considered as providing an insight into the regional differences in the development processes. Cluster analysis and factor analysis have been used to establish the hierarchy of urban centres and to understand their structural pattern, on the basis of a set of rigorously scrutinised variables which are demographic, occupational and cultural in character. An understanding of the multiple number of measurements on these variables is made possible through a reduction of dimensions achieved by subjecting the data set to factorial analysis. Factor analysis enables thus, to discover the fundamental dimensions of urban places in

Tamilnadu, while the multivariate taxonomic tool-cluster analysis is used to classify the urban centres into different groups.”

Sudhir Wanmali\(^ {113} \) in his paper on “Regional Development, Regional Planning and the Hierarchy of Towns”, analysed that “the province of Vidarbha is experiencing a process of rapid urbanization. The purpose of the study is to examine the distribution of towns and or urban services in Vidarbha and to investigate how an improved organisational form can be evolved for the provision of social facilities in the region.”

**URBANIZATION AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT** :

The debate on whether urbanization is a positive or negative factor in national development or whether there exists a relationship at all, has its modern origin in the social reform movements of the 1950’s and their nationalistic counter movement.\(^ {114} \) Divergence of opinion, as to the effectiveness of the urbanization process in the over all development is mounting and has swelled the literatures with debates in for the against of the urbanization for regional development.

The level of urbanization in a region is classically regarded as a meaningful indicator of economic development. Urban way of life is assumed to be synonymous of the desired quality of life as it enhances the per capita productivity and employment opportunity as well as ensures the basic amenities of life.\(^ {115} \) Curie supports the thesis that urbanization is crucial for accelerating the nation’s


economic development. Doston and Teune have suggested that urbanization yields administrative capacity which in turn facilitate national development. This reiterated by others who regard the thesis that 'Urbanization tends to be highly correlated with overall economic growth' as axiomatic.

On the other hand, many scholars and statesmen express grave concern over the fast and accelerating pace of urbanization in the developing countries. Currently many literatures swelled over with full alarm over the consequences of continuous and high pace of urbanization. There is growing support for the argument that high urbanization rates will retard national development or even plunge certain nation into chaos, and at social costs, directly attributable to urbanization, claiming a major part of the score investment of the funds of many countries. Instead of stand in as symptom of development growth as it was in the west, "urbanization in the third world tended to both cause and effect of continued under development and increasing poverty." 

McGee holds the urbanization in the developing countries as 'Pseudo' because the process has not been similar to the one that occurred in the advanced countries at comparable stage of industrialization and economic growth. Western growing cities are able to absorb the increasing population because the industrial revolution introduced technical improvements which made possible to increase agricultural productivity and

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117 Doston, A and Henry, Teune (1974) : On the Consequences of Urbanization” in Leo, J. and Prakash V. (Eds.) Metropolitan Growth : Public Policy for South and South-East Asia, John Wiley and Sons, pp. 13-44.
to allow a segment of rural population to shift to cities. But, the cities of developing countries grew despite adequate industrialization which tended them not to play an important role in development process. According to Dwyer,¹²⁰ "the urbanization process in the third world has neither the economic strength of the advanced capitalist nations nor the systematic playing of socialism. It has the worst of the other two worlds at least with respect to urban development". He further adds that the cities of developing countries are unable to offer either jobs or shelter. The rapid expansion of these cities put enormous strains on urban services such as housing, transportation, water supply, drainage, sanitation, public and personal health and educational services which ultimately caused the ever-growing pressure on land resources and situation is so alarming that it is taxing best brains of politicians, decision makers, environmentalists, ecologists, social-scientists, town planners and administrators to provide decent, healthy and aesthetic environment with proper employment opportunity for urban dwellers.

But, at present, a number of scholars of this school, who have an opinion as to effectiveness of urbanization in overall development, is in minority. Some of them have view, as Laqian often points out, that slum dwellers and squatters in large Asian cities make a positive net contribution to development instead of burdening the urban economy and threatening the existing urban order.¹²¹ With regard to the role of urbanization in regional development, we would like to make it clear that the process of urbanization is not only desirable, but essential for

generating economic growth and social change in developing countries like India. The growth of urban centres has a generating impact on nation and, by extension, on regional development. The reason for this inter-relationship are quite obvious.

Urban centres imply scale and scale is the key to specialization in production, efficiency and industrial growth. Urbanization also creates external economies, both spatial and non-spatial, which have a cumulative and reinforcing effect on subsequent growth. The impact of urbanization on regional development can be more obviously seen due to fact that urbanization process is closely associated with socio-economic and cultural change that transform attitudes to economic process, capital accumulation and technical process.

The impact of urbanization is being felt frequently even a great distance from the cities. V.L.S. Prakasha Rao\textsuperscript{122} has identified four different situations in which urbanization exerts an influence upon rural society. The most obvious instance of urban impact occurs in the case of rural villages in the path of an expanding city. As the city grows, the villages often absorbed the villagers turn their occupation from cultivation to urban employment. The continuous surrounded rural area where urban encroachment is not so rapid, land may be utilized for market, gardening, poultry and dairy farming. The town creates an extensive market for rural products. Thus, the traditional self sufficiency basis of the village can be changed by the market oriented economy and a large number of people can get employment in the cities in secondary and tertiary sectors which

ultimately raise the income level and living conditions. On the other hand, a specialized urban impact can be experienced.

So far the study of the impact of urbanisation on the regional development in our country is concerned, several studies have been conducted, correlating the urbanization and economic development. In this regard, T.N.Dutta and R.N.Chattopadhyaya\textsuperscript{123} computed the level of urbanization taking percentage of urban population to total population and urban density as the indicators and a vector of five indicators of socio-economic development have adopted to measure the level of development of Indian states. They concluded that the states, which have metropolitan cities like West Bengal, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra and Punjab have the higher degree of urbanization as compared to others. These states have exhibited higher composite value in terms of development. Thus, we defined a direct correlation between urbanization and regional development in India. The same hypothesis is established in study of degree of urbanization and level of economic development in Chota Nagpur region by Sharma\textsuperscript{124}.

Though, the urbanization and regional development are concomitant, yet it is difficult to understand the inter-relationship between the size and spatial structure of region, urban hierarchy and regional growth because the city of higher order rank in a region tends to be more outward looking than its region and its


urban centres. The structure of over-all region urban hierarchy have more effect on regional development and the distribution of the industries among the centres of different size according to their relative economies of scale may cause the strategic significance for regional development. It is true that the size and efficiency of regions leading to metropolis is probably, the major line is between urban structure and the rate of regional growth. There is a consensus that a city having a minimum critical size of two and half a lakh population may be necessary to exercise a generative function on regional growth performances.

According to the policy of the government in the coming years, the major thrust is to slow down the growth of big urban centres in order to increase the growth rate of the small and medium sized towns. It is possible with the provision of infrastructure facilities to small towns in order to equip them to act as growth centres for the hinterland around each and every town. For this purpose increased investment is proposed for housing, water supply, transportation and communication facilities besides education, medical care and recreation. In larger urban centres emphasis will also have to be given in improving the conditions of urban poor, slum dwellers and raising the civic services upto acceptable level. In large urban centres the highest priority will be given to restrict the growth of population through the variety of measures, e.g., granting of incentive to start industries in new urban centres and a ban on the setting up of new industries within certain limits of large cities is already allowed in the industrial policy statement. The villages and towns upto a population at 25 thousands will be chosen for increasing a household and
cottage industries, through rural industrialization programme. The same facility is
given in terms of opening banks, etc. In the past, the policy was to help in
improving the condition of congested metropolitan centres so that they would
continue to grow at their current pace indefinitely. Based on this policy support
was given to the development of cities like, Calcutta, Bombay, New Delhi,
Madras, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Ahmedabad and Bangalore. This policy is meant for
improving the transport needs of congested areas and the development of satellite
towns including housing conditions, water supply, uncertainty in the disposal of
surplus land and improving the conditions of slum dwellers.

Regional development, on the other hand, is also assumed as a new
dimension in Indian planning. Districts, Towns, Blocks and villages are conceived
as spatial units for micro-level planning on various levels. The hierarchy of
spatial units relates mainly to the development of rural and urban areas. Recently,
the planning commission has appointed a committee on block level planning with
a view to prepare guidelines for planning from below in conformity with national
goals. The basic objectives are: (a) optimum utilization of potential resources to
increase income and employment, (b) ensuring the benefits occurred from the
development programme to the weaker sections of population in particular, (c) re­
orientation of the institutional set up and building of appropriate organizational
frame to protect the rights and privileges of the poor with progressive promotion
of an egalitarian structure of ownership of national assets and utilization of the
basic resource at area level.
Hence planner’s task is to formulate production programme for the largest groups in an area in the light of the resource potential to develop local skill and entrepreneurship for managing the production programme and to design a programme for the provision of basic minimum needs and institution support to such programme. Further, in order to achieve the above mentioned goals, it is required to start developmental work at lowest level everywhere simultaneously so that ultimately each area and community will be involved in the task of regional development and upliftment of the rural and urban economy.

An overview of the research papers done in this chapter has given a lot of theoretical foundation to this researcher, where he has been able to make use of such ideas that would be realistic in the application to his study area, i.e., Coastal Karnataka.