CONCLUSION

It has been observed that generally social analysts agree with the dictum that major social changes are taking place more rapidly now than that of any earlier period of time. Some of the important social changes that are taking place in the modern world have created and are creating massive shift in social structure throughout the world. Urbanization is one of such important changes. According to the Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences, urbanisation is characterised by movement of people from small communities concerned chiefly or solely with agriculture to other communities generally larger, where activities are primarily centered in government, trade, manufacture or allied interests. Thus, urbanisation may be characterised by self-evident factors like:

1. Mobility of population from agricultural to non-agricultural areas,
2. Variety of occupations other than agriculture and continued mobility in these occupations,
3. A particular mode of habitation and non-agricultural (such as industrial, commercial etc.) patterns of economy.

Thus, we may call urbanisation the process of transforming rural into urban area. Here a very important question arises: what is urban? It means one will have
to follow the 'city' as a concept. Like many other sociological categories the city is an abstraction. But its constituting elements - population, structure, means of transformation and other installations etc. are concrete entities of varying nature. Louis Wirth has, therefore, identified it in terms of size, density and heterogeneity. So urban then means city. But in Sociology we prefer to call it urban. The ideas obviously give to a dichotomy in terms of rural and urban. Sorokin and Zimmerman have assembled eight characteristics to explain this dichotomy. These are: (1) Occupation, (2) environment, (3) size of community, (4) density of population, (5) heterogeneity or homogeneity of population, (6) social differentiation and stratification (7) mobility, and (8) system of interaction.

Thus, urbanisation simply indicates becoming urban i.e., non-rural. Here one point needs some clarification. Sometime in terms of above mentioned criteria, certain places may not be explicitly classified into rural to urban category. Some Indian sociologists like Professor Mukerjee termed it RURBAN. However, we are not at this point going to discuss this idea at length.

The study is primarily based on secondary data particularly census data. Other sources of data such as National Sample Survey Techno-economic Survey, etc. have
also been utilized. For operational purposes the 1981 census definition of 'urban' has been accepted for the allocation of urban areas in the country. Variables such as family size, sex ratio, literacy and migration have been considered. Working hypotheses incorporating these elements have been formulated. Comparative method has been adopted for the analysis of data.

The present work has examined and analysed social, economic and demographic aspect of urbanization in India during the period of a decade from 1981 to 1991. As a matter of fact certain studies have been conducted which tried to analyse the census data on urbanisation in India upto 1981. In the present attempt the researcher has extended the analysis upto 1991.

Looking at the nature of the problem under consideration a descriptive analytical research design has been suggested. As the descriptive studies portray the characteristics of a particular group, community or situation so in the present study focus has been given on the urban population residing within a legally defined territory. It is analytical in approach as we move from macro to micro level for generalisation.

Keeping all the theoretical and operational aspect of urbanization the researcher formulated a set of hypotheses and tested them in the course of study. Some hypotheses found proved and valid but due to paucity and
non-availability of data some hypotheses could not be validated.

In Chapter I the investigator discussed at length the conceptual framework of the phenomenon - urbanisation elaborating its characteristics and the need and importance of the study. How it is by and large concerned with demographers, policy makers, administrators and town planners. What sort of research design has been used and what is nature of the problem these are discussed in the chapter II. There is an analysis of social demography of urban community taking the variables of family size, sex ratio, literacy and migration in chapter III. The researcher has come to the conclusion that there is an increase of 177% in urban household in India from 1981 to 1991. It may be inferred that this increase represents the settlement of more people in urban setting of the country. Rural people after getting success in their endeavour in urban setting they settled there breaking down the traditional joint family of their village. It is observed that in urban place there is a trend of nuclear family there is also joint family in cities though not that much of large size. Urbanisation encourages division of labour and it has resulted in the lose of several functions previously done by the family now taken up by other institutions.

Referring to the table 3.10 in chapter III it is quite clear that literacy rate has gone up in the decade
1981-91. Literacy promotes awareness and mobility. It moulds thought and tendency of people. The educated persons, nowadays, if they are having only two daughters prefer generally not to have more children. Meaning thereby that there is a decrease of preference of male child. This is because of education which provides enlightenment. This is the reason why we are having increased sex ratio in the state of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Mizoram, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Sikkim, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Delhi. These states and union territories are also having relatively very high literacy rate. It has been seen in the analysis of chapter III that in most of the states population growth is more by the migration process than by the natural increase.

The explanation regarding economic aspect of urbanization is covered in the chapter IV examining the rate of female work participation, occupational diversification and income expenditure pattern. It has been observed that due to migration and urbanization there is quick changing of occupation and profession. People particularly migrants in the city or town prefer to indulge in the work which is of urban nature like manufacture, trade and commerce, communication, and these are quite different from their previous occupation in the village.
It has been hypothesised that ratio of working females in the total working population has gone up. The findings regarding this hypothesis approve the statement. In the table 4.7 it is enumerated that in most of the state by and large female work participation rate has gone up. And in table 4.8 it is fascinating to note that in the percentage distribution of population regarding main and marginal workers there is an increasing trend in female work participation rate from 19.67 in 1981 to 22.127 in 1991 and one percent decrease in male work participation rate from 52.62 in 1981 to 51.61 in 1991 both in rural as well as in urban sector. However, an overall picture makes us understand that female is preceded by male. It may be concluded from the table 4.10 that in all five major states, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh, females out number the males regarding the work participation in household industry at both the censuses and it has increased by atleast 1 per cent recently. Despite the fact that women work participation has increased in almost all five states, males out number the females in the category of work other than the household industry in both the census 1981 and 1991.

It may be observed with the help of table 4.14 that per capita income of India has gone up from Rs. 2,222 in 1981 to Rs. 4,983 in 1991. And it may be inferred that the standard of life in India is also upgraded.
People's possession of articles and the consumption of commodities and their way of expenditure and saving represent them as urban people. So, it may be concluded that with the increase of income people become able to sustain themselves up to the level of urban standard of life which is relatively more expensive.

It is observed from the comparative data of India, states and union territories regarding number of urban areas, their total population and proportion of urban population depicted in the table 5. in the chapter V that in India 666 new towns were added to the list of towns during the decade 1981-91 on the other hand in the previous decade of 1971-81 the number of new town was 835 which was more than the current decade. Precisely it may be concluded that the rate of urbanization has slow increase in comparison to the previous decade of 1971-81 because it has increased by 3% in 1971-81 decade from 20% to 23.24% but at current decade it has increased by only 2% from 23.34% to 25.72%. Furthermore the rate of increase of towns in the previous decade was 29.31 percent but in this decade the rate has gone down to 16.87 percent. In the year 1981 highest increase in number of towns is noticeable in class IV towns and in the current decade highest increase in number of towns is noticeable in class III towns. It may be concluded that class III cities are also accommodating certain load of population because these are nearer to class I and II cities and
they also provide some facilities and job opportunity to new comers checking the imbalance of resources in class I cities. It may be inferred that due to the expansion of cities surrounding areas called hinterland or suburbs also grow leading to the horizontal urbanization. So it may be said that smaller adjoining regions to cities also flourish and the filtration approach benefit are received by small towns.