CHAPTER - 1
CHAPTER- I

INTRODUCTION:

It is surmised that during the first half of the twenty-first century, for the first time in human history, more than half of the world's population would be living in urban areas and by 2025 this proportion would be approximately 58 per cent; the world seems to be on a path leading to inevitable urbanization. However this overall trend masks substantial difference between the major world regions particularly between more and less developed regions.

Table I.I : Urban population in the world 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban Population as a percentage of total population</th>
<th>Urban Population annual growth rate (percentage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Least developed Countries</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All developing Countries</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrialised Countries</td>
<td>67.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is not only the concentration of population in cities that gives importance to the urban studies but also because cities are places where money is made through trade, industry, real estate but also markets for employment, supplies of various social services like educational and training institutions, super speciality hospitals, cultural centres and others besides being seats of political authority.

The growth of cities has not only resulted in the economic development of areas, but also increase in urban poverty. Basic services including shelter have become insufficient for large percentage of population and the urban are largely subjected to several types of hazards like heavy rains, sudden fires and violence.

Rapid increase in population is a general trend everywhere. The growth of population in towns is very marked and is more than the average rate of expansion. If the world’s general rate of growth of population is about 2 per cent a year, in towns they are growing at the rate of 4 per cent a year, some big cities by 5-6 per cent a year, some even by 8 per cent. (The process of world urbanization 1991, Barbara world).
Urbanization refers to the rise in the proportion of the total population living in urban places, it indicates the changing balance between rural and urban population brought about by spatial shifts of people from rural to urban areas.

Urbanization is associated with the concentration of population in towns and cities and linked with a) demographic phenomenon b) structural change in society c) migration from rural to urban setting and d) behavioural process.

The demographic approaches involving the absolute and relative growth of towns and cities are within a defined area. Such growth is often said to take place in two stages – first, an increasing proportion of the population as resident in urban places and the second, a proportionate increase in those living in the largest places. The second concept associated with urbanisation is “structural change in society.” It involves economic growth, rising levels of productivity accompanied by spatial shifts. Labour migration also occurs in response to changing demands in the agricultural, industrial and services sectors. Since the demand for agricultural output is relatively inelastic, while that for non-agricultural output is relatively elastic, the inflow of labour from
rural to urban areas, gives rise to increasing levels of productivity in agriculture. Improvements in productivity are then translated to increase in income levels, which in town, results in a changing composition in society. The third concept associated with urbanization is a "behavioural approach". Urban areas especially large cities have been identified as centres of social change; attitudes, values and behavioural patterns are modified even in the particular milieu of an urban environment, characterised by its size, its density and the heterogeneity of its inhabitants. They stimulate structural change through multiplier effects. Behavioural changes do attract immigrants, but the real basis of urbanization is economic change, and in particular the growth of large scale production.

Towns and cities being the focal points of economic, cultural, administrative and other activities of society, play a leading role in social and economic development. They also have profound influence on the demographic, ethnic and social processes. Urban growth is the most important indicator of the development of complex socio-economic processes and are closely connected with the scientific and technological revolution.
Urbanization is a process of population concentration which occurs by increase in the number of points of concentration. Urbanization studies would also include the study of the number of urban places and their respective sizes, the absolute number of persons living in urban places and the proportion of the total population in urban places. Urbanization results with the

i) Expansion of size of the existing urban units and

ii) Appearance of new units.

The expansion of the size of an urban centre depends either on the natural increase in population or in immigration from rural or from other urban centres. At times census or even government policies can change the main attributes prescribed.

i) Natural increase due to excessive births over deaths

ii) Population increase due to migration (excess of in-migration over out-migration and

iii) Census classification of rural centres as new urban centres.

The most important source of urban growth has been the migration of rural population to urban centres, and has been an impetus to rapid urbanization. It is perhaps a mechanism which has been responsible for the world's great urbanization trends.
In India too growth of urban population in the latter half of the twentieth century greatly depended upon the rural-urban migration and upon the natural growth of the population of urban centres.

The rapid growth in the number of urban centres and their population resulted in resource mobility on the one hand, and invited several problems on the other.

Hence a spatio – temporal study of urban growth and urbanization becomes necessary to find out the main problems associated with the combination and chalk out a plan for balanced urban and socio – economic development of a region.

**Meaning of urbanization process and Towns:**

The process of urbanization has been defined by many Geographers, Sociologists as also experts from other disciplines. Some of them suggest it to be the initial stage in the development of urban civilization, a mere increase in the number of towns and in the size of urban population.

According to Hanset, P.M. (1965) “Urbanization refers to the concentration of population at a centre. It may be defined, in crude form, as the proportion of population residing in urban centres and in a sophisticated way, refers to the proportion of population engaged in secondary sector or economy in urban places”.

In the view of Gibbs J.P. (1966) urbanization is a process involving the multiplication of points of population concentration as well as increase in the size of individual urban concentration.

According to Kingsley Davis (1972) "Urbanization is the ratio of urban to total population at a given time $\Delta U_1 / P_1$ or a rise in that ratio $\Delta U_1 / \Delta P_1$. It is a continuous process of population concentration, which proceeds in two ways - the multiplication of points of concentration, and the increase in size of individual concentration. There is increasing involvement of people in secondary and tertiary production function and in progressive adoption of certain social traits which are typical of traditional rural societies".

According to Clark, D. (1976) urbanization is a spatial and social process, which refers to the change of behaviour and social relationships which occurs in society as a result of people living in towns and cities. Essentially it refers to the complex changes of life style which follows from the impact of cities on society.

In the expression of Ashish Bose (1980), urbanization, in the demographic sense, is an increase in the proportion of the urban population ($U$) to the total population ($T$) over a period of time. As long as $U/T$ increase there is increase in urbanization.
Thus the process of urbanization is nothing but a transformation or shift in the economic activities, especially from primary or agrarian to secondary and tertiary activities in a particular place, since a process brings about changes in the mode of life of people in all respects.

The criterion size of an urban centre of Vis-à-vis its population varies from country to country for eg.

Bangladesh 5000 persons, Canada – areas with at least 1000 inhabitations, China – cities with at least 100,000 and towns more than 3000, France – 2000 inhabitants, Japan – 50,000 and New Zealand – 1000 persons.

In India it is not less than 5,000 persons. However, any uniform definition of an urban area which could be applied universally to all the countries has not been evolved so far. The quest for a single criterion in defining an urban area has virtually been given up and most of the scholars now consider that a proper definition must consist of a combination of factors. Let us consider some of the definitions of ‘urban’ used in geographic literature in their own criteria.

According to Ratzel (1844) Town/City is a continuous and dense agglomeration of people and dwellings, occupying a large area of ground and lying at the focus of great trade routes.
Jean Brunhes (1869) opined that, a town can be said to exist “If the majority of the population spends, the greater part of the time, within the bounds of the agglomeration”.

To Ferdinand Von Ritchofen (1871) a town is “an organised group in which normally the main occupations are concerned with commerce and industry, as opposed to agricultural pursuits”.

In the expression of M. Aurossean (1921) a town is a place “where transport, manufactures, import and export of raw materials, education, the administration of national affairs are carried out”.

In the view of Sorokin and Zimmermann (1929) the distinguishing characteristics of the urban world are “occupation, environment, size of community, density of population, heterogeneity or homogeneity of the population, social differentiation and stratification, mobility and system of interaction”.

W. Christaller (1933) expressed the view that a town is a centre of commerce, administration and small business”.

H.W. Ahlman (1944) defined the town as an agglomeration characterised by a certain variety of occupations that are non-agricultural.
Kingsley Davis (1943) and his associate Barkeley have applied a common definition to towns; “towns are built up areas and draw attention to the evident satisfaction of using administrative areas based on political or governmental boundaries”.

According to Walter. P. Willox (1973) a town is a distinct place, in which there is particularly no agriculture.

**Based on the definition of several scholars:**

One can say that, Town/City is “a specific place with urban amenities and functioning with non-agricultural primary activities serving the surrounding area, and covering multi-cultural groups of people”.

‘Urban’ centres are thus basically dominated by diverse non-agricultural and service activities irrespective of the size of population. This perhaps is the most acceptable explanation by most countries while defining an urban centre, town or city.

**Definition and Meaning of Town in India:**

In our own country till 1961, the definition of an urban area varied from state to state. In the absence of a single enforcing agency for the country as a whole, it is indeed a difficult proposition to evolve a uniform definition and ensure strict
adherence to it. In the 1961 census certain uniform and some
what rigid tests were sought to be applied throughout the country
for determining whether a particular place could be classified as an
urban area. The definition formulated by the census authorities of
India 1961 has gained general acceptability.

“A review of the changes in the working definitions of the
urban area in pre and post independence India shows that the
census administration’s emphasis has shifted towards greater
quantification and objectivity” (Kuntala Lahivi, 1988). In the earlier
definition there was more dependence in a subjective assessment.

The census authorities of India (2001) define urban centres
in respect of population structure and economic activities and by
basing these observations on some criteria.

The following are the criteria necessary to recognise urban centres.

TOWN: A town is a reference to

a) All places within a municipality, corporation, cantonment board
   or notified town area committee etc.

b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria: (i) a
   minimum population of 5000. (ii) at least 75 per cent of male
   working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuit and (iii)
   density of population of at least 400 persons per square
   kilometer (1000 persons per square mile).
Apart from these units classified as towns by one of the above criteria, some places having urban characteristics have been classified as urban even if such places do not strictly satisfy all the criteria mentioned in category (b) as above such places include major project colonies, areas of intensive industrial development, railway colonies and the like.

Based on the size of population, the 2001 census classified urban centres into six categories. The urban centres having inhabitants,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Population Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class I</td>
<td>1,00,000 and above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class II</td>
<td>50,000 to 99,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class III</td>
<td>20,000 to 49,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class IV</td>
<td>10,000 to 19,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class V</td>
<td>5,000 to 9,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class VI</td>
<td>Below 5000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus urban centres are determined in terms of population size, and population structure. An urban place, like its rural counter part, has a large population and considerable degree of division of labour, both in industrial production and many other services.
A brief History of Urbanization in world:

1) The concept of urbanization dates back to the Romans according to whom, civilized man was essentially a creature suited to living in the urbs. Medieval Europe too carried the same concept of urbanization. Urbanization has not been uniform all over the world, different ages have witnessed localized growth in different areas and different proportions. The process of urbanization has a long history.

2) The art of irrigation enabled man to produce more food than required by him. This resulted in freeing some part of the population to pursue other activities. This gave rise to the first towns in the world.

3) There are evidences that show the development of the permanent settlements in Mesopotamia, Indus valley, China and Central America. In all these centres growth in peasant communities eventually gave rise to developed urban settlements.

By 3000 B.C. there were true urban societies in the Middle East with some becoming manufacturers, and some merchants or traders.

The most note worthy phase of the urban process in the world was after the industrial revolution.
At the beginning of 19th century there was tremendous growth of urban population in the urban centres of the world levels on account of expansion of manufacturing units, migration from rural side, development of technology and transport and communication.

European countries like France and Sweden, were having less than 50 per cent of their population as urban in 1910. The United States of America became predominantly urban during the decade of 1910-1920. At this time France and U.S.A. both had 20 per cent of the urban population residing in urban areas. During the same period Africa and Latin America had 642 million and 445 million urban population. The Sao Paulo had population of 2,400,000 in 1900 which grew to 4,900,000 in 1962. Similarly Brazil has 2,400,000 and its population grew to 4,900,00 in 1962. Buenos Aires urban population in 1962 was 7,175,000.

In India in 1881 the urban population was only 9.3 per cent of the total population. In 1941 it grew to 12.18 per cent and 25 per cent in 1991 and it rose to 27.78 per cent in 2001. There are several megacities such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi and Chennai and each of which has over five million people. But the presence of larger megacities and dozens of million cities is no index of urbanization at the world level.
In general, the countries of Europe, Anglo-America, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Israel, Bahrain, South Korea are more urbanized in the world. Urban population of China is also about 50 per cent of the total population. Rest of Afro-Asia and Latin American countries have less than 50 per cent of their total population as urban.

**Urbanization in India:**

India is one of the countries in which urban centres flourished as early as 3000 B.C. The following analysis is based primarily on the statistical treatment of data for all decennial census of India.

**Table No.-[J]: Trend of Urbanization in India**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Number UAS/ Total Population</th>
<th>Urban Population</th>
<th>Total Urban Population as percentage of total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>1,827</td>
<td>238,396,327</td>
<td>25,851,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1,815</td>
<td>252,093,390</td>
<td>25,941,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1,949</td>
<td>251,321,213</td>
<td>28,086,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>2,072</td>
<td>278,977,238</td>
<td>33,455,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>318,660,580</td>
<td>44,153,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>2,843</td>
<td>361,088,090</td>
<td>62,443,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>2,365</td>
<td>439,234,771</td>
<td>78,936,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>2,590</td>
<td>548,159,652</td>
<td>109,113,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3,378</td>
<td>683,329,097</td>
<td>159,462,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3,768</td>
<td>844,324,222</td>
<td>217,177,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1,027,015,247</td>
<td>285,354,954</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


N.A.: Not available
It may be noted from the table that the number of urban agglomerations/towns in India has been fluctuating from decade to decade. This fluctuation is mainly due to the changes in classification norms of towns at each census and addition of new towns. After the 1961 census however, the number of towns has progressively increased.

At the beginning of the 20th century, in India only 25.85 million (10.8 per cent) lived in towns in 1901 and at the time of the first census after independence i.e., in 1951 the population living in towns was 65.44 million. According to 1961 census, however, the number has increased substantially. The urban population has almost more than doubled during the last three decades from 109.11 million in 1971 to 285.36 million in 2001. (31.13% of the total).

During 1941-1951 there were 3 components of increase in urban population.

1) Natural increase
2) Influx of displaced persons from Pakistan and Bangladesh
3) Migration from rural areas within India

The rural – urban migration was the chief mechanism behind the urban growth during the decade. The urbanization process was significantly faster in south India than in North India.
Rural-urban migration contributed to more than one fourth of the urban growth during 1951-61. This migration was induced largely by availability of new employment opportunities in the industrial centres.

India's urban population increased from 78.9 million in 1961 to 109.1 million in 1971 representing a growth rate of 38.2 per cent as compared to 26.4 per cent during 1951-1961. The number of towns and urban agglomerations went up from 2421 to 2636. 1961-1971 was a decade of fast urban growth with rural urban migration contributing to slightly more than one third.

In spatial terms, fast urban growth was typical of

1) Less urbanized but resource rich areas with mineral based heavy industrialisation

2) Newly reclaimed and irrigated lands where commercial agriculture and agro-based industries made a spurt.

3) New mining areas and

4) The metropolitan cities along with their peripheral zones also experienced rapid urbanization. Slow urban growth persisted in economically stagnant parts of Ganga plain, Rajasthan desert and the Himalayas in general.
The process of urbanization recorded a further spurt during 1971-81. India's urban population increased from 109.1 million in 1971 to 159.7 million in 1981 representing a growth rate of 46.1 per cent as compared to 38.2 per cent during 1961-71.

Rural-urban migration played a crucial role in accelerating the process of urbanization during 1971-1981. Migration from rural areas to urban places within the region was typical of years which participated in the Green Revolution. Thus advancement in agriculture as also its stagnation contributed to the rural-urban migration.

The process of urbanization recorded further increase during 1991-2001. India's urban population increased from 217.1 million in 1991 to 285.3 million in 2001 representing a growth rate of 56 per cent as compared to 49 per cent during 1981-91.

**Urbanization Trends in Karnataka:**

Karnataka is the eighth largest state in India in terms of both area and population. Karnataka has 27 districts with 270 towns (for census purpose). However there are 226 statutory towns and 44 non-statutory. There are 6 municipal corporations, 40 city municipal councils, 1 cantonment board, 81 town municipal councils, 90 town Panchayats, 8 notified areas and 44 non-statutory towns.
Karnataka has a larger proportion of its population living in urban areas (33.98 per cent) than the average for the country as a whole (27.78 per cent) with 17,919,858 persons living in urban areas of the state.

**Table No. I: Trends in Urbanization in Karnataka.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Urban Population</th>
<th>Percentage decadal growth rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>1,642,994</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1,570,570</td>
<td>(-) 4.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1,845,819</td>
<td>17.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>2,245,684</td>
<td>21.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>2,762,861</td>
<td>23.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>4,453,480</td>
<td>61.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>5,266,493</td>
<td>18.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>7,122,093</td>
<td>35.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>10,729,606</td>
<td>50.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>13,907,788</td>
<td>29.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>17,919,858</td>
<td>28.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India 2001: Karnataka Provisional Population Tables.

The above statement reveals (Table No. ) that the urban population in the state had registered a high growth rate of 61.19 per cent which is mostly due to liberal definition of towns adopted in the 1951 census. Further a high growth rate of over 50 per cent is recorded during 1971-81 census.
The urban population during the period 1901 to 2001 has increased 8 times from 1.6 million to 17.9 million. At the time of the first census after independence in 1951, the population living in urban areas was 4.45 million. According to 1961 census, however, there is a slight setback in urbanization. The urban growth rate fell to 18.26 per cent as compared to 61.71 per cent of the previous decade. Between 1971-81 there was rapid urbanization, the urban content of the population in the 1981 census increased from 24.31 to 28.91 per cent. In the period between 1991-2001 a slight decrease in the growth rate from 29.62 to 28.85 per cent was recorded.

**Factors of the urbanization process in Hubli-Dharwad city:**

Hubli-Dharwad city has experienced rapid urbanization through the last one and half centuries on account of many favourable geographical and other socio-economic factors. The factors responsible for this phenomenal growth of city have been summarised below.

1) The cool, healthy and pleasant climatic conditions have encouraged people to settle in Hubli-Dharwad cities.
2) It is pertinent to mention here, that the National Highway No. 4 passes through the twin cities of Hubli-Dharwad. It has magnified the spatial interaction of Hubli-Dharwad city, with other important cities. Such an interaction through the National highway has brought about changes and growth of Hubli-Dharwad city.

3) The early establishment of District headquarters and administrative offices and nationalized banks, specialized Hospital facilities, court etc., are other factors responsible for urbanization and development of Hubli-Dharwad cities.

4) The most important factors such as establishment of Universities and other higher education institutions and a large number of primary and high schools along with colleges have ultimately led to intensification of urbanization process in Hubli-Dharwad city.

5) It is a well recognized fact that industrialization and urbanization are closely linked. This fact is observable in case (study) of Hubli-Dharwad cities. There are a number of large scale, medium scale and also small scale industrial units functioning in the twin cities of Hubli-Dharwad.

6) The Migration study in the Hubli-Dharwad indicates that the total population of Hubli-Dharwad consist approximately 33 percent of migrated people from their hinter lands. The industrial and educational facilities, trade and commerce, and the socio-economic facilities available in the twin cities have attracted a large number of people to settle. This is also an important aspect of urbanization process in the study area. (Refer Table IV, V, VI and graph No III gives the idea.)
### Table No. VI: Population growth in Hubli 1901-1961

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>% Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>58,913</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>61,440</td>
<td>2,527</td>
<td>2.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>66,772</td>
<td>5,332</td>
<td>8.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>83,494</td>
<td>16,722</td>
<td>25.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>95,512</td>
<td>12,018</td>
<td>14.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1,29,609</td>
<td>34,097</td>
<td>35.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1,71,326</td>
<td>41,717</td>
<td>32.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Table No. VII: Population growth in Dharwad 1901-1961

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>% Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>21,230</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>29,591</td>
<td>8,361</td>
<td>39.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>34,220</td>
<td>4,629</td>
<td>15.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>40,904</td>
<td>6,684</td>
<td>19.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>47,992</td>
<td>7,088</td>
<td>17.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>66,571</td>
<td>18,579</td>
<td>38.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>77,235</td>
<td>10,664</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No.-j-V/: Hubli-Dharwad city Decennial growth of population 1881-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Increase in Population</th>
<th>% growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>63,161</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>83,454</td>
<td>20,293</td>
<td>24.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>81,143</td>
<td>2,311</td>
<td>(-)2.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>91,031</td>
<td>9,888</td>
<td>12.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1,00,992</td>
<td>9,961</td>
<td>10.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>1,24,398</td>
<td>23,406</td>
<td>18.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1,43,504</td>
<td>19,106</td>
<td>13.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1,96,180</td>
<td>52,676</td>
<td>26.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>2,48,489</td>
<td>52,309</td>
<td>21.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>3,79,166</td>
<td>1,30,677</td>
<td>34.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>5,27,108</td>
<td>1,47,942</td>
<td>28.06</td>
</tr>
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<td>1991</td>
<td>6,48,298</td>
<td>1,21,190</td>
<td>18.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>7,86,018</td>
<td>1,37,720</td>
<td>17.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011*</td>
<td>9,27,692</td>
<td>1,41,674</td>
<td>15.27</td>
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<td>2021*</td>
<td>12,01,131</td>
<td>2,73,439</td>
<td>22.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


* Estimated population.

\section*{Review of Literature:}

A review of select literature in the field of urban geography has been attempted here. A large number of studies have been carried out by several scholars in India and other parts of the world.
In the modern era, cities have grown, not only due to favourable site and hinterland, but also due to the functional characteristics which emerged after the industrial and technological developments (Davis D.H. 1957. PP 558).

Urban geography has distinctive focus and its primary concern is in the association of activities in urban area which is expressed in characteristic association features. It is concerned with interpreting the patterns and relationship that exist within urban areas and the non-urban areas that cities serve. (Mayer H.M.1960 7-9)

Urban geographers are concerned with the growth and character of cities. (Dickinson 1961 P.P. 10-20)

Richard Hartshone in his article. "On geographical review of growth of cities" studied Minneapolis and St. Paul and Minnesota cities (United states of America) He focused on the boundaries of the urban settlements, their configuration and movement throughout time (Borchest 1961. P.P. 47-70)

It is only in recent times; that industry has become a primary cause of urban growth there is also a phenomenon growth secondary occupation catering to the personal needs of the inhabitants. (Dickinson 1961 PP 10-12)
Mahadve, P. D. (1964), feels that the growth of a city, whether it be industrial or commercial, is reflected in the spatial development which precisely is the reason for Geographers to be concerned.

According to Gosal, G.S. (1972), urban geography is the geographic study of urban places, which evolve, grow and exist as service centres largely to cater to the surrounding areas. He also stated that in India, rapid growth of urban centres in recent years has given rise to a number of problems, particularly those related to housing, watersupply and sanitary conditions.

Pallen, J.S. (1975), States that urban growth, which began to explode during the later part of the 18th century cumulatively accelerated during the 19th and 20th centuries.

**Urbanization**: The process of urbanization, by which the proportion of the population of a country living in its urban places increases and proportion living in rural areas decreases, urbanization is associated with the shift in employment from primary to industries. It is a process of concentration. (Carer H.M. 1976 p.p.4)

Rural economy and very low per capita income warrant steps to accelerate the process of industrialization, which is intimately related to urbanization. (S.R.Patil. 1979 P.P. 1-3).
Urbanization is the child of industrialization. With the rise of industrialization the pace of urbanization increased (Singh R.L. 1979 p.p.2)

Urban growth and Urbanization are not the same, urban growth is numerical growth and urbanization is proportion of growth (Kongi.G.H. 1979 p.p. 114)

The faster rate of growth of urban population as compared to the rural is a product of rural to urban migration, an inevitable result of the growth of recent industrial activities. (Raja Bala 1986 P.P. 52)

Though towns and cities existed since the dawn of civilization, their rapid growth started after the industrial revolution. (Ramegouda K.S. 1986. P.p.7)

Urban geography examines the spatial processes and patterns of development which result in concentration of people in large numbers at certain nodes which give rise to the urban way of life (Mahadev. P.D. 1986 p.p. 1)

Towns, being the focal point of economic, cultural, administrative, and other activities of a society, play a leading part in social and economic progress. (Malik A.D. 1989 p.p. 18-20)
Growth of a town can be measured in terms of population growth, growth in numbers of houses, growth in educational facilities, growth in medical facilities.

In India there are many cities, and towns, which have grown, and developed mainly because of the industrialization. (Kammar 1995 p.p. 1-4)

Though urban geography is of recent origin, it has attracted the attention of a number of scholars, a number of studies and a resulting progress have been made in the field.


Various aspects of important towns and cities have been studied by Geographers and other scientists.


5) A study of Narmada command area of Mahesna District, Gujarat by Anjana P.Desai (1955) deals with spatial aspects of settlement patterns.


7) A geographical study of metropolitan Hyderabad and its regions by S. Manzoor Alam (1972) deals with strategy for development of Hyderabad city.

There are some geographical studies of the study area i.e. Hubli-Dharwad Notable among these are the following:

1) A geographical study of the study area Hubli-Dharwad by Mr.M.F.Karennavar (1967) deals with the study upto 1962 only.

2) "A study in urban economic life in Hubli city" by Dheckney, B.R.(1963)

3) Spatial analysis of market systems in Dharwad district by Dr.S.I. Hugar (1984) deals with analysis of market system in Hubli-Dharwad
4) "Ground water studies and supply of water in Hubli-Dharwad" by S.N. Hegde (1991) deals with analysis of water supply.


There are also a few studies on some aspects of Hubli-Dharwad cities like rainfall, Beggary et al. But no detailed study has been done since the formation of Municipal Corporation. Hubli-Dharwad Development Authority has brought out reports on the status of the town and future plans for development. Hence, the present study has been taken up to trace the growth and development of twin cities.

From the studies made by various scholars referred to above, it is quite obvious that the urban studies especially morphological developments through the urbanization process is one of the most important aspects. Such a study would help in understanding the urban characteristics of a particular town/city and its functions and the problems arising as a result of a concentration of large populations. The studies also help in preparing a plan and to suggest certain remedies for overcoming the problems. It is from this point of view the researcher has selected a problem related to morphological development of Hubli-Dharwad City.
Justification of the research problems:

Urbanization is today the backbone of the industrial civilization of the 21st century. It has been a worldwide phenomenon. Rapid urbanization has created many social, economic and political problems and it has also led to the formation of slums, and unhealthy conditions of civic life. Rapid urbanization has also resulted in haphazard urban growth, giving rise to problems of water supply, drainage, sanitation, transport and environmental degradation, disease and poverty.

Hubli-Dharwad cities are the biggest in north Karnataka. These are important trading, educational, commercial, industrial and administrative centres. Hubli-Dharwad are the second largest after Bangalore in Karnataka. Problems related to a rapid growth of the population have not spared Hubli-Dharwad and have resulted in almost all the problems mentioned above.

Limitation of the Present Study:

Hubli and Dharwad are at a distance of 20 kilometers. For proper development of cities in the year 1962, a single municipal corporation i.e. Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation came into existence. The present study is concerned mainly with the development of Hubli-Dharwad cities after the formation of a single
Municipal Corporation. The twin cities have been rapidly growing in population, area and socio-economic linkages leading to a rapid urbanization process. Due to the growth of many new extensions on its outskirts in recent years, it has not been possible to collect complete primary data from all the extensions due to time constraint. Even during the period of my study many new extensions and housing colonies have come up and have been coming up hence it has thus not been possible to incorporate all these developments in the present study.

**Source of Data:**

**Data base**

The present study is based both on primary and secondary data sources, various research articles, reports, year Books, Gazetteers, U.N. Publication were also consulted. Primary sources: The primary data was collected by visiting various parts of H.D.M.C. Data is also collected from discussion with past and present corporaters of Hubli-Dharwad, officers of Urban Development Authority and Hubli-Dharwad municipal office and also some senior citizens. Secondary Sources: Secondary data sources include publications of District statistical office, Urban Development Authority, Public Works Department, National Highway Office, Karnataka Public of Transmission Corporation limited (K.P.T.C.L.), Director of Postal Department, Zilla Parishat.
Office, Urban Water Supply and Sewage Department, Telephone Exchange Office, Office of Deputy Director of Public Instruction. Block Education Office, Joint Director of Collegiate Education, Joint Director of Industrial Centre, Health Offices, Economic and Population Research Centre, National Informatic Centre.

**Methodology:**

In the present investigation suitable statistical and cartographic techniques have been employed for tabulation, analysis and mapping of analysed data. The map work is based on the map supplied by H.D.M.C. Gibbs method is adopted to study the growth and variation of population. The method adopted by U.N. Demographic year book is used to measure the annual growth of population. For the projection of population, Registrar General's methods is adopted. The measure of density of population adopted is generally crude method. The structure of the population and dependency ratio are calculated by statistical formula. Choropleth method is used to show ward-wise density of population. The trilinear and semilog graph are used to show the occupational structure. Graphs are used for analysis of comparison of population and its growth and also amenities. The standard of norms adopted by town planners have been used to identify the problems and make suggestions.
Objectives:

The main objectives of the present study are:

1) To study the growth and morphology of Hubli-Dharwad

2) To identify the economic base of Hubli-Dharwad

3) To study the evolution of land use pattern of Hubli-Dharwad

4) To study the growth and characteristics of the population of Hubli-Dharwad.

5) To study the occupational structure of the population in Hubli-Dharwad.

6) To study transport and communication development of Hubli-Dharwad.

7) To study housing and public utilities of Hubli-Dharwad

8) To visualise the future amenities and infrastructure for Hubli-Dharwad.

9) To identify the problems faced by Hubli-Dharwad.
Hypotheses:

To test the above mentioned objectives, the following hypotheses have been formulated:

1) The socio-economic linkages of Hubli-Dharwad have helped in their merger under a single municipal corporation.

2) A rapid growth of towns has taken place after the formation of Hubli-Dharwad municipal Corporation.

3) Development of industries and the availability of transport and communication facilities have helped urbanization process.

4) The availability of education facilities have helped the urban growth.

5) The development of infrastructure and encouragement of industrial activities will lead further urban growth of the twin cities.
ORGANISATION OF THE THESIS:

The entire study is divided into seven chapters, each chapter is so arranged that there is logical consistency throughout.

The first chapter has been devoted to a conceptual framework. It particularly deals with the urbanization process and the meaning and definition of town/cities, importance of urban study, urbanization process in world, India, Karnataka and Hubli-Dharwad, review of literature, objectives, hypotheses, limitation of the study and design of the study.

The second chapter deals with the geographical setting of the study area. It studies all the physical and socio-economic aspects of the region, which in their turn, have their impact on the urban mode of life.

The third chapter analyses population growth, age structure, sex composition, literacy, religious composition and occupational structure of Hubli-Dharwad cities.

The Fourth chapter represents the assessment and analysis of the morphological developments of the Hubli-Dharwad and land use analysis.
The fifth chapter deals with the public utilities of Hubli-Dharwad cities, housing, water supply, educational, medical facilities. Cultural and recreational and infrastructural facilities of transport and communication etc. have also been described and analysed.

The sixth chapter attempts to trace the problems and prospects of the Hubli-Dharwad cities as also a few pertinent suggestions.

The last or seventh chapter deals with the concluding remarks.