



## **Chapter II**

# **A Review of Urbanisation**



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## 1. Introduction

The objectives framed in the earlier chapter related to the study of effects of urbanisation on rural land - scape. It is hence essential to understand the meaning of the term urbanisation. The concept of urbanisation & the historical review of urbanisation progress is discussed in this chapter.

A usual characteristic of growth is that it does not proceed equally everywhere. The process of commercialisation, Industrialisation and Urbanisation has almost surely begun in certain cultural centres usually from which they gradually spread.

We know in general way that, existing rising urban centres offered economic and other advantages. Which rural life could not match. However, the inter-relation of rural and urban development has not been studied in detail.

Migration is a gradual (spatial) which makes possible for the redistribution of population. In the early steps of urbanisation, almost the entire population of the new cities must have migrated from rural sectors. The Industrial development in urban India has resulted in the fast development of cities and boundaries of towns

are extending towards rural India. Normally, rural land has been included in urban area, which make land under cultivation decreasing and industrial Estates are developing fast.

In short, it has resulted in change in the usage of land. However, it has not helped substantially for the progress of rural industries. That is the reason it has been proposed to study the effects of urbanisation and on rural landscape.

The industrialisation has increased the demand of the Skilled labours from educational institutions. As a result of this, we find that in major urban cities in India Technical Institution for education are rapidly developing. In addition to that, rural agricultural labour is moving from villages to cities in want of job for basic two reasons, (i) that they earn high wages in Cities that on farm, and (ii) this fetches guaranteed Income through-out the year.

The urban centers should provide job opportunities to those people which are sacrificing their land for the purpose of urbanisation. The land lords are converted to land less labour class and the small farmers are suffering more due to such sacrificing of their traditional businesses. In urban centers therefore rehabilitation process should be started.

## **2. Criteria of Urbanisation**

Some of the criteria to decide urban region or city are as follow :-

- I. At least 75 % of the labour force of the city must be from non-agricultural labour force.
- II. In addition to this above criteria. The place to be decided as urban must meet one of the following conditions.
  - A) It must have 50 % or more of its population living on contiguous minor civil divisions, with density of at least 150 person per square mile in an urban chain of minor division with such density radiating from a central city in the area.
  - B) The number of non-agricultural workers employed in the country must earn at least 10 % of the number of non-agricultural workers employed in the country containing the largest city in the area or the out-laying country must be the place of the employment of at least 10000 non-agricultural workers.

C) The non-agricultural labour force living in the country must create at least 10 % of the number of non-agricultural labour force living in the country containing the largest city in the area or the out-laying country must be place of residence of non-agricultural labour force of at least 10000.

In addition to the above criteria, those are related to do with relationship between country of residence & country of employment, & the reclarity of communication between this two. Further more, these are criterion that has to do with the degree of social integration. These include newspaper circulation, analysis of a change amounts in a retail stores in the central city, delivery service from Central City Establishment, traffic counts, & extent of public transportation, facilities between the Central City & priority in the contiguous country.

The study of the available literature reveals that most of the studies appeared during the period from the mid 1940's to the beginning of 1960's in which attention has focused mainly to the physical demolition, identification & the defixing features of the rural – urban fringe. The term urban fringe was introduced by smith (1937) to describe built-up area just outside the corporate limit of the city through the word 'urban' as synonymous to fringe

was used by Caplin as early as in 1915 for rural land in process of conversion to urban. Smith's definition was mainly concerned with demographic characteristic of the area. Shelter (1940) defined fringe as a mixture of land uses that are related to farming and urban interest.

During the last few years different scholars have attempted to analysis some particular characters of rural urban fringe. Young (1962) studied some geographic features of the urban fringe, while Morrill (1965) was more specific as to the mode of its expansion. In the less developed & developing countries a slightly different situation has been marked. Some studies of the villages close to these major cities in these countries exhibit two characteristics. Which are change in land use pattern and lifestyle of the villagers.

The ideas & innovations flowing from the city closely affect them & they provide a permanent labour force by migration of a temporary labour force by commuting to supplement that of the city. None of these commuters are even former urban residents the thinkers like Cornell, Barelay, Connel Raw has analyzed the way in which ownership affect urban growth & land use change. While Schonore & Kila 77 (1972) have ensured the speed of the suburbanisation over the last decade in the United States compared

with earlier decades. The spaces in to which the town extends as the process of dispersion creates the concept of rural & urban fringe.

Thus they find that the outer limits of the primary fringes scarcely inside with the municipal limits, while the outer limit of the secondary fringes more or less coincides with the regulated area of the cities. Alam & Khan's (1972) Metropolitan Hyderabad & its region is one of the most outstanding work, which deals with the relevant points of urban 'influences' & their 'Metropolitan Care' & semi-urbanization coincides with the primary & secondary fringes of the Metropolitan.

Shrivastav & Ramchandran (1974) have provided those heterogeneous factors that are responsible for the formation of present fringe of Delhi & have worked out a stage model explaining the various stages of which villages around a Metropolies may pass through occupational structure. Land use pattern, interaction with the main cities, availability of the urban amenities are the test variables on the basis of which villages are ranked.

A fact of modern life is that the population of the world has become increasingly concentrated on a relatively small part of the



Earth's surface area. Man has become more & more urbanised, especially since the middle of 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **3. Trend of urbanisation**

During the initial period of the urban population growth the trend of urbanisation rises gradually. During the period population is fairly dispersed as is the economic activity, which is primarily rural & urban. This statement of the urbanisation process merges into one of the steep rise, indicating a period in which an increasingly large share of population become urban, there likely is some upper-limit on the share of population that can become urban.

Some segment of the population will remain in rural areas to provide the goods especially food & fiber needed to support urban population. The output of farm will be used in urban areas. This will provide ready market for rural output in urban areas.

In urbanisation the following stages are included, such as initial stage of urbanisation. It is characterised by an economic structure known as traditional society. The emphasis here is an agrarian sector of the economy, the next stage of the urbanisation

is acceleration stage during which there is pronounced redistribution of the population such that from less than 25 % of the population being urban to the urban components rises 50, 60 or 70 percent or more of the total.

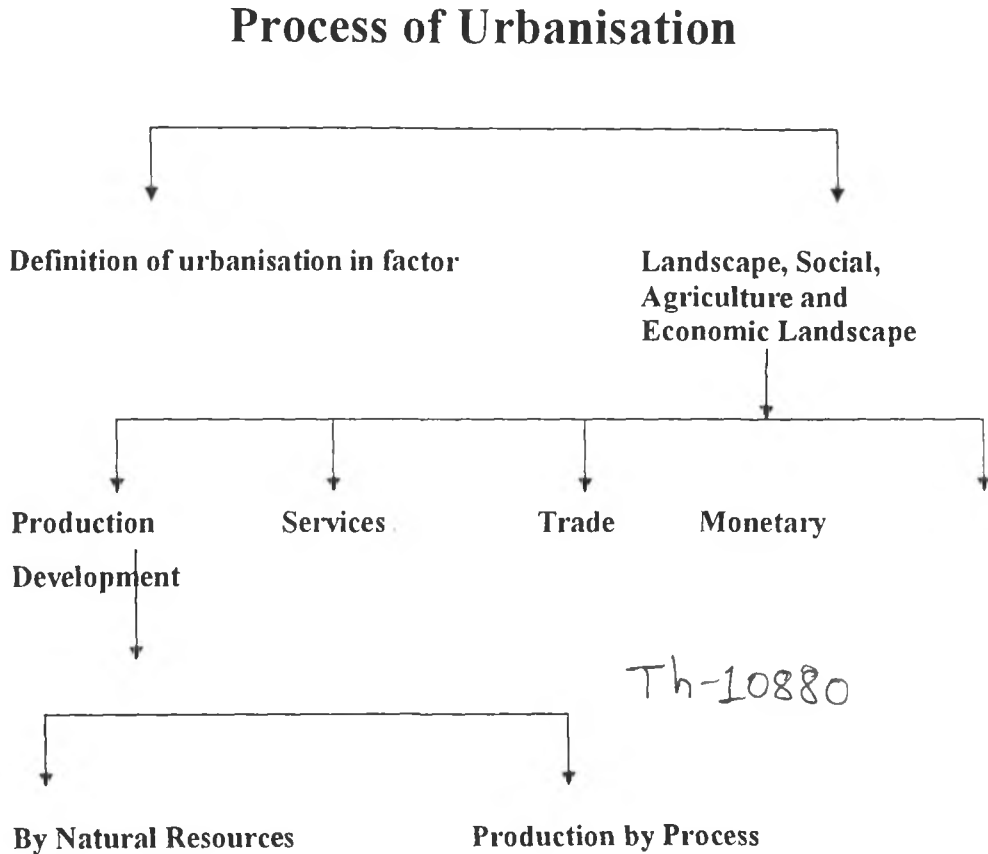
During this period there is derided concentration not only of the people but of economic activity in the region & a basic restructuring of the economy & investment of the social overhead capital in such sectors as transportation, economic activities during this period become more localized or less dispersed & secondary & territory economic sector take an increased importance.

After the acceleration stage is over the third stage of urbanisation occurs & this may be called as technical stage. Once the urbanisation approaches, this creating – flourish upper portion of the urbanisational activity.

Technology in India is developing fast it is available within country and imported from outside. Thus technological development is important step in urbanisation. Urbanisational activities are supposed to uplift the Indian economy and urban center which are responsible for development. The rural development has to be taken into consideration with urbanisation.

#### 4. Process of Urbanisation.

The process of urbanisation can be shown in the following chart.



Urbanisation and Industrialisation give rise to several phenomenon's, which together have created socio economic imbalances. And complicate among the rural people on one-hand and between the villagers and the new occupants of the acquired land on the other.



The rural people who live on close proximity to the Metropolitan cities are exposed to the urban ways of life. The rural people lack experience in industrial and other business sectors.

They, thus, feel economically insecure and uncertain. Serious erosion of the social and economic identities of these villagers have created deep frustration among them and vitiated the village environment. Urbanisation and Industrialisation has resulted in gradual decline in the activities to rural crafts and cottage and agro based industries.

The rural areas of the country are confronted with three specific problems. The first is the result of large - scale land acquisition. The second problem is the outcome of massive urbanisation drive, which has created social, economic and environmental imbalances in the rural areas. The third problem is migration of rural people from rural areas to metropolitan cities in search of employment. As a result, there is increasing pressure due to migration not only on land but also on other civic amenities created for the inhabitants of the metropolitan cities. There has been considerable increase in non-confirming land uses in both urban and rural villages, adjacent to Metropolitan cities making them more than slums. So, there is increasing need of proper planning & administration of rural & urban areas of the country.

## **5. Change in population composition.**

The main result of Urbanisation hence is the migration of rural population to Urban cities. This has further resulted in steady decrease in rural population and an increase in urban population.

The population composition of rural and urban area is consistently changing. The urban population is increasing even then there is a decrease in birth rate at the same time the death rate is also decreasing. The rise in urban population is due to growth of cities in the consideration of industrialisation education, civil amenities and such other consideration. The flow from rural areas to urban areas is also one of the cause of increase in population.

Thus the urban population has growth due to outside pressures and the growth of cities. This can be well illustrated by the following table showing birth rate and death rate from 1980 - 81 to 1987- 88. Combined birth rate, rural and urban birth rate is illustrated in the following table. From 1980 -81 to 87 - 88 both birth rate and death rate are decreasing. But there is a substantial growth in urban population, which has been properly illustrated by the following tables.

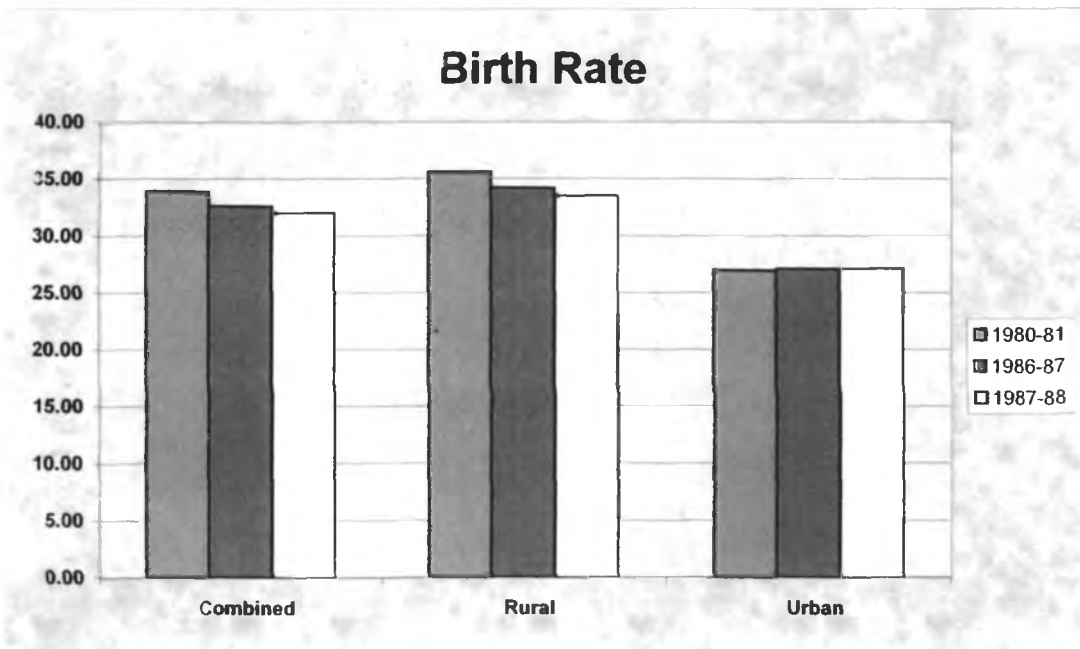
This can be well illustrated by the following data:

The Birth rate and death rate figures are as follow: -

**Table 2**

Birth - rate	1980-81	1986-87	1987-88
Combined	33.90	32.60	32.00
Rural	35.60	34.20	33.50
Urban	27.00	27.10	27.10

**Graph 2**



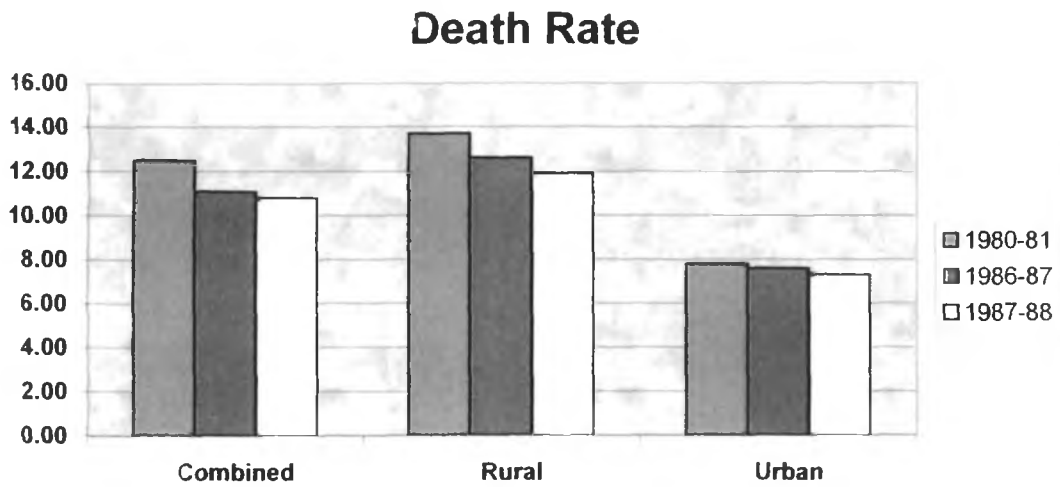
**Table 3**

Death - rate	1980-81	1986-87	1987-88
Combined	12.50	11.10	10.80
Rural	13.70	12.60	11.90
Urban	7.80	7.60	7.30

(Source : Indian Economy in Figures) – 1989

(Printed By :- Govt. of India, Photo –Litho press Faridabad )

**Graph 3**



The population data as available on 1<sup>st</sup> March –1980-81, 1985-86 and 1987-88 shows that the percentage change of composition of population as rural and urban areas reveals steady decrease in rural population. In spite of the fact that the birth rate of rural sector as against urban sector is considerably higher. The same is the fact as regards to death rate. The death rate of rural sector is also high.

Population growth of the urban area is considerable and rural migration is to be noted in the study of urban settlements. In India it is now a regular phenomenon of growth of urbanisation the urban settlements are consistently increasing. The small towns are getting converted into cities and cities into metropolis. This is the feature of urbanisation. Rural population working on farm is removed from agricultural activities and being shifted to industrial labour.

Taking note of this, in fact, rural population should increase, but it is consistently decreasing, which means the only cause is migration from rural society should urban sector. That has increased the income of rural family. So the financial effects on rural society should be properly studied. The actual population during these years is consistently increasing. In the urban sector the help of a following population data can illustrate it.



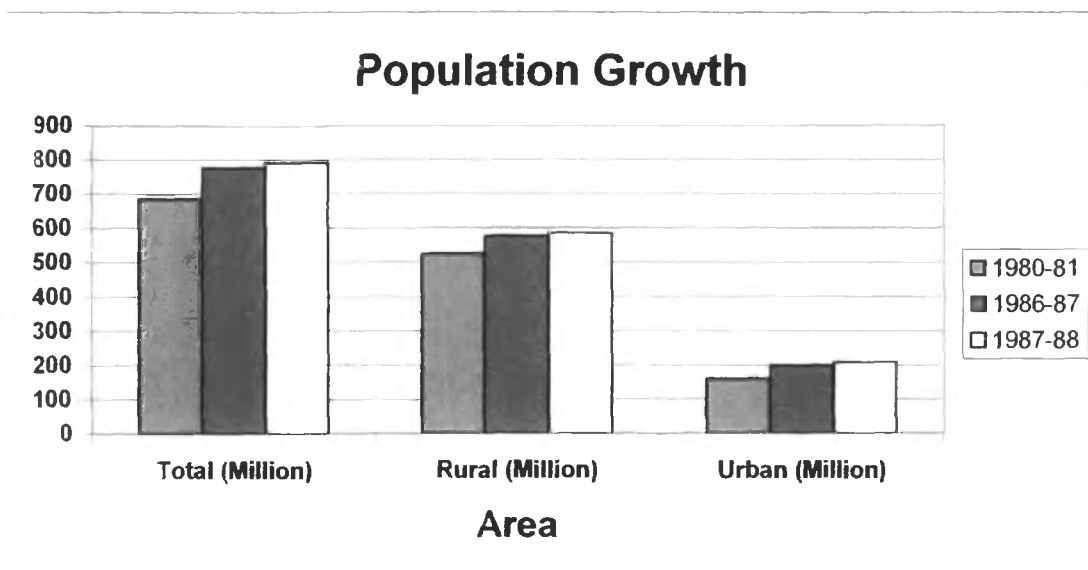
**Table 4**

Total	1980-81	1986-87	1987-88
Total (Million)	685	776	792
Rural (Million)	525	577	585
Urban (Million)	160	199	207

(Source : Indian Economy in Figures, 1989

Printed By :- Manaler, Govt. of India, Photo -Litho press Faridabad )

**Graph 4**



The consistent growth in urban population reveal the fact that there is a migration from rural sector, which ultimately means that there are job opportunities in urban sector that has increased the financial status of both urban and rural population.

The change in composition in rural and urban sector is to be of properly observed and studied as it has no single effect on population increase, but also on various aspects such as :

- I. The fact of technological changes;
- II. The fact of birth rate, destruction and obsolescence.
- III. The fact that locational decisions

The urbanisation has also affected on the change in usage of land. And the land under cultivation is utilized for construction of industrial Estates, Land, Building, Hotels, Resorts, Educational Institutions, Roads and the like factors that has generated the employment opportunities, which in turn has given financial assistance to the rural as well as urban population. Infra – structure facilities are also developing fast. At the same time, in rural sectors Agro based industries are developing, which is the positive effect of the urbanisation.

On one hand the land under cultivation is decreasing, but at the same time, the agricultural production is increasing. This is due to use of modern appliances on the agricultural field. In the light of this discussion, it is proposed to study the growth in income in the areas covered in the study.

## **6. Urbanisaion and Educational growth**

The literacy rate in rural sector is very low & considerably higher in urban sector, & it is still lower in case of females as against male. Urbanisation is supposed to do much well in the light of this problem which is proposed to be studied under this title. Educational growth is to be thought over as a necessary and important aspect related to urbanisation.

Employment comes after education. It proceeds as Education Employment Experience (three 'E' formula) for better working force, there should be educational institutions, better training schools to gain experience & then better establishment to absorb them as worker. We expect this from urbanisation. It is rightly said that "In India there is unemployment problem for not that there is less employment opportunities, but for that there are less number of employable."

The burden of over population should not be shifted to urban sector but burden on agricultural sector should be shifted to Agro-based industries. The generation of employment in rural sector will help the lesser movement of labour from rural to urban sector, & will avoid many urban problems.

To some extent, Co-operative movement in Maharashtra has considerably solved the problem of unemployment & education through Sugar factories, Co-operative societies & many other sources. This, thus is an example for better - planned development of co-operative sector.

City & Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) has extended much help for development of city along with MHADA (Maharashtra Housing & Area Development) & HUDCO. The housing facilities for the urbanite has been provided by these institutions & played a significant role in the development of the city. Urban settlement require heavy investment of capital which is provided by government and other agencies. These urban centers are to be provided with all necessary urban civil amenities. The urbanisation has created scope for the upliftment of such type of working related to construction and other service sectors. The twin city of Aurangabad is a new concept because of urbanisation.

## **7. Urbanisation and Industrial growth**

Industralisation is worth while from one point of view of the Indian economy, where more than 70% of the population lives in rural India, has 40% people below poverty line, suffers from unorganised employment set-up, inadequate basic services & inferior standards of living. There should be proper linking between industrial growth & agricultural production. The reason for the further growth of urban economy is the seasonal nature of the agriculturistes. Lot of people migrates to the nearest urban centres for job opportunities, thereby increasing the urban population.

It is very important characteristics of farming that it is over crowded. Hence, disguised unemployment is problem of rural sector. If such excess employed labours on farms are freed away & are employed elsewhere. The per capital income will boost-up & also standard of leaving of rural population, for which, migration from rural sector to urban sector will not be solution.

The only solution is modernisation should work in such direction, so that small & cottage industries can be developed in villages only. Such awareness should be the result of urbanisation.

Agro-based industries should develop first & fast. The banking sector is supposed to be most important sector in economical growth. In modern days, the bank extends help for industrial growth as well as the agriculture. However, the numbers of branches of banks in rural areas are less as against urban sector. So that the masses are deprived off from the facilities of these financial institutions it is necessary to re-organize these sectors.

As per one study by the year, 2000, the population of India will be 98 to 100 Crores. This will also increase the number of labour. The agricultural will also be modernised and technically developed. This will result in increase in unemployment in rural sector & also disguised unemployment. To provide the job opportunities to that increased unemployed, the only way shall be industrialisation. The industrialisation is necessary for the establishment of the industrial unit to convert raw material to the marketable product. Agro based industries should be result of urbanisation.

Generation of employment opportunities is expected from rapidly growing urbanisation, but employment comes after education. The basic need hence is better opportunities of education provided to rural & urban sector population. The technical and traditional education pattern is the need of the day.

## **8. Urbanisation and National income**

The urbanisation has positive effect on national income and also on per capita income. This is due to increase in economical activities of both rural and urban population. The activities on farm are getting converted into non-agricultural activities and agro-based activities. Thus the growth of economy can be the result of urbanisation.

National income is the total income of the country. It is said that when the contribution of industrial income in total national income is more the economy is developing. In India due to growth of industries and the efforts taken by the Government the industrial income in total national income is increasing.

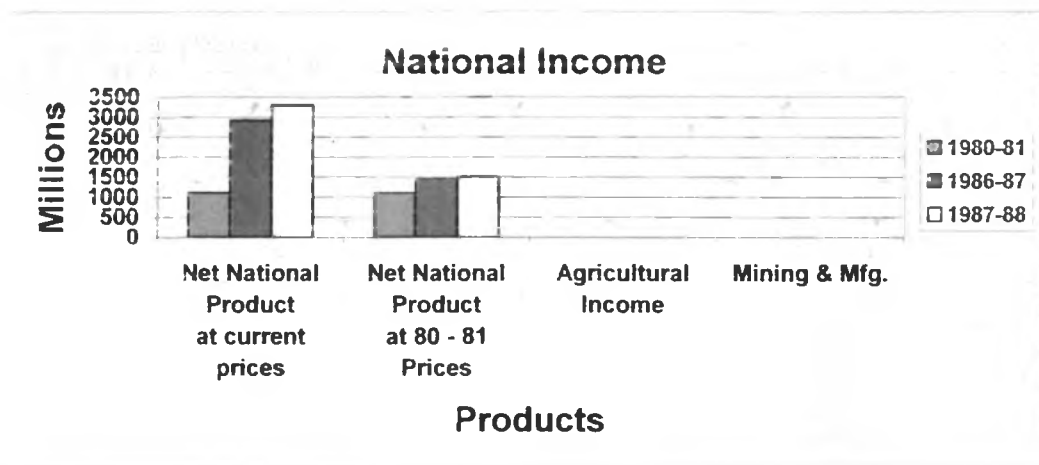
As far as national income is concerned, we can see that the percentage of industrial product income is increasing every year as compared to the agricultural produce income in total national income. National income of any country is to be increased every year and there should be real increase in wealth. This is calculated taking into consideration the resources the country has and there optimum use. The following data will explain the composition of national income.

National Income (Per 000 Million)	1980-81	1986-87	1987-88
Net National Product at current prices	1005	2916	3287
Net National Product at 80 - 81 Prices	1105	1457	1506
Agricultural Income	59.90%	53.00%	52.50%
Mining & Mfg.	18.30%	21.10%	21.10%

(Source – From Indian Economy, in figures 1989

printed by Government of India. Photo – Litho Process Faridabad.)

Graph 5





The chart showing net national product at current prices and at 1980 – 81 prices is explaining the composition of agricultural income and the income from mining and manufacturing is shown here with. The agricultural income is reduced whereas the manufacturing income is increasing. Per capita income is another indicator of development of economy. India is a developing country and the per capita income is also increasing due to urbanisation. Thus the urban growth has played a vital role in upliftment of the standards of the rural poor. Their cost of living and standard of living both is increasing due to urbanisation.

There have occurred serious social & economic imbalances between the rural & the urban people. It is estimated that per-capital income of urban people is almost four times the rural income. The village & cottage industries, which used to meet local needs of rural communities, have greatly decayed, as goods manufactured by big factories in the urban areas are able to meet the local needs effectively.

Whenever government departments have acquired land, private colonies, housing societies have acquired land, etc. the compensation offered to the farmers is very low. This creates Agricultural / Rural unemployment from where the migration is caused at.

The above data reveal the fact that urbanisation has helped in better composition of its share in national income. Because it is said in Economics that this country should have increased industrial income in total national income to acquire the status of developed economy. Hence, it is the part of this study to observe how far urbanisation helped in increased national income & at the same time, how it has helped in the implementation of better techniques in farming.

Over the last seven Five-year plans, a massive investment has been made towards industrialisation. With growth of the industrial sector, huge investment has become necessary to meet the growing needs of urban sector. On the other hand, increasing number of the sick industrial units, it has become a danger of Unplanned economic development, which further expands the gap between rural society & Urban society economically or financially, which is a serious threat to planned economic development of our country. The trend of growth in urban & rural population & industrial activity reveals this more effectively.

Trend of growth in urban and rural population and industrial activity is illustrated in following table.

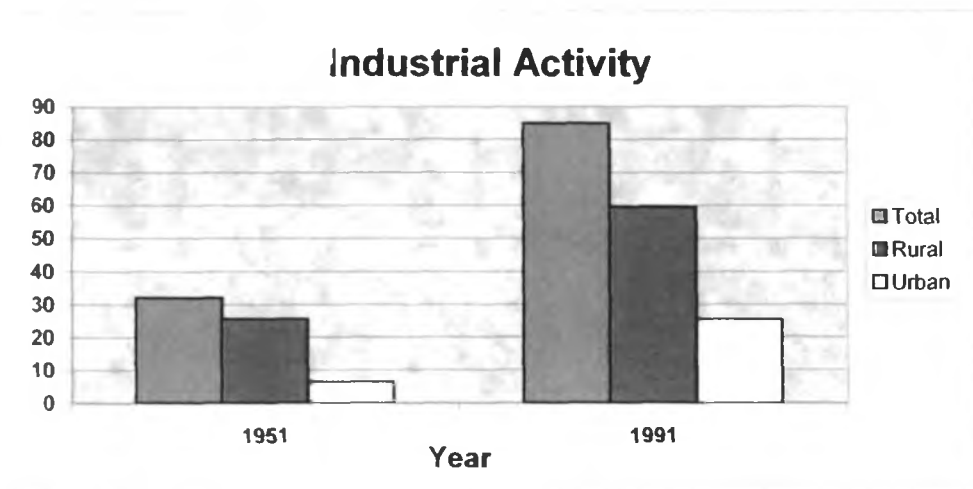
Table showing Industrial activity

Table 6

Year	Total	Rural		Urban		Remarks
		No.	%	No.	%	
1951	32	25.6	80	6.4	20	Industrial activity started
1991	85	59.5	70	25.5	30	A sizeable growth of industrial activity.

(source : Indian economy in figures by. Photo – Litho Press Fridabad)

Graph 6



The industrial growth is not evenly affected in the country. In Maharashtra, Western Maharashtra is more developed as compared to other parts of the states. Aurangabad is industrially more developed if compared with rest of Marathwada. Such a industrial growth has resulted in industrial activities and growth in industrial activities. The rural unemployed youth because of lack in skill cannot work as an industrial worker. It is essential to make arrangements for training to the rural unskilled workers for their usefulness in industries.

A planned development effort would offer optimum utilization of our resources & by limiting the heavy borrowing. Several service industries, rural industries & a net work of ancillary industries could be launched in the villages.

Pressure on land is fact increasing every year. Land man ration is on the decline. The factors of 'Pull' like employment opportunities for both skilled & unskilled labour in the cities & towns, incentives for education, medical care, availability of other necessities of life, tempt people to migrate. The migrants start earning more and their financial status increases & they turn to be urbanite. These migrants create lot of problem in the urban areas.