Chapter-II

Dimensions of Urbanization – Global, National and Regional Perspective
CHAPTER - II
*DIMENSIONS OF URBANIZATION – GLOBAL, NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

2.1 Introduction:

Urbanisation is a natural consequence of changes that take place as a country develops. This perception (Dwivedi, 2007) identifies the process of urbanisation as a consequence of the process of development of a country. Western model of development found increasing urbanisation to be an integral part of development in which cities remained as the engines of national socio-economic growth. This approach based on western experience implies that urbanisation is a finite process, a cycle through which nations go in their transition from agrarian to industrial societies (Davis, 1972). Urbanisation is considered as an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one (Pranati Datta, 2006). Urbanisation is a switch from spread out pattern of human settlement to one of concentration in urban centres. Kingsley Davis (1954) has mentioned three stages in the process of urbanisation. Stage-I is the initial stage characterised by rural traditional society with predominance in agriculture and dispersed pattern of settlements. Stage-II refers to acceleration stage where basic restructuring of the economy and investments in social overhead capital including transportation, communication take place. Proportion of urban population gradually increases from 25 percent to 40 percent and so on. Dependence on primary sector gradually dwindles. The third stage is known as the terminal stage where urban population exceeds 70 percent or more. At this stage level of urbanisation remains more of less same or constant. Rate of growth or urban population and total population becomes the same at this terminal stage.

* A research paper on this chapter is published and copy is enclosed at the end.
Urbanisation is an important aspect of the process of economic and social development. It is a natural consequence of economic changes that take place as a country develops. Urbanisation helps to contribute to the growth process at large which manifests in the increasing contribution of the urban sector to national income.

Rapid urbanisation and a high rate of urban population growth in the developing countries during the fifties and sixties of the past century have been significant developments. The western model of development found increasing urbanisation to be an integral part of development in which cities remained as the engines of national socio-economic growth. On the basis of western experience, urbanisation is considered a finite process a cycle through which nations go in their transitions from agrarian to industrial societies (Davis, 1992). A basic feature of this transition is the profound switch from agricultural to non-agricultural employment. The two important hallmarks of an industrial society are the concentration of the more economically active population in manufacturing and service sectors and increasing agglomeration of people over space since both manufacturing and service activities have higher productivity they absorb more manpower by paying higher wages and hence population agglomeration (Kamala Gupta et al., 2004).

2.2 Pattern of Urbanisation – The Trends:

The pattern of urbanisation emerging in an economy has two distinct features viz., industry led urbanisation and tertiary sector led urbanisation.

1) The industry led urbanisation is characterised as;
   
a) High concentration of work force engaged in the manufacturing sector.
   
b) Higher share of work force with technical specialisation.
   
c) Growth of small scale sector as ancillaries to feed the production requirements of large scale industrial units.
d) More organised labour with less disparity in income and
e) Demand for better land use planning for organised location of labour and
associated economic and service activities.

2) Urbanisation led by Tertiarisation. The broad implications are;
   a) Higher concentration of unorganised labour.
   b) Heterogeneous educational attainment of the population.
   c) Higher income disparity among the work force.
   d) More chances of development of slums to meet the demands of the
      unorganised sector and
   e) Land use planning will be a complex for the reasons of location of various
      tertiary based urban activities.

2.3 Socio-Economic Consequences of Urbanisation:

   Urbanisation is closely connected with many other problems such as;
   • Migration from villages to towns.
   • Levels of living in rural and urban areas.
   • Relative cost of providing economic and social services in towns of various
     size.
   • Provision of housing for different sections of the population.
   • Provision of facilities like water supply, sanitation, transport and power.
   • Pattern of economic development.
   • Location and dispersal of industries.
   • Civic administration.
   • Fiscal policies and
   • The planning of land use.

   The positive role of urbanisation is often overshadowed by the evident
deterioration in the physical environment and quality of life in the urban areas
caused by widening gap between demand and supply of essential services and
infrastructure. This results from increasing population, pressure on urban centres,
most of which are financially and organisationally ill-equipped to respond to infrastructural needs. Public investment in urban infrastructure has also been less than adequate. The challenge of reorienting the urbanisation process thus, lies in overcoming the infrastructural deficiencies and taking the best advantage of economic momentum inherent in urbanisation (Rishimuni Dwivedi, 2007).

2.4 Growth Trends of Urbanisation – Global and National Perspective:

Urban population according to a United Nations Study (UN, 1993) was estimated to be 2.96 billion in 2000 and 3.77 billion in 2010. It was estimated that nearly 50 million people are added to the world’s urban population and about 35 million to the rural population each year. The share of world’s population living in urban centres has increased from 39 percent in 1980 to 48 percent in 2000. The developed countries have higher urbanisation level (76% in 2000) compared with developing countries (40% in 2000). UN projections indicate that by 2025 more than three fifth of the world population will live in urban areas. The following table provides the details.

Table - 2.1

Growth Trends of Urbanisation – Global and National Perspective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>In billion</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>In billion</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>1.752</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>1.997</td>
<td>43.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Developed Region</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>.797</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>.838</td>
<td>72.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Developed Region</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>.954</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>1.159</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>.130</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>.164</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>.678</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>.813</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>.233</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>.273</td>
<td>71.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.5 Initiation of Urbanisation:

The rapid urbanisation process which set in the 20th century at the global level initiated the process first in Europe followed by North America, Oceania and Latin America, resulted in an almost similar levels of urbanisation. The existing and proposed patterns of urbanisation identified at various continental levels on the basis of their current as well as future potentialities and on-going trends have revealed the following.

i) North America as the highest urbanised continent followed by Latin America.

ii) Europe and Latin America would be more prominent in the level of urbanisation and

iii) The future potential candidates for rapid urbanisation could be Asia and Africa.

Urbanisation in developing countries as a whole is more rapid and massive as the share of urban population by 2020 will increase by more than double the current share thus touching the share of almost 54 percent from just 17 percent in 1950. It has been proposed (Mathur, 1992; Mohan and Dasgupta, 2005) that now it is the Asia’s turn to take over the rapid urbanisation process from Latin America which had experienced spectacular urbanisation process by reaching urban population from 44 percent to the level of 75 percent during the second half of the last century. It is argued that the main reason for such proposal is that Asia has almost 50 percent of the global urban population and it is going to house a major share of global urban population (Asia 2.7 billion and all other regions put together 2.3 billion) in the near future. It is further argued that Asian region has been dynamic as revealed by rapid and diversified levels of urbanisation (high level – Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Australia; medium level – China, India, Pakistan; low level – Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives) and emergence of primate cities and regions (Bangkok city and its region, Seoul city and its region, Bombay city and its region, Bangalore and its region, etc.) (Mathur, 1992). It has been observed (Mohan and Dasgupta, 2005) that this process although has led to higher levels of urbanisation, they are concentrated in certain pockets
thus promoting city-regional disparities in their levels of development. The problem of city-
regional disparities would be further accentuated on account of the location pattern of cities
as out of 21 cities which are expected to reach 10 million plus population by 2015,
seventeen cities will be in the developing countries and more significantly, 11 out of
17 cities will be in Asian region (Mohan and Dasgupta, 2005).

2.6 Urbanisation in India – Growth Trends:

India represents most of the characteristic features of urbanisation in the
developing countries. There has been an increase in total urban organisation from
1827 in 1901 to 5161 in 2001. The total population of the country rose from
23.84 crore in 1901 to 102.7 crore in 2001. The population residing in urban areas
has increased from 2.58 crore in 1901 to 28.53 crore in 2001. This indicates the
gradual increasing trend of urbanisation. The country is at the acceleration stage of
the process of urbanisation. The following table provides the details.

Table - 2.2
Urbanisation in India – Growth Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Years</th>
<th>Number of Urban Agglomeration / Town</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Urban Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>238396327</td>
<td>25851873</td>
<td>212544454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>252093390</td>
<td>25941633</td>
<td>226151757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>251321213</td>
<td>28086167</td>
<td>223235046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>2072</td>
<td>278977238</td>
<td>33455989</td>
<td>245521249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>2250</td>
<td>318660580</td>
<td>44153297</td>
<td>274507283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>2843</td>
<td>361088090</td>
<td>62443709</td>
<td>298644381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>2363</td>
<td>439234771</td>
<td>78936603</td>
<td>360298168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>2590</td>
<td>5981596552</td>
<td>109113977</td>
<td>489045675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3378</td>
<td>683329097</td>
<td>159462547</td>
<td>523866550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3768</td>
<td>844324222</td>
<td>217177625</td>
<td>627146597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>5161</td>
<td>1027015247</td>
<td>285354954</td>
<td>741660293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>8410</td>
<td>1210193422</td>
<td>286119689</td>
<td>742490639</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Various Census Reports
From the results of the above table it can be seen that, the influence of year is found to be positive and statistically not significant on total population during 1901-2011 at 5% level of significance. The F-value is 1.1486, which indicates the model is not found to be significant (p>0.05).
From the results of the above table it can be seen that, the influence of year is found to be positive and statistically significant on urban population during 1901-2011 at 5% level of significance. The F-value is 62.7660, which indicates the model is found to be significant (p<0.01). It means that, the urban population significantly increased during 1901-2011.

From the results of the above table it can be seen that, the influence of year is found to be positive and statistically significant on rural population during 1901-2011 at 5% level of significance. The F-value is 102.4393, which indicates the model is found to be significant (p<0.01). It means that, the rural population significantly increased during 1901-2011.

2.7 Pace of Urbanisation in India:

It is observed from the census reports that urbanisation in India has been relatively slow compared to many developing countries. The percentage of annual exponential growth rate of urban population reveals that in India it grew at faster pace from the decade 1921-31 till 1951. Therefore, it registered a sharp decline during the decade 1951-61. The decades 1961-71 and 1971-81 showed a significant
improvement in the growth which has thereafter steadily dropped to the present level of 2.7. The sharp drop in urban rate during 1951-61 was mainly due to declassification of a very large number of towns during that period. Rural growth has been fluctuating since 1901. The decline in rural population growth was within small range during 1981-91 and 1991-2001. The following table provides the details.

Table - 2.3
Pace of Urbanisation in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Annual Growth Rate (% of Total Population (rgtp))</th>
<th>Annual Growth Rate (% of Urban Population (rgtp))</th>
<th>Annual Growth Rate (% of Rural Population (rgtp))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901-1911</td>
<td>.51</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911-1921</td>
<td>-.03</td>
<td>.79</td>
<td>-.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921-1931</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-1941</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-1951</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1961</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>1.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-1971</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>3.24</td>
<td>3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-1981</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981-1991</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-2001</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Various Census Reports

2.8 Problems of Urbanisation and Areas of Concern:

India’s urbanisation is often termed as over urbanisation, pseudo-urbanisation. The big cities attained inordinately large population size leading to virtual collapse in the urban services. This has led to some basic problems in the field of housing, slum, water, infrastructure, quality of life, etc. Urbanisation is a product of demographic explosion and poverty induced rural-urban migration. Urbanisation in India is occurring not due to urban pull but due to rural push (Pranati Datta, 2006). Some of the basic features of urbanisation in India have been very aptly described by Pranati Datta (2006).
1. Lopsided urbanisation induces growth of class I cities.

2. Urbanisation occurs without industrialisation and strong economic base.

3. Urbanisation is mainly a product of demographic explosion and poverty induced rural-urban migration.

4. Rapid urbanisation leads to massive growth of slum followed by misery, poverty, unemployment, exploitation inequalities, degradation in the quality of urban life, etc.

5. Urbanisation occurs not due to urban pull but due to rural push.

6. Poor quality of rural-urban migration leads to poor quality of urbanisation.

7. Distress migration initiates urban decay.

Problems of urbanisation thus assume:

- Lopsided urbanisation
- Faulty urban planning
- Urbanisation with poor economic base and without having functional categories.

India’s urbanisation suffers from some basic problems in the field of; (i) housing, (ii) slums, (iii) transport, (iv) water supply and sanitation, (v) water pollution and air pollution and (vi) inadequate provision for social infrastructure (school, hospitals, etc.).

Urbanisation has led to degenerating social and economic inequalities (Kundu and Gupta, 1996) which warrants social conflicts, crimes and antisocial activities. Lopsided and uncontrolled urbanisation has led to environmental degradation and degradation in the quality of urban life – pollution in sound, air, water, created by disposal of hazardous waste. Illiterate, low skill or no skill migrants from rural areas are absorbed in poor low grade urban informal sector at a very low wage rate and urban informal sector becomes inefficient and unproductive (Pranati Datta, 2006).
The growth of urban population in India is similar to that of other modern developments. The problems associated with urbanization in less developed countries are more serious as we see India as an example of major sharing country of urban population. The urban population of India is mainly concentrated in major metropolitan cities. The present population of Bangalore city is 80 lakhs, resulting to 35% of growth in last 10 years.

The problem of pollution, especially in the more densely populated cities such as Delhi and Mumbai, is a serious one in India. According to the World Health Organization, the capital city of New Delhi is one of the top ten most polluted cities in the world. Vehicular emission and untreated industrial smoke are particularly to blame for this situation. Apart from rapid industrialization, urbanization has resulted in the emergence of industrial centers without a corresponding growth in civic facilities.

The population distribution is evidently uneven, with cities like Delhi and Mumbai being more densely populated than the rest of the places. The rapid increase in India’s city population (presently around 28 per cent) has resulted in the growth of what are called slums or squatter settlements resulting in serious social, economic, and environmental problems.

According to Government figures, the percentage of urban households living in recognized slums is the highest in Maharashtra (25.4%), followed by Orissa (19.1%), Arunachal Pradesh (18.2%), Madhya Pradesh (18.1%) and West Bengal (17.6%). The problem of the urban poor has bedevilled planners and social scientists for quite some time not just because of the shocking poverty, but also because of the unsanitary surroundings and consequent health risks. With slums mushrooming at an alarming rate, current methodologies to control and limit them have not been successful.

The slum population in India is about 42.6 millions (i.e., 15% of the total urban population). There are 15.07% workers in the slum of urban area.
As the urban population is increasing in geometric progression the transportation problems are also increasing in the same way. The growth of vehicular population and the road accidents follows exponential growth pattern over a period of time.

The number of vehicles and the road length is increasing considerably, this is the good sign of the development in the country. Due to badly maintained vehicles and roads without sensible traffic management, use of adulterated fuel causing air pollution, number of traffic accidents, injuries and other health hazards are towards increasing trend.

Problems of urbanization are growing along with the process of urbanization. Most of the cities in India are facing with shortage of drinking water, in many cities sanitary systems are worst, that is still box surface drain system and disposal of night soil by head load, wheel barrow methods are more prevalent. Due to the shortage of electricity the industrial growth is slow in the cities.

**Table - 2.4**

**Percentage decadal variation in population for Hyderabad Karnataka 1901-2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Bidar</th>
<th>Raichur</th>
<th>Gulbarga</th>
<th>Bellary</th>
<th>Yadagiri</th>
<th>Koppal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901-1911</td>
<td>18.95</td>
<td>7.38</td>
<td>9.22</td>
<td>-0.94</td>
<td>9.22</td>
<td>7.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911-1921</td>
<td>-5.81</td>
<td>-9.59</td>
<td>-7.94</td>
<td>-13.22</td>
<td>-7.94</td>
<td>-4.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921-1931</td>
<td>9.51</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>11.56</td>
<td>12.04</td>
<td>11.56</td>
<td>9.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-1951</td>
<td>7.45</td>
<td>6.16</td>
<td>14.52</td>
<td>20.58</td>
<td>14.52</td>
<td>18.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1961</td>
<td>20.35</td>
<td>19.29</td>
<td>19.50</td>
<td>19.89</td>
<td>7.03</td>
<td>10.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-1981</td>
<td>20.83</td>
<td>28.84</td>
<td>19.39</td>
<td>33.64</td>
<td>20.17</td>
<td>22.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981-1991</td>
<td>26.12</td>
<td>30.53</td>
<td>23.84</td>
<td>26.84</td>
<td>24.69</td>
<td>28.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2011</td>
<td>13.16</td>
<td>15.27</td>
<td>17.94</td>
<td>24.92</td>
<td>22.67</td>
<td>16.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Various Census Reports
The results of the above table, reveals that,

1. The maximum of 26.12% decadal variation in population seen during 1981-1991 and minimum with negative of -5.81% decadal variation in population seen during 1911-1921 in Bidar district followed by other decades in the district.

2. The maximum of 30.53% decadal variation in population seen during 1981-1991 and minimum with negative of -9.59% decadal variation in population seen during 1911-1921 in Raichur district followed by other decades in the district.

3. The maximum of 25.36% decadal variation in population seen during 1961-1971 and minimum with negative of -7.94% decadal variation in population seen during 1911-1921 in Gulbarga district followed by other decades in the district.

4. The maximum of 33.64% decadal variation in population seen during 1971-1981 and minimum with negative of -0.94% decadal variation in population seen during 1901-1911 in Bellary district followed by other decades in the district.

5. The maximum of 24.69% decadal variation in population seen during 1981-1991 and minimum with negative of -7.94% decadal variation in population seen during 1911-1921 in Yadagiri district followed by other decades in the district.

6. The maximum of 31.44% decadal variation in population in during 1961-1971 and minimum with -4.94% decadal variation in population seen during 1911-1921 in Koppal district followed by other decades in the district.
2.9 Spatial Pattern of Urbanisation in India:

Spatial dimension of urbanisation and urban growth in different states in India indicates in the following table.

### Table - 2.5

Trends of Urbanisation in the States of India 1971-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India/States</th>
<th>Percent Urban</th>
<th>Rate of Urbanisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>19.31</td>
<td>23.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>8.82</td>
<td>9.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>12.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>28.08</td>
<td>31.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>17.66</td>
<td>21.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>6.99</td>
<td>7.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>18.59</td>
<td>21.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>24.31</td>
<td>28.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>16.24</td>
<td>18.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh c</td>
<td>16.30</td>
<td>20.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>31.17</td>
<td>35.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>8.41</td>
<td>11.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>23.73</td>
<td>27.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>17.63</td>
<td>21.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>30.26</td>
<td>32.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh d</td>
<td>14.02</td>
<td>17.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>24.75</td>
<td>26.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>19.91</td>
<td>23.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Provisional results of Census 2001
* Including Jharkhand
* Including Chattisgarh
* Including Uttaranchal


The results of 2001 census with respect to level of urbanisation has revealed a surprising trend of Tamil Nadu surpassing both Maharashtra and Gujarat and
became the most urbanised state. This sudden increase in urbanisation in Tamil Nadu is due to the fact that a large number of newly notified towns have been added to its urban frame of the census 2001. Himachal Pradesh remains the least urbanised state. It is observed that with a few exceptions the regional pattern of urbanisation has remained quite stable over the past 30 years. The western and southern states have always remained relatively more urbanised than the northern, central and eastern states. All the four southern states i.e., Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and the two western states of Maharashtra and Gujarat generally had the level of urbanisation higher than the national average whereas in the northern states only Punjab and in the eastern states only West Bengal have that distinction.

It is observed that at the moment India is among the countries of low level of urbanisation. Number of urban agglomeration/town has grown from 1827 in 1901 to 5161 in 2001. Number of population residing in urban areas has increased from 2.58 crores in 1901 to 28.53 crores in 2001. Only 28% of population was living in urban areas as per 2001 census. Over the years there has been continuous concentration of population in class one towns. On the contrary the concentration of population in medium and small towns either fluctuated or declined. India’s urbanisation is often termed as over urbanisation pseudo urbanisation (Pranati Datta, 2006).

In the Indian context urbanisation is a product of demographic explosion and poverty induced rural-urban migration. Urbanisation in India is occurring not due to urban pull but due to rural push. Globalisation, urbanisation, privatisation are addressing negative process for urbanisation in India.
2.10 Urbanisation Pattern in Karnataka:

Karnataka accounts for almost 6.3 percent of national urban population and 5.4 percent of total number of towns in the country. By share of urban population Karnataka stood much above the national average of 2001. Karnataka’s urbanisation has been consistently progressive with gradual increase in urban population from 12.59 percent to 33.98 percent during 1901 and 2001. In particular during 1901-2001 the states urban population had increased almost eleven times with an annual growth of 9.91 percent. As a result the share of Karnataka’s urban population was on the much higher side as compared to the national pattern during 1901-2001. As per the projected urban population the same higher growth trend of urban population would continue in Karnataka till 2016, by reaching an urban population share as high as 39.3 percent while at the national level it will be just 33.7 percent.

![Figure – 1: Urban Population – Karnataka – India 1901-2020](image-url)
The urbanisation pattern in Karnataka in terms of share of urban population in total population has shown an increasing trend in all the identified time periods thus indicating a positive influence on the urbanisation trend in all the specified time period. However, in terms of decadal growth during pre-independence period and just after the independence high thrust on industrialisation and urbanisation has revealed an increasing growth of urban population with a crest culminating in the reorganisation of the state of Karnataka in 1956. Karnataka got urban areas from its neighbouring states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu during reorganisation in addition to its own urban population. Hence it resulted in higher decadal percent growth of urban population.

![Graph: Percent Decennial Urban Population Change 1901-1920]

**Figure – 2: Percent Decennial Urban Population Change 1901-1920**

The pre-reform period also witnessed a high growth peak which is attributed migration, continued phase industrialisation and initial stages of IT development. Though urban population growth had slackened upto the reform period it gained some
momentum immediately after reform with sustained growth pattern till 2000 and such a pattern was likely to be repeated from 2004 onwards as per the projections. In fact rapid development in IT sector in the state has been passing through the stage of higher urbanisation growth especially in Karnataka state. Such a growth pattern is also due to the policy thrust on urbanisation and industrialisation by the state.

2.11 Regional Pattern of Urbanisation in Karnataka:

Physiographically Karnataka has been divided into (i) Coastal, (ii) Malnad, (iii) Southern Maiden and (iv) Northern Maiden regions.

- Southern Maiden region is the highest urbanised region (50.6%).
- Coastal region (7.4%) is least urbanised.
- Malnad (21.4%) and Northern Maiden (20.6%) have medium level of urbanisation.

By regional concentration of towns Northern Maiden has the highest concentration followed by Malnad region. Coastal region has the least concentration of towns Malnad, the ecologically fragile region due to high concentration of various development activities has the highest concentration of towns, and particularly smaller size towns (Table-5). By size class while Southern Maiden has the highest concentration of the most significant size class – Class-I town and Class-III towns. The Northern Maiden has the highest concentration of Class-II towns, Malnad region has the second highest concentration of Class-I towns next to the Southern Maiden. This is because the major towns like Hubli-Dharwad, Mysore, Shimoga, Hassan are located in this Malnad is a resource rich region (forest, agriculture, industry and services). Hence, in addition to major cities various town sizes are also concentrated (I, III, IV, V) to provide both higher and lower level urban functions and services to the large rural hinterlands of the region.
### Table - 2.6
Percentage Distribution of Towns by Size Class and Region 1991-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town Population Size</th>
<th>Coastal</th>
<th>Malnad</th>
<th>Southern Maiden</th>
<th>Northern Maiden</th>
<th>Karnataka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,00,000 &amp; more</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99,999 – 50,000</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49,999 – 20,000</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19,999 – 10,000</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,999 – 5,000</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5,000</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Govt. of India, 1991a and 2001
Note: Figures in parenthesis represent number of towns

Karnataka’s cities and towns have been experiencing rapid population growth on account of infilling of additional urban population accrued in the state. As a result almost 28.8 percent of the town experienced more than 3 percent annual growth followed by 55.7 percent of the towns with 1.3 percent growth, thus contributing significantly to rapid urbanisation process in Karnataka.

#### 2.12 Challenges of Urbanisation and Urban Planning:

The pace of urbanisation is now set to accelerate as the country sets to a more rapid growth. Surging growth and employment in cities will prove a powerful magnet, 300 million Indian’s currently live in towns and cities. Within 20-25 years another 300 million people will get added to Indian towns and cities. It took nearly 40 years for India’s urban population to rise by 230 million. It could take only half
the time to add the next 250 million. If not well managed this inevitable increase in India’s urban population will place enormous stress on the system (Approach to 12th Plan – P1 Commission).

2.13 Measures to Manage India’s Urbanisation:

Following measures have been suggested to manage India’s growing urbanisation.

1. Inclusive Cities
2. Urban Governance
3. Financing
4. Planning
5. Capacity Building and
6. Low Income Housing

1. Inclusive Cities

The poor and lower income groups must be brought into the mainstream in cities.

2. Urban Governance

Meaningful reforms have to happen that enable true devolution of power and responsibilities from the states to the local and metropolitan bodies. India’s urban governance of cities needs an overhaul. India’s current urban governance is in sharp contrast to large cities elsewhere that have empowered mayors with long tenures and clear accountability for the city’s performance.

3. Financing

Devolution has to be supported by more reforms in urban financing that will reduce cities dependence on the centre and the states and unleash internal revenue sources. The measures in this direction include monetising land assets, higher
collection of property taxes, user taxes that reflect costs, debt and public private partnership (PPPs) and central/state government funding.

4. Planning

India must make urban planning a central, respected function investing in skilled people, rigorous fact base and innovative urban form. This can be done through a ‘cascaded’ planning structure in which large cities have 40 year and 20 year plans at the metropolitan level that are binding on municipal development plans. Central planning in any city is the optimal allocation of space, especially land use and Floor Area Ratio (FAR) planning. Both should focus on linking public transportation with zoning for affordable houses for low income groups.

5. Local Capacity Building

Reforms will have to address the development of professional managers for urban management functions. New innovative approaches will have to be explored to tap into the expertise available in the private and social sectors.

6. Affordable Housing

Affordable housing is a particularly critical concern for low income groups – in the absence of a viable model that caters to their needs India can meet the challenge through a set of policies and incentives that will bridge the gap between price and affordability. This will enable sustainable and economically viable affordable housing model for both government housing agencies and as well as private developers.

2.14 Urban Planning:

Among the many problems in India were the extreme poverty and obscenely overcrowded slums plaguing India’s rapidly growing cities. Urban planning movement gathered momentum to tackle these problems of urbanisation.
Urban planning becomes necessary to address the problems of slums, poverty, unemployment, inequalities, degradation of quality of life. Urbanisation in India suffers from housing slums, transport, water supply, sanitation, pollution, inadequate social infrastructure, etc.

Urban planning is defined as “the design and regulation of the uses of space that focus on the physical form, economic functions and social impacts of the urban environment and on the location of different activities within it”.

2.14.1 Urban Planning in India:

The main features of urban planning in India include the following.

- Town planning.
- Regulation of land use for residential and commercial purposes.
- Construction of building.
- Planning for economic development.
- Planning for social development.
- Construction and maintenance of roads.
- Construction and maintenance of bridges.
- Water supply for domestic use, industrial and commercial purposes.
- Public healthcare management.
- Sewerage, sanitation and solid waste management.
- Proper fire services.
- Urban forestation and maintenance.
- Protection of environment through sustainable development.
- Promotion of ecological balance and maintenance.
- Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society.
Offering proper infrastructural help to the handicapped and mentally retarded population of the society.

Organised slum improvement.

Phased removal or alleviation of urban poverty.

Increased provision of basic urban facilities like public urinals, subways, footpaths, parks, gardens and playgrounds.

Increased public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveyances.

Continual promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects of the environment.

Increased number of burial grounds, cremation grounds and electric crematoria.

Proper regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.

Absolute prevention of zero tolerance of cruelty to animals.

Proper maintenance of population statistics including registration of births and deaths records.

Policies relating to urbanisation pertain to proper urban planning where city planning will consist of operational, developmental and restorative planning. Redirection of investment is recommended to develop strong economic base for small and medium city neglected so far so that migration flows are redirected to small and medium cities.