

CHAPTER 5

Trends and Policies of Urbanization

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CHAPTER 5

Trends and Policies of Urbanization

5.1 Trends of Urbanization

Urbanization indicates population residing in the urban area of a nation. The trend of urbanization at global, national, as well as state level helps to understand the significance and problems of urban region.

5.1.1. Overview of Trends of Urbanization at Global Level

“A city may be defined in several ways: as a population aggregate; as a community; and as a political entity” (Hicks, 1946). However, community, culture, political ideologies, amenities, and services differ from economy to economy. Hence, population aggregate is best suited common indicator to comprehend the trend of urbanization. Table -1 indicates trend of urbanization in developed and developing nations.

Table 5.1: % of Urban population to Total, Nations in Developed and Developing Nations

Year	Developed	Under Developed
1950	52.58	17.61
1960	58.80	21.80
1970	64.69	25.32
1980	68.32	29.44
1990	70.75	34.83
2000	72.74	40.00
2010	75.16	45.08
2020	77.91	49.76
2050	86.24	65.86

Source: United Nations. (2007): World Urbanization Prospects, Population Division, NY

The trend of urbanization in underdeveloped and developed nations is indicated by table-1. During 1950's the percentage of urban population to total in developing nation was only 17.61 percent while in case of developed nation it is more than fifty percent. The growth of urbanization in developed nations is almost 1.64 times in eleven decades while that of underdeveloped nations is 3.73 times. This however is positive change in case of underdeveloped nations. In case of urbanised developed nations, growth of urban population is possible only if there is growth in total population.

Table 5.2: % of Urban to Total Population at Global Level.

Year	World	Asia	Africa	Europe	USA
1950	29.06	16.77	5.86	51.21	64.15
1960	35.96	19.84	8.02	56.91	70
1970	39.84	22.66	10.34	62.77	73.6
1980	42.7	26.32	13.38	67.99	73.74
1990	46.85	31.91	17.752	70.53	75.3
2000	49.9	37.05	23.24	71.42	79.1
2010	53.64	42.47	30.5	72.59	82.3
2020	57.71	50.4	39.84	74.75	84.87
2050	70.89	66.79		83.82	90.4

Source: United Nations. (2007): World Urbanization Prospects, Population Division, NY

Table-2 indicates that the growth in urban population is higher in United State of America due to industrialization where as it is the lowest in Africa. Urbanizations, natural outcome of economic developments are related with industrialization. Kingsley Davis has mentioned three stages in the process of urbanization as noted by Datta (2006). Stage one is the initial stage mainly having rural traditional society which emphasize on agriculture and fragmented pattern of settlements. Stage two is defined as an acceleration stage. This stage refers to economy where basic restructuring and

investment in social overhead capital includes transportation; communication etc has already taken place. Proportion of urban population in this state gradually increases from 25% to 40%, 50%, 60% and so on. Hence, dependence on primary sector decreases gradually. Third stage is known as terminal stage where urban population exceeds 70% or more. At this stage, level of urbanization remains more or less same or constant. Rate of growth of urban population and total population becomes same at this terminal stage. Hence, we can conclude that most of the developed countries of Europe and USA are in the terminal stage except for Latin America. While most of the nations of Asian and African continent are in the second stage of urbanization. However, few of them are even at the first stage of urbanization.

Table 5.3: % of Urban to Total Population, India and her Neighbouring Countries

Year	World	Asia	India	China	Pakistan	Srilanka	Nepal
1950	29.06	16.77	17.04	13	17.52	15.33	2.67
1960	35.96	19.84	17.92	16.01	22.1	16.44	3.48
1970	39.84	22.66	19.76	17.04	24.82	19.52	3.96
1980	42.07	26.32	23.01	19.64	28.06	18.78	6.09
1990	46.85	31.91	25.55	27.04	30.57	17.2	0.88
2000	49.9	37.05	27.66	35.78	33.17	15.71	1.34
2010	53.64	42.47	30.06	44.93	37.03	15.13	1.82
2020	57.71	50.4	34.26	53.22	42.76	16.9	2.39
2050	70.98	66.79	55.17	72.92	63.66	33.97	46.33

Source: United Nations. (2007): World Urbanization Prospects, Population Division, NY

Table-3 shows the level of urbanization in India and her neighboring nations. Among Asian countries India and China are rapidly growing countries in terms of population, economies and political influences etc. In next decade i.e.2020 urban population of India is expected to grow just by

34.26 percent while China and Pakistan will grow by 53.22 and 42.76 percent respectively. In absolute number India ranked second among the countries having the largest urban population after China. Moreover it is important to note that the absolute size of urban population of India is greater than that of many developing and developed nations.

5.1.2 Overview of Trends of Urbanization in India

India, today, is the 7th largest country in the world in terms of geographical area. It occupies over 2.4 per cent of world's area (3287240 square kilometer) and it has 16.7 per cent of the world's population with annual growth rate close to 2 per cent (world population growth is 1.4 per cent). According to 2001 census India sustains 1028.7 million people. According to 2001 census, 27.8 per cent of total population lives in urban areas. Thus, in absolute terms, it is 286.12 million people which is much higher than many less developed countries and is roughly equal to the total population of Pakistan and Bangladesh (UN, 2007). The recent data of 2011 census indicates 31.16 per cent (377 million out of total population) of population living in urban area of a country. The Indian urbanization shows a very high growth of urban population in 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. "The component of natural growth dominated the 1960s and 1970s, rural to urban migration along with natural growth played significant role" (Kumar, 2009). Another significant characteristic of India's urbanization has been the regional variation in the distribution of urban population concentration. Indian cities are growing, during first five year plan (1951) there were just five metropolitan cities, their numbers increased to 12 in 1981, 35 in 2001. The share of urban population increased from 18.9 percent, 27.7 percent to

37.8 percent respectively. A large proportion of the urban population has been concentrated in these few cities and states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Karnataka Punjab and West Bengal. These states accounts for about half of the country's urban population. "It is Industrialization process during – 1960s and 70's which led to accelerated urban growth in these states-except Punjab"(Kumar, 2009). However, urbanization i.e. people moving into cities does not guarantee growth unless provided absolute quality of opportunity in urban area.

Table 5.4: Population trend of India

Years	% Urban Population to total	%of Rural Population to Total
1901	10.8	89.2
1911	10.3	89.7
1921	11.2	88.8
1931	12.06	87.94
1941	13.99	86.01
1951	17.3	82.7
1961	18	82
1971	19.9	80.1
1981	23.3	76.7
1991	25.7	74.3
2001	27.8	72.2
2011*	31.16	68.84

Source: Various Census of India. * Provisional data of 2011

India however still lives in her villages as indicated by Table-4. The proportion of rural population is still as high as 72 per cent. Provisional data of 2011 (68.84percent Rural Population) census reveal that dependency on rural area has decreased yet it is much higher than many developing nations and also expected to remain so even in the coming decade. With the centralized investment in urban regions through five year planning and

with the liberalization that leads to higher movement from rural to urban region, as table-5, indicates mammoth jump towards urban region has been made possible. The trend has continued and economic reforms added fuel to this trend. It is important to note that urban population has increased 2.57 times while rural population of a nation increased just by 0.80 times in the last hundred years.

In the **Indian Context urbanization** can be defined as per the criteria adopted in the 2001 census;

a) All statutory towns i.e. all places with municipal corporations, municipal board, cantonment board, notified area etc

b) Census towns which are non-statutory towns or actually rural areas but satisfy the following criteria

1. Minimum Population of 5000

2. At least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agriculture activity,

3. Density of population of at least 400 persons per Square Kilometer

It is important to note that less than one third of population live in cities and towns, these areas generate over two third of country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

<http://www.worldbank.org.in/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/SOUTHASIAEXT/INDIAEXTN/O,,contentMDK:21207992~pagePK:141137~piPK:141127~theSitePK:295584,00.html>). They account for 90 per cent of government revenue. Another "estimate of central statistical organization indicate that urban share in gross domestic product (GDP) was 37.7percent

in 1970-71, 52 percent in 1999-2000, 62 to 63 percent in 2009-10 (mid-term appraisal of 11th five year plan) and will be 75 per cent in 2030” (GOI,2011). Hence there is increasing contribution from urban regions. According to available data of 2000 (UNFPA,2001) three out of world’s 21 mega cities in millions are in India namely, Mumbai (3rd) Delhi (13th) and Kolkata (9th). In 2001, India had 35 cities / urban areas with a population of more than one million people. In total, some 108 million Indians, or 10.5 per cent of the national population, live in the country’s 35 largest cities (City Mayors, http://www.citymayors.com/gratis/indian_cities.html). The concentration of urban population in larger cities is increasing which can be seen from the table given below:

Table 5.5: Urban Populations of India 1901-2001

Years	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011*
Total Population (in Millions)	238	252	251	279	319	361	439	548	685	846	1028	1210
% of urban to total	11	10	11	12	14	17	18	20	23	26	28	31.16
class- I	23	24	25	27	35	42	48	52	60	65	74	
class-II	12	11	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	11	9	
class-III	17	18	17	19	18	17	19	17	14	13	11	
class-IV	22	20	19	19	16	14	13	12	10	8	4	
Class V	20	20	19	17	15	13	7	5	4	3	1	
Class VI	6	7	7	6	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Source: Various Census of India. Note: * indicate provisional data for 2011

Table:5 clearly indicate class one urban centers are growing at a faster rate in India than their counterparts due to pull factor such as employment opportunity and higher standard of living (Banta, 2004). Over a period large urban settlement are growing rapidly at the cost of small towns. Cities are attracting more population around the globe due to :

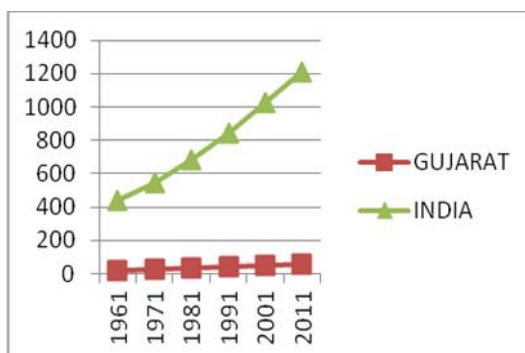
- a) Economies of Scale
- b) Desire for better life & employment
- c) More Economic Opportunities
- d) Structural shift (Agriculture sector to Industrial sector)
- e) Availability of Better and specialized goods & services
- f) Inherent bias of Indian policy maker in favour of urban areas.(In case of India). (Bhatt, 1984).

5.1.3. Urban Growth in India and Gujarat

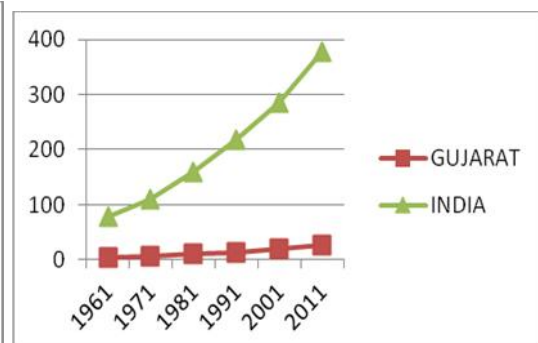
India is a rapidly urbanizing nation and Gujarat is one of the most urbanized states of India. Gujarat is the 5th highest urbanized state with 37.35 % population living in urban areas as compared to 27.3 % for the India according to 2001 census. The provisional data of census 2011 indicates that urban population of India will grow by 31.16 percent while in case of Gujarat it will be as high as 42.58 percent.

Graph 5.1 Trend of Urban growth of India and Gujarat(1951-2011)

A. Growth of Total Population



B. Growth of Urban Population



Source: Census of India (1961, 2011)

The graphs indicate growth of total population, urban population and rate of urbanization in India and Gujarat. Graph-1,A does not indicate impressive trend of total population –especially in case of Gujarat. The total population of the state increased from 9.1 million to 50.7 million during 1901-2001. Since its formation the increase in total population is just 2.5 times (1961 =20.6 million, 2001 = 50.7 million). India had total population of 439 million in 1961 and 1028 million in 2001 indicating increase of 2.3 times only. According to 2011 provisional data, total population of India is 1210 million and Gujarat is 60 million. Graph-1, B indicates growth of urban population. Urban population of India shows continuous yet slow increase i.e.79 million (1961) to 285 million (2001). In case of Gujarat state it is 5 million (1961) to 26 million (2001). The provisional data of 2011 indicate total urban population of India as 377 million while in case of Gujarat state, it is 26 million.

However, noteworthy point is these; regions are accounted as urban not because they are entitled with infrastructure facilities or higher growth but due to rise in level of general population and working population in non-agricultural sector and density. Owing to these criteria even today, many cities/towns do not have adequate urban amenities.

There is considerable difference between the urban population growths of Gujarat with that of India's average urban growth. If we analyze the growth of urban population during various decades we find that contrary to the general population growth rates, urban population growth rates has been noted very high in case of Gujarat state.

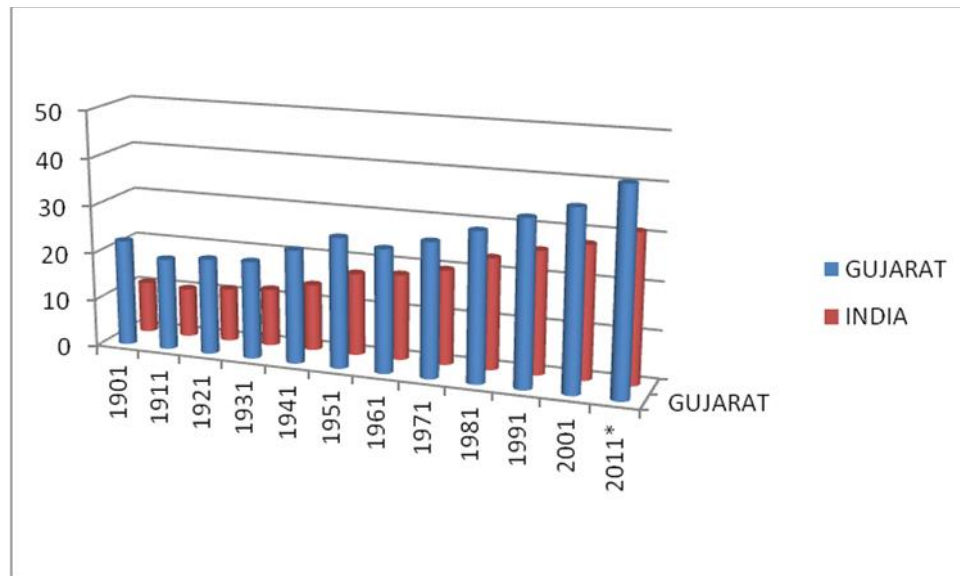
Table 5.6: Urban Growth of Gujarat and India 1901 to 2011

Years	% Urban Population to total(Gujarat)	% Urban Population to total(India)
1901	22.33	10.8
1911	19.25	10.3
1921	20.15	11.2
1931	20.5	12.06
1941	23.79	13.99
1951	27.23	17.3
1961	25.77	18
1971	28.08	19.9
1981	31.1	23.3
1991	34.49	25.7
2001	37.35	27.8
2011*	42.58	31.16

Source: Banta,P.K. (2004) "Urbanization and Urban Governanxe,Nagarlok, Vol XXXVI,No-2,

Census of India. Note: * indicate provisional data

Graph 5.2: Urbanization in India and Gujarat (1991-2011).



Source: Census of India (1961, 2011), Banta,P.K. (2004) "Urbanization and Urban Governance, Nagarlok, Vol XXXVI,No-2

Table- 6 indicates percentage of urban population as percentage of total population in India as well as Gujarat. During 1901, the percentage of urban population to total population was 22.33 percent for Gujarat against

10.8 percent recorded for India. After independence Gujarat shows satisfactory trend of urbanization. During 1951 urban population of Gujarat state was 27.23 per cent (i.e. 4.43 million). With the formation of new Gujarat as a state (in 1960), there is decrease of urban population growth from 27.23 per cent to 25.77 per cent in case of Gujarat. However, the absolute size of urban population increases from 4.43 million to 5.32 million in the state. This is due to changing boundaries of state. As many underdeveloped, rural and tribal regions like Dang and Panchmahal was merged which leads to downfall in the percentage of urban to total population in the state. India noted 18 percent urbanization rate in 1961.

Gujarat gained 28 per cent growth in urban population in 1971 while India was just at 19.9 percent only. During the sixth five year (1980-85) plan considerable emphasis was given on the integrated development of small and medium size towns and the environmental improvement of slums. This also well reflected in urban population growth of India which increased and touched 23.3 per cent which more precisely reflected in Gujarat state as the rate of urbanization noted was 31.10 per cent. With liberalization policy urban centers developed more rapidly, in 1991, urbanization of India was 26 percent and Gujarat was 33 percent. During 2001 urbanization of Gujarat was 34 percent. India noted 28 percent urbanization. "There was six points increase(in case of Gujarat) in the percentage in the period 1901 to 2001"(GOG, 2003) while for India the increase was four point in percentage during the same period. The provisional data of 2011 are promising both in case of India and Gujarat. Gujarat according to

provisional data of 2011 indicates 43 percent of population lives in urban region while in case of India it is showing 31 percent.

5.1.4. Development and Growth of Urban Centers in Gujarat

A study of the evolution and growth of urban centers in Gujarat is essential to understand. It is necessary to analyze the nature and magnitude of the factor affecting urbanization and to distinguish patter of urban growth in various parts of the state. Such a study might also be helpful in visualizing the future prospects of urbanization as well in policy formulation.

D.a. Urban Centers of Gujarat in Ancient India:

(Gujarat has a long and ancient tradition of urbanization.) The first phase of urbanization in the Indian sub-continent is associated with the Indus valley civilization i.e. the present day state of Gujarat. It contains major ancient metropolitan cities from the Indus valley such as Lothal, Dholavira. The ancient history of Gujarat was enriched by their commercial activities. The site shows a planned city with underground drainage system, wells and paved streets. For the purpose of navel trade dockyard and ware house were also created which led to the development and growth of urban regions/cities in ancient Gujarat (Rao, 1985). The history of urbanization in Gujarat dates back to pre-histories period around 5000 BC to 7000 BC. Even during the period of Mahabharata, many cities were said to have existed and out of which, the archaeology survey of India and National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) discovered sample of a city called Dwarawati or Dwarka (drs.nio.org/drs/bitstream/2264/3602/1/man_environ_34_72a.pdf). Dwarka was one of the

important ports of ancient times; it also had maritime trade and commerce with Rome. Ranki-ki-vav (queen steps well) the ancient capital of Gujarat, Patan was assumed to have been built in the memory of Bhimdev I (A.D. 1022 to 1063) to solve the problem of water. Siddharaj Jaysinh, (1094-1143) another king belonging to Solanki dynasty constructed Sahastra ling talav-a big lake, to supply water for various purpose in Patan. Provision of basic amenities, infrastructure and planned development has always been regarded as the pillar of city/urban economy since the beginning of the state. The history of financial capital i.e. Ahmedabad goes back to eleventh century. "a well established town, named Ashapalli was established on the eastern bank of river named after its founder Ashabeel" (Jain, 1988). A solanki king Karnadev conquered and Ashapalli was merged and expanded into a new city named Karnavati (Jain, 1988). Ahmedashah established today's old walled city, Ahmedabad in 1411 A.D.. Historically Ahmedabad had been one of the most important urban centres of trade and commerce in western India (CDP of Ahmedabad, 2006). The city was once known as the "Manchester of India" thanks to its textile industries.

D.b Urban Centers of Gujarat in Modern India:

After independence, then new Indian government grouped the former princely state of Gujarat into three larger units; Saurashtra, which included the former princely states of the Kaathiawad peninsula, Kutch and Mumbai state, which include the former British district of Mumbai presidency together with most of Baroda state and the other former princely states of eastern Gujarat. It is important to note that in the initial five year

plans (1951-55 and 1955-60) there was no allocation for present day (separate) Gujarat. On 1st May 1960, the new states of present Gujarat and Maharashtra came into existence. The first capital of Gujarat was Ahmedabad.

5.1.5 Population Growth and Trend of Urbanization in Gujarat

Gujarat state is situated on the west coast of India. According to 2001 census it is the seventh largest state in the country in terms of area (1,92,022 sq.km) and tenth largest in terms of population (50.50 million now 60.6 million according to 2011) Geographically the state can be divided into five regions, viz. south, central, North, Saurashtra and Kutch regions, Administratively, the state is divided into 26 districts and 229 talukas (CDP of Ahmedabad, 2006) According to 2001 census, Gujarat is the 5th highest urbanized state with 37.35 % (as compared to 27.3% for India) population living in urban areas. Provisional data of 2011 also indicate higher urban growth of 43 percent (as compared to 31 percent for India). Hence, state is able to contribute significantly to Indian Economy, The value of output is about 11% and value added by the manufacturing sector in Gujarat is about 11.39% There are 225 urban agglomerations in the state (CDP of Ahmedabad, 2006). Difference in the level of urbanization and urban growth can be seen in various district and territories of Gujarat. The geographical factors, and especially commercialization and industrialization attitude of common man leads to economic development and thus has influenced the trend and the pattern of urbanization in Gujarat. Gujarat has

always remained high on the scale of urbanization. Gujarat has a long and ancient tradition of urbanization.

Table 5.7: Trends of Urbanization in Gujarat

Census year	Total numbers of Towns	Total Population	Decennial growth of total population		Urban population		% of urban to total population	
			Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
1961	181	20633350	-		5316624			25.77
1971	216	26697475	6064125	29.39	7496500	2179876	41	28.08
1981	255	34085799	7388324	27.67	10601653	3105153	41.42	31.1
1991	264	41309582	7223783	21.19	14246061	3644408	34.38	34.49
2001	242	50671017	9361435	22.66	18930250	4684189	32.88	37.36
2011	NA	60383628	9712611	19.17	25712811	6782561	35.83	42.58

(source : computer from Census Report and Abstract of Gujarat, 2008 Note NA = not available. *= Provisional Data)

In table -7 trends of urbanization of Gujarat has been shown. It is clearly revealed by the table that urban population growth rate in the state has always remained higher. However, decadal growth rate decreases in 1981. Total population of the state increased from 20 million to 60 million indicating an increase of almost more than two times during last sixty years. Urban population of the state has increased from 5 million to 25 million indicating an increase of almost four times during last sixty years. Urbanization in the state has increased from 25.77 percent to 42.58 percent in the last sixty years. The numbers of towns has also increased with every census year except in the case of census of 2001.

E.B. Growth of Urban Population at District Level

The most common indicator used for the measurement of urbanization is the proportion of people living in urban area. This is also known as “degree of urbanization” (GOG, 2003) Urbanization basically indicates redistribution

of population due to rural – urban migrations and increase in natural population growth rate. The regions, which are geographically favourable, industrially and commercially developed have been attracting migrants from the country side in search of employment which further accelerate the process of urbanization.

The comparative trend of urbanization in Gujarat and India as shown in table -6 indicates urban population growth of Gujarat state, is even greater than of national urban growth rate, Evidently, Gujarat recorded a much faster growth in the urban population than that of India. Hence, for a better understanding of the pattern of urbanization in Gujarat, a district level analysis is essential. The decadal urban growth (1961-2011) among the district is provided in table – 8

Table 5.8 : District wise Growth of Urban Population in Gujarat State, 1961-2011 (Percentage growth)

Years	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	2001-2011*
Ahmedabad	45	43	29	31	28
Amreli	ND	ND	ND	23	23
Anand	ND	ND	ND	30	25
Banaskathakatha	51	46	55	45	50
Bharuch	33	29	35	35	50
Bhavnagar	28	39	29	33	26
Dahod	ND	ND	ND	37	22
Dang	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar	ND	64	77	49	53
Jamnagar	34	34	21	39	16
Junagadh	29	33	25	37	27
Kutch	42	34	42	31	53
Kheda	ND	ND	ND	32	29
Mehsana	35	32	36	21	25
Narmda	20	13	51	18	18
Navasari	ND	ND	ND	21	22
Panchmahalmahal	41	29	26	31	32
Patan	ND	ND	ND	16	18
Porbandar	ND	ND	ND	23	9
Rajkot	36	39	38	41	36
Sabarkathakanth	56	56	25	22	61
Surat	58	88	62	81	66
Surendranagar	30	32	24	28	23
Tapi	ND	ND	ND	ND	14
Vadodara	52	58	41	29	25
Valsad	38	49	33	69	66

Source : District Census of Gujarat 2001, Government of Gujarat

Note : N.D. = New Districts as per census 2001 * indicate provisional data according to 2011 census

Table - 8 indicates growth in urban population in various Districts since the inception of the state. The growth of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat had been very high during the decade of 1961-71. Surprisingly even Sabarkathakath and Banasskathakath also indicate higher growth even though most of these districts are agriculture and dairy product oriented.

The decade of 1971-1981 indicates higher urban population in the new capital of Gujarat i.e. Gandhinagar, The capital of Gujarat has moved from Ahmedabad to Gandhinagar in 1970's. With the formation of new district, concentration of urban population has also increased in this district due to political importance and pollution free environment. Vadodara, Surat and Sabarkathakanth continue to remain high on the scale of urbanization during this decade.

During the decade of 1981-91, Gandhinagar continues to be high on the scale of urbanization with 76.7 percent, however, urban growth rate in Surat (61%), Ahmedabad (29%), Vadodara (41%) has shown downward trend while Banaskathakatha remains high on the scale of urbanization. In case of Ahmedabad, closure of textile mills during 1980's was assumed to be a prominent factor. Narmada, a tribal region of the state indicates higher position.

Surat gained higher position during the decade of 1991-2001 with 80 percent growth rate in urban population. Valsad surprisingly indicates higher urban growth during this decade. Valsad-Ahmedabad corridor is heavily industrialized tract which could be one of the reasons for higher position in both the districts. Banaskathakath also noted growth of 44 percent in this decade.

According to the provisional data of 2011, the decadal growth rate of 2001-2011 is more balanced and equal for almost all districts. Valsad and Surat progress well on the range of urbanization. Sabarkathakatha, Gandhinagar and Kutch are also on high scale of urbanization. Overall picture of Gujarat is better than national urban decadal growth rate.

Table 5.9: District wise Growth and rank of Urban Population in Gujarat State, 1961-2001 (% Growth)

Years	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Ahmedabad	65	1	69	1	74	1	77	1	80	1	84	1
Amreli	16	14	17	15	18	18	19	18	22	16	25	16
Anand	19	12	20	12	20	15	24	13	27	14	30	14
Banaskantha	6	24	7	24	8	23	10	24	11	22	13	22
Bharuch	16	15	18	14	20	14	23	14	28	11	34	11
Bhavnagar	31	5	31	5	32	7	34	7	32	8	41	8
Dahod	11	20	11	20	10	21	9	25	0	26	9	26
Dang	0	25	0	25	0	25	11	21	10	23	11	23
Gandhinagar	11	19	16	19	21	12	29	8	38	7	43	7
Jamnagar	34	4	33	4	36	6	39	6	44	6	45	6
Junagadh	23	8	22	10	23	10	25	12	27	12	33	12
Kutch	19	11	23	9	24	9	39	9	29	10	35	10
Kheda	16	16	16	18	17	19	17	19	20	18	23	18
Mehsana	16	17	17	16	18	17	21	15	22	17	25	17
Narmada	9	22	8	22	8	24	10	23	10	24	10	24
Navasari	17	13	18	13	22	11	26	11	27	13	31	13
Panchmahal	10	21	11	21	11	20	12	20	11	21	14	21
Patan	20	10	20	11	20	13	20	17	20	19	21	19
Porbandar	36	3	40	2	42	2	45	4	45	5	49	5
Rajkot	37	2	37	3	40	4	46	3	51	3	58	3
Sabarkantha	7	23	8	23	10	22	11	22	13	20	15	20
Surat	26	6	31	6	41	3	49	2	68	2	80	2
Surendranagar	22	9	23	8	24	8	26	10	26	15	28	15
Tapi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	25	10	25
Vadodara	25	7	30	7	36	5	42	5	49	4	50	4
Valsad	15	18	16	17	20	16	21	16	30	9	37	9

Source : District Census Handbook (1961-2001), GOG and Census of India – 2011, GOI

The history of urbanization indicates that the growth of urbanization has continuously increased due to the available opportunities of employment in those urban centers where industrial and commercial establishment are located. Table -9 indicates rank of various districts as per urban population. Ahmedabad district remains leading district in the state throughout the period. Surat district shows a significant increase in its urban population. It

moves upward in rank position and from sixth in 1961 to second position in 1991. In case of Rajkot except during 1971 and 1981, this district has remained third its rank. Vadodara, ranked seventh, according to 1961 census. It then come to sixth position during 1971 census. During 1981 and 1991 it further moved to the fifth rank during this census years. The urban population in Vadodara district has increased and was ranked fourth position during 2001 and 2011. The districts continue to grow more rapidly than the urban growth rate of the state even today. Gandhinagar, now is the Municipal Corporation, with that Gujarat state now has eight major corporations in the state.

The Dangs, Dahod, Tapi and Narmada districts have remained lower in urban population. Many such districts were completely rural in population but were registered as urban population only during the last two decades.

5.1.6 Urban Growth by Size Class

The growth in the number and size of towns is a good indicator of urbanization. In case of Indian scenario, we have noticed the trend of big cities becoming bigger and small cities evaporating. Class- wise analysis of various municipalities of the Gujarat state will help us to know whether the trend of big cities becoming bigger has been noted at the state level also.

Table 5.10: Urban Population of various size class of Gujarat (in Lakhs)

Year	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Class – I	4.06	3.32	3.9	4.2	10.18	15.97	22.5	33.81	53.16	85.4	129.16
Class – II	1.1	1.56	1.51	2.29	2.38	2.47	5.61	11.74	18.02	22.01	24.6
Class – III	3.42	3.71	3.71	5.36	7.06	10.18	12.86	13.28	17.83	17.24	24.46

Class – IV	5.64	4.39	5.1	5.5	6.31	5.77	7.17	10.53	12.16	13.4	8.72
Class – V	4.25	4.15	4.35	4.84	5.4	8.62	4.61	5.4	4.51	4.01	1.89
Class – VI	1.84	1.74	1.92	1.33	1.27	1.27	0.36	0.21	0.34	0.34	0.45

Source : Government of Gujarat (2003) , Urbanization in Gujarat, Socio-economical analysis division

Table - 5 provides an overview of an uneven distribution of population in the various size class town / cities during 1951-2001 of India. Table -10 indicates again the same trend in case of Gujarat as well. In general there has been supremacy of class I towns in case of India (table -5) and Gujarat (Table -10)

The population of size class I cities has increased from 4.06 lakhs in 1901 to 129.16 lakhs in 2001. It clearly indicates the increase of thirty one times. The population of size class II, III and IV cities has increased from 1.10 lakhs to 3.24 lakhs and 5.64 lakhs in 1901 to 26.92 lakhs, 22.56 lakhs and 4.24 lakhs in 2001 respectively. However, soon after independence, there has been tremendous increase in the class I cities almost of eight times from 1951 to 2001. While during the same period the class – II cities indicate an increase of almost twelve times, especially according to 1981 census when the development of small and medium towns started by the planning commission of India in sixth five year plan. The class – III cities indicate an increase of 2.4 times, class – IV indicates 1.6 times, class – V indicates 0.13 times and class – VI indicates an increase of 0.456 times during the same time period. The trend towards bigger cities has been noted down even in case of Gujarat state. This leads to higher urban

population density which can be registered in class – I cities and mega cities of the state.

Table 5.11: Number of Towns by population size classes (1961-2001)

Size Class	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
I	6	7	11	19	27
II	9	18	27	33	43
III	43	42	57	58	77
IV	54	73	86	92	54
V	60	71	61	51	26
VI	9	5	13	11	15
All size class	181	216	255	264	242

Source : Government of Gujarat (2003) , Urbanization in Gujarat, Socio-economical analysis division

Table 11 indicates number of towns registered according to class size since 1961. Over a period of time, total number of towns has increased from 181 in 1961 to 242 in 2001. However, 21 towns was added in class size - I towns while 34 towns were added in class size – I and III since inception of the state. Size class IV towns indicate random trends of ups and downs within the time frame of 1961 and 2001. While size class V towns recorded decrease of 36 towns since 1961. Surprisingly size class VI indicate further addition of 6 towns, however this may be due to shift of rural to urban area as urbanization has increased.

5.1.7 Spatial Pattern of Urbanization

The concentration of population in urban areas is due to many reasons like migration, natural growth in population, economic development, industrialization and commercial activities, expectation of employment opportunity, better urban services, geographical pattern, and social

development etc. City life “creates new economic activities, new political ideas and ideals, new form of social interaction, new possibilities of interchanges of idea” (Banker, 1965). Gujarat is broadly divided into four area / sub regions on the basis of their level of urbanization and they are:

Very high concentration (45% and above)

High concentration (30 % to 45%)

Medium concentration (15% to 30 %)

Low concentration (15% and less)

Gujarat is a highly urbanized state as shown in graph – 1. It is important to understand the change of scope and scale the spatial analysis of the state is very essential.

Graph : 1 The graph indicating the 2011 census provisional data clearly reflect urban Gujarat.

Gujarat is a rapidly urbanizing state although the Dang was 100 percent rural. According to provisional data of 2011 census even the tribal area (Dang) of the state has also urbanizing. Hence the balance urban growth is registered in the state. However the spatial pattern of urbanization over a period of time will help to understand the growth of urban population in the state.

Table 5.12: Spatial pattern of Urbanization

1961				1971				1981			
45 and more	45 -30	30-15	15 and less	45 and more	45 -30	30-15	15 and less	45 and more	45 -30	30-15	15 and less
Ahmedabad	Porbandar	Kheda	Banaskatha	Ahmedabad	Porbandar	Vadodara	Dahod	Ahmedabad	Porbandar	Surendra Nagar	Panchmahal
	Bhavnagar	Mehsana	Panchmahal		Rajkot	Surendra Nagar	Panchmahal		Surat	Kachchha	Dahod
	Rajkot	Amreli	Dang		Bhavnagar	Kachchha	Narmada		Rajkot	Junagadh	Sabarkatha
	Jamnager	Surat	Dahod		Surat	Junagadh	Sabarkatha		Vadodara	Navasari	Banaskatha
		Surendranagar	Gandhinagar		Jamnagar	Patan	Banaskatha		Jamnagar	Gandhinagar	Narmada
		Navasari	Sabarkatha			Anand	Dang		Bhavnagar	Patan	Dang
		Anand	Narmada			Navasari				Bharuch	
		Junagadh	Valsad			Bharuch				Anand	
		Kachcha				Amreli				Valsad	
		Vadodara				Mehsana				Mehsana	
		Bharuch				Valsad				Amreli	
		Patan				Kheda				Kheda	
						Gandhinagar					

1991				2001				2011			
45 and more	45 -30	30-15	15 and less	45 and more	45 -30	30-15	15 and less	45 and more	45 -30	30-15	15 and less
	Vadodara	Gandhinagar	Panchmahal	Ahme Dabad	Jamnagar	Kachchha	Sabarkatha	Ahme Dabad	Jamnagar	Surendra Nagar	Sabarkatha
	Jamnagar	Kachchha	Dang	Surat	Gandhinagar	Bharuch	Panchmahal	Surat	Gandhinagar	Amreli	Panchmahal
	Bhavnagar	Surendranagar	Sabarkatha	Rajkot	Bhavnagar	Junagadh	Banaskatha	Rajkot	Bhavnagar	Mahesana	Banaskatha
		Navasari	Narmada	Vadodara	Valsad	Navsari	Dang	Vadodara	Valsad	Kheda	Dang
		Junagadh	Banaskatha	Porbandar		Anand	Narmada	Porbandar	Kachchha	Patan	Narmada
		Anand	Dahod			Surendranagar	Tapi		Bharuh		Tapi
		Bharuch				Amreli	Dahod		Junagadh		Dahod
		Mehsana				Mahesana			Navsari		
		Valsad				Kheda			Anand		
		Patan				Patan					
		Amreli									
		Kheda									

Sources : District Census, 2001, Government of Gujarat



Table 5.13: Details of Spatial Pattern of various Districts

Concentric	Municipalities							
High	Jamnagar		Bhavnagar	Gandhinagar	Valsad	Anand	Navsari	
	1) supply almost 70 percent of brass part of India		1) Dimond cutting and polishing	1) Food processing	1) Textiles and Chemical industries	1) Dairy Product --- Anand Milk-producers Union Limited	1) Fruits	
	2) petroleum refineries of industries such as Essar oil and Reliance industries		2) Salt production	2) It was medium concentration till 2001	2) one of the Asia's largest Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP)	2) It was medium concentratic growth in 2001.	2) sugar manufacturing indusitres (Maroli and Gandevi talkuka)	
	3)Tata chemical and Gujarat state Fertilizers Corporation is also situated in this district		3) Ship breaking yard (Alang)		3) It was lower concentratic urban population growth in 1961, medium concentratic in 1971, 1981 and 1991			
	4) tie-dyed fabric and handicraft							
Medium	Patan	Amreli	Mehsana	Surendranagar	Kheda	Bharuch	Kutch	Junagadh
	1) Patola saries	1) engineering equipments (Sawarkundala)	1) Dairy Product-dudhsagar	1) producer of 'Shankar Cotton' in the world. It also has first cotton trading exchange in India	1) Oldest textile industries --New Shorock mills (division of Mafatal) at Nadiad Taluka	1) Silica sand and other minerals producer	1) Mineral Industries	1) Ground nuts, garlic, oilseeds, cereals
	2) Food processing	2) Cement industries	2) petroleum companies are located in and around the district like Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Essar	2) textiles, chemicals and ceramic industries	2) Natural Gas reserve (Matar Taluka) so Shell Industries	2) It was medium concentratic growth till 2001	2) Kandla Export port	2) Fish processing
	3) Expoter of Isabgul and cowpea		3)McCain Food, for potato processing		3) Mineral based industries		3) Handicraft	3) Hindustan Lever Ltd. has a frozen fish packing unit in (Maliya taluka)
								4) It was medium concentration untill 2011
Low	Sabarkantha	Panchmahal	Banaskatha	Dahod	Narmada	Dang	Tapi	
	1) Sabar dairy	1) Largest producer of Quartz in the state	1) Agro and Food Processing Industries	1) Rural Industris such as jute ropes, weaving bamboos	1) Horticulture	1) Agro processing	1) Agro based industries	
	2) Textiles and Food processing	2) Small-scale industries of engineering and		2) Gujarat Fluoro chemical limited (Goghamba taluka)	2) Small scale industris -- repair and services, wood	2) Tourism	2) Mineral based industris	

		auto-mobiles		for Refrigerators	products, paper and food products			
				3) Small scale industries -- Rubber, Food product, ready made garments, ceramic and engineering product				
V.high								
	Ahmedabad	Surat	Rajkot	Porbandar	Vadodara			
	1)Textiles and chemicals	1) 42% of world's total rough diamond	1) Cloth mills	1)Sea food processing	1) Culture and Education center			
	2) Hub for stock exchange	cutting & polishing hub	2) dyeing, printing business (Jetpur taluka)	2) port and ship building	2) chemicals and pharmaceuticals, cotton textiles and machine tools			
	3) Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association	2) 40 % of nation's total man made fabric	3) ginning and pressing business (Paddhari taluka)	3) It was high concentrate group in 1961,1971,1981.	3) It was medium concentrate group in 1961,1971 and high concentrate group in 1981 and 1991.			
		3) Mineral based industries	4) firebricks and ceramic related industries (crockery) businesses (Wankaner and Morbi talukas					
		4) It was medium concentrate group in 1961.						

Very High Concentration

During the foundation year of the state (1961 census) there was only one district which had very high concentration of urban population. The numbers of districts have increased five times in the last two decades.

Ahmedabad was the only district during 1961 having very high concentration of urban population in the state. It remained in very high concentrated group though.

With liberalization and Globalization in 1991, Surat, Rajkot and Porbandar have also attained very high concentration and have remained in this list.

Surat is the diamond district of India.

Rajkot is famous for its historical background.

Porbandar is the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi. This district remains high on the scale of urbanization since the inception of the state.

Vadodara district has been a cultural and educational centre since the inception of the state.

High Concentration

Jamnagar district has remained in the high concentration since last sixty decades. It is the major supplier to the electric and electronics factories located in Delhi, Bangalore and Mumbai.

Bhavnagar is the second largest district in the state after Surat having industries for diamond cutting and polishing.

Gandhinagar district come into existence in 1970 and the capital of the state was shifted from Ahmedabad to Gandhinagar. The food processing

industry developed in this district becomes its proximity to agricultural districts such as Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Kheda and Anand.

Valsad– Ahmedabad golden corridor is noted for industrialization which helped to develop Valsad further.

Anand district separated from Kheda in 2001.

Navasari district also separated from Valsad during 2001 census year. This district is the exporter of fruits to all over India.

Medium Concentration

Bharuch district was having medium urban population growth till census year 2001.

Kutch is the largest district of the state in terms of area

Junagadh district is agriculture based hence urban population growth rate was medium until the census year 2011. Processed fish are exported to Singapore, China, Hong–kong, Japan, Dubai and to other parts of the world.

Patan district was separated from Banaskatha district in 2001. The district was once the capital of ancient Gujarat.

Amreli district has always shown medium concentration of urban population since the last six decades. Large reserve of limestones is found and hence major cement industries have developed in the district.

Mehsana district has always a medium concentration of urban population since last six decades.

Surendranagar district has medium concentration of urban population since last six decades.

Kheda has many mineral based industries due to the availability of various minerals.

Low concentration

The districts which fall under low concentration are mostly depend on primary sector which is not well developed.

Conclusion

The population trends of any region highlight the changing cultural, social and more importantly the economic pattern. Macro and Micro analysis of population growth rate clearly indicate the positive impact of industrialization and modernization. The micro analysis of urbanized state of Gujarat emphasized it more clearly.

5.2. URBAN POLICY

The proper conduct of finance of urban region is one of the aspects of the government; it cannot be studied successfully in isolation. The entire political system was to understand the public finance. The analysis of working of taxes or expenditure is not enough but it is a step in the process of selecting the best policy. Analysis of urban policy has been relatively easy due to Five year planning. According to the constitution the urban planning and policy is state's subject without constitution amendment, central government does not have a power to pass legislation on urbanization of cities or urban planning. It can issue directives, provide advisory services set up model legislation and fund program which the

state can follow at will. However, this has taken the initiative for policy making in these areas, much of what exist as policy has come from central government. This central governments statement on urban policy is known as five year plan. Planning commission laid down the base for five year plans. They not only lay out plans but also monitor the execution of those plans and make sure that all machineries of the central and the state work in co-ordination.

5.2.1 Overview of India Five Year Plan :

The five year plan growth performance is indicated in the table-1. During the first five year plan, India was faced with the problems of influx of refugees, server food shortage and mounting inflation. India also required to correct the disequilibrium caused by Second World War and the partition of the country. However it has achieved 3.6 percent growth rate while target was just 2.1 percent only. The highest priority was given to transportation and communication as well as agriculture and irrigation projects such as Bhakra and Hirakund dam. This plan was based on Harrod-Damoar growth model. The second five year plan was based on Mahalanobis model. Due to success of first five year growth rate, it has targeted 4.5 percent while able to achieved only 4.21 percent only. This plan emphasized on heavy industrial development with the announcing of Industrial policy in 1956. The major were, iron and steel industries, heavy chemical, engineering and machine building industries. Industrial and mineral sector has been allocated 19 per cent of total allocation which helped to accelerate the economy. Third five year plan, emphasized on agriculture along with development of heavy industries. Due to Sino-India

war, India witnessed increases in price of product which leads to cost-push inflation. It has failed to achieve growth rate of 5.6 percent as actually growth rate was just 2.72 percent. There was a plan holiday for three years when annual plan was shaping the economy. During The fourth five year plan, India faced famine, drought and stint of recession, price hike in 1971 along with war of 1965 and 1972. Hence it was able to achieve only 2.05 percent growth rate while target was 5.7 percent. However the green revolution was the major success initially. The fifth five year plan lowered the target as 4.4 percent and actually able to achieve 4.83 percent. This plan targeted on elimination of poverty by direct attacking on unemployment, underemployment. One fourth of total allocation was for industrial and mineral sector. Due to oil price shock economy faced stagflation. The sixth five year plan aimed at annual growth rate of 5.2 percent and achieved 5.54 percent. This plan was prepared twice due to power shift at the central government. The Nehruvian model of growth was re-introduced which aimed at direct attack on problems of poverty by creating condition of an expanding economy. Family planning was implemented first time with allocation of Rs 2831.05 crores. The nationalization of banks, oil companies, insurance companies, coal mines included under the ten point program. Seventh Five Year Plan targeted 5 percent growth rate but achieved 6.02 percent. This plan year already paved the way for development by increasing the production in agriculture and industrial sector, curbing the rate of inflation and maintaining a balance in the transaction of goods, services and money. National policy on education was announced for large scale, 4 percent was allocated for

education. Eight five year plan which was supposed to introduced in 1990, however due to political instability it was introduced in 1992. India moved ahead with the line of reforms as experimented during 1980's. Import licensing, MRTP act, price and distribution controls were replaced by liberalization, privatization and globalization during this five year plan. The new constitution amendment act i.e. 73rd and 74th paved the way for third layer of government i.e. urban and rural local government. Ninth five year plan targeted 6.5 percent growth rate and actually realization was 5.35 percent. The plan emphasized on social justice and equity. Energy development, social services and industrial development remained high on the priority list. Tenth five year plan had 8 percent of target growth rate but able to achieved 7.7 percent only. There were few new areas which required more attention i.e. national security, energy and food security. Eleventh five year plan had 8.6 percent target growth rate while it was able to achieve 7.9 percent. With rapidly increasing urban population this plan specifically focus on urban area with the introduction of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission for urban services, infrastructure and urban poor. The important component was urban infrastructure development schemes for small and medium towns and urban infrastructure and government which were allocated Rs 6000 crores and Rs 5000 crores respectively.

Table: 5.14. Allocation of various sector (for India)

1 < 0

INDIA	o	C	O	C	O	C	O	C	O	C	O	C	O	C	O	C	O	C	O	C	O
	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	n
Agriculture And Allied Sectors	361	29	568	549	1068	1081	2728	2120	4644	4865	5695	6624	10524	12793	22467	24896	42462	37239	58933	60702	136381
Litigation, Road Control and Rural Development	434	19	381	431	650	665	1087	1354	3440	3877	17524	17927	25885	31836	66950	71771	130106	158795	13106	13106	13106
Industry and Minerals	173	97	890	112	1784	1967	3630	3107	10201	9581	15018	16948	22108	29220	46922	47889	65148	44695	58939	64655	153600
Energy Development	127	38	532	452	1012	1252	2448	2932	7294	7400	2653	30751	55129	61689	115561	128905	222375	21924	403927	363635	854123
Communication	497	51	1385	1261	1486	211	3237	3080	6881	6870	15546	17678	27119	37974	81036	101548	0	23608	324945	346879	667823
Science, Technology And Special Programme	0	0	0	0	0	72	140	131	0	0	865	1020	2463	3024	9042	7110	18458	15667	30424	28673	87933
General Economic Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	776	817	1483	1580	2804	3470	6750	4933	3649	5408	20879	16423	26329
General Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1396	2250	4550	6182	14580	13734	38630	30349	62523
Other	52	15	99	149	200	173	192	180	0	0	801	848	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Social	340	31	945	706	1300	1191	2439	2365	6050	6017	14035	15917	31545	34960	79012	88807	183273	194529	347391	436529	1102327
TOTAL	206	96	480	4672	750	852	1590	1556	3928	3942	9750	10929	18000	21873	43409	48545	69254	94(041)	131350	138144	314642

Source: Five year plan of India

Table 5.15. Percentage of the (total and actual) expenditure as allocated funds(for India)

INDIA	O	C	As%	O	C	As %A	O	C	As%ci	O	C	As V. of	O	C	As % c>l	O	C	As % of	o	c	As % of	0	C	As % of	a	C	As % of	O	C	As % of	O
	1	1	aSoca	2	2	alloca	3	3	allocat	4	4	allocate	5	5	allocate	6		allocate	7	7	allocate	S	8	allocate	9	•)	allocate	10	10	allocate	11
Agriculture And Allied	17	15	80	13	12	99	M	13	102	17	14	78	12	12	105	6	6	116	6	6	122	f	5	111	6	4	88	4	4	103	4
Imgtic-ii, Flood	21	10	46	10	9	92	8	8	102	7	9	125	10	10	m	IS	16	102	14	15	123	15	15	107	23	16	122	1	1	100	0
Industry and Minerals	8	5	56	19	24	130	24	23	110	23	20	86	26	24	94	15	16	113	12	13	132	tl	10	102	9	5	69	4	5	110	5
Energy	6	20	303	11	10	87	13	15	124	15	19	120	19	19	101	27	28	us	31	28	112	27	27	112	32	23	99	31	26	90	27
Transport and	24	26	104	29	27	94	20	25	142	20	20	95	18	17	100	16	16	114	15	17	140	19	ll	125	0	2.5		25	25	107	21
Science, Teclmology And Special	0	0		0	0		0	1		1	1	93	0	0		1	1	llS	1]	123	2	1	79	3	2	85	2	2	94	3
Economi	4	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	2		2	2	105	2	1	107	2	2	124	2	1	73	1	1	148	2	1	79	1
Genera	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		1	1	161	1	1	136	?	1	94	3	2	79	2
Other	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		1	1	147	0	1	189	2	2	125	1	1	125	1
Social	3	8	101	2	3	155	3	2	87	1	[91	0	0		1	1	106	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
TOTAL	16	16	93	20	15	77	17	14	92	15	15	97	1.5	15	99	14	15	113	18	16	111	18	18	112	26	21	106	26	32	126	35
	206	m	9E	480	467	97	750	852	81	1590	1556		3978	3942	99	9750	10929	101	18000	21B71	91	4J409	18545	101	69254	94104	7B	131350	138144	119	314642
	9	o		0	2		0	0				1	7															2	0		8

Source: Five year plan of India

5.2.2 Overview of Gujarat Five Year Plan:

The state of Gujarat, situated on west coast of India, came into being on May 1st, 1960 had 19 district with population of 2.06 crores spread in the an area of 1,87,091 square kilometers and which now has grown in 25 district with 60 million (according to 2011 census) population spread in 1,92,022 square kilometers (seventh largest) and geographically the state may be divided into five regions, viz., South, Central, North, Saurashtra and Kutch regions. Gujarat has 26 regions, 226 Talukas and 242 towns.

Government of Gujarat, in very short time period prepared the draft of third five year plan. Third five year plan allocated 42 percent of total fund for irrigation, flood and power sector. The growth rate was 3.3 percent. Fourth five year plan aimed at growth with stability. The irrigation, flood and power sector was given highest priority with 48 percent allocation. The growth rate was 5 percent. Fifth five year plan achieved only 4.4 percent growth rate due to decline in primary sector. Once again the major allocation was for irrigation, flood and power sector (56percent) followed by agriculture (15.18 percent), social services (15 percent). Sixth five year plan faced worst drought affecting economy of 13 districts. In the water scarce state, irrigation is an important sector throughout the all plan period. Gujarat energy development agency was also established-the thermal power station was also established (Gandhinagar, Mahuva, Utran, Kandala, Sikka). Seventh five year plan again passed through the drought affecting 12 districts. Hence Rs 1657 crores were allocated for irrigation, flood and power sector. World Bank project allocated for this sector is now known as Sardar Sarovar Projet with Rs 1063 crores in this plan year. After decade of

drought crisis the eight five year plan created hope for a better and stable economy. The new industrial policy (1990-95), covered 140 talukas (out of 184). Environment had been added with respect to irrigation and flood control under this plan year. With ninth five year plan, country entered new era of liberalization. The greater earthquake (2001) and drought (2002) again break the progress of the economy. During this plan period, “the industrial policy after 2000” was introduced to reshape the industrial sector of Gujarat under which business units established in each district except dang. The tenth five year plan addresses the challenges of agro vision - 2010 and able to achieve 6.8 percent growth rate. The state government addresses the demand and supply scenario of urban infrastructure in vision 2010.

Table 5.16. Allocation to various sectors (for Gujarat)

Sector of Development	0	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0	C
Agriculture and allied services	17	17	38	34	70	64	178	17	368	409	386	406	732	789	2010	2076	4169	2194
Rural Development and Co-operation	19	20	19	14	10	10	21	28	12	42	124	186	425	558	1167	1070	1600	1745
Irrigation, Flood and Power	57	51	98	112	220	291	650	537	2072	1944	1657	1152	3756	3309	8382	7149	0	0
Industrial and Minerals	5	4	8	10	20	20	49	53	171	215	258	449	667	644	1205	1346	2430	1202
Transport and communication	17	27	25	23	36	46	96	113	339	388	382	392	649	807	801	2050	2215	4374
Power(energy)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1467	1537	2675	2550	4041	3972	0	0
Science, Technology and Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	15	8	58	175	383	575
Border area development prog.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	45	0
General services (Decentralization district planning)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	172	2	1	10	2	9	8	986	1271
Social and Community	28	29	48	47	64	79	174	154	573	0	1451	1242	2255	2706	9609	8380	17727	15796
Economic	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	6	263	165	316	285	726	818	986	1271
Miscellaneous	3	1	1	1	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	146	1500	237	240	455	545	1170	1005	3760	3849	6000	5535	11500	11658	28000	27072	47000	45418

Source: Five year plan of Gujarat

5.2.3. Comparative Analysis between Indian and Gujarat

State five year plans are in accordance with the central government as major chunk of allocation flow from central government as show in below table-6.

Table-5.17 : Total Allocation under various plan at central and state level

Five Year Plan	Period	Outlays Centre		States		UTs		Total
First Plan	1951-56	1241.00	59.88	828	40.02	0	0.00	2069.00
Second Plan	1956-61	2559.12	53.32	2240.88	46.69	0	0.00	4800.00
Third Plan	1961-66	3600.00	48.00	3725.00	49.67	175	2.33	7500.00
Fourth Plan	1969-74	8870.00	55.78	6606.47	41.54	425	2.67	15902.10
Fifth Plan	1974-79	19954.10	51.36	18265.08	47.01	634.06	1.63	38853.00
Sixth Plan	1980-85	47250.00	48.46	48600.00	49.85	1650.00	1.69	97500.00
Seven Plan	1985-90	95534.00	53.07	80698.00	44.83	3768.00	2.09	180000.00
Eight Plan	1992-97	247865.00	57.10	179985.00	41.46	6250.00	1.44	434100.00
Ninth Plan	1997-02	489361.00	56.96	369839.00	43.04	0	0.00	859200.00
Tenth Plan	2002-07	1906205	76.33	561572.8	22.49	29375.49	1.18	2497153
Eleventh Plan	2007-12	2156571	59.16	1412029	38.74	76118.15	2.09	3644718.58

Source: Five Year Plans of India, Gujarat.

Gujarat came into existence during third plan period, therefore during first two plans, government of Saurashtra and government of Kutch received 20.40 crores and 3.05 crores allocation from total state allocation respectively. While in case for second five year plan the allocated amount for these five year plans were Rs.47.7 and Rs.7.9 crores respectively with third plan onwards Gujarat received allocation as shown below:

Table-5.18 : Gujarat's Share in various Plan crores)**(Rs. In**

Plan Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat	23.45	55.6	235	297		244	6000		28000	40007	106918
% to total allocation	1.13	1.16	3.13	1.87		0.25	3.33		3.26	1.60	70.56
% as total state allocation	2.83	2.48	6.31	4.50		0.50	7.44		7.57	7.12	7.57

Source: Various Five Year Plan document, Government of India.

Gujarat received on an average very less except under 11th five year out of total state allocation Gujarat on an average received 5.15 per cent. However out of total allocated amount for various plans, Gujarat received 9.60 per cent, thanks to JNNRUM. Under JNNRUM, state and local bodies required to reform their administrative and financial structure so as to receive grant. For example, crude based double entry for all urban local body is a mandatory reform. However, matching grant condition is also applicable for local government to be able to be eligible for such grants. For Instance, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation was able to finance 50 per cent of total amount, while matching grant from JNNRUM was 35 per cent and rest of 15 per cent has been allocated from state government. Hence, efficiency and effective implementation of project is must to be able to receive grant under JNNRUM flagship program.

Sectorial comparison between Gujarat and India in absolute number will not help in analysis hence, percentage of allocation out of total allocation in various plan has been taken up for analysis purpose.

5.2.4 Urban Policy of India

According to constitution the urban planning and policy is state's subject, without constitution amendment, central government does not have a power to pass legislation on urbanization or cities-urban planning. It can issue directives provide advisory services set up model legislation and fund program which the state can follow at will. However, in spite of being empowered to do so very few state governments has taken the initiative for policy making in these areas much of what exist as policy has come from central government. This central government's statement on urban policy as expressed in five year plan (shaw-98).

Urban policy in five year plan of India can help the policy maker, economist and researcher to analyze the changes in the trend of policy towards urban region.

Urban Housing

First five year plan

The housing was major area of concern for urban planner with increasing urban population. It appeared that during the first plan about 6,00,000 units had been provided in the private sector. Thus, during the first plan about 1.3 million urban houses were provided.

Second five year plan

Since, second plan onwards, the gap between urban population and urban housing was felt however, urban housing, was not merely as a problem by itself but as part of the wider problem of the planning of urban areas and of their economic and other relationships with the regions in which they were situated.

Third five year plan

Government allocated Rs 142 crores against Rs 84 crores in the second outlay. Life insurance Corporation, whose contribution was, estimated about Rs 60 crores.

Fifth five year plan

A provision was made to increase the enquiry participation in HUDCO to enable it to generate resources of the order of Rs.150 crores in the Fifth Plan period.

Sixth five year plan

The sixth plan made a provision of Rs.96 crores in the central sector with a matching provision in the State's sector for the development of about 200 towns.

Seventh five year plan

The national building organization (NBO) has estimated that the housing shortage in 1981 was around 21 million dwelling units (16 million in rural and 5 million in urban areas).

Eight five year plan

The earlier projections of the national building organization (NBO) put the urban housing stock 42.6 million during the period 1991.

Ninth five year plan

The total plan outlay in the 46 years of planning on urban housing was 10,340 crore. Housing up-gradation has to cover about 7.5 million units in urban during the ninth plan period.

Tenth five year plan

The working Group on Housing had estimated the urban housing shortage at the beginning of Tenth Plan at 8.89 million units and 3.5 million houses for the urban poor.

Water and sanitation

First five year plan

National Water Supply Program was launched in 1954. As safe and pure drinking water is the basic requirement for both urban and rural.

Second five year plan

Water supply and drainage schemes, water supply schemes were taken up

Third five year plan

Importance of basic amenities like water supply, sanitation, transport and power planning of land was also realized during third five year plan. Urban water supply schemes were being executed by municipalities and corporations with the help of loans provided by the central and state governments.

Fourth five year plan

Importance and benefit of the economics of scale was realized to provide basic amenities during fourth plan year as noted by planning commission - it is necessary to create larger planning of area provided by law that the plan formulated by regional authority were implemented by local authorities.

Fifth five year plan

In the first three years with an investment of Rs.257.54 crores, about 266 towns were expected to be covered with water supply and 46 towns with sewerage and drainage systems with an outlay of Rs.281.63 crores for the remaining two years of the fifth plan, about 254 towns were expected to be covered with water supply and 38 sewerage and drainage systems.

Due to employment opportunity, migration rate slowly but steadily moved towards towns and bigger urban regions, result into to overcrowding and slums. Fifth five year plan were emphasized on the development of these areas.

Sixth five year plan

The proposed investment of about Rs.150 crores was expected to benefit about 10.0 million people, assuming a per capita expenditure of Rs.150. This scheme was applicable to all urban areas irrespective of the size of the city/town. This forms part of the minimum needs program.

The UNDP Global Project in India was intended to assist and promote installation of water-seal latrines in 110 towns in 7 states. According to reports by the end of sixth plan only 57.27 million (33 per cent of the urban population) people could be provided with sanitation facilities.

Seventh five year plan

During seventh five year plan emphasized on utilization of urban waster through cost effective processes to reduce environmental pollution, also to producing energy for domestic and other productive uses.

It was first time recommended in seventh five year plan to pay for water supply from beneficiaries in urban areas and the State Governments and local bodies was advice to explore the possibility of raising funds for water supply schemes through suitable levies (capital charges) on the potential beneficiaries.

The most important change has taken place during **Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)** i.e. introduction of 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment act.

The distinctive features of the plan were as follows;

- i Spatial and economic dimension of planning for the urban sector needs to be consolidated and operationalised.
- ii Convergence of all related programs to create the desired impact in small and medium towns beyond the threshold level is necessary.

Eighth five year plan

In the initial period of the planning, from the first to the fifth plan, the outlay on urban drinking water was considered substantial with respect to the size of the urban population (17.3 to 19.9 per cent) but thereafter, the thrust in the plan program was diverted to rural water supply and sanitation, in spite of the rapidly increasing proportion of urban population which was 17 per cent at the time of the first five year and 25.7 per cent at the time of the eighth plan.

Ninth five year plan

The total plan outlay in the 46 years of planning for urban water supply and sanitation was Rs.15,100 crore. The urban drinking water supply in the ninth plan was to address the priority concerns of universal coverage,

adequacy in terms of minimum per capita consumption norms, quality, distance from source as well as regularity of supply, and operational issues of drying and inaccessible sources of water, recycling of waste water and sewage for non-domestic use, water harvesting, among other.

Tenth five year plan

The traditional role of municipal bodies had been one of providing basic amenities of civic life such as water and sanitation. According to the 54th round of National Sample Survey (NSS) an estimated 70 per cent of urban households reported being served by tap and 21 per cent by tube-well or hand-pump.

Low cost Latrines the main objective of the scheme was to convert the existing dry latrines into low cost pour flush latrines and provide alternative employment to the liberated scavengers.

Regional Planning and Urban Development:

Second five year plan

The aim should be to have balanced urban-rural regions development.

- (1) The towns and cities such as Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Puna etc. was required early attention due to rapid urbanization.
- (2) The preparation of regional plans for such towns was too prepared.
- (3) Development of river valley areas was required careful surveys of their topography resources, development needs and potential.
- (4) Town and country planning legislation has enacted only in four states up till second five year plan.
- (5) A number of programs on urban development and re-development.

Fiscal Changes and Urban Development

Forth five year plan

Fiscal changes were also proposed by planning commission like levy tax on vacant land, of course levied only in metro and rapidly developing cities with higher purchasing power.

- (b) Regional studies in respect of metropolitan regions around Delhi, Greater Bombay and Calcutta were initiated.
- (d) By 1968, almost all the states introduced Town Planning Legislation with varying scope.

Special Case of Calcutta Metropolitan Region

Forth five year plan

Migration from Bangladesh was established then in West Bangle. A provision of Rs.42 crores has been made in the West Bangal Plan for integrated urban development of the Calcutta Metropolitan Region.

Decentralization:

Forth five year plan

Importance of Decentralization theorem was emphasized for the first time during this plan year.

Urban Development

Fifth five year plan

Urban Development programs were taken up in the three metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and none other cities in 1974-75. Additional six cities were taken up in 1975-76 and it was expected to take up six more during 1976-77.

Seventh five year plan

Urban development in this plan period covers the issues such as: Re-examination of the planned and integrated development of small and medium towns and cities along with slowing down of the growth of big metropolises; revitalization of civic bodies; thorough-going reforms of municipal tax systems and municipal administration in general, concentration on the improvement of slums and the provision of basic municipal services.

Eighth five year plan

Urban local bodies were expected to shape better of such growing cities especially after 74th constitutional amendment act. In the report of National Commission on Urbanization (1988), emphasized was on more effective implementation of the strategies adopted during the seventh plan and partly in formulation of new strategies. For instance, in 1950-51 the contribution of urban sector to India's GDP was estimated at only 29 per cent, which increased to 47 per cent in 1980-81.

Ninth five year plan

The total plan outlay in the 46 years of planning has been Rs.8580/- crore on urban development.

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns was ambitious plan to developed the small and medium town which reduce the pressure on bigger urban towns as well as local government.

Sixth five year plan

Unfortunately urban development has been seen as complementary to rural development and policies affecting urbanization were such as to strengthen the links between towns and cities and their hinterland. Urban areas of all sizes mentioned in sixth five year plan were seen as only market centers for agriculture output and provide a variety of service functions in addition to operating as centers of manufacturing activities as noted by planning commission.

Seventh five year plan

DSMT was to provide complementary infrastructural support during the seventh plan period 145 additional towns were covered with a central provision of Rs.88 crores. A centrally sponsored scheme known as Urban Basic Services was introduced in 1986, with the primary objective of enhancing the survival and development of women and children of urban low income families.

Eighth five year plan

The integrated development of small and medium towns (IDSMT) scheme was initiated by the government in 1979-80 with a view to reducing the migration of population from rural areas to large cities, generating employment by increasing resource generating ventures in the small and medium towns and providing sufficient infrastructure facilities in these towns.

The Regional Plan - The National Capital Region approved by the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has the following objectives;

- i) Reducing pressure of population of Delhi and
- ii) Achieving a balanced and harmonious development of the National Capital Region.

Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS):

Seventh five year plan

Within towns and cities there was a much greater need for community participation as urban local government were not equally capable of providing urban services due to lack of autonomy.

The seventh five year plan includes a provision of Rs.930 crores in the states' sector for provision of infrastructure facilities like roads, pavements, minor civic works as well as amenities as bus sheds, market and shopping complexes and theatre.

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Program (AUWSP): The potable water has always been an important aspect in urban regions of the country.

Eighth five year plan

A new program was launched in the eighth plan for urban water supply, namely the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Program (AUWSP), which was targeting to small towns (population less than 20,000, 1991 census). However, the revenue base of the urban local bodies in these was weak.

The Asian Development Bank has provided this type of assistance for the first time in India for some urban projects in Karnataka during the eighth plan the key urban concern was, growing gap between demand and supply of basic services.

Ninth five year plan

The ninth plan sub-group of the planning commission on environment and health had concluded that the unsatisfactory progress in supply of safe drinking water and sanitary disposal of solid and liquid waste had contributed to the continued high morbidity from water-borne and vector-borne diseases.

The “polluter pays” principle should be applied and the proceeds may be used to finance waste disposal program.

External Assistance for various projects

Ninth five year plan

Ninth five year plan noted external assistants for various project expanded well beyond this five year plan.

- (a) The OECF (Japan) has provided assistance for city water supply project in Shoplapur and New Mumbai and some other infrastructure activities. The World Bank has extended a grant of US \$ 1.0 million to HUDCO.
- (b) The World Bank had also provided a line of credit to the Government of Maharashtra.
- (c) The Overseas Development Administration (ODA, UK) supports slum improvement projects in seven Indian cities.
- (d) The Government of Netherlands supports a pilot project, Bangalore Urban Poverty Alleviation Project (BUPP), at an estimated cost of Rs.1.5 crore in phase-I.
- (e) The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank had provided external assistance for urban sector projects, the former in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and the latter in Karnataka.

- (f) The ADB was funding the Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project, whose estimated cost was \$ 132 million.
- (g) Another ADB activity was the India Urban Sector Profile (TA Study), US \$ 435,000. The project was reviewed India's Urban Sector policies and programs.

Urban Mapping and Disaster Management

Ninth five year plan

A vulnerability Atlas was being developed to indicate disaster-prone sites in the country.

Environmental Issues and Ganga Action Plan

Ninth five year plan

Another centrally sponsored scheme, the Ganga action plan (GAP), implemented by the central ministry of environment and Forest has contributed to the improvement of the sanitation facilities in 25 Class I cities along the river Ganga in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

Data Base and other Regulation

Ninth five year plan

Further, the ninth plan strengthens the activity relating to data base, monitoring and evaluation as the existing system had been found to be inadequate.

Urban Transport

Ninth five year plan

Rapidly urbanizing cities push up the income level of individuals. Except for mega cities, modal split in favour of mass transport was poor. The development activities in the Ninth Plan would give a thrust to multi-modal transport program in order to meet the requirements of all categories of passengers.

Urban Governance

Tenth five year plan

During tenth five year plan, the constitution (74th) Amendment Act, 1992 was intended to give a more focused thrust decentralization and the creation of a democratic governance structure with local responsibilities being assumed and managed at the local level.

Thrust Areas

Tenth five year plan

- (a) Investments over the years and institutional effort had resulted in the setting up of a variety of urban infrastructure and services.
- (b) Public-private partnerships were brought on to the urban agenda for improving efficiency and better service delivery. However, capacity building in the public services had to be given highest priority.
- (c) Finances of the ULBs need strengthening through smooth working of the state finance commission awards, rationalisation and improvement of the property taxation system, and a sufficient level of levy of user charges.

5.6. Urban Policy of Gujarat:

Gujarat has been always high on the scale of urbanization. However, urban development in the state's five year plan has so far been occupying a very small and insignificant place.

Third Five Year Plan: First Plan for New State Gujarat

Allocation was only for urban water and sewerage services. The state five year plans followed the footsteps of central five year plans. This is may be due to their financial dependency on higher level of government to carry out their responsibilities.

5.1.8 Town and Regional Plan:

Table: Town and Regional Planning under Five Year Plan of Gujarat

Town and Regional Planning	10	8	7	6	5
Grant in Aid for implementation of development plan and town planning schemes	15	4.25	5.25	1.6	
IT for up-gradation of department of UD/ULBs	62.5	0	0		
Preparation of sub regional plan	4	0	0.075	0.35	0.76
Centre for development of urban land re-adjustment technique	1.5	0	0		
Preparation of Development Plans and Towns Planning Schemes	0	5	2	0.25	
PPM Cell	0	0.5	0		
Others			1.705		14.74
TOTAL	83	9.75	9.03	2.2	15.5

Source: State Five year Plans, GoG 1974-2007.

5th Five Year Plan:

Total financial provisions of Rs.3.00 crores were proposed for implementing development and town planning schemes and also to implementation of traffic and transportation. It was proposed in form of loan to urban local authorities. In addition to these, some of the area development authorities were also preparing their development plan themselves.

6th Five Year Plan:

The work of regional plan in the state had taken into consideration with Narmada Project and also the rapid economic changes taking place in the Surat- Bharuch region. Sum of Rs.0.20 crores were provided for this purpose.

7th Five Year Plan:

The project (slum up-gradation, area development, town planning etc) of World Bank set-up a separate unit for preparation of World Bank projects. It was proposed to modernize organization by acquiring a computer and aerial photography equipment for topographical survey.

8th Five Year Plan:

As part of the development plan proposals, the project study report need to be prepared for different components like traffic and transportation, planning and management including mass transportation system, environmental improvement of core areas, urban renewal conservation, preservation, and beautification of selected areas.

10th Five Year Plan:

The scheme - grant in aid for development and town planning was implemented on equal cost sharing basis between state and the implementing agencies i.e. municipalities and urban development authorities with total outlay of Rs.15.00 crores.

To ensure orderly development in such area following activities were taken up;

- (1) Preparation of Metropolitan Regional Development Plans.

- (2) Amalgamation of Sub-Regional Plans.
- (3) Evolving comprehensive urban development, land use and settlement policy.
- (4) Setting up of MPCs & DPCs as per 74th constitutional amendment.

[2] Urban Development

Urban Development is a board category which includes;

- a. Urban/area Development Authorities
- b. Urban Community Development Programs
- c. Urban Local Development Program
- d. Loan assistance to Gujarat Housing Board, Urban Development/Area Development Authorities, Local Self Government Bodies to take up UDA

5th Five Year Plan:

To support them in initial period, financial assistance in the form of seed capital to development authorities was introduced in the fifth plan period.

6th Five Year Plan:

There were 17 projects sanctioned since starting of the scheme of community development. The UNICEF (United Nations' international children emergency fund) had volunteered to assist in the existing of 3 UOD projects in the slum areas.

- A. Not only the local authorities but also voluntary organization such as Lions Club, Rotary Club, Charitable Institutions, eligible bodies etc. In the towns and cities which made efforts to provide such facilities and amenities in the local areas from their own funds.

B. State Level Board to formula projects for urban bodies was always required. Hence, Gujarat Housing Board was expanded to undertake urban development activities.

7th Five Year Plan:

- A. Urban Community Development Projects lay special emphasis was on self-help on the part of the local communities.
- B. It was important to note that integrated development of small and medium towns and assistance to Gujarat municipal finance board was taken under financial assistance to local bodies.

8th Five Year Plan:

On the basis of recommendation made in Shri I.G.Patel's report on backward areas, the State Government had declared incentives for industrially backward talukas of the state.

10th Five Year Plan:

There are five urban development authorities, seven area development authorities and 114 designated authorities in Gujarat. A scheme named health mapping of urban areas of this department was operating during the ninth plan.

Urban development head also included integrated development of small and medium towns which later was shifted to financial assistance to local bodies. However, for the simplicity, we will discuss the details only in the head of financial assistance to local bodies.

[3] Financial Assistance to Local Bodies:

- A. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns
- B. Assistance to Municipal Finance Board

Table 5.19: Financial Assistance to urban local bodies

Financial Assistance to Urban Local Bodies	10	8	7	6 (Loan)
Urban Infrastructure	0			
Institutional Finance for Municipal Corporation	0			
Creation of revolving funds for urban infrastructure	150			
Loan to municipalities for miscellaneous development activities	0		2	1
Market borrowing to municipal corporation for misc. development activities	0	80	13	5.6
TOTAL	250	80	15	6.6

Source: Five Year Plan, Government of Gujarat

6th Five Year Plan:

The State Government had appointed an expert committee to study the problems, potential and prospects of the development of such towns and the committee submitted its report. Accordingly, as many as 18 towns had been identified.

- A. The Gujarat Municipal Finance Board has to meet with the administrative expenditure for this purpose an outlay of Rs.0.25 crores were provided as grant for the sixth five year plan 1980-85.
- B. Loans worth Rs.0.31 crores sanctioned to municipalities for purchase of fire fighter and other purpose for the year 1978-79 and 1979-80. Scheme did continue in sixth five year plan as well with allocated fund of Rs.1.00 crores.
- C. Open market borrowings were sanctioned to municipal corporations for development activities.

7th Five Year Plan:

- A. Open market borrowings were sanctioned to Municipal Corporation for their development activities. The amount that can be raised is subject to restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank of India.

- C. Loans are given to local bodies for misc. development activities which were not covered in the sectoral program of the State Plan which was worth Rs.17.61 lakhs as sanctioned during the sixth five year plan purchase of fire fighters and for other purposes.

8th Five Year Plan:

The Small and Medium Towns have a crucial role to play in the process of urbanization. The Government of India during the Sixth Five Year Plan initiated the loan scheme and at the first instances 17 towns were covered in Gujarat.

10th Five Year Plan:

D. Fund for Urban Infrastructure

1. Institutional Finance for Municipal Corporations
2. Creation of Revolving Fund for Urban Infrastructure (Urban Infrastructure Municipalities and City Development)

[4] City Survey:

City Survey was introduced under section 95 with section 131 of the Land Revenue Code. It provides the basis for preparation of development plans under town financing act. City Survey maps are also useful for providing accurate topographical details required for various development schemes.

6th Five Year Plan:

City survey scheme has been conducted for the walled city Ahmedabad. It is also useful for land ceiling act.

7th Five Year Plan:

City Survey is useful in determining unauthorized non-agricultural uses and detecting encroachments on public lands.

8th Five Year Plan:

During the eighth five year plan, computerization of the city survey records in two city areas were proposed as an experiments. Thus, an outlay of Rs.5.00 crores was provided for the scheme of city survey village.

[5] Minimum Need Program:

The services under the scheme are to be provided in the existing slums on Government to Municipal land as well as lands belonging to private owners. The scheme envisages that the land covered under slum area, is to be acquired by the Government. The allocation increased five times from the year of implementation to tenth five year plan.

Minimum Need Program	10	8	7	6	5
Environment Improvement in Urban Slums	75	21	5	5	17
Development of Tribal Nagar palika and in Tribal Pockets in other Urban Areas	5				
TOTAL	80	21	2	2	17

6th Five Year Plan:

In case of minimum need program which carry the scheme “Environment Improvement in Urban Slums” under central sector covered cities with population of 8 lakhs and more. Hence, only Ahmedabad city was given priority. An outlay of Rs.5.00 crores was provided under sixth five year plan of 1980-85.

7th Five Year Plan:

The scope of the scheme was extended to cities with a population of 3 lakhs and above. Accordingly, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot cities were also covered.

8th Five Year Plan:

The Government has amended the land acquisition act and municipal act.

This was facilitates the agency concerned to undertake improvement work on private land.

10th Five Year Plan:

The scheme aims at improvement of urban slum whereas and the special allocation was calculated at the rate of Rs.800 per person for the population living in the concerned slum areas. The nodal agency for implementation of the scheme was GMFB.

5.20.Other Program and New Schemes:

Other Scheme	10	8
Urban Basic Service Program	25	3
Contribution towards urban development fund	200	
World Bank aided urban projects	0	41.5
TOTAL	225	44.5

New Schemes in Seventh Five Year Plan	7
Urban Poor	4
Grant-in Aid for Urban renewal program	0.65
World Bank Project	40
Urban Basic Service	4

Source: Five Year Plan of Gujarat (1961-2000)

7th Five Year Plan:

- A) There was considerable migration of people in urban centers from rural areas which has created many problems in urban areas such as poverty. Urban Renewal : The major Urban centers were growing rapidly particularly in the metropolitan cities. These urban centers were facing problems such as (1) expansion of the cities (2) decay of existing developed areas of the cities, particularly the central areas, where the density was very high. Town Planning and Valuation Department can carry out such redevelopment program.

B) The World Bank Assisted Project:

The Government took the assistance from World Bank for Gujarat Urban Development Project. The share of 1/3 World Bank loan shall had to be borne by Government, which will be subsequently reimbursable.

C) Urban Basic Service:

The Government of Indian had introduced a new program viz. – “Urban Basic Service” with the help of UNICF assistance.

8th Five Year Plan:

A. The World Bank Aided Urban Project:

The World Bank aided Gujarat urban development, (IDA Credil-1643 IN) was under implementation. The World Bank gave the reimbursement at various rates for the various works.

B. Urban Basic Services:

The principal aim of this program was to improve and upgrade the quality of life of the urban poor. The cost of the urban basic services project was met on sharing basis i.e. 50% central and state government. An outlay of Rs.300 lakhs was provided in the eighth five year plan, 1992-97 for this scheme.

C. The Government had introduced the new scheme in the urban areas as “Nehru Rozgar Yojna” (NRY) as centrally sponsored scheme.

D. Contribution towards Urban Development Fund: with a view, to provide subsidy, loan assistance etc., to urban development authorities “Urban Development Fund” were constituted. An outlay of Rs.2.50 crores was provided for the eighth five year plan 1992-97 for this new scheme.

- E. Financial Assistance to urban development authorities for identification infrastructure: Their main function was to check on the under irregular construction in the areas under their jurisdiction.

9th Five Year Plan:

All new schemes introduced ninth five year plan continued in tenth five year plan also hence, the tenth five year plan allocation is also mention.

- A. Institutional Strengthening of Manpower
- B. Eleventh Finance Commission
- C. The National Slum Development Program
- D. The Swarnim Jayanti Shaheri Rozgar Yojna
 - 1. Urban Self Employment Program (USEP)
 - 2. Urban Wage Employment Program (UWEP)
- E. Gujarat Urban Development Corporation
- F. Relief in Electricity Development Scheme
- G. Vajpayee Town Development Scheme
- H. District Urban Development Agency
- I. State Subsidy in Swarnim Jayanti Shaheri Rojgar Yojna
- J. Survey Below Poverty Level Families
- K. Assistances to local bodies for setting up treatment and disposal facilities in connection with solid waste management
- L. Financial Assistance to Gujarat Fire Service Board
- M. Externally Aided Projects
- N. Low Cost Sanitation Projects
- O. Assistance to Disaster Management Authorities

1. Infrastructure Development in Earth affected towns with assistance from world bank/ADB
2. Disaster Management Capacity building of ULBs including mitigation measures.

10th Five Year Plan:

- A. Grant in aid to municipalities to ULBs from professional tax: the state government accepted the recommendation of the state finance commission and taken a decision to give 50% amount of professional tax recovered from ULBs areas.
 - B. To reward the best municipality.
 - C. Nirmal Gujarat Abhiyan: The status of urban sanitation was far from satisfactory the situation was even more serious in slum areas.
 - D. Grant aid to municipalities for cleaning and greenery projects in municipal areas. In view of this quality of air deteriorating rapidly in urban areas, also, the urban area are lack adequate open and green areas.
 - E. River conservation projects/Nadhi sudharana projects.
 - F. Urban Environment Monitoring
 - G. Mobile Library
 - H. Grant in aid to Municipality for Raja Harishchandra Shamshanbhumi Yojna: A grant scheme to upgrade existing crematorium and to establish new ones urban area had been proposed.
 - I. Scheme to Provide Ambulance Van to Municipalities.
 - J. Support to ULBs for Fire Service
 - K. Urban Transport Projects
1. Mass Transport: An Integrated Public Transport System of Ahmedabad was being envisaged as part of Gujarat Infrastructure Development

(BIDBO) Project. The project had four potential rail based corridors and five integrated terminals.

New Cost Transport:

Assistance to new municipal corporation and Nagar palika: . Furthermore, it is important to note that year 2005 was announced as “Urban Year” by Government of Gujarat. Under which urban local Government received grants to upgrade services and administrative structure to render services more efficiently.

The planning commission of India and planning commission of Gujarat did make an efforts in favour of regional balance, however in rapidly urbanizing nation the urban centers do provide more opportunities which pull the population from rural areas. Hence the balance regional development and provision of basic urban amenities not only in urban area but rural India is important.