

Study of Urbanization and Their Issues and Remedies in India

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ABSTRACT:

The objective of this paper is to study the urbanization and effects of urbanization in all areas of human life. Urbanization is massive and recent phenomenon. Urbanization refers the population shift from rural to urban areas. The main cause of urbanization is desire for higher wages with increased opportunities for employment. The process of urbanization is closely related with industrial revolution and economic development. The urbanization in India is defined by continuous increase of population and activities in cities. India's urbanization has some basic problems like slums, transportation, water supply and sanitation, pollution, water shortages, etc. This paper list out, and analyses problems due to urbanization in India.

KEYWORDS: Urbanization, issues of urbanization, Rapid Urbanization, Urban growth

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I. INTRODUCTION

One of the recent phenomena is observed in India is 'Urbanization', which is defined as population shift from rural to urban area in search for higher wages with increased opportunities for employment. The process of urbanizations related with economic development and job opportunities that draw individuals from rural area to cities. Urbanization is the process that leads to formation of cities.[1] People from rural area migrated to urban areas with the hope of economic and social purposes. Urban area provided better basic services and infrastructures as compare to rural area. Cities provided necessary infrastructure and services to conduct trade and connectivity through road network, ports, rails, opportunities for growth like education and provided services like health and sanitation. [2]

In Census of India, 2001 two types of town were identified:

- a) Statutory towns: All places with a municipality, corporation, Cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc. so declared by state law.
- b) Census towns: Places which satisfy following criteria: -
 - i) a minimum population of 5000;
 - ii) at least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; or
 - iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km.

An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. Examples of OGs are railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, etc., that may come up near a city. As per Census 2001, it was decided that the core town or at least one of the constituent towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town and the total population of all the town and outgrowths of an urban agglomeration should not be less than 20,000.

II. CONCEPT OF URBANIZATION

As per United Nations (2014), the method of urbanization describes a move in a population from one that's dispersed over small rural settlements in which cultivating is the prevailing financial activity towards one where the population is concentrated in greater, thick urban settlements characterized by industrial and benefit activities. The strategy of urbanization has been utilized in many ways. These include relocation from rural to urban zones, improvement within the urban population (urban development) and urban development that is faster than rural growth. Thus, urbanization as a process implies an increment within the rate urban and the rate of urbanization, hence, refers to the development rate in the level of urbanization. It is in this convention of demographic approach that Kingsley Davis (1965) has utilized the term urbanization in a particular way. As per Davis, it refers to the extent of the total population concentrated in urban settlements, or else to a rise in this extent. For him, urbanization could be a limited process.[3] Urbanization could be a limited prepare, a cycle through which countries go in their move from agrarian to mechanical society. As per Tisdale, urbanization is a

togetherness of dynamic nature, brought around by the utilization of innovative devices resulting in an increment in the population tolerance of the regions in which they operate.

Urbanization refers to common increment in population and the amount of industrialization of a settlement. Urbanization happens due to the increment within the degree and density of urban regions. The density of population in urban areas increases because of the migration of people from less industrialized regions to more industrialized areas.

III. VOLUME AND TREND OF URBANISATION IN INDIA

India offers most characteristic highlights of the urbanization inside the creating nations. The number of urban agglomeration /towns has created from 1827 in 1901 to 7935 in 2011. Number of the complete population has expanded from 23.84 crores in 1901 to 121.7 crores in 2011 whereas number of the population residing in urban zones has expanded from 2.58 crores in 1901 to 37.71 crores in 2011 as appeared in Table 1.

Table 1: Population of India by Residence 1901-2011

Census Year	Number of Urban agglomeration/towns	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Urban Population in %
1901	1827	238396327	25851873	212544454	10.84
1911	1825	252093390	25941633	226151757	10.29
1921	1949	251321213	28086167	223235046	11.18
1931	2072	278977238	33455989	245521249	11.99
1941	2250	318660580	44153297	274507283	13.86
1951	2843	361088090	62443709	298644381	17.29
1961	2363	439234771	78936603	360298168	17.97
1971	2590	598159652	109113977	489045675	19.91
1981	3378	683329097	159462547	523866550	23.33
1991	3768	844324222	217177625	627146597	25.72
2001	5161	1027015247	285354954	741660293	27.78
2011	7935	1210193422	377105760	833087662	31.16

(Source: Sources: Various Census reports)

This process of urbanization in India appears in Fig 1. It reflects a slow increasing trend of urbanization. India is at acceleration organize of the method of urbanization.[4]

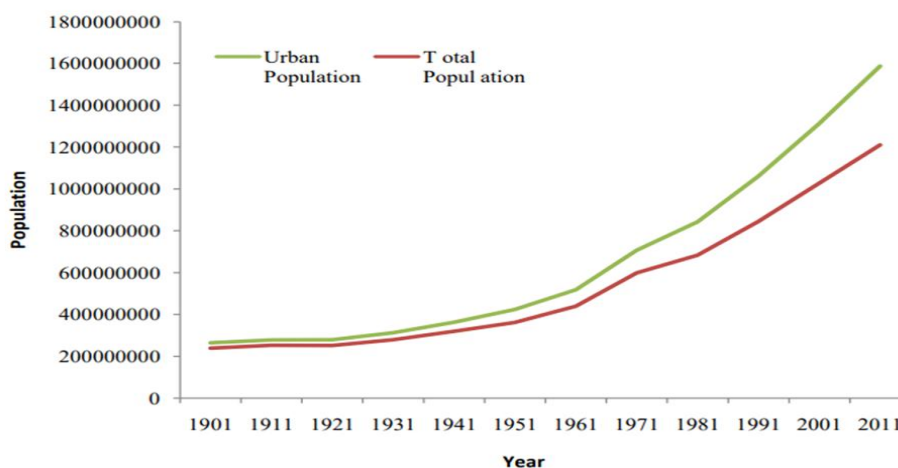


Figure 1: Process of Urbanisation in India

IV. CAUSES OF URBANIZATION IN INDIA

Urbanization in India begun after independence, due to the country's apportionment of a mixed economy, which gave rise to the change of the private sector. Urbanization is taking put at a speedier rate in India. The most causes of urbanization in India are:

1. Development in government organizations, as a result of Second World War.
2. Relocation of people from Pakistan after portion of India.
3. The Industrial Revolution.
4. Eleventh five year organize which pointed at urbanization for the financial change of India.
5. Business openings are outstandingly crucial reasons for individuals moving towards cities.

6.. Establishment workplaces inside the urban areas.

7. Development of private division after 1990.[5]

V. ISSUES RELATED TO URBANIZATION IN INDIA

Problems of urbanization is due to uneven urban planning and urbanization with poor financial base without having useful categories. Thus, India's urbanization is followed by a few basic issues within the field of: 1) housing, 2) slums, 3) transport 4) water supply and sanitation, 5) water pollution and air contamination, 6) inadequate arrangement for social infrastructure (school, Health Centre, etc.). Class I cities such as Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras etc. have come to saturation level of employment creating capacity.

Slums Problems: The shortage of housing facilities is one of the most serious problems in Indian, cities, whether it is a mega city or a small town. The reason behind this issue is that development of housing facilities has not expanded fast enough to meet the demand for rapid urbanization. The shortage of housing facilities compels the poor to live in slums. As per act 1954, a residential area where dwellings by reason for overcrowding, improper arrangement, lack of ventilation, lack of sanitation facilities. The impacts of urbanization may be seen on different lines within the following components. [6]

Poverty: Most of these cities utilizing capital intensive technologies cannot create employment for these distressed rural poor. So, there's exchange from rural poverty to urban poverty. Poverty initiated movement of illiterate and untalented worker happens in class-I cities addressing urban involution and urban decay. Poverty in large cities dropped to around 14 percent in 1999-2000 from 18 percent observed in 1993-1994. In the town with the population range from 50,000 to 1 million, poverty level of 20 and 28 percent at these respective time period. The percentage figures in small towns of population under 50,000 were as high as 24 and 33, becoming higher than the rural area. So, the reasons to be concerned around the poverty situation in lower categories of urban settlements, as similar as in rural area. Most of these cities utilizing capital intensive technologies cannot create work for these distressed rural poor. So, there's exchange from rural poverty to urban poverty.

Environmental Problems: Natural contamination is causing concern and affecting human health (nowadays) than yester decades. It has been reported by the World Bank that 40,000 people die in India every year since of air pollution. Later considers moreover revealed that a huge number of people have been suffering from respiratory infections, allergies, and cough. It has been doubled since 1990s. Assist, it has been taken note that 23 Indian Cities have crossed the unsafe limits since of auto-exhausts and industrial emission.[6]

The population of India had already crossed the 285 million mark by 2001. By 2030, more than 50 percent of India's population is expected to live in poor environment. The effect of all this development on space, environment and quality of life will be, to say the least, tremendous. The arrangement of infrastructural facilities required to bolster such expansive concentration of population is slacking distant behind the pace of urbanization. As a result, the urban environment, particularly in expansive cities, is breaking down exceptionally rapidly. In urban area, due to excessive population density and luxurious lifestyles style, the rate of consumption of natural sources such as water, energy, fossil fuel, forest products etc. is very excessive. There is additionally misuse of natural resources whose immediately compensation will become challenging. Thickly populated urban zone consumes huge quantities of material and at the same time discharges a part of solid wastes. The gases produced cause air pollution, surface run-off from the wastes causes water pollution and vector causes different diseases. Urban centers and mega-cities in specific cause many environmental issues like the declining and contaminated water supplies, accelerating atmospheric pollution, extremely lacking sanitation facilities and enormous amounts of solid and fluid waste for disposal.[1]

Water supply: India has come to a stage where no city has water supply round the clock. Irregular supply results in a vacuum being made in empty water lines which regularly suck in pollutions through leaking joints. small towns have no primary water supply and depend on such sources as individual wells, household open wells or indeed the rivers which have a few capacities of water in pools during summer. Inside the city, the waste system hardly exists and the yearly flooding of large regions. With each monsoon showers, it gets overflowed choking the communication. The issue is particularly intense within the cities of Indo-Gangetic plain. This is the case with Varanasi and Patna. The circumstance is worse in the eastern portion of Patna, which remains water logged throughout the rainstorm period.[6]

Garbage issue: Urban solid waste comprises of building materials, plastic containers, hospital wastes, kitchen waste etc. The building materials and household solid wastes are dumped on the public places. The hospital wastes don't have covers while transporting. The exacting smell contaminates the air. Within the last decade, waste was created at about twice the rate of population growth. As it were eight out of 3,119 towns and cities in India have full wastewater collection and treatment facilities. A third of India's population has no get to sanitation services. It gets to be more regrettable in littler cities and provincial towns.[6]

Critical Inadequacies in Public Utilities: Due to rapid development of urban population without a corresponding increase in urban framework like safe drinking water, preventive health services, sanitation

facility, adequate power supply and provisioning of basic amenities. Minimum essential facility is also not accessible for many cities.

VI. REMEDIES

One of the techniques to illuminate the urbanization issues as through the requirement of laws and arrangements by the local authorities. In India policies towards urbanization have traditionally been negative and since independence no government has ever made any sincere effort to execute a uniform urban change approach for better management of this issue. It must be changed so that the process of urbanization is respected as a positive drive within the advancement of the country. In order to accommodate an efficient and reasonable improvement, urban development should have a clear guidance on the direction of future extension.

The arrangement of urban services, infrastructure and utility are critical to fulfil the demand of the population and supporting the development of the urban economy. Those services need to be provided in a great quality and satisfactorily meet the requirements of each single resident in that area. Infrastructure and utility have to be adequately given, in terms of amount, scope of distribution and be of high quality that utilizes the latest innovation. These endeavours will help to improve the quality of living of the neighbourhood population as well as increment the attractiveness of the urban region. For solid waste management, MSW administration Rules 2000 give most comprehensive arrangement rules for management of municipal solid waste. The rules mandate that each metropolitan authority is responsible for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, handling and transfer of municipal solid wastes in their respective jurisdictions.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

Urbanization has its effect on all perspectives of day-to-day life. In urban areas in view of uncontrolled urbanization, haphazard development resulting in development of slums and causing many problems like environmental degradation, excessive air and noise pollution, insufficiency in public utilities and the problems of waste disposal. Approaches concerned with urbanization and urban development must pay special consideration to extend the access of the poor to urban livelihoods and amenities so that they also take advantages of urbanization.

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