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An Overview Of Urbanization And Its Impact On Demographic Transition In India

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ABSTRACT

India's total population of 121 crore, 37.7 crore population reside in urban areas while the remaining 83.3 crore population belongs to rural areas. As per 2001 Census, urban and rural population percentages were 27.81 per cent and 72.19 per cent respectively. During the period 2001-2011, urban population increased from 28.61 crore to 37.71 crore while rural population went up from 74.26 crore to 83.31 crore. Thus, during the decades 2001-2011, urban population size increased by 9.10 crore while the rural population went up by 9.05 crore. During 2001-2011, rural population and urban population registered 12.18 per cent and 31.8 per cent growth respectively. The present study is based on descriptive research and data sources were collected through secondary sources. Aim of the research is to identify negative aspects of urbanization in India.

KEY WORDS: Urbanistaion, India, Population, Urban, Rural and Poverty.

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INTRODUCTION

Urbanisation is not a new concept to India, since time immemorial there had been people moved one place to another place for trading, travelling, finding kingdom and their livelihood. India's footprints were available all over the world, since most of the emperors who were ruling India conquered many places across the globe like Canada, Singapore, and Malaysia. Because they wanted to establish their kingdom in overseas at all new to Indian literature. India is characterized by second largest populous country in the world and having a problem of urbanisation. This is very crucial issue, when country is having more population and if there is a sudden increase in the population in a particular locality, it is not possible to provide the basic needs to all the people. People are migrating from one to place to another with their family for livelihood. So the government cannot stop the migration since they are not able to provide employment, education, shelter and so on. Urbanisation is most significant phenomenon in the 21 st century which is affecting all the aspects of citizens residing in a particular area.

For the Census of India 2011, the definition of urban area is as follows;

According to United Nations Report, the definition of an urban area can be given on the basis of the following five concepts,

- i) Administrative area
- ii) Size of the population
- iii) Expansion of local government
- iv) Urban features and
- v) Domination of economic activities.

Government released Census 2011 data related to urban-rural population on July 15, 2011. As per released statistics out of country's total population of 121 crore, 37.7 crore population reside in urban areas while the remaining 83.3 crore population belongs to rural areas and the urban and rural population percentages were 27.81 per cent and 72.19 per cent respectively. During the period 2001-2011, urban population increased from 28.61 crore to 37.71 crore while rural population went up from 74.26 crore to 83.31 crore. Thus, during the decades 2001-2011, urban population size increased by 9.10 crore while the rural population went up by 9.05 crore. During 2001-2011, the growth of rural population and urban population was 12.18 per cent and 31.8 per cent respectively. The present study is based on descriptive research and data sources were collected through secondary sources. Aim of the research is to identify negative aspects of urbanization in India.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Pawan 2016¹ analysed the ill effect of urbanization on human and environment in general and concluded it was putting more pressure on natural resources like water and land. Kundu, A 1983² the pattern of migration in India featured by a long term evolution among the urban population. Kundu, A 1994³ there had been fast and persistent movement from rural to urban but concentration of population were either fluctuated or declined. Mukherji, Shekhar 1993⁴ migration induces the population growth as well as urban poverty in the areas in and around big cities. Sen, A. and Ghosh, J. 1993⁵ people are moving from one place to another place not because of the city life style instead rural life standard. Moonis Raza and Kundu A 1978⁶ urbanization leads to low per capita income in the urban areas. Premi, M. K. 1991⁷ almost all migration concentrated on class I cities where people get low remuneration for their labour. Kundu, A and Gupta, S. 1996⁸ new economic policy has a negative impact on the urbanistaion. Despande, S. and Despande, L. 1998⁹ benefits of new economic policy reforms goes to only the rich income people not to the poorer. Kundu, A 1997¹⁰ urbanistaion led growth in the induce poverty rate among the urban population.

TRENDS IN URBANISATION

Urbanisation in India is neither unique nor exclusive but is similar to a worldwide phenomenon. Indian urbanisation has proceeded as it has elsewhere in the world as a part and product of economic change. Occupational shift from agriculture to urban-based industry and services is one part of the change.

Table 1: The world population of rural and urban regions in 2014

Major region	Rural	Urban	Total	Population_Growth
World	3 363 656	3 880 128	7 243 784	53.6
More developed regions	275 828	980 403	1 256 231	78.0
Less developed regions	3 087 828	2 899 725	5 987 553	48.4
Least developed countries	635 275	283 855	919 129	30.9
Less developed regions, excluding least developed countries	2 452 553	2 615 870	5 068 424	51.6
Less developed regions, excluding China	2 446 901	2 115 652	4 562 552	46.4
High-income countries	256 311	1 035 404	1 291 715	80.2
Middle-income countries	2 484 859	2 555 840	5 040 699	50.7
Upper-middle-income countries	920 812	1 541 090	2 461 902	62.6
Lower-middle-income countries	1 564 047	1 014 751	2 578 798	39.3
Low-income countries	616 562	268 441	885 003	30.3

Source: UN, DESA, PD(2014).

The above table reveals that the percentage share of urban population was 53.6 per cent in more developed regions in the world. The high income countries were 80.2 per cent but in low income countries 30.3 percent of the population was living in urban areas. The developed economies are having increased movement of people from one place to another place, because they were attracted by the life style and standard of living compared to developing economies. But in recent decades the movements of people almost restricted by developed economies for not allowing their capital to other countries.

Table 2: Change of urban population in major regions (per annum)

Major region	1950-55	1960-65	1970-75	1980-85	1990-95	2000-05	2010-15
WORLD	3.11	2.99	2.56	2.71	2.34	2.27	2.05
More developed regions	2.33	2.04	1.38	0.93	0.69	0.78	0.60
Less developed regions	4.21	4.08	3.67	3.97	3.22	2.90	2.56
Least developed countries	4.47	5.11	4.77	4.72	4.40	4.04	3.97
Less developed regions, excluding least developed countries	4.20	4.03	3.60	3.92	3.12	2.79	2.41
Less developed regions, excluding China	3.92	4.10	4.02	3.75	2.92	2.58	2.41
High-income countries	2.27	2.08	1.48	1.12	0.91	1.00	0.76
Middle-income countries	4.21	3.90	3.45	3.77	3.06	2.77	2.42
Upper-middle-income countries	4.80	4.15	3.23	3.87	3.15	2.85	2.35
Lower-middle-income countries	3.40	3.52	3.79	3.63	2.93	2.64	2.54
Low-income countries	3.86	4.80	4.42	4.22	3.91	3.70	3.77

Source: UN, DESA, PD(2014).

The above table shows that the average annual rate of change of urban population in the major regions of the world was 3.11 per cent in 1950-55 and in 2010-15 it was declined to 2.05 per cent. The rate of change of urbanization was 2.04 percent in more developed regions and it was reduced to 0.60 percent in 2010-15. The average annual rate of the urbanization was also declined in the high income countries. During the period, India was restricted urbanization relatively higher than many countries. The sharp drop in urban rate during 1950-55 to 2010-15 in high income, Middle income, Upper middle income and low income countries in the major regions of the world was mainly due to declassification of a very large number of towns during that period.

Table 3: India's population during (1901-2011)

Year	Number of Cities/Towns	Population_ Total	Population_ Urban	Population_ Rural
1901	1827	238,396,327	25,851,873	212,544,454
1911	1825	252,093,390	25,941,633	226,151,757
1921	1949	251,321,213	28,086,167	223,235,046
1931	2072	278,977,238	33,455,989	245,521,246
1941	2250	318,660,580	44,153,297	274,507,283
1951	2843	361,088,090	62,443,709	298,644,381
1961	2363	439,234,771	78,936,603	360,298,168
1971	2590	598,159,652	109,113,977	489,045,675
1981	3378	683,329,097	159,462,547	523,866,550
1991	3768	844,324,222	217,177,625	627,146,597
2001	5161	1,027,015,247	285,354,954	741,660,293
2011	7935	1,210,193,422	377,105,760	833,087,662

Source: Various Census Reports.

The above table shows people residing in urban area increased from 25 million to 62 million in the year 1951. It was the time where many riots happened in across India. So people were migrated from one place to another place and also many industrial developments have taken place to absorb the people from rural areas. The urban population was increased to 377 million in 2011 and the percentage of urban population was 31.16 percent this was higher than the previous decades. In the year 2011 total no of town were increased from three thousand to eight thousand and also the urban population increased from 62 million to 377 million, which was drastic change in the urban migration. Due to sudden increase in population in a particular area will affect not only individual well being and also nation.

Table 4: Population growth rate in India during 1901-2011.

Year	Growth Rate of Population (per annum)	Growth Rate of Urban Population (Per Annum)	Rural Population Growth Rate Per Annum
1901-1911	0.51	0.03	0.62
1911-1921	-0.03	0.79	-0.13
1921-1931	1.04	1.75	0.95
1931-1941	1.33	2.77	1.12
1941-1951	1.25	3.47	0.84
1951-1961	1.96	2.34	1.88
1961-1971	3.09	3.24	3.05
1971-1981	1.33	3.79	0.69
1981-1991	2.12	3.09	1.80
1991-2001	1.96	2.73	1.68
2001-2011	1.61	2.76	1.15

Source: Various Census Report

The table 4 reveals that annual growth rate of population in India from 1901-2011 and it was found that on an average population grew not less than one per cent per decade except 1911-21. After

2001-2011 it was controlled effectively may be because the campaign led by the government and also increase in the literacy rate. When literacy rate increases which reflects not only vertically and also horizontally as well.

Table 5: Urbanisation trends in India during (1961-2011)

Years	Population_ Urban (in Mn)	Percentage	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1961	78.94	17.97	2.34
1971	109.11	19.91	3.23
1981	159.46	23.34	3.79
1991	217.18	25.72	3.09
2001	286.12	27.86	2.75
2011	377.10	31.16	2.76

Source: Census of India, various years.

The above table indicates India was having 80 million urban populations during 1960's, which constitutes about 18 per cent of the total population. The average growth rate of population was 2.34 per cent per annum and increased to 3.79 per cent during 1980's and drastically decline to 2.76 during 2011-12.

Table 6: Rural- Urban Population Growth during (1971-2011)

Time Period	Urban	Rural	Growth Rate in %
1971-1981	3.79	1.76	2.02
1981-1991	3.09	1.80	1.30
1991-2001	2.75	1.69	1.00
2001-2011	2.76	1.15	1.60

Source: Census of India, various years.

Table 7: India's urban areas over 1,000,000 population in 2011

Rank	Urban Area	2001	2011	Percentage changes
1	Delhi	15,358,000	21,622,000	41
2	Bangalore	5,687,000	8,499,000	49
3	Hyderabad	5,534,000	7,749,000	40
4	Ahmadabad	4,519,000	6,352,000	41
5	Surat	2,811,000	4,585,000	63
6	Coimbatore	1,446,000	2,151,000	49
7	Kochi	1,355,000	2,118,000	56
8	Kozhikode	880,000	2,031,000	131
9	Thiruvandram	889,000	1,687,000	90
10	Vijayawada	1,011,000	1,491,000	47
11	Raipur	699,000	1,123,000	61
12	Kollam	380,000	1,110,000	192

Source: Census Report 2011.

The above table reveals the rural and urban population growth during 1971-2011. Since during the time of 1980-1990 it was characterized by more migration was happened due to the industrialization. Migration from primary sector to secondary sector mainly because low wage rate and low income from

the agricultural sector. Based on the decline in the household income in rural areas, people started migrating one place to another place.

The number of urban agglomeration having over ten lakhs population, total population residing therein urban population from the census year 2011 are shown in the above table. The table reveals that twelve cities in India having population more than ten lakh, this is 31.2 per cent of the total population of India. Delhi is the largest metropolitan city of India whose percentage of population was 41 per cent of the total population of cities more than ten lakh. In 2011, Greater Delhi followed by Mumbai with 14 percentage of population, Kolkata was 7 per cent, Chennai was 35 per cent, Kochi was 56 per cent and in Chandigarh was 27 per cent. There are two important facts in relation to the process of urbanization in India. They are, when seen from the viewpoint of percentage, the process of urbanization is slow and when seen from the view point of numbers, the process of urbanization is rapid. The size of total population of urban areas of India was 2.6 crores in 1901, which is reached to 3.7 crore in 2011. From the view point of total urban areas, India is much ahead of other developing and developed countries like Japan, Britain and Federal Republic of Germany. With reference to the urban population, India comes after Russia, America and China. A large part of India's urban population has centred around the metropolitan cities.

CONCLUSION

Indian Agriculture still depends on monsoon mostly, but if there is a failure of monsoon then there will be a problem in agriculture sector. Also during lean season finding job is very difficult in rural area. So the rural people migrating form one place to another place for marketing their labour, where they will get maximum remuneration for their labour. Migration takes place not only for the income alone and also for better standard of living, school for their children and attracted to the cities life style. Urbanization is mainly because of the Industrialist ion, where rural people getting maximum employment and fair remuneration for their labour.

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