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### **Population Growth, Urbanisation and Overcrowding cities: An Analysis of Changing Scenario in India**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Urbanization in India and in a large portion of the underdeveloped nations is yet at a low dimension however the urban areas are as of now demonstrating uncontrolled hyper-urbanization depicting the similar trend of the developed world. Since the start of the last century, the urban space of India is quickly extending. A noteworthy piece of urban development is credited to the specific movement to bigger towns and urban communities, predominantly the capitals and region head quarters having the best alluring power. This truly brings outcomes consistently developing disparities and basic irregular characteristics inside the distinctive classes of urban settlements and districts of the nation and state. Generally, urbanization in India is at its essential dimension with 285 million urban populaces, which is 27.78 per cent of the aggregate populace, according to the 2001 evaluation. There are nine states and six association domains recording urbanization over the national average. The study is an endeavour to analyse the pattern of urbanization in India.

**Keywords:** Urbanisation, population growth, migration, urban crisis, present scenario.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

In India, an expanding pattern towards urbanization has been recorded from the earliest starting point of this present century. A fascinating part of the 2011 Census was that for the first time since India's achievement of freedom, the outright increment in over-viewed populace was observed to be more in urban zones than in rustic regions. The Level of Urbanization in India, which is likewise viewed as a record of financial improvement, expanded from 27.81 per cent in 2001 to 31.16 per cent in the 2011 Census. Statistics of India 2011 uncovered that there is an aggregate of 7,935 towns in the nation. It is fascinating to take note of that the quantity of towns has expanded by 2,774 since the last Census (of 2011). What is considering all the more intriguing to note is the way that out of the aggregate 7,936 towns, 6,166 are a piece of the urban casing of the nation by being bunched together as urban agglomerations of variable sizes. Just 1,770 towns in India are autonomous of any urban bunching. The aggregate number of towns/urban communities in India with populace over 1,00,000 (One Lakh or 0.1 million) is 468. These are otherwise called Class I Cities/Towns.

The developing convergence of population in urban territories has been making numerous issues and irritating the urban condition. India is confronting a house deficiency in urban regions right now and all the more lodging would be required with the end goal to take care of future demand. This interest originates from the financially weaker segment because of the absence of lodging arrangements. There is a substantial dependence on private transport that has prompted the blockage of streets and expanding driving time and contamination. Street organizes subsequently need to expand in light of the deluge of these vehicles in the urban territories. Extend periods of time of congested driving conditions are normal in numerous metropolitan urban communities. Water lack is another extreme issue in urban territories. The water supply in India faces a few issues and the water and wastewater administration in the nation should be moved forward. Expanding urbanization has prompted expanding request in vitality utilization. India enormously needs to expand their capacity creating limit and grow better approaches for producing power. The higher centralization of vagrant work in the urban zones prompts stuffing. The impact of urbanization in India has not been exceptionally amiable as alongside the quick spread of urbanization there has likewise been the productive development of tremendous ghettos and shanty towns where individuals have been keeping up a hopeless life. Moreover, high centralization of the populace in class I and class II towns have offered ascend to a lot of issues.

The landmass of Asia is by all accounts the center locale in the continuous Urban Era and India is surely seeing quick urban development and advancement. There is an extraordinary need to

deal with this urban development in a practical way while a synchronous need exists for improving the urban biological communities. Our urban communities should be beneficial, brilliant and atmosphere flexible and our urban approach needs to center around comprehensive development. Urban focuses in India will keep on developing in any event till the center of this century and our strategies will decide whether we move development in a couple of urban focuses or make savvy, liveable urban communities in all parts of India. The last is by all accounts the diagram of feasible urban improvement.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The present study aims to deal and analyse various aspects of urbanisation in India with the following objectives: -

1. To understand the growth and distribution pattern of urban population in India.
2. To understand the demographic characteristics of urban population and urban centres.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The study is analytical in nature. The study makes the use of secondary data pertaining to the urban centres and population. The entire data of urban population have been collected through secondary sources published by Census of India, General population tables. Some of the recent data are also collected from the web site of census of India and from various other web sites and publications. The study covers the census data from 1901 to 2011. In addition the study obtained data from World Urbanization Prospects, 2014 published by United Nations for analysing world urbanisation trend.

## **TREND OF URBANISATION IN INDIA**

The census data on the rural-urban composition uncover a persistent ascent in the rate of urbanization in India and all the more especially amid the second 50% of the 21st century. The extent of urban populace to add up to populace which was just 11 percent in 1911 gradually expanded to 11.3 percent in 1921 and after that bit by bit rose to 14 percent in 1941. With a liberal meaning of urban territory embraced in 1951, the extent of urban populace all of a sudden rose to 17.6 percent. In any case, with a marginally strict definition, the extent of urban populace recorded a little increment to 18.3 percent in 1961. In the 1971 statistics, another meaning of a urban unit was received and that definition was proceeded in 1981 enumeration. The meaning of a urban unit in 1961 statistics was likewise like the previously mentioned definition. Along these lines the information on country urban dissemination amid the last three censuses are similar. The extent of urban populace to add up to populace of India according to this new definition was assessed at 20.2

percent in 1971 registration and after that imperceptibly rose to 23.7 percent in 1981. Again in 2001, the aggregate size of urban populace in India expanded to 285 million when contrasted with that of 217 million out of 1991. This demonstrates the extent of urban populace to add up to populace of India has expanded from 25.8 percent in 1991 to 27.8 percent in 2001. The temporary figure of aggregate urban populace of India in 2011 is evaluated at 377 million which is assessed at 31.16 percent of the aggregate populace of the nation. In addition, the aggregate number of towns in India which was just 1627, step by step rose to 3060 out of 1951, 3126 out of 1971, 4029 of every 1981 and after that to 5166 of every 2001.

Urbanization in India started to quicken after independence, because of the nation's selection of a blended economy, which offered ascend to the advancement of the private part. Urbanization is occurring at a quicker rate in India. Populace living in urban zones in India, as indicated by 1901 enumeration, was 11.4%. This tally expanded to 28.53% as indicated by 2001 enumeration, and intersection 30% according to 2011 evaluation, remaining at 31.16%. As indicated by an overview by UN State of the World Population report in 2007, by 2030, 40.76% of nation's populace is relied upon to live in urban territories. According to World Bank, India, alongside China, Indonesia, Nigeria, and the United States, will lead the world's urban populace flood by 2050.

Quick ascent in urban populace, in India, is prompting numerous issues like expanding slums, diminish in way of life in urban regions, likewise causing ecological harm. India's urban development rate is 2.07% which is by all accounts critical contrasted with Rwanda with 7.6%. India has around 300 million individuals living in metropolitan zones. This has incredibly caused ghetto issues, with such a significant number of individuals stuffing urban areas and driving individuals to live in hazardous conditions which additionally incorporates unlawful structures. Water lines, streets and power are deficient with regards to which is causing fall of expectations for everyday comforts. It is likewise adding to the issue of a wide range of contamination.

**Table 1: Degree of Urbanization in India**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Urban Population (%) [U/P]*100</b>	<b>Rural Population (%) [R/P]*100</b>	<b>Rural-Urban Ratio (%) [U/R]*100</b>
1901	10.8	89.2	12.11
1911	10.3	89.7	11.48
1921	11.2	88.8	12.61
1931	12	88	13.64
1941	13.9	86.1	16.14
1951	17.3	82.7	20.92
1961	17.97	82.03	21.91
1971	19.91	80.09	24.86
1981	23.34	76.66	30.45
1991	25.72	74.28	34.63
2001	27.86	72.14	38.62
2011	31.16	68.84	45.26

Source: Census of India, 1901-2011.

Table 1 shows that the annual exponential growth rate of urban population has increased from 10.8 per cent in 1901 to 12 per cent in 1931. The share of urban population in the total increased from 19.91 per cent in 1961 to 31.16 per cent in 2011. This indicates that an increasing trend of India's urbanization over the decades.

According to the census numbers, India's populace remained at 1.21 billion in 2011. The share of India's populace living in urban territories expanded from 27.81 percent to 31.16 percent in the intercensal period 2001-2011. Examination over the two time frames 1991-2001 and 2001-2011, shows that the rate of development of populace of India has backed off. Over the intercensal period 1991-2001, the populace expanded by 21.5 percent (18.1 percent in rustic and 31.5 percent in urban). In the intercensal period 2001-11, India's populace expanded by 17.6 percent (12.2 percent in rustic and 31.8 percent in urban). The decrease in general development of populace can be ascribed to the decrease in the development rate of populace in rustic zones. As far as total numbers the populace expanded from 1.029 billion to 1.21 billion. A fascinating measurement is that, out of the blue since India's autonomy in 1947, the outright increment in urban populace over the intercensal period 2001-11 is bigger than the expansion in provincial territories.

Independence in 1947 brought political and also financial auxiliary change. Monstrous open part interest in chosen pockets, particularly amid the Second and Third Five Year Plans (1955– 65), helped in rebuilding the urban chain of command. Notwithstanding, local differences held on, in spite of people in general part assuming a noteworthy job in coordinating concentrated speculations towards "in reverse" zones. This is on the grounds that the peak focuses did not make a suitable arrangement of urban settlements – as in many created entrepreneur economies – and left their hinterland for all intents and purposes immaculate. The suspicion of permeation and dispersion of development motivations from the middle to the fringe – normal for the Anglo-Saxon local improvement speculations – turned out to be invalid as the multiplier impacts got appropriated inside the expansive agglomerations. The change of vast urban communities from pilgrim to national capitals implied just an expanding centralization of low beneficial assembling and administration exercises that could discover an a dependable balance all the more effortlessly because of the changed political economy. The pace of urban development was fast amid the initial three decades after Independence; however that prompted more noteworthy in formalisation of the urban economy and to developing hardship as far as essential administrations (Amitabh Kundu, 2011).

India in century had seen a relentless and high development of urban populace. Notwithstanding amid the negative development stage i.e. amid 1911-21, the urban populace

development was 0.8 percent per annum contrasted with - 0.13 percent yearly development in provincial populace. It tends to be unmistakably seen that the development of urban populace has been high in each registration since 1921. The enumeration 1951 was viewed as the purpose of enunciation when the pace of development contacted 3.46 percent per annum. The yearly exponential development of rustic populace amid this period 1941-51 was just 0.85 percent. In any case, the rising pace of yearly development of populace backs off amid 1951-61. Urban populace was 3.25 percent and 3.62 percent amid 1971 and 1981 evaluation contrasted with a lower development of underneath 2 percent rustic populace. Since 1981, the development of urban populace is backing off with the moderate development pattern of India's general populace figure. In the post - change period the urbanization development has descended contrasted with the pre-change period. Amid 2001-11 the urban development was 2.76 percent per annum contrasted with 2.82 percent yearly development somewhere in the range of 1991 and 2001. Be that as it may, in outright figure, the expansion of urban populace to the aggregate is entirely high. Amid 2001-11, the expansion of both country and urban populace to the aggregate populace was around same i.e. 91 million. There is expanding urban agglomeration in the vast urban communities and additionally the little urban communities. Amid the post-change period, 16 urban communities have been added to the rundown of million or more class. In 1991 there were 22 million or more urban communities and the number expanded to 32 out of 2001. Be that as it may, it has expanded to 38 as per 2011 registration.

Table 2: Urbanization and urban Growth in India 1901-2011

Year	Number of Town and cities	Number of cities/UAs with Million + population	Urban population (Million)	Total population (Millions)	Urbanization %	Annual inter-censal urban Population Growth rate %	Annual inter-censal Total population Growth Rate %	Share of major 10 cities as of urban population	Share of Major 10 cities as of total population	Urban sex ratio	Total sex ratio
1901	1,916	1	26	238	10.8	1.63	0.19	17.3	1.9	910	972
1911	1,908	2	26	252	10.3	0.04	0.56	19.4	2.0	872	964
1921	2,048	2	28	251	11.2	0.80	-0.03	19.8	2.2	846	955
1931	2,220	2	33	279	12.0	1.77	1.05	19.0	2.3	838	950
1941	2,427	2	44	319	13.9	2.81	1.34	22.0	3.0	831	945
1951	3,060	5	62	361	17.3	3.52	1.26	24.4	4.2	860	946
1961	2,700	7	79	439	18.0	2.81	1.98	26.0	4.7	845	941
1971	3,126	9	109	548	19.9	3.29	2.24	26.5	5.3	858	930
1981	4,029	12	159	683	23.3	3.87	2.23	25.7	6.0	880	934
1991	4,689	23	218	846	25.7	3.16	2.16	25.4	6.5	894	926
2001	5,161	35	286	1,029	27.8	2.78	1.97	26.0	7.2	900	933
2011	7,935	53	377	1,211	31.2	2.80	1.64	24.6	7.7	929	943

Source: Census of India, 1901-2011.

**Table 3: Level of Urbanization**

S.No	States/UTs	% of urban population			AEGR	
		1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-11
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26.71	32.63	37.70	4.48	2.11
2	Andhra Pradesh	26.89	27.30	33.36	1.52	3.05
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12.80	20.75	22.94	7.49	3.31
4	Assam	11.08	12.90	14.10	3.29	2.46
5	Bihar	13.14	10.46	11.29	–	3.01
6	Chandigarh	89.69	89.77	97.25	3.45	2.39
7	Chhattisgarh	–	20.09	23.24	–	3.50
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	08.47	22.89	46.72	15.71	11.58
9	Daman & Diu	46.80	36.25	75.17	1.89	11.60
10	Goa	41.01	49.76	62.17	3.41	3.02
11	Gujarat	34.49	37.36	42.60	2.88	3.07
12	Haryana	24.63	28.92	34.88	4.19	3.69
13	Himachal Pradesh	08.69	9.80	10.03	2.86	1.45
14	Jammu Kashmir	–	24.81	27.38	3.18	3.11
15	Jharkhand	–	22.24	24.05	–	2.80
16	Karnataka	30.92	33.99	38.67	2.59	2.74
17	Kerala	26.39	25.96	47.70	0.74	6.54
18	Lakshadweep	56.31	44.46	78.07	-0.76	6.24
19	Madhya Pradesh	23.18	26.46	27.63	–	2.19
20	Maharashtra	38.69	42.43	45.22	3.01	2.12
21	Manipur	27.52	26.58	19.21	1.31	3.70
22	Meghalaya	18.60	19.58	20.07	3.24	2.71
23	Mizoram	46.10	49.63	52.11	3.33	2.60
24	Nagaland	17.21	17.23	28.85	5.11	5.10
25	NCT & Delhi	89.93	93.18	97.50	4.30	2.38
26	Odisha	13.38	14.99	16.69	2.68	2.39
27	Puducherry	64.00	66.57	68.33	2.29	2.74
28	Punjab	29.55	33.92	37.48	3.26	2.30
29	Rajasthan	22.88	23.39	24.87	2.76	2.55
30	Sikkim	09.10	11.07	25.15	4.93	9.42
31	Tamil Nadu	34.15	44.04	48.40	3.72	2.39
32	Tripura	15.30	17.06	26.17	2.61	5.66
33	Uttar Pradesh	19.84	20.78	22.27	–	2.53
34	Uttarakhand	–	25.67	30.23	–	3.36
35	West Bengal	27.48	27.97	31.87	1.83	2.60
	India	25.73	27.82	31.14	2.73	2.76

Source: Census of India, 1901-2011.

Table 2 demonstrates the state insightful urban population in India amid 2001-11. Madhya Pradesh positions first among the states in India with 14.4 per cent urban populace in 2001 which has declined to 13.5 per cent in 2011, however, the state stay on the principal position. Uttar Pradesh (11.8%), Tamil Nadu (9.26%), West Bengal (7.71%) and Andhra Pradesh (7.48%) are the other driving urbanized states in India. The moderate pace of urbanization found in Sikkim. The level of the population living in urban zones of Sikkim has expanded from 0.02 per cent in 2001 to 0.04 per cent in 2011. Arunachal Pradesh (0.05%), Nagaland (0.15%), Mizoram (0.15%), Meghalaya (0.16%) and Himachal Pradesh (0.18%) has encountered low rate of urbanization. It is uncovered that the greater part of the North-Eastern states is encountering low rate of urbanization throughout the years.

Table 3 uncovers the dimension of urbanization crosswise over Indian states and Union Territories. It is dissected a wide variety has happened as amid the achievement of urbanization among 28 states (barring Telangana) under the investigation the littlest state is Himachal Pradesh which accomplish 10 percent of urban populace. It is the most minimal among all states. Though Delhi achieved 97.5 percent of urban populace has the most noteworthy extent of urban individuals amid 2011. Among association regions, prior Dadar Nagar Haveli had stayed as littlest and biggest extent of urban populace. Be that as it may, in 2011 registration Among UT's Andaman and Nicobar islands have enlisted most reduced level of urban populace enrolled about 35.67 rates, while Chandigarh recorded at the largest amount 97.25 rate. At the point when contrasted with 2001 enumeration the circumstance is vastly improved in 2011 where West Bengal , Andhra Pradesh , Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka ,Gujarat Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and UT's of Andaman and Nicobar, Pondicherry, Daman and Diu had enrolled urban populace much over the national normal 31.16 rate. Yet, if there should be an occurrence of numerous retrogressive states like Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Orissa and Most of the recently framed states have less extent of urban populace and underneath the national normal.

## **RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUDING REMARKS**

India is one of the main urbanizing countries in Asia and in creating nations on the planet. As indicated by 2011 statistics, urban populace of India is 377.10 million with development rate of 2.76 percent per annum. The urban populace of India in 1901 was 11.4 percent, in 2001 it was 28.53 percent and in 2011 it was 31.16 percent. It is assessed that in 2030, it will be 40.76%, implies there is a developing level of urban populace. The quantity of towns is additionally expanding. In 2001 the aggregate no. of towns is 5161, while in 2011 it is 7742, implies increment of 2581 towns is there. The no. of class I urban areas in 2001 is 394 while in 2011 it expanded upto 468. It demonstrates that the pattern of urbanization in India is expanding.

Quick industrialization and urbanization have just demonstrated their belongings as issues like blockage, over-populace and absence of room in numerous nations. Other social issues, for example, wrongdoing, misconduct liquor abuse, prostitution and dehumanization are available, as it were, in the nation. Congestion, ghettos, quick rhythm of life, break of essential connections and change in customary living, occupations, values and so forth are genuinely obvious in Indian scene. Mass movement from the provincial territories to urban areas and towns is making irregular characteristics in the economy. Urban conveniences and the arrangements of fundamental supply are progressively confronting the issue of deficiency and shortage. Lodging, sanitation, transport and medicinal offices are not adapting to the expanding request. Town-and urban arranging has in this way turned into a need of the time. Organizers, executives and social reformers are looked with troublesome issues. Consequently, the examination recommends the need of the viable arrangements for urban populace administration in India. With the end goal to confront the difficulties of urbanization, foundations should be progressed. Shockingly, fast populace development and an absence of satisfactory venture is making urban framework development moderate. Subsequently, the government should give consideration on the improvement of framework through public private participation.

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