



## Urbanization in India

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### Abstract:

Urbanization is process of the development of any country. This process is continuously ongoing in recent time in developing country such as India. In the 19<sup>th</sup> Century process of the urbanization actually seen but the 20<sup>th</sup> century this process get accelerate the speed. Now we have seen in the 21<sup>th</sup> century urbanization very dynamically changing. We Know Population growth rate increasingly in recent time so the positive impact in the urbanization in country. Urbanization process a lot of impact on the social, economical, Political and environmental condition of the country. In India after Independence drastic change in the Population these Population move to the searching the employment to the Urban centers and really this situation to help the Urbanization in India. Urbanization process affect two type's positive impact as well as negative impacts the country.

**Key points-** Urban growth, Trend, Effect

### Introduction

India has been Predominately in rural Population in varies ages from time to time. Urban Population of India increased from 25.8 million in 1901 to 285.4 showing more than 10 time increase in total urban population. The rate of population rapidly changes in recent decades. Urbanization is closely related to industrial development because Industrial sector more potential to give employment so the process of urbanization role of industrial sector is most important. Before the independence the Indian Population depend on Agriculture sector after independence change in Indian economic condition it promotes urban based industry and more people engaged in secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary activity. These economic activity people to prefer like living in urban centers so the urbanization process change the Gear.

Generally rural People more attract to urban centers because complete in his ambition in varies level such as Education, Entertainment and other facilities as well as standard of living to want change in living in urban centers. Role of urbanization the government policy also play important role in these Process. Urbanization Augmentation which is secondary activity and less load of Primary economic activity it is indicate country economic growth and development.

### Study Area-

India is situated north of the equator between 8°4' and 37°6' north latitude and 68°7' and 97°25' east longitude It is the seventh-largest, country in the world with a total area of 3,287,263 square kilometers (1,269,219 sq mi). India measures 3,214 km (1,997 mi) from north to south and 2,933 km (1,822 mi) from east to west. It has a land frontier of 15,200 km (9,445 mi) and a coastline of 7,517 km

### Study Objective-

1. The Process of the urbanization in India
2. Trend of Urbanization in India.

### Methodology-

This research Paper is descriptive type of Nature. The data is collected by the secondary sources such as Government Gazette of India, varies book, Articles and web-based Journals. This data is collected from Indian census.

**Concept Of Urbanization-**

Urbanization is one of the General characteristic of economic development. With the gradual growth of the economy, the process of Urbanization depends on the shift of surplus Population from rural to urban areas along with the growth of some industrialized urban centers.

**Pattern Of Urbanisation In India-**

The census of India receives information about the Population and rural urban settlements. Census of India classified six categories urban centers on the based on Population size given below.

**Urban Center Classes and Population**

Urban Centers Class	Population
Class I	More than 100, 000
Class II	50, 000- 99, 999
Class III	20, 000- 49, 999
Class IV	10, 000- 19, 999
Class V	5000- 10, 000
Class VI	Less than 5000

**Pattern of Urban population by size classes Percentage of Urban Population by Class Size**

Census Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1911	27.4	10.5	16.4	19.7	19.3	6.5
1921	29.7	10.3	15.9	18.2	18.6	7.0
1931	31.2	11.6	16.8	18.0	17.1	5.2
1941	38.2	11.4	16.3	15.7	15.0	3.1
1951	44.6	9.9	15.7	13.6	12.9	3.1
1961	51.4	11.2	16.9	12.7	6.8	0.7
1971	57.02	10.9	16.0	10.9	4.4	0.4
1981	60.3	11.6	14.3	9.5	3.5	0.5
1991	65.2	10.9	13.1	7.7	2.6	0.3
2001	68.06	9.67	12.2	6.8	2.3	0.2

(Source- Census of India, Govt. of India)

Table show from 1911 to 2001 the percentage of urban population by the size class of cities. Population concentration flow continuously increasing. The population of mega cities increasing and that time medium and small towns population decreases respectively. The data shows number of cities by size class has increased in all categories excluding class VI. The contribution of all other cities exclude class I cities has decreased especially class IV, V and VI towns having less than 20000 population. The class I cities population is more than 100000 has gone up significantly. Class I cities has increase from 1911 to 2001 in 40.66%. The initial decades India has experienced very slow urban growth.

**Urbanization Trend In India-**

In this part the growth of total population with respect to urban Population analyze.

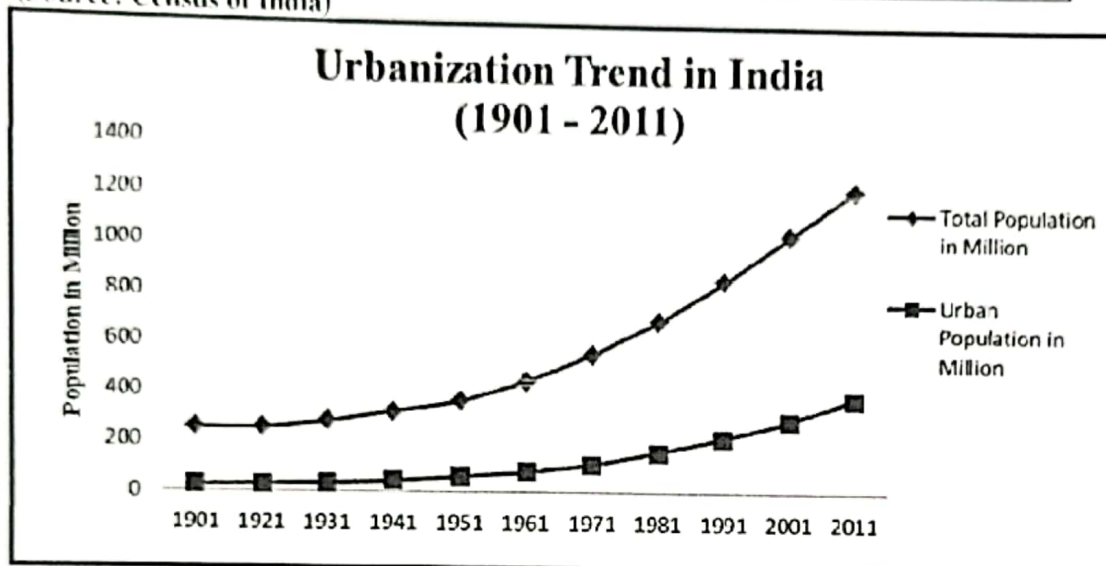
Census Years	Total Population in Million	Urban Populations in Million	% of Urban Population to totalPopulation
1901	252.01	25.9	10.27
1921	251.3	28.01	11.18
1931	278.9	33.05	12.01
1941	318.6	44.2	13.87





1951	361.0	62.4	17.29
1961	439.02	78.9	17.96
1971	548.1	109.1	19.91
1981	683.3	159.4	23.33
1991	846.3	217.6	25.71
2001	1027.1	285.4	27.78
2011	1210.19	377.11	37.07

(Source: Census of India)



The size of country's urban population has increased from around 11 percent in 1901 to 37.7 percent in 2011. Thus, we see that there is more than tenfold increase in the country's urban population. It is visualized from the table that with the passage of time as the total population growth occurs in subsequent manner, total urban population and the percentage of urban population in the total population also shows increasing trend.

#### Effect Of Urbanization:

Urbanization affects the Physical as well as environmental through the impact of the number of People and their various activities and increased the demand of renewable and non renewable resources. Urbanization has negative effect on health due to vary types of Pollution and over Population situation.

. Effect urbanization characteristic given below

Lack of Housing problem

1. Overcrowding
2. Unemployment
3. Development of Slum
4. Water and sanitation Problem
5. Poor Health and Spread of Diseases.
6. Traffic congestion etc
7. Urban crime

Above some examples of these is the effect of the urbanization.

#### Conclusion

In the urbanization processes initial stage the growth of urban cities very less found after the independence of India actually change in the part of urban cities. Class I cities growth very rapidly found in decadal changes in India and vice versa class V and VI cities growth rate is



slow. The trend urbanization in India in recent decade increase speedily. Impact of urbanization of Indian people recorded negative impact rather than positive impact. India is an developing country but they not fulfillment of Indian urban peoples need.

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