



TRENDS OF URBANIZATION IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Lanka Raja Gopal

**Department of Public Administration & HRM, Kakatiya University,
Warangal, Telangana.**

ABSTRACT

The Globalization enormously affects the nation like India, which builds the financial development of the nation, and along these lines, we are seeing a developing urbanized India. All things considered, India's populace has been transcendently provincial, yet since the year 1991 the metropolitan populace was expanding, also, today it remains about over 30% of the all out populace of the country. In spite of the fact that, urbanization in India has been supported by the quick development in the economy particularly from the last ten years of the twentieth Century, and there is change from rustic economy, in view of horticulture and its partnered exercises to the advanced economy connected with modern exercises. The population residing in urban areas in India, according to the 1901 census, was 11.4%, increasing to 28.53% by the 2001 census, and is now currently 34% in 2017 according to The World Bank. According to a survey by UN, in 2030 40.76% of country's population is expected to reside in urban areas. In any case, as India's urbanization process is expanding we are seeing its adverse consequences on the metropolitan regions, via absence of essential offices like framework, drinking water, lodging, transport and so on. Accordingly, this article attempts to introduce the urbanization occurring in India, and furthermore focuses on the arising issues and challenges, related with the urbanization cycle in India and a few ideas to defeat it.



KEYWORDS: *Urbanization, Causes, Population, Issues and Challenges.*

INTRODUCTION

The Globalization has prompted the fast development on the planet economy and development of individuals, item, capital and so forth in a quicker and more straightforward way. Furthermore, in view of Globalization, the one idea which comes into going full bore is the urbanization. The urbanization has an idea is a necessary piece of the course of improvement. Both Industrialization and urbanization are in distinguishable, similarly as horticulture cultivates towns, industry energizes development of towns. There exist a cozy connection among urbanization and monetary development, furthermore, genuine model is the many created or industrialized nations and furthermore a couple of emerging nations. Subsequently, numerous populaces are living in metropolitan regions, since urban communities,

Towns and other metropolitan regions have worked with the development of information and have been the hatcheries of human progress and the motors of development. The metropolitan populace in pretty much every nation will develop, as currently without precedent for mankind's set of experiences; most of the total populace is living in metropolitan regions.

But, the urbanization process is also accompanied by number of problems, because of unmanageable growth of population in urban areas, and it is related to provision of basic facilities and services in urban areas like water supply, sanitation, housing, transport etc. In India, which is one of the fastest developing economy, the urbanization process has been growing in good proportion. In our country, the focus on economic liberalization, financial sector reforms and the process of decentralization, since the 1990s is contributing to further economic growth, thus bringing into sharper focus the economic role of cities. But, there also exist the above mentioned problems of urbanization in India, which this paper will try to present and give some suggestions to make urbanization productive for our society, especially in this 21st century when many economist calling it as 'Asian Century', (especially in the context of China and India) GDP growth.

Urbanization means a population shift from rural settlement to urban settlement. Historically, urbanization starts with the start of the Industrial Revolution in Europe. Hence at present, 75 % of people live in urban areas in Europe, but the same is not true in the case of India.

In India, at present 3 out of 10 people lives in urban areas. Historically, India was an agrarian economy and most of the population lived in rural areas.

People pull towards urban areas in the hope of better living standards, better job opportunities, better education, and medical facilities. Urbanization can also be linked with the level of development. More urban areas, more development. The rapid development of India started after 1991, hence a major increase in urban population can be seen after 1991. Expanding private cities by private companies.

URBANIZATION IN INDIA

The development of urbanization in India is essentially through two ways, one is through expansion in the metropolitan populace, which will be regular and the subsequent one is through relocation, which is aftereffect of individuals moving from provincial to metropolitan regions and furthermore from unassuming communities/urban areas to large metros. Notwithstanding, during the 1990s, for example at the point when the Indian government opened up their economy, there seen an ascent in quick financial development of the country. Be that as it may this financial development was a greater amount of metropolitan development, which prompted fast movement of rustic populace to metropolitan regions. In the year 1951, just five urban communities are having populace of mutiple million, which increment to 53 urban areas in 2011 and it was assessed that by 2031, it will be 70 urban communities in the nation with million populaces. Also, three urban communities are having more than 10 million populaces in the year 2011, and it was assessed that six urban areas will have 10 million populaces by 2031. In this way, it was assessed that the complete metropolitan populace by the year 2030 will be 610 million, which will represent the 40% of the all out populace of the nation. The numerous urban communities in our nation, are turning out to be very packed and if we see the 20 most thickly populated urban areas on the planet, out of which five will be from India including, Kolkata and Mumbai.

Cities have always captured the poetic imagination in how they shape culture and give impetus to the realisation of dreams and ambitions of people who come from the countryside. A city is a breathing entity — it is ever-growing and evolving. As it is said, a city is its people. It influences the aesthetics of its people, its architecture and its overall functioning. Beyond this poetic transfiguration of cities, there lie the overall developmental advantages that cities and the process of urbanisation have to offer. By 2003, more people were living in cities than in villages globally.

CAUSES OF URBANIZATION:

Various reasons have led to the growth of cities. They are as follows:

Industrialization: Industrialization is a major cause of urbanization. It has expanded the employment opportunities. Rural people have migrated to cities on account of better employment opportunities.

Social factors: Many social factors such as attraction of cities, better standard of living, better educational facilities, need for status also induce people to migrate to cities.

Employment opportunities: In rural sector people have to depend mainly on agriculture for their livelihood. But Indian agriculture is depending on monsoon. In drought situations or natural calamities, rural people have to migrate to cities.

Modernization: Urban areas are characterized by sophisticated technology better infrastructure, communication, medical facilities, etc. People feel that they can lead a comfortable life in cities and migrate to cities.

Rural urban transformation: It is an interesting aspect that not only cities are growing in number but rural community is adopting urban culture, no longer rural communities are retaining their unique rural culture. Rural people are following the material culture of urban people. Urban rural transformation can be observed in the following areas.

Spread of education: The literacy rate has increased among the rural people. They have become more modernized.

The following activities support urbanization trends:

- Special economic zone
- Transportation and communication development
- Industrial corridor
- 100 Smart cities development
- AMRUT and HRIDAY mission
- Nation Housing Scheme

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN URBANIZATION

As our country moves along on the path of urbanization, we will find new problems and challenges emerging out of it, some of which are already felt. While urbanization process resulted into economic growth in our society, but equally it is true that, there exist number of problems associated with the urbanization. Some of them are discussed below: The urbanization is also one of the reasons, for the global warming throughout the world and led to climate change even in India, we already seeing the impact of climate change on monsoon pattern and in near future, we will see more in other areas. The climate change is primarily caused by the building up of greenhouse gases e.g. carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and others in the atmosphere, which led to the rise in the temperature of the earth. The climate change is basically the result of human induced activities such as agricultural systems, industrial activities, fossil fuel consumption, land use pattern and many more.

Rather than, those occurring naturally in bio-physical environments. Although, agriculture is also the villain for contributing the above cause, but more importantly it was because of increase in the growth of vehicles in the cities and towns, more use of fossil fuels and construction activity by clearing the green and vacant lands for constructing buildings, roads, highways, malls etc. According to Medha Patkar a well known social activist in India, in last 10 years more than 18 lakh hectares of agricultural land directed to non-agricultural purpose. The climate change will have sufficient impact on agriculture, as already more than 55% of the country's consumers draw their livelihood directly from agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers. Moreover, rural non-farm workers, such as rural artisans and rural service providers also depend on the growth of farmers incomes. Because of climate change, there has been a lot of desperate migration of those poor villagers to the towns and cities in search of ways to make a living; and this will increase when the land is no longer productive or severe drought, flood and other extreme weather conditions make it impossible to earn a living by farming. This will have political implications too, as these climate change migrants will put pressure on an already existing lack of infrastructure and basic amenities in urban areas. This will also affect the food production in the country, if we see, large number of rural people are depend upon for their living on agriculture profession and migrating to the cities will automatically affect the food security in India.

The urban poor occupy the lowest rungs of the social hierarchy and deprive of basic services and amenities. They occupy the marginal positions in the socio-cultural system of the communities. The

Government of India since, the Fifth Five Year Plan [1974- 1979] has emphasized on removal of urban poverty and initiated various policies and programmes in this direction. The most important one being SJSRY [Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana] which was designed to provide gainful employment to the urban poor, by encouraging setting up of self-employment ventures and provision of wage employment opportunities for families below poverty line in urban areas (Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India). But, still the urban poverty remains the major problem for the government to solve. One factor comes, in the way of urban poverty eradication was being migration in large number of people from rural to urban areas, which results in poor living in urban areas are more than rural areas.

These individuals are generally remains in ghettos and some of the time in street side, with brief tent or even didn't get any asylum likewise [especially in all huge metros], which can be seen noticeably in light from there, the sky is the limit so around evening time, when you take round of the city. The strategies and projects carried out by the states, for decline of metropolitan neediness were some degree insufficient, in light of absence of management, checking furthermore, coordination with respect to the organizations of the state run administrations. The late Prime Minister of India Mr. Rajiv Gandhi had once expressed, that out of 100 paisa* just 15 paisa arrives at the expected recipient of different turn of events programs in the country regions. This expression is additionally valid for the metropolitan expected recipient for any advancement programs.

First and foremost, in the class of month to month use of the least fortunate 10% of metropolitan populace has ascended by 17.2%, while that of the most extravagant 10% is up by 30.5%. In the second class in metropolitan India, the most unfortunate 10% spend rupees 23.4 each day on an normal, while interestingly, the most extravagant 10% spend rupees 255.1 per day. Rampant developing number of metropolitan ghettos in metropolitan urban communities like Delhi, Mumbai and Calcutta were a result of neediness, numerous poor metropolitan individuals can't manage the cost of even a leased house, simply disregard purchasing a house in urban communities and towns. They must choose the option to live in ghettos, which are created on generally undesirable and contaminated land locales, where even the essential offices of water, power, disinfection and so forth were missing or at times are not adequate. As per the 2001 evaluation of India, the ghetto populace was 42.6 million, which structures 15% of the country complete metropolitan populace and 23% of populace of urban communities and towns detailing ghettos. The statistics likewise reports that 41.6% of the complete ghetto populace dwells in urban areas, which have north of one million populaces.

There exist many sociological implications of the concept of urbanization and the some important one being, first because of urbanization lot of construction activity taking place in the metropolitan cities like Delhi, Chennai etc. Furthermore, there is an increase in number of vehicles, where one family have more than one vehicle which resulted into lack of parking spaces and traffic jams especially in Delhi roads, which in recent time has led to lot of quarrels and heated debate between the people and in some cases it led to minor injury and even deaths also. The second social implication is increasing number of street children, who either stays with their parents or lives alone in streets. There exist a number of novel provisions in our constitution, for the child protection and development, but all these are good in papers only not in practical life. The street children are involved in rag picking, begging, selling small items [toys, balloons etc], shoe polishing, loading and unloading etc. The child labor became a more prominent in big cities and towns including the capital of India. The children are employed, because they are cheaply available and work long hours without any complaints (Staff Reporter, 2012, August. The street children are the most abused and exploited group, other than exposed to hazardous work; they also face the problem of child trafficking, pornography, prostitution, begging; and as a result, living a vulnerable life in cities and towns. In the State of Delhi, the street children who are below 18 years are constitute 1% of total children population, which is quite large in number. Thus, the crime rate against children was the highest at 166.9% in Delhi as per the NCRB [National Crime Records Bureau] 2014, among the various States in India. The children also fall prey to substance abuse, and they never able to get timely or adequate medical assistance. The street children don't have access to education, health and other facilities, as a result, some children automatically

involved in some kind of petty crime during childhood and when they became adult, their nature of crime will become serious one.

CONCLUSION

This is appropriately said, that this century is metropolitan hundred years, where more individuals are living in metropolitan regions. The urbanization idea gives both the difficulties and valuable open doors for each country, in spite of the fact that it may not be uniform in each country. In India likewise, the metropolitan populace is expanding in great number, be that as it may, there exist an issue of foundation deficiency, which was a enormous obstacle in the approach to offering essential types of assistance to individuals and furthermore more critically the financial development of the country. Hence, it is the ideal opportunity for our country, to think and act truly about the negative ramifications of the urbanization idea, and make it helpful for the advancement of the country. Be that as it may, urbanization should be supportable in two counts for example To begin with, it is need to help everyone individuals in the general public similarly for example socially comprehensive and also, ecologically economical. Additionally, for the most part the three significant inquiries should be replied by the future concentrate on urbanization was, first inquiry is with respect to, 'what's the significance here for country regions should be investigated'? The subsequent inquiry is 'does urbanization prompts decrease in destitution rate is problematic'? Thirdly, 'are the creating and under-non-industrial nations are ready to deal with their metropolitan change'? The solution to these questions will assist us with figuring out, the urbanization idea very well for the improvement of the any general public and individuals living in it, including India.

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