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MA in Population Education and Rural Development
Paper: II (Population, Migration and Urbanization)
Topic: Urban, Urbanism and Urbanization

Urbanization:

Going with the Urbanization, first of all we need to understand the term Urban or Urban Place or Area. The Concept of an Urban Place have been decided through some criteria like:

1. The size of the Population
2. Density of the Population
3. Prominent economic activity
4. Administrative function or structure i.e. Local Government etc.

Urban: As per United Nation 'Urban' localities are of three types:

1. Administrative
2. Economic
3. Ecological

1. **Administrative:** It is on the basis of type of Local Government

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2. **Economic:** It is on the basis of type of economic activity of the working Population, with no more than a specified percentage of their economically active population engaged in agriculture.
 3. **Ecological:** The Ecological Definition stated the agglomerations covers the internationally recommended definitions of 'Locality' as 'Population clusters within the contours of dense settlement, irrespective of administrative delimitations, size or economic type'.

As per the above three definition types the US identified three main types of localities:

- a. Clusters or Agglomerations of Population without Administrative functions or official Boundaries.
- b. Legally identified "town" status or Localities having Fixed Boundaries and having some form of local government and an official designation as "City", "Borough", "Urban District" or "Municipality".
- c. Communities with fixed boundaries or Minor Civil Divisions that actually comprise the entire country and may or may not have local government or "Town Status".

The well-defined term "**Urban**" is adopted in India in the 1961 Census. As per the Census of 1961, Urban area includes:

- a. There should be a population density of not less than one thousand person per square mile.
 - b. Population size should be 5000 or more of each area.
 - c. Most of the Population (Three-Fourths of the Population) should be engaged in Non-Agricultural Occupation.
- **As per the Census of India 2001, Urban Area defined as;**
 - a. All places having Municipalities, municipal corporations, Cantonment Board or notified town area committee etc.

b. Other Places having:

- i. A minimum Population of 5000.
- ii. At least 75.00% of working population (Male) engaged in Non-Agricultural occupations/Pursuits.
- iii. Places having Population Density of at least 400 per square kilometers.

The first category of urban units is termed as Statutory Towns. These towns are notified under law by related State/UT Government. They have local bodies like municipalities, municipal corporations, municipal committees, etc., irrespective of their demographic characteristics as reckoned on 31st December 2009. Examples: Vadodara (M Corp.) etc.

The second category of Towns as mentioned above in point b is known as Census Town. These were identified on the basis of Census 2001 data.

The Census of India has classified towns into six categories on the basis of their population:

1. Class I towns with more than 1, 00,000 population,
2. Class II towns with 50,000 to 99,999 population,
3. Class III towns with 20,000 to 49,999 population,
4. Class IV towns with 10,000 to 19,999 population,
5. Class V towns with 5000 to 9,999 population
6. Class VI towns with less than 5,000 population.

Urbanization is the Process of concentration of people in a particular territory or a well-defined area. According to Mitchell Urbanization is the Process of becoming urban, moving to cities, changing from agriculture to other pursuits common to cities.

Definitions:

- According to 'Thompson and Lewis', "Urbanization is the movement of people from communities concerned chiefly with agriculture to other

communities, generally large, whose activities are primarily centered in government, trade, manufacture or allied interest.”

- According to the definition of ‘**Vidal de la Blache**’, “ A city is the social organization of much greater scope, it is the expression of a stage of civilization which certain localities have not achieved and which they may perhaps never themselves attain.”
- As per ‘**Burgel**’, “The Transformation process of rural area in to an urban area is known as Urbanization. This process have immense impact on Rural Economic Structure.”
- According to ‘**Bogue**’, “About 70.00% of the increase in city dwellers come from reproductive change (Natural increase) and about 30.00% from Rural-Urban Migration.”

SOME OTHER TERMS RELATED TO URBANIZATION:

1. **Urbanism:** Urbanism is the way of living or characteristics of lifestyle of people living in urban areas. Urbanization and Urbanism used as synonym but they are different terms. Urbanization is a process of development of urban areas while Urbanism is the way of living of the inhabitants of urban area. That influenced by not only sociological and psychological dimensions but also from educational, technological, industrial, historic, philosophical, legal, military, Political, Scientific and other dimensions.
2. **Urban Population:** Urban Population refers the population living in urban areas. Areas that comes under the definition of “Urban Area”.
3. **Urban Agglomeration:** As per Census of India 2001, “A town with its outgrowth(it may be viable unit like a village or hamlet etc.) is treated as an integrated urban area and is designated as an urban agglomeration.” The Agglomeration Constitutes:

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- a. A city/ a Town with a continuous outgrowth, the outgrowth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages.
 - b. Two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths, if any.
 - c. A city and one or more adjoining towns with or without outgrowths all of which from a continuous spread.
- **Urban Growth:** Urban Growth refers to the change in size of population of urban areas or shows the changes in size of an urban place.

Source of Data: The most important source of Urban Population data is Population Census.

Measures of Urban Population: We can measure Urban Population through:

a) The Degree of Urbanization, b) The Tempo of Urbanization, c) The Concentration and Dispersion of Urban Population, d) The Components of Urban Growth

Percentage of Population In Urban Areas: By estimating the percentage of population living in any areas we can measure the degree of Urbanization in any area.

$$PU = U/P \times 100$$

Here, PU = Total percentage of Urban Population

U = Total Urban Population

P = Total Population

Ratio of Urban-Rural Population: This indicates No. of person living in Urban areas for each person living in Rural areas.

$$UR = U/R$$

Here, UR = the Urban Rural Ratio

U = The Urban Population

R = The Rural Population

Causes: Both Pull or Positive and Push or Negative Factors are responsible for the process of Urbanization. They may be:

- Agricultural revolution
- Demand of Labor
- Developed or updated means of transportation and Communication
- Civil facilities: Educational, Health, Entertainment, Better Housing Condition etc.
- Industrialization
- Developed Health Care services
- Secure Life and Living condition
- Geographical and Environmental Factors
- Economic Factors
- Infrastructure Development like Banks, Post office
- Psychological Factors
- Employment opportunities
- Modernization and Technological development

Kingsley Davis Model on Stages of Urbanization:

According to K. Davis whole process of Urbanization is divided in to three stages:

- Initial or Beginning Stage
- Acceleration or Movement Stage
- Last or Final Stage

a. Initial Stage:

That indicates the Economic structure of the Society that is totally based on Agriculture. Urbanization Process is on Initial stage. In this stage Urban Population is only 20.00-30.00 % of the whole population. Various Countries like- India, Pakistan, China, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Thailand, Bangladesh, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Sudan, Zambia, Ethiopia etc. comes under this stage.

b. Acceleration Stage:

In this stage decrease in probability of jobs in Primary sector and at the same increase in the opportunities of Job in Industries, business, Transportation and Service Sector occurs. This phase shows the dynamics of Urbanization. In this stage, 25-75.00% population of Total Population comes under Urban Population. Various Countries of South America, Europe, South-West Asia had come to the line of 75.00% of Urban Population. Brazil, Columbia, Peru, Iran, Turkey, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Denmark, Russia, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Poland, Norway, Austria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Hungary etc. countries comes under this stage of Urbanization, where urban population lies in between 25.00-75.00% Population.

c. Final Stage:

In the Final stage of Urbanization the Urban Population is 75.00% or above among the total population. And the Urban population becomes stable in this stage among whole population. USA, Netherland, Canada, France are the example of countries comes under this stage of Urbanization.

Effects of Urbanization: The effect of urbanization can be positive and negative both.

Positive effect are-

- I. Migration of rural people to urban areas.
- II. Increase in Employment opportunities in urban areas.
- III. Development of Transport and communication facilities.

IV. Easy Access and Availability of Educational facilities.

V. Increase in the standard of living.

VI. Infrastructure development

Negative Effects: Urbanization can yield positive effects if it takes place up to a desirable limit. Extensive urbanization or indiscriminate growth of cities may result in adverse effects. They may be as follows:

I. Problem of over population: Over population is a major problem of urban areas. It has resulted in growth in slums, accommodation problem etc.

II. Disintegration of Joint family in to Nuclear Family: Because of high cost of living people living in urban areas prefer to live in the nuclear type of family.

III. High cost of living: High cost of living is a major problem of urban areas. In Metro cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore etc. it is very difficult survive with lower income groups to maintain a decent standard of living.

IV. Increase in Crimes: Urban centers have high rate of crimes like theft, Murder, Pick Pocketing, Rape, Violence, cheating, Harassment etc. are common in urban centers.

V. Impersonal relations: Urban centers have secondary relationships. The concept of neighborhood, community life are almost absent in urban areas/cities and their life is highly monotonous. This may have negative psychological impact on individuals. People are often self-centered and also there is a lack of informal communication and attachment with other human beings unlike rural areas.

VI. Pollution: In industrialized cities or urban areas pollution is a major problem. It may be caused by industries their waste materials or by excessive movement of vehicles etc.

VIII. Stress: Urban life is characterized by stress which may even strain family relations. In cities employment of women is almost inevitable to meet the increasing cost of living. Changing role of women in the family creates stress in the family which may result in divorce or strained relations.

Thus urbanization has its own merits and de-merits. Urbanization can't be avoided. But the negative effect of urbanization can be minimized.

Number of UAs/Towns and Out Growths (OGs):

According to Census 2011, 31.16 percent population live in Urban areas while 68.84 percent population belongs to Rural areas among whole population. At the Census 2011 there are 7,935 towns in the country. The number of towns has increased by 2,774 since last Census (that was 5161). Many of these towns are part of UAs and the rest are independent towns. The total number of Urban Agglomerations/Towns, which constitutes the urban frame, is 6166 in the country.

Goa is the most urbanized state of India which have 62.17 percent urban population . But if we goes with the geographical area and total population then Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized state having 48.45 percent urban population, followed by Kerala (47.72 percent) and Maharashtra (45.23 percent).

Among all the States/Union territories, the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union territory of Chandigarh are most urbanized with 97.5 percent and 97.25 percent urban population respectively, followed by Daman and Diu (75.2 percent) and Puducherry (68.3 percent).

The following is the list of most populous cities in India. The population statistics indicated in this article are for the year 2011. (The list does not indicate the population of the urban agglomerations.)

Rank	City	Population (2011)	Population (2001)
1	Mumbai	12,478,447	11,978,450
2	Delhi	11,007,835	9,879,172
3	Bangalore	8,425,970	5,438,065
4	Hyderabad	6,809,970	3,637,483
5	Ahmedabad	5,570,585	3,520,085
6	Chennai	4,681,087	4,343,645
7	Kolkata	4,486,679	4,572,876
8	Surat	4,462,002	2,433,835
9	Pune	3,115,431	2,538,473
10	Jaipur	3,073,350	2,322,575

Source: <https://planningtank.com/demography/classification-of-towns>

Keep Asking.. Keep Learning..
Thank You.!



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