

# Changing Trends of Urban Agglomeration

## Abstract

From last decades it is seen that metros are recording decadal growth down. Why it happens? Is it shows the new trends of development of new big cities? In this paper researcher studies about these burning trends. It is well understands that in 1901 India has only 24 Class I cities, whereas now in 2011 in India we have 468 cities in class I Category. It is also very important to note that 53 of them becomes Million Plus urban agglomeration. And another very important feature arise that 9 cities becomes Metro Cities in 2011. 3 mega cities are also showing remarkable growth as crossed 10 million populations. But these three cities in last decade (2001 to 2011) has shown decadal growth in population down, in decade 1991 to 2001 it was 52.96% in Delhi whereas in decade 2001 to 2011 it was 26.69%. Mumbai and Kolkata show the same trends.

**Keywords:** Urban Agglomeration, Metro Cities, Mega Cities.

## Introduction

A town is a human settlement larger than a village but smaller than a city.

## Aim of the Study

To show the changing trends of urban Agglomeration in the India.

## Town/City and Urban Agglomeration adopted in Census of India, 2001

### Statutory Towns

All places with a municipality, corporation, Cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc. so declared by a state law.

### Census Towns

Places which satisfy the following criteria:-

1. A minimum population of 5000;
2. At least 75 percent of male working population engaged in non agricultural pursuits; and
3. A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km.

### Urban Agglomeration

Urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs), or two or more physical contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. For Census of India, 2001, it was decided that the core town or at least one of the constituent towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town and the total population of all the constituents should not be less than 20,000 (as per 1991 Census). With these two basic criteria having been met, the following are the possible different situations in which urban agglomerations could be constituted.

1. A city or town with one or more contiguous outgrowths;
2. Two or more adjoining towns with or without their outgrowths;
3. A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

### Census Classification

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

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

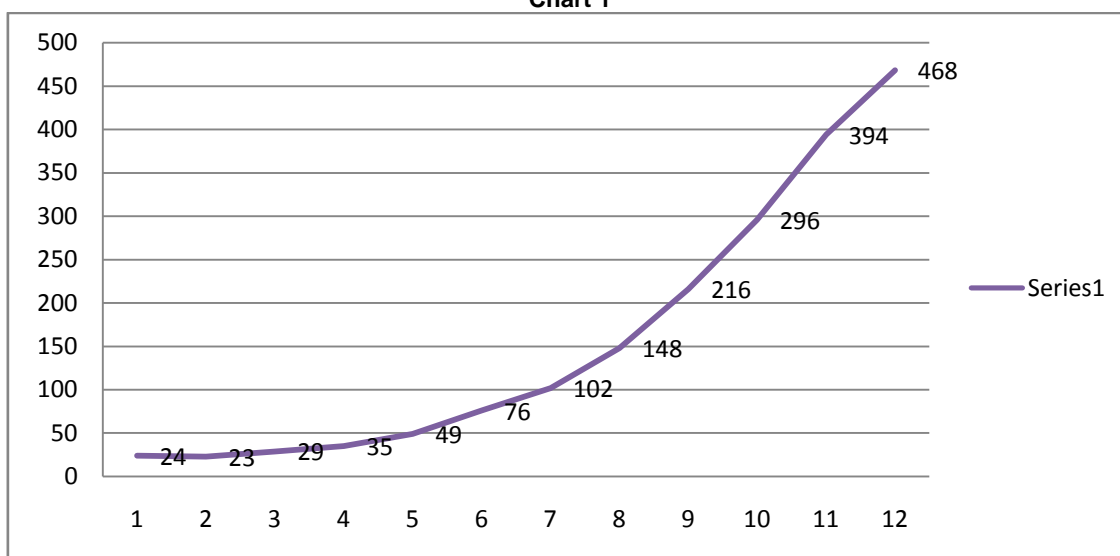


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**Table 1**  
**Growing Demographic factor of Class 1 Cities**

Sr. No	Census Year	Class I
1	1901	24
2	1911	23
3	1921	29
4	1931	35
5	1941	49
6	1951	76
7	1961	102
8	1971	148
9	1981	216
10	1991	296
11	2001	394
12	2011	468

**Chart 1**



Above Table 1 & Chart 1 shows that changing trends of urban agglomeration of India. In 1901 it was just 24 but in 2011 it becomes the 468. And it is also very important to note that tremendous change of 98 UA's has been recorded between 1991 to 2001. The Urban agglomeration is grouped on the basis of population into the following categories:-

**Class I Towns**

In this categories population must be over 1, 00,000. According to census of India 2001 only 394 cities include in this category. But in 2011 it increases up to 468 cities.

**Million Plus Town**

In this categories population must be over 10, 00,000 or one million. Out of 468 Class I Cities 53 are million plus.

**Metro Cities**

In this categories population must be over 40, 00,000 or Four million. Out of 53 Million plus Cities 9 are metro Cities, according to census of 2011.

**Mega Cities**

In this categories population must be over 100, 00,000 or Ten million. Out of 9 metro Cities 3 are mega Cities, according to census of 2011.

**Hypothesis**

The main aim of the study is-

1. Why decadal growth of population down?
2. Is it shows the new trends of development of new big cities?

**Methodology**

Some primary and secondary data have been used in this paper. Many sources are the secondary data, which have taken from different book, magazines, paper and with different websites. Primary data has been taken from observation & survey etc.

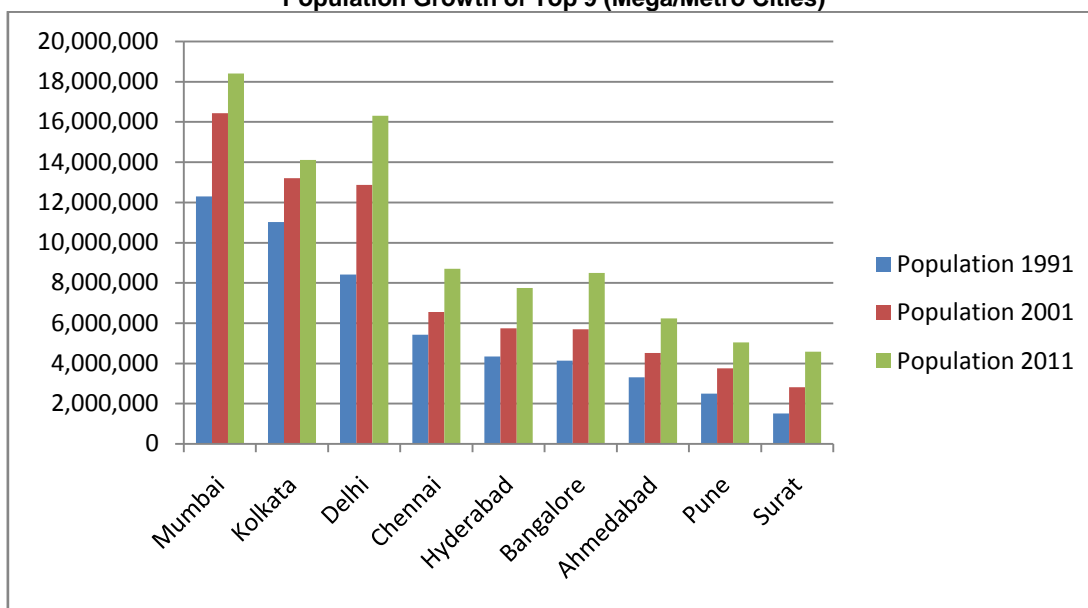
**Analysis and Explanation**

The study is based on the district level secondary data from 1901 to 2011 obtained from census of India. India is seventh largest country by geographical area and second largest by demographic factor in the world. India holds 17.5% of the world's population. Urbanization trends to vary spatially and temporally as any other geographical phenomenon at all scales. Urbanization is a dynamic and complex social, economic, political and ecological producing urban growth in sustainable or unsustainable ways. Urbanization not only shows the rural to urban settlement, but it also shows the changing trends of new urban areas in India. From the 53 Million plus cities of 2011, researcher selects 24 cities for the study. These 24 cities are the part of class I cities in 1991.

**Table 2**  
**Population Growth of Top 9 (Mega/Metro Cities)**

Name	Population 1991	Population 2001	Population 2011
Mumbai	1,22,96,243	1,64,34,386	1,84,14,288
Kolkata	1,10,21,918	1,32,05,697	1,41,12,536
Delhi	84,19,084	1,28,77,470	1,63,14,838
Chennai	54,21,985	65,60,242	86,96,010
Hyderabad	43,44,437	57,42,036	77,49,334
Bangalore	41,30,288	57,01,446	84,99,399
Ahmedabad	33,12,216	45,25,013	62,40,201
Pune	24,93,987	37,60,636	50,49,968
Surat	15,18,950	28,11,614	45,85,367

**Chart 2**  
**Population Growth of Top 9 (Mega/Metro Cities)**



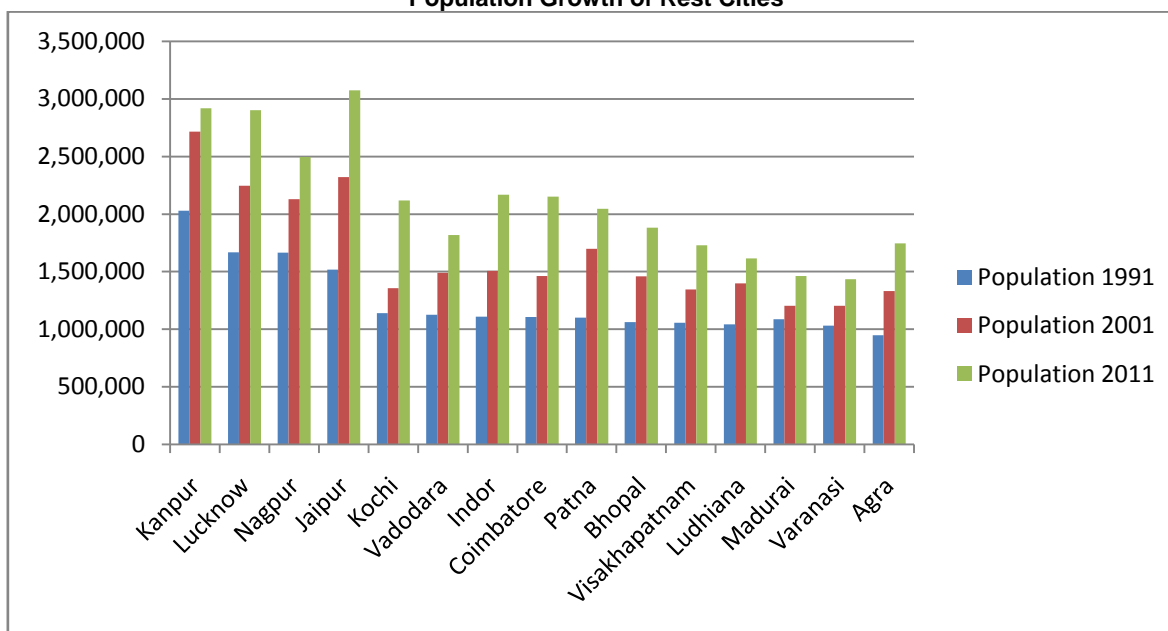
Above table and chart 2 shows remarkable growth in population. Surat's population has increased upto 202% from 1991 to 2011. Where 'as Mumbai's population has increased only 50% from 1991 to 2011. Same way Kolkata's population has also

increased only 28%. From the above table 2 researchers find that Surat recorded maximum growth and Kolkata minimum growth of population in percentage. This shows the new trends in development of new cities of class I category.

**Table 3**  
**Population Growth of Rest Cities**

Name	Population 1991	Population 2001	Population 2011
Kanpur	20,29,889	27,15,555	29,20,067
Lucknow	16,69,204	22,45,509	29,01,474
Nagpur	16,64,006	21,29,500	24,97,777
Jaipur	15,18,235	23,22,575	30,73,350
Kochi	11,40,610	13,55,972	21,17,990
Vadodara	11,26,820	14,91,045	18,17,191
Indor	11,09,060	15,06,062	21,67,447
Coimbatore	11,07,500	14,61,139	21,51,466
Patna	10,99,650	16,97,976	20,46,652
Bhopal	10,62,770	14,58,416	18,83,381
Visakhapatnam	10,57,120	13,45,938	17,30,320
Ludhiana	10,42,740	13,98,467	16,13,878
Madurai	10,85,914	12,03,095	14,62,420
Varanasi	10,30,863	12,03,961	14,35,113
Agra	9,48,060	13,31,339	17,46,467

**Chart 3**  
**Population Growth of Rest Cities**



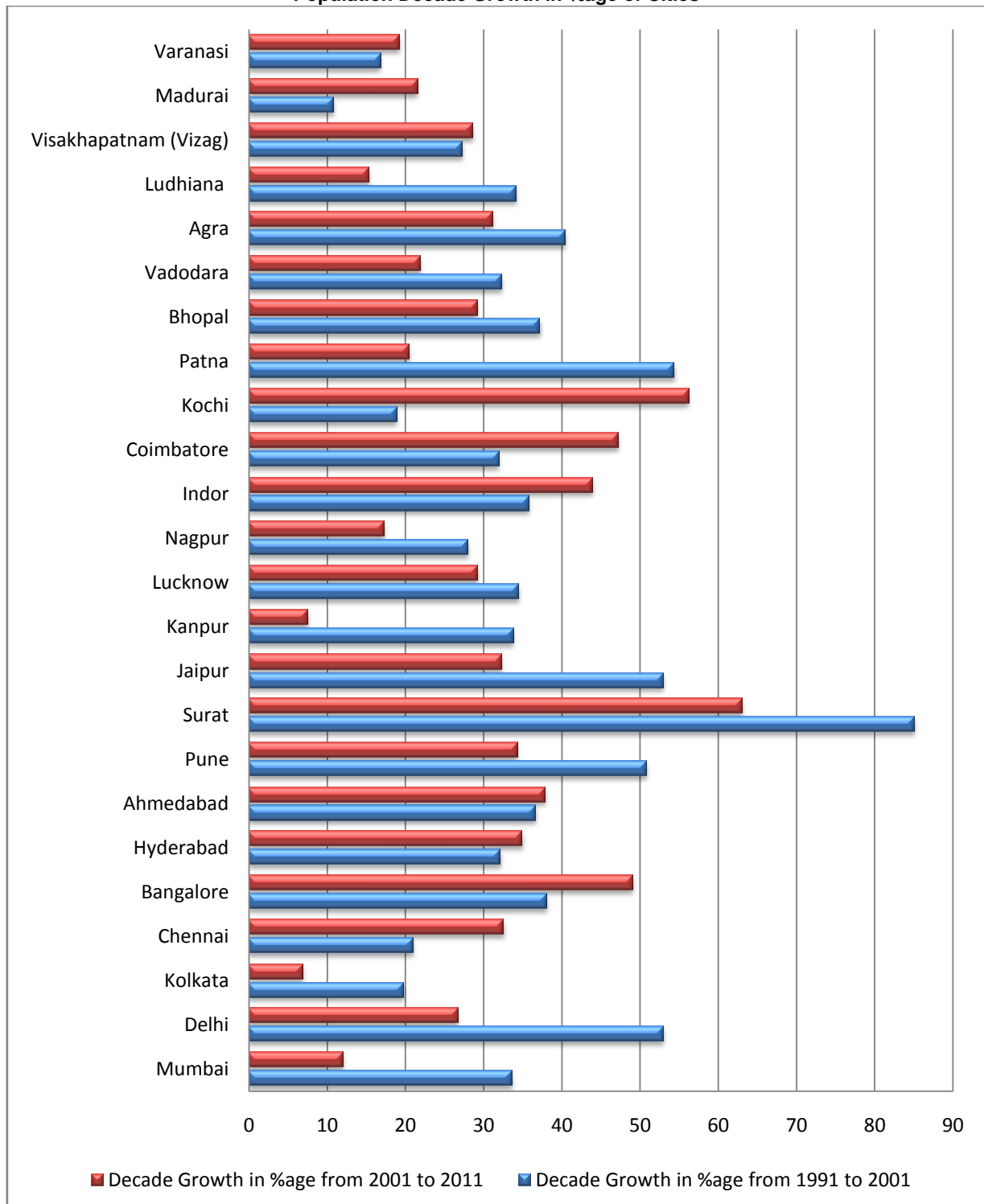
From above table and chart 3 shows remarkable growth in population. Jaipur has recorded maximum growth. In 1991 it's population was 15, 18,235 and it grows 30, 73,350 in 2011. It means approx 100% growth is there. Lucknow, Kanpur, Nagpur and Jaipur has attend the mark 25, 00,000 population according to census of 2011. Population of

Kochi, Indor, Coimbatore and Patna lies in between 20lac to 25lac marks. If we see the census of 1991 Kochi, Vadodara, Indor, Coimbatore, Patna, Bhopal, Visakhapatnam, Ludhiana, Madurai, Varanasi of table 3 and Surat of table 2 lies between 10lac to 20lac. This shows the new trends in development of new cities of class I category.

**Table 4**  
**Population Decade Growth in %age of Cities**

Name	Decade Growth in %age from 1991 to 2001	Decade Growth in %age from 2001 to 2011
Mumbai	33.65	12.05
Delhi	52.96	26.69
Kolkata	19.81	6.87
Chennai	20.99	32.56
Bangalore	38.04	49.07
Hyderabad	32.17	34.96
Ahmedabad	36.62	37.90
Pune	50.79	34.28
Surat	85.10	63.09
Jaipur	52.98	32.33
Kanpur	33.78	7.53
Lucknow	34.53	29.21
Nagpur	27.97	17.29
Indor	35.80	43.91
Coimbatore	31.93	47.25
Kochi	18.88	56.20
Patna	54.41	20.53
Bhopal	37.23	29.14
Vadodara	32.32	21.87
Agra	40.43	31.18
Ludhiana	34.11	15.40
Visakhapatnam (Vizag)	27.32	28.56
Madurai	10.79	21.55
Varanasi	16.79	19.20

Chart 4  
Population Decade Growth in %age of Cities



From the above table and chart no. 4 it is clear seen that Decade Growth from 1991 to 2001 of 14 cities are less in Decade Growth from 2001 to 2011. And in the rest 10 cities Decade Growth from 2001 to 2011 is more than the Decade Growth from 1991 to 2001. This is what researcher wants to discuss why it happens? Know it is very important to

see that decade growth of three mega cities has also gone down. In Kolkata this figure of growth is 6.87% in decade 2001 to 2011. Whereas in Mumbai, this figure of growth is 12.05% in decade 2001 to 2011, which was 33.65% in in decade 1991 to 2001.

In the table 4 researcher has also find remarkable growth in new Mega cities. Surat the city

of Gujarat has shown unexpected growth from 85.10% to 63.09% from one decade to another one. And a city of Kerala, Kochi shown a dramatic change from 18.88% to 56.20% from decade 1991 to 2001 to decade 2001 to 2011. Ten cities has shown positive growth in decade analysis.

These are the major change in Urban Agglomeration. It is very good for humanity to develop the new region. And decentralization of mega cities is also necessary. So the opportunity which arises in these mega cities has shifted. As we know the computer's, which has open the new opportunity for the youth. For computer related jobs normally youth see the Bangalore and Hyderabad, it means these cities having very large opportunity. The same way Gujarat Governments shows interest in the development of new industries. At present Ahmedabad's population (62, 40,201) and Surat's population (45, 85,367) is more than Four million means they have becomes the mega city of India.

Kolkata, Patna, Ludhiana and Kanpur has shown decreasing trends in Urban Agglomeration. Again because of less opportunity of jobs or shifting of industry is mainly responsible for changing dimension of Urban Agglomeration.

#### Functional Classification of Towns:

The towns are classified based on their function they perform which varies across the disciplines. In geography it is synonymous with occupation. The functional interpretation of towns is significant aspect of study as it provides a good basis for regional planning. Functional classification of towns attempt to categories towns and cities according to their economic functions, identifying their roles within urban systems.

Jennifer Robinson (2002: 536) "If the 'global city' were labelled as just another example of an 'industrial' district (perhaps it should rather be called: new industrial districts of transnational management and control), it might not have attracted the attention it did."

Urban centers being the focus of human population perform certain essential functions. In the present study, an attempt has been made to select an appropriate method for the functional classification of towns of this region. The 2011 census data is extremely inadequate for purpose of functional of urban centers as vital heads have been grouped together.

**Table 5**  
**Functional Category of Cities**

Name of the Cities	Functional Category
Mumbai	Industry
Delhi	Service-Industry
Kolkata	Industry-Trade-Commerce
Chennai	Service-Industry
Bangalore	Industry
Hyderabad	Service-Industry
Ahmedabad	Industry
Pune	Industry
Surat	Industry
Jaipur	Service-Industry
Kanpur	Service-Industry
Lucknow	Service
Nagpur	Service-Industry
Indor	Service-Industry
Coimbatore	Industry
Kochi	Industry-Trade-Commerce-Service
Patna	Service
Bhopal	Service-Industry
Vadodara	Service-Industry
Agra	Industry
Ludhiana	Industry
Visakhapatnam (Vizag)	Service-Industry
Madurai	Industry-Trade-Commerce
Varanasi	Industry

This table 5 shows the functional area of the million cities. Shifting of form of Industries is become the main cause for the development of new million cities. These cities are also well planned, having very good facilities of transport, environmental conditions, leaving places etc. It is also very interesting to see that the service provider cities recorded large no of decrease in population growth.

#### Finding & Suggestion

1991 census data has been used in which the data of three activity groups of workers has been

given. All the three categories have been broadly divided into some new industries. Following this method the towns have been classified as follows.

1. Industrial towns: Mumbai, Varanasi, Puna etc.
2. Industry-Trade-Commerce towns: Kolkata, Madurai etc .
3. Service-Industry towns: Bhopal, Lucknow, Patna etc
4. Multiple services town: Kochi etc.

The analysis of functional classification of Cities reflects urbanization is increasing in the new

region, therefore, construction of multi-storey building, four to six lane roads, transports facilities; etc has increased in the region. New Industrial growth is become the main cause of mew million cities. Researcher has proof the hypothesis.

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### *Remarking An Analisation*