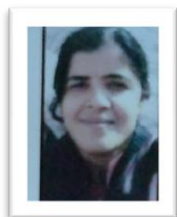


Urbanization and Social Economic Development in India

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The twentieth century has been a century unprecedented population growth, economic development and environmental change, for which there has been extensive debate worldwide on the relationship between population growth and depletion of resources and environmental degradation in the past few years. The world population grew by four times from 1.6 billion to 6.1 billion persons during 1900 to 2000 (United Nations 2001). Decreases in famine-related deaths and infant mortality rates are partially responsible for this rapid population growth. In addition, advances in public health and medicine have increased the life expectancy of countries worldwide.



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Introduction

Apart from the known effects of urbanization on global warming, acid rain and ozone depletion it is also claimed that urbanization has serious impacts on the availability of arable land and subsequently leading deforestation in several parts of the world. It is contended that resource depletion is also higher in the urban areas due to supply of large quantity of food, water and fuel into cities and moving out waste and other waste are not only logistic complex but also a resource consuming exercise. Leicestershire and Jackson (1987) notes the waste output of even the small city can quickly overtake the capacity of local terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems with the socio-economic development and change in land use. Highly and declined or across states of India the ends of this paper is to examine the kind of relationship that exists between urbanization and social economic development.

Methodology

The present study datasets compiled from various secondary sources are used to study the levels. Trends and different areas for India and its state includes information on population growth, urbanization, land use, socio-economic and agriculture variables. Most of the demographic and socio-economic data are taken from census publications for different types of periods. Under study the land use classification data are compiled from various reports of the Indian Ministry of Agriculture. Forest data are compiled from various reports published by Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests. Regression analysis is carried out to estimate for change in cropping intensity. However, the paper will discuss about the data used in and methodological issues while analyzing the trend of population growth, urbanization and social economic development and changes in land use.

Aim of the Study

Due to the rapidly developing of urbanization in India many types of socioeconomic problems are increasing as like unemployment, poverty, degradation, loss of concentration, rapid crime, overcrowding etc. Study all these problems and try to provide solutions for them.

POPULATION GROWTH: INDIA 1901 TO 2011

2001-2011 is the first decade (with the exception of 1911-1921) which has actually added lesser population compared to the previous decade.

The population of India, at the turn of the twentieth century, was only around 238.4 million. This has increased by more than four times in a period of one hundred and ten years to reach 1210 million in 2011. Interestingly, the population of India grew by one and half times in the first half of the twentieth century, while in the later half it recorded a phenomenal three-fold increase. Statement 2 presents the population of India as recorded in each decadal Census since 1901. Some other indicators of growth rate such as decadal growth rate, change in decadal growth, average annual exponential growth rate and progressive growth rate over 1901 during each decade have also been presented in this statement. Figure 3 shows the decadal growth of population for India during 1901-2011.

Statement 2**Population and its growth, India : 1901-2011**

Census Years	Population	Decadal growth		Change in decadal growth		Average annual exponential growth rate (percent)	Progressive growth rate over 1901 (percent)
		Absolute	Percent	Absolute	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1901	23,83,96,327	-	-	-	-	-	-
1911	25,20,93,390	1,36,97,063	5.75	-	-	0.56	5.75
1921	25,13,21,213	-7,72,177	(0.31)	-14469240	-6.05	-0.03	5.42
1931	27,89,77,238	2,76,56,025	11.00	28428202	11.31	1.04	17.02
1941	31,86,60,580	3,96,83,342	14.22	12027317	3.22	1.33	33.67
1951 ¹	36,10,88,090	4,24,27,510	13.31	2744168	-0.91	1.25	51.47
1961 ¹	43,92,34,771	7,81,46,681	21.64	35719171	8.33	1.96	84.25
1971	54,81,59,652	10,89,24,881	24.80 ⁴	30778200	3.16	2.20	129.94
1981 ²	68,33,29,097	13,51,69,445	24.66 ⁴	26244564	-0.14	2.22	186.64
1991 ³	84,64,21,039	16,30,91,942	23.87	2,79,22,497	17.12	2.16	255.05
2001 ⁴	1,02,87,37,436	18,23,16,397	21.54	1,92,24,455	10.54	1.97	331.52
2011 ⁵	1,21,01,93,422	18,14,55,986	17.64	-8,60,411	-0.47	1.64	407.64

Notes

- In working out "Decadal Growth" and "Percentage Decadal Growth" For India 1941-51 and 1951-61 the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) and the population of Tuensang (83,501) and Mon (5,774) districts for 1961 Census of Nagaland state have not been taken into account as the areas were censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.
- The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 Census of Assam have been worked out by "interpolation."
- The 1991 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 Census of Jammu and Kashmir have been worked out by "interpolation."
- Includes estimated population of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati District of Manipur for 2001.
- Includes estimated population of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati District of Manipur for 2011.
- The percentage decadal growth shown in column 4 of Statement 2 indicates a decline from 24.80 percent during the decade 1961-71 to 24.66 percent during the decade 1971-81, while the average annual exponential growth rate presented in column 7 of this statement shows an increase from 2.20 to 2.22. This is because the percent decadal variation has not been adjusted for the shift in reference data in 1971. The decadal variation for 1961-71 relates to 121 months while that 1971-81 relates to 119 months. If we adjust for this difference, the percentage decadal growth works out to 24.59 percent for 1961-71 and 24.87 percent for the decade 1971-81.

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Table: 1 Population of India by Residence 1901-2011

Census Years	Number of Urban agglomeration/town	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Urban Population in %
1901	1827	238396327	25851873	212544454	10.84
1911	1825	252093390	25941633	226151757	10.29
1921	1949	251321213	28086167	223235046	11.18
1931	2072	278977238	33455989	245521249	11.99
1941	2250	318660580	44153297	274507283	13.86
1951	2843	361088090	62443709	298644381	17.29
1961	2363	439234771	78936603	360298168	17.97
1971	2590	598159652	109113977	489045675	19.91
1981	3378	683329097	159462547	523866550	23.33
1991	3768	844324222	217177625	627146597	25.72
2001	5161	1027015247	285354954	741660293	27.78
2011	7935	1210193422	377105760	833087662	31.16

Sources: Various Census reports

Degree of Urbanization:

The degree or level of urbanization defines as the relative number of people who live in urban areas. Percent urban [(U/P)*100] and percent rural [(R/P)*100 and urban-rural ratio [(U/R)*100] are used to measure degree of urbanization. These are most commonly used for measuring degree of urbanization. The ratio U/P has lower limit 0 and upper limit 1. The index is 0 for the total population

equal to the rural population. When whole population is urban, this index is one. When 50 percent of the population is rural, it means that there is one urbanite for each rural person. The urban-rural ratio has a lower limit of zero and upper limit ∞ i.e., $0 < U/R < \infty$. Theoretically upper limit will be infinite when there is no rural population (R=0) but this is impossible. From table 2, it is clear that percent urban has increased from 11% in 1901 to 31% in 2011,

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States like Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra were most urbanized measure states in 2001 followed by Gujarat Karnataka and Punjab were the only other states with levels of urbanization significantly above the national average in 2008 is clear that the southern and western state of India are generally more urban then doors in the north and East level of urbanization are particularly low in Assam Bihar Odessa and to a lesser extent Uttar Pradesh during 1991 to 2001 most stents experience Urban state like Gujarat Haryana Karnataka Punjab and Maharashtra all experienced fairly strong Rises due to the comparative socio- economic advancement of these States the most important dimension in the process of organisation in thecountry e relates to the shifting importance of the different states Fuelled by continuous movment of people from one part of the country to another and by no less important factor of Differential natural increase some states and districts have attend high level of organization while other have not been able to reach even the 1951 National level of urbanization.

The level of urbanization real with problem on product to Agricultural lands this is because urban land uses persistently compete with rural land user on the basis of more favorable land rent in free market again higher level of urbanization would automatically lead to Greater proportion of area under nonagriculture uses in the context issues relating Padua subject

of resources generates a somewhat different meaning is it relates not only resource exhaustion or depletion but also equally to eves underuseoveruse and often even its misuse later this aspect is this just with some illustration with specific context of urbanization and environmental degradation socio economic development is believed to be critical of both population planning and why is management and use of resources for a country the literacy rates have increased in almost all the states of India from 1951 to 2001 this increase in literacy has been faster in the Western states of Gujarat Maharashtra and Southern States fly Karnataka Kerala and Tamilnadu prosperous States like Punjab and Haryana and the northeastern state of Mizoram Tripura have also experience a relatively rapid increase in literacy .

The physical economic and institutional Framework taken together determine the pattern of land use of a country at any particular time in other words the exiting land use pattern in different reasons in India is the result of the action and interaction various factors taken together search as the physical characteristics of land the structure of resources like capital and labor available and the location of the reason in relation two other aspects of economic development e.g. those relating through transport as well as industry and trade table Number 3 dipicts the land use trend best on these nine fold classification from 1950 -51 to 1999- 2011.

Natural Resour

Table 1.1: Land use classification in India

(million h)

Classification	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11*	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15
I. Geographical area	328.73	328.73	328.73	328.73	328.73	328.73	328.73	328.73	328.73	328.73	328.73
II. Reporting area for land utilization statistics (I to I)	284.32	298.46	303.75	304.11	304.86	305.19	307.68	307.29	307.69	307.80	307
1. Forests	40.48	54.09	63.83	67.44	67.81	68.84	71.99	71.60	71.57	71.83	71
	(14.2)	(18.1)	(21.0)	(22.2)	(22.2)	(22.9)	(23.3)	(23.3)	(23.3)	(23.3)	(22)
2. Not available for cultivation (a+b)	47.32	50.75	44.63	39.33	44.18	43.23	43.98	43.53	43.58	43.86	43
(a) Non-agricultural uses	9.36	14.54	16.48	19.68	21.89	23.75	26.40	26.31	26.50	26.91	26
	(3.3)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(6.4)	(6.9)	(7.8)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(7)
(b) Barren and uncultivable land	38.16	36.91	28.15	19.96	19.39	17.48	17.18	17.22	17.07	16.95	17
	(13.4)	(12.8)	(9.3)	(6.6)	(6.6)	(5.7)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(5.5)	(5)
3. Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land (a+b+c)	49.45	37.64	25.13	32.31	39.23	37.74	36.05	36.11	36.08	35.83	35
(a) Permanent pastures and other grazing land	6.68	13.97	13.26	11.99	11.60	10.64	10.21	10.21	10.26	10.26	10
	(2.3)	(4.7)	(4.4)	(3.9)	(3.7)	(3.5)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(3)
(b) Miscellaneous tree crops and groves	19.83	6.44	4.27	3.70	3.82	3.44	3.20	3.10	3.10	3.19	3
	(7.0)	(2.2)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(3)
(c) Culturable waste land	22.94	17.23	7.60	16.74	23.81	23.66	22.64	22.80	22.72	22.48	22
	(8.1)	(6.0)	(2.5)	(5.5)	(10.5)	(11.0)	(10.1)	(10.1)	(10.1)	(10.1)	(10)
4. Fallow land (a+b)	28.12	22.82	19.33	24.99	23.37	23.84	24.60	25.10	26.32	24.89	26
(a) Fallow land other than current fallow	17.45	11.18	8.73	9.72	9.66	10.27	10.32	10.67	11.04	10.69	11
	(6.1)	(3.7)	(2.9)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(3)
(b) Current fallow	10.67	11.64	10.60	15.27	13.71	13.57	14.28	14.43	15.28	14.20	15
	(3.8)	(4.1)	(3.5)	(5.0)	(4.5)	(4.3)	(4.6)	(4.7)	(4.8)	(4.6)	(5)
5. Net area sown	118.75	133.28	140.86	146.29	147.88	147.34	147.36	146.98	147.94	147.43	148
	(41.8)	(44.7)	(46.4)	(48.4)	(48.3)	(48.2)	(48.2)	(48.2)	(48.2)	(48.2)	(48)
6. Area sown more than once	15.15	19.57	24.93	34.63	47.74	44.80	56.12	54.82	54.31	59.52	58
	(5.3)	(6.5)	(7.7)	(10.9)	(14.5)	(13.8)	(17.3)	(16.8)	(16.6)	(18.0)	(18)
7. Gross cropped area (5+6)	133.90	152.85	165.79	180.92	195.62	192.14	203.48	201.80	202.25	206.95	206
	(47.1)	(51.2)	(52.1)	(57.3)	(60.3)	(59.4)	(62.1)	(62.0)	(62.0)	(63.0)	(63)
8. Cropping intensity ²	111.07	114.69	117.79	123.05	129.09	131.12	139.64	138.80	138.81	142.89	143
	(39.2)	(39.2)	(39.2)	(39.2)	(39.2)	(39.2)	(42.4)	(42.2)	(42.2)	(43.1)	(43)
III. Net irrigated area	26.85	34.66	31.19	38.71	44.62	55.39	63.67	65.71	66.29	68.11	68
	(9.5)	(11.6)	(10.3)	(12.6)	(14.6)	(18.2)	(20.7)	(21.3)	(21.5)	(22.4)	(22)
IV. Gross irrigated area	32.56	37.96	38.29	49.78	62.19	76.19	88.54	91.79	92.29	95.77	96
	(11.4)	(12.6)	(11.9)	(15.2)	(19.2)	(23.2)	(26.9)	(28.2)	(28.5)	(29.8)	(30)

Note: 1. * Provisional, 2. * Cropping intensity is percentage of the gross cropped area to the net area sown, 3. Figure in parentheses indicate percentage share to the reporting area

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Conclusion

The main conclusion emerging from the analysis regarding trend of land use in India during the period 1950-51 to 2011 follows out of the total geographical area of 328 million hectares the land use statistics were available for roughly 284 million hectares in 1950-51 in 2011 the reporting area is around 307.82 million hectares reporting area is steadily declining from the year to year is a result of the special efforts made by the central and state government the non reporting area is broadly of two types first there are heel track of Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh there is very little cultivation and where among other things even owing peculiar nature of the the collection of the annual agriculture is not only very difficult but also I can be there are in some States growing of the survey agency in the village revenue agency or both know regular is pretty in Jammu and Kashmir includes the area under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China which agricultural returns nor available.

As you can see urbanization is an ongoing phenomena which is very difficult to capture through any single approach or analysis specially in India this unit we have tried a capture different aspects of urbanization the history to present situation the various approaches to study urbanization the history to present situation the various approaches to study urbanization and the problems and consequences of urbanization and we find that it is a process which is linked to many larger structure and process as globalisation process is speeding up connecting the word and unprecedented ways, there is a suggestion that cities throughout the world will come to exhibit organizational from increasingly similar to one another is technology becomes more accessible throughout the Global system some theories suggest that increasingly divergent from the urban organisation are likely to embrace due to difference in the timing and pace of the urbanization process difference in the position of cities with within the Global system and increasing effectiveness of deliberate planning of the urbanization process buy centralised government holding different values.

Therefore pursuing variety of goals for the future the most disturbing trend over the past few years has been the spread of dangerous for better quality despite many development in in control of air pollution India still faces measure challenges in many cities and urban areas to address the problem of air pollution comprehensively integrated air quality

management approach is required which cuts across different sector and addresses social economic and technological issues it should consider issues related to population distribution regional land use and transport planning infrastructure development and environment.

10 greater efforts are required for blasting data collection and dissemination mechanism in this context integration of decision across different Institutions and level of the government is very quiz side for ensuring effective implementation policy in India the lake of integrated resource management is Upton regarded is a measure weakness of policy in India the lack of integrated resources management in option regarded as measure weakness of policy this precludes comprehensive and long-term view of overtime and the available option to manage it close in the reaction is essential among the three level of government Central state and local bodies and also between various departments of government so that India can move in the direction

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