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Growth of Urbanisation in India

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Abstract:

Urbanisation is the growth of towns and cities in the country. As we observed that the population in urban area is increasing rapidly on account of economics, political, social & Institutional set up. It is closely linked with modernisation, process of rationalisation along with industrialisation urbanisation not merely a modern concept, but rapid and historic of human social roots on large scale whereby predominantly rural culture is being greatly replaced by urban culture. Modern cities have development an unplanned manner due to fast industrialisation therefore cities in India become over populated and over crowed as result of increase in population over the decades and partially account of migration.

Keywords: *Urbanisation, Population growth, Metropolitan cities and Tempo of urbanisation.*

1. Introduction

Urbanisation is a form of social transformation from traditional rural societies to modern, industrial and urban communities. It is long term continuous process. It is progressive concentration of population in urban unit (Davis 1965), Kingsley Davies has explained urbanisation as process of switch from spread out pattern of human settlements to one of concentration in urban centres (Davis 1962). The process of urbanisation in India through history because what distinguished India most, from many other countries of the world is its long tradition of urbanisation dating back as far back as about five thousand years, when Indus Valley civilisation saw the birth as the earliest urban settlement in human history.

In India, the urban tradition continuous throughout these centuries and during the ancient period of our history there were many will planned, big and beautiful cities in different parts of the country.

The process of urbanisation in developed countries are characterised by high level of urbanisation and some of them are in final stage of urbanisation process and experiencing slowing down of urbanisation due to host factors (Brockhoff 1999, Brockhoff and Brennam 1998). A majority of the developing countries, the rate of urbanisation is very fast and it is not accompanied by industrialisation but rapid growth of service sector in economies (Helen Macbeth and Paul Collinson-2002).

Future growth of world's population is supposed to take place in the urban areas of less developed countries and the contribution of India in terms of urban population size, is quiet substantial. India is one among the country where the integral part of the process. According to 2011 census only 31 percent of the population of India lives in urban areas. According to UN's the urban population of India will be less than 35 percent in 2020 and approximately 40 percent 2030. By 2030 another 225 million people will be added to the Indian urban areas, it is more than the population of Japan and Germany combined. This Chapter aims to study the present and past tendency of urbanisation in India and also growth of cities, metropolitan cities and distribution of urban population in states and UT's of India since 1991 to 2011 Census periods.

1.1. History of Indian Urbanisation

India has a long history of urbanisation, Apart from the highlands of India, there are three important ecological units is the country which experiences the growth of urban population since ancient past. These are the northwest India the gangetic plain land and the south Indian plain. The first one enjoys the pioneering role in Indian urbanisation including Harappa civilization. The second one with a dense monsoonal forest used the iron technology to establish the gangetic plain urbanisation. The third unit of southern India used iron technology to usher a new dawn in urban growth from the earlier Neolithic pattern of techniques.

The urbanisation of India can be divided into several phases. The first phase is traced back in the Indus valley civilization. The first set of urban centres in India come out from the agricultural villages in the river valley of the Indus as early as about 5000 years ago. During this period, cities were flourished for about 600 years. Though the two most important cities (Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro) of this period are now in Pakistan , but some other towns like lothal, Rangpur, Rojdi, Kalibanga, Rupur etc., are located in the states of Gujarat , Rajasthan and Punjab of present day Indian territory. These towns were developed to cater to the economic, religious as well

as the administrative needs of villagers. This period was followed by a prolonged period of about 1000 years when there is no evidence of urbanisation in India.

Historical evidence suggests that urbanisation process is inevitable and universal. In ancient and medieval times it was a cultural phenomenon and many times it happens due to political development, because the rise and fall of new dynasties and kingdoms but in recent times, it is complementary as industrialisation and socio economic transformation hence it becomes a socio-economic phenomenon.

Urbanisation is defined as “a process which reveals itself through temporal, spatial and sectoral changes in the demographic, social, economic, technological and environmental aspects of life in a given society.

Urbanisation is a progressive concentration of population in urban unit (Kingsley Davis 1965). The onset of modern and universal process of urbanisation is relatively a recent phenomenon and is closely related with industrial revolution and associated economic development.

It is pertinent to identify the main issues which are concerned with the process of urbanisation in India. They are:

- *Economic
- * Demographic
- * Political
- * Social and cultural

Urbanisation has been viewed as an important factor in the areas of economic transformation, making the breakdown of the feudal order and taking societies to higher levels of social formation.

1.2. Urban process in India

Urbanization is an integral part of economic development, As the economy develops, there is an increase in the per capita income and also in the demand for non farm goods in the economy. These goods are not heavily land dependent and use more of the other factors of production especially labour and capital. They are cheaper if produced in the urban sector of the economy, since urban settlements enjoy economies of agglomeration in manufacturing, services and provision of infrastructure.

Economic growth influences the rate of urbanization, while urbanization in term, affects the rate at which the economy grows. As the country urbanises, the share of national income that originates in the urban sector also increases. Urbanisation brings in its wake a number of challenges such as rapid population growth in urban settlements, which is cited as the biggest challenges in most literature on this subject. This is a consequence of births exceeding deaths, migration of rural population to urban centres and also the classification of rural settlements as towns.

Apart from growing population, there are other challenges too. The first set of challenges relates to the inadequate growth of formal employment, resulting in the growth of the urban informal sector, open urban unemployment and under employment. The second set of challenges arises out of the inability of the urban physical and social infrastructure to grow in step with population, resulting in the deterioration the quality of urban life.

The former is identified as set of “economic” ills, while the latter is set of” social” ills of urbanisation. Many of these inadequacies are the results of in efficient and faulty management of cities, rather than population growth. These problems are visible in most cities in India.

Census Year	Total Population (Million)	Urban Population (Million)	Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population
1901	238.3	25.8	10.83
1911	252.1	25.9	10.27
1921	251.3	28.1	11.18
1931	278.9	33.5	12.01
1941	318.6	44.2	13.87
1951	361.0	62.4	17.29
1961	439.2	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	1210.2	377.1	31.16

Table 1: Total Population And Urban Population (Trend From 1901 - 2011)

Source : Census Of India Census 1901 – 2011

Table 1 shows the total population and urban population from 1901 to 2001 census years. The population has increased from 238.3 million in 1901 to 1027.1 million in 2001. The Size of the countries urban population has increased from 11% in 1901 to 28% in 2001. From this, it has been observed that there is more than tenfold increase in the countries urban population the countries level of

urbanization has increased by only about 2 1/2 times during past 100 years. From table it is observed that during first half century 1901 to 1951, the growth rate of urbanization has been very slow but after 1951 it starts increasing very sharply.

Year	Tempo of Population Urban (PU TEMPO)	Tempo of Population Rural (PR TEMPO)
1901 -1911	-0.5309	0.06149
1911 -1921	0.8489	-0.0997
1921 -1931	0.7161	-0.0916
1931 -1941	1.4398	-0.2139
1941 -1951	2.2040	-0.4063
1951 -1961	0.3801	-0.0825
1961 -1971	1.030	-0.0329
1971 -1981	1.5854	-0.644
1981 -1991	0.9713	-0.3153
1991 -2001	0.7743	-0.2815
2001-2011	1.1481	-0.4793

Table 2: Tempo of Urbanisation 1901 - 2001

Table 2: Shows tempo of urbanisation refers to speed of urbanisation a is measured as change registered in the level or degree of urbanisation over the years, from table it is clear that Tempo or speed of urbanisation is not uniform over the years it shows a fluctuating trend over the years 1991-1981 and declining trend during 1981 – 1991 and 1991- 2001.

2. Growth of Cities in India

Some of the towns were historically known as marketing and educational service centres, meeting the needs of necessary service to the surrounding rural settlement in the region. It has been greatly believed that for a quite a long period of time before the second decade of the 20th century, both the size and number of towns remain the same. During this period the size, growth rate urban population and transfer individuals rural to urban area were found to be very slow (Mohan 1985, Moonis Raza et al 1981).

Census Year	Number of Towns/Ua's	Total Population	Urban Population	Percentage of Urban Population
1901	1827	238396327	25851873	10.84
1911	1815	252093390	25941633	10.29
1921	1949	251321213	28086167	11.18
1931	2072	278977238	33455989	11.99
1941	2250	318660580	44153297	13.86
1951	2843	361088090	62443709	17.29
1961	2365	439234771	78936603	17.97
1971	2590	548159652	109113977	19.91
1981	3378	683329097	159462547	23.34
1991	3768	844324222	217177625	25.72
2001	5161	1027015247	285354954	27.78
2011	7935	1210193422	377105760	31.16

Table 3: Trend Of Urbanisation In India Census From 1901-2011

Source: Census Data 1901-2011

Table 3 gives the number of towns in each census periods from 1901 – 2011.

From the table it has been observed that except some fluctuations during 1901-1911. During 1921-2001 the number of towns, and total urban population showing an increasing trend. And also it has been observed that some fluctuations in number of town 1961 census and after, it is because of some towns were declassified and some new ones were added at each census counts. Following the changes in the definition of urban areas and city size in 1961 census (Bose 1978). 1971 census after, the same 1961 census urban definition was adopted with slight modification of the term “ town group” as urban agglomeration by merging several towns. In 2011 census the number of towns UA’s increased to 7935 accounted for 31.16 percent urban population.

Sl No.	India/State/Ut	2001			2011			Percentage Increase In Towns
		STATURY TOWNS	CENSUS TOWNS	TOTAL	STATURY TOWNS	CENSUS TOWNS	TOTAL	
	INDIA	3799	1362	5161	4041	3894	7935	53.7
1	CHANDIGRAH*	1	0	1	1	5	6	500
2	DAMAN & DIU*	2	0	2	2	6	8	300
3	KERALA	60	99	159	59	461	520	227
4	DADAR NAGAR HAVELLI*	0	2	2	1	5	6	200
5	NAGALAND	8	1	9	19	7	26	188.9
6	WESTBENGAL	123	252	375	129	780	909	142.4
7	LAKSHDWEEP*	0	3	3	0	6	6	100
8	CHATTISGARH	75	22	97	168	14	182	87.6
9	TRIPURA	13	10	23	16	26	42	82.6
10	NCT OF DELHI*	3	59	62	3	110	113	82.3
11	ASSAM	80	45	125	88	126	214	71.2
12	ANDRAPRADESH	117	93	210	125	228	353	68.1
13	PONDICHERRY*	6	0	6	6	4	10	66.7
14	ANDAMAN NICOBAR ISLAND*	1	2	3	1	4	5	66.7
15	JAMMU & KASHMIR	72	3	75	86	36	122	62.7
16	ORISSA	107	31	138	107	116	223	61.6
17	GOA	14	30	44	14	56	70	59.1
18	ARUNACHALPRADESH	0	17	17	26	1	27	58.8
19	MANIPUR	28	5	33	28	23	51	54.5
20	BIHAR	125	5	130	139	60	199	53.1
21	JAHARKAND	44	108	152	40	188	228	50.0
22	HARAYANA	84	22	106	80	74	154	45.3
23	GUJURAT	168	74	242	195	153	348	43.8
24	MAHARAHSTRA	251	127	378	256	279	535	41.5
25	PUNJAB	139	18	157	143	74	217	38.2
26	MEGALAYA	10	6	16	10	12	22	37.5
27	UTTAR KAND	74	12	86	74	42	116	34.9
28	RAJASTHAN	184	38	222	185	112	297	33.8
29	TAMILNADU	721	111	832	721	376	1097	31.9
30	UTTAR PRADESH	638	66	704	648	267	915	30
31	KARNATAKA	226	44	270	220	127	347	28.5
32	MADHYAPRADESH	339	55	394	364	112	476	20.8
33	MIZORAM	22	0	22	23	0	23	4.5
34	HIMACHAL PRADESH	56	1	57	56	3	59	3.5
35	SIKKIM	8	1	9	8	1	9	0.0

Table 4: Increase in Number of Towns from 2001 To 2011

From Table 4 it has been observed that increase in number of towns from 2001 to 2011. Among the states Kerala, Nagaland, West Bengal have registered more than 100 percent increase in the number of towns since 2001 census. Even in UT's like Dadar Nagar Havelli and Lakshadweep showing same trend in increase of towns and also UT's like Chandigarh and Delhi which are most urbanised have some of the settlements classified as urban. In case of states like Mizoram, Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh, the increase in rate of number of towns is much lesser than the average increase in number of cities in India that is these states are having 4.5, 3.5 and 0 percent increase in their cities during 2011. On account of the topographical factor even today the government made several efforts to increase the number of places into cities. But it is unable to achieve the target. On the other side states and UT's like Chandigarh, Daman Diu, Kerala, Nagaland, West Bengal and others have recorded tremendous increase in the number of towns. It may be on account of decentralisation of administrative machinery, provision of better civic amenities and others had contributed on a large scale which promotes to increase in the number of towns and cities.

From Table 3 it has been observed that in spite of discontinuity in the growth of total population at some points during 1901 to 2011. The size of urban population was increased continuously from 25.85 million to 377.1 million.

In 1901 about 1827 cities were accommodating all urban population and then in 2011 the number of cities increased to 7935. In 1901 out of 1827 different cities size classes about 1614 belonging to city size of class IV, V and IV which contain 90% of total urban population this was the beginning stage.

This system of connecting roads was not fully developed except in few capital cities which were then serving as administrative centres of British colonial rulers because of poor transportation system, poverty, ignorance and several other factors, the people force to attach with village system of life.

Later in 1930 new measures had been introduced to eliminate infectious diseases and hence efforts were made by the British rulers to improve the survival rate of Indian population. It has been described that it is a starting point of new demographic era in Indian context, then only few well off people started moving to the nearby small cities for trading, schooling, seeking health services and finding jobs even then process of urban development is poor, it forced the people to move settle down here by towns for the purpose of getting in the nearby cities, therefore the cities of smaller size, which were close to villages are found to be more convenient for the village out migrants.

When the process of urbanisation starts, the large amount of population in India lives in cities of smaller size. According to the Indian context the volume of concentration of urban population in small and medium towns and slow growth of urban population existed till 1951. From 1901 to 1951 hardly thousand cities were added at the rate of 20 cities per year.

2.1. Metropolitan Cities

The decadal growth and distribution of urban population clearly shows the direction and development process of the metropolitan cities which has been taking place since independence. During post independence most of the development has been taken place in India for strengthening the urban economy especially the cities of larger size.

The larger sizes of city are recognised as metropolitan cities which possess the total size of population exceeding 1 million persons.

During pre independence period there only two places are recognised as metropolitan cities. Calcutta (Kolkata) in 1911 and Bombay (Mumbai) in 1941. But after independence the number of metropolitan cities had increased to 12 i.e. during 1981. On account of higher scale of migration from rural-urban and urban-urban the number of metropolitan cities had recorded to 23 by 1991. It indicates that about 8.3 percent of the urban population at the total population of a country limiting in metropolitan cities. Further during 2001 positive percentage of population living metro cities accounted for about 11.65% of the total national population.

During 2011 the amount of metropolitan cities had increased to 55 obviously the population of the country recorded at 121.7 corers of which about 35% people are living in urban cities. Whereas nearly 13.54 of population are found in metro cities. This shows the tremendous improvement not only in the number of cities but also an increase in the number of person's decade after decade.

Population Rank in 2001 /2011	Since Name of the Ua's Town (1000000+Population)	Ua	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	GREATER BOMBAY	"	100	140	210	278	424	510	572
2	DELHI	"	100	164	254	399	586	896	1135
3	KOLKATA	"	100	128	159	197	236	283	302
4	CHENNAI	"	100	126	206	278	352	425	564
5	BANGALORE	"	100	153	212	372	525	725	1081
6	HYDERABAD	"	100	110	160	230	382	506	682
7	AHMEDABAD	"	100	137	201	292	378	516	724
8	PUNE	"	100	130	186	283	410	618	830
9	SURAT	"	100	134	208	389	640	1184	1934
10	JAIPUR	M.C	100	135	209	334	499	763	1010
11	KANPUR	UA	100	138	181	232	288	385	414
12	LUCKNOW	UA	100	132	164	203	336	452	584
13	NAGPUR	UA	100	143	193	272	371	474	556
14	GHAZIABAD	UA	100	161	313	656	1170	2213	5391
15	INDORE	UA	100	127	180	267	357	488	697
16	COIMBATORE	UA	100	156	256	320	383	509	749
17	KOCHI	UA	100	158	262	390	539	640	1000
18	PATNA	UA	100	127	169	282	337	521	627
19	KHODE	UA	100	168	257	306	450	494	1140
20	BHOPAL	UA	100	218	376	656	1038	1425	1840
21	THRISSUR	UA	100	97	136	318	365	438	2462
22	VADODRA	UA	100	147	224	370	533	705	860
23	AGRA	UA	100	135	169	199	252	354	465
24	MALAPURAM	UA	100	119	461	905	1373	1645	1640
25	TRIVANTHAPURA	UA	100	156	228	272	432	465	882
26	KANNUR	UA	100	205	165	506	563	604	1992
27	LUDHIYANA	MC	100	159	261	395	678	909	1049
28	NASIK	UA	100	137	173	282	462	734	996
29	VIJAYAWADA	UA	100	145	212	329	454	558	800
30	MADURAI	UA	100	132	191	245	293	324	394
31	VARANASI	UA	100	137	125	125	129	117	119
32	MEERUT	UA	100	120	130	142	156	137	123
33	FARIDABHAD	MC	100	158	208	269	187	171	133
34	RAJKOTA	UA	100	147	155	148	147	153	139
35	JAMSHEDPUR	UA	100	150	134	154	122	133	121
36	SRNAGAR	UA	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	129
37	JABALPUR	UA	100	143	146	142	117	123	115
38	ASANSOL	UA	100	164	124	158	152	140	116
39	VASAVIRARCITY	UA	100	144	159	117	160	208	700
40	ALLAHABHAD	UA	100	130	119	127	130	123	117
41	DHANBAD	UA	100	313	199	150	119	131	112
42	AURANGABAD	UA	100	147	169	191	187	151	133
43	AMRITSAR	UA	100	116	117	131	119	142	118
44	JHODPUR	UA	100	124	141	159	132	129	132
45	RANCHI	UA	100	131	190	189	122	140	130
46	RAIPUR	UA	100	155	147	164	137	151	160
47	KOLLAM	UA	100	186	135	156	140	105	292
48	GWAILOR	UA	100	124	135	137	129	121	127
49	DURGABHILANGAR	UA	100	658	184	200	140	135	115
50	CHANDIGARH	UA	100	NA	235	182	136	140	127
51	INDIA		100	126	175	252	348	462	608

Table 5 : Indices of Population Growth of Urban Agglomeration /Cities Having the Population More Than a Million in 2011

Table 5 refers to indices of urban population growth in cities of UA's shows during 1961 – 2011 .This UA's have grown much faster than earlier decades. The UA's Ghaziabad, Delhi, Bangalore, Surat , Jaipur, Kozikude , Bhopal , Trissur and others have registered highest growth during 2001 to 2011 census period. This indicates that both process of urbanisation and development have concentrated in these cities. In India there were four mega cities with population more than 5 million in 1991 these are Mumbai , Kolkata , Delhi and Chennai containing one fourth of the total population of the class I size cities.

In India and among 34 largest cities in the world and these occupy sixth, tenth, twentieth, thirtieth positions respectively is 1991 census. Where as in 2011 in India there were six mega cities with population more than 5 millions these are Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad. Among largest cities in the world and these occupy eighth, ninth, twelfth, thirty-third, third - seventh and thirty- eighth positions respectively. Thus in India the situation and problems associated with the process of urbanisation is more complex than elsewhere because of large concentration of urban population in a few agglomerations. This may continue in future also as already the tempo has been fixe d by capital investment and market controlling factor which never allows other centre to develop unless factors of attraction in new centres are different from the existing ones.

A part from the growth rate of urban population the table 6, analyse the decade growth rate of population among major metropolitan in India 1981 – 2001 during the first decade 1981 and 1991 ,1991-2001 the decade growth rate increase in some of metropolitan like Ghaziabad , Patan, Knozikod, Kannur others. But even though most of the metropolitan cities had recorded a steady increase in their decadal growth but there has been slight variation had observed during 1991 to 2001 and 2001 to 2011, stating that except Thrivanatapuram , Kannur , Kochi, Ghaziabad and other metropolitan centres have not under gone any such variation in there decadal growth may be on account of industrialisation , economic infrastructures and others , have influenced to control the rapid change in the composition of the population.

RANKS		1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	GREATER MUMBAI	40.37	45.98	42.94	33.69	30.47	12.05
2	DELHI	64.17	54.17	57.09	46.95	52.96	26.69
3	KOLKATA	28.14	24.01	23.9	19.88	19.81	6.87
4	CHENNAI	26.08	63.02	35.31	26.41	20.99	32.56
5	BANGALORE	53.49	37.88	75.56	41.36	38.04	49.07
6	HYDERABAD	10.48	44.66	43.67	66.6	32.17	34.96
7	AHMADABAD	37.46	46.02	45.24	29.51	36.62	40.38
8	PUNE	29.93	43.53	51.73	44.82	50.79	34.28
9	SURAT	33.75	55.27	87.4	64.41	85.1	63.09
10	JAIPUR	34.82	55.17	59.42	49.56	52.98	32.33
11	KANPUR	37.66	31.32	28.53	23.84	33.78	7.53
12	LUCKNOW	31.96	24.14	23.79	65.66	34.53	29.21
13	NAGPUR	43.32	34.56	40.8	36.45	27.97	17.29
14	GHAZIABAD	61.02	94.54	109.56	78.21	89.2	143.58
15	INDORE	27.05	42.03	47.85	33.73	36.78	42.88
16	COIMBATORE	55.99	64.26	25.01	19.6	32.74	47.25
17	KOCHI	57.69	66.02	48.82	38.27	18.88	56.20
18	PATNA	27.18	32.88	66.71	19.67	54.41	20.53
19	KHOZIKHOD	68.14	52.87	19.22	46.72	109.87	130.68
20	BHOPAL	17.87	72.62	74.35	58.38	37.23	29.14
21	THRISSUR	96.94	39.92	34.46	14.79	20.02	461.85
22	VADODARA	46.5	52.78	65.34	44.02	32.32	21.87
23	AGRA	35.41	24.76	17.76	26.86	40.43	31.18
24	MALLAPURAM	18.53	88.86	96.38	51.69	19.83	896.8
25	THIRUVANANTAPURAM	55.65	46.22	19.44	58.85	107.67	89.67
26	KANNUR	105.33	80.29	206.83	11.21	107.39	229.76
27	LUDHIYANA	58.67	64.39	51.32	71.77	34.11	15.40
28	NASHIK	37.41	26.03	63.06	63.73	58.87	35.62
29	VIJAYAWADA	44.61	46.58	55.34	37.81	22.91	43.45
30	MADURAI	32.39	44.32	28.02	19.73	10.79	21.55

Table 6 : Decadal: Variations Rate of U/A and Metropolitan Cities Since 1951-2011

2.2. State Wise Distribution of Urban Population

The distributive aspect of urban population as per 2011 census each state and UT's are shown in the table 7. It is analysed a wide variation has occurred as during the attainment of urbanisation among 29 states under the analysis the smallest state is HP which attain

10 percent of urban population. It is the lowest among all states. Whereas Delhi attained 97.5 percent of urban population has the highest proportion of urban people during 2011.

Among union territories, earlier Dadar nagar haveli had remained as smallest and largest proportion of urban population. But in 2011 census Among UT's Andaman and Nicobar islands have registered lowest percentage of urban population registered about 35.67 percentages, whereas Chandigarh recorded at the highest level 97.25 percentage. When compared to 2001 census the situation is much better in 2011 where West Bengal , Andhra Pradesh , Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka ,Gujarat , Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and UT's of Andaman and Nicobar , Pondicherry, Daman and Diu had registered urban population percentage much above the national average 31.16 percentage.

But in case of many backward states like Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Orissa and Most of the newly formed states possess less proportion of urban population and below the national average (Refer table 7).

The proportion of urban population in most of the states was increased during 2001 and 2011, except a few states like Madhya Pradesh , Bihar, Maharashtra , West Bengal , Jharkhand , Chhattisgarh where percentage of urban population in 2011 census had not much increased when compare to 2001 census. During 2001 – 2011 some of the states like Goa, Tamil Nadu , Gujarat, Karnataka , Andhra Pradesh and Chandigarh , Lakshadweep , Daman and Diu among the UT's have shown more than 5 percent points increase as compare to the level at 2001 census (Refer table 7) .

Ranks	India/State/UT	1991	2001	2011
	INDIA	25.72	27.78	31.16
1	ANDRAPRADESH	26.84	27.08	33.49
2	ARUNACHALPRADESH	12.21	20.41	22.67
3	ASSAM	11.08	12.72	14.08
4	BIHAR	13.17	10.47	11.3
5	CHATTISGARH	-	20.09	23.24
6	GOA	41.02	49.47	62.17
7	GUJURAT	34.4	37.35	42.58
8	HARAYANA	24.79	29.00	34.79
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8.7	9.79	10.04
10	JAHARKAND	-	22.24	24.05
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	-	-	27.21
12	KARNATAKA	23.83	33.98	38.57
13	KERALA	30.91	25.97	47.72
14	MADHYAPRADESH	26.44	37.35	27.63
15	MAHARAHSTRA	38.73	42.4	45.23
16	MANIPUR	27.69	23.88	30.21
17	MEGALAYA	18.69	12.72	20.08
18	MIZORAM	46.2	49.5	51.51
19	NAGALAND	17.28	17.74	28.97
20	ORISSA	13.43	14.97	16.68
21	PUNJAB	29.72	33.95	37.49
22	RAJASTHAN	22.88	23.38	24.89
23	SIKKIM	9.12	11.1	24.97
24	TAMILNADU	34.2	43.86	48.45
25	TRIPURA	15.26	17.02	26.18
26	UTTAR KAND	-	-	30.55
27	UTTAR PRADESH	19.89	20.78	22.28
28	WESTBENGAL	27.39	28.03	31.89
29	ANDAMAN NICOBAR ISLAND*	26.8	32.67	35.67
30	CHANDIGRAH*	89.69	89.78	97.25
31	DADAR NAGAR HAVELLI*	8.47	22.89	46.62
32	DAMAN & DIU*	46.86	36.26	75.16
33	LAKSHDWEEP*	56.29	44.47	78.08
34	NCT OF DELHI*	89.93	93.01	97.50
35	PONDICHERRY*	64.04	66.57	68.31

Table 7: Percentage of Urban Population of Different States/UT 1991 - 2011 *Union Territory's of India.

Ranks	India/State/UT	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	2001-2011
	INDIA	3.21	3.83	3.09	2.73	2.76
1	ANDRAPRADESH	2.92	3.96	3.55	1.41	3.1
2	ARUNACHALPRADESH	-	8.74	9.28	7.54	3.2
3	ASSAM	5.01	3.27	3.27	3.16	2.43
4	BIHAR	3.64	4.37	2.65	-2.7	3
5	CHATTISGARH	-	-	-	-	3.49
6	GOA	8.24	4.66	3.96	-2.7	3.01
7	GUJURAT	3.44	3.47	2.9	2.88	3.06
8	HARAYANA	3.04	4.67	3.58	4.13	3.66
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3.05	3.19	4.76	0.74	1.45
10	JAHARKAND	-	-	-	-	2.8
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	-	-	-	-	3.04
12	KARNATAKA	3.02	4.1	2.55	2.58	2.72
13	KERALA	3.05	3.19	4.76	0.74	6.56
14	MADHYAPRADESH	3.83	4.45	3.71	0.48	2.28
15	MAHARAHSTRA	3.42	3.36	3.27	2.96	2.12
16	MANIPUR	7.37	9.76	2.98	1.2	3.55
17	MEGALAYA	2.25	4.95	2.74	3.19	2.7
18	MIZORAM	9.74	11.71	9.57	3.3	2.42
19	NAGALAND	9.87	8.5	5.58	5.18	5.15
20	ORISSA	5.09	5.22	3.08	2.61	2.37
21	PUNJAB	2.25	3.68	2.56	3.18	2.28
22	RAJASTHAN	3.25	4.62	3.31	2.74	2.56
23	SIKKIM	10.55	9.54	-3.29	4.84	9.29
24	TAMILNADU	3.27	2.47	1.76	3.59	2.4
25	TRIPURA	4.55	3.29	6.19	2.59	5.65
26	UTTAR KAND	-	-	-	-	3.49
27	UTTAR PRADESH	2.68	4.74	3.29	2.22	2.52
28	WESTBENGAL	2.5	2.76	2.54	1.89	-2.61
29	ANDAMAN NICOBAR ISLAND*	6.22	6.38	4.10	4.42	1.54
30	CHANDIGRAH*	8.53	4.96	3.07	3.42	2.38
31	DADAR NAGAR HAVELLI*	-	-	5.28	14.6	11.53
32	DAMAN & DIU*	5.54	2.12	4.93	1.87	11.58
33	LAKSHDWEEP*	-	-	4.46	-0.76	6.23
34	NCT OF DELHI*	4.36	4.58	3.79	4.2	2.35
35	PONDICHERRY*	8.01	4.66	4.92	2.26	2.7

Table 8: Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate Urban Population States/UT 1961-2011

For Further analysis it is considering that table 8, which gives an average exponential growth rate of urban population during each of the census decades 1961 onwards. During the period of two decades between 1991 to 2011 the phase of urban population in most of the states in India has shown a consistent increase. If the same trend would continue in the later decades of the country we may find that about 31 percent of total living in the urban areas in place of 28 percent during 2001 census. This clearly indicates that our country fails to continue the tempo of growth of urban population that existed during 1981 – 1991. In the later period the tempo of growth of urban population continues to decline during 1991-2001. The intensity of decline has further compared to previous decades. Most of the states shows better performances during the previous decade have shown a glaring decline in the growth rate of urban population during 1991-2001. This may be due to a fall in the natural growth rate of urban and rural population in addition to the decline in the process of urbanisation. But during 2001 – 2011 the intensity in gradual increase in urban population had recorded.

The present state of urbanisation creates a large number of towns for middle and lower categories where they qualify the urban status because of their population size without necessary infrastructures; in fact it is not hold good in case of other higher order cities. But it has been examine that, apart from providing basic infrastructure, the topographical future and climate in the towns and cities had gradually increase in the number of persons in the urban areas between 2001 to 2011.

5. Summary

Development of mega cities have recorded the peak level in terms of employment-generation, education, housing and others which created overcrowding and over congested in urban centres like Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata and others. It is required to build strong economic sectors with good effort, but investments should be directed towards small cities for the purpose of creating urban economy with a strong operational and developmental planning. But operational planning should take care of roads, transport, traffic and others further developmental planning should emphasise that further improvement is required to accommodate the urban centres into metropolitan cities towards meeting the needs of migrant population.

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