

# Urbanization in Uttar Pradesh



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Urbanization refers to the population shift from rural to urban areas, "the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas", and the ways in which each society adopts to the change. It is predominantly the process by which towns and cities are formed and become larger as more people being living and working in central area. It is predicted that by 2050, about 64% of the developing world and 86% of the developed world will be urbanized.

Urbanization is not merely a modern phenomenon, but a rapid and historic transformation of human social roots on a global scale, whereby predominantly rural culture is being rapidly replaced by predominantly urban culture.

In 2001, census of India, the definition of urban areas adopted is as follows-

- (a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.
- (b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria-
  - (i) a minimum populating of 5,000.
  - (ii) at least 75 percent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and
  - (iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km.

Besides, the Directors of Census operation in states/Union Territories were allowed to include, in consultation with the state governments Union territory Administration and the census commissioner of India, some places having district urban characteristics, even of such places did not strictly satisfy all the criteria mentioned under categories (b) above 'Such marginal cases include major project colonies, areas of intensive industrial development railway colonies, important tourist centres, etc.

Uttar Pradesh's Urban population stood at 19.01 million in 1981, increasing to 34.50 million in 2001 and further to 44.47 million in 2011. Urban population has been increasing at a steady rate.

In 2011, 22.28% of total population lives in urban areas which account for 11.79% of total urban population of the county. There are 630 urban local bodies comprising 14 Nagar Nigams, 193 Nagar Palika Parishads and 423 Nagar Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh (as on 1st April, 2014).

Level of Urbanization in U.P. (1901-2001)

Census Year	Proportion of Urban Population to total population (in percentage)
1901	11.32
1911	10.38
1921	10.75
1931	11.41
1941	12.67
1951	13.82

1961	12.98
1971	14.11
1981	18.09
1991	19.94
2001	20.75
2011	22.28

Source: Census of India, 2001, 2011

#### Urbanization by States-2011

Sr. No.	State/UT	Census Year, 2001	Census Year, 2011	Difference
1.	Delhi	93.18%	97.50%	4.32%
2.	Tamilnadu	44.04%	48.45%	4.41%
3.	Kerala	25.96%	47.72%	21.76%
4.	Maharashtra	42.43%	45.23%	2.93%
5.	Gujarat	37.36%	42.28%	5.92%
6.	Karnataka	33.99%	38.57%	4.98%
7.	Uttar Pradesh	20.78%	22.28%	1.50%
8.	Haryana	28.92%	34.79%	5.87%
9.	Andhra Pradesh	27.30%	33.49%	6.19%
10.	Rajasthan	23.39%	24.89%	1.50%
	<b>India</b>	<b>27.81%</b>	<b>31.16%</b>	<b>3.80%</b>

Source: Census Data of 2001, 2011

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development scheme for small and medium Towns (UIDSSMT) Basic Services for Urban poor (BSUP), Integrated Housing and Slum development programme (IHSDP), Adarsh Nagar Yojna (ANY) comprehensive capacity Building Programme (CEBP), Solid Waste Management project are among the few schemes of Urban development running in the state.

Urbanization is a boon as well as bane to the society. It brings economic growth and development. It also results in overcrowding, unemployment, slums, water supply problems, sewage problems and last but not the least environmental degradation. The solution to all these is reflected in the speech of late former president "Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam: that **"Providing Urban Facilities in Rural Areas"**.

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