

URBAN GEOGRAPHY – 18MAG21C

UNIT – II: Urbanization: growth and causes – Urbanization in India and World – Regional pattern of Urbanization in India - Urban expansion and conurbation – CBD and its characteristics.

URBANIZATION

- **The process of becoming urban.**
- The dramatic rise in the number of cities and the changes in lifestyle that result is called urbanization.

This growth in the size and number of cities is called Urbanisation.

- **urbanization** Transformation of a population from rural to *urban* status; the process of city formation and expansion.

In essence, a rural to urban shift is taking place.

Sources of Urbanization

- The urban system of a country grows mainly by:
 1. Natural population increase (births – deaths)
 2. Migration from rural areas (especially in countries with large rural populations)
 3. Immigration from other countries (especially in Europe and North America)
 4. Reclassification of urban boundaries to encompass formerly rural areas

Urbanization – two dimensions

- An increase in the *number of people* living in an urban area.
- An increase in the *percentage of people* living in an urban area.

Growth of urbanization and its causes

1. ***Agricultural improvements*** - increased use of fertilizers, improved irrigation and farm mechanization - improved productivity – release more non-agricultural populations.
2. ***Industrialization*** - employment

3. **Market forces**
4. **Growth of services** - education, retailing, entertainment, catering and administration.
5. **Improvement in transport and communication** - increasing the mobility
6. **Emergence of towns as socio-cultural centres** - social facilities like cinemas, art gallery's, entertainment parks- act as magnet to the surrounding peoples
7. **Natural population increase**

Advantages of Urbanization

- **Growth in industrial productions:** The production in various industrial sectors like cement, iron and steel, textile, fertilizers etc., are helping in the economic growth of the country. Export increase and this forest reserve increases.
- **Growth in trade and commerce:** Urbanization helps the nation's business sector. Rural people came to the urban places with their goods.
- **Development in tourism industries:** People from foreign countries are attracted to good cities and towns having better transport facilities. Tourism is a good source of foreign currency for a country.
- **Improvement in Science, Culture etc.:** Urban places are the meeting point of all good cultures of various localities. Education, science and technology developments take place in urban places improving the society as a whole.

Disadvantages of Urbanization

- The rapid inflows of rural population to urban places give rise to *housing problem* and thus *slums* are developed in these places.
- The decrease in rural population effects the agricultural productions due to *shortage of workers in rural areas*.
- The increase in population in urban places *pressurize water and sanitation facilities*. It results in *environmental pollution, health hazards etc..*
- The *unemployment* increases in urban areas. Due to the various *criminal activities, corruption* etc. increases affecting the law and order system.

Urbanization in India

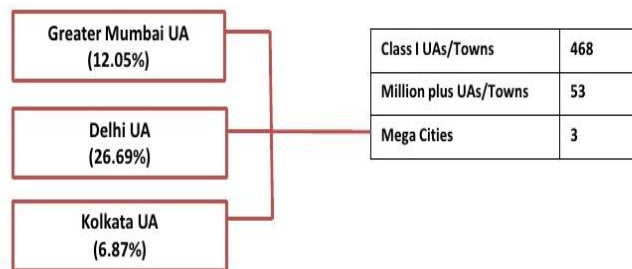
- In India, about 38% of the population lives in cities.
- The process of urbanization is still nascent in the Indian context.
- Ancient India was a civilized society with many urban centers and centers of learning.
- **Early Urbanization** - Mohenjodaro

Harappa

- Capitals - Kanauj
- Ujjain
- Religious Centers - Bodh Gaya
- Varanashi
- University towns - Takshasila
Nalanda

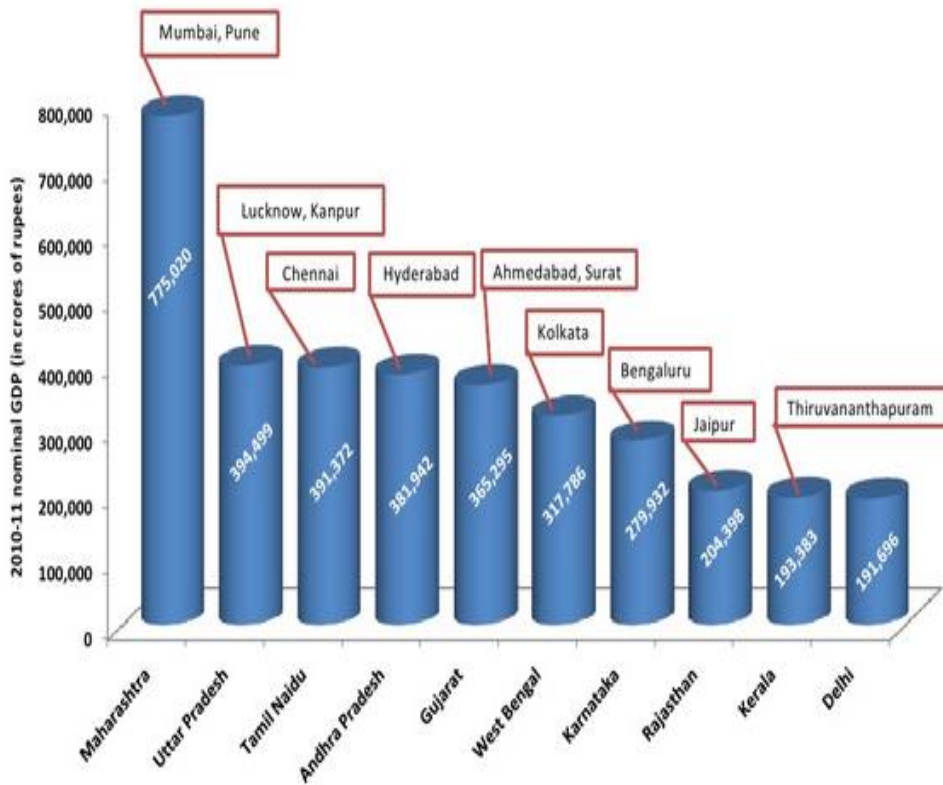
DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY SIZE CLASS

Cities Classification	Population	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Class I	> 1,00,000	76	102	148	218	300	393	
Class II	50,000-1,00,000	91	129	173	270	345	401	
Class III	20,000-50,000	327	437	558	743	947	1151	
Class IV	10,000-20,000	608	719	827	1059	1167	1344	
Class V	5,000-10,000	1124	711	623	758	740	888	
Class VI	< 5,000	567	172	147	253	197	191	



Year	No of Million Cities
1951	5
1961	7
1971	9
1981	12
1991	23
2001	35
2011	53
2021	??

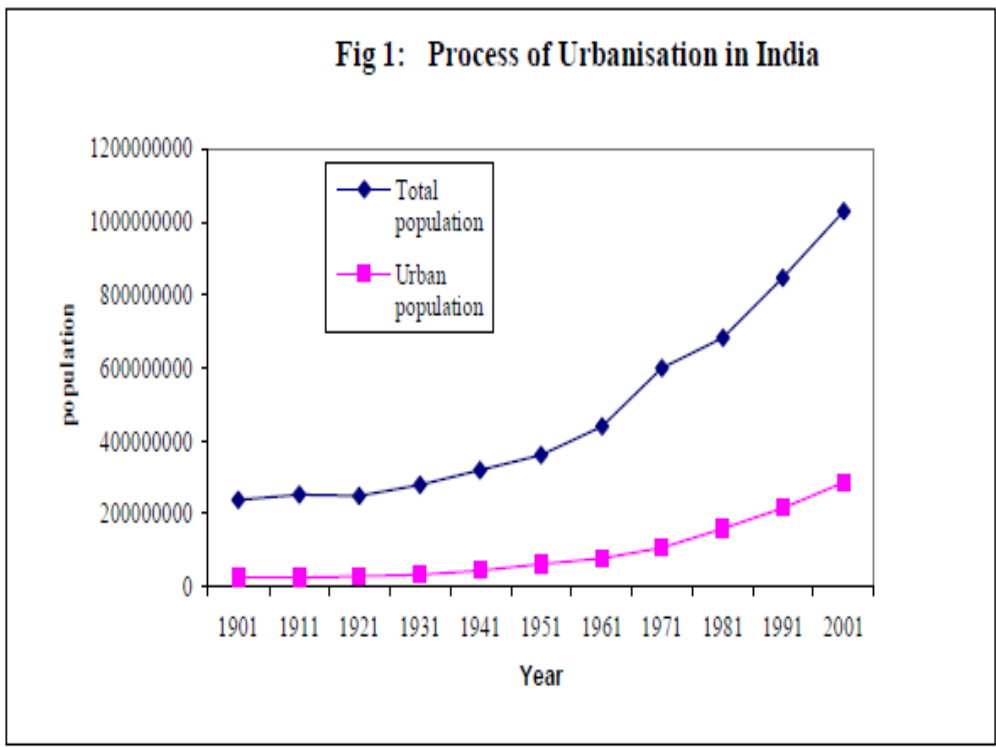
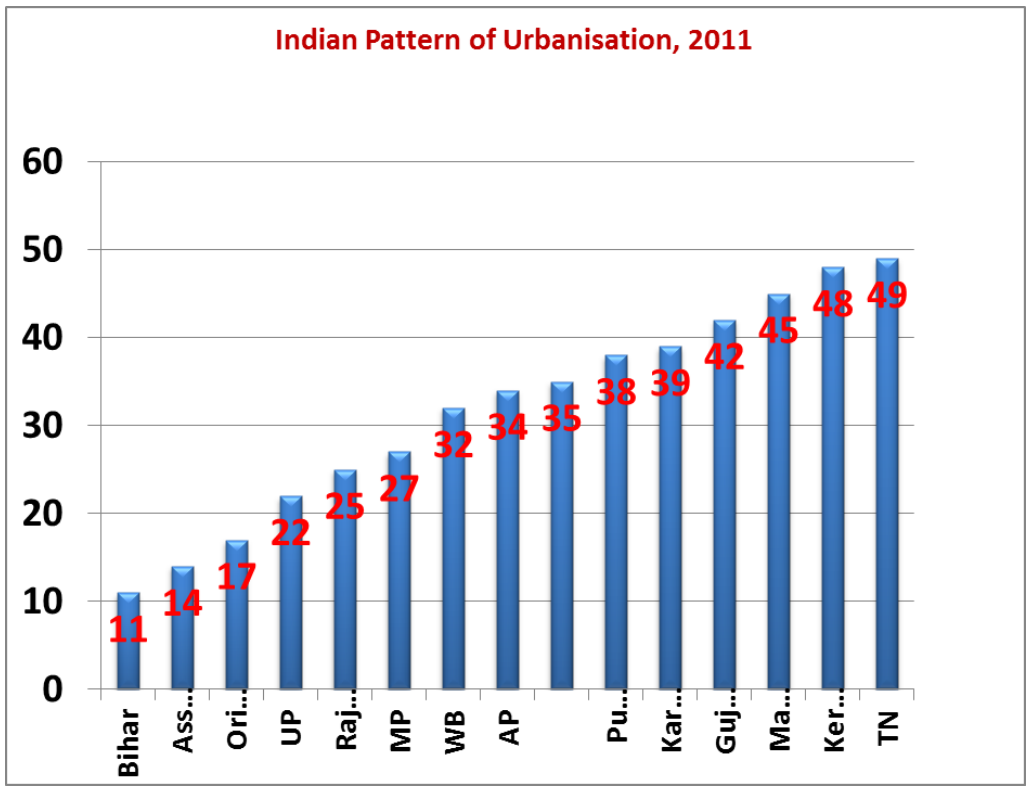
MAIN CONTRIBUTORS IN INDIA'S GROWTH



Source:- RBI and Institute for Competitiveness Analysis

Urbanising India

Year	%Urban
1901	10.8
1911	10.3
1921	11.2
1931	12.0
1941	13.9
1951	17.3
1961	18.0
1971	19.9
1981	23.3
1991	25.7
2001	27.8
2011	31.2



World Urbanization

- The urban population (UN, 1993) was estimated to be 2.96 billion (table 1) in 2000 and 3.77 in 2010 .
- It was estimated that nearly 50 million people are added to the world's urban population and about 35 million to the rural population each year.
- The share of world's population living in urban centers has increased from 39% in 1980 to 48% in 2000.
- The developed countries have higher urbanization level (76% in 2000) compared with developing countries(40% in 2000) The urbanization level has almost stabilized in developed countries.
- Africa and Asian countries are in the process of urbanization.

Table 1 : Percentage of world Population Residing in Urban Areas by Region

World/Region	1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
	%	in billion	%	in billion	%	in billion	%	in billion	%	in billion
World	39.4	1.752	41.2	1.997	43.1	2.282	47.6	2.962	52.8	3.779
More developed region	70.2	.797	71.5	.838	72.7	.880	75.8	968	79.1	1.060
Less Developed region	28.8	.954	31.5	1.159	34.3	1.401	40.3	1.993	46.8	2.717
Africa	27.3	.130	29.6	.164	32.0	.205	37.6	.322	44.2	.493
Asia	26.2	.678	28.6	.813	31.2	.974	37.1	1.369	43.8	1.845
Latin America	65.0	.233	68.4	.273	71.5	.315	76.6	.400	80.4	.482

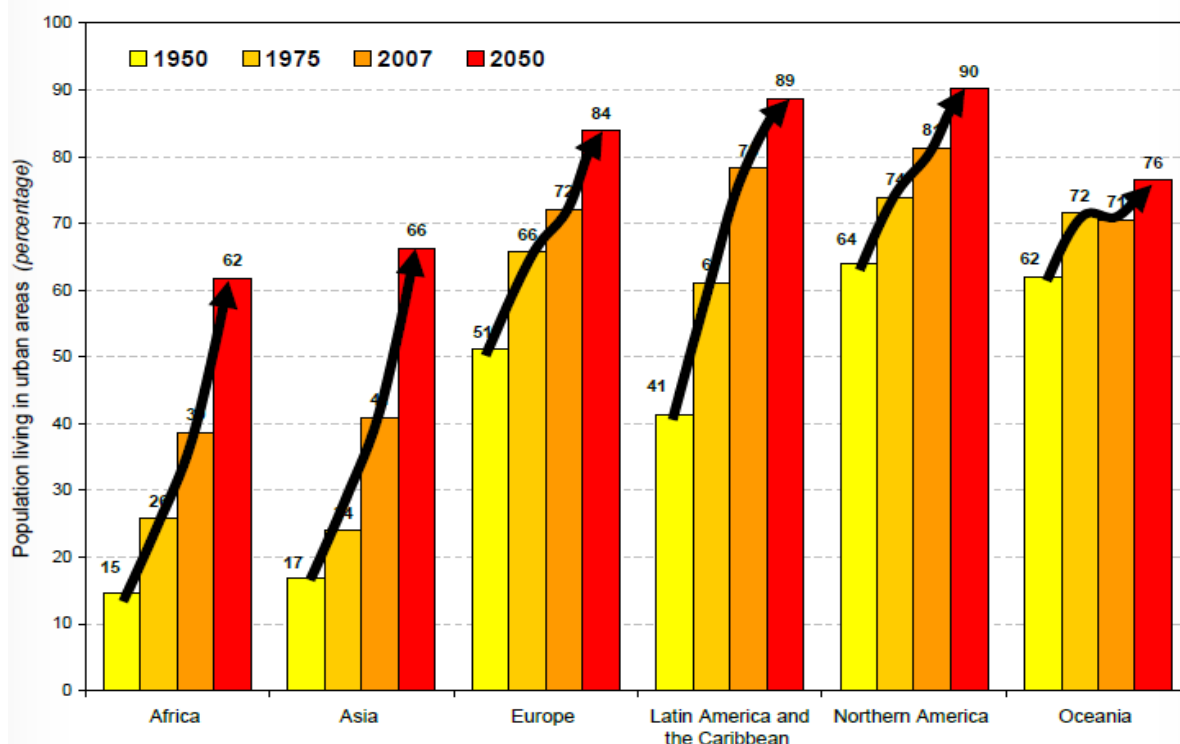
Source : World Urbanisation Prospects- The 1992 Revision ,United Nations. New Work, 1993

In 1800 less than 5% of the world population lived in cities.

- By 1950, 16% of the world population lived in cities.
- By 2005, 50% of the world population lived in cities
- It is projected that by 2030, 60% of the world population will live in cities.
- The world has experienced unprecedented urban growth in recent decades.

- In May 2007 for the first time in history over 50% of the world's population lived in urban areas.
 - There are 411 cities over 1 million.
- [More developed nations](#) are about 76 percent urban, while 40 percent of residents of [less developed countries](#) live in urban areas.
- It is expected that 60 percent of the world population will be urban by 2030, and that most urban growth will occur in less developed countries

Percentage of population living in urban areas by geographical regions



Source: UN Population Division/DESA, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision*, CD-Rom, 2008.

Population Estimates and Projections

International Level of Urbanisation, 2000

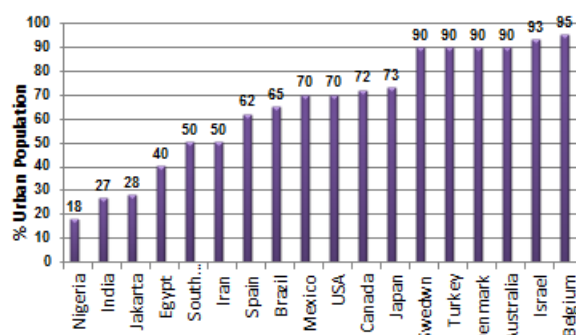


TABLE 8.1 Urban Population in Major World Regions, 1950–2025 (millions)

Region	1950	1960	1970	1980	1995	2000 ^a	2025 ^a
World	724	1,012	1,352	1,807	2,584	3,208	5,065
More developed regions	449	573	698	834	875	965	1,040
Less developed regions	275	439	654	972	1,709	2,101	4,025
Africa	32	50	83	133	250	331	804
Latin America	68	107	162	241	358	431	601
Asia	218	342	407	596	1,101	1,291	2,615

Sources: United Nations, *Patterns of Urban and Rural Population Growth* (New York: United Nations 1980); Pii Eina Berghäll, *Habitat II and the Urban Economy: A Review of Recent Developments and Literature* (Helsinki: United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research, 1995) tabs. 2 and 4; World Resources Institute, *World Resources, 1996–97. The Urban Environment* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), tab. A.1.

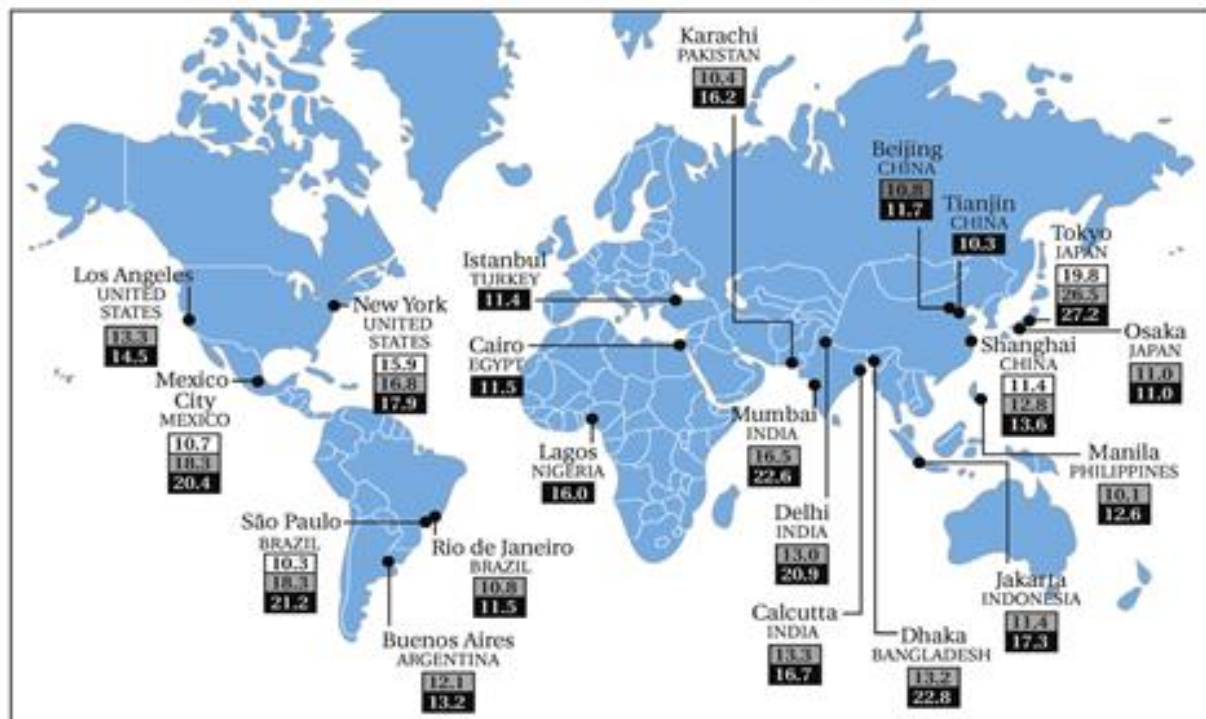
^aProjection made in 1995.

Megacities

- 1900: 19 cities had >1 million people (95% of the population then were rural)
- 2001: more than 400 cities have >1 million people
- Increasingly, there are more **megacities** (cities with populations >10 million people)
 - 1985: 8 megacities
 - 2001: 16 (13 of them in developing countries)
 - As they grow and sprawl outward, separate urban areas may merge to form a **megalopolis** (= a very large city, or a region made up of several large cities and their surrounding areas in sufficient closeness to be considered a single urban complex)

Mega-Cities

Cities with 10 Million+ Inhabitants



Largest Cities in the World

TABLE 8.2 The World's Fifteen Largest Cities, 1995 and 2015

City	1995 Population		Average Annual Growth Rate 1990–1995 (%)	2015 Population ^a	
	Rank	Millions of Inhabitants		Rank	Millions of Inhabitants
Tokyo, Japan	1	26.8	1.41	1	28.7
São Paulo, Brazil	2	16.4	2.01	6	20.8
New York, USA	3	16.3	0.34	11	17.6
Mexico City, Mexico	4	15.6	0.73	10	18.8
Bombay, India	5	15.1	4.22	2	27.4
Shanghai, China	6	15.1	2.29	4	23.4
Los Angeles, USA	7	12.4	1.60	—	—
Beijing, China	8	12.4	2.57	8	19.4
Calcutta, India	9	11.7	1.67	12	17.6
Seoul, South Korea	10	11.6	1.95	—	—
Jakarta, Indonesia	11	11.5	4.35	5	21.2
Buenos Aires, Argentina	12	11.0	0.68	—	—
Tianjin, China	13	10.7	2.88	14	17.0
Osaka, Japan	14	10.6	0.23	—	—
Lagos, Nigeria	15	10.3	5.68	3	24.4
Karachi, Pakistan	16	—	—	7	20.6
Dhaka, Bangladesh	17	—	—	9	19.0
Manila, Philippines	18	—	—	15	14.7
Delhi, India	19	—	—	13	17.1

Sources: World Resources Institute, *World Resources 1996–97: The Urban Environment* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), tab. 1.1; United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 1994 Revision* (New York: United Nations, 1995), tab. 1.

^aProjections made in 1995.

Urban expansion and conurbation

Urban expansion *Urban growth consists of horizontal and vertical expansions*

- **Horizontal urbanization** is where a city (urban functions like housing, malls, workplaces, infrastructure etc) spreads out over the ground, increasing the urban surface at the expense of rural and natural grounds or reclaimed land.
- **Vertical urbanization** means building high-rise (and possibly also underground), concentrating urban functions on the same square mile or kilometres.
- Skyscrapers - using vertical space
 - intensive use of land
 - shops at street level
 - professional offices at higher levels
- Outward Expansion
 - advent of the automobile & transportation routes
 - decline of public transport

Geddes and The Conurbation Theory

- **Conurbation**” -waves of **population inflow to large cities**, followed by overcrowding and slum formation, and then **the wave of backflow** – the whole process resulting in amorphous sprawl, waste, and unnecessary obsolescence.



CONURBATION

- A conurbation is a region comprising a number of cities, large towns, and other urban areas that, through population growth and physical expansion, have merged to form **one continuous urban** or industrially developed area.

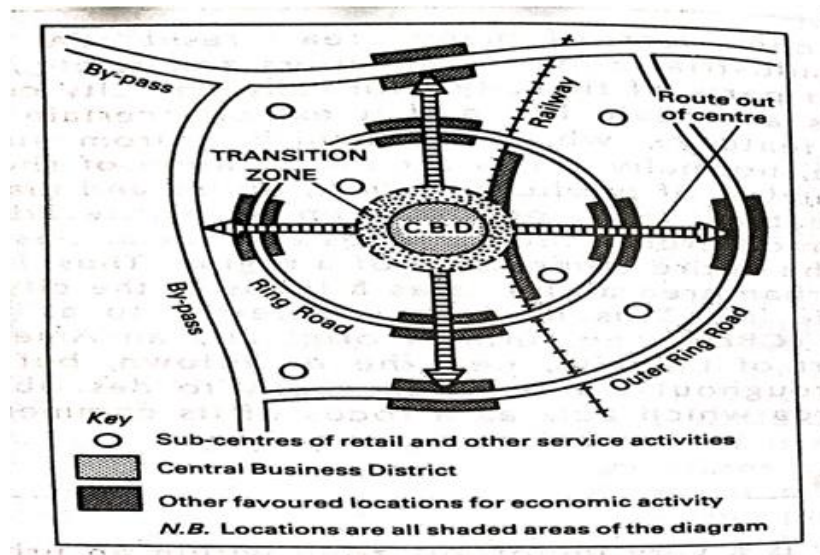
- The term "conurbation" was coined in 1915 by Patrick Geddes in his book *Cities In Evolution*.
 - Internationally, the term "urban agglomeration" is often used to convey a similar meaning to "conurbation".
 - He drew attention to the ability of the (then) new technology of electric power and motorised transport to allow cities to spread and agglomerate together, and gave as examples "Midland ton" in England, the Ruhr in Germany, Ramstad in the Netherlands, New York-Boston in the United States, the Greater Tokyo Area and Taiheiyō Belt in Japan and NCR of Delhi in India.
- A **conurbation** is a region comprising a number of cities, large towns, and other urban areas that, through population growth and physical expansion, have merged to form one continuous urban and industrially developed area.
 - In most cases, a conurbation is a polycentric urban agglomeration, in which transportation has developed to link areas to create a single urban labour market or travel to work area.
 - The term is used in North America, a metropolitan area can be defined by the Census Bureau or it may consist of a central city and its suburbs, while a conurbation consists of adjacent metropolitan areas that are connected with one another by urbanization.

CBD

- Dominates the commercial and cultural activity in a city.
- In many cities it is immediately recognisable by the tall skyscrapers, neon lights at night and the very high density of buildings, traffic and people.
- CBD is usually highly accessible – focus of roads, public transport.
- Heart of the city – America – Down Town

Main functions

- Shops – top of the shopping hierarchy in a city. Widest range and the largest department stores. Wide sphere of influence.
- Offices – Banks, building societies, solicitors, government offices. Offices occupy high-rise blocks or upper floors above shops.
- Culture and Entertainment – Areas of the CBD “come alive” at night.



- high/multi-storey buildings.
 - expensive land values
 - shops are department stores (comparison shops) or specialist shops, like jewellers
 - bus and railway stations (transport centres)
- The CBD is easily identified by the following features:**
- cultural/historical buildings, museums and castles
 - Most accessible, major transport links
 - Few people live there.
 - multi-storey car parks
 - offices, finance, banks, administration, town hall (business sector)

Characteristics of CBD

1. Various offices activities completely dominant
2. Close proximity - shops and services
3. Accessible zone –transport routes converge –all directions
4. Attractive qualities –all other socio economic classes from surrounding areas.
5. PLVI –peak land value intersection
6. Highest intensity of land use – tall buildings
7. Multifunctional buildings - ground (shops) to higher floor(offices)
8. Modernization and redevelopment buildings –continuous process
9. Absence of the residential population
10. Manufacturing is of limited. – because of high land values –very specialized – e.g.. Diamond cutting and jewellery and clothing
11. CBD various to one city to another - shape and position – rarely circular in shape
12. CBD its not static –its is dynamic. - Changing morphology, structure, shape and size

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