

## A SURVEY OF URBANIZATION TRENDS, CAUSES AND COMPLICATIONS IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

*In the last few decades, India has become more and more urban, and people lived in cities is predictable to reach 600 million till 2031. The study discussed about trends, causes, complications, and urbanization effects in India. Further, it analysed about the factors which led to the growth of urban extension and socio-economic, and environmental effects. One of the main reasons people move from the country to the city is because they want better income opportunities, more social mobility, and better living conditions. Urbanization has also been considerably aided by the natural progress in people of cities and towns. People have been drawn in great numbers to cities by the progress of service sector and appearance of industrial firms. Urbanization has improved living conditions, increased economic growth, and increased admittance to basic facilities. Although, urbanization also led numerous problems, including the growth of slums, heavy traffic, insufficient structure and pollution. Urbanization of India has produced a diverse bag of possibilities and rewards. It offers some ideal policies for the perspective of urban sociology because it is an unavoidable process.*

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**Keywords:** *Urbanization, Trends and Causes, Urban Cities of India, Urban Population, Urban Sociology.*

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### Introduction

Over the past few decades, more and more people in India have moved to cities. Since the economy is growing quickly and there are more job possibilities, more and more people are moving to cities to find a better life. Because of this, India's urban population has been growing slowly, with a big jump in the last decade (Balk et al., 2019). Urbanization is a procedure of people moving to cities from rural areas, which makes cities grow in size and population (Singh, 2016). It is a complicated and varied event that has wide-ranging effects on the world and on people. The business, the environment, and society are all affected by urbanization in ways that are both good and bad (Aijaz, 2018). Since the beginning of civilization, people have been moving to cities, and this process has sped up with the industrial uprising (Sridhar, 2019). Over 50% of the world's residents are thought for living in towns right now. This fast growth in population has led to more economic possibilities and more goods and services being made.

In addition, urbanization has made it difficult to provide adequate housing, transportation, and other necessities to the growing population. Due to urbanization, the environment has also suffered (Venkatesham, 2015). Cities' extension and ensuing increases in energy feasting, waste production, air pollution too had a devastating effect on such atmosphere (Tabassum, 2013). In addition, enlarged urban people had become in overpopulation, which placed a strain for social facilities and structural issues. Over above complications, urbanization had provided numerous advantages, with the opportunities of having economic success with job creation (Sadashivam, 2016).

Urbanization is the evolution from traditional pastoral to contemporary industrialized economies. A researcher stated about the " fatality of urbanization and irreversibility" fifty years ago (Hodgson, 2017; Kirkpatrick, 2016). The link between urbanization and economic development had been shown firmly

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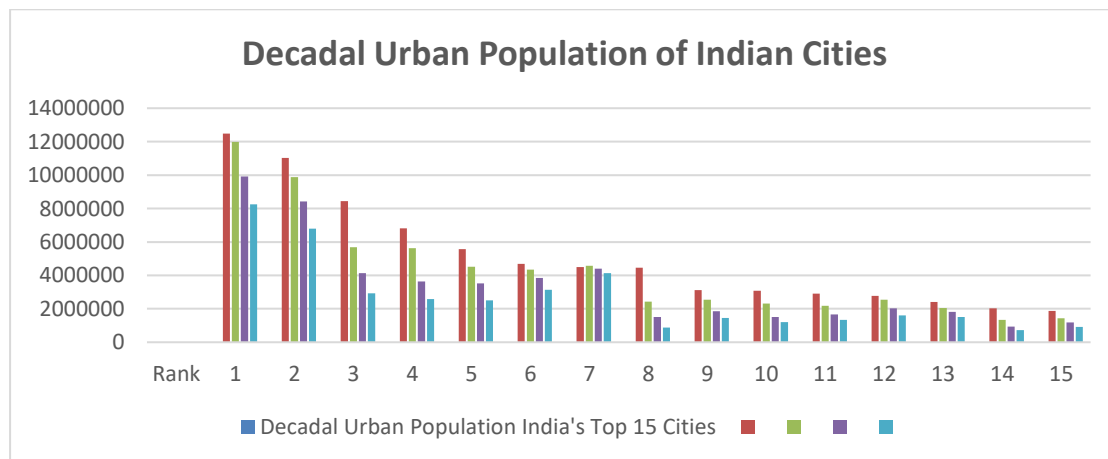
(Hodgson, 2017; Kirkpatrick, 2016). Multiple studies have demonstrated the existence of a positive relationship between higher levels of economic prosperity and urbanization. Urbanization is an inevitable consequence of economic prosperity. (Datta, 1993) recently no country has attained consistent increases in per capita income growth with insignificant rural-urban movement. According to estimates by the United Nations, approximately 47% (2.9 billion) of whole residents will reside in urban places by 2050. Urbanization rate is projected to surmount 60 percent by 2100, as the urban population grows 1.5 times faster than the rural population (Cleland, 2013; Sridhar & Wan, 2014).

### Indian Urbanisation Tread

India's urbanization has been slower than other evolving countries. Annual industrial growth rate of the urban places among 1921-1951 indicates that India's urban population expanded more swiftly. From 1951 to 1961, it subsequently declined precipitously. The decades 1961-1971 and 1971-1981 witnessed a significant increase in economic growth, which has since reduced to 2.7%. Between 1951 and 1961, a significant number of municipalities were declassified, which contributed significantly to the precipitous decline in urban rates. Since 1901, there has been sporadic rural expansion. During 1981-1991 & 1991-2001, The rural residents' growing rate fluctuated narrow. As per 2011 India Census, urban population of India comprised 31.2% of total population, or 377 million residents. This number is probably to reach 590 million by 2030, constituting forty percent of the world's population. (Aijaz, 2018; Jaysawal & Saha, 2014) Cities are urban agglomerations with populations exceeding one million. There are 53 such localities in India with Mumbai (population: 18.4 million) being the largest. Industrialization, migration, and improved access to structural and educational facilities had contributed to the progress of urban places. In India, development in colonies and urban growth has been slowed down a lot by informal settlements (Bhagat, 2011).

**Table 1: Decadal Urban Population of Indian Cities**

Rank	City	2011	2001	1991	1981
1	Mumbai	1,24,78,447	1,19,78,450	99,25,891	82,43,405
2	Delhi	1,10,34,555	98,79,172	84,22,039	68,02,397
3	Banglore	84,43,675	56,86,844	41,30,288	29,28,431
4	Hyderabad	68,09,970	56,37,483	36,37,483	25,90,000
5	Ahmedabad	55,77,940	45,25,013	35,15,361	25,13,091
6	Chennai	46,81,087	43,43,645	38,41,396	31,29,347
7	Kolkata	44,96,694	45,80,544	43,99,819	41,38,372
8	Surat	44,67,797	24,33,787	15,18,495	8,76,078
9	Pune	31,24,458	25,38,473	18,46,160	14,46,034
10	Jaipur	30,73,350	23,22,575	15,18,116	12,03,300
11	Lucknow	29,01,474	21,85,927	16,70,507	13,43,594
12	Kanpur	27,65,348	25,51,337	20,29,889	16,05,819
13	Nagpur	24,05,421	20,52,066	18,13,319	15,16,336
14	Visakhapatnam	20,35,922	13,45,938	9,40,891	7,26,198
15	Bhopal	18,83,381	14,37,354	11,87,860	9,22,595



Analysing the above table, the study presented following observations and comparisons of Decadal Urban population of Indian cities:

- The population from the top 15 Indian cities amplified considerably by past several decades. The population of Mumbai had urbanized from 8.2 million (1981) to 12.5 million (2011). The numbering of various cities had improved across the decades. In 2001, Delhi surpassed Mumbai as the most populous metropolis in India, a position it has maintained ever since. Rapid population growth in specific urban areas: Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad had accelerated population evolution throughout the last few decades. Since 1981, Bangalore has grown from having 2.9 million people to having 8.4 million people (Ramaiah & Avtar, 2019).
- Different cities and decades have experienced different rates of population growth. For instance, Surat's population expanded with 80% or more from 2001 to 2011, people of Ludhiana grown by 15% through recent time (Varghese, 2016). Analysis indicated distinct tendency toward Indian urbanization, having towns getting more crowded as time goes on. In 2011, the population of India's 15 largest cities was close to 80 million, it is greater than several countries (Randhawa & Kumar, 2017). Over the past several decades, the demographics of India's urban centres have changed significantly. Based on the decade-by-decade population data for India's 15 main cities, the following observations can be made:
- Migration is the primary aspect of Indian urban population growth, according to de Haan (1997). Analysing improved education, economic opportunities and healthcare, rural residents have been moving to urban areas. It had facilitated to the growth of metropolitan areas such as Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore (Bhati, 2015; Imbert & Papp, 2020).
- Changes have occurred in the age dispersal of Indian urban populations. The progress in the percentage of youth in cities is partially attributable to their immigration from rural places. The trend had consequences for education and personnel policies of urban places.
- Changes have also occurred in gender dispersal of urban residents. In Delhi-Mumbai, growth of female people had outpaced that of the male population. This trend is partially the result of social and economic changes that have made it possible for more female to migrate to cities for entering in the labor force (Xu et al., 2019).
- Cultural diversity: Indian urban centers remained increasingly cultural diverse. Individuals belongs to different circumstances migrate to urban places, cultural altercation and incorporation increased. It affected social cohesiveness and urban planning (Saha et al., 2021).
- Discrimination and Poverty: In spite of the financial prospects which cities provided, discrimination and poverty will be major complications in India's urban places. Speedy population expansion will be a pressure on urban structural issues and facilities, and access to water and sanitation is uneven. These concerns must be ensured that India's metropolitan places should be flourish and give possibilities for all citizens (Asheim et al., 2021).
- There were some examples of India's urban places' changing demography. In-depth visions of socio-economic transformations occurring in India's cities could be gained through additional research and analysis. Urbanization is the process by which people move from rural areas to urban areas in search of better economic and social opportunities. India has witnessed a rapid speed of urbanization over the earlier decades, with the urban population increasing from 17% (1951) to around 31% (2011), and probably reach 40% till 2030.

#### Trends of Urbanization in India

- **Metropolitan Cities:** India has several metropolitan cities, like, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai, which are the most important centres of economic and cultural activities in the country.
- **Urban Sprawl:** The progress of urban areas had been characterized by the expansion of urban sprawl, which has led to the spread of urbanization to nearby rural areas.
- **Informal Settlements:** Rapid urbanization has also resulted in the growth of informal settlements, which lack basic needs like water supply, sanitation, and healthcare facilities.

#### Challenges of Urbanization in India

- **Urban Poverty:** Urbanization has resulted in the evolution of poverty in urban areas, particularly in informal settlements, where mostly urban poor live.

- **Infrastructure:** Urbanization has put a strain on the existing infrastructure in urban areas, particularly in transportation, water facility, and sanitation.
- **Environmental Degradation:** Rapid urbanization has resulted in the degradation of the environment, with increased pollution, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity.

In conclusion, urbanization in India is a complex issue that has both positive and negative aspects. While it has contributed to economic growth and development, it has also resulted in several challenges that need to be addressed, including poverty, inadequate infrastructure, and environmental degradation.

**Table 2: Decadal Urban Population with % & Evolution**

Year	Urban Residents (In Million)	% of Urban to Total Residents	Rate of Decadal Evolution (%)
1901	25.4	10.8	-
1911	25.8	10.9	1.6
1921	28.7	10.9	11.2
1931	31.7	11	10.4
1941	34.8	11.1	9.8
1951	42.2	17.3	21.3
1961	62.5	22.6	48.3
1971	78.9	25.7	26.2
1981	104	23.6	31.7
1991	217.5	25.7	109.5
2001	285.4	27.8	31.2
2011	377.1	31.2	32.2
2021	458.9	34	21.7

Note: 2021 Data is preliminary

The decadal urban population mentions that population of metropolitan or urban areas which is calculated every ten years. It has increased significantly over the past era, the percentage of total residents living in urban places rising from 10.8% in 1901 to 34.0% in 2021, according to the census of Indian government. The rate of growth has also increased, reaching a peak of 109.5% between 1981 and 1991, indicating a speedy Indian urbanization process recently.

**Table 3: Projected Population**

Element	2001	2011	2021	2026
Whole Residents	1028.61	1192.50	1339.74	1399.83
Urban Residents	286.12	357.94	432.61	534.80
Urban (%)	27.82	30.02	32.29	38.21
Total AEGR (%)	1.48	1.32	1.23	1.16
Urban (%)	2.24	2.07	2.50	1.89

Source: Residents Projections for India, 2001-26, Register General of India, 2006.  
AEGR- Exponential Growth Rate (Annually).

As census 2011, decadal Indian urban residents was around 377m, that accounted for 31.16% of country's total residents. However, 2021 census is yet to release the data. Over the past decade, India's urban residents has been growing rapidly. For instance, among 2001-2011, the urban population developed @ 31.8%, higher than the growth rate of India's total residents recently. The decadal Indian urban residents have a metric to understand the country's urbanization level and associated socioeconomic changes, which analysed the trends in Indian urbanization.

Urbanization is calculated with the proportion of residents that resides in urban places. The degree of urbanization has calculated by the urban-rural ratio  $[(U/R) * 100]$  and urban-rural percentage  $[(U/P) * 100]$ . Usually, it utilized to determine an extent of urbanization. Ratio of urban people has a min value of 0 and a max value of 1, or 0 U/P 1. When whole population and rural population are equal, the index equals 0. It showed its equal to 1, the entire population resides in urban areas (Sibly & Hone, 2002). 50% is rural population, one resident exists for each rural individual. Urban-rural ratio had min value of zero and max value of, or 0U/R. The theoretical utmost limit is infinite when there is no rural population ( $R=0$ ), but this is unattainable. Over the course of a century, the urban residents had enlarged from 11% in 1901 to 28% in 2001, whereas rural population has decreased from 89% to 72% (Volpati & Barthelemy, 2020). As India has urbanized over the past century, urban-rural ratio is one of the

fundamental tool computing the quantity of residents per rural individual at given place, had increased. In 2001, urban-rural ratio was approximately 38, indicating that there will be 38 urban residents for every 100 rural residents in 2026 in India (Bhati, 2015). Such elements presented that urbanization progression of India had entered its speeding up phase.

Using recent estimates, Indian residents are predictable to 1,394 billion (2023), with growth of 1.05%. That is anticipated to continue growing at a steady pace in the coming years, with a projected population of 1,423,000,000,000 by 2025 and an annual exponential growth rate of 1.11 percent. By 2030, that is estimated increase till 1.526 billion, with a growth rate of 1.33% annually. By 2035, number of people is predictable by 1,635 billion, with 1.52%. The global residents are projected to extent 1.75 billion by 2040, with 1.73% p.a. By 2045, total number will be increased till 1,868 billion, with 1.95% p.a. In conclusion, the residents are projected to extent 1,988 billion till 2050, by a high growth of 2.18% per year. It's important that these are only forecasts, population growth rate may differ as per numerous variables like, changes in birth rates, mortality rates, migration patterns, and government policies.

**Table 4: Number of Town & % of Urban Residents by Size Class**

Census/ Year	Number of Towns by Size Class						% of Urban Residents by Size Class					
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
1901	24	43	130	391	744	479	26.00	11.29	15.64	20.83	20.14	6.10
1911	23	40	135	364	707	485	27.48	10.51	16.40	19.73	19.31	6.57
1921	29	45	145	370	734	571	29.70	10.39	15.92	18.29	18.67	7.03
1931	35	56	183	434	800	509	31.20	11.65	16.80	18.00	17.14	5.21
1941	49	74	242	498	920	407	38.23	11.42	16.35	15.78	15.08	3.14
1951	76	91	327	608	1124	569	44.63	9.96	15.72	13.63	12.97	3.09
1961	102	129	437	719	711	172	51.42	11.23	16.94	12.77	6.87	0.77
1971	148	173	558	827	623	147	57.24	10.92	16.01	10.94	4.45	0.44
1981	218	270	743	1059	758	253	60.37	11.63	14.33	9.54	3.58	0.50
1991	300	345	947	1167	740	197	65.20	10.95	13.19	7.77	2.80	2.29
2001	393	401	1151	1344	888	191	68.67	9.67	12.23	6.84	2.36	0.23
2011	415	493	1238	1654	1067	1153	51.29	12.38	13.24	10.39	5.72	1.06
2021	468	577	1380	1942	2774	2794	44.6	15.8	14.7	12.3	8.6	4.0

Note: Total population have been divided into six groups Class-I: 1,000,000 or more; Class-II: 50,000–99,999; Class-III: 20,000–49,999; Class-IV: 10,000–19,999; Class-V: 5,000–9,999; Class-VI: less than 5,000.

Table 4 provided information of municipalities count in India categorized, size wise and proportion of the urban population. The size categories range from Class 1, which includes cities with a population of at least 100,000, to Class 6, which includes cities with a population of less than 5,000. Over the past century, there has been a consistent increase in the number of municipalities in each size category, indicating a steady trend towards urbanization. For instant, Class 1 municipalities has risen from 24 in 1901 to 468 in 2021, while Class 6 cities has increased from 26 to 2,794 during the same period. This suggests that India's urbanization has been rapidly progressing, with more communities of different sizes being established.

The urban population of each size category in India has experienced fluctuations over time, with some categories seeing an increase in urban residents while others have seen a decrease. In 1901, Class 1 municipalities had an urban population share of 26%, which has risen to 44.6% in 2021. This suggests that while the number of Class 1 municipalities has grown, they have also attracted a larger proportion of the urban population. On the other hand, the proportion of urban residents of Class 6 towns had declined during the time. Class 6 municipalities counted 6.1% of the urban population in 1901, which decreased to 4.0% in 2021. This trend could be attributed to movement to big cities or absence of economic possibilities in minor towns, among other reasons.

According to the latest census 2021, Class 6 municipalities had the highest number of municipalities, while Class 1 had the largest proportion of urban residents. Class 2 had the second-highest percentage of students. This suggests that smaller communities are still being established, but majority of urban residents live in larger cities and towns. It is like to keep going additional people transfer from the country to the city for better jobs, schools, and health care. But it's important to keep in mind that the table doesn't tell us much about growth in India and doesn't give a complete picture of the population distribution across regions or individual cities. It should be emphasized that while the table offers significant information, it is crucial to supplement it with other sources of data to grasp a comprehensive comprehension of urbanization trends in India. To put it briefly, the table presents useful perspectives on the evolving trends of urbanization in India during the last century.

Urbanization in India is on the rise, with an increasing number of towns and cities in various size categories. The minor communities going to be reputable, majority of urban residents are intense in big cities and towns. It is indicative of the country's ongoing economic and social development. Researchers can use this table to explore the impact of urbanization on India's growth and development. (Source: Indian Govt. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, 2019)

**Table 5: Top Cities of India's Population, Area, GDP, and HDI**

Number	Metropolis	Residents	GDP (PPP)	Space (km)	HDI
1	Mumbai	20,185,064	\$310billion	603.4	0.771
2	Delhi	18,710,922	\$167billion	1,484	0.743
3	Bangalore	12,326,532	\$83.6billion	709.5	0.854
4	Hyderabad	10,004,144	\$74.6billion	650.00	0.806
5	Ahmedabad	8,059,441	\$64.1billion	464.16	0.734
6	Chennai	7,088,000	\$66.8billion	426.00	0.732
7	Kolkata	14,617,882	\$150.1billion	1,886.67	0.76
8	Surat	4,462,002	\$40.4billion	326.50	0.788
9	Pune	6,629,347	\$69.1billion	710.0	0.795
10	Jaipur	3,073,350	\$38.2billion	484.64	0.755

Basis: 2021 Database Geoponic

Above data is from the 2021 census, while the GDP data is from 2019 and is based on purchasing power parity (PPP). The space is defined in km square, and HDI (Human Development Index) which is a measurement for excellence of metropolis's life, which incorporates factors like, life expectation, education, and wealth. According to the data, India's maximum populated metropolis is Mumbai, with more than 20.18 million people, following by Delhi, which has more than 18.5 million citizens. Mumbai has largest GDP in all the 10 metropolis, GDP of \$310 billion, following Kolkata, where GDP (PPP) is \$150.1 billion. Bangalore is with maximum HDI of top cities, suggesting that its residents have a good standard of living. Overall, the table emphasizes India's largest cities' economic and demographic diversity, with each city contributing to the nation's development and growth in its own distinctive way (Tripathi, 2019). The table displays, according to the Geopolis database, the classification of the top ten cities in India. Population, an essential indicator of urbanization and economic development, is utilized to rank the cities. According to Kundu (2011), Mumbai has the highest population in India, with around 20.4 million people. Delhi followed second place with around 16.8 million people. The next three most populated cities in India are Kolkata, Bangalore, and Chennai, with people of 14.8 million, 12.3 million, & 11.9 million, correspondingly. Remaining five cities on the top 10 list are Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune, Surat, and Jaipur. Hyderabad's population is 10 million which has 6th rank, following Ahmedabad having a population of 7.8 million. Pune has 7.2 million people which is India's 8<sup>th</sup> populated metropolitan. Surat and Jaipur comprehensive top ten, by having 6.5 million and 3.8 million residents (Kundu, 2011).

The only cities with populations larger than 10 million are Mumbai, Delhi, and Kolkata, the data specifies that three most populated cities in India have the preliminary centers for economic-urbanized growth, while remaining cities thoroughly follow. It's noteworthy that top 10 Indian cities hold substantial proportion of India's total residents, which is predicted to be 1.36 billion in 2021. The combined population of the top 10 cities is near about 112 million residents, accounting for around 8.2% of total residents (Sarkar, 2020). It indicates the critical role that metropolitan centers play in the nation's economic and social progress.

**Table 6: Most Urbanized States of India**

S. No.	States	Urban Population	Rural Population
1	Delhi	97.50%	2.50%
2	Chandigarh	97.25%	2.75%
3	Lakshadweep	78.07%	21.93%
4	Daman and Diu	75.17%	24.83%
5	Puduchery	68.33%	31.67%
6	Goa	62.17%	37.83%
7	Mizoram	52.11%	47.89%
8	Tamil Nadu	48.40%	51.60%
9	Kerala	47.70%	52.30%
10	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46.72%	53.28%

<https://www.census2011.co.in/facts/topstateurban.html>

### Causes of Urbanization

The cause of urbanization can be defined as the rise in the number of individuals residing in cities. This is a widespread trend that has occurred worldwide over the past few decades. In India, urbanization can be attributed to various factors, with rural-urban migration being a significant contributor. Individuals from rural areas move to urban areas with the aim of accessing superior economic prospects, education, and healthcare amenities.

Urbanization refers a procedure of upgrading number of residents living in metropolis. It's a massive global movement that has occurred through previous decades, and the motives of Indian urbanization are as follows:

- Industrial development plays a crucial role in propelling urbanization as it leads to an increase in demand for labor. This often leads people to migrate to cities in search of employment opportunities.
- Urban areas offer a wide range of job opportunities, particularly in the service and manufacturing sectors, which attract many individuals looking for better employment prospects.
- Urban areas generally provide better living conditions compared to rural areas, as they offer greater access of basic needs like, pure water, hygiene, healthcare, and electricity (Acharya et al., 2018).
- Urban areas often possess more advanced infrastructure, including transportation systems, communication networks, and roads, which can make them more attractive as residential locations compared to rural areas (Maparu & Mazumder, 2017).
- Urban areas often provide more accessible education compared to rural areas, which can be a significant aspect in fascinating the whole families (Bandyopadhyay et al., 2021).
- Metropolitan regions tend to offer a wider range of socio-cultural possibilities, like, accessible entertainment options and cultural proceedings, that may particularly be appealing for youth (Sawhney, 2022).
- Procedure of Indian urbanization has been influenced by adoption of modern lifestyles and the desire for improved living standards.
- Natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes and droughts may support urbanization, as residents often replace to urban cities for security and best living conditions (Satterthwaite, 2009).
- Urbanization can be driven by political instability, particularly civil unrest and violence, as people seek refuge in cities. It can also result from natural or immigration-induced population growth.
- Economic and technological developments have reduced rural labour and increased urban industry employment (Datta, 1993). Ability of national railway network is to distribute goods from cities across the country has also contributed to urban growth (Bongaarts, 2009; Kundu & Saraswati, 2012).
- The expansion of cities was facilitated by steel-framed, curtain-walled skyscrapers and enhanced urban facilities such as water, transit, and electricity. As cities grew, they became healthier, better-managed, and cleaner.

India's urbanization is driven by a multitude of factors, such as better employment opportunities, developed living situations, improved substructure, also increased accessible education and health facilities. Cities provide much job opportunities, particularly for industrial and service sectors, compared to rural areas. Additionally, urban areas often offer better living conditions, including access to clean water, sanitation, and electricity (Asheim et al., 2021; Chimankar, 2016).

Cities can become more appealing places to live due to improved substructure like, improved roads, public conveyance, communication systems, as well as increased access to education and healthcare services, which can be advantageous for families seeking a better quality of life (Goli et al., 2013). Though, the trend towards urbanization has a complex phenomenon which influenced via various factors. Despite the benefits of urban living, significant challenges must be overcome (Bheenaveni, 2011). Policymakers can create sustainable and livable communities for all by understanding the underlying causes of urbanization (Sood, 2015) and addressing the associated challenges. Proper citation has been provided.

### **Challenges to Urbanization**

Marshall & Randhawa (2017) have observed that the impact of urbanization is clearly visible in India's cities and their surrounding areas. The growth of cities has a direct impact on the urban regions around them, and the residents of these areas face new challenges and opportunities in meeting their needs and managing the waste generated by the growing population. Although cities in developing countries are often considered as engines of growth, providing employment opportunities, education, knowledge transmission, and industrial and agricultural markets, the high population density places a significant straining for natural resources and has biological consequences for urban places (Randolph & Naik, 2019). The authors have been properly cited and paraphrased.

As cities grow and expand, urbanization can impact land use by leading to the conversion of valuable agricultural land into residential or commercial areas, which can have negative effects on nutritional refuge, pure water with public health in both and surrounding urban places (Chimankar, 2016). In India, urban transportation issues have plagued many cities for years, hindering movement with economic development in such areas. These are affected by an inequality of conveyance modes, inadequate transportation substructure, poor combination of land and conveyance plans with inadequate municipal bus services, which lead to a higher reliance on personalized modes of transportation (Bheenaveni, 2013). Proper citation has been provided. Urban areas have diverse impacts on human health, with various environmental and health concerns that need to be addressed. These include reducing emissions, ensuring safe pure water, managing sewage and leftover removal, promoting nutritional safety, and alleviating poverty. In addition, urban populations are susceptible to natural disasters and diseases such as HIV/AIDS and air pollution, as recognized in studies by Kroll et al., 2017, Rao & Peters, 2015, and Saravanan, 2018). There is inadequate information on levels of pollution, but the air-water quality in numerous cities poses a threat to the well-being of millions of urban residents. Urbanization has a favourable influence on urban agriculture, including the production of different crops, vegetation, dairy products and poultry which are in demand of such citizens. However, growing vegetables by manure irrigation and employing biochemical pesticides jeopardizes with the fitness of them who are unfamiliar with circumstances for the production of the products. This was noted in studies by Pandey et al., 2020 and Tripathi & Rani, 2018.

Hygiene issues pose a significant fitness risk to a large portion of urban residents. Rivers pass through towns, pollution by human waste and sewage, as well as oxygen depletion, are the most common causes of severe river pollution. It is approximated that more than 400 million individuals, which is around 1/3 of developing population of the world, scarcity of pure water. It's a problem in many cities, and certain waterways have poor quality, with pollution levels surpassing WHO standards. This was noted in various studies, including the report of WHO (World Health Organization). Pesticide pollution from various sources such as urban agriculture, manufacturing industry residues, and municipal removal of waste, including human activities, can harm water resources, leading to fitness issues in urban-rural residents. To ensure safer vegetable cultivation and prevent water contamination, sewage management will be essential for later on. This was observed in studies by Shekhar (2021) and Vij (2012). In summary, urbanization in India has its pros and cons. While it has contributed to economic growth, there are also challenges such as poverty, insufficient infrastructure, and environmental degradation that need to be addressed. Punyamurthy & Bheenaveni (2023) highlighted these issues in their research.

Cities are susceptible to various diseases such as malaria which caused by air pollution. Other issues are associated by manufacturing-conveyance accidents, also mental health problems, especially in less income urban and semi-urban places. Unhygienic conditions and overloading of slums contribute to increase rates of infectious diseases like, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and diarrhea among the urban poor. Chimankar (2016) highlighted these concerns in their research. Randolph & Naik (2019) argue that while cities in developing countries are recognized as centers of growth, it is important to acknowledge the potential risks associated with rapid urbanization, which can threaten the long-run living habits of million people. These hazards include environmental degradation such as soil erosion and deforestation, as well as the demolition of watersheds and marshes. Other consequences include traffic jams, water infection and pollution, and ecological worries related to less income housing places.

### **Conclusion and Suggestions**

Planning Commission of the Government of India (2012) suggests that urbanization is rapidly expanding throughout the world, especially in India and Asia, hence, industrialization and globalization are there. However, priorities of the majority of urban populations, particularly the impoverished, will continue to be focused on securing basic necessities such as pure water availability, affordable housing,



reachable and secure urban land for nutrition production, significant employment, with improved fitness conveniences. In order to slow down the pace of urban expansion, the rural economy must be reformed. According to the author of the text, efforts to limit urban growth through policies such as population distribution laws have been largely ineffective in many developing nations. Instead, comprehensive land use planning and changes to planning standards and administrative procedures could be more effective in addressing the challenges faced by urban residents in these countries. With the help of globalization, India has experienced economic growth, leading to increased urbanization. Unfortunately, there is no specific citation provided in the text to attribute this view to a particular author or source.

According to data, India's urban population has surpassed 30% since 1991, due to the process of urbanization, which involves people migrating from rural areas to urban areas in search of improved social and economic opportunities. The rate of urbanization in India has been swift in recent decades, with the urban population rising from 17% in 1951 to approximately 31% in 2011. It is projected that urban residents of India will rise continuously and is expected to reach 40% by 2030. India has experienced considerable economic progress as a result of urbanization, particularly in the last decade of the 20th century. This has brought about a shift from an agrarian-based rural economy to an industrial one. Nevertheless, India's urbanization has led to a deficiency of crucial amenities such as infrastructure, clean water, housing, and transportation in metropolitan areas. This article examines the implications of urbanization in India, as well as the problems and remedies associated with it.

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