Original Research Paper

Sociology

Urbanisation V/s Rurbanisation

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ABSTRACT India is in a phase of urbanisation India's urban population is expected to go up from 377 million in 2011 to about 600million for the year 2031. This implies an increase of over 200 million in just 20 years. A commonly held perception is that explosive rural to urban migration is the primary cause for the state of India's cities. In this background my article discuss about some factors of urbanisation like private sector growth and opportunities. And also attempt to look into Rurbanisaton concept which helps to achieve some controlling reduce urban population.

KEYWORDS :

Introduction :

The post Independent India had the responsibility of empowering many fields. Along with that there was a necessity of strengthening agriculture, industry, food and service sectors. The colonial concepts which encompassed India had already created an ambiguity between tradition and modernity.

The necessity of empowering agriculture, establishing more industries became inevitable for India in order to become economically a strong country. It favoured green revolution in agriculture to achieve self-autonomy in food production. When the experiment of green revolution became rapid more and more industries were established which gave rise to industrialisation that led to the rampant growth of cities.

Urbanisation:

Urbanisation occurs because people move from rural areas to urban areas. This usually occurs when a country is still developing . urbanisation is the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities. Today, the studies are made on India categorising it as Rural India and Urban India. In 1901, 89% people were residing in rural areas. According to 2011 census report urban population was 31,2% and rural population 68,8%. But today it has been decreased to 60%. More and more rural people are moving to cities. Day by day the number of urbanites is increasing. There is an increase of allurement, employment opportunities, service facilities like health, education, recreation. The private sectors are also playing a key role in increasing the cities.

Private sector and its Impact:

The growth of private sectors increased employment opportunities. Agriculture was inevitable for jobless rural people but private sectors minimized this dependency and inevitability. Banks, educational institutions, entertainment, mass media. Industries transport, and others Came under the ownership of private sectors which attracted youths. The villages turned into towns, and towns turned into cities. India could have achieved economic development through the private sectors. But still the number of people who involved in agriculture is decreased. Some farmers sold their land due to attraction of the city. The others sold it to convert into residential areas. Some others left it barren without sowing and growing anything. Rural areas have larger lands to live but the inhabitants are decreasing the urban areas lack insufficient land to live but the residents are increasing day by day due to urbanisation. If we take the example of Bangalore city, Bangalore is the second fastest growing major metropolis in India. Information technology (IT), ISRO, Infosys, Wipro and HAL are headquartered in the city and the city also houses the kannada film Industry, according 1941 census Bangalore population was 406,760. But it increase up to 8,425,970. In 2011. Its shows, how private sectors play role to increase the city population rapidly.

Increasing Slums:

A slum. For the purpose of census has been defined as residential areas where dwellings are unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faculty arrangements and design of such buildings narrowness or faulty arrangements and design of such buildings narrowness or faulty arrangement of street. Lack of ventilation,, light or sanitation facilities or any combination of these, factors which are detrimental to the safety and health. (ref: Housing stock, Amenities & assets in slums- census 2011. Dr c. Chandramouli-commissioner.)

Urbanization has given rise to many problems like, poverty, housing problem, Slum areas, Crowds. Etc. The Times of India of March 2013 has reported that among 1.32 billion population, 65million people are slum dwellers and it will increase to 104 million in 2017. It is increasing in the metropolitans like Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bangalore and other mega cities, in Mumbai Dharavi is the largest slum in India in which 50% of the people are living and they are facing poverty, housing problem, educational and health problem, in polluted and unhygienic environment which breeds crimes , prostitution and other immoral activities.

Urban Ecosystem:

The high energy consumtion and high population densities of the urban societies give rise to large quantities of waste water and sewage as well as house hold rubbish. Urbanisation is the main cause of domestic, industrial and nuclear wastes. Due to extreme urbanisation the urban environment is polluted. The increased industries and vehicles creating water air and sound pollution there is also threat of global warming. People are suffering from innumerable diseases. The smoke emitted from industries and nuclear power plants destroying the ozone layer which is protecting us from UV rays, even though the urban area is facing several problems it failed to prevent the migration from rural to urban.

Rural and urban development programmes:

Government has implemented many programmes to prevent the migration of rural youth. APJ Kalam, introduced the concept of PURA (providing urban amenities in rural area). The PM Modi renamed it as RURBAN to prevent rural-urban migration. Through this they wanted to create more and more employment opportunities in rural areas.

Rurban:

Rurban means blend of rural and urban**.** A rural or small town dweller who adopts an urban life style. A rurban male or female has graduate and post graduate education, is technologically advanced, is empowered by digital communication platforms, is an internet junkie, prefers designer interiors, plans a smaller nuclear family, marries later, has a non-traditional job involving commute, is afrequent foreign traveller for pleasure, engages in conspicuous consumption of lifestyle products, travels to larger supermarkets rather than shoping locally, drives a car more suited to urban commuting, is aware world and national issues though probably less so of local politics.

Even though the govt. has implemented many programmes like, National Rural employment guaranty programme(MNREGP), Deen Dayal Upadyaya Grameen Koushaly Yojana, Grammen bhandaran yojana, Digital India programme, Indira awas Yojana, pradan mantri ujwala yojana for BPL family. Janani suraksha yojana, JNY, jandhan, kisan mitra,. and other several programmes.

The educated youths are not bothering about the benefit of these programmes. They are migrating to metropolis and foreign countries. So, there is no human resource to utilise the schemes effectively. The semi-educated rural people with their insufficient knowledge are unable to be benefitted by these schemes. There are the reasons for the failure of govt. schemes in some parts of rural area so the dream of creating a city atmosphere in rural area remained unfulfilled.

How to establish Rurbanisation:
No single individual can prevent urbanisation. Govt. should make law and do some activities for that:

• Give more employment opportunities to villages, open some factories and research centres in rural areas.
• Make schools and colleges, universities in rural areas so that rural children don't have to come to cities for their education
• Build the concept of smart village like smart city.
• Establish some recreation centres like sports, film, to rural areas.
• Daily wages in rural areas should be equal or as per city
• To providing high health facility, public transportation, communication systems and technology.

These opportunities should be created within rural areas to prevent migration to cities. Decreasing urbanisation in the long run has numerous benefits to the rural community. Under the innovative rurban concept, rural areas would be provided infrastructure facilities and public amenities equal to urban areas.

Modi said "rurbanisation" combined a process of preserving the soul of villages by providing all the civic and infrastructure facilities available in big towns and cities to arrest migration and at the same time, bringing down the burden on big cities and towns bursting at their seams. "If there can be smart cities, why can't there be smart villages,".

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