



ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION OF TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF URBANIZATION IN INDIA

Economics

Suganthi S*

Ph.D Research Scholar, Department of Economics, PSG College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore-641014. *Corresponding Author

Dr V Sumathi

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, PSG College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore-14

ABSTRACT

The urbanisation is a fundamental one and for a prosperous society, being urbanized is a necessary condition irrespective of developed, developing and underdeveloped nations. India is observing a huge transformation at an unexpected rapidity and measure and it clearly shows that there is a good progress in improving the economy. The urbanization is driven by migration where people are moving from rural to urban areas and also the rural residents into semi – urban and urban dwellings in the city. The main objectives of this study were i) to study the trends and patterns of urbanization in India ii) To analyse and assess the important urban development policies and programmes undertaken and their implications and iii) to evaluate the performance of urban projects of India. The secondary data were collected from Census Reports, Economic Survey, Human Development Reports. The data were analysed with the help of Percentage, Annual Growth Rate, Compound Growth Rate and Trend Line. The government has to provide the basic necessities and amenities to the urban people, and it should create quality infrastructure in the urban areas to give a better standard of living to the urbanites.

KEYWORDS

Urbanization, Towns, Policies, Schemes

INTRODUCTION

The urbanisation is a fundamental one and for a prosperous society, being urbanized is a necessary condition irrespective of developed, developing and underdeveloped nations (Woetzel, 2016). Among various countries, India is one of the fastest growing nations in the world and its growth is driven by its cities. As per McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) study, by 2030 more than 590 million people will live in Indian cities, more than double the 290 million in 2001. India will have more than 1 million population in 68 cities, 4 million in 13 cities and 6 mega cities with more than 10 million populations.

Urbanization Trends: National Level Scenario

India is observing a huge transformation at an unexpected rapidity and measure and it clearly shows that there is a good progress in improving the economy. The urbanization is driven by migration where people are moving from rural to urban areas and also the rural residents into semi – urban and urban dwellings in the city. As per the World Bank estimation, the 50 per cent of the population in India will be residing in urban areas by 2041. The urbanization is playing an important role in transforming the society and growth of the economy. As per Census 2011, Delhi is the most urbanized by 97.5 per cent followed by Chandigarh with (97.25%) and Puducherry (68.3%). Among the states Tamil Nadu leads (48.4%) followed by Kerala (47.7%) and Maharashtra (45.2%).

Research Issue

In India, many people have migrated from rural areas to urban areas due to more opportunities to improve their standard of living. Better urban planning makes cities productive and inclusive. Since cities contribute major income to the country it helps in achieving its sustainable growth and development.

At the same time, the issue that to what extent the schemes and programmes implemented in India, in accordance with the trends and patterns of urbanisation, made an impact on the growth and quality of urban life has to be examined in detail.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the trends and patterns of urbanization in India
2. To analyze and assess the important urban development policies and programmes undertaken and their implications.
3. To evaluate the performance of urban projects of India.

Sources of Data

The secondary data were collected from Census Reports, Economic Survey, Human Development Reports.

Method Of Analysis

The data were analysed with the help of Percentage, Annual Growth Rate, Compound Growth Rate and Trend Line

Urban Agglomeration

The urban agglomeration can be termed as a continuous growth in the urban areas which constitute town and joining of two or more towns together with or without outgrowths in a city. The urban population in India's towns and cities has increased rapidly over the years, both in absolute numbers and in terms of percentage as given in table 1.

Table 1 Trend Of Urbanization In India

Sl. No	Census Year	Total Population (in million)	Urban Population (in million)	Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population
1	1961	439.2	78.94	17.97
2	1971	548.1	109.11	19.91
3	1981	683.3	159.46	23.34
4	1991	846.3	217.57	25.70
5	2001	1027.1	286.12	27.81
6	2011	1210.2	377.11	31.14
7	2021	1398.70	481.33	34.93
8	2031	1514.16	590.91	38.77

Source: National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)– Sustainable, Healthy and Learning Cities & Neighbourhoods (SHLC): Making Cities Work – Policies and Programme in India – 2019.

In India, the percentage of urban population has nearly doubled between 1961 (17.97%) and 2011 (31.14%). The rate of growth has found as progressively increased during the later decades and even the projected urban population for 2031 gives an alarming situation. Likewise, it has been noted that there is an increasing trend in the migration of people from rural to urban in 2021 (481.33 million) and 2031 (590.91 million).

Classification Of Towns And Cities

The urbanization mainly occurs due to the migration to the cities and even metropolitan areas are getting expanded, suburbanization too occurs in its margins. For a classified analysis the urban centers in India have been sub-divided into 5 categories. The number of statutory towns have increased from 3799 in 2001 to 4041 in 2011; census towns from 1362 to 3892; urban agglomeration from 384 to 474; and metropolitan cities and outgrowths have not increased much.

Table 2 Number Of Urban Centers In India

Sl. No	Types of Towns	2001	2011	Percentage Increase
1	Statutory Towns	3799	4041	6.37
2	Census Towns	1362	3892	185.76
3	Urban Agglomerations	384	474	23.44
4	Outgrowths	962	981	1.98
5	Metropolitan Cities	35	52	48.57

Source: National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) –Sustainable,

Healthy and Learning Cities & Neighbourhoods (SHLC): Making Cities Work – Policies and Programme in India – 2019.

Urban Policies And Programmes Under Five – Year Plans: Highlights

The urban policy plays a major role in transforming nation to attain the sustainable economic growth. The following are the major highlights of urban policies and programmes under the five-year plans in India.

Table 3 Urban Policies And Programmes Under Five Year Plans

Plan	Period	Highlights
I	1951 to 1956	The institutional management set up- Ministry of Work, Housing and Supply (1952), the National Building Organization (1954), Region and Town Planning Department in IIT, Kharagpur (1952), Low Income Group Housing Scheme (1956).
II	1956 to 1961	School of Planning and Architecture was established in 1959.
III	1961 to 1966	- Town Planning Legislations for all the states Development Plans for 72 urban centres. - Town and Country Planning Organization (1962).
IV	1969 to 1974	- Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) to finance the urban projects across the states. - The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority was established. - Environmental Improvement of urban Slums (1972) in 11 cities. - Special development plans for Chandigarh, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Gandhinagar.
V	1974 to 1978	- Urban Land Act, 1976. - Integrated Urban Development Programme from 1974 in metropolitan areas. - The Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority was established.
VI	1980 to 1985	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns
VII	1985 to 1990	- National Commission on Urbanization (1986) - Urban Basic Services for poor - Granted Constitutional status to Urban Local Bodies in 1989
VIII	1992 to 1997	Mega City Scheme for Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Calcutta and Hyderabad Nehru Rojgar Yojana
IX	1997 to 2002	- Nehru Rojgar Yojana included in Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (1997) - Integrated Small and Medium Towns scheme coverage extended to 900 towns. - National Slum Development Programme (1997) - Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (2001) – betterment of the shelter to the people who are below poverty line in urban slums.
X	2002 to 2007	Promotion of Public Private Partnerships in Urban Infrastructure and Services. A set of market-friendly urban transformations.
XI	2007 – 2012	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) – a program for urban development and services in 65 cities.
XII	2012 to 2017	- Smart City Mission (2015) – to provide smart solutions for the development of urban areas. - Swachh Bharat Mission – urban (2014) – Sanitation and Waste Management - Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT, 2015) – enhances water supply and sewerage in Class I cities. - Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY, 2015) – to improve the 12 heritage cities. - Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY, 2015) to provide housing for all the households by 2022 in statutory towns.

After independence the economy has always leaned towards rural development. But after 2005, India has initiated urban development

schemes to improve the cities through proper planning. Many programmes have been undertaken, projects implemented, but their progress was not satisfactory. Since 2014, there is a policy focus, which reflects a larger change in urban development.

Policy Implications

- Zoning control, restrictions on construction, industrial estates, green belts, and the provision of more open space have reduced urban sprawl.
- Better job opportunities and facilities in urban areas have continued to attract people to the cities by increasing their population.
- Transportation programmes associated with industrial estates (in the regional plans) have promoted the development of medium-sized cities, which has reduced in-migration burden on the big cities.
- Programmes to improve social overhead capital have narrowed quality-of-life differences between big and medium-sized cities, helping to balance population distribution.

Major Urban Development Schemes in India

The present government has introduced urban development schemes in order to meet needs of the urban people. The funds released for the urban projects in India are given in table 4 just to get an idea about the adequacy or otherwise of the funds.

Table 4 Fund Released for Major Urban Development Schemes in India

S.No	Year	Schemes (Rs. in crores)					Total
		Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation	Smart Cities Mission	Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana or Housing for All	Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana	
1	2016 – 17	2404	4492	2037	4598	136	13,667
2	2017 – 18	3526	4499	2365	16531	102	27,023
3	2018 – 19	5339	5856	2407	25041	141	38,784
4	2019 – 20	1712	769	327	2154	-	4962

Source: Lok Sabha, Press Information Bureau

Assessment And Evaluation

1. Swarna Jayanti Rozgar Yojana

From the data obtained regarding the allocation of Swarna Jayanti Rozgar Yojana, it can be noted that there is a high allocation (Rs.1486.63 crores) in the year 2015 – 16. There was an increase in allocation of funds in all the consecutive years. During, 2011 – 12 (Rs.778.84 crores) they released more fund comparing to other years. But in 2000 – 01, the amount released was less, but the utilization was high as the same was in 2001 – 02. In 2011 – 12 (Rs.778.78), the utilization of the fund towards the project was high. Later, this scheme has been restructured as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission.

Table 4 Allocation, Release and Utilization of Funds under Swarna Jayanti Rozgar Yojana Scheme

Year	Allocation	Released	Utilization
2000 – 01	163.70	85.13	139.80
2001 – 02	163.74	83.31	103.89
2002 – 03	100.92	100.92	80.85
2003 – 04	100.74	100.74	108.01
2004 – 05	122.10	122.10	101.13
2005 – 06	155.89	155.89	150.89
2006 – 07	236.12	248.68	207.78
2007 – 08	336.50	336.92	281.21
2008 – 09	507.50	540.67	228.70
2009 – 10	485.00	421.62	421.61
2010 – 11	614.53	529.80	498.84
2011 – 12	782.50	778.84	778.78
2012 – 13	814.59	771.46	558.19
2013 – 14	1197.46	714.97	618.66

2014 – 15	1482.81	672.15	318.78
2015 – 16	1486.63	182.62	119.86

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

2. Mega City Scheme

Under Mega City scheme, number of projects has been implemented and completed their work and concentrated mainly in 5 cities namely Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore. During 1993 – 94, among the five cities there was a high investment in Kolkata (Rs.42.58 crores) followed by Chennai and Hyderabad (Rs.30.1 crores). There was a fluctuation of central and state fund share in all the five cities for a certain period. From 2003 – 04, onwards the investments for the cities increased for the projects like construction of roads, street lightings, drainages, bridges, subways on highways and water supply. After 2006, this scheme was subsumed under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

Table 5 Release Of Central And State Shares Under Mega City Scheme (Rs. In crores)

Year	Mumbai	Kolkata	Chennai	Hyderabad	Bangalore
1993 – 94	20.1	42.58	30.1	30.1	0.1
1994 – 95	32.2	76.37	22.1	22.1	40.1
1995 – 96	41.98	63.98	34.08	31.16	30.26
1996 – 97	33.08	46.08	58.98	27.21	21.1
1997 – 98	41.73	43.39	32.81	25.22	22.5
1998 – 99	28.73	36.23	13.78	27.8	27.1
1999 – 00	34.4	41.78	30.26	31.32	27.82
2000 – 01	31.52	38.09	18.99	37.82	28.84
2001 – 02	66.32	45.7	25.51	38.8	42.32
2002 – 03	50.64	46.23	44.24	40.42	43.48
2003 – 04	95.54	47.8	69.64	84.63	68.46
2004 – 05	108.64	92.22	106.75	118.36	105.5
2005 – 06	181.37	73.3	68.49	123.93	26.02
2006 – 07	158.64	77.6	71.23	129.81	34.67

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

3. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

The total assistance of central share in this scheme was approved with a cost of Rs. 29.40 crores but they received a total grant of Rs. 18.94 crores. There was a high investment in the year 1999 – 2000 with a project cost of 3.85 crores concentrated in 4 towns. This scheme was subsumed into Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in 2005, and it covered only limited towns. In the year 2006 – 07 the utilization of fund was low (Rs.9.80 crores) when compared to 2005 – 06 (Rs.19.06 crores).

Table 6 Allocation, Grants Received And Utilization Of Funds For The Integrated Development Of Small And Medium Towns (Rs. In crores)

Year	No. of Towns	Approved Project Cost	Eligible Share	Grants Received	Utilized
IDSMT					
1995 – 96	1	1.77	1.77	1.36	1.98
1996 – 97	1	0.94	0.94	0.77	0.70
1997 – 98	1	1.00	1.00	0.84	0.70
1998 – 99	1	2.17	2.17	1.50	1.32
1999 – 00	4	5.80	5.80	3.76	3.85
2000 – 01	2	2.54	2.54	1.60	1.63
2001 – 02	3	3.96	3.96	2.39	2.01
2002 – 03	4	6.44	6.44	3.90	3.62
2003 – 04	2	2.66	2.66	1.41	0.76
2004 – 05	2	2.12	2.12	1.41	0.74
Total	21	29.40	29.40	18.94	17.31
UIDSSMT					
2005 – 06	2	28.45	25.57	21.79	19.06
2006 – 07	3	27.06	27.06	10.19	9.80
Total	5	55.51	52.63	31.98	28.86

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

4. Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana

This scheme has been implemented in the selected states in the Indian cities for the development of urban planning and economic growth.

Among the fund allocation Uttar Pradesh has got the highest (Rs.129.35 crores) followed by Punjab (Rs.69.31 crores). During 2015 – 16, Odisha has got the low fund among other states, Karnataka and Gujarat have not received any share from the central assistance. But in 2017 – 18, Uttar Pradesh received the highest fund (Rs.35.73 crores) among other states.

Table 7 State – Wise Fund Allocation, Release And Utilization Of Funds For HRIDAY (2015 – 16 to 2018 – 19) (Rs.in crores)

States/ Year	Total Fund Allocation	Total Fund Released	Total Fund Utilized	Fund Utilized to Fund Released
Andhra Pradesh	22.26	12.33	8.92	72.34
Bihar	40.04	16.86	3.56	21.11
Gujarat	22.26	18.48	5.32	28.79
Karnataka	22.26	5.39	0.53	9.83
Odisha	22.54	11.46	3.41	29.76
Punjab	69.31	52.32	33.12	63.30
Rajasthan	40.04	28.12	17.8	63.30
Tamil Nadu	45.3	26.08	14.12	54.14
Telangana	40.54	19.41	2.93	15.10
Uttar Pradesh	129.35	85.9	43.97	51.19
Total	453.90	276.35	133.68	-

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

5. National Slum Development Programme (1997)

The Programme has been mainly launched to provide the basic amenities in the selected towns. The funding pattern was based on the slum population in the urban areas. During 2005 – 06, it received the highest fund (Rs.650 crores) followed by 2004 – 05 (Rs. 613.77 crores). The amount utilization was high in the year 2002 – 03 (Rs.357.94 crores), 2004 – 05 it was 345.28 crores, and it was low in the year 1996 – 97 (Rs.57.76 crores). Later this scheme was subsumed under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and was discontinued.

Table 8 Fund Release And Utilization For The National Slum Development Programme (Rs.in Crores)

Year	Amount Released	Amount Utilized
1996 – 97	250.01	57.76
1997 – 98	290.99	135.75
1998 – 99	351.63	213.13
1999 – 00	384.96	287.01
2000 – 01	247.34	295.11
2001 – 02	282.40	310.93
2002 – 03	333.44	357.94
2003 – 04	335.08	280.87
2004 – 05	613.77	345.28
2005 – 06	650.00	87.30

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

6. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

The government of India has launched this scheme for the construction of sanitation and dwelling units which specially focused on slum dwellers in the urban areas. During 2001 – 02, they received an amount of Rs.73.56 crores from the central assistance in which they constructed 25,219 dwelling units and they sanctioned a total number of 4,212 toilet seats. During 2004 – 05, they received the highest fund (Rs.269.41 crores) and they upgraded 1,12,143 dwelling units and they sanctioned 35,086 for the construction of toilet seats in urban areas. Later this scheme was merged into JNNURM.

Table 9 Fund Allocation And Release Under VAMBAY

Year	Allocated (Rs.in crores)	Released (Rs.in crores)	No. of Dwelling Units targeted for construction / upgradation (in numbers)	No. of toilet seats sanctioned for construction (in numbers)
2001 – 02	69.00	73.56	25219	4212
2002 – 03	256.85	218.35	105444	21398
2003 – 04	238.50	238.54	108276	3170

2004 – 05	280.58	269.41	112143	35086
2005 – 06	249.00	96.43	60335	381

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

7. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

Under this scheme, the government mainly aimed to provide housing facilities to the urban poor. During 2015 – 16, the total amount sanctioned was Rs. 12190.42 crores with the fund released of 26.43 per cent and the average amount to complete one house was Rs. 42,329. The average amount per house was the highest (Rs.1,50,682) with the completion of 14,56,289 houses during the year 2020 – 21. The amount utilization to the fund released was high with a percent of 133.81 during the year 2019 – 20 and also less (15.43%) during the year 2015 – 16.

Table 10 Fund Sanction, Release, Utilization and Completion of Houses

Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.in crores)	Amount Released (Rs.in crores)	Fund Released to Fund Sanctioned (in per cent)	Amount Utilized (Rs.in crores)	Fund Utilized to Fund Released (in per cent)	Number of houses completed	Average Amount per house (in rupees)
2015 – 16	12190.42	3222.5	26.43	497.17	15.43	117455	42,329
2016 – 17	12444.26	4597.68	36.95	1523.63	33.14	129111	1,18,009
2017 – 18	30502.94	16531.21	54.19	4590.22	27.77	327898	1,39,989
2018 – 19	50672.19	25071.35	49.48	18998.89	75.78	1816650	1,04,582
2019 – 20	37784.25	19755.44	52.28	26434.09	133.81	1840664	1,43,612
2020 – 21	33438.27	26619	79.60	21943.62	82.43	1456289	1,50,682

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

8. Metro Rail Projects

Under the urban transport system, the metro rail project was completed in 18 cities and it was under construction in 27 cities. By 2025, it aimed to be implemented in more than 50 cities. In the year 2014 – 15, the budget allocation was Rs.8026 crores and the actual fund received was Rs. 5998 crores and they utilized an amount of Rs. 4498 crores. But during 2020 – 21, they allocated more fund (Rs. 20000 crores) but the actual fund was less when compared to other years, but the utilization was more in 2016 – 17 (Rs.23450 crores).

Table 11 Fund Allocation, Release And Utilization Under Metro Projects (Rs. In crores)

Year	Budget Allocation	Fund Released	Fund Released to Fund Allocation (in per cent)	Utilized	Fund Utilized to Fund Released (in per cent)
2014 – 15	8026	5998	74.73	4498	75
2015 – 16	8260	9300	112.60	10509	113
2016 – 17	10000	15327	152.37	23450	153
2017 – 18	18000	13978	77.66	10902	80
2018 – 19	15000	14470	96.47	13891	96
2019 – 20	19152	18908	98.73	18718	99
2020 – 21	20000	9000	45.00	4050	45

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Budget documents 2014-15 to 2021-22.

9. Smart Cities Mission

The smart Cities Mission focused on 100 cities to provide a smart solution to the Indian cities. The requirement of the fund would be high since it must tackle the rapid urbanization in the cities. In 2015 – 16 the fund approved by the smart cities mission was Rs.4,000 crores and they released Rs. 1496.2 crores and utilized an amount of 1469.20 crores (98.19%). Likewise, the funds released during 2019 – 20 (Rs.6450 crores) was the highest and also the utilization (Rs.5856.80 crores) was also more in the same year when compared to other periods of time.

Table 12 Funds Requirement, Approved, Release and Utilization under Smart Cities Mission (Rs. In crores)

Year	Requirement	Fund Approved	Fund released	Fund Utilized	Percentage
2015 – 16	4000	4000	1496.2	1469.20	98.19
2016 – 17	10000	10000	4598.5	4492.50	97.69
2017 – 18	14000	14000	4509.5	4499.50	99.77
2018 – 19	10000	10000	6000	5856.80	97.61
2019 – 20	10000	10000	6450	2496.00	38.70

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

10. Atal Mission For Rejuvenation And Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

Under this scheme, the amount released was high during the year 2020 – 21 with an amount of Rs.6420.89 crores but with the least utilization of Rs.3084.45 crores (i.e. 48.04%). The highest utilization of amount was in the year 2018 – 19 of Rs.6076.23 crores (98.48%) with the work completion status of 263 projects and with 36,684 on-going projects. The highest number of completion projects was during the year 2020 – 21 (3648 projects).

Table 13 Funds Release, Utilization And Works Under Progress And Completed

Year	Amount Released (Rs.in crores)	Amount Utilized (Rs.in crores)	Fund Utilized to Fund Released (in percent)	Work in Progress (in numbers)	Work Completed (in numbers)
2016 – 17	2402.32	2316.19	96.41	5150	125
2017 – 18	3528.36	3101.85	87.91	10421	350
2018 – 19	6169.91	6076.23	98.48	36684	263
2019 – 20	6383.01	5349.19	83.80	59115	3403
2020 – 21	6420.89	3084.45	48.04	2105	3648

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

11. Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban

From the amount released, they received the highest amount in the year 2018 – 19 with an amount of Rs.2407 crores but the utilization of fund was high during the year 2017 – 18 of Rs. 2265.52 crores. The amount utilization was less during the year 2020 – 21 of Rs. 176.69 crores.

Table 14 Fund Release And Utilization Of Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount Released	Amount Utilized	Percentage
2016 – 17	2038	1815	89.06
2017 – 18	2365	2265.52	95.79
2018 – 19	2407	1794.72	74.56
2019 – 20	1251.57	526.84	42.09
2020 – 21	968.92	176.69	18.54

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

12. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY – NULM)

Under this scheme, the fund released was high in the year 2014 – 15 (Rs.18.08 crores) with a utilization of Rs. 10.47 crores (57.91%). The per capita expenditure was high in providing skill training was about Rs.1568. The percentage of fund utilized to the fund released was high in the year 2017 – 18 (96.89%) with a per capita expenditure of Rs.1269 of providing training to 264512 numbers. But in the year 2018 – 19 the utilization amount was less followed by the per capita expenditure of Rs.463.

Table 14 Fund Release, Utilization, Skill Training Under DAY – NULM

Year	Amount Released (Rs.in crores)	Amount Utilized (Rs.in crores)	Fund Utilized to Fund Released	Provided Skill Training (in numbers)		Placed After Skill Training (in numbers)		Per Capita Expenditure (in rupees)
				Target	Completion	Target	Completion	
2014 – 15	18.08	10.47	57.91	500000	182037	250000	63115	1568

2015 – 16	13.22	11.10	83.96	30000 0	25407 3	15000 0	33664	957
2016 – 17	6.58	14.04	46.87	33000 0	32065 4	23100 0	15190 1	643
2017 – 18	17.05	16.52	96.89	30000 0	26451 2	21000 0	11541 6	1269
2018 – 19	6.6	3.38	51.21	39840 0	21512 3	27888 0	11227 8	463

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

To Sum Up

The expansion of the towns and cities has played an important role in the growth of urban population and urbanisation in the country. The government has to provide the basic necessities and amenities to the urban people, and it should create quality infrastructure in the urban areas to give a better standard of living to the urbanites.

REFERENCES

1. Jonathan Woetzel (2016), "India's urbanization is like a revolution", Livemint, August.
2. <https://www.livemint.com/Companies/RwewV8fmZJkAOIjuywb1K/Indias-urbanization-is-like-a-revolution-McKinseys-Jonath.html>
3. Shirish Sankhe, Ireena Vittal, Richard Dobbs, Ajit Mohan, Ankur Gulati, Jonathan Ablett, Shishir Gupta, Alex Kim, Sudipto Paul, Aditya Sanghvi and Gurpreet Sethy (2010), "India's urban awakening: Building inclusive cities, sustaining economic growth", McKinsey Global Institute Report, April.
4. Jaajit Bhattacharya (2020), "The Drivers of 2021", Outlook, 28th December.
5. <http://www.mohua.gov.in/cms/level-of-urbanisation.php>
6. <https://www.niua.org/urban-scenario-of-india>
7. Bhagat S.P (2014), "Urban Policies and Programmes in India: Retrospect and Prospect", Yojana, September, pp. 04 – 08.
8. Shrimoyee Bhattacharya, Sujaya Rathi, Sonali Anusree Patro and Niepukhrie Tapa (2015), "Reconceptualizing Smart Cities: A Reference Framework for India", Center for Study of Science, Technology & Policy Report (CSTEP), September.