Economic Growth and Pattern of Urbanization in Gujarat

As per 2011 census, Gujarat's total population has reached 6.03 crore in 2011 year, while the urban population has raised 6% during last two decades, this figure is shows that, Gujarat is one of the fastest growing state in India in terms of urbanization. During 2001-2011 Gujarat's population has increased by 97, 12,611 at the growth rate of 19.17 %. Here we notice that the decadal growth of population of the state is declined by 3.49% from 22.66% as compared to previous decades. In view of comparison of Indian states, in terms of total population, Gujarat is stood at 10th place. Its share proportion is 5% in population and 6% in geographical area of the country. According to Census 2011, total population of Gujarat state is 6, 03, 83,682 with 3, 14, 82,282 males and 2, 89, 01346 females. Here it should be make a note that, "Gujarat is among the few states where child sex ratio has increased, from 883 per 1,000 in 2001 to 886 in 2011. This result is due to affords made by the Gujarat Government and peoples self, toward to programmes of girls saving. The programmes of girls saving are executing and runs comparatively successfully, as a result raised in girls' population just 3.49%. However as per the camping and expenditure of it, this achievement is not level satisfaction.

Increasing urbanization in Gujarat: Gujarat's urban population of the state has been rising steadily since year of 1960. The pace of urbanization, as measured by the decadal growth of urban population, was significantly higher than the national average during the decade 1991-2001, and is expected to remain high in the next two decades as well. In 2001, more than 50% of urban population resided in 7 cities of the state. All these cities are classified as municipal corporations. Moving towards Water Security: Sources of water supply and treatment: In North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh, available water resources are less than the requirements.

The extensive research presented in this report, COHRE is- sues the following key recommendations to governments around the world that are grappling with issues of urbanization and the growth of urban slums: Challenges of for government: The speed of urbanization poses an unprecedented management and policy challenge. Yet Gujarat has not engaged in a national discussion about how to handle the seismic shift in the Makeup of the nation. Urban Gujarat today is "distributed" in shape with a diverse range of large and small cities spread widely around the nation. Gujarat will probably continue on a path of distributed model of urbanization because this suits its federal structure and helps to ensure that flows aren't unbalanced toward any particular city or cities. Several local Bodies are managing its urbanization. The following are perhaps the most important for manage to urban growth and its basic amenities: Inclusive Cities, Urban Governance, Local capacity building, Affordable housing, open space etc.

Preface: As per the data of last census, Gujarat's population has reached 6.03 crore, while the urban population has risen around 6%, it is increased from 37% to 43%, Thus Gujarat is become fastest growing urbanized states, not only this but Gujarat is the 10th most populous state in India. It has 5% share of the country's population and 6% of geographical area. Gujarat's total population increased by 97, 12,611 persons during 2001 to 2011 at 19.17% it is come down from 22.66% as compared to previous decade. That means decadal growth of population of the state during 2001-2011 it is declined by 3.49%. The total population of Gujarat in 2011 were 6, 03,83,682 persons (3, 14, 82,282 males and 2, 89, 01346 females) Manish Bhadadwaj. In Gujarat, 62.6% of total population was living in rural area and 43.4% was in the urban area in year of 2011. Hence, this figure of 2001 was 57.4 % of total population lives in rural areas and 42.6% reside in urban area of 2001. The rising in urban population shows the Gujarat is one of the fastest growing urbanized states in the country. Here we would like to make a note that the child sex ratio has also increased. The girl population was 883 per 1,000 Boys during 2001; it is increased by 3 girls, means in 2011 census 886 girls registered per 1,000 Boys. Some other state has also raised the child sex ratio in the last ten years. The increase in child sex ratio (between 0-6 years) shows that the Government's efforts and campaigns launched by it have been showing results. This result is due to affords made by the Gujarat Government and peoples self, toward to programmes of girls saving. The programmes of girls saving are executing and runs comparatively successfully. As a result raising in girls' population was just only 3.49%. However as per the camping and other programs of awareness for girls saving and amount of expense for it, this achievement of is not level satisfaction.

Density of Population: The density of population increased at 19.38%. It increased in figurative is from 258 per sq km to 308 per sq km. during 2001 to 2011. Highest density is recorded for Surat district (1,376 persons per sq km) and Ahmedabad district is stand second place with 890 persons per sq km. The lowest density is noted for Kutch district; here density of population is 46 persons per sq km.

Literacy Rate: At present the effective literacy rate in Gujarat is 79.31% as compared to 69.14% of 2001 year. Thus literacy rate is showing an increased at 10.17%. The literacy rate in male population is 87.23%, while that of in women population is 79.31%. This rate is significantly higher than the national average of 66.5% during 2001 to 2005.
Increasing Urbanization in Gujarat: Gujarat’s urban population of the state has been rising steadily since the formation of the independent state. The pace of urbanization, as measured by the decadal growth of urban population, was significantly higher than the national average during the decade 1991-2001, and is expected to remain high in the next two decades as well. In 2001, over 50% of the urban population in Gujarat resided in the seven cities that are classified as municipal corporations. This concentration of urban population increases to nearly 60% if urban agglomerations around these cities are taken into account. Nearly 40% of urban population of Gujarat resides in the three large cities of Ahmedabad, Surat and Vadodara only.

Table 1: Urbanization Levels and Growth Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gujarat (Millions)</th>
<th>Share of Urban Population (%)</th>
<th>Decadal Growth Rates (%)</th>
<th>India (Millions)</th>
<th>Share of Urban Population (%)</th>
<th>Decadal Growth Rates (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>4.43</td>
<td>27.23</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17.29</td>
<td>26.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>5.31</td>
<td>25.74</td>
<td>19.64</td>
<td>12.39</td>
<td>16.79</td>
<td>26.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>7.49</td>
<td>28.06</td>
<td>41.05</td>
<td>18.73</td>
<td>19.91</td>
<td>38.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>26.14</td>
<td>15.12</td>
<td>16.96</td>
<td>25.73</td>
<td>46.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>14.24</td>
<td>34.47</td>
<td>34.34</td>
<td>17.34</td>
<td>27.71</td>
<td>56.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>18.93</td>
<td>37.36</td>
<td>32.94</td>
<td>22.75</td>
<td>27.78</td>
<td>21.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


In 2009, the share of urban population in Municipal Corporations in the State is estimated 58.4%. The smaller Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) which are classified as municipalities are divided into four categories based on their population size and local importance. Out of these the smaller Class B, C and D towns, though large in number, have only one-fourth of the total urban population in the state.

Gujarat has seen significant growth in income in the past few years. Its average annual per capita income at current prices in 2008-09, at Rs 49,251 it is 23% higher than the national average, and shows an increase of 8.4% over the previous year. Ahmadabad and Surat, the two main cities in Gujarat, figure prominently in the top cities of India in terms of growth and average income. Surat’s average household income in 2007-08 was next only to Mumbai’s. After adjusting for cost of living, the diamond hub of Surat is now the richest city in India. Between 2004-5 and 2007-8 Surat’s middle class doubled in size and its low income category was reduced by a third (TRENDSNIF, 2008). Along with the rise in income, Gujarat has done well to reduce urban poverty over the past decades. From a high share of poverty in 1973-74 at 53%, the share of the urban poor in total urban population has come down to 13% in 2004-05 (the national average is 28.3%). Particularly, over the last decade there is significant decline in urban poverty in the state (MHUPA and UNDP, 2009).

Moving towards Water Security: Sources of water supply and treatment: In North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh, available water resources are less than the requirements. In absence of perennial sources of surface water, ground water used to be the main source for drinking water. With overexploitation of groundwater in these regions, the water table was being depleted at the rate of 3 to 5 meters per year and water had to be abstracted from depth of 300 meters. Indira Hirway (2005) states that 87% of urban water supply was through groundwater and three-fourths of urban centers in Gujarat use groundwater This situation has changed significantly since the Narmada canal based drinking water programme has been initiated. In 2009, only 35% of the ULBs depended exclusively on ground water as a principal source of water, while 18% are dependent exclusively on Narmada canal water. Nearly half of the ULBs use both Narmada canal water and groundwater.

Challenges for Government:

1. Provide security of tenure, as a matter of priority, to women and their families living in slums.
2. Combat violence against women in all its forms, and provide effective legal and other remedies to victims of gender-based violence.
3. Invest in slum upgrading programmes and housing development programmes for the poor, ensuring women’s effective participation.
4. Ensure joint ownership of and control over housing, land, and property, as well as equal rights between men and women in marriage.
5. Strengthen national legal protections for women’s housing rights on the basis of non-discrimination and equality.
6. Enforce women’s inheritance rights and equal rights to marital property.
7. Fight against women’s poverty and provide economic empowerment opportunities to poor and disadvantaged women.
8. Improve the collection of data on the impacts of urbanization, with particular emphasis on collecting gender-disaggregated statistics.
9. Raise awareness about women’s human rights, including women’s housing rights, at community and institutional levels.

Challenges for Government:
4. Alternate jobs/economic opportunities should be developed in rural areas other than agriculture.
5. Policy level issue also needs to be addressed. Because of the pricing policy in fertilizers there is no new investment and capacity augmentation taking place. Sugar is also a controlled commodity hence this sector has also not witnessed any investment in the recent past from private sector.

Gujarat has not made systematic attention to urbanization so far. The speed and trend of urbanization poses an unprecedented managerial and policy challenge. Yet Gujarat has not engaged in a national discussion about how to handle the seismic shift in the Makeup of the nation. Urban Gujarat today is "distributed" in shape—with a diverse range of large and small cities spread widely around the nation. Gujarat will probably continue on a path of distributed model of urbanization because it suits its fiscal and administrative structure and the fact that migration flows aren’t unbalanced toward any particular city or cities. As the urban population and incomes increase, demand for every key service such as water, transportation, sewage treatment, low income housing will increase five- to sevenfold in Cities of every size and type. And if Gujarat continues on its current path, urban infrastructure will fall woefully short of what is necessary to sustain prosperous cities. Recent reports suggest that Gujarat spends $17 per capita per year in urban infrastructure whereas the most benchmarks suggest a requirement $100. The investment required for building urban infrastructure in India, over the next 20 years, is estimated at approximately $1 trillion. There has been an incomplete devo- lution of functions to the elected bodies as per 74th Constitution- al Amendment Act, possibly because of the unwillingness of the state governments. In addition, very few Indian cities have 2030 master plans that take into account peak transportation loads, requirements for low-income affordable housing and cli- mate change. In general, the capacity to execute the urban reforms and projects at the municipal and state level has been historically inadequate. Several areas to manage its urbaniza- tion: The following are perhaps the most important:

Inclusive Cities: The poor and lower income groups must be brought into the mainstream in cities. Regulations intended to manage densities and discourage migration both limit the supply of land and require many households to consume more land than they would choose. This drives urban sprawl and pushes up the price of land and the cost of service de- livery for all. High standards for parking, coverage limits, set- backs, elevators, road widths, reservations for health centers etc. (often not used) prevent the poor from choosing to be able to afford a home even with these incentives. This will enable sus- tainable and economically viable affordable housing model for both government housing agencies and as well as private developers. India also needs to encourage rental housing as an option particularly for the poorest of the poor, who may not be able to afford a home even with these incentives.

Remedial actions:
1. Provide good facility to urban area like electricity, road and water to the rural areas.
2. Rural areas are deprived from transportation facility. Therefore it should be done with proper planning.
3. There should be educational facility in rural area at free of cost which prevents urbanization.
4. In small understandable housing for the bulk of the population in India's cities. But informality implies illegality and therefore vulnerability. While lower in- come groups pay dearly for shelter and services—they are bereft of normal property rights protections and their invest- ments are thus far riskier than those of the well off. They must instead depend on the good will of bureaucrats and politicians—to safeguard their homes and places of business. These barriers to healthy urbanization come not only at a high human cost, but take a toll on productivity. Chronic informality discourages the very investments in education, health and housing improvements the lower classes need to improve their own lot and contribute more to the national economy.

Urban Governance: Meaningful reforms have to happen that enable true devolution of power and responsibilities from the states to the local and metropolitan bodies according to the 74th Amendment. This is because by 2030 Gujarat’s largest cit- ies will be bigger than many countries. And if Gujarat’s urban governance of cities needs an overhaul. Gujarat’s current ur- ban governance is in sharp contrast to large cities elsewhere that have empowered mayors with long tenures and clear accountability for the city’s performance. India also needs to clearly define the relative roles of its metropolitan and munici- pal structures for its 3 largest metropolitan areas. With cities growing beyond municipal boundaries, having fully formed metropolitan authorities with clearly defined roles will be es- sential for the successful management of large cities in India.

Local capacity building: A real step-up in the capabilities and expertise of urban local bodies will be critical to devolution and improvement of service delivery. Reforms will have to address the development of professional managers for urban manage- ment functions, who are in short supply and will be required in large numbers. New innovative approaches will have to be explored to tap into the expertise available in the private and social sectors. India needs to build technical and managerial depth in its city administrations. In the Indian Civil Services, India has a benchmark for how to build a dedicated cadre for governance. India now needs to create an equivalent cadre for cities, as well as allow for lateral entry of private-sector executives.

Affordable housing: Affordable housing is a particularly criti- cal concern for low-income Groups—in the absence of a via- ble model that caters to their needs, India can meet the Chal- lenge through a set of policies and incentives that will bridge the gap between prices And affordability. This will enable sus- tainable and economically viable affordable housing model for both government housing agencies and as well as private developers. India also needs to encourage rental housing as an option particularly for the poorest of the poor, who may not be able to afford a home even with these incentives.

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