



Economic Growth and Pattern of Urbanization in Gujarat

* Dr. Bhavini Pandya ** Madhukant Patel

* Visiting Faculty, Department of Commerce, M.K.B. University, Bhavnagar

** Asso. Prof., Department of Commerce, M.K.B. University, Bhavnagar

ABSTRACT

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 census, 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 runes 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.

Keywords : Sprinkler irrigation, wheat, benefit-cost ratio, water use efficiency.

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 issues 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 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 this suits its federal structure and helps to ensure that

flows aren't unbalanced toward any particular city or cities. Several local Boadies 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 per-

sons 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)9 Manish Bharadwaj,). In Gujarat, 62.6% of total population was living in rural area and 37.4% 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 runes 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 70.73%. As per census figures, the female literacy rate rose by 12.39%. The Census revealed that, in the next 25 years, all the population of Gujarat will be resides in cities (As per definition of urban center), if present growth trends is continue, the three large cities (Ahmedabad, Surat and Rajkot) of the state will have the bulk of the population as per its absorption capacity. Today our cities situation and conditions for basic amenities other facilities are not considerable level and satisfactory level, with these type of reality and fact, how we shall make our cities in the level of world class cities and attractive to business in our urban center from outside? So, we have to think about population policy and and planning for it.

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

year	Gujarat			India		
	Urban Population (Millions)	Share of Urban population (%)	Decadal Growth Rates (%)	Urban Population (Millions)	Share of Urban Population (%)	Decadal Growth Rates (%)
1951	4.43	27.23		62.4	17.29	
1961	5.31	25.74	19.64	78.9	18	26.44
1971	7.49	28.06	41.05	109.1	19.91	38.22
1981	10.6	31.1	41.52	159.5	23.7	46.23
1991	14.24	34.47	34.34	217.2	25.71	36.09
2001	18.93	37.36	32.94	285.4	27.78	21.35

Source: http://udd.gujarat.gov.in/Default_files/UrbanScenario.htm

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. Ahmedabad 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 (TREND-SNIFF, 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). Rapid rise in economic activities, rise in income and reduction in urban poverty has implications for drinking water demand. Underground water sources, the mainstay of drinking water supply in urban Gujarat, are overexploited. Narmada canal water has been a boon to ULBs in Gujarat in meeting the rising water demand.

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.

The Municipal Corporations, where nearly 60% of the urban population of Gujarat resides, account for 73% of the total municipal water supply (see Table 4). Among the water sources, bulk water purchase from Narmada accounts for 46% of total water used by ULBs, while groundwater usage has dropped to 21%. However, in terms of quantum of water supplied to the ULBs from the Narmada canal, the Municipal Corporations use 71% percent of it. So far 72 ULBs receive water from the Narmada Canal and another 19 have already been taken up.

The extensive research presented in this report, COHRE issues the following key recommendations to governments around the world that are grappling with issues of urbanization and the growth of urban slums:

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:

1. Basic physical infrastructure –sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, water supply & transport should be the priority focus and be provided by government.
2. Public Private Partnership has to be resorted to – in areas like healthcare, in collaboration with NGOs for wider reach and effective implementation.
3. PPP can also be helpful in capacity building & skill development wherein indirect benefits will accrue to private sector – in terms of skilled human resources.

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 this suits its federal structure and helps to ensure 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 devolution of functions to the elected bodies as per 74th Constitutional 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 climate 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 urbanization: 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 delivery for all. High standards for parking, coverage limits, setbacks, elevators, road widths, reservations for health centers schools etc. (often not used) prevent the poor from choosing how much to consume of the costliest resource (urban land) to put a roof over their heads, and comply with legal requirements. Informality is now the only path to affordable housing for the bulk of the population in India's cities. But informality implies illegality and therefore vulnerability. While lower income groups pay dearly for shelter and services—they are bereft of normal property rights protections and their investments 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 cities will be bigger than many countries today. Gujarat's urban governance of cities needs an over-haul. Gujarat's current urban 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 municipal structures for its 3 largest metropolitan areas. With cities growing beyond municipal boundaries, having fully formed metropolitan authorities with clearly defined roles will be essential 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 management 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 critical concern for low-income Groups—in the absence of a viable model that caters to their needs, India can meet the Challenge through a set of policies and incentives that will bridge the gap between prices and affordability. This will enable sustainable 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 scale industry should be developed and fund should be provided at open hand to SSI.
5. In city to prevent access of urbanization, there should be proper town planning and limit for inhabitants.
6. In rural area government should focus on agriculture development.
7. In rural area the problems of health is in access and beyond control. So government should provide medical facility in rural area to prevent the disease to village people.

REFERENCES

1. Bhagat, R.B. (1992) Components of Urban Growth in India with Reference to Haryana: Findings from Recent Censuses Nagarlok, Vol. 25, No.3, pp.10-14. | 2. Brock-erhoff, M. (1999) Urban Growth in Developing Countries: A review of Projections and Predictions, Population and Development Review, Vol 25, No4, PP 757-778 | 3. Breese, G. (1969) : Urbanization in Newly Developing Countries, Prentice Hall, New Delhi. | 4. Despande, S. and Despande, L. (1998) " Impact of Liberalization of Labour Market in India: What Do Facts from NSSO's 50th Round Show" Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.33No 22, pp.L21-L31. | 5. Davies Kingsley and Golden H.H.(1954) : " Urbanization and development in pre-Industrial Areas", Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol.3 no 1 | 6. Davis Kingsley (1962): "Urbanization in India – Past and Future", in Turner, R. (ed.) India's Urban Future, University of California Press, Berkeley. | 7. Davis, K. (1965). The urbanization of the human population. Scientific American Review,213(3), 41-53 | 8. Kundu, A. (1983): "Theories of City Size Distribution and Indian Urban Structure – A Reappraisal", Economic and Political weekly, Vol. 18 No 3 pp 67-75. | 9. Kundu, A. (1994): "Pattern of Urbanization with Special Reference to Small and Medium Towns in India" | 10. Chadha, G. K., Sectoral (1997) Issues in the Indian Economy, Har-Anand Publications, New Delhi | 11. Basu, S. (1998): "Informal Manufacturing Sector in Urban Areas—An Analysis of Recent Trends", Manpower Journal, 34(1), April-June 1998 | 12. Gupta, S. (1996): "Migration Urbanization and Regional Inequality", Economic and Political Weekly, 31(52), December 26 | 13. Kundu, A., Bagchi, S. and Kundu, D. (1999): "Regional Distribution of Infrastructure and Basic Amenities in Urban India – Issues Concerning Empowerment of Local Bodies", Economic and Political Weekly, 34(28), July 10 | 14. Kundu, A. Sarangi, N. Dash, B.P. (2003) Rural Non-Farm Employment : An Analysis of Rural Urban Interdependence . Working Paper, 196, Overseas Development Institute, London. | 15. (Kundu, Lalitha and Arora (2001) Growth Dynamics of Informal Manufacturing Sector in Urban India : An Analysis of Interdependence . in Kundu, A. and Sharma, A. N.(eds), Informal Sector in India, Institute of Human Development, New Delhi | 16. Kundu, A. and Gupta, S. (2000) Declining population mobility, Liberalization and growing Regional Imbalances -- The Indian Case in Kundu, A. (ed) , Inequality, Mobility and urbanization, Indian Council of social Science Research, Manak Publications, New Delhi | 17. Patel Madhukant (1985) Urbanization pattern in Gujarat; Nagarlok, vol. 27/3,1984, pp.33– 46 | 18. Patel Madhukant (1997) "Trends and Structure of Employment in the 1990s: Implications for Urban Growth", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 32 No. 24pp125-130