Review of literature

A review of literature is very essential for any type of investigation which is related to the topic. It helps to determine the objectives of the study and selecting the methodology and to analyze data with proofs. Here some previous works already done by others have been reviewed by the investigator which have distinct relation with the present study. In this regard attempt is being made to make review of some study available in the area to be studied.

The researcher has taken a brief review of the research work done before on the topic and related aspects. This work is as follows

1) A. C. Monicha, Hanumansing Yadav (1989) in their book “small and medium towns and their role in regional development” focused on rural urban inter-action, growth or decline of small towns against the urbanization. The study also highlights the economic development in the region is related to this growth or decline of the small towns.


4) Amitabh Kundu and Sutinder Bhatia (2001) In their research discussion paper “Industrial growth in small and medium towns and their vertical integration—the case of Govindgadh, Punjab India” commented on the classification of cities, their economic importance with the help of case study of Govindgadh. According to them with the launching of economic liberalization, development in India has adversely affected the growth of small and medium towns. The size class distribution of urban population and urban growth suggest that distribution of population in different size class of settlements have become highly skewed. Class I cities share of population is very high (above 65%) while percentage share of class IV, V, VI towns has declined to 10%. Change in hierarchy is due to town in lower categories entering in the next higher category.
as a consequence of the natural growth of population. Unfortunately there is no increase in the number of urban centres. They expressed that small and medium towns have low income base or they are not much strong financially and suggested that new system of governance and planning and state as a facilitator will work to change the present scenario at ease.

5) K. R. Badiger [2004] pointed out the relationship between transport and urbanization in the state of Goa. Development of transport effect on urban growth. He calculated network connectivity and it’s relation with growth of urban centers. It clearly reveals that highways and junctions are the regional magnets which attract population to migrate and urbanization usually follows the areas of accessibility and in return makes some areas accessible.

6) S.S. Kumar [2004] analyzed spatio-temporal growth of urban population in Maharashtra for the period 1961 to 2001. According to his study state of Maharashtra plays significant role in the process of urbanization of the country. After independence India experienced fast urban growth. The urban growth rate is higher than total population growth rate. Out of country’s total urban population increase, one seventh population share is from Maharashtra. Distribution and growth of urban population is concentrated towards western region of the state. Greater Mumbai plays an important role in the process and pattern of urbanization of the Maharashtra.

7) L. T. Nayak, Dr. B. Hymavati Reddy [2004] make an attempt to highlight the urban growth of twin cities- Hubali-Dharwad and also asses their impact on urban environment of the cities. They pointed out that rapid urbanization resulted in migration which laid great stress on urban basic services, created all types of pollution. Urban environmental problems created negative social impact but also on human health and damaged the ecosystem. They suggested some remedies such as strict awareness in land use planning, water and sanitation management, creation of green belt, civic sense awareness etc. and hope for future sustainable urbanization with the help of co-operation of people and committed local authorities.

8) Pranati Datta [2006] in her research paper focused on the process of urbanization, level, tempo of urbanization and urban morphology during 1901 to 2001 and trace urban problems. She
expressed that India is among the country of low level of urbanization compare to other developing countries over the years, there has been continuous concentration of population in class one citied. On the other hand this concentration in small and medium towns either fluctuated or declined. The graduation of number of towns from lower population size category to class I cities has resulted top heavy structure of population.

She concluded that urbanization in India occurs without industrialization and strong economic base. Urbanization is occurring not due to urban pull but due to rural push. Poor quality of rural urban migration leads to poor quality of urbanization. Rapid urbanization leads to massive growth of slum followed by misery, poverty, unemployment, exploitation, inequalities, degradation on the quality of urbanization.

9) Kalpana Sharma [2008] pointed out the severe problems of water supply, electricity, roads, garbage, open drainage etc. in small towns where 68% India’s urban population live. To understand the downside of urbanization in India, one has to take a closure look at small towns and cities and not at metropolitan cities. She made a case study of small towns in Bihar.

She pointed out that the absence of basic services, inadequate new investments and growing poverty is the scenario in big cities as well as small cities. Water sanitation or disposal problems in urban India is because the system of governance are too poor in smaller centers.

10) S.B. Singh (2008) studied the function classification of urban settlements in Gorakhpur region, India. According to his views cities or towns as dominant economic, cultural and administrative centres may be classified more effectively on the basis of their functions as the criteria. He developed a triangular model for the classification of cities and towns. For that percentage of population working in specific activity is calculated. Agriculture, Industry and other services are presented by triangle which is subdivided by other activities. By this method he pointed the position of every urban center in the triangle which clearly indicates it’s function. He concluded that most of the urban settlements are overgrown villages of the region, but service based centres also have attained higher rank.

11) Saheb Fazal (2009) expressed that the rapid sprawl of cities, outside their administrative boundaries possesses several conflicts and stresses. His analysis about Saharanpur city shows
that land use in fringe area was changed from agriculture to non-agricultural usages. Farmers changed their cropping pattern to obtain maximum profit. Large farmers get more money than others. The result shows that urban pull force has significantly changed the socio-economic values of landlords. The small farmers due to less profit margins switched to non-agricultural activities means migrated to cities. The urban sector is unable to cope with this large population of landless, unskilled workers which results in emergence of different socio-economic problems in rural urban fringe.

12) Richard Dobbs and Shirish Sankhe [2010] They both compared the two higher populated nations, India and China’s Urbanization. They commented that china and India are both urbanizing rapidly but China has embraced and shaped the process of urbanization, while India is still waking up to it’s urban reality and opportunities. In 1950, India is more urbanized than China with 17% growth rate, but from 1950 to 2005 china is growing faster than India. In 2005 the urban growth rate of China is 41% while India noted the growth rate of 29% only, which shows the lower rate compare to China.

13) Raashi Bhatia [2010] in her article “Urbanization: threat to Indian economy” enlightens the current approach of India towards urbanization. According to her reading India’s current approach to urban development is insignificant for the needs and tasks for the growth. Good city should be able to offer fine public infrastructure, reliable social services, recreational and community infrastructure and sustainable environment. Current unplanned urbanization will result in a significant deterioration in quality of life in the cities and will put today’s economic growth rate at risk. She concluded that good governance and proper planning can steer the process of urbanization and generate more income and create space for better life.

14) Dr. Phule, Dr. Waghmare, Dr. D. G. Ujlambe (2010) studied the towns in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra. According to their views towns are important central places performing economic, social, political and administrative activities and provide services to the people living within them and the surrounding area.

They classified the towns and cities on the basis of economic activities specially secondary and tertiary activities with “Triangular Method”. They categorized all the towns in
four classes as balanced towns, moderately balanced towns, highly balanced towns and dominant towns.

15) Anand Sahasranaman [2010] enlightens the importance of finance in the development of small and medium towns. According to his view urbanization in India is currently marked by two fundamental trends logsided migration to the larger cities and unbalanced regional economic development. Concentration of the policy should be development of small and medium towns as the key focus in the strategy to ensure sustainable urbanization in India. There is a need for to grow the efficiency of current mechanism for small and medium towns. There is also a need for the creation of new cities, either on the peripheries of large cities or around industrial clusters, with private participation and finance.

16) Shrish Sankhe, et.al. [2010] discussed obstacles and opportunities for India’s cities in the coming decade. Handled well, India can reap significant benefits from urbanization. MGI offers a range of recommendations of vast majority of which idea could implement within five to ten years. If India want to follow recommendations, it could add 1 to 1.5 percent to GDP growth with bringing the economy near to the double digit growth to which the govt. aspires.

17) Arun Maira (2011) in his article “The challenges of urbanization in India” which is written about the approaches to the 12th plan for planning commission and is one of the article which discusses the trends of urbanization in India and challenges produced by this rapid urban growth. He pointed out that urbanization in India has occurred more slowly than other developing countries. The pace of urbanization is now set to accelerate as the country sets more rapid economic and demographic growth. The speed poses managerial and policy challenges, yet India has not paid systematic attention to this and has not engaged national discussions on how to handle this challenges.

18) V. R. Nagrale, et.al. (2011) studied urban sprawl in Pune city and commented that rapid and haphazard growth of urban and increasing population pressure results in the loss of land, water, green open spaces and caused to pollution, health hazards and contaminated water. They pointed out that RS and GIS technique is an effective tool for indentifying urban growth pattern. They
concluded that urban sprawl has transformed most of agricultural land to industrial, commercial and residential areas. Most of hospitals are still concentrated at the core of city. There is a need to develop new speciality hospitals to provide better medical services.

19) Shatrughna D. Thorat [2011] studied decaling growth of urban population in Maharashtra and growth rate by size classes. He commented that although Maharashtra is highly urbanized state, levels of urbanization were uneven within regions and districts. It grew slower in 1990 than 1980 and in all cities irrespective of the size class. The proportion of urban population is increased due to rural urban migration accounted for half the growth of urban population. Certain cities are growing constantly by leaps and bounds irrespective of their resources which needs immediate planning and determination of optimum city for them.

20) Makrand Gadgil [2011] commenting on our urban future said that Raigad district shows highest growth of urbanization. He studied the growth trend and pattern of urbanization in Raigad district which is situated in proximity to Mumbai and is a home to many large chemical, petrochemical, steel and other industrial projects contributing to its own urban growth. Raigad district, neighbouring capital Mumbai has highest growth in urbanization at 81.89%. Parts of Navi Mumbai like Kharghar, Panvel are part of Raigad district and in last few years Navi Mumbai has seen phenomenal growth.

21) Dr. K. B. Kankure, et.al. [2011] attempts to find spatio-temporal trends of urbanization in Marathwada region in Maharashtra. According to them urbanization is a process by which villages turn into towns and towns into cities. Urbanization is an indicator of the level of socio-economic development of an area.

They observed that Marathawada shares 20.97% total geographical area of Maharashtra but only 9.34% share of urban population. They concluded that level of urbanization is very low than those for Maharashtra and India. Only Aurangabad and Parbhani districts show higher level of urbanization because of development of educational, industrial administrative factors and their historical importance.
22) Ashis Sarkar [2011] explained salient features of urban growth and urbanization of India and West Bengal for the period 1901—2001. He analysed rank size distribution of towns and cities and towns of West Bengal. He expressed that class wise proportions of population has been skewed. The larger cities are growing faster compare to small and medium towns. Class I cities contain more than 73% of the total urban population. Urban system is still developing with evolving hierarchic pattern.

23) Terrence Murray commenting on rapid urbanization of rural India said that over the past six years, rural districts enjoyed a higher economic output than cities. The rising wealth of rural India shows that they are rapidly urbanizing. 75% of new factories built in India were located in rural areas. This fact paced industrialization. Local data from Maharashtra suggest that a higher level of vehicles ownership and electricity usage is increasing rural productivity. This increasing spending power will bring changes in sells. India’s rural urbanization is good thing for business, as many Indians live in the countryside than the cities.

24) R. B. Bhagat [2011] studied the dynamics of population growth in cities and towns. He expressed that the study of urban growth by size class of towns can help to understand the stages of urban development and growth rate shows the extent of rural to urban migration. Cities grow initially but after certain stage, there is urban sprawl in adjoining area. In early phase, small and medium towns grow slowly compare to large cities but in latter stage smaller towns grows as a result of congestion and crowding in the large cities.

He concluded that metropolitan cities growing faster and they maintained their growth tempo. On the other hand the different growth rates of different category cities and towns are not much significant. He expressed that cities should be allowed to grow naturally in order to reap the benefits of it’s growth. In fact the opportunity of city size is elusive and each city could find its own in due course of time.

26) Paromita Shashtri (2011) in her published research article “How Indian small towns live (or die) making sense of municipal finance” looks at the municipal finance issues in India, keeping small towns at the center and discussed the need of radical change in working and financing functions of municipalities as well as state level.

In second article “why India’s small towns are not benefiting from economic progress” also highlights the drawbacks in the functions of the state and need of change in constitution.

27) Subhash Kothawale (2011) in his research paper “functional classification of towns in Maharashtra” attempts to identify the functional bases of new towns through a functional classification. He also try to understand the regional disparities in nature of functions of the new towns of Maharashtra. According to him 176 new urban settlements were added after independence having different functional activities. He pointed out that new towns played important role in the process of urbanization in Maharashtra. He classified these towns by Nelson’s method. He classified these towns according to the economic activities as primary activity centers, agricultural labourers, transport centers, mining centers, trade and commerce centres, industrial centres, household industry, other than household industry etc.

28) R. B. Bhagat (2011) showed that the level of urbanization in India has increased during 2001 to 2011 decade than the previous one. According to him, urbanization is a positive factor in overall development as urban sector contributes about 62% of the GDP. Country’s 9 to 10% growth in GDP depends upon the urban sector. According to 2011 census urban growth rate is 2.76% per annum. He also briefly discussed the trends of urbanization in India from 1961 to 2011.He discussed the components of urban growth.

In the conclusion he commented that a huge number of new towns emerged during last decade spreading the urbanization in India. At the state level, the pattern of urbanization is very diverse, but economically advanced states more or less show higher level of urbanization.

29) Abhitabha Kundu (2011) in his research paper titled “Politics and economics of urban growth” pointed out that the provisional numbers India and there in a notable reduction in the growth of metropolis.
In his another paper” Migration and urbanization in India in the context of poverty alleviation” highlighted the temporal and regional variation in levels of migration and urbanization and it’s link to growth dynamics in India. He pointed out that migration and urbanization are direct manifestations of the process of economic development in space. He concluded that migration to urban centers is always not a problem but a definite instrument of economic well-being.

30) Pawar Yogesh (2011) expressed that extent of urbanization is an index of transformation. It is an integrative part of economic development and urbanization. Economic growth influences urbanization while urbanization in turn affects the rate of economic growth. The population of cities is increasing means more and more people are coming into a fewer urban centers increasing the density as well as congestion and add pressure on the already poor infrastructure and basic services.

31) The research journal edited by Julien Bordagi [2011] “small towns, urban studies and India” two research papers written by Remi-de-bercegol are very important in the study of small towns in India. First paper titled “small towns and urban study” highlights how the studies of small towns can help to understanding of urban area.

Another paper “small Indian towns in the shadows of the greatest one” focused on the Indian literature and inadequacy of urban policies in the case of small towns.

32) Pradhan Kanhu charan (2012) expressed that there is unexpected increase in the number of census towns (CTs) in the last census. He made study in Kerala.30% of the urban growth in last decade is found in these new towns. He found vast interstate variations. They are responsible for almost the entire growth in urbanization in Kerala. All these new towns are situated or concentrated around million plus cities. More than four fifth of these towns are situated outside the proximity of such cities. This shows dispersal pattern of urbanization. They have very different demographic and economic characteristics, but it will affect their future growth.

33) Omkar Parishwad (2012) in his book” Medium towns as future growth centres- study in Indian context” discussed the process of urbanization in India. He expressed his view that the
development of cities is eminent in India. Urbanization is an outcome of this growth. He also studied % share of population by class I to class IV cities in India.

Spatial pattern of urbanization in India is determined by big cities. Migration from small urban centres to big cities create problems in implementation of development programmes. He also suggested to improve infrastructural facilities in small and medium towns.

34) A book review by Julien Bordgil of the book written by Shivramkrishnan K. C. (2012) titled “Revising Indian cities---the urban renewal mission” is reviewed by Ph.D. candidate J. Bordgil. This book is subjected to urban planning in India, especially to assess “Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Reform Mission” (JNNURM) project by Govt. of India for metropolitan as well as small and medium town reform. The reviewer commented that the top down approach adopted by the author is good. Metro cities have been covered with case studies but small and medium sized towns are omitted which is the main objective of the project.

35) Remi-de-Bercegol and Gowada S. (2012) focused on new political and technical arrangements in small town governance. 74th CAA is made for decentralization reforms and implementation in urban Governance. This report based on the survey of four small towns in Uttar Pradesh. This report analysis the new political and technical arrangements in the Governance of small towns, especially regarding the management of basic services.

According to them majority of research is made and focused on mainly on the cases of rural areas and metropolises. Unfortunately very little attention has been paid to the same issues in smaller urban settlements, while more than half of the urban population in India lives in the smaller towns. Small towns play vital role to sustain the region’s agricultural economy and to support the local industrial, manufacturing and service sectors.

Conclusion of this report is there is deficits in technical and skilled human resource and financial support but also ignorance of their socio-cultural characteristics and the specific problems which small towns confront daily.

36) Richard, Dobbs ,et. al. [2012] pointed out the future problems coming in 2025 in cities and other urban areas in India. Understanding cities and their shifting demographics is very critical to prepare for the challenges that will arise from the increasing demand for natural resources such
as water and energy. To capture the opportunities that arise from urbanization, business will need extensive market intelligence. Policy makers have a different set of challenges. The challenge is also to prepare demand for capital to invest in new housing, office buildings etc. The challenge is also is to maintain a healthy rate of growth through higher productivity, new business investments and enhanced links with emerging regions.

37) K. Raja [2012] commenting on the classification of cities in India said that functions are the driving force of city life and influence to a very large extent of it’s growth and morphology. City functions are mostly related to non-primary activities like manufacturing, trade, commerce, transport, communication, administration etc. means secondary and tertiary sectors and huge category of other services. Cities can be classified in three broad category—basic, non-basic, centripetal and centrifugal. Basic, centripetal and centrifugal functions play major role in evolution and development of urban centers.

He concluded that majority of the Indian cities are multifunctional in nature. This diversification increases with the increasing size of the cities. On the other hand there is decline in industrial specialization of the city with increasing size of it’s population and area.

38) Nidhi S. Batra [2012] focused on failure of JNNURM to solve the poverty in small and medium towns. There is at present a sudden boom of urbanization and they hit by urban poverty. Share of urban poverty and slum population is increasing.50% population live in slums. Solution for this poverty is failing because they are not equipped properly nor they have enough focused in centrally sponsored schemes to solve urban poverty issues in their cities.

She concluded that there is a need for greater bottom up planning, for greater capacity building and for greater land holding in small and medium cities. Future of sustainable urbanization is in these towns and the only way to address it is to take care of these excluded and to empower them.

39) Dr. Kadi A.S., et. al. [2012] discussed problems of urbanization in developing countries. They highlighted problems associated with population and made suggestions. They said that urban population in India is growing rapidly approaching 41 percent share in 2030.The technological and industrial boom brought urbanization as well as serious problems such as
increasing slums, acute shortage of space, polluted water, transport constraints and environmental degradation etc. which create serious problems on human health.

They suggested janata housing colonies, improvement of drinking water through household treatment, proper zoning policies, encouragement for tree plantation and develop effective programmes to educate the general public.

40) Y. Y. Dudhapachare, J. A. Shaikh [2012] studied rural fringe of Chandrapur city of Maharashtra with the help of qualitative and quantitative techniques and various criteria. They measured primary and secondary fringe and included no. of villages around the city. They concluded that there are 26 villages in primary rural urban fringe and 35 villages in secondary fringe. The villages in primary fringe are directly dependent on Chandrapur district for various facilities and services while the villages in secondary fringe are dependent on main as well as other nearest town for their necessities. The rural urban fringe of Chandrapur city runs with the state highways and roads which indicates clear-cut impact of communication facilities.

41) Arjun Nanaware, D. D. Gaikwad [2012] analysed migration trends in Sangli district. They found 5 tahsils showing in migration and 3 tahsils show outmigration. Commercial agriculture, agro based and other industries are the pull factors and uncertainty of jobs, scarcity of job generation, less urbanization and industrialization, growing number of landless labourers are the push factors. Construction of Chandoli dam shifted thousands of dam affected families elsewhere. There is migration for gold and silver work job in various cities in India, while one in a family joined the Indian Army. They suggested the necessity to develop the means of transport, electricity, irrigation facilities, industries and development of other socio-economic facilities and public utilities in rural area.

42) Manjusha A Musmade & Arjun H. Musmade [2012] discussed the concept, process of urbanization and trends and challenges of urbanization in Maharashtra. This study is carried out with the comparison to India. Compared to India urban growth of Maharashtra is higher. In 2001 Maharashtra rank first in urbanization of India, but in 2011 census this top position is lost and achieved by Tamil Nadu. Division wise Konkan division has a highest urbanization in Maharashtra. They concluded that the way the urban processes are unfolding, creating the
problems. The political spectrum has not given any serious consideration to these problems in Metros and infrastructure base for quality life in cities.

43] Dr. P.S. Rana [2013] taken a brief account of urbanization in India from 1991 to 2001. He find that economic development and urbanization inextricably linked.[+0.83 correlation between levels of urbanization and P.C. NSDP], contributing 60% of GDP and 3.85 times more than rural P. C. income and generator of wealth and employment, improves competitiveness. For future look he studied employment in agriculture sector in developed countries which is less than 5%. He expressed need for planned urbanization and commented that India needs 6000 more towns with > 1lakh population. He developed a model for all states of India for selection of a location for the self-contained new towns. According to him in Maharashtra, there is a potential corridor of 2610 km exists from which 50% will adequate to accommodate the future growth of urban population. There must be economic plan which identifies local resources, skills and activities, key investors as anchors, industrial linkage etc.