

A Comparative study on the aspects of displacement due to Urbanization and Industrialization in India

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ABSTRACT

Industrialization and urbanization are the two important transformations that shaped the past century. In the upcoming and latest century, these changes will continue as there will be more usage of land, raw material as well as energy sources. There are benefits as well as limitations of Urbanization which are mentioned in this study. The trade-off in the market economy is determined by the limits and advantages which help in determining the level, speed and also the pace of urbanization. The aspects of displacement are discussed in this paper which is rapidly taking place in India due to Urbanization and Industrialization. The present study also focuses on the urban areas which are being affected due to displacement from rural region.

Keywords: Urbanization, Industrialization, sustainable development, urban development.

INTRODUCTION

Energy might be crucial for achieving sustainable development. There is no doubt that it is the main driver of economic growth and has significant impact on environment. Sustainable energy development is the main aim of energy policy in all countries in the world that are committed to sustainable development and climate change mitigation. Following are the three important magnitudes of sustainable energy are as follows: (i) energy security, (ii) energy environmental sustainability, and (iii) energy equity. The UN Development Program uses indicators for measuring human development and poverty as a method to highlight the social dimension of sustainable development. (Sonawat, 2001) Sustainable development can be characterised as a dynamic interaction between environmental, social and economic values and the corresponding institutional arrangements as shown in figure given below:

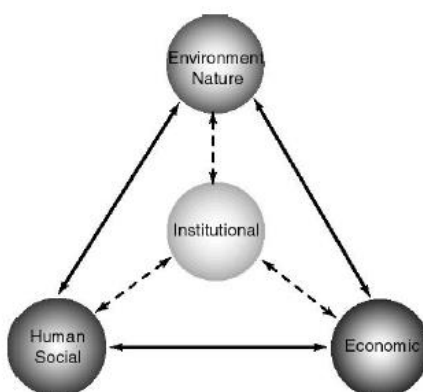


Figure 1: Characterization of sustainable development

Problems like pollution in environment and surrounding, total energy reserves and conflicts between the demand and energy supply are due to rapid improvement in economic development in India in recent years. (Kniivilä, 2004) These contradictions continue to accumulate, which has



caused energy security issues that present serious concerns both for the government and for the public.

On the other hand, there are various factors which directly affects the energy consumption and the reason behind this is urbanization and industrialization with respect to economic development. Urbanization means increase in urban population which leads to several changes in industrial structure, consumption level in households and economic growth mode. (Fred Langeweg, Henk Hilderink, 2000) Urbanization evolves with industrialization and economic growth. Substantial increase in energy demands and consumption caused by urbanization and industrialization continuously raised total energy consumption.

The social transform to modernized industrial as well as urban communities from ancient traditional rural societies is defined as Urbanization. This procedure is a long and endless. In urban units, it is defined as the progressive concentration of population. Urbanization is defined as the methodology to switch from spread out settlement to concentrated urban centers. (Sonawat, 2001) Urbanization and growth go hand in hand, and no one can deny that urbanization is essential for socioeconomic transformation, wealth generation, prosperity and development. (Singh, 2008) From several studies, it was observed that the future of large cities depends upon the way of planning and management of urbanization.

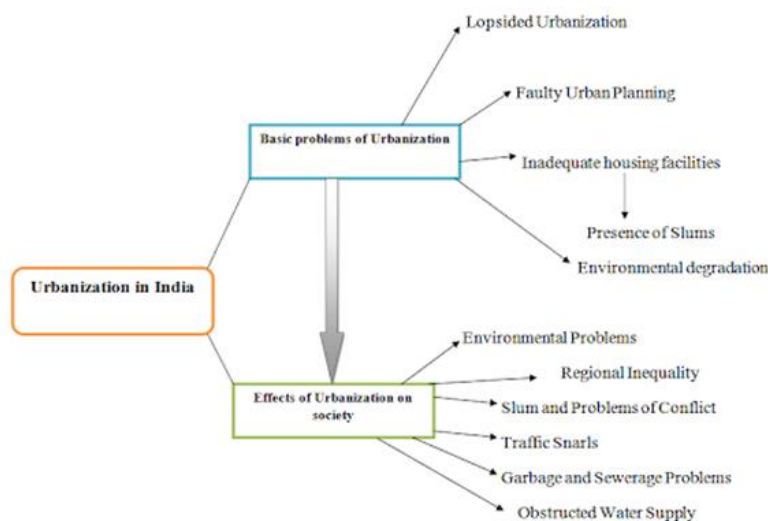


Figure 2: Impacts of urbanization

Urbanization was first started in historical times in India and this is the reason which distinguished India from other countries of the world. During the time of Indus valley civilization back out 5000 years ago, the tradition of urbanization started. Indus valley civilization was the first urban settlement in human history. In ancient times, there were so many beautiful cities which were well planned in different parts of India. (Sheehan, 2008) And industrialization is the reason behind urbanization.



Global Trends in Urbanization

The global urban population is growing rapidly. In 1960, it was just 34 percent of the total population and in 2014 it was 54 percent of the world's total population. It is expected by UNDESA that urban population will reach 66 percent of the total population by 2050. The changes in urban and rural population are mentioned in the figure given below which are shown from 1950 to the projected figure up to year 2050.

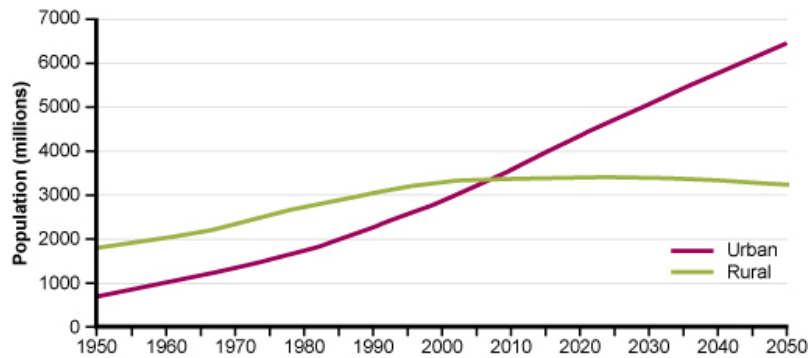


Figure 3: Urban and rural population of the world, 1950–2050.

Industrialization: It is defined as the shift from old agricultural economy to industrialized economy which is developing a modern society. Industrial revolution has attracted various rural families to move towards urban areas for better employment opportunities as well as for better life. It is true to say that industrialization has raised the employment opportunities by giving chances to rural people to work in modern sector which will help in their economic development as well as nations. (Kniivilä, 2004)

Aspects regarding displacement

The issue of displacement is seen as necessary evil in order to construct industries, infrastructure such as dams, mining, roads, and power projects, which are intended to serve “greater good”. The study will only focus on the issue of involuntary displacement in India.

Dislocation of human lives from their native place to other places is defined as displacement. Instead of mitigating the helplessness, economic issues and alienation, it aggravates. It can lead to loss of communities and livelihood. Government started launching development projects after India got independence which were designed, formulated and constructed by engineers as well as bureaucrats who never thought about environmental concerns and rehabilitation issues.

Unconscious displacement of people due to the land acquisition for development operations is a serious problem in Society. Protests have erupted around the country as a result of them. People began to protest, for example, major projects such as Sardar Sarovar, Salient Valley, the Manglore Thermal Power, the Dabhol power, Maha Mumbai Special Economic Zones, the Nandigram SEZ, and the Singur Tata Motors and so on.

Reservoirs, transport, electricity generation, urbanisation, and other factors all contributed to involuntary displacement. Such developments, it is argued, create employment and boost services.



Moreover, it displaces inhabitants, communities, and cultural heritage, as well as raising substantial social justice and equality issues. Investigators in India discovered that the country's developmental projects have relocated more than 20 million people after freedom. And the vast majority of these individuals have not been rehabilitated. Since independence, rehabilitation programmes have failed horribly. Population relocation from protected areas, often known as wild life conservation, has an impact on people's socioeconomic conditions.

From various studies, it was observed that after independence more than 50million people have been displaced from their homes in the name of urbanization and developmental projects. Out of those 50million people, 40 percent were tribal population, 20 percent were Dalits and 20 percent were from other backward castes.

India's current problem regarding Industrialization

After evaluating important indicators for industrialization and giving a summary of industrialization and urbanization, a more detailed look at some specific areas for future industrial development in India has been represented.

Infrastructure: Poor infrastructure is acting as a drag on the Indian economy, and the Indian government is now attracting private domestic and foreign investment to build the backbone of a modern economy. India's power difficulties are serious, with three-hour daily power outages and destructive voltage fluctuations forcing businesses to generate their own electricity. Investing in energy is a smart approach to boost manufacturing output.

Health and Education: HIV/AIDS is a newly emerging threat to India's public health. About 3 million people in India may be affected. Malnutrition also continues to impede India's development. Providing basic health and education is not expensive where labour is cheap. But health and education indicators, while showing some progress, still remain among the world's lowest.

Public Sector: Public sector is the other major issue of India. As a result of offering electricity at relatively low prices and overlooking large-scale electricity burglaries, many power boards have gone bankrupt. State governments were also incapable or refusing to accept the politically unpopular decisions required to keep their power utilities afloat.

Corruption: Worse still for a business community is that the government itself is the fountain-head of corruption. This is especially concerning given the government sector's critical role in India's economy. Corruption has become pervasive at all stages and is broadly supported. Numerous Indian businessmen believe that liberalizing the market will have no effect on eliminating the country's endemic corruption. (Aghazarm, 2009)

The next section of this paper discusses about various research conducted by the researchers on industrialization and urbanization in India.

LITERATURE REVIEW

(Venkatesham, 2015) examines the dynamics of urbanisation and urban growth in India since the late nineteenth century, set against the backdrop of a changing demographic landscape. It argues



that (a) At the regional level, urbanisation in India has a close association with growth in the economy (b) Since the 1970s, a demographic divide between rural and urban natural growth rates has reduced the frequency of urbanisation, notably in India's northern hinterlands, owing to sluggish agricultural production and rural literacy levels (c) Cities' population growth rates reached in the 1980s and are expected to slow significantly in the following decades, with significant variances driven by investments in certain industries such as information technology (d) In a moment of demographic shift, human capital effects attract migrants but also decrease fertility, resulting in a mixed link between city growth rates as found in Indian data (e) Male-dominated, semi-permanent, as well as remittance-based labour movement is common in India, resulting in masculine urbanisation with significant ramifications for urban growth and urbanisation. This study represented the pace of urbanization in India through integration of demographic transition with urban procedures. In comparison with the South, in North the paradox of faster urban growth as well as population growth rate combined together in inter-city variation.

(Kumar & Rai, 2014) Analyzed Focusing on census data from 1901 to 2011, the study seeks to comprehend the urbanisation process, trends, patterns, and effects in India. Regional differences in urban population distributions are considerable. Results show that India urban population has increased from 2.58 crores in 1901 to 37.71 crores in 2011 due to rapid industrialization and rural to urban migration. Percent urban has increased from 11% in 1901 to 31% in 2011; In comparison to many other emerging countries, India's urbanisation has been slow. India is in the midst of a rapid urbanisation process. According to 2011, Census of India; Goa is observed as the highly urbanized state having urban population of 62.1 percent. Share of Metropolitan cities population has increased 18.9 percent in 1951 to 42.3 percent in 2011. Many issues are raised due to rapid urbanization as it has both positive as well as negative effects. For optimization of natural resources, it is important to monitor urbanization for planning, management, government as well as non-government organization. It also helps in accommodating the development through reduction in impact on environment.

(Singh, 2014) suggested Globalization has had a significant impact on countries like India, resulting in increased economic growth and, as a result, an increasingly urbanized India. Traditionally, Population of India has been largely rural, however since 1991, the urban population increased, and it now accounts for more than 30% of the country's overall population. However, in India, urbanisation has been fueled by significant economic expansion, particularly in the latter decade of the twentieth century, and there has been a shift from a rural economy focused on agriculture and related activities to a modern one focused on industrial activity. Meanwhile, as India's urbanisation process accelerates, we are witnessing negative consequences in the form of a lack of essential amenities such as infrastructures, drinkable water, accommodation, and transportation. As a result, this article aims to highlight the current state of urbanisation in India, as well as the developing concerns and obstacles related with the process, as well as some recommendations for overcoming them.

(Aghazarm, 2009) examined that there are advantages and disadvantages to urbanisation. The amount, speed, and pace of urbanisation in a market economy are determined by the trade-off between benefits and costs. In the instance of India, this study highlights research findings on how



urbanisation boosts productivity and economic growth in both rural and urban areas. Researchers examine microeconomic evidence on how firms and consumers share production as well as infrastructure expenses, match with specialised workers and supervisors more effectively in the labour market, and learn from other manufacturers and employees in the Indian setting to analyse the relationship between urbanisation and growth. Researchers find no influence of urban–rural inequality on urbanisation, but a considerable impact on the population of the state's largest city, based on a detailed data analyses on urbanisation. When the two-way link between urbanisation and the rural–urban income ratio is taken into consideration, we show that urbanisation raises urban–rural inequities at first, but then reduces them at higher levels. In addition, the policy consequences of telecommuting as well as urban infrastructure development are discussed. There is also learning from India and the People's Republic of China for each other's urbanisation.

(Sheehan, 2008) analyzed India is a developing nation. India is widely regarded as one of the world's most dynamic economies. Modernization has resulted in a change in lifestyle, and basic necessities are no longer limited to food, clothing, and shelter. Farming, the manufacturing industry, coal, lumbers, bottling plants, vehicles, gas, and chemicals have all benefited from industrialization. This has positively impacted India's economy as well as the way of life of its citizens. It had also led to the deterioration of the environment and environmental situations, as well as the flora and fauna in various ecosystems, the loss of rare animal, tree, and species of birds, and the destruction of natural resources. The main cause is the destruction of ecosystems in the name of industrialization. Emissions of toxic effluents as well as contaminants into water, ground, and air have increased as a result of industrialization. The different species that live in those ecosystems have been severely and irreversibly harmed by these effluents. Deforestation has made several species vulnerable, and some have gone extinct. Groundwater reserves are no longer clean, and global warming has resulted in ozone layer depletion and the spread of fatal illnesses in some locations. Heavy industrialization is to blame for the majority of this.

(Sonawat, 2001) evaluated the literature on family studies in India has grown to a large extent in the last two decades, although such studies are scattered. The purpose of this article is to give socio-demographic statistics about Indian families in order to offer a foundation for assessing research, especially in the area of family development. As per the lineage or ancestry through father or mother, Indian households are classed as patrilineal or matrilineal. The family structure is defined as the arrangement of roles, power, status, and relationships inside the family, which is influenced by the socioeconomic position of the family, the family pattern, and the level of urbanisation. Marriage trends, selecting of a marriage partner, age at marriage, age at satisfaction of marital, marriage rituals, financial transactions, and divorce are among the topics covered. In modern Indian society, despite urbanisation and industry, the family institution continues to play a major part in people's lives.

(Fred Langeweg, Henk Hilderink, 2000) suggested the past century has been shaped by two major transformations: industrialization and urbanisation. These changes will continue in the future century, posing policy issues as the use of land, materials, and energy approaches natural limitations or is restrained by concerns about intergenerational equality. To overcome these difficulties, new local and international institutional arrangements will be required. Increased



public participation and involvement of private companies could help to find the balance between the different perspectives on sustainable development. The UN can show leadership because of the global character of many environmental problems and the growing need for environmental and social minimum requirements in the global liberalized market.

CONCLUSION

This is rightly said, that this century is urban century, where more people are living in urban areas. The urbanization concept provides both the challenges and opportunities for every country, although it may not be uniform in every country. In India also, the urban population is increasing in good number, but there exist a problem of infrastructure deficit, which was a big hurdle in the way of providing basic services to the people and also more importantly the economic growth of the country. Thus, it is the right time for our country, to think and act seriously about the negative implications of the urbanization concept, and make it useful for the development of the country. But, urbanization and industrialization needs to be sustainable in two counts i.e. First, it is need to equally benefit all the people in the society i.e. socially inclusive and secondly, environmentally sustainable.

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