

**Factors Causing Differentials in the Growth Rate of Medium
Towns 1971-1991-A Case Study of Andhra Pradesh,
Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu**

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129.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this dissertation entitled "Factors Causing Differentials in the Growth Rate of Medium Towns 1971-1991 - A Case Study of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu", submitted by Ms. Pratishta Sengupta, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MASTER of PHILOSOPHY, is a bonafide work to the best of my knowledge, and may be placed before the examiners for evaluation.


Supervisor


Chairperson
21-7-92

To
My Parents
my Unerring source of inspiration

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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

Urbanisation is a target as well as a purpose - Standard of life in terms of socio-cultural and socio-economic spectrum. It is a state of affair to be attained through a complex background of socio-economic and technological change leading towards a new equilibrium of economic activities, social behaviour and cultural outlook.

Study of urbanisation in terms of hierarchy is as significant as the concept of urbanisation itself. Regarding this, medium towns play an important role as their growth is not only dependent on their local factors but other factors as well. For example, being situated in and around the periphery of class-I towns sometimes the medium towns have got a propensity to loose their identity in terms of their growth rate of population. It so happens that the consistently maintained Low growth rate of the medium towns can be attributed to the 'Umbrella Effect' of the respective class-I towns. On the other hand, somewhere low growth or the high growth is not just the outcome of this significant or nonsignificant 'Umbrella Effect'. There are many other social, economic and demographic platforms playing either major or minor insignificant role in alluring the population towards these medium towns where they can live to earn their livelihood.

Earlier, these class-I towns which play a competitive role used to be very few in number. Rather the small and medium towns

used to be the dominant hierarchical units of urban growth in the process of urbanisation. But gradually as the employment opportunity, housing, public service facility, social legislation bearing are in a better state in the class-I cities, so they gained prominence and acted as a magnetic phenomenon absorbing the large share of urban population. Despite the fact, medium towns are significant to have an 'Equilibrium' in the distribution of urban population and urban facilities. They have become more and more important from the planning point of view. To circumvent the monopolistic growth of the class-I towns they have a tendency to spread all over the country consisting almost 25 per cent of the total urban population of the country at present. Besides, a large number of the districts in India do not have a class-I city or they are not at all in the vicinity. So there the medium towns grow on their own. But as a matter of fact, their growth is not inspiring everywhere and in every decade. So this Spatio-temporal variation in the growth rate of medium towns has encouraged the present researcher to study the "Factors causing difficulties in the growth rate of Class-II and Class-III towns (1971-1991).

The detailed aspects of different chapters will be discussed in the following heads :

Chapter - I

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- (i) Urban growth as an event in the world scenario as well as in Indian perspective.

- (ii) Relevance of this particular topic as a part of the whole subject.
- iii) Objective of the study
- iv) Region wise study, observation and its situation at present
- v) Background of the study
- vi) Nature of the data required and their sources. Quality of the data and their limitations.

Chapter - II

LITERATURE SURVEY

- i) Detailed definition of urban growth and urbanisation.
- ii) Analytical Tools for the study.
- iii) Methodological Perspectives
- iv) Literature Survey

Chapter - III

SPATIAL VARIATION IN THE GROWTH SCENARIO OF MEDIUM TOWNS

- i) Number and Percentage distribution of High and Low growth rate Medium Towns.
- ii) Their Pattern of growth over the two decades.
- iii) Proportion of their population to the total urban population.
- iv) Decadal growth rate of these Medium Towns.

Chapter - IV

SIGNIFICANCE OF MEDIUM TOWNS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES OF INDIA

- i) Role of Medium Towns in the Southern States of India.

- ii) Pattern of growth in the Medium Towns over the two decades.
- iii) Factors causing differentials in the growth rate of Medium Towns.
- v) Implications and Findings.

1.1 Urban Growth As An Event In The World Scenario

In the western countries the impact of urbanisation has been felt with the Industrial Revolution. However, the Afro-Asian countries had to wait for quite a long time for the development leading to some substantial urbanisation. Here, in the Afro-Asian countries the excessive population growth caused by the push of rural unemployed proletariats led towards the urban centres. Whereas in the western countries, it was the pull of the secondary and tertiary sectors which were there behind their urbanisation. New techniques, new innovations in the field of industry and technology accelerated the process of urbanisation where the people wanted to move from the village to towns in search of urban facilities, modern outlook and lifestyle. On the contrary, the Afro-Asian countries responded in a different manner. Excessive population growth, over dependence on agricultural economy, problem of unemployment ultimately forced the ruralites to switch over to the urban areas to satiate their socio-economic demands like employment opportunities, housing condition and then gradually for educational facility, public service facilities, social, cultural and recreational facilities which are generally called 'Urban Amenities'.

History of Indian Urbanisation has always been socio-economic in nature. That is to say, it is not only the economic pressure which motivated the people to shift from the rural areas to the urban areas but the cultural outlook, generation-wise occupance over the agricultural field, traditional taboo, superstitious attitude played a considerable role to control urbanisation and urban growth. All these socio-economic characteristics and the associated developmental factors are so complex in nature that the overall growth of the urban population has not changed appreciably. At the turn of this century, the percentage of the urban population in India was 10.8 percent. It has not changed appreciably till 1951, because the next four consecutive censuses are showing 10.3, 11.2, 12.0 and 13.9 per cent respectively in 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1941. This sluggish rate got a slight boost in 1951, when it was recording 17.3 percent distribution of urban population. This 1951 trend again continued to a slow pace which is showing only 18.0, 19.9, 23.7 and 25.72 percent in 1961, 1971, 1981 and finally in 1991 census respectively. Though by and large India continues to be rural still the continuously maintained sluggish growth rate of urban population since 1961 can be attributed to the rigorous definition of 'Urban' which has been adopted since 1961 census. As in the earlier census operations, all municipal areas continued to be classified as "Urban" irrespective of whether or not they fulfil the other criteria. But on the eve of 1961 census, Census Commissioner for India introduced important changes in the definition of urban areas. In accordance with these changes all those places which have a Municipal

Corporation, Municipal Committee, Cantonment Board, Notified Area Committee etc. are considered as urban irrespective of their size. In case of other areas, they were considered as urban area when (a) the population was 5000 or more (b) the density was not less than 1000 persons per square mile and (c) at least three-fourths of the working population was engaged in non-agricultural activities. Though the percentage share of the urban population in India has not changed appreciably still the decadal growth of urban population is revealing the fact that India is moving towards urbanisation. Immediately after independence in 1951 the decadal growth rate of urban population was 41.4 per cent which dropped down to 26.4 per cent because of the problem of definitional changes. In 1971 this decennial growth rate was 37.8 per cent and in 1981 and 1991 it was 46.0 and 36.19 per cent respectively.

This marked difference between the percentage share of urban population and the decadal growth rate of urban population is mainly because of the excessive population growth. Decadal population growth rate has been increasing quite steadily in and after 1961. It was 21.5, 24.8, 24.7 and 23.5 per cent respectively in 1961, '71, '81 and '91. Actually, this heavy pressure of population leaving its mark on each and every aspect of population phenomenon. So the urban growth is significant but not in a position to show its actual development due to the burden of population growth as a whole.

1.2 Relevance Of This Particular Topic

Pattern of India's urban growth is multifarious in character. It is not only sluggish but biased as well. That is, class I cities (1,00,000 and above) have got a tendency to encroach upon the medium towns (class II and III) where the range of population is from 20,000 - 99,999. If we see two to three consecutive censuses in the light of urban growth it structurally reveals a concentration of population in the class-I cities and as a consequence the growth of medium towns has been hampered to a great extent. 1981 census revealed that three-fifths (60.4 per cent) of the total urban population was living in 216 urban centres each with a population of one lakh and above. In contrast, class II and III towns accounted for only 11.6 per cent and 14.4 per cent of the urban population respectively. In 1991 census the above three categories (class I, II and III) accounted for 64.89, 11.0 and 13.2 per cent respectively. But in 1901, only 22.9 per cent of the urban population in India lived in class-I cities. This percentage went upto 35.4 per cent in 1941 after forty years and then in 1981 it was 60.4 per cent and in 1991 census it is 64.9 per cent. So over the years, the share of class-I cities in Indian urban population has been rapidly increasing. As economic advantages and employment opportunities offer invitation to the people to migrate from the rural to the urban areas, they generally prefer the cities and large towns to satiate their demands of employment opportunities, educational facilities specially in terms of different higher, technical and vocational education, improved health services, public service

facilities, cultural and entertainment facilities, social welfare, comfort and relief programmes. All these socio-economic perspectives are definitely better in the class-I cities than those in the medium towns.

These class-I towns are concentrated in certain parts of the country. Though they have got large amount of magnetic influence in and around their periphery. Despite, the local economy is more dependent on the medium towns because these medium towns are many more than the class I cities and are distributed more evenly in major part of the country. A number of them are either district headquarters, tehsil headquarters, playing important role in the local economy. Many of these class II and class III towns are located in the vicinity of class I towns and because of the 'Umbrella Effect' of the big class I cities these medium towns have got a tendency to show low and sometimes negative growth rate.

On the contrary somewhere the low growth or the high growth is not just the outcome of this significant or non-significant 'Umbrella Effect'. Many other factors may also influence the growth rate of medium towns. So it is useful to understand the influence of class-I towns over time and space and at the same time the influence of other social, economic and demographic factors on the growth of medium towns.

1.3 Objective Of The Study

This study will mainly examine the factors, those have been responsible for differentials in the growth rate of medium

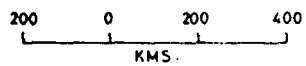
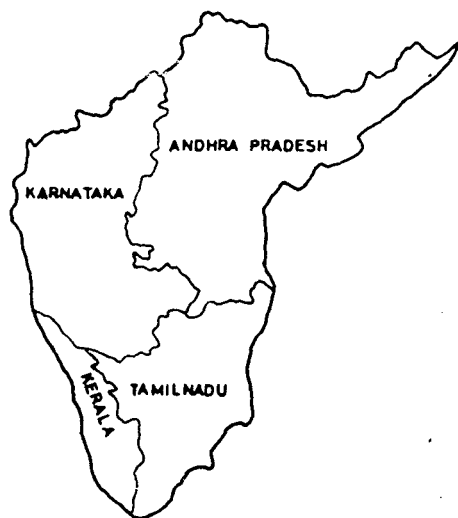
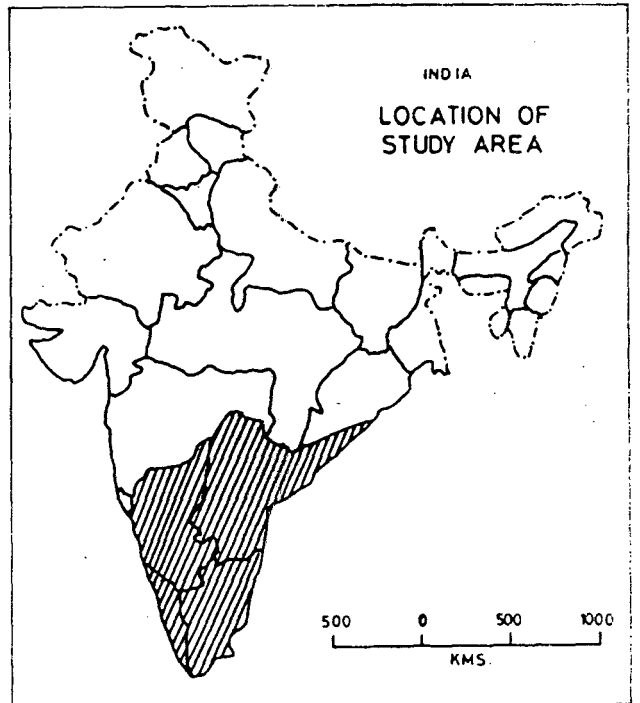
towns. These factors may be due to either the significant or non significant 'Swallowing Up' effect of the class-I towns or due to some local factors. To arrive at the conclusion about the significant and non-significant character of these 'Factors', the followings steps have been followed.

Firstly, the spatial distribution in the growth rate of class-II and class-III town has been observed for each and every major state of India. North-eastern and eastern States like Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunanchal Pradesh and Sikkim have been excluded as they do not show any significant figure in the urban growth. States like Assam and Jammu & Kashmir have not been taken into account because census could not be held in these two states in 1981 and 1991 respectively. Goa has also been excluded as it is a newly formed state. So the problem of comparability of data lies there as the twenty-year time period covering 1971-81 and 1981-91 decades is one of the most important objectives of this study. This twenty year time period has been taken into account to show an over-all performance by these medium towns.

Secondly, after this general overall review, we look at the south because of its typical and zonal characteristics. Now as a case study these four states come up with many propositions.

Thirdly, out of all the probable and relevant factors, the distance factor has been discussed in details with the help of correlation and regression to see the significant or the non-

STUDY AREA FOUR SOUTHERN STATES



MAP NO. 1.1

significant nature of this factor. Besides, other local factors from social, economic, geographic and demographic point of view have also been looked into to see their influence on the growth rate of medium towns.

1.4 Regionwise Study And Observations

Four states of South India have been chosen (Map No.11) to look for the varied contribution of the factors behind the marked differentials in the growth rate of medium towns. After discussing the geographical location of these four southern states of India, we will look into the urban growth scenario in the light of percentage of urban population, their decadal growth rate, role of medium towns in terms of their contribution to the total urban population and decadal growth rate in the recent years.

Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh is situated approximately between $12^{\circ} 38'$ and $19^{\circ} 35'$ north latitudes and $76^{\circ} 45'$ and $84^{\circ} 45'$ east longitudes and is bounded by Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa states in the north, Tamil Nadu in the south, Karnataka in the west and Bay of Bengal in the east. The total area of Andhra Pradesh is 275068.0 square kilometer.

Karnataka

Karnataka in the western part of the Deccan peninsular region of India lies between $11^{\circ} 35'$ and $18^{\circ} 30'$ north latitudes

and $74^{\circ} 5'$ to $78^{\circ} 35'$ east longitudes. The state is bounded by Maharashtra, the union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu in the north and north-west, by Arabian Sea in the west, by Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the south and by Andhra Pradesh in the east with an area of 191.791 square kilometer.

Kerala

Covering an area of 38,872 square kilometer, Kerala is lying on the south-west corner of Indian subcontinent. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Karnataka, on the east and south by Tamil Nadu and west by Lakshadweep sea. Kerala is located between the north latitude of $9^{\circ} 45'$ and $12^{\circ} 50'$. Longitudinally it is between east of $74^{\circ} 52'$ and $77^{\circ} 25'$.

Tamil Nadu

The state lies between north latitude of $8^{\circ} 5'$ and $13^{\circ} 35'$ and between the east longitudes of $76^{\circ} 15'$ and $80^{\circ} 20'$. Total area of the state is 130,058 square kilometer. It is bounded by Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh on the north, Bay of Bengal on the east, Indian Ocean and Kerala on the south and west respectively.

Table 1.1 : Present situation in the Regionwise Study Over the Two Decades. Proportion of Population to the Total Urban Population and Decadal Growth Rate among the Medium Towns in India and the Four Southern States Over the Two Decades; 1971-81 and 1981-91 (In Percentage)

	1971-81		1981-91	
	Proportion of Population	Decadal Growth Rate	Proportion of Population	Decadal Growth
India	23.3	46.14	25.7	36.19
Andhra Pradesh	23.32	48.6	26.84	42.64
Karnataka	28.89	50.65	30.91	29.09
Kerala	18.74	37.64	26.44	60.89
Tamil Nadu	32.95	27.98	34.2	19.28

Source : Census of India, 1991
 Series 1, India Paper-2 Provisional
Population Totals : Rural Urban Distribution

Looking at this table it is clear that the position of the medium class towns in India as well as in the four southern states is significant in terms of their proportion of population and concerned decadal growth rate. These southern states are important from the urbanisation point of view. Because according to 1981 and 1991 census, all these four states excepting Kerala for 1981 (18.7 percent) show either equal percentage of urban population in comparison with that of the national average or more than that. In 1981, while India recorded 23.3 percent urban population, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu showed 23.3, 28.9 and 33.0 percent respectively. In 1991, when India's urban population as the percentage of total population recorded 25.7 percent, all these four states are registering 26.8 (Andhra

Pradesh), 30.9 (Karnataka), 26.4 (Kerala) and 34.2 (Tamil Nadu) percent. So on the whole, the state of urban growth and the state of medium towns are important in these states which inspires researchers to look into the matter in the light of its trend, pattern, causal factors etc.

1.5 Background Of The Study

Though it is difficult to state as to when the centralising forces started operating to initiate an urban scene in the region but the context of Tirupati, Bhadrachalam were referred to in the epics. Though different steps of urban growth have been traced in the whole region marked with a variation in the direction in accordance with different historical ages, - progress of urbanisation on modern lines is a recent phenomenon initiated only after the practical initiative of British rule in terms of surfaced road and railways.

In Andhra Pradesh, the coastal Andhra was growing fast at an early stage of history. Later on, cities like Hyderabad, Secunderabad acted as the important focal points attracting the large chunk of population.

In Karnataka, towns like Vatapi (Badami), Pampapur (Hampi), Gokaran, Sringeri are not only ancient but legendary as well. Down the ages of Hindu-medieval period those cities used to be considered as the centres of strategic importance, riverside locations, inter-road connectivity and economic efficiency. These concepts are still there may be in different spectrum to

accelerate the urban growth. Transport facility, physiographic locations, trade and commerce, deviation from the agricultural background and salubrious climate are still the dominant factors in Karnataka determining the urban growth.

During the middle Hindu period in Tamil Nadu, the temple was the nucleus of the urban habitat as engineered by Indian psyche. Thereafter, because of the Muslim trespassing, defence used to be an important factor in the characteristic of a town. Gradually, the basic economic activities replaced the significance of the earlier factors in building the bases of the towns. Concentration of towns and the growth of new urban centres in and around the Nilgiris and north-western hilly tract were mainly due to the plantation and other allied industries. In Tamil Nadu, fragmentation of the districts due to change in the political power were also the decisive factors either to strengthen or weaken the tempo of urban growth.

Trivandrum, one of the important cities in India is nothing but an English distortion from the original name 'Tiru-Ananthapuram'. The reference of this urban centre in Kerala was there in the history of 14th century which had been the capital of Travancore state since the 18th century. Small, insufficient land area, excessive population growth, inter-district migration led to the introduction of small urban centres which became the growth foci of urban activities along with the plantation agriculture, medical facility, educational opportunity and industrial progress.

1.6 Data Base

To substantiate my analysis and to justify my observations, I have taken the support of data for the following tables from their respective volumes. Here, Census is the main source to incorporate the necessary items regarding the variables in medium towns. Variables here are of (i) Decadal growth rate of medium class towns and their respective state average (ii) Proportion of population in these medium towns to the total urban population and (iii) Distance factor between class I towns and the respective medium towns.

Census of India, 1991 (Series 1 : India) paper-2 "Provisional Population Totals : Rural Urban Distribution" showing all these aspects both for 1981 and as well as for 1991. In this volume, Table No.4 is giving the number of the medium town (Column 1), name of the particular medium town under concerned size class (Column 2); name of their districts (Column 3) and their two-decadal growth rate in terms of population (Column 7 and 8). To look into the comparison among the different size classes of urban centres in terms of proportion of population, Table No.8 (Column 7 & 8) has been taken into account. Now to demarcate the high, medium and low growth rate of these medium class towns in accordance with their concerned state average, data base of Table No.10 has been considered (Columns 2, 3, 6 and 10). These columns are respectively giving size classes of the urban centres, number of the urban centres in these size classes, decadal growth rate in 1971-81 and in 1981-91 in percentage.

Besides, to demarcate the distance factor between class-I towns and the respective medium towns, data support has also been available from the source of census of India, Town Directory, 1981 part XA, statement II section A under the head of "Physical Aspects and Location".

1.7 Quality Of Data, Their Limitations And Associated Problems

Limitations and hazards are multifarious in nature. Sometimes the exact document on the literature is difficult to be singled out and that is why the analysis of the study lacks proper comparability.

Moreover, the change in the administrative boundary of any town/district often pose the problem of maladjustment for the smaller administrative units like talukas/tehsils etc.

Table No. 1.2

No. of Towns Declassified and Merged with Other Towns.

<u>State</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1991</u>
Andhra Pradesh	18	25
Karnataka	31	26
Kerala	1	19
Tamil Nadu	25	3

Source : Census of India, 1981 and 1991
 Series 1, Paper-2, Provisional Population Totals :
 Rural Urban Distribution.

Mostly this change is due to the declassification and merging of the towns with other towns. One can have a look into the state wise distribution of this type of towns. Now the problem is that to work out the exact percentage of the changed territory, one has to extend back to the growth rate of smaller administrative units concerned and then fit in the adjustment to make the proper computation. Either merging or declassification is responsible for this problematic confusion which varies according to the state and census.

It is not possible to reach up to a particular factor behind the abnormalcy in the growth rate of medium towns. Rather it is the combination of so many factors that the factors can weave a delicate design out of their degree and direction.

Scarcity of data stops us from noticing some relevant observations. For example, data on economic activities particularly for main workers is given only in four categories in 1981. This restricts us from the understanding of the pattern of workforce distribution and the main activities of the town which could have helped to analyse the economic reasons behind the differentials in the growth rate of medium towns.

CHAPTER - II

LITERATURE SURVEY

Here, in this chapter I have given the impetus on the relevant literature basically dealing with urbanisation, urban growth in the light of problems and prospects of medium towns. Before going into the details of this literature survey, one can have a look into the definitional approach, analytical tools and methodological perspective of the study.

As we are observing the factors causing differentials in the growth rate (among class II and class III towns) the definitional aspects of Urban growth and Urbanisation have been discussed below :

Here, we are discussing the aspects of the definition of urban growth in terms of territory and population. We have thus tried to see the various ways in which the urban growth takes place. As urbanisation sometimes becomes synonymous with urban growth and invites confusion, so, looking into the difference between urban growth and urbanisation is required.

Besides the definitional aspects of urban growth and urbanisation I have covered the aspects on analytical tools for the study required to cover the important aspects of this analysis. Then, I discussed the methods have been used during the course of the study under the head of Methodological

perspectives. Relevant and related literature in this subject comes next according to chronological order.

Before coming to the crux of the conceptual format of urban growth and urbanisation, one can not overlook the nature of the term 'Urban' itself.

In the recent three consecutive censuses the definition of urban area adopted is as follows :

- a) All the places with a Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment Board or Notified area Committee etc.
- b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria:-
 - i) A minimum population of 5000
 - ii) At least 75 per cent male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and
 - iii) A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km.

Besides, the Directors of Census Operations in State/Union territories are allowed to include in consultation with the concerned state governments/Union territories administrations and the Census Commissioner of India, some places having distinct urban characteristics as Urban even if such places do not strictly satisfy all the criteria mentioned under category (b).

2.1 Detailed Definition Of Urban Growth And Urbanisation

Definition of the standard (which I have taken to bring out the differentials in the medium class towns in terms of urban

growth) itself is a process to visualize the background of the exercise. Urban growth refers to the urban population living in urban areas, depending upon the criteria for 'Urban' adopted. As far as the literal meaning goes, the term 'Urban Growth' refers to the changes in the size of either an urban place or urban population¹. Growth of an urban place takes place as a result of an expansion or the extension of the concerned administrative boundary or through recategorisation of areas as urban according to pre-determined criteria. Besides, we consider natural increase and net migration as two important reasons behind the growth.

So growth in the urban population is justifiable from the following consideration - changes which occur within the localities themselves. That means the components of population growth and area are important which reason out the change in an urban population.

Sometimes confusion tends to arise between the term 'Urbanisation' and 'Urban Growth'. Urban growth is the change in terms of population or locality whereas urbanisation means many more aspects. Urbanisation as a process of population concentration identifies two elements in the process : (i) The multiplication of points of concentration, (ii) The increase in the size of individual concentrations².

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1. Census of India (1991), Series 1, India, Provisional Population Totals : Rural Urban Distribution, paper 2.
 2. H.T. Eldridge (1956), The Process of Urbanisation in J.J. Splengler and O.D. Duncan (Eds); Demographic Analysis Glencoe, Illinois : Free Press, pp. 33.



2.2 Analytical Tools For The Study

As far as the analysis of the whole study is concerned, it is the medium class towns (class II and III towns together where range of population is from 20,000 - 99,999) which have been taken into consideration as their growth many a times is dependent on the nearest class-I towns bringing forth the close relationship with the respective class-I towns. This ultimately leads to a significant mosaic of the urbanisation process in India as a whole. Mukherjee and Morrille while scrutinizing the urbanisation process in India discussed the same, that ^{is} the excessive pressure on the class-I towns which can only be solved through a proper growth of small and medium towns³. Raj Bala has also expressed the view that the upcoming rural population specially the educated ruralites have got a tendency to move out to the class-I towns for non-agricultural vocation which could have been avoided by way of required growth in the respective small and medium towns⁴. Now whenever we are talking about required growth of the medium towns, the context of variation in the growth rate comes in. But analytically, this variation or the differential in the growth rate can not be attributed to one single factor filtering out the other factors. Rather the whole analysis emerges in the light of multifarious combination of several factors. It is not only the class-I cities which have

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3. M. Mukherjee and R.L. Morrille (1973), Urbanisation in a Developing Country: India Perspectives and Patterns, Sage publication, Beverly Hills, London, pp. 16-17.
4. Raj Bala (1981), Trends in Urbanisation in India (1901-1981) Rawat publication, Jaipur, pp. 28-29.

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Y,33;5.44-99 N91 ← N71

N2



single handedly exerted influence on the growth rate of medium towns or variation in the growth rate is not only due to the local causes but it is the combination of all these factors which vary according to their degree and direction.

This is how the analysis of the study follows, where I have followed several steps by which different perspectives have been taken into consideration to work out the detailed analysis of our subject which will lead to figure out the relevant factors causing differentials in the growth rate of medium towns.

- a) To identify the medium towns having either high or low growth rate in terms of their urban population in the two recent consecutive censuses.
- b) To work out the ratio between the high growth towns and the low growth towns to the total towns of the state. Here, I am doing this computation to show the propensity of the towns in terms of either high growth rate or low growth rate over the period of two decades.
- c) To identify these towns in a specified region (Southern zone) having high or low growth rate for the same period in order to have a detailed view. State as well as district level analysis will give macro and micro level observations.

- d) To observe the distance mechanism between these medium towns and the nearest class-I towns revealing the 'Umbrella Effect' which is either significant or non-significant.
- e) Concludingly, to hypothesise the role of different socio-economic and socio-demographic factors, I have discussed, Employment, Education, Transport and Communications, Religious and other factors responsible for a complex mosaic in the growth rate of urban population among the medium class urban centres.

2.3 Methodological Perspectives

Methodology is not just to survey the whole topic in a disciplined manner but it helps to filter out the unnecessary hazards. As Kundu A. has mentioned that methods are not only needed for a proper analytical framework but to escape from the hazards of subjectivity.⁵

Keeping in mind the growth rate of urban population and the respective state average, medium towns have been categorised into three classes. Medium towns having 5 percent more than their state average have been classified as the High Growth Rate Towns. On the contrary, those showing 5 percent less than their state average are 'Low Growth Rate Towns'. Now the towns between these two ranges are 'Medium Growth Rate Towns'. That is 5 per cent

5. A. Kundu (1978), An Analytical Frame for Studying the Process of Urbanisation in India, Ph.D. Thesis, J.N.U., New Delhi.

more or less than the respective state average is the numerical periphery of these medium towns. I have taken 5 per cent as the numerical periphery as it is one of the highly preferred whole number to put a limit or boundary. Secondly, since we do not have the data support of natural increase and net migration, provision has been kept within this 5 per cent more or less.

As this study covers a twenty year time period and an analysis of India as a whole taking the southern states as case study, spatio-temporal analysis leads to the computational highlights of the data, statistics of those significant towns in terms of their growth rate either at the state level or at the district level.

The ratio between the number of the total 'High Growth Rate Towns' to the total number of towns has been worked out. Same computation stands for the 'Low Growth Rate Towns'. Then to work out the 'Factors causing differentials in the growth rate of class II and class III towns (1971-81 and 1981-91), factors are analysed first by considering the distance between the class I towns and the respective medium sized towns. I have taken this distance mechanism because the class I urban centres have got a propensity to attract the population of these medium as well as small towns by providing better job opportunities, social comfort and many other civic amenities. It so happens that being situated in and around the periphery of the class I towns, the medium towns either tend to have lower growth rate as the nearby class I towns hampers the growth by alluring the population or they tend

to gain in terms of growth rate as nearness to a class I city helps in the development of medium towns. So the peripheral impact rather the distance impact of the nearest class I towns on the medium towns is significant as far as the growth rate of the medium towns is concerned.

The distance has been categorised as (1) less than 25 kilometer (2) 25-50 kilometer (3) more than 50 kilometer.

Now after considering the differentials in the growth rate of medium towns in the light of distance mechanism of the nearest class I cities, I have explained the significance of several relevant socio-economic, geographic and demographic indices which exert considerable influence in this regard.

2.4 Literature Survey

Literature which is relevant and fairly available in this regard has been classified into three categories.

- i) Concept of urbanisation and the relevance of small and medium towns.
- ii) Unplanned growth in small and medium towns : Role of class I towns.
- iii) Suggestive measures to tackle the problem of biased urban growth which has got a tendency to become large town oriented.

i) Concept of Urbanisation and the Relevance of Small and Medium towns.

Urbanisation by whatever definition one examines it is an event associated with a process of change in society. Now the study of cities and the urban centres focuses on the product of changes initiated by urbanisation as well as urban growth.

Subrahnyam while discussing the importance of different towns and urban centres in Tamil Nadu strongly put forward the idea of unequal distribution of population in the medium towns and the features of urbanisation alongwith⁶. He explained the even at that time that people would prefer the migration from the rural area towards the urban area not just for the sake of it but for the big urban centres. Vishwanath showed almost in the same tune while he was working on Mysore towns⁷. He observed that the extra growth in urban population has generally been absorbed by the large towns. After some scattered discussion on urban hierarchy

Christaller conceptualized the image of different urban centres in terms of hierarchy⁸. According to him, it is not that right from the beginning of urbanisation, the class I towns started gaining importance as far as the population is concerned. Gradual increase in population and structural changes in the economy led

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6. N. Subrahnyam (1941), "Regional distribution and relative growth of cities in Tamil Nadu", Indian Geographical Journal, Vol. 16, part 1, pp. 71-82.
7. M.S. Viswanath (1941), "Growth Pattern and Hierarchy of Urban Centres in Mysore", Indian Geographical Journal, Vol. 15, part 2 pp. 1-11.
8. W. Christaller. (1966), Central Places in Southern Germany. Translated by C.W. Boskin, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

the flow of population more towards the class I towns or the big urban centres. Kale talked a lot regarding the contribution of medium towns which along with the large towns exert considerable importance in the whole process of urbanisation and urban growth.^{9.}

Mc Gee propagated the aspects of demographic saturation and the related size classes in the urbanisation process.^{10.} According to him, industrialised nations have got a tendency to switch over to some other size classes of urban phenomenon to maintain an equilibrium in the process. This reference of small and medium towns is as old as the concept of urbanisation itself. So the context of nature must have changed but the basic concept of these size classes are meaningfully there to fit in according to the spatio-temporal change. Haake introduced the concept of urban corridors as the place for the linkage mechanism in the urbanisation process.^{11.} He did not ignore the idea of linking up the urban centres whatever may be their size and significance in order to complete urbanisation as a process. Arriaga stressed

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9. B.D. Kale (1967), "Growth of Towns in Mysore State", Journal of Institute for Economic Research, Vol.2 part-1, pp. 47-67.
10. T.G. Mc Gee (1971), The Urbanisation Process in the Third World. G. Bell and Sons Ltd., London, pp. 3-7.
11. J.H. Haake (1972), "Do cities grow in isolation? - Metropolitan expansion and urban corridor", Journal of Geography, Vol.13, part 4, pp.285-293.
12. E. Arriaga (1975), Selected Measures of Urbanisation in Sidney Goldstein and Davis F. Sly (Eds.), The Measurement of Urbanisation and Projection of Urban Population, Belgium : International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Ordina Press, pp. 26.

on the importance of different size classes for comparative purposes.^{12.} According to him, it is more significant to compare the percentage of the people living in urban areas of different sizes than to compare the percentages of people living in urban areas in aggregate.

ii) Unplanned Growth in Small and Medium Towns

Actually whenever there is a proposition for small and medium towns, planners, urban geographers seem to be worried about the proper distribution of economic benefit, population distribution and socio-cultural enrichment on behalf of the medium towns. Following observations by different authors are going to reflect the concept and concern about the unplanned growth in the medium and small towns.

Kuznets discussed the prospects of industrialisation to accelerate the growth of urbanisation but according to him, it is always better to notice the economic and industrial proficiency of the medium towns than the big ones.^{13.} This of course leads to the justification of the existing planning sustained in the process. Jakobson and Prakash have clearly pointed out the fact that the growth rate of medium towns got hampered because of the repeated industrialisation and tertiarisation in class I

13. S. Kuznets (1963), Consumption, Industrialisation and Urbanisation in Bert F. Hoselitz and Wilbert E. Moore (Eds), Industrialisation and Society, New York, UNESCO, Mouton, pp. 103.

14. L. Jakobson and V. Prakash (1967), "Urbanisation and Regional Planning in India", Urban Affairs Quarterly Vol II No.1, pp. 53.

towns which attract more and more population in the light of better job opportunities.¹⁴ Berry and Horton selected the geographical factors like terrain, soil strata, climate and slope as the determining factors in terms of the growth rate of medium and small towns on one hand and the large towns on the other.¹⁵ They did not mention the economic factors singularly but expressed the view that as the socio-economic condition have differences so also the physical and geographical conditions vary over different size classes of towns. In the report of Task Force on planning and Development of small and medium towns and cities, one can see the explanation of unplanned growth in medium towns.¹⁶ Here no single cause or feature has been observed in this regard but they are many in number and what is required is the multi-dimensional approach to have a coordination among the different causes.

Alam and Polischevesky clearly brought out the picture of unequal distribution of growth mechanism in the medium towns often accelerated by the push factor of these areas.¹⁷ Yadav discussed the hierarchical problems in terms of administrative

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15. B.J.L. Berry and F.E. Horton (eds.) (1970), Geographic Perspectives on Urban Systems. Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
16. Report of the "Task Force on Planning and Development of Small and Medium Towns and Cities" Vol.1, Ministry of Works and Housing, Govt. of India, 1975 pp. 20-22.
17. A.M. Alam and V.V Polischevesky (eds.) (1976), Urbanisation in Developing Countries, Indo-Soviet volume, Osmania University Press, Hyderabad, pp. 134-135.
18. C.S. Yadav (1979) Urban Research Methods, Central Place, Hierarchical and City Size Models, Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi.

status and market value which play a non significant role in the medium towns of India.¹⁸ That is when the rural people opt for migration from the rural areas, they opt for higher hierarchy among the different size classes of urban centres. Administrative status, better civic and urban facilities specially in terms of job opportunities play dominant role in selecting the large towns instead of small and medium towns.

Singh while discussing different ways of urban planning has mentioned that even the small and medium towns have ample resources for development but the wide gap between the policy and practice, play vital role in hampering the growth of the medium towns.¹⁹

Lipton has also noticed empirically that excessive rural to urban migration specially into the class I towns making the gap wider between class I towns and medium towns in terms of population, demand, market and enterprise which are generally in a better and favoured state in the class I towns.²⁰ Ultimately this will lead to inequality, poverty and underdevelopment in the respective medium towns.

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19. S.R. Singh (1979), Urban Planning in India, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
20. M. Lipton (1982), Migration from Rural Areas of Poor Countries: The impact on Rural Productivity and Income Distribution, in Sabot R.H. (ed) Migration and the Labour Market in the Developing Countries, Bowder Colorado, Westview Press, pp. 191-228.

Rodger has also reacted in the same light where he mentioned that just because rural to urban migration in the small and medium towns is not accelerating properly, equality in terms of urbanisation framework is not getting reflected specially when there are large towns in the vicinity of small and medium towns.²¹

Bala showed this in the context of quality of the towns.²² According to this view the problem of small and medium towns is not because they are situated near the class I towns but because they are small and limited in terms of production, economic contribution, job opportunities and not merely in terms of population.

De Souza picked up employment as the major problem in the small and medium towns as most of the job opportunities are again generally available in the adjacent class I towns which hampers the growth potential of other small urban classes.²³ To show the empirical observation Premi, Ramanamma and Bambawale have shown that these medium towns consists of only one-fourth of the total urban population whereas class I towns are showing sixty percent of the total urban population in India in recent years.²⁴

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21. G. Rodger (1981), "Migration and Income Distribution", Geneva I.L. Office, July, World Employment Programme Research, Population and Labour Policies Programme, Working Paper no. 108 : WEP 2-21/WP 108, pp. 39.
22. Raj Bala (1986), op. cit ... pp. 20-22.
23. A. De Souza (1983), The Indian City-Poverty, Ecology and Urban Development, Manohar, New Delhi.
24. M.K. Premi, et. al. (1983), An Introduction to Social Demography, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., pp. 38-39.

Wishwakarma and Jha criticised the policy measures taken up to shake off the inequality, when policy itself is not proper and not with a view to bring in the equality in terms of economic benefit among the different size classes of Indian towns.²⁵ Gupta complains about the lack of scientific outlook for a proper urban planning because each and every bit of urbanisation is just the outcome of physical and economic characteristics of that particular region and so for that matter one might have to extend back even to the geological stability of that region to attract an economic growth foci.²⁶ Shah clearly knocked at the point where he came across the flaws in terms of distribution of economic activities among the different size classes of urban centres.²⁷

Rodinelli has considered this problematic, unequal growth scenario as a problem not only for the small and medium towns but for the rural progress as well which is highly dependent on the growth momentum of these intermediate towns.²⁸

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25. R.K. Wishwakarma and G. Jha (1986), Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, Centre for Urban Studies, IIPA, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi, pp. 27-95.
26. R.C. Gupta (1983), Planning and Development of Towns, Oxford University Press and IBH Publishing Co., pp. 110-112.
27. S.M. Shah (1985), Growth Centres for Rural and Urban Development Avinav Publications, pp. 18-19.
28. D.A. Rodinelli (1985), Applied Methods of Regional Analysis : The Spatial Dimensions of Development Policy. Westview, Boulder Publications, pp. 22-42.

Unwin saw that the medium towns are not at all working as the interaction point between rural and urban rather ending up creating a lot of difference between these two.²⁹

Markandey reflected the same analysis when it comes to the context of Andhra Pradesh where small and medium towns are still in a confused state of ruralisation and at the same time urbanisation.³⁰

iii) Suggestive Measures to Tackle the Problem of Biased Urban Growth which Have Got a Tendency to Become large Town Oriented.

While classifying the economically better off areas in and around Bombay Rajagopalan felt the need for a disciplined layout for the class I cities which should refrain from the 'Swallowing up' propensities as it goes a long way in encroaching upon the periphery of medium towns.³¹ Not only in India, according to him, other underdeveloped as well as developing countries of the world are facing the problem of this improper planning of small towns. Hussain could not find any marked difference between a village and small towns excepting some administrative

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29. T. Unwin (1989), Urban Rural Interaction In Developing Countries, A theoretical Perspective in Patter and Unwin (Eds.), The Geography of Rural-Urban International, Rontledge, New York, pp. 11-32.
30. K. Markandey (1990), Spatio-tempral Urbanisation, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, pp. 2-32.
31. C. Rajagopalan (1962), The Greater Bombay, Popular Book Depot, Bombay, pp. 1-17.
32. S. Hussain (1972), Urban Affairs, Govt. (Local) Press, Dacan.

additions.³² He suggested to be on the look out for a grass-root level planning which can take care of these medium and small towns in the process of policy measures.

Bose while illustrating the role of medium towns brought out the need to realise the exact 'Role' of these towns in order to have the corrective measures to fight out the problems of these towns.³³ Qadeer relevantly opposed the monopolistic development in the urban process which makes the class I towns exhausted in the field of more and more civic amenities whereas the medium towns are still untapped as far as the resource management is concerned.³⁴ Ataulah mounted a scathing remark on the misuse of the land resource in and around the medium towns attributed to their less significance in the urban economic predicament.³⁵ According to him, the fullest utilisation of the available land in the medium towns would try to solve the problem of economic and resource maladjustments.

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33. A.S Bose (1982), The Role Medium Cities in the Urbanisation Process, Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference, Columbia, ESCAP, Bangkok, Thailand, U.N. September.
34. M.A. Qadeer (1983), Urban Development in the Third World, Praeger Publications, Dacca.
35. M. Atraulah (1985), Urban Land: Its Use and Misuse, Amar Prakashan, Delhi, pp. 40-59.

CHAPTER - III

SPATIAL VARIATION IN THE GROWTH SCENARIO OF MEDIUM TOWNS

The role of medium towns is important in the process of urbanisation and regional development. In India they are growing in number and functional quality and their importance is felt to a great extent in urban planning and regional system.

Here, in this chapter, we want to discuss the (i) Number and Percentage distribution of High and Low growth rate medium towns, (ii) Their pattern of growth over the two decades, (iii) Proportion of population to the total urban population and (iv) Decadal growth rate of these medium towns. We want to observe their distribution all over India in the light of their changing significance over the two decades. Besides, in comparison with the other classes, how much share they are having, whether their share is getting affected by the increasing growth rate of urban population in the other size classes specially in the class I towns. Moreover, whether the High to High growth rate medium towns are away from the class I cities, what all causal factors are there behind the High to High and Low to Low growth rate medium towns and what about their district wise distribution and the fast growing medium towns - all these aspects have been observed.

Fifteen major states of India have been taken into account to show the overall pattern of growth of medium towns over the two decades. North-eastern states, Sikkim and Goa have been

excluded because they can not show any consistent and significant pattern in this regard. Assam and Jammu Kashmir have also been excluded because census could not be held in these two states in 1981 and 1991 respectively. Actually, a very small number of medium towns are there in each of them. These fifteen states and their phenomenon of urban growth have been discussed in accordance with the alphabetical order.

In the Table No.3.1(a) the relevant details of Andhra Pradesh have been shown. Both in terms of high and low growth rate the percentage share of medium towns is in the declining trend. Again it can be proved by the fact that the Low to Low pattern of growth dominates the other categories (29.8 per cent) over these two decades.

Before observing the comparison among the medium towns, large towns and small towns, let us define what the medium large and small towns are in terms of population. According to census definition, towns which are under the population size of 50,000 to 99,999 and 20,000 to 49,999 are called Medium towns. Large towns are those which are the class I towns and a minimum population of 1,00,000. All the metropolises are (having the population of 10,00,000 and above) automatically coming under the concept of large towns. Small towns are those which comprise of the fourth, fifth and sixth order of the urban centres and the population range is 10,000 to 19,999, 5000 to 9999 and less than 5000 respectively.

Now in Andhra Pradesh over the two decades, the proportion of medium towns to the total urban population has decreased specially in comparison to the large towns and so are their decadal growth rates. On the contrary, as it has already been mentioned that these two aspects are showing an upward trend in the class I towns specially in the large cities. High growth rate medium towns like Adilabad (Anantpur 76.1; 57.5), Dharmavaram (Anantpur 65.1; 54.5) are not only enjoying industrial location but also the administrative importance specially Adilabad. But as far as their location from the class I cities are concerned, it can be said that Adilabad itself is a district headquarter but nowhere near any big city. On the contrary Dharmavaram is within 40 kilometer distance of Anantapur which is a class I city. But both of these are showing High to High trend in growth as well as fast growth rates. As far as the district level analysis in Table No.3.1(b) is concerned, it can be said that the districts like Nalgonda, Adilabad and Anantapur are having high, medium and low growth rate towns to a considerable number whereas on the contrary districts like Krishna, Warangal and Vizianagram are quite insignificant in terms of the growth rate of the medium towns specially in 1971-81.

In Andhra Pradesh, rural to urban migration is generally from the south and west central side.¹ Both of these areas are agriculturally poor compared to the eastern part. So, when people start migrating being engineered by the push factor they tend to

 1. S.R. Singh (1979), Urban Planning in India, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, pp. 29-30.

prefer the higher hierarchy of the urban centres than the intermediate ones. Because, the educated lot when choose to shift from the village area to the town they select the metropolises and big cities to satiate their demands of higher education, employment opportunities etc.

In Bihar [Table No. 3.2 (a)] the scenario is entirely different showing 41.8 percent and 35.8 per cent as high growth rate medium towns in the two recent consecutive censuses respectively. 20.6 per cent is covered by the High to High trend of growth over the two decades. Besides, the proportion of urban population to the total urban population in Bihar among the medium towns is considerably and comparatively higher than the other states. Their decadel growth rate is also very high constituting 40.7 percent and 25.1 percent respectively for 1981 and 1991. If we see the proportion of population to the total urban population, it is observed that the share was 33.6 percent in 1981 and 38.4 percent in 1991 which is not markedly lower than the large towns and cities in terms of the proportion of population to the total urban population. High to High growth rate medium towns like Betiah, Motihari, Saharsha, Sitamhari, they are all district headquarters and away from any class I city. So they are having their own regional importance. Among the fast growing medium towns like Khelari (Ranchi) Barughuttu (Hazaribagh), it is seen that both of them are near the class I cities like Ranchi and Patratu. Even if we notice the district level analysis, from Table No.3.2(b) it can be observed that the number of medium towns in terms of high, low and medium growth

rate is quite scattered in nature. Excepting for Rohtas, Hazaribagh and Sitamhari the number of high, low and medium growth rate towns in the medium class urban centres are there but not in a marked regional orientation. Actually in Bihar, the role of the medium towns is important in number, percentage and activities. The number of class I towns (14, 16 in 1981 and 1991 respectively) is markedly less in the state which gives an extra significance to the medium towns which are more than 100 on an average over the two decades. Besides, the small towns constitute very less proportion of urban population to the total urban population which indirectly causes this considerable concentration of urban population in the medium towns. Table No.3.3 is showing the necessary data support for the state of Gujarat which is next to Maharashtra from the geographical point of view in the western zone.

According to the detailed analysis in Table No. 3.3 (a) one can observe that the low growth rate medium towns among the total medium towns are maintaining the dominant and consistent percentage share which is 43.6 per cent and 44.9 per cent respectively for the two consecutive censuses. Even in the pattern of growth over the two decades, Low to Low trend is outshining the other trends comprising 28.2 percent of all the medium towns. But this is also an observation at the same time that High to Low trend is also very significant as it is in Maharashtra. So it is not that the towns are suddenly recording low growth rate. Towns which maintained low growth rate in accordance with their state average in 1981 are again showing low

growth rate in 1991 according to the next state average. In Gujarat, medium towns constitute 13.9 and 11.6 percent of the total number of towns respectively in 1981 and 1991. As far as the total population is concerned medium towns constituted 27.8 percent and 23.25 percent respectively in 1981 and 1991 whereas the large towns did not constitute a very significant percentage as it was 58.0 percent and 66.4 percent. So, it is not because of the class I cities that the growth of the medium towns is getting affected but it is because of its own local, socio-economic characteristics, structural features etc. which hampers the growth of the medium towns along with the growth rate of the small towns.²

If we see the district level analysis in the Table No. 3.3(b) it is seen that the districts like Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar are having high growth rate towns. But their low growth rate towns are also in considerable number showing variation in terms of the growth rate over the two decades. But there are districts having wide variation in terms of growth rate over two censuses. For example, the number of high, medium and low growth rate of the towns of districts like Kheda, Kachch are varied over these twenty year period. In general, the state average of decadal growth rate in Gujarat is not very high, even then the towns showing high growth rate like Palanpur (Banaskantha, 45.5; 47.3), Kalol (Mahesana 39; 32), Jetpur (Rajkot, 50.4; 51) where they are having different reasons altogether. Like Jetpur is at

2. Ibid., pp. 35-36.

the crossroad of important communication facility, Palanpur as a district headquarter and Kalol is very near the respective class I city of Gandhinagar. Low growth rate towns like Dohad (Panchmahal, 18.8; 17.4), Petlad (Kheda, 18.9; 3.2) and Limbdi (Surendranagar, 20.4; 14.4) are also having different causal factors behind their low growth. Towns like Keshod (Junagadh, 63.3; 56.6), Ankleswar (Bharuch, 66.6; 78.6) are having fast growth rate due to their low base in the earlier years and recent industrial development.

Haryana's [Table No.3.4(a)] major problem in the growth rate of urban population is that the medium towns are not only having marked difference with that of the large towns but the small towns are also outnumbering the medium towns in terms of growth rate. The growth rate in small towns is 45.5 and 36.4 percent respectively for the two censuses whereas the growth rate in medium towns is 45.5 and 33.0 percent respectively. In terms of the proportion of population to the total urban population, medium towns in Haryana constitute 25.6 and 27.5 percent respectively which is markedly lower than the large towns. The insignificant growth rate of these medium towns is reflected in the high growth rate medium towns where the percentage share is only 23.3 percent and High to High trend is 7.7 percent over the two decades. If we see the district level analysis in the table No.3.4(b) it is seen that though most of the districts are having a number of medium class towns but high growth rate medium towns are less in number which has already been reflected in the number and percentage distribution of high and low growth rate

towns and pattern of growth. Towns which are having high growth rate like Thaneswar and Fatehabad, there it is observed that Fatehabad is far away from the influence of the respective class I city of Hisar and Thaneswar is of local industrial importance situated near Kurukshetra, the district headquarter. On the other hand, Kaithal and Hansi are not that important from the economic and urban amenities point of view which can attract large number of urban population and that is why showing low growth rate. In Haryana, fast growth rate towns are those towns which are having high growth rate over the two decades because other towns are not showing consistently high growth rate even with a variation in two decades.

In Himachal Pradesh [Table no 3.5 (a)] the whole picture of urban growth is so slow and insignificant that the medium towns do not depict any singular aspect which is different from the state scenario as such. In Himachal Pradesh among medium towns there is no class II towns and along with it only four towns are there in class III category. Among them, three are showing high growth rate over the twenty years which is of course with respect to their state average where the state average of the decadal growth rate of urban population is miserably low, -2.5 and 3.4 percent in 1981 and 1991 respectively. In Himachal Pradesh the excessive low growth rate in the medium towns may be attributed to the cause of percentage of the small towns in terms of their share in the total urban population and growth rate which is markedly higher than the medium towns.

In Karnataka, the prospects and characteristics of medium class in [Table 3.6 (a)] towns are apparently bright because the percentage of high growth rate medium towns has increased from 28.6 to 34.6 over the two decades. To suffice the fact, low growth rate medium towns have dropped down to 30.7 percent in 1991 from 44.9 percent in 1981. And as an added factor High to High growth rate constitutes the highest trend in terms of its percentage share.

Coming down to the context of proportion of population to the total urban population the share of medium towns has not changed considerably. Large towns and the cities are registering a gap between the two decades in terms of their share of urban population. But on the whole, the decadal growth rate is declining in each and every major class. This decline is quite marked.

In Karnataka, increase in the output of production and labour intake capacity of household industry, high and costly standard of living in large towns, well connected communication system in the village area, availability of civic facilities in village generally do not encourage the rate of migration towards the towns as such.³ As a consequence rural to urban migration is not that dynamic in the state reflected in the declining decadal growth rate of each important urban class. In this state though the proportion of population to the total urban population is quite significant like 58.7 and 64.7 percent in the class-I towns

3. B.D. Kale (1967), Growth of towns in Mysore state, Journal of Insititute of Economic Research, 2, pp. 42-45.

respectively in 1981 and 1991. But at the same time, the proportion of medium towns is also considerably good, in this regard showing 24.2 and 25.0 percent in the two respective censuses.

As far as the district level analysis is concerned in the Table no.3.6(b) it is observed that in comparison to 1971-81, the number and percentage share of the medium towns is more in the next decade that is in 1981-91. But districts like Kodagu, Chikmagalur, Dakshin Kannad are showing marked negligible picture in having the number of the medium towns due to regional difficulties like problems in communication, lack of initiation of modern industries and basic urban facilities.⁴ Other districts are showing more or less even share in comprising the number of the towns. Towns like Sindhur (Raichur, 80.7; 71.7), Challakere (Chitradurga, 43.1; 53.4), Mudalgi (Belgaum, 68.7; 48.8) are showing high growth rate over the two decades as one can see that Chitradurga is situated near Chitradurga district headquarter, Sindhur is situated far away from the respective class I town Raichur and Mudalgi is situated near the industrial area of Belgaum. So three different factors are acting upon the high growth rate of these towns. Consistently low growth rate towns are those like Tarikere (Chikmagalur, 19.5; 6.0), Kundapur (Dakshin Kannad, 18.8; 0.6) which are not situated away from the respective class I towns but their nearby communication system is also not good. But town like Wadi (Gulbarga, 2705.6) is showing excessive fast growth in 1981 because of low base of urban

4. Ibid., pp. 40-42.

population in the earlier years and due to the new administrative status of urban agglomeration.

In Kerala [Table No. 3.7(a)] the high growth rate medium towns have dropped down drastically to a mere 8.7 percent in 1991 from 22.6 percent in 1981. On the contrary, low growth rate medium towns have increased to 54.3 percent from 26.4 percent. In the pattern of growth Low to Low is comprising 26.7 and High to High is 24.4 percent over the two decades. So though the medium towns are there in considerable number and percentage still their growth is being affected. Medium towns constituted 41.4 percent share of the total urban population which again dropped down to 26.3 percent. But in terms of decadal growth rate medium towns showing a marked increase which is from 29.6 percent to 45.8 percent over the two decades.

In Kerala, the problems and prospects of medium towns as well as the other towns are different from that of the other states. In terms of proportion of urban population to the total urban population medium towns are showing decline because in Kerala large scale rural to urban migration is not very marked as there is not much of difference between a village and a town in terms of civic facilities. Besides, industrialization and urbanisation are not positively correlated in Kerala because much of their non-household industry is in the rural areas.⁵ So, whenever there is an increase in the labour intake capacity of these industries one can observe the increase in population in

5. R.K. Wishwakarma and G. Jha (1983), (1986), Integrated Development of small and medium towns, Centre for Urban Studies, IIPA Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi, pp. 34-39.

the rural areas as towns can not allure the population in terms of the industrial facility, civic amenities etc.

In Kerala, urbanisation pattern among the medium towns is (in Table no. 3.7 (b)) quite varied and scattered in nature. Especially the high growth rate towns are very less in number as far as the district level observation is concerned. Towns like Changanassery (Kottayam, 7; 0.9) and Palai (Kottayam, 6.7; 1.2) are showing consistently low growth rate over the two decades. Though they are not excessively in a negative position from the developmental and economic point of view but on the whole these are not in a significant position as the towns. Thaliparamba (Kannur, 84.3; 101.5), Tirur (Malappuram, 26; 21) are not only famous in terms of local industry but they are well connected, having insignificant difference in terms of rural and urban etc. Among the fast growing medium class towns, in Kerala Thaliparamba, Nedumangad are important. At the same time, one can have a look at the other fast growth rate medium towns in other three southern states i.e., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Sindhur, Adilabad, Sangareddy are important fast and high growth rate medium twons

Table No. 3.8 (a) is showing the necessary data details for Madhya Pradesh. Being situated almost at the central position of the country, Madhya Pradesh highlights the dominance of the low growth rate medium towns in comparison to the total number of medium towns. Even in the pattern of growth over the two decades Low to Low growth rate outshines the other categories that is High to High, High to Low and Low to High.

But as far as the urban growth rate and proportion of population to the total urban population is concerned, Madhya Pradesh suffers from some structural, socio-economic problems which reflect a lot in the growth prospect of urban centres. In Madhya Pradesh on an average the rugged topography, untapped natural resources, large extent of tribal culture, lack of well connected communication facilities lead to the sluggish and unimpressive growth of urban population.⁶ So that way, medium towns in Madhya Pradesh are not recording anything exceedingly below average growth rate and their contribution to the urban population. It is 30.3 and 26.8 percent respectively in 1981 and 1991. Their decadal growth rate is quite healthy registering 45.0 and 35.7 percent respectively in 1981 and 1991. Actually in Madhya Pradesh not only the medium towns but medium and small towns constitute a considerable position of total urban population.

If we see the district level analysis from Table No. 3.8(b) of Madhya Pradesh, we would notice that the towns like Sidhi (Sidhi, 109.9; 45.5) and Pasan (Shaldol, 135.9; 65.1) are showing marked fast growth rate compared to their state average. This is because, Sidhi itself is the district headquarter and away from the influence of class I city. Pasan is also far away from the nearest class I city Bilaspur which accelerate the local regional importance of these towns. If we notice the district level analysis it is obvious that there are some districts where

6. Ibid., pp. 44-49.

proportion of high growth rate towns is more; For example, Morena, Shaldol, Surguja. Because among these three only Morena district has the class I city of Morena. Otherwise the influence of class I cities is not that significant. On the other hand, if we consider the low growth rate medium towns are more in number in terms of proportional share, then the districts of Dewas, Sagar, Ujjain, Hoshangabad are important. As an observation, it can be noticed that except for Hoshangabad, each and every district is having one important class I town which absorbs the large part of urban population. Hoshangabad is very near to Khandwa and Burhanpur - the two important class I towns in the adjacent East Nimar district.

In Maharashtra [Table no. 3.9(a)] low growth rate medium towns shared a considerably high percentage of 46.8 percent of the total medium towns in the state in 1981. This share has not changed much in 1991 as it showed 38.7 percent. This lead to the aspect of pattern of growth over the two decades that is from 1971-81 to 1981-91. Here Low to Low growth rate outnumbered the other categories, of medium towns. It is showing 29.7 percent whereas High to High, High to Low and Low to High are showing insignificant percentage share. They are respectively 17, 2 and 5.1 percent over the two decades out of total medium towns in the state.

When we discuss the proportion of urban population in three size classes separately, and their respective decadel urban growth rate, the comparatively insignificant contribution of medium towns in terms of urban growth becomes clear.

For example, in Maharashtra large towns and cities constitute more than 75 percent of the total urban population in 1981 and 1991. Despite the fact, the decadal growth rate is also high (41.6 and 38.8 in 1981 and 1991 respectively) which proves that the growth potential in terms of urban population is still there in large towns and cities to attract the immigration. In contrast, the medium towns are constituting only 16.5 percent of the total urban population on an average over these twenty long years. Their respective decadal growth rate of urban population is also much lower than that of their counterparts in class I towns. Besides, in Maharashtra in 1971-81 many of the class VI towns showed excessive negative growth rate. To top it all, when they started growing in terms of urban population they did not only show an excessively above average percentage but on the whole dilute the percentage share of the medium towns as small towns absorbed a considerable portion of the urban population specially in 1991 when both the percentage of share in total urban population and decadal growth rate of urban population of medium towns are showing less compared to that of 1971-81.

If we see the district level analysis from Table No.3.9(b) in Maharashtra it is seen that the districts like Sholapur, Jalgaon, Bhandara are having more low growth rate towns rather it is almost only the low growth rate towns which are there among all the towns. It is because Bhandara and Jalgaon district are in the border zone of Madhya Pradesh where economic development is still at a sluggish rate. Besides, these districts are having more than one class I city. So whatever growth of

urban population is there it is generally concentrated in the class I cities. Excluding the large town and city factor, one can observe the industrial base in these small and medium towns which are still in a process towards industrialization.

Though in Maharashtra, the high growth rate and as well as the fast growing medium towns are quite a few in number because of the above mentioned average condition of the total process of urban growth. Still for example one can talk about the towns like Ballarpur (Chandrapur, 79.2; 50.6), Shrirampur (Ahmadnagar, 40.5; 42.4), Virar (Thane, 83.3; 147.1) etc. As a matter of fact, if we see the district level pattern and location of these high growth towns in terms of their respective class I towns, we will notice that these towns are located in and around the periphery of class I towns. So in the same state high and low growth rate medium towns and their growth can be attributed to the nearness of the respective class I towns. That means somewhere it is a helping factor and somewhere it is a factor which retards the growth of the medium towns.

In Maharashtra, most of the towns having fast growth rate like Varangaon (Jalgaon, 224.6; 26.7), Ghugus (Chandrapur, 84.14; 64.3) which are having their industrial development in terms of farms, factories that attract considerable share of population which was not there in the earlier years.⁷ Varanagaon dropped down in terms of growth rate because the completion of some particular purpose was achieved that attracted the urban population earlier.

7. Ibid., pp. 61-64.

In Orissa [Table No. 3.10(a)] medium towns play an important role as far as their respective data analysis is concerned. That is among the four important patterns High to High outshines the other categories though constitute only 13 per cent of the total medium towns. Apart from all these, medium towns cover 34.6 percent and 34.2 percent of the total urban population in Orissa for the two consecutive censuses. Besides, the class I towns are also not monopolistic in nature which is markedly there in West Bengal and their number is less compared to other states. So the large towns and cities are not in a position to attract more and more population.

If we go through the district level analysis with the help of the Table 3.10(b) in Orissa, it is learnt that the district like Sambalpur, Koraput, Denkanal, Kendujhar are having proportionately high growth rate medium class towns in comparison to their total number of towns. Among these districts only Sambalpur is having one large town. Other three are not having any large town or class I town for that matter. Naturally, the role of medium towns is highly important from the urbanization point of view. On the other hand, districts like Baleshwar, Puri, Sundargarh, Cuttack, Ganjam are insignificant in terms of high growth rate medium towns. Here according to the observation, each of these districts are having one or two class I towns and cities. As it is the urbanisation process is not very dynamic in Orissa (13.4 percent urban population). So, if there is a class I town or large urban centre, people tend to concentrate there only for various socio-economic opportunities. Among the fast growing

towns, most of them are very inconsistent in terms of growth rate. For example, Paradip (Cuttack, 392.8; 45.7), Jharsuguda (Sambalpur, 121; 18.5) are showing fast growth rate because people came over due to some particular regional demand like port activity construction work and all. But when the work is over, growth rate falls down. Actually in the states like Bihar, Orissa which are comparatively underdeveloped and where urbanisation process is dynamic in recent times, medium and small towns are being dominated by the rural immigrants for various reasons.⁸ Mineral resources, site of water plant, port facility, dam construction attract considerable share of population and these respective sites ultimately categorised as either medium towns or small towns. That is why, the significance of medium towns is increasing in Orissa in accordance with the exhaustible nature of large towns and big cities.

In Punjab Table No. 3.11 (a) is showing that the high growth rate medium towns accounted for 42.9 in percent in 1981 whereas low growth rate ones showed 35.7 percent. In the recent census, the share has been reversed showing 23.2 percent high growth rate towns and 48.8 percent low growth rate towns. When we discuss the changed pattern of growth over the two decades this trend from High to Low has aptly been reflected in the percentage share (23.8 percent) which has outshined the other categories like High to High, Low to Low and Low to High. Besides, Punjab not only shows a considerable share in the medium towns but

8. S.R. Singh, op. cit ... pp. 80-82.

reflects a marked symmetry in the decadal growth rate of urban population where three major categories are showing steady growth rate revealing a narrow gap. So the rate of urban growth is more of an even nature rather than a monopolistic one.

Punjab's district level analysis reveals in Table No. 3.11(b) the importance of the medium class towns. Excepting for the districts like Kapurthala, Gurudaspur, Amritsar other districts are having a considerable share of medium class towns in terms of high, medium and low growth rates. Since the past ten years specially these three districts have been affected due to political disturbances which have badly been reflected in the total number of towns and their growth rate. But the districts which are having comparatively good position in terms of the growth rate and number of high growth rate medium towns, basically they are the industrially advanced districts which attract large numbers of immigrants. Rupnagar, Sangrur, Patiala, Faridkot are in this category. Towns like Gobindgarh (Patiala, 183.3; 57), Rupnagar (Rupnagar, 52.9; 50.3) are having markedly high growth rate. On the contrary, Gurudaspur and Amritsar are having important large towns which still attract a large share of total urban population in the state. And for Kapurthala, it can be observed that it is very near to Jalandhar excluding the factor of political problems which tend to retard the urban growth of this town. But quite a few fast growing medium towns and their consistent nature, in terms of growth rate reveals the fact that medium towns are becoming quite important in the whole urbanisation process of the state over the two decades. Towns

like Dhuri (Sangrur, 40.4; 38.0), Samana (Patiala, 47.8; 17.2), Khanna (Ludhiana, 54.0; 34.2) are worth mentioning in this regard. Moreover, Samana's outmigration is worth mentioning in 1981-91.

In Rajasthan [Table no. 3.12(a)] the important characteristics of spatial variation of urban growth rate are associated with 31.0 and 28 percent high growth rate towns of the total medium towns in 1981 and 1991 respectively. Though there is a gap between the high growth rate towns and low growth rate towns (low growth rate towns are showing 44.8 per cent in 1981 and 35.5. per cent in 1991) where the low growth rate is having higher share in the total medium towns still High to High share of towns accounts for 16.1 percent over the two decades which is much higher than that of Maharashtra and Gujarat the other two states which are close by. These facts can again be justified by the factor that the medium towns cover 32 percent and 35 percent of the total urban population in the state in 1981 and 1991. Importance of medium towns in Rajasthan can also be traced in their respective decadal growth rate. It was as high as 43.5 and 34.5 percent respectively 1981 and 1991 which itself shows comparatively narrow gap between the large towns and cities on the one hand and medium towns on the other in the regard of decadal growth rate of urban population over the two decades. As far as the district level analysis goes in Table No. 3.12(b) in Rajasthan, the total number of medium towns are not only many in number but they are varied in distribution. For example, Bikaner, Banswara Barmer are having very less number of medium class

towns. It is because of the hostile natural environment, least industrial development, considerable distance from the nearest large towns etc.⁹ On the whole, the districts themselves are showing the condition of the medium class towns in them. But towns like Jhunjhunun, Chittaurgarh are showing heavy growth rate where they are not only assisted by the initiation of Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and associated farm agriculture (in Chittaurgarh) but the capital of India is also not very far from Jhunjhunun. So different states have different pattern and respective causal factors behind the varied nature of urban growth. Even the fast growing towns have their own regional importance than the influence of nearby large towns. Like Suratgarh (Ganganagar, 63.1; 53.8) is famous for its developed and modern farm agriculture, Nokha (Bikaner, 114.9; 48.9) newly developed area of urban growth though peripherally influenced by the large town like Bikaner and Anupgarh (Ganganagar, 183.3; 63) is very near to Suratgarh where a large and extended industrial area is attracting population not only from its own state but other states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

In Tamil Nadu [Table No. 3.13(a)] the concept and role of medium towns is quite interesting in that sense that though the large towns and big cities comprise a fair share as far as the proportion of population to the total urban population is concerned, yet the high growth rate medium towns are quite consistent in their growth pattern. Even among the two decadal

9. B. Bhattacharya (1983), Madhyamik Geography, Abhinava Prakashan, Calcutta, pp. 53-55.

growth pattern, High to High wins over the other trends. In Tamil Nadu, medium towns recorded 28.5 percent and 26.4 percent of the total urban population whereas large towns and cities comprise well above 60 percent share in both the censuses. Actually in Tamil Nadu large towns and cities are quite ancient in nature.¹⁰ So they have got their own regional and traditional importance which help to attract a large share of urban population besides the business facility, industrialisation specially the non-household industry, social comfort and modern exposure to life. But at the same time, due to local importance, regional demand and well connected road transport give rise to lot many small and medium urban centres where the decadal urban growth rate is 23.8 percent and 14.2 percent in 1981 and 1991 which shows lesser magnitude than the large towns and cities. Still Tamil Nadu's local and regional economy is fairly hinging upon these medium and intermediate urban centres serving as helping towns to absorb the spill over from the large towns and cities. District level analysis [Table no. 3.13(b)] shows that the districts of Tamil Nadu are having both high and the low growth rate medium towns. Their proportion has got a more even pattern than the other states. It is not only the high or the low growth rate medium towns dominating the whole number of medium towns in the state. Rather it is the combined effect of high, low and medium growth rate of the medium class towns which is reflected here. High growth rates towns like Arakkonam (North Arcot, 37.0; 20.4), Devarshola (Nilgiri, 60.7; 32.5), Vriddhachalam (South Arcot,

10. Ibid., pp. 62-67.

37.0; 20.4) are situated near their respective large towns like Vriddhachalam near Nayveli, Arakkoram near Vellore and Devarshala is very near to the district headquarter of Nilgiri that is Udagamandalam which are helping here to accelerate the urban growth. On the other hand, Low growth rate towns like Illayankudi (Pasumpon - Thevar Thirumangan, 3.3; -1.7), Chinnalapatti (Dindigal Quaid - E Milleth, 0.2; -5.7) are from not very far from their nearest large towns which have resulted in a negative manner that is low growth rate of the medium towns.

Table No. 3.14 (a) is showing that in Uttar Pradesh high growth rate medium towns revealed 24.8 percent in 1981 which registered almost the same trend in the next census that is 26 percent. Even among the four important pattern of growth over the two decades in terms of High and Low trend, the share is relatively high in the category of Low to Low registering 28 percent. Other categories are insignificant showing more or less low percentage shares over the twenty years.

But the proportion of urban population and the decadal percentage in medium towns clearly states the fact that in Uttar Pradesh the role of medium towns is important in urban hierarchy. To curb the monopolistic trend of migration towards the large towns and cities medium towns can act as the centres of growth potential showing 25.1 percent and 25.4 percent of the total urban population in 1981 and 1991 census. Besides, the decadal growth rate of urban population is quite high in the medium towns sharing 41 percent and 35.7 percent respectively in 1981 and 1991. Being one of the biggest states in the country Uttar

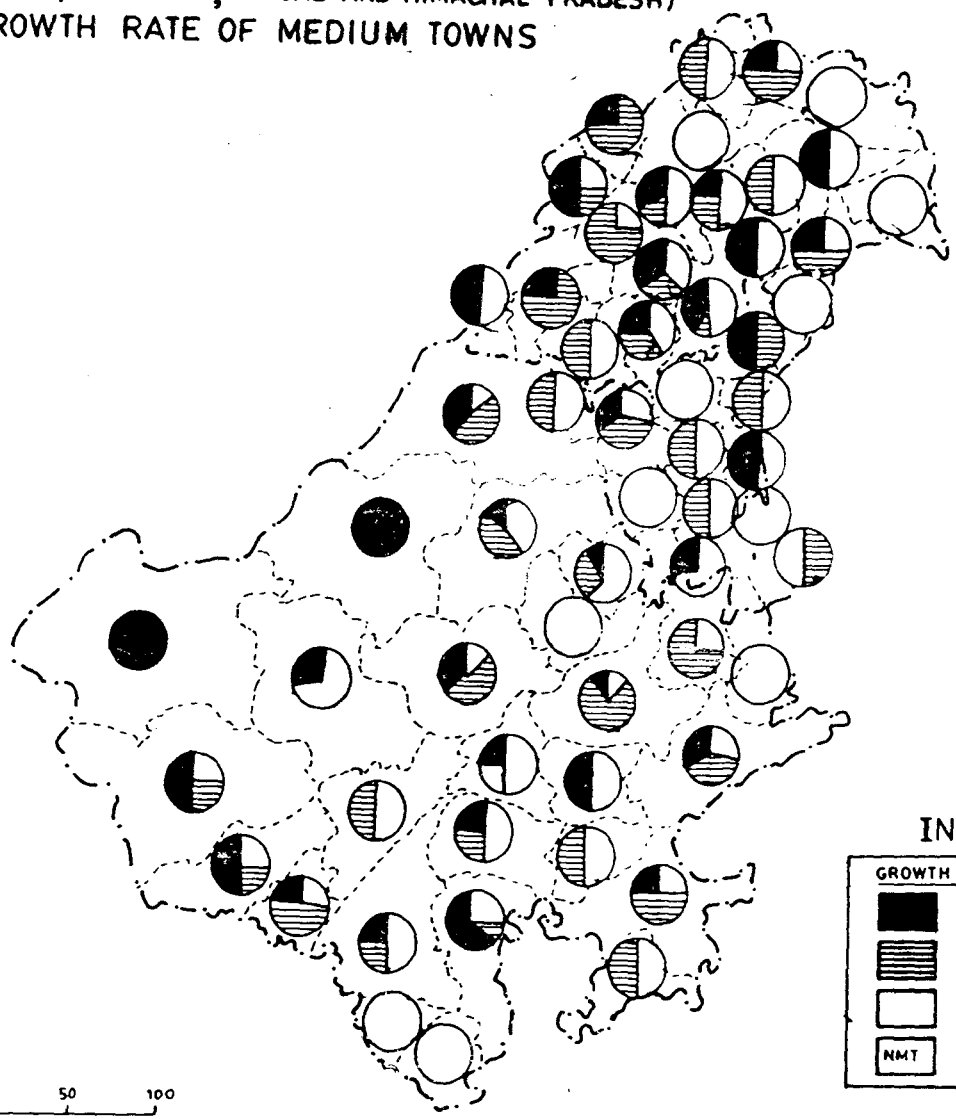
Pradesh has many large towns and cities and they exert an influence on the nearby class II and III towns in terms of their growth rate. Towns which are having low growth rate compared to their respective state average like Kandhala (Muzaffarnagar, 27.2; 27.4), Chandausi (Moradabad, 25.4; 23.5), Tilhar (Shahjahanpur, 25.2; 27.9), Kasganj (Etah, 32.1; 25.1) are more or less from the backward districts. Because, here Etah does not have any class I towns; though Moradabad, Shahjahanpur and Muzaffarnagar are having large towns and cities still their spreading effect is not that much which can stretch up to the core area of the medium towns. Most of the high growth rate towns like Orai (Jalaun, 56.2; 48.6), Sultanpur (Sultanpur, 50.9; 56.9), Renukoot (Sonbhadra, 93.4; 50.5) are not industrially developed but at the same time they are the extension of big region which are industrially and communication wise quite developed. Like Orai is in the extended region of Gwalior. Sonbhadra is in the Daltongunj-Robertsgunj area of Bihar - Uttar Pradesh and Sultanpur is in the peripheral region of great city like Lucknow.¹¹ In Uttar Pradesh, fast growing medium towns are also very much important from the point of distribution of urban population. A few of them are so much saturated in terms of the capacity to accommodate any more population that the role of medium towns becomes significant. Though the class I towns and cities constitute a considerable percentage share of the total urban population, still it is not that dominating in nature where it can engulf the provision for the medium towns.

11. A. De Souza (1983), The Indian City-Poverty, Ecology and Urban Development, Manohar, New Delhi, pp. 28-29.






Among the states in eastern zone, West Bengal (Table No. 3.15) is one of the top ranking states in India in terms of proportion of urban population. But in West Bengal the percentage share of low growth rate medium towns is quite high over the two decades. Low to Low pattern covers a large portion outplaying the other trends. 63.4 and 56.5 percent is registered as low growth rate among all the medium towns in 1981 and 1991 respectively. Out of different trends 36.8 percent is being covered by the Low to Low trend. Each and every aspect is reflecting the fact that medium towns in West Bengal suffer a lot from not being properly tapped in terms of resources, growth potential and economic avenues etc.

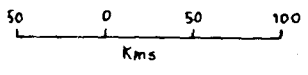
This leads to the fact that in West Bengal concentration of urban population is very much large towns and cities oriented which comprise 77 percent and 81.7 percent of the total urban population in the respective two censuses. Naturally, as an effect medium towns can not stretch out its all sorts of avenues and consequently remain untapped and unutilized. But in terms of the decadal growth rate of urban population medium towns are having much higher percentage share because large towns and cities in West Bengal are much exhausted in the field of growth potential. Besides, the small towns in West Bengal are also showing high decadal growth rate revealing the fact that the large towns and cities are not growing any more in terms of population. That is why the addition to the medium towns and small towns for that matter in terms of urban population is reflected as the high decadal growth rate of urban population.

NORTHERN ZONE
(RAJASTHAN, HARAYANA, PUNJAB AND HIMACHAL PRADESH)
GROWTH RATE OF MEDIUM TOWNS



INDEX

GROWTH RATE	
	HIGH
	MEDIUM
	LOW
	NMT
	NO MEDIUM TOWNS



MAP NO. 3-1

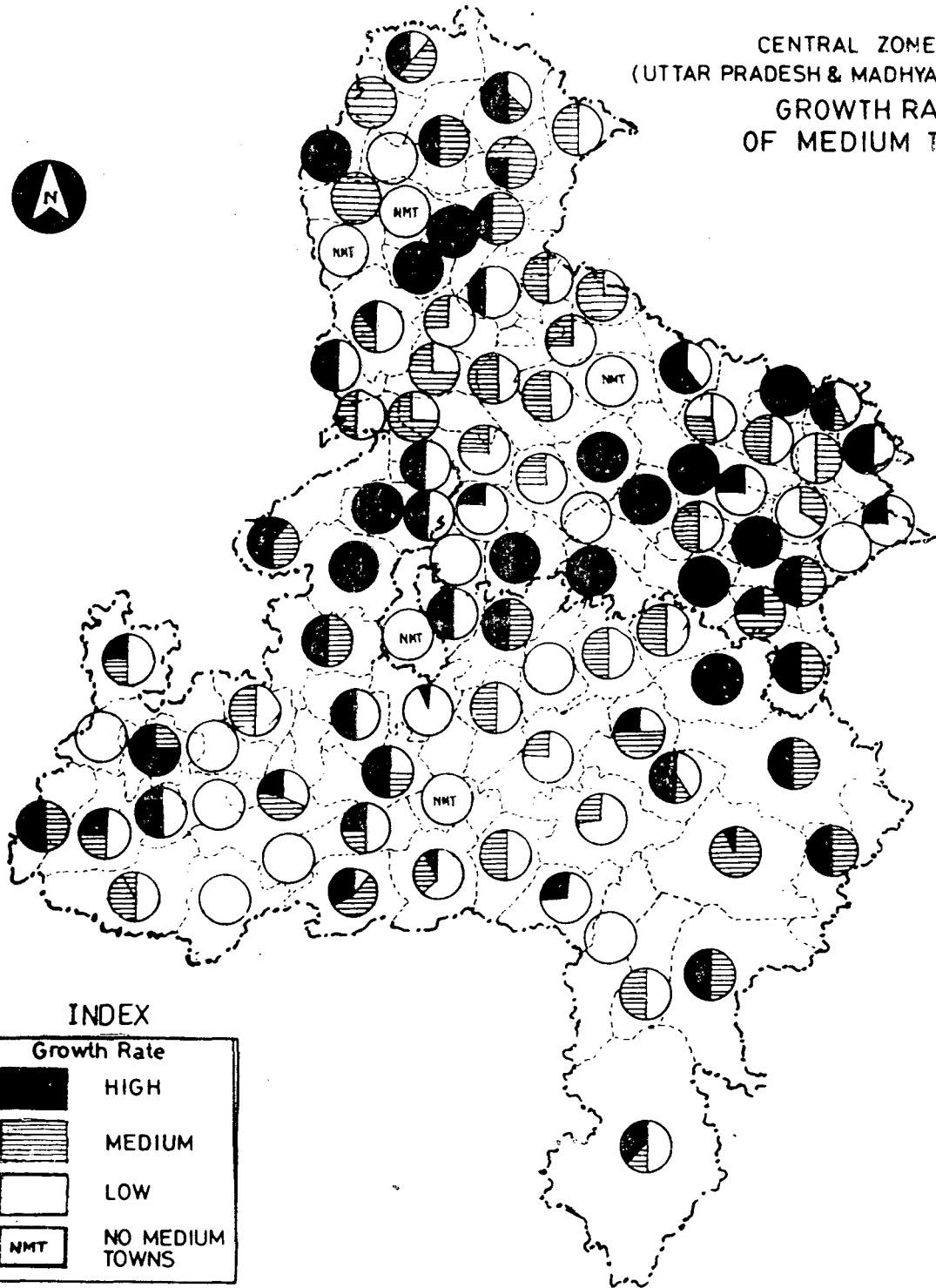
District level analysis [from Table No.3.15(b)] shows the same fact that the almost each and every district in West Bengal is having more of low growth rate medium towns compared to high growth rate towns. Even if they are not situated near the respective class I towns (like Kochbihar, Jalpaiguri, Bishnupur) their growth rate is markedly low over the two decades because they do not have the potential from the economic point of view to attract population. On the other hand towns like Islampur (West Dinagjpur, 67.19; 71.5), Panchla (Haora, 100.3; 26.0), Kanyanagar (South 24 parganas, 117.0; 64) are having not only high but very fast growth rate. It is not only because of the regional importance but also because of the excessive immigration and the influence of the nearest class I city. For example, the influence of Calcutta acted upon the high growth rate of Panchla and very fast growth rate of Kanyanagar.

Map Interpretation





If we look at the district level distribution of the medium towns in terms of their pattern of growth rate, the picture that emerges is quite varied in nature.

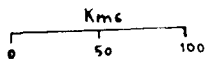
There are regions running across the states where the proportion of high growth rate medium towns is well marked in comparison to the average and low growth rate towns. For example in the western part of the Northern Zone (Map No. 3.1) specially around the desert region higher percentage of high growth rate medium towns are there. In the southern and central part of this zone the share of average and low growth rate medium towns is comparatively higher. Even in the north-eastern part of this

CENTRAL ZONE
(UTTAR PRADESH & MADHYA PRADESH)
GROWTH RATE
OF MEDIUM TOWNS

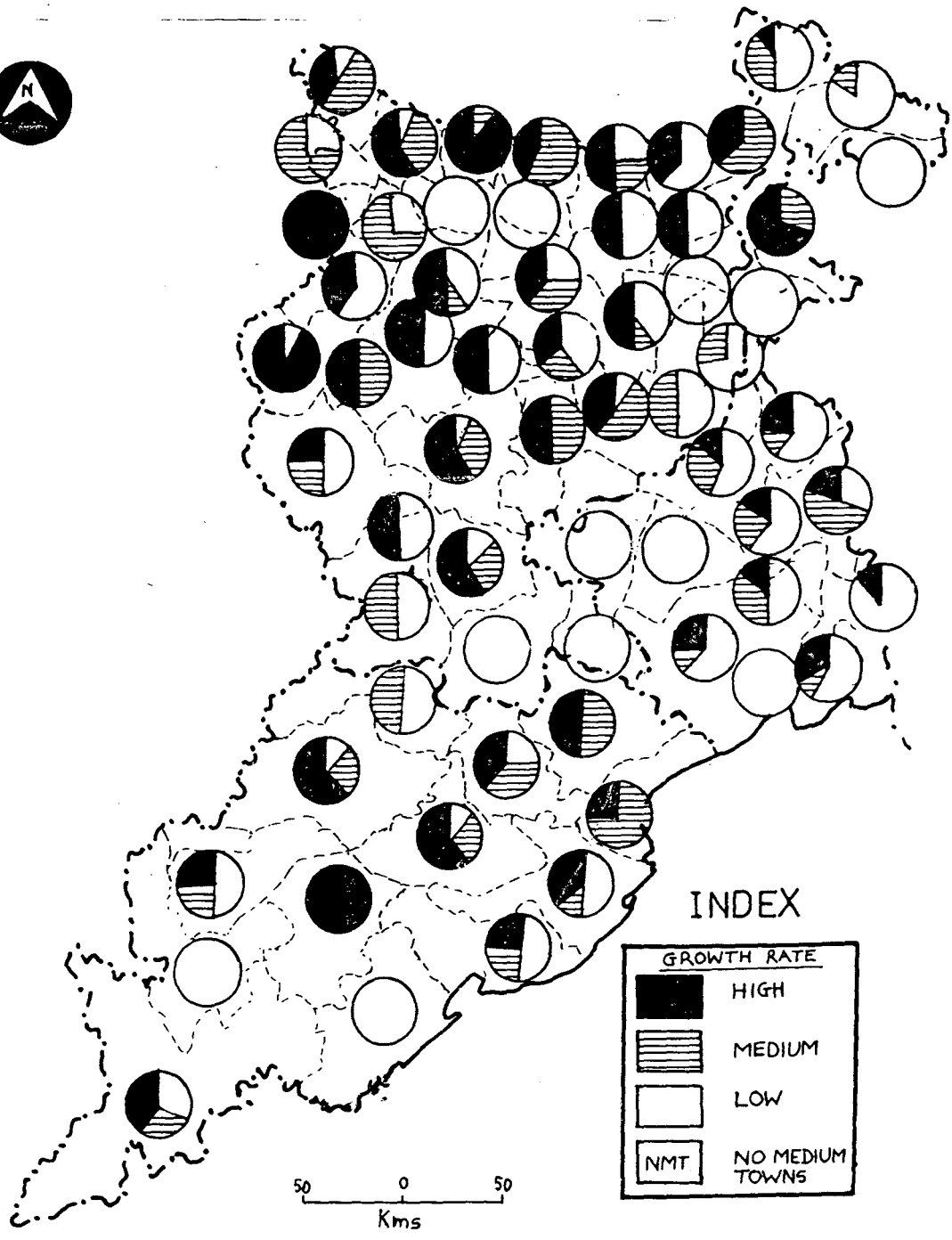


INDEX

Growth Rate	
	HIGH
	MEDIUM
	LOW
	NO MEDIUM TOWNS

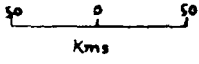
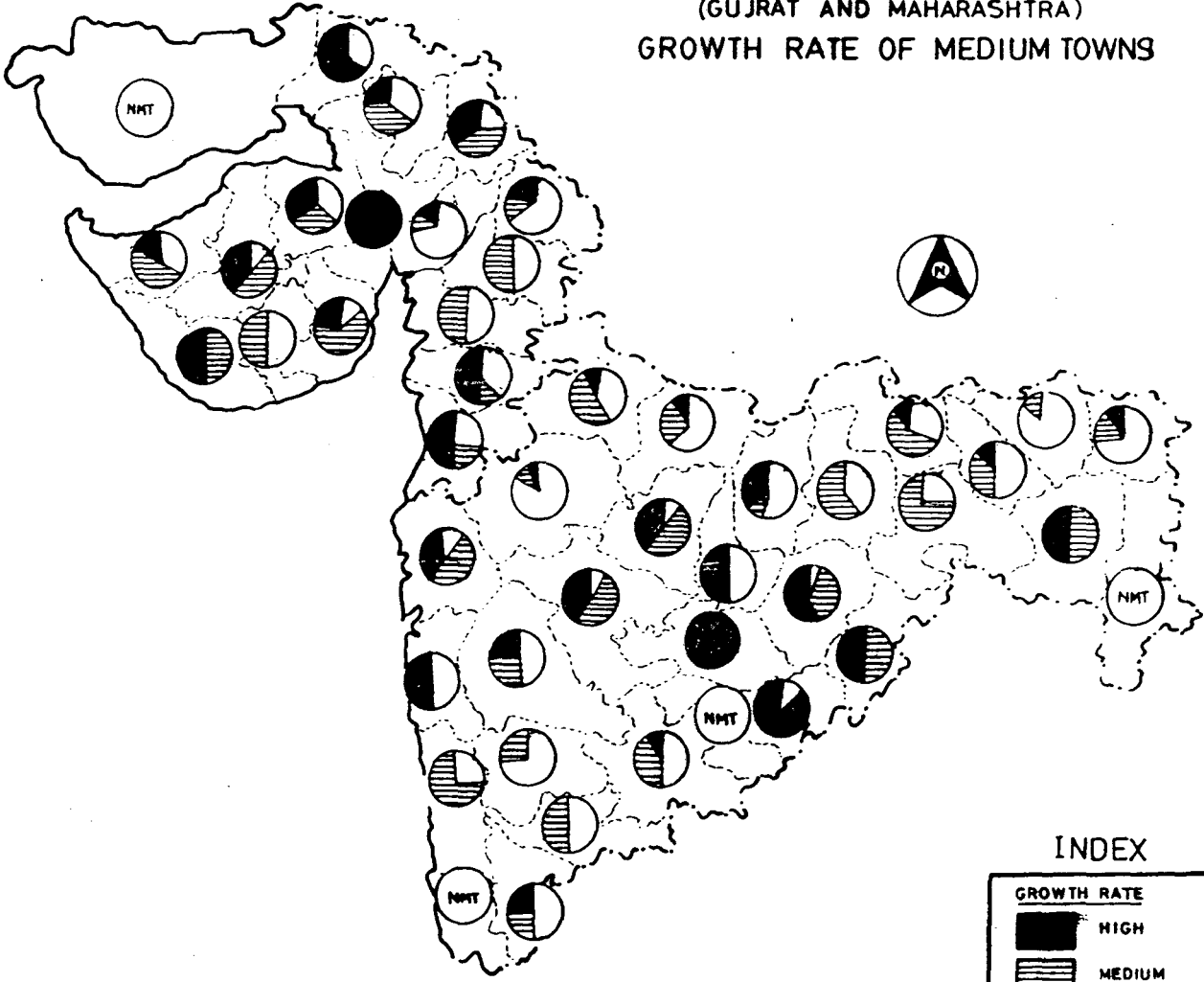


EASTERN ZONE
(BIHAR, ORISSA AND WEST BENGAL)
GROWTH RATE OF MEDIUM TOWNS



MAP NO. 3.3

WESTERN ZONE
(GUJRAT AND MAHARASHTRA)
GROWTH RATE OF MEDIUM TOWNS



INDEX

GROWTH RATE	
	HIGH
	MEDIUM
	LOW
	NO MEDIUM TOWNS

MAP NO. 3-4

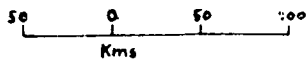
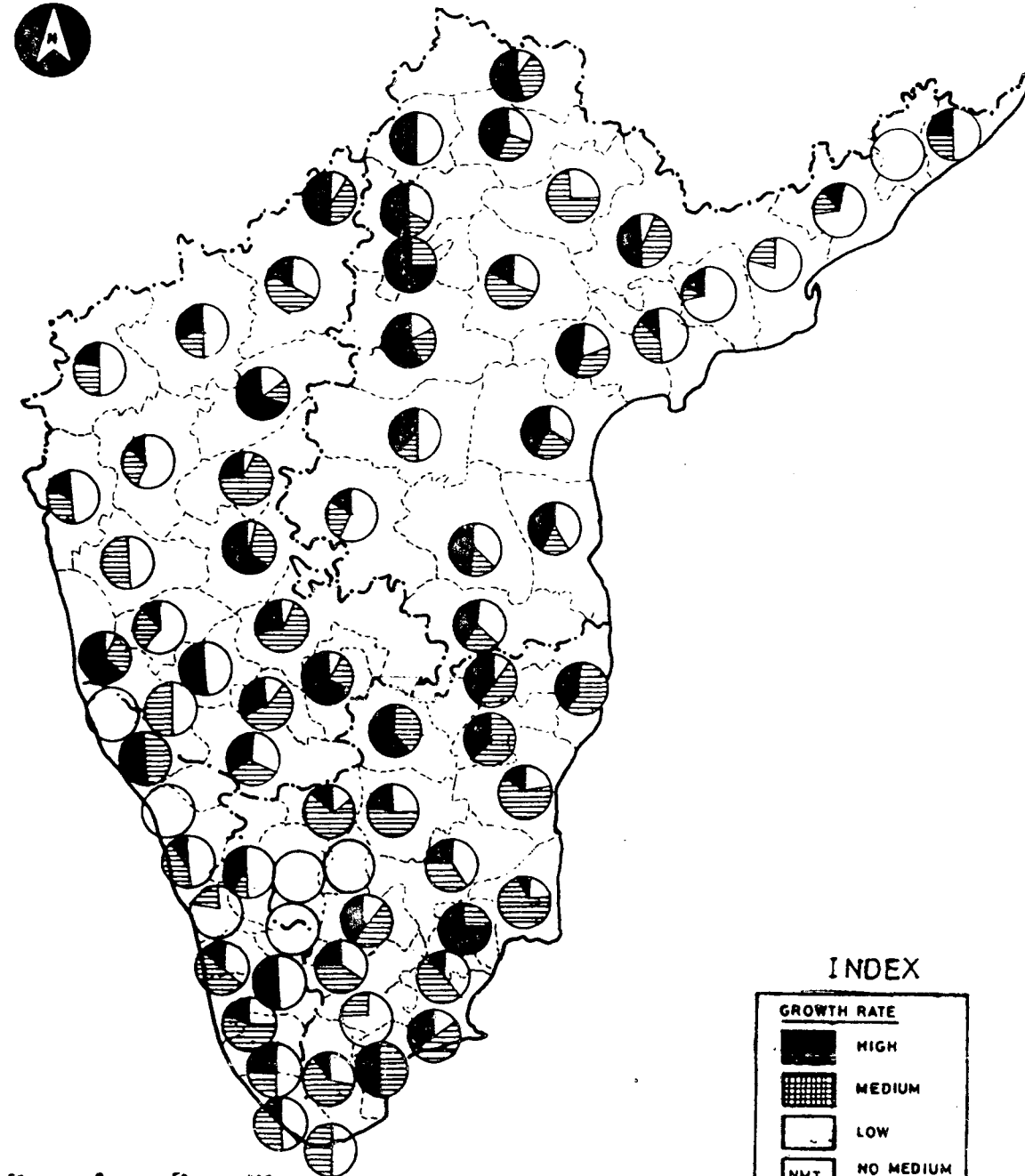
zone, the percentage of the high growth rate medium towns is prominent compared to their average and low growth rate towns.

In the Central Zone (Map 3.2) region which is surrounded by Malwa Plateau, Kaimur Hills and Mahadeo Hills is having the greater percentage of high growth rate medium town than the average and low growth rate ones. Low and average growth rate medium towns are well marked in the region of Maikal Range, eastern part of Chhattisgarh and northern part Dandakaranya region. Besides, the Ganga Plain, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand region are having a mixed nature of medium towns in terms of their pattern of growth rate.

Eastern zone (Map NO. 3.3) accounts for a larger share of high growth medium towns in most of the part of Bihar comprising a large part of Ganga Plain and the southern part of Middle Himalaya. A little inner area of coastal Orissa is also having a fair share of high growth rate medium towns. But in the eastern most part of this zone that is the deltaic region of Ganga, the proportion of high growth rate medium towns is considerably low. Rather this particular part that is West Bengal is having a larger proportion of average and low growth rate medium towns.

In the Western zone (Map No. 3.4), the nature of the medium towns is significant in the sense that Gujarat is having less number of districts compared to Maharashtra but the proportion of high and average growth rate medium towns are by and large well marked in this region specially in between the Kachchh and Kathiawar Peninsula. But in the eastern part, right from the eastern part of Vindhya Mountain to the northern edge of Balaghat

SOUTHERN ZONE
ANDHRA PRADESH KARNATAKA KERALA AND TAMIL NADU
GROWTH RATE OF MEDIUM TOWNS



INDEX

GROWTH RATE	
	HIGH
	MEDIUM
	LOW
	NO MEDIUM TOWNS

MAP NO. 3-5

range comprising the major part of the state of Maharashtra, high growth rate medium towns are not many in number and proportion compared to their average and low growth rate medium towns.

Southern zone (Map No. 3.5) gives a varied pattern as far as the proportion of high, average and low growth rate medium towns are concerned. In the western part of this region the Konkan coast of Karnataka and Western Ghats of Kerala are having the preponderance of the average and low growth rate medium towns. But the eastern part of this region that is the eastern Balaghat and Telengana Plateau area is in a better position in terms of high growth rate medium towns. In this Southern Zone, Northern Circars region is having a fair share of low growth rate medium towns. Whereas the Coromandal Coast and Eastern Ghat region is registering a mixed picture where these three categories hold important position.

All these observations lead us to some findings.

Firstly, though these medium towns are maintaining a pattern still the pattern is more of a mingled up nature than of a fixed one, specially if we see the districts of southern states, this pattern becomes obvious. But at the same time one does get regions of consistently high or low growth rate medium towns.

Besides, the districts are few in number where there is no medium towns (NMT).

Pattern that has emerged regarding the distribution of high average and low growth rate of medium towns is considered further in the next chapter in terms of the causal factors.

Source : Census of India, 1991
 Series 1, INDIA, Provisional Population Total
Rural, Urban Distribution
 Paper 2 of 1991

 Table No. 3.1(a)

ANDHRA PRADESH

Number and Percentage Distribution of High and Low Growth Rate Towns

1971 - 81			1981 - 91		
High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
40	58	121	36	55	124
33%	48%	100%	29%	44%	100%

Pattern of Growth Over the Two Decades

High to High	16	13.22%
Low to Low	36	29.75%
High to Low	11	9.09%
Low to High	10	8.26%

Proportion of Population to the Total Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	33.76%	66.88%
Medium Towns	36.95%	23.12%
Small Towns	9.29%	10.66%

Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	46.24%	49.12%
Medium Towns	45.10%	36.12%
Small Towns	32.22%	14.87%

Table No. 3.2(a)

BIHAR**Number and Percentage Distribution of High and Low Growth Rate Towns**

1971 - 81			1981 - 91		
High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
41	45	98	38	30	106
41.83%	45.91%	100%	35.84%	28.30%	100%

Pattern of Growth Over the Two Decades

High to High	20	20.61%
Low to Low	19	19.58%
High to Low	9	9.27%
Low to High	11	11.34%

Proportion of Population to the Total Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	54.18%	52.62%
Medium Towns	33.59%	38.38%
Small Towns	12.23%	9.0%

Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	56.57%	23.86%
Medium Towns	40.74%	25.14%
Small Towns	52.62%	21.91%

Table No. 3.3(a)

GUJARAT**Number and Percentage Distribution of High and Low Growth Rate Towns**

1971 - 81			1981 - 91		
High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
17	34	78	23	35	78
21.79%	43.58%	100%	29.48%	44.87%	100%

Pattern of Growth Over the Two Decades

High to High	9	11.53%
Low to Low	22	28.20%
High to Low	3	3.84%
Low to High	6	7.69%

Proportion of Population to the Total Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	58.03%	66.43%
Medium Towns	27.83%	23.25%
Small Towns	14.14%	10.32%

Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	50.83%	36.70%
Medium Towns	31.45%	27.20%
Small Towns	21.87%	21.99%

Table No. 3.4(a)

HARYANA**Number and Percentage Distribution of High and Low Growth Rate Towns**

1971 - 81			1981 - 91		
High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
6	12	26	6	12	26
23.20%	46.15%	100%	23.30%	46.15%	100%

Pattern of Growth Over the Two Decades

High to High	2	7.69%
Low to Low	7	26.92%
High to Low	3	11.53%
Low to High	2	7.69%

Proportion of Population to the Total Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	56.69%	58.54%
Medium Towns	25.60%	27.06%
Small Towns	17.71%	14.40%

Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	67.55%	40.72%
Medium Towns	45.50%	32.99%
Small Towns	45.53%	36.37%

Table No. 3.5(a)

HIMACHAL PRADESH**Number and Percentage Distribution of High and Low Growth Rate Towns**

1971 - 81			1981 - 91		
High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
3	-	4	3	-	4
75%	0	100%	75%	0	100%

Pattern of Growth Over the Two Decades

High to High	3	75.00%
Low to Low	-	--
High to Low	-	--
Low to High	-	--

Proportion of Population to the Total Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	--	24.70%
Medium Towns	34.20%	19.60%
Small Towns	65.80%	55.70%

Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	--	--
Medium Towns	12.45%	26.93%
Small Towns	21.73%	30.76%

Table No. 3.6(a)

KARNATAKA**Number and Percentage Distribution of High and Low Growth Rate Towns**

1971 - 81			1981 - 91		
High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
28	44	98	35	31	101
28.57%	44.89%	100%	34.65%	30.69%	100%

Pattern of Growth Over the Two Decades

High to High	19	19.38%
Low to Low	16	16.32%
High to Low	7	7.14%
Low to High	6	6.12%

Proportion of Population to the Total Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	58.66%	64.60%
Medium Towns	24.17%	25.03%
Small Towns	17.17%	10.37%

Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	55.97%	34.27%
Medium Towns	40.37%	27.58%
Small Towns	40.49%	16.77%

Table No. 3.7(a)

KERALA**Number and Percentage Distribution of High and Low Growth Rate Towns**

1971 - 81			1981 - 91		
High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
12	14	53	4	25	46
22.64%	26.41%	100%	8.69%	54.34%	100%

Pattern of Growth Over the Two Decades

High to High	1	2.22%
Low to Low	12	26.66%
High to Low	11	24.44%
Low to High	3	6.66%

Proportion of Population to the Total Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	53.14%	66.34%
Medium Towns	41.38%	26.30%
Small Towns	5.48%	7.36%

Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	31.17%	39.35%
Medium Towns	29.62%	45.84%
Small Towns	179.98%	9.03%

Table No. 3.8(a)

MADHYA PRADESH**Number and Percentage Distribution of High and Low Growth Rate Towns**

1971 - 81			1981 - 91		
High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
27	49	951	23	42	98
28.42%	51.57%	100%	23.46%	42.85%	100%

Pattern of Growth Over the Two Decades

High to High	9	9.47%
Low to Low	28	29.47%
High to Low	9	9.47%
Low to High	7	7.36%

Proportion of Population to the Total Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	46.79%	50.38%
Medium Towns	30.27%	26.76%
Small Towns	22.94%	22.86%

Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	48.45%	33.01%
Medium Towns	45.03%	35.69%
Small Towns	36.00%	31.15%

Table No. 3.9(a)

MAHARASHTRA**Number and Percentage Distribution of High and Low Growth Rate Towns**

1971 - 81			1981 - 91		
High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
34	58	124	37	46	119
27.41%	46.77%	100%	31.09%	38.65%	100%

Pattern of Growth Over the Two Decades

High to High	20	16.94%
Low to Low	35	29.66%
High to Low	2	1.69%
Low to High	6	5.08%

Proportion of Population to the Total Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	75.26%	77.85%
Medium Towns	16.9%	16.88%
Small Towns	7.84%	5.27%

Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	41.56%	38.81%
Medium Towns	33.31%	27.64%
Small Towns	26.54%	92.05%

Table No. 3.10(a)

ORISSA**Number and Percentage Distribution of High and Low Growth Rate Towns**

1971 - 81			1981 - 91		
High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
15	10	31	8	9	34
48.38%	32.25%	100%	23.52%	26.47%	100%

Pattern of Growth Over the Two Decades

High to High	4	12.90%
Low to Low	3	9.67%
High to Low	3	9.67%
Low to High	2	6.45%

Proportion of Population to the Total Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	41.63%	44.43%
Medium Towns	34.58%	34.38%
Small Towns	23.79%	21.19%

Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	61.65%	37.29%
Medium Towns	43.44%	28.75%
Small Towns	39.54%	36.74%

Table No. 3.11(a)

PUNJAB**Number and Percentage Distribution of High and Low Growth Rate Towns**

1971 - 81			1981 - 91		
High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
18	15	42	10	21	43
42.85%	35.71%	100%	23.25%	48.83%	100%

Pattern of Growth Over the Two Decades

High to High	5	11.90%
Low to Low	7	16.66%
High to Low	10	23.80%
Low to High	3	7.14%

Proportion of Population to the Total Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	46.38%	54.36%
Medium Towns	34.63%	32.68%
Small Towns	18.99%	12.96%

Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	39.40%	35.54%
Medium Towns	38.08%	30.05%
Small Towns	41.06%	36.74%

Table No. 3.12(a)

RAJASTHAN**Number and Percentage Distribution of High and Low Growth Rate Towns**

1971 - 81			1981 - 91		
High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
27	39	87	26	33	93
31.03%	44.82%	100%	27.95%	35.48%	100%

Pattern of Growth Over the Two Decades

High to High	14	16.09%
Low to Low	21	24.13%
High to Low	5	5.74%
Low to High	8	9.19%

Proportion of Population to the Total Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	46.82%	50.09%
Medium Towns	31.94%	34.98%
Small Towns	21.24%	14.93%

Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	53.58%	38.80%
Medium Towns	43.51%	34.29%
Small Towns	21.87%	21.99%

Table No. 3.13(a)

TAMIL NADU**Number and Percentage Distribution of High and Low Growth Rate Towns**

1971 - 81			1981 - 91		
High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
31	33	130	32	32	120
23.81%	25.19%	100%	26.66%	26.66%	100%

Pattern of Growth Over the Two Decades

High to High	17	14.16%
Low to Low	10	8.33%
High to Low	6	5.00%
Low to High	4	3.33%

Proportion of Population to the Total Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	62.22%	65.96%
Medium Towns	28.48%	26.4%
Small Towns	9.3%	7.64%

Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	31.89%	20.66%
Medium Towns	23.78%	14.24%
Small Towns	19.99%	17.82%

Table No. 3.14(a)

UTTAR PRADESH**Number and Percentage Distribution of High and Low Growth Rate Towns**

1971 - 81			1981 - 91		
High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
39	71	157	47	72	181
24.84%	45.22%	100%	25.96%	39.77%	100%

Pattern of Growth Over the Two Decades

High to High	18	11.46%
Low to Low	44	28.02%
High to Low	7	4.45%
Low to High	8	5.09%

Proportion of Population to the Total Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	51.40%	55.99%
Medium Towns	25.08%	25.4%
Small Towns	23.52%	18.16%

Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	30.69%	36.85%
Medium Towns	40.97%	35.67%
Small Towns	49.81%	33.34%

Table No. 3.15(a)

WEST BENGAL**Number and Percentage Distribution of High and Low Growth Rate Towns**

1971 - 81			1981 - 91		
High	Low	Total	High	Low	Total
11	45	71	11	39	69
15.49%	63.38%	100%	15.94%	56.52%	100%

Pattern of Growth Over the Two Decades

High to High	3	4.41%
Low to Low	25	35.76%
High to Low	3	4.41%
Low to High	4	5.88%

Proportion of Population to the Total Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	77.04%	81.71%
Medium Towns	18.19%	14.24%
Small Towns	4.77%	4.05%

Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population

	1971 - 81	1981 - 91
Large Towns & Cities	26.16%	22.75%
Medium Towns	42.23%	40.98%
Small Towns	35.89%	69.70%

Computed from Census of India, 1991, Series-1, INDIA

Provisional Population Totals : Rural Urban Distribution

Table No. 3.1 (b)

Districts	<u>Andhra Pradesh Towns (class II)</u>			<u>No. of the Towns in the district</u>			<u>Andhra Pradesh Towns (class III)</u>					
	1971-1981		No. of the total towns in the dist	1981-1991		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1971-1981		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991		No. of the total towns in the dist.
	High	Low		Growth Rate	Growth Rate		High	Low		High	Low	
1. W.GODAVARI	2	1	4	X	4	4	X	4	4	1	2	4
2. E.GODACARI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	7	X	5	7
3. SRI KAKULAM	1	X	1	X	1	1	X	5	5	2	3	5
4. NALGANDA	3	X	3	1	X	3	1	2	4	1	2	4
5. ADILABAD	3	1	6	4	1	6	1	X	1	X	X	1
6. ANANTAPUR	3	X	3	1	2	3	X	4	4	X	2	4
7. CHITTOOR	1	X	2	X	2	2	1	2	5	3	1	5
8. KARIMNAGAR	1	X	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3
9. NELLORE	1	1	2	X	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	4
10. KURNOOL	1	X	1	X	1	1	X	5	6	3	1	6
11. GUNTUR	1	1	4	X	3	4	X	2	4	3	1	4
12. MEDAK	2	X	2	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	2	4
13. KHAMMAM	1	1	1	X	X	1	2	X	4	1	X	4
14. VISHAKHAPATNAM	X	1	1	X	1	1	1	3	5	1	4	5
15. NIZAMABAD	X	1	1	X	1	1	1	1	2	2	X	2
16. CUDDAPAH	X	X	1	1	X	1	2	2	3	X	1	3
17. MAHABUBNAGAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	1	5	1	1	5
18. PRAKASAM	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	1	5	1	2	5
19. RANGAREDDI	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	2	2	X	2
20. KRISHNA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	7	1	3	7
21. WARANGAL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	2	X	X	2
22. VIZIANAGRAM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	3	X	3	3

Table No. 3.2 (b)

Districts	Bihar Towns (class II)		No of the Towns in the districts				Bihar Towns (class III)					
	1971-1981		1981-1991		1971-1981		1981-1991		1971-1981		1981-1991	
	Growth Rate	No. of the total towns in the dist.	Growth Rate	No. of the total towns in the dist.	Growth Rate	No. of the total towns in the dist.	Growth Rate	No. of the total towns in the dist.	Growth Rate	No. of the total towns in the dist.	Growth Rate	No. of the total towns in the dist.
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
1. ROHTAS	2	X	2	1	1	2	2	X	2	2	X	2
2. HAZARIBAGH	4	X	4	1	X	4	1	1	4	3	X	4
3. P. CHAMORAN	1	X	2	2	X	2	X	1	2	X	X	2
4. PUNBA CHAMPARAM	2	X	2	2	X	2	2	X	4	1	1	4
5. VAISHALI	1	X	1	1	X	1	X	2	2	X	1	2
6. MUNGER	1	X	2	1	1	2	1	4	6	X	5	4
7. DEOGHAR	X	X	2	2	X	2	X	1	1	X	X	1
8. BEGUSARIA	3	X	3	X	1	3	X	1	1	X	1	1
9. SIWAN	1	X	1	1	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	X
10. SAHARSH	1	X	1	1	X	1	X	1	1	X	X	1
11. GIRIDIH	2	X	2	X	X	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
12. SITAMARHI	2	X	2	2	X	2	1	X	1	X	X	1
13. KISHAN GANJ	1	X	1	X	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	1
14. SAMASTIPUR	1	X	1	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	X	1
15. PALAMU	1	X	1	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	X	1
16. BHOJPUR	1	X	1	1	X	1	X	2	2	X	2	2
17. MADHUBANI	1	X	1	X	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	1
18. NAWADA	1	X	1	1	X	1	X	1	1	X	1	1
19. JEHANABAD	1	X	1	X	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	X
20. PATNA	1	X	1	X	1	1	1	3	5	4	1	5
21. SAHIBGANJ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	2	X	1	2
22. P. SINGHBHUM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	X	1	1
23. ALRANGABAD	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	2	1	X	2
24. LOHARDAGHA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	1	X	1
25. GANJA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	2	X	X	2
26. SARAN	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	X	X	3
27. GOPAL GUNJ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	X	1	2
28. BHAGALPUR	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	3	2	1	3
29. ARARIA	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	2	3	1	2	3
30. MADHEPURA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	3	1	2	3
31. NALANDA	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	2	1	X	3
32. MUZAFFARPUR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
33. RANCHI	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	X	3	1	1	3
34. DHANDAD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	3	3	1	3
35. KATI HAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
36. GAYA	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	2	1	X	2
37. GONDA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	X	1
38. PURNIA	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	1	X	1	1
39. URBI SINGHBHUM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	2	X	X	2
40. DUMKA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	2	X	1	2
41. KHAGARIA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	2	1	X	2
42. PASCHIMI SINGH BHUM	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	1	5	X	4	5

Table No. 3.3 (b)

Districts	Gujarat Towns (class II)						Gujarat Towns (class III)					
	1971-1981		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1971-1981		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991		No. of the total towns in the dist.
	Growth Rate	-----		Growth Rate	-----		Growth Rate	-----		Growth Rate	-----	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low			
1. BANAS KANTHA	2	X	2	2	X	2	X	1	1	X	1	1
2. MAHESANA	3	2	7	1	2	7	X	2	3	1	2	3
3. SABAR KANTHA	1	X	1	X	X	1	1	1	3	1	1	3
4. PANCHMAHALS	X	2	2	X	2	2	X	1	3	2	1	3
5. VADODARA	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	1	X	X	1	1
6. BHARUCH	2	X	2	2	X	2	X	2	2	2	X	2
7. SURAT	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	3	2	X	3
8. THE DANAS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9. VALSAD	X	X	1	X	1	1	1	X	1	1	X	1
10. BHAVNAGAR	1	X	3	X	1	3	X	1	3	2	X	3
11. AMRELI	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	1	4	1	X	4
12. RAJ KOT	2	1	4	1	3	4	X	1	2	1	X	2
13. JUNAGADH	1	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	3	1	2	3
14. JAMNAGAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	4	1	1	2
15. SURENDRANAGAR	X	X	1	X	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	3
16. KACHCH	X	1	1	1	X	1	X	1	1	X	1	1
17. KHEDA	X	1	1	X	X	1	X	8	8	1	6	8
18. GANDHINAGAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	1
19. AHMADABAD	X	2	2	X	2	2	1	2	3	X	2	3

Table No. 3.4 (b)

Districts	Haryana Towns (class II)			No of the Towns in the districts			Haryana Towns (class III)					
	1971-1981 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1971-1981 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.
	High	Low		High	Low		High	Low		High	Low	
1. JIND	X	X	1	1	X	1	X	1	2	X	X	2
2. KURUKSHETRA	1	X	1	1	X	1	1	1	2	X	2	2
3. REWARI	X	1	1	1	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. KAITHAL	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	X	1	X	X	1
5. AMBALA	X	X	1	1	X	1	X	1	1	X	1	1
6. HISAR	X	1	1	X	1	1	2	X	3	1	X	3
7. FARIDABAD	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	X	1
8. ROHTAK	X	1	1	1	X	1	1	1	2	X	2	2
9. MAHENDRA GARH	X	1	1	X	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	X
10. SIRSA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	X	1	2
11. BHITWAHI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	1	1
12. KARNAL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	X	1	1
13. SONIPAT	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	1	X	1	1

Table No. 3.5 (b)

Himachal Pradesh Towns (class II)	No. of Towns in the districts		Himachal Pradesh (class II)			
	1971-1981 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.
	High	Low		High	Low	
No Towns in this regard						
District						
MANDI	1	X	2	1	X	2
SIRMAUR	1	X	1	1	X	1
SOLAN	1	X	1	1	X	1

Table No. 3.6 (b)

Districts	Karnataka Towns (class II)			No of the Towns in the districts			Karnataka Towns (class III)			No. of the total towns in the dist.		
	1971-1981 Growth Rate		No.of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991 Growth Rate		No.of the total towns in the dist.	1971-1981 Growth Rate		No.of the total towns in the dist.		1981-1991 Growth Rate	
	High	Low		High	Low		High	Low			High	Low
1. BIJAPUR	X	2	2	X	2	2	1	5	9	5	1	9
2. KOLAR	1	X	2	X	2	2	4	X	6	4	1	6
3. DHARWAR	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	6	7	1	2	7
4. RAICHUR	1	X	1	X	X	1	2	1	3	3	X	3
5. MYSORE	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	1	3	3	X	3
6. GULBARGA	1	X	1	X	1	1	X	4	6	2	3	7
7. BIDAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	3	2	X	3
8. SHIMOGA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	2	X	X	2
9. HASSAN	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	3	3	3	1	4
10. CHITRADURGA	1	X	1	X	1	1	2	X	2	1	X	2
11. BANGLORE RURAL	1	1	3	X	3	3	1	1	4	1	X	4
12. TUMKUR	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	4	8	3	3	8
13. BELGALM	X	1	2	X	2	3	X	3	2	1	2	4
14. U.KANNAD	2	1	3	X	2	3	X	3	4	1	X	4
15. D.KANNAD	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	4	1	2	4
16. BELLARY	X	X	X	X	1	1	X	X	1	X	X	1
17. KODAGU	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	3	1	2	3
18. CHIKMAGALLUR	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	2	3	1	2	3
19. BANGALORE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	X	1
20. MANDYA	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	2	3	1	X	3

Table No. 3.7 (b)

Districts	Kerala, Towns (class II)			No of the Towns in the districts			Kerala Towns (class III)					
	1971-1981 Growth Rate -----		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991 Growth Rate -----		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1971-1981 Growth Rate -----		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991 Growth Rate -----		No. of the total towns in the dist.
	High	Low		High	Low		High	Low		High	Low	
1. KASARAGOD	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. KANNUR	1	X	2	1	X	2	2	X	8	X	X	X
3. WAYANAD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	1
4. KOZHIKODE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	X	X	3
5. MALAPPURAM	X	1	1	X	1	1	1	X	2	X	1	2
6. PALAKKAD	X	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3
7. THRISSUR	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	2	2	X	2	2
8. ERNAKULAM	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	1	7	X	4	7
9. IDUKKI	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	1	X	1	1
10. KOTTAYAM	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	2	4	X	2	4
11. ALAPPUZHA	X	1	1	X	1	1	1	1	4	X	2	4
12. KOLLAM	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	2	X	2	2
13. PATHANAMTHITTA	X	1	1	1	X	1	X	X	3	X	1	3
14. THIRUVANANTHA PURAM	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	1	5	X	4	5

Table No. 3.8 (b)

Districts	Madhya Pradesh Towns (class II)			No of the Towns in the districts				Madhya Pradesh Towns (class III)					
	1971-1981 Growth Rate -----		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991 Growth Rate -----		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1971-1981 Growth Rate -----		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991 Growth Rate -----		No. of the total towns in the dist.	
	High	Low		High	Low		High	Low		High	Low		
1. MORENA	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	1	5	4	X	5	
2. BHIND	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	1	1	X	1
3. GWALIOR	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	1	
4. DATIA	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	
5. SHIVPURI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
6. GUNA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	X	1	
7. TIKAMGARH	1	X	1	X	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	
8. CHHATARPUR	1	X	1	1	X	1	X	X	1	X	X	1	
9. PANNA	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	1	1	
10. SAGAR	X	1	1	X	1	1	1	3	4	X	2	4	
11. DAMOH	X	X	X	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	X	1	
12. SATNA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	X	X	1	
13. REWA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
14. SHAHDOL	3	X	3	X	3	3	1	1	3	2	X	3	
15. SIDHI	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	1	X	X	X	
16. MANDSAUR	X	1	2	X	2	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	
17. RATLAM	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	
18. UJJAIN	1	X	1	X	X	1	X	3	3	X	3	3	
19. SHAJAPUR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	2	X	1	2	
20. DEWAS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
21. JHABUA	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	1	X	1	1	
22. DHAR	X	1	1	X	1	1	1	X	1	X	X	1	
23. INDORE	X	1	2	X	1	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	
24. WEST NIMAR	X	1	1	X	1	1	1	2	4	X	2	4	
25. EAST NIMAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	1	
26. RAJ GARH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	3	1	1	3	
27. VIDISHA	1	X	1	X	X	1	X	1	1	1	1	1	
28. BHOPAL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
29. SEHORE	X	X	1	X	X	1	X	1	1	1	X	1	
30. RAISEN	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	2	1	X	2	
31. BETUL	1	X	1	1	X	2	X	1	2	X	1	2	
32. HOSHANGABAD	2	1	3	1	2	3	X	3	3	X	X	3	
33. JABALPUR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	2	2	1	2	
34. NARSIMHAPUR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	2	X	2	
35. MANDLA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	2	X	1	2	
36. CHHINDWARA	X	X	2	X	2	2	1	1	2	X	2	2	
37. SEONI	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	1	X	X	X	X	
38. BALAGHAT	1	X	1	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	1	1	
39. SURGUJA	2	X	2	X	X	2	2	X	1	X	X	1	
40. BILASPUR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	3	1	1	3	
41. RAIGARH	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	X	X	1	X	X	
42. RAJNANDGOAN	1	X	X	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
43. DURG	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	X	1	1	X	X	
44. RAIPUR	X	1	1	X	1	1	1	1	4	2	X	4	
45. BASTAR	1	X	1	X	1	1	X	1	4	2	X	2	

Table No. 3.9 (b)

Districts	Maharashtra Towns (class II)			No of the Towns in the districts			Maharashtra Towns (class III)					
	1971-1981		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1971-1981		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991		No. of the total towns in the dist.
	Growth Rate			Growth Rate			Growth Rate			Growth Rate		
	High	Low		High	Low		High	Low		High	Low	
1. AMBARAVATI	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	3	5	1	3	5
2. SATARA	X	2	2	X	2	2	X	1	2	X	1	2
3. CHANDRAPUR	2	X	2	2	X	2	1	X	3	1	X	3
4. SOLAPUR	X	2	2	X	X	2	X	2	3	1	1	3
5. THANE	1	1	3	3	X	3	X	1	1	1	X	5
6. AHMADNAGAR	1	X	2	1	X	2	2	X	5	X	1	5
7. WARDHA	X	X	1	1	X	1	X	2	2	X	1	2
8. DHULE	X	1	1	X	1	1	1	1	4	X	1	4
9. JALGAON	1	1	2	X	1	2	1	6	9	X	7	9
10. BULDANA	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	5	2	X	5
11. BID	2	X	2	2	X	2	2	X	2	2	X	2
12. BHANDARA	1	X	1	X	X	1	X	3	3	X	3	3
13. LATUR	1	X	1	1	X	1	2	1	3	3	X	3
14. OSMANABAD	1	X	1	1	X	1	2	X	2	2	X	2
15. AKOLA	X	1	1	X	X	1	X	2	5	X	2	5
16. NASHIK	X	1	1	X	1	1	1	5	6	X	5	6
17. RAIGARH	X	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	3	2	X	3
18. YAVATMAL	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	X	5	X	1	5
19. PARBHANI	1	X	1	1	X	1	X	X	1	X	X	1
20. RATNAGIRI	X	1	1	X	X	1	1	3	6	2	3	6
21. PUNE	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	X	3	1	X	3
22. NANDED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	4	X	1	4
23. SANGLI	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	3	1	X	3
24. AURANGABAD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
25. GADCHIROLI	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	3	1	2	3
26. KOLHAPUR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	1	X	1
27. JALNA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	X	1	1
28. SINDHUDURG	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	1	1	2
29. NAGPUR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	3	X	2	3

Table No. 3.10 (b)

Districts	Orissa Towns (class II)			No of the Towns in the districts			Orissa Towns (class III)			No. of the total towns in the dist.		
	1971-1981 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1971-1981 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.		1981-1991 Growth Rate	
	High	Low		High	Low		High	Low			High	Low
1. BALESHWAR	1	X	1	X	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	2
2. BALANGIR	1	X	1	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	1	1
3. SAMBALPUR	3	X	3	1	1	3	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. MAYURBHANJ	1	X	1	X	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	1
5. KORAPUT	2	X	2	X	1	2	X	1	3	1	1	3
6. KALAHANDI	1	X	1	X	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	X
7. PURI	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	1	1	1	X	1
8. DHENKANAL	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	1	3	2	X	3
9. KENDUJHAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	1	4	1	1	4
10. SUNDARGARH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	3	X	1	3
11. GANJAM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	X	1	1
12. PHULBANI	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	1
13. CUTTACK	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	2	4	1	1	5

Table No. 3.11 (b)

District	Punjab Towns (class II)			No of the Towns in the districts			Punjab Towns (class III)					
	1971-1981 Growth Rate -----		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991 Growth Rate -----		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1971-1981 Growth Rate -----		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991 Growth Rate -----		No. of the total towns in the dist.
	High	Low		High	Low		High	Low		High	Low	
1. KAPURTHALA	X	X	2	X	1	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. SANGRUR	X	3	3	1	1	3	1	X	3	2	1	3
3. RUPNAGAR	X	X	X	1	X	1	2	1	3	1	1	3
4. FIROZEPUR	X	3	3	X	1	3	2	X	2	1	1	2
5. LUDHIANA	1	X	1	X	X	1	1	1	2	X	2	2
6. PATIALA	X	1	2	X	2	2	3	X	3	1	2	3
7. FARIDKOT	2	1	4	1	X	4	1	X	2	X	2	2
8. BHATINDA	X	X	1	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	1	1
9. GURJADASPUR	X	1	1	1	X	1	X	1	1	X	1	1
10. AMRITSAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	2	1	X	2
11. JALANDHAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	2	5	X	5	5

Table No. 3.12 (b)

Districts	Rajasthan Towns (class II)			No of the Towns in the districts				Rajasthan Towns (class III)			No. of the		
	1971-1981		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1971-1981		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991		No. of the total towns in the dist.	
	Growth Rate	-----		Growth Rate	-----		Growth Rate	-----		Growth Rate	-----		
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low				
1. CHURU	1	1	4	X	1	4	1	3	4	1	2	4	
2. GANGANAGAR	1	X	1	1	X	1	4	1	8	4	2	8	
3. AJMER	1	X	1	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	1	1	
4. SWAIMADHOPUR	1	X	3	2	X	3	X	1	1	X	1	1	
5. JHUNJHUNUN	2	X	2	1	X	2	X	5	5	X	3	5	
6. CHITTARGARH	1	X	1	1	X	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	
7. BARMER	X	X	1	X	1	1	1	X	1	1	X	1	
8. DHOLPUR	X	X	1	1	X	1	X	1	2	X	1	2	
9. NAGALUR	1	1	2	2	X	2	X	3	4	1	X	4	
10. BANSWARA	1	X	1	1	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	
11. SIKAR	1	X	1	X	X	1	1	4	5	2	3	5	
12. BUNDI	X	X	1	X	X	1	X	X	1	X	2	1	
13. KOTA	X	X	1	1	X	1	X	1	1	X	X	1	
14. SIROHI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	2	X	2	2	
15. JODHPUR	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	2	3	X	2	3	
16. LDAIPUR	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	2	X	1	2	
17. JAISALMER	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	1	X	1	
18. JHALAWAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	3	1	1	3	
19. JAIPUR	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	7	1	1	7	
20. DUNGARPUR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	X	1	2	
21. BIKANER	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	1	
22. BHARATPUR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	3	X	3	3	
23. JALOR	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	X	X	X	1	2	
24. ALWAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	2	X	X	2	
25. TONK	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	2	1	1	2	
26. PALI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	3	X	2	3	
27. BHILWARA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	X	1	1	

Table No. 3.13 (b)

Districts	Tamil Nadu Towns (class II)			No of the Towns in the districts			Tamil Nadu Towns (class III)			No. of the		
	1971-1981 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1971-1981 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.
	High	Low		High	Low		High	Low		High	Low	
1. NILGIRI	2	X	3	1	2	3	2	X	4	1	2	4
2. THANJUR	1	1	5	X	X	5	X	3	7	1	1	7
3. PUDUKOTTAI	1	X	1	X	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	1
4. PERIYAR	1	X	X	X	X	1	X	1	4	1	1	4
5. SALEM	2	X	3	X	2	3	1	1	5	X	2	5
6. KAMARAJAR	X	3	3	X	2	3	X	X	1	X	1	1
7. CHIDAMBARANAR	1	X	2	1	X	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
8. DINDIGAL QUAI	2	3	2	X	X	2	X	1	3	1	1	3
E.MILLETH												
9. N.ARCOT (AMBEDKAR)	1	1	6	2	X	6	1	2	5	X	3	5
10. RAMANATHAPURAM	X	2	4	1	X	4	X	1	3	X	2	3
11. TIRNELVELLI	X	2	4	1	X	4	X	1	3	X	2	3
12. COIMBATORAE	1	X	2	X	2	2	1	1	2	1	X	2
13. DUPMARI	1	X	2	1	X	2	1	X	1	1	X	1
14. CHENGAI ANNA	X	X	1	X	X	1	2	X	6	2	X	6
15. TIRUVANAMALAI	X	X	1	X	X	1	1	X	3	2	X	3
16. PASUMPONTHEVAR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	5	2	2	5
17. MADURAI	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	3	7	1	3	7
18. TIRCHIRAPALLI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	6	2	X	6
19. KANYAKUMARI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	1	1
20. SOUTHARCOT	X	X	1	1	1	3	3	3	X	X	1	2

Table No. 3.14 (b)

Uttar Pradesh Towns (class II)			No of the Towns in the districts				Uttar Pradesh Towns (class III)					
Districts	1971-1981 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1971-1981 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.
	High	Low		High	Low		High	Low		High	Low	
1. MATHURA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	3	1	2	4
2. SONBHADRA	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	X	3	2	1	2
3. BAREILLY	X	X	X	1	1	3	3	1	4	3	X	3
4. JALALUN	1	X	1	1	X	2	X	2	2	X	2	4
5. GHAZIABAD	1	X	1	X	X	2	3	X	4	3	X	3
6. MUZAFFARNAGAR	X	X	2	X	1	2	X	3	4	1	2	2
7. PLIBHIT	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	2	1	X	4
8. JHANSI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	3	1	1	4
9. BIJNOR	1	3	4	X	3	4	X	4	5	1	3	2
10. MORADABAD	X	1	1	X	1	2	1	4	5	3	1	2
11. SHAHJAHANPUR	X	X	X	X	1	2	X	1	2	X	1	1
12. MEERAT	2	X	2	1	X	2	X	1	2	1	X	5
13. HAMIRPUR	X	X	1	1	X	1	1	1	2	X	4	4
14. KHERI	X	X	1	X	X	X	X	2	2	1	2	2
15. FIROZABAD	1	X	1	X	X	X	1	X	2	1	X	3
16. SHARANPUR	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	2	2	X	2	3
17. BADALUN	X	1	1	1	X	3	X	2	2	X	3	4
18. HARDOI	1	1	2	X	1	2	X	3	3	X	4	4
19. BULANDSHAR	X	X	1	1	1	2	X	4	2	X	3	5
20. DEORIA	1	X	2	1	X	2	X	2	3	X	X	4
21. BANDA	X	X	1	X	X	X	1	1	3	1	3	4
22. NANITAL	1	X	2	1	X	2	1	1	3	2	2	5
23. SITAPUR	X	X	X	X	1	1	X	1	2	1	2	4
24. FARRUKHABAD	1	X	1	1	X	2	1	X	3	2	3	5
25. ALIGARH	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	1	3	1	1	2
26. BAHRAICH	X	X	X	X	X	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
27. HARDWAR	X	2	2	X	1	3	2	1	1	1	X	2
28. BARABANKI	2	X	2	X	2	2	1	1	1	X	X	1
29. ETAH	1	1	2	1	1	1	X	1	2	X	X	1
30. FATEHPUR	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	X	1	X	X	1
31. RAMPUR	X	X	X	X	X	2	X	1	1	X	1	1
32. DEHRADUN	1	X	1	1	X	1	X	X	1	X	2	3
33. MIRZAPUR	X	1	X	1	X	2	X	X	1	1	X	1
34. MAU	X	1	X	1	X	2	X	X	1	X	X	1
35. BASTI	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	X	2	X	X	1
36. PITHORAGARH	1	2	3	X	X	1	X	1	1	2	1	2
37. KANPUR	X	X	1	X	X	1	X	X	2	3	1	4
38. FAIZABAD	X	1	X	X	X	2	1	1	4	1	X	2
39. ALMORA	X	1	X	X	1	1	2	3	1	X	X	1
40. SIDHARTHANAGAR	X	1	X	X	1	1	X	X	2	X	1	1
41. AGRA	X	1	X	X	1	X	X	1	2	5	X	6
42. GOANDA	X	1	X	X	X	1	X	X	1	X	X	1
43. KANPUR DEHAT	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	1	4	5	6	2

44. BALLIA	X	1	1	1	X	X	2	3	X	X	X	2
45. MAHARAJGANJ	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	1	X	1	1
46. GARHWAL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	X	2
47. RAE BAREILLY	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
48. TEHRI GARHWAL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	1	2
49. UNNAO	X	X	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
50. PRATAPGARH	X	X	1	1	X	X	X	X	1	1	2	1
51. GHAZIPUR	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	2
52. SULTANPUR	1	X	1	1	X	X	X	1	1	X	1	3
53. U. KASHI	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	1	2	X	2	X
54. CHAMOLI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	X	4
55. MAINPURI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	2	2
56. LALITPUR	1	X	1	1	X	X	1	1	X	X	X	1
57. AZAMGARH	2	X	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	X	1	3
58. VARANASI	2	X	2	1	1	2	X	X	X	X	X	4

Table No. 3.15 (b)

Districts	West Bengal Towns (class II)			No of the Towns in the districts			West Bengal Towns (class III)			No. of the total towns in the dist.		
	1971-1981 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1981-1991 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.	1971-1981 Growth Rate		No. of the total towns in the dist.		1981-1991 Growth Rate	
	High	Low		High	Low		High	Low			High	Low
1. KOCH BIHAR	X	2	2	X	2	2	X	2	1	X	1	1
2. DARJEELING	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	2	2	1	X	2
3. JALPAIGURI	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	4	3	X	3	3
4. MALDAH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. W.DINAJPUR	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	3	1	1	3
6. NADIA	1	1	2	X	1	2	X	X	1	X	X	1
7. BARDHAMAN	1	X	2	X	1	2	X	2	4	1	3	4
8. BANKURA	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	1	1
9. BIRBHUM	X	X	2	X	1	2	1	3	4	X	3	4
10. MEDINIPUR	X	X	1	1	X	1	X	6	6	2	4	6
11. MURSHIDABAD	2	X	2	1	1	2	2	5	7	X	4	7
12. PURULIYA	X	1	1	X	1	1	X	2	2	X	2	2
13. N. 24 PGS	X	X	2	1	1	2	X	2	3	X	2	3
14. S.24 PGS	2	X	2	X	1	2	X	4	5	1	3	5
15. HOOGHHY	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	4	1	1	4
16. HAORA	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	2	2	1	1	2

CHAPTER - IV

SIGNIFICANCE OF MEDIUM TOWNS IN SOUTHERN STATES OF INDIA

Being situated in the southern part of Vindhya mountain, Southern States of India have got some typical features as far as their socio-economic and socio-demographic aspects are concerned. On the demographic map of India these four states (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu) reflect some significant features which we do not come across while studying the same for the other states of India. As urbanisation in the light of urban hierarchy is important for the study of demographic progress in a particular region over a certain period of time, one tends to highlight this aspect in terms of the medium towns -- their role, progress and prospects in the selected region (Southern States) of my study.

4.1 Role of Medium Towns in the Southern States of India.

The role of medium class towns in southern part of India is quite varied in nature. Their importance, socio-economic contribution are not same everywhere. Here the administrative boundary is not the yard stick for this variation. It is not that the role of medium town is of same nature in each and every part of Andhra Pradesh which is different from that of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. That is why, the regional and local significance of the medium towns is always regionwise rather than statewise.

Eastern part of the region is covered by Andhra Pradesh where medium towns show 36.9 and 29.1 percent of the total urban population in 1981 and 1991 respectively. But in terms of proportion to the total number of towns in Andhra Pradesh medium towns showing 37.6 percent and 53.4 percent respectively in 1981 and 1991. Even in terms of decadal growth rate of urban population these medium towns are showing a little above 40 percent in 1981 and then came down to a little over 35 percent in the next census.

The role of the medium towns in Andhra Pradesh is quite important. Increase in agricultural production specially in the eastern part of the region has given birth to many agro-based industries and these industries gave a spurt to the growth of the medium as well as small towns in the eastern part of the Andhra Pradesh.¹ Besides, a large proportion of rural to urban migration takes place from the southern part of Andhra Pradesh. This part and the southern central part is well-connected in terms of railways and roadways. All these factors help the region to stretch out a large area besides Hyderabad-Secunderabad and Vijaywada which lead to the development of medium class towns.

If we look at the western part of the southern region of India, Karnataka constitutes 20.9 percent medium towns of the total number of towns in 1981 which went upto 32.9 percent in the next census. But as far as the proportion of population in this medium size class to the total urban population is concerned,

 1. K., Markandey (1990), Spatio-temporal Urbanisation, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, pp. 16-17.

this part of the south India comprised 24.2 percent and 25 percent in 1981 and 1991 respectively. In terms of decadal growth rate also medium towns in Karnataka show a depressing picture registering 40.4 percent in 1981 which saw a marked decline in the next decade - 27.4 percent.

In Karnataka, the sluggish growth of the medium towns and drastic decline in the decadal growth rate can be illustrated in the following aspects. Among the medium towns those used to be market towns have been badly affected by the varies of drought and its impact on the respective main commercial crop like cotton.² Besides, towns based on the plantation product like coffee have been badly affected due to heavy competition from other countries.

The South western part of my study area shows a fairly increasing trend in the decadal growth rate of urban population which showed 29.6 percent in 1981 and then shot up to 45.8 percent in 1991. Not only that, here medium towns constitute a healthy proportion of the total number of towns for both the recent censuses. It is 67.4 percent and 63.5 percent respectively in 1981 and 1991.

Actually in Kerala the concept of urbanisation and urban growth is different from that of the rest of the country. It is very much typical in nature. Difference between a town and a

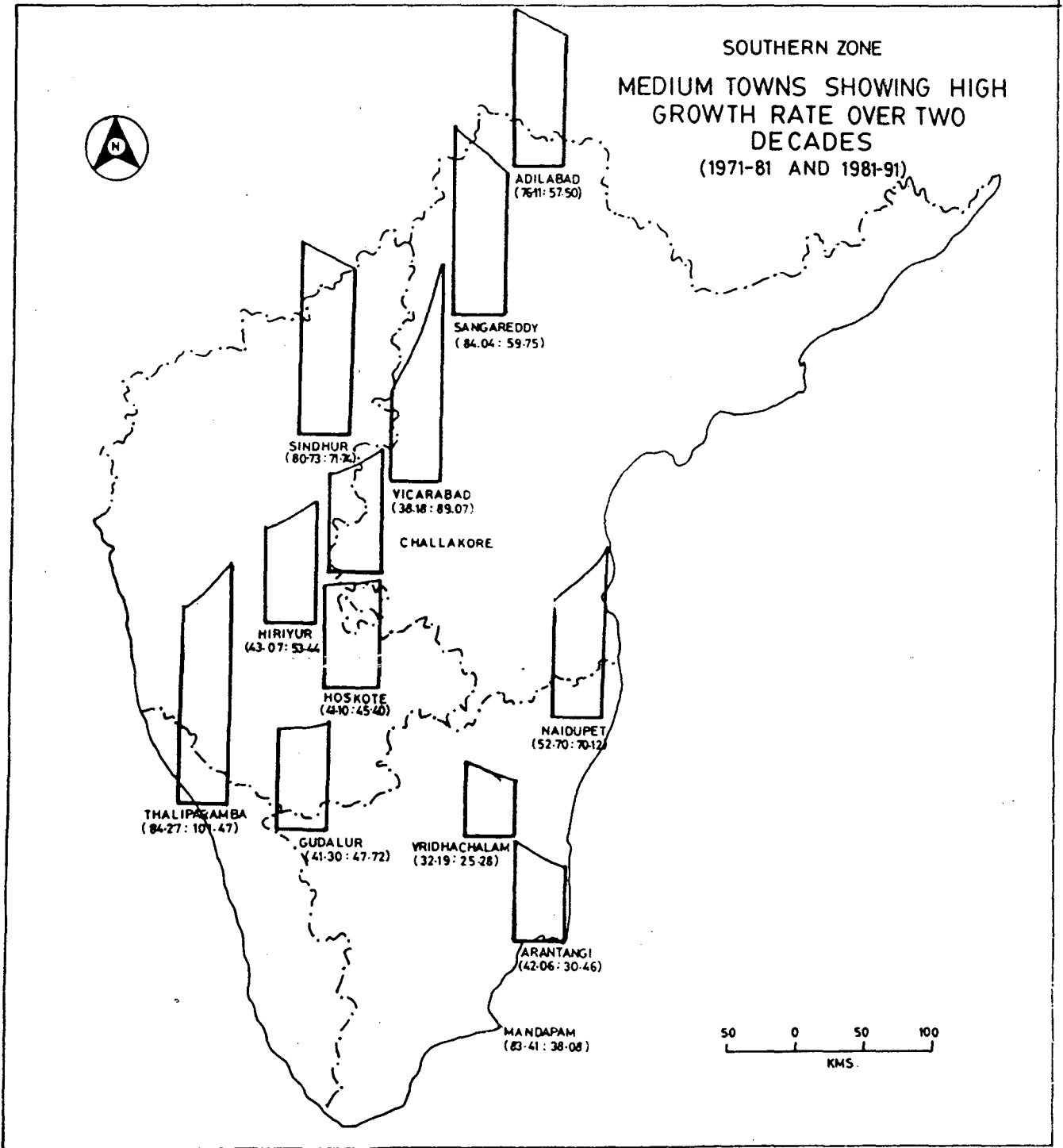
2. A. De Souza (1983), Urban Growth and Urban Planning, India Social Institute, New Delhi. pp. 44-46.

village is quite nominal in terms of urban amenities, socio-economic confort. It is really difficult to demarcate the boundary between a village and the town next to that village as they are more or less contiguous in extent³. Kerala has got few industries and whatever plantation, coir, cashew and marine industrial products are there, they are mostly in the rural areas. So whenever there is an increase in the labour intake capacity of the industries, population increase is there in the village, not in the town. But recently keeping an accordance with the general trend in India, many of the industries are being shifted towards the towns. Accordingly, the proportion of medium towns to the total number of towns in terms of population is also becoming high compared to the other states.

In Tamil Nadu, the decadal growth rate of the medium towns came down to 14.2 percent in 1991 from 23.8 percent in 1981. But the proportion of medium towns to the total number of towns has increased from 37 percent to 41.2 percent over the two recent censuses. On the other hand, these medium towns constitute only 14.2 and 13.2 percent of the total urban population in the recent censuses.

In Tamil Nadu class-I towns specially the large towns and cities play a major role in attracting and absorbing the great chunk of urban population. Because if we see the recent result of 1991 census, it is learnt that the class I towns constitute around 66 percent of the total urban population. Moreover, large

3. Ibid., pp. 49-52.



MAP NO. 4.1

towns and cities like Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore together comprise almost 40 percent of the total urban population. So this phenomenon leads to the fact that urbanisation in Tamil Nadu is biased towards the large towns. As an effect, though the medium towns showed considerably steady decadal growth rate in 1981 have dropped down in 1991. So the role of medium towns has become insignificant these days but they used to be important as far as the regional economy is concerned specially due to the government policy, medium towns used to have local importance in accordance with their social, economic and regional contribution which heralded the growth of medium towns. But gradually, migrants from the rural areas used to choose the higher hierarchy because of the modern amenities, employment opportunities, demonstration effect. Thus, the medium towns started losing its significance which can be revealed from the decadal growth rate of the medium towns and their proportion of the population to the total urban population in recent census.

On one hand, one can observe that the medium towns started losing their importance as far as their decadal growth rate is concerned. But among all these, there are few towns which show significance in terms of their decadal growth rate. These towns (Map No. 4.1) register consistently high growth rate over the two decades compared to their state average. Adilabad, Sangareddi, Sindhur, Vicarabad, Arantangi, Challakore, and Mandapam are worth mentioning in this regard. They are either district headquarter, industrial centre, located at well connected communication system or having the benefits of the nearby class 1 towns specially the

towns which are there in Tamil Nadu.⁴ They are not only located near their respective district headquarters but the vicinity of many important class 1 towns can be observed.

4. Raj Bala (1981), Trends in Urbanisation in India (1901-1981), Rawat Publication, Jaipur, pp. 40-42.

4.2 Pattern of Growth in the Medium Towns Over the Two Decades

Table No. 4.1

Pattern of Growth in the Medium Towns in Southern States Over the Two Decades (1971-91).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Andhra Pradesh	16	8	10	9	13	10	28	11	6
Karnataka	19	9	7	9	3	21	16	7	7
Kerala	1	X	3	X	X	X	12	11	2
Tamil Nadu	17	12	5	25	9	13	12	6	14

Source : Census of India, 1981, 1991.
Series 1 India, Provisional Population Totals : Rural Urban Distribution.

Note :

- A - High to High
- B - Average to High
- C - Low to High
- D - Average to Average
- E - High to Average
- F - Low to Average
- G - Low to Low
- H - High to Low
- I - Average to Low

The Pattern shows the number of the towns in each category which clarifies the relative importance of each category compared to the other ones in each of the state of South India.

For example, in Andhra Pradesh besides the other trends in the pattern of growth, the trend of low growth rate is marked rather consistent compared to the other trends. That is to say, the trend marching towards the low growth rate is well-marked in Andhra Pradesh. In addition, this can also be cited that the other trends in Andhra Pradesh are not highly insignificant

(though they are not that well marked like that of low growth rate trend) consisting of a considerable number of towns in the medium size class.

Whereas, the pattern of growth in the medium towns in Karnataka over the two decades is significant in terms of its high growth rate. The trend is showing that the number of towns marching towards the high growth rate are quite a few in number compared to the other states in southern part of India. Even the average growth rate accounts for a lot number of medium towns which show almost least variation in their respective growth rate.

If we see in terms of high growth rate and low growth rate medium towns, it is clear that to maintain the High to High trend over the two decades, it is very difficult to find large number of towns in Kerala. For example, in Kerala this High to High trend accounts for only one town. Though this high growth rate and low growth rate are with respect to their concerned decades' state average yet the state average itself reveals the degree of a significant growth (29.6 and 46 percent in the two recent censuses) on the whole for a particular period.

But when it comes to the context of Tamil Nadu, the propensity of the trends towards high, average and low growth is equally important. That is to say, the categories of high, average and low were not only important in the previous census, but they are equally important in the recent one according to the number of towns.

4.3 Factors causing differential in the growth rate of medium towns

Factors causing differentials in the growth rate of medium towns are different from spatial and temporal point of view. For example, some towns are gaining in terms of population because they are agriculturally developed. On the contrary, people are coming out of some agriculturally developed areas because of the advancement in education, desire to have the modern exposure to life, saturation in the agricultural field and wage differences.⁵ For example, towns in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh (where agriculture used to be a dominant factor) saw a marked decline in terms of population. Towns like Repalle (Guntur where growth rate has dropped down to 8.2 from 22.5 percent), Pedana (20.2; 8.9 percent respectively in the two censuses located in the district of Krishna). Besides, towns like Avanigadda, (Krishna district, where growth rate is 26.2 and 12.0 percent respectively in 1981 and 1991), Pakala (Chittoor district, growth rate is 21.7 and 7.7 percent respectively) are also worth mentioning in this regard. All these towns in accordance with their districts are located in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh.

This observation is also reflected in the low growth rate towns of Karnataka. For example, towns like Kumta (Uttar Kannad; growth rate is 22.4 and 11.9 percent over the two decades), Kundapur (Dakshin Kannad, growth rate is 18.8 and 0.6 percent respectively for the two recent censuses). These two districts are also coastal districts where agricultural is being affected

5. K. Markandey, op. cit. ... pp. 60-61.

due to over population ultimately leads to the outmigration of the people.

On the other hand, variation in the growth rate might occur due to the heavy outmigration caused by industrial backwardness, saturation in the employment field, lay off, strike, etc. Many medium towns in Kerala are suffering from these kind of problems. For example, Angamaly (Ernakulam; dropped down to 7.3 percent in 1991 from 118.9 percent in 1981), Kothamangam (Ernakulam; here the decadal growth rate has dropped down to 7.2 percent in 1991 from 406.9 percent in 1981).

Even in some other districts like in Alappuzha, town called Chengannur used to register 86.7 percent growth rate in 1981 which has come down to 4 percent in 1991 because of the heavy outmigration as an apparent cause. Actually, outmigration is the outcome of the whole process where lack of development, economic advantages, employment opportunities, retardation in industrial progress ultimately engineer the process of outmigration and decline in the growth rate of population.⁶ On the contrary, town like Thiruvalla (Pathanamthitta) has gained in terms of population where it has recorded 87.3 percent from 9.5 percent; and Ottapalam (Palakkad) showed 90.8 percent growth rate in 1991 which earlier registered only 6.7 percent. Due to the immigration, setting up of new industrial units, factories, low base of population in the earlier years accelerate the growth of population in a heavy manner. In Tamil Nadu, town like Mandapam

6. K.B. Pakrasi (1971), The Uprooted, Edition Indian, Calcutta. pp. 27-28.

(Ramanathapuram) is showing steady growth rate. 82.4 percent in 1981 and around 40 percent in 1991. This is because it has got a good communication system; Besides it is located near the famous port town Rameshwaram which is the district headquarter as well.

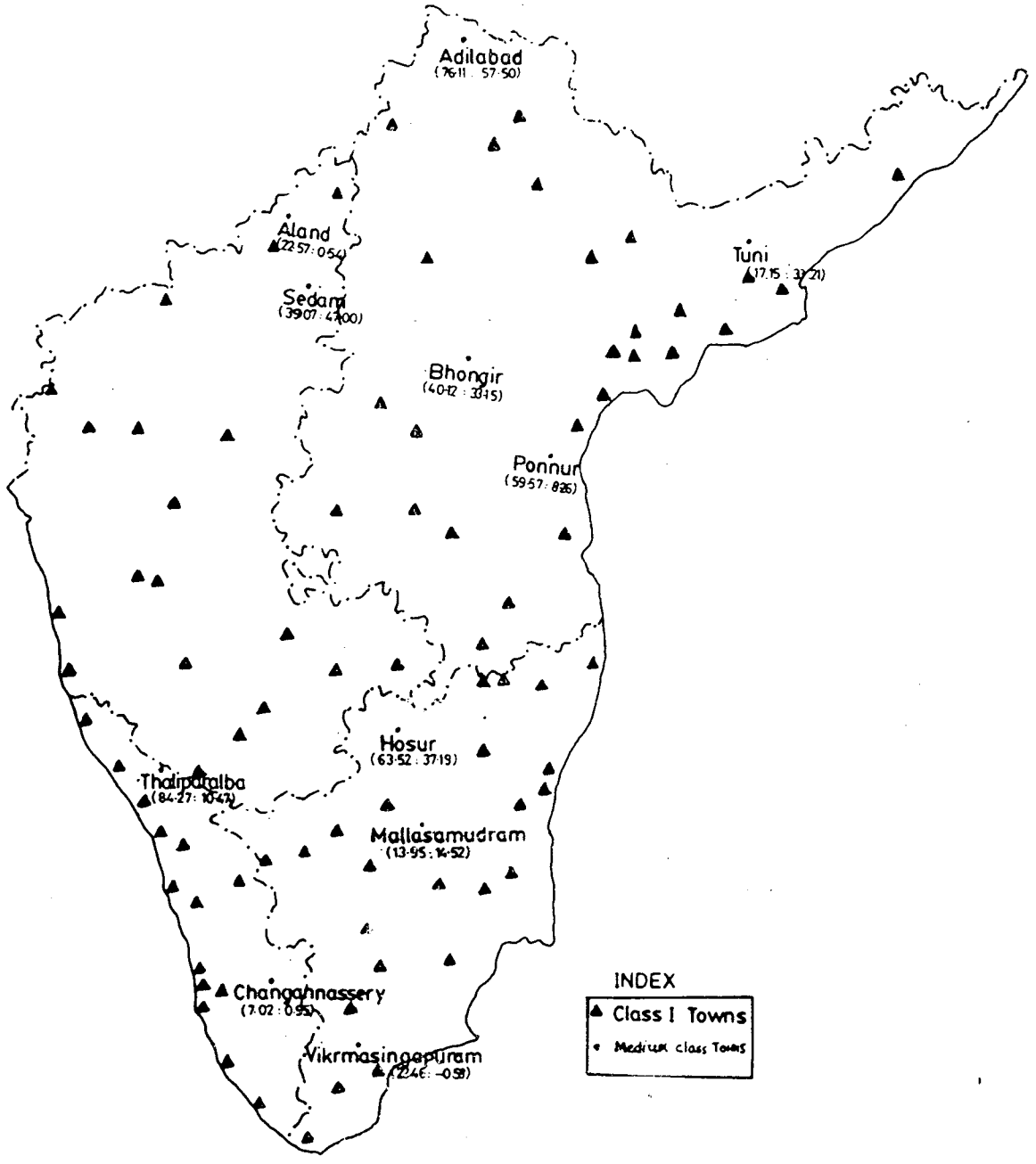
a) Distance from the large towns and cities as a factor causing differentials in the growth rate of Medium Towns.

As it has been stated that the medium towns in southern states showing four important trends in their growth pattern (High to High, High to Low, Low to Low and Low to High) have been classified into three categories according to their distance from the nearest city with population more than 1 lakh. So as far as the peripheral impact is concerned, distance factor has been classified into three categories along with the respective towns. These three categories are less than 25 kilometer, 25-50 kilometer and more than 50 kilometer. One can see the respective growth pattern of the towns both in 1981 and 1991 to work out the correlation and regression between the distance and the growth factor. That is, one can see, whether there is a correlation between those two variables (the distance and the growth factor) and if the correlation is there then in what direction and to what extent - all these can be worked out through the analysis of correlation and regression.

If we go back to the background of this hypothesis that distance from the large town plays an important role in determining the growth rate of the medium towns then one may learn the fact that the medium towns located in and around the



SOUTHERN STATES
DIFFERENTIAL GROWTH RATE OF MEDIUM
TOWNS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTANCE
FROM NEARBY CLASS I TOWN



MAP NO. 4.2

periphery of nearby big cities or large towns may not grow sufficiently because of the 'Umbrella Effect' of those large towns located close to the medium towns. For example, towns like Aland (Karnataka) is not in a position to grow sufficiently (22.6 and 0.5 percent respectively in 1981 and 1991 censuses) which is very near the large towns of Gulbarga (which is a class I town, district headquarter and as well as having consistently steady growth rate, 52 percent and 40 percent respectively in 1981 and 1991). So, one may derive the distance as a causal factor behind the less growth of Aland.

On the contrary, being situated in and around the periphery of big towns medium towns also have an opportunity to grow high in terms of transport, migrational gain from adjacent area (who wanted to come over to the large cities or big towns but somehow could not manage), trickling down effect of the nearby cities and large towns in the shape of modern facilities, education opportunities and on the top of the everything else economic benefits. One can come across the example of the town Sedam (Karnataka) in the same district of Gulbarga situated near the periphery of the large town Gulbarga. Sedam is showing around 40 and 47 percent decadal growth rate over the two recent decades. So besides some local economic facilities Sedam might have some facilities arising out of its lying in the vicinity of the large town Gulbarga. Same can also be revealed in three other southern states. (Map.No. 4-2)

So one cannot put forward the concept that the short

distance reduces the growth because of the peripheral effect and long distance induces the growth because of the absence of peripheral effect. But one factor which is coming out of the whole discussion is that the distance between the large towns and cities on one hand and medium towns on the other hand is important in terms of the growth rate of these medium towns.

To find out the significance of this distance factor correlation and regression between the two variables (distance and growth rate) has been worked out [Table No.42] . Three categories have been taken into account for the correlation and regression. These are, less than 25 kilometer, 25-50 kilometer and more than 50 kilometer in two decades of 1971-81 and 1981-91 as the growth differs over these two decades.

Correlation between the distance and the growth rate has been worked out. Distance is from the class 1 towns and the respective medium towns along with their growth rate over the two decades.

Here we have worked out a correlation between these two variables. X stands for the distance mechanism and Y stands for the growth rate. We want to find out the relationship between the distance mechanism and growth rate as we have come across a few examples where the class 1 towns have got a propensity to exert an influence upon the growth rate of nearby medium towns. That is, they tend to loose or gain in terms of their growth rate being situated in and around the periphery of class 1 towns.

From this computation (Table No. 4.2) one can notice the following empirical observations.

Firstly, the correlation coefficient is quite low and the

corresponding t-ratios show that the results obtained are statistically insignificant.

Secondly, the relationship between the variables is not consistent in maintaining the direction as far as the direction is concerned. Further the heterogeneity of the sample size introduces an element of incomparability across the results.

Thirdly, all these observation lead us to the fact that no strong conclusion about the relationship between these two variables alone can be drawn from our empirical findings. To draw more concrete policy conclusion, a deeper analysis including the other factors relevant for particular regions should be taken into account.

Table No. 4.2 : Correlation between the Distance from the Class-I Towns and the Growth Rate of the Respective Medium Towns

1.	Less than 25 Kilometer and growth rate of 1971-81.		
	r = 0.16	t = 0.76	
2.	Less than 25 Kilometer and growth rate of 1981-91.		
	r = 0.35	t = 1.75	
			contd...
3.	25-50 Kilometer distance and growth rate of 1971-81.		
	r = 0.16	t = 1.26	
4.	25-50 Kilometer distance and growth rate of 1981-91.		
	r = -0.13	t = -1.00	
5.	More than 50 Kilometer and growth rate of 1971-81.		
	r = 0.010	t = 0.009	
6.	More than 50 Kilometer and growth rate of 1981-91.		
	r = 0.060	t = 0.57	

Has been worked out from the source of Town Directory, 1981, Part XA Statement II, Section A, "Physical Aspects and Location".

$$t = r \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{1-r^2}}$$

b) Employment Factor

Employment factor plays an important role not only in southern states but all over India. There are several medium towns in these four southern states of India which showed high growth rate during 1971-81 but during 1981-91 they are showing low growth rate or at the most average growth rate. For example, town like Neyyatinkara (in Thiruvananthapuram district of Kerala) showed average growth rate (16.7 percent in 1981) and then dropped down to low growth rate (8.6 percent in 1991). Example can also be cited from the state of Tamil Nadu where town Sattur showed 22.1 percent growth rate (as an average growth rate) in 1981 and later on in 1991 it registered 7.6 percent (as low growth). Average growth rate itself is showing that the towns are not showing any acceleration in terms of their growth rate. To top it all, when these average growth rate towns are showing low growth rate in the next census then it is meant that either because of the saturation condition in the agricultural field, increasing mechanisation in the industrial sector or the wage difference between the two regions (preferably adjacent) the average growth rate towns have stepped into the category of low growth rate towns in the next census as the population of those towns tend to get out of these regions. So the Average to Low and Low to Low pattern of growth over the two decades indicate the trend of outmigration from those places. ⁸Towns in Andhra Pradesh which are showing consistently low growth rate over the two decades are mainly because of the mechanisation in their existing industry, wage difference and all. For example, Rayadurg (Anantapur), Gadwal (Mahbubnagar) are showing consistently low

growth rate in comparison to their state average (Rayadurg 25.2 and 24.7 percent and Gadwal 41.8 ; 31.7 percent respectively). To supplement with the distance factor, this can also be stated that these two towns are situated near two large class I towns that is Anantapur and Mahbubnagar respectively. So distance factors works with the combination of other socio-economic factors. Towns showed high growth rate over the two decades like Gangawati, Sindhur (Raichur) in Karnataka (Gangawati 62.5; 38.1 percent and Sindhur 80.7; 71.7 percent respectively) are basically far off from the respective class I town Raichur. To top it all, the whole area is fertile having the alluvial land of Tungabhadra river which accelerates the agricultural production as well as industrial which are basically agro based in nature. This leads to the employment opportunity, economic advantages and ultimately population growth.

c) Educational Factors

Literacy plays an important role in the differentials of growth rate in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Their literacy rates are higher than the country's average. Towns which are famous for educational institutions, centre of employment opportunities and other associated characteristics attract large number of people. For example, Madanapalle (Chittor), Nalgonda (Nalgonda) showed 88.5 percent and 50.7 percent growth rate in 1971-81 due to educational opportunities, opportunity for different job-oriented vocational training. But then also there is a variation in terms of the degree of the

growth rate. So the factors are not only varied according to the place and time but they are varied in their degree and direction. One can not segregate one particular factor from the other factors rather one can see the degree of the important factor. For example, we cannot segregate the agricultural factor from the industrial factor of a same region in determining the growth rate of population. Whenever there is a sharp fall in the growth rate, then it is assumed that the different factors or more than one factor have worked in such a way that they are not able to attract the large share of population. So the factors causing differentials in the growth rate of medium towns are varied, mixed and interdependent.

Educational factors are not only helping in reducing the growth rate because of the decline in the birth rate but it accelerates the trend of migration towards the educational centres and institutions. If we talk about the town Kavali (Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh) it is seen that in 1981 it registered 62.5 percent growth rate. It is because of the excessive out migration from the other coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh like Guntur, Krishna to satiate their demand of educational facility in this town of Kavali.⁷ Basically, this place is well connected specially in terms of rail road. Besides, the waterways is also navigable throughout the year. It has got an easy access to the metropolis of Madras. All these factors led to the high growth rate of this town in 1971-81.

7. K. Markandey (1981), op. cit. ... pp. 37-39.

But in 1981-91, because of the excessive outmigration from the southern part of Andhra Pradesh towards the northern part to have the modern exposure of the twin city Hyderabad-Secúnderabad specially in the light of its educational advantages, academic benefits, along with job opportunities the growth rate of the town Kavali came down to 36.7 percent.^{8.}

This migrational feature comes in three southern states excepting Kerala where there was no metropolitan city in the earlier censuses. Table No.4.3 is showing the percentage distribution of this migrational share among the three metropolitan cities of south India compared to their total migrational share in the state. This determines the hypothesis of the urbanisation which has got an inclination towards the large towns and big cities.^{9.}

8. M.N. Buch (1987), Planning the Indian City. Vikas Publishing House Private Limited, New Delhi, pp. 29-30.

9. A. De Souza, op. cit. ... pp. 29-33.

Table No. 4.3Total Migrants in the State and the Percentage of Migrants in these Three Metropolitan Cities.

	Total Migrants	Percentage of Migrants in these Three Metropolitan Cities
<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>	7697146	
Hyderabad	507262	6.6
<u>Karnataka</u>	5700849	
Bangalore	1099226	19.2
<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	6419648	
Madras	1478525	23

Source : Census of India, 1981
Series 1, Migration Tables.
part VA B (VII)

Again the same educational factor does not play an important role in most of the parts of Kerala where educational factor alone cannot allure the population because basic amenities of education are almost everywhere in Kerala. So unless and until the educational factors are mingled up with some other employment generating opportunities, migration (in terms of the differentials in the growth rate of population) does not occur. Same is true with the coastal towns of Andhra Pradesh specially Samalkot (E. Godavari), Peddapuram (E. Godavari), Palacole (W. Godavari), Narsapur (W. Godavari), Chodavaram (Vishkhatanam) ¹⁰where looking after the agriculture and property is only performed by the older generation where at present the young generation has started coming out of these places towards big cities and towns like Vijayawada, Vishakapatnam, Hyderabad to enjoy the modern civic amenities, facilities and educational

opportunities.

d) Transport and Communication

Transport and communication plays an important role in all the four southern states. A considerable portion of the southern India is difficult to approach, because of Western ghat, Eastern ghat and Deccan plateau. Wherever there is an opportunity to have good, well-connected communication system medium towns have generally shown high and steady growth rate.¹⁰ For example, in Karnataka, towns which are situated in the eastern side like Sindhur (Raichur) and Mulbagol (Kolar) are showing consistently high growth rate than the towns like Chikodi (Belgaum) and Kundapur (Dakshin Kannad). Sindhur and Mulbagol showed 80.7; 71.7 percent and 62.7; 32.8 percent respectively over the two decades. On the other hand, towns like Chikodi and Kundapur is showing 24.5; 19.7 percent and 18.8; 0.6 percent respectively for the same period. This is because, the eastern part of Karnataka is less barren, enriched with the alluvium of Tungabhadra and Hagari river and due to the absence of rugged Western ghat mountain which is there in the western part of Karnataka where Chikodi and Kundapar is located.

10. K. Markandey, op. cit ... pp. 72-74

e) Religious Factors

Towns which are ancient in southern India are generally the religious centres like Seemachalam, Madurai, Tirupati etc. Among the medium towns also, this trend is well marked specially the towns like Tiruvettipuram (Tiruvanamalai), Tiruttani (Chengai-Anna) in Tamil Nadu which are showing consistently high growth rate (30.10; 49.7 percent in 1981 and 24.5; 40 percent in 1991) over the two decades. Besides, some basic facilities and amenities, these towns are famous for pilgrimage as well as tourist centres. So despite the associated problems, congestion, high density of population, lack of proper drainage, comparatively better facilities in some other areas adjacent to these regions these religious centres in southern states generally do not show a consistently declining trend.^{11.}

f) Other Factors

Among the other factors some local factors are also important. For example, due to heavy growth in the B.P.L. factory located in Chittur - Thathamangalam (Palakkad), this town is presently showing high growth rate. It is showing 115.1 percent growth in 1981-91. Dandeli (Uttar Kannad) had high growth rate in 1981 due to profitable return from the nearby shipping factory which could absorb a large share of population in terms of employment opportunities (Fig 4.2). Besides, there are some

11. S.P. Gupta (1989), Planning and Development in India. Allied Publishers Private Ltd., New Delhi, pp. 39-43.



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medium towns in southern India which have grown up depending upon some local small scale or cottage industries like handloom, Zari work, weaving, wooden pottery, coir puppet etc. For example, Kasaragod in Kerala, Venkatgiri and Satenapalle in Andhra Pradesh.

4.4 Implications and Findings

/// The crux of our ^{the dissertation} ~~whole~~ discussion reveals the fact that one cannot separate out one or two factors as the possible logic behind the differentials in the growth rate of medium towns. That is, it is not only the distance factor influencing the growth rate but there are other factors as well. Rather it is the combined effect of all these factors ultimately leading towards the variations in the growth rate of medium towns. ///

If we look into the distance factor and its influence, then there are few towns where long distance from their nearest class 1 town is reflected positively in their growth rate. For example, towns like Mancheriyal, Sangareddi are 174 and 60 kilometers away from their nearby Class 1 cities of Warangal and Hyderabad. Consequently, their growth rate is quite high (64; 62 percent for Mancheriyal and 82; 60 percent for Sangareddi) over the two decades. Here, Mancheriyal is not only far from nearest class 1 town but it is far from any significant town for that matter. As far as the peripheral impact is concerned it holds an important position as an urban centre. So both industrially and communication wise it is a bridge to connect the other important urban centres like Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Warangal etc. On the other hand, town like Sangareddi is the district

headquarter of Medak district where there is no other important town in this district coupled with the fact that Medak is in the comparatively inaccessible, barren region of Andhra Pradesh. So that way it is of local significance specially from the administrative point of view.

///The other side of the hypothesis reveals the fact that the medium towns located in and around the periphery of the class 1 towns specially within 25 kilometers showing low growth rate consistently for two decades.///For example, towns like Nellikuppam and Chinnalapatti in Tamil Nadu. Their distance from the nearby class 1 cities is 11 and 13 kilometers respectively. Their respective class 1 towns are Cuddalore and Dindigul. But the marked low growth rate of Nellikuppam and Chinnalapatti can not only be attributed to the distance factor as Nellikuppam is in the hilly tract of Nilgiris and Chinnalapatti has no solid industrial base which is quite a substantial factor in registering the low growth. On the whole, it is obvious that (see Appendix) whenever and wherever the distance is markedly less there the respective growth rate of the medium towns are insignificant specially in the light of consistency.

Therefore,///all these implications and findings lead us to the basic proposition that the medium towns have got a propensity to loose or gain in terms of their growth rate being influenced by the distance mechanism of the nearby large class 1 towns. To be precise, sometimes medium towns cannot grow because large towns or the big cities absorb the population to a great extent as when people decide to migrate from the rural area to the urban area, they prefer the higher order in order to have the benefits

of large towns and cities instead of staying in some intermediate urban centres. But on the other hand, when a well connected communication and transport system marches towards a big urban centre, then the nearby medium class as well as small urban centre try to grow fast if the growth is not hindered by some local factors. So the local demands, importance and characteristics play significant role along with the distance mechanism in determining the variation in the growth rate of the medium towns in a particular region over a certain period of time.

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APPENDIX

Data Source: - Census of India, 1981
 Series 1, INDIA, Migration Tables,
 Part VA and B (VII) and
 Census of India, 1991
Provisional Population Totals,
 Paper II, Rural Urban Distribution.

**Growth Rates of Medium Towns (Andhra Pradesh) and their Distance
 from nearest Class I Towns/Cities**

(I)

NAME OF THE TOWN	GROWTH RATE		NEAREST CITY WITH POPULATION > 100000	DISTANCE <25 KILOMETER
	1971-81	1981-91		
BODHAN	35.16	26.73	NIZAMABAD	22
NARSAPUR	27.35	22.43	BHEEMAVARAM	24
SAMALKOT	19.24	18.09	KAKINADA	8
PEDANA	20.17	8.98	VISHAKHAPATNAM	8
KOVUR	21.17	33.15	RAJAMUNDRY	13
PITHAPURAM	16.62	20.37	KAKINADA	20
PEDDAPURAM	20.08	24.76	KAKINADA	20
JAMALAMADUGU	68.58	35.63	PRODDATUR	20
AKIVEEDU	26.29	38.10	BHEEMA	20

(II)

NAME OF THE TOWN	GROWTH RATE		NEAREST CITY WITH POPULATION > 100000	DISTANCE 25-50 KILOMETER
	1971-81	1981-91		
YEMIGANUR	67.52	28.44	ADONI	29
ANAKAPALE	27.77	15.28	VISHAKHAPATNAM	35
GUDUR	32.13	25.39	NELLORE	39
DHARMAVARAM	65.08	54.50	ANANTAPUR	40
PALACOLE	27.49	23.46	BHEEMAVARAM	40
BAPATLA	31.95	13.26	TENALI	42
TANUKU	56.79	17.27	BHEEMAVARAM	45
NARASARAOPET	54.21	32.42	GUNTUR	48
ICHCHAPURAM	20.83	54.79	BERHAMPUR	26
NANDIKOTKUR	40.38	40.53	KURNOOL	29
ARMUR	39.26	45.40	NIZAMABAD	29
RAMACHANDRAPURAM	30.47	18.99	KAKINADA	29
SATTENAPALLE	36.27	37.58	GUNTUR	30
PENUGONDA	19.79	12.62	BHEEMAVARAM	40
FAROOQNAGAR	61.99	44.40	HYDERABAD	47
PAKALA	21.74	7.75	TIRUPATI	48
RAYADURG	25.20	24.70	BELLARY	48
REPALLE	22.54	8.15	TENALI	49

(III)

NAME OF THE TOWN	GROWTH RATE		NEAREST CITY WITH POPULATION > 100000	DISTANCE > 50 KILOMETER
	----- 1971-81	----- 1981-91		
TADPATRI	70.54	31.76	ANANTAPUR	56
SANGAREDDI	82.04	59.75	HYDERABAD	60
SRIKAKULAM	50.83	30.14	VIZIANAGRAM	65
KADIRI	56.09	17.29	ANANTAPUR	87
JAGITAL	72.21	27.72	NIZAMABAD	90
SIDDIPET	62.59	26.35	WARANGAL	92
MADANAPALE	50.69	34.20	TIRUPATI	120
MIRIYALGUDA	129.09	49.19	VIJAYWADA	140
ADILABAD	76.11	57.50	NIZAMABAD	156
MANDAMARI	99.23	48.50	WARANGAL	166
MANCHERIYAL	63.96	62.04	WARANGAL	174
KAGAZNAGAR	18.75	11.61	WARANGAL	175
CHODAVARAM	21.96	15.65	VISHAKHAPATNAM	51
DHONE	40.27	49.28	KURNOOL	51
KAMAREDDY	85.30	47.18	NIZAMABAD	55
SALUR	16.42	20.62	VIZIANAGRAM	55
VENKATGIRI	23.96	27.02	TIRUPATI	55
YELAMANCHALE	28.04	18.88	VISHAKHAPATNAM	54
META PALLI	34.66	73.08	NIZAMABAD	56
PALAMANER	76.08	47.75	KOLAR	65
BOBBILI	18.24	19.38	VIZIANAGRAM	65
VIKARABAD	58.18	89.07	HYDERABAD	66
NAIDUPET	52.70	70.12	NELLORE	66

contd...

AMALAPURAM	27.79	17.87	RAJAMUNDRY	67
SADASIVPET	39.78	48.15	HYDERABAD	70
SULURPET	64.58	52.67	TIRUPATI	72
NARSIPATNAM	39.52	19.55	VISHAKHAPATNAM	80
AMADALVALSA	30.08	90.99	VIZIANAGRAM	82
PALAKONDA	14.64	19.11	VIZINAGRAM	85
NARASANNAPET	29.01	25.29	VIZIANAGRAM	85
ANDOLE	35.11	21.29	HYDERABAD	86
BAGANNAPALLE	35.64	47.40	KURNUL	87
KODAD	113.65	64.74	VIJAYWADA	90
GUDDALUR	29.39	22.44	PRODDATUR	90
PARVATIPURAM	21.06	19.63	VIZIANAGRAM	95
ADDANKI	62.56	44.67	GUNTUR	96
YELLANDU	62.77	41.69	WARANGAL	101
TEKKALI	31.14	22.46	VIZIANAGRAM	120
BHADRACHALAM	99.38	67.69	RANGAREDDY	160
VIJAYAPURI (N)	22.18	2.80	HYDERABAD	161
NARAYANPET	28.13	20.00	HYDERABAD	176
SRISAILAM PROJECT	17.73	-13.70	KURNUL	185

**Growth Rates of Medium Towns (Karnataka) and their Distance
from nearest Class I Towns/Cities**

(I)

NAME OF THE TOWN	GROWTH RATE		NEAREST CITY WITH POPULATION > 100000	DISTANCE < 25 KILOMETER
	----- 1971-81	----- 1981-91		
MADDUR	43.95	27.59	MANDYA	20
TARIKERE	19.51	6.04	BHADRAVATI	21
HARIHAR	54.43	27.37	DAVANGERE	14

(II)

NAME OF THE TOWN	GROWTH RATE		NEAREST CITY WITH POPULATION > 100000	DISTANCE 25-50 KILOMETER
	----- 1971-81	----- 1981-91		
WADI			GULBARGA	47
SHAHABAD	58.73	11.03	GULBARGA	27
DODBALLARPUR	32.49	15.48	BANGALORE	37
CHANNAPATNA	55.61	8.64	MANDYA	40
NIPANI	18.99	23.55	KOLHAPUR	40
MALUR	45.24	39.36	BANGALORE	49
SAUNDATTI YELLAMMA	64.91	25.50	HUBLI-DHARKAR	40
SIRUGUPPA	56.74	34.21	ADONI	40
MANVI	53.46	31.55	RAICHUR	48
HOSKOTE	44.19	45.49	BANGALORE	26

ANEKAL	52.56	29.42	BANGALORE	35
VIJAYAPURA	49.02	40.33	BANGALORE	44
LAKSHMESHVAR	23.55	13.08	GADAGBETIGERI	38
SANKESHWAR	26.74	13.40	BELGAUM	48
ALAND	22.57	0.54	GULBARGA	43
KUDACHI	31.28	14.61	SANGLI	32
BIRUR	27.71	11.16	BHADRAVATHI	45
KRISHNARAJA NAGAR	22.85	38.35	MYSORE	40
PUTTUR	14.99	28.34	MANGALORE	48
ANNIGERI	26.79	35.58	HUBLI-DHARWAR	35

(III)

NAME OF THE TOWN	GROWTH RATE		NEAREST CITY WITH POPULATION > 100000	DISTANCE > 50 KILOMETER
	----- 1971-81	1981-91		
DANDELI	87.32	10.65	HUBLI-DHARWAR	70
KOLAR	51.63	26.41	BANGALORE	70
ROBKAVI BANHATTI	37.81	17.24	BIJAPUR	82
BAGALKOT	31.14	13.21	BIJAPUR	90
KARWAR	70.00	8.05	HUBLI DHARWAR	157
KANAKAPURA	48.60	25.45	BANGALORE	56
BYADGI	25.03	14.71		
CHAMARAJNAR RAMASAMUDRAM	30.10	10.03	MYSORE	61
GAURI BIDANUR	46.09	36.48	BANGALORE	76
YADGIR	23.48	7.18	GULBARGA	76
SHAHAPUR	26.10	37.60	GULBARGA	77

CHALLAKERE	43.07	53.44	DAVANGERE	84
MUDDEBIHAL	43.56	33.80	BIJAPUR	85
CHANNARAYA PATNA	58.33	43.29	MYSORE	86
SINDHNUR	80.73	71.74	RAICHUR	87
BANGARPET	52.86	29.09	BANGALORE	90
BASAVKALYAN	30.11	28.27	GULBARGA	90
MUGALGI	68.72	48.83	BELGAUM	96
ARSIKERE	4.95	56.33	TUMKUR	97
MULBAGOL	62.75	32.83	BANGALORE	100
HIRIYUR	44.81	49.07	DAVANGERE	104
BHALKI	43.73	42.76	GULBARGA	110
ILKAL	20.14	11.17	BIJAPUR	112
KUMTA	22.36	11.83	HUBLI-DHARWAR	164
INDI	29.26	41.38	BIJAPUR	50

**Growth Rates of Medium Towns (Kerala) and their Distance
from nearest Class I Towns/Cities**

(I)

NAME OF THE TOWN	GROWTH RATE -----		NEAREST CITY WITH POPULATION > 100000	DISTANCE < 25 KILOMETER
	1971-81	1981-91		
CHITTOOR THATHAMANGALAM	6.65	115.07	PALGHAT	21
NEDUMANGAD	200.41	13.36	TRIVANDRUM	19
VAIKOM	5.41	3.10	GUILON	24

(II)

NAME OF THE TOWN	GROWTH RATE -----		NEAREST CITY WITH POPULATION > 100000	DISTANCE 25-50 KILOMETER
	1971-81	1981-91		
THIRUVALLA	9.53	87.32	ALLEPPY	42
CHANGANASSERY	7.02	0.95	ALLEPPY	31
KAMAMKULAM	13.35	9.53	QUILON	38
KODANGALUR	-	50.70	COCHIN	40
SHGRANUR	59.36	12.59	RALGHAT	49
VARKALA	67.00	14.62	TRIVANDRUM	41
ANGAMALY	118.81	7.35	COCHIN	32
OTTAPALAM	-6.72	90.81	PALGHAT	32
TIRUR	26.43	21.19	CALICUT	43
PUNALUR	217.35	7.50	QUILON	45
CHALAKUDY	11.53	7.55	COCHIN	49

PERAMBAVUR	10.42	6.85	COCHIN	35
ATTINGAL	9.59	10.02	TRIVANDRUM	33
MAVELIKKARA	3.70	6.38	ALLEPPY	44
IRINJALAKUDA	2.72	5.34	COCHIN	35
PALAI	6.66	1.18	PALGHAT	32

(III)

NAME OF THE TOWN	GROWTH RATE		NEAREST CITY WITH POPULATION > 100000	DISTANCE > 50 KILOMETER
	----- 1971-81	1981-91		
CHENGANUR	86.71	3.98	ALLEPPY	65
KUTHUPARAMBA	139.59	17.08	CALICUT	82
KOTHAMANGAM	406.92	7.22	COCHIN	51
PAPPINISSERY	23.28	13.63	CALICUT	101
THODUPURHA	71.18	13.73	COCHIN	65
THALIPARAMBA	84.27	101.47	CALICUT	113
KASARAGOD	23.30	16.19	MANGALORE	50
PONNAI	21.00	19.73	CALICUT	60

**Growth Rates of Medium Towns (Tamil Nadu) and their Distance
from nearest Class I Towns/Cities**

(I)

NAME OF THE TOWN	GROWTH RATE		NEAREST CITY WITH POPULATION > 100000	DISTANCE < 25 KILOMETER
	1971-81	1981-91		
BAVANI	41.94	20.56	ERODE	12
KUMARAPALAYAM	56.03	19.49	SALEM	13
ARAKKONAM	37.05	20.36	KANCHIPURAM	24
NELLIKUPAM	7.57	4.94	CUDDALORE	11
CHINNALAPATTI	0.02	-5.75	DINDIGUL	13
PALLADAM	28.76	34.93	TIRUPPUR	16
ATTIRAMPATTINAM	16.80	25.47	THANJAVUR	16
KANGAYAM	14.43	45.79	TIRUPPUR	22
TIRUVETTIPURAM	30.09	24.47	KANCHPURAM	24

(II)

NAME OF THE TOWN	GROWTH RATE		NEAREST CITY WITH POPULATION > 100000	DISTANCE 25-50 KILOMETER
	1971-81	1981-91		
USILAMPATTI	11.32	8.31	MADURAI	38
HOSUR	63.52	37.19	BANGALORE	40
KULITTALAI	14.03	21.12	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	40
TIRUTTANI	49.72	39.99	TIRUTTANI	43
MELUR	32.23	24.94	MADURAI	30
PONNERI	48.38	39.61	MADRAS	38

(III)

NAME OF THE TOWN	GROWTH RATE		NEAREST CITY WITH POPULATION > 100000	DISTANCE > 50 KILOMETER
	----- 1971-81	1981-91		
VIRUDUNAGAR	9.93	4.27	MADURAI	54
KOVILPATTI	31.86	21.89	KOVILPATTI	52
VRIDDHACHALAM	32.19	25.28	CUDALORE	60
VANIYAMBADI	15.66	22.73	VELLORE	63
UDUMALAPETTAI	39.53	6.91	TIRUPPUR	64
COONOOR	30.26	7.99	COIMBATORE	70
TENI-ALLINAGARAM	52.11	24.41	DINDIGUL	73
TIRUPATTUR	29.94	4.66	VELLORE	88
KRISHNAGIRI	36.61	24.66	BANGALORE	92
DEVARSHOLA	60.73	32.48	COIMBATORE	153
PERIYAKULAM	6.61	5.48	DINDIGUL	55
SHENCOTTAH	4.96	2.76	TIRUNELVELI	55
JOLARPETTAI	7.71	8.96	VELLORE	80
ILLAYANKUDI	3.32	-1.69	MADURAI	80
ARANTANGI	42.06	30.46	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	85
KOLLAKKURICHICHI	30.41	3.38	SALEM	90
GUDALUR	12.19	-0.76	COIMBATORE	136
KILAKKARAI	16.99	7.16	MADURAI	135
GUDALUR	4.30	47.72	MADURAI	120
O'VALLEY	53.41	7.06	COIMBATORE	150
MANDAPAM	82.41	38.08	MADURAI	152

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