

URBANIZATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

**RETROSPECT AND PROSPECTS
(A Twentieth Century Review)**

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award of the Degree of
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SYED SAMI AHMAD

**CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY**

NEW DELHI-110067

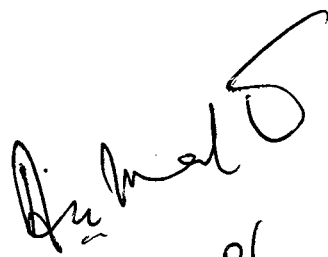
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CERTIFICATE

Certified that the dissertation entitled
"Urbanization in Uttar Pradesh - Retrospect and Prospects
(A twentieth century review)" being submitted by
Mr Syed Sami Ahmad in partial fulfilment for the award
of the Degree of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) in Jawaharlal
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It is hereby certified that this work has not
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Chairman


21.7.86

Supervisor



(M K Premi)

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Syed Sami Ahmad
SYED SAMI AHMAD

C O N T E N T S

		<u>Page</u>
ACKNOWLEDGMENT		I-II
LIST OF TABLES		III-IV
<u>CHAPTER - I</u>	INTRODUCTION	1 - 16
✓1.1	Urbanization : A Definitional Approach	
✓1.2	Measurement of Urbanization	
✓1.3	Changing Urban Defination in the Indian Census.	
1.4	Town classes	
1.5	Data Base	
1.6	Outline of the Study	
<u>CHAPTER - 2</u>	UTTAR PRADESH - AN INTRODUCTION	16 - 31
2.1	Location	
2.2	Physiography	
2.3	Population structure	
2.4	Agriculture	
2.5	Industry	
<u>CHAPTER - 3</u>	PACE OF URBANIZATION IN UTTAR PRADESH	32 - 59
3.1	Phase I	
3.2	Phase II	
✓3.3	Summary	
<u>CHAPTER - 4</u>	GROWTH OF CITIES IN UTTAR PRADESH	60 - 85
✓4.1	Growth of cities during pre-Independence period	
✓4.2	Growth of cities during post-Independence period	
✓4.3	Summary	

<u>CHAPTER - 5</u>	GROWTH OF MEDIUM AND SMALL TOWNS IN UTTAR PRADESH	86 - 111
5.1	Significance of Medium and Small towns in the process of urbanization in Uttar Pradesh.	
5.2	Growth of medium and small towns in Uttar Pradesh - A historical perspective of this century	
5.3	Regional Growth pattern of medium and small towns in Uttar Pradesh	
5.4	Problems of the development of medium and small towns in Uttar Pradesh	
5.5	Summary	
<u>CHAPTER - 6</u>	EMERGENCE OF NEW TOWNS IN UTTAR PRADESH	112 - 123
6.1	Emergence of continuously growing new towns.	
6.2	Declassified new towns	
6.3	Re-emerged new towns	
6.4	New towns as part of urban agglomeration.	
6.5	Summary	
<u>CHAPTER - 7</u>	WORKFORCE AND FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN CENTRES IN UTTAR PRADESH.	124 - 136
7.1	Primary Sector	
7.2	Secondary Sector	
7.3	Tertiary Sector	
7.4	Summary	

<u>CHAPTER - 8</u>	PROSPECTS OF URBANIZATION IN UTTAR PRADESH	137 - 152
8.1	National capital region	
8.2	Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns in Uttar Pradesh	
8.3	Suggested regions for urban planning in Uttar Pradesh	
8.4	Expected growth pattern of urban centres in the future.	
8.5	Urban population projection for Uttar Pradesh (1981-2001)	
8.6	Summary	
<u>CHAPTER - 9</u>	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	153 - 157
BIBLIOGRAPHY		158 - 172
APPENDICES		173 - 185

III

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
2.1 Total population and its decadal growth rate in Uttar Pradesh	19
2.2 Distribution of Population in Uttar Pradesh-1981	21-24
3.1 Percentage of urban population to the total	32
3.2 Pace of Urbanization in Uttar Pradesh	33
3.3 Percentage district wise decadal variation or urban population in Uttar Pradesh	35-38
3.4 Towns which experienced population decline between 1921-31	42-43
3.5 Towns which experienced population decline between 1931-41	44
3.6 Towns which experienced population decline between 1941-51	47-48
3.7 Percentage decadal variation of urban population 1901-81	49
3.8 Adjusted growth rate of urban population in Uttar Pradesh 1951-61	52-54
4.1 Percentage decadal variation of 1981 cities from 1901-81 in Uttar Pradesh	67-68
4.2 Rank of Uttar Pradesh Cities among larger cities of India	73
4.3 Growth of cities in Uttar Pradesh (1901-81)	77
4.4 Class wise comparison of adjusted urban population in Uttar Pradesh	79

IV

5.1	Growth of class II and III towns 1901-81	89
5.2	Growth of class IV towns 1901-81	90
5.3	Growth of Class V and VI towns 1901-81	91
5.4	Medium towns-classwise comparison of percentage share of census population and including population of declassified towns 1961.	95
5.5	Distribution of declassified small towns in 1961	95
5.6	Impact of declassification of small towns in Uttar Pradesh 1961	9696
5.7	Class wise comparison of census and adjusted urban population in Uttar Pradesh 1961.	96
5.8	Pattern of reclassification of declassified towns belonging to class IV in 1961.	97
5.9	Pattern of reclassification of declassified towns in 1981.	99
5.10	Population of reclassified towns in 1981	99
5.11	Comparison between census and urban population figures 1981	99
5.12	Population of medium and small towns without reclassified towns 1981.	100
6.1	Pattern of the emergence of new towns 1901-81	113
6.2	Fluctuating population of cantonments	121
7.1	Distribution of towns by Functional types	124
7.2	Work participation rate in Uttar Pradesh	126
7.3	Percentage Distribution of workers by size class of towns	130A-130B
8.1	Uttar Pradesh: Projected urban Population (1981-2001)	149

CHAPTER - I INTRODUCTION

✓Uttar Pradesh has a long history of urbanization. There are sufficient evidences which prove that Indus Valley Civilization (C.2500 - 1750 B.C.), one of the oldest urban civilizations of the world, had its extension upto the areas presently falling in this state.¹ Explorations made in different parts of the state clearly indicate that there were some sort of desertion of sites in the post-Kushana phase,² when a large number of prominent urban places, many of them capitals of the kingdoms declined due to political, geographical (like floods) and socio-economic reasons and today they are not even formal villages. In contrast, Uttar Pradesh still holds a large number of flourishing urban centres of different sizes belonging to different phases of history.

✓In spite of such a prolonged history of urbanization, Uttar Pradesh could not perform well to increase its share of urban population to the total. A large majority of population has remained confined in the vast rural tracts and a very small share settled in the few urban centres. The 20th century, which has been called the age of urbanization³, could hardly change the prevailing situation. The level of urbanization in the state is still very low and Uttar Pradesh is considered among the backward states of India.

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1. R.S. Sharma; Ancient India, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, 1977, p.34.
 2. V.K. Thakur; Urbanization in Ancient India; Abhinav Publications, New Delhi, 1981, p.272.
 3. Jagmohan; The Challenge of our Cities, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1984, p.2

At the macro level slowness of urbanisation in Uttar Pradesh is probably due to its backwardness in the field of economic and industrial development, but at the micro level, there are some highly urbanized districts and many towns and cities in the state which have been the centres of substantial industrial activity. On the regional level, from the very beginning economically developed western part of the state has been more urbanized than the predominantly agricultural eastern and hilly parts. In eastern Uttar Pradesh, because of low level of industrialization, urbanization is at its lowest ebb.⁴ There are many hilly districts of the state like Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, and Tehri Garhwal which did not have urban population at all for a long time. This trend shows that there is a positive correlation between urbanization and industrialization and negative between urbanization and agricultural density.⁵ This also proves that urbanization is never an even process.⁶

Related with the preceding discussion, this study is an attempt to analyse the various aspects of the process of urbanization and the spatial and temporal changes that have taken place from

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4. A.R. Tiwari; Geography of Uttar Pradesh; National Book Trust, New Delhi, 1971, p. 92.
 5. Kingsley Davis; "Urbanization and development of pre-Industrial Countries", in David M. Heer (Ed.) Readings on Populations, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1968, p. 41
 6. H.L. Brownings and J.P. Gibbs; "Some measures of Demographic and Spatial Relations among cities;" J.P. Gibbs (Ed.) Urban Research Methods; East-West Press, New Delhi, 1968, p. 438.

one part of the state to another during the whole 20th century. Besides, the major trends that have developed from pre to post-Independence period and future prospects of urbanization in the state, have also been discussed.

Before going into the above aspects of this study the next section of this chapter deals with the definition of urbanization and related concepts and following section is devoted to the changes in urban definition in Indian census. The data base for the study is discussed next and finally, the chapter gives an outline of the study. Since this study is the description of the retrospect and prospects of urbanization in Uttar Pradesh, no formal hypotheses have been developed.

✓1.1 Urbanization : A Definitional Approach : Before looking at the different aspects of urbanization in Uttar Pradesh, it would be worthwhile to discuss briefly the term urbanization and other concepts relevant for this study. Though towns have existed for a long time but it is very difficult to give an exhaustive and generally accepted definition of urbanization. There are many schools of thought which have given a particular analytical model with their ideas to define urbanization. However, there are four main connotations of the term 'urbanization' and they are following :

(i) Behavioural connotation :- This is applied by sociologists who believe that urbanization is a way of life. The first

person to use this term was Louis Wirth who wrote 'urbanization as a way of life'⁷ in 1938 in which he listed some factors which bring about changes in the behaviour of an urban man from rural one. These factors are population size, density and its heterogeneity which create secondary relations in the city as compared to primary relations in the villages. The basic difference between a rural and urban lies in these factors.

There are other sociologists who tried to analyse the process of urbanization. They basically concentrated on (a) the experience of an individual who lives in an urban area, and (b) the study of behaviour of a certain homogenous group. They are of opinion that urbanization is a process of a progressive historical development from rural way of life to urban way of life. This process is mediated by industrialization and diversification of labour.

(ii) Structural Connotation :- This is applied by economists who use the term urbanization as a process of change of economy from primary industry to secondary and tertiary ones. They are interested in economic specialization in advanced technology. They believe that every society has passed from primary structure of economy to secondary or tertiary under the process of urbanization. They say that urbanization and economic development are interrelated and interdependent.

7. Louis Wirth; "Urbanization as a way of life", American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 41, July 1938, pp 1-23

(iii) Demographic Connotation:- Demographers are mainly interested in following aspects while studying the process of urbanization : (a) multiplication of cities, (b) the growth of individual cities, and (c) the change in the population structure and characteristics of the city. In other words they emphasize on the increase of the share of urban population in the total population.

(iv) Spatial Connotation:- The geographers have applied the term urbanization to stress the need of the study of spatial distribution of town and cities in terms of urban population.

These are different approaches for defining urbanization, but there is no universally accepted definition of what urbanization really means. The classic and most applicable definition of urbanization has been given by Hope Tisdale.

"Urbanization is a process of population concentration. It proceeds in two ways, the multiplication of the points of concentration and increase in size of individual concentrations...Just as long as cities grow in size or multiply in number, urbanization is taking place." ⁸

He emphasized urbanization as a process by which growing section of the country's population comes to live in relatively densely populated, relatively large towns and urban type communities.

8. Quoted by B.J.L. Berry; The Human Consequences of Urbanization, Macmillan, U.K., 1973, p. 27

✓ Another scholar Mitchell refers to urbanization as being the process of becoming urban, moving to cities, changing from agriculture to other pursuits common to cities and corresponding change of behaviour patterns.⁹

✓ Besides these two, there is a long list of scholars belonging to different disciplines and thoughts who have tried to define urbanization. Even at present this issue is as burning as four or five decades ago and new definitions are being given from time to time. But, in whatever way it is defined, urbanization is phenomenon describing a process of change in the status of people due to changing condition in society at large.¹⁰

✓ In a much more simple way urbanization may be defined a tendency by which people of the countryside, leaving agriculture and other primary activities, come to live in relatively large towns and urban type communities, with the greater expectation of materialistic and economic development. They generally join activities like service, trade, manufacturing and allied interests. Urbanization is closely linked with the concentration of people at one place through migration.¹¹ It grows mainly on account of migration of the rural population to urban centres.¹²

9. Quoted by Beräld Brees; Urbanization in Newly Developing Countries, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1969, p. 3.

10. ✓ L. Jakobson & Ved Prakash; Urbanization and National Development, Sage Publications, California, 1971, p. 15.

11. R.B. Mandal & G.L. Peters; Urbanization and Regional Development, Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1981 p. 1.

12. Nirmala Banerjee; "What course of Urbanization in India?" Economic & Political Weekly, Special Member, July, 1969, p. 1175.

✓1.2 Measurement of Urbanization :- The proportion of population living in cities and towns to the total population is the measure of urbanization. It can be expressed as a ratio of the urban population divided by the total population, applying the following formula :-

$$U = \frac{U_p}{P_t}$$

Where,

U = Urbanization

U_p = Urban Population

P_t = Total Population

In this study degree of urbanization has been computed in percentage terms.

1.3 Changing Definition of 'Urban' in the Indian Census :- For the last hundred years the definition of urban areas in the Indian Census has changed from time to time. In the context of present work the study of changing definitions and related concepts of urban areas is important to analyse the main problem. The process of definitional change can be divided into two periods.

(i) 1901 - 1951

(ii) 1961 - 1981

(i) Period of 1901-1951 :- During this period of six censuses, the definition of urban areas remained more or less the same.¹³ However, census year-wise it was as follows:-

1901 and 1911 - A town was defined as :-

(i) Every continuous group of houses inhabited permanently by not less than 5000 people.

(ii) Every area within which the chaukidary Act or the Municipal Act or the Cantonment Act is in force.

1921 - The definition remained as before except that for the above Acts, Act II of 1914 and Act II of 1916 were substituted. Two explanations were added :-

1. Where several villages lie so close together that their homes form a continuous group with a population exceeding 5000 such group is a town and
2. Where one village is broken up into distinct groups of homes, none of which contains more than 5000 inhabitants the place is not a town.

1931 and 1941 - The definition included all Municipalities, notified areas, town areas and cantonments.

13. The definition of Urban areas from 1901 to 1951 has been taken from census of India, 1971, Uttar Pradesh, Town Directory Part VI-A, pp 1-2.

The Census Superintendent was given a discretion to treat a place inhabited by not less than 5000 persons as a town considering its character, importance and historical associations.

1951 - The most serious question raised in 1951 was that

If there were villages more than 5000 inhabitants, how they would be distinguished from town. In this regard, the census of India 1951 mentioned that "A hard and fast line is difficult to draw. Some criteria were laid down and towns were specified at the early censuses. It is much common at each successive censuses for villages to be reclassified as towns than the other way about."¹⁴ The census did not suggest a uniform definition for the whole country. In Uttar Pradesh town was defined as every municipality, every notified area, every town area, cantonment and any other group of houses permanently inhabited by usually not less than 5000 persons which the state Superintendent of Census operation decide to treat as a census town-Concept of 'town group' was introduced in the same census year.

(ii) Period of 1961 - 1981 - In 1961 census a uniform and stricter definition of urban areas was applied throughout the country. Following criteria were fixed to declare a place as urban.¹⁵

14. Census of India 1951; India, Part I-A Report; p.44-45.

15. Census of India 1961; Uttar Pradesh, General Population Tables, Part II-A p. 14.

1. All municipalities and notified area
- 2, All Contonments
3. All places satisfying the three conditions -
 - (i) Population exceeds 5000
 - (ii)At least three fourths of the working population depends on agricultural persuits.
 - (iii)Density of population exceeds 1000 persons per sq. mile (386 sq. km.).
4. All localities though not in themselves local bodies which are contiguous to a city or town and have urban characteristics mentioned at (ii) and (iii) above.

Thus 1961 census attempted to differentiate urban areas from rural not only on the basis of the total number of persons, but also on the proportion of workers in economic activities other than agriculture and the density of population to make the criteria more exact, as it reflected from :-

" A town must have certain economic characteristics typical of an urban area, e.g. the prepoderance of such activities as industries, construction, commerce, transport, communication and other services."¹⁶

16. Census of India, 1961, Uttar Pradesh, General Report Part I-A (i), p. 170.

1961 census also adopted the concept of 'Town Group'. It was defined as a cluster of two or more towns, each enjoying some kind of local status and not necessarily contiguous to one another but were to some extent independent.¹⁷ This concept was introduced due to the fact that expansion of a particular town includes new settlements like railway and industrial colonies, educational institutions and defence areas etc., which do not have independent town status and were referred as town group of a particular town.

1971 - For the 1971 census the definition adopted for an 'urban area' was by and large the same as in 1961. All places with a municipality, corporation or cantonment or notified area were treated as towns. All other places which satisfied the following conditions were also considered as towns.

- (i) A minimum population of 5000,
- (ii) At least 75 per cent of male working population in non-agricultural sector,
- (iii) A density of population exceeding 1000 persons per mile (386 km²)

Besides, this, the census director of each state and union territory had right to declare any place as urban which

17. Indian Census in Perspective, Office of the Registrar General, New Delhi, 1983, p. 229.

had other distinct urban characteristics in consultation with the respective governments.¹⁸

A new addition of 1971 census was the presentation of data for urban agglomeration with usual data on towns. It replaced the concept of 'town group' adopted in the previous two censuses. Following were the situations in which a settlement was declared as urban agglomeration.¹⁹

- (a) A city with a continuous out-growth (the part of out-growth being outside statutory limits but falling within the boundary of the adjoining village or villages)
- (b) One town with a similar out-growth or two or more adjoining towns with their out-growths.
- (c) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their out-growths all of which form a continuous spread.

A new concept named 'Standard Urban Area' was introduced in 1971. The conditions laid down for this was -

- (a) It should have a core town of minimum population size of 50,000.

18. S.C. Srivastava; Urbanization; Office of the Registrar General, New Delhi, 1986, p. 27

19. Census of India 1971; Uttar Pradesh, General Population Tables; Part IIA, p.8

- (b) The contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic links with the core town, and
- (c) The probability that this entire area will get fully urbanized in a period of two to three decades.

1981 - In 1981 census, with minor changes the same definition was adopted as in 1961 and 1971. In 1961 and 1971 censuses, people engaged in fishing and logging etc. were declared as non agricultural workers, in 1981 census they were treated with cultivators and agricultural workers. The concept of urban agglomeration and standard urban area continued in this census also.

Going through the systematic study of the changing definition of urban areas we find that throughout the period of 80 years (1901-81) of nine censuses, many changes took place to define it and every new change or modification definitely attempted to define the term more accurately.

In a simple way defining urban and rural areas is not a problem. The fundamental difference is the predominance of non-agricultural activities in the former and the predominance

of agricultural activities in the latter. However, in a country like India defining agricultural and non-agricultural activity, worker and non-worker and other related concepts have always been controversial, not satisfying one aspect or another, and this is the reason why a continuous process of improvement has been involved to define urban areas from time to time.

1.4 Town Classes - Indian census has divided towns into six classes according to population :-

Class I 1,00,000 and above

Class II 50,000 - 99,999

Class III 20,000 - 49,999

Class IV 10,000 - 19,999

Class V 5,000 - 9,999

Class VI Below 5000

Class I urban areas have been called as 'cities'.

1.5 Data Base - This study is based on the secondary data collected from various volumes of Indian Censuses.

1.6 Outline of the Study :- In the second chapter of this work geographical, social, demographic and economic features of Uttar Pradesh have been discussed. Third chapter deals with the pace of urbanization in Uttar Pradesh, fourth chapter with the

growth of cities, fifth with the growth of medium and small size towns, sixth with the functional characteristics of urban centres and seventh with emergence of new towns. The eighth chapter on the basis of past experience discusses the urbanization prospects for Uttar Pradesh till the end of this century. The final chapter summarises the findings of this study and draws conclusion.

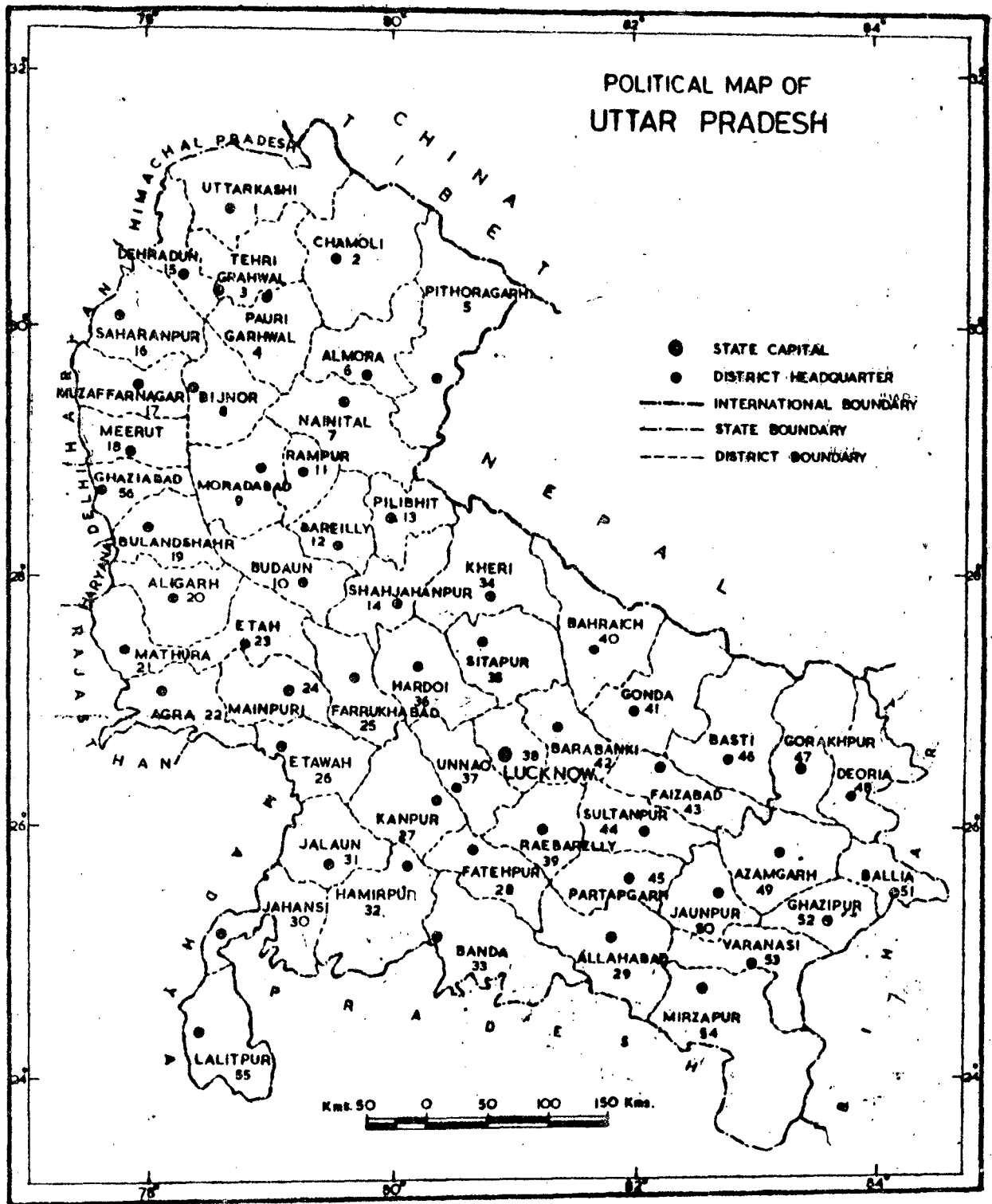
CHAPTER - II UTTAR PRADESH - AN INTRODUCTION

In area Uttar Pradesh is the fourth largest state of India, the first three being Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. It is, however, the most populous among all the 22 states and 9 union territories of the Indian Union. With 2,94,364 sq.km. area (9.65 per cent of India's total) it accommodates 16.7 per cent population of the country. The boundaries of the state have remained unchanged since the beginning of this century. During the British period the state was called as United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Later on, after Independence, it got the new name - Uttar Pradesh. Presently with 11 revenue divisions, there are 56 districts in the state.¹

2.1 Location : Located in the northern part of the country, Uttar Pradesh is a landlocked state. It's latitudinal and longitudinal extension is between 23⁰52' and 31⁰18'N and 77⁰10' and 89⁰39'E. In the north it makes boundary with Nepal and Tibet, in the north-west with Himachal Pradesh, in the west with Haryana and Delhi, in the south with Madhya Pradesh, in the east with Bihar and in the south-west with Rajasthan. The political boundaries of the state are more or less demarcated by nature also - the Himalaya mountains in the north, the Yamuna river in the west-south-west and south, the Vindhyan hills and plateau in the south and Gandak river in the east.²

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1. B.S. Negi ; Economic Geography of India, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 1978, p. 573.
 2. Uttar Pradesh; Sochna Vibhag, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow 1973, p. 1.

POLITICAL MAP OF UTTAR PRADESH



2.2 Physiography : Physiographically Uttar Pradesh can be divided into three regions :-

- (1) The Himalayas
- (2) Gangetic plain
- (3) Southern Plateau and hills.

2.2.1 The Himalayas :- Occupying almost one-sixth of the total area, the Himalayas comprise eight districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital, and Dehradun. The height of this region fluctuates from 300m to perpetual snow covered peaks of 6000m above sea level. The border of Uttar Pradesh with Tibet is a range of great altitude.³ The high peaks like Nanda Devi, Kanut, Trishuli, Satopanth and Dunagiri, Panchacholi, Nandakot and Nilkantha are located in the same region. Besides, there are many passes like Lipu, Darma, Bingri, Mang etc. which provide way to Tibet. Two larger and most important rivers of the state Ganga and Yamuna originate from the glaciers of Gangotri and Yamnotri of the same region. Alaknanda and Bhagirathi are the most important headstreams of the Ganga.⁴

South of the great Himalayas lie the ranges of the Lesser Himalayas. They are 1000 to 4500 metres high and a large number of hill stations of the state like Nainital, Mussoorie, Almora are situated in this region.

3, Ram Rahul: The Himalayan Borderland, Vikas Publications, Delhi, 1970, p. 17.

4. S.C. Sharma & O. Countinho: Economic and Commercial Geography of India: Vikash Publishing House, New Delhi, 1978, p. 17.

The southern most and lowest part of Himalayas are Siwalik ranges. Their extent is between river Beas and the Upper reaches of the river Ganga.

2.2.2 Gangetic Plain :- Gangetic plain, covering about two third area is the largest physiographic region of the state. Out of 56 districts 43 fall in this region. This plain is made of alluvial deposits of clay and sand belonging to pleistocene period. The slope of this plain is from north to south in the western portions and from north-west to south-east in the eastern. It is the most fertile part of the state. The average height of the plain is 200 metres above sea level, except in the northern portion of the Saharanpur district at the foot of Siwalik Ranges. This whole region is traversed by the Ganga and its tributaries:

This plain is divided in many sub-regions. Immediately below the Siwaliks lies a strip of land called 'Bhabar'. A large portion of 'Bhabar' is covered with forests. Below 'Bhabar' is comparatively wider strip of land called 'Tarai' which is a damp and marshy tract. The older alluvium deposited by the rivers forms the uplands which are known locally as 'Bangar' and newer alluvium in the river beds forms the low lands or 'Khader'.⁵

5. Moonis Raza and Aijaz Ahmad: General Geography of India, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, 1981, p. 21.

2.2.3 Southern Plateau and Hills :- The plateau region is considered as the oldest and most stable part of the state. This region is divided into two small tracts located in the south-west and south-east. The five districts Jalaun, Banda, Hamirpur Jhansi and Lalitput in the south-west form part of central Indian plateau known as the "Bundelkhand" region. Due to lack of proper rainfall, it is very infertile land. The south-eastern tract of the plateau forms major parts of Mirzapur district.

The general slope of this region is towards north-east. Though this whole plateau region is not fit for agriculture but it is fairly rich in mineral resources.

2.3 Population Structure :- The total population of the state at the 1981 census was 110.9 million out of which 90.93 million (82 percent) was rural and 19.97 million (18 per cent) was urban. State's population from 1901 to 1981 has been given in the following table:

TABLE - 2.1

TOTAL POPULATION AND ITS DECADAL GROWTH RATE IN UTTAR PRADESH
(1901 - 1981)

Year	Total		Urban		Rural	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1901	48.62		5.39	-	43.23	-
1911	48.15	-0.97	4.91	-8.20	43.24	+0.02
1921	46.67	-3.0	4.94	+0.61	41.73	-3.49
1931	49.78	+6.66	5.57	+12.81	44.21	+5.94
1941	56.54	+13.57	7.02	+26.0	49.52	+12.01
1951	63.21	+11.82	8.63	+22.93	54.58	+10.21
1961	73.75	+16.66	9.48	+9.90	64.27	+17.75
1971	88.34	+19.78	12.37	+30.68	75.97	+18.20
1981	110.9	+25.52	19.97	+61.22	90.93	+19.69

A - For population in million.

B - Decadal growth rate

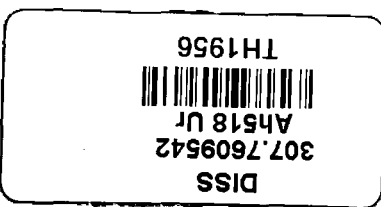
2.3.1 Growth of Population (1901-81) :- For the last several decades population of the state has been increasing, and it doubled between 1921 and 1981. However, during the first two decades of this century (1901-21) the population of the state had declined. This was due to increase in death rate over birth rate. For the first decade (1901-1910) the birth rate was 41.7 as against death rate of 42.7. So the growth rate was negative (-1.0 per cent per decade). During the second decade (1911-21) the birth rate was 44 against death rate of 47.1, and so it was again remained negative (-3.1) and population further declined. The total population decline during the twenty years was two million. The reasons of population decline were successive attacks famines and epidemics in the country as a whole as well as in the state. Due to these attacks large number of people died both in the rural and urban areas. Influenza epidemic of 1917-19 is important to mention in this regard. However, in many cases the attack of a particular disease was more severe in urban areas than in rural and in many cases it was reverse.

After 1921 the population of the state started growing rapidly. The epidemics were over and birth rate again became more than death rate. During 1921-31, the population increased from 46.67 million to 49.78 million with the decadal growth rate of 6.66 per cent. Though the period around 1930 was marked with a world wide economic depression, but it did not effect the population growth rate of 13.57 per cent per decade, the population of the

Table 2.2
Distribution of Population-Uttar Pradesh-1981 Census

Sl. No.	State/ District	Area in Km ²	Total Population			Density of popu- lation per sq. km.	Sex ratio	Percentage growth rate of populatio 1971-81
			P	M	F			
1.	Uttar Pradesh	294413.0	110862013	58819276	52042737	377	886	+25.52
2.	Uttar Kashi	8016.0	190948	101533	89415	24	882	+28.93
3.	Chamoli	9125.0	364346	178343	186003	40	1041	+24.51
4.	Tehri-Garhwal	4412.0	497710	238327	259383	112	1103	+24.12
5.	Dehradun	3088.0	761668	420465	341203	245	817	+31.17
6.	Garhwal	5440.0	637877	305066	332811	115	1133	+12.88
7.	Pithoragarh	8856.0	489267	242900	246367	54	1055	+15.52
8.	Almora	5385.0	757373	363980	393393	144	1099	+19.17
9.	Nainital	6794.0	1136523	617386	519137	167	844	+43.42
10.	Saharanpur	5595.0	2673561	1459421	1214140	478	831	+30.12
11.	Muzaffarnagar	4176.00	22744487	1234213	1040274	548	844	+26.97
12.	Bijnor	4848.0	1939261	1040811	898450	397	863	+29.22
13.	Meerut	3911.0	2767246	1505712	1261534	707	839	+25.30

TH-1958
 TH-1958



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Ghaziabad	2590.0	1843130	1007460	835670	721	836	+39.22
15.	Bulandshahr	4352.0	2358270	1265427	1092843	540	866	+24.22
16.	Muradabad	5967.0	3149406	1709154	1440252	528	843	+29.73
17.	Rampur	2367.0	1178621	639364	539257	497	844	+30.60
18.	Budaun	5168.0	1971946	1090374	881572	380	808	+19.33
19.	Bareilly	4120.0	2273030	1242077	1030953	550	831	+27.24
20.	Pilibhit	3499.0	1008312	546119	462193	288	847	+33.80
21.	Shahjahanpur	4575.0	1647664	909034	738630	360	813	+28.19
22.	Aligarh	5019.0	2574925	1398976	1175949	511	840	+21.48
23.	Mathura	3811.0	1560447	861180	699267	405	814	+19.63
24.	Agra	4805.0	2852942	1560703	1292239	594	830	+23.56
25.	Etah	4446.0	1858692	1017210	841482	413	828	+16.97
26.	Mainpuri	4343.0	1726202	944109	782093	397	834	+19.27
27.	Farrukhabad	4274.0	1949137	1067996	881141	469	828	+28.62
28.	Etawah	4326.0	1742651	951655	790996	404	831	+20.79
29.	Kanpur	6176.0	3742223	2044378	1697845	614	834	+26.51
30.	Fatehpur	4152.0	1572421	829389	743032	379	897	+23.04
31.	Allahabad	7261.0	3797033	2008771	1788262	521	889	+28.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32.	Jalaun	4565.0	986238	537017	449221	216	839	+21.38
33.	Jhansi	5024.0	1137031	608428	528603	226	868	+30.21
34.	Lalitpur	5039.0	577640	310854	266794	117	857	+34.42
35.	Hamirpur	7165.0	1194168	643292	550876	167	856	+20.84
36.	Banda	7624.0	1533990	822816	711174	202	865	+29.96
37.	Kheri	7680.0	1952680	1057614	895066	256	846	+32.04
38.	Sitapur	5743.0	2337284	1266040	1071244	407	839	+24.08
39.	Hardoi	5986.0	2274929	1244898	1030031	383	830	+24.03
40.	Unnao	4558.0	1822591	964622	857969	401	886	+23.04
41.	Lucknow	2528.0	2014574	1090692	923282	798	846	+24.68
42.	Rae-Bareli	4609.0	1886940	972063	914877	410	942	+24.98
43.	Bahraich	6877.00	2216245	1194943	1021302	323	856	+28.62
44.	Gonda	7352.0	2834562	1499698	1334864	386	891	+23.30
45.	BaraBanki	4401.0	1992074	1071584	920490	457	860	+23.05
46.	Faizabad	4511.0	2382515	1231775	1150760	525	936	+22.95
47.	Sultanpur	4436.0	2042778	1036561	1006217	459	970	+24.03
48.	Pratapgarh	3717.0	1801049	897711	903338	486	1010	+27.03
49.	Basti	7228.0	3578069	1055946	1722123	495	930	+19.86
50.	Gorakhpur	6272.0	3795701	1956460	1838241	605	940	+24.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
51.	Deoria	5445.0	3496564	1758785	1737779	640	990	+24.0
52.	Azamgarh	5740.0	3544130	1753826	1790304	615	1022	+23.64
53.	Jaunpur	4038.0	2532734	1260692	1272042	626	1010	+26.01
54.	Ballia	3189.0	1945376	979960	965416	604	986	+21.23
55.	Ghazipur	3377.0	1944669	978160	966509	575	993	+26.76
56.	Varanasi	5091.0	3701006	1943474	1757532	726	905	+29.60
57.	Mirzapur	11310.0	2039149	1079852	959297	180	888	+31.97

Source : Census of India 1981, Uttar Pradesh, Provisional Population Totals.

Census of India 1981, Final Population Totals, Paper - 1 of 1982.

state increased to 56.54 million in 1941. World War II and partition of the country brought down the growth rate of the state to 11.82 per cent during 1941-51. The total population of the state in 1951 was 63.21 million. During the following decades the growth rates were much higher than in the earlier ones. It was 16.66 per cent in 1951-61, 19.78 per cent during 1961-71 and 25.49 per cent during 1971-81. These comparatively higher growth rates were largely due to high fertility and low mortality, improved medical facilities, control over epidemics and diseases and above all, due to improving economic condition of the state. With the combined influence of these phenomena the decade 1971-81 seems to have touched the peak of growth rate.⁶

Rural and urban populations differ considerably in respect of growth rates and their distribution. The growth rates of rural population in all the eastern and central districts have been below the state average (Table 2.1). But in most of the districts of the northern and western parts of the state, they were above the state average. Generally the high growth rates of rural population are found in these areas which are agriculturally more productive.⁷

2.3.2 Density of Population :- According to 1981 census the density of population in the state was 377 km², as against 300 km², in 1971. Uttar Pradesh is the fourth highly dense state. The first

6. Census of India 1981; Uttar Pradesh Provisional Population Totals 1981, p.23

7. F.A. Siddiqui; Regional Analysis of Population Structure, concept Publishing House, New Delhi, 1984, P. 58

three are Kerala (654 km²), West Bengal (614 km²) and Bihar (402 km²) But it is noteworthy that in 1901 Uttar Pradesh had the density equal to Kerala (165 km²), a little lower than that of West Bengal (191 km²) and a little higher than that of Bihar (157 km²).

At the district level, highest density is in Lucknow (798 km²) and lowest in Uttar Kashi (24 km²). Actually various socio-economic and physical factors influence the density of population. This is the reason why economically backward and physically rugged hilly parts of the state are having low density. Opposite to that, fertile and plain areas and districts in them have higher density. Thus the low densities are accounted for by forest, mountainous and swampy nature of the area, little cultivable land and unhealthy climate, while high densities are found in places with good alluvial soil that healthy climate and excellent water supply for agriculture.

2.3.3 Sex Ratio :- In 1981 the sex ratio of the state was 886 which was lower than the country level (935). It is more than 1971 (879) but lesser than what it was in 1961 (909). This trend shows that females are numerically less than males. At the district level in five Himalayan districts namely Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Almora and Pithoragarh and Chamoli, and Azamgarh, Pratapgarh and Jaunpur districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh females are more than males. The obvious reason of this phenomenon is out-migration of

large number of males to other part of the state as well as country for employment.

2.4 Agriculture :- Uttar Pradesh is basically an agricultural state. It is the most dominant sector of economy as 76 per cent of the state's total population is dependent upon agriculture and its allied occupations. This heavy dependence on agriculture alone is not because this occupation is highly developed, but probably because the other means of livelihood are less developed.⁸ The major part of the state has favourable physical and climatic conditions which are not available to other states to the same extent. The Gangetic plain is considered among the most fertile tracts in the country. Due to these facilities Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of food crops like wheat, maize, barley and tur.² Wheat is the prominent crop of the upper Ganga Plain which produces 35 per cent wheat of the country's total.¹⁰ Among cash crops Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugar cane, Sesamum, rapeseed and mustard. Beside these crops, rice, bajra, gram, cotton and pulses are also produced in the state. Ghazipur, Ballia,

8. A.R. Tiwari; op. cit., p. 30

9. S.C. Sharma and O. Countinho; op. cit., pp. 90-108

10. R.L. Singh; India - A Regional Geography, National Geographical Society of India, Varanasi, 1971, P. 165.

Deoria, Basti, Gorakhpur, Faizabad, Kheri, Bahraich, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Bhabar and Terai regions are famous for rice, sugarcane is mostly grown in Budaun, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr and Meerut etc.¹¹ One third of the barley and a quarter of the recorded maize production of the country are in Uttar Pradesh, largely in the sub-Himalayan region.

In the hilly parts of the state about 16.5 per cent of the total area lies under snow and 52.5 per cent under forests. Only 10.3 per cent of the total area in Garhwal Himalaya is under cultivation, whereas in Kumaon Himalaya this proportion is 16 per cent.¹² Due to different physiographic structure, the agricultural pattern in this region is different from Gangetic plain. From ecological point of view the distribution of crops follows some sort of vertical zonation as well.¹³ Wheat is widely grown in the cold regions and upto the height of 2400-3600 metres as summer crop whereas rice is grown in mainly valleys and upto height of 300-1800 meters. Besides millet, tea is also produced in this region. Kumaon hills are famous for fruits.

11. B.S. Negi; op. cit., p. 601

12. R.L. Singh, op. cit., p. 468.

13. S.D. Kaushik, Agriculture in the Himalayas, National Geographical Journal of India, Varanasi, 1962, p.270

In Uttar Pradesh the population pressure on agricultural land is very high. The technologies used in agriculture in the state is still very backward. The dominant position of agriculture of the state in the national context is due more to large size of the state than to the performance of agricultural industry.¹⁴ There is an immediate need to use improved scientific techniques of agriculture, high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizers etc.

2.5 Industry :- So far industry is concerned Uttar Pradesh is among the least developed states of the country. Due to lack of basic minerals and power resources like iron and coal, most of the industries are either agro-based or cottage and village industries. The only important modern industries in the organized sector are sugar and textile mills. The cane being heavy and weight losing material cannot be transported over long distances, hence sugar factories are located in the cane producing belt which runs from Saharanpur and Bulandshahr to Deoria in the north of the Gangetic plain. The largest concentration of sugar factories is in Deoria district. Other sugar producing districts are Meerut, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bijnor, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Rampur, Bareilly, Mradabad, Bulandshahr, Etah, Kanpur and Allahabad.¹⁵

14. Techno-Economic Survey - Uttar Pradesh; National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 1965, p. 8

15. S.C. Sharma and O. Coutinho; op. Cit., p. 328

Textile industries comprising cotton, woolen, jute and silk industries, have the maximum number of workers in any single group of industries. The most important reason for the development of cotton and woolen industries is the vast market in the region. Since Uttar Pradesh is not a major cotton producing state, it has to import cotton from other states. It is the largest textile industry in the state. Next to cotton is woolen textile industries. Kanpur is the centre of both of these industries. Other units are located in Varanasi, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Agra, Meerut, Shahjahanpur and Rampur, Jute and silk textile industry is not in the developed form. The basic problem for jute textile is that in eastern Uttar Pradesh and Tarai region, climate is not favourable.¹⁶ Jute textile plants are in Kanpur and Sahjanwa (Gorakhpur) and silk textile industry is mainly concentrated in Varanasi district. Dehradun and Kanpur also have silk mills.

Engineering and chemical industries are poorly developed in the state, They are mainly located at Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Allahabad, Bareilly and Ghaziabad. Besides, mineral based industries like cement, clay products, pottery and earthenware and glass industries, leather and cottage industries are also located in the various parts of the state.

Though during the recent years industrial development has taken place on a large scale in the western Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur is the only metropolis where a sizeable industrial complex

16. A.R. Tiwari; op. cit., p. 70.

has been built up. In fact the five districts with the largest factory employment in the state, namely, Kanpur, Meerut, Lucknow, Agra and Gorakhpur had 55 per cent of the total industrial employment in 1975.¹⁷ Due to better facilities western part of the state is comparatively far more developed in terms of industries than the rest of the state. Nearly 70 per cent industries of the state are located in this part.

17. T.S. Popola; Spatial Diversification of Industries (A study in U.P.); Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1981, p. 7.

CHAPTER - III PACE OF URBANIZATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

During the past eighty years the pace of urbanization in Uttar Pradesh has been very slow as reflected from Table 3.1

Table 3.1

Percentage of urban population to the total

Year	Uttar Pradesh	India
1901	11.1	10.8
1911	10.2	10.3
1921	10.6	11.2
1931	11.2	12.0
1941	12.4	13.9
1951	13.6	17.3
1961	12.8	18.0
1971	14.0	19.9
1981	18.0	23.3

A review from 1901 to 1981 indicates that the urban percentage of the state from 1911 onwards has always been less than that of India. But at the beginning of this century the state with 53.9 lakh persons in urban areas had higher degree of urbanization than the country as a whole. Between 1901 and 1911, the share of country's urban population

declined by 0.5 per cent but that of Uttar Pradesh declined by 0.9 per cent. Thereafter, though India's increase in the urban population was also slow, but it was much slower in Uttar Pradesh and from that very point of time, the gap has widened monotonically.

In analysing the pace of urbanization, the role of changing definition of 'urban areas' becomes important. Until 1951 census, the definition of urban settlements remained essentially unchanged but it left a lot of latitude with the Superintendents of Census Operations in various states.¹ Later on the change in the definition of

Table 3.2

Pace of Urbanization in Uttar Pradesh

	Total Population (in Mill- ion)	Urban Population (in Mill- ion)	No. of towns	Percentage increase in the No. of towns
1901	48.63	5.39	458	-
1911	48.15	4.91	420	-9.04
1921	46.67	4.94	444	5.71
1931	49.78	5.57	432	-2.77
1941	56.54	7.02	434	0.46
1951	63.22	8.63	463	6.68
1961	73.75	9.48	244	-89.75
1971	88.34	12.39	293	20.0
1981	110.9	19.97	659	124.91

1. M.K.Premi; Demographic Situation in India, East West Population Institute, Honolulu; 1982. p.81

1961 census rendered the figures for 1951 and 1961-81 uncomparable. On the basis of these two definitions, we can divide the total time period for studying the pace of urbanization of the state into two phases.

- (1) Phase I : 1901 - 51
- (2) Phase II : 1961 - 81

3.1 Phase I

During the period of first fifty years, the pace of urbanization in the state had been very slow as increase in the urban population was only 60 per cent as against 141 per cent at the all India level. This period experienced many important events which adversely affected the pace of urbanization. Two important events among them being the famines and epidemics at the beginning of this century and partition of the country in 1947.

The first decade of this century (1901-11) experienced a general urban population decline both in the state and in the country due to attack of epidemics like plague and malaria, which took a good toll of human life. The superintendent of Census operations for U.P. described the tragedy by writing:-

"The Malaria epidemic of 1901 also caused enormous loss.....It is most reasonable to suppose that loss of population

PROGRESS OF URBANISATION IN UTTAR PRADESH 1901-81

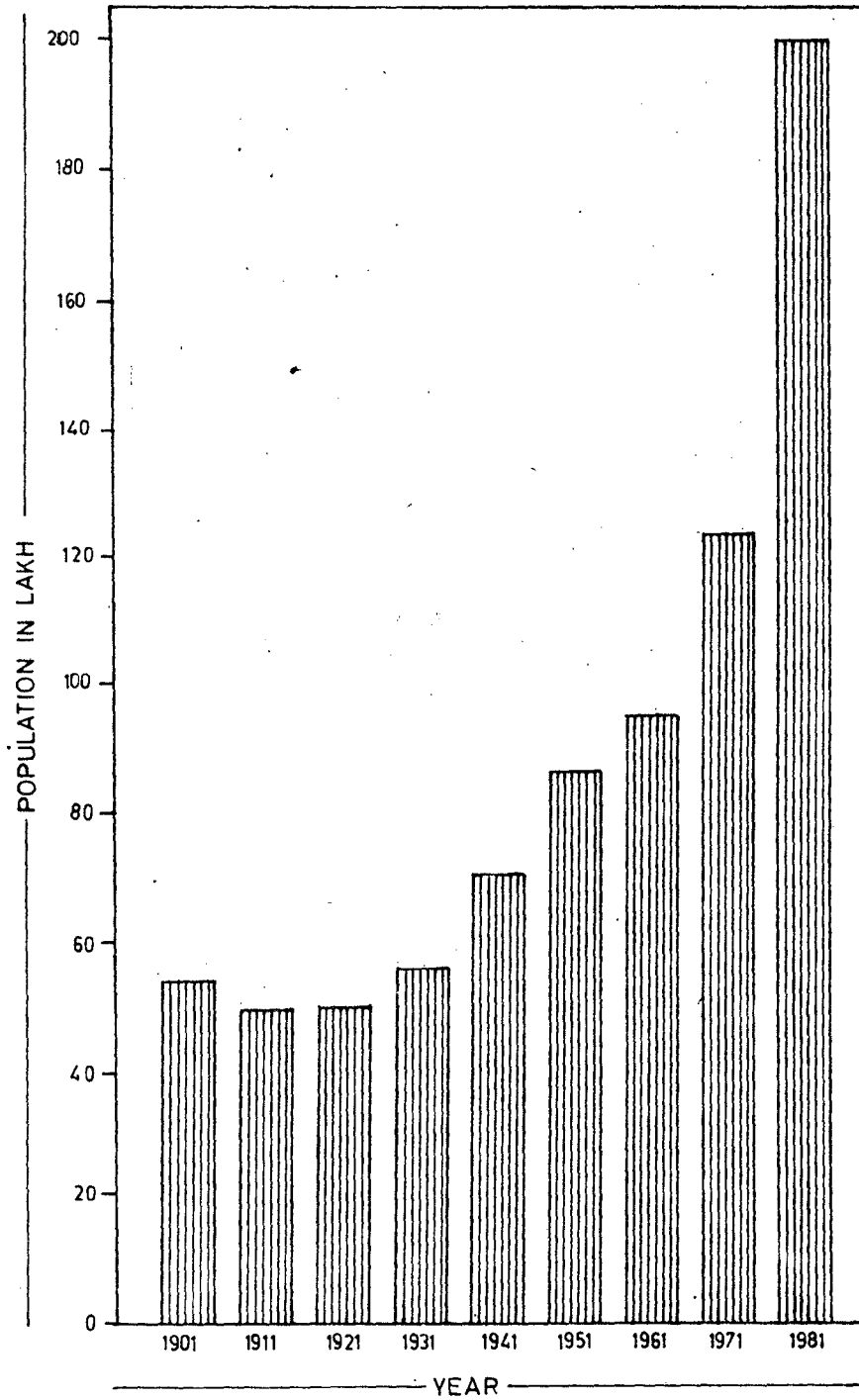


TABLE - 3.3

Percentage variation in district wise Urban Population, Uttar Pradesh
1901 - 1981

	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1981
Uttar Pradesh	- 8.9	- 0.4	+ 12.8	+ 26.1	+ 23.2	+ 9.7	+ 30.7	+ 25.52
Uttar Kashi	-	-	-	-	-	+122.2	+124.9	+ 28.93
Chamoli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+ 24.51
Tehri Garhwal	-	-	-	-	-	+ 27.8	+ 38.5	+ 24.21
Garhwal	+ 33.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.5	+ 61.2	+ 63.2	+ 53.3	+ 26.7	+ 12.88
Pithoragarh	+ -	+ -	+ -	-	+ 21.4	-	-	+ 15.52
Almora	+ 38.0	- 26.6	+ 12.3	+ 18.1	+ 36.5	+ 25.6	+ 43.6	+ 19.17
Nainital	+ 5.4	+ 8.7	+ 4.3	+ 40.7	+ 10.8	+ 51.6	+ 55.9	+ 43.42
Bijnor	- 2.5	- 7.3	+ 24.7	+ 10.7	+ 18.3	- 17.2	+ 37.7	+ 29.22
Moradabad	+ 3.3	+ 0.6	+ 13.7	+ 18.6	+ 13.3	+ 10.4	+ 31.9	+ 29.73
Budaun	- 2.4	+ 3.8	+ 10.0	+ 17.1	+ 3.9	- 18.0	+ 29.1	+ 19.33
Rampur	= 13.7	+ 6.3	- 4.3	+ 32.4	+ 44.3	+ 16.3	+ 20.6	+ 30.60
Bareilly	- 1.2	- 1.0	+ 11.5	+ 29.9	+ 8.2	+ 16.4	+ 21.5	+ 27.24
Pilibhit	- 6.4	- 0.4	+ 24.5	+ 13.3	+ 4.3	+ 12.2	+ 21.9	+ 33.80
Shahjahanpur	- 5.9	- 3.2	+ 13.2	+ 20.7	+ 0.2	+ 4.8	- 25.0	+ 28.19

	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1981
Dehradun	+ 41.0	+ 19.1	- 2.9	+ 45.6	+ 83.1	+ 15.2	+ 37.4	+ 31.17
Saharanpur	- 9.7	- 1.3	+ 16.0	+ 28.2	+ 26.3	+ 10.2	+ 29.8	+ 30.12
Muzaffarpur	- 15.8	+ 0.3	+ 18.6	+ 29.7	+ 17.4	- 6.9	+ 30.7	+ 26.97
Meerut	- 7.7	+ 1.4	+ 12.2	+ 25.2	+ 38.3	+ 11.8	+ 46.2	+ 25.30
Bulandshahr	- 9.8	- 8.1	+ 14.1	+ 20.3	+ 11.0	- 5.8	+ 25.7	+ 24.22
Aligarh	- 15.1	- 4.1	+ 9.3	+ 22.8	+ 18.5	- 1.0	+ 31.5	+ 21.48
Mathura	- 14.3	- 7.0	+ 15.2	+ 19.2	+ 18.4	- 2.7	+ 18.5	+ 19.63
Agra	- 2.4	+ 4.8	+ 20.8	+ 29.6	+ 32.2	+ 34.2	+ 26.5	+ 23.56
Etah	- 5.1	- 4.5	+ 11.8	+ 8.9	+ 11.3	+ 2.6	+ 23.3	+ 16.97
Mainpuri	- 8.8	+ 5.5	+ 6.5	+ 17.5	+ 17.6	+ 15.8	+ 40.0	+ 19.27
Farrukhabad	- 8.1	- 12.5	+ 12.9	+ 9.8	+ 11.5	+ 2.3	+ 18.7	+ 28.62
Etawah	- 7.9	+ 4.7	+ 7.0	+ 20.2	+ 15.7	+ 6.1	+ 32.1	+ 20.79
Kanpur	- 12.6	+ 18.3	+ 12.2	+ 96.9	+ 44.6	+ 35.7	+ 31.3	+ 26.51
Fatehpur	- 23.3	- 3.2	+ 18.0	36.5	+ 8.6	- 10.3	+ 68.2	+ 23.04
Allahabad	- 7.6	- 6.9	+ 14.6	+ 39.8	+ 22.3	+ 21.3	+ 22.1	+ 28.71
Jhansi	+ 22.5	- 3.4	+ 13.0	+ 18.3	+ 24.0	+ 21.5	+ 24.0	+ 30.21
Jalaun	- 3.4	- 8.1	+ 7.9	+ 29.9	+ 43.6	- 4.3	+ 32.1	+ 34.42
Hamirpur	- 1.2	- 2.2	- 8.1	+ 52.9	+ 13.7	- 10.9	+ 47.2	+ 20.84
Bonda	- 11.4	+ 12.0	+ 8.1	+ 22.3	+ 10.4	+ 7.9	+ 54.4	+ 29.96

	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1981
Kheri	- 14.3	+ 0.9	+ 57.1	+ 20.4	+ 40.6	+ 9.9	+ 32.7	+ 32.04
Sitapur	- 4.9	+ 11.3	- 11.7	+ 18.0	+ 20.1	+ 17.7	+ 15.7	+ 24.08
Hardoi	- 8.7	+ 4.2	+ 0.9	+ 19.5	+ 4.8	- 6.8	+ 27.9	+ 24.03
Unnao	- 32.3	- 19.8	+ 15.9	+ 22.9	+ 7.7	- 47.4	+ 28.3	+ 23.04
Lucknow	- 2.3	- 8.0	+ 14.0	+ 38.6	+ 25.2	27.4	24.1	+ 24.68
Rai Bareilly	+ 3.0	- 8.0	+ 9.2	+ 12.0	+ 10.5	- 21.6	+ 29.0	+ 24.98
Bahraich	- 1.4	- 2.8	+ 26.2	+ 14.4	+ 18.0	+ 11.2	+ 28.8	+ 28.62
Gonda	- 16.0	+ 8.1	+ 24.3	+ 45.1	- 5.9	+ 10.5	+ 28.5	+ 23.30
BaraBanki	- 13.3	- 2.4	+ 14.8	+ 18.7	+ 6.8	- 15.5	+ 34.1	+ 23.05
Faizabad	- 24.1	- 2.0	+ 11.6	- 7.1	+ 36.1	+ 3.7	+ 29.9	+ 22.95
Sultanpur	- 0.3	- 7.1	+ 12.8	+ 15.8	+ 33.3	+ 19.1	+24.0	+ 24.03
Pratapgarh	- 7.5	- 8.9	+ 17.9	+ 28.3	+ 9.1	- 11.0	+ 30.4	+ 27.03
Basti	- 18.7	+ 10.8	+ 27.7	- 11.7	+ 30.9	- 15.9	+ 96.1	+ 19.86
Gorakhpur	- 11.1	+ 26.4	+ 1.7	+ 24.3	+ 24.7	+ 12.4	+ 28.2	+ 24.93
Deoria	- 25.6	- 9.5	+ 17.0	+ 16.4	+ 16.8	- 20.9	+ 44.3	+ 24.00
Azamgarh	- 28.5	+ 12.7	+ 15.7	+ 15.4	+ 9.7	+ 6.5	29.3	+ 23.64
Jaunpur	- 28.7	+ 8.2	+ 13.3	+ 14.9	+ 13.0	+ 0.6	+ 36.2	+ 26.01
Ballia	- 35.1	- 8.4	+ 15.4	+ 19.9	+ 20.9	+ 54.08	+ 44.8	+ 21.23
Ghaziabad	+ 3.7	+ 4.1	+ 21.6	+ 18.0	+ 17.0	- 6.9	+ 52.8	+ 26.76
Varanasi	- 3.6	- 5.9	+ 10.8	+ 19.8	+ 39.8	+ 3.1	+ 29.6	+ 31.97

	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1981
Mirzapur	- 50.4	+ 38.4	+ 11.7	+ 17.3	+ 14.9	+ 25.8	+ 29.0	+ 31.97

Source - General Population Tables - U.P., 1971

Part I-A

and

Provisional Population Tables- UP 1981.

found in 1911 was due to unusual calamities - a new disease (Plague) and an exceptionally severe epidemic malaria."²

Due to these calamities, the urban population of Uttar Pradesh came down from 5.39 million in 1901 to 4.90 million in 1911. They severely effected the backward districts of eastern and central Uttar Pradesh namely, Mirzapur, Ballia, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Deoria, Faizabad and Unnao. Varanasi district, though located in the same region had a different position, where decline was only of 3.6 per cent. In contrast, in the western Uttar Pradesh, the effect of various epidemics was minimal.

There were eight districts where the urban population increased unaffected by epidemics (Table 3.3). They were Garhwal, Almora, Nainital, Moradabad, Dehradun, Jhansi, Rae Bareli and Ghazipur. Garhwal, Almora, Moradabad, Dehradun and Jhansi, were the districts where urban and total population both increased, but in Nainital, Rai Bareli, and Ghazipur, though urban population increased but the total population declined due to decrease in the rural population.

This trend of decline in urban population during the first ten years of this century (1901-11) did not show accurate picture because in many urban areas population decline was not due to epidemic deaths only, but it was also because of temporary

2. Census of India 1921; United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Part-I, Report, pp.10-11.

migration of people from urban to either rural areas or to other safer places and this caused many cities to be temporarily evacuated.³ Consequently many inhabitants of towns/cities were regarded as rural dwellers.⁴ This fact was proved by a second census which was conducted in June and July 1911, and it revealed the increase of population in some municipalities where during the first census population had declined. For example Mirzapur returned a population of 55,304 at the second census as against 32,332 at the proper census of 1911, Kanpur 195,498 against 178,557, Faizabad 62,446 against 54,665. The return of these migrants restored the balance in 1921 and onwards.

During the second decade (1911-21) though majority of the districts overcome the epidemics and famines but the last two years of this decade (1918-20) experienced attack of influenza. At the country level it caused the death of 7 per cent to the total population and was much more virulent in some provinces than in others. The influenza epidemic had lesser effects on the mortality of males than famines and epidemics in the preceding two decades, but they took a much higher toll of female lives than the previous decade.⁵ Due to attack of this epidemic.

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3. Kingsley Davis; Population of India & Pakistan, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1951, p.129.
 4. G.B. Saxena; Indian Population in Transition, Commercial Publishing Bureau, New Delhi, 1971, p.65
 5. Asok Mitra; India's population - Aspects of Quality and control, Abhinav Publications, New Delhi, 1978, p. 31.

people moved from rural areas to towns and cities in search of safer places and there was a nominal increase in the state's urban population. But still in many districts urban population further declined. It is noteworthy that in some hilly districts of the State where both urban and rural population increased during 1901-11, there was a decline of urban population during 1911-21. It seems that they came under attack of epidemics a bit later.

From 1921 onwards the natural process of urban growth started at much faster rate. For example during 1921-31, nine districts registered an urban increase of more than 20 per cent and Kheri showed the greatest percentage increase of 57 per cent (Table 3.3). But inspite of all these, there were four districts namely Dehradun, Rampur, Hamirpur and Sitapur which observed a decline in urban population both in terms of percentage and absolute number during the same decade. Still the urban increase during 1931-41 was larger. Twelve districts registered an increase of 29.6 percent and above. Kanpur showed the greatest increase involving almost doubling of its population. Even then, regarding 1931 census data on urban population, many demographers and scholars are of the opinion that its percentage was less than the real because of the call of non-cooperation movement and economic depression and so the urban growth from 1931 to 1941 was also effected and gave an exaggerated growth rate. Besides,

TABLE - 3.4

Towns which experienced population decline between 1921-1931

S.No.	Town	Population 1921	Population 1931	District
1.	Pauri	1 875	901	Garhwal
2.	Srinagar	2170	1519	Garhwal
3.	Nainital	10392	9741	Nainital
4.	Jaspur	6688	6037	Nainital
5.	Bhowali	1079	705	Nainital
6.	Afzalgarh	5629	5289	Bijnor
7.	Thakurdwar	6113	5758	Moradabad
8.	Bilsi	5772	5470	Budaun
9.	Mussoorie	8297	4966	Dehradun
10.	Garhmukteshwar	6018	5366	Meerut
11.	Muradnagar	4955	4904	Meerut
12.	Dankaur	5177	4839	Bulandshahr
13.	Saoni	3363	3285	Aligarh
14.	Shamsabad	3380	3057	Agra
15.	Tundla	3352	2716	Agra
16.	Karhal	5364	5034	Mainpuri
17.	Bharthanā	3236	2015	Etawah
18.	Phulpur	5329	4885	Allahabad
19.	Mauaima	5400	5078	Allahabad
20.	Chirgaon	3594	3569	Jhansi

S.No.	Town	Population 1921	Population 1931	District
21.	Rampur	5347	4549	Jhansi
22.	Gursarai	3235	3229	Jhansi
23.	Kalpi	10037	9843	Jalaun
24.	Mubarakpur	12500	12493	Azamgarh
25.	Ballia	18215	18143	Ballia
26.	Ahraura	9651	8916	Mirzapur

TABLE - 3.5

Towns which experienced population decline between 1931-41

S.No	Town	Population 1931	Population 1941	District
1.	Nainital	9741	9539	Nainital
2.	Najibabad	28473	26898	Bijnor
3.	Hasanpur	11276	4249	Moradabad
4.	Ujhani	12178	11955	Budaun
5.	Faridnagar	6238	5383	Meerut
6.	Aliganj	6398	6378	Etah
7.	Misrikh-cum-Nimsar	5513	4422	Sitapur
8.	Jais	12364	8754	Rai Bareli
9.	Nawabganj	6077	5662	Gonda
10.	Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya	59992	55215	Faizabad
11.	Jalalpur	4056	2247	Faizabad
12.	Akbarpur	7675	7376	Faizabad
13.	Barhalganj	4430	3446	Gorakhpur
14.	Muhammadabad	7783	5212	Azamgarh
15.	Mubarakpur	12493	11580	Azamgarh
16.	Bhadohi	9701	2038	Varanasi
17.	Gopiganj	5293	4159	Varanasi

in 18 districts of the state though their urban population continued to increase but in 43 towns of these districts population declined sometime between 1921-41. They have been termed as outmigrating towns.⁶ The question of vital importance is that why in these districts and towns population declined, though at the state level as well as at the country level the share of urban population was increasing. The names and other details of such towns and cities have been given in the table 3.4 and 3.5. Disease and epidemics in the state were almost over till that time. At 1961 census an attempt was made to investigate the reasons for population decline of each town on the basis of available old records. Besides prevalence of epidemics in the few towns, the other reasons were economic depression and agricultural slumps and migration of people from these small towns to bigger towns and cities of the state and outside.⁷ The bigger towns and cities were able to satisfy the needs of migrants providing them better employment opportunities. Most of migrants from western Uttar Pradesh moved towards Delhi and other big cities, as the new national capital Delhi, had a lot of potential for development. But in those days 'push' was not such significant factor of migration as 'pull' was. At least for Delhi 'pull' was more important.⁸

6. M.K. Premi; Urban Outmigration - A study of its nature, causes and consequences, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 1980, p.1.

7. Census of India 1961; Uttar Pradesh, General Report 1-A, p. 243.

8. V.K.R.V. Rao and P.B. Desai; Greater Delhi- A study in urbanisation 1940-1957, Asia Publishing House, Bombay 1965, p.x.

Another important event of the present century which effected the pace of urbanization, was the partition of the country in 1947. It caused vast influx of refugees from Pakistan into East Punjab, West Bengal and Bombay.⁹ Besides traditional rural-urban migration this was an additional immigration of the people due to this factor, during the decade 1941-51 at all India level there was a large increase in the urban population when it rose from 14 percent in 1941 to 17.3 per cent in 1951. But in Uttar Pradesh there was no such marked increase since the proportion of urban population increased from 12.4 per cent in 1941 to only 13.6 per cent in 1951. In fact during 1941-51 percentage decadal variation of urban population of the state was lower than 1931-41, whereas at all India level it was the opposite case (Table 3.7). Moreover percentage difference of urban population in the state between 1931-41 and 1941-51 also remained same (1.2 per cent). However, during 1941-51 cities and bigger towns of the state experienced population increase due to refugee influx in them. Thus, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Meerut and Lucknow districts experienced substantial urban growth. Dehradun and Rampur districts also had substantial increase in their urban population. The urban increase in Nainital, Budaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Bulandshahr, Etah, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Banda, Hardoi, Unnao, Rai Bareilly Gonda, Pratapgarh, Barabanki and Gorakhpur was,

9. P.K. Watal; Population Problem in India, Minerva Book Shop, Shimla, 1958, p. 159.

TABLE - 3.6

TOWNS WHICH EXPERIENCED POPULATION DECLINE BETWEEN 1941-51

S.NO.	TOWN	POPULATION 1941	POPULATION 1951	DISTRICT
1.	JASPUR	18250	7756	NAINITAL
2.	KIRATPUR	19415	19103	BIJNOR
3.	MANDAWAR	7677	7515	BIJNOR
4.	DHANAURA	12905	5437	MORADABAD
5.	SHAHJAHANPUR	105817	98949	SHAHJAHANPUR
6.	JALALABAD	7217	6699	SHAHJAHANPUR
7.	POWAYANA	6072	5720	SHAHJAHANPUR
8.	GANGAPUR	16266	16636	SHAKARAPUR
9.	JONSATH	7541	5923	MUZAFFARNAGAR
10.	KANKARKHERA	9905	6257	MEERUT
11.	BUGRASI	5918	4934	BULANDSHAHR
12.	SHIKARPUR	11783	11475	BULANDSHAHR
13.	DEBAI	13218	12610	BULANDSHAHR
14.	SIANA	10882	10105	BULANDSHAHR
15.	DANKAUR	5289	4500	BULANDSHAHR
16.	PAHASU	5609	5135	BULANDSHAHR
17.	ATRAULI	16323	16276	ALIGARH
18.	SIKANDRA RAO	13032	10959	ALIGARH
19.	BAH	4738	4543	AGRA
20.	TUNDLA	7318	5651	AGRA
21.	ACHNERA	8069	7509	AGRA
22.	ALIGARH	6378	5836	ETAH

S.NO	TOWN	POPULATION 1941	POPULATION 1951	DISTRICT
23.	FATEHPUR	27436	24301	FATEHPUR
24.	MAUAIMA	5722	5508	ALLAHABAD
25.	CHARKHARI	12638	11631	HAMIRPUR
26.	RAJAPUR	5249	4909	BANDA
27.	KHAIRABAD	13643	13400	SITAPUR
28.	SANDILA	17526	17400	HARDOI
29.	BILGRAM	10292	9565	HARDOI
30.	PIHANI	13101	10360	HARDOI
31.	MALIKABAD	10521	7604	LUCKNOW
32.	JAIS	8754	8232	RAI BARELI
33.	BALRAMPUR	35461	23088	GONDA
34.	KOPAGANJ	8649	8030	AZAMGARH
35.	MACHILISHAHR	8488	7302	JAUNPUR
36.	CHUNAR	8654	8176	MIRZAPUR
37.	AHRAURA	11534	9843	MIRZAPUR

Table - 3.7

Percentage decadal variation of urban
population 1901-81

Decade	Percentage decadal variation	
	U.P.	India
1901-11	-8.48	0.35
1911-21	0.60	8.27
1921-31	12.81	19.12
1931-41	26.00	31.97
1941-51	22.93	41.42
1951-61	9.90	26.40
1961-71	30.68	38.23
1971-81	61.22	46.00

however, below the state's average. But there were 12 districts which exhibited an urban increase of more than 33 per cent, with Dehradun at the top with 83 per cent increase. In contrast, during the same decade 37 towns experienced decline in their urban populations (Table 3.6) for which outmigration to Pakistan was the most important factor.

Thus, from the above discussion it is clear that during the first phase the pace of urbanization in the state was not very impressive. Though there was a substantial increase in urban

population in terms of absolute number the percentage share changed very marginally, from 11 per cent in 1901 to 13.6 per cent in 1951.

3.2 Phase II

The second phase of urbanization in the state starts from 1961, the year when for the first time a much more vigorous and uniform definition of urban area was adopted by the Indian Census for the whole country. This decision was taken in view of industrialisation programmes and growing need for international comparability of data. As indicated earlier in the first chapter, the 1961 census adopted two criteria, the first being based on size, density and employment in the non-agricultural activities and like previous censuses, the other criterion continued and all those places having municipalities, cantonments, notified areas and other places under recognized local administration were automatically classified as towns regardless of population size and other characteristics.

The adoption of this new definition in 1961 census declassified as many as 222 out of 463 towns of 1951 and treated them as rural. This was basically misinterpretation of 1961 definition of urban areas as most of the declassified towns were TACs. Out of the 222 towns, 9 belonged to class IV, 85 to class V, and 128 to class VI. Their total population was, 1,352,614. In terms of number of declassified towns the most effected district was Meerut where 14 towns were dropped from the list of urban areas due to non-fulfilment of urban conditions.

Due to this drastic reduction of towns, the proportion of urban population declined from 13.6 per cent in 1951 to 12.8 per cent in 1961. State's growth rate of urban population which was 23 per cent during 1941-51 declined to only 9.9 per cent during 1951-61. This was the lowest growth rate since 1921. Moreover, 18 districts experienced negative growth (Table 3.3). The highest percentage decline of urban population was in the districts of Ghazipur (-63 percent), Ballia (-59 percent) and Unnao (-47 percent). The lowest percentage decline was in the districts of Aligarh (-11 percent), Mathura (-2.7 percent) and Jalaun (-4.3 percent). In the remaining 12 districts, the decline varied from 5 to 20 percent. The growth rate was positive and highest in Nainital district (53 per cent) followed by Sultanpur (49 percent), Kanpur (36 percent) and Agra (34 per cent). In all the other districts it varied between 6 to 27 percent.

The study of growth pattern of urban population during 1951-61 on the basis of census data is irrelevant and misleading because urban population figures of these two census years, based on two different definitions, are not comparable. The comparability between these two census years is possible only when urban population of 1961 is adjusted on the basis of 1951 definition or vice-versa. For this purpose a fresh exercise for the state has been done in which the population of all the declassified towns are added in their respective districts' urban population. These new figures of urban population are higher than 1961 census figures, and at the same time,

Table 3.8
Adjusted Growth Rate of Urban Population in Uttar Pradesh 1951-61

District	Total Population 1961	Urban Population 1951	Urban Population 1961	Population of declassi- fied towns in 1961	Adjusted urban population for 1961 (2+3)	Growth rate 1951-61	Percentage to total population 1961
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pithora garh	49873	-	-	2783	2783	-	-
Tehri Garhwal	347736	66827	7596	1225	8821	+32.01	2.53
Bijnor	1190987	235373	195908	77048	272956	+15.96	22.91
Moradabad	1973530	391891	437697	34609	472306	+20.51	23.93
Budaun	1411657	143597	119159	46726	165885	+15.52	11.75
Rampur	701637	173717	145982	41776	187758	+ 8.08	26.76
Bareilly	1478490	272105	326323	32720	359043	+31.95	24.28
Pilibhit	616225	74721	84337	10763	95100	+27.27	15.43
Shahjahanpur	1130256	143089	157596	12422	170018	+14.03	15.04
Dehradun	429014	162384	197835	3120	200955	+23.75	46.84
Saharanpur	1615478	329774	372091	34773	406864	+23.37	25.18
Muzaffarnagar	1444921	203965	191133	62780	253913	+24.48	17.57

Meerut	2712960	490722	558794	91998	650792	+32.61	23.98
Bulandshahr	1737397	230514	219882	51578	271460	+17.76	15.62
Aligarh	17662275	284736	286698	68354	355052	+24.69	24.23
Mathura	1071279	179918	179627	38164	217791	+21.05	20.32
Agra	1862142	486755	667984	9755	677739	+39.23	36.39
Etah	12999674	137812	125114	37875	162989	+18.26	12.54
Mainpuri	1180894	74967	87159	12333	99492	+32.71	8.42
Farrukaabad	1295079	139131	143081	23162	167243	+19.48	12.83
Etawah	1182203	100062	107271	16059	123330	+23.25	10.47
Kanpur	2381353	710369	796291	12751	989042	+39.22	41.53
Fatehpur	1072940	47423	42757	16134	58891	+24.18	5.48
Allahabad	2438376	353341	443964	25128	469092	+32.75	19.23
Jaunpur	663168	86889	84674	22880	107554	+23.78	16.21
Hamiirpur	794449	74443	66553	26974	93527	+25.63	11.77
Banda	953731	58639	63461	14366	77827	+32.72	8.16
Kheri	1258433	76177	69597	30285	99881	+31.11	7.93
Sitapur	1608057	104262	122751	7763	130514	+25.17	8.11

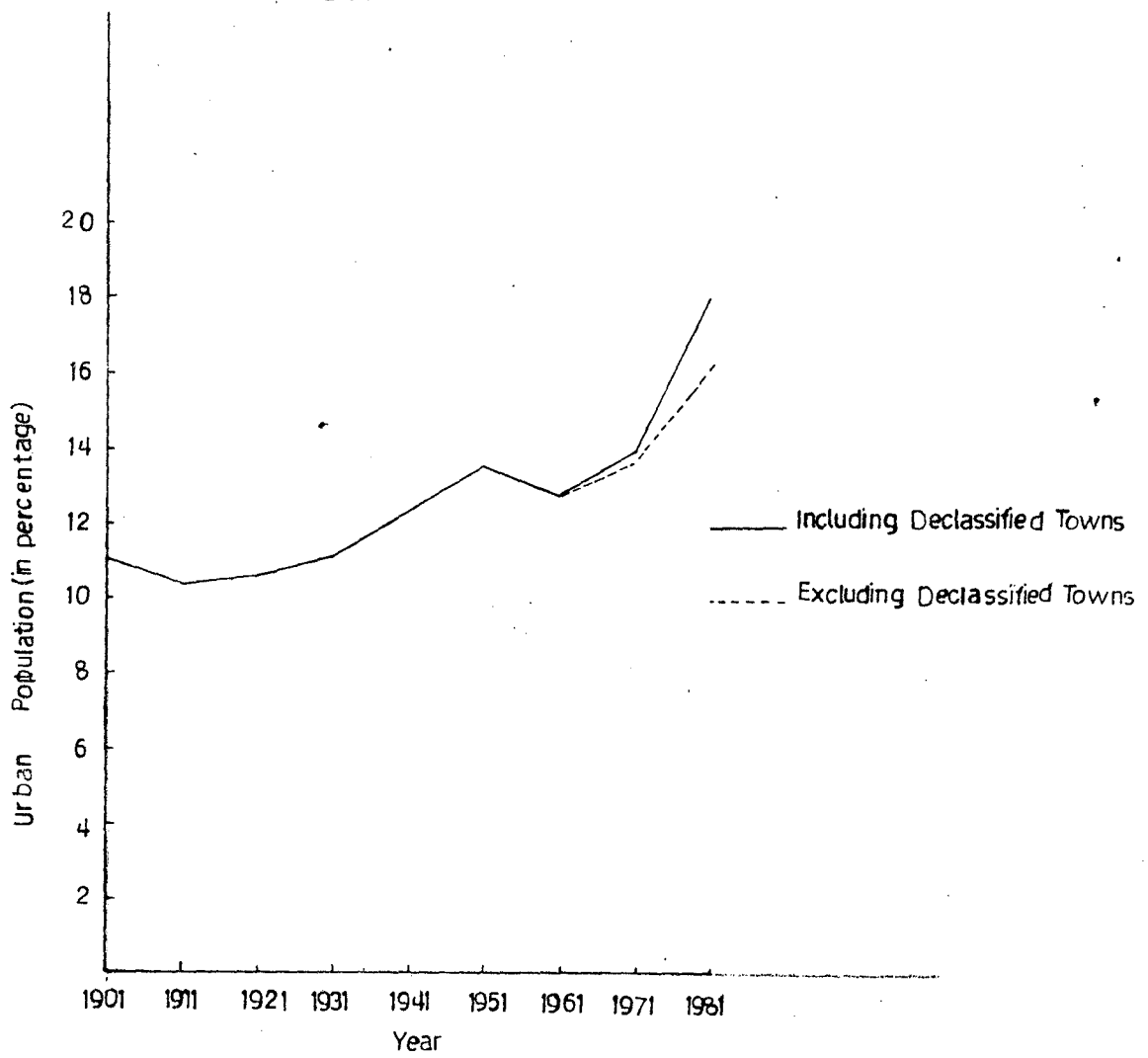
Hardoi	1673171	121543	114286	26763	141249	+16.29	8.97
Ummao	1226923	55477	29780	34424	64204	+15.73	5.27
Lucknow	1338882	520430	663356	16138	679494	+30.56	50.75
Rai Bareilly	1314949	50401	39846	21066	60912	+20.83	4.63
Bahraich	1499929	70525	79588	6442	86030	+21.98	5.73
Gonda	2073237	89670	101256	14433	115689	+29.01	5.58
Barabanki	1114547	82799	70250	24252	94502	+14.13	6.68
Faizabad	1633359	134084	141787	9436	151223	+12.78	9.25
Pratapgarh	1252196	26417	21397	11694	33091	+25.26	2.60
Basti	2627061	45415	38403	13023	51426	+13.23	1.95
Gorakhpur	2565182	165226	187343	37889	225232	+36.31	8.78
Deoria	2375075	72292	57577	32563	90140	+24.68	3.79
Azamgarh	2408052	106409	115173	21413	137586	+28.35	5.67
Jaunpur	1727264	83960	91425	8202	99627	+18.66	5.76
Ballia	1335863	110059	50241	73823	124064	+12.72	9.28
Ghazipur	1321578	124380	45154	97859	143011	+14.97	10.82
Varanasi	2362179	405983	553146	9132	562278	+38.49	23.80
Mirzapur	1249653	113472	143727	1551	145278	+28.62	11.62
Jhansi	1087479	213252	259167	25714	284881	+33.58	26.19

also comparable with 1951. Table 3.8 highlights this phenomenon in proper way. The study of these adjusted growth rates show a very different picture, when in all the districts growth rates were not only positive but also very high. In majority of the districts it was more than 20 percent. Agra (39.23 percent), Kanpur (39.21 percent) and Gorakhpur (36.31 percent) experienced the highest growth rates among such districts. The lowest growth rate was in Rampur district (8 per cent). Since there was no declassification of towns in Nainital and Sultanpur, these districts enjoyed the same growth rates which they had according to census figures and again it was the highest. This adjustment also changed the percentage share of urban population in the districts. In comparison to census figures there was a tremendous increase in the urban share of population in majority of the districts.

Another notable feature of 1961 census is that inspite of all care, the application of the definition of urban area was not free from shortcomings. Especially in Uttar Pradesh things went wrong when places having town committee or local self governments other than municipal boards, notified areas and cantonments were treated on the basis of first criterion of size, density and employment for declaring them as urban, The result of which had been exclusion of 192 places from the list of urban areas of the state though these places had been regarded as urban by the local self government department of the state.¹⁰

10. M.K. Premi et. al, "the concept of urban areas in the 1961-71 census", A. Bose and Others (Eds.), population Statistics in India, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1978, p. 353.

UTTAR PRADESH URBAN POPULATION IN 1961



The year 1971 is considered as an important turning point in the process of urbanization in Uttar Pradesh. For the first time there were indications of rapid and wide spread urbanization and urban population showed an appreciable rise over 1961. The percentage share of people living in urban areas increased from 12.8 per cent in 1961 to 14 per cent in 1971. There was no urban population in the district of Chamoli, Pithoragarh, prior to 1971 census, but in 1971, three new towns came up in Chamoli and one in Pithoragarh. In Nainital, Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Dehradun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi Lucknow and Varanasi districts the proportion of urban population was higher than the state average. The lowest percentage of urban population was recorded in Sultanpur (1.97 per cent) and Pratapgarh (1.96 percent) districts. The percentage variation of the decade 1961-71 shows that in a large number of districts it was higher than 1951-61. Even in many districts e.g. Moradabad, Dehradun, Saharanpur, Buda and Faizabad decadal variation was more than double in comparison to previous decade. In some districts there was only a slight shift in comparison to previous decade. Jhansi and Mirzapur are among such districts. However, Pithoragarh, Agra, Sitapur, Lucknow, Sultanpur and Varanasi districts experienced lower decadal variation in their urban population in comparison to previous decade. In the same year 22 declassified towns of 1961 were reclassified, they also contributed to increase the share of urban population. If they would have remained

declassifieds the urban share of the state would be only 13.81 percent.

The trend of increasing pace of urbanization during 1961-71 continued during 1971-81 at much faster rate. In fact during this decade state and majority of its districts experienced highest urban growth in comparison to earlier decades which raised the share of urban population from 14 to 18 per cent. Basically there were three important reasons behind such a sudden jump in the urban population in the state :-

- i) There was a faster tendency of industrial growth in the state especially in the western part which attracted a large number of people from rural areas and smaller towns to bigger cities.
- ii) Reclassification of majority of 1961 declassified towns of the state in 1981.
- iii) Emergence of a large number of entirely new towns in the state in 1981.

Thus the sudden increase in the proportion of urban population in Uttar Pradesh was due to collective impact of these three factors. Apart from substantial contribution of new towns to the total urban population, more than 1.8 million population of reclassified towns also contributed to increase

the level of urbanization in the state. If these towns would have remained declassified in 1981 the urban proportion in the state would be only 16.26 per cent, instead of 18 percent as census shows. The 1971 and 1981 figures of urban percentage share with and without reclassified towns has been shown in figure 3.3 to bring out difference between them.

✓3.3 Summary

For the last eighty years of this century, the pace of urbanization in Uttar Pradesh has fluctuated due to various factors, though the overall level of urbanization in the state is still very low. The physical features, lack of industry and high density of rural population are some of the reasons for this low rate of urbanization.¹¹ However, the degree of urbanization has been different from district to district. Except few, almost all the districts showing high level of urbanization have class I cities. But in a general way it can be stated that with the exception of few pockets, the districts in western Uttar Pradesh have comparatively higher urbanization than the eastern and hill districts due to greater concentration of industrial, trade and commercial centres in western Uttar Pradesh. The probable reason for the states slowness of urbanization has been a relative slowness of economic development. Though the last decade (1971-81) presented a slightly improved picture of urbanization over the earlier

11. Uttar Pradesh - A Portrait of Population; Census of India, 1971, p. 54.

decades, but the proportion of urban population in the state could not rise substantially. Kingsley Davis has observed that the process of urbanization exhibits a pattern in which the rate of change is slow at first, then rises steeply as early stages of industrialisation are reached and tapers off gradually when the proportion begins to reach the saturation point.¹² The curve of urbanization plotted against time is logistic resembling an elongated 'S'. Whereas in the developed countries like United States and United Kingdom the fastest rate of urban growth occurred in the late 19th Century, in India as well as in Uttar Pradesh it is still occurring and for achieving that stage they have to go through a long way.

12. Kingsley Davis; "Urbanization in India - Past and Future", in Roy Turner (Ed.) India's urban Future, Oxford University Press, Bombay, 1962, p.3.

CHAPTER - IV GROWTH OF CITIES IN UTTAR PRADESH

The present worldwide population structure is marked by accelerated increase in the urban population. Year after year it is increasing at a much faster rate than observed a few decades ago. The striking feature of this rapid urbanization is large and intermediate city growth.¹ They are the key components for transformation of regional economic structure and promotion of spread and service effects and reduction or increase in inter-city functional and urban-rural disparities.² All over the world, especially in the developing countries, those cities have been growing at a rate greatly in excess of smaller cities. In India currently the annual rate of increase in class I cities is close to 5 per cent. This degree of urbanness may vary with size, function, location and various other factors.³

In spite of low level of urbanization and poor condition of industrialisation and economic development, in terms of number of cities and towns, Uttar Pradesh has been the leading state in the country. From the very beginning of this century Uttar Pradesh has been having the maximum number of class I cities. At the 1981 census

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1. C.S. Sivaramakrishnan; Indian Urban Scene, Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla, 1978, p.4.
 - 2, V.L.S. Prakash Rao and V.K. Tiwari; The Structure of an Indian Metropolis - A Study of Bangalore, Allied Publishers Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, 1979, p. 313.
 - 3 D. Mookherji and R.L. Morill; Urbanization in Developing Economy - Indian Perspectives and Patterns, Sage Publications, London, 1973, p.11.

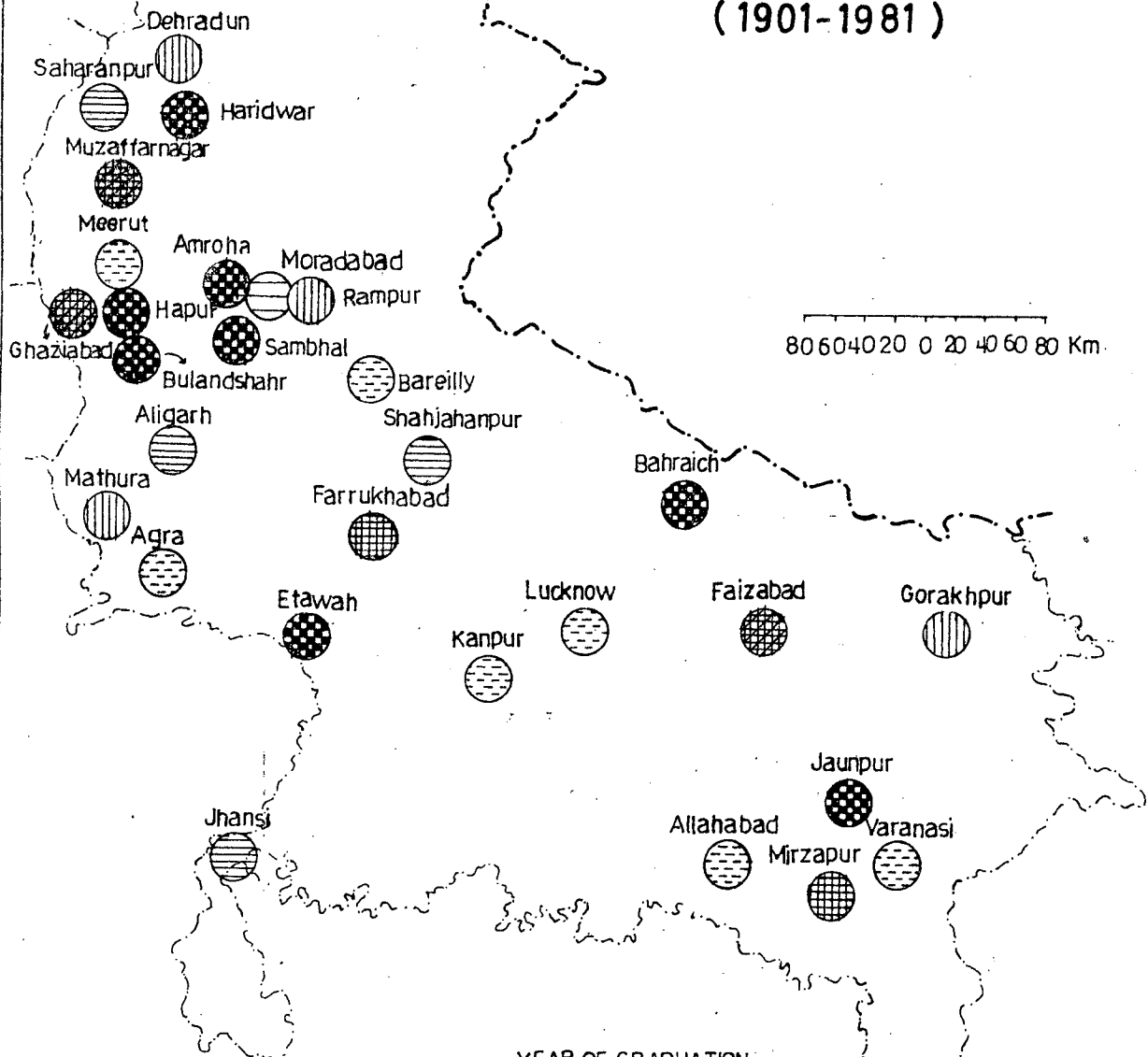
though the state ranked twelfth in terms of the proportion of urban population, it had 30 cities, the largest in any single state. Maharashtra, the most urbanised state had 25 and Tamil Nadu had 20, The other highly urbanized states Gujarat and West Bengal had 13 and 12 cities respectively.

In such a complex situation where inspite of a large number of cities, the proportion of urban population continues to remain very low, to understand urbanization process it is important to probe into the growth of class I cities in the state and the factors responsible for the observed pattern. The analysis is carried out by taking pre and post-Independence periods separately to have a comparative picture of the growth pattern of cities.

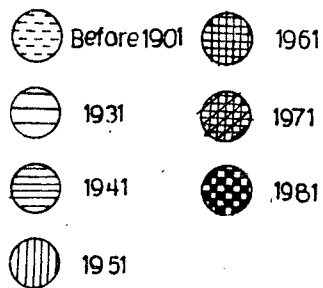
4.1 Growth of Cities during Pre-Independence Period :

(1901 - 41) :- At the beginning of this century, Uttar Pradesh was characterised by poor economy, low income levels and very low share of urban population. The important industry was agriculture with hardly subsistence production. But on the urban front, low level of urbanization was accompanied by a large number of towns and cities. There were 7 class I cities in the State in 1901 - Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Meerut and Bareilly. They comprised 23.9 per cent of the urban population. It is noteworthy that these cities were not new in this class. At 1891 census also the population of each of these cities was more than one lakh. Since this study starts from the

UTTAR PRADESH GRADUATION OF CITIES (1901-1981)



YEAR OF GRADUATION



British period, the growth pattern of these 7 cities must be seen in the light of British urban policy of that time, because British interests influenced location, growth and development of almost all the major urban centres in the country. A brief historical perspective is required to analyse the growth of these cities in the context of British Policy.

4.1.1 Impact of feudal system on the city growth : With the advent of British rule, a new era of industrialisation started in the country. As a matter of fact the foundations of modern industrialisation in India were laid down during the colonial period.⁴ But the process of industrialisation was not only structurally weak but was also haphazardly distributed. For the purpose of industrialisation only few pockets were selected, and industries largely grew in the colonial port of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. These cities as nodal points in the country, served as administrative centres, foci for colonial exploitation of raw materials and distribution of imports and generally as head links with the mother country and the world community.⁵ They facilitated the movement of manufactured goods to the interior of the country and indigenous raw materials.

4. A.Kundu, Moonis Raza; Indian Economy - A Regional Dimension, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 1982, p.72.

5. B.J.L. Berry; "City Size and Economic Development", in L Jacobson and Ved Prakash(Eds), Urbanization and National Development, Sage Publications, California, 1971, p.122.

to outside the country. With the continued expansion of industries like jute and cotton textiles, consumer goods and other light manufactures, soon they became the primate cities of the country. Growth of these primate cities due to industrial and economic development created a wide gap between primate and next smaller cities. In contrast, large parts of the country remained backward with most people living in villages under extreme poverty. Thus, industrialisation experienced in India during a century prior to its Independence had not been able to make a significant impact on the continuing spread of urbanization.⁶

If we superimpose this overall urban pattern of the country on Uttar Pradesh, we find that Uttar Pradesh was among those states which could not get much benefit from the industrialisation of the colonial period. It was a landlocked state and its urban centres were not able to serve like port cities. This was one reason why industrialisation in the state could not grow faster. In fact in many towns and cities traditional industries suffered setback due to suppressive policies of British to increase market for foreign goods. Handicraft industry was destroyed or seriously disrupted. A large number of craftsmen were thrown out of employment.⁷ Moreover,

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6. C.R. Pathak; "Spatial Variation in Urban and Industrial growth in India", V.N.P.Sinha(ed), Dimensions in Geography, Associated Book Company, Patna, 1979, p.435.
7. Bipin Chandra et.al; Freedom Struggle, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 1983, p.22.

Uttar Pradesh was also not supplier of required raw materials like cotton, jute and minerals for British industries which further reduced the possibilities of development. However, to serve the purpose of administration and other interests of their power in the state, Britishers selected those big towns of ancient and medieval period which flourished for various reasons. They systematized the Mughal administrative procedures with a minimum of technical change except in the field of transportation.

The growth of Class I cities in Uttar Pradesh in 1901 is related with these factors. Some of these cities were seats of administration and religious and cultural leadership during the ancient period like Allahabad and Varanasi and continued to have at least the latter function.⁸ Varanasi was principal urban centre at the time of Budha.⁹ It was also capital of Kashi Janapada.¹⁰ Allahabad, besides a religious centre, was also an important city from the point of view of transport and communication. It became the capital

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8. Ujagir Singh; Distributional Characteristics of cities, of Ganga plain, National Geographical Journal of India, Varanasi, Vol.XI, March 1965, p.6.
 9. Turner, op. cit., p.159
 10. D.D. Kaushambi; An Introduction to the study of Indian History, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1985, p.154

of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh during the British rule, which presently includes almost entire Uttar Pradesh. Till 1935 it continued as capital and later on Lucknow occupied this place. But many offices of the government remained in Allahabad and its importance has not declined. Meerut was also an ancient city. During Ashoka period, it was at its full glory having a luxurious trade and commerce.¹¹ Under Muslim rule it was the centre of wars and chaos due to which Meerut declined. It revived during the British period and enjoyed the advantage of being close to Delhi and very soon Meerut became a peaceful city and its overall growth started.¹²

Cities of Medieval India which grew rapidly under British rule were - Agra, Lucknow and Bareilly. Historically and politically connected with Delhi and situated on the bank of Yamuna, Agra remained the capital of the Mughals for a long period. It was established as a forward base of political power to govern the northern plains. British rulers observing its strategic location made it head quarters of Agra Province, and thus again it became an important administrative centre of the empire. Lucknow had been the capital of Oudh rulers for a long time. Later on, when they were defeated by

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11. B.M.Barua; Ashoka and his inscriptions, New Age Publications, Calcutta, 1955, p.2
12. Madhusudan Singh; "Evolution of Meerut", National Geographical Journal of India, Varanasi, Vol.XI, Sep.-Dec. 1965, p.146

British Army, this city came under colonial rule. It became the capital of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh i.e. the present Uttar Pradesh in 1935, and still holds this position. The foundation of Bareilly is traditionally assigned to the first half of the 16th century in 1537.¹³ It did not grow as a big political, religious or administrative centre. It was an important place of trade and commerce during Mughal period. This is the major factor behind its growth.

For the foundation of Kanpur, the city of modern times, credit goes to British rulers. Kanpur is the only city of the state founded by them which got the population more than one lakh as early as in the middle of 19th century. Although the history of the city goes back to 17th century but as an urban centre its development started with the establishment of a cantonment of the British Army in 1778. At the beginning of this century it became centre of indigo manufacturing and cotton ginning factories. Due to rapid development of industries within years in 1840 its population crossed one lakh mark. Since then it is the fastest growing city of the state. In 1901 it was second largest city but today it has the first place in the state.

13. Gazetteer of India; Bareilly, E.B.Joshi, Government of Uttar Pradesh, 1968, p.352.

TABLE - 4.1

PERCENTAGE DECADAL VARIATION OF 1981 CITIES FROM 1901

	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81
KANPUR UA *	-11.95	+21.21	+12.62	+99.92	+44.75	+37.66	+31.32	+32.39
LUCKNOW U.A.*	-1.61	-4.58	+14.17	+40.97	+28.33	+31.96	+24.14	+23.66
AGRA U.A.*	-1.37	+0.04	+23.84	+23.67	+32.21	+35.41	+24.76	+21.39
VARANASI U.A.*	-4.55	-2.63	+3.80	+28.10	+33.75	+37.7	+23.85	+30.79
ALLAHABAD U.A.*	-0.19	-8.43	+16.98	+41.71	+27.50	+29.62	+19.11	+25.22
MEERUT U.A.*	-1.60	+5.13	+11.50	+23.83	+37.74	+21.79	+29.49	+46.42
BAREILLY U.A.*	-2.78	-0.0023	+11.26	+33.78	+7.99	+31.11	+19.53	+34.25
MORADABAD U.A.	+8.04	+1.91	<u>+33.74</u>	+28.80	+13.65	+18.52	+42.13	+28.64
ALIGARH MB	-7.96	+0.93	+25.26	<u>+34.31</u>	+25.71	+30.65	+36.37	+26.82
GORAKHPUR U.A.	-7.96	+0.93	+25.26	+34.31	<u>+25.71</u>	+30.65	+36.37	+33.16
SAHARANPUR M.B.	-5.14	+0.94	+26.33	<u>+34.29</u>	+40.53	+24.78	+21.70	+30.61
DEHRADUN U.A.	+37.34	+19.47	+4.07	+52.25	<u>+78.97</u>	+8.41	+30.14	+44.31
JHANSI U.A.	+36.61	-1.66	+24.38	<u>+10.90</u>	+23.35	+33.25	+16.75	+41.99
RAMPUR M.B.	-5.64	-1.56	+1.45	+20.35	<u>+50.33</u>	+0.84	+19.21	+26.07
SHAHJAHANPUR U.A.	-6.12	+1.17	+15.35	<u>+31.52</u>	-4.84	+12.27	+22.40	+42.52
MATHURA U.A.	-3.10	-9.18	+21.18	+25.77	<u>+31.34</u>	+18.42	+11.89	+14.87

	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81
FIROZABAD M.B.	-19.46	+48.72	+14.72	+75.23	+61.29	+50.69	<u>+35.75</u>	+51.53
GHAZIABAD U.A.	+0.26	+9.19	+52.56	+26.57	+83.54	+61.02	<u>+81.29</u>	+128.63
MUZAFFAR NAGAR	+1.57	+0.53	+47.67	+32.28	+37.33	+36.46	<u>+31.00</u>	+50.00
FARRUKHABAD U.A.	-11.42	-13.55	+17.04	+15.02	+15.72	+17.75	<u>+17.17</u>	+45.20
FAIZABAD U.A.	-23.21	+3.60	+16.07	-12.30	+43.15	+7.03	<u>+24.36</u>	+29.00
MIRZAPUR M.B.	-51.00	+71.0	+11.26	+15.95	+21.97	<u>+15.68</u>	+5.84	+31.00
AMROHA MB	+3.26	-4.62	+11.12	24.49	5.62	16.68	+19.92	<u>+36.00</u>
ETAWAH MB	+5.70	-8.15	+6.52	+21.64	+13.99	+12.22	+23.27	<u>+38.90</u>
SAMBHAL MB	+5.69	-8.15	6.52	-21.64	+13.99	+12.22	+25.21	<u>+25.55</u>
JAUNPUR	28.75	+6.87	+15.67	+19.00	+16.76	+18.14	+30.53	<u>+30.24</u>
BULANDSHAHR MB	+2.23	+6.5	+27.62	+19.29	+26.24	+17.78	+34.74	<u>+74.21</u>
HAPUR MB	+8.65	-9.53	+8.17	+34.39	+7.14	+25.96	+29.00	<u>+45.18</u>
BAHRAICH MB	-1.45	+1.72	+23.42	+18.29	+11.95	+25.23	+31.94	<u>+38.75</u>

* Cities graduated before 1901
 — Decade of graduation into cities

Thus, it is clear that class I cities of the state in 1901 were mostly built by different rulers for political or strategic reasons. Others owe their importance to religion. Trade was also an important contributor to the growth of cities. Kanpur alone owes its origin to industries.

4.1.2 Pattern of City Growth : The first decade of this century (1901-1911) was marked with a drastic decline in the urban population both at the state and country levels. The cities of the state were not free from the attack of epidemics and their combined absolute population declined from 1.29 million to 1.24 million - a decline of 3.63 per cent. The worst hit city was Kanpur where population decline was 11.95 per cent and the least hit city was Allahabad where the decline was only 0.19 per cent. In all the remaining cities it was between one per cent to five per cent, namely Lucknow (1.6 per cent), Varanasi (4.5 per cent), Agra (1.39 per cent), Bareilly (2.8 per cent) and Meerut (1.6 per cent). But inspite of this reduction, the percentage share of these cities to the total urban population increased from 23.86 per cent in 1901 to 25.26 per cent in 1911. Though the proportion of population in this class remained low (i.e. one-fourth), but it was the single class accommodating the largest share of the urban population of the state. During the next decade (1911 - 21) the prevailing situation did not show any change. Except Kanpur and Agra in

all other cities of the state, population further declined. The growth rate of class I cities during this period was only +1.01 per cent, the lowest for the state during this century and the proportionate share of these cities in the state's urban population increased from 25.26 per cent in 1911 to 25.31 per cent in 1921. Thus, these first two decades did not indicate any remarkable progress of city growth. The absolute population of this class was still lower than 1901, no new city came up and the growth of existing cities was highly unsatisfactory.

The growth of 'effective urban population'¹⁴ (towns having population 20,000 and above) in the state really began after 1921. This was also true in the case of class I cities. During the 1920's population of class I cities increased from 1.25 million to 1.53 million with a growth rate of 22.3 per cent. The share of this class in the total urban population increased from 25.4 per cent to 27.4 per cent. Moradabad was the first city of the state that graduated in 1931. These changing features indicated a slight improvement in the pattern of city growth in the state.

Since 1931, the growth rate as well as numerical increase of cities has become increasingly important aspect of

14. Ashish Bose; "The Urbanization Process in South and South-east Asia", in L. Jacobson and Ved Prakash op.cit., p.95

urbanization in India.¹⁵ In Uttar Pradesh also, 1931 is considered as turning point in the history of state's urbanization. From this year there has been a rapid population growth in general and that of the cities in particular. During 1931-41, with the addition of four new cities namely, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Aligarh and Jhansi, the class I cities experienced the century's highest growth rate (71.2 per cent) and highest proportional percentage increase (10 per cent).

The trend of graduation of only one city during the period of thirty years (1901-31) and the graduation of four cities in the next ten years (1931-41) should be interpreted in the broader perspective of state's overall economic development. At that time due to lack of large scale industrialisation in the state this growth can be attributed to the expansion of economic activities.¹⁶ The growth of these new cities largely depended upon the emigration of rural people. This was largely due to development of trade and commerce with the increasing railway network, and small scale industries succeeding the simple market towns. Thus, Moradabad emerged as an important centre of brass works, and Jhansi, Shahjahanpur and Saharanpur functioned for a long time as centres of trade, commerce and

15. R.D.Singh; Population Structure of Indian Cities, Inter India Publication, New Delhi, 1984, p.38.

16. H.G.Hanumappa; Urbanisation Trends in India, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, 1981, p.1

transport. Aligarh exceptionally grew as the centre of higher learning because of Muslim university though lock industry was also a contributory factor.

It would be very significant to study the changes in the hierarchical order of the cities of the state during the pre-Independence period which is the result of different growth rates of individual cities. Lucknow which was the largest city in 1931, became second largest in 1941 due to faster growth of Kanpur during 1931-41, when the population of the later doubled. This abnormal population increase took place with the rapid development of manufacturing industries.¹⁷ Ever since Kanpur has remained the largest city of the state, and Lucknow continues to hold second position. There was a continuous decline in the rank of Varanasi. It was the second largest city upto 1911, became third in 1921, and from 1931 onwards occupied fourth rank. Agra experienced several fluctuations in its ranking. It was fourth in rank in 1901, third in 1911, again fourth in 1921, and from 1931 onwards it has been the third largest city of the state. Allahabad, Bareilly, Meerut, and Moradabad had been occupying fifth, sixth and eighth position respectively during this period. These cities and others which came up in 1941 also changed their ranks in the decades that followed.

17. Rural-urban Migration and Pattern of Employment in India (A Report), Institute of Economic Research, Osaka University, Osaka, 1980, p.8

TABLE 4.2

Rank of Uttar Pradesh Cities among ten largest cities in India (1901-1981)

Rank	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1.	Calcutta	Calcutta	Bombay	Calcutta	Calcutta	Calcutta	Bombay	Calcutta	Calcutta
2.	Bombay	Bombay	Calcutta	Bombay	Bombay	Bombay	Calcutta	Bombay	Bombay
3.	Madras	Madras	Madras	Madras	Madras	Madras	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
4.	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Delhi	Madras	Madras	Madras
5.	Lucknow	Lucknow	Ahmedabad	Delhi	Ahmedabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Banglore
6.	Banaras	Delhi	Delhi	Ahmedabad	Delhi	Ahmedabad	Bangalore	Ahmedabad	Hyderabad
7.	Delhi	Ahmedabad	Lucknow	Lucknow	Kanpur	Bangalore	Bangalore	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
8.	Kanpur	Banaras	Kanpur	Amritsar	Amritsar	Kanpur	Kanpur	Kanpur	Kanpur
9.	Agra	Agra	Banaras	Kanpur	Lucknow	Poona	Poona	Poona	Poona
10.	Ahmedabad	Howrah	Howrah	Agra	Howrah	Lucknow	Nagpur	Nagpur	Nagpur

Source : C.B. Mamoria, Social Problems and Social Disorganization in India, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, p. 487.

Census of India: 1981, Provisional Totals -Rural - Urban Distribution, Paper 2 of 1981, p. 65

Four cities of Uttar Pradesh were among the top ten cities of the country in 1901. But during the successive decades, with the faster growth of other cities, their ranks fell and in 1941 only two cities could remain among the first ten cities in India. From 1951 onwards only Kanpur continued to hold 8th rank. The Table 4.2 presents the ranking of the Uttar Pradesh cities among the top ten cities of India. Though Kanpur continued to remain in the list but from 1961 all the other cities of the state disappeared. This was due to rapid growth of other cities belonging to different states.

4.2 Growth of Cities during the post-Independence period:

Since Independence there has been a considerable progress in regard to growth of cities in Uttar Pradesh. The years just after Independence witnessed a sudden population increase in urban areas of the country due to partition when a large number of people migrated to India from newly formed Pakistan. Their accurate number is not known but Kingsley Davis is of opinion that about six million Muslims came into Pakistan and about five to six million non-muslims left it.¹⁸ These immigrants preferred to settle in the bigger cities and hence many premier cities of the country

18. Kingsley Davis; Population of India and Pakistan, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1951, p.197

experienced very high growth rates of their population during 1941-51. For example, the 1941-51 growth rate of Bombay was 58 per cent, Madras 82 per cent and Delhi, a record growth rate of 106 per cent. Bangalore, Hyderabad and Calcutta were other cities where 1941-51 growth rates were very high. In general for many, although by no means all, Indian cities the great decade for percentage growth was 1941-51.¹⁹ Cities of Uttar Pradesh were no exception to the impact of the partition of the country in 1947. Most immigrants to Uttar Pradesh tried to settle in its bigger cities. Kanpur, an already industrially developed city, attracted a very large number of refugees. Lucknow, the second largest city of the state also experienced population increase due to this factor. Such immigration, however had lesser impact on comparatively smaller cities of the state. Consequently the fast growing cities continued to grow still faster and larger cities of over 1,00,000 inhabitants grew much rapidly.

Beside heavy immigration due to partition of the country, the other dominant factor which influenced the city growth of the state just after Independence was traditional rural-urban migration in search of employment and natural population increase. The graduation of four towns into

19. U.H.Hicks; The large city - A World Problem, Macmillan, London, 1974, pp.194-5.

cities in 1951, namely, Dehradun, Rampur, Mathura and Gorakhpur, must be seen in the light of these factors. Among these cities Dehradun had distinct feature. It was class III town in 1901 became II in 1931 with normal growth and class I city in 1951. Its phenomenal growth during 1941-51 was partially due to influx of displaced persons.²⁰ Growth of Mathura was primarily due to its importance as centre of Hindu pilgrimage and culture. Being birth place of Lord Krishna and one of the capitals during epic period, it is now reduced to a religious centre being highly eclipsed by Delhi and Agra.²¹ Gorakhpur was the century's first ever new city in the whole eastern Uttar Pradesh. Before its graduation Varanasi was the only class I city in this vast region. Growth of Rampur has been associated with its handicrafts and textile industry.

Graduation of the only city - Mirzapur, in 1961 was also largely because of its natural increase and rural - urban migration due to growing carpet industry

It may be recalled that during the previous two decades of 1931-41 and 1941-51 four new cities had come up in

20. B.N.Ganguli; "Some aspects of urbanization in Uttar Pradesh", Geographical Review of India, Calcutta, June 1963, p.104.

21. Ujagir Singh; op.cit, p.5

TABLE 4.3

Growth of Cities in Uttar Pradesh (1901 - 81)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
No. of cities	7	7	7	8	12	16	17	22	30
Percentage of cities to total no. of towns	1.53	1.67	1.58	1.85	2.77	3.46	6.96	7.51	4.55
Population in million	1.29	1.24	1.25	1.53	2.62	3.91	5.16	7.07	10.23
Percentage to total urban population	23.86	25.26	25.36	27.49	37.36	45.20	54.43	57.0	52.0
Growth Rate of population		-3.6	+1.0	+22.3	+71.2	+49.0	+32.0	+37.0	+45.4

each decade but only one new city graduated in 1961 which indicates a slower tendency of class II towns to shift in the category of class I. However, the decade 1951-61 experienced a very high jump in the percentage share of class I cities when it increased from 45.2 per cent in 1951 to 54.4 per cent in 1961 (Table 4.3). This was so when the growth rate of these cities, in comparison to following decades, was very low (32 per cent). It is the same year when there was a drastic declassification of small towns belonging to class IV, V and VI, which reduced the share of urban population to total population of the state. Though cities and medium towns of class II and III were not effected with the declassification but due to decrease in the percentage and absolute share to total urban population of small towns, the share of medium towns and cities

suddenly increased. Hence, the remarkable increase which we observe in 1961 over 1951, does not show the real trend because this increase was simply due to definitional change of urban areas. A comparable analysis with 1951 figures can only be done if we add the population of declassified towns in the total urban population of the state given by the census of India. According to the census, the urban population of the state in 1961 was 9,479,895 and adding the population of declassified towns this figures became 10,832,509. On the basis of this adjusted figures we find a fresh distribution of the share of urban population among various town classes. The Table 4.4 reveals the comparable picture between census figures and adjusted figures.

The Table 4.4 clearly indicates that the adjusted percentage share of class I cities is only 47.63 whereas according to census it is 54.42 per cent, though in both cases the absolute population of cities has remained the same.

Adjusted figures of 1961 also show only a slight increase in the city population of the state between 1951-61 when their percentage share increased from 45.20 per cent in 1951 to 47.63 per cent in 1961. In contrast to that 1961 census percentage share of city population gives an impression of very high percentage share of urban population in the cities of the state in 1961 Table 4.3. Thus, it was only the impact of definitional change

Table No. 4.4

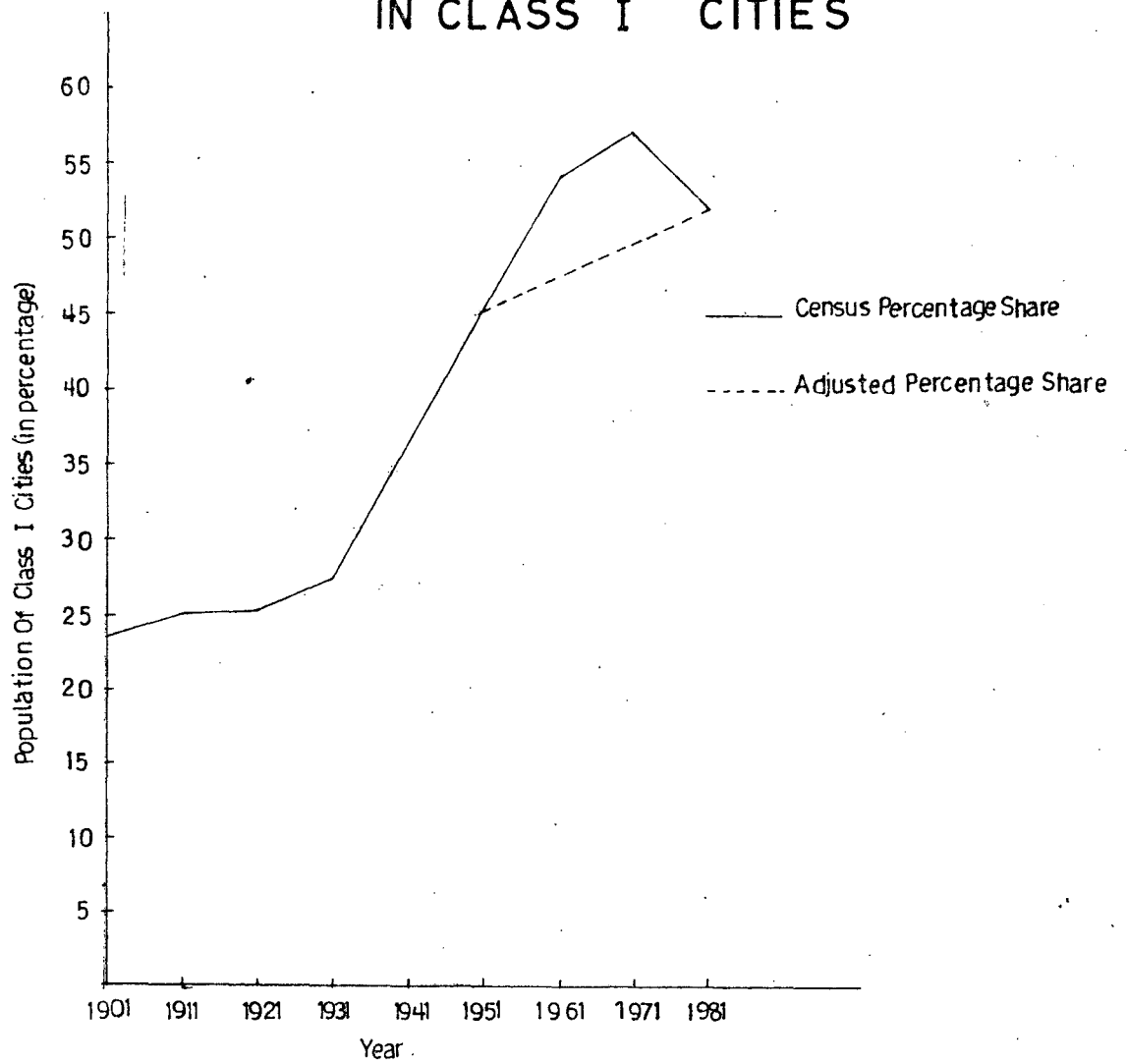
Classwise comparison of census and adjusted urban population
in Uttar Pradesh 1961

Census Figures			Adjusted Figures	
Class	Population	Percentage to total urban Population	Population	Percentage to total urban Population
Class I	5159667	54.42	5159667	47.63
Class II	1114462	11.72	1114462	10.28
Class III	1578566	16.65	1578566	14.57
Class IV	1043830	11.04	1177031	10.86
Class V	561572	5.92	1252785	11.56
Class VI	21798	0.22	5499971	5.07
Total	9479895	100.00	10832509	100.00

change of urban areas which created such a confusion about share of city population of the state in 1961.

Five towns - Faizabad, Ghaziabad, Muzaffarnagar, Farrukhabad and Firozabad - graduated to Class I status by 1971 raising their total number to 22. Like 1961, this year again the problems of the percentage share of cities came up. According to census figures

UTTAR PRADESH PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION IN CLASS I CITIES



of 1971 their share to the total urban population of the state was 57 per cent. Compared to 1961 census urban population share, these cities indicated a decadal growth of 37 percent between 1961-71 (Table 4.3). Since this figure is not comparable to 1961 adjusted figure due to definitional differences, we have to adjust again the urban population in 1971 to get the comparable figure. But in 1971 only 22 declassified towns of 1961 were reclassified which had hardly any impact on the total urban population of the state. The rest of the towns remained declassified and for them it is very difficult to say that they were maintaining the same urban infrastructure as it was in 1961. Due to lack of this information we cannot get the adjusted figures like 1961. One thing can be assumed that any way share of cities population in 1971 increased at a higher rate than 1961.

Industrial development has played a very significant role in the graduation of Firozabad and Ghaziabad as class I cities in 1971. Firozabad was founded by Firoz Tughlaque²², the great king of Tughlaque dynasty in medieval India, but it was the glass works and bangle industry due to which it emerged as a city. In 1911 it was a simple class IV town but its phenomenal growth made it a class II city in 1951, and, in 1971, it became a class I city. In contrast, Ghaziabad being located closer to Delhi enjoyed a unique advantage

22. Satish Chandra; Medieval India, Part I, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, 1978, p. 63.

of becoming a big satellite town of the national capital. The growth of other cities was due to natural increase of population. Though the addition to the population of class I cities can be attributed to some extent to the movement of class II towns to class I, yet the cities of previous census years had also shown reasonably higher growth rates.

In 1981 eight other towns of the state graduated to city status raising the total number of 30 cities, among them 17 were urban agglomerations. The important feature of this year's urban growth was that almost two hundred towns with a population of more than one million were reclassified. Besides, 198 entirely new towns also came up. The impact of the reclassification and emergence of such a large number of small towns was that census percentage share of class I cities in the state came down from 57 per cent, in 1971, to 52 per cent, in 1981. It was obvious because whereas declassification of small towns had increased the percentage share of cities in 1961 in the same way their reclassification with many other entirely new towns reduced their percentage share in 1981. But if we compare 1981 census city population with 1961 adjusted city population (they are comparable because in both figures population of declassified and reclassified is included) we find that there has been a remarkable increase in their absolute number as well as in percentage share. So it is not a correct

interpretation that the percentage share of class I cities in the state had declined as the census shows. In fact it was a long run impact of the definitional change of urban areas which continued to effect urban population and its distribution from 1961 to 1981. This study shows, there has been a constant increase in the percentage share of state's class I cities till 1981. The other important feature of the 1981 census was the graduation of the largest number of cities into class I category emergence of Lucknow as the second million plus city of the state.

4.3 Summary

We find that city growth in the state has passed through several stages from the beginning of this century. Under the British rule the city growth pattern showed the unique colonial policy of the British administration. Instead of developing smaller towns they tried to develop older and already bigger urban centres to solve their interests in easy way. The result was that these bigger urban centres graduated into cities whereas other towns remained at their old level. In the beginning of this century epidemics and famines also effected the growth of cities and no city graduated between 1901-1921. In 1931 only one city graduated and after that also growth of cities was never satisfactory during British period. The post-Independence era observed a changed environment. Cities

started to emerge on the urban scene at a much faster rate. In most cases their history and geography played a major role in their graduation to class I status.

We find that in Uttar Pradesh graduation of cities has followed a definite trend. In the economically developed western part of the state graduation of cities has been much more faster and they have graduated in close proximity to each other, than comparatively less developed central eastern and hilly Uttar Pradesh. In central Uttar Pradesh no city had graduated after 1901 except Bahraich which got this status only in 1981. This feature is largely due to economic and industrial domination of Kanpur and Lucknow which provides lesser opportunity for the growth of smaller towns of the region. In eastern part of the state also the graduation of cities has been slow and confined in two pockets - one includes Varanasi, Mirzapur, Jaunpur and Allahabad and another includes Gorakhpur and Faizabad. Though this region has old cities like Varanasi and Allahabad but it was only post-Independence period when due to slight economic development, other bigger towns of the region changed into cities. Except Dehradun, the vast hilly region of the state is still without any city. However, due to overall industrial backwardness in the state, there are only selected cities like Kanpur, Firozabad and Ghaziabad etc. which have

their development purely due to growth of industries.

The growth of cities in the state began in a small way when only one city - Moradabad graduated to class I status during the 1920s. This growth became gradual during the 1930s and 1940s, and more recently, it became very rapid. With the lowest number among all town classes their share to the total urban population has always been higher and considerably increasing. Even in 1981, as has been discussed the so called decline in percentage share of cities over 1971 was due to impact of juggling in the definition of urban areas. Otherwise in that year also there was a smooth increase in the percentage share of city population. However, this is true that cities of the state have not been able to exert much effective influence in such a thickly populated state in raising the percentage share of urban population which is still very low. The reasons are obvious. As the discussion of this chapter reveals except few, most of the cities of the state have weak and non-industrial economic base and their impact on urbanization and dispersion of urban centres has been very limited. Of course, KAVAL cities have played comparatively important role in this regard. Moreover, there has been a lot of movement of people both from rural areas and smaller urban centres to these cities in search of better employment opportunities.

With the increasing population pressure KAVAL cities are facing many problems while many smaller cities have attracted migrants to a lesser degree. Since the character of Indian cities has been described as centres to perform a number of complex functions - political, as transport nodes, as specialized centres of industry or as collecting and distributing centres,²³ cities of Uttar Pradesh also occupy a prominent place in the socio-economic life of the state. This is the reason why there has been a continuous increase in the number of cities as this class is augmented by large number of new entrants and suffers no exists.²⁴

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23. Quazi Ahmad; Indian Cities - Characteristics and correlates, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1965,p.
24. C.M.Becker and E.S.Mills; Urbanization and city characteristics in India, Published Paper, 1983,p.9.

CHAPTER - V GROWTH OF MEDIUM AND SMALL TOWNS IN UTTAR PRADESH

✓ As discussed in the previous chapter, like most of the Indian cities, cities of Uttar Pradesh are also under acute pressure due to rising migration of people creating a lot of human as well as socio-economic problems. Hence, in recent years, there has been a general consciousness regarding development of medium and small towns as alternates to the bigger cities. In India this realization came through Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) when it was decided to develop smaller towns in a planned way to reduce pressure of bigger cities.¹ This plan is known as 'Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)' and its various aspects and implications will be discussed later in detail. Schumacher emphasised in 1973 the use of carefully planned small towns to control the rural exodus and for this purpose he suggested the creation of agro-industrial structure in the rural and small towns².

Since then some other writers have also favoured the development of medium and small towns as a valuable antidote to the pull of the big cities³. Barbara Ward suggested a Chinese model to restrict the flow of migrants and to reduce and redirect the rural flow away from the biggest concentrations by building intermediate centres.⁴

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1. Sixth Five year Plan; Planning Commission, Govt. of India, p.395
 2. E.F. Schumacher; Small is Beautiful: A study of Economics as if people mattered; Blond and Briggs, London: 1973; p.156
 3. Raj Nandy; Developing small and medium towns, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, 1985 p.51.
 4. Barbara Ward; The Home of Man, Penguin Books, Middlesex, England, 1976, p.190

It is in the context of this discussion that present chapter has been devoted to analyse the growth pattern of medium and small towns in Uttar Pradesh, their economic structure, problems of growth and their expected role to share the increasing burden of urban population of the state. On the basis of population these towns can be put into two categories-medium towns and small towns. Medium towns are those which have population ranging from 20,000 to 99,999 and fall in Class II and III categories whereas small towns include all urban places with population less than 20,000 comprising categories IV, V and VI of the Indian Census.

So far medium towns are concerned, they are considered as transitional in nature because generally they have a tendency to shift towards Class I cities, the ultimate rank. Their increase, both in terms of percentage as well as absolute number largely depends upon entry and departure of towns and a large number of medium towns in India have not grown very much and have continued in this category for half - a-century or more. Small towns are considered as favourable locations for decentralised industries, with both rural and urban characteristics and thus combining the best of both the worlds.⁵ They are the interface between the rural and urban sectors.⁶ The growing problems of large urban centres like bad living conditions, anonymity and anomie due to increasing proportion of population into cities do not exist in these towns.⁷

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5. I.P. Desai; "Small towns- Facts and Problems" , Economic weekly, April 18,1964, p.725.
 6. K.V Sundaram;urban and Regional Planning in India, Vikas Publishing House Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi, 1977, p. 216.
 7. F.D.Antia;"The Final Test",Seminar,March,1966,p.17.

5.1 Significance of Medium and Small Towns in the Process of urbanization in Uttar Pradesh

Till early 1960s very little was known about economic and social characteristics of these smaller towns, their development potential and their relationship with one another as well as with rural urban areas⁸. But now due to a number of research works and studies, their importance has been widely recognized and in Uttar Pradesh also these towns occupy an important place.⁹

They provide demonstration effect to the rural hinterland in modernising and industrialising rural society. They have functioned as buffer zone between rural hinterland and bigger towns or cities. Small and medium towns continue to function as transformation centres of rural urban values and culture even though some sections of rural population tend to migrate directly to bigger cities and towns. The recent progressive increase in the number and population of medium and small towns in the states should be taken as an indication that the functional relationship that bind them with their rural hinterlands as well as that bind these towns themselves also, have been improving.

5.2. Growth of Medium and Small Towns in Uttar Pradesh: A historical perspective of this century :

The growth pattern of medium and small towns in the state

8. Urban-Rural Differences in South East Asia-Some aspects and Methods of Analysis; Report on Regional Seminar, UNESCO Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia, Delhi, 1964, p.3.
9. Abdul Aziz; "Some Aspects of Indian Towns", The Geographer, Summer, 1953, p.3.

TABLE - 5.1

Growth of Class II and III towns, 1901-81

Year		No. of towns	Population (in million)	Percentage of towns to the total no. of towns	Percentage of the total urban population	Growth rate of population.
1901	II	11	0.75	2.4	13.97	
	III	20	0.61	4.38	11.42	
1911	II	10	0.66	2.38	13.49	-12.11
	III	17	0.54	4.05	11.00	-12.29
1921	II	12	0.76	2.7	15.34	+14.43
	III	18	0.53	4.05	10.68	- 2.35
1931	II	11	0.79	2.55	13.96	+ 4.76
	III	29	0.88	6.71	15.34	+67.07
1941	II	11	0.76	2.53	10.61	- 4.40
	III	40	1.19	9.22	16.51	+35.34
1951	II	12	0.78	2.59	9.00	2.74
	III	42	1.24	9.07	14.40	+ 4.21
1961	II	16	1.12	6.56	11.76	+43.0
	III	52	1.58	21.31	16.65	+27.0
1971	II	20	1.34	6.82	10.83	+20.37
	III	67	2.00	22.87	16.70	+31.0
1981	II	37	2.53	5.61	12.71	+89.3
	III	85	2.46	12.89	12.34	+19.16

TABLE - 5.2

Growth of Class IV Towns (1901-81)

Year	No. of towns	Population (in million)	Percentage of towns to the total no. of towns	Percentage of the total urban population	Growth rate of population
1901	71	1.0	15.5	18.48	-
1911	65	0.92	15.48	18.63	-7.86
1921	56	0.79	12.61	15.87	-14.22
1931	65	0.87	15.05	15.83	9.73
1941	71	0.92	16.36	13.47	6.18
1951	71	1.00	15.33	11.43	8.87
1961	75	1.04	30.74	11.00	4.51
1971	91	1.29	31.06	10.44	13.36
1981	194	2.66	29.43	13.36	106.27

TABLE - 5.3

Growth of Class V and VI towns (1901 - 1981)

Year		No. of towns	Population (in million)	Percentage of the towns to the total no. of towns	Percentage of the total urban population	Growth rate of population
1901	V	164	1.14	35.81	20.95	-
	VI	185	0.60	40.39	11.32	-
1911	V	149	0.96	33.33	19.5	-15.4
	VI	180	0.59	44.00	12.12	- 2.10
1921	V	141	0.97	31.76	19.51	0.40
	VI	210	0.64	47.30	13.24	10.46
1931	V	137	0.93	31.71	16.81	- 3.9
	VI	182	0.57	42.13	10.57	-11.66
1941	V	156	1.08	35.94	15.42	15.91
	VI	144	45.00	33.18	6.63	-21.0
1951	V	169	1.18	36.5	13.88	9.44
	VI	153	0.52	33.05	6.00	15.21
1961	V	74	0.56	30.33	5.92	-52.31
	VI	10	0.02	4.10	0.23	-95.80
1971	V	80	0.59	27.3	4.74	4.64
	VI	13	0.03	4.44	00.23	32.14
1981	V	231	1.72	35.0	8.65	194.0
	VI	82	0.29	12.44	1.46	909.4

indicates that for the last several years they had been losing their importance because bigger cities were growing at a much faster rate. This trend continued from 1921 to 1971. It was only last decade 1971-81 when a rapid and continuing growth of medium and small towns was experienced both in terms of their number and absolute population and there was a marked increase in the percentage share of these towns in all classes except in class III (Table 5.1). But as it would be discussed in a later part of this chapter, much of this growth was largely due to reclassification of declassified towns of 1901. Growing industrialization and expansion of trade and commerce which offer better amenities and greater facilities for employment, exerted the necessary pull. In contrast, medium and small towns recorded slow growth due to lack of adequate urban infrastructure in them, which in turn inhibited expansion of industrial and commercial activities in them¹⁰. There are some specific socio-economic problems faced by these towns due to which they have not been able to have substantial share of urban population in the state.

Starting right from the beginning of this century we find that in 1961 the distribution of urban population among various classes of medium and small towns was more or less uniform when population of class II, III and VI towns to the total urban population was between 11 to 14 per cent, though exceptionally the share of class IV and V towns was closer to 20 per cent. Even the proportion of the population of class I cities was only 23 per cent which was

10. S.M.Shah; Growth centres for rural and urban development, Ashish Publications; New Delhi, 1985, p.75.

slightly more than the proportion of class V towns (Chapter 4, Table 4.3) though cities were still occupying the largest share of states urban population. This factors indicates that at that time cities of the state had not emerged as centres of greater urban concentration and greater pull of population as they are now. During the following decades two broader trends developed which started to change the urban scene of the state and effected the growth of medium and small towns as well.

- (a) Between 1911-1931 natural calamities decreased the population of many medium and small towns and their impact slowed down the growth of these towns during this period and even after that (Chapter3, table 3.4,3.5).
- (b) Due to continuous and faster growth of population, class I cities started to emerge as focal points of socio-economic activities of the state, whereas with slight fluctuations, medium and small towns developed a tendency of decline in the percentage share to the total urban population.

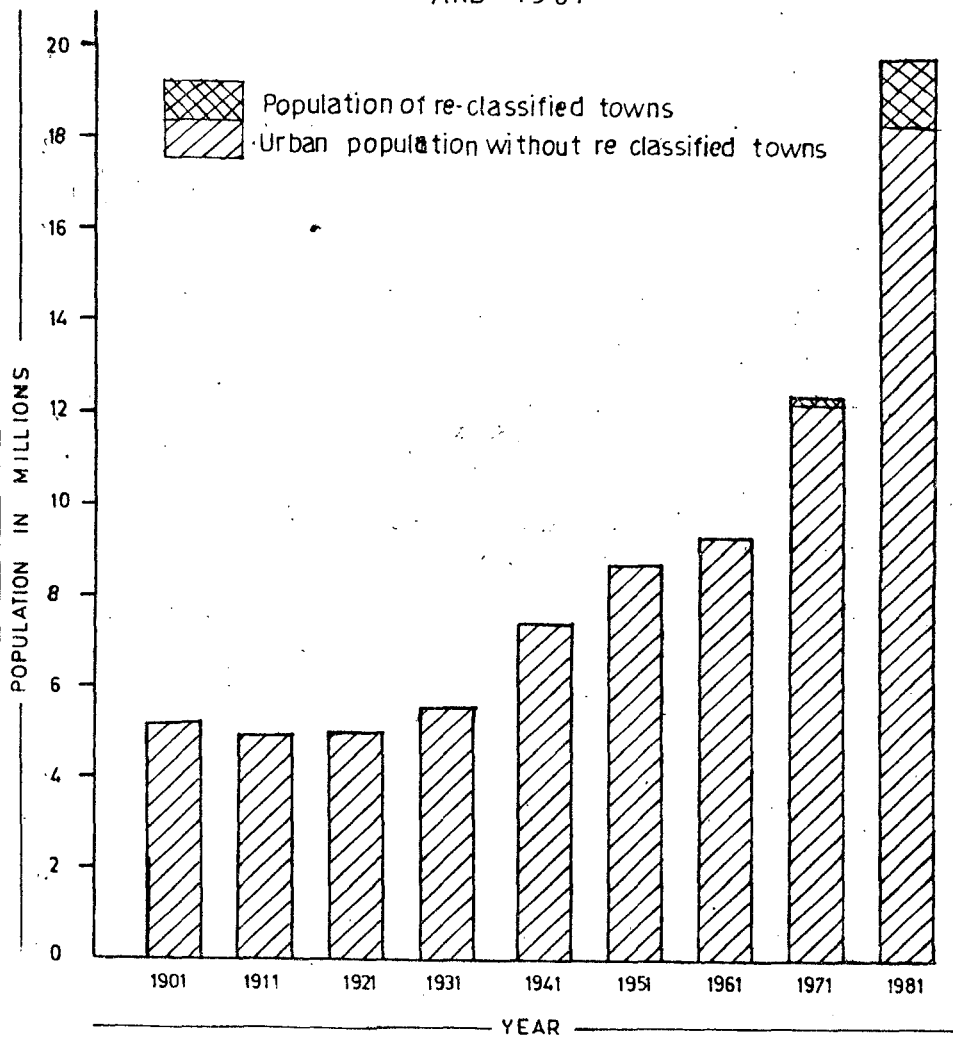
The polarization effects of bigger cities due to typical British urban policy of emphasising especially the growth of class I cities, till 1941 created a long gap between cities and medium and small towns in terms of distribution of urban population when more than 37 per cent urban population of the state was concentrated in the few class I cities of the state (Chapter 4 table 4.3), whereas remaining smaller towns except class III towns experienced a virtual decline in their percentage share in comparision to 1901 (Table 5.1).

The growing contrast between the growth of cities and smaller towns had many implications. From 1901 till independence the economic conditions of most of the smaller towns of the state remained more or less stagnant. They grew slowly due to their comparatively poor economic base and lesser attraction for migrants. The character of almost all these towns was related with agricultural activities, servicing and transport and communication. During this period expansion of road and railway network also contributed for the growth and emergence of some smaller towns.

After Independence though drastic changes occurred in the total socio-economic and political structure of the country and five year plans were chalked out to carry on the whole process of development in a planned way but these plans were sectoral rather than spatial in character. In other words, the plans all along had been endeavouring to promote sectoral development i.e. development of agriculture, industry, transport and so on, rather than regional development in terms of spatial distribution of economic activities. This approach, like pre-independence period, again favoured the growth of bigger cities and further widened the gap between cities and medium and small towns. This imbalanced growth almost became some kind of natural phenomenon leading to agglomerating tendencies in the economic system of the state. The bigger was the urban, centre, the greater was its pull effect and the faster was its growth. On the other hand, in the case of

UTTAR PRADESH

IMPACT OF RE-CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS ON
THE URBAN STRUCTURE IN 1971
AND 1981



smaller towns, the lesser was its pull effect and slower was the growth.

5.20 Impact of definitional change of urban areas on the growth of medium and small towns :- Growth of medium and small towns was greatly hit by definitional change of urban areas in 1961. The small towns of Uttar Pradesh greatly suffered from this change which declassified 222 towns of this group and there was a decline in the proportion of their population both in terms of absolute number and percentage share. There was no declassification of medium towns and hence their absolute population and number remained unaffected, but drastic declassification of small towns increased their share to the total urban population of the state. If there would have been no declassification of small towns, their share could be lower. The table 5.4 shows the percentage share of medium towns to the total urban population with the without declassified towns population in 1961 :

Table 5.4

Medium Towns-classwise comparison of percentage share of census population and including population of declassified towns - 1961.

Census percentage			Percentage after including declassified towns population	
Class	Population	Percentage to total urban population	Population	Per centage to total urban population
II	1,114,462	11.75	1,114,462	10.28
III	1,578,566	16.65	1,578,566	14.57

Thus, while declassification had meant an increase in the proportion of urban population of Class I, II and III towns, it drastically reduced the proportion of population in small towns belonging to classed IV, V and VI (Table 5.2, 5.3) Number of declassified towns classwise has been given in the following table 5.5 :

Table 5.5

Distribution of declassified small towns in 1961

<u>Class</u>	<u>Number of declassified towns</u>
IV	9
V	86
VI	127
<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	222
<hr/>	<hr/>

Though prior to 1961 the negative growth rate of these classes was due to real decline in their population but negative growth rate of 1961 census was because of definitional change and resulting declassification of large number of towns. The total reduction of population due to this effect was 691,214 in Class V and 528,199 in Class VI. If we add these figures in 1961 census figures we find a different picture which has been shown in the table 5.6

Table 5.6
Impact of declassification of small towns in Uttar Pradesh,
1961

Class	Census population (1)	Population of declassified towns (2)	Adjusted population (1+2)	Percentage increase of adjusted population to census population
Class IV	1043830	133,201	1,177,031	12.76
Class V	561572	691,214	1,252,786	123.08
Class VI	21,798	528,199	549,997	24.23
Total	1627200	1352614	2979814	

Total census urban population of the state (1961)

= 9,479,895

Total adjusted urban population of state (1961)

= declassified towns Population + Total census urban population

= 1352614 + 9479895 = 10,832,509

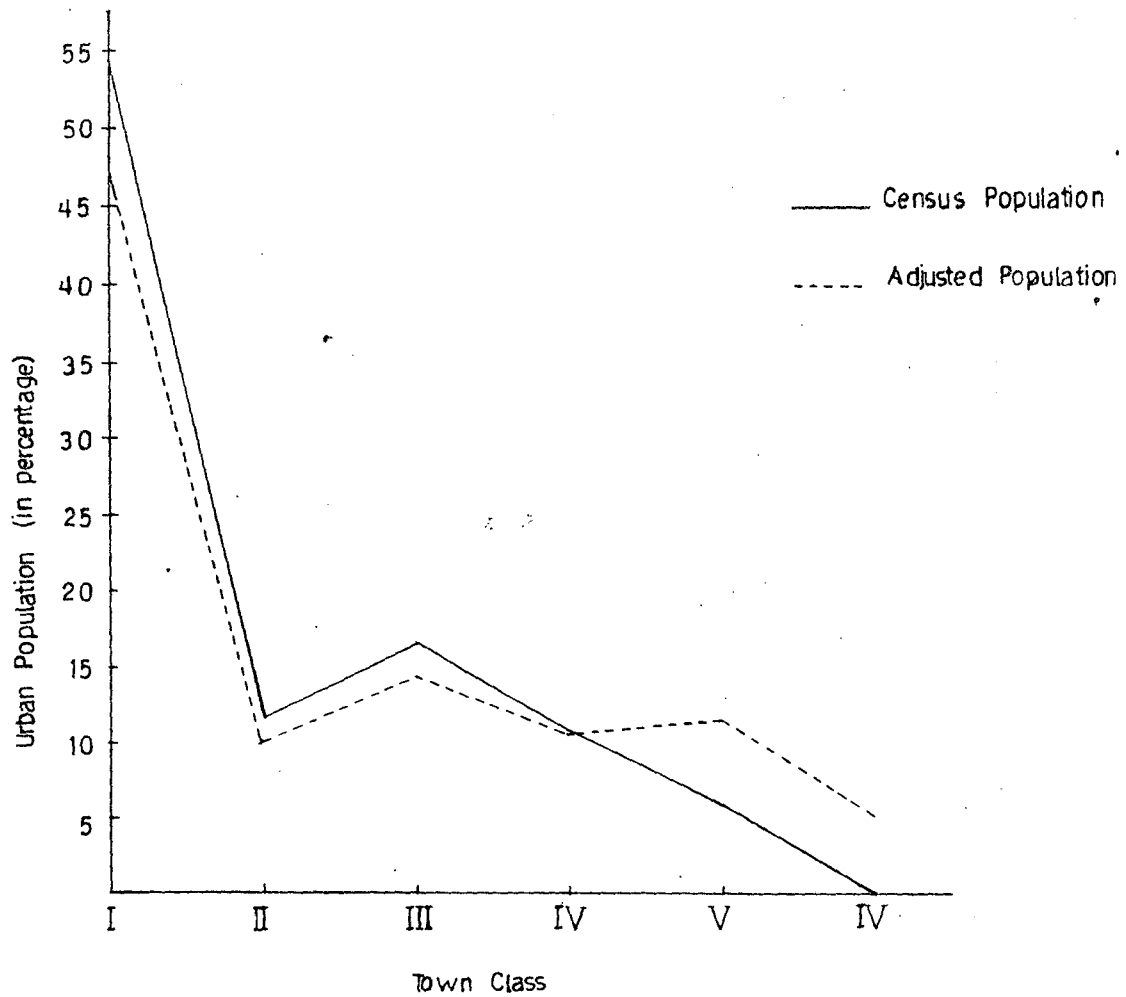
Percentage increase of Adjusted urban population to census urban Population = 14.26 per cent..

Table 5.7

Classwise comparison of census and adjusted urban population in U.P. - 1961

Class	Census Population	Percentage to total urban population	Adjusted Population	Percentage to total urban population
Class I	5159667	54.42	5159667	47.63
Class II	1114462	11.75	1114462	10.28
Class III	1578566	16.65	1578566	14.57
Class IV	1043830	11.04	1177031	10.86
Class V	561572	5.92	11252786	11.56
Class VI	21798	0.22	5499971	5.07
Total	9479895	100.00	10832509	100.00

CLASSWISE COMPARISON OF CENSUS AND ADJUSTED URBAN POPULATION IN UTTAR PRADESH 1961



Basically there have been four important reasons for the decreases in the number of these towns :

- (a) Some towns of these classes moved in upper classes.
- (b) Those towns that did not qualify as urban areas under new definition, were dropped.
- (c) Inclusion in the larger cities and towns.
- (d) Population decline.

Class IV towns were least effected by definitional change of urban areas in 1961. Only 9 towns were declassified. The pattern of their reclassification has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.8
Pattern of reclassification of declassified towns belonging to Class IV in 1961

No. of declassified towns	Reclassified 1971		Reclassified 1981	
	No.	Class	No.	Class
9	1	(III)	5	3(III) 2(IV)

Three declassified towns of class IV could not be reclassified.

The declassification of small towns in 1961 effected the pattern of urbanization in two ways :

(i) Due to drastic reduction in the number of small towns, the percentage share of urban population of the state came down from 13.6 per cent in 1951 to 12.8 per cent in 1961. This decline created the confusion of declining trend in the pace of urbanization though the declassified towns continued to exist in the future with continuous increase in their population. However, the total urban population of the state in 1961 increased substantially because of greater concentration of population in the bigger towns and cities.

(ii) In 1971 and 1981 when 22 and 184 declassified small towns of 1961 were again declared as urban, there was a remarkable increase in the urban population of the state. Although in 1971 the impact of such towns was minimal due to low reclassification, but in 1981 the large number of reclassified towns contributed in the sudden increase of the percentage share of the states urban population as well as absolute urban population (Appendix 1) this gave a general impression of an overall higher pace of urbanization in the state. Table No. 5.9 shows the pattern of reclassification of declassified towns of 1961. and Table No. 5.10 shows the population of these reclassified towns.

Table 5.9

Pattern of reclassification of declassified towns in 1961

Number of towns	Remarks
22	Reclassified in 1971
184	Reclassified in 1981
1	Merged in Meerut U.A. in 1981
15	Not reclassified so far.

Table 5.10

Population of reclassified towns in 1981

Town class	Population
Class III	98535
Class IV	1050703
Class V	609873
Class VI	106382

If these declassified towns had remained as such even in 1981, the total urban population would have been lesser than what census has given (Table 5.11).

Table 5.11

Year	Census urban population	Population of declassified small towns of 1961 which reclassified	Urban Population without reclassified towns	Percentage to total population without population of reclassified towns
1971	12388596	188115	12200481	13.81
1981	19899115	1865493	18033622	16.26

The classwise distribution of medium and small size town population without reclassified towns has been shown in the table 5.12

TABLE 5.12
POPULATION OF MEDIUM & SMALL TOWN WITHOUT RECLASSIFIED TOWNS 1981

TOWN CLASS	POPULATION
Class III	2361465
Class IV	1615857
Class V	1118052
Class VI	184353

From the foregoing discussion, it is clear that between 1961-81, the declassification and reclassification of small towns played a major role in the sudden decrease and increase in urban population of the state. However, at the 1981 census there has been a remarkable emergence of small towns which is an indication that recently a tendency has developed for concentration of urban population in smaller towns also.

5.3 Regional growth pattern of medium and small towns in Uttar Pradesh :- The growth of towns i.e. when a town or a group of towns belonging to a particular class moves to a higher or lower towns class due to change in the population they also change the distribution of urban population and have a wide ranging impact on the whole process of urbanization. Towns grow and flourish at different sites for discharging specific

functions. Generally a certain function by a town can be performed at a particular site and thus the location is determined by natural factors. There are other functions also that afford a greater freedom of choice of an urban site such as the service centres for rural areas, market towns, trade business or production centres. Moreover, the determination of sites according to political functions is associated with historical events.

From the very beginning the growth and concentration or paucity of towns in the various parts of the state indicates a definite trend. As a whole one observes a more or less gradual decrease in the number of towns from western to eastern part of the state. In those areas where number of towns is higher, their growth is also faster. In this section of the chapter, for the better perception of the regional growth trend of medium and small towns we can divide the whole Uttar Pradesh in four regions -

1. Western Uttar Pradesh
2. Central Uttar Pradesh
3. Eastern Uttar Pradesh
4. Hilly Uttar Pradesh

5.3.1 Western Uttar Pradesh :- Western Uttar Pradesh including Meerut and Rohilkhand and Bundel Khand divisions forms a zone of high concentration of medium and small towns. Covering one-fourth area, this region has the privilege of having almost half the total towns of the state. In comparison to other regions the

growth of towns in this region has been faster. The following seems to be the reasons for this remarkable concentration and growth of towns :

- (a) The economic and industrial development of the state was started in this region.
- (b) Prevalence of a kind of agricultural rural economy which counts much on surplus agricultural produce and needs numerous market towns to act as collecting and marketing centres. Growth of towns like Hapur, Chandausi and Gajraula etc. was due to this factor.
- (c) Nearness to Delhi and other bigger cities of the state also contributed in a big way to increase the size and status of a number of towns. From 1901 onwards we find a whole chain of growing towns along with states border with Delhi. Of course for the growth of Ghaziabad (now city), Khurja, Bulandshahr and many other smaller towns nearness to Delhi has been every important factor. Besides, towns have also grown in the shape of ring around cities of Meerut, Agra, Saharanpur and Bulandshahr etc. Such a clear ring formation is not found in other parts of the state.
- (d) A nucleated type of rural settlement capable of growing easily into towns, are also found in this region.
- (e) An early and more elaborate development of roads and railways in this region has also been a very significant factor for the growth of many small and medium towns. Most of the towns of this region

have good transport and communication links and enjoy a higher degree of flow of goods and services.

Thus we find that there are concrete reasons for the faster growth and greater concentration of small and medium towns in the Western Uttar Pradesh in comparison to toehr regions.

5.3.2 Central Uttar Pradesh :- Comprising two most urbanized districts of the state, Central Uttar Pradesh has not been a favourable region for the growth of medium and small towns. The region has a very small number of such towns and they have experienced very slow growth. Probably the magnetic effects of Kanpur and Lucknow eclipsed the growth of smaller towns in the region. However during recent years, those smaller towns have developed a tendency of faster growth and it is hoped that they would be helpful in diversifying the population pressure on Lucknow and Kanpur.

5.3.3 Eastern Uttar Pradesh :- Due to the lack of favourable factors like proper industrial development, closeness to Delhi, and existence of large number of cities, the growth of medium and small towns has been different from Western Uttar Pradesh. In this region agricultural and allied activities are more dominant functions of small towns and therefore their growth is slower.

Development of road and railways during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and in the beginning of this century

helped substantially the growth of towns. Road and railways also helped in the growth of trade and commerce. The trade of grain, timber, and sugar (in Tarai) tended to gravitate towards small towns having bazars and roads and railway stations. The increased facilities of mobilization, the equilisation of prices in different markets, and an increasing demands for labour were responsible for the growth of trade centres, favourably located along them.¹¹ Towns like Tulsipur (Gonda), Mohammadabad (Ghaziipur), Nanpara (Bahraich) are example of such towns.

Besides, handloom and carpet industries have also contributed in a significant way in the growth of towns. Jalalpur, Tanda, Maunath Bhanjan, Akbarpur, Khalilabad and Mubarakpur are those towns whose growth is attributed to the handloom textiles industry, whereas Bhadoli and Gyanpur, are centres of carpet industry.

✓ 5.3.4 Hilly Uttar Pradesh :- Hilly region of the state is predominantly an agricultural and urbanization is at its lowest level. Till 1941, there were only 10 towns in this whole region, but during the recent decades there has been a greater emergence of new towns and faster growth of older

11. R.L. Singh and K.N. Singh; "Evolution of Medieval towns in the Saryu Par Plain of Middle Ganga Valley : A case study", National Geographical Journal of India, Vol. IX, March 1963, p.2.

ones raising the total number to 62 in 1981. In Uttar Pradesh physical factors have played the most significant role in the growth and location of towns in this region.

Tourism has given a boost to many towns in this region. For example, the picturesque surroundings, added beauty of the lake, proximity to the plain and a salubrious climate were the main reasons that led to the selection of Nainital which was intended to serve a recreation and health resort for the British people.¹² Almora, Ranikhet, Dehradun (now city) and Tehri Garhwal are other examples. During the earliest phases (1901-41), Nainital, Almora, Ranikhet and Mussoori alone dominated the urban scene in this region while Pithoragarh, Bhowali etc. gained significance later on.

There is another group of towns in the hilly region of the state whose growth is related with the transport and communication. Tanakpur, Kathgodam and Haldwani, are these towns which establish transport and communication links between plains and hills and thus they are important centres of such activities and enjoy larger opportunities of growth.

Other small towns of the region due to physiographic and other economic limitations have lesser chances of growth and experience most probably slowest growth rate in the state.

12. S.C. Joshi, et.al; Kumaon Himalaya, Gyanodaya Prakashan, Nainital; 1983, p.142

5.4 Problems of the development of medium and small towns in Uttar Pradesh :- Following problems seem

to be related with the development of medium and small towns in the state.

5.4.1 Poor Economic Base :- An important factor encouraging migration is the well being of the people through economic opportunities. The major charm of bigger cities is that they have stronger economic base due to location of industries and other activities not found in the smaller towns and rural areas and consequently, provide much higher wages to their workers. In contrast, smaller towns lack such opportunities. In most of the medium and small towns agricultural and allied activities which form their economic base cannot attract many migrants. Except very few towns like Modinagar, Rampur, Amausi and those based on sugar industries in eastern and Tarai regions of the state, economic structure in most towns is very poor and they cannot do much to reduce increasing population of bigger cities. To absorb manpower in these small towns, secondary activities can be developed on the small scale, because the major workforce share is already engaged in tertiary and primary activities. This will open more employment opportunities and ultimately, in due course of time, industrial development will also begin. Therefore, by strengthening economic base medium and small towns can be developed as alternatives to cities.

5.4.2 Poor transport network :- The positive points with most of the medium and small towns of the state is that they are located in the fertile gangetic plain. But availability of proper transport and communication is a big problem for them since density of metalled roads in Uttar Pradesh is very low. High road density has been a significant factor in economic and social progress since it leads to improved accessibility of land and resources and more varied opportunities to the people, which in turn, leads to increased mobility.¹³ Of course rail transport network in the state is in better condition but broad gauge and meter gauge creates problems for smooth flow of goods and people. In Eastern Uttar Pradesh many small towns are located on meter gauge railway lines whereas in Western Uttar Pradesh broad gauge lines are more common due to which connectivity among these towns is very difficult. An important feature of transport system of Uttar Pradesh is that most of the inter regional roads run parallel to the railways.¹⁴ The towns located on such routes with proper road and railway links have more chances for development than those located in the isolated areas. Thus there is a need for proper transport links between towns and cities and between one smaller town to another for their overall development.

13. Road Transport in India - A study; Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta, 1968, p.2.

14. R.B. Singh, Transport Geography of Uttar Pradesh, National Geographical Society of India, Varanasi, 1966, p.22

5.4.3 Lack of Civic Amenities :- Most of the medium and small towns of the state do not have proper civic amenities, that is tap water and sewerage disposal systems. Consequently people prefer to move to bigger cities which have comparatively better civic amenities. If these facilities come to smaller towns that would be helpful to reduce population pressure on cities and people will come to these towns.

These are the few important factors behind slow development of medium and small towns. In fact in October 1975, a special task force had been set up by the Government of India to study the problem of medium and small towns and to give concrete suggestions for their development and to increase their share to the total urban population. Task force in its report in 1977 suggested the following measures for the development of medium and small towns.¹⁵

- (i) Formulation of a national policy;
- (ii) Urban land policy for the proper utilization of urban land;
- (iii) Development of medium and small towns, cities and metropolitan with an organic linkages to the areas around;
- (iv) Identification of growth points in the regions that may be delineated;

15. Planning and Development of Small and Medium Towns and Cities, Vol.I, Government of India, Ministry of Works and Housing, 1974, pp.87-88.

- (v) Evolution of location policies in the context of Regional Development;
- (vi) Provision of a green belt around settlements of different sizes;
- (vii) Working out of rational and workable norms and standards of urban development;
- (viii) Creating appropriate statutory local government agencies at various levels.

If these suggestions are applied on the medium and small size towns of the state with true spirit, there is no point to think that these towns are not able to reduce pressure of larger cities. Moreover, this will further improve the overall urban structure of the state.

5.5 Summary :- Thus, we find that for a long time the growth pattern of medium and small towns showed no remarkable progress in their share to the total urban population of the state. In fact, in many classes this share came down. In 1901, the combined percentage share of medium and small towns to the total urban population was 76.1 percent, which with a continuous decline, came down to 42.9 per cent in 1971. This declining share was due to the fact that these smaller towns have a still less developed economy, with a considerable number of workers dependent on agricultural and most of their manufacturing activities are carried out at small scale. 1981 was the year when for the first time

during the last eighty years, with the emergence of a large number of class V and VI towns, their share increased upto 48.5 percent. This impressive growth rate of medium and small size towns indicates the improvement in the economic base of smaller towns. The only exception were class III towns which experienced a decline in their share in comparison to 1971 (Table 5.1). During the period of 1971-81 larger towns had lesser growth rates than that of smaller towns (Table 5.1 and 5.2). The growth rate of class IV, V and VI towns were far higher than the other classes. This was due to net addition of new towns and re-classified town in these classes. Due to combined impact of these factors the share of smaller towns is increasing.

The population growth of a particular town which shifts from one class to another depends upon various factors. They have been discussed in this chapter. It is, however, important to note that if a free urban growth is allowed, all the individual towns cannot grow at an equal pace.¹⁶ That will depend upon the influencing factors. As mentioned earlier, it is widely realized that to increase the degree of urbanization in the state and to reduce pressure on the large urban centres

16. Onkar Singh; 'Trends of Urbanization in Uttar Pradesh', National Geographical Journal of India, September, 1967, p.144

and also to solve the problem of migration of urban poor having their rural roots,¹⁷ these towns can play a crucial role. Various developmental schemes and a planned network of balanced urban growth in the state would be definitely fruitful for this purpose.

17. H.N. Mishra and Bibha Bhagar; "Special system of Intermediate Towns of U.P.", The Geographer, July 1980, p.14.

CHAPTER - VI EMERGENCE OF NEW TOWNS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Urban growth can be manipulated temporally and spatially by several means.¹ The emergence of new towns is one among them. The increase in the number of urban centres is possible only with the addition of new towns. In fact their emergence suggests a dispersal of urban functions over a wider geographical area.² They would also be the extensions of existing urban settlements.

New towns can be defined according to the following two criteria :

- (a) Those places which have been developed as a town or city in a planned way by the government or its concerned agencies. There are three major components of such towns - a conscious decision with regard to location, an authority private or public for preparation of a plan for the area and a mechanism either to implement or to exercise a control over the execution of the plan.³ In India, Chandigarh, Bhubaneshwar, Bhilai are examples of such towns.
- (b) Any settlement which fulfils the criteria fixed by the census for being regarded as urban and has a definite process of evolution from rural area to a township.

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1. J.H. Bater; The Soviet City, Edward Arnold (Publication), London, 1980, p. 57
 2. M.K. Premi; "Regional Pattern of Growth of New Towns in India During 1961-71," Demography India, Vol. III-2, December 1974, p. 254.
 3. Ved Prakash; New Towns in India, Duke University, Detroit, 1969, p. 11

TABLE : 6.1

PATTERN OF THE EMERGENCE OF NEW TOWNS IN UTTAR PRADESH 1901-81

Year	New towns which continued till 1981	New towns declassified and could not re-emerge	Re-emerged new towns		New towns merged in town group/urban agglomeration 1961-81	Total new towns
			No.	Year of emergence		
1901	1	9	3	1-1981 2-1951	-	13
1911	6	4	-	-	-	10
1921	8	29	6	4-1971 2-1981	-	43
1931	4	8	-	-	13	25
1941	1	7	2	2-1971	2	12
1951	11	8	19	1-1971 18-1981	3	41
1961	6	-	-	-	2	8
1971	22	2	-	-	4	28
1981	198	-	-	-	14	212
TOTAL	257	67	30	-	38	392

Since this study is based on census data, this chapter deals with the pattern of emergence of all those new towns which came up in the state during various census decades from 1901 to 1981 fulfilling first or second or both criteria.

According to their growth pattern, the new towns in Uttar Pradesh can be studied under four classes -

- (1) Continuously growing new towns
- (2) Declassified new towns
- (3) Re-emerged new towns, and
- (4) New towns as part of Urban Agglomerations

6.1 Emergence of Continuously growing new towns :- Those towns which have been maintaining their urban character from the year of their emergence till 1981, come under this category. From 1901 to 1981, out of the 257 towns which emerged 198 appeared in 1981 only which formed 76 per cent to the total new towns coming under this category. Though nothing can be said about their future but since their emergence is based on more strict urban definition, it is expected that they will continue to grow as towns in the near future. The emergence of such towns the earlier census years was very limited as is clear from Table 7.1. Deoria emerged as a new town in 1901 which currently is the head quarter of the district. In 1911, six new towns - Golagokaran Nath, Tundla, Rishikesh, Gursarai, Ranipur and Mauranipur - emerged. This number increased to eight in 1921 out of a total of 43 new towns and they continued to grow ever

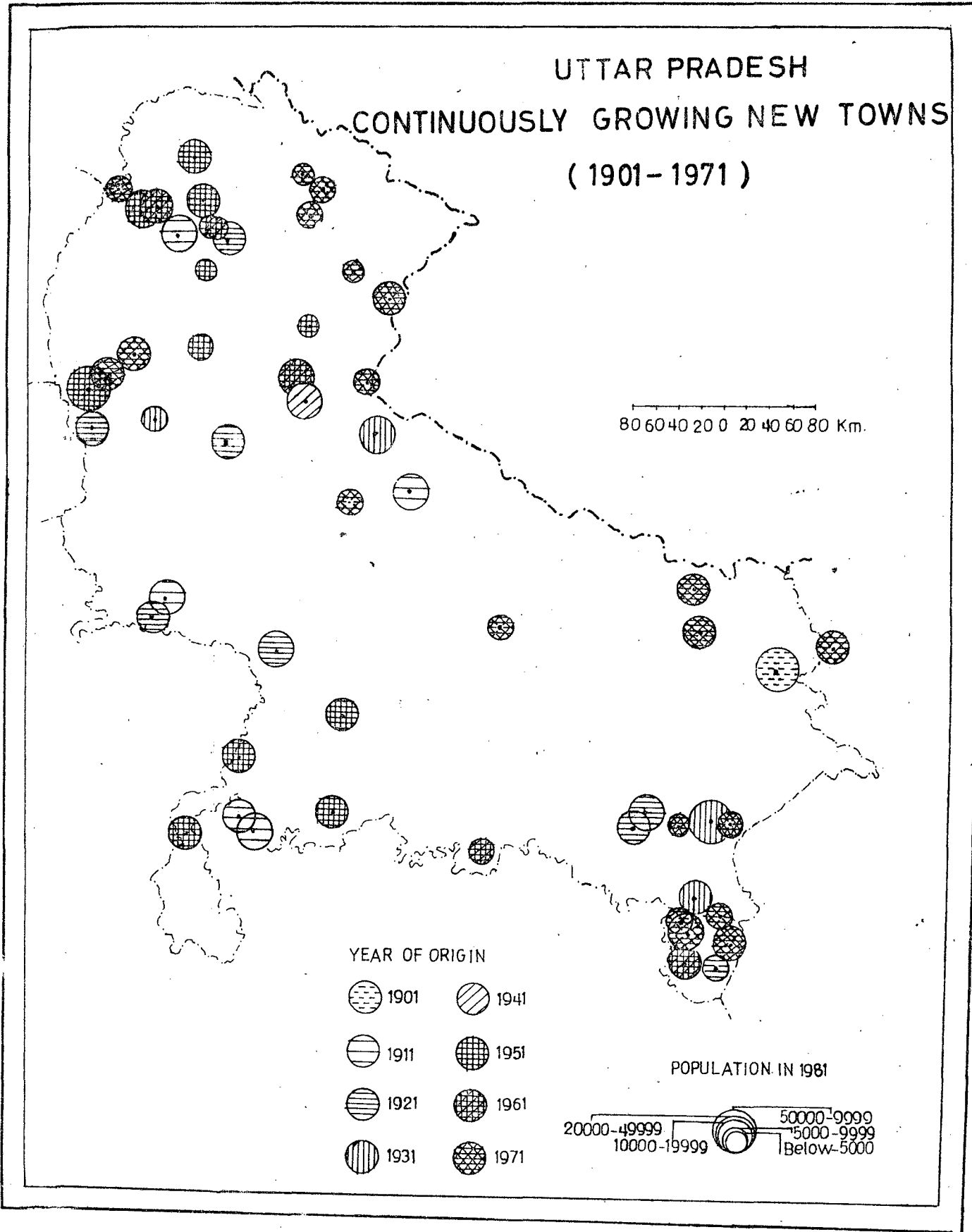


Fig. 7.1

since. They were Bhadohi, Bharthana, Dadri, Bahjoi, Pauri, Shamsabad, Gopiganj and Bhowali. In 1931, however, their number declined to four towns namely- Robertsganj, Mughal Sarai, Puranpur and Bugrasi and the 1941 was marked by the emergence of only one town namely, Baheri. In contrast, as many as 12 new towns - namely, Clement Town, Modinagar, Pukhrayan, Babina Cantt., Sumthar, Charkhari, Deogadda, Tehri, Narender Nagar, Uttar Kashi, Deo-Prayag, In 1961 due to stricter definition of urban areas eight places qualified into urban category, but since two formed the part of Agra urban agglomeration, only six towns could develop with a separate identity. They are Pipri, Rudrapur, Raipur, Shahjahanpur, Manikpur and Bahbazar. Rudraprayag of Nainital and Pipri of Mirzapur were notified areas and satisfied all urban conditions.

- Raipur, Shahjahanpur and Manikpur had been declared urban as they answered to all the three conditions for inclusion in urban areas even though they were not having local bodies i.e. none of them were a town area, municipality or cantonments. The continuously growing new towns of 1971 and 1981 are so numerous in number that it has not been possible to mention their names here, hence, they are given in Appendix 2 and 3.

6.1.1 Factors in the emergence of continuously growing new towns:-

Majority of the towns falling in this category emerged as market towns for their hinterland. The emergence of such towns takes place through a process of their evolution. In a rural settlement with self sufficient farms, there is no need for a market place, but, in due course of time, this simple economy evolves and people of the

village discover that by each farm specialising one particular good by selling surplus and buying basic requirements from other farms the whole settlement would prosper. In such a circumstance economic specialization takes place and it is likely to be followed by the emergence of a single point of exchange and that is - a town. Naturally, as economic specialization increases further the emerging urban centres become not only places of exchange but also where goods and services are produced for the surrounding areas inhabitants. This is the simplest way for the emergence of a town as market place. Such towns have rather slow process of growth. In Uttar Pradesh there are many towns which, in spite of fifty to sixty years history of their emergence, could hardly increase their status from class VI to class IV. Actually their growth has influenced by the size of the area they serve and the level of income of the people in that area.

Establishment of industries is regarded as an important factor in the emergence of new towns. But in Uttar Pradesh, due to overall industrial backwardness its impact on urban growth and on the emergence of new towns has been very limited. Uttar Pradesh is among the least industrialised states in the country. Out of 56 districts, 40 are notified as industrially backward. Among them, 9 districts-Rai Bareilly, Ballia, Ghazipur, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Tehri Garwal, Almorah, and Jhansi - are regarded as specially backward. These districts do not have any city or town with industrial base. The remaining 16 districts, most of them from western Uttar Pradesh,

have of course produced some towns which emerged due to industries. Among them important ones are Renukoot, Pipri, BHEL Ranipur, and Ordinance F.actory Muradnagar. They had come up during post-Independence period only. Earlier during pre-Independence period no such new towns emerged because at that time town was attracting Industries and not industries attracting town.⁴ While comparing the pattern of urbanization in Britain and Australia Badcock has described the same situation by saying "In British economic history it is possible to talk factories giving rise to towns, in Australia towns appear to have given rise to factories."⁵ Among all types of new towns, industrial towns grow much more rapidly than the others, because comparatively more people come from distant and rural places to industrial towns.

Concentration of handloom textiles and handicrafts in the rural settlements and their trade with towns also formed the basis for the emergence of new towns in Uttar Pradesh. The initial phase of their expansion was greatly determined by geographic location e.g. nearness to sought raw materials and by economic circumstances in the countryside. Handicrafts were more dependent upon the local market than industry and trade, consequently major

4. Census of India 1931; United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, p. 124.

5. Blair Badcock; Unfairly structured cities, Oxford University Press, London, 1984, p. 89

such towns led way before the phase of industrialization.

The development of transportation has also been a very significant factor for the emergence of new towns in Uttar Pradesh. Most of the existing railway lines of the state had been completed by 1925. After that the development of roadways also started to serve the purpose of regional trade. They started a new element to the nodality factors and radically transformed the structure of growing settlements.⁶ In fact the improved transport had two types of impact on the emergence of new towns. Firstly with the expansion of railways and roadways the settlements on their side grew as centres of trade and commerce and distribution of finished goods. This transport network which facilitated the collection of agricultural surplus at market centres and their distribution to centres of consumption led to the emergence of a large number of 'mandi' towns in the state and reinforced the growth of existing urban centres. Secondly, due to development of railways, many railway colonies - Kath godam, Tundla, Mughalsarai, etc.- established which got the status of towns because of their large populations. While in some cases these colonies were not more than a collection of employees quarters and station buildings, but later on with further development of railways they got all the necessities required for a town.

6. Manzoor Alam; "National settlement system in India", L.S. Bourne et.al: (Eds.), Urbanization and settlement systems-International Perspectives, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1984, p. 458.

Lack of proper transportation facilities and problems of accessibility limited the number and size of towns in the hilly areas of the state. However, tourism has helped in a big way the growth and emergence of several summer resorts.

6.2 Declassified New Towns: These are the towns which could not maintain their urban character over time and had to be declassified as rural some times after their emergence. It is important to note that this process continued even upto 1981 when two towns of 1971 -Markundi, & Hansi, were declassified in Uttar Pradesh. From 1901 to 1951 as many as 67 towns could not maintain their urban character and later on declared as rural. The years 1921 and 1951 produced a large number of new towns but majority of 1921 new towns had been declassified and could not re-emerge. Out of 43 new towns of 1921, 29 had been declassified in 1931 and 1961. Most of the new towns that emerged in other census years particularly in 1951, were also declassified in 1961. There have been the following reasons the declassification of new towns :

- (a) The definitional change of urban area in 1961 declassified a large number of new towns belonging to 1951 and earlier census years. In fact they were large villages lacking distinct urban features.
- (b) There were two reasons for declassification of those town which were declared rural prior to 1961.
 - (i) Many places unnecessarily got urban status in the expectation that they would grow faster in future but they could not do so.

- (ii) Migration of people from smaller towns to large cities and attack of epidemics and other diseases at the beginning of this century.

6.3 Re-emerged New Towns : These are the towns which had been declassified as rural since their emergence but, again, in due course of time, they got the urban status. The re-emergence of a town is an indication of improvement in its demographic and economic conditions, especially when a place is tested on the basis of present definition of urban. In Uttar Pradesh the number of re-emerged new towns has been very low. There are total 30 such towns which had been declassified after their emergence but during the following years they again got status of 'urban' being declared as town. Such a low number shows that majority of the declassified new towns of the state have very weak potential of growth and poor urban structure.

6.4 New Towns as Part of Urban Agglomerations: Cantonments, railway colonies and small townships of bigger towns and cities are the important types of such towns. The cantonment or permanent military station was institutionalised form of settlement for the military representation of British colonial power in India from 18th to 20th century.⁷ Generally they were located in close proximity of some well established towns and cities like Almora Cantt (Almora), Landour Cantt (Dehradun), Mathura Cantt (Mathura) and Bareilly Cantt (Bareilly). Later on, in Free India also, they have

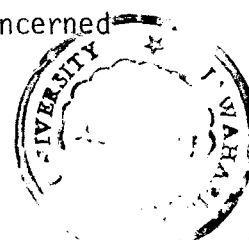
7. Anthony King: Colonial Urban Development, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, 1976, p. 97.

continued to function as cantonments. Their population growth depends upon the military needs and therefore it is quite fluctuating. The following table 6.2 indicates this trend in the selected cantonments of the state -

TABLE 6.2
Fluctuating Population of Cantonments

YEAR	CANTONMENTS				
	Almora	Barēilly	Shahja- hanpur	Varanasi	Faizabad
1901	1589	13828	1720	4958	6079
1911	2815	11941	1500	3936	7136
1921	1308	10284	-	3074	5278
1931	973	9852	4448	4278	5726
1941	766	12162	4346	3164	2417
1951	641	13404	5886	4543	5916
1961	598	13205	7270	4781	4579
1971	1210	18270	8461	8701	6971
1981	1947	25957	17161	14420	10794

Railway colonies are established at important railways stations and junctions in a planned way. Due to intensive railway network, most of the urban centres located in the plain areas of the state have railway stations. But most of them, bigger towns and cities being important centres of railway transport have heavy concentration of railway employees forming railway colonies. Since generally railway stations are located adjacent to their concerned



urban centres, these colonies, due to their larger expansion, form part of their respective bigger towns or cities.

In comparison to contonments and railway colonies, residential or industrial townships grow in a different way. Actually, a growing town provides opportunity of growth of settlements in its vacinity, which in due course of time acquire urban characteristics, although separated from the main town, these towns continue to depend upon the mother town of the core city. With further expansion of core city, these nearby smaller towns become part of the town group of urban agglomeration, and sometimes even completely merged in it.

These contonments and towns that merged in the bigger towns or cities became their part with the development of the concept of town group in 1961. In 1971, these and similar other towns became part of urban agglomeration of the core city or town.

6.5 Summary :- In Uttar Pradesh during the last eighty years variety of new towns have come up. Some of them are still flourishing while some of them could not maintain their status as urban and were subsequently declared rural, some others became part of the town group or urban agglomeration of the core cities. The emergence of new towns and trend of urbanization have some sort of correlation because a higher pace of urbanization has mostly been a result of the emergence of a large number of new towns. For example the high growth of urban population during 1971 - 81

is substantially due to emergence of a very large number of new towns in 1981. This year there was a greater diversification in the pattern of the emergence of new towns and many districts like Unnao and Azamgarh where no continuously growing new town of this century was found, had record number of new towns. Most of the new towns that emerged in the western part of the state are evidently a product of economic forces released by industrial and economic development. In eastern Uttar Pradesh, leaving few towns which came up due to sugar industry in the 'Tarai Region', most of them are still service and transport and communication centres, because these areas are not benefited from any industrial development. Throughout the state majority of the towns at the time of their emergence were in class IV, V or VI category. However in 1981, a breakthrough occurred when a class III town namely Gonga Ghat emerged in the Unnao district. This highly exceptional case indicates a sudden shift in the workforce structure due to which this place got urban status.

CHAPTER - VII WORKFORCE AND FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF
URBAN CENTRES IN UTTAR PRADESH

Diversification of occupation is by far the most important feature of urban settlements,¹ and they are centres of specialized goods and services. Depending upon their economic structure, they may be mono-functional, bi-functional or multifunctional. So far Uttar Pradesh is concerned, functional distribution of its urban centres has been shown in the Table 6.1

TABLE 7.1

UTTAR PRADESH

Distribution of towns by functional types 1971

Class	Total	Mono-functional	Bi-functional	Multi-functional
I	22	5	8	9
II	21	3	5	13
III	71	18	16	37
IV	100	42	15	43
V	94	41	20	33
VI	16	14	1	1
I - VI	325	123	65	136

1. Lalita Prasad; The Growth of a Small Town, concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1985, p.157

Since functional basis of urban places are equated to employment structure of town, it is believed that the occupational activities in which people of urban centres earn their living, provide good index of functional bases of urban places. The analysis of the working population employed in different industrial category is most authentic way to determine the functional character of urban centres. The criterion of working population is also important because it is those persons who are economically active and are engaged in running the main establishments of town.² This is the reason why this chapter has been devoted for the study of the distribution of workers in the urban centres of Uttar Pradesh.

Though data on the workforce has been collected from the beginning of census in India, but a major attempt to define worker was made in 1961 when for the first time a work approach was adopted in place of earlier income approach. All persons were broadly categorised as workers and non workers. A person who did some work either physically or by way of effective supervision and by giving directions in an economic activity producing goods and services was considered as worker, and anyone who did not engage in any economic activity was treated as non worker. Thus a person was categorised in 1961 as economically active even if his contribution to work was extremely marginal

2. S.P.Sinha; Process and Pattern of Urban Development in India, Associated Publishers, Ambala, 1984, p.133

and such a liberal definition exaggerated the work participation rate. It is an irony that a census which applied much more rigorous definition for urban areas was so liberal for the definition of workers in the same year that in many cases house wives and full time students were considered as workers. However, the remarkable contribution of census this year was separate classifications of workers by industries and by occupations. To avoid these shortcomings, 1971 census stressed the main activity as base to decide a person as worker or non worker. Those persons who prosecute any economic activity as secondary in terms of time spent, were not treated as worker though they were recognised as worker in 1961 census. In this way a number of persons like house wives, full time students etc. were out of the list of workers. This phenomenon certainly reduced the number of workers in 1971 compared to 1961. The following table shows the trend of decline.

TABLE 7.2

Work Participation Rate - Uttar Pradesh

Census year	Total Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Females
1961	Total	39.12	58.19	18.14
	Rural	40.33	59.20	19.90
	Urban	30.95	51.74	5.34
1971	Total	30.94	52.24	6.71
	Rural	31.48	52.98	7.27
	Urban	27.67	47.85	3.10

✓ Since these figures of 1961 and 1971 are not strictly comparable, this trend of decline does not show true picture, but still if we base census data, we find that there has been a sharp decline in the work participation Rate (WPR) both in rural and urban areas as well as for both of sexes due to definitional change of 'worker'. The decline is more striking in the case of females in both rural and urban areas. The classification of workers by industries and by occupations adopted in 1961 was also followed in 1971 without any change.

✓ In 1981 again a change occurred when population was divided as main workers, marginal, workers, and non workers, which again made 1981 workforce data uncomparable to 1971. Due to this fluctuating nature of data, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy had mentioned that "What is worse, census after census the definitions of various terms have been changed so wantonly that almost all key economic data are by definition non comparable with those of the previous census. That is mainly the reason why these data shows wild but spurious fluctuations from census to census"³,

Besides these, urban workforce was also affected due to changes in the definition of urban areas. As discussed in the previous chapter, 222 towns were declassified in 1961. Out of them only 22 were able to get urban status in 1971 and remaining 222 continued as

3. Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Basic Statistics Relating to the Indian Economy, Vol. 1; All India, Table 9.1

rural. If there had been no declassification in 1961 then we could have been far more urban workforce than what census has given in 1971. Thus, the urban workforce in 1971 got two dimensional impact in Uttar Pradesh as in many other states of the country. First was due to change in the definition of workers and another was due to change in the definition of urban areas and by the way both factors contributed to reduce the number of workers in the state.

✓ Since we find that a comparable analysis of workforce structure from census year to another is not possible and, only one year can be taken as standard to study the prevailing trend of workforce structure and according to their occupational distribution,

In the absence of complete 1981 workforce data for Uttar Pradesh, this analysis is based on 1971 data of the Census of India which had classified economic activities of workers into nine industrial categories but, for the proper perception of the analysis they have put into three broader categories following the classification adopted by scholars like Collin Clark⁴, Hoselitz,⁵ and R.Aron⁶. They are of opinion there are only three main occupational categories i.e. Primary, Secondary and tertiary. The Census categories according

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4. Collin Clark; The conditions of Economic Progress, McMillan and Company Ltd., London 1957, pp. 490-491.
 5. B.F. Haselitz; Sociological Aspects of Economic Growth, The Free Press of Green Coe, New York, 1962
 6. A.Aron; "Social Structure and Ruling Class", British Journal of Sociology; March 1950, pp.1-16.

✓ To this scheme can be adjusted in the following manner :-

<u>Functional category of Indian Census</u>		<u>Adjusted Category</u>
I	Cultivators	Primary Activity
II	Agricultural Labourers	
III	Live stock, forest etc.	
IV	Mining and Quarrying	
V a.	Household industry	Secondary Activity
V b.	Manufacturing other than household industry	
VI	Construction	
VII	Trade and Commerce	Tertiary Activity
VIII	Transport, storage, communication	
IX	Other services	

In this analysis the functional categories have been taken according to adjusted classification. However distributional pattern of work force according to census data has also been taken into consideration.

✓ Looking at the data of urban workforce in 1971 we find that tertiary sector, occupying almost 61 per cent workers in the urban centres, is the most dominant sector among all three. Next to tertiary sector is secondary sector which is considered as a good indicator of economic development in the state. The engagement of only 28.5 per cent urban workforce (Table 6.3) in this sector proves our observations that industrial development in Uttar Pradesh has been very poor and this is also an important factor behind low level of urbanization in the state. In Maharashtra, the highly urbanized state of the country, the share of secondary work force in urban areas was 42.95 per cent in 1971. In fact so far Uttar Pradesh is concerned

secondary activities are largely concentrated in urban areas. The share of workforce engaged in the primary sector was lowest in 1971. Since primary activities are basically attributed to the rural areas their lowest share is quite expected. Due to poor mineral resources, urban workers engaged in these activities were almost nil. Cultivators and labourers were highest in number in the primary sector due to their obvious demand.

A more clear picture regarding functional characteristics of the urban centres of the state can be studied by taking each occupational sector separately and then their urban class wise fluctuations can be analysed-

71 Primary Sector : A general low percentage of workers in the primary occupations is mainly due to limited agricultural land and meagre natural resources in the urban centres of the state. In the cities percentage of workers in primary sector is lowest among all six categories of urban centres. After that there is a continuous increase in the number of workers of this sector till class IV but after that class V and VI had lesser share (table 7.3). This trend discards the general impression that the smaller the urban area the more is primary activity, though particular town or certain group of towns may have this feature. The primary occupations in cities and towns exist in two types of settlements:-

(a) In most of the cities and bigger towns we find an agricultural zone on their fringes. This zone is by and large rural in character supplies agricultural and allied products to the city, required for day

TABLE 7.3

Percentage Distribution of Workers by Size Class of Towns

Industrial Category	Size Class of Town						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I Cultivators	41,030 2.29	25,419 0.28	49,233 8.21	49,930 12.15	21,579 10.56	1,120 6.64	188,311 5.49
II Agricultural Labourers	34,188 1.91	16,246 4.02	39,176 6.53	36,581 8.90	15,26 7.59	1,281 7.59	142,998 4.17
III Kve-stock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities	14,568 0.81	3,701 0.92	6,507 1.08	4,136 1.01	1,663 0.81	134 0.79	30,709 0.90
IV Mining and Quarrying							
Primary Sector	5.01	11.22	15.82	22.06	18.96	15.02	10.56

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
V(A) Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	128,245 7.16	38,550 9.53	43,056 7.18	33,617 8.18	16,920 8.28	352 2.09	25,074 7.61	
V(B) Manufacturing, Processing Servicing & Repairs other than Household Industry.	407,297 22.73	58,523 14.47	92,611 15.43	53,921 13.12	21,723 10.63	781 4.63	634,856 18.52	
VI Construction	37,866 2.11	11,044 2.73	18,025 3.00	9,742 2.37	4,027 1.97	237 1.40	83,941 2.36	
Secondary Sector	32.00	26.73	25.61	23.67	20.88	8.12	28.49	
VII Trade & Commerce	371,863 20.76	83,820 20.72	123,169 20.53	74,369 18.11	35,539 17.39	1,496 8.86	690,256 20.13	
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	212,115 11.84	41,363 10.23	47,261 7.88	34,207 8.33	7,998 8.80	5,064 30.00	358,008 10.44	
IX Other Services	544,490 30.39	125,812 31.10	180,985 30.36	114,365 27.83	69,444 33.97	6,413 38.00	1,041,509 30.38	
Territory Sector	62.99	62.05	58.57	54.27	60.16	76.86	60.95	
Total Workers	1,791,662 100.00	404,478 100.00	600,023 100.00	410,868 100.00	204,428 100.00	16,878 100.00	3,428,337 100.00	

to day life of its people. Cultivators and agricultural labourers are the chief inhabitants of this area, and this is how living in cities, in terms of profession they remain rural and form a major share in the primary sector of city workforce. The same thing has been suggested by J.H. Von Thunen (1783-1850) in his classic theory. On the basis of certain assumptions he put his theory that the land nearest to urban area would be used to produce perishable items principally milk and vegetables. These activities would be concentrated in the outer zone of the city because of the slowness of transportation and the absence of food preservation techniques, such as refrigeration or canning. All the cities and towns of the state have such a fringe though the bigger cities like Kanpur, and Lucknow have much more intensive production from such fringes.

(b) With the growth of smaller towns into bigger ones, some small pockets within their territory could not change and remained as villages. In the field of urban studies such villages are called 'urban villages'. Generally they are found in the bigger cities and towns of the state. They have little or no change for further expansion and in many places they have become slums.

7.2 Secondary Sector : The true urban character of cities and towns can be understood by studying the workforce engaged in the secondary sector which includes activities like manufacturing processing, servicing, repairs and construction. The workforce distribution of this sector among town classes shows that its share diminishes as one moves from higher to lower town classes. In fact among all

three sectors, this is the only one which shows such a definite correlation between size class of towns and workforce. This is a good indicator of the domination of cities in the industrial structure of the state. However, it should not be concluded that all the cities of the state are industrialised. There are many cities which are not attached with any kind of industrial activity and yet they are holding the rank of class I. For example cities like Amroha, Jaunpur, Farrukhabad and Bulandshahr cannot be considered as industrial cities. Opposite to that Kanpur, Ghaziabad and Firozabad are highly industrial cities. Thus, among cities themselves industries have flourished in selected pockets only depending upon socio-economic factors and other available facilities. Those cities which have substantial industrial activities, are facing pressure of people through migration, who come in search of better job opportunities of employment. This trend has created the problem of mass migration and has contributed in a very significant way in the faster growth of city population. But the lack of mineral resources in the state and imbalanced development of transport and communication have been important factors due to which all the cities of the state could not get adequate share.

As table 7.3 shows, the share of workforce in household industries i.e. an industry conducted by the head of a household himself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of house where the household lived in urban areas, is far lessor than non household industry. In fact there are many non household industries in the state which

started as household industries but in due course of time they converted into a non household industries and thus, workforce involved in these activities is considered within non household category. For example Bhadohi is known for carpet industries, Maunath Bhanjan, Mubarakpur, Pilkhuwa, Khalilabad and Akbarpur for textiles, Chunar for potteries and Firozabad for bangles. Of course the development of such industries in these towns had started on household scale but today most of them are very flourishing non household industries. There are many small towns in Tarai region famous for sugar production and timber works. Here it is noteworthy that there are very few medium and small towns which have substantial most of them are dominated by tertiary sector. Naturally the major share of workforce engaged in non household industries goes to cities the state. In most of the cases the industries, the towns of the state have, are medium or small scale. The concept of secondary sector is so broad that it covers a number of minor and insignificant activities. Definitely when a town starts growing it requires some people to be engaged in manufacturing i.e. engaged in such small activities like general engineering and repair of automobiles, bicycles, scooters etc. and other metal and wood industry needed for urban life, and they all come under secondary sector.

7.3 Tertiary Sector : Tertiary sector provides job to maximum number of workers in the urban areas of the state. Smith has suggested that the simplest way of identifying so called single function town is to select that industry category in which 50 percent or, some smaller but

substantial proportion of the labourforce is concentrated⁷. Applying the same logic we find that urban, areas from class I to VI have population more than 50 per cent in the tertiary sector (table 7.3) which proves that most of the towns of Uttar Pradesh have tertiary activities.

With .63 per cent of the total workforce in class I cities, tertiary sector has the highest share of workers in the cities of the state. Moreover, this is the second highest share of tertiary sector among all town classes, the first being in class VI. It means that smaller towns located along railways and road side perform these functions as dominant function. In these towns other activities get lesser chances to grow and so the workers prefer the jobs of tertiary sector with lesser investment. Transport and trade and commerce is most important activity of such towns. This nature of workforce structure is also due to the fact that modern industrialisation in Uttar Pradesh, as in India, is characterised by slow progress, narrow industrial base and concentration of organised industries in few selected centres⁸. Other smaller centres are forced to depend upon other activities of tertiary and primary sector.

The higher share of tertiary sector workforce in the urban centres of the stage is also because of abundant scope of tertiary sector. For example a person involved in a very insignificant business

7. R.H.T.Smith, "Methods and Purpose, in Functional Town Classification," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol.55,1961,p.542.

8. G.K.Sharma, Labour Movement in India, Sterling Publishing House, New Delhi, 1971, p.29.

of purchasing and selling, is considered as engaged in trade and commerce. In small towns such businessmen are found in sufficient number. The shopkeepers of all types belong to this category. The same case is with other functions also which do not have any definite limit and wide ranging activities fall into them. It is, therefore interesting to note that tertiary category of occupation has been described as 'Socio-economic safety value',⁹ which means that those people who have lesser or no chance in primary or secondary sectors, have more chances of occupation in tertiary sector.

7.4 Summary :- Towns as aggregates of human population are devoted to a number of functions performed by the working section of their inhabitants¹⁰. The study of the functions of urban places enables us to know about the nature of functions typical to a particular group of towns. The functional distribution of urban centres in Uttar Pradesh shown in the table 6.1, reveals that they are mostly multifunctional followed by mono and bifunctional urban centres. But the changing definitions of 'workers' and 'towns' have made comparative analysis of urban workforce structure from one census year of another impossible. This is the reason why only 1971 urban workforce structure has been analysed in this chapter. On the basis of data analysed, it has been found that most of urban centres in Uttar Pradesh are dominated by tertiary activities irrespective of cities or towns, which is due to industrial and economic backwardness and its over all impact can be seen in the low level of

9, S.P,Sinha. op. Cit,p.

10, Mohd.Atullah, Urban Land-Its use and misuse; Amar Prakashan, Delhi, 1985,p.109.

urbanization in the state. Next to tertiary, secondary sector is most important and it has highest percentage urban workforce share in the cities and after that this share goes down with increase in the town class, which proves that these two phenomenon have definite correlation that smaller urban areas have little scope for secondary activities but as the status of urban areas goes higher, the share of workforce in secondary activities increases. Primary activities, basically related with agriculture and minerals have lowest share of workers among all three sectors. Being poor in mineral resources urban workers in mining activity are very few. Among industries, in all the six town classes the share of workers in non household is more than household. The towns of the state are mostly multi-functional followed by mono and bi functional towns. The analysis of the capital high lights the need of an faster development of secondary sector in general and industrial development in a particular to increase the level of organization of the state in future.

23

CHAPTER - VIII PROSPECTS OF URBANIZATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

Earlier chapters of the present study have clearly brought out that the present picture of urbanization in Uttar Pradesh is not impressive. If the situation remains the same we cannot hope for any major change in the existing pattern during the coming years of this century. Actually from the very beginning the whole pattern of urbanization in Uttar Pradesh as in most of the states in India, has been highly unplanned, disorganized and imbalanced. It was largely due to the fact that for the last eighty years or even more than that proper attention was never paid either by government or by public to systematise the urban growth. This is the reason why that today the level of urbanization in Uttar Pradesh is at such a low level.

Talking about prospects, two issues can be raised to improve pattern of urbanization in Uttar Pradesh during the coming years :-

- a) There should be a faster increase in the proportion of urban population, and
- b) Spatially there should be a more balanced urbanization in the state to reduce the big difference between highly urbanized districts and least urbanised districts.

The first issue is related with the overall economic and industrial development of the state but the second issue is basically a policy matter of urban planning. In this regard it is important to discuss about two plans sponsored by various government bodies which are also related with the urban development of the state.

They are :-

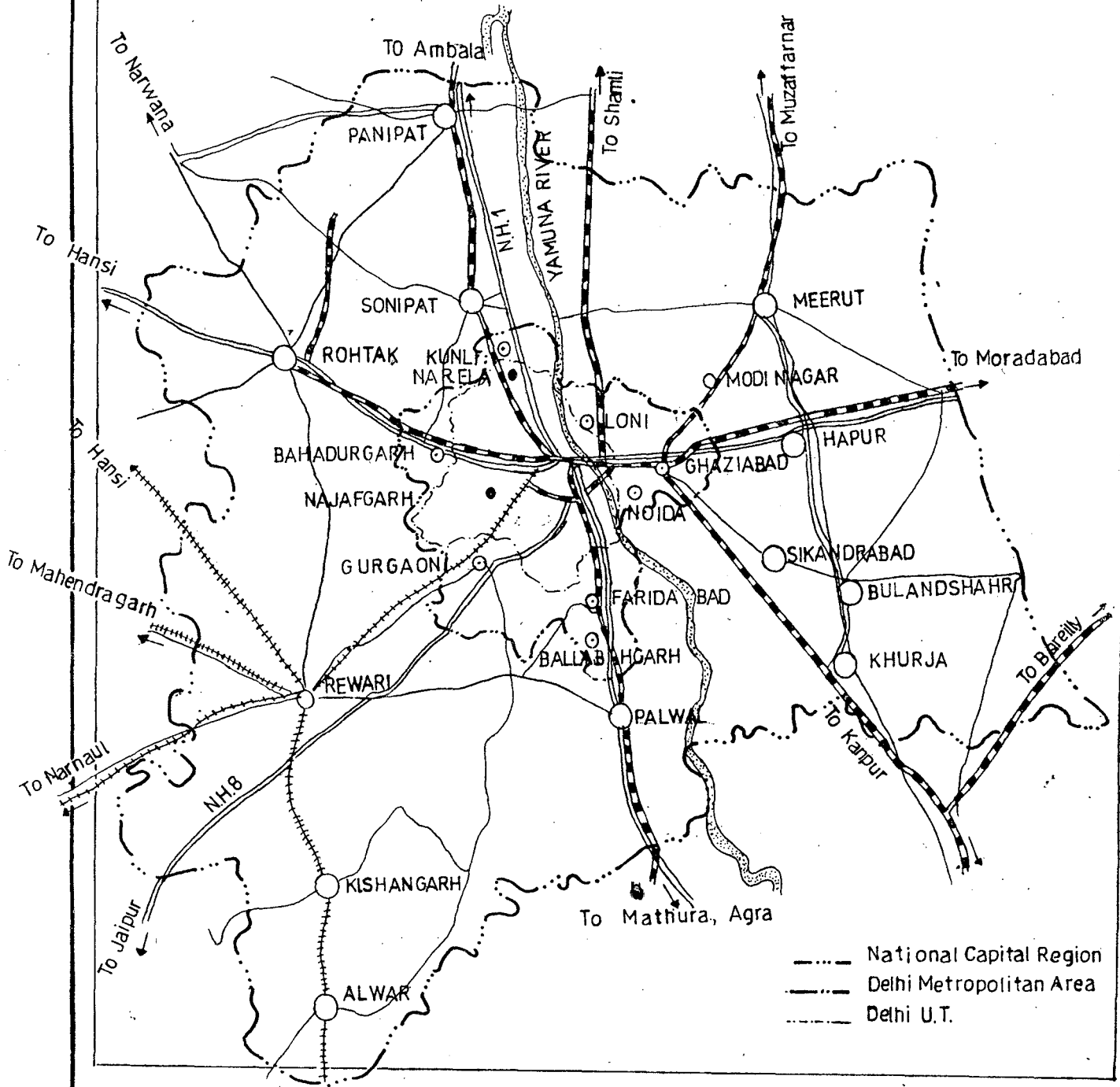
- a) National Capital Region,
- b) Integrated Development of Medium and Small Towns.

8.1 National Capital Region :

The concept of National Capital Region (NCR) has been evolved by the Central Government covering an area of 20,243 sq.km. including parts of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan with Delhi Metropolis in its centre. The plan is meant to reduce the increasing population pressure on Delhi metropolis by planned and proper development of satellite towns in the adjoining states and diverting the stream of migrants coming into Delhi to these towns. The inter-flow and interdependence of the rural and urban areas of National Capital Region have ample scope for promoting tempo of a gro-Industrial development¹. On this basis the existing satellite towns are being suitably developed to make them more attractive and job oriented. Moreover several steps are being taken for setting up small towns with sufficient infrastructure and adequate basic civic amenities so that people may like to settle there instead of moving towards Delhi. In making National Capital Region self sufficient there are prospects for proper communications facilities, adequate public transport system, well equipped hospitals, schools, colleges

1. Gopal Bhargawa ; "National Capital Region- Agenda for planning", The Hindustan Times, New Delhi, June 8, 1985.

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION



Di g.8-1

in this area. In order to achieve a more balanced growth of the NCR, it has been recommended that greater attention be paid to the growth and development of those priority towns first which are away from Delhi.²

So far Uttar Pradesh is concerned, it occupies second largest share of the total area of the region (13,412 sq.km.), the first being Haryana . It includes three districts namely, Meerut, Ghaziabad and Bulandshahr. There are seven urban centres- Bulandshahr, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Khurja, Meerut, Modinagar and Sikandarabad- that have been identified for priority development. The full implementation of the National Capital Region plan would further develop western Uttar Pradesh. Many more new towns would emerge with industrial dispersion and shifting of government offices from Delhi. This may also mean improvement in infrastructure like creation of double tracks greater availability of electricity, widening of trunk roads, development of housing schemes, development of new markets and other facilities. That means more urbanization will take place in a region which is already more urbanized in comparison to other parts of the state. The partnership for integrated growth of the region has begun between the central, state and local governments, the private entrepreneurs and the citizens in what would emerge as a complex exercise in trade offs to determine best locations for statutory integrated growth.³ Thus the impact of

2. Recommendation of a seminar held in the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 1985.

3. E.F.N. Ribeiro; "National Capital Region- Framework for Integrated Growth," Delhi Vikas Varta, January- March 1985 p.16

this plan will be confined to the western Uttar Pradesh whereas other parts of the state will hardly get much benefit from the viewpoint of urban growth.

8.2 Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns in Uttar Pradesh :

To promote the development of small and medium size towns, the Government of India introduced a centrally sponsored scheme named 'Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns' (IDSMT) during 1979-80. Under this scheme towns with population below 1,00,000 became eligible to receive assistance from the centre provided matching contributions came from the state governments and implementing agencies. This scheme was included in the Sixth Five Year Plan which states -

"The thrust of urbanization policy during the next decade would be to give greater emphasis to the provision of adequate infrastructural and other facilities in the small, medium and intermediate towns which have been neglected hitherto in this respect. The aim would be to strengthen these market centres to equip them to serve as growth and service centres for the rural hinterland. For this purpose, increased investments are proposed in these towns in housing, water supply, and communication facilities."⁴

The basic purpose of this policy is to give greater emphasis to the provisions of adequate infrastructure and other facilities in the medium and small size towns, which have been in

4. Sixth Five Year Plan, Planning Commission, Government of India, p. 395.

the neglected condition for a long time. This scheme would make them able to serve as growth and service centres for the nearby rural areas and also control the migration of people from rural areas to bigger cities. The economic and industrial structure of these towns would further improve with the establishment of new industries and other commercial and professional establishments in these towns taking advantage of particular conditions available in a particular town.

In the sixth plan 231 small and medium towns had been selected for this scheme by state governments according to 1971 census, giving preference to the district towns, sub-divisional towns and mandi towns. In Uttar Pradesh 24 towns have been identified for development under this programme, out of which projects for 22 towns have been sanctioned by the Central Government and funds released; while projects for 2 towns are under preparation⁵. Various projects and committees have been set up for the proper implementation of the scheme.

8.3 Suggested Regions for Urban Planning in Uttar Pradesh :

The two plans discussed in this chapter have their own limitations. National Capital Region is not for whole state and integrated development of small and medium towns is only for selected towns. So there is a need of planning for the urban

5. J.P.Dube; "Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns-critical areas and issues " R.K.Wishwakarma and G.Jha (eds.)" Integrated Development of Medium and Small Towns. Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, 1983, p.132.

development in the other parts of the state. Broadly three regions can be identified. Following the lines of National Capital Region three should be some type of integrated urban development plan for backward central, eastern and hilly parts of Uttar Pradesh. There are sufficient number of cities in these regions. Making these cities as growth centres, there can be a planned urban as well as regional development. For discussing the scope of development, these three regions can be taken separately -

8.3.1. Central Uttar Pradesh :- The Central Uttar Pradesh comprising 12 districts, namely, Bahraich, Sitapur, Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Barabanki, Lucknow, Unnao, Kanpur, Banda, Fatehpur, Rai Bareli, Hamirpur has two closer metropolitan cities - Kanpur and Lucknow and a belt around them can be formed to diffuse urbanization from the centre of these cities. to the surrounding areas. This belt with a total length of almost 72 km can be suitably developed on the principle of conurbation or continuous pronounced urban zone⁶ experienced in the western Europe and United States of America. Kanpur is a big industrial urban centre of north India and Lucknow, as capital of the states, is an important service centre with many industrial installations. This is why there is brighter possibility for the emergence of smaller and relatively industrial towns in their surrounding areas as satellite and independent towns. These towns may be said to be relatively industrial if their population depending

6. Kusum Lata Dutt; "Urban Zones of India", National Geographical Journal of India, June 1967, p. 97.

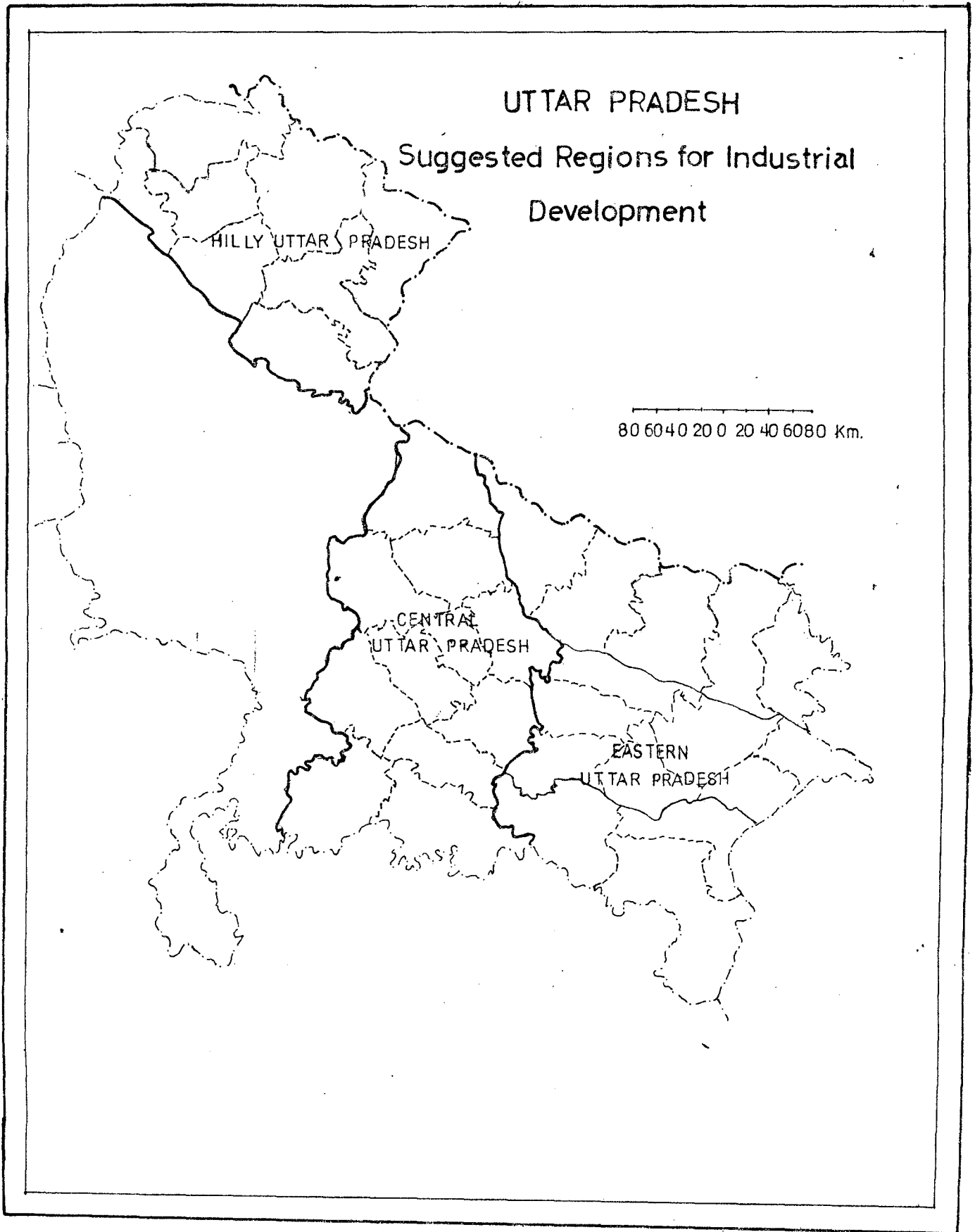


Fig.8.2

upon production other than cultivation is larger than the population in anyone of the remaining groups.⁷ Ironically till 1971 these two biggest cities of the state had stunted the emergence and growth of smaller towns in their districts. It was only in 1981, when, for the first time during the last many years, few new towns came up in these two districts. It is hoped that such a plan beside dispersal of urban centres would also control the migration of the people from rural and smaller urban centres to Kanpur and Lucknow and help to reduce the acute population pressure these cities are facing today.

8.3.2 Eastern Uttar Pradesh :- In eastern Uttar Pradesh besides agricultural economy and industrial backwardness, the meagre development of transport network has badly effected the urban growth of the region. The rural population far more than the urban. Thus the region could not establish a compact and continuous urban pattern. Almost all the bigger cities of the region have historic, cultural and political background with modern industrial and commercial activities. But they have not been able to influence the vast areas around them. Here, at least two sub-regions can be identified for industrial development which would be helpful for faster urban growth and the emergence of new urban centres in future:-

- a. Varanasi-Mirzapur-Allahabad Region.
- b. Tarai and rest of the eastern Uttar Pradesh.

7. Amrit Lal; The Eastern Economist, New Delhi, January 11, 1957, p. 52.

(a) Varanasi - Mirzapur - Allahabad Region :- In spite of having a mixture of coal, minerals, forests and agricultural resources this region is a big void on the industrial map of the state. Though during the last few decades based on these resources many new industrial towns, namely, Obra, Churk, Renukoot, Chopan have come up in Mirzapur district but still there is a lot of scope for further dispersal of industries in the districts of Allahabad and Varanasi which are not far from these natural resources. This whole region also has carpet industry and many towns are flourishing due to this. If carpet industry along with mineral based industries is modernised and dispersed on a higher level, definitely they will influence the urban growth of the region in particular and eastern Uttar Pradesh in general.

(b) Tarai and rest of eastern Uttar Pradesh :- The basic drawback of Tarai region is the total lack of all essential materials needed for modernised industries. Based on cane, which is produced in this region in substantial quantity, sugar industry is by far the most important industry of Tarai.⁸ There are many towns in Gorakhpur, Deoria, Basti and Gonda districts which are growing due to sugar industry. But the sugar industry loses its importance outside the Tarai districts as we move in the southern districts of Ballia, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Faizabad, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh. Its place is largely occupied by textile industries and handicrafts and there are towns like Maunath Bhanjan, Mubarakpur (Azamgarh district), Bahadurganj (Ghazipur district), Jalalpur, Akbarpur (Faizabad district), where handloom and powerloom textile industry is at a very flourishing

8. Lekh Raj Singh; "The Tarai Region of U.P. - A Study in Human Geography", Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, Allahabad, 1965, p. 88

condition. However these industries are at very low level of development and most of them are still based on poor and old technology. Due to this factor their impact on the overall urban growth of the region has not been very significant. This industrial network, if properly developed, can contribute much more in the urban growth of the region.

8.3.3 Hilly Region :- Hilly region of the state is also very backward in terms of urban development, since the region lacks in industrial development. The most serious problem of this area is lack of proper transport and communication facilities due to rugged physiography. Any modern and large scale industry cannot be set up here. The only option is to develop agro-based industries utilizing available local products like apple and other fruits. Since forests have already suffered from unwise cutting, it is not suggested to develop large scale timber industry. The agro-based industrial development will be helpful in the long run to increase level of urbanization in this region.

8.4 Expected Growth Pattern of Urban Centres In The Future :-

As discussed earlier, the growth of urban population in the state by different size of towns has been strikingly different. Till 1971 by and large class I cities had been enjoying faster growth while the other smaller towns recorded slow growth rate. The obvious result of such a pattern of high concentration of urban population in the large cities and consequently problems of physical planning, lack of civic amenities, slums and congestion etc. Today in this respect the condition of KAVAL cities has become particularly serious. The medium

and small towns due to weak infrastructure, failed to accommodate the burden of urban population growth in the last few decades.⁹ It is a matter of great satisfaction that in 1981 percentage share of urban population in medium and small town has increased remarkably. This was largely due to emergence of a large number of small towns which were declassified at the 1961 census and faster growth of existing ones. Now it is widely recognised that the development of medium size towns as counter magnets for potential migrants to large cities is an appropriate measure.¹⁰ It is expected that in the near future with the dispersion of smaller urban centres, the share of cities will come down. Analysing this trend we find that in the present context medium and small towns bear most responsibilities to increase the degree of urbanization in the state. There should be a proper dispersion of these towns in the whole state. For this purpose there is an immediate need to provide adequate economic base and other developmental facilities to these towns so that they may be able to reduce the population pressure on the bigger cities in the future. The population of small towns which had been static or even decreased in the past due to one reason or another, has shown a very encouraging growth in 1981. If in the coming decades they perform in the same way, then definitely

9. U.C. Mullic; "A profile of India's Urbanization - Problems and Policy Issues", Gopal Bhargawa (Ed.), Urban Problems and Policy Prospective, Ashish Publications, New Delhi, 1981, p. 7

10. Nibhon Debavalya; Working Paper, Third Asia and Pacific Population Conference, Colombo, Economic & Social Commission for Asia and Pacific, Bangkok, 1984, p. 155.

urbanization in the state will grow faster. Being lower degree of urbanization there are greater chances for the growth and development of new towns also.

Looking at the present trend of urbanization it is, however, clear that in the coming two decades also class I cities are not going to lose their dominant position. There are at least four towns in class II which are ready to enter class I. They are Sitapur (98,270), Hathras (93,047), Budaun (92,552) and Rae Bareilly (90,442). They are supposed to get class I status in 1991 census. Besides, there are ten other towns which have population between 70,000 and 90,000. Their names and populations are - Pilibhit (88,541), Modinagar (86,614), Maunath Bhanjan (86,298), Fatehpur (85,067), Hardoi (82,617), Roorkee (79,145), Haldwani (77,581), Unnao (75,900), Banda (73,268), and Gonda (70,716). It is expected that they will continue to maintain their higher pace of population growth and by 2001 they will also get the status of class I cities. But even then on the basis of 1981 data it is found that there are 23 class II towns in the state which have population less than 70,000. If their population increases in a normal way without any sudden jump, it is hoped that they will not be able to get class I till 2001. However, it is very much depends upon location, economic structure and many other factors contributing in the growth of a particular town.

Out of 85 class III towns, 28 towns with population of 30,000 and above in 1981, may probably for class II status till 2001 out of these 28 towns only 9 towns have population more than 40,000 and they are the possible entrants in class II by 1991.

So they will not influence the share of class II in 1991 remarkably. The remaining 57 towns will continue to exist in the same class even after 2001.

The towns belonging to other classes have greater tendency to shift towards higher classes and it is expected that they shall increase their share in comparison to 1981 in future with further dispersion of urban centres.

8.5 Projected Urban Population for Uttar Pradesh (1981-2001):-

As has been discussed in the chapter fifth, at the 1961 census, due to definitional change of urban areas, a number of small towns were declassified and most of them were again reclassified at the 1981 census occupying a significant share to the total urban population of the state. If these towns would have been remained declassified even in 1981, the urban population of the state could be lower than census figures. Applying this logic, the urban population projection of Uttar Pradesh has been plotted two types of data. One is based on census figure and another is adjusted figure which does not include the population of reclassified towns of 1981.

This projection is based on 'Exponential Growth Rate' method and projects urban population of the state till 2001 with five years interval.

UTTAR PRADESH

Projected Urban Population

(1981 — 2001)

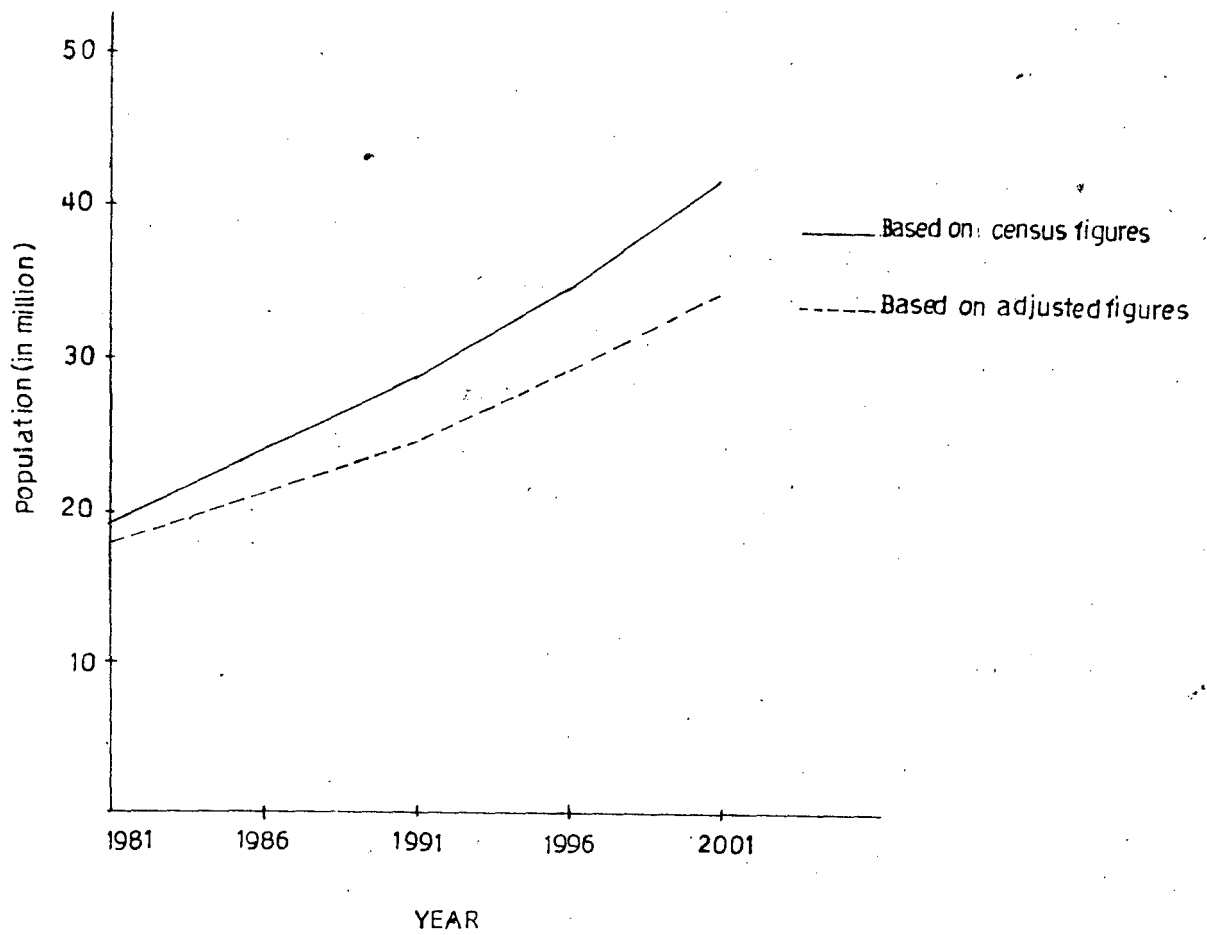


Fig.8.3

TABLE 8.1

Uttar Pradesh : Projected Urban Population (1981-2001)

Category	\bar{r}	Y81	Y86	Y91	Y96	Y2001
Census Figures	0.0370751	19899115	23951973	288 30281	34702154	41769953
Adjusted Figures	0.0321532	18033622	21178871	24872676	29210723	34305369
Difference		1865493	2773102	3957605	5491431	7464584

Exponential Growth Rate Formula for Population Projection =

$$Y = P_0 \cdot e^{rt}$$

where

Y = Projected Population

P₀ = Latest population (in this case 1981)

e = Antilog

r = Annual Exponential Growth Rate (AEGR)

t = time

\bar{r} = $1/2t \ln P_81/P_61$ (it will be constant)

Example (For census figure) :-

Projected urban population in Uttar Pradesh in 1986

$$Y_{86} = \bar{r} = 1/20 \ln (P_{81}) 19849115 / (P_{61}) 9479895$$

$$\bar{r} = 0.0370751$$

Using the formula -

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{86} &= P_{81} \cdot e^{\bar{r}t} \\ &= 19899115 \cdot e^{.370751 \times 5} \\ &= 19899115 \times 1.2036703 \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_{86} = 23951973$$

In the same way projected population for adjusted population has also been calculated -

$$\bar{r} = 1/2t \ln P_{81}/P_{61}$$

$$\bar{r} = 1/20 \ln (P_{81}) 18033622 / (P_{61}) 9479895$$

$$\bar{r} = 0.0321532$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{86} &= 18033622 \times e^{.032 \times 5} \\ &= 18033622 \times 1.1744101 \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_{86} = 21178871$$

As the table 8.1 shows adjusted population figure is less than census figure and difference between them has been increasing.

This projection is based on two assumptions :-

- (a) E.G.R. observed during 1961-81 would unaltered for the period of 20 years.
- (b) This projection is only representing those urban centres which were existing in the base year i.e. 1981. Population of new towns and any reclassification and declassification and their impact in the future has not been taken into consideration. So only constant urban areas have been included.

8.6 Summary

Accepting the fact that still the level of urbanization in Uttar Pradesh is very low, we cannot expect any major breakthrough during the coming few years of this century unless people, government and other concerned authorities take some concrete steps. In fact any step in this direction should be taken keeping in mind two important issues - first is that there should be a faster increase in the proportion of urban population and secondly, there should be more balanced distribution of urban population in the state to avoid concentration in few pockets.

The ambitious government plans like 'National Capital Region' and 'Integrated Development of Medium and Small Towns' are expected to contribute in a significant way to increase the level of urbanization in the selected parts of Uttar Pradesh. The limitations of these plans can be imagined by the fact that whereas 'National Capital Region' will further develop the comparatively better urbanised western part of the state, 'Integrated Development

of Small and Medium Towns' is only for a small number of towns. Since hilly, central and eastern Uttar Pradesh has been showing very poor growth of urban population, special attention should be given for their faster urban growth by developing industries and related establishments because industrial backwardness is the main reason behind low level of urbanization in these regions. For this purpose in a particular region utilising available natural resources industries can be developed which will influence the process of faster urban growth in long run. However, due to various socio-economic, locational and historical factors, we cannot expect a uniform level of urbanization throughout state. The only thing which can be done is to emphasize the industrial and economic development in backward areas to give them a boost for faster urban growth.

Although there are a number of urban centres supposed to increase their status in the coming years, it is clear that like previous decades during two coming decades also the major share of urban population will continue to stay in the class I cities.

CHAPTER - IX SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

For the last eighty years urbanization in Uttar Pradesh has passed through several stages. It experienced typical British policy till 1941 when the colonial cities developed.....as a centre of commerce and administration rather than industrial production¹ and level of urbanization was very low. During the post-Independence period though the dominance of bigger cities continued to grow, but a tendency of the dispersal of urban centres over a larger area also developed. The definitional change of urban areas in 1961 created many problems in understanding the pattern of urbanization. In that year (1961), the decrease in the percentage share of urban population in the total not only made previous census figures uncomparable but also gave false distribution of urban population in different classes of urban areas. This aspect has been discussed in detail in this study. The proportion of urban population to the total in the state has increased from 11.1 percent in 1901 to 18.0 percent in 1981 with an increase of 64 percent. It is clear that Uttar Pradesh is still predominantly a rural state and is among the least urbanized states of the

1. Govin William; "The Social Stratification of neo-colonial economy", in Christopher Allen and R.W. Johnson (Eds.) African Perspectives Papers in the History, Politics and Economies of Africa, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1970,p.231.

country holding 12th rank in terms of the degree of urbanisation. Even the present average share of 18 percent urban population fluctuates from district to district depending upon the level of economic development. This proportion is so small that even if the urban population of the state becomes three to four crores (see projection) or so during the coming two decades would hardly be able to increase the proportion of urban population remarkably.

Since the process of economic development favours the concentration of human and financial resources in urban areas², due to poor economic development in Uttar Pradesh, majority of the urban centres lack industrial base and hence do not have much attraction for the rural people. This is because of overall poor industrial conditions in the state. Industrial backwardness of the state is largely due to the lack of raw materials, shortage of power, inadequate transport and communication facilities and paucity of skills, capital and local entrepreneurship³. However, as at the all India level, in Uttar Pradesh also, large cities have grown and still growing rapidly compared to small urban centres.⁴ There are big cities

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2. A.G. Gilbert; "Dynamics of Human Settlement System in Less Developed Countries, in N.M. Hansen (Ed.), Human Settlement Systems - International Perspectives Ballinger Publishing Company, Massachusetts, 1978, p.181.
 3. Techno-Economic Survey of Uttar Pradesh; op. cit., p220
 4. A. Kundu; "Utility of Application of Threshold Theory," in N.S. Soini and Mahavir (Eds.) Urban Development Planning Strategies and Techniques, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, 1985, p. 127.

like Kanpur, Lucknow, Firozabad and Ghaziabad etc. which have good industrial infrastructure and hence they dominate over rest of the state in terms of size and influence. This is due to the fact that opportunities in the cities attract the people in large numbers. The result is that in these cities especially in Kanpur urbanization and industrialisation has greatly led to the process of concentration of people and activities creating many problems. The environment of Kanpur city is deteriorating day by day.⁵ In future the same situation may appear in other bigger cities of the state. In fact it is not only Kanpur, the process of crowding is conspicuous in the leading metropolitan cities and class I cities of India.⁶ In this regard 1981 census figures have shown a hopeful picture when a large number of small towns emerged and proportion of urban population of medium and small towns increased considerably. However, class III category emerged as an exception which experienced decline in the proportion. Though there was a decline in the proportion of class I cities in 1981 but it was a misleading as discussed in chapter four. The recent growth of smaller towns shows the impact of the development of transport and communication network in the state.

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5. S.L. Kayastha and V. K. Kumra; "An appraisal of urban environment and Suggestions for improvement of Kanpur Region" in I.P. Gevasimog et. al, Problems of the Environment in urbanized regions, Nauka Publishers, Moscow, 1984, p. 71.
6. K.M. Kulkarni; Geography of Crowding and Human Response, concept Publishing House, New Delhi, 1983, p.1.

Though still these facilities are not properly available in many medium and small towns, but if proper transport and communication links are provided to these smaller towns these would be very helpful for their industrial and economic development because most of the such towns still have weaker economic structure. Especially the tiny class V and VI towns which are numerous have very weak economic base. In many cases they are simple market towns. Such smaller urban centres, termed 'rurban' have the preponderance of rural traits.⁷

Taking all urban centres of the state together we find that tertiary sector is the most dominant sector of urban workforce in all six urban classes. This is an indication of poor industrial structure of cities and towns of the state. However, secondary workforce of urban centres shows a definite correlation with size of the town and percentage of secondary workforce to total. As the status of urban centres goes down, the share of secondary workforce also decreases.

Fortunately, today we have a better perception regarding the problems of urbanization in the country as well as in the state. We have a greater understanding of the inter-relationship between development of rural country side and urban

7. Sudha Saxena; Trends of Urbanization in Uttar Pradesh
Satish Book Enterprise, Agra, 1970, p.247.

centres. While half a century back individual towns and cities used to be planned for growth, now not only towns but the zones of influence, some times extending many miles, away from the towns centres, is taken for comprehensive planning. N.C.R. and IDSMT are the examples of such types of planning which are going to influence the process of urbanization in a big way. Apart from that Uttar Pradesh Government has also passed Uttar Pradesh Urban, Planning and Development Act, 1973. However, still some comprehensive plans are needed for a more rapid and balanced urbanization of Uttar Pradesh.

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APPENDICES

RE-CLASSIFIED TOWNS IN 1981

S.No.	Town	District	Population	S.No.	Town	District	Population
<u>CLASS III</u>							
1.	Sherkot	Bijnor	33191	16.	Jewar	Bulandshahr	15275
2.	Khekra	Meerut	24989	17.	Khair	Aligarh	15497
3.	Mallawan	Hardoi	20323	18.	Charthawal	Muzaffarnagar	15420
4.	Bilaspur	Rampur	20032	19.	Bisauli	Budaun	15248
<u>CLASS IV</u>							
5.	Palia Kalan	Kheri	19859	20.	Purwa	Unnao	15235
6.	Mehdawal	Basti	18839	21.	Haldaur	Bijnor	15041
7.	Thana Bhawan	Muzaffarnagar	18711	22.	Bangarmau	Unnao	14958
8.	Shahabad	Rampur	18313	23.	Jalalabad	Muzaffarnagar	14929
9.	Bachhraon	Moradabad	17728	24.	Suar	Rampur	14935
10.	Budhana	Muzaffarnagar	17532	25.	Shamsabad	Farrukhabad	14919
11.	Rudrapur	Deoria	13566	26.	Baragaon	Ballia	14885
12.	Lar	Deoria	17571	27.	Korajahanabad	Fatehpur	14714
13.	Gahmar	Ghazipur	16681	28.	Sumarpur	Hamirpur	14678
14.	Nautanwa	Gorakhpur	16484	29.	Barwasagar	Jhansi	14651
15.	Zamania	Ghazipur	16426	30.	Milak	Rampur	14470
				31.	Sahaspur	Bijnor	14296

S.No.	Town	District	Population	S.No.	Town	District	Population
32.	Katra	Shahjahanpur	14204	51.	Sahawar	Etah	12682
33.	Purquazi	Muzaffarnagar	13412	52.	Allahpur	Budaun	12650
34.	Chaprauli	Meerut	13805	53.	Jhalu	Bijnor	12461
35.	Jalali	Aligarh	13841	54.	Dhaurehra	Kheri	11193
36.	Kithaur	Meerut	13791	55.	Aurangabad	Bulandshahr	11622
37.	Safipur	Unnao	13728	56.	Kulpahar	Hamirpur	11515
38.	Bansdih	Ballia	13703	57.	Lawar	Meerut	11535
39.	Sahatwar	Ballia	13630	58.	Sirauli	Bareilly	11502
40.	Sikanderpur	Ballia	13648	59.	Bilhour	Kanpur	11380
41.	Kemri	Rampur	13537	60.	Parikshitgarh	Meerut	11328
42.	Siswa Bazar	Gorakhpur	13347	61.	Behat	Saharanpur	11076
43.	Nawgawan Sadat	Moradabad	13311	62.	Kakori	Lucknow	11145
44.	Sirsi	Moradabad	13096	63.	Sahanour	Bijnor	11023
45.	Islamnagar	Budaun	13086	64.	Gunnaur	Budaun	11029
46.	Chhata	Mathura	13050	65.	Sisauli	Muzaffarnagar	11057
47.	Maniyar	Ballia	12929	66.	Lalganj	Rai Bareilly	10605
48.	Kundarki	Moradabad	12713	67.	Shishgarh	Bareilly	10417
49.	Singahi Bhiraura	Kheri	12663	68.	Maurawan	Unnao	10372
50.	Neoria Hussainpur	Pilibhit	12725	69.	Phalauda	Meerut	10357

S.No.	Towns	District	Population	S.No.	Towns	District	Population
73.	Daryabad	Barabanki	10262	90.	Manauta	Saharanpur	9288
74.	Tambaur	Sitapur	10232	91.	Moth	Jhansi	8900
75.	Jhinjhana	Muzaffarnagar	10123	92.	Daurala	Meerut	9146
76.	Tirwaganj	Farrukhabad	10038	93.	Pali	Hardoi	8994
77.	Pipraich	Gorakhpur	10019	94.	Chharra	Aligarh	8883
<u>CLASS V</u>				95.	Kamalganj	Farrukhabad	8788
78.	Richa	Bareilly	9989	96.	Shahi	Bareilly	8241
79.	Sarai Aquil	Allahabad	9435	97.	Khanpur	Bulandshahr	8311
80.	Chilkhana	Saharanpur	9936	98.	Manikpur	Pratapgarh	8773
81.	Bahadurganj	Ghazipur	9764	99.	Kharkhoda	Meerut	8708
82.	Jhinjhak	Kanpur	9747	100.	Pinhat	Agra	8620
83.	Senthal	Bareilly	9045	101.	Bilram	Etah	8386
84.	Phapund	Etawah	9599	102.	Purdilnagar	Aligarh	8290
85.	Bharwari	Allahabad	9571	103.	Jatari	Aligarh	8243
86.	Raya	Mathura	11608	104.	Salon	Rai Bareilly	8108
87.	Robbpura	Bulandshahr	8999	105.	Khudaganj	Sahjahanpur	7975
88.	Shahpur	Muzaffarnagar	9516	106.	Ambehta	Saharanpur	7814
89.	Aggarwal Mandi	Meerut	9353	107.	Sarsawan	Saharanpur	7696

S.No.	Towns	District	Population	S.No	Towns	District	Population
108.	Amethi	Lucknow	7688	127.	Madhogarh	Jalaun	6845
109.	Bachhrawan	Rai Bareilly	7694	128.	Pratapgarh City	Pratapgarh	6568
110.	Kaptanganj	Deoria	7677	129.	Mahroni	Lalitpur	8775
111.	Ramnagar	Barabanki	7689	130.	Kauriaganj	Aligarh	6636
112.	Sarai Mir	Azamgarh	7670	131.	Titron	Saharanpur	6646
113.	Rajaka Rampur	Etah	7583	132.	Umri	Jalaun	6628
114.	Harduaganj	Aligarh	7504	133.	Dewa	Barabanki	6805
115.	Khaga	Fatehpur	7323	134.	Gosaiganj	Lucknow	6616
116.	Oel Dhakwa	Kheri	7473	135.	Satrikh	Barabanki	6992
117.	Jagner	Agra	7437	136.	Awagarh	Etah	6564
118.	Gola	Gorakhpur	7329	137.	Naraini	Banda	6547
119.	Bhadarsa	Faizabad	77231	138.	Kadaura	Jalaun	6468
120.	Mendu	Aligarh	7195	139.	Nizamabad	Azamgarh	6459
121.	Bilsanda	Pilibhit	7137	140.	Chhatari	Bulandshahr	5862
122.	Rampura	Jalaun	7068	141.	Abdullahpur	Meerut	6383
123.	Talgram	Farrukhabad	7042	142.	Rampur Karkhana	Deoria	6487
124.	Ikauna	Bahraich	7022	143.	Dohrightat	Azamgarh	6263
125.	Ekdil	Etawah	6982	144.	Jasrana	Mainpuri	5980
126.	Patiyali	Etah	6875	145.	Irich	Jhansi	5898

S.No.	Towns	District	Population	S.No.	Towns	District	Population
146.	Pilkhana	Aligarh	5877	163.	Bhagwantnagar	Unnao	4586
147.	Beniganj	Hardoi	5789	164.	Kishanpur	Fatehpur	4434
148.	Sonkh.	Mathura	5729	165.	Jhusi	Allahabad	4567
149.	Khargupur	Gonda	5712	166.	Fatehganj Purbi	Bareilly	4423
150.	Atrauli	Azamgarh	5584	167.	Kakod	Bulandshahr	4299
151.	Mahaban	Mathura	5586	168.	Mohanpur	Etah	4125
152.	Takaitnagar	Barabanki	5641	169.	Gawan	Budaun	4087
153.	Sahpau	Mathura	5515	170.	Gangapur	Varanasi	4077
154.	Jhabrera	Saharanpur	5453	171.	Beswan	Aligarh	4056
155.	Amanpur	Etah	5356	172.	Katra Medniganj	Pratapgarh	4067
156.	Bijhoor	Kanpur	5318	173.	Dalamau	Rai Bareilly	3929
157.	Zafrabad	Jaunpur	5303	174.	Mundia	Budaun	3929
158.	Phulpur	Azamgarh	5136	175.	Vijaygarh	Aligarh	3898
159.	Usehat	Budaun	5107	176.	Sakit	Etah	368
<u>CLASS VI</u>				177.	Maharajganj	Rai Bareilly	3837
160.	Nidhauri Kalan	Etah	4863	178.	Radha Kund	Mathura	3825
161.	Farah	Mathura	4675	179.	Amila	Azamgarh	3715
162.	Bilaspur	Bulandshahr	4661	180.	Katra	Gonda	3630
				181.	Hasayan	Aligarh	3625

S.No	Towns	District	Population
182.	Ghorawal	Mirzapur	3159
183.	Lal Kuan	Nanital	3155
184.	Phariha	Mainpuri	3026
185.	Gokul	Mathura	2778
186.	Babugarh	Ghaziabad	2389
187.	Kirtinagar	Tehri	736

New Towns 1981

S.No.	Towns	District	Population	S.No.	Towns	District	Population
<u>CLASS II</u>					Tetri Bazar	Basti	12839
					Virbhadra	Dehradun	12542
					Noorpur	Bijnor	12474
-----	NO	NEW	TOWN	-----	Bilthara Road	Ballia	12466
					Bidhuna	Etawah	12169
<u>CLASS III</u>					Bhokarhedi	Muzaffarnagar	12142
	Gangaghat	Unno	25937		Bhojpur Dhampur Sitapur		12052
					Kunda	Pratapgarh	11776
					Intai Rampur	Gonda	11573
<u>CLASS IV</u>					Bazpur	Nainital	11373
	Ghōsū	Azamgarh	19633		Tikri	Meerut	11316
	Gursahaiganj	Farrukhabad	18245		Kharela	Hamirpur	11240
	Ghatampur	Kanpur	16238		Majhauri Raj	Deoria	11081
	Quasimpur colony	Aligarh	13837		DhauraTanda	Bareilly	10994
	Warhapur	Bijnor	13837		Thiriya Nizammat Khan	Bareilly	11026
	Kichha	Nainital	13629		Khamaria	Varanasi	10808
	Babarpur	Etawah	13449		Kalagarh	Garhwal	10701
	Nindura	Allahabad	13505				

S.No.	Towns	District	Population	S.No.	Towns	District	Population
	Akbarpur	Kanpur	10558		Wazirganj	Budaun	9543
	Bhajgain	Etah	10510		Kushinagar	Deoria	9542
	Maghar	Basti	10487		Ramkola	Deoria	9454
	Narauli	Moradabad	10413		Kabrai	Hamirpur	9267
	Sewalkhad	Meerut	10295		Umrakalan	Moradabad	9196
	Loni	Ghaziabad	10252		Jarwal	Bahraich	9148
	Ujhari	Moradabad	10199		Handia	Allahabad	9126
	Doghat	Meerut	10018		Bhatni Bazar	Deoria	9123
	UnT.A	Muzaffarnagar	11298		Suryawah	Varanasi	9056
<u>CLASS V</u>					Saidpur	Budaun	9029
	Karnwal	Meerut	9895		Pachperwa	Gonda	9804
	Kant	Shahjahanpur	9859		Ajhuwa	Allahabad	8862
	Naraura	Bulandshahr	9734		Maswasi	Rampur	8787
	Sidhaul	Sitapur	9706		Saiyed Raja	Varanasi	8691
	Baberu	Banda	9692		Ghasia Bazar	Varanasi	8688
	Sitarganj	Nainital	9689		Salempur	Deoria	8632
	Fatehganj	Bareilly	9634		Gopamau	Hardai	8581
	Jalalabad	Bijnor	9563		Mailani	Kheri	8544

S.No.	Towns	District	Population	S.No.	Towns	District	Populations
	Khatima	Nainital	8431		Garhipukhta	Muzaffarnagar	7278
	Dabiyapur	Etawah	8429		Atsu	Etawah	7277
	Nichlaur	Gorakhpur	8282		Shawan Bhadur- garh	Bulandshahr	7262
	Kheragarh	Agra	8366		Mirganj	Bareilly	7261
	Mohan	Unnao	8282		Shankegarh	Allahabad	7257
	Tondi Fatehpur	Jhansi	8161		Bisanda Buzurg	Banda	7199
	Landhoura	Saharanpur	8087		Paintepur	Sitapur	7189
	Rura	Kanpur	8055		Amethi	Sultanpur	7132
	Mundera Bazar	Gorakhpur	8040		Dostpur	Sultanpur	7120
	Kachawa	Hardoi	7965		Bhatpar Rani	Deoria	7082
	Bahsuma	Meerut	7914		Niwadi	Ghaziabad	7076
	Khutar	Shahjahanpur	7866		Manjhanpur	Allahabad	7025
	Patla	Ghaziabad	7847		Jajangirpur	Bulandshahr	6947
	Bisharatganj	Bareilly	7775		Mehnagar	Azamgarh	6848
	Shergarh	Bareilly	7699		Haidergarh	Barabanki	6816
	Chaumunha	Mathura	7585		Ledwa Mabua	Basti	6813
	Rithaura	Barilly	7558		Adari	Azamgarh	6799
	Karori	Allahabad	7531		Pali	Lalitpur	6783
	Bikapur	Faizabad	7504				

S.No.	Towns	District	Population	S.No.	Towns	District	Population
	Hata	Deoria	6773		Sidhpura	Etah	6168
	Nandgaon	Mathura	6753		Babrala	Budaun	6151
	Phulwari	Varanasi	6035		Hariharpur	Basti	6136
	Katghar	Azamgarh	6736		Sirathu	Allahabad	6127
	Dildarnagar	Ghazipur	6735		Pipganj	Gorakhpur	6096
	Sadat	Ghazipur	6730		Azamatgarh	Azamgarh	6004
	Kurara	Hamirpur	6696		Amraudha	Kanpur	6003
	Barhmi Bazar	Basti	6663		Anandnagar	Gorakhpur	5951
	Sidhaur	Barabanki	6583		Katra	Jalaun	5941
	Nagram	Lucknow	6556		Gkp.Fertilizer	Gorakhpur	5917
	Mataundha	Banda	6500		Sikandara	Kanpur	5906
	Sarila	Hamirpur	6448		Kusmara	Mainpuri	5811
	Khairabad	Azamgarh	6388		Shohratgarh	Basti	5757
	GanjMoradabad	Unnao	6313		Faizganj	Badaun	5734
	Gadarpur	Nainital	6310		Achhalde	Etawah	5695
	Barsana	Mathura	6295		Sikandarpur	Farrukhabad	5663
	Jangipur	Ghazipur	6249		Aliganj	Shahjahanpur	5628
	Katawa	Varanasi	6209		Shivbani Shivpuri	Kanpur	5611

S.No.	Towns	District	Population	S.No.	Towns	District	Populations
	Nawabganj	Unnao	5599		Sukhmalpur	Agra	4795
	Gohand	Hamirpur	5519		Nai Bazar	Varanasi	4785
	Ugu	Unnao	5462		Sultanpur	Nainital	4778
	Bilariganj	Azamgarh	5459		Jaithara	Etah	4773
	Patti	Pratapgarh	5449		Kunwargaon	Budaun	4766
	Bahuwa	Fatehpur	5299		Kishni	Mainpuri	4718
	Sakhanu	Budaun	5254		Niyotani	Unnao	4672
	Jiyanpur	Azamgarh	5246		Chail	Allahabd	4664
	Iglas	Aligarh	5231		Antu	Pratapgarh	4617
	Shiwli	Kanpur	5224		Mahona	Lucknow	4540
	Nadigaon	Jalun	5188		Kampil	Farukhabad	4539
	Bighapur	Unnao	5146		Kursafh	Hardoi	4598
	Baragaon	Jhansi	5120		Hyderabad	Unnao	4499
	Rasulabad	Unnao	5018		Manhapur	Gonda	4482
					Koeripur	Sultanpur	4332
					Itaunja	Lucknow	4281
					Gularia	Budaun	4155
<u>CLASS VI</u>							
	Majra	Dehradun	4928				
	Kathera	Jhansi	4826				

S.No.	Towns	District	Population	S.No.	Towns	District	Population
	Oran	Banda	4145		Barkot	Uttarkashi	2062
	Rudayan	Bundaun	4123		Didihat	Pithragarh	2044
	Gularia	Pilibhit	4122		Champawat	Prithragrah	1702
	Gauribazar	Deoria	4012		Rudraprayag	Garhwal	1331
	Kursath	Unnao	4003		Dataunji	Agra	1258
	Banja	Mathura	3810		Nandaprayag	Chamoli	1103
	Karanprayaq	Chamoli	3767		Kedarnath	Chamoli	120
	Amila	Azamgarh	3726		Bhatwari	Uttarkashi	1158
	Maharajganj	Azamgarh	3718				
	Kaabhla	Budaun	3650				
	Joya	Moradabad	3566				
	FatehpurChaurasi	Unnao	3406				
	Gauchar	Chamoli	3313				
	Kala Dhungri	Nainital	3164				
	Dharchula	Pitharagarh	3082				
	Auras	Unnao	2985				
	Bhimtal	Nainital	2871				
	Lohghat	Pithoragarh	2530				
	Dwarat	Almora	2333				

UTTAR PRADESH-
NEW TOWNS - 1971

TOWN	District	Population	Class
Joshimath	Chamoli	5852	V
Ghamoli Gopesh	Chamoli	6354	V
Badrinath	Chamoli	-	-
Bageshwarh	Almora	4314	VI
Janakpur	Nainital	6008	V
Rly Station Rosa	Shahjahanpur	5086	V
Vikasnagar	Dehradun	7066	V
BHEL, Ranipur	Saharanpur	12094	IV
Muradnagar	Meerut	9026	V
Kaila	Meerut	9333	V
Hastinapur	Meerut	8889	V
Haksavigrid	Jhansi	4416	VI
Rampur-Bhawani	Barabanki	5740	V
Khalilabad	Basti	13539	IV
Bansi	Basti	12125	IV
Sewarh	Deares	7555	V
Chandavti	Varanasi	5286	V
Lohta	Varanasi	11213	IV
Maruadiha	Varanasi	5772	V
Dudhi	Mirzapur	5084	V
Churk-Gurma	Mirzapur	7429	V
Chapan	Mirzapur	1954	VI
Renukoot	Mirzapur	10566	IV
Obra	Mirzapur	11505	IV