**Urbanisation in Development country**

The developed countries have a high level of urbanization, most of the developed countries have more than 80 percent of urbanization. Developing countries are characterized by a low level of urbanization varying between 10 to 40 percent.

Urbanisation is one of the most common characteristics of economic development. As the economy grows gradually, the process of urbanization depends on the shift of the surplus population from rural to urban areas along with the growth of some industrial urban centres.

Urbanization is closely linked to modernization and industrialization. Urbanization is not just a modern phenomenon, but a rapid and historic transformation of human social roots on a global scale, whereby, rural culture is rapidly replaced by predominantly urban culture.

For reasons of wealth and social mobility, many rural people come to the city. But the picture of urbanization is not as glorious as it seems. Modern cities have grown in a haphazard and unplanned way due to rapid industrialization.

According to the 2011 census the urbanization rate in India was 31.2%, up from 27.8% in 2001. Around 590 million people would live in the cities by 2030. India is experiencing rapid urbanization. Therefore, it is important to understand the pattern of this growth and its effect on the population.

**What are the Causes of Rapid Urbanization?**

The growing trend of urbanization is reflected in the increasing concentration of the majority of the urban population in some major cities.

**Natural Population Increase:**

Rapid urbanization is taking place due to the high rate of natural population growth.

The natural growth rate of the urban population is higher than that of the rural population due to the higher net survival rate resulting from improved health and medical facilities.

Death rates in urban areas have decreased considerably due to improved availability of medical and health services, safe drinking water supply and improved sanitation facilities.

**Migrations:**

Rural-urban migration is considered to be another important factor responsible for rapid urbanization in develop country

The creation of many manufacturing and trading activities as a result of industrial development has led to the migration of rural people to urban areas in search of jobs and higher incomes.

As a result of heavy public investment in industry and mining, large-scale industrial development and sustainable agricultural development are taking place.

Due to pull factors, a large number of rural people are migrating to urban areas.

There are certain push factors in which a number of rural people are driven out of villages due to economic constraints, lack of facilities, political violence.

**Expansion of Trade and Industry:**

Urbanization has taken place with a growing expansion of industry and trade in a particular state of the region.

Growth of an industry with its ancillaries, together with the localization of industry, would always create a favourable situation for the growth of an urban establishment.

Similarly, the growth of business and trade, together with the establishment of an active market, always provides adequate support for growing urbanization in those places linked to the development of industry and trade.

Consequences of Rapid Urbanization?

**Positive Aspect:**

**Economic Growth:**

Rapid industrialization results in the development and establishment of many industrial cities.

Together with manufacturing units, ancillaries and the service sector have begun to grow in these urban areas.

**Employment:**

New and additional employment opportunities are being created in urban areas in the newly expanding manufacturing and service sector.

This would result in rural-urban migration and the industrialization urbanization process to be established.

**Modernization and Change in Attitude:**

Urbanization results in changes in the attitudes and minds of urban people resulting in the modernization of behaviour and a proper motivation that indirectly helps the country to achieve faster economic development.

**Negative Aspect**

**Congestion:**

Growing urbanization is largely responsible for increasing congestion in urban areas.

Too much congestion has resulted in problems such as traffic jams, too much concentration of the population, the management of which is gradually becoming very difficult and costly.

**Low Quality of Life:**

Too much of the population creates urban chaos related to housing, education, medical facilities, slum growth, unemployment, violence, overcrowding, etc.

All of these would lead to deterioration in the quality of human life.

**Loss of Productivity in Rural Areas:**

Large-scale migration from rural to urban areas takes place.

Such large-scale migration of the active population from rural areas would result in a loss of productivity in rural areas, leading to poor conditions in the village economy.

As a result, urbanization beyond a certain point would have unhealthful consequences.

What is the Significance of Urban Living?

**Easier Access to Facilities:**

Urban living is linked with higher levels of literacy and education, better health, longer life expectancy, greater access to social services and enhanced opportunities for cultural and political participation.

Urbanization is associated with easier access to hospitals, clinics and health services in general.

Living in proximity to these services results in improved emergency care and general health.

**Access to Information:**

There are also benefits from easier access to sources of information such as radio and television which may be used to communicate information about health to the general public.

For instance, women living in towns and cities are more likely to be informed about family planning which results in reduction in family size and less frequent childbirth.

**Individualism:**

The multiplicity of opportunities, social diversity, and lack of familial and social control over decision making leads to more self-interest and facilitates decision-making by an individual and choosing one’s career and actions by oneself.

What are the Issues Associated with Urbanization?

**Excessive Population Pressure:**

On the one hand, rural-urban migration accelerates the pace of urbanisation, on the other, it creates excessive population pressure on the existing public utilities.

Consequently, the cities suffer from the problems of slums, crime, unemployment, urban poverty, pollution, congestion, ill-health and several deviant social activities.

**Overflowing Slums:**

There are about 13.7 million slum households in the country sheltering a population of 65.49 million people across the country.

As much as 65% of Indian cities have adjoining slums where people live in small houses adjacent to each other.

**Inadequate Housing:**Among the numerous social problems of urbanization, the problem of housing is the most distressing.

A vast majority of the urban population live under conditions of poor shelter and in highly congested spaces.

In India, more than half of the urban households occupy a single room, with an average occupancy per room of 4.4 persons.

**Unplanned Development:**

The model of building a developed city comprises unplanned development, which only bolsters the dichotomy prevailing in urban cities between the rich and the poor.

**Pandemic-Induced Problems:**

The Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated the misery of urban poor or slum dwellers.

The sudden implementation of complete Covid lockdown severely affected the ability of slum dwellers to earn their living.

**Non-Inclusive Welfare Schemes:**

The benefits of welfare schemes for urban poor often reach only a small part of the intended beneficiaries.

Most relief funds and benefits do not reach slum dwellers, mainly because of inclusion and exclusion errors.

Urbanisation pattern of Developing countries

The challenge of Third World urbanization By the year 2000, over half of the population of the world will live in areas classified as urban by their respective national governments. The phenomenon of urbanization has a common cause across countries, regardless of the level of development; modern economic growth involves a shift in the composition of output away from primary activities and toward secondary and tertiary production, which tends to concentrate spatially. In turn, this concentration results from the benefits derived by industrial organization from physical proximity and from the technological opportunity to achieve high levels of output per unit of land. Yet the present urbanization in developing countries does not merely recapitulate the past experience of today's developed nations. The shift from rural to urban is occuring in the context of far higher population growth rates, at much lower income levels, and with considerably fewer opportunities to colonize new frontiers, foreign or domestic. In the process, the absolute scale of urbanization is testing the ability of planners and decision-makers as never before. The developed countries expect their urban population to reach one billion by the year 2000, at which point four out of every five persons will live in cities. The population of the developing nations is only one-third urban, yet it has already reached the one billion mark. Furthermore, another billion will be added in the last two decades of the century. This increase will be fed by urban population growth rates, which, while declining, are three to four times higher than those experienced by the more advanced countries [United Nations (1985)]. Urbanization per se may seem a rather abstract concept. However, it finds vivid embodiment in the emergence of very large cities across all developing regions. Already, in 1980, there were 125 developing metropolises each with more than one million inhabitants, with a collective population in excess of 355 million.

The patterns of urbanisation in the developing world in the past few decades have diverged significantly from historical trends. For the developed world, significant urbanisation was associated with industrialisation. With the cities came the factories.

But today many developing countries, though highly urbanised, lack large industrial sectors. Nigeria, for example, has the same percentage of its population living in cities as China does.

In other hand we find that the historically tight relationship between urbanisation and industrialisation breaks down for much of the developing world. In particular, this divergence is reflected in the large number of natural resource exporters that have urbanised without industrialising. We compared urbanisation rates to the share of manufacturing and services represented in GDP (2010). This indicates that non-resource exporting countries maintain a tight positive relationship between industrialisation and urbanisation. This is consistent with the historical association. No such relationships exist for countries that rely more heavily on natural resource exports. Several resource-exporters reach 80% urbanisation rates, despite having only 20% of their GDP come from manufacturing and services. The breakdown of the link between urbanisation and industrialisation is pronounced across regions. In Asia and Latin America urbanisation is tightly linked to shares of manufacturing and services in GDP. But in Africa and the Middle East no such association is apparent. Here an increasing share of natural resources in GDP is tightly correlated with urbanisation. Our paper makes these correlations more explicit, and confirms that they are robust. We used a sample of 116 developing countries observed each decade from 1960 to 2010. Our study shows that under a variety of specifications there is a statistically significant and economically meaningful association between resource exports and urbanisation rates.

## Urbanisation, jobs and poverty

The effect of resources on urbanisation runs deeper than this, though. The composition of urban employment differs starkly between resource-exporters and non-exporters, holding income levels and urbanisation rates constant. We characterise resource-exporting urban centres as “consumption cities”. This is where a large fraction of workers are employed in non-tradable services such as commerce and transportation or personal and government services. In contrast, urban centres in China or other historical cities are best characterised as “production cities”. Here a large fraction of workers are engaged in manufacturing or in tradable services, such as finance. This does not imply that resource-exporting cities are necessarily poorer. Unconditionally, natural resource exporters have lower poverty rates and slum shares than non-exporters. But if we control for income levels and urbanisation rates, resource exporters appear to have higher poverty rates and slum shares. The results of our comparison suggest that the positive effect of income on living standards is lower for resource exporters. To illustrate why industrialisation and urbanisation need not be synonymous, we develop a model of structural change that features two types of urban production: tradable and non-tradable goods. The basic logic is that urbanisation is driven by income effects. Any income shock will cause a shift away from economic activities in rural areas and encourage the movement of production and people into urban areas. This is true whether the income shock is caused by industrial productivity or resource revenues. But the source of the shock does matter for which sector the new urban workers will be employed in. With a resource shock, there is a Dutch Disease outcome. Workers substitute away from the tradable goods sector and into non-tradable. Hence the cities grow into “consumption cities”, dominated by non-tradable employment.

A productivity shock in the tradable sector pulls workers into that sector and away from rural areas. This leads to urbanisation in “production cities” being dominated by tradable production.

Resource-exporting countries thus urbanise without acquiring the industrial sectors that we typically associate with development. The “consumption cities” of resource-exporters may exert an influence on future growth. Much research in the growth literature suggests that convergence is faster in industrial sectors than in services. This suggests that the source of urbanisation, while inconsequential to the level of urbanisation, may be consequential for development in the long run. Shanghai and Lagos, for example, are cities in countries with similar urbanisation rates. But it seems unlikely that at this point Lagos contains the same potential for growth as Shanghai. At the same time, resource-led urbanisation does not necessarily imply that development is impossible. Cities such as San Francisco, Denver and Houston could be considered “consumption cities” in their past. Over time, however, they have developed into what we would term “production cities”. We believe there is value in showing that urbanisation is more than a synonym for industrialisation. Given the widespread reliance on resource exports, especially in Africa, a significant portion of urbanisation in the developing world over the past few decades has been driven by resources. Understanding the dynamics of resource-led urbanisation will be important for thinking about the growth of cities and the process of development.