Nature and Trends of Urban Inequality in India

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates urban inequality trends in India, with a focus on Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, and Odisha. Utilizing census data spanning over a century, the study analyzes the historical evolution of urbanization and disparities in population distribution. Findings indicate diverse patterns of urban growth and inequality among the selected states. Kerala emerges as a leader in urbanization, experiencing substantial population shifts, while Himachal Pradesh and Odisha exhibit slower rates of urban expansion. Gujarat demonstrates significant urbanization, reflecting its economic development trajectory. The research paper underscores the importance of targeted policies to address urban inequality amidst rapid urbanization in India. Overall, the study contributes valuable insights into the dynamics of urbanization and inequality, offering implications for informed policy formulation and sustainable urban development practices.

Keywords: Urbanization, Inequality, Towns, States, India

Introduction

Urbanization is the phenomenon of a society experiencing an increase in the number of its inhabitants residing in urban areas, typically cities. It represents a fundamental shift from traditional rural lifestyles to modern, industrial, and urbanized communities. Urbanization is a gradual and enduring process characterized by the progressive concentration of people within urban centers (Davis, 1965). Kingsley Davis further elucidated urbanization as the transition from a dispersed settlement pattern to a centralized one, emphasizing the growing importance of cities (Davis, 1962).

In developed countries, urbanization has reached advanced stages, with a significant proportion of the population residing in cities. Some of these nations have even completed the urbanization process. In contrast, many developing countries, including India, are undergoing rapid urbanization, marked by a swift increase in urban population size. However, this urbanization often occurs without concurrent industrialization but instead sees the rapid expansion of the service sector within their economies (Macbeth and Collinson, 2002).

India, in particular, plays a substantial role in global urbanization trends. Despite only 31.16 percent of India's population residing in urban areas according to the 2011 census, it is expected that the urban population will increase to less than 35 percent by 2020, and reach approximately 40 percent by 2030, according to the United Nations. This growth is staggering, with an estimated 225 million more people set to inhabit Indian urban areas by 2030. To put this in perspective, this increase is larger than the entire populations of Japan and Germany combined.

In essence, urbanization is an integral facet of India's development trajectory, as it grapples with the challenges and opportunities presented by the ongoing transformation of its population and settlement patterns.

History of Urbanization in India

India has a long history of urbanization dating back to around 3000 B.C. One of the earliest instances of urbanization in India occurred in the valleys of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa, marking significant milestones in the country's urban development. Throughout ancient and medieval periods in Indian history, numerous towns and cities emerged due to various factors like socio-economic changes, geopolitical reasons, and cultural influences.

The arrival of the British, facilitated through the East India Company, played a crucial role in shaping India's urban landscape. They contributed to the development of many cities and towns across the nation. While some of these places evolved into important industrial centers during the British colonial period, others served as strategic points where the British established cantonments for administrative purposes. This historical context highlights the diverse factors and influences that have contributed to India's urbanization over the centuries.

With the arrival of the British east India company, the nature of urbanization of India Changed remarkably.

- The formation of three metropolitan port cities of Mumbai (Bombay) Kolkata, Chennai.

- The Introduction of railways.

- The establishment of modern Industry in various places.

- The Initiation of modern education by establishing some colleges and universities in major urban centers.

- The improvements in urban amenities and urban administrative setups.

The urban population in India has been steadily growing, both in terms of its size and the proportion it makes up of the total population. This increase is primarily driven by advancements in technology and modernization.

To put it in numbers, in the past, the urban population in India was relatively smaller. For instance, right after India gained independence, the urban population was about 10.84%, totaling around 25.85 million people, residing in 1827 urban agglomerations.

However, as time passed and technology and modernization took hold, the urban population saw rapid growth. By the year 1971, the urban population had jumped to 109.11 million people, making up 18.24% of the total population, and there were 2590 towns and urban agglomerations.

The trend continued, and by 2011, the urban population had surged to a significant 377.11 million people, constituting 31.16% of India's total population. There were 7935 towns and urban agglomerations at that time.

These numbers clearly show the remarkable increase in India's urban population over the years, reflecting the impact of technology and modernization on the country's demographic landscape.

In census of India, 2001 two types of town were identified (Bhagat 2002).

Statutory towns:

All places with municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area

Committee declared by state law.

Census towns:

Places which satisfy following criteria

a) A minimum population of 5000.

b) At least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural Activities

c) A density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometre.

Characteristics of Indian Urbanization

- Urbanization occurs without industrialization and strong economic base.

- Urbanization is mainly a product of demographic explosion and poverty induced rural - urban migration.

- Rapid urbanization leads to massive growth of slum followed by misery, poverty, unemployment, exploitation, inequalities, degradation in the quality of urban life.

- Urbanization occurs not due to urban pull but due to rural push.

- Poor quality of rural-urban migration leads to poor quality of urbanization.

Urbanization and Urbanism

In general, however, in studies of population processes a distinction is made between urban and rural areas. All social and demographic Characteristics of population vary according to urban-rural residence variable. Urban areas are normally marked by:

- Higher literacy, educational achievements and vocational education

- Higher standard of living, higher aspirations and more amenities and services

- Higher age of marriage.

- Lower ideal family size, greater use of family planning methods and lower fertility

- Better health infrastructure leading to lower mortality and fertility rates

- Higher autonomy and empowerment of women

- Lower impact of religiosity and supernatural beliefs

- Greater impact of globalization, individualization and secularization

Review of the Literature

In a study by Waghmare, it was found that the number of towns in India has significantly increased over the years, from 2219 in 1951 to 7935 in 2011. However, there exists a notable inequality in the distribution of the urban population by size class categories, with approximately 70 percent of the total urban population residing in just 468 towns in India (P.B. Waghmare,2018).

The classification of an area as rural or urban depends on various criteria, including population size, density, occupational composition, and civic status. Different countries around the world use diverse criteria to make this distinction. For instance, a UN study revealed that 97 out of 228 countries use administrative criteria, with 96 of them considering population size or density as part of the criteria. Economic characteristics are used in only 25 countries, while functional criteria like infrastructure (paved streets, water supply, sewerage systems, etc.) are applied in 15 countries. Additionally, 22 countries lack a clear urban definition, and in 8 countries, the classification depends on specific circumstances (Zlotnik, 2002).

India's urban population is spread across over 8000 towns and cities, varying in size, economic activities, and revenue-generating capacity. Larger Class I cities (with populations of 100 thousand or more) tend to have more employment opportunities in the organized sector compared to smaller urban centers. In many smaller urban centers, a significant portion of the workforce is still engaged in agriculture. Therefore, the size of urban centers reflects not only population concentration but also their economic strength (Bhagat, 2018).

Importantly, the increase in India's urban population is closely linked to the growth of the national GDP. In 1981, when the urban population accounted for 23.3% of the total, it contributed approximately 47% to the national income. By 2011, with the urban population at 31.2%, its contribution to the national income had risen to 65%. This indicates that the process of urbanization has played a significant role in boosting India's national income (Rani et.al, 2016).

The number of million-plus cities in India has also seen substantial growth, increasing from 9 in 1951 to 23 in 1991 and further to 50 in 2011. The population share of metropolitan cities has risen from 18.9% in 1951 to 42.3% in 2011. Rapid urbanization raises various environmental challenges, with potential positive and negative impacts (Kumar, 2014).

A study by Bhagat (2011) noted that the declining trend in urban population growth during the 1980s and 1990s reversed in the 2001–2011 period. However, the contribution of natural increase in urban growth has decreased over time in terms of proportions.

Another study by (Kalamkar,2009) examined the relationship between urbanization and agriculture growth in India, finding that population growth has led to a decline in per capita availability of forest and agricultural land since the 1950s. Moreover, the faster growth in the urban population is largely due to migration from rural areas.

Lastly, (Tripathi, 2013) conducted research to determine whether a positive link exists between urban agglomeration and economic growth in India. Despite data limitations, the study, considering 59 large agglomerations and using a recursive econometrics model, found a strong positive relationship between urban agglomeration and economic growth in the country.

Importance of study:

It's important to recognize the key issues associated with urbanization in India and other developing countries. These issues encompass economic, demographic, political, social, and cultural aspects. Urbanization is a critical driver in economic transformation, facilitating the shift away from feudal systems and propelling societies into more advanced social structures. It's deeply intertwined with the development process and plays a fundamental role in the modern economic system.

Moreover, some scholars argue that urbanization isn't just a result of industrialization but is closely linked to a wide range of factors that underpin economic growth and societal change. In essence, urbanization is not merely a byproduct of industrialization; it's an integral element of the entire spectrum of forces driving economic progress and social transformation.

Selection of States

Geographical Representation The selection of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, and Odisha ensures a broad representation of India's geographical diversity. These states encompass the northern, southern, western, and eastern regions, respectively. By including states from different parts of the country, the research captures variations in urban inequality across diverse landscapes, providing a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon nationwide.

Socio-Economic Diversity Each of the selected states - Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, and Odisha - exhibits unique socio-economic characteristics. For instance, Gujarat represents a more economically developed state, while Odisha may experience higher levels of economic disparity. Kerala is known for its high human development indicators, and Himachal Pradesh has its own distinct socio-economic dynamics. Studying these states provides insights into how urban inequality manifests in different socio-economic contexts across India.

Policy Relevance The chosen states - Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, and Odisha - offer diverse policy landscapes aimed at addressing urban inequality. From social welfare programs to urban planning initiatives, each state has implemented distinct policies. Analysing the effectiveness of these policies provides valuable insights for policy formulation and implementation at both state and national levels, contributing to more informed decision-making in addressing urban inequality in India.

Data Availability Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, and Odisha are chosen for their comprehensive data availability through the Census of India. Leveraging the rich datasets from the Census enables a detailed examination of urban inequality trends within each state, ensuring the reliability and validity of the research findings.

Objective of the Study:

- To study the levels and trends of urbanization in India.

- To analyses the variation between 4 states related to the trends and pattern of urbanization.

- To study the urban inequality by size-class distribution of population of 4 selected states of India.

Data and methodology

This study relies entirely on census data collected from 1901 to 2011. The data comes from various sources, including census volumes that detail urban population distribution, directories of census towns, general population tables, and information about cities from related census volumes. The study involves calculating the degree of urbanization as well as examining the tempo or speed of urbanization, which measures how the degree of urbanization changes over a specific period of time.

Gini Concentration Index and Lorenz curve: -

In the urbanization process, one important aspect is how the urban population is clustered in certain urban areas, meaning not evenly spread out. We measure this unevenness using tools like the Gini Concentration Index and the Lorenz curve.

The Gini Index helps us see how much of the area between the diagonal line and the Lorenz curve is filled. If the Gini Index is higher, it means that the concentration of people in bigger cities is more pronounced compared to smaller cities. In simple terms, it tells us how unequal the distribution of urban population is among cities.

$$Gi = [\Sigma \ XiYi+1]-[\Sigma \ Xi+1*Yi]$$

Xi = cumulative proportion of urban population.

Yi = cumulative proportion of urban localities.

n = number of urban localities.

Findings:

Table No.1

In 1901, only 10.8 percent of India's population lived in cities. But over the years, this percentage has been steadily rising. In 1911, it briefly dropped to 0.5 percent compared to the previous decade. Then, there was a small increase, with 11.2 percent urban population in 1921 and just 12 percent in 1931. However, in a short span of ten years, it surged to 13.9 percent in 1941 and continued to grow. By 1981, it reached 23.3 percent, and in 1991, it was 25.7 percent. In the 2001 census, it stood at 27.3 percent, and in the most recent census in 2011, it had climbed to 31.16 percent. To put that in perspective, this urban population percentage is now greater than the entire populations of the USA and several other countries.
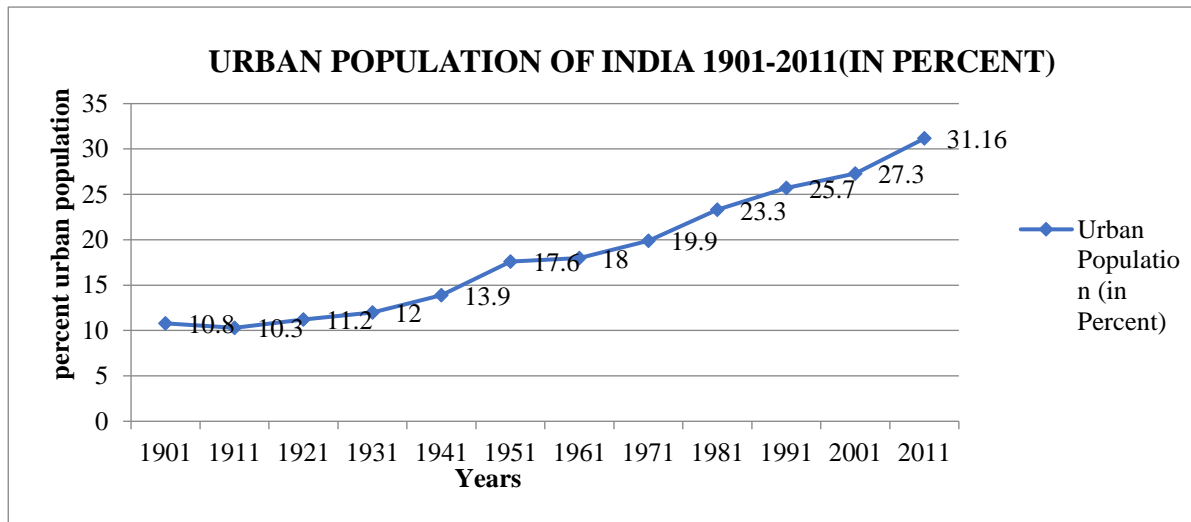
URBAN POPULATION OF INDIA 1901-2011(IN PERCENT)

percent urban population / _Years_

10.8 10.3 11.2 12 13.9 17.6 18 19.9 23.3 25.7 27.3 31.16

Urban Population (in Percent)

Table No.2

The increase in urban population can be attributed to people moving to cities that are relatively close to where they originally lived. In the censuses conducted until 1951, the urban population's growth rate was the highest ever recorded at 41.38 percent.

However, in 1961, there was only a slight increase in the urban population, about 17.97 percent, and the growth rate dropped to 26.41 percent. This change was due to a modification in the definition of urban centres, which led to the declassification of 803 towns with a population of 4.4 million.

In 1971, there was a significant increase of 19.91 percent, with a decadal growth rate of 38.23 percent from 1961 to 1971. This period was marked by several significant events, including the Chinese aggression in 1962, the Pakistan aggression in 1965, and again in 1971. Additionally, there were severe droughts, natural disasters, and a massive influx of immigrants from Bangladesh. During this time, the Green Revolution began in some parts of India in response to food shortages.

By 1981, India's urban population had reached 23.31 percent, and the census in that year recorded 1054 new towns, which significantly contributed to the urban population increase. This was reflected in the decennial growth rate, which stood at 46.14 percent from 1971 to 1981. It remains the highest growth rate in urban population recorded by Indian Census.

However, from 1981 to 1991, there was a decline in the growth rate, with it reaching 36.19 percent. The level of urbanization was 25.72 percent during this period. By 2001, it had risen to 27.78 percent, and the decadal growth rate for 1991-2001 was 31.39 percent. In the most recent decade, from 2001 to 2011, the growth rate remained substantial at 32.15 percent.
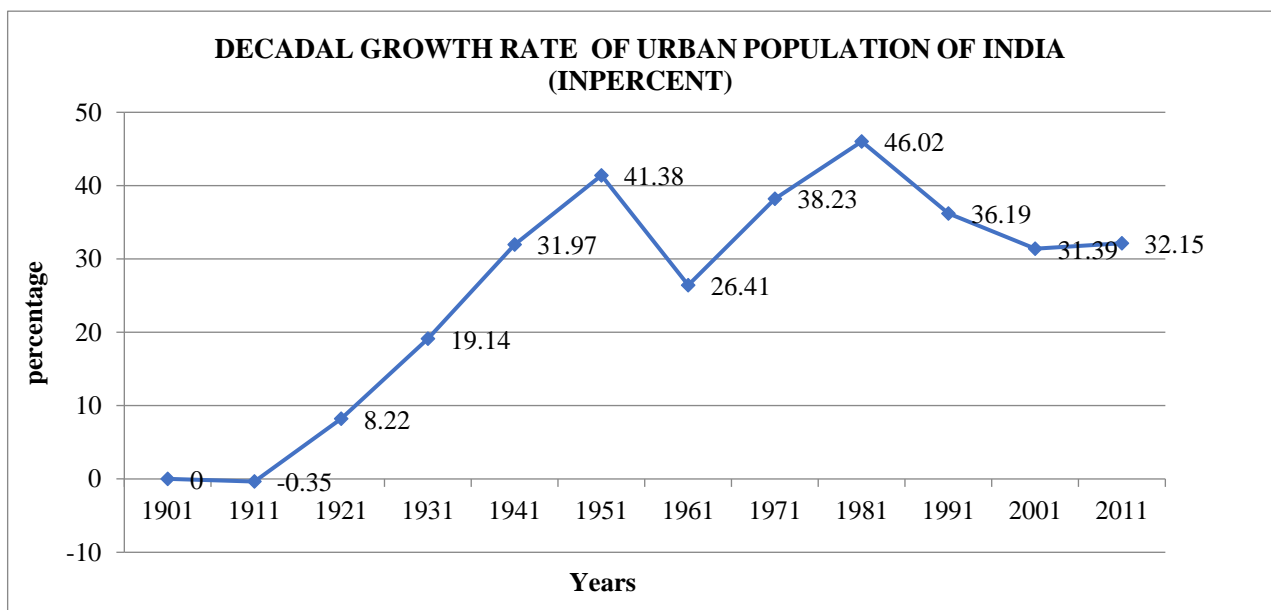
DECADAL GROWTH RATE OF URBAN POPULATION OF INDIA (INPERCENT)

percentage / _Years_

0 -0.35 8.22 19.14 31.97 41.38 26.41 38.23 46.02 36.19 31.39 32.15
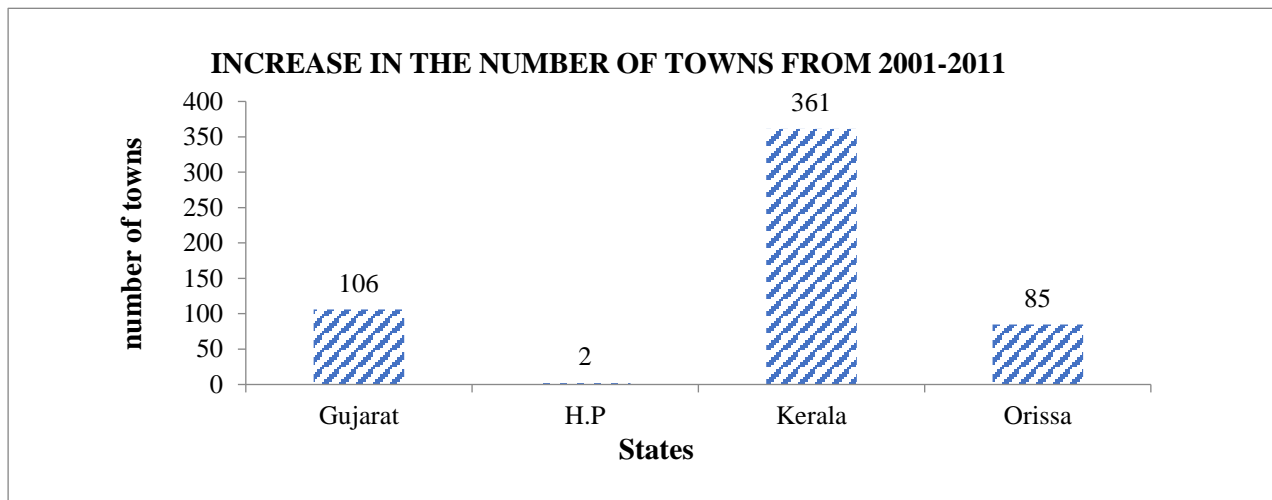
Table No.3

This table displays the percentage distribution of the population in major states of India for the years 1991, 2001, and 2011. It also reveals the rate of urbanization in each of these decades. Here are some key findings:

The state of Kerala had the highest population growth rate in the last two decades. However, in the period from 1991 to 2011, it experienced a population growth rate of -0.16%, indicating a decline.

Conversely, the states of Bihar and Haryana had negative population growth rates from 1991 to 2011, signifying a decrease in population.

When it comes to urban population growth, Himachal Pradesh (H.P.) had a growth rate of 1.55, Kerala had a substantial growth rate of 8.08, Gujarat had a rate of 2.35, and Odisha had a growth rate of 2.47 during the 1991-2011 period. In contrast, these respective states had growth rates of 1.2, -0.16, 0.8, and 1.14 during the same period.

Overall, many states experienced a significant increase in their growth rates over these decades, indicating changes in population distribution and urbanization trends.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF TOWNS FROM 2001-2011

States	Gujarat	H.P	Kerala	Orissa
number of towns	106	2	361	85

Table No.4

In Table No. 4, we see the percentage of urban population for two decades. Here are some key findings:

The state of Himachal Pradesh (H.P.) had the lowest percentage of urban population, with 9.79% in 2001 and a slight increase to 10.03% in 2011.

Odisha had a higher urban population, with 14.99% in 2001, which increased to 16.68% in 2011.

Kerala had a considerably higher urban population, with 25.96% in 2001, which significantly rose to 47.70% in 2011.

Gujarat also had a notable urban population, with 37.35% in 2001 and a further increase to 42.59% in 2011.

The annual exponential growth rate, calculated in percentage, was highest in Kerala at 6.56%, followed by Gujarat at 3.07%, Odisha at 2.39%, and Himachal Pradesh at 1.45%.

When considering the tempo of urbanization, which is higher than the national average (2.17), Kerala and Gujarat had a tempo above the national average, with figures of 0.52 and 0.024, respectively. In contrast, Himachal Pradesh and Odisha had tempos below the national average, with figures of 0.16 and 0.024, respectively.

These statistics highlight the varying levels of urbanization and growth rates in different states, with Kerala showing particularly rapid urbanization, Gujarat and Odisha experiencing significant growth, and Himachal Pradesh having a slower pace of urbanization.

Table No.5.

Table No. 5 clearly shows a significant increase in the number of towns in various states. Kerala leads the way with 361 towns, followed by Gujarat with 106 towns, Odisha with 85 towns, and Himachal Pradesh with 2 towns. This data highlights the growth and development of urban areas in these states over time.

Table No.6

Table 6 indicates that the number of urban agglomerations or cities in these states has increased. Gujarat saw the highest increase with 8 new urban agglomerations, while Himachal Pradesh (H.P.) had the lowest increase with just 2. Kerala and Odisha recorded 3 and 5 new urban agglomerations,

respectively. There is a notable difference between the number of urban agglomerations in Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh, reflecting varying levels of urban growth and development in these states.

Table No.7

Table 7 provides a clear picture of the changes in the number of towns and the percentage share of the population in each respective class. Here are the key findings:

The highest increase in the number of towns from 1991 to 2011 is observed in Class 5, with an increase of 1216 towns. This is followed by Class 4, Class 3, Class 6, Class 2, and Class 1, with increases of 782, 744, 209, 184, and 183 towns, respectively.

When we consider the percentage share of the urban population, it is highly concentrated in Class 1 towns in all decades. As the size of the town class increases, the pattern of population becomes more dispersed. This dispersion is most pronounced in Class 6 towns.

The table also shows that over time, the concentration of the population in Class 1 towns is increasing, while in other classes, it is decreasing. This indicates a trend of urban population becoming more focused in the largest cities, while smaller towns experience slower population growth.

Table No.8

The Gini coefficient is a widely used measure of inequality. It's calculated based on the Lorenz curve, which is a graph that compares the distribution of a specific variable (like the population of different town classes) to a uniform distribution representing perfect equality. Here's how it's constructed:

Plot the cumulative proportion of the population on the horizontal axis and the cumulative proportion of towns on the vertical axis.

The Lorenz curve on Table No. 8 for India is created using census data, specifically the class-wise percentage of the population and the number of towns for three decades.

The diagonal line on the graph represents perfect equality.

The Gini coefficient is calculated as A / (A + B), where A and B represent areas on the graph.

If A equals 0, the Gini coefficient becomes 0, signifying perfect equality in the distribution. On the other hand, if B equals 0, the Gini coefficient becomes 1, indicating complete inequality.

In essence, the Gini coefficient provides a single number that summarizes the degree of inequality in a distribution, with 0 representing perfect equality and 1 representing complete inequality.

Table No.9

Looking at the Lorenz curve for the 4 states in 1991, it becomes clear that as we move from smaller towns (Class 1) to larger ones (Class 6), the pattern of population distribution becomes more dispersed. This is evident because the value of the Gini Concentration Index approaches 1 as the town class size increases.

The Gini Concentration Index measures inequality, and a value closer to 1 indicates higher inequality. In this case, it suggests that there is more urban inequality in the state of Himachal Pradesh, followed by Kerala, Odisha, and Gujarat. So, the distribution of urban population is less equal in these states, especially in larger towns, compared to smaller towns.

Table No.10

The distribution of population across different town sizes is reflected in these curves, showing variations in inequality. In Himachal Pradesh, where inequality in class-wise population distribution is the highest, the area under A of the curve is smaller, indicating less equality in population distribution.

Conversely, when the area under A is larger, it suggests greater equality in population distribution. In 2001, the area under A of all the curves appears to have slightly shrunk, which signifies an increase in the concentration of population and a rise in the level of urbanization. This indicates that more people are residing in certain town classes, leading to greater population concentration and urbanization.
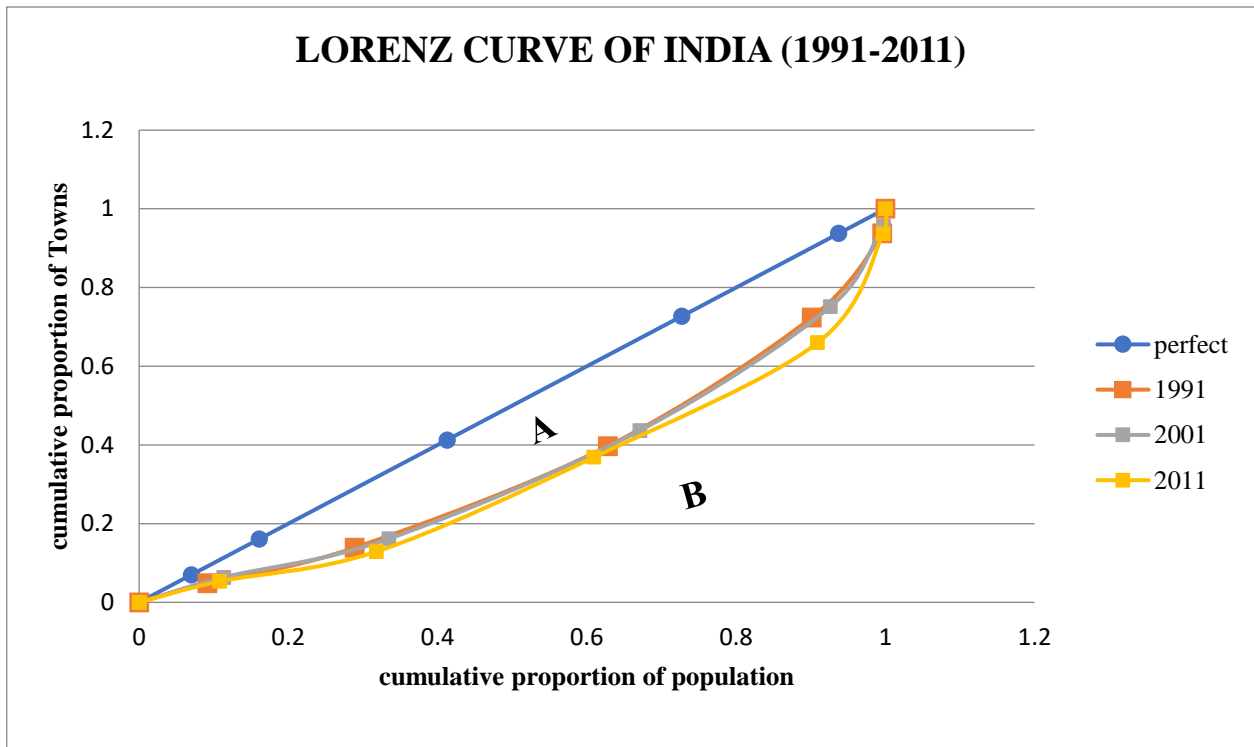
Table No.11

The area under A has decreased to some extent in the Lorenz curves for all states, indicating a reduction in inequality. However, it's important to note that inequality still exists within these states.

The reduction in inequality is more pronounced in the states of Himachal Pradesh and Kerala. In Kerala, where the area under A is smaller, this suggests a higher level of urbanization and more equal population distribution. Odisha lags behind in terms of reducing inequality, as the area under A is less than in Kerala, indicating less progress in urbanization and a less equal distribution of the population.

LORENZ CURVE OF 4 STATES 2001

LORENZ CURVE OF 4 STATES 2011
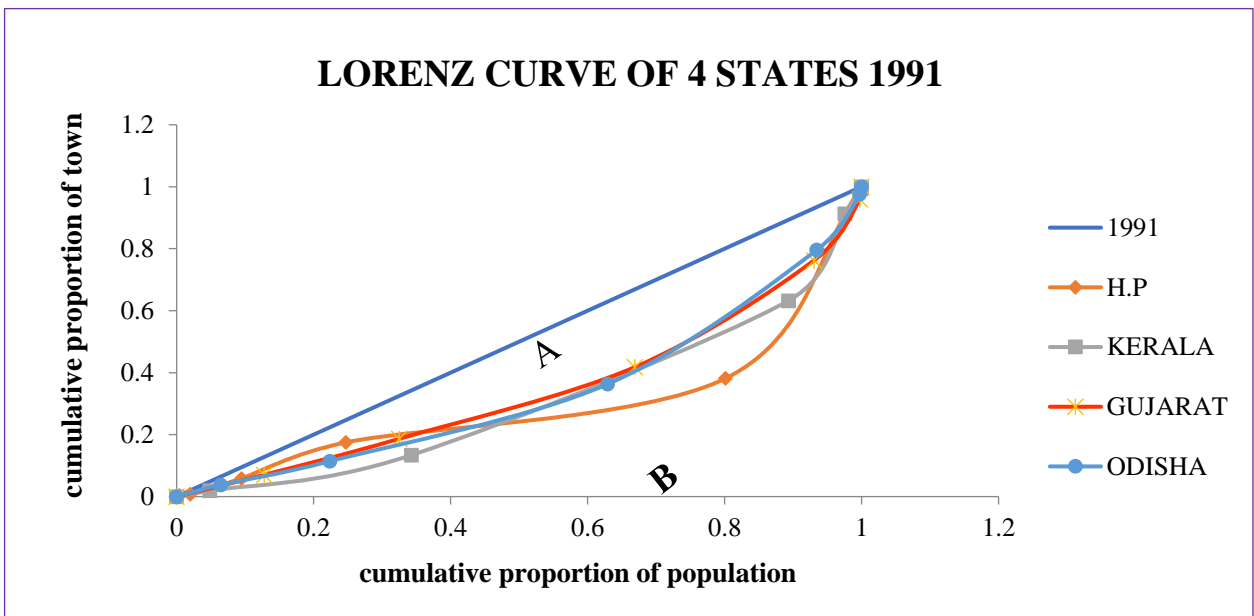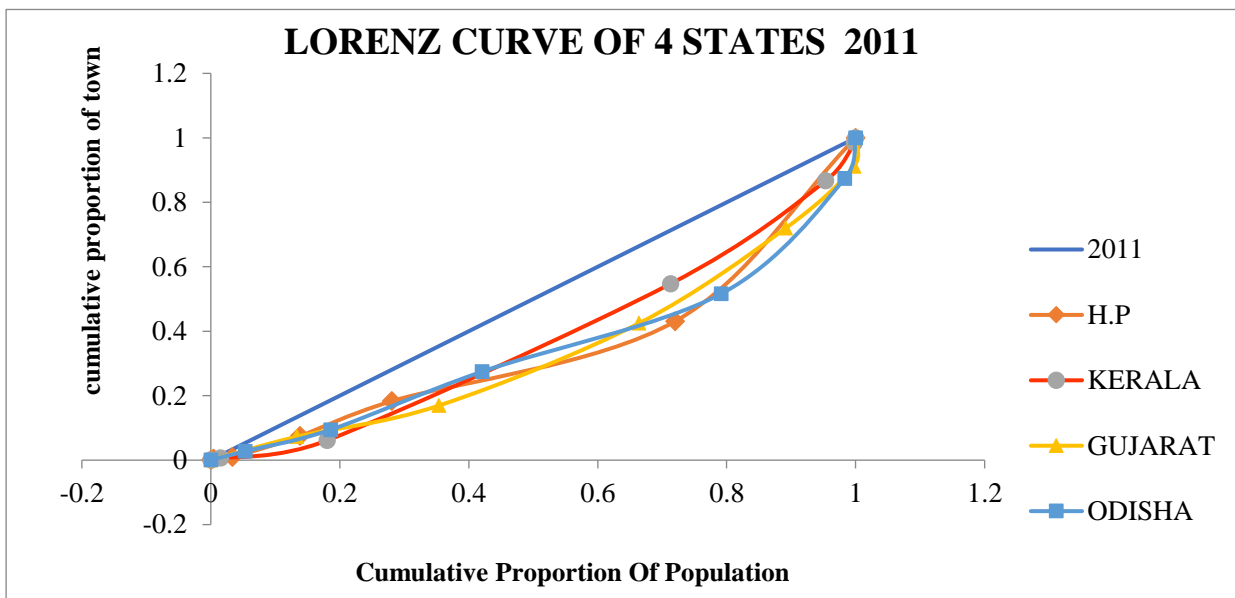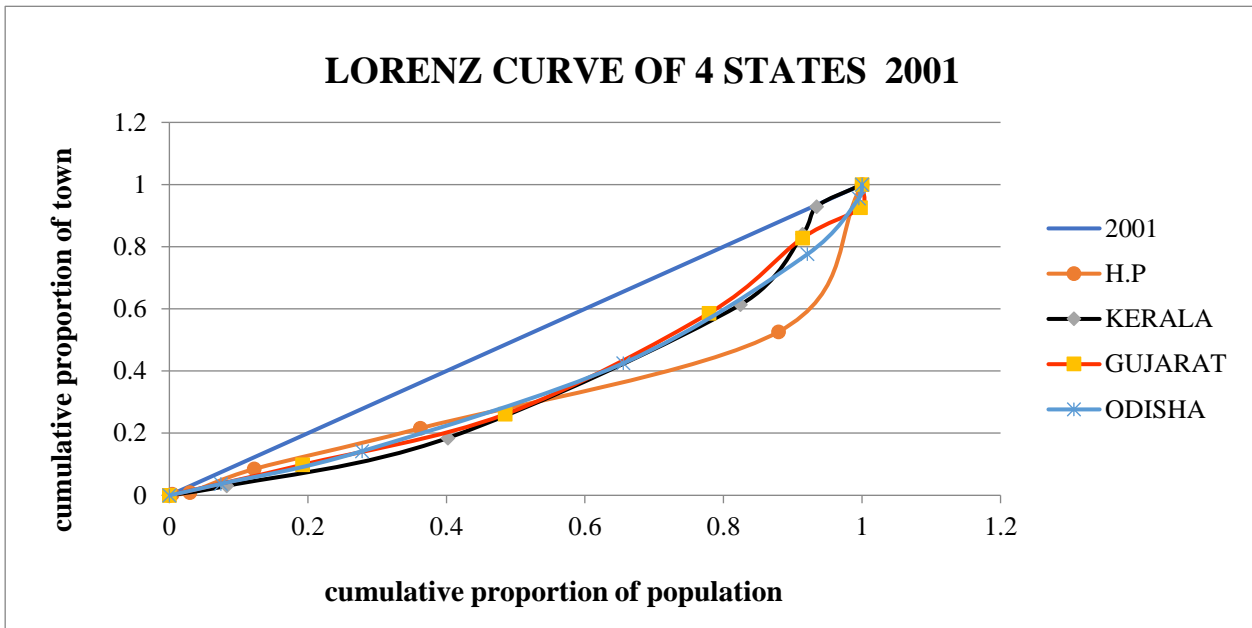
Conclusion

In India, the process of urbanization is driven primarily by rural-to-urban migration. People from less developed rural areas move to urban centers in search of better opportunities, education, and healthcare. This migration has led to rapid increases in population, town numbers, and urban agglomerations.

Analyzing four states, we see varying degrees of urbanization. Himachal Pradesh has the lowest urban population at 9.79% in 2001 and 10.03% in 2011, while Odisha's urban population grew from 14.99% in 2001 to 16.68% in 2011. Kerala has a notably higher urban population, increasing from 25.96% to 47.70% during the same period, and Gujarat also shows significant urbanization, going from 37.35% to 42.59%.

Population growth rates are highest in Kerala at 6.56%, followed by Gujarat, Odisha, and Himachal Pradesh with rates of 3.07%, 2.39%, and 1.45% respectively. Kerala and Gujarat have a faster pace of urbanization compared to the national average, while Himachal Pradesh and Odisha are below the national average.

Lorenz curves illustrate population distribution among different town sizes. Inequality in class-wise population distribution is most pronounced in Himachal Pradesh, where the area under A of the curve is smaller, indicating less equality. In 2001, the area under A decreased slightly across all curves,

suggesting increased population concentration and urbanization. In 2011, this trend continued, but inequality still varied among states due to differences in the area under A.

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LIST OF TABLES

Table No.1   Decadal percentage of urban population in India (1901-2011)

Year	Urban Population (in Percent)	Number of Urban agglomeration/town
1901	10.8	1827
1911	10.3	1825
1921	11.2	1949
1931	12	2072
1941	13.9	2250
1951	17.6	2843
1961	18	2363
1971	19.9	2590
1981	23.3	3378
1991	25.7	3768
2001	27.3	5161
2011	31.16	7935

Sources: Census of India, Variation in Population since 1901

Table No.2

Volume and level of urbanization in India (1901-2011)

Year	Total Population	Total Urban Population	Percent Of Urban Pop. To Total Pop	Annual exponential urban growth rate (%)	Decadal Growth Rate Of Urban Population
1901	238396327	25851873	10.84		……
1911	252093390	25941633	10.29	0.035	-0.35
1921	251321213	28086167	11.18	0.794	8.22
1931	278977238	33455989	11.99	1.750	19.14
1941	318660580	44153297	13.86	2.774	31.97

1951	361088090	62347709	17.29	3.451	41.38
1961	439234771	87936603	17.97	3.439	26.41
1971	598159652	109113977	18.24	2.158	38.23
1981	683329097	159462547	23.33	3.794	46.02
1991	844324222	217177625	25.72	3.089	36.19
2001	1027015247	285354954	27.78	2.730	31.39
2011	1,210,193,422	377105760	31.16	2.788	32.15

Sources: Census of India, Variation in Population since 1901

Table No.3

India/State	PERCENT URBAN			RATE OF URBANIZATION		
	1991	2001	2011	1991-01	2001-11	1991-2011
A.P.	26.89	27.3	33.49	0.15	2.27	2.45
Assam	11.1	12.9	14.08	1.51	0.91	2.68
Bihar	13.14	13.35	11.3	0.15	-1.54	-1.40
Gujarat	34.49	37.36	42.58	0.8	1.40	2.35
Haryana	24.63	28.92	24.25	1.61	-1.61	-0.15
Himachal P.	8.69	9.79	10.03	1.2	0.24	1.55
J & K	23.83	24.81	27.21	0.4	0.97	1.42
Karnataka	30.92	33.99	38.57	0.94	1.35	2.47
Kerala	26.39	25.96	47.72	-0.16	8.38	8.08
M.P.	23.18	24.82	27.63	0.69	1.13	1.92
Maharashtra	38.69	42.43	45.23	0.92	0.66	1.69
Orissa	13.38	14.99	16.68	1.14	1.13	2.47
Punjab	29.55	33.92	37.49	1.38	1.05	2.69
Rajasthan	22.88	23.39	24.89	0.22	0.64	0.88
Tamil Nadu	34.15	44.04	48.45	2.54	1.00	4.19
U.P.	19.84	21.02	22.28	0.58	0.60	1.23
W.B.	27.48	27.97	31.89	0.18	1.40	1.60
All India	25.72	27.78	31.16	0.80	1.22	5.44

Census of India: provisional population totals

Table No.4

States	Total Pop(2001)	Urban Pop(2001)	%Urban Pop.	Total Pop(2011)	Urban Pop(2011)	%Urban Pop.	Annual Exponential Growth Rate In %	Tempo.Of Urbanization
H.P	6077900	595581	9.79	6864602	688552	10.03	1.45	0.024
Kerala	31841374	8266925	25.96	33406061	15934926	47.7	6.56	2.17
Gujarat	50671017	18930250	37.36	60439692	25745083	42.58	3.07	0.52
Odisha	36804660	5517238	14.99	41974218	7003656	16.68	2.39	0.16
All India	1028737436	286119689	27.81	1210854977	377106125	31.14	2.76	0.33

Census of India: provisional population totals

Table No.5

STATES	No. of Towns		Increase from 2001-2001
	2001	2011	
Gujarat	242	348	106
Himachal Pradesh	57	59	2
Kerala	159	520	361
Orissa	138	223	85
All India	**5161**	**7935**	**2774**

Source: Census Of India2001&2011

Table No.6

STATES	No. of Urban Agglomerations			Increase
	1,991	**2,001**	**2011**	**from 1991-2011**
Gujarat	38	41	46	8
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	3	2
Kerala	16	17	19	3
Orissa	9	10	14	5
ALL INDIA	374	384	474	100

Source: Census Of India1991,2001&2011.

Table No.7

India	1991		2001		2011	
Size Of **Class**	No. Of City/Town	Share Of Urban Population	No. Of City/To Wn	Share Of Urban Population	No. Of City/ Town	Share Of Urban Population
Class I	322	56.68	441	62.29	505	77
Class Ii	421	13.33	496	12.04	605	6.6
Class Iii	1161	16.35	1387	14.72	1905	8.5
Class Iv	1451	9.77	1564	7.9	2233	4.9
Class V	971	3.43	1042	2.76	2187	2.7
Class Vi	289	0.45	231	0.29	498	0.3
Total	**4615**	**100**	**5161**	**100**	**7933**	**100**

Census of India: town directory

Table No.8

		Gini concentration Index, India (1991-2001)				
SIZE OF THE CLASS	1991		2001		2011	
	X*Y+1	Y*X+1	X*Y+1	Y*X+1	X*Y+1	Y*X+1
Class I	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class Ii	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.11
ClassIii	0.14	0.29	0.16	0.33	0.13	0.32
ClassIv	0.40	0.63	0.44	0.67	0.37	0.61
Class V	0.72	0.90	0.75	0.93	0.66	0.91
ClassVi	0.94	1.00	0.96	1.00	0.94	1.00
	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table No.9

	GINI CONCENTRATION INDEX 1991							
Size Of Class	H.P		KERALA		GUJARAT		ODISHA	
	X*Y+1	Y*X+1	X*Y+1	Y*X+1	X*Y+1	Y*X+1	X*Y+1	Y*X+1
Class I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class Ii	0.00404	0.00404	0.018896	0.048422	0.070387	0.1278464	0.038116	0.064495
Class Iii	0.007902	0.0202	0.133986	0.342836	0.186736	0.3251221	0.114402	0.223932
Class Iv	0.058818	0.094822	0.632292	0.893239	0.417922	0.6691373	0.363037	0.629209
Class V	0.174895	0.247036	0.913157	0.975821	0.76261	0.9306299	0.796152	0.934627
Class Vi	0.381818	0.8016	0.994924	0.9994	0.96	0.9976005	0.975806	0.9972
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table No.10

Size Of Class	H.P		KERALA		GUJARAT		ODISHA	
	X*Y+1	Y*X+1	X*Y+1	Y*X+1	X*Y+1	Y*X+1	X*Y+1	Y*X+1
Class I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class Ii	0.0042	0.0042	0.030325	0.082636	0.098335	0.1921315	0.037112	0.074525
Class Iii	0.008737	0.0294	0.184453	0.4018	0.260966	0.4848946	0.14222	0.278337
Class Iv	0.084565	0.122316	0.613271	0.824274	0.586003	0.7790041	0.425163	0.655449
Class V	0.216018	0.362421	0.840288	0.914121	0.827801	0.9138373	0.775904	0.921186
Class Vi	0.526368	0.8795	0.929026	0.934306	0.925311	0.9975	0.955882	0.995499
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

GINI CONCENTRATION INDEX 2001

Table No.11

Size Of Class	H.P		KERALA		GUJARAT		ODISHA	
	X*Y+1	Y*X+1	X*Y+1	Y*X+1	X*Y+1	Y*X+1	X*Y+1	Y*X+1
Class I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class Ii	0.004174	0.004174	0.006082	0.014892	0.072591	0.133193	0.027693	0.053146
Class Iii	0.009215	0.033394	0.061089	0.180038	0.169274	0.3535867	0.094288	0.185546
Class Iv	0.07482	0.138226	0.546885	0.71271	0.42451	0.6638733	0.274702	0.420667
Class V	0.182993	0.280575	0.866331	0.953354	0.719262	0.8911903	0.515938	0.791304
Class Vi	0.430492	0.719772	0.984733	0.997709	0.91092	0.9972239	0.873303	0.982951
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

GINI CONCENTRATION INDEX 2011

Table No.12

	class wise distribution of town and cities in Himachal Pradesh						
year	Class-I	Class-II	Class-III	Class-IV	Class-V	Class-VI	Total
1991	1		4	7	9	34	55
2001	1	0	6	7	16	27	57
2011	1	0	7	7	15	29	59

	class wise distribution of % age population in Himachal Pradesh						
year	Class-I	Class-II	Class-III	Class-IV	Class-V	Class-VI	Total
1991	22.22	0	21.24	21.24	15.46	19.84	100
2001	23.94	0	25.86	19.06	19.09	12.06	100
2011	24.63	0.00	29.74	16.15	16.80	12.69	100

Census of India: town directory

Table No.13

	class wise distribution of town and cities in KERALA						
year	Class-I	Class-II	Class-III	Class-IV	Class-V	Class-VI	Total
1991	7	20	100	53	16	1	197
2001	8	24	74	37	15	1	159
2011	10	29	257	159	61	8	524

	class wise distribution of % age of population in Kerala						
year	Class-I	Class-II	Class-III	Class-IV	Class-V	Class-VI	Total
1991	35.33	17.85	44.58	0.32	1.86	0.06	100
2001	41.06	19.21	31.38	6.85	1.44	0.06	100

| 2011 | 20.01 | 11.86 | 50.21 | 14.73 | 2.96 | 0.23 | 100 |

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Table No.14

	class wise distribution of town and cities in Gujarat						
year	Class-I	Class-II	Class-III	Class-IV	Class-V	Class-VI	Total
1991	21	27	49	75	44	9	225
2001	29	38	76	57	23	18	241
2011	31	33	87	100	66	31	348

	class wise distribution of % age of population in Gujarat						
year	Class-I	Class-II	Class-III	Class-IV	Class-V	Class-VI	Total
1991	59.94	15.49	12.12	9.41	2.82	0.24	100
2001	69.11	12.61	12.15	4.89	0.99	0.25	100
2011	72.42	9.07	10.55	5.79	1.89	0.28	100

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Table No.15

	class wise distribution of town and cities in ODISHA						
year	Class-I	Class-II	Class-III	Class-IV	Class-V	Class-VI	Total
1991	7	10	26	51	22	3	119
2001	8	15	37	46	24	6	136
2011	10	16	41	49	77	28	221

	class wise distribution of POPULATION in ODISHA						
year	Class-I	Class-II	Class-III	Class-IV	Class-V	Class-VI	Total
1991	44.43	18.78	28.19	22.14	5.05	0.36	128.19
2001	41.87	14.65	21.99	17.27	3.94	0.28	100
2011	45.17	16.03	18.94	10.47	7.68	1.70	100

Census of India: town direct