

A STUDY ON URBANIZATION AND AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN INDIA

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Abstract

India shares most characteristic features of urbanization in the developing countries. India is the second most population country in the world after China. Urbanization is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one and progressive concentration of population in urban unit. The total population on its pitiful 2.4 per cent world surface of 135.79 million square km. It is arguably the most dramatic form of irreversible land transformation. The world has experienced an unprecedented increase in population during the past century, with a billion people added every decade during the last three decades. In India, urban population has grown more rapidly than the rural population throughout the Independence period. India had shared the development designs with a portion of the quickly developing districts in Asian. The nation has seen around 8% development in GDP over most recent few years and India urban population is expanding at a growth rate than it's all out population. Urbanization has been perceived as a significant segment of financial development. India is at the acceleration stage of the process of urbanization. This paper to study the pattern of urbanization in India is characterized by continuous concentration of population and activities in large cities.

Keywords: *Urbanization development, Urbanization Contribution, Growth rate, Rural and Urban rate, Growth in Agricultural Production.*

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy due to its from head to foot share in employment besides livelihood nevertheless its abridged contribution to the kingdom's gross domestic product (GDP). The proportion of agriculture in GDP has recorded a consistent decline from 36.4 according to percent in 1982-83 to 18.5 in line with percent in 2006-07. Yet this quarter keeps to aid more than half of one billion human beings offering employment to fifty-two according to percent of the personnel (Government of India, 2008a). In spite of fast urbanization at some stage in previous couple of a long time, India's rural population nonetheless bills for about three-fourths of the entire population. The rural population constitutes approximately 80 according to cent of the full population in 1971 and the population has been constantly falling marginally on the grounds that then to 76.7, 74.3 and 72.2 in keeping with cent in 1981, 1991, 2001, and 2011 respectively.

Urbanization is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to fashionable business one and modern concentration of population in urban unit. It is perhaps the most theatrical shape of irreversible land transformation. With consistent with capita earning higher in city regions than in rural areas, and non-agricultural boom having a greater effect on urban incomes, get entry to urban possibilities via migration and remittance is an important element of the diffusions of earning. With large migrations from rural to urban areas, there have been full-size adjustments in land utilization. Land transformed to city makes use of is increasing, even though it has little impact on overall crop manufacturing. Urbanization and rising buying energy have moved up the meals chain. The demand for high priced animal merchandise grows. The developmental factors like agriculture modernization, commercialization, elevated call for non-crop items and services, urbanization, developing literacy and even welfare-orientated policy intervention leading to accelerated job opportunities, and so forth., have attempted to tug the labour force faraway from agriculture in the direction of more beneficial non-farm sports. At the identical time, distress factors like poverty, unemployment due to the incapability of agriculture to take in the surplus labour, and

even common natural calamities like drought have attempted to push the rural families to move looking for diverse non-farm activities to complement their income and employment. A shift away from agriculture seems to have befallen in maximum parts of India during the last decade.

The agriculture quarter, therefore, acts as a mainstay of the Indian financial system for preserving meals protection and, inside the process, countrywide protection as properly. Urbanization and economic improvement are broadly synonymous and consequently the issue of agricultural production needs to be dealt within the context of latest trends of sustained increase in incomes and Urbanization as well. Urbanization in keeping with se turns into sizable because it impacts employment, migration, literacy, get right of entry to markets and infrastructure. Therefore, an strive is completed in this paper to study the relationship between Urbanization and agriculture increase in India.

Review of literature

Modern urbanization is in particular primarily based on higher productivity which comes from commercial and service area hobby. The “pull thing” which include, higher process or earnings opportunity inspire people to transport from rural to urban regions. However, although a rustic is highly urbanized and produces good quantity of urban manufacturing, an amazing amount of its labour pressure has to remain in rural areas except agriculture can offer the vital productiveness profits to feed the city population.

Motamed et al. (2010) observed that the geographical regions with greater favorable herbal agriculture endowments have a tendency to get urbanized quicker. Historically, higher agricultural productivity with less manpower has helped to shift labour out of agriculture and pass to industry based totally urban regions.

Nurkse (2010) showed that Industrial Revolution could not have been viable without the Agricultural Revolution that preceded it.

Johnston and Mellor (2011) confirmed that inside the following 5 approaches agriculture contributes to over-all financial growth: (1) supply of food for city sectors; (2) deliver of foreign exchange from agricultural export; (3) supply of surplus hard work for business quarter; (4) deliver of financial savings for industrial funding; (5) provision of home market for commercial expansion. It is vital to notice that each one those mechanisms in particular rely on and additionally facilitate urbanization. Therefore, urbanization is the main intermediate in many models which cope with the function of agriculture in financial boom (e.G., Lewis, 1954; Matsuyama, 1992; Gollin et al, 2002). In quick, monetary fashions support the advantageous role of agriculture on urbanization.

Methodology

The have a look at is primarily based on secondary facts gathered from the one-of-a-kind resources along with government publications, reports, research papers and web sites. The entire records on population and associated records have been compiled from Selected Socio-Economic Statistics India 2008, Census of India and associated websites. The statistics on location, production in addition yield of vegetation, per capita food grain availability and related data have been compiled from Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2011 posted by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi and website. Besides tabular analysis, annual compound growth fees have been calculated to indicate a growth or lower in numerous parameters.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

(World Urbanization Scenario)

The global has experienced an unprecedented growth in population all through the past century, with one thousand million human beings delivered each decade during the last three many years. The United Nations population projections suggest that global population will growth to eight.01 billion in 2025 and 9.19 billion in 2050 from the extent of 6.51 billion in 2005. Such remarkable increase in population necessitates meals production to be almost doubled by using 2050. The global urban population is valued to be 50.60 in keeping with cent in 2010 (Table 1). It turned into expected that nearly 50 million human beings are introduced to the world's urban population and approximately 35 million to the rural population every 12 months (Bhagat, 2001). The percentage of world

wide's population living in urban centers has increased from 39.10 per cent in 1980 to 46.60 in step with per cent in 2000. The advanced countries have higher urbanization degree (73.10 in line with per cent) in comparison with much less advanced/growing international locations (forty.18 in keeping with cent) in 2000. The level has nearly stabilized in advanced international locations. Africa and Asian international locations are inside the procedure of urbanization. The proportion of humans in growing nations who stay in cities has nearly doubled seeing that 1960 (from much less than 22 in line with cent to more than forty consistent with cent), while in more evolved regions the urban percentage has grown from 61 in line with cent to 76 in line with per cent.

TABLE 1. WORLD POPULATION RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS BY REGION

Year	World		More Developed regions		Less developed regions		Africa		Asia		Latin America and the Caribbean		India	
	Total (billion)	Urban (per cent)	Total (billion)	Urban (per cent)	Total (billion)	Urban (per cent)	Total (billion)	Urban (per cent)	Total (billion)	Urban (per cent)	Total (billion)	Urban (per cent)	Total (billion)	Urban (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1980	4.45	39.10	1.08	68.77	3.37	29.56	0.48	27.86	2.64	26.32	0.36	64.93	0.69	23.10
1985	4.86	40.95	1.12	69.98	3.74	32.29	0.55	29.89	2.90	28.97	0.40	67.90	0.77	24.35
1990	5.29	42.96	1.15	71.20	4.15	35.13	0.64	32.00	3.18	31.91	0.44	70.64	0.86	25.55
1995	5.72	44.72	1.18	72.22	4.54	37.60	0.73	34.08	3.45	34.39	0.48	73.05	0.95	26.59
2000	6.12	46.60	1.19	73.10	4.93	40.18	0.82	35.95	3.70	37.05	0.52	75.35	1.05	27.66
2005	6.51	48.58	1.22	74.02	5.30	42.74	0.92	37.89	3.94	39.74	0.56	77.52	1.13	28.70
2010	6.91	50.60	1.23	75.03	5.67	45.29	1.03	39.94	4.17	42.47	0.59	79.36	1.22	30.07
2015	7.30	52.70	1.25	76.21	6.05	47.86	1.15	42.16	4.39	45.27	0.63	80.93	1.30	31.91
2020	7.67	54.91	1.25	77.55	6.41	50.48	1.27	44.57	4.60	48.12	0.66	82.30	1.38	34.26
2025	8.01	57.23	1.26	79.01	6.75	53.17	1.39	47.19	4.78	51.06	0.69	83.51	1.45	37.17
2030	8.32	59.69	1.26	80.56	7.06	55.97	1.52	50.02	4.93	54.13	0.71	84.65	1.51	40.60
2035	8.59	62.20	1.26	82.06	7.33	58.79	1.64	52.93	5.05	57.22	0.73	85.74	1.55	44.19
2040	8.82	64.70	1.26	83.48	7.57	61.58	1.77	55.87	5.15	60.27	0.75	86.79	1.60	47.84
2045	9.03	67.17	1.25	84.80	7.77	64.34	1.88	58.82	5.22	63.27	0.76	87.79	1.63	51.51
2050	9.19	69.61	1.25	86.04	7.95	67.04	2.00	61.76	5.27	66.21	0.77	88.73	1.66	55.17

Source: World Population Prospects:2011

urbanization is expected to continue well mad about the next century. By 2030 it is expected that nearly 5 billion (about 60 per cent) out of the world's total 8.3 billion people will live in cities. India shares this global trend toward urbanization about 41 per cent of total population in India will live in cities by 2030.

urbanization in India

In India, city population has grown extra swiftly than the rural population for the duration of the Independence length, taking the share of urban population up from 17.29 per cent in 1951 to about 28 in keeping with cent in 2001. But the rate of boom within the urban percentage has been best one in keeping with per cent in step with annum, and this charge has in truth slowed down for the duration of 1980s and 1990s. The decided on demographic traits of the population of India are provided in Table 2. The range of city agglomeration, towns take grown from 1827 in 1901 to 5161 in 2001. According to 2001 census, in India out of total population of 102.87

crore approximately 28.61 crore live in city areas and 74.25 crore live in rural areas. The range of overall population has extended from 23.84 crores in 1901 to 102.87 crores in 2001 whereas the number of populations residing in city regions has multiplied from 2.59 crores in 1901 to 28.61 crores in 2001. It reflects a slow growing trend of urbanization. At the time of Independence, the country's population was 342 million. The population of India almost tripled in the course of last five a long-time length of 1951-2001. The population of India almost of increase the population in 2011.

TABLE 2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION IN INDIA

Census Years	No. of urban agglomeration /town	Total population (crore)	Urban population (crore)	Rural population (crore)	Urban population (per cent to total)	Rural population (per cent to total)	Urban-Rural ratio (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1901	1827	23.84	2.59	21.25	10.84	89.16	12.16
1911	1825	25.21	2.59	22.62	10.29	89.71	11.47
1921	1949	25.13	2.81	22.32	11.18	88.82	12.58
1931	2072	27.90	3.35	24.55	11.99	88.01	13.63
1941	2250	31.87	4.42	27.45	13.86	86.14	16.08
1951	2843	36.11	6.24	29.86	17.29	82.71	20.91
1961	2363	43.92	7.89	36.03	17.97	82.03	21.91
1971	2590	54.82	10.91	43.90	19.91	80.09	24.85
1981	3378	68.33	15.95	52.39	23.34	76.66	30.44
1991	3768	84.63	21.76	62.87	25.71	74.29	34.61
2001	5161	102.87	28.61	74.25	27.81	72.17	38.54
2011	7935	123.03	31.16	83.3	37.7	68.84	31.16

Source: Census Reports :2011(various years).

The extraordinary boom within the population over the last fifty years has brought about rapid industrialization and high charge of urbanization that have created high-quality strain on herbal resources like land, air and water. The urban population has expanded three and 1/2 times, from 62.4 million in 1951 to 217.6 million in 1991 and it once more elevated to 286.1 million in 2001. The percentage of urban population increased from 17.29 in step with cent in 1951 to 23.34 according to cent in 1981, 25.71 per cent in 1991 which similarly expanded to 27.81 in keeping with cent in 2001. The decadal increase charges of the population are abnormal, as it expanded from thirteen.31 consistent with cent in 1951 to 24.8 according to cent in 1971 and afterwards it marginally declined to 24.7 consistent with cent in 1981, 23.9 in line with cent in 1991 and 21.5 percent in 2001. The percent of urban population improved from 21.03 in step with cent in 2011 The kingdom city population, population decadal growth and population density.

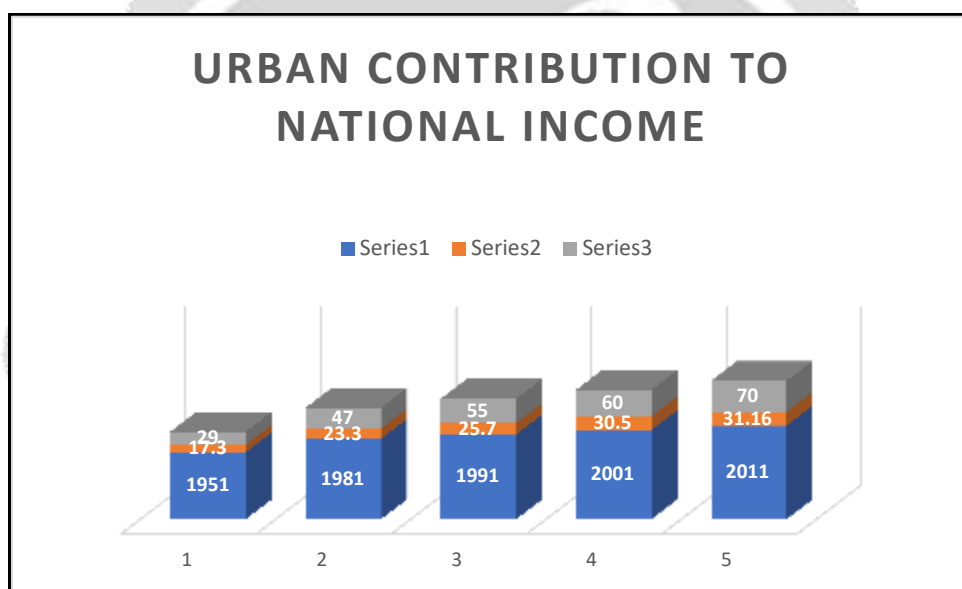
India is at the acceleration level of the process of urbanization. The sample of urbanization in India is characterized with the aid of continuous awareness of population and activities in big cities. According to Census of India 2001, there have been 5161 cities of which 441 were Class I towns with population exceeding 1 lakh each. During the last two censuses (1991-2001), 672 new settlements had been exacting as urban regions of which 15 according to cent had been magnificence I towns. Nearly 62 in line with per cent of city population reside in Class I cities, but they account for handiest 9 according to cent of cities. The distribution of urban population is hence skewed. Within Class I towns, the "million towns" represent any other elegance. These cities are massive in length, have stronger monetary base of producing, exchange and industrial sports and provide employment possibilities in traditional and non-conventional sectors. There were 27 towns having greater than one million populations in 2001, a boom from 18 of 1991. These 27 cities accounted for 10 in keeping with per cent of population of Class I cities, whilst in terms of range they accounted for handiest 7 in step with per cent. Cities develop attributable to urban pull elements, created due to emergence of monetary possibilities and push elements from rural regions. About 30 consistent with cent of city population contributes 60 in step with per cent of national profits in 2001 (Kumar, 2003) (Table three) and likely to be register 16 percent boom and touch 70 percentage by 2011 (www.Assocham.Org). Therefore, given the current thrust of sustained increase in gross home product (GDP), the techniques of

urbanization and economic improvement may be irreversible and consequently how agricultural production will respond to such changes wishes to be analyzed.

TABLE 3. URBAN CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL INCOME

Year	Percentage of urban to total population	Estimated contribution to national income (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1951	17.3	29
1981	23.3	47
1991	25.7	55
2001	30.5	60
2011	31.16	70

Sources: Economics Times



Pace of urbanization in India

urbanization in India has been relatively slow compared to many developing countries (Bhagat, 2001). The percentage of normal annual growth rate of urban population bred at faster pace from the decade 1921-31 to until 1951 (Table 4). Then it recorded a sharp drop during the decade 1951-61. The periods 1961-71 and 1971-81 showed a substantial development in the growth which has afterward progressively let go to the present level 2.7. The sharp drop-in urban rate during 1951-61 was mainly due to declassification of a very large number of towns during that period. The rural growth has remained instable since 1901. The deterioration in rural population growth was in the interior small range during 1981-91 and 1991-2001. During the method of urbanization, the thing is natural that rate of growth of total population was lower than growth of urban population and higher than rate of growth of rural population. This fact is supported in the case of Indian urbanization also since 1911. The measure of growth discusses to speediness of urbanization and is measured as change recorded in the level or grade of development completed the years. From Table - 4 it is clear that tempo otherwise speed of urbanization is not unchanging concluded the years. It shows a fluctuating trend over the years 1901-1981 and a declining trend during 1981-91, 1991-2001 and 2001-2011. Again, it is required to mention the tempo of urbanization measured as a per cent will

tend toward zero as the urban population reaches the 100 per cent level, since the urban and total population growth would become the same.

TABLE 4. ANNUAL GROWTH RATE AND TEMPO OF URBANISATION- 1901-2011

Year	Average annual growth rate (per cent)			Tempo of urbanization	
	Total population	Urban population	Rural population	Urban (PU)	Rural (RU)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1901-1911	0.57	0.03	0.64	-0.5240	0.0618
1911-1921	-0.03	0.83	-0.13	0.8250	-0.0099
1921-1931	1.10	1.91	1.00	0.7054	-0.0924
1931-1941	1.42	3.20	1.18	1.4444	-0.2139
1941-1951	1.33	4.14	0.88	2.2160	-0.4072
1951-1961	2.15	2.60	2.06	0.3846	-0.0823
1961-1971	2.48	3.82	2.19	0.1492	-0.0329
1971-1981	2.47	4.61	1.93	2.4629	-0.6434
1981-1991	2.39	3.64	2.00	0.9734	-0.3161
1991-2001	2.15	3.15	1.81	0.7714	-0.2815
2001-2011	1.15	1.15	0.48	0.7023	-0.2714

Source: Government of India (2011) and Datta (2011).

Notes: Tempo of PU = $1/n [1/n (PU_{t+n}/PU_t)] * 100$, where $1/n$ = natural log, PU_{t+n} and PU_t = percent urban in $t+n$ th census and t th census respectively, n = census interval=10. *Tempo of PR = $1/n [1/n (PR_{t+n}/PR_t)] * 100$, where $1/n$ = natural log, PR_{t+n} and PR_t = percent urban in $t+n$ th and t th census respectively, n = census interval=10 (for detail, see Datta, 2006).

GROWTH IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Indian agriculture has witnessed high-quality changes over the past 3 decades following the adoption of green revolution era at some point of overdue Nineteen Sixties. India has made great progress in food grain manufacturing (Table 5). The green revolution technology become to begin with adopted on a large scale within the regions well-endowed with irrigation. As this technology possessed considerable capability for growth in productivity, it caused superb increase in agricultural output within the areas wherein it changed into adopted. Because of the unfold of green revolution became relatively skewed in favor of sure states and areas, this led to high boom in agricultural output in decided on areas even as the opposite regions suffered from stagnancy or negative growth in agricultural output (Chand and Chauhan, 1999). The spread of latest technology and then the sample of growth of agriculture has, however, introduced in its wake choppy development throughout regions and plants (Deosthali and Nikam, 2004) and technological trade led to widening the regional in addition to interpersonal disparities (Bhalla and Alagh, 1979; Bhalla and Singh, 2001).

TABLE 5. GROWTH IN POPULATION AND PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS IN INDIA

Year/ Census/ Period	Population (crore)	Production (million ton)					
		Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals	Pulses	Foodgrains	Oilseeds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1951	36.11	20.58	6.46	15.38	8.41	50.82	5.16
1961	43.92	34.58	11.00	23.74	12.70	82.02	6.98
1971	59.82	42.22	23.83	30.55	11.82	108.42	9.63

1981	68.33	53.63	36.31	29.02	10.63	129.59	9.37
1991	84.43	74.29	55.14	32.70	14.26	176.39	18.61
2001	102.70	84.98	69.68	31.08	11.08	196.81	18.44
2011	121.30	105.30	94.88	42.01	17.09	259.29	29.88
Growth rate of population and production of major crop in India (per cent per annum)							
				Coarse			
Period	Population	Rice	Wheat	Cereals	Pulses	Foodgrains	Oilseeds
1950-51 to 1959-60	2.51	4.34	4.93	2.51	3.51	3.72	4.11
1960-61 to 1969-70	2.48	1.92	9.46	1.92	-0.22	2.89	1.47
1970-71 to 1979-80	2.47	2.58	5.02	1.56	0.12	2.72	1.53
1980-81 to 1989-90	2.39	4.05	3.29	0.43	1.27	2.83	6.10
1990-91 to 2005-06	2.15*	1.03	1.73	0.41	-0.02	1.09	0.43

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, DAC&FW

Indian agriculture has witnessed full-size variations during the last five decades, there were levels of vast growth and stagnation (Sawant, 1983 and Sawant and Achuthan, 1995). But through the years, the country. Has emerged out of the kingdom of persistent starvation and abject dependence at the import, to reap self-sufficiency in availability of food grains. Particularly, this was finished even under the increasing pressure of population increase at a sizable rate. The overall performance of agriculture boom might be broadly categorized into some essential phases (Deshpande et al., 2004). The first section covering the length up to mid-Nineteen Sixties, extensively known as pre-inexperienced revolution length, changed into marked through boom performed thru region growth. The agricultural production of all vegetation registered an annual boom of three.15 according to cent with the boom rate in location of 1.58 consistent with cent and productivity of 1.21 in step with cent. Despite essential fulfillment within the projects taken with the aid of the authorities, the food grain production changed into now not good enough to meet the needs of growing population, especially from the year 1961. The imports of food grains elevated steeply from 3.5 million tonnes in 1961 to ten.36 million tonnes in 1966. The opportunity of growing manufacturing by bringing more extra area beneath cultivation become confined. Hence, it became felt important to look for options to meet the call for of increasing population in the near future. The scenario worsened via the droughts in successive years in mid-sixties. As a response the Green Revolution became ushered in thru, adoption of high-yielding types seeds (wheat and rice) and accelerated use of chemical fertilizers below irrigated situations. During this segment the country. Witnessed a full-size increase in food grain production. The growth in this era turned into characterized with the aid of productivity-led increase. Soon the terrible externalities of the technological modifications began surfacing in numerous forms (Deshpande et al. 2004, Bhalla, 2007). The decade of nineties indicated combined performance for the agricultural region. Initially, the rural zone showed high-quality signs and symptoms of growth but quickly under the strain of inter-sectoral growth pulls the funding tendencies in the agricultural quarter confirmed symptoms of deceleration. The situation was similarly impacted by way of signing of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture and that placed the additional aspect in the front of the policy planners. A clear image of intensifying pressure in the agriculture quarter become rising and that took very unsightly end result in some areas.

SHARE OF AGRICULTURE IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND WORKFORCE

As mentioned earlier, agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy because of the situation high share in employment and living manufacture not withstanding its reduced contribution to the nation's gross domestic product (GDP). The share of agriculture in the GDP has enumerated a stable deterioration from 55.4 per cent in 1950-51 to 38.1 per cent in 1980-81 and 20.5 per cent in 2006-07 (Table 6).

TABLE 6. SECTORAL SHARE IN GDP OF INDIA (AT FACTOR COST, 1999-2000 PRICES)

Sector	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2006-07
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Primary	55.4	50.9	44.5	38.1	34.9	26.2	20.5
Secondary	16.1	20.0	23.6	25.9	24.5	23.5	24.4
Tertiary	28.5	9.12	31.9	36.0	40.6	50.3	55.1

Source: Government of India (2011)

Growth of agricultural GDP decelerated from over 3.5 consistent with cent in keeping with year for the duration of 1981–82 and 1990-91 to handiest around 2.5 consistent with cent all through 1997–98 and 2006-07 (see Table 7). This deceleration, even though most marked in rainfed regions, passed off in nearly all States and included nearly all primary sub-sectors, including the ones together with horticulture, cattle, and fisheries wherein growth became anticipated to be high. Consequently, boom of agricultural GDP has been properly below the goal of 4 in line with cent set in each Ninth and Tenth Plans. But, although GDP from agriculture has greater than quadrupled, from Rs. 108374 crore in 1950–fifty one to Rs. 485937 crore in 2006–07 (both at 1999–2000 rate), the boom consistent with worker has been instead modest. GDP per agricultural employee is presently round Rs. 2000 in keeping with month, that is best approximately 75 in keeping with cent higher in actual phrases than in 1950 in comparison to a four-fold increase in common actual in step with capita GDP.

TABLE 7. AVERAGE GDP GROWTH RATES - OVERALL AND IN AGRICULTURE (AT 1999–2000 PRICES)

Period		Total economy	Agriculture and allied sectors	Crops and livestock	Non-agriculture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. pre-green revolution	1951–52 to 1967–68	3.7	2.5	2.7	4.9
2. Green revolution period	1968–69 to 1980–81	3.5	2.4	2.7	4.4
3. Wider technology dissemination period	1981–82 to 1990–91	5.4	3.5	3.7	6.4
4. Early Reforms period	1991–92 to 1996–97	5.7	3.7	3.7	6.6
5. Ninth and Tenth Plan	1997–98 to 2006–07	6.6	2.5	2.5	7.9
	2005-06 to 2006–07	9.5	4.8	5.0	10.7

Source: Government of India (2008a).

Although its proportion in gross domestic product (GDP) has declined from over half of when you consider that Independence to much less than one-fifth presently, agriculture stays the most important region in phrases of employment and livelihood with more than half of India's team of workers engaged in it as the important occupation. While slower boom of GDP in agriculture than non-agriculture is expected, the principle failure has been the lack of ability to lessen the dependence of the group of workers on agriculture substantially through developing sufficient non-farm possibilities to take in the labour surplus in rural regions and equipping those in agriculture to get admission to such opportunities. As its share in the group of workers having declined marginally over the past four decades, still 73 in keeping with cent of rural body of workers relies upon on agriculture, close to approximately half of the rural employees being labourers (Table 8). It can be additionally located that the proportion of cultivators inside the general rural group of workers is declining, even as that of agricultural labourers is improved marginally at country wide degree. Thus, the vital dependence of its rural labour force on agriculture is

quite obtrusive and its miles not going to diminish appreciably within the destiny.

TABLE 8. RURAL WORKFORCE DISTRIBUTION IN INDIA

Particulars	1981	1991	2001	2011
Cultivators*	51.10	48.39	40.14	42.12
Agricultural labourers*	29.88	31.64	33.20	34.21
Household industry workers*	3.08	2.16	3.77	3.87
Other workers*	15.94	17.80	22.90	23.10
Rural main workers (million)	176.43	222.90	229.67	230.68
Rural main +marginal workers (million)	197.31	249.03	310.66	311.65
Rural population (million)	507.61	622.82	742.49	766.65

Sources: Government of India www.censusindia.net.

DECLINING PER CAPITA FOODGRAIN AVAILABILITY IN INDIA

India's population is still hastily expanding. The in step with capita availability of food grains has declined notably over the past decade of reforms, and the maximum decline has taken vicinity over the last 5 years. Although there is huge variability from one year to the next, wide tendencies can still be picked up from this parent displaying multi-decadal records. The early years of bounty from the inexperienced revolution duration had been observed via extra slow will increase leading as much as a peak of 186.2 kg.person,year on the countrywide level in 1990-1991 (Table 9). Since then, but, meals protection has gradually declined, all through what's popularly known as the years of liberalization and 'reforms'. As in line with 2001 information, in keeping with capita availability of food grain is typical of availability seen within the late 1970s and early 1980s, which turned into at the lower level of approximately 152 kg at the country wide stage. It is because of the truth that during the last decade, the food grain production grew on the fee of 1.60 consistent with cent in keeping with annum at country wide degree. High growth price during 1970- to 1980-81 was because of the low manufacturing base (because of drought). During typical period (1960-61 to 2000-01), the food grain manufacturing expanded on the charge of 2.59 in step with cent in step with annum on the countrywide degree. Of direction, availability does no longer imply accessibility because of lack of purchasing electricity among bad sections of society. However, higher organizational management can guarantee higher distribution and as a consequence consumption when the supply is confident.

TABLE 9. PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF FOREST AND AGRICULTURAL LAND IN INDIA

Year	Forest land (ha)	Agricultural land in rural areas (ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1950-51	0.113	0.638
1960-61	0.124	0.503
1970-71	0.115	0.410
1980-81	0.099	0.356
1990-91	0.081	0.315
2000-01	0.074	0.271
2001-11	0.076	0.276

Source: Government of India (2011).

Rural-Urban Linkages

Rural and Urban linkages incorporate progressions of rural and different items from rural based makers to Urban business sectors, both for nearby purchasers and for sending to territorial, public and global business sectors and, the other way, streams of produced and imported products from urban focuses to country settlements. They likewise incorporate progressions of individuals moving among rural and urban settlements, either driving consistently, for incidental visits to urban based administrations and authoritative focuses, or moving for a brief time

or forever. Portability and relocation are firmly interrelated with work expansion. Rural to Urban relocation is a reaction to different financial freedoms across space. Generally, it plays had a huge impact in the urbanization cycle of a few nations and keeps on being huge in scale, despite the fact that movement rates have eased back down in certain nations. In India, however rural, urban movement has been observed to be unobtrusive (representing around 30% of the absolute urban development), with regards to urban destitution, urban ghettos and casual area business an incredible arrangement has been talked concerning country metropolitan population portability. All in all, a large part of the urban ills is ascribed to the country spills (Mitra and Murayama, 2008). Population in the metropolitan regions extends because of the accompanying three variables: regular development of populace, country to metropolitan movement and renaming of rural regions as urban in course of time. As can be seen from Table 10 that a significant part of the metropolitan development keeps on being because of regular development of population. In any event, during 1991-2001 regular development assumed a significant part in moving forward the metropolitan development. Nonetheless, around one-fifth of the metropolitan development is accounted by rustic to metropolitan net movement. There was a nonstop ascent in the commitment of net movement to add up to metropolitan development since the sixties, however somewhere in the range of 1991 and 2001 there has been a slight decrease in the rate contrasted with the earlier decade (Table 10)

TABLE 10. DECOMPOSITION OF URBAN GROWTH IN INDIA

Components of Urban Growth (1)	1961-71 (2)	1971-81 (3)	1981-91 (4)	1991-2001 (5)	2001-2011 (6)
1. Natural Increase	64.6	51.3	61.3	59.4	62.6
2a. Population of new towns or less declassified towns	13.8	14.8	9.4	6.2	6.9
2b. Increase due to expansion in urban areas and merging of towns	2.9	14.2	7.6	13.0	13.5
3. Net Migration	18.7	19.6	21.7	21.0	22.1

Source: Mitra and Murayama, 2011.

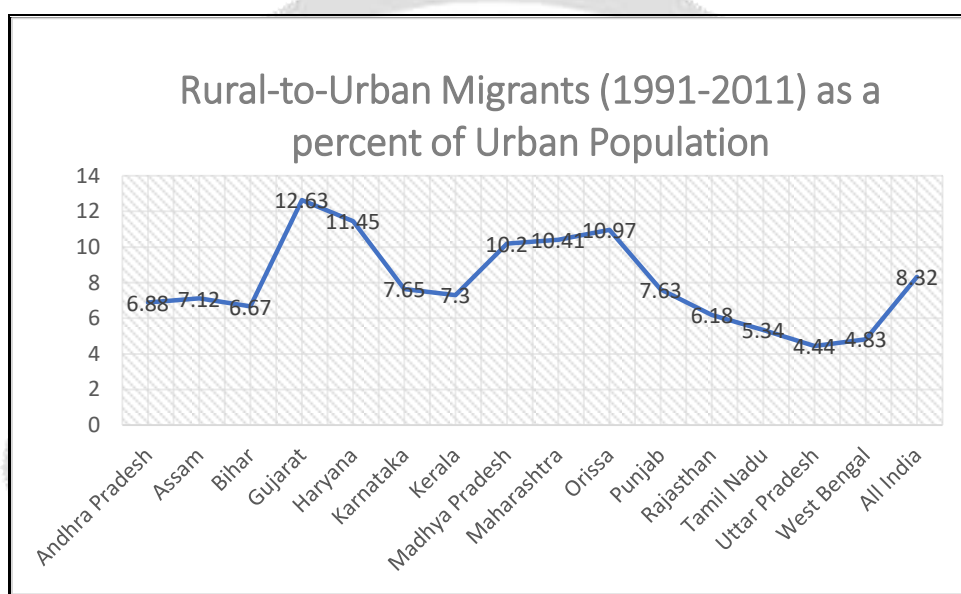
The meaning of movement dependent on the last home idea of relocation alludes in examination to the individuals who moved in ten years (1991-2011) going before the time of review 2011. The gross decadal inflow of provincial to urban transients as a level of all out urban population in 2011 ends up being somewhat over 7% at the all-India level (Table 11). Be that as it may, it fluctuates significantly across states. Both industrialized states like Gujarat and Maharashtra and the retrogressive states like Orissa and Madhya Pradesh show high paces of movement. Essentially, models can be found from both the kinds of states which have recorded lazy movement rate, e.g., industrialized states, for example, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and in reverse states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan.

TABLE 11. GROSS DECADAL MIGRANTS (AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION) IN 2011

States (1)	Rural-to-Urban migrants (1991-2011) as a per cent of Urban Population (2)
	Andhra Pradesh
Assam	7.12
Bihar	6.67
Gujarat	12.63
Haryana	11.45
Karnataka	7.65
Kerala	7.30
Madhya Pradesh	10.2

Maharashtra	10.41
Orissa	10.97
Punjab	7.63
Rajasthan	6.18
Tamil Nadu	5.34
Uttar Pradesh	4.44
West Bengal	4.83
All India	8.32

Source: Census of India 2011, Migration Tables.



The flows of data between rural and concrete areas include records on market mechanisms, from price fluctuations to patron preferences and information on employment possibilities for potential migrants. Financial flows encompass, in the main, remittances from migrants to loved ones and groups in sending regions, and transfers which include pensions to migrants returning to their rural houses, and additionally investments and credit score from city-primarily based institutions. These spatial flows overlap with inter-linkages between sectors each on the family degree and at the extent of nearby economies. They consist of two and linkages between agriculture and production and services, which include production inputs and the processing of agricultural raw materials. Most urban centres, especially small and intermediate ones, rely upon extensive-based demand for basic items and offerings from surrounding populations to broaden their secondary and tertiary sectors. Overall, synergy between agricultural manufacturing and concrete-based enterprises is often key to the development of greater colourful nearby economies and, on a wider level, to much less unequal and extra 'pro- bad' nearby monetary increase. Some elements may be generalized as having a key position within the growth within the scale of rural-city linkages. Decreasing incomes from farming, in particular for small-scale manufacturers who, because of loss of land, water or capital, are not able to heighten production and switch to better value crops, mean that developing numbers of rural citizens interact in non-farm activities which might be often located in city centres. For folks who preserve farming, direct access to markets is critical within the wake of the death of parastatal advertising and marketing forums – and markets are also generally placed in city centres. Better get entry to to markets can boom farming earning and inspire shifts to better cost crops or farm animals. Population growth and distribution patterns have an effect on the supply of accurate agricultural land and can make contributions to rural residents transferring out of farming. With

the expansion of urban centres, land uses alternate from agricultural to residential and commercial, and within the peri-city interface those processes pass hand in hand with ameliorations inside the livelihoods of different companies with the poorest frequently losing out. Perhaps more massive than the absolute availability of natural resources in relation to population numbers and density are the mechanisms which alter get admission to to, and management of, such assets. These encompass land tenure systems and the role of local authorities in negotiating the priorities of various customers and in imparting a regulatory framework which safeguards the wishes of the most inclined agencies whilst, on the equal time, making provision for the necessities of economic and population increase.

Exchanges of goods among urban and rural regions are a vital detail of rural-urban linkages. The 'virtuous circle' version of rural-city local economic improvement emphasizes efficient financial linkages and bodily infrastructure connecting farmers and different rural manufacturers with each home and external markets. This entails three stages, (i) rural households earn higher incomes from manufacturing of agricultural items for non-nearby markets, and boom their call for customer items; (ii) this ends in the introduction of non-farm jobs and employment diversification, specifically in small towns close to agricultural manufacturing areas, and (iii) which in turn absorbs surplus rural labour, raises call for agricultural produce and again boosts agricultural productiveness and rural incomes.

CONCLUSIONS

An endeavor has been made in this paper to investigate the connection among urbanization and farming development in India. Horticulture is the pillar of Indian economy due to its high offer in work and occupation creation despite its diminished commitment to the country's GDP. Still this area keeps on supporting the greater part a billion-group giving work to 52 percent of the labor force. India is the second most crowded country on the planet after China. However, urbanization is an overall marvel, it is particularly common in India, where urban regions have encountered a remarkable pace of development over most recent thirty years. India shares most trademark provisions of urbanization in the non-industrial nations. The nation has seen around eight percent development in GDP over the most recent few years and India's urban population is expanding at a quicker rate than its absolute population. The number of inhabitants in India nearly significantly increased during most recent fifty years' time of 1951-2001 and urban population has developed by almost multiple times. India is at speed increase phase of the cycle of urbanization. Urbanization has been perceived as a significant part of monetary development. It is a record of change from customary country economies to current mechanical one and reformist grouping of population in metropolitan unit. Urbanization and financial improvement are comprehensively equivalent and consequently the issue of agrarian creation should be managed with regards to ongoing advancements of supported development in wages and urbanization too. The example of urbanization in India is portrayed by nonstop centralization of populace and exercises in huge urban areas. With hefty relocations from country to urban regions, there have been huge changes in land use Urbanization is a significant determinant of interest for high worth wares. By 2020, urban population is relied upon to be almost 35% of the absolute population. This is relied upon to fuel fast development in the interest for high worth food items. There is a need to control neediness and population development beneath substitution level in the nation and except if huge measures are taken to consolidate ecological worries into horticultural turn of events, metropolitan arranging, mechanical advancements, modern development, and asset the board, the circumstance is probably going to deteriorate later on.

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