

Impact of Urbanization on Socio-Economic Development

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Abstract: *The process of urbanization represents the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities as a result of people movement from rural areas to urban areas. Urbanization is widely accepted as a process with several consequences, such as social, economic or environmental and it usually occurs in developing countries. This complex process knows a strong global dimension that overcomes the spatial barriers, acting as real centres' of progress with a significant impact on natural resources and on life quality. Urbanization plays a significant role to progress and develop the human civilization because it radically changes the basic foundation of the ingredients of social, economic, political and cultural structures of a society and the country as well. Sustainable development can be acquired with the implementation of successful urban planning but a city or town even a country can be gradually unsuitable for living if the urbanization process is unplanned and haphazard. The level of urbanization and economic development are positively related. An increase in concentration of population at one place yield many positive externalities increasing productivity and efficiency.*

Key Words: *Urbanization, social, economic, Impact, Reviews.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The current global trend knows a massive expansion of urban areas, this growth being actually generated by the numerical population growth and migration. Urban development determines changes regarding the organization of places, economic and social changes but these effects exceed the territorial barriers and generate a broad impact. Urbanization is seen as an effect of the current globalization phenomenon, with social aspects as well as the economic ones, representing the migration process of the population organizing in urban areas, areas considered to be true centres of progress that offer multiple options to residents. Cities are centres of changes, placed in a relationship of interdependence with demographic growth and economic growth. The role and contribution of urbanization is undeniable to build up the present human civilization from the ancient period of time. Urbanization changes the social and economic aspects and also effects on population migration towards urban areas which are seemed to be real development centres of numerous fascinated opportunities for highly qualified civic life because the urban areas are considered to be true coordinator of both economic and demographic growth (Dociu & Dunarintu, 2012). India is a comparatively less urbanized country but still around 60.0 per cent of total GDP is generated in urban areas. The objective of the present paper is to analyze the relationship between growth in level of urbanization and economic performance in last three decades in India. Urbanization can be defined as a process which reveals itself through temporal, spatial and sectoral changes in the demographic, social, economic, technological and environmental aspects of life in a given society. Urbanization is a progressive concentration of population in urban unit.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Uttara et. al., (2012) showed the impacts of urbanization on the various components of environment in the perspective of India and its metropolitan cities in which it is explained that the uncontrolled urbanization hampers the ecosystem, atmosphere and climate, lithosphere and land resources, hydrosphere and water resources and biosphere of the metropolitan cities in India. Miao & Wu (2015) showed a positive association between socioeconomic status and health is well documented and how this relationship varies with urbanization level is less clear in the context of China. Rouf & Jahan (2013) attempted to understand the complex process of urbanization as spatial and temporal patterns in Bangladesh. Further, Bapari (2016) emphasized that there is compelling evidence to suggest that estimates of rate of urbanization reported by census are underestimation due to definition adopted in census. The level of urbanization is a function of the size of peripheral urban areas which are considered as rural in official data. Chen et al. (2014) in a landmark study found that in medium to short period urbanization has little effect on economic growth and we have enough period of urbanization with no parallel growth in economic growth. Hence, it cannot be stated as a rule that higher speed of urbanization automatically lead to more rapid increase in economic growth.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF URBAN SUSTAINABILITY:

The advent of 'sustainability' in development science has led planners to apply evolving notions of 'sustainability' to the contemporary debate over how cities and regions should be revitalized, redeveloped, and reformed. 'Sustainability' is regarded alternatively as either the proper means or the proper end of urban development. Today, it is common in planning circles for urban planners to describe efforts to reverse problems of urban sprawl, congestion, and decline. This is the case even though in urban theory no consensus exists as to which human settlements embody 'sustainability'. 'Urban sustainability' might imply the vitality of a city as a complex system, the quality of life of its citizens, or the capacity of nature to support its activities. 'Economic sustainability' implies a system of production that satisfies present consumption levels without compromising future needs. The 'sustainability' that 'economic sustainability' seeks is the 'sustainability' of the economic system itself. In the most basic sense, 'social sustainability' implies a system of social organization that alleviates poverty.

Urban areas have a powerful influence upon places as a result of several factors such as the degree of use of land or the infrastructure of market makers; the main social effects of this process are:

- Contact with the labour market: established in urban areas population adjusts to match the work market, specializing in the needs of existing brand and thus framing and adaptation, as well as winning amounts to cover every day needs
- Families and the urban society: it has been often seen a decline in the concept of the family, through the proliferation of less traditional forms and new types of households. This tendency is manifested as a consequence of the diversity of the many options for individuals, in which individuals are organizing into form collective units.
- Domestic relations: an increase in the rate of participation of women in the labor market, they became even decision makers who have had to balance professional responsibilities with the family responsibilities
- Fertility Rates: stepping from rural social space in urban space generates changes in the natural growth rate of population, the phenomenon manifested setting up smaller families, with a reduced number of members (Bradbury, 2009).
- State of health and pollution: development of new urban areas without complying with the necessary measures for the development of sustainable areas determine a negative impact both on the environment, but by the general condition of reciprocity and on the health of individuals, often affected by increased pollution levels in these areas, in particular the pollution of air and water.
- Access to education and training: access of the population of rural space set in urban space ensure their access to education, personal and intellectual development, which provide new features and modes of the evolution of the individual
- Poverty, lack of opportunities and problems of psychological adaptation: this overlapping of issues is identified to a part of the population displaced by the urban space, which fails to adapt, to align to the standards of urban areas, where evolution, social and economic development are the real engines of existence, thus generating a chain of negative effects from deviant behaviors to offenses or violent personalities, as determined by the mirage of developed urban areas, which offers multiple possibilities, being real centres of development, progress and social well-being (Gilbert, 2016).
- Migration and Population growth At the primary stage of urbanization, population increases due to the rural to urban migration then the urbanization improves the medical and health care services that decreases the maternity and infant mortality rates which contribute to increase population.
- Inappropriate infrastructure indicates of both social and economic infrastructures together that are not enough in local government. Many lucrative and attractive infrastructures have been constructing alongside the other cities of Bangladesh but these are being haphazardly and erratically.
- Drug abuse and crime: Due to unplanned urbanization the drug and crimes are increasing in the city and adversely affecting on the daily life, peoples' movement and even on the use of public transportation while moving from one place to another. The people do not go to live where these problems exist that's why it is seen in the city that there is a developed sky touch residential facility in a particular corner in the city while the slums develop in the other parts of the city. For this reason, the brotherhood and social ties within the people of the city are drastically lower than villages and there develop different income level, cost and security based areas in the city. There lies great difference between the migrated people from village to town and the city dwellers in case of health, income level, poverty, residence and standard of life that turn the migrated people into vulnerable and at time they involve in various crimes.

Economic impact of urbanization includes both positive and negative aspects, with direct influence on places, but also on the areas that exceed those limits, as follows:

- The development and diversification of the commercial activities, plus the opportunity of creating new jobs
- Bridging the gap between business people

- Access to new technologies and to the various areas of activity, which ensures raising incomes and the development of individuals
- development of infrastructure and increase of the number of motor vehicles, which generates both an intensification of resource consumption, and an increase in the level of air pollution and their impact on the environment and on the health condition of individuals. This intensification of transport is determined by the density increased in these areas, but also by the low level of development of the public transport service.

4. DISCUSSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

Association between urbanization and development is very weak for most of the period though we found a significant positive relationship for the last decade. Developing country focus on urbanization as a part of its development strategy?. Is urbanization a necessary condition of economic growth? These questions has been raised and debated extensively in economic literature. Though the two-way inter-dependence between urbanization and development is theoretically established but many empirical studies reported growth in urbanization even when there was negligible or negative growth. Moreover the experiences of many developing countries suggest that urbanization posed many social and economic problems forcing governments to devote considerable resources in tackling these problems. Hence, though urbanization and development are intricately related but there is no one to one straight relationship between two. In case of India, level of urbanization is quite low as compared to other developing counties.

5. CONCLUSION:

All the situations face globally in terms of urban and spatial extent of the phenomenon of urbanization, need an urgent adoption of measures and methods to minimize the adverse effects and to strengthen their benefits, one of the solutions is the orientation to green cities, subjected to the principles of sustainable development and the establishment of urban spaces adapted to the environmental principles. Also, should be taken into consideration the development of new opportunities in rural areas in order to prevent the realization of scenarios regarding the spatial migration trend of rural to urban areas.

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