

REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON GEOGRAPHICAL VALUATION OF INDIA'S GROWTH AND URBAN HOUSING MOBILITY

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Abstract: Problem of Urban Geography in India has emerged as one of the most challenging issues before last 50 years. A variety of approaches has been observed in the works brought out on urban development. In view of the above analysis, it seems pertinent here to review some past works related to the subject under study. The contribution in this field came mostly from town planners and geographers continued neglect various aspects of spatial analysis of urban growth, urban planning and problems. Doddarasalah G. and Shivali (2007) have studied population growth and spatial expansion of Mysore city. The objective of paper to analyze the growth of population in mysore city and to find out the spatial expansion of the city. They collected data from census of India 1961-2001. The study revealed that decline in natural growth rates and development of IT and other industries. The rate of physical expansion of city was not same in all the decades. Increase of population and economical activities have been followed by spatial expansion of urban area. Expansion brings a problem like scarcity of space, housing infrastructure, services and loss of agricultural land.

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Introduction:

India's rural areas are undergoing significant change as a result of new urbanisation processes that are characterised by sharp drops in agricultural employment, local economic restructuring, shifting livelihoods, and new types of long-term circular labour movement. Hundreds of millions of people's everyday lives and financial circumstances are changing as a result of this change. We have shown in earlier publications that these urbanising regions have undergone substantial local economic restructuring, along with significant changes in livelihoods [1][2]. Over the past few decades, India has seen considerable increase in urbanisation. An increasing number of individuals are relocating to cities in pursuit of a better living due to the economy's fast growth and the rise in employment prospects. As a result, India's urban population has been growing gradually, with notable increases in recent years. Urbanisation is the process of people moving from rural to urban areas, which causes cities to grow in size and population [3], [4]. It is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that has profound effects on both human existence and the environment. There are positive and negative effects of urbanisation on the environment, society, and economy. Since the beginning of civilisation,

urbanisation has been happening, and since the industrial revolution, it has intensified. Currently, it is anticipated that over half of the world's population will live in cities. The rapid growth of the population has boosted both the production of goods and services and economic opportunities [5].

Review of literature:

The United Nations (UN) estimates that cities will add more than 2.5 billion people by 2050, with nearly 90% of this increase occurring in Asia and Africa (UN 2014). This will likely trigger a massive expansion in urban land (Seto et al. 2011), with India alone predicted to require 18.6 million more hectares by 2030 (McKinsey 2010). Faced with the challenge of facilitating urban expansion, policy makers are making decisions on urban planning and infrastructural investments that will have persistent effects on the spatial configuration of economic activity within and across cities. Understanding how cities grow and which city forms best promote quality of life and economic growth is thus paramount. This paper contributes to the debate on how to accommodate urban development by studying the economic implications of a previously overlooked feature of urban form: city shape. While largely ignored by the economics literature, the geometry of a city's footprint has long been emphasized by urban

planners as important for transit accessibility and service delivery. All else being equal, a city with a more compact layout is characterized by shorter distances within the city, potentially affecting transit accessibility, public service delivery (such as electricity), and household and firm location choices. This, in turn, could impact firms' productivity and households' quality of life (Cervero 2001; Bertaud 2004), particularly in the developing world, where levels of service provision are lower and many city dwellers lack individual means of transportation. Despite a common perception that developing country cities are expanding rapidly and haphazardly (Suzuki et al. 2010; UN-Habitat 2016), we have little understanding of how the shape of urban expansion influences households and firms within and between cities. Among the key empirical challenges are the lack of data and the endogeneity of city shape, which is in itself an equilibrium outcome. By leveraging satellite-derived data and plausibly exogenous variation driven by topography, I provide the first causal estimates of the impacts of city shape on economic outcomes, in the context of Indian cities. I find that city geometry affects household location choices across urban areas: compact cities are associated with faster population growth and a negative compensating real wage differential, which suggests that they offer higher quality of life (Rosen 1979; Roback 1982). The first contribution of this paper lies in the data and the measurement of the spatial properties of Indian cities over time. With over 470 urban agglomerations in rapid expansion (Census of India 2011) and the world's second-largest urban population (UN 2014), India is a particularly important context for studying urban form. An allegedly chaotic urban growth has been associated with sprawl and potentially distortive land use regulations (McKinsey 2010), which makes urban form an important item in the Indian policy debate. However, systematic data on Indian cities and their spatial structures is not readily available. I assemble a novel panel dataset that covers over 350 Indian cities between 1950 and 2011 and includes detailed information on each city's spatial properties, microgeography, and city-level outcomes. I trace the dynamic evolution of urban footprints by combining newly geo-referenced historical maps (1950s) with satellite imagery of night-time lights (1992-2010). Khan, Sayeed Ahmad (2009) studied urban growth in India and future prospects. They study the growth rates of urban population and net decadal growth of urban population. They projected the probability of future trend and explore the nature of these trends. In

corporate quantitative approach method was adopted. They also got data from India Infrastructural Report and Planning Commission of India. The study has shown that the urban growth has declined but urban population has increased. It will affect urban infrastructure and environment. Dalal, S. (2007) observes some states of Gujarat and Haryana, India and studied infrastructural facilities and population growth. He has found that decline in population of class III towns or medium towns is faster than in class I and class II towns. The study finds unbalanced urbanization in India as a serious problem. He attempts to analyze the population growth of medium towns of industrially developed state of Gujarat and agriculturally prosperous state of Haryana. Singh, Ravi S. (2008) have studied trends and geographical patterns of urbanization in Arunachal Pradesh. They analyze the nature of urbanization. They collected data from census of India and regional patterns of urbanization. They found that urbanization in Arunachal Pradesh is quite weak. Influence of market force and expanding capitalism is strong. Ramesh Kumar Gupta (2011) published a research study on change detection techniques for monitoring spatial urban growth of Jaipur city. He has focused on the monitoring of land use land cover over 34 years. His study is based on secondary and satellite data along with statistical techniques as well as limited field verification. The result shows that the growth of population from 0.63 million in 1971 to 2.9 million in 2001 and the decadal growth rates of 58.82, 55.37 and 53.09 percent along with annual average growth rate has been in the range of 4.1 to 4.7. Population growth has major driving forces of land use change. For example, the crop area has shrunk by 1.60 sq km per year, fallow land 2.94 sq km per year, and wasteland 0.59 sq km per year in last 34 years, whereas built-up area has increased with the rate of 4.46 sq km per year or 1.02 percent per year. Based on the use of multi resolution and multi temporal satellite data of 1975 to 2009, spatial and temporal changes in the various types of land uses and land cover of the city are detected and discussed. Asamin, E., Isa, H.E. and Mahesh J. M. (2007) have studied impact of urbanization, Immigration on Zahedan city in Iran. The unsystematic expansion of cities and lack of urban development poses challenges in the developing countries. Unplanned urbanization in the Zahedan city has an adverse effect on infrastructure, shortage of drinking water, blocking of sewage system and increase in social. Economical and cultural heterogeneity and expansion of slums. Shivalingappa, Doddarasaiah G. B. N.

(2007) have studied the trends and dimensions of migration in the Mysor city. The data is obtained from migration table of Karnataka census. Migration from rural to urban is increased. Male migration is higher than female migration. They migrate due to employment and marriage employment is major reason for migration.

Vaidya, Chetan (2007) dealt with the issue relating to urban decentralization in India. He has suggested certain measures to make urban local bodies to perform effectively. Urban India needs market based funds and public private partnership to tackle funds problem. The rapid urbanization has led to huge investment demand. State finance commission should identify taxes, user charges and fees to be levied by ULB's. Singh, Abha Lakshmi and Siddiqui, Mansoor Alam (2008) have made an attempt to assess the effect of city expansions on the countryside, especially on loss of agricultural land and conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. The data was collected from comprehensive survey of about 130 villages, questionnaire and interviews. The city population has increased 5 times and area has increased 6 times. Cultivated lands are utilized for residential purposes. The natural landscape close to the city is also destroyed. Apurbarabe, Ghosh and Ina, Dhar Raoy (2007) have studied dynamics in the distribution of slums in Kolkata. They analyze the growth of slums in Kolkata in terms of spatial variation. They focus to find out the mean centers of slum population. There has been tendency of slum expansion towards the peripheral area.

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