

Trend of urbanization & urban poverty in India with special reference to Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

Urbanization is a worldwide phenomenon and India is not exception to it. Since the process is associated with shifting of population from rural or semi-urban area to urban area population of urban area has constantly increased. In the country, data of recent decades shows that there is continuous decrease in the rate of urban poverty but the absolute number of urban poor is not declining significantly. On contrary, it can be seen than in several decades number of poor has increased. This phenomenon evident that urban poverty is the result of constant growth of urbanization. Moreover, growth of slums and slum dwellers which is locus of urban poverty is a by-product of rapid urbanization. The present study examines the trends of urbanization and urban poverty in the country based on secondary data. This will be helpful for city planners, policy makers and social workers and for all those who are taking interest in realizing the goal of urban development and making cities slum free.

Keywords: Urbanization, Urban Poverty, Slums

1. Introduction

In developing country like India, the process of urbanization and growth of urban poverty both are simultaneous processes. Although in the county, urbanization is a common phenomenon but since after independence the process has been expanding rapidly. The rapid growth of urbanization has given rise the growth of urban population a leading cause of the creation of several other urban problems. From the census of India, it has been found that in 1951 only 17.3 percent population of the country resided in urban area while in 2011 nearly one third (31.6 percent) of the country's population are living in urban areas. According to the survey of United Nation of the World Population report it has been expected that by the year 2030, 40.76 percent of the country population will reside in urban area (Datta 2006) ^[11]. Regarding the number of poor in India, as per report of the Planning Commission, it is found that over the period, there has been continuous decrease in the rate of poverty in India. Simultaneously, there has been a significant decline in the ratio of poverty in the urban areas however the absolute number of urban poor has not decreased significantly. Moreover, from the census of India, it is also found that the number of slum and slum dwellers, considered as urban poor population are constantly increasing. In many large and metropolitan cities, millions of people live in self-built homes on illegally occupied land and suffer from several deprivations. This evident that urbanization and urban poverty are interrelated aspects. In the very context, the present study attempts to provide a brief sketch of the pattern of growth of urbanization in relation to the growth of urban poverty and slums in India in general and in Uttar Pradesh in Particular. This will be helpful for scholars to analyze the relationship between urbanization and urban poverty. Apart from them the study will be useful for bureaucrats, city planners and policy makers for effective implementation of urban poverty alleviation program.

The study is based on secondary data collected from census of India for urbanization and from planning commission for population living below the poverty line. The urbanization refers to 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 census years; while poverty rates represents to 1973, 1983, 1993-94, 2004-5, 2009-10 and 2011-12.

In the field of social science, the process of urbanization has been expounded by several scholars as it is relevant to a range of disciplines. For instance, sociologists observe the process of urbanization as a process of changing traditional social culture, institution and values (Redfield 1930; Sorokin, Zimmerman 1929; Rao 1970, 74; Srinivas 1972; Majumdar 1977, 83) ^[30, 31, 28, 32, 17]. Economists analyze it as a process of economic growth and development by providing necessary labour force to the expanding economic and industrial society (Hoselitz 1962, Harris 1990) ^[14, 13]. In the very connection, some other scholars state that the process of urbanization is the shifting of population from countryside to city and town and thus, it is strongly associated with the process of rural-urban migration (McGee 1969) ^[19]. Due to rapid migration of population from countryside to city or town population of urban area is gradually increasing. Therefore, some scholars like Davis (1965, 69) ^[9] and Bose (1972) ^[2] have defined the process of urbanization in demographic perspective. They state that urbanization is an increase in the proportion of urban population to the total population over a period of time. The census of India defined the urban places on the basis of following criteria (Census of India 2011) ^[7]. It included: (a) places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board, notified town area committee; and (b) places having a minimum population of 5,000, (c) At least 75 percent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and (d) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km.

Poverty is a vital socio-economic problem of the world. Although the problem of poverty has been discussed and defined by several national and internal agencies and scholars of various filed of social sciences but being a multi-faced

issue, there is no any specific definition of poverty. The World Bank (1990) defined poverty as the inability to attain a minimal standard living and measured poverty on the basis of purchasing power parity (PPP) prices. Those who are unable to spend \$ 1.78 per day, concerned as poor. On the basis of this poverty line, India has 179.6 million people living below the poverty line which is nearly 17.5 percent of world’s poor population (World Bank 2014). United Nation Development Programme describes poverty as a kind of inability of exercising choices and opportunities and measures poverty on the basis of human development approach where health, education, housing and basic amenities are the main indicators of poverty measurement (UNDP 2010). Since the problem of poverty is linked with diverse kind of deprivations, therefore its measurement is always being a complicated issue. However, on the basis of poverty indicators the measurement of poverty has been divided into two approaches: one, absolute approach which is based on single norm based poverty line approach and other, relative approach which identifies the problem of inequality and deprivations between different sections of the society. Although scholars do not

favor the absolute approach of poverty measurement and moreover, UNDP does not rely on poverty line based single notion of poverty measurement, but for official record purpose and estimating the absolute number of poor this is always being a fascinating approach of poverty determination. The Planning Commission, under the chairmanship of Rangrajan committee defined poverty on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) and identifies number of poor population in India on the basis of poverty line which is based on state specific MPCE (Planning Commission 2013). Those who fall below the fixed poverty line are considered as poor. In the present study the poor has considered as the proportion of people living below the poverty line based on fixed MPCE.

2. Indian Urbanization

The above section has broadly marked the concepts of the issues which have been discussed in this study. In order to show India’s urbanization, the data of decadal growth of urban agglomeration/ towns and growth of urban population has collected from census reports which have been presented in the table and figure below.

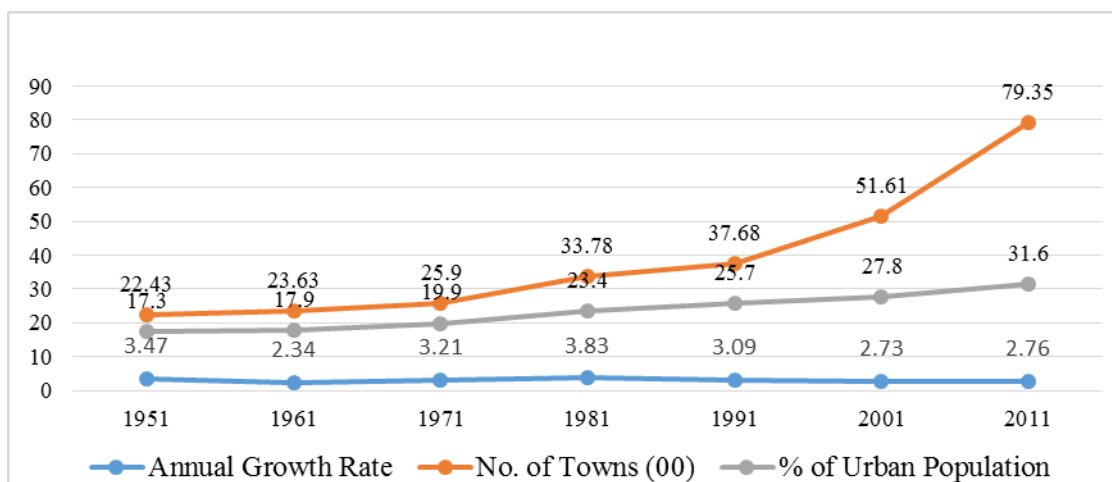
Table 1: Decadal Growth of Urban Agglomeration and Urban Population in India

Census Year	Urban Agglomeration (In No.)	Total Population (in millions)	Urban Population (in millions)	Urban Population (In %)	Rural Population (In %)
1951	2243	361.0	62.4	17.3	82.7
1961	2363	439.2	78.9	17.9	82.1
1971	2590	598.1	109.1	19.9	80.1
1981	3378	683.4	159.5	23.4	76.6
1991	3768	844.3	217	25.7	74.3
2001	5161	1028	285	27.8	72.7
2011	7935	1210	377.5	31.6	68.4

Source: India’s Census Report from Mohanty and Mohanty 2005; Census 2011

The above data clearly shows the rapid increase in both the number of urban agglomeration or town and urban population from 1951 to 2011 whereas the percentage of rural population has declined. In the country, the number of town has increased

from 2243 to 7935 and urban population from 17.29 percent to 31.6 percent from the year 1951 to 2011, showing rapid growth of urbanization in India.



Source: India’s Census Report

Fig 1: Growth of Urban Population in India

The above figure shows the phenomenon of urbanization in India. From Indian census report it is found that in 1901 in India the number of urban agglomeration or town was not more than 1827. However, the figure shows that in post

independent period, number of towns in India has rapidly increased and with the growth of urban agglomeration and town percentage of urban population to the total population has also increased. In 1951 only 17.3 percent of the total

population of India lived in cities or towns which increased up to 31.6 percent in 2011.

It has been examined that one of the major factors behind the fast growth of urban population in India is rural-urban migration significantly after independence (Ali 2006, Patel 2010). It does not mean that people did not migrate from village to town in pre-independence period but that time it was limited (Ramchandran 1989). In present scenario, a bulk of people migrate from village to town or cities in search of better employment and income and better life style, however, cities of the country are unable to provide regular employment and basic services to all rural migrants and hence, they have to end their life in urban informal sector which causes growth of poverty and slums in urban society (Ali 2006).

3. Urban Poverty and Growth of Slums in India

Observing the poverty situation of India, it has been reported that the country constitutes one-third of world's poor population and ranks third in world's poor (World Bank 2012)^[37]. Analyzing the report of planning commission in different time period, it is found that the rate of poverty has continuous declined in India and urban India as well but the number of poor has increased especially in urban area except the last decade and thus there is no significant changes occur in the status. If we examine the data of urban poverty with the growth of urban population, then it is found that the number of poor has increased in urban area with the growth of urban population and hence, it can be said that urbanization and urban poverty are simultaneous process in India.

Table 2: Population Living Below Poverty Line in India

Year	India		Urban India	
	Millions	Percentage	Million	Percentage
1973-74	321.3	54.9	60.0	49.0
1977-78	328.9	51.3	64.6	45.2
1983-84	333.9	44.5	70.9	40.8
1987-88	307.1	38.9	75.2	38.3
1993-94	403.7	45.3	74.5	32.4
2004-05	326.3	41.8	80.8	25.8
2009-10	354.7	29.8	76.4	20.9
2011-12	269.7	21.9	53.1	13.7

Source: Planning Commission report

The above data shows that in the country the poverty rate has declined from 54.9 percent in 1970s to 21.9 in 2012 whereas in urban India it declined from 49 percent in 1973 to 13.7 percent in the year 2012. Beyond this, the data also shows that even though the percentage of poor has declined in every decade, but observing the number of poor in urban area, it is found that number of poor has continuous increased except the last decade.

Regarding the growth of slums and dwellers, the census report of India reveals that number of slum dwellers is increasing in every decade. As per report of census it is found that in 2001 the number of towns having slums was 1743 which have increased up to 2613 in 2011. Similarly, in 2001 the total slum population was estimated as 5,23,71,589 which has increased up to 6,54,94,604 in 2011 (Chandramauli 2011). It has mentioned in earlier section that the percentage of urban

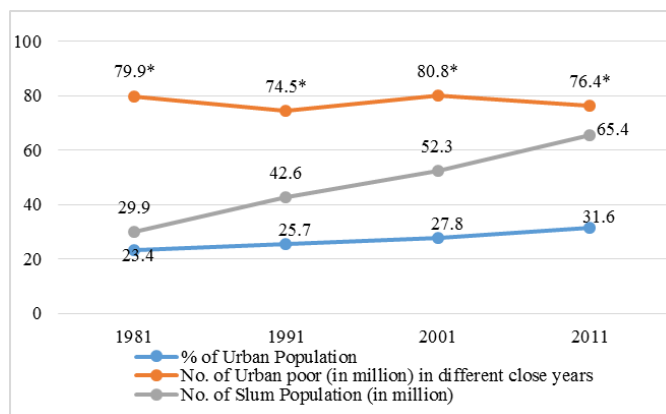
population to the total population of the country is continuous increasing. The slum estimates of the country reveals that during the period the percentage of slum population of the total urban population has also increased.

Table 3: Decadal Growth of Urban Population and Slum Population in India

Census Year	Urban population		Slum Population	
	(in million)	In Percentage	In million	In Percentage
1981	159.5	23.3	29.9	20
1991	217	25.7	42.6	21.3
2001	285	27.8	52.3	23.5
2011	377.5	31.6	65.4	17.4

Source: Mohanty and Mohanty 2005; Slum Population in India Census 2011

The table shows the number and percentage of slum dwellers from 1981 to 2011. It does not mean that before 1980s slums were not exist in India but it was not considered as a major problem and therefore a data is available since 1980s. The above table shows that in 1981, one fifth (20 percent) of the total population of the country resided in slums which have increased up to 23.5 percent of the total population in 2001 and as per report of last census report of year 2011 the percentage of slum dwellers of the total population is 17.4. Even though the percentage of slum population has declined but number of slum population has continuous increased from 29.9 million in 1981 to 65.4 million in 2011.



Source: India's Census Report, Planning Commission

*data collected from the years closes to census year i.e. 1983, 1993, 2004, 2010

Fig 2: Trends of Urbanisation & No. of Urban Population BPL and Growth of Slums

The above data suggests that the growth of urban population and slum dwellers is a simultaneous process in the country. As the urban population rises, number of slum dwellers also increased up in every decade. This data explains that the urbanization and urban decay and growth of urban poverty are the simultaneous processes in the country.

4. Uttar Pradesh

In north India, Uttar Pradesh is a land locked state, situated between 27°40' North latitude and 80° East longitude. The state is bordered by eight states; by Uttarakhand in the north, Bihar and Jharkhand in the east, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in the south, Rajasthan in the South-West and

Haryana and Delhi in the west. Besides this, the state shares its north border with Nepal. Land of Uttar Pradesh is enriched by Himalayan Rivers, including two mighty perennial rivers, the sacred Ganga and the Yamuna. It covers 7.3 % area of the country with an area of 240,928 sq. km. (Mehta and Shah 2001). However, in terms of its population it is fifth largest state of the country. As per census 2011, the state constitutes 16.6 percent of country’s total population. The state includes 75 districts, 689 cities and towns, 820 development blocks and 1, 22,804 inhabited villages. In terms of population density it ranks fifth with 828 persons per sq. km. The decadal growth rate in population is 20.9 percent as per census 2011. The state was once the fastest growing regions in India but later it sank into sea of underdevelopment. Being one of the populous states of the country, a high incidence of poverty in state translates into high poverty for India. In present scenario, the

state is estimated in eight less developed states of the country (Wikipedia).

5. Urbanization and Urban Poverty in Uttar Pradesh

The state witnessed a tremendous growth in its number of cities and towns and urban population since 1951. The number of cities has increased up from 410 in 1951 to 704 in 2011 and the percentage of urban population from 13.6 to 34.1 in the same period of time. And during the same year the percentage of rural population has decreased from 86.4 to 68.9, as shown in following data. It evidences the faster growth of state’s urbanisation in terms of decadal growth of number of cities and its total population.

Table 4: Decadal Growth of Cities and Population distribution in Uttar Pradesh

Year	No. of cities or towns	Population of Uttar Pradesh					
		Rural		Urban		Total	
		In million	%	In million	%	In million	% of Country’s total population
1951	410	54.59	86.4	8.63	13.6	63.22	17.51
1961	215	64.27	87.1	9.48	12.9	73.75	16.79
1971	256	76.00	86.0	12.36	14.0	88.36	16.12
1981	298	90.96	82.0	19.90	18.0	110.86	16.18
1991	630	111.51	80.2	27.60	19.8	139.11	16.44
2001	670	131.54	79.2	34.51	20.8	166.95	16.17
2011	704	155.11	68.9	44.4	34.1	199.5	16.16

Sources: Industrial & Economic Planning Division of TCPO 2002; Uttar Pradesh Census 2011

In the state though rapid urbanization has taken since independence, but low level of state’s development causes poverty in urban areas. Since the past few decades, Uttar Pradesh has been classified as India’s lagging state by the report of Planning Commission and World Bank because of its large poor population and low human development outcomes. In the table 5, distribution of poor population in different years has presented. The table shows that in the state the percentage of poor population has continuous declined in rural as well as urban areas, but still a substantial proportion of population lead life below the poverty line. Looking the situation of urban society in the data, it is found in the present scenario more than one-fourth of its total urban population of the state resides below poverty line. Moreover; if we compare the poverty situation of rural and urban areas of the state, the data evidences that in urban areas poverty has not significantly decreased.

deprivation at personal and social level and live in slums of the its urban areas. The planning commission poverty report of 2012 placed the state on eighth rank at an all India level after Chhattisgarh (39.9 %), Jharkhand (36.9%), Arunachal Pradesh (34.6%), Bihar (33.7%), Odisha (32.6%), Assam (31.9%) and Madhya Pradesh (31.6).

In terms of million plus cities in the state, it is found that it has more metropolitan cities than any other state in India. As per census 2011, among all metro cities of the state Lucknow stands on first rant for its highest population with 2,817,601 which shares 6.3 percent of state’s total population. The second place is of Kanpur city with 2,767,031 followed of Agra, Meerut, Varanasi and Allahabad.

Regarding the slum population of the state, the urban poverty report of UNDP (2009) reveals that Uttar Pradesh stands on third rank among the states having maximum number of slum dwellers. The state’s 44 lakh population is slum and squatters dwellers, which is after Maharashtra with 1.2 crore slum populations and Andhra Pradesh with 52 lakh slum population. As per census report of India 2011 more than one-fifth of the state’s urban population (62, 39,965 population) resides in slums and squatter settlements. The state ranks fourth in ascending order for highest number of slum dwellers (Jain 2013).

On the basis of state’s census report of different years, the decadal growth of state’s urban population and slum population has been shown in table 6. The table indicates that with the growth of state’s total population its urban population has continuous increased, shows rapid growth of state’s urban

Table 5: Uttar Pradesh Poverty Lines and Poverty Head Count Ratio

Year	Number of BPL population (in Lakh)			BPL Population in Percentage		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1993-94	---	---	---	50.9	38.3	48.4
2004-05	473.0	117.03	590.03	42.7	34.1	40.9
2009-10	600.6	137.3	737.9	39.4	31.7	37.7
2011-12	439.4	118.8	598.1	30.4	26.1	29.4

Source: Planning Commission report.

It is assumed that a large proportion of the urban poor remain unaccounted by authorities who lead life with several

population. In addition with the growth of urban population the number of slum population has also increased.

Table 6: Decadal Growth of Total Population and Slum Population of Uttar Pradesh

Census Year	State's Total Population (In million)	Urban Population (In %)	Slum Population (in million)	Slum Population (In %)	% age of slum population to the total population of India
1981	19.90	18.0	2.58	13.0	13.0
1991	27.60	19.8	5.83	21.1	21.1
2001	34.51	20.8	7.70	21.1	11.0
2011	44.4	34.1	9.8	22.0	9.5

Source: Industrial & Economic Planning Division of TCPO 2002, U.P. Census 2011

The capital city of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow covers largest proportion of population of the state. It covers an area of 310.1 sq. km. and surrounded by many village and rural towns like Malihabad, Kakori, Mohanlal ganj, Gosainganj, Itaunja, Amrai etc. Apart from these, Barabanki district located in its eastern side; Unnao in the west; Raebareli on southern and Sitapur and Hardoi district are located in northern side. From these regions people migrate into the city in search of occupation and better livelihood. Lucknow is one of the largest city of the state. The famous river Gomti divides the city, into two major regions: Cis-Gomti and Tans-Gomti regions (Wikipedia). The Trans-Gomti region has developed with extension of city into peripheral rural areas. Through this phenomenon surrounding rural areas transform into urban areas; agricultural land has transformed into residential and commercial land and people, engaged in agriculture are working as laborer in urban informal sector (DUDA 2012). The city is sometimes called the city of *Nawab*. It is known for its heritage and therefore also known as the Golden city of the East. Nowadays the city is emerging as an important center of technology, commerce, finance, design, culture, tourism and music. It is one of the biggest city of the State and second largest metro of North and Central India after Delhi. The city

is rich in economy. On October 2010, it ranked 6th among all the job creating cities in India. Since 1981 to 2011, with growth of urbanization, the proportion of people working in secondary and tertiary sector has increased in the city whereas proportion of people working in primary sector has decreased. At the present the secondary sector occupied about 19 percent of the total working population and in tertiary sector 80 percent of working population has engaged whereas in primary sector the percentage of working population is only one (Master plan 2021).

Regarding the expansion of the city, as per report of city development, it is found that since 1980s, the total area covered by Lucknow city has increased from 9170 hectare in 1987 to 16,270 Hectare in 2009 -10. This is due to expansion of its peripheral areas into the city areas. The areas added within the city are *Indira nagar*, *Gomti nagar* and their extensions. With the expansion of its area the total population of the city has also increased. It reflects that urbanisation and urban population growth are simultaneous processes (CDP 2010). Lucknow Urban Agglomeration (LUA) became a million-plus city in 1981. Besides the areas under jurisdiction of the Lucknow Municipal Corporation (LMC), the agglomeration also includes the Lucknow Cantonment (ibid).

Table 7: Decadal Growth of Urban Agglomeration & L M C (1981-2011)

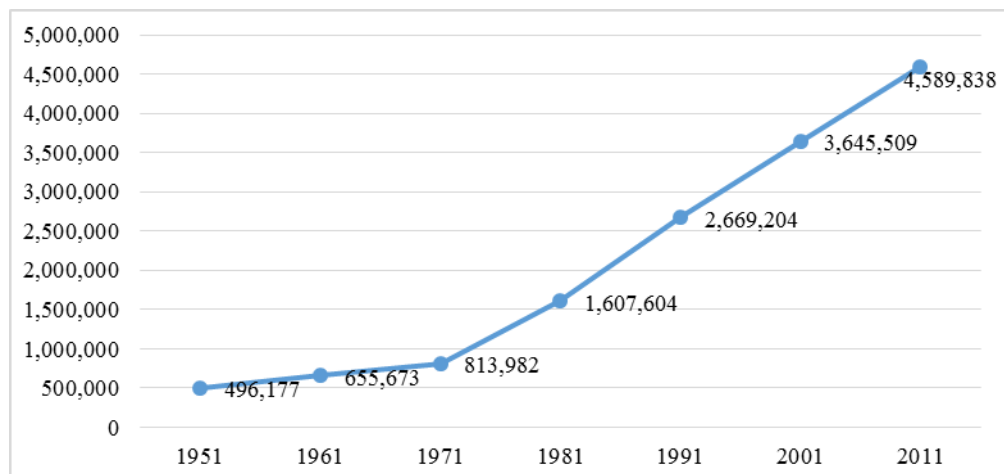
Year	Lucknow Urban Agglomeration		Lucknow Municipal Corporation		Lucknow Cantonment	
	Population	Growth rate %	Population	Growth rate %	Population	Growth rate %
1981	10,07,604	23.29	9,47,990	22.38	59614	51.54
1991	16,69,205	65.66	16,19,116	70.79	50089	-15.98
2001	22,45,509	34.53	21,85,927	35	59582	18.95
2011	32,26,000	43.66	31,66,000	44.84	60000	0.70
2021	45,00,000	39.49	44,40,000	40.24	60000	0

Source: Master Plan: 2021; * Projected Population, Lucknow Census report 2011

From the above table, an attempt has been made to present the population growth of the city. The table evidences that the population of LUA has steadily increased from 10.07 lakh in 1981 to 32.26 lakh in 2011 which includes the population of LMC and Lucknow Cantonment and it is estimated that till 2021 it will rise up to 45 lakh. The city development plan 2010 reported that the official records come to the conclusion

that the population of the city has grown more than that of other cities. This is mainly due to extension of city from 1981 to till date.

Regarding the growth of cities population, the total population of the city is 4,589,838 as per census 2011, which has increased from 496,177 of the year 2001 which has been shown in figure 4



Source: Lucknow Census Report since 1951 to 2011

Fig 4: Population Growth of Lucknow City

The population density of the city is 1,816 people per sq.km in 2011 which has increased from 1,443 people per sq. km. in 2001. There are two major components of poverty growth; natural growth of population and migration. Although natural population growth is higher than the migrant population but migration has played a significant role in growth of population. The city is bordered by small towns in all directions, and therefore, it attracts migrants from surrounding regions. The main reason of migration is economic including search of employment and better livelihood (CDP 2010) [35].

In the city poverty and the growth of slums are not uncommon. Slums of vulnerable population clusters are scattered throughout the city. The major spots where vulnerable population clusters are mushrooming are on the river bed of the Gomti, both sides of the Hyder Canal, in the vicinity of railway tracks and specifically in the fringe areas of Lucknow-Faizabad road (CDP *ibid*).

In 2001, the city was ranked as slum less city. However, on the basis of slum definition, estimates of slum population vary. DUDA follows the definition as stated in U.P. Slum Areas Act, 1962. SUDA/UNCHS do not follow this definition but define poverty in terms of vulnerability as does OXFAM. Thus, the estimates of slum population of Lucknow city vary significantly. (Table 8)

According to Uttar Pradesh slum improvement and clearance Act 1962, slum Areas are an area where the majority of buildings are dilapidated, over-crowded, have faulty arrangement of buildings and streets, narrow streets, lack ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, and are detrimental to safety, health or morals of the inhabitants in that area, or otherwise in any respect unfit for human habitation (*ibid*). Even though the number of slums and slum dwellers of the city varies with different official records but all available estimates are united on the conclusion that number of slum dwellers has increased in every decade.

In a survey report of the state it has reported that in 1971 total 158 slums were constituted in the city with population of 2.33 million dwellers. The percentage of slum dwellers was 28 of the total population of the city. As per report of DUDA in the year 2005 the city constituted total 620 slums with the total

population of 7,83,577 whereas in the same year the revised report of Oxfam reported that there are 787 poor settlements in the city that can be categorized as authorized and unauthorized slums. The classification is based on tenure. An authorized slum is one where there is security of tenure with the cluster being either an outcome of a government resettlement programme or being located on private/own land. Unauthorized settlements are those that have emerged on available vacant plots, mainly near residential areas, side of railway land, on the riverbank or on encroached areas. From the survey of Oxfam, it is also found that out of the total squatter settlements of the city about 65 percent are *jhopadpatti* or unauthorized slums are located in Cis-Gomati region and rest 35 percent are urban village located in trans-Gomti region. With the expansion of city into the surrounding regions *peri-urban* area has also developed in the city. In this area number of people live on illegally occupied land. They have lack of civic amenities.

Region-wise these settlements are divided into five regions East, West, North, South and central region. The East region of the city constitutes Indra nagar, Gomti nagar and Cinahat with total 67 slums, divided into 10 wards. The West region covers Alamnagar, haidar ganj, Balaji and Rajaji Puram, having 87 slums colonies divided in 13 wards. Third is North region, known as the old part of Lucknow city. In this region Aliganj, Vikasnagar, Kursi road and Sitapur road are situated. This is the north end of the city divided into 20 wards with total 147 slum colonies. Alambagh, Amousi and Telibagh are southern region divided into 18 wards with 168 slum colonies. The last region is 'central region' covers a major portion of the city such as Chawk, Aminabad and Charbagh. The central region constitutes highest number (318 slums) of slums which is divided into 49 wards. In sum, there are 787 slums which have been divided into 110 wards and each slum comprises number of families.

On the basis of different official records like DUDA, SUDA / UNCHS, and OXFAM the population of slum dwellers and total population of the city since 1981 to 2011 has been presented in table 8.

Table 8: Total Populations and Slum Population of Lucknow city (in Lakh)

Reports	1981		1991		2001		2011	
	Total Population	Slum Population	Total Population	Slum Population	Total Population	Slum Population	Total Population	Slum Population
Census	9.47	2.85	16.19	6.97	21.85	3.75	45.8	-
Master Plan 2021	9.47	2.85	16.19	6.97	21.85	3.75	45.8	-
SUDA , UNCHS	----	----	----	----	21.85	11.00	-	-
OXFAM and vgyan foundation	----	----	----	----	21.85	10.18	31.66	11.0
DUDA	----	----	----	----	21.85	6.70	31.66	7.83

Source: CDP 2010, Lucknow City Profile 2010, Census 2011

The table illustrates that the number of slum population varies as per report of different organizations; therefore, it is difficult to examine the existing situation comprehensively. However, from the data mentioned in table 8 it is declared that the number of slums and slum dwellers has increase from 1980s to 2011 with the growth of city's total population.

6. Conclusion

The study comes to the conclusion that urbanization coincides urban poverty and growth of slums. However, the process of urbanization is predominantly associated with industrialization and economic growth which eventually allied with urban development. It creates several job opportunities in urban area and plays a significant role in declining poverty and unemployment. But, several big and metropolitan cities or high populous state and cities are negatively influenced by this phenomenon where growth of urban poverty and slums can be seen as the by-product of urbanization. But this cannot be the situation of all states of the country as the impact of urbanization cannot be same in all states. It depends upon the implementation of anti-poverty programmes in urban areas, improvement in infrastructural facilities and better employment opportunities. With the data of India and Uttar Pradesh it may be concluded that although several anti-poverty programmes have been implemented on country and state level but these are not working successful in reducing poverty of urban society. For urban development and making cities slum free, there is need to effectively implement the poverty alleviation programmes in urban society.

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