

A Study on the Social Problems of Urbanisation

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ABSTRACT --Due to India's adoption over mixed economy after independence, it resulted to accelerate urbanisation in the country, which paved the way to the development of the private sector. Urbanisation is a ubiquitous and global phenomenon. Moreover urbanisation is now a universal, predominant, inescapable and wide-ranging phenomenon. In recent years all over the world, many nations is undergoing lots of challenging in social, economic, institutional, religious, environmental and transportation issues in their developed and developing cities. Such issues are predominantly seen in developing countries due to the development differences among the developed cities and under developed villages. The main reason behind such differences is due to more focus over the cities than in rural areas. On focusing over India, urbanisation is a pandemic and swarming problem due to uncontrolled migration. Due to the impacts of urbanisation India is facing a large number of social problems now. Convenience sampling method is adopted in this study in order to collect the samples. Where the population element are chosen for inclusion in the sample based on the ease of access. The total number of samples of responses were collected is 1638. The statistical tool used in the study are chi-square test and correlation. New implementation of programs and guidelines should be brought back soon in order to keep and maintain the social issues due to urbanisation under control.

Keywords --urbanisation, mixed economy, pandemic, population growth, rural areas.

I. INTRODUCTION

In India the concept of urbanisation had began after getting Independence from the British. The main reason behind the adoption of urbanisation was due to privatisation and adoption of mixed economy, which finally resulted in the development of various private sectors in India thus the urbanisation evolved. In the global view, urbanisation in India is growing quite faster in comparison with other developing countries. According to the survey conducted by Marylebone properties in 1901 census, the urban areas residing population was 11.4% this count was gradually increased to 28.53% in 2001 census and suddenly increased to 30% i.e. 31.16% as per 2011 census. According to the report submitted by the United Nations State of the World Population in 2007 it is predicted that by 2030 the residents residing in urban areas will hit 40.76%. By 2050 the world's urban population surge will be created by India, China, Indonesia, Nigeria and the US. The causes are similar for the development of urbanisation in a worldwide view. There are various causes for the advent of urbanisation in India. The main reasons and causes behind the rise of urbanisation in India are :

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1. Migrated people from Pakistan after partition
2. Due to industrial revolution
3. Eleventh five year plan which aims at urbanisation
4. Employment opportunities in cities
5. Infrastructure facilities in urban areas
6. After 1990 the growth of private sectors
7. Overpopulation.
8. Unemployment
9. Ease of sophisticated lifestyle

The term urbanisation has been well explained by many theorists like Nsiah-Gyabaah, Gooden, painter etc... In simple terms urbanisation is a result of social, economic and political developments which causes urban concentration and enlargement of huge cities, changes in the use of the lands and revolution of organisation and governance from rural to urban pattern. Historically it has been proven that urbanisation and industrialisation are very strongly inter-related. Industrialisation is defined as the wide utilisation of inanimate sources of energy to promote and enhance human productivity. In a wide sense the outburst of urbanisation in India is unplanned due to overpopulation and uncontrolled migration towards cities. Due to the impacts of urbanisation India is facing a large number of social problems now and moreover in India urbanisation is unplanned. India is facing too much social issues such as unemployment, electricity issues, water scarcity, pollution, social problems, improper sanitation facilities etc... Many problems like increasing slums, decrease in standards of living in living areas, causing environmental problems are the results of India's rapid rise in urban population. Urbanisation is a ubiquitous and global phenomenon. Moreover urbanisation is now a universal, predominant, inescapable and wide-ranging phenomenon. In recent years all over the world, many nations is undergoing lots of challenging in social, economic, institutional, religious, environmental and transportation issues in their developed and developing cities. Such issues are predominantly seen in developing countries due to the development differences among the developed cities and under developed villages. The main reason behind such differences is due to more focus over the cities than in rural areas. On focusing over India, urbanisation is a pandemic and swarming problem due to uncontrolled migration. Due to the impacts of urbanisation India is facing a large number of social problems now. Nowadays the world mainly focuses on the development and improvement of cities instead of rural areas. Consequently most of the urban areas are developed one and are equipped with sophisticated infrastructure, public facilities as well as provide employment opportunities to people compared to the rural areas. The cities' physical, social and institutional infrastructure are the dependents of the cities sustainable development. Cities are a spatial concentration of people who are working in non-agricultural activities. The essential characteristic of urban areas are non-agricultural activities or fairly multifaceted concept. *The main aim of the study is to find the social issues on urbanisation in India.*

II. OBJECTIVES

- To know about the expansion in government service in urban areas.

- To understand the mentality of migrated people from rural areas to urban areas.
- To analyse about the sophisticated and well-versed infrastructure facilities in urban areas.
- To critically analyse about the growth of private sectors in India after 1990.
- To anatomize the migration of population towards urban areas.

III. HYPOTHESIS

H₀ : There is no significant association between the growth of slums in cities and rapid industrialisation and urbanisation.

H₁ : There is a significant association between the growth of slums in cities and rapid industrialisation and urbanisation.

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

- The lack of adequate data about urban migration as well as reliable natural data in several developing countries increases the disaggregation of urban growth through its components. (*Pred, n.d.*)
- The main urban population growth components are gross rural-urban classification, urban migration, net rural-urban classification and natural data. The dynamics of urban population growth can only be understood by analysing, interpreting and assessing these relative components of urban population growth. (*Naudé 2018*)
- The reports submitted by Lasslett is that the natural increase in urban areas declined to 13.2 during 2001-2010 but this folds remained at 19.3 per 1000 people during 1970-1980. (*Lasslett 2017*)
- But the tend of natural increase in rural areas on the other hand declined from 20 per 1000 population to 17.3 during 2001-2010. There was a decline of 3 points in rural population growth compared to a decline of 6 points in urban areas. (*Stephens 2018*)
- The urban-rural growth differentials has been widened during the last four decades due to faster decline of natural population increase in urban areas. There was no urban-rural differential during the 1970's which has been increased by 2 per 1000 persons during the 1980's and this differential has remained constant at 4 per 1000 persons during the past two decades as presented by Lasslett. (*Withington, n.d.*)

V. METHODS AND METHODOLOGY

The researcher obtained primary sources of data by conducting an empirical study on seeking responses from the general public based on the questionnaire and the secondary sources of data collected from various sources such as books, journals, e-sources, articles, periodicals, newspapers, reports of presidency and non governmental organisations. The present research is a result of **conclusive, descriptive research and based on empirical design**. Quantitative analysed data were generated to test the research hypothesis. In order to collect data on the dimensions of the study, a research instrument (statistical package for social sciences) was designed. This research adopted **empirical type of research** which is done by the **survey method** consisting of 65 questions. The sampling method

used is simple random sampling method. The **sample size** of the research paper is **1638**. The statistics are on percentage analysis.

VI. Analysis and Discussion

Age Frequency Table :

Table 1:Age of the Respondents(in years)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	100	6.1	6.1	6.1
21-25	314	19.2	19.2	25.3
26-30	435	26.6	26.6	51.8
31-35	326	19.9	19.9	71.7
36-40	138	8.4	8.4	80.2
above 40	146	8.9	8.9	89.1
below 20	179	10.9	10.9	100.0
Total	1638	100.0	100.0	

With respect to the current survey results, the frequency table is created out of the survey responses received from several people. The present frequency table is based on the age of the persons who were taken as samples. Among the samples, the number of other ages of the responses are comparatively less when compared to the number of responses by respondents of age 26-30 samples. Thus, on the whole there were about 1638 samples taken for the present survey.

Gender Frequency Table :

Table 2 :Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	100	6.1	6.1	6.1
Female	694	42.4	42.4	48.5
Male	844	51.5	51.5	100.0

Total	1638	100.0	100.0
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With respect to the current survey results, the frequency table is created out of the survey responses received from several people. The present frequency table is based on gender of persons who were taken as samples. Among the samples, the number of female responses are comparatively less when compared to the number of responses by male samples. Where the sample response from female person is 694 and the response from male is 844 in number. Thus, on the whole there were about 1638 samples taken for the present survey.

Marital Frequency Table :

Table 3: Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	100	6.1	6.1	6.1
Divorcee	143	8.7	8.7	14.8
Married	484	29.5	29.5	44.4
Separated	126	7.7	7.7	52.1
Unmarried	785	47.9	47.9	100.0
Total	1638	100.0	100.0	

With respect to the current survey results, the frequency table is created out of the survey responses received from several people. The present frequency table is based on marital status of persons who were taken as samples. Among the samples, the number of married person responses are comparatively less when compared to the number of responses by unmarried person samples. Where the sample response from married person is 484, the response from separated family is 126 in number, the response from divorcee is 143 in number and the response from unmarried is 785 in number. Thus, on the whole there were about 1638 samples taken for the present survey.

Occupation Frequency Table :

Table 4 :Occupation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	100	6.1	6.1	6.1

Government Sector	535	32.7	32.7	38.8
IT	323	19.7	19.7	58.5
Private Organization	382	23.3	23.3	81.8
Self -Employed	298	18.2	18.2	100.0
Total	1638	100.0	100.0	

With respect to the current survey results, the frequency table is created out of the survey responses received from several people. The present frequency table is based on occupation of the persons. Among the persons who are carrying the private organisation , there were about 382 sample responses taken. Among those who have government sector there were 535 sample responses taken, Among the persons who are carrying IT, there were about 323 sample responses taken. and among those who are self-employed, there were 298 sample responses for this survey. Thus, on the whole there were about 1638 samples taken for the present survey.

H0 : There is no significant association between the age and public awareness whether rapid industrialisation and urbanisation is the main causes for the growth of slums in cities.

H1 : There is a significant association between the age and public awareness whether rapid industrialisation and urbanisation is the main causes for the growth of slums in cities.

Age of the Respondents (in years) * Is rapid industrialisation and urbanisation is the main cause for the growth of slums in cities ?

Table 6 : Crosstab Count

		Is rapid Industrialisation and urbanization is the main cause for the growth of slums in cities ?			Total
			No	Yes	
1.Age of the Respondents(in years)		100	0	0	100
	21-25	0	113	201	314
	26-30	0	205	230	435
	31-35	0	183	143	326
	36-40	0	59	79	138
	above 40	0	109	37	146
	below 20	0	56	123	179
Total		100	725	813	1638

From the above table it has been analysed that from the survey done of the age component from the total of 1638 people the age component from 813 respondents supports the statement and 725 respondents doesn't support the statement from the cross tab mentioned above.

Table 7: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1733.585 ^a	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	845.011	12	.000
N of Valid Cases	1638		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.11.

Thus from the empirical study or from the survey done the P value is less than 0.05 so that the alternative hypothesis has been accepted and the null hypothesis has been rejected thus There is a significant association between age and public awareness whether rapid Industrialisation and urbanization is the main cause for the growth of slums in cities.

Interpretation :Using Chi square test, it was found that p value is less than 0.05, which shows that the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, There is a significant association between age and public awareness whether rapid Industrialisation and urbanization is the main cause for the growth of slums in cities.

H0 : There is no significant association between gender and public awareness whether people in urban cities suffer high crime rate due to urbanisation and unemployment.

H1 : There is a significant association between gender and public awareness whether people in urban cities suffer high crime rate due to urbanisation and unemployment .

Gender * Due to urbanization unemployment, idleness,and joblessness this brought a high increase in crime rates suffered by the majority of the people in urban cities

Table 8 :Crosstab Count

	Due to urbanization unemployment, idleness,and joblessness this brought a high increase in crime rates suffered by the majority of the people in urban cities					Total
	Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	
Gender	100	0	0	0	0	100

Female	0	167	175	249	54	49	694
Male	0	164	139	191	149	201	844
Total	100	331	314	440	203	250	1638

From the above table it has been analysed that from the survey done of the gender component from the total of 1638 people the gender component from female the frequency is 694 where 49 female strongly agrees with the statement, 167 female agrees the statement, 249 female stands neutral to the statement ,175 female disagrees with the statement and 49 female strongly disagrees with the statement , male is 844 where 201 men strongly agrees with the statement, 164 men agrees with the statement, 191 men shows neutral view to the statement, 139 men disagrees with the statement and 201 men strongly disagrees with the statement from the cross tab mentioned above

Table 9 :Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1782.131 ^a	10	.000
Likelihood Ratio	895.570	10	.000
N of Valid Cases	1638		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.11.

Thus from the empirical study or from the survey done the P value is less than 0.05 so that the alternative hypothesis has been accepted and the null hypothesis has been rejected thus There is a significant association between gender and public awareness whether people in urban cities suffer high crime rate due to urbanisation and unemployment

Interpretation :Using Chi square test, it was found that p value is less than 0.05, which shows that the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, There is a significant association between gender and public awareness whether people in urban cities suffer high crime rate due to urbanisation and unemployment .

H0 : There is no significant association between occupation and public awareness whether rapid Industrialisation and urbanization is the main cause for the growth of slums in cities.

H1 : There is a significant association between occupation and public awareness whether rapid Industrialisation and urbanization is the main cause for the growth of slums in cities.

Occupation * Is rapid Industrialisation and urbanization is the main cause for the growth of slums in cities ?

Table 10 : CrosstabCount

	Is rapid Industrialisation and urbanization is the main cause for the growth of slums in cities ?			Total
		No	Yes	
Occupation	100	0	0	100
Government Sector	0	366	169	535
IT	0	190	133	323
Private Organization	0	92	290	382
Self -Employed	0	77	221	298
Total	100	725	813	1638

From the above table it has been analysed that from the survey done of the occupational component from the total of 1638 people the occupational component from government sector the frequency is 535, where 169 supports the statement and 366 doesn't support the statement , IT is 323 where 133 supports the statement and 190 doesn't support the statement, private organisation the frequency is 382, where 290 supports the statement and 92 doesn't support the statement ,self-employed the frequency is 298, where 221 supports the statement and 77 doesn't support the statement from the cross tab mentioned above.

Table 11 :Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1904.890 ^a	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	1012.713	8	.000
N of Valid Cases	1638		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.11.

Thus from the empirical study or from the survey done the P value is less than 0.05 so that the alternative hypothesis has been accepted and the null hypothesis has been rejected thus There is a significant association

between occupation and public awareness whether rapid Industrialisation and urbanization is the main cause for the growth of slums in cities.

Interpretation :Using Chi square test, it was found that p value is less than 0.05, which shows that the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, There is a significant association between occupation and public awareness whether rapid Industrialisation and urbanization is the main cause for the growth of slums in cities.

H0 : There is a significant association between marital status and public awareness whether people in urban cities suffer high crime rate due to urbanisation and unemployment.

H1 : There is a significant association between marital status and public awareness whether people in urban cities suffer high crime rate due to urbanisation and unemployment.

Marital status * Due to urbanization unemployment, idleness,and joblessness this brought a high increase in crime rates suffered by the majority of the people in urban cities

Table 12:CrosstabCount

	Due to urbanization unemployment, idleness,and joblessness this brought a high increase in crime rates suffered by the majority of the people in urban cities						Total
		Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	
Marital Status	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Divorcee	0	13	32	69	4	25	143
Married	0	80	97	118	60	129	484
Separated	0	44	54	7	10	11	126
Unmarried	0	194	131	246	129	85	785
Total	100	331	314	440	203	250	1638

From the above table it has been analysed that from the survey done of the marital status component from the total of 1638 people the marital status component from married the frequency is 143 where 4 married strongly agrees with the statement, 13 married agrees the statement, 69 married stands neutral to the statement ,32 married disagrees with the statement and 25 married strongly disagrees with the statement , separated family is 126 where 10 separated family strongly agrees with the statement, 44 separated family agrees with the statement, 7 separated family shows neutral view to the statement, 54 separated family disagrees with the statement and 11 separated family strongly disagrees with the statement, unmarried the frequency is 785 where 129 unmarried strongly agrees

with the statement, 194 unmarried agrees the statement, 246 unmarried stands neutral to the statement ,131 unmarried disagrees with the statement and 85 unmarried strongly disagrees with the statement , from the cross tab mentioned above.

Table 13 :Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1836.465 ^a	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	945.319	20	.000
N of Valid Cases	1638		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.11.

Thus from the empirical study or from the survey done the P value is less than 0.05 so that the alternative hypothesis has been accepted and the null hypothesis has been rejected. Thus there is a significant association between marital status and public awareness whether people in urban cities suffer high crime rate due to urbanisation and unemployment.

VII. INTERPRETATION

Using Chi square test, it was found that p value is less than 0.05, which shows that the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, There is a significant association between marital status and public awareness whether people in urban cities suffer high crime rate due to urbanisation and unemployment.

VIII. CONCLUSION

As a result of rural migration the urbanization becomes the physical growth of urban areas & it has stronger relation and linkage with modernization, industrialization, and the rationalization of sociological process. There is a strong rampage on Poverty, unemployment and underemployment among the rural immigrants, beggary, thefts, burglaries and other social evils. The precious agricultural lands are rapidly encroached by Urban sprawl . The urban population of India had already crossed the 285 million mark by 2001. By 2030, more than 50 % of India's population is expected to live in urban areas. Based on caste and religious identities and favors local issues the Urbanization has undermined old forms of political mobilization to be resolved on a right based approach. All aspects of day-to-day life have their own impacts by Urbanisation . Urbanisation has also influenced the Family structure. In the rural society the concept of family living is different from that in the urban society. In the urban society usually the families are nuclear, a very small percentage of households' have joint families, whereas in rural society most of the households have joint families. Urbanisation is the main reason for the change in family

structure. In urban areas, especially in the metropolitan cities, people of extremely divergent cultures live together. This has a positive impact. People come to know about each other's culture and they exchange their ideas, breaking the barriers which earlier used to exist between them. This results in cultural hybridisation.

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