



Evolution and Distribution Pattern of Urbanization: A Geographical Study of NOIDA

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Abstract

In the present research article aims at exposition of urban growth and its impact on urban fringe, the zone at the edge of the city into which urban growth of various kind is expending. In this research article focus on the understand the process, cause and consequences of the urban expansion – a set of aims and objectives have been describe in this article – such is to study socio-economic transformation of dwellers on the rural urban fringe and to examine the changing pattern of land use with expphasis on agricultural land use in rural-urban fringe of Noida.

Introduction

All the cities contain the areas of residential space, transportation corridors and route lines, economic activities, service infrastructure, only a degree of incidence or importance with a particular urban commercial areas, public utility place and buildings. In different regions of the world, the historical process of urban evolution may have followed a similar trafactory. Cities also exhibit common problems of varying nature and degree, including inadequate housing, economic imbalance, poverty, ill health, social paralisation, traffic congestion and environmental pollution. These shared characteristics and concerns represents the foundation for the study of urban geography, most fundamentally the character of urban environment through the world is the outcome of interactions among a host of environmental, economic, technology, social, demographic, cultural and political forces operating at a variety of geographic scales ranging from the global to local.

A global perspective also demonstrates the interdependence of urban place in the contemporary world and facilities comparative urban analysis by revealing

common and contrasting features of cities in different cultural regions.

Urbanization is considered to be an important process of socio-economic development and cultural transformation. All over the world, urban centers, cities or small towns are expending by migration and natural increase in population. India is no exception to this process of uncontrolled urbanization. Although the rate of urbanization is comparatively low but the size of India's urban population added every year.

One important aspect of urbanization in India is the tendency toward concentration of population in large urban metro cities. According to 1991 census class I cities having population above one lakh accounted few about 8% of total urban centers and over 65% of countries urban population.

India's urban population was 17.30% in 1951 and 27.78% in 2001. It is projected to be 45.10% in 2030.



Table-1: Trend of urbanization in million cities in India, 1901-2001

another research interest largely independent predominantly spatial studies

Year	No. of Million Cities	Population of Million Cities	% of urban population in Million cities	Decadal increase in population % of Million cities
1901	1	1.51	5.8	---
1911	2	2.76	10.7	83.0
1921	2	3.13	11.1	13.2
1931	2	3.41	10.2	8.9
1941	2	5.31	18.8	55.7
1951	5	11.75	22.9	54.1
1961	7	11.75	22.9	54.1
1971	9	27.83	25.5	53.8
1981	12	42.12	26.4	51.4
1991	23	70.99	32.5	67.8
2001	35	107.88	37.8	51.9

Source: Census of India

These cities are growing rapidly and services are not able to keep up with the pace of population. It leaves several issues unmanaged concerning mainly with shortage of housing, urban poverty, ever growing unemployment, health problem, power and water supply traffic and social problem etc.

Area of Study

In this article study about the urbanization process of urbanisation of Noida city of Uttar Pradesh. Noida abbreviated from New Okhla. Industrial Development Authority is conaptadized and constituted about 32 years ago under the U.P. industrial Area Development Act – 1976. Noida has not only been developed as an industrial city but also a modern township with in compsses about 203.16 km² area of land consisting of 81 village.

Review of Study

Alonso (1964) and Muth (1961) studies of growth in a mainly temporal sense represent

so far mentioned. Fiery in (1946) his studies the social and planning implications of rapidly development zones around cities and laid stress on accessibility to some central transportation point as a prime factor in the development of fringe. Golledge (1960) use the clause 'geographical, no-man's land' for transitional contact zone lying in between rural and urban land use rapid residential extension, lack of services facility confers etc all changing and resulting in a peculiar dynamism. Schnore and Kloff (1972) have measured the speed of sub urbanization over the last decade in the united state, compaired with earlier decades and while hand (1967) has attempted to recognize the tringe belts of earlier periods in the urban from the present day cities. M.N. Srinivas and M.S.A. Rao (1966) traced out the impact of Okhla Industrial estate on a Brahmin village, in south-east Delhi, which provided cheap residential commodation to the immigrant workers engaged in the industrial complex. Trivedi (1976) made an attempt to generalize them in corporation of village of Delhi in general. His research was focus on the finding and general changes in the physical structure of these villages and



consequence of the acquisition of their cultivated land.

The above review of literature clearly shows that there are comparatively very few studies on urban villages and urban expansion by the geographers and other social scientists. Only sociologists have taken up such studies and therefore only sociological aspect of change in urban village have been studied more especially in this, and particularly north India. It is towards the spatial consequences of an upcoming industrial township in general and changes which have occurred in urban village of Noida in particular that the present research article addressed to.

All over the world, urbanization is considered to be an important process of socio-economic development and cultural transportation urban centers are expanding by migration and natural increase in population, the socio-economic development of urban centers are transforming rapidly. In this scenario, one important aspect of urbanization in India is the tendency towards concentration of population the big cities are growing rapidly and the infrastructure and services are not keeping pace with the growing population.

The characteristics features of rural-urban fringes or revealed through the survey of several related work, make it clear that this area is basically a girdle on the periphery of the cities showing variation in morphology; land use, demography and infrastructure facilities.

The general character of the fringe may be derived as:

Land use pattern is partly under change from rural to semi urban or urban.

Several villages of the fringe zone, having been deprived of their amalgamation with in the city limit.

Occupational Structure of the Few Village of Noida:

Declining trends in agricultural sector are increasing toward during 1991-2010.

It is observed that there is an increasing trend in the service sector in the all village during 1991-2010.

In the business there was a step rising during 1991 to 2010 and

In the shop keeping business there was a great rise during 1991-2010.

Besides the industrial function, Noida township is emerging as an important IT hub in NCR region. The total urban complex is a mixup of various functional zones, specially the Noida township is comparing with medium size industries. It is also concluded with functional analysis of township that smaller unique industrial hubs are coming up over the extended township sector i.e. among the express high way bio technology park is one of them is quote.

Development of Noida township was a process to develop a role model town in the country. It was planned to make Noida, the finest developed city so far. But in the result it gives a promise for over all development. But there are many problem arising before the people of surrounding village like of technical education lack of proper guidance, lack of proper utilization of many, lack of knowledge about investment of many etc. there should be some remedies to make the people a participatory body in the development process the following result are given below:

It has also been observed that some of the villagers who have received the land compensation amount have invested their surplus money into ancillary trade, business and land purchasing in other district of Uttar Pradesh.



There must be active participation of the local people in the employment programs of various industrial units.

Rain water harvesting should be mandatory for the real state developers and Noida authority.

In this situation some step to protect environment should be essential such as plantation of those plant which have long life such as Burgud, pepal and other nature fraind tree.

It is also proposed that the best and fertile agricultural land should not be acquired as far as possible for expansion of the township.

Good murfcac facilities which will cater to all the needs of the villagers should therefore be provided to a group of fring villages.

Improving the economic and housing conditions of the poor.

Occupational character has also been changing from traditional to modern.

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