



Emerging Pattern of Urbanization and Economic Development in Madhya Pradesh

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ABSTRACT: This study is trying to understand the emerging pattern of Madhya Pradesh and find out the interrelationship between urban population growth and economic development. Madhya Pradesh have 5.3 percent of total urban population of the country and the state have eighth rank among Indian state for having total number of urban population. In the state the highest number of urban population lives in Indore (2427709) and the percentage of urbanisation is highest in Bhopal (80.85%). The highest urban population is recorded in class-1 cities which population size in the range 100,000 and above.

Keyword: Pattern of urbanisation, Population growth, Literacy rate, Development.

I. INTRODUCTION

After the Second World War urbanisation became a worldwide process and the developing nations have emerged as a significant force in world's urbanisation. Since 1950 the proportion of developing world population living in the cities has been almost doubled. In general, the growth of largest cities of these nations is more rapid than other cities. In 1950s among the 20 largest agglomerations in the world 12 were from the industrially developed countries. At present only 3 of the 20 largest urban agglomerations belong to the developed world. (UNFPA 1999) (Singh, 2007). According to 2001 Census, Only 27.73 percent of total population of India lives in urban areas. But in terms of absolute size of the urban population, India ranks second among the countries of world with 273 million urban population. This scale and speed of urbanisation in India are thus likely to present demanding challenges for urban management and development, in future years to come. The process of urbanisation, considered in the demographic sense as an increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas to the total population, has been associated with economic development. The growth of urban population involves the increase in the population of existing urban centres as well as the emergence of new urban centres. The growth of urban centres of different sizes, their distribution in space and their variations over time are explained by the patterns of urbanisation. (Ramachandraiah, C.) India is passing through a stage of massive urban transition. With second largest urban population, India has now become one of the top contributors to the world's urban population growth. The component of natural growth dominated the 1960s and 1970s and rural to urban migration along with natural growth played significant role in 1980s (Bhasin, 2001) (Singh, 2007). It has been also found that during this period the rate of urban population growth was higher than the growth of the number of towns. It indicates that high urban growth of India has been mainly caused by the enlargement of the existing towns, particularly the large towns. Another significant characteristic of India's urbanisation has been the regional variations in the distribution of urban population concentration. A large proportion of the urban population has been concentrated in the six most urbanised states: namely, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Punjab and West Bengal, accounting for about half of the country's urban population. Actually, in India, regional disparity in socio-economic development has led to variations in the levels of urbanisation and urban growth. Except for Punjab, the industrialisation process of 1960s and 70s in other above mentioned five states has accelerated their urban growth. The Process of urbanisation in a region must be viewed in the context of the nature and level of economic development.

II. METHODOLOGY

This paper is based on the analyses and comparative study of secondary data from different source. Census 2001 and 2011, reports published by govt. of India, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, published books, research articles and papers and unpublished Ph. D. thesis. This entire study is based on comparative approach. Researcher trying to find out the relation between pattern of urbanisation and economic development.

A. Objective

There are following objective of this study -

1. To analyse the pattern of urbanisation and identified areas of rapid urban growth.
2. To analyzed the interrelationship of urban growth and urban population size with different indicators of economic development.

B. Study Area

In geographically, Madhya Pradesh located at middle of India in plains between latitude 21° 04'N-26°00 N and longitude 74°02' - 82°49 E Madhya Pradesh state is exactly located in centre of the India so it known as the “Heart of India”. Madhya Pradesh is second largest state of India comprising of about 3.08 lack sq.km. area and is home to over 72.6 million persons. The population density for the state is 236 per sq.km. The population of the state grew by 20.3 percent during 2001-11.

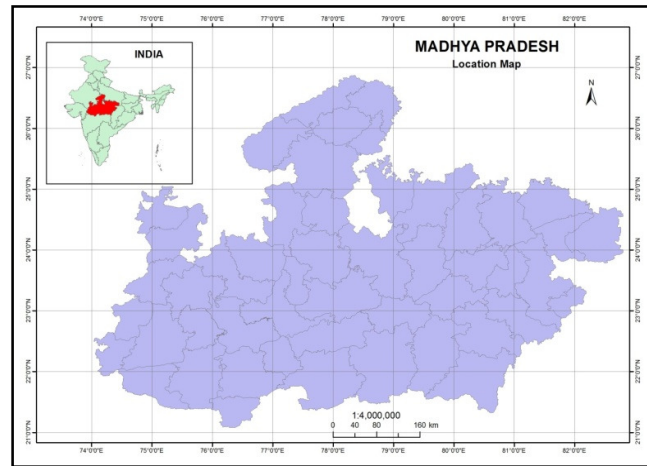
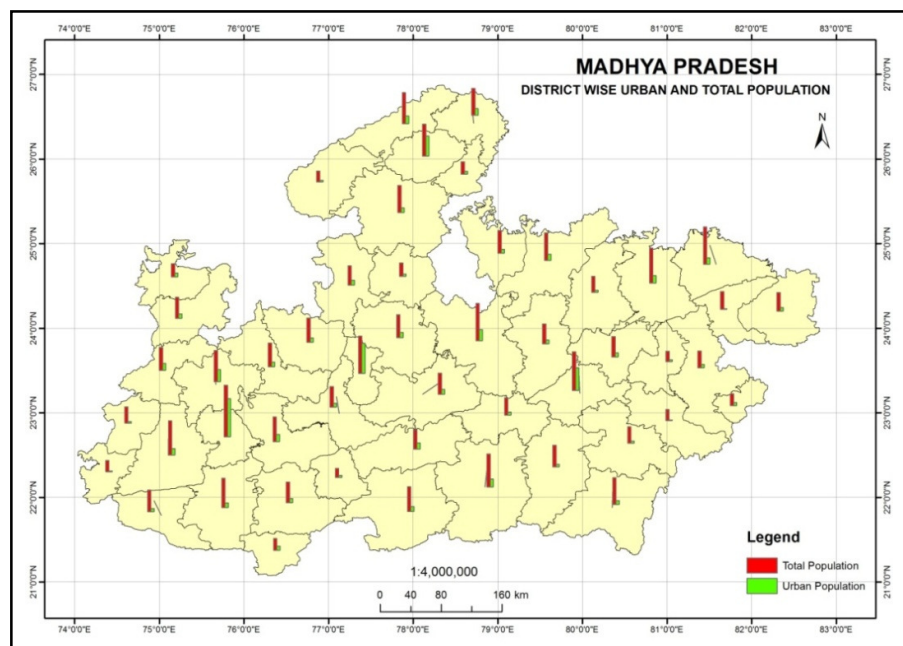


Table 1: Percentage of Urban Population in total.

S. No.	District	Total Population	Urban Population	Percentage	S. No.	District	Total Population	Urban Population	Percentage
1	Bhopal	2371061	1917051	80.85	26	Damoh	1264219	250551	19.82
2	Indore	3276697	2427709	74.09	27	Khandwa	1310061	259436	19.80
3	Gwalior	2032036	1273792	62.69	28	Betul	1575362	309151	19.62
4	Jabalpur	2463289	1440034	58.46	29	Shajapur	1512681	293548	19.41
5	Ujjain	1986864	779213	39.22	30	Singrauli	1178273	226786	19.25
6	Burhanpur	757847	260287	34.35	31	Sehore	1311332	248462	18.95
7	Hoshangabad	1241350	389986	31.42	32	Dhar	2185793	413221	18.90
8	Ratlam	1455069	435031	29.90	33	Narsimhapur	1091854	203540	18.64
9	Sagar	2378458	708796	29.80	34	Ashoknagar	845071	153684	18.19
10	Neemuch	826067	245230	29.69	35	Rajgarh	1545814	276457	17.88
11	Dewas	1563715	451759	28.89	36	Tikamgarh	1445166	249873	17.29
12	Anuppur	749237	205241	27.39	37	Umaria	644758	110544	17.15
13	Bhind	1703005	432922	25.42	38	Shivpuri	1726050	295423	17.12
14	Guna	1241519	312675	25.18	39	Rewa	2365106	395785	16.73
15	Chhindwara	2090922	505183	24.16	40	Khargone	1873046	298856	15.96
16	Morena	1965970	470462	23.93	41	Sheopur	687861	107352	15.61
17	Vidisha	1458875	339618	23.28	42	Barwani	1385881	204069	14.72
18	Datia	786754	181982	23.13	43	Balaghat	1701698	244816	14.39
19	Raisen	1331597	303425	22.79	44	Mandla	1054905	130189	12.34
20	Chhatarpur	1762375	399016	22.64	45	Panna	1016520	125335	12.33
21	Satna	2228935	474418	21.28	46	Seoni	1379131	163890	11.88
22	Hard	570465	119364	20.92	47	Jhabua	1025048	91983	8.97
23	Mandsaur	1340411	277604	20.71	48	Sidhi	1127033	93121	8.26
24	Shahdol	1066063	219600	20.60	49	Alirajpur	728999	57074	7.83
25	Katni	1292042	263543	20.40	50	Dindori	704524	32318	4.59

Whereas the growth for urban population had been much higher at 25.6 percent during the period. Nearly one fourth (28%) of the population comprising 20.1 million persons live in 476 towns and cities. As in the rest of the country, the urbanisation in Madhya Pradesh is top heavy. Few large cities comprise a large proportion of the urban population. According to this table 27.63 percent of state population live in urban areas. There are eleven districts whose urbanisation level is up to the state average (27.63%) and 39 district less urbanised than state average. The highest urbanised district in the state is Bhopal (80.85%) followed by Indore (74.09%), Gwalior (62.69%) and Jabalpur (58.46%). The lowest urbanisation in the state is Dindori (4.59%) followed by Alirajpur (7.8%), Sidhi (8.2%), Jhabua (8.9%).



Map No.1 District wise urban and Total Population.

The Highest urban population is found in Indore (2427709) followed by Bhopal, Jabalpur and Gwalior. The lowest urban population is found in Dindori followed by Alirajpur and Sidhi.

Table 2: Ranking of Top ten States/UTs by percentage of urban population to total urban population : 2001 and 2011.

India/State/Union Territory #	Urban population in 2011	Percentage Share	Rank in 2011	Urban population in 2001	Percentage Share	Rank in 2001
India	377,105,760	100.0	0	286,119,689	100.00	0
Maharashtra	50,827,531	13.5	1	41,100,980	14.36	1
Uttar Pradesh	44,470,455	11.8	2	34,539,582	12.07	2
Tamil Nadu	34,949,729	9.3	3	27,483,998	9.61	3
West Bengal	29,134,060	7.7	4	22,427,251	7.84	4
Andhra Pradesh	28,353,745	7.5	5	20,808,940	7.27	5
Gujarat	25,712,811	6.8	6	18,930,250	6.62	6
Karnataka	23,578,175	6.3	7	17,961,529	6.28	7
Madhya Pradesh	20,059,666	5.3	8	15,967,145	5.58	8
Rajasthan	17,080,776	4.5	9	13,214,375	4.62	9
NCT of Delhi #	16,333,916	4.3	10	12,905,780	4.51	10

India's total urban population was 286,119,689 in 2001, it has reached 377,105,760 according to census 2011. The highest number of urban population lives in Maharashtra 50,827,531 which is 13.5 percent of India's urban population, Uttar Pradesh have second highest urban population of the country (11.8%) followed by Tamilnadu (9.3%), West Bengal (7.7%) and Andhra Pradesh (7.5%).

Table 3: Ranking of Districts by Percentage of Urban Population : 2001 and 2011.

District	Total Urban Population 2011	Percentage of Urban Population	Rank in 2011	Total Urban Population 2001	Percentage of Urban Population	Rank in 2001
Madhya Pradesh	20069405	100.00	0	1,59,67,145		0
Indore	2427709	12.10	1	17,30,363	10.84	1
Bhopal	1917051	9.55	2	14,82,718	9.29	2
Jabalpur	1440034	7.18	3	12,27,340	7.69	3
Gwalior	1273792	6.35	4	9,83,008	6.16	4
Ujjain	779213	3.88	5	6,62,787	4.15	5
Sagar	708796	3.53	6	5,90,907	3.70	6
Chhindwara	505183	2.52	7	4,52,203	2.83	7
Satna	474418	2.36	8	3,85,553	2.41	8
Morena	470462	2.34	9	3,43,305	2.15	11
Dewas	451759	2.25	10	3,58,347	2.24	10
Ratlam	435031	2.17	11	3,68,434	2.31	9
Bhind	432922	2.16	12	3,38,933	2.12	12
Dhar	413221	2.06	13	2,88,184	1.80	16
Chhatarpur	399016	1.99	14	3,24,295	2.03	14
Rewa	395785	1.97	15	3,20,563	2.01	15
Hoshangabad	389986	1.94	16	3,34,394	2.09	13
Vidisha	339618	1.69	17	2,60,367	1.63	17
Guna	312675	1.56	18	2,38,920	1.50	22
Betul	309151	1.54	19	2,59,119	1.62	18
Raisen	303425	1.51	20	2,06,800	1.30	29
Khargone	298856	1.49	21	2,35,459	1.47	23
Shivpuri	295423	1.47	22	2,39,673	1.50	20
Shajapur	293548	1.46	23	2,39,230	1.50	21
Mandsaur	277604	1.38	24	2,20,704	1.38	25
Rajgarh	276457	1.38	25	2,17,322	1.36	26
Katni	263543	1.31	26	2,25,261	1.41	24
Burhanpur	260287	1.30	27	2,43,518	1.53	19
Khandwa	259436	1.29	28	2,16,403	1.36	27
Damoh	250551	1.25	29	2,04,351	1.28	30
Tikamgarh	249873	1.25	30	2,12,733	1.33	28
Sehore	248462	1.24	31	1,93,740	1.21	35
Neemuch	245230	1.22	32	2,02,970	1.27	31
Balaghat	244816	1.22	33	1,93,972	1.21	34
Singrauli	226786	1.13	34	1,92,327	1.20	36
Shahdol	219600	1.09	35	2,02,802	1.27	32
Anuppur	205241	1.02	36	1,95,352	1.22	33
Barwani	204069	1.02	37	1,57,975	0.99	37
Narsimhapur	203540	1.01	38	1,53,110	0.96	38
Datia	181982	0.91	39	1,37,549	0.86	39
Seoni	163890	0.82	40	1,20,687	0.76	40
Ashoknagar	153684	0.77	41	1,15,893	0.73	41
Mandla	130189	0.65	42	91,914	0.58	44
Panna	125335	0.62	43	1,08,184	0.68	42
Harda	119364	0.59	44	1,01,167	0.63	43
Umaria	110544	0.55	45	83,133	0.52	46
Sheopur	107352	0.53	46	88,571	0.55	45
Sidhi	93121	0.46	47	68,704	0.43	48
Jhabua	91983	0.46	48	76,613	0.48	47
Alirajpur	57074	0.28	49	44,418	0.28	49
Dindori	32318	0.16	50	26,870	0.17	50

According to census-2011, the total urban population of Madhya Pradesh was 15,967,145 which was 5.58 percent of total urban population. And the state had eight rank in among the Indian states for having total urban population. According to census – 2011. The total urban population of the state is reached 20,059,666. But the percentage of total population is declined which is 5.3 percent from 5.58 percent. The ranking of the state remain unchanged. The total number of urban population of Madhya Pradesh is 20069405 according to census -2011. Which was 15967145 in 2001, the increase in absolute term in population is 4102260. The highest number of urban population live in Indore (2427709), which is 12.10 percent of total urban population of the state. The second highest urban population found in Bhopal (1917951) followed by Jabalpur (1440034), Gwalior (1273792) and Ujjain (779213). The lowest number of urban population found in Dindori (32318) which is 0.16 percent of the total state population. Second lowest urban population found in Alirajpur (57074) followed by Jhabua and Sidhi.

Table 4: Number of UAs/Towns in different population Ranges : 2001 and 2011.

Class	Population	Number of UAs/ Towns 2001	Population 2001	Number of UAs/ Towns 2011	Population 2011
Class I	100,000 & Above	26	8,842,338	33	11,918,474
Class II	50,000-99,999	26	1,933,973	29	2,035,398
Class III	20,000-49,999	89	2,566,719	106	3,100,866
Class IV	10,000-19,999	141	1,954,948	160	2,251,336
Class V	5,000-9,999	80	645,793	89	709,609
Class VI	Less than 4,999	6	23,374	10	43,983
	Total	368	15,967,145	427	20,059,666

The highest population 11,918,474 is recorded in class –I towns, which correspond to a population size in the range 100,000 and above. As per 2011 figures, for all six category of towns in the state, and aggregate population of 20,059,666 persons is observed which can be segregated in to 10,470,511 males and 9,589,155 females in comparison to the 2011 figures which recorded an aggregate population of 15,967,145.

Table 5: Natural Growth Rate of Population- (District wise).

S.No.	District	Total	Rural	Urban	S.No.	District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Tikamgarh	18.8	19.9	14.4	23	Mandla	16.8	17.4	12.1
2	Ujjain	17.9	20.1	14.9	24	Mandsaur	11.7	11.9	11.3
3	Umariya	19.4	20.8	13.3	25	Morena	16.2	18.3	12
4	Vidisha	20.6	22.9	15.3	26	Narsinghpur	19.4	19.9	16.9
5	Khargone	14.2	14.5	12.8	27	Neemuch	16.2	15.7	17.2
6	Balaghat	13.9	14.4	11.4	28	Panna	20.2	21.4	13.8
7	Barwani	19.8	20.2	18.1	29	Raisen	19.4	20.8	15.1
8	Betul	15.3	16.1	11.8	30	Rajgarh	18.3	18.8	15.8
9	Bhind	16.5	16.8	16.1	31	Ratlam	19.2	20.6	15.5
10	Bhopal	13.1	17	12.4	32	Rewa	18.2	19.1	14.4
11	Chhatarpur	21.8	24.1	14.5	33	Sagar	19.3	21.4	15
12	Chhindwara	14.9	15.1	14.2	34	Satna	18.1	18.6	16.9
13	Damoh	18.5	19	16.8	35	Sehore	19.4	19	21.3
14	Datia	12.8	14.5	9.4	36	Seoni	17.2	17.5	13.9
15	Dhar	18.6	18.6	18.3	37	Shahdol	14.4	15.5	11.8
16	Khandwa	15.4	17	11.6	38	Shajapur	16.5	16.2	17.3
17	Guna	20.1	22.2	14.4	39	Sheopur	15.3	15.7	13.2
18	Gwalior	12.3	14.6	11.4	40	Shivpuri	21.3	20.2	17.8
19	Harda	17.8	18.3	16.2	41	Jabalpur	15.6	20.3	12.7
20	Hoshangabad	14.4	16.4	11.1	42	Dindori	19	19.3	13.5
21	Indore	14.5	18	13.5	43	Jhabua	18	18.6	13
22	Katni	17.3	18.7	13.6	44	Sidhi	18.6	18.9	16.7

Natural Growth Rate = Crude Birth Rate – Crude death Rate

Natural Growth Rate of Population is found highest in Chhatarpur (21.8) followed by Shivpuri (21.3), Vidisha (20.6) and Panna (20.2). The lowest natural growth rate is found in Mandsaur (11.7) followed by Gwalior (12.3), Datia (12.8) and Bhopal (13.1). Natural Growth Rate is found higher in Rural areas than Urban areas in every districts except Sehore and Shajapur. According to this table the urban literacy rate of Madhya Pradesh is 84.1 percent. There are twenty districts have high urban literacy rate than the state average (84.1%) and thirty districts have lower than state average. The highest literacy rate found in Seoni (89.7%). Followed by Harda, Hoshangabad and Katni (all are 88.6%). The lowest literacy rate of Madhya Pradesh is found in Shivpuri followed by Sheopur and Jhabua.

Table 6: District wise Urban literacy Rate.

S.No.	Urban Literacy Rate	Districts
		Madhya Pradesh (84.1)
1.	Below 75%	Jhabua (74.7), Sheopur (73.3), Shivpuri (68.7)
2.	70 – 80%	Bhind (80.0), Sidhi (79.9), Datia (79.7), Chhatarpur (79.7), Ashoknagar (79.3), Morena (78.7), Barwani (78.7), Rajgarh (78.7), Guna (78.7), Singrauli (77.6), Tikamgarh (75.7)
3.	82 - 85%	Umaria (80.3), Burhanpur (80.5), Panna (80.6), Alirajpur (81.0), Dhar (81.0), Shajapur (81.1), Anuppur (81.3), Dewas (82.6), Raisen (82.7), Sehore (82.7), Khargone (83.0), Vidisha (83.1), Rewa (83.3), Ujjain (83.4), Neemuch (83.5), Satna (83.8), Ratlam (84.2), Gwalior (84.2), Shahdol (84.4), Mandsaur (84.6), Khandwa (85.0), Damoh (85.0)
4.	Above 85%	Bhopal (85.2), Indore (86.4), Chhindwara (86.6), Dindori (86.7), Balaghat (86.8), Sagar (87.4), Narsimhapur (87.7), Betul (87.8), Mandla (87.9), Jabalpur (88.5), Katni (88.6), Hoshangabad (88.6), Harda (88.6), Seoni (89.7)

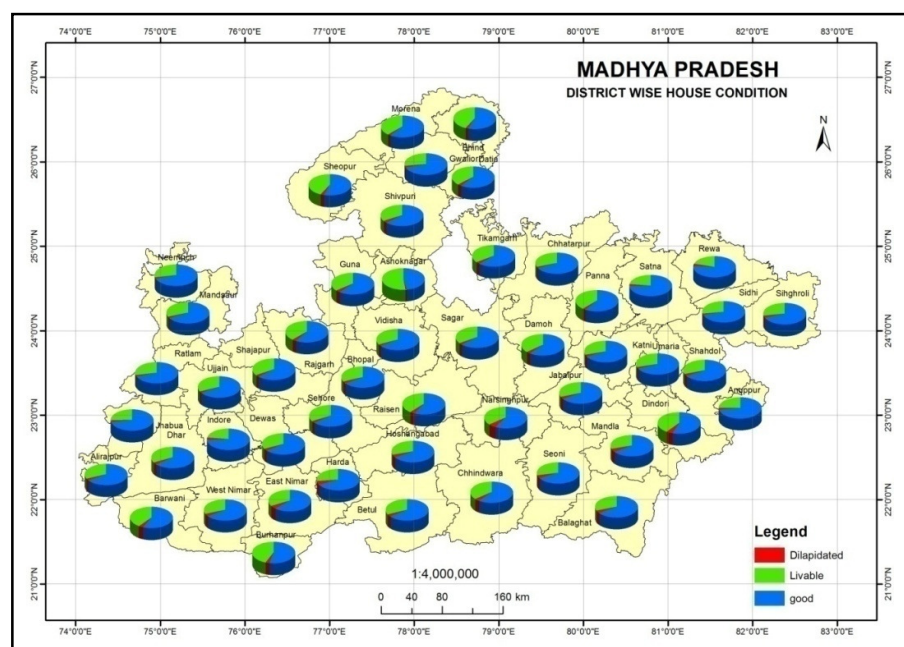
Table 7: Percentage of households having latrine facility within the premises (In Urban Areas).

S.No.	Percentage of House Hold Having Latrine Facility	Districts
1.	Above 80%	Indore (94.3), Gwalior (87.0), Bhopal (83.9), Ujjain (83.6), Ratlam (82.8), Hoshangabad (80.6), Jabalpur (80.2)
2.	70% to 80%	Harda (79.3), Sehore (79.1), Dewas (77.3), Jhabua (76.8), Dhar (76.4), Alirajpur (75.3), Seoni (73.9), Khargone (73.8), Muraina (73.8), Raisen (72.0), Narsinghpur (71.8), Betul (71.6), Vidisha (71.5)
3.	60% to 70%	Khandwa (69.3), Burhanpur (68.6), Mandasour (68.2), Chhindwara (66.3), Barwani (66.1), Katni (65.8), Shivpuri (65.7), Mandla (65.1), Sagar (64.7), Shahdol (63.7), Neemach (63.6), Balaghat (63.1), Datia (63.1), Satna (60.5)
4.	Below 60%	Guna (59.6), Rewa (59.5), Chhatarpur (57.9), Sheopur (57.2), Annuppur (56.9), Ashoknagar (56.3), Damoh (56.2), Dindori (55.3), Umaria (55.2), Panna (53.8), Singrauli (52.1), Sidhi (49.0), Teekamgarh (45.2)

Table 8: District Wise Gross domestic Product.

S. No.	Districts	2000-01	2006-07	2006-07	S. No.	Districts	2000-01	2006-07	2000-01	2006-07
		GDP (in Rs. Cr.)	GDP (in Rs. Cr.)	Growth Rate % (YoY)			GDP (in Rs. Cr.)	GDP (in Rs. Cr.)	Growth Rate % (YoY)	Growth Rate % (YoY)
1.	Balaghat	1574.46	1988.57	1.59	24.	Narsimhapur	1130.08	1361.27	-1.79	3.36
2.	Barwani	781.95	1066.35	5.62	25.	Neemuch	917.23	1234.25	-16.84	5.43
3.	Betul	1600.22	2239.93	5.47	26.	Nimar: East	1775.85	2280.32	-8.19	4.03
4.	Bhind	1152.8	1443.38	-2.69	27.	Nimar: West	1343.62	1894.01	-8.84	7.87
5.	Bhopal	4277.19	6344	9.13	28.	Panna	725.65	954.48	-6.20	-3.76
6.	Chhatarpur	1454.65	1704.72	-3.80	29.	Raisen	1194.66	1499.75	-8.20	4.60
7.	Chhindwara	2390.74	3266.32	7.04	30.	Rajgarh	1131.58	1563.61	-18.46	3.05
8.	Damoh	1178.1	1447.16	2.31	31.	Ratlam	1679.37	2370.29	-20.42	8.84
9.	Datia	706.75	858.44	0.17	32.	Rewa	1853.04	2250.62	-1.37	2.44
10.	Dewas	1406.87	1918.98	6.59	33.	Sagar	2248.93	2694.59	3.19	4.79
11.	Dhar	1716.94	2480.82	10.76	34.	Satna	2109.26	2576.37	-2.36	0.47
12.	Dindori	361.12	457.61	-2.58	35.	Sehore	1061.55	1458.35	-14.48	2.02
13.	Guna	1745.59	2188.62	3.47	36.	Seoni	1030.25	1449.97	-11.47	4.31
14.	Gwalior	3012.19	3804.29	2.93	37.	Shahdol	2028.57	2640.56	-4.15	3.35
15.	Harda	561.86	817.57	0.35	38.	Shajapur	1281.6	1738	-21.65	5.32
16.	Hoshangabad	1770.63	2244.32	7.84	39.	Sheopur	495.5	607.33	-6.27	1.20
17.	Indore	7170.83	9549.83	7.80	40.	Shivpuri	1316.36	1548.46	-5.76	-3.02
18.	Jabalpur	3624.99	4884.44	5.23	41.	Sidhi	3093.65	4233.7	-4.66	4.88
19.	Jhabua	967.48	1336.52	0.21	42.	Tikamgarh	1111.91	1222.19	-4.22	-2.78
20.	Katni	1439.85	1738.49	0.28	43.	Ujjain	2654.58	3760.48	-18.34	12.45
21.	Mandla	723.61	959.55	1.22	44.	Umaria	476.09	624.96	-2.28	0.98
22.	Mandsaur	1452.57	2099.84	12.24	45.	Vidisha	1381.78	1741.17	-6.39	5.51
23.	Morena	1469.05	1799.95	1.20						

*Data for Ashoknagar include in Guna, Burhanpur include in Khandwa, Anuppur include in Shahdole, Singrauli include in Sidhi and Alirajpur include in Jhabua.



Map No. 2. District wise House Condition.

The percentage of urban house hold having latrine facility is a good indicator of urban infrastructure and socio – economic position of the society. According to the Table 9 the 74.2 percent urban house hold in M.P having latrine facility. There are 13 district which have good performance than state average 74.2 percent and 37 districts are below to the state average. The maximum percentage of house hold having latrine facility is Indore (90.30%) followed by Bhopal (83.90%), Ujjain (83.60%) Ratlam (82.80%). Minimum percentage of urban households having latrine facility is Tikamgarh (45.20%), Sidhi (49%), Singrauli (52.10%) and Panna (53.80%). According to this table the Highest GDP (in 2006-07) is found in Indore (9549.83 cr Rs.) followed by Bhopal (6344 cr Rs.), Jabalpur (4884 cr Rs.) and Gwalior (3804.29 cr Rs.).

Table 9: District wise par Capita Income (In Rupees).

S. No	District	2004 - 05	2012 - 13	S. No	District	2004 - 05	2012-13
1	Sheopur	11916	32618	24	Jhabua	9261	31316
2	Morena	11049	31728	25	Dhar	13256	39297
3	Bhind	10063	31516	26	Indore	34442	99425
4	Gwalior	21569	62667	27	Khargaone	11449	32266
5	Datia	13021	43082	28	Barwani	9433	32776
6	Shivpuri	11419	31966	29	Khandwa	13070	39726
7	Guna	12615	40641	30	Rajgarh	12721	36010
8	Tikamgarh	10618	29656	31	Vidisha	13806	38446
9	Chhatarpur	11886	31919	32	Bhopal	28265	80784
10	Panna	11343	31389	33	Sehore	13379	36529
11	Sagar	13291	39949	34	Raisen	12944	38782
12	Damoh	13351	37397	35	Betul	13530	39954
13	Satna	12927	35753	36	Harda	13994	50480
14	Rewa	10523	29866	37	Hoshangabad	18418	54027
15	Umaria	11047	31298	38	Katni	15812	43991
16	Shahdol	16746	42758	39	Jabalpur	21890	72002
17	Sidhi	21588	45961	40	Narsinghpur	13466	36718
18	Neemuch	17841	48424	41	Dindori	9193	35172
19	Mandsaur	17314	47940	42	Mandla	9709	25659
20	Ratlam	18001	50529	43	Chhindwara	17448	54745
21	Ujjain	19709	57824	44	Seoni	11560	39570
22	Shajapur	13684	37699	45	Balaghat	13019	39928
23	Dewas	14282	43550		M.P.	15442	44989

The Lowest GDP is found in Dindori followed by Sheopur, Umaria and Harda. The Highest Growth Rate is found in Ujjain (12.45%) followed by Mandsaur (12.24%), Dhar (10.76%) and Bhopal (9.13%) and the Lowest growth rate is found in Chhaterpur (-3.8%) followed by Panna (-3.7%) and Shivpuri (-3.02%).

According to Appendix-1, 67.6% urban household in the state are in good condition, 29.7 percent liveable and 2.7 % urban households are dilapidated. The highest percentage of good condition households are in Rewa (75.7%) followed by Satna (74.3%) and Indore (74%). There are 21 districts are better than state average (67.6%) and 29 districts are poor. The highest percentage of liveable condition of households are in Burhanpur (41.7%), Bhind (40.7%) and Sheopur (40.6%). Lowest in Rewa (21.8%). The highest percentage of dilapidated households are in Narimhapur(5.9%) followed by Dindori (5.5%), Harda (4.4%) and Khandwa (4.4%). Minimum percentage of dilapidated houses in Neemach (1.4 %) and Ratlam (1.4%).

The Highest per capita income (2004-05) in the state is found in Indore followed by Bhopal, Jabalpur and Gwalior. The ranking of top four districts is the same in 2012-13 also. The lowest per capita income (in 2004-05) is found in Dindori (9193) followed by Jhabua (9261), Barwani (9433) and Mandla (9709). The lowest per capita income (in 2012-13) is found in Mandla (25659) followed by Tikamgarh (29656) Rewa (29866) and Jhabua (31316). The Highest Growth Rate (383.43%) is found in Dindori in 2012-13. The Average per capita income of the state is 15442 in 2004-05 and 44989 in 2012-13. The Growth Rate of the state is 292% in this period.

Appendix-1: Urban Households with Condition of Census House – 2010.

Area Name	Total	Good	Livable	Dilapidated	Area Name	Total	Good	Livable	Dilapidated
Madhya Pradesh	100	67.6	29.7	2.7					
Sheopur	100	56.2	40.6	3.2	Vidisha	100	67.3	30.6	2.1
Morena	100	62.2	35.7	2.1	Bhopal	100	67.3	30.1	2.6
Bhind	100	56.8	40.7	2.5	Sehore	100	66.2	31.3	2.5
Gwalior	100	71.1	26.9	2.0	Raisen	100	59.6	36.4	4.0
Datia	100	62.2	34.8	3.0	Betul	100	66.8	30.3	3.0
Shivpuri	100	65.7	31.5	2.8	Harda	100	69.1	26.5	4.4
Tikamgarh	100	64.4	32.9	2.7	Hoshangabad	100	68	28.7	3.4
Chhatarpur	100	69.3	29.1	1.6	Katni	100	69	28.6	2.4
Panna	100	61.7	36	2.3	Jabalpur	100	67.7	29.4	2.9
Sagar	100	65.4	32.1	2.5	Narsimhapur	100	60.4	33.7	5.9
Damoh	100	62.9	34.1	2.9	Dindori	100	56.8	37.7	5.5
Satna	100	74.3	23.4	2.3	Mandla	100	67.4	28.6	4.0
Rewa	100	75.7	21.8	2.4	Chhindwara	100	62.8	33.5	3.7
Umaria	100	69.6	28.3	2.1	Seoni	100	68.8	27.7	3.5
Neemuch	100	71	27.6	1.4	Balaghat	100	67.2	29.4	3.4
Mandsaur	100	68.8	29.5	1.7	Guna	100	63.1	33.6	3.3
Ratlam	100	71	27.5	1.4	Ashoknagar	100	60.5	37.8	1.7
Ujjain	100	68	30.1	1.9	Shahdol	100	68	29.2	2.7
Shajapur	100	65.5	32.1	2.4	Anuppur	100	72.8	25	2.2
Dewas	100	66.9	30.5	2.6	Sidhi	100	71.6	26.8	1.5
Dhar	100	66.3	30.7	3.0	Singrauli	100	70.3	27.1	2.6
Indore	100	74	23.3	2.7	Jhabua	100	72.8	25.5	1.8
Khargone	100	67.3	29.5	3.2	Alirajpur	100	67.6	29.8	2.6
Barwani	100	58.6	37.4	4.1	Khandwa	100	64.6	31.1	4.4
Rajgarh	100	61.1	35.7	3.2	Burhanpur	100	54.4	41.7	3.9

CONCLUSION

This study is find that Madhya Pradesh have 20,059,666 urban population in 2011, which is 5.3 percent of total urban population of the country. The state have eighth rank in urban population among India's states. In the state, the highest urban population lives in Indore (12.1% of total urban population of the state) followed by Bhopal (9.55%), Jabalpur (7.18%) and Gwalior (6.35%) and the lowest urban population found in Dindori (0.16% of the state urban population) followed by Alirajpur (0.28%), Jhabua (0.46%). Urbanisation of the state is 27.63 percent and highest urbanisation found in Bhopal (80.85%) , Indore (74.09%) and Gwalior (62.69%) , and the lowest urbanisation in Dindori (4.59%) followed by Alirajpur (7.83%). If we see class wise cities/ towns populations that we find the highest urban population is recorded in class -1 towns which correspond to a population size in the range 100,000 and above. Lowest in class-VI which population is less than 5000. The Highest par capita income of the state is found in Indore followed by Bhopal, Jabalpur and Gwalior. The highest GDP of the state is also found in Indore followed by Bhopal, Jabalpur Gwalior. The par capita income and GDP both are found in Dindori. Dindori have the lowest size of urban population also. The urban literacy rate in Madhya Pradesh is 84.1 percent. The highest urban literacy rate in Seoni (89.7%) and lowest in Shivpuri (68.7%). The study is found that 74.2% of urban Household in M.P. having latrine facility. The maximum percentage of household having latrine facility is Indore (90.30%) and Bhopal. And minimum percentage is found in Tikamgarh, Sidhi and Singrauli. There are 67.6% urban household in the state are in good condition. The Highest percentage of food condition households are in Rewa, Satna and Indore, and lowest in Dindore and Harda. This study is found that the districts like Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, and Gwalior which urban population size and urbanisation are high, the condition of economic development are also high in these districts. Dindori, Alirajpur, Sidhi, and Umaria which urban population size and urbanisation is lower, the condition of economic development is also poor in these districts. On the Basis of this study we can say there are a proportional relationship between urban growth and the indicators of economic development. It is found that urbanisation is a carrier of economic development.

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