METROLPOLITAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Research studies in this article are presented against the backdrop of an overview of smart metropolitan regional development. In today's metropolitan planning, population movements, economic fluctuations, and social dynamism all play a crucial role in the process. A future unplanned spatial expansion covering fringe areas and the development of satellite towns around these cities is inevitable, based on the growth of urban populations in metropolitan areas. Massive urban transformation is taking place in Indian metropolises due to the emergence of large-scale industrial corridors. Indian economy is undergoing gradual structural changes as a result of globalisation, liberalisation and privatisation. As part of economic liberalisation, the study also focuses on metropolitan development in India.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the past, urbanisation and economic growth have gone hand in hand around the world. In the metropolis, more than half of the population lives. As India's urbanisation pattern evolved from 2001 to 2011, the number of metropolitan cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) increased. A number of large Indian cities, in particular large metropolises and metropolitan regions, are facing challenges in terms of their growth and composition as well as their spatial spread and congestion. In this regard, Bangalore (also known as Bengaluru), India's Silicon Valley, is no exception.

Table 1.1: Projections of City-wise Contribution to GDP

Country	City	Population (Thousands)		Total GDP($ billion)		Per Capita GDP ($ thousand)	
India		2010	2025	2010	2025	2010	2025
	Mumbai	18,206	22,476	56	193	8	16
	Delhi	16,260	21,426	48	211	7	19
	Kolkata	14,019	18,033	28	113	5	12
	Chennai	8,454	12,074	17	77	5	12
	Bangalore	8,167	11,256	29	129	9	22
	Hyderabad	7,520	10,973	16	74	5	13
	Ahmedabad	6,140	9,084	12	67	5	14
	Pune	4,903	6,916	19	94	9	26
	Surat	4,366	7,498	14	84	8	21
	Jaipur	2,988	4,262	6	25	5	11

Both the study of metropolises' dominant role in the socio-economic development of regions and their assertion that civilisation development is increasingly concentrated in metropolitan areas are unquestionably true. Those regions that do not have metropolises develop at a slower pace and become peripheries. Large urban centres have many advantages, including competitive advantages, localization, concentration, and urbanisation, to name a few. As a result of territorial inequalities in socio-economic development, competitive advantages result. They may have their roots in geographic or historical factors, as well as in barriers to the flow of factors of production inputs. A concentration of modern production branches and highly skilled labour may result from their influence on large or innovative firms.

Due to the clustering of many global firms operating in the same or related economic branches and entities with supra-regional functions, location and concentration advantages can be seen (universities and other institutions of higher education, banks, corporations). Communication and spatial influence are two of the most common interaction effects that result from the concentration of functions and capital. They include information circulation and exchange. This results in better access to communication methods and institutions and organisations that work together, creating the so-called neighbourhood effect. In addition to creating a specialised labour market in the region, scale also creates conditions for cooperation with global entities, and allows banks and insurance companies to specialise, among other things.

II.   MEANING   OF METROLPOLITAN AREAS

Article 243P(c) of the Constitution of India defines metropolitan areas as areas 'having a million or more inhabitants, residing in one or more districts, and consisting of two or more municipalities, panchayats, or other contiguous areas that are designated as metropolitan areas by the Governor by public notification' Urban agglomeration (UA) as defined by the Census of India is necessary to fully grasp the concept of 'metropolitan area' and the nature of its demographic growth in real time. It is a continuous urban spread consisting of one town and its urban outgrowths (OG) or of two or more physically contiguous towns, together with or without their respective outgrowths, according to the 2011 Census. UAs and metropolitan areas are defined by their contiguousness.

Cities have complex institutional structures and inter-relationships created by overlaps, contradictions and definitional ambiguities, which contribute to the complexity of governance in metropolitan areas. Metropolitan governance is complicated by the lack of clarity in the definition of a metropolitan area. It has evolved and is currently being used to describe metropolitan areas in different ways.

III.   SIGNIFICANCE   OF METROPOLITAN AREAS

Megacities and larger metropolitan areas face greater pressures on land, real estate, and service provisioning because they are economic and political hubs, resulting in rapidly rising prices and costs of living. Inequality and socio-economic disparities are a result of this. Furthermore, decentralisation may be more difficult to implement in larger metropolitan areas due to their population density and complex institutional arrangements.

The country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to be 32 percent produced in metropolitan areas, which have 13.3 percent of the country's population and only 0.2 percent of its land.

Approximately 267 million people live in cities with populations of more than one million, according to a study by the Institute for Health and Human Services (IHHS). More than 70 cities are expected to have populations greater than one million in 2031, with six cities having a population of more than 10 million. Around 15% of the country's GDP is estimated to be produced by the top 10 cities, which have 8% of the population and 0.1 percent of the land area.
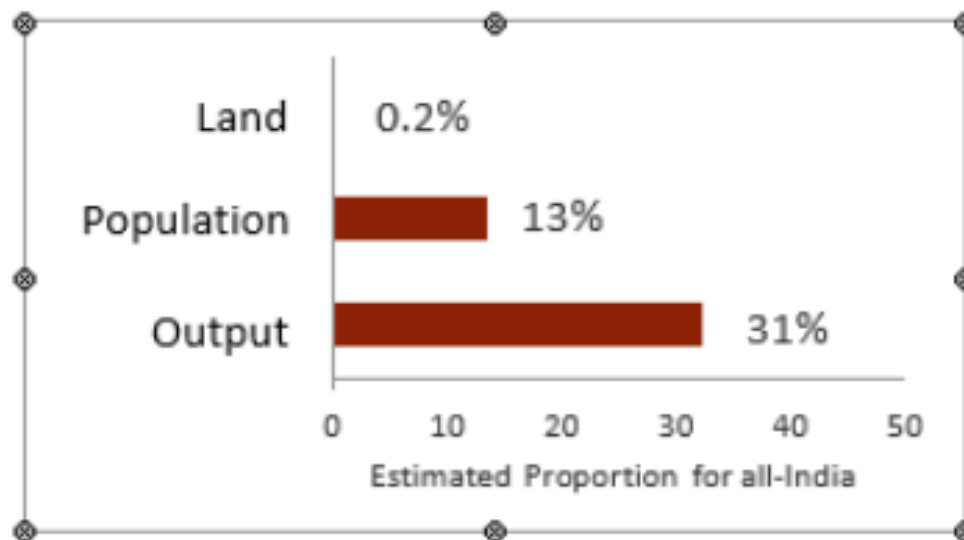

Figure 1: Land, Population and Output of the 53 Metropolitan Areas in India

Metropolitan areas are important cultural melting pots as well as political nerve centres. India's larger metropolitan areas will likely be more diverse in terms of linguistic diversity (despite the fact that the country's states are organised along language lines). 'Marathi, Kannada and Telugu are the mother tongues of a large proportion of people in Mumbai, Bangalore and Hyderabad, but they are not dominant,' Sivaramakrishnan writes. Mumbai has a similar proportion of Hindi, Urdu, and Gujarati speakers, while Bangalore has Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu speakers. In all five regions, the literacy rate is higher than 70 percent as well.

Metropolitan battles over identity and multiple modernities are raging on metropolitan streets and in metropolis homes as a result of increasing globalisation. Political, legal and institutional challenges continue to be posed by social inequality, spatial differentiation and inequality, and institutional disconnect at the metropolitan level.

IV.   TRENDS IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC POPULATION

Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra are the states with the highest concentration of population, according to the Census 2011 data. More than 40 per cent of the urban population in India resides in 53'million-plus' urban areas (UAs), with six being classified as cities. As is to be expected, UAs contain a mix of census towns, outgrowths, cantonment boards, and so on. Compared to the 53 million plus UAs/cities in India today, there were only five cities in 1951 with a population of more than one million. According to state-by-state distribution, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala have the most UAs (each with seven) (five UAs and one city). India's most populous state, Uttar Pradesh, also has

the most cities with populations of more than 0.1 million people (63). (61)

"Megacities" include the urban areas of Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai, which each have populations of more than 10 million people. Once again, as with the legal definition of metropolitan areas, population is the primary factor in determining whether or not an urban area qualifies for the designation of being a megacity 6 As a result of their size, population and budgets, megacities and larger metropolitan areas are much larger than other metropolitan areas. 7 There were about 2.49 million migrants to Greater Mumbai UA in the 1970s, 2.11 million to Delhi UA in 1980s and 0.43 million migrants to Chennai UA in 1980s, the top three urban destinations in India. Significantly, this migration trend contributed to the rapid population growth in these areas. But areas between 5 and 10 million people such as Surat, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad are estimated to have grown faster than larger metropolitan areas between 2001 and 2011. There are more than 53 million people living in'metropolitan areas'/urban areas.

V. CONCLUSION

Researchers found that metro cities located along riverbanks in northern, eastern, and southern India; cities with better public services; and state capitals grew faster than other metros in the study. In addition, proximity to a large city encourages nearby urban centres to grow, underscoring the importance of agglomeration. As a result of conditional convergence in population growth across cities, initial city size has a negative impact on metro growth in contrast. India's 'agglomerated trend' of metropolitan development is also evident in older cities that have not grown rapidly. Many of these older cities have remarkably low demographic growth. According to us, diverting investment and development projects to regressive regions and secondary cities for the purpose of

improving infrastructure and economic bases could lead to a more balanced metropolitan development".

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