Introduction to Urban Planning
Prof. Harshit Sosan Lakra
Department of Agriculture and Planning
Indian Institute of Technology - Roorkee

Lecture No # 01
Urbanization and Sustainable Development

(()) (00:25) Greetings and welcome to the course of Urban Planning. Today, we are going to develop a conceptual understanding of the urban areas. We will identify its distinctions, look at varied definitions and terminologies involved. To start with, we are first going to explore the differences we experience between urban and rural areas in the Indian context in the section Differentiating the Urban from the Rural Areas. This will be an experiential and perception approach which we will adopt to see those distinctions. Thereafter, we will look at some of the expressions, definitions provided by key authors and institutions in the domain of urban studies in the section Concepts of Cities. Following that in the section Administrative Definition
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COVERAGE

1. Differentiating the Urban from the Rural Areas

2. Concepts of City

3. Administrative Definition used by Various Countries

4. Geographical Boundaries of Urban Areas and Terminologies

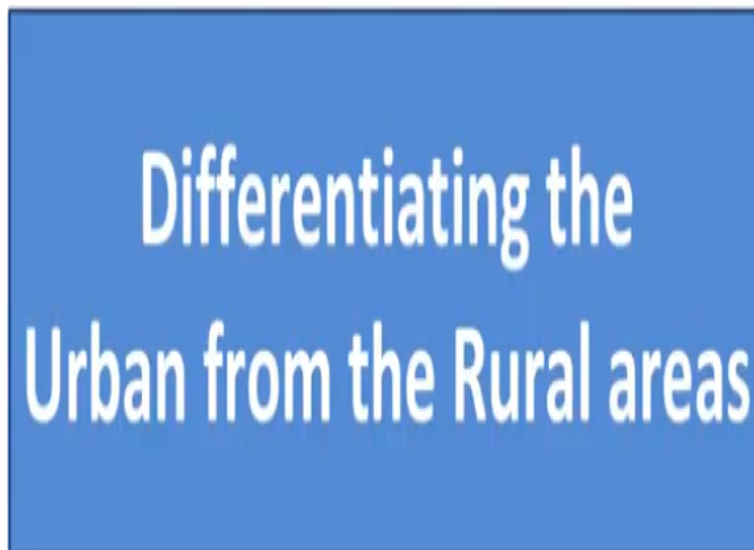5. Classification of Urban Areas and Local Governing Authorities in India.

used by Various Countries, we will explore various definitions used across the globe by different countries. Thereafter we are also going to familiarize ourselves with different boundaries recognized in the urban planning domain in the section Geographical Boundaries of Urban Areas and Terminologies. Finally, we will cover the classification of urban areas and the local governing authorities in Indian context in the section Classification of Urban Areas and Local Governing Authorities in India
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THE LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. Ability to identify the distinctions between the Urban and the Rural areas

2. Deliberate and quote key Concepts of City

3. Synthesize and review various definitions of Urban areas

4. Recognize various Geographical boundaries of Urban areas and label the terminologies

5. Distinguish various Urban areas and their governing local Authorities

Learning outcomes targeted in today's lecture are to develop the ability to identify the distinction between the urban and the rural areas, to nurture the potential, to deliberate and quote key concepts of cities. We should be able to identify different key authors who have written in these areas and should be able to discuss on the conceptual understanding of cities. Further, we should be able to build this skill, we should be able to synthesize and review various definitions of urban areas at the global and the national level. Further, we target to instill the aptitude to recognize various geographical boundaries of urban areas and label the terminologies. To inculcate the ability to distinguish various areas and the governing local authorities, this would our final outcome which will be focusing in this particular lecture. **(Refer Slide Time: 02:59)**

Differentiating the Urban from the Rural areas

Coming to the first segment where we look at how urban areas are different from the rural areas. In these 2 pictures we see the major difference **(Refer Slide Time: 03:10)**

Differentiating the Urban from the Rural Areas

Difference in Population

RURAL

URBAN

Village kalinamai, Manipur   (Lakra, 2019)   Imphal, Manipur   (Internet, 2021)

what we have experienced all of us either live in the rural area or live in the urban area. Main major difference what we see is that we are less people in the rural area, whereas we see large population in the urban area. So these 2 pictures show you the contrast between these rural and the urban areas. **(Refer Slide Time: 03:32)**

Differentiating the Urban from the Rural areas

Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Population

RURAL

URBAN

Movie-Mirch Masala, 1986
(Upadhyaya, 2018)

TV Soap: Taarak Mehta Ka Ooltah Chashmah   (Singh, 2019)

We further also notice that in the rural areas we are almost similar kind of people, we are from the same group, cultural orientations, even the educational background. Whereas, in the urban areas we find there is lot of heterogeneity. We see that people have different occupation, different culture, different religious aspects. So we see lot of heterogeneity in the urban area. Likewise, we also see that in the urban areas people use lot of collective places. They share facility like **(Refer Slide Time: 04:13)**

Differentiating the Urban from the Rural Areas

Collaborations and Shared Spaces and Shared Facilities

RURAL	URBAN

Dema Village, Bihar

(karuna-shechen, 2021)

Anarkali Food Street, Lahore, Pakistan

(Alaapchangethroughart, 2021)

 transportation, the school, colleges, recreational spaces whereas in the rural areas these places might be lesser in number. And probably less of sharing happens there. Other thing which is very much evident is, especially in Indian context is the nature of the houses. We see that lot of permanency is seen in the urban areas **(Refer Slide Time: 04:39)**

Differentiating the Urban from the Rural Areas

Nature of Construction

RURAL	URBAN

Village Rajjiana, Kangra valley, Himachal Pradesh

Sanjauli, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

(Bharti, 2019)

 with the kind of structure we see. And in the rural area, the houses which are there are more of a temporary nature, more of vernacular materials are used, so we identify these distinctions as well. **(Refer Slide Time: 04:52)**

Differentiating the Urban from the Rural Areas

Population Density

URBAN

RURAL

Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Munselling, Spiti valley, Himachal Pradesh

(Bharti.2019)

Other major difference which we see is the density like in the picture on the left hand side you can see high density. Where in a small pocket of land so many house lives. Whereas, on the right hand side you see a lower density, where lesser people live in a piece of land. So these are very marked distinctions between the urban and the rural areas. Further, we see that

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Differentiating the Urban from the Rural Areas

Administrative Body (Gram Panchayat/Municipality)

RURAL

URBAN

(Youthkiawaaz, 2020)

(Jagran, 2019)

there is also administrative difference, we see gram panchayat in the rural areas. Whereas, we see Municipal Corporation, Municipalities in the urban areas. So there is a difference in the urban administration, rural administration in these 2 areas. **(Refer Slide Time: 05:42)**

Now moving on to the next segment where we will cover, look at the concepts of cities, we see that definition **(Refer Slide Time: 05:49)**

Concept of Cities

"Cities are places where large numbers of people live and work; they are hubs of government, commerce and transportation"

(United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2018)

given by United Nations. We see that cities are places where large number of people live and work, they are hubs of government, commerce and transportations. We have seen already in the pictures how there is difference in the population there is difference in the nature of work they do, and there is also difference in the kind of government set up and also the transportation and commerce and all these differences variations we have seen. So Untied Nation describes cities as these places where these differences are there. **(Refer Slide Time: 06:24)**

Conceptual Understanding of Cities

"The confederation or union of neighbouring clans resorting to a center used as a common meeting place for worship, protection and the like; hence, the political or sovereign body formed by such a community".

"An urban area can also be defined as a composite of cells, neighbourhoods, or communities where people work together for common good".

(Gallion and Eisner 2003 p.3)

Further we look at the definition given by Gallion and Eisner to describe cities as confederation or the union of the neighboring clans resorting to a center used as a common meeting place for worship, protection and the like. Hence the political or sovereign body formed by such a community. So we see the important aspect which they highlight here is the confederation the union of different neighborhood clans. So they all come together to use the common facility and they have one identity. The another description which we see is an urban area, can be defined as a composite of cells neighborhoods or communities where people work together for common good. Here again we see how the composite of cells, every unit coming together becomes an important distinction of identifying the urban areas. Here also we see that how communities come together for a common good by coming together they are all benefitted by the common aspect as received by them. Other definitions which we see in this similar aspect is urban areas are those locations **(Refer Slide Time: 07:44)**

Conceptual Understanding of Cities

"Urban areas are those locations where there is opportunity for a diversified living environment and diverse life-styles. People live, work, and enjoy themselves in social and cultural relationships provided by the proximities of an urban area".

"The word city implies a concentration of people in a given geographic area who support themselves on a fairly permanent basis from the economic activities of that area. The city can be a center of industry, trade, education, government, or involve all these activities."

(Gallion and Eisner, 2003 p.3)

where there is opportunity for diversified living environment and diverse lifestyles. People live, work and enjoy themselves in social and cultural relationships provided by proximities in an

urban area. Here we see that while defining urban areas the location aspect comes out also the aspect of opportunity for all people, opportunity for diversified living, diversified life styles is also highlighted in this definition. Other aspect which we see is people live, work and enjoy themselves so the lifestyle aspect is also here and then we also see in the definition the social and cultural relationship. The heterogeneity which we saw in the pictures also comes here in the definition part. Next definition or description which we see by Gallion and Eisner is the world's word city implies or concentration of people in a given geographic area who support themselves on a fairly permanent basis. From the economic activities of that area, the city can be center of industry trade, education, government or involve all these activities. So here again we see the concentration of people the population aspect the density aspect come into the picture, the geographical area, the location aspect comes into the picture. The permanent character is also discussed in this and then the characteristic, the economic characteristics, the other characteristic industrial education and government that all come together to define the cities. **(Refer Slide Time: 09:28)**

Conceptual Understanding of Cities

"The city is a related collection of primary groups and purposive associations…these varied groups support themselves through economic organisations that are likewise of a more or less corporate, or at least publicly regulated, character, and they are all housed in permanent structures, within a relatively limited area."

"The city in its complete sense , …is a geographic lexus, an economic organisation, an institutional process, a theatre of social action, and an aesthetic symbol of collective unity."

" One may describe the city , in its social aspect, as a special framework directed toward the creation of differentiated opportunities for a common life and a significant collective drama."

(Mumford, 1937)

We will look at other definitions specially given by Lewis Mumford in the architectural record. He has described cities as the first one we see the city is a related collection of primary groups and purposive association, these varied groups support themselves through economic organizations. There are likewise of a more or less corporate, at least publicly regulated character and they are all housed in permanent structure within a relatively limited area. So here in this definition, we see that again the aspect of collectiveness is highlighted and also this collectiveness have a purpose behind it. And we also see the other aspect of economic aspect coming into picture here and permanency nature also coming into picture while we define cities. Other description which we see by Lewis Mumford is the city in its complete sense is a geographic lexus, an economic organization an institutional process, a theatre of social action and an aesthetic symbol of collective unity. So, apart from what we have seen in the previous definitions, certain new aspects come here. The geographic lexus where the integration of all the aspects come. Further, we see the institutional process plus we see the social aspect and most important distinction in this particular definition is the aesthetics symbol, the element of beauty which comes here. The other definition which we see in this by Lewis Mumford is one may describe the city in its social aspect. Particularly he describes here from the social prospective as

a special framework directed towards recreation of differentiated opportunities for a common life and significant collective drama. So here we see that for the social aspect they have a goal, they have a collective goal where they are moving towards what they want to achieve in a collective form. And then there is lot of things which happen in a city, so coming to different layers of the city here. **(Refer Slide Time: 11:54)**
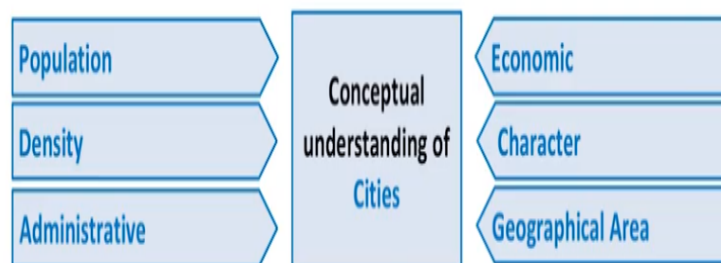
Conceptual Understanding of Cities

"For sociological purposes a city may be defined as a relatively large, dense and permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals."

(Wirth, 1938)

The final definition which we also see here is by Lewis Wirth, he says that for sociological purpose a city may be defined as a relatively large, dense and a permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals. Like we saw in the pictures as well, we see that population, the density, the permanent nature and then heterogeneity all come together to define the city. Summarizing this we see that a population **(Refer Slide Time: 12:26)**

Conceptual Understanding of Cities

Population	Conceptual understanding of Cities	Economic
Density		Character
Administrative		Geographical Area

density administrative aspect, economic aspect, character of the cities such as organization shared facilities, opportunities, socio- cultural aspects, the geographical areas, they all constitute or help us in understanding the urban areas. **(Refer Slide Time: 12:43)**

Moving on to the third segment, here we are going to cover administrative definition used by different countries. We see that government agencies, the researchers, people who study cities simplify the rural urban classification based on readily available statistics. Such as population size, administrative boundaries **(Refer Slide Time: 13:07)**

Administrative Definition Used by Various Countries

① Simplified Rural-Urban Classification

Government agencies and social scientists simplify rural–urban classification based on readily available statistics such as population size, administrative boundaries, and proportion of adult population in non-agricultural occupations. (Dorélien and Xu 2020, p 1431)

② Key Reference: Census Reports

Mostly the classification adopted for urban areas by each country is provided in the Census document.

and proportion of adult population and non-agriculture occupation. So these, based on these usually the countries or the people who study cities classified the urban areas. And key source for all of these information is census report. Mostly all of the classifications are adopted for the urban areas from the census documents. Let us first look at how India defines urban areas, this classification has been taken from census of India 2011. **(Refer Slide Time: 13:47)**

Administrative Definition Used by Various Countries

(3) Classification of Urban Settlements in India
Uses administrative, population, density, economic aspect.

The classification of urban settlements as per Census of India 2011 identifies :

All places with a Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment Board or notified town area committee as Statutory Town.

These towns are notified under law by the concerned State/UT Government and have local bodies like **Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Municipal Committees,** irrespective of their demographic characteristics.

The first classification which we see is all the places with Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment Board or notified town area committee they all are identified as urban and they are known as Statutory Towns. These towns are notified under law by the concerned state or the union territory governments and have local bodies such as Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Municipal Committee irrespective what their demographic characteristic might be. So this is one of the classification which we see in India, there is another classification which we see, the second category of the town is known as the Census Town. Which includes all the other places which **(Refer Slide Time: 14:39)**

Administrative Definition used by Various Countries

(3) Classification of Urban Settlements in India
Uses administrative, population, density, economic aspect.

The **second category** of Towns is known as **Census Town.**
Which includes
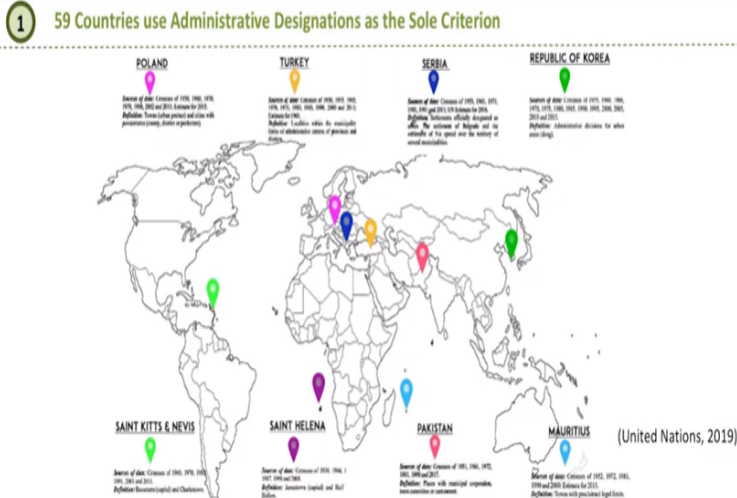
All other places which satisfies the following criteria:

a) A minimum population of 5,000;
b) At least 75 percent of the male main working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
c) A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km.

satisfy the following criteria, criteria number 1 is a minimum population of 5000 people. We see criteria 2 which is at least 75% of the male main working population organized in non-agriculture pursuit. Third, component of this second definition we see density of the population of at least 400 persons per square kilometers. So this is how we identify Census Town in our country. So with reference to this we are going to look at how different other countries in
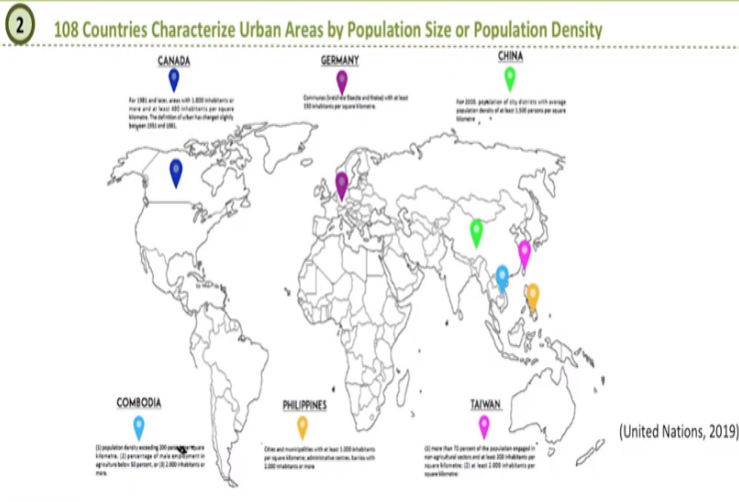
the part of the world define their urban areas. This was the study done by UN World Urban Population the report was published in 2018. **(Refer Slide Time: 15:32)**

In this study we see that 59 countries use administrative designations use as a sole criterion. So we saw like in India we use 4 criteria's, 2 categories we see. So here we see that 59 countries, they use just first category, the administrative designation as a criterion for identifying the urban areas. So here we see that Poland for here which you can find out in this place which is someway here. They use towns and cities with poverty status. These are like they, in this country they identify, they designate which area would be the urban. Likewise, we see Turkey here, Turkey also does the same we find it here and within this also they use the same administrative designation to identify the urban area. So we are, so we see here they also do the same thing. So out of these we are just looking at some of the examples here. We also see Pakistan which also uses the same administrative designation to identify their urban areas. We also see here, Republic of Korea, they also do same thing so only one definition they use whichever is given by the administrative designation. Mauritius here, the small place here, country here that also uses the same definition and we also see some Saint Helena which is somewhere here. We also see this, they also have the same criteria we see Saint Kits and Nevis somewhere here, they also have this administrative designation. So they do not have identify by any other aspect but by the administrative designation. The report also says that 108 countries categorize urban areas by population size or population density. So here we see **(Refer Slide Time: 17:51)**
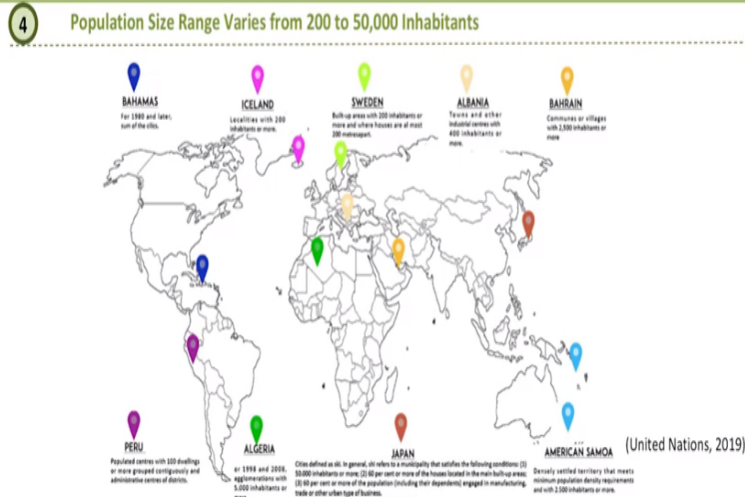
Administrative Definition Used by Various Countries

② 108 Countries Characterize Urban Areas by Population Size or Population Density

(United Nations, 2019)

some of the examples out of these 108 countries we see Canada which uses the population size or population density. If I read out the definition, part of the definition here, we see 1000 inhabitants or more or at least 400 inhabitants per square kilometer. So those areas are identified as the urban areas so to certain extent similar to Indian context, the cut off line 1,000 here they use 1,000 population whereas we use 5,000 population. So it all depends on the geographical variation. In Germany we see here their number is even lesser 115 habitants per square kilometers. They use density to identify their urban area. China we see here they use 2,000 population size to identify the urban areas and their density value is pretty high which is 1,500 person per square kilometer. Likewise, we can also see Philippines here, here we see 1,000 inhabitants per square kilometer and we also see that their cut off population is 2000 inhabitants or more. Taiwan we see here, is again, we see 300 inhabitants per square kilometer density they specify and 2000 inhabitants per square kilometer. And Cambodia we see here somewhere located here, we see 200 person per square kilometer that is the density they specify and the cut off population is 2000 inhabitants or more. So we see that there are countries which use criteria, here we see some of the examples which use only population size or population density as an identifying criteria. **(refer time: 19:52)** This study also shows that nearly 37 countries categorize urban areas by a demographic characteristic only. So there are no other aspects like what we see in Indian context, they only identify by the demographic characteristics. Some of these examples which are picked up here are like, we can see Mexico which says 2,500 inhabitants and more this place. Then we see Portugal which identifies 2,000 inhabitants or more so their criteria is just this. Luxemburg here we see 2,500 inhabitants or more Saudi Arabia we see 5,000 inhabitants, which is similar to our Indian scenario. Qatar also has the same 5,000 inhabitants. Then we see Micronesia here which uses 1,000 inhabitants or more here. The Madagascar we see 5,000 inhabitants or more, Nigeria here we see it has a large population 20,000 inhabitants or more. So something which has this kind of population is only considered as urban anything having less than this would not be. Then we see Senegal, which has a cut off population of 10,000 inhabitants or more. So here we see, so we see that these areas are densely populated. And Libya we see here 2,000 inhabitants or more so we see how countries vary in defining their urban areas and these are the countries with solely defines it by the demographic characteristics. Further we
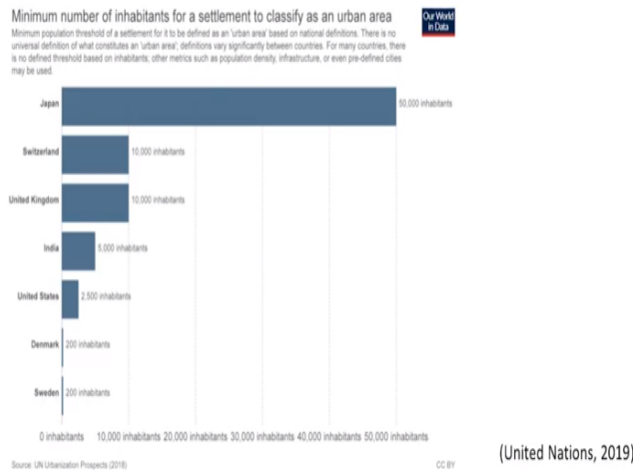
see that like you have already seen the variations in the numbers. Here we see that the **(Refer Slide Time: 21:49)**

Administrative Definition used by Various Countries

population cut off also varies a lot, we see that it varies from 200 to 50,000 inhabitants. And we identify by 5,000 somewhere. So we see that Iceland, which is somewhere here, it is identifying 200 inhabitants or more. Sweden is identifying here again by 200 so these are very sparsely, less populated, places. So for them the urban population would be where 200 inhabitants live, whereas Japan, which has the highest 50,000 inhabitants. So we see Japan here small place and lot of people here. So for them the urban area would be where 50,000 inhabitants live. Likewise, we see American Samoa here, which has 2,500 inhabitants. Bahrain again here 2,500, Albania we see 400 and then Algeria we see again 5,000 and Peru it is here which is like 120 units. So we see lot of diversity and in how every country identifies their urban place. **(Refer Slide Time: 23:11)**

Administrative Definition used by Various Countries

Now looking at the range here we see that what we saw in the map here we see here in the graph here which we see that the range is from 200 to 50,000. We are somewhere here between India.

So from 200 inhabitants to 50,000 inhabitants that is how different countries identify their urban areas. **(Refer Slide Time: 23:33)**

Administrative Definition used by Various Countries

(5) 38 Countries use Economic Characteristics as Part of the Criteria

United Republic of Tanzania

Sources of data: Censuses of 1957, 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012.

Definition: For 1978 and later, all regional and district headquarters, as well as all wards with urban characteristics. (i.e.., exceeding certain minimal level of size-density criteria and/or with many of their inhabitants in non agricultural occupations). No specific numerical values of size and density are Identified, urban based on the decision of the District" Regional Census Committees. For 1957 and 1967, 16 gazetted townships.

Republic of Moldova

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; Estimates for 1996, 2005 and 2014; UN Estimate for 1950.

Definition: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

Further the study also shows that 38 countries or areas using economic characteristic as part of the criteria. Here we see that United Republic of Tanzania, here it identifies, like I will just read out this to you the definition here. Here we see, all regional and district headquarters as well as all wards with urban characteristics that is exceeding certain minimal level of size density criteria. And or with many of their inhabitants in non-agriculture occupation. So the economic profile, the nature of job people do, also help, is criteria placed by some of the countries, we also do that here. We also see Republic of Moldova this also states that cities and urban types localities, officially designated as such, usually according to the criteria based on number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agriculture workers and their family. So again this non-agriculture aspect also becomes a criteria for identifying the urban areas. **(Refer Slide Time: 24:51)**

Administrative Definition used by Various Countries

(5) 38 Countries or Areas use Economic Characteristics as Part of the Criteria

Turkmenistan

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 1995; Estimate for 2004.

Definition: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

Tajikistan

Sources Of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989, 2000 and 2010; UN Estimate for 1950.

Definition: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

We also see here, Turkmenistan, here we see again when we read this cities and urban type localities officially designated as such, usually according to the criteria based on number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agriculture workers and their families. So we see their again, these countries also identify places as urban based on the economic criteria. Likewise, we Tajikistan we see and Russian federation also identifies in the similar manner. **(Refer Slide Time: 25:29)**

Administrative Definition used by Various Countries

(6) **69 Cases use Functional Characteristics of Urban Areas as Part of the Criteria**
Criteria related to functional characteristics of urban areas, such as the existence of paved streets, water- supply systems, sewerage systems or electric lighting are used as part of the definition of urban in 69 cases.

Panama
Sources Of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000; Estimate for 2010.
Definition: Localities with 1.500 inhabitants or more, urban characteristics: electricity, sewerage systems, paved roads and access to commercial establishments, schools, social and recreational centres. Some places with most of the aforementioned features were defined as urban even if they had fewer than 1,500 inhabitants.

Oman
Sources of data: Censuses of 1993, 2003 and 2010;UN Estimates for 1950, 1960 and 2016.
Definition: The Governorate of Muscat, all Wilayat(s) centers and every named and permanent human settlement with 2,500 inhabitants or more and with at least three of the following basic services: preparatory or secondary school, public electricity network, health centre and telephone services.

Next we see that 69 cases use functional characteristics of urban areas as part of the criteria. So here for example out of 69 cases we can see Panama which uses, here we can find the urban characteristics such as I will just read it out, localities with 1500 inhabitants or more with all are most of the following urban characteristics. So they specify the urban characteristics such as electricity, water supply, sewerage system, paved road, access to commercial establishments, there can be schools, social and recreational centers. So these characteristics like if a place has these characteristics, they would be identified as the urban areas. Likewise, we see Oman is another example which says that- with at least 3 of the following basic services, preparatory or secondary school, public electricity network, health center and telephonic services. **(Refer Slide Time: 29:39)**

Administrative Definition used by Various Countries

⑥ 69 Cases use Functional Characteristics of Urban Areas as Part of the Criteria

Criteria related to functional characteristics of urban areas, such as the existence of paved streets, water- supply systems, sewerage systems or electric lighting are used as part of the definition of urban in 69 cases.

State of Palestine
Sources Of data: Censuses of 1997 and 2007; Estimates for 1950, 1961 and 1975.
Definition: Localities with 10,000 inhabitants or more; governorate and district centers regardless of their size; and localities with 4,000 to 9,999 inhabitants with at least four of the following elements public electricity network, public water network, post office, health Centre with a full time physician and a school offering a general secondary education certificate

Slovenia
Sources Of data: Censuses Of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2002; Register of 2015.
Definition: Settlements with 3,000 inhabitants or more; settlements with between 2,000 and 2,999 inhabitants and a surplus Of workplaces; settlements that are seats of municipalities and have 1,400 inhabitants or more and a surplus of workplaces; suburban settlements that have fewer inhabitants but are spatially and functionally integrated with the city.

We also see here, in State of Palestine, here also they identify with the functional characteristics. Here we see public electricity network, public work network, post office, health center with full time positions and school offering general secondary education certificate. So we see these characteristic what kind of functional characteristic urban areas provide that is how they define the urban areas. Similar is this, Slovenia, where we see surplus of workplace, sub-urban settlements, that have fewer inhabitants but are spatially and functionally integrated with the city. **(Refer Slide Time: 27:27)**

Administrative Definition used by Various Countries

⑦ 12 Cases there was no Definition or an Unclear Definition

In 12 cases there is no definition or unclear definition of what constitutes the urban environment and UN in their study has considered entire population of a country or area as urban.

Myanmar
Sources of data: Censuses of 1973, 1983 and 2014; Estimate for 1953; Sample Survey of 1957.
Definition: No official definition available.

Nauru
Sources of data: Censuses of 1977, 1983, 1992, 2002 and 2011.
Definition: Entire population.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Sources of data: Censuses of 1960 and 2001; Estimate for 1991.
Definition: No formal definition available.

Singapore
Sources of data: Censuses of 1957, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010; Estimates for 2004 and 2016.
Definition: Entire population.

Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1960, 1972, 1981, 1992, 2001 and 2011.
Definition: Entire population.

Coming to the last part of this we also see that there are 12 cases in countries where there is no definition, so we also see that some of the countries do not have any definition or have an unclear definition. So some of the examples are, we see Myanmar, Nauru which, there is no official definition which we see here as stated by the study. Then we also see there Nauru, you see entire population as the urban population likewise Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Then even the Singapore and Saint Maarten. So here all we see that they either do not have definition or have an unclear definition of how the urban areas are defined. **(Refer Slide Time: 28:17)**

Administrative Definition used by Various Countries

1 **Variation in the Urban area classification**
Administrative, Population, Density, Economic aspect, Urban Characteristics.

2 Some countries do not have definition or have unclear definition

3 Variation allows contextualization of the concept

4 Variation limits global comparison

So just to summarize this segment, we see that there is variation in the urban area classification. So the variations are based on the administrator definitions, the population variations, the density variation, even the characteristic variations. Characteristic could be the economic aspect or the urban characteristic or the functional aspect. We also see that some of the countries do not have definitions or have very unclear definitions. And the benefit of these variations, so this, we do see there is variation, but there are benefits this variation so that because of these variations countries can have definition or have urban areas which align with their culture, demographic profile and their geographical profile. However, there is limitation to global comparison we are not able to do a global comparison when we do not have very fine definition. So this was a part of our third segment. **(Refer Slide Time: 29:23)**

Geographical Boundaries of Urban Areas and Terminologies

Now we will look at the geographical boundaries of urban areas and the involved terminologies.
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Geographical Boundaries of Urban Areas and Terminologies

Multiple Boundary Definition for Urban Areas

No standardized international criteria exist for determining the boundaries of a city and often multiple boundary definitions are available for any given city.

① **"City proper"**

Describes a city according to an administrative boundary.

② **"Urban agglomeration"**

Considers the extent of the contiguous urban area, or built-up area, to delineate the city's boundaries.
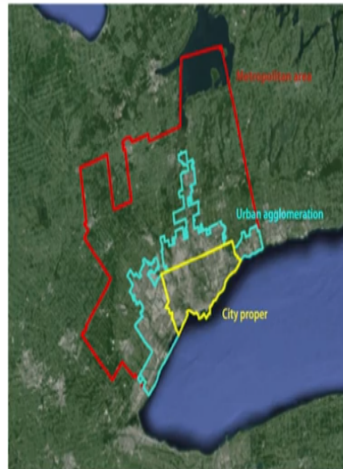
③ **"Metropolitan area"**

Defines its boundaries according to the degree of economic and social interconnectedness of nearby areas, identified by interlinked commerce or commuting patterns.

(United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2019)

So here we see that multiple boundary definitions exist for urban areas and internationally there is no standardized way, criteria for determining the boundaries of the city and often we see multiple boundaries are given in the city. So of one of the type which we see is City Proper which is described as a city according to the administrative boundary. So here we see in this diagram, this is the City Proper in Indian context we also call it as a Principle Boundary. **(Refer Slide Time: 30:10)**

Geographical Boundaries of Urban Areas and Terminologies

(United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2019)

Okay, so this is exactly the administrative boundary where the city works, performs its functions. So at the international level they also call it City Proper we call the municipality area. We find another definition which is Urban Agglomeration. Here we see this blue line indicating the Urban Agglomeration, this is the continuous urban area which is around the main city area. And it falls, it is the peri-urban area around the municipal boundary which is called as the Urban Agglomeration. The bigger area compared to that is the, called as the Metropolitan Area and it is the, this boundary is defined according to the degree of economic and social inter connectedness of the nearby areas. So we see that these places are socially and economically integrated to this,

place this particular main core area. So based on that this Metropolitan Area is identified. **(Refer Slide Time: 31:21)**

Geographical Boundaries of Urban Areas and Terminologies

Significance of City's Boundary

Definition of a city's boundaries is important for assessing the size of its population.

Example: Toronto, Canada,

Difference in Population Size

2.6 million people resided within the "**city proper**" according to the 2011 census.

5.1 million people resided in "**urban agglomeration**" (Twice as large).

5.6 million people resided in "**metropolitan area**".

Difference in **Rates of population growth** across the three definitions

Between the 2006 and 2011 censuses, "city proper" (Average annual rate **of 0.9 per cent**),

"urban agglomeration" (**1.5 per cent),** "metropolitan area" (**1.8 per cent**)

(United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2018)

Further, we look at why this particular aspect is significant. We see that with the example of Toronto, Canada- why it is important for people to study this or look at the, not just the urban core but the surrounding areas as well. So here we see that with the example of Toronto, Canada that there is difference in the population size. We see that city proper has 2.6 million people as per the census 2011. However, the Urban Agglomeration, the outer area has 5.1 million, which is twice as large. So it gives a considerable, like, idea about like the city is going in the out skirts. Further we see metropolitan area is further larger 5.6 million, so by studying all the areas we really get a complete comprehensive sense of the urban area we are looking at. Further we see not just the difference in the population size but we also see the rate of population growth across these 3 different areas. So here we see as per the 2006 and 2011 census- City Proper the average growth rate it was 0.9%, whereas in the Urban Agglomeration it was 1.5%. So it is more than this. Further we see Metropolitan Area is going further, faster than the City Proper. So we see that the urbanization process is may be not just in the urban area but also in the surrounding area so it is very important that we have understanding of these boundaries. And then we also know how these influence our decisions in the main area. So this was about our forth segment. We will now summarize this, in this segment, we saw different terminologies, **(Refer Sidle Time: 33:25)**

Geographical Boundaries of Urban Areas and Terminologies

Different Terminologies

Significance of Comprehensive View

different boundaries for which we look at and then we also saw why looking at this different boundaries is important. Coming now to the last segment, where we look at **(Refer Slide Time: 33:39)**

Classification of Urban Areas and Local Governing Authorities in India

classification of urban settlements and this we look at particularly in Indian context. We see census of India follows 6- fold classification as per the population size. So, small, so we see we identify small town, medium town, large town, **(Refer Slide Time: 33:59)**

CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN AREAS AND LOCAL GOVERNING AUTHORITIES IN INDIA

Census of India follows 6-fold classification as per the population size

S.No.	Classification	Sub-category	Population Range	Governing Local Authority	Number of Cities as per Census of India, 2011
1	Small Town*	Small Town I	5,000 - 20,000	Nagar Panchayat	7467
		Small Town II	20,000 - 50,000	Nagar Panchayat/ Municipal Council	
2	Medium Town	Medium Town I	50,000 to 1,00,000	Municipal Council	
		Medium Town II	1 lakh to 5 lakh	Municipal Council	372
3	Large City	..	5 lakh to 10 lakh	Municipal Corporation	43
4	Metropolitan City	Metropolitan City I	10 lakh to 50 lakh	Municipal Corporation/ Metropolitan Planning Committee	45
		Metropolitan City II	50 lakh to 1 Crore	- Same -	5
5	Megapolis	..	More than 1 Crore	- Same -	3

Table : Classification of Urban Settlements

(URPDFI Guidelines, 2015)

metropolitan city and mega polis. Here we see that it has also as sub-categories we identify small town 1, small town 2, this is based on the population range. 5000 to 20,000 is identified as small town 1 and the Local Authority which is usually for this size of population which are almost transforming into the urban area is Nagar Panchayat. We see small town 2 which is 20,000 to 50,000 in size, usually they have the Local Authority as Nagar Panchayat or Municipal Council. We also see medium town, they are further sub-categorized into medium town 1 and medium town 2. So we see 50,000 to 1,00,000 population here, they are classified as medium town 1 and usually they have Municipal council. Medium town 2 which is 1,00,000 to 5,00,000 population they also have Municipal Council. We see large city which is like 5,00,000 to 10,00,000 population, they have Municipal Corporation. You must have heard about the terms here. Then we see metropolitan city, we sub-classify them as metropolitan city 1, metropolitan city 2. We see 10,00,000 to 50,00,000 population the metropolitan city have Municipal Corporation or Metropolitan Planning Committee. Here, further we see metropolitan city 2 which have, like these are big cities 50,00,000 to 1 crore. And number of so, these are here, then mega polis more than 1 crore very big cities, they are categorized in mega polis and the local authorities are same as Municipal Corporation and the Metropolitan Planning Committee. And accordingly, this table also gives as per the 2011 census that we have huge number of small and medium town, which is like we have 7467 cities which are currently small and medium towns. We also see that in the medium we also have 372 cities, large city we have nearly 443 in our country, metropolitan we have 45 and we see metropolitan city 2 we have 5 under this category and we have 3 major mega polis which are 3 here. So we have seen different classification, sub-classification used in Indian context and the sub-category and number of cities here. So we will wind up here for this session and we will quickly summarize what we have gone through. So we saw the **(Refer Slide Time: 36:58)**

SUMMARY

1. Differentiating the Urban From the Rural Areas

2. Concepts Of City

3. Administrative Definition used by Various Countries

4. Geographical Boundaries of Urban Areas And Terminologies

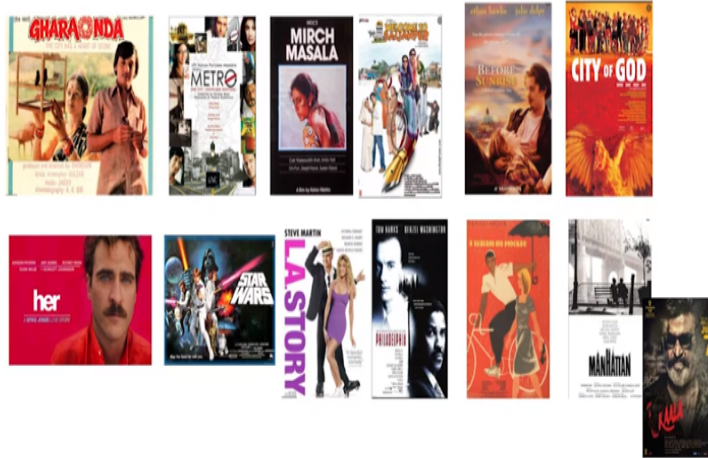5. Classification of Urban Areas and Local Governing Authorities In India.

what is the difference between how do we differentiate between urban and rural areas. We saw different concepts of cities we also looked at administrative definitions used by various countries, different countries we saw that. Before this we saw the geographical boundaries what all terminologies are used and finally we saw the classification of the urban areas and local governing authorities in Indian context. So that was for today **(Refer Slide Time: 37:29)**

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these are the references, course books which we have, from where these content have been made available to you. **(Refer Slide Time: 37:34)**

Suggested Watch (to contemplate different layers of Urban and Rural Life)

Our coverage was limited with the scope to make you aware of the topic. There are enormous readings and movies available to explore. Few are suggested here, this is not an extensive list. You may feel free to suggest more from your experience. **(Refer Slide Time: 37:50)**

? Please feel free to ask Questions.
Let us know about any Concerns you have.
Do share your Opinions, Experiences and Suggestions.
Looking forward to Interacting and Co-learning with you while exploring Cities and Urban Planning.

Please feel free to ask questions let us know about any concerns you have. Do share your opinions, experiences and suggestions looking forward to interacting and co-learning with you while exploring cities and urban planning, thank you.