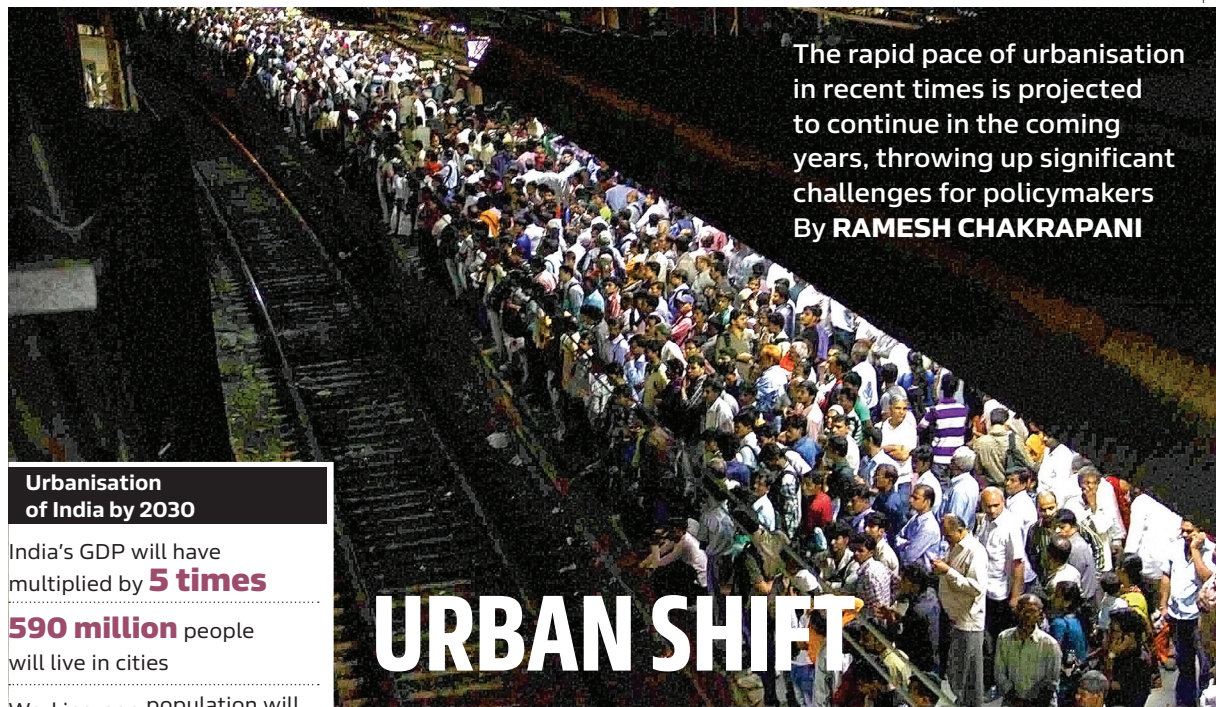


PTI



The rapid pace of urbanisation in recent times is projected to continue in the coming years, throwing up significant challenges for policymakers  
By **RAMESH CHAKRAPANI**

### Urbanisation of India by 2030

India's GDP will have multiplied by **5 times**

**590 million** people will live in cities

Working-age population will increase by **270 million**

**70%** of net new employment will be generated in cities

**91 million** urban households will be middle class, up from 22 million today

**68 cities** will have a population of 1 million plus, up from 42 today

**\$1.2 trillion** capital investment will be needed to meet projected demand in India's cities

**2.5 billion** sq m of roads will have to be paved

### Top States in number of villages (2011)

Uttar Pradesh	106,704
Madhya Pradesh	54,903
Odisha	51,313
Bihar	44,874
Rajasthan	44,672
Maharashtra	43,663
Rest of India	294,738
India	640,867

## URBAN SHIFT

India's urban population, numbering about 377 million, or 31 per cent of its population as per Census 2011, is projected to grow to about 600 million (40 per cent) by 2031 and 850 million (50 per cent) by 2051, according to a forecast by the Ministry of Urban Development.

A separate report by the management consulting firm McKinsey estimates that by 2030, the key States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka and Punjab will see more than 50 per cent of the population living in cities.

Cities will also dominate the States' gross domestic product in several key States. As of

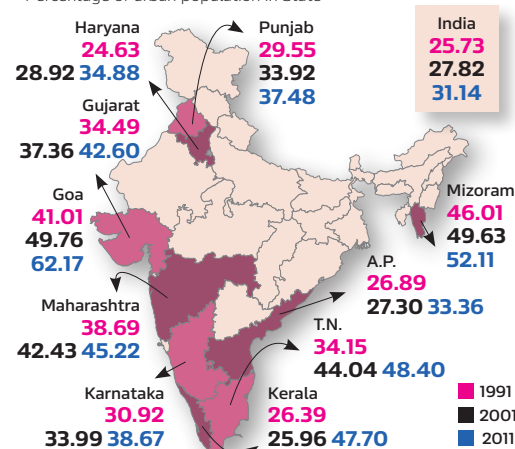
2011, Tamil Nadu had the highest number of statutory towns in the country (721), followed by Uttar Pradesh (648), Madhya Pradesh (364), Maharashtra (255) and Karnataka (220). A statutory town is defined as any place with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee.

Between 2001 and 2011, Kerala saw the highest growth in urban population, which grew a whopping 92.3 per cent from 82.67 lakh to 1.59 crore. It was followed by Jammu and Kashmir (36.4 per cent) and Bihar and Gujarat (35.9 per cent).

The growth for the entire country was 31.8 per cent from 28.61 crore to 37.71 crore.

### Urbanisation level in States

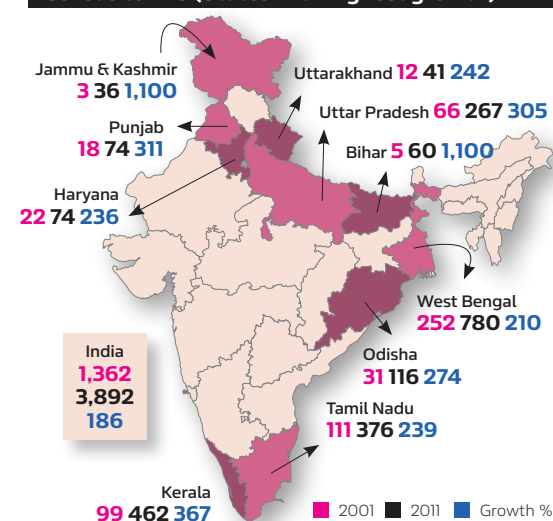
Percentage of urban population in State



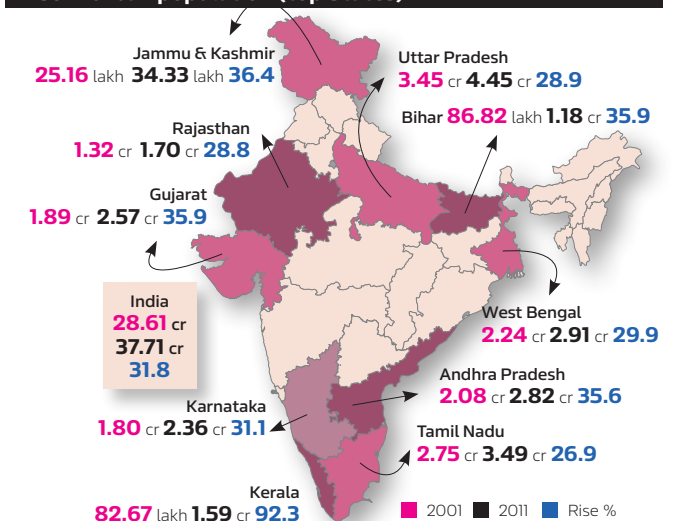
### Statutory towns as of 2011 (top States)

Tamil Nadu	721
Uttar Pradesh	648
Madhya Pradesh	364
Maharashtra	255
Karnataka	220
Rest of India	1,833
India	4,041

### Census towns (States with highest growth)



### Rise in urban population (top States)

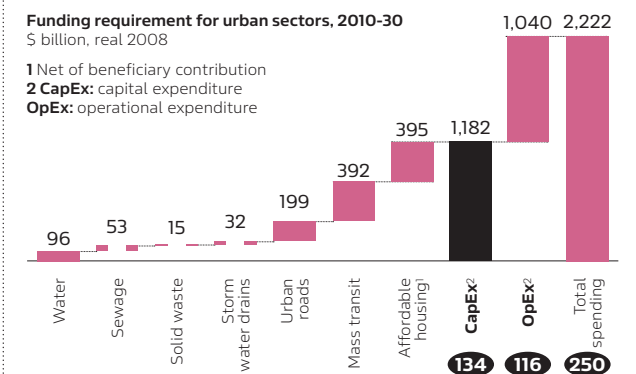


### How cities will dominate State GDPs

Maharashtra	26,660	341	73
Gujarat	16,494	344	77
Andhra Pradesh	15,465	340	68
Tamil Nadu	13,392	251	78
Delhi	13,339	514	100
Uttar Pradesh	11,606	168	59
West Bengal	10,984	265	65
Karnataka	9,741	246	73
Haryana	7,048	465	67
Kerala	6,528	412	66
Rajasthan	6,519	221	62
Punjab	5,476	288	70

■ Urban GDP, 2030 billion rupees, 2008 prices ■ Per capita urban GDP Thousand rupees, 2008 prices ■ Urban GDP/total GDP %, 2030

### Indian cities will need capital expenditure of \$ 1.2 trillion over 20 years (\$ 134 per capita per annum)



### Projected urbanisation in key States

State	Urbanisation rate, 2008 % total population	Urban population Million	Urbanisation rate, 2030 % total population	Urban population Million
Tamil Nadu	53	35.4	67	53.4
Gujarat	44	25.2	66	48.0
Maharashtra	44	47.9	58	78.1
Karnataka	37	21.6	57	39.6
Punjab	36	10.0	52	19.0

### Percentage of people living in urban areas worldwide

Year	India	Africa	Asia	Europe	S. America & Caribbean	N. America	Oceania	World
2000	27.7	34.5	37.5	70.9	75.3	79.1	70.5	46.6
2005	29.2	36.3	41.1	71.7	76.9	80.	70.5	49.1
2010	30.9	38.3	44.8	72.7	78.4	80.8	70.7	51.6
2015	32.7	40.4	48.2	73.6	79.8	81.6	70.8	54.0

### Cities may house 40% of India's population by 2030

