

Growth and Pattern of Urbanisation : An Analysis of Barasat Subdivision, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal.

ABSTRACT

Barasat subdivision comprises the sadar subdivision of the district of North 24 Parganas in West Bengal. This district traditionally has a glorious history of urbanisation being much higher than both the state and national averages. Within the district, this subdivision has shown a slow and steady growth of urbanisation since independence. Although the percentage of urban population has remained below the district average it has been significantly higher than the state and national average. The subdivision was overshadowed in the urban scenario mainly due to the overwhelming presence of neighbouring Barrackpore subdivision till 1981. The situation has significantly altered after Barasat being declared the district headquarter in 1986. The study aims to find out the trends, levels of urbanisation and spatio-temporal pattern of urbanisation in the study area using quantitative and qualitative techniques. The study reveals that there are significant spatio-temporal variation in levels of urbanisation within the subdivision.

KEY WORDS: Level of urbanisation, urban spacing, urban population density

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbanization refers to an increase in the size of urban places and growth in the number with increasing concentration of population in such places (Hauser, M.P. and Duncan, O.D, 1954). The phenomena of high level of urbanization at the global level specially in the developing countries is relatively a recent phenomena and has gained unprecedented momentum since the 1950's. By 2050, it is predicted that 64% of the developing world and 85.9% of the developed world would be urbanized (The Economist, 2012).

Urbanization in India has shown remarkable progress particularly in the post –independence period. Urban population has increased from 10.84% in 1901 to 17.29% in 1951 to about 31.16% in 2011 (Census of India, 2011). With 377.16 million urban people, India is the second largest urban populated country and shares 11% of world's urban population and it is expected to increase by 13% by the year 2030 (Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, MHUPA, 2016). With dwindling job opportunities, vagaries like drought, flood, fluctuating crop price in agricultural sectors, urban centres have served as magnet for attracting rural crowd. The situation is identical in the study area, Barasat

33 subdivision. Although many studies on the urbanisation process in the district of North 24 Parganas
34 has been taken up, few has been carried on this subdivision. The urban population has shown
35 significant increase in the area in the last century and is taking a toll on the environment. Hence an
36 attempt to study the dynamics of urbanisation in this subdivision has been attempted. The present study
37 aims to provide an insight into the temporal and spatial dimensions of change in the urbanization
38 pattern in this area in the last seven census decades.

39 2. STUDY AREA

40 Barasat subdivision constitutes an important part of North Twenty parganas. The district headquarter,
41 Barasat, is located in the study area. The latitudinal extent is from $22^{\circ} 32' 21''$ N to $22^{\circ} 57' 36''$ N
42 while the longitudinal extent is from $88^{\circ} 25' 40''$ E to $88^{\circ} 48' 29''$ E. In the south, lies parts of
43 Bidhannagar subdivision of North 24 parganas and Baruipur subdivision of South 24 parganas while
44 the northern boundary is flanked by Nadia district. The blocks of Gaighata, Baduria, Bashirhat and
45 Haroa form the eastern boundary while Barrackpur subdivision forms the western boundary. The
46 total area of the subdivision is 1002.48 Sq. Kilometers with a population of 2,789,611 (Census 2011).
47 It is well connected by road and railways. A project regarding further extension of the Metro services
48 to the towns of Barasat in the near future is under construction. Figure 1 shows the location map of
49 the study area.

50 The study area consists of six municipalities namely Barasat, Habra, Rajarhat Gopalpur, Ashoknagar,
51 Kalyangarh, Madhyamgram and Gobardanga. It has seven Community Development (C.D.) blocks:
52 Barasat-I, Barasat-II, Amdanga, Deganga, Habra-I, Habra-II and Rajarhat. These seven blocks

contain eight census towns and 58 gram panchayats. The subdivision has its headquarters at Barasat.

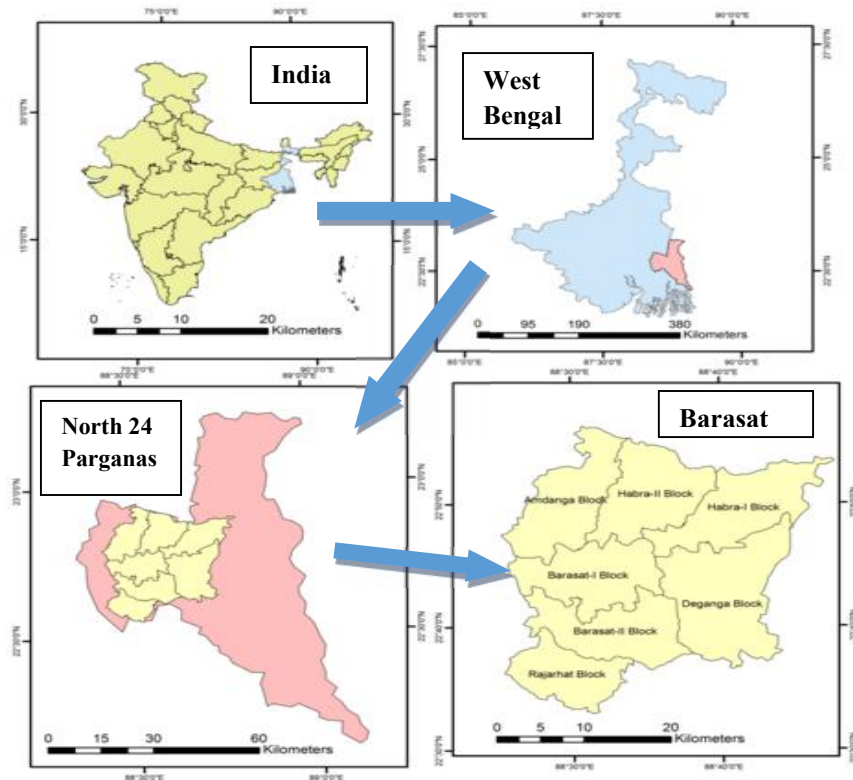


FIGURE 1: Location of study area.

3. OBJECTIVES-

The objectives of the study are-

- Analyse the trends and patterns of urbanization in the subdivision in the post-independence period during the last seven census decades(1951-2011)
- Study the level of urbanisation in the study area in the last seven decades .
- Determine the spatio-temporal pattern of urbanisation in Barasat subdivision during this period.

4. MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY –Both qualitative and quantitative approaches have been used in the study. The study involved collection of data from various published sources. The study is primarily based on secondary sources of information. Data has been collected from different

67 sources like District Census Handbooks of North 24 parganas for the years 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981,
68 1991 and census **Compact discs** of 2001, 2011, published by Census of India,.

69 Methods include compilation, calculation and presentation of collected data. The collected data has
70 been compiled, calculated and presented in the form of maps, graphs and charts with the help of
71 Statistical and GIS Software. Analysis has been done both quantitatively and qualitatively. Various
72 quantitative methods like Mean, Standard deviation, Z score and Composite scores have been used for
73 data analysis. Statistical analysis has been done using MS-Excel. Maps have been prepared to show the
74 spatio-temporal variation of urbanisation in the subdivision. Maps has been prepared to show the
75 spatio-temporal variation of population density of Barasat Sub-Division. All the GIS related analysis
76 was done in ArcGIS 10.2 software.

77 Barasat Sub-Division Map were initially scanned at 300 dots per inch (DPI) resolution and converted
78 into computer-readable Tagged Image File Format (.tiff) files. These .tiff files are then georeferenced
79 using ArcGIS 10.2 Software with WGS 84 datum and Universal Transverse Mercator (U.T.M.)
80 projection. Digitization of administrative boundary and selected features like major roads, railways,
81 canals, was done through ArcGIS 10.2 Software. Furthermore, population attributes has been attached
82 with the shapefile of Barasat Sub-Division. Finally, population density map of Barasat Sub-Division
83 was prepared in ArcGIS 10.2 Software.

84 **5. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

85 **5.1 Growth of urbanisation-** Urbanisation is a process influenced by social, political and
86 economic factors and urban development have statistically shown as being epicenters of economic
87 growth resource development and occupational opportunities(Will, 2011). The Indian subcontinent
88 shares with Mesopotamia and the Nile valley, a long history of urbanization. Urbanization continued at
89 a much slower pace through the medieval period and started gaining momentum gradually during the
90 colonial period. The phenomenon has shown remarkable progress in the post-independence period.
91 After 1947 urban population is increasing by leaps and bounds, often faster than the global urban
92 growth rate. Urban population has increased from 10.84% in 1901 to 17.29% in 1951 to 31.16% in
93 2011(Census of India, 2011). Similarly in the post –independence period the state of West Bengal in
94 general, and the district of North 24 parganas in particular, has experienced a massive spurt in urban
95 growth. The growth in the percentage of urban population in both has far exceeded the national
96 average.

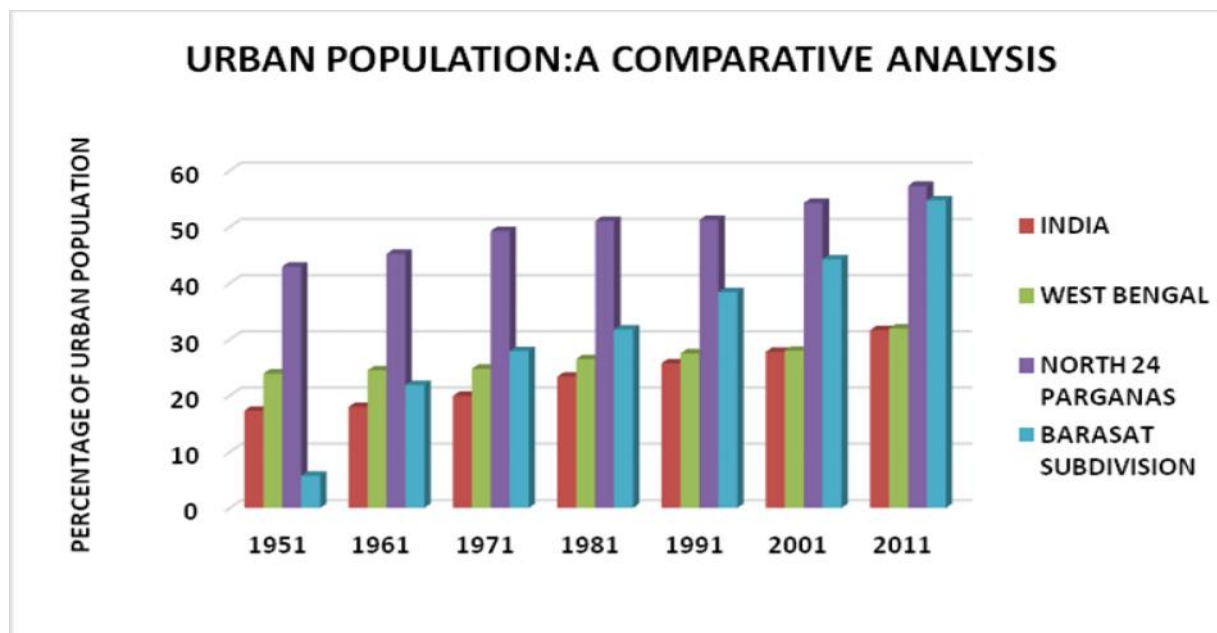


Figure 2: Comparative growth of urban population.

The above figure (Fig No.1) depicts the comparative growth of urban population in India, West Bengal, North 24 Parganas and Barasat subdivision in the post independence period. Percentage of urban population has shown a steady increase since independence more remarkably since 1991. The percentage of urban population in India has increased from 17.29 to 31.61 while it has risen from 23.88 to 31.89 in the state of West Bengal. West Bengal has shown a slightly higher degree of urbanization as compared to the national average. One of the causes for this trend can be attributed to the colonial legacy of the state. Another cause is the influx of migrant population in the aftermath of partition in 1947 and creation of the new nation of Bangladesh in 1971. Sarkar ,J.P(2006) identified four districts of West Bengal viz. North 24 parganas, Nadia, Hooghly and Burdwan which maintained high population growth rate since independence. The district of North 24 parganas has shown a higher degree of urbanization as compared to both national and state average. It has been experiencing a very high pace of urbanization both in terms of volume of urban population and number of urban centres. Urban population has increased from 42.92% in 1951 to 57.27% in 2011. The total urban population in the district has increased from 967790 in 1951 to 5807128 in 2011 implying about a six fold increase during the last six decades. According to Bhattacharyee,D. and Hazra,S.(2018) urban momentum has played a crucial role in transformation of North 24 parganas

117 Within the district, Barasat subdivision depicts an interesting picture in terms of urban growth. Here
 118 urban population has increased from 5.72% to 54.67% during the same time period. Predominantly
 119 being an agrarian belt, the region had a very low percentage of urban population at the time of
 120 independence and thereafter for a considerable period of time. The process of urbanization started
 121 gaining momentum since 1961. Urban population percentage steadily increased thereafter and crossed
 122 the state average in 1971. The granting of subdivisional headquarter status to Barasat has further aided
 123 the process. Although the subdivision has lower percentage of urban population as compared to the
 124 district average but it is far above the state and national average. The following table depicts the
 125 change in rural and urban population in the district along with the study area during the census years
 126 1951-2011.

127 **Table 1- Comparative growth of urban and rural population in North 24 parganas and Barasat subdivision**

Years	Percentage of population				Change in percentage of population			
	North 24 pgs		Barasat Subdivision		North 24 pgs		Barasat Subdivision	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1951	42.92	57.08	5.72	94.28	-	-	-	-
1961	45.18	54.82	21.86	78.14	47.34	34.47	520.12	34.55
1971	49.26	50.74	27.91	72.09	45.26	23.31	79.41	29.64
1981	51.03	48.97	31.72	68.28	36.37	27.03	53.26	27.71
1991	51.31	48.69	38.36	61.64	32.06	30.58	79.59	34.09
2001	54.29	45.71	44.23	55.77	30.04	15.36	45.50	14.18
2011	57.26	42.73	54.67	45.33	18.16	4.76	51.80	-0.16

128 Source: Computed by the authors from different census reports, 1951-2011

129 The total number of towns has also grown in the entire subdivision. The number of towns has
 130 increased from 2 in 1951 to 27 in 2011 along with six municipalities (Table no.2). Contrarily the
 131 number of village across various police stations has shown a continuous decrease over the years. The
 132 following table shows the change in the number of villages and urban centres in the subdivision-

133 **Table 2. Change in the no. Of villages, urban centres in Barasat subdivision**

Year	No. Of Villages	No. of Urban Centres	Percentage Increase Of Urban Centres	Urban-Rural Ratio
1951	596	2	-	0.06
1961	577	6	200	0.28
1971	567	10	66.67	0.39
1981	555	11	10	0.46
1991	545	19	72.73	0.62
2001	520	13	-31.58	0.79
2011	492	33	153.85	1.21

Source : Computed by the authors from District census handbooks, North 24 parganas, Census of India.

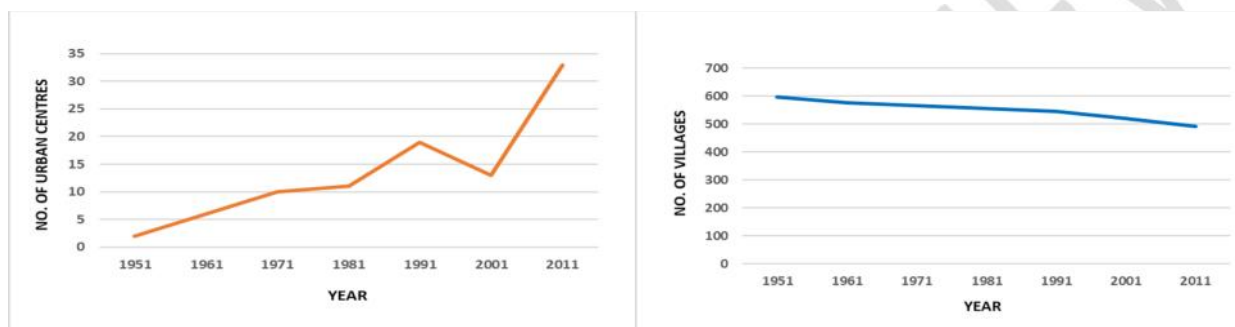


Figure 3: Change in the no. of villages and urban centres in Barasat subdivision (1951-2011)

Most remarkable decline in the number of villages is to be noticed in the last two decades primarily owing to rapid increase in the growth of towns. The number of towns have shown steady increase since independence. In the census year 2001, the number of towns have declined primarily due to clubbing of several non-municipalities with the neighbouring municipal towns thus reducing the no. of urban centres.

5.2 Phases of urbanisation in the subdivision

In the post –independence period the urbanization process in the subdivision can be divided into two distinct phases-

5.2.1 Period of Rapid Urbanisation (1951-1981)

During this period urban population grew from 22546 to about 384460 registering almost a seventeen fold increase. The percentage of urban population increased from 5.72 to 31.72. Urban concentration during this period grew due to favourable geo-economic factors . Huge influx of migrant population from erstwhile East Pakistan also aided urban growth. During this period no. of towns increased from 2 to 11 while the no. of villages declined from 596 to 555.

154 **5.2.2 Period of Steady Urbanisation (1981-2011)**

155 During this period urban population grew from 384460 to 1524964 registering almost a four fold
156 increase. The percentage of urban population increased from 31.72 to 54.67. The no. of towns
157 increased from 11 to 33 while the no. of villages declined from 555 to 492. Urbanization showed
158 steady growth during this period primarily due to growth of infrastructural facilities in Barasat
159 subdivision owing to the accordance of district headquarter status to Barasat town in 1986. This led to
160 decline in importance of neighbouring Barrackpore subdivision. Besides, the urban growth in
161 Barrackpore subdivision has almost reached a saturation level which has further aided the urban
162 growth in Barasat subdivision.

163 **5.3 Level of Urbanisation In Barasat Subdivision (1951-2011)**

164 In the earlier part of the analysis, an attempt has been made to identify the nature, degree and tempo of
165 urbanisation in Barasat Subdivision during the post independence period as a whole. However, within
166 the subdivision, there exists wide differences in terms of levels of urbanisation. This part of the study
167 attempts to analyse the spatio-temporal variation in the levels of urbanisation within the subdivision
168 considering the Police Stations (1951-1981) and Community Development Blocks (1991-2011) as the
169 areal units of study.

170 Different parameters have been used to measure the level of urbanisation in the study area. The
171 following factors have been taken into consideration

- 172 a) Percentage of Urban Population to Total Urban Population of the Police Station / C.D. block.
- 173 b) Percentage of Urban Area to Total Urban Area of the Police Station / C.D. block.
- 174 c) Urban Population Density
- 175 d) Urban Spacing
- 176 **a) Percentage of Urban Population to Total Urban Population of the Police Station / C.D.**
177 **block.-** This parameter is considered as one of the most important criteria to measure the level
178 of urbanisation. Percentage of urban population in the police stations and C.D.blocks has been
179 calculated with respect to the urban population of the entire subdivision.

180 **Table 3(a) : PS wise percentage of urban population to total urban population of the subdivision (1951-1981)**

Police station	1951	1961	1971	1981
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Habra	28.91	55.93	45.26	40.74
Deganga	0	0	0	0
Rajarhat	0	0	13.30	17.59
Barasat	71.09	44.07	41.44	41.67
Amdanga	0	0	0	0

181 Source- Computed by the authors from District census handbooks, North 24 parganas, Census of India(1951-1981)

182 The above table [Table-3(a)] clearly indicates that there exists wide variation among the police stations
183 (1951-1981) and C.D. Blocks with respect to percentage of urban population. Urban population can be
184 seen only in the police stations of Habra and Barasat in 1951 and 1961. Barasat in 1951 showed a
185 greater percentage of urban population owing to its closer proximity to the state capital of Kolkata.
186 However ,in 1961 , Habra showed a greater percentage of urban population probably due to influx of
187 migrant population from erstwhile East Pakistan not accounted during the 1951 census. Rajarhat burst
188 into the urban scene with a significant percentage of urban population in 1971, thus reducing the
189 monopoly of Barasat and Habra. This scenario continued in 1981.

190 **Table 3(b): C.D.block wise percentage of urban population to total urban population of the subdivision (1991-2011)**

C.D.Blocks	1991	2001	2011
Habra-I	7.30	6.42	6.22
Habra-II	28.53	25.35	19.98
Deganga	5.79	0	0.63
Rajarhat	21.34	27.73	32.99
Barasat-I	25.48	25.02	26.09
Barasat-II	11.56	15.47	13.65
Amdanga	0	0	0.44

191 Source- Computed by the authors from District census handbooks, North 24 parganas, Census of
192 India(1991-2011)

193 The situation somewhat changed after 1991 with Rajarhat rapidly increasing its share of urban
 194 population during the last three census years. Besides Barasat-I has maintained a steady pace of
 195 urbanisation throughout owing to its administrative status as the district headquarter. Due to rapid
 196 surge of Rajarhat other C.D. Blocks have shown gradual decline in percentage share of urban
 197 population. Amdanga has recorded a very late entry into the urban scene only after 2011. Deganga has
 198 also shown an insignificant growth in urban population. Although it entered the urban scene in 1991, it
 199 was declassified in 2001. It again entered the urban process in 2011. Both these C.D. Blocks have a
 200 large agricultural hinterland which accounts for a significant rural population leading to a low
 201 percentage of urban population.

202 b) **Percentage of Urban Area to Total Urban Area of the Police Station / C.D. block.**- The
 203 change in total urban area of a spatial unit over time is also a significant measure of
 204 urbanisation.

205 c) **Table No. 4(a): Percentage of urban area of p.s. to total urban area of the subdivision(1951-1981)**

Police station	1951	1961	1971	1981
Habra	42.11	52.47	39.53	39.20
Deganga	0	0	0	0
Rajarhat	0	0	15.35	14.73
Barasat	57.89	47.53	45.29	46.07
Amdanga	0	0	0	0

206

207 Source- Computed by the authors from District census handbooks, North 24 parganas, Census of
 208 India(1951-1981).

209 **Table No.: 4(b) –Percentage of urban area of c.d.blocks to total urban area of the subdivision(1991-2011)**

C.D.Blocks	1991	2001	2011

Habra-I	10.78	10.12	11.16
Habra-II	29.04	29.06	23.22
Deganga	2.16	0	1.27
Rajarhat	24.23	24.06	24.86
Barasat-I	25.13	22.81	26.70
Barasat-II	8.66	14.00	11.11
Amdanga	0	0	1.69

Source- Computed by the authors from District census handbooks, North 24 parganas, Census of India(1991-2011)

During 1951 and 1961 the total urban area of the subdivision was shared by Habra and Barasat police stations. Barasat enjoyed a greater percentage during 1951 while the situation reversed in 1961. Rajarhat entered the scene in 1971. It shared a significant part of urban area both in 1971 and 1981 thus reducing the percentage share of Habra and Barasat. During the census year 1991, the concept of C.D. Blocks emerged. The percentage share of urban area in Habra-I and Rajarhat has steadily increased in the successive three decades while that of Habra-II has declined gradually. Barasat-I and Barasat-II have shown fluctuating trend. Deganga has a very insignificant percentage of urban area owing to rural dominance while Amdanga has entered the urban scene as late as 2011.

d) **Urban Population Density-** Urban Population Density designates the volume of total urban population per square unit of urban area. It is a good measure of the spatial variation of urban concentration.

Table No. :5(a)-Urban population density of police stations (1951-1981)

Police station		1951	1961	1971	1981
Habra		629	5749	3722	4425

Deganga		0	0	0	0
Rajarhat		0	0	2803	5085
Barasat		1125	5010	2962	3851
Amdanga		0	0	0	0

Source- Computed by the authors from District census handbooks, North 24 parganas, Census of India(1951-1981)

Habra and Barasat had a low density in 1951, but it has steadily increased with a peak reaching in 1961. Rajarhat ,since its emergence on the urban scene, has maintained a high density owing to its close proximity to state capital Kolkata and a boom in the infrastructural sector.

Table No. 5(b): Urban population density of CD blocks (1991-2011)

C.D.Blocks	1991	2001	2011
Habra-I	3679	4190	3927
Habra-II	5341	5762	6057
Deganga	2696	0	3527
Rajarhat	6230	7610	9347
Barasat-I	5426	7245	6882
Barasat-II	7259	7298	8654
Amdanga	0	0	1824

Source- Computed by the authors from District census handbooks, North 24 parganas, Census of India(1991-2011)

After 1981, administrative changes have taken place and analysis have been done taking C.D. Block as an areal unit. Barasat-I and Habra-I block has shown a slightly fluctuating trend while Habra –II has shown a steadily rising trend due to increasing population pressure of Habra and Ashoknagar-Kalyangarh municipality. Rajarhat is the key area where urban population density is very high. The region which started as a satellite town is developing very fast due to paucity of space in nearby Kolkata. Open spaces are being rapidly filled up with massive housing development projects and other

commercial projects. Barasat-II also has high density due to closer proximity to Kolkata. Deganga and Amdanga have lower density due to their strong agrarian base.

d) Urban Spacing- Spacing of settlements is largely governed by their size. Large settlements would be closely spaced while smaller settlements would be widely spaced. These spatial patterns are constantly changing in time and space which has resulted in an increase in the size of settlements and reduction in their spacing.

Table 6(a)- Urban spacing of police stations (1951-1981)

Police station	1951	1961	1971	1981
Habra	0.097	0.098	0.08	0.07
Deganga	0	0	0	0
Rajarhat	0	0	0.089	0.066
Barasat	0.106	0.110	0.085	0.075
Amdanga	0	0	0	0

Source- Computed by the authors from District census handbooks, North 24 parganas, Census of India(1951-1981)

Taking Police stations(1951-1981) and C.D.Blocks (1991-2011) as areal unit , the spacing of urban settlements have been calculated by employing Sarkar's method for the census years(1951-2011). The Inter-settlement spacing is given by the equation:

Inter-Settlement Spacing: $2 \cdot \sqrt{(A/n)}$

Where, n shows the number of urban settlements within the Police Stations/C.D. Blocks with an area of 'A'.

During the period (1951-1981), urban spacing has gradually declined over the decades owing to increase in population pressure. Similar trend can be seen in Barasat police station. Rajarhat has also shown progressive decline in urban spacing in the two decades of 1971 and 1981.

Table No. 6(b)- Urban spacing of c.d.blocks (1991-2011)

C.D.Blocks	1991	2001	2011
Habra-I	0.075	0.063	0.062
Habra-II	0.063	0.057	0.053
Deganga	0.089	0	0.066
Rajarhat	0.057	0.048	0.042
Barasat-I	0.060	0.049	0.048
Barasat-II	0.049	0.048	0.043
Amdanga	0	0	0.095

Source- Computed by the authors from District census handbooks, North 24 parganas, Census of India(1991-2011)

During the period (1991-2011), a similar picture is seen in all the C.D.Blocks(Table 6b) of the subdivision. As urban population in all the C.D. Blocks is rapidly increasing after 1981, urban spacing has declined in all the blocks. Rajarhat, the fastest growing block in the subdivision , shows the minimum values in urban spacing. It is followed closely by Barasat-II, another fast growing urban area. Urban spacing is also quite low in Barasat-I where the district headquarter is located.

5.4 Spatio-temporal pattern of urbanisation in Barasat subdivision

On the basis of the above discussed parameters, the spatio-temporal pattern of urbanisation has been analysed in Barasat subdivision. However this is to be noted that a police-station/C.D.Block does not show same rank in all criteria. A Composite Value of level of urbanisation has been developed on the basis of Summation of Z Score to obtain an overall idea of the combined effect of all the chosen four parameters discussed in the preceding section. The following procedure has been followed in this regard-

- Mean and standard deviation values of each attribute for the Police Stations (1951-1981) and C.D.Blocks (1991-2011) during each census year have been computed.
- Since the units of measurement for each criteria is different, in order to make them comparable the values of each criteria have been transformed into a standard form using the standard score (Z score).

- c) The Z scores on all the four criteria have been then added together to give a Composite Index (C.I.). Summation of Z scores for some of the areal units have shown negative values. All the negative value of the ‘Summation of Z score’ has been converted into positive ones by adding ‘7’ with every Zscore of each areal unit.[Table-7] and [Table-8]

Table No.-7: Level of urbanisation during 1951-1981 in Barasat subdivision (p.s.wise)

Police Stations	Composite Z Score For Lu,1951	Police Stations	Composite Z Score for Lu,1961
Barasat	12.67	Habra	11.68
Habra	9.62	Barasat	11.03
Rajarhat	4.23	Rajarhat	4.08
Deganga	4.23	Deganga	4.08
Amdanga	4.23	Amdanga	4.08

Police Stations	Composite Z Score For Lu, 1971	Police Stations	Composite Z Score For Lu, 1981
Habra	10.72	Barasat	10.58
Barasat	10.49	Habra	9.77
Rajarhat	7.87	Rajarhat	8.23
Deganga	2.98	Deganga	2.95
Amdanga	2.98	Amdanga	2.95

Source- Computed by the authors

Table No. 8: Level of urbanisation during 1991-2011 in Barasat subdivision(c.d. block wise)

C.D. Blocks	Composite Z Score for Lu,1991	C.D. Blocks	Composite Z Score for Lu,2001	C.D. Blocks	Composite Z Score for Lu,2011
Habra-Ii	10.2	Habra-Ii	10.26	Rajarhat	9.9
Barasat-I	9.52	Rajarhat	10.22	Barasat-I	8.96
Rajarhat	9.28	Barasat-I	9.82	Habra-I	8.37
Barasat-Ii	7.19	Barasat-Ii	8.27	Habra-Ii	8.13
Habra-I	6.61	Habra-I	7.2	Barasat-Ii	6.91
Deganga	5.69	Deganga	1.77	Amdanga	5.28
Amdanga	0.69	Amdanga	1.77	Deganga	4.33

293 Source- Computed by the authors

294 On the basis of the Composite values the Police Stations and C.D.Blocks have been classified into the
295 categories of high, moderate and low levels of urbanisation.

296 **Table No. 9: Spatial distribution of police stations for level of urbanisation(1951-1981)**

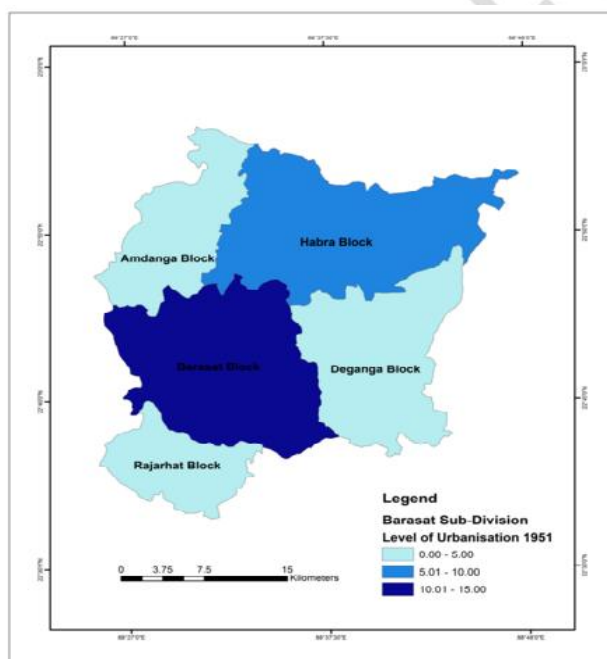
Census Year	Composite Value for Level Of Urbanisation		
	Low (Less Than 5.00)	Moderate (5.00-10.00)	High (More Than 10.00)
1951	Rajarhat, Deganga, Amdanga	Habra	Barasat
1961	Rajarhat, Deganga, Amdanga	-	Habra, Barasat
1971	Deganga, Amdanga	Habra, Rajarhat	Barasat
1981	Deganga, Amdanga	Habra, Rajarhat	Barasat

297 Source- Categorised on the basis of Table-9

298 The above table clearly indicates the urban scenario in the subdivision till 1981. Deganga and
299 Amdanga police stations, being entirely rural, have consistently shown poor performance in the

300 urbanisation process. Rajarhat was also in the similar bracket till 1961. However a sudden spurt in
301 urbanisation process can be seen in the year 1971 in this police station. The reason may be attributed to
302 its proximity to Salt Lake which was being developed as a planned new township to accommodate the
303 urban spill from the already congested Calcutta metropolice. Habra had shown medium level of
304 urbanisation in the beginning . However it started showing rapid rise in urban development in 1961
305 making it to the high level of urbanisation in 1961 mainly due to the influx and settlement of migrant
306 population from across the border. But the momentum slightly slackened in 1971 and 1981 and it fell in
307 the medium category along with Rajarhat. Barasat police station, being the headquarters of not only the
308 subdivision, but also the district, has consistently shown high level of urbanisation throughout all the
309 census years.

310 **FIG 4- Level of urbanisation in Barasat subdivision, 1951**



311

312 **FIG. 5: Level of urbanisation in Barasat subdivision, 1961**

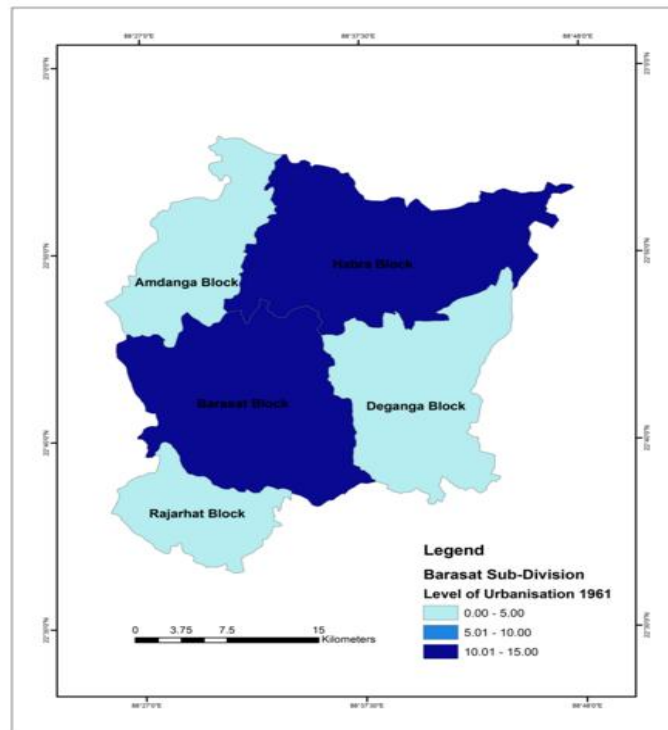


FIG. 6: Level of urbanisation in Barasat subdivision, 1971.

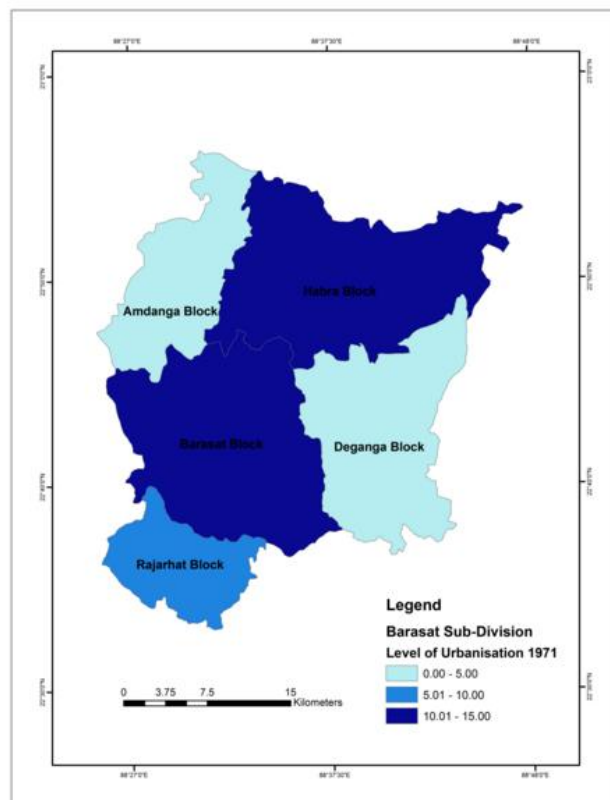


FIG. 7: Level of urbanisation in Barasat subdivision, 1981.

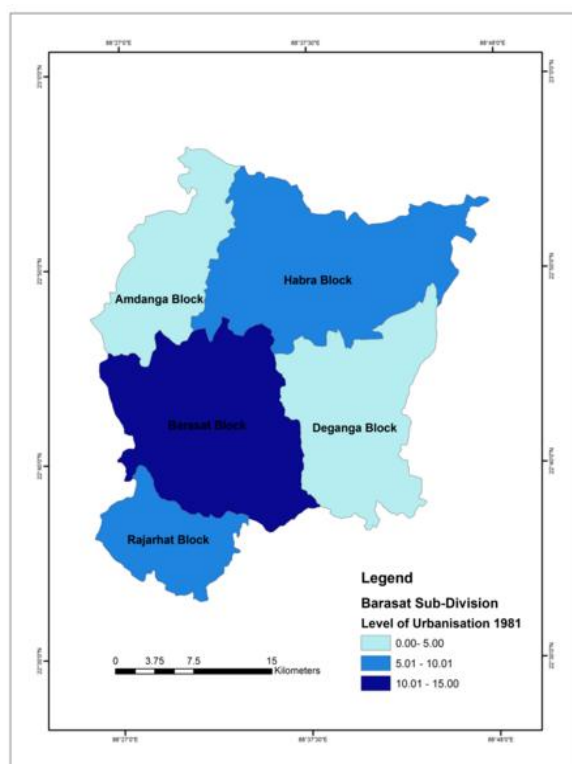
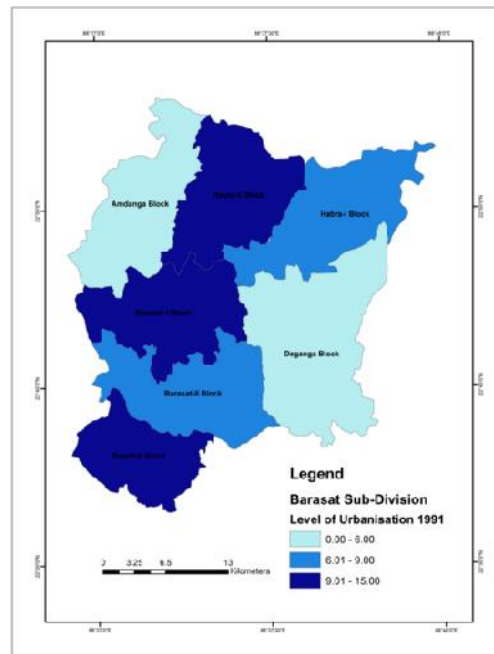


Table No. 10: Spatial distribution of c.d. blocks for level of urbanisation,1991-2011.

Census Year	Composite Value For Level Of Urbanisation		
	Low(Less Than 6.00)	Moderate(6.00-9.00)	High(More Than9.00)
1991	Deganga, Amdanga	Habra-I, Barasat-Ii	Habra-Ii, Barasat-I, Rajarhat
2001	Deganga, Amdanga	Habra-I, Barasat-Ii	Habra-Ii, Barasat-I, Rajarhat
2011	Deganga, Amdanga	Habra-I, Habra-Ii, Barasat-I, Barasat-Ii	Rajarhat

Source- Categorised on the basis of Table-10

FIG. 8: Level of urbanisation in Barasat subdivision, 1991.

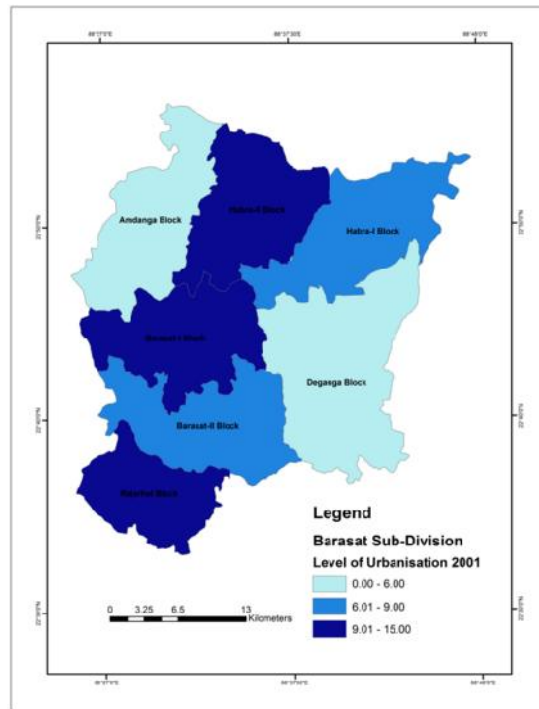


321

322 The scenario has somewhat changed in the 1990s. The administrative set-up changed in the 1991
 323 census with the concept of C.D blocks being introduced. The subdivision, henceforth, has been
 324 subdivided into 7 C.D.blocks. Deganga first entered the urban scene in 1991, but in 2001 it was again
 325 declassified and designated into rural category. It again entered into the urban layout in 2011 along
 326 with Amdanga. However both these community development blocks have shown low levels of
 327 urbanisation due to predominantly rural hinterland and significant agricultural base. Habra-I and
 328 Barasat-II have shown moderate levels of urbanisation both in 1991 and 2001.

329

FIG. 9: Level of urbanisation in Barasat subdivision, 2001.

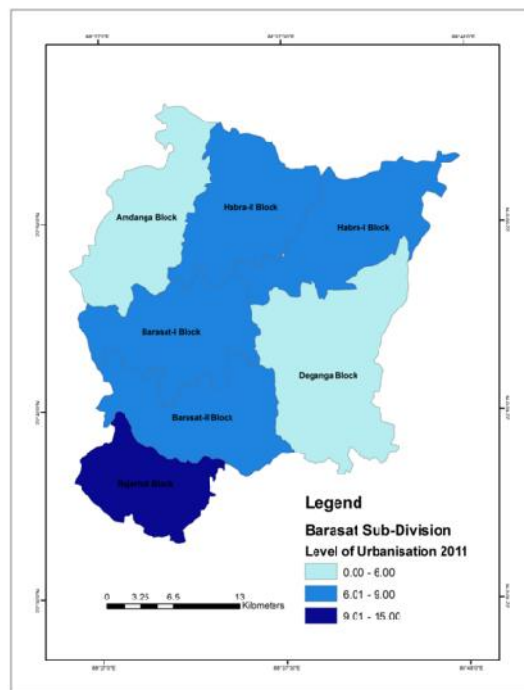


330

331 The reason may be attributed to the fact that these areas traditionally had high level of urbanisation
332 and are presently stagnating. Similar situation is seen in Habra-II and Barasat-I in 2011.

333

FIG 10: Level of urbanisation in Barasat subdivision, 2011.



334

335 The most interesting feature has been the overwhelming performance of Rajarhat in the entire period.
336 Despite its late entry into the urban scene it has surged far ahead of all the other C.D.blocks in level of
337 urbanisation owing to its locational advantage of nearness to Bidhannagar subdivision and the state
338 capital of Kolkata. Besides the real state boom and the Government initiatives to develop the region as
339 satellite town to ease the urban pressure of Kolkata has further aided its growth. In fact Rajarhat-
340 Gopalpur municipality has been incorporated within the Bidhannagar municipal corporation in 2015.

341 **5.5 CONCLUSION**

342 On the basis of the above study the following conclusions can be made-

- 343 (i) A rising trend of urbanisation in the entire subdivision is seen in the post-independence period
344 similar to that being experienced in the entire country but at a slightly higher pace in
345 consonance with the district's trend which is higher than that of both the state and national
346 average. However the pace of urbanisation is slower in the subdivision than the district rate
347 mainly due to its strong agricultural hinterland and its close proximity to the highly urbanized
348 Barrackpore subdivision.
- 349 (ii) The analysis regarding the level of urbanisation in Barasat subdivision during the period 1951-
350 2011 shows, that there exists wide variation in the level of urbanisation in the region. In fact
351 the level of urbanisation does not conform to any definite pattern. The level is very low,
352 throughout the period, the Deganga C.D. block and the Amdanga C.D. block.
- 353 (iii) The spatio-temporal pattern of urbanisation is quite interesting. Urbanisation is low in the
354 eastern and north western part of the subdivision. The major cause is the prosperous
355 agricultural base of the two blocks, Amdanga and Deganga, which support a large rural
356 population. In fact these two blocks have marked their slow entry into the urban fold as late as
357 2011. Habra-I, Habra-II, Barasat-I and Barasat-II have medium levels of urbanization during
358 the later period of the study. Although Habra and Barasat had traditionally high urban
359 population, the urban surge in Rajarhat in the recent times, has somehow slackened the pace in
360 these regions. The most remarkable feature is the high level of urbanisation being experienced
361 in the southern portion of the subdivision in Rajarhat C.D. block.

362 As the urbanisation pattern is highly uneven, steps are needed for a more equitable and
363 sustainable urban development particularly in the eastern and north western fringes of the

subdivision. The strong agricultural base of these areas can promote agro-based industries with adequate governmental support. This will help in increasing the employment opportunities along with a balanced urban development. It will also help to prevent the exodus of people towards the more established urban centres like Barasat, Habra and Rajarhaat and may help to ease their pressure.

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