Critical Review On Urban Growth And Development

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ABSTRACT:

Urbanisation is the process by which a greater percentage of a nation's population moves into urban areas, as opposed to urban expansion, which is characterised by population growth. Urbanisation is the process of turning rural areas into urban areas, and it is stated as a ratio or a percentage of the overall population. One of the most prevalent aspects of economic development is urbanisation. Urbanisation depends on the movement of the surplus population from rural to urban areas as well as the expansion of some industrial urban hubs as the economy expands progressively. Modernization and industrialization are intimately related to urbanisation. In this article, critical review on urban growth and development has been discussed.

Keywords: Urbanisation, Urban, Growth, Development.

INTRODUCTION:

Urbanisation is not merely a modern occurrence; it is also a historic shift of human social roots on a worldwide level, where rural culture is swiftly replaced by a culture that is mostly urban. Many people from the countryside move to the city for reasons of wealth and social mobility. But urbanisation is not as idyllic as it first appears. Rapid industrialization has resulted in the haphazard and unplanned growth of modern cities.

RELATED REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

According to Lamson-Hall et al. (2020), Mumbai, Delhi, Pune, Bengaluru, and other Indian cities were the primary COVID-19 infection hotspots. Density is held responsible for the epidemic because these cities also have among the greatest population densities in the nation. But it is the management of that density, not the density itself that is to blame. Poor urban planning has

resulted in uncontrolled urban growth in Indian cities, which has created a number of socioeconomic problems. The rate of urbanisation in India is unusual. In-depth analysis of the haphazard and unplanned growth of urban cities is provided in this article, along with recommendations for improving the planning and management of urban growth. It begins by examining global and Indian patterns of urban growth and contrasting their similarities and contrasts. The origins of the nation's uncontrolled growth and its effects, particularly on housing, transportation, and the provision of public services, are next examined. In order to take advantage of India's expanding cities and turn them into vibrant engines of progress, the paper's conclusion highlights some crucial strategies and policy recommendations. [1]

According to Kuddus M.A. et al. (2020), urbanisation has historically been linked to human advancement, but recent research has demonstrated that metropolitan environments can also result in serious inequities and health issues. The negative effects of urbanisation on wealthy and poor populations in developed and emerging countries are discussed in this essay, along with topics related to urban public health issues. Policymakers will find the discussion in this article to be interesting. The article promotes strategies that advance the socioeconomic well-being and public health of urban poor people. This conversation also urges wealthy people and nations to learn more about the difficulties that could result from urbanisation in their areas without the necessary infrastructure and social supports. [2]

According to Md. Hasnine and Rukhsana (2020), the urbanisation that arises from the migration of people from rural to urban areas is linked to industrialization, modernization, and rationalisation. The foundation and key component of any country's economic development is urbanisation. In the municipalities of the Kolkata Metropolitan Area and its surroundings, comparative studies of the degree of urbanisation and its inequities have been examined. Selected measures, such as decadal growth and population density, have been used to assess the degree of urbanisation. The Spearman correlation co-efficient method was used to analyse the consistency of urbanisation among the municipalities, and the results showed that between 1991 and 2011, there was a strongly positive connection with a p-value of 1. Howrah district held the

top spot in terms of urbanisation level in 2011 with 63.38 percent, according to the results of neighbouring districts. The level of urbanisation in West Bengal, however, was greater than the national average during the same year (2011), at 31.87 percent in West Bengal and 31.16 percent throughout India. [3]

According to Jiban Krishna Mandal (2020), the South 24 Parganas is the largest and second-most populous district in India's West Bengal state, and it was founded on March 1st, 1986. The document examines the history of population growth in detail, provides an overview of trends in population growth throughout the district's last century, and discusses patterns of population growth at the block level over the past three decades. It explains why population growth in rural and urban areas is different. Additionally, it implies that rural unemployment and declining agricultural production are to blame for rural-to-urban migration and the resulting far faster rate of population growth in urban than rural areas. In contrast, declining trends in population growth have been noted in the rural, agrarian, littoral deltaic southern part of the study area, which is adjacent to the Sundarbans mangrove forest. This paper attempts to identify the accelerating population growth in the northern part of the study area, which is adjacent to Kolkata, due to urbanisation, industrialization, commercialization, etc. [4]

According to Arif, M., and Gupta K. (2020), the fast expansion of peripheral areas in Indian cities has been facilitated by population growth, economic development, and rural-to-urban migration. These regions are changing as a result of population immigration and the introduction of new industries, as evidenced by modifications to land use and occupational structures, a decline in agricultural production, and built-up structural development. This tendency towards fast population expansion is not unique to urundi. As this metropolis grows closer to peri-urban villages, it has an increasingly significant impact on the environmental and social resource characteristics of nearby rural communities. Therefore, it is crucial to plan ahead for the use of land and infrastructure when a rapidly expanding population is anticipated. The application of an environmental approach in the planning of peri-urban areas has become increasingly well known in the last ten years. The desegregation of socioeconomic sectors has, however, only been briefly acknowledged. This study examines how socioeconomic,

demographic, and environmental considerations might be used to promote spatial growth in peri-urban settings. Therefore, the goal of the study is to evaluate the main issues in a peri-urban environment using a mixed-methods approach. We used a multidisciplinary method that combined a household survey with a geographic information system-based examination of temporal change over three time periods (1991, 2001, and 2011). The findings reveal significant built-up growth and a sharp decline in agricultural employees over the previous 20 years. Finally, a land use zoning plan was created while taking into account the structural and functional potential of peri-urban areas. Additionally, a zone-based development plan was created for the city's intensive and sustainable growth. In order to promote balanced regional development, this study has placed a clear emphasis on quantifying physical and social infrastructure at multiple geographical scales, which can be applied in other cities. It has also concentrated on finding and addressing imbalances. [5]

According to Anne A. Gharaibeh et al. (2020), one of the most significant issues endangering agricultural areas is the issue of growing urbanisation. During their expansion, urban areas eliminated a large number of agricultural lands with high fertility values. Due to this sprawl, An-Nuayyimah town has lost agricultural land during the last ten years. Additionally, the surrounding area experienced political unrest, which in turn prompted thousands of Syrians to seek refuge in this town in particular. From 14,583 people in 2010 to 29,128 people in 2015, the population rose. All former refugees have historically been encouraged to remain in Jordan by the country's stable political and economic environment as well as its welcoming legal system. In order to protect agricultural lands in An-Nuayyimah and designate the best locations for possible urban growth, this study has integrated Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Multi-Criteria Evaluation (MCE). [6]

According to Md. Kutubuddin Dhali (2019), the objective of the current study is to evaluate the spatiotemporal development of the urban sub-centre of West Bengal's North 24 Parganas District from 1989 to 2016. The spatial dispersion and consistency of urbanisation were evaluated using Shannon's entropy model, principal component analysis, and Landsat TM and Landsat 8 OLI satellite data for 1989, 2006, and 2016. To evaluate the trends in

urban expansion inside the district's urban sub-centre, a concentric zone analysis was also used. The built-up areas have significantly increased across the studied periods, according to a review of changes in land use and land cover. The expansion of sprawl within the urban sub-centre is evidenced by the conversion of prime agricultural land and other (mainly arid) terrain into built-up areas. The overall outcome demonstrates that the study area's urban expansion is not compact in character and provides evidence of sprawl growth concentration over the urban subcenter. According to the report, the district's Barrackpore I, Barrackpore II, and Rajarhat areas have seen the most urban growth. Urban expansion and trends have been studied using an integrated methodology that incorporates Shannon's entropy model, principal component analysis, remote sensing, and GIS tools. The best way to use the study's findings is for efficient urban planning and management. [7]

Urban anthropology is the study of social and cultural processes in urban areas and cities, according to Moumita Gupta et al. (2019). Rural-urban migration, demography, the effects of urbanisation on cultural pluralism, and real-world urban concerns are all current issues in urban anthropology. The preliminary ethnographic account deals with the consequences as well as the impact of global urbanisation on the rural areas under study in general, along with the changing aspects of the socio-cultural milieu. The present paper depicts the issues and impacts of urbanisation on the concentration of rural areas, which has altered human life styles in dramatic and significant ways in a district of West Bengal. Through a micro-ethnographic approach, the current study finally shows how traditional life in the main stream and the villages' surroundings has gradually been impacted by global urbanisation. [8]

According to Tuhin Roy and Sourav Misra (2019), North 24 Parganas is one of West Bengal's most populous districts. The majority of the land is fertile; therefore, agricultural production is adequate to feed the region's population. Overall development is crucial because of the population's intense pressure. The North 24 Parganas are rapidly developing as a result. Both urban and rural areas are rising in accordance with their respective demands. This change had an impact on the district's overall land use pattern. Therefore, the district's land transformation is extremely

distinctive for the detection of rapid change. Geospatial analysis can show the steady change in the land from 1970 to 2019. For the purpose of identifying changes, some determinants have been used, including population density, worker classification changes, growth in the built-up area, and land conversion. Through this investigation, we were able to identify several issues that were brought on by the unplanned growth of the settlement, the reduction of arable land, and other factors. [9]

According to Raju Sarkar (2019), this study attempts to focus on the nature, pattern, and measure of uneven urbanisation in West Bengal using data from the India census before identifying the factors that influence and cause urbanisation. Additionally, it looks into West Bengal's cities' uneven growth patterns when compared to those of other significant urban agglomerations. The urban hierarchy is examined using the rank size rule and the urban concentration index (CI). From 27.9 percent in the 2001 Census to 31.8 percent in the 2011 Census, there was a little increase in urbanisation. Significant changes in the nature of urbanisation were brought about by West Bengal, the formation of numerous census cities (CT), and the contribution to the rise of the urban population. In West Bengal, the distribution of the urban population is not very even. With unequal growth in lower-order urban centres, the cities in this state resemble primate cities more or less. After graphing the data on a logarithmic scale, the rank size rule and urban population distribution in the study discovered a linear relationship between the actual population and the excluded population. If urban centres are not sufficiently dispersed, Kolkata and about 20 other cities will be forced to carry the majority of the people. [10]

According to Munoth, Navneet et al. (2018), cities are the most important example of human activity on the earth's surface. These cities offer a wide range of opportunities for work, business, entertainment, leisure, education, and healthcare. They also have distinctive qualities and a distinct cultural identity. As nations' share of GDP and employment shifts from agriculture to industry and services, sectors that profit from agglomeration in urban centres, cities are a key product of rapid urbanisation, which is intimately connected to sustained economic growth. In the near future, further urbanisation is anticipated, which will also bring with it some issues. The negative effects of urbanisation on the

environment over the last few decades have made sustainable development necessary. The idea of sustainable development is important and has various applications. The most crucial issue is raising the standard of living in our city. This essay emphasizes how urban form has changed over time. The characteristics of the cities should be acknowledged, capitalized on, and developed upon rather than abandoned or ignored in order to improve and develop the urban areas and boost the accessibility of the inner areas of old cities. This essay also makes the case that it's critical to acknowledge and promote the uniqueness, richness, and originality of cities before commercialization and standardisation, two contemporary economic and political trends, crush their spirit. [11]

According to Mashihur Rahaman (2018), rapid urban population growth contributes to a number of issues in urban areas, including rising unemployment, unstable economic situations, a lack of urban amenities, unsanitary environmental conditions, etc. From the very beginning, people were aware of the significance of demographic studies. Urban geographers and town planners are taking notice of the rapidly expanding urban population. It is crucial for a nation like India to understand the decadal variation in population increase since it aids in problem recognition. Socio-economic changes and population growth are closely tied to one another. The study area in the current study is North 24 Parganas. The district's urbanisation rate (57.6% in 2011) remains high. The rapid urbanisation rate can be linked to the urbanisation of Kolkata. Barasat is now a part of greater Kolkata (Kolkata 124). Starting in 1991, this district's real estate market flourished, and projects were undertaken that were more of a residential than commercial nature. The current paper's investigation of the variations in municipal-level urban population growth rates throughout the three decades of 1981–1991; 1991–2001; and 2001–2011 is its main objective. The rural-urban movement is contributing to the process of urbanisation due to push-pull factors. Due to their extensive employment opportunities and urban amenities, towns serve as people's eyes and ears on a microlevel. Municipalities' populations are altering as a result. The level of population stabilization in the municipalities of North 24 Parganas has been confirmed by this spatiotemporal research. [12]

Using census data from several years, particularly 2001 and 2011, Mosfudar Rahaman and Surajit Das (2018) investigated whether the current inquiry has been made to assess the spatio-temporal and inter-district variance of urbanisation in West Bengal. Understanding the different levels and patterns of size class distribution, the expansion of West Bengal's urbanisation, and district-level urban growth may be helped by this study. Even though West Bengal's rate of urbanisation is higher than the national average for India, the level of urbanisation varies across the district. According to the 2011 Census, Kolkata has the highest rate of urbanisation (100%), while Bankura district has the lowest percentage (8.36%). [13]

According to Sakti Mandal and Pratima Rohatgi (2018), discrepancies in development levels are a major worry for everyone who wants to see the balanced socioeconomic growth of a nation as a whole. Comparisons between regions and within regions are required so that planning efforts can also be focused on eliminating development disparities. Geographers, sociologists, economists, and planners have frequently attempted to assess the actual levels of development and the potential for growth of distinct regions within a country and have, in particular, offered suggestions for how to develop underdeveloped areas. Using pattern recognition techniques for identifying underdeveloped areas, Kedekoli and Singh (1975) came to the conclusion that the riverine island zone of the district of South 24 Parganas is the least developed area of the State of West Bengal. Pal (1975), who chose 17 indicators from four distinct groups and estimated regional inequalities in development at the block level, identified South 24 Parganas as one of the least developed districts in the nation. As a result, special measures must be taken to eradicate the district's backwardness. In order to create an integrated area development plan for the district, an attempt has been made in this article to measure, block by block, the current levels of socioeconomic development as well as the development potential. [14]

Urbanisation in the South Asia Region (SAR) remained at 34% in 2014, which is rather slow when compared to the global average of 54%, according to Jyoti Chandiramani and Aanchal Airy (2018). According to the World Urbanisation Prospects (2014) and World Bank Report (2016), Asia, specifically Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan, will see the majority of the world's future urbanisation.

This compares the demographic and socioeconomic traits of the chosen nations with those of Asia and the rest of the globe in order to examine how they relate to the quality of life of their populations. The investigation highlights the region's sluggish, disorganized, and covert urbanisation, which calls for intervention. The recommendations in the results call for significant financial outlays and policy directives that should promote sustainable urbanisation and provide essential urban services, leading to improvements in the region's demographics, Human Development Index, and other socioeconomic traits. [15]

According to Ram B. Bhagat (2017), migration has shaped human history, the economy, and culture over time. Since the industrial revolution, it has reemerged as a powerful factor influencing cities and urbanisation in western nations. It is strongly linked to urban transition and has an impact on the demand and supply of labour, economic growth, and human wellbeing (McKeown 2004; Skeldon 2008). However, until recently, neither researchers nor decision-makers held a positive perspective on either migration or urbanisation. Migration was viewed as a failure of development, and policymakers were working hard to come up with solutions. Recently, this viewpoint has been shifting. The 1994 ICPD recognised the substantial effects of urbanisation on people's means of subsistence, manner of life, and moral standards, while migration was emphasised as having both positive and negative effects on the locations of origin and destination. The ICPD further emphasised that orderly international migration benefits the destination nations with human resources while benefiting the countries of origin with remittances. Additionally, it promoted making it easier for migrants to return home and integrate once more (UNFPA 2004). However, when the MGDs were accepted by the international community in 2000, migration's contribution to development was scarcely acknowledged (Skeldon 2008). Similar statements can be made about urbanisation, with the exception of the MDG goal of significantly improving the lives of at least 100 million slum people. On the other hand, the discussion of the post-2015 development agenda changed course. We now discover that the SDG targets provide significant recognition for urbanisation and migration. Urbanisation was the exclusive emphasis of Goal 11: "Cities and sustainable communities," while migration was the subject of three other Goals. Goal 8: "Economic Growth and Decent Work" suggests promoting safe working conditions for all

employees, especially migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment. Goal 10: "Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries" suggests promoting orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the adoption of well-planned and managed migration policies. Goal 17: "Global Partnership" acknowledges data gaps in the field of migration and suggests strengthening disaggregated data, including migratory status. The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the New Urban Agenda, which were both adopted by world leaders in 2016, came after the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs' goals for creating sustainable cities and urbanisation are reaffirmed by the New Urban Agenda. It acknowledges that strong urban-rural relationships are made possible by planned and well-managed migration policies that promote safe, orderly, and regular migration (UN-Habitat 2017). The relevance of migration and urbanisation in achieving human development, equity, and wellbeing has become increasingly recognised through these policy-related advances. In addition to presenting their prospective and actual effects on development in general and India in particular, this background note summarizes the philosophical and theoretical aspects of the relationship between migration, urbanisation, and development. It also makes the case that how nations like India structure their urbanisation and migration policies has a significant impact on how migration and urbanisation affect development. [16]

According to Bagchiz Emon (2017), infrastructure is the primary building block for socioeconomic development in any nation. It serves as an economy's foundation. Uneven growth is a natural consequence of regional differences in infrastructure development. Due to their many inherent weaknesses and imbalances, less developed areas place a greater emphasis on infrastructure development. This article has covered the state of the South 24 Parganas district's basic infrastructure in West Bengal, India, in relation to that. This region is less developed. Additionally, a comparison of infrastructure developments at the sub-district level has been made. The analysis shows that there has not only been a lack of consistent infrastructure development throughout the area but also a tendency for this growth process to concentrate on those parts of the district that are adjacent to Kolkata's metropolis. [17]

According to Supriyo Halder (2017) research, urban sprawl outside of major cities enlarges the city itself and increases the need for extending infrastructure to nearby municipalities and panchayat regions. With the urban sprawl in this municipal region, there are a number of problems that are easily accepted in this area, both physically and socially. Therefore, this study addresses difficulties with urban sprawl in the region and recommends sustainable land use to protect the ecosystem. Additionally, it seeks to develop some ways to guarantee planned urban area growth. The nature of urban expansion in Diamond Harbour Municipality is the topic of the current study. Urbanisation is a global phenomenon. It exhibits a disordered and discontinuous development of the urban place in addition to the random physical explosion of urban inhabitants. Urban expansion is the process of a city or town taking over nearby territory, either slowly or quickly. People are starting to realize the drawbacks of this pattern of land expansion despite the benefits of everyone owning a lawn, trees, and a large house. The detrimental consequences that sprawl may have on a community's resources, residents, and economy serve as an excellent example of why land-use planning is so crucial. [18]

According to Chandan Sarkar (2017), the function and occupation of towns are important factors in urbanisation and development. This paper analyses the functional classification and occupational structure of towns in the North 24 Parganas district using Ashok Mitra's functional classification method and the occupational classification from the 2011 census report. There are ninefold functional classifications according to census data from 1971 and 1991, but only fourfold occupational structures have been examined in 2011. The socioeconomic development of any region is influenced by its occupational structure as well. [19]

According to Amar Biswas and Omveer Singh (2017), New Town Rajarhat is a proposed West Bengal community close to Kolkata. It is also known as West Bengal's rapidly expanding planned satellite metropolis. This city is located primarily in North 24 Parganas, partially in South 24 Parganas, and on Salt Lake City's eastern side. There are primarily two categories of residents here. One group of them consists of people who have been adapting to the environment since they were born, thanks to changes in land use and government policy. Other types of residents who have immigrated from elsewhere to occupy a land piece or apartment.

They chose this location because of the excellent government services and facilities. Rajarhat New Town thus falls into a number of stages based on the distribution of occupations among the local population. According to surveys, data collection (primary and secondary), and information, this sort of contemporary city offers the greatest number of facilities and services. Although they are divided by area, several land uses are visible here. Modern educational institutions, the IT sector, various cultural centres, modern superspeciality hospitals, planned road construction, metro railways under construction, various types of head offices, eco-parks, museums of modern art, shopping centres, star-rated hotels, etc. are some of the most crucial facilities. However, this important and unique contribution to the study of Rajarhat New Town Municipality analyses the strengths and weaknesses of the Indian urban system critically and offers a fresh perspective on current urban issues. Different facts and a sample poll from elderly residents who are suffering in this shifting environment under government control have been gathered for critical explanation for policies, businesses, and organisations. It is generally acknowledged that Rajarhat New Town, which is located in West Bengal, is the second-most significant planned city at the moment. [20]

Roy, S. (2016) found that urbanisation is one of the oldest and most traditional mechanisms of development that has shaped cultures all around the world. Urbanisation is not just a contemporary phenomenon; it is a historic, rapid alteration of human social roots on a worldwide scale, where primarily rural culture is being swiftly replaced by predominantly urban culture. Unquestionably, the most significant and irreversible type of land modification is urbanisation. The term "urbanisation" can refer to either the degree of urbanisation in relation to the total population or the rate at which the share of urban areas is growing. Modernization, industrialization, and the sociological process of rationalization are all directly related to urbanisation. The increasing rate of urbanisation and the number of urban centres are two of the biggest developments now affecting humanity in emerging countries. So, when studying urbanisation and national development, the quantity of urban centres is a necessary consideration. Although urbanisation is a global process, it is particularly dynamic in India, where over the past 30 years, unheard-of rates of urban growth have taken place. With West

Bengal being the second most densely populated and fourth most populous state in India, human capital is a crucial resource for the country. One of the older urbanized areas in West Bengal is Nadia. The urban environment of Nadia during the past 30 years has been sought to be explored in the current work. Different quantitative and qualitative methodologies have been used to examine the impact of urbanisation. [21]

Jonathan Colmer (2016) stated that how does the geographic distribution of economic activity change as nations expand and develop, and what part does urbanisation play in this process? This essay explores these issues in relation to India, a nation that has seen modest rates of urbanisation despite seeing significant economic expansion. We examine the changes in India's urban hierarchy and the distribution of economic activity and resources through time (1901–2011), and we take into account the implications and significance of these changes for growth and development. In addition, we review the data on how public investments, institutions, and policies have affected the spatial distribution of resources, how these aspects affect welfare, growth, and development, and where issues still exist. We suggest a future study agenda. [22]

According to Md. Anisujjaman (2015), urbanisation is a pressing issue that affects many different things at once and is currently a global concern. One of the most important aspects of the socioeconomic development process is considered to be urbanisation. It is a complicated procedure. It is a prerequisite for economic growth because urban economies of scale and agglomeration make industrialization-based economic expansion possible. India's urbanisation trend is accelerating at the moment. The research unit in the current paper is the Indian state of West Bengal, which was one of India's most urbanised before independence. With 28.03% of the total population living in urban areas, West Bengal continues to be one of India's most urbanised states. West Bengal's state features a unique structure of urbanisation that emphasises the primate city's dominant function. It may be argued that the different land tenure systems, British colonial economic policies, and the paths taken by these two different sorts of areas in terms of economic development throughout the post-independence period all played a significant role in this opposing pattern of urbanisation. The main goal of this

paper will be to evaluate the current trends and patterns of urbanisation in West Bengal and to look at their relationship with the urbanisation and human development index, which is a measure of socio-economic development. This will be done while keeping in mind all the background history of the state of West Bengal's urbanisation. In order to complete this study, secondary data sources were used, i.e., West Bengal town directories and the 2001 Indian Census. This study identifies a slow rate of urban expansion in post-independence India compared to other developed states, as well as a significant concentration of urban growth in and around the districts of Kolkata. In this study, the level of urbanisation and the HDI were found to be positively correlated at the district level. [23]

According to research by Tuhin Roy (2015), land use has a significant dynamic impact on population growth that is occurring quickly, which encourages urbanisation and the spread of urban settlement into rural regions. Urban land usage appears to be highly varied and prospective due to many different types of activities. Contrarily, urban land use is diverse, stereotyped, and energetic. The residents' means of subsistence determine how the land is used. As a result, settlements always have extremely similar patterns of land use. However, a thorough analysis reveals that metropolitan centres, particularly Barasat town, the district's administrative seat, have a significant impact on how land is used in North 24 Parganas' rural districts. According to the 2011 census, 10 of the 22 blocks in North 24 Parganas, or around 47.8% of the total area, are entirely rural in nature. In comparison to other areas of North 24 Parganas, these blocks have a different pattern of livelihood and social facilities. Seven villages have been chosen for the study based on the total number of rural residents and the average distance between the villages and the district core region of Barasat town. The current document was created by providing accurate facts and a detailed discussion of their use of the property, demographics, and facilities. Another crucial element has been taken into consideration, showing how the villages' connections to Barasat town and how the town influences them in turn in terms of land use, it has also been noted that the degree of rurality varied from village to village depending on how far they were from Barasat town. [24]

Debarshi Guin and Dipendra Nath Das (2015) conducted a thorough geographical analysis of the creation of new census towns in 2011 and found that, for the most part, the spatial layout of the new census towns mirrors the pattern of the existing urban centres. The impetus for urban concentration has therefore intensified. Unsurprisingly, the area of urban concentration around the urban agglomeration of Kolkata has expanded outward, demonstrating the decaying metropolis' enduring centrifugal power. Aside from this long-established area of urban concentration, many new pockets have also developed, the bulk of which are concentrated in small and medium-sized cities with significant regional and national significance. In contrast to the force of urban concentration, the development of new census towns also led to urban dispersal, albeit to a lesser degree. The study comes to the conclusion that good urban governance and planning in newly developing (as well as existing) census towns are required to make this growing organisation of space relevant. [25]

According to Priyanka Kundu and Ranjan Basu (2015), the transport network is the lifeblood of any metropolitan centre and a key factor in the development of the country's economy. West Bengal's North 24 Parganas district is a crucial hub for urbanisation. However, it is important to clarify how the expansion of the road network affects the pattern of urbanisation. National, state, and local highways, as well as railroads, play a significant role in the flow and movement of industrial goods and the mobility of industrial workers. As a result, they are very effective at connecting remote, inaccessible areas with accessible ones, allowing the development of both inter-district and inter-state network systems. The Public Works Department's highways connect the intra-district centres, resulting in the development of a well-connected network system. It is clear that the growth centre has moved to the western portion of the district based on the level of industrial development and the expansion of the Class-I towns. As a result, the district's urban sprawl is expanding in a manner that is similarly westward. This is an effort to analyse the relationship between the pattern of urbanisation and the expansion of the urban transportation system. [26]

CONCLUSION:
The rate at which a city's population grows is referred to as urban growth. This is a consequence of urbanisation, or the influx of

people from rural areas into metropolitan areas. Urbanisation may contribute to a country's economy developing more rapidly. The expansion of a metropolitan or suburban area into the surrounding area is known as urban growth. Given that urbanisation has a direct impact on a nation's economic development, it can be used as a gauge of that nation's economic health. Economic growth occurs as a result of the increased employment that a growing metropolitan region creates.

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