

Conflicts over land in counter urbanized area in India

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Table 1

No. of towns, percentage, and growth rate of urban population in

Yr	No. of towns/UAs	% of Urban pop.
1901	1,827	10.84
1911	1,815	10.29
1921	1,949	11.18
1931	2,072	11.99
1941	2,250	13.86
1951	2,843	17.29
1961	2,365	17.97
1971	2,590	19.91
1981	3,378	23.34
1991	3,768	25.72
2001	4,368	27.78

Source : Census of India 1981, 1991, & 2001

● Spread of Urbanization

1) Class 1 to Class 2

● Globalization & Re-centralization

1) Globalization

- Rapid urbanization (% of urban population)

2) De-centralization

- Delegation of authority to village (*Gram Panchayat*)-

● Urban region as a cross road of two trend



● What is Urban? > Definitional *aporia* (deadlock)

● **Chronology : Definition of Urban region**
(Census)

1951(before) Legal/Administrative town (Statutory towns)

1961 Town Group (TG)

1971 Urban Agglomerations (UA) * OGs: outgrowths

1971 Standard Urban Area (SUA)

● **Statutory towns** (Legal/Administrative towns)

--- given urban civic status by the state governments
e.g. corporation, municipality, cantonment

● **Census towns**

--- were identified by the three demographic criteria

a) population size of 5,000

b) density of at least 400 persons per km²

c) at least 75 % of the male workers to be engaged
outside agriculture

Town Group (TG)

- Definition --- a) a group of towns which adjoined one another so closely as to form a single inhabited urban locality, b) when the aggregate population of the towns in a group exceeded one lakh.
- Arguments --- a) Scattered collection of towns, b) un-possibility of town planning, etc.

UA

- Definition --- a) a city with a continuous OGs, b) one town with a similar OGs, or, two or more adjoining towns with their OGs as in (a), c) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their OGs, all of which formed a continuous spread.

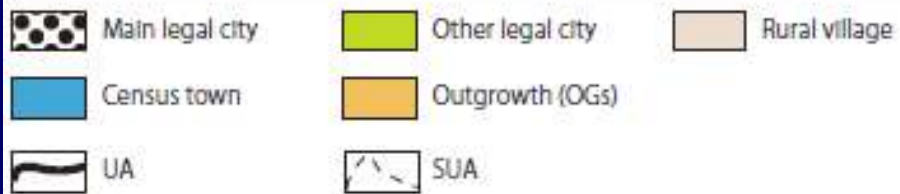
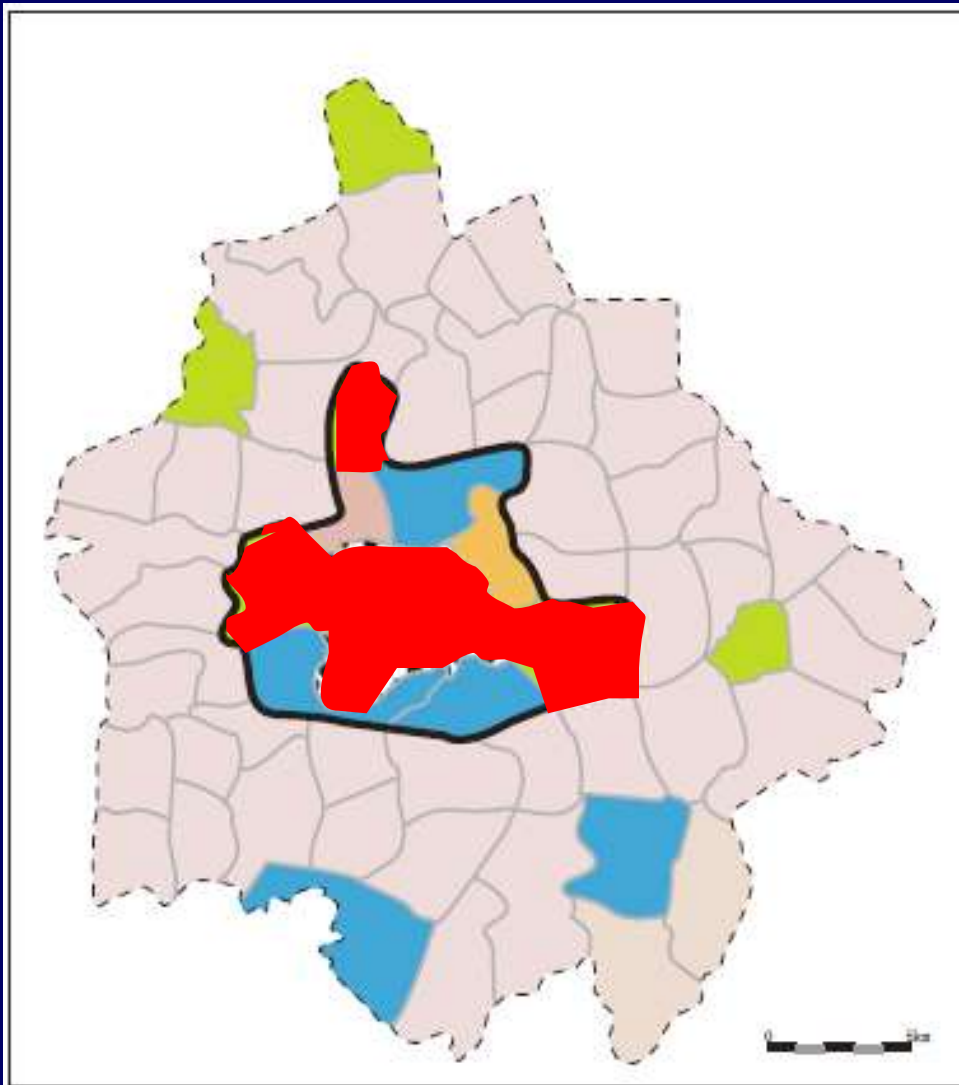
***Out-Growth (OGs)** : not a town or a revenue village, but simply a part of a revenue village having a special status

- Feature --- a) recognition of new entity: OGs, b) Including revenue village

- Arguments --- a) Changing limit from Census to Census

SUA

- Definition --- a) minimum size: 50,000, b) continuous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units, c) the probabilities of fully urbanized
- Feature --- a) using the general criteria



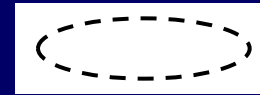
TG:

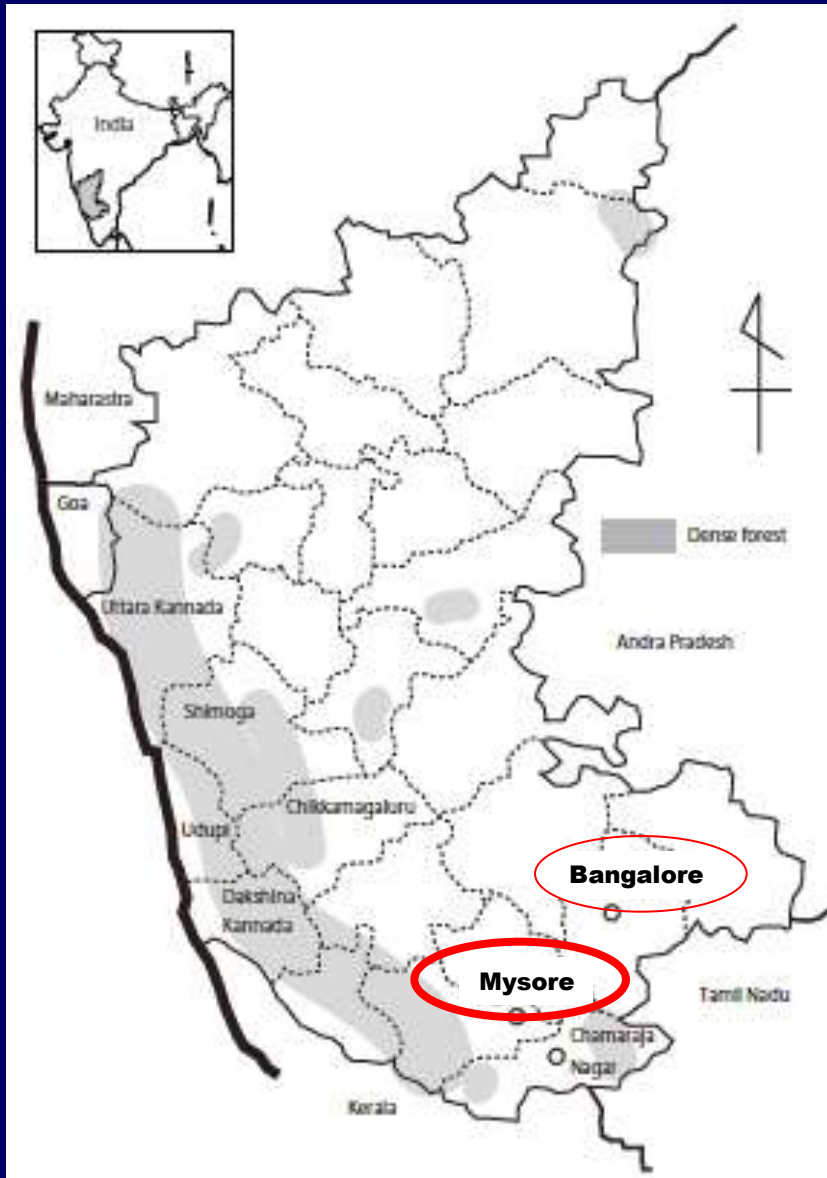


UA:



SUA:





● Karnataka State

Population: 52,850,562

Area: 191,976 km²

Capital: Bangalore

● Mysore

Capital of Mysore princely state

“Royal city”

cf. Bangalore: “Garden city”



● Mysore

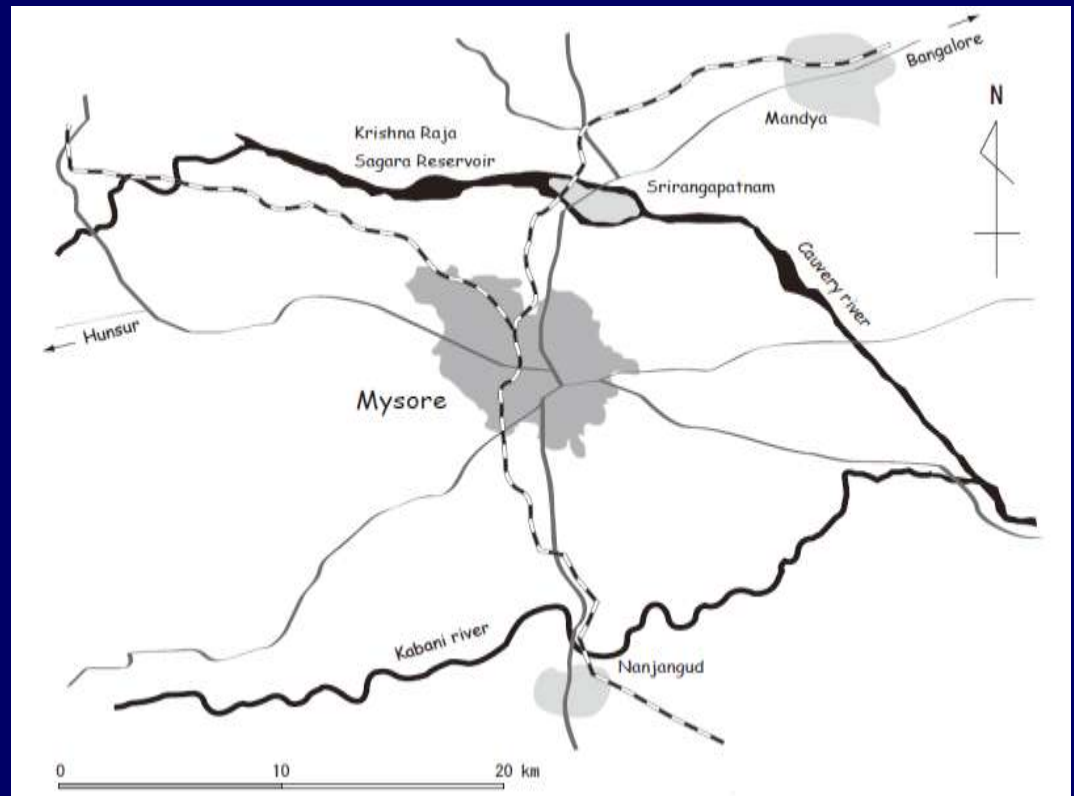
City Improvement Trust Board (CITB) 1904

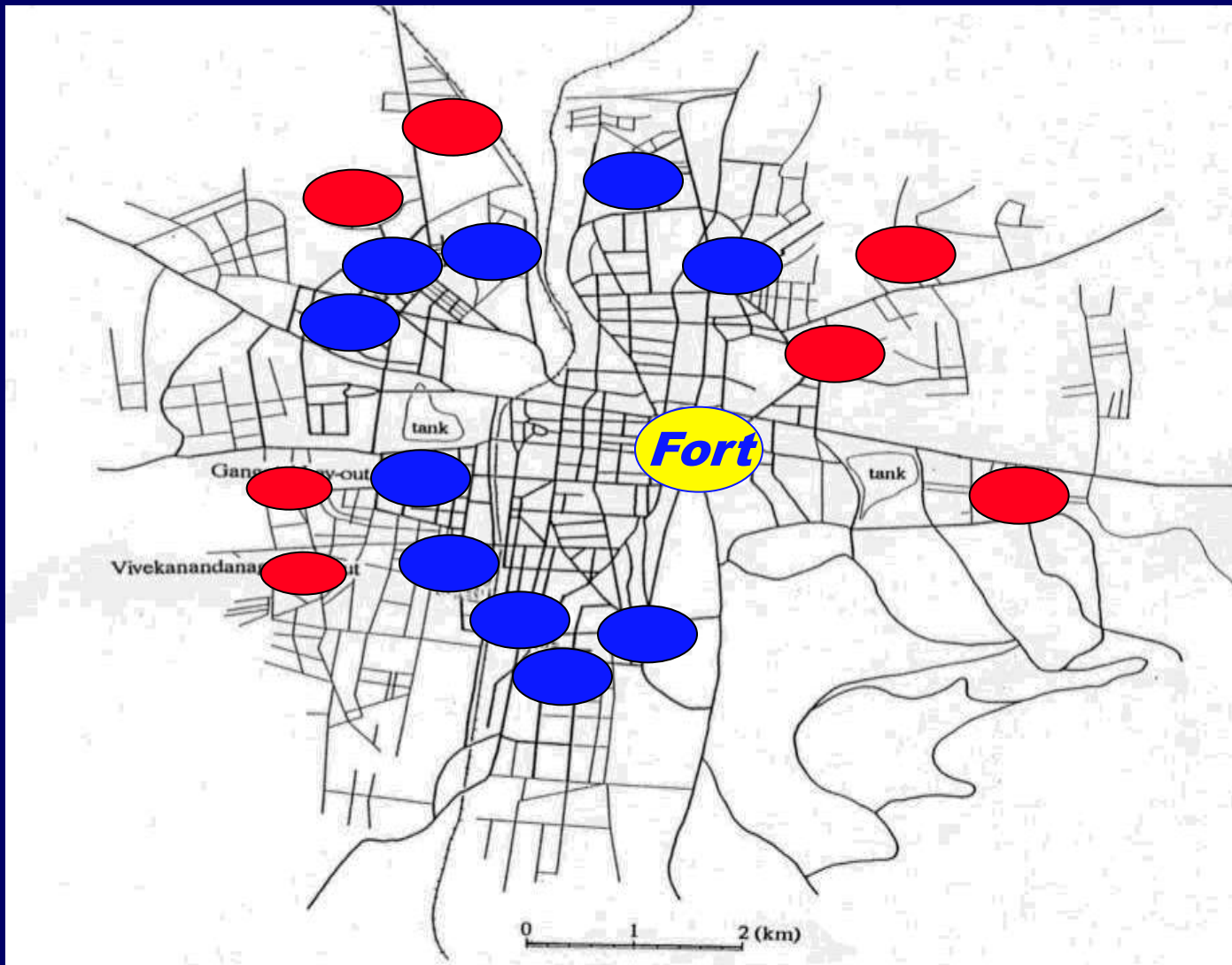
1987 : CITB > Mysore Urban Development Authority (MUDA)

Table 4: Mysore city
population and its growth rate

Year	Population (1,000)	Growth Rate (%)
1871	21	NA
1901	68	NA
1911	71	4.4
1921	84	18.3
1931	107	27.4
1941	150	40.2
1951	244	62.7
1961	254	4.1
1971	356	40.2
1981	479	34.6
1991	653	36.3
2001	786	20.4
2008	951	---

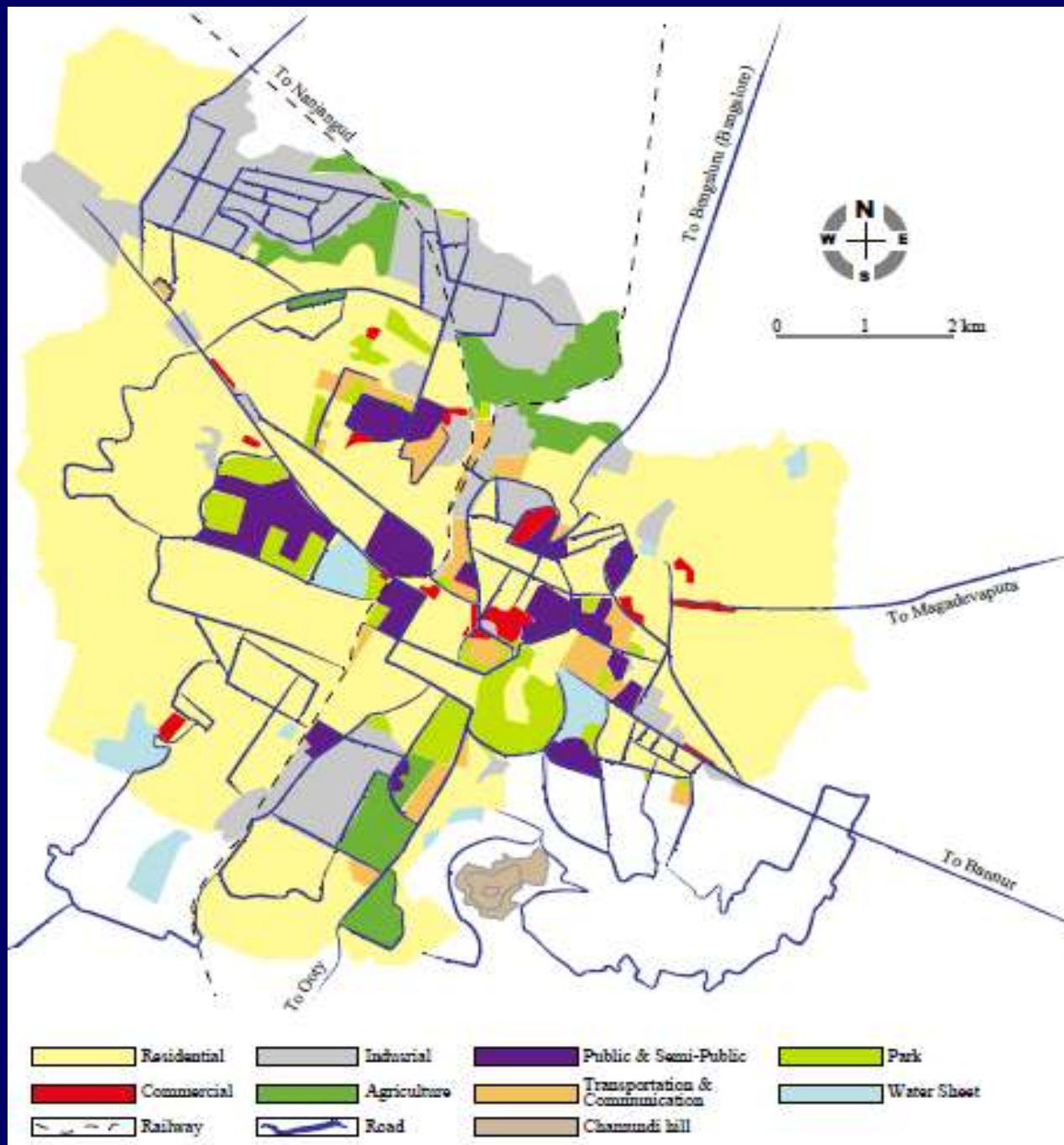
Source: MUDA/CDP,
Government of India 2001





● Before 1947

● After 1947



MUDA

The planning section

- 1.Scheme plans
- 2.Development plan
- 3.Approval of building plans
- 4.Statutory activities under KTCP Act
- 5.Approval of development plans for group housing and layouts

Planning

The development section

- 1.building of commercial complexes
- 2.planning and implementation of schemes for industrial, residential, civic amenities site and playgrounds and packs and commercial sites
- 3.development of important infrastructure resources
- 4.building of residential apartments for low income, middle income and high income groups

Acquirement of land

- Land acquirement and housing supply (MUDA)



Lay-out (Gangotri)

(Kimoto:1996)

Types of Conflicts

Conflicts between :

1. two individuals
2. village land owners and Mysore Urban Development Authority (MUDA)
3. private land developers and MUDA.
4. private land developers and counter urban migrants
5. villagers, MUDA (Govt.) and Corporate Companies
6. Government and Corporate Conflicts

7. Land Price, Land use and the Mafia



- MUDA Lay-out or Private Extension
 - (A) PE in sub-urban area
 - (B) boarder of PE
 - (C) sign for PE



- C U pocket by private developers

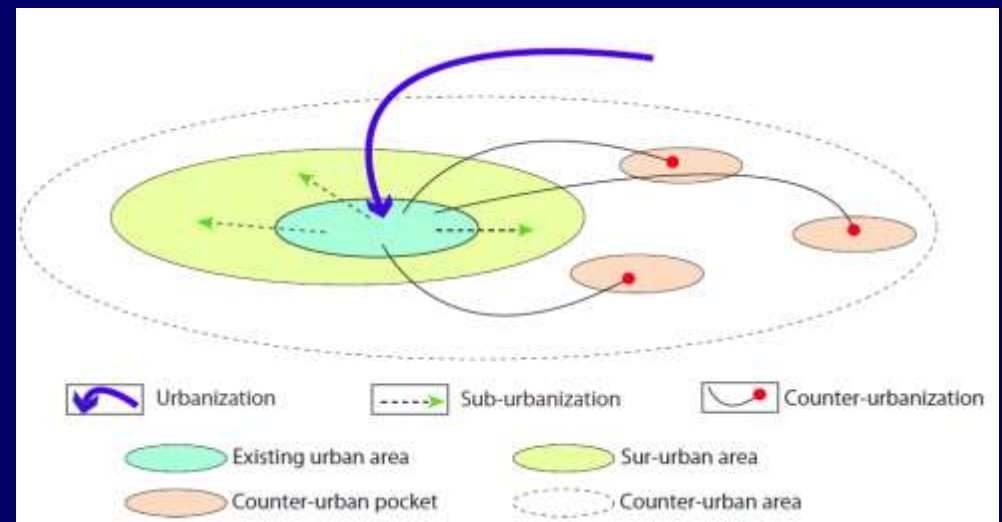


● *Daba*

Conclusion

- 1) Urbanization, Sub-urbanization, and counter-urbanization, at once
- 2) Gap between the organization/authority and territory.
- 3) Strong right (panchatat) vs. strong power (MUDA)
- 4) Urban, village, forest, and so on.

Mysore: The focal point of land conflict in India.



Thank you !