

Trends in Urban Inequalities in India - A study of Major Indian States

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Abstract

In 2001, India's urban population, living in approximately 5,200 urban agglomerations, was about 285 million. It has increased to almost 380 million in 2011. Projections are that by 2030, out of a total population of 1.4 billion, over 600 million people may be living in urban areas. The process of urbanisation is a natural process associated with growth. Planning Commission(2009) has acknowledged the fact that although poverty has multi-dimensional nature, the estimate of poverty will continue to be based on private household consumer expenditure of Indian households as collected by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). It will be of relevance to have a comparative analysis of Urban Household Consumption Expenditure across major states over different time periods and across India. This paper is an effort towards analyzing trends in urban household consumption expenditure over last two decades using NSSO data.