Multi-scale and multi-sensor analysis of urban cluster development and agricultural land loss in India

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Our project goal is to quantify and understand the growth of *urban clusters*

Clusters have become a key topic in economic, innovation, and globalization debates

"By agglomerating in close geographical proximity, firms can receive increasing returns from a trinity of **agglomeration** economies: a local pool of skilled labour, local supplier linkages, and local knowledge spillovers."

Journal of Urban Economics 48, 158–184 (2000) doi:10.1006/juec.1999.2161, available online at http://www.idealibrary.com on IDEAL®

An Economic Theory of Regional Clusters¹

Paul Belleflamme



Urban Studies, Vol. 41, Nos 5/6, 959-969, May 2004



Introduction: Clusters in Urban and Regional Development

Andy Cumbers and Danny MacKinnon

Why focus on urban clusters in India?

Point 1: Urbanization throughout India

Distribution of India's Population by Settlement Size (Urban & Rural): 1951 - 2011



All India: Number of Settlements (1971-2011)

	1991	2001	2011
Urban	3,351	5,161	7,935
Rural	634,321	6,38,588	640,867

Definition of Urban : All statutory places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee. A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously: a minimum population of 5,000; at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. Source: Census, 2011

Source: IIHS Analysis based on Census 1951 to 2011

Point 2: Drivers and patterns of urban expansion in India fundamentally different

Location	Average annual urban expansion growth rate	Approximate percent of urban land expansion attributed to	
		Population growth rate	GDP per capita growth rate
China	7.48	18	53
India	4.84	30	23
Africa	4.32	43	Not significant
North America	3.31	28	72
Europe	2.50	4	86

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0023777.t002

Point 3: Non-local actors and global real markets shape local urban growth and form



3 Richard Ellis | Page 3

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Go







How do we identify urban clusters?

Component 1: Detect and quantify growth of urban cluster hot spots	Component 2:Monitor land cover changes within urban cluster hot spots	Component 3: Understand the drivers of urban expansion and agricultural land loss
 MODIS+NTL indicator 	• NTL + SPOT VGT	 Markets, commodity flows, and the growth of clusters in India
MODIS+NTL time series	• MODIS 250m time series	 Infrastructure and educational factors in driving urban growth in India
• NTL + SPOT VGT	• Time series Landsat analysis	 Growth of the Delhi- Chandigarh cluster
 Discussions with public and private policy-shapers 		 Discussions with public and private policy-shapers

How do we identify urban clusters *and* urban cluster hot spots?

Vegetation Adjusted NTL Urban Index = (1 - *NDVI*) * *NTL*







0 —

New York City

New Delhi, India



LISA -- Local Indicators of Spatial Association

> Spatial autocorrelation: Tobler's first law of geography

$$I_i = \frac{Z_i}{m_2} \sum_j^N W_{ij} Z_j$$

 Z_i : distance from the global mean; W_{ij} : matrix of weight;

$$m_2 = \frac{\sum_i Z_i^2}{N}$$

i

W_{ij}

Types of Cluster Hotspots





Lo	w-Hi	gh	
+	+	+	
+	I	+	
+	+	+	

Lo	w-Lo	W	
I	I	I	
-	I	I	
I	I	I	



Variables currently compiled in India database

District-level Gross Domestic Product

- District -level Annual Gross and Net Domestic Product by Industry Sector
- 1999 2007 for 500 districts
- Source: Planning Commission of India
- Other supplementary data: state-level GDP by sector from 1993 to 2004
- India Statistical Yearbook

State Government Policy Variables

State-level Annual Capital Expenditure

- 1991 to 2011 , 29 states
- Expenditure on Education, Transportation, Urban Development, Rural Development, Agriculture, Industry, Housing, Water and Sanitation, Total Capital Expenditure
- Source: CEIC India Premium Database

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission - Implementation policies, funding, identified cities District-Level Population/Labor Variables

District-level Number of Workers (for two census years 1991 and 2001)

- Workers, main workers, cultivators, agricultural laborers, household industry workers, and non-workers

- Includes urban/rural

District-level Population Size

-Total population and Total rural/urban population

-For census years 1991 and 2001 for all the census districts

- Source: Census of India 1991 and 2001
- Census books and CD database
- Office of the Registrar General

City-level population size

-Population and growth rates for census years from 1901 to 1991

-Source: United Nations Population Division

District-Level Geo/Biophysical Variables

-District-level average slope, elevation and coastal zone.

-Other biophysical characteristics (e.g., temperature, rainfall) are now being developed.





Pandey, Joshi, and Seto, In prep. Monitoring urbanization dynamics in India using DMSP/OLS night time lights and SPOT-VGT data

ABM of Urban Clusters in India

Objective: How do market contexts affect how urban clusters develop?





Yale-India Urban Conference

http://www.iuc2011.in/

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Conference

INDIA URBAN

CONFERENCE 2011: EVIDENCE & EXPERIENCE

India Urban Conference

IntroductionObjectives

0.1

The India Urban Conference: Evidence and Experience (IUC) covers the India segments of a series of international conferences on Urban India. The first conference was an academic conference on urban India in late April 2011 in New

Video updates



Year 2 Next Steps

- Continued database development
- Fieldwork in summer 2012
- Algorithm refinement
- Model building
- 8 papers in preparation or review

Research Team

