

PROBLEMS OF URBANISATION IN INDIA

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WHAT IS URBANISATION

Urbanization (or **urbanisation**) refers to the population shift from rural to urban areas, the decrease in the proportion of people living in rural areas, and the ways in which societies adapt to this change.¹ It is predominantly the process by which towns and cities are formed and become larger as more people begin living and working in central areas.



MAIN CAUSES OF URBANISATION

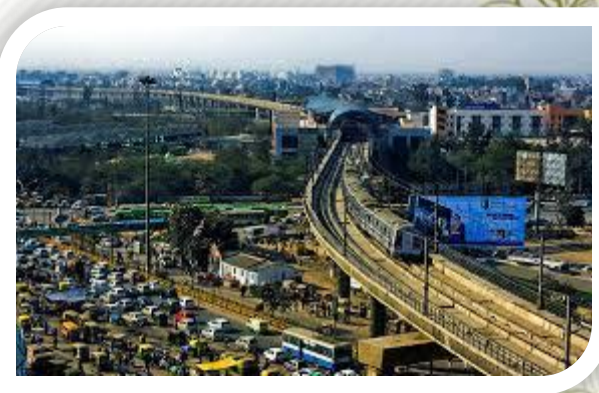
employment
opportunity.
lack of
infrastructural
facilities.
socio economic
development.
exposure etc.



URBANISATION IN INDIA

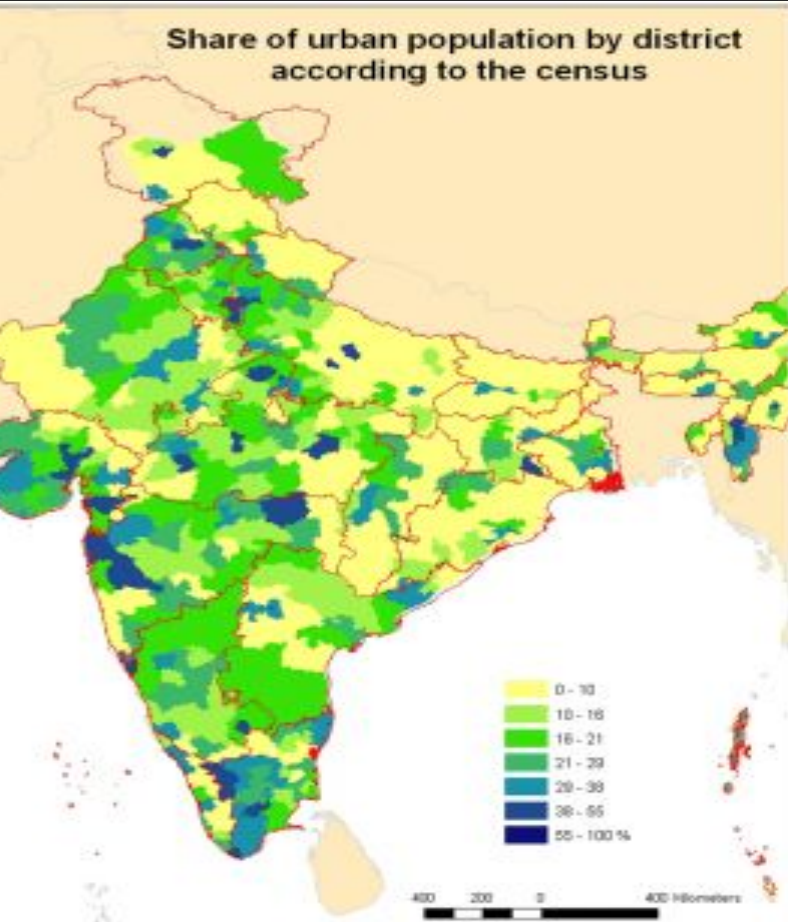
URBANISATION in [India](#) began to accelerate after independence, due to the country's adoption of a [mixed economy](#), which gave rise to the development of the private sector.

Urbanisation is taking place at quite a rapid rate in India. Population residing in [urban areas](#) in India, according to 1901 census, was 11.4%.^[1] This count increased to 28.53% according to 2001 census, crossing 30% as per 2011 census, standing at 34%. In 2017, the numbers increased to 34%, according to The World Bank.^[4] According to a study by UN State of the World Population report 2007, by 2030, 40.76% of country's population is expected to reside in urban areas.^[5] As per [World Bank](#), India, along with [China](#), [Indonesia](#), [Brazil](#), and the [United States](#), will lead the world's urban population surge by 2050.

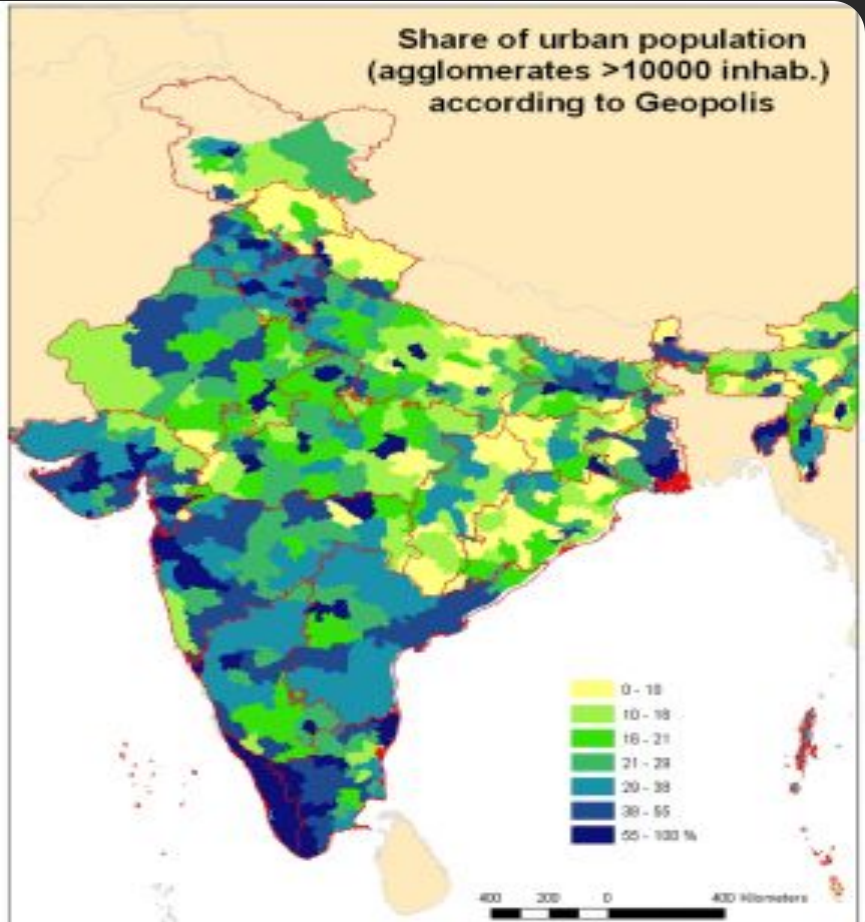


STATISTICS OF URBANISATION IN INDIA

Share of urban population by district according to the census

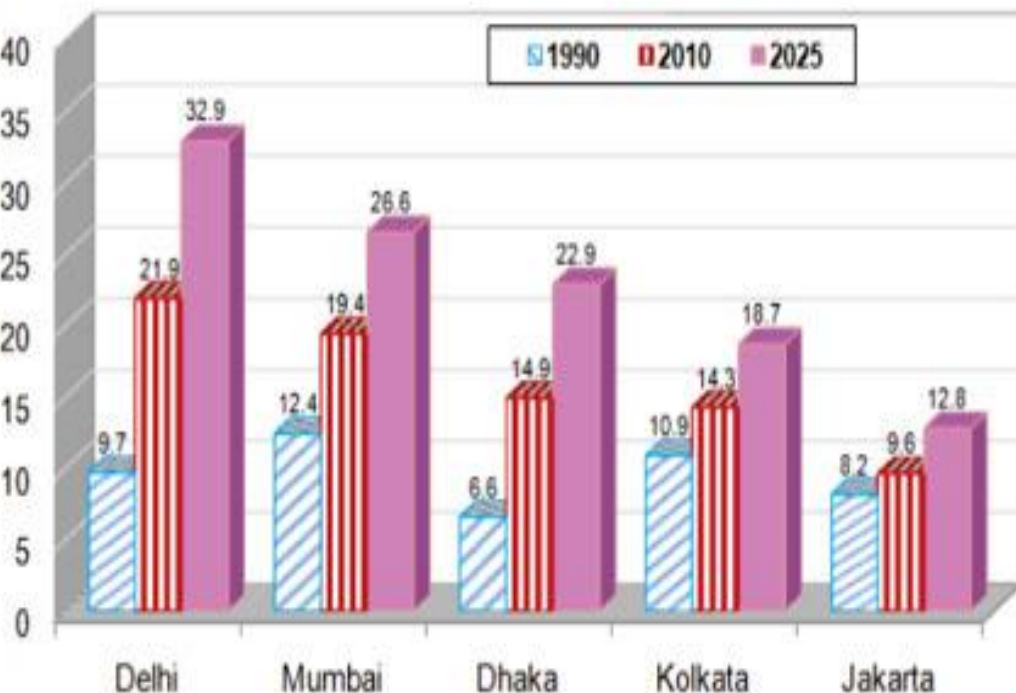


Share of urban population (agglomerates >10000 inhab.) according to Geopolis



URBANISATION TRENDS IN INDIA

Urbanisation trends in the five largest agglomerations in the SEA Region, 1990 - 2025



Source: UN, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision*



CHARACTERISTICS OF URBANISATION IN INDIA

Characteristics of urbanization include, improved facilities, essential, employment, communication network, infrastructural, size, density of population, family, age, occupation, social extremes, social heterogeneity, social class, system of production and mobility.



URBAN UNITS IN INDIA

Number of UAs/Towns and OGs in India

Type of Urban Units	2011 Census	2001 Census
1. Towns:	7,935	5,161
(a) Statutory Towns	4,041	3,799
(b) Census Towns	3,894	1,362
2. Urban Agglomerations	475	384
3. Out Growths (OGs)	981	953



EFFECTS OF URBANISATION



URBAN SPRAWL

Urban sprawl or real expansion of cities, both in population and geographical area, of rapidly growing cities is the root cause of urban problems. In most cities the economic base is incapable of dealing with the problems created by their excessive size. Massive migration from rural areas as well as from small towns into big cities has taken place almost consistently; thereby adding to the size of cities.



overcrowding

Overcrowding is a situation in which too many people live in too little space.

Overcrowding is a logical consequence of over-population in urban areas. I



HOUSING

crowding leads to a chronic problem of shortage of houses in urban areas. This problem is typically more acute in those urban areas where there is large number of unemployed or underemployed immigrants who have no place to live in when they migrate to cities/towns from the surrounding areas.



UNEMPLOYMENT

The problem of unemployment is no less serious than the problem of housing mentioned above. Urban unemployment in India is estimated at 15 to 25 per cent of the labour force. This percentage is even higher among the educated people.



SLUMS AND SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS



The natural sequel of unchecked, unplanned and haphazard growth of urban areas is the growth and spread of slums and squatter settlements which present a striking feature in the ecological structure of Indian cities, especially of metropolitan centres



Transport:

Urban traffic bottleneck and traffic congestion, almost all cities and towns of India are suffering from the same form of transport problem. As transport problems increase and towns become more complex as the towns grow in size. With its growth, the town performs varied and complex functions and more people travel to work or shop.



Water:

Water is one of the most essential elements of nature to sustain life and growth. From the beginning of urban civilisation, sites for settlements have always been chosen keeping in view the availability of water to the inhabitants of the settlement. However, supply of water started becoming short of demand as the cities grew in size and number.



Sewerage Problems:

Urban areas in India are almost invariably plagued with insufficient and inefficient sewage facilities. Not a single city in India is fully seweraged. Resource crunch faced by the municipalities and unauthorised growth of the cities are two major causes of this pathetic state of affairs



Trash Disposal:

Indian cities grow in number and the problem of trash disposal is assuming alarming proportions. Huge quantities of garbage produced by our cities pose a serious health problem. Most cities do not have proper arrangements for garbage disposal and the existing landfills are full to the brim. These landfills are hotbeds of disease and innumerable poisons seeping into their surroundings.





YouTube

<https://youtu.be/fKnAJCSGSdk>

<https://youtu.be/WpJTR-lAG6k>



**THANK
YOU**

