



MEDICAL ACADEMY NAMED AFTER S. I. GEORGIEVSKY OF VERNADSKY UNIVERSITY

NAME:SAIVISHNU

GROUP:LA2-303(2)

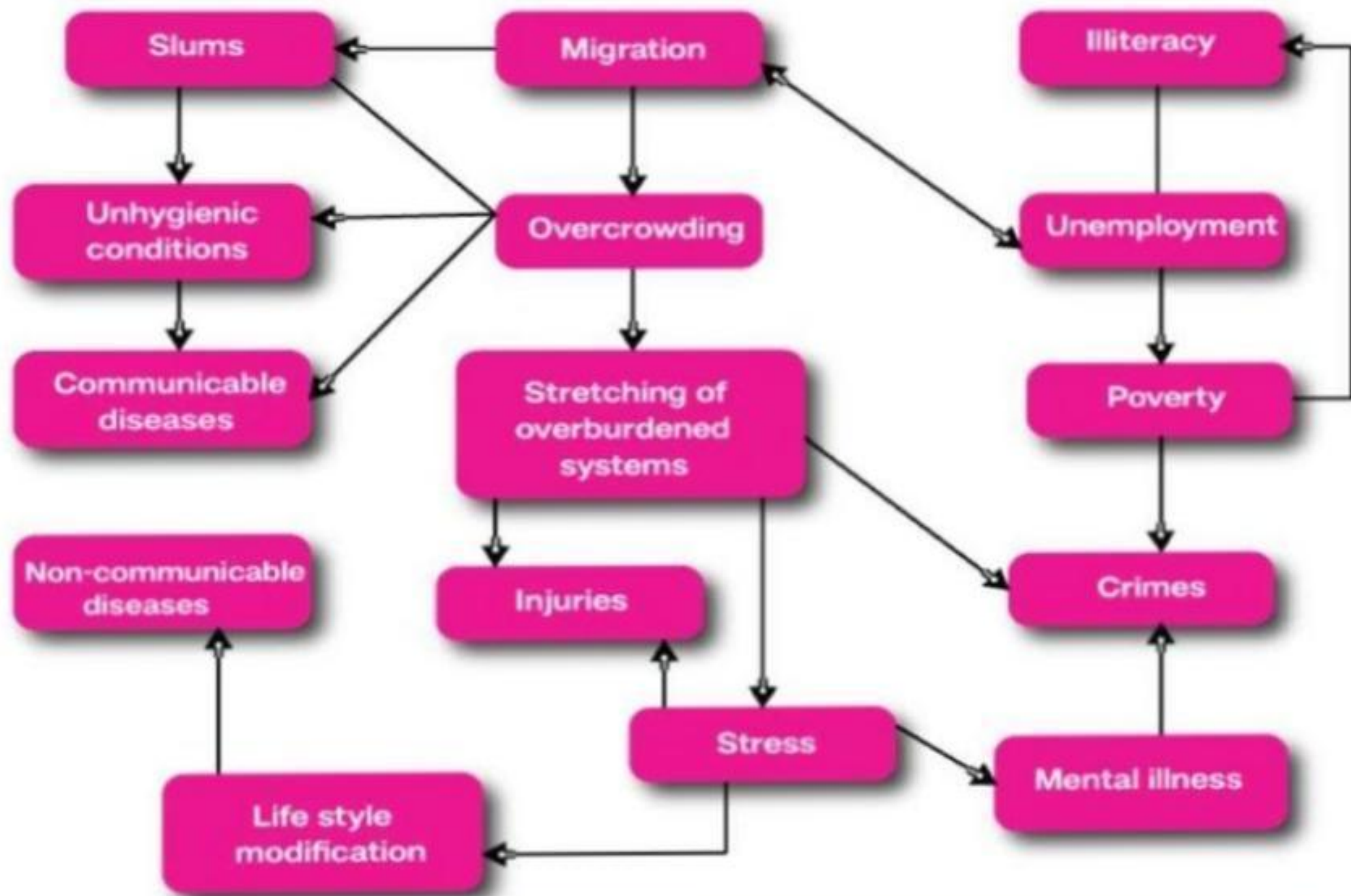
TOPIC:URBANIZATION IN INDIA

MAM SVETLENA SMIRNOVA

PROBLEMS OF URBANIZATION IN INDIA

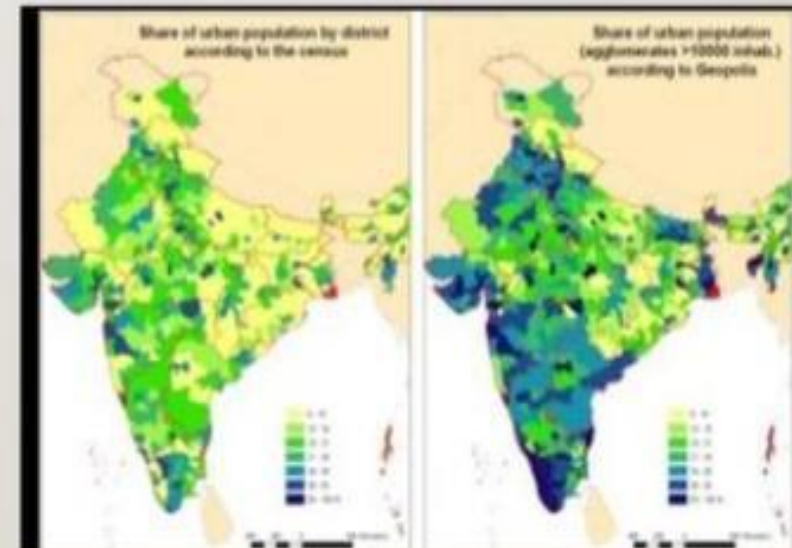
- 1. Urban Sprawl
- 2. Overcrowding
- 3. Housing
- 4. Unemployment
- 5. Slums and Squatter Settlements
- 6. Transport
- 7. Water
- 8. Sewerage Problems
- 9. Trash Disposal
- 10. Urban Crimes
- 11. Problem of Urban Pollution!





URBANIZATION IN INDIA

- Although India is one of the less urbanized countries of the world with only 27.78 per cent of her population living in urban agglomerations/towns, this country is facing a serious crisis of urban growth at the present time. Whereas urbanisation has been an instrument of economic, social and political progress, it has led to serious socio-economic problems



URBAN SPRAWL

- Urban sprawl or real expansion of the 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 immigration from rural areas as well as from small towns into big cities has taken place almost consistently; thereby adding to the size of cities.

Such hyperurbanisation leads to projected cities sizes of which defy imagination. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, etc. are examples of urban sprawl due to large scale migration of people from the surrounding areas.

In several big cities wealthy people are constantly moving from the crowded centres of the cities to the more pleasant suburbs where they can build larger houses and enjoy the space and privacy of a garden around the house.

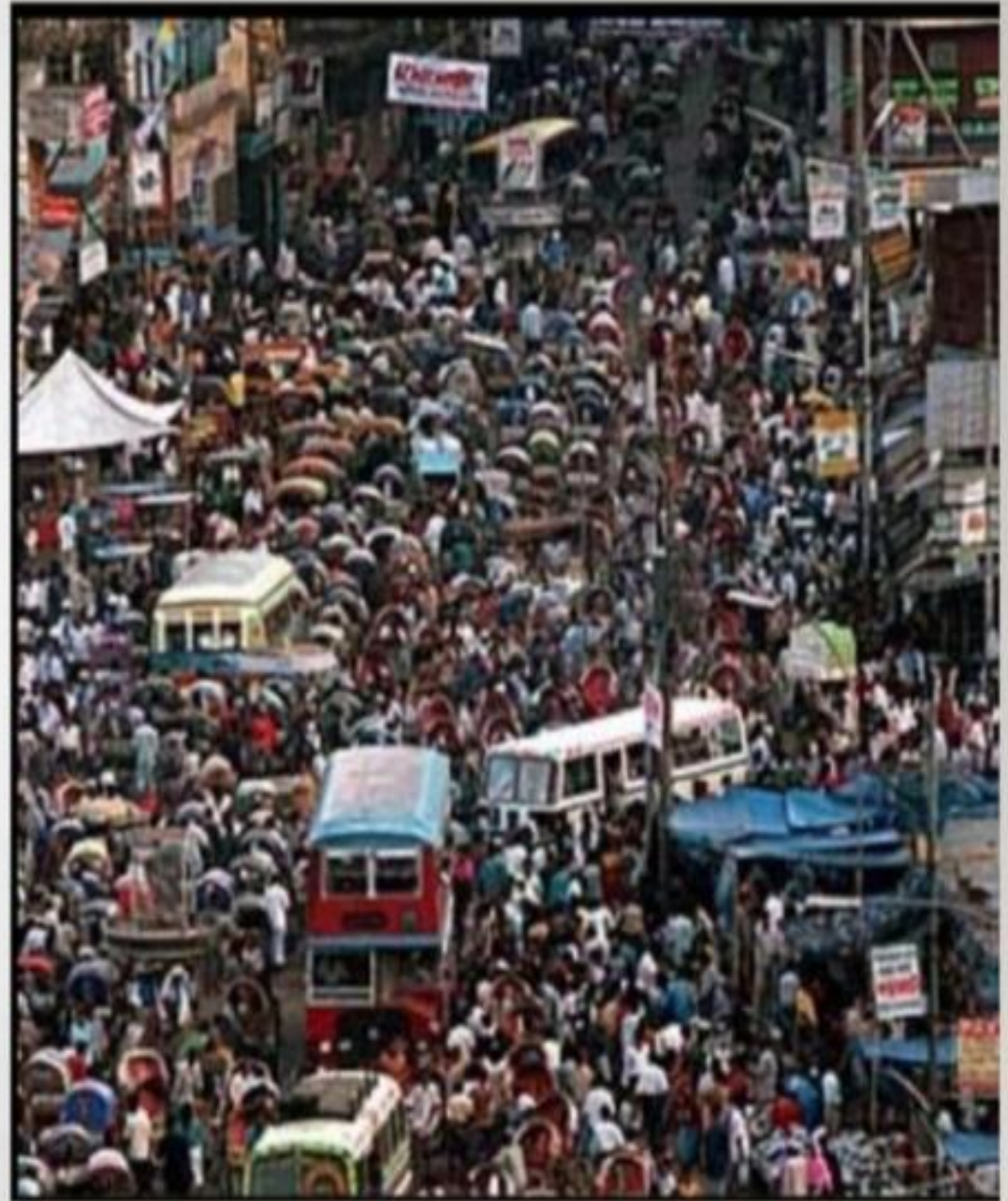


OVERCROWDING

- Overcrowding is a situation in which too many people live in too little space.
- For example, Mumbai has one-sixth of an acre open space per thousand populations though four acre is suggested standard by the Master Plan of Greater Mumbai.
- Metropolitan cities of India are overcrowded both in 'absolute' and 'relative' terms.

Negative

- Overpopulation
- Degradation of the environment
- Depletion of resources
- Unemployment
- Strain on services such as electricity and water
- Poor sanitation
- Lack of food
- Poor medical care
- Prostitution
- Crime
- Housing shortages

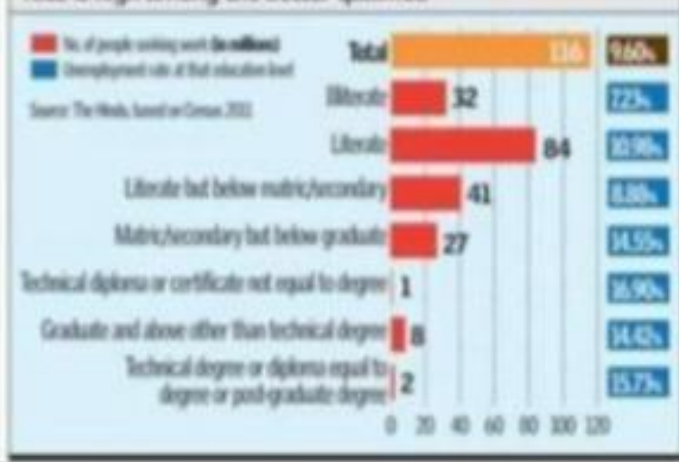


UNEMPLOYMENT

- It is estimated that about half of all educated urban unemployed are concentrated in four metropolitan cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai).
- Furthermore, although urban incomes are higher than the rural incomes, they are appallingly low in view of high cost of living in urban areas.

WHO ARE INDIA'S UNEMPLOYED?

Data emerging from Census 2011 suggest unemployment rate is high among the better qualified



Loss of income
for unemployed

Social problems/
alienation

Less tax revenue
and higher gov't
borrowing

Costs of
unemployment

Inefficient use
of resources

Loss of human
capital

HOUSING

- Overcrowding leads to a chronic problem of shortage of houses in urban areas.
- An Indian Sample Survey in 1959 indicated that 44 per cent of urban households (as compared to 34 per cent of rural families) occupied one room or less. In larger cities the proportion of families occupying one room or less was as high as 67 per cent. (Roy Turner, 1962).



SLUMS

- Area in any respect unfit for human habitation.
- Area by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light, sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors, which are detrimental to safety, health and morals.



RESULTS OF SLUMS

Slums = Poverty

Poor Living conditions

No Education

Very poor hygiene conditions

Poor health care

SWEEAGE PROBLEM

- **Untreated sewage** is the leading polluter of water sources in **India**, causing a host of diseases including diarrhea which kills **350,000 Indian children** annually, agricultural contamination, and environmental degradation.
- The urban poor often live alongside dirty drains and canals in which mosquitoes and germs breed.



URBAN POPULATION

Population residing in urban areas in India, according to 1901 census, was 11.4%. This count increased to 28.53% according to 2001 census, and crossing 30% as per 2011 census, standing at 31.16%. In 2017, the numbers increased to 34%, according to The World Bank.



URBAN CRIMES

- **CRIMES INCLUDED: Murder (100%)**
- **Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (75%)**
- **Dowry deaths (100%)**
- **Infanticide (100%)**
- **Foeticide (100%)**
- **Attempt to commit murder Attempt**
- **Attempt to commit culpable homicide (30%), Grievous hurt (30%).Dec**

TRASH DISPOSAL

- According to Dr Kumar, the major problems affecting solid waste management are unscientific treatment, improper collection of waste, and ethical problems.
- This in turn leads to hazards like environmental degradation, water pollution, soil pollution, and air pollution.



In-scope

In Waste Plan

1. Domestic kerbside collection (refuse, recycling and food scraps)
2. Waste management in multi-unit developments
3. Waste management at events
4. Hazardous waste (medical waste and e-waste, asbestos)
5. Inorganic collection
6. Litter and illegal dumping
7. Waste disposal to land
8. Unaddressed mail

In Bylaw

9. Abandoned shopping trolleys
10. Donation collection points
11. Litter receptacles on public places
12. Waste nuisance

Out of scope

Waste Plan issues addressed through collaboration and partnerships with industry and community groups.

Commercial Waste:
Construction and demolition waste, organic waste and plastic waste.

LINKS

- <https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/urbanisation/11-major-problems-of-urbanisation-in-india/19880>
- <https://www.tandfonline.com> › pdfURBAN DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS IN INDIA
<https://asiancenturyinstitute.com/society/1347-india-s-urban-challenges>

The background is a blue gradient. In the corners, there are decorative white lines resembling circuit traces or a network diagram, with small circles at various points.

THANK YOU