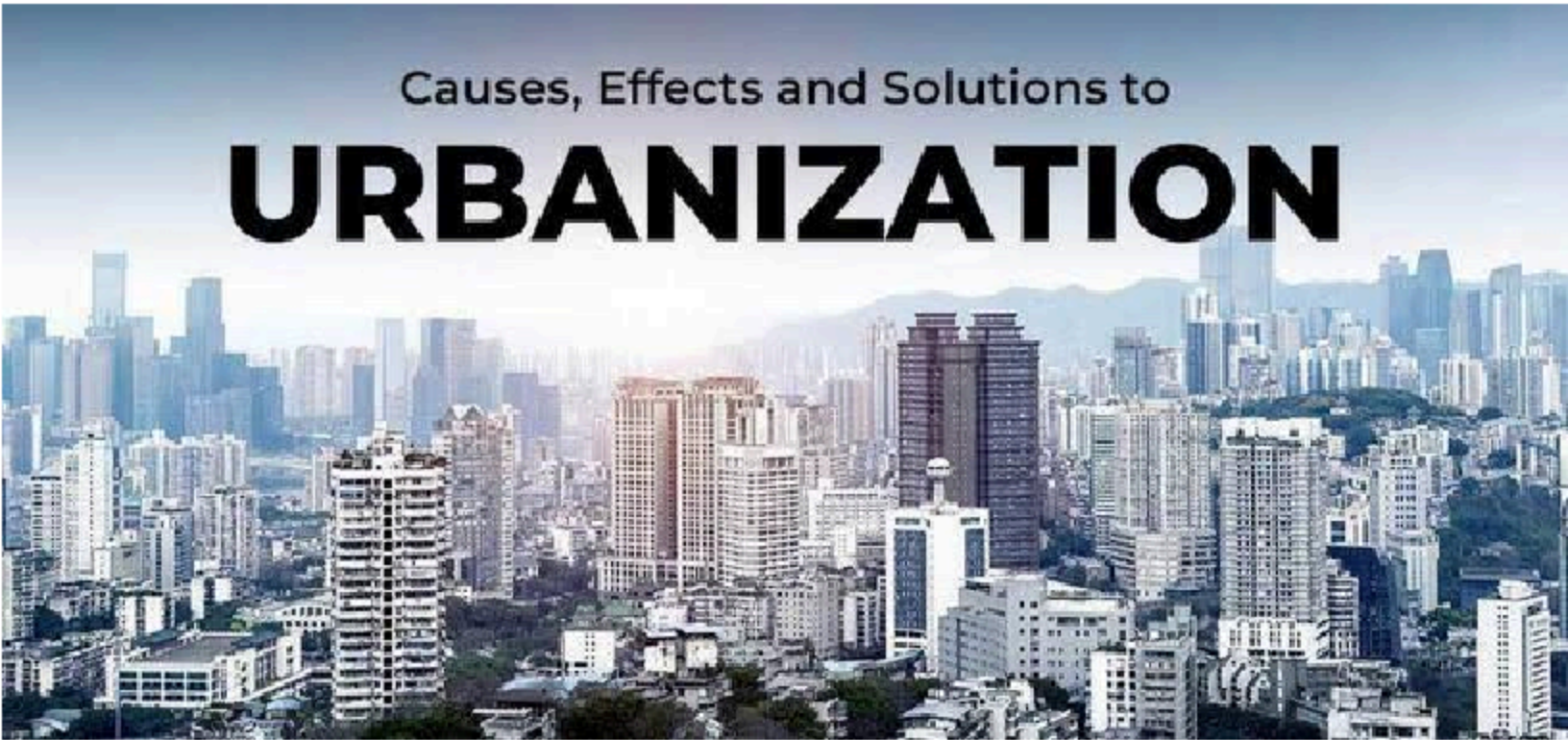




Causes, Effects and Solutions to
URBANIZATION



Join Us

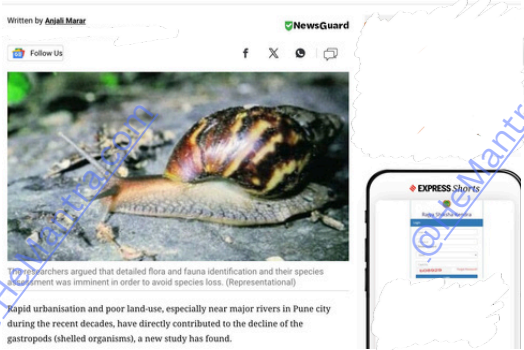
What is the connection between urbanisation and sparrows?

Modern urban architecture robs them of their nesting sites. Humans migrate from rural areas to urban. These birds have taken the reverse route



Rapid urbanisation and poor land-use affected snail population, species diversity shows study

Many native snails, which were once commonly spotted in rivers of Pune, have been replaced by invasive species as recorded from the samples collected.



Urbanisation

Junaid Ansar, a resident of Bhudki Village in Uttar Pradesh, worked as a carpet weaver in his village. In search of better job opportunities and a higher standard of living, he and his family migrated to Mumbai. He started working in a weaving firm and living in a slum in Dharavi. While he is receiving a better income, higher education for his children, good medical facilities, and entertainment, it comes at a cost. The cost was his little daughter Sabina, who is suffering from asthma and anxiety disorders. She became a victim of reckless urbanisation. While urbanisation has brought many benefits, such as increased economic growth and improved infrastructure, it has also had negative effects on the environment and public health. Let's discuss some of its challenges and solutions. (129 words)

Junaid Ansar, a carpet weaver from Bhudki Village, Uttar Pradesh, moved to Mumbai for better prospects. Despite enjoying a higher income, improved education, and medical facilities, his daughter Sabina's health suffered due to urban stresses like pollution and overcrowding. This case reflects the dual impact of urbanisation: economic development alongside environmental and health challenges. (54 words)

"Uruk"

The earliest city to rise in the region of Mesopotamia is considered by modern-day scholars to be Uruk, around 4500 BCE.



"Harappa"

Harappan culture was the Bronze Age Urbanization in the Indus Valley and first Urbanization in Indian Subcontinent.

Urbanization

Year	Total Population	Urban
1901	10.8	10.3
1911	10.3	11.2
1921	11.2	12.0
1931	12.0	17.3
1951	17.3	18.0
1961	18.0	19.9
1971	19.9	23.3
1981	23.3	25.7
1991	25.7	27.6
2001	27.6	

In India

Reasons

of Urbanization in India

Land fragmentation
Non-profitability of farming.

According to United Nation in 2030 around 41% of country's population is expected to reside in urban areas.

As per World Bank India along with China, Indonesia, Nigeria, and the United States will lead the world's urban population surge by 2050.

After Independence, India adopted five year plans. 2nd year plan laid emphasis on Rapid Industrialisation i.e. Mahalanobis Plan.

Industrial development in urban area.
Eg: Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956

Economic opportunities (Employment, Edu, Health)

LP 67 Reform 1990s → growth of Pvt. Sectors.

Benefits



Urbanization Benefits economy. It contributes in term of GDP.

Eg: NITI Aayog in its report

"Cities as Engines of Growth" said that Cities in India occupy just 3.0% of the Nation's land but their contribution to GDP 60.0%.

Rural popⁿ
↓
69%.

40% GDP

Urban popⁿ
↓
31%.

60% GDP



Urban Area provides Better health care opportunities.

Eg: Max, Forties, AIIMS, Apollo etc.

69% popⁿ

20% Hospital facilities

31% popⁿ

80% Hospital facilities

That's why Urban area Provides better Employment Opportunities.

Eg: Gurugram (IT, Finance, E-commerce) Noida, Jaipur, Indore, Lucknow etc.



Urban Area provide better Educational opportunities.

Eg: IIT Delhi, IIT Roorkee, AIIMS, IIM Ahmedabad, IP university, Delhi University, DTU etc.

Eg: Pratham NGO (ASER)



In India, there's a quality Educational Divide between Urban and Rural area.

Eg: NSO Survey found the same ↑.

In rural area only 0.36 Hospitals are serving 1 lakh people.

↑ Divided.
In urban area 3.6 Hospitals are serving 1 lakh people.

Urban area provide Anonymity. A relief from Caste oppression.

Eg: Ambedkar saw the process of Urbanizⁿ an opportunity to Dalit liberation.

Eg: Jyoti Rao Phule

Caste based order to class based order

It provides Better Eminities

Eg: piped water, Electricity (24x7), Piped Gas

comparatively

It provide better Services

Eg: Swiggy, Bigbasket, etc.

It provides better Connectivity

Eg: Public Transportation, etc.

It provides better Infras-
tructure and Security.



Miscellaneous

Eg: World Social Report 2020

Urbanization reduce social inequality.

Problems



Urbanization leads to increase demand for land. The consequences are Deforestation.

Eg: India State of Forest Report.

The total forest cover in seven major cities is 10.21% of the total geographical area.



Urban Area is a **Melting Point**.

different castes and different religion live together.

They live in social isolation.

Attach with org.

Political Linkage and communal tension.



Urbanization is creating **"Concrete Jungle"**

Concrete absorb more heat and retain it and release slowly.

Eg: Urban Heat Island Effect.

It gives birth to a problem called **"Heat Wave"**

Eg: World Weather Attribution report that Heat-wave events will be 30 times more in India.

Reduce productivity hours

Health consequences

Eg: Tata Center for Development
Annually 1.5 million people die due to Heat waves.

Urbanization leads to waste generation.

India generates 62 million tonnes of waste each year. About 70% wastes are collected and only 20% wastes are treated. (MoEF&CC)

Industrial waste + Household waste + Bio-Medical waste.

Sewage

STP (30%)

River
Eg: Cooum River (TN)

Source Segregation problem

Burn

Land fill
Toxic
Contaminate
Eg: Bhalamla land fill fire.

High chances of Contamination

Health Hazard
COVID Surveillance

Eg: Cancer death due to drinking contaminated (arsenic) water

Miscellaneous

Urban area is overpopulated which leads to the problem of Slums.
Crime.

Highly congested area with high level of Income.

Traffic congestion
Pollution. Eg: Delhi

It also affect tourism sector.

Eg: Dal a fresh water lake contaminated by urban waste.
Eutrophication.

Solution



Government must come up with **Sustainable Urbanism**.

Eg: National Commission on Urbanisation (1988)

Eg: Atal Mission for Urban Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

Eg: SMART city Mission.

Eg: Green Building Code

Government need to empower local level government.

Eg: Indian Constitution established a clear mandate for Democratic Decentralization (Municipalities) through its 74th Amdt 1992.

Muster - Tailor Made plan

Need to have sustainable Waste Management in urban Area.

Waste Management Rule, 2016.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
Eg: Kozhikode (Kerala)



At the community level we can promote Circular Economy.

Eg: Navjivan Vihar (New Delhi)
10,000 kg waste/Year recycled ↓
Zero-waste Society.

Eg: Tel-Aviv recycle 75% of waste water

Community must be responsible for their waste segregation @ source.

Eg: SBM → Waste Segregation into Dry waste & Wet waste

Eg: London → 40 MW Electricity

Promote green area at empty lands.

Eg: Green Belt area or Miyawaki Urban forestry



Adopt Sustainable way of living

Eg: LIFE Lifestyle for Environment.



alter waste full consumption habit

Eg: Wasteful consumption → Mindful consumption



Thank you