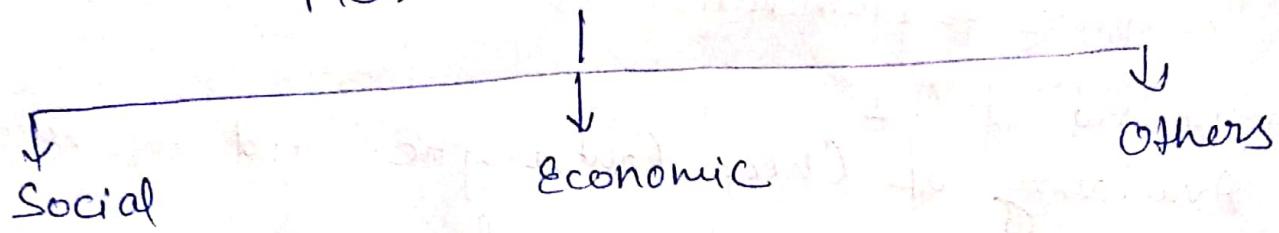


Social Issues

Topic - Urbanisation - Problem and Remedies. Date 03/Sept/19

Measures have to take Control Population



1. Prevent Child Marriage

2. Adoption

3. Awareness & Education.

4. Vasectomy

5. Post Partum
Sterilization

6. Promote Breast feeding

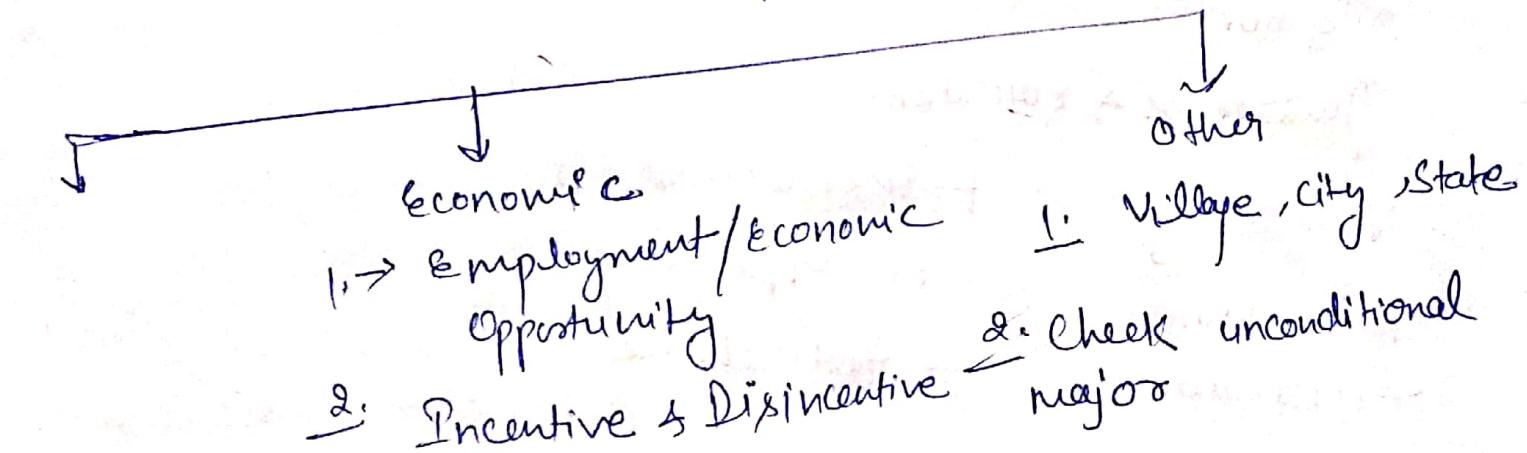
Sex Education
Family Planning
Govt-Scheme

It is expected that around 5 million birth could be prevented. Also life of more than 1.2 million children could be saved through breastfeeding upto 2 year.

⑤

Empowerment of Women

1. Employment/Economic opportunity
2. Incentive & Disincentive
3. Reward of P.R.I.
4. Availability of Cheap Contraceptive and other device of birth control should be in place.



family planning has a direct link with female education and female education is directly associated with age at marriage, general status of women, their fertility rate and infant mortality rate. Education makes a person liberal, broad minded, rational and open to new ideas. Education enhances women understanding of their place and role in the society, provides them with the skills and information required to exercise their voice in relationship and negotiate for their own as well as for family interest.

Women if given access to contraceptive tool and information she would be able to limit the size of the family by her own choice (Reproductive Rights) and that makes their families healthier as well as wealthier because of which they are able to thrive better in this climate
+ Change - Changed world.

35-

At present rate of growth life of most Indians would be unbearable, medical facilities would be difficult to provide, expenses on education, housing would be exorbitant, technical and professional education would become the exclusive ~~prerogative~~^{prerogative} of the elite.

If the population ~~continues~~^{continues} to increase at this rate, in a few years from now we would have an army of unemployed, ~~hungry~~^{hungry} and desperate people who would shake the very foundation of our social, political and economic institution.

Urbanization



Census

1. 5000
2. 75% of Male population working in non-agriculture pursue.
3. 400 person / sq km



Statutory

1. Municipality
2. Corporation
3. Containment Board
4. Notified Area Committee

④

Messy & Hidden

55%

Interg. Land, Civic.

Urban sprawl

Urban Sprawl → Migration of a population from populated town and cities to low density residential development over more and more rural land.

According to world bank Indian urbanization is unable to deal with the pressure on infrastructure, basic civic amenities, land and housing due to increased in urban population if managed well, urbanization can lead to sustainable development and growth by increasing productivity and allowing new and innovative idea to emerge. These issues have prevented India from realizing the true potential of urban areas.

Metropolitan → 10 Lakh population

50 Lakh population

Megalopolis →

Urban Sprawl
An area outside a city but near it mainly consisting of homes.

Issues

congestion

- 1.→ Traffic Congestion.
- 2.→ Accidents

3.→ Crime Rate are high.

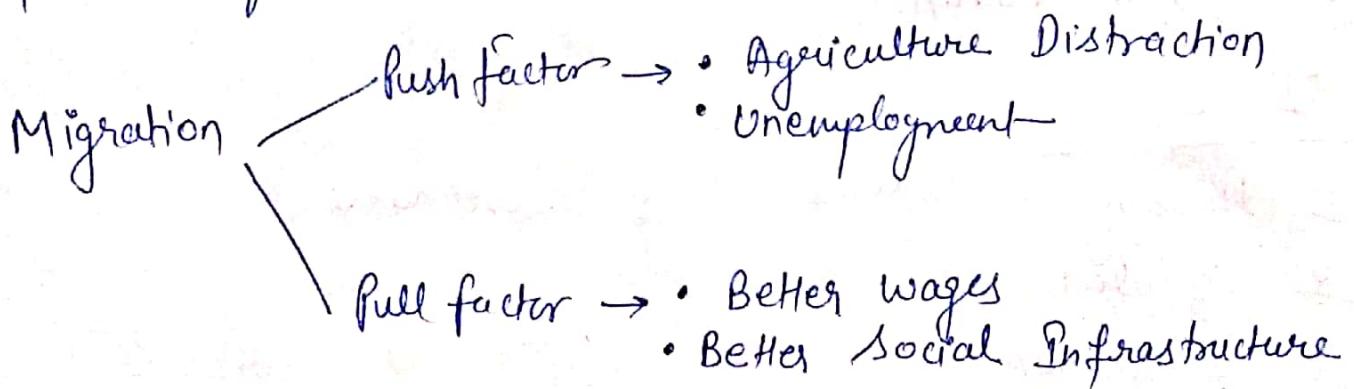
Urbanization is not only the movement of population from village to city and change from agriculture occupation to business, trade, service etc but it also involve changes in migrants attitude, belief, values and aspiration.

4.→ Disease

5.→ Lack of infrastructure

Causes of Urbanisation

1. Industrial Growth
2. Population Issue
3. Migration
4. Increase in the size of the city.
5. Growth of Agt. Sector



Characteristics of Urbanism

- i. Heterogeneity
- ii. Anonymity
3. Transience
4. Superficial

(8)

The 12th FYP clearly recognised that India has not paid systematic attention to urbanisation so far it said that as the urban population increases demand for every key service such as sanitation, transportation, sewage treatment etc would increase 5-7 fold in cities of every size and type and if India continues on its current path urban infrastructure could fall short of what is necessary to sustain prosperity.

Impact of Urbanism

1. Employment Opportunity
2. Growth in GDP (60%).
3. Shift towards Rationality
4. Caste dilution

Issues

1. Housing - Slums 9. Governance.
2. Sanitation
3. Safe Drinking Water
4. Poverty
5. Urban crime
6. Health Degradation.
7. Environmental Concern.
8. Urban Public Transport.

(7)

* Dengamal (Pune)

Water wives

Pani wali Bar

Example - Water scarcity
In

Urban Public Transport

→ Transformation

Comfortable

Rapid

C

Reliable

R

Affordable

A

Safe

S

Sustainable

S

Having last mile connectivity

H

Metro Policy 2017

1. PPP
2. Last mile connectivity.
3. Transit oriented development.

As per the report of Down to Earth, An unskilled daily wage labour in delhi ^{spend} 22% of his daily income by Delhi metro making it second most expensive mode of public transport in the world.

Ridership dropped more than 30%. the day was fare increased.

⑧ Economic Impact of Public Transport

Efficient mobility in cities create economic opportunity, enable trade, facilitate access to market and services and makes efficient use of resources.

As public transport forms the backbone of any efficient urban mobility system, adequate public transport provisions helps make city more dynamic and competitive as well as creates more jobs.

Capital investment in public transport spark a chain reaction in economic activity upto 3 to 4 times the initial investment. Investment such as these can also provide upto twice as many local jobs compare to investment in other areas, such as roads, due to complexity and thus the variety of the competency required.

Such projects help in attracting business and private investment to cities, public transport and infrastructure plays an essential role in the global appeal ^p of a city.

* Way forward

→ Inclusive Cities

The poor and lower income groups must be brought into the main stream in cities.

Informality is the only path to affordable housing for bulk of the population in Indian cities, but informality implies illegality and therefore vulnerability.

They must depend on the goodwill of government servants and politician to safeguard their homes and places of business.

These barriers to healthy urbanisation come not only at high human cost but also takes a toll on their productivity.

→ Urban Governance

meaningful reform have to happen that enable free devolution of power and responsibility from the state to the local body because by 2030

India's largest cities would be bigger than many countries of today. India's Urban Governance needs an overhaule. (Bureaucracy is not capable at this stage to handle the problem that are ~~there~~ there)

in term of complexities and -
magnitude of urbanization •