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Research Journal

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URBANIZATION PROBLEM IN INDIA: A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MUMBAI

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ABSTRACT

Urban means city. An Urban area is an area that has developed into a concentration of population and commerce, and a center of regional life and trade.

KEYWORDS : Urbanization Problem ,concentration of population and commerce , pollution.

INTRODUCTION:

Urban problems are those that result from having



large number of people living working and travelling within a compact urban areas. They include such things as pollution, sanitation, crime, traffic, housing, unemployment, higher costs of living and higher taxes to pay for city services.

Conditions inside cities can deteriorate; leading to specific problems such as homelessness, Urban comes from the Latin word Urbs. Urb. Is meaning a city. 'URBAN' means having to do with cities.

Urban problems are connected with city life, overcrowding, pollution, handling sewage disposal and garbage disposal for such a large number of people all at once. When evaluating urbanizing process in Indian perspective, it is observed that major problems of urbanization, in this nation are urban sprawl, overcrowding, housing problems, unemployment, slums and squatter settlements, Transport, water sewerage problems etc.,

India is one of the less urbanized countries of the world with only nearly 28% of her population, living in urban agglomerations' towns this country is facing a various serious problems of urban growth at present situation.

The rapid growth of population both natural and through migration, has put heavy pressure on public utilities like housing, sanitation, transport, water, electricity, health, education etc.,

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. Many people come to migrate from rural to urban areas. The greatest pressure of the migrating population has been felt in the central districts of the city. Where the immigrants People and their relative and friends before they search for housing population

diversities beyond the old city declines sharply

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN PUNE

The dream city Pune show major signs of development in the last 20 years. The city has become a major industrial hub of India thus inviting skilled workers from all over the nation. Large scale development of industries and rapid urbanization are few of the factors responsible for this huge growth in its population.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN MUMBAI –

CENSUS	POPULATION	% POPULATION GROWTH
1971	59,70,575	-----
1981	82,43,405	38.1%
1991	99,25,891	20.4%
2001	1,19,14,398	20.0%
2011	1,24,78,447	4.7%

(Source – Govt., of India, census)

These Indian cities have the highest population according to 2011 census.

CITY	POPULATION
MUMBAI	12442373
DELHI	11034555
BANGLORE	8443675
HYDERABAD	6731790
AHMEDABAD	5577940
CHENNAI	4646732
KOLKATA	4496694
SURAT	4467797
PUNE	3124458
JAIPUR	3046163

OVERCROWDING –

Overcrowding means overpopulation in urban areas. It is naturally expected that cities having a large size of population squeezed in a small space most suffer from overcrowding. This is well exhibited by almost all the big city in India.

Housing –

Overcrowding leads to a biggest problem of shortage of houses in urban areas. Many multistoried buildings built in urban areas. Some immigrants are living a small house. One or two room's house are need to this family.

Slums –

Slums are established in urban areas. Such as big cities in Mumbai many immigrants' people are coming daily to Mumbai. These people are less income group and immigrants they want to house. Many people are stay in suburban areas but lack of transport facilities and overcrowding problems they stay on open space and vacant land on city. Most of the peoples are use on vacant land of city and prepared slums. Slums are unplanned 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 cities.

Transport –

All cities and towns of India are suffering from acute form of transport problem. Transport problems increase and become more complex as the town grows in size, with its growth, the town performs varied and complex futures and more people travel to work or shops.

Most of the commercial activities of the towns are concentrated in the central business district the centers are areas of greatest congestion. However, other parts of the town are not free from traffic congestion. Such areas are found offices, Shopping malls, Bank's, schools etc.,

Water supply –

Towns require water in larger quantities. Clean and sufficient water cannot provide the Municipal body's because increases population and immigrants are coming the town or city. Many cities are providing water in drought condition day by day water.

Sewage Problems-

Many big cities created sewage problems. They effected to the health and many diseases are started this areas. Diarrhea, Malaria, Gastro, Stomach Problem and so on

Garbage Problems –

Many big cities created Garbage problems. In the city area is garbage dumping on near suburban areas and their created health problem. 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. Several diseases, like Diarrhea, typhoid, Jaundice, plague, Malaria and so on.

Urban crimes –

Cities make them unsafe to live in particularly for the Women problems of crimes increases day by day. Prepared unsafe atmosphere on many big cities this situation are effected to the old man and women also children and women's.

CONCLUSION-

Large scale development of industries and rapid urbanization are few of the factors responsible for this huge growth in its population growth of cities. Today, wanted is controlled on immigrant's peoples they stay on his own village areas and they doing some occupation also essential for development in ideal village and scattered industries not only established urban areas, they established on the rural areas.

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