Impact of Migration and Unplanned Development on the Urban Population

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ABSTRACT

India today is emerging as a faster growing economy, and estimated to become the country with the largest population by 2050 crossing China. India's urbanization development has happened in an unplanned manner and with speedy migration happening from rural to urban India, it is expected that by 2030, 40 % of the population will be living in urban India. Urban India can be divided into 2 categories the rich and the poor people, the rich people have access to everything and the poor and the middle class have become a victim of climate change, food shortage, India urban waste maximum amount of food in the world, it utilize maximum amount of groundwater for construction purpose. The economy of the country lies in the hand of 1% of the population who are rich, and the rest don't have much control, the average income is very less of a urban middle class to satisfy the basic necessities, the urban poor are becoming more poor, the smart city mission will bring development and economy growth but will make the rich richer and middle class people, upper middle class. Inequality, lack of opportunities where the educated unemployed youths can never help India come out of poverty. It is a growing economy in the world but very poor when it comes to development for its people.

KEYWORDS: *Economy, urban India, population, inequality, opportunity, unplanned, rich, urban waste*

INTRODUCTION

In India you will find more people living in the urban slums than in housing, very few people who come from rural sector are found to live in proper housing else these find a place for themselves in urban slums, as the rural people are either educated up to a certain level rest are illiterate, they get employed in the construction sites, in factories or some start their own business self-employed as street vendors or small shops. Urban India just comprises of 30 % of the population and we have so many problems in the region starting from water crisis, to shortage of electricity, food problems and many other. The urban area is developing, new smart cities are being formed, urban transformation is happening, we see a rapid rise in factories set up, there is big malls, café and hotels are all around the city, maximum people have their own car, we get car loans, we have so many schools and colleges in every city which covers almost all subjects, we have so many street vendors at every corner of the society selling food, every second lane has a café to serve the people, we have big companies, FDI in India, luxury living and lifestyle, what is it basically doing making the rich more richer and happier as the cost of living, the demands of the jobs, the criteria and the big companies are all run by the 1 % of the population as the wealth in India is in the hands of the rich and the powerful people of the country. Today we can see development in the form of metro construction have started in every part of the country, we have technology advancement. India is the world's largest internet users, we have the second largest market in the world. Foreign companies want to invest in India, we are the largest producer and exporter of a number of products. With Prime Minister Made in India scheme, India is soon going to become an manufacturing hub which will provide

employment opportunities and as India is a home to maximum of the Youth population we expect maximum growth. Today India has the fifth largest economy and is a leading global power. India soft powers have reached all parts of the world. India has the largest military ground in the world, has the fourth largest military in the world. It is developing itself as a globe power in the world. However inside the country, in the urban sector people are facing humongous problem from educated people have no employment, half of the people are living in rent houses, facing financial crisis, bank loans some of the people are unable to pass their loans, in spite of so many schools and colleges we see half of them sitting at home and not taken admissions.

Research Methodology
For the purpose of this exploration, I have used a amalgamation of two of the archetypical social sciences research tools application as they are authentic and brilliant method to assemble statistics from multiple appellant in an methodical and convenient way. Question were asked to the common youth, public policy Analyst, urban people, slum dwellers, survey, interviews –consisting of several interrogation which were dispersed among representative of each contender group.

Objective of the Research Paper
The main areas of exploration in this paper incorporates
1. What are the problems of urban India.
2. The economy gap between the urban rich and urban poor. Analysis.
3. What can be done to bring positive changes in urban development.
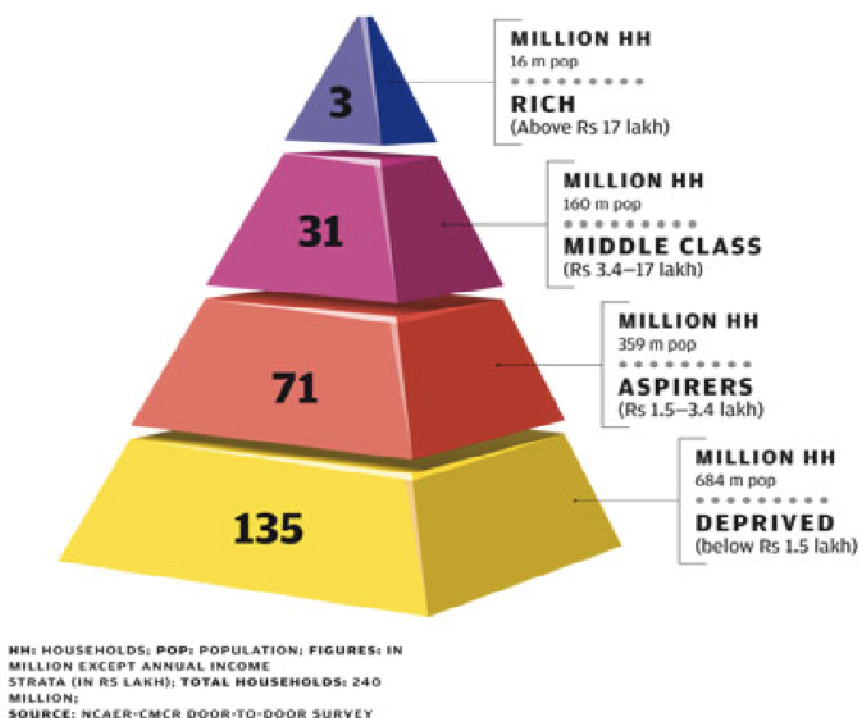
Literature Review
Urban India has no less problems compared to rural India, where as in urban India you need to work hard more to earn and above all you need to live congestion, in an environment that is filled with pollution, the water bodies and nearby lakes is filled with garbage, water and air pollution produced by the urban area is much more than the rural areas, where there is no transport or industries problem, you are surrounded by forest and can breathe fresh and clean

area, the greenhouses gases are produced by the agriculture sector, rural people are uneducated and don't have much jobs, 90 % of them are famers, where as in the Urban sector you have educated youths, but they don't have jobs because of corruption, lack of skill knowledge and even because seats are taken away by the rich people children, Even with the urban transformation taking place with the aim to improve the standard of living of its people, there has been no improvement in the slums are, these street vendors and other small shops, where people sell tea or cigarette, those shopkeeper also live in the slums or in local rented homes. Smart cities are coming up, the government has introduced schemes like Housing for all, digital India to bring about rapid transformation in the urban and rural sector, with speedy migration from rural to urban area, we need to enlarge the space and build new cities to accommodate more and more people. Urban area is facing water crisis to some extent. For construction of new building, shopping complex, and other development project most of the groundwater has been used, followed by small ponds have been taken off for construction or those locations have been used for making or construction metros or airports or railway lines, these all construction and excess emission of green house gases, along with excess mining and burning of fossil fuel has given rise to climate change and have led to environment degradation. The amount of vehicles on the road also produce maximum amount of carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide which are harmful air pollution and causes death in the region. Today cities have adopted solid waste management system, smart technology, smart heath care system, followed by efficient management of resources, keeping the environment clean, proper disposal of waste, as lack of waste management system is one of the main reason behind lack of development in the country, garbage all around give rise to infection and diseases, the huge gap in treatment provided in the private and public hospital and the cost of treatment is much heavy, water scarcity has been felt in the urban poor region and the rich are not much concerned as they haven't experienced.

Indian Income Pyramid

Entire country stratified by NCAER-CMCR 2010 annual income data

MILLION HH
16 m pop
RICH
(Above Rs 17 lakh)

3

MILLION HH
160 m pop
MIDDLE CLASS
(Rs 3.4–17 lakh)

31

MILLION HH
359 m pop
ASPIRERS
(Rs 1.5–3.4 lakh)

71

MILLION HH
684 m pop
DEPRIVED
(below Rs 1.5 lakh)

135

HH: HOUSEHOLDS; POP: POPULATION; FIGURES: IN MILLION EXCEPT ANNUAL INCOME STRATA (IN RS LAKH); TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS: 240 MILLION;
SOURCE: NCAER-CMCR DOOR-TO-DOOR SURVEY

Findings

Its just not the life of rural people are worst but in the urban area also there is a huge population which have faced the problem of water crisis, food crisis, no electricity. India urban sector food waste. 680,000 million tons in a year which can actually feed all the urban poor in the country. India waste huge amount of food and money on Indian weddings. Everyday ton of food waste is produced in India, Mumbai produces large amount of food waste, followed by Delhi. We don't have a proper food management system in India, where a you see around the footpaths of India people are begging for food, there are so many poor people who don't have access to food, half of the urban population depend on ration card for getting their food grains, in Mumbai 52 % of the population live in urban slums, the area is a mess, garbage from the locality and other by near region is thrown there, it produces dirty smell, it will be impossible for any person who is not accustomed to such places to even stand for more than 2 minutes, the area lacks a proper drainage system, we have clogged drains and the children of the slums come together and play near the garbage area which is filled with insect, home for a number of disease, the people in those areas have no health care knowledge or provisions. Where India is facing water crisis, in many of villages we don't have any water left and there are even certain villages which never got access to clean drinking water. On the other hand in the urban area also the poor people are suffering from the same issue, they don't have water, but the urban rich have excess amount of water, in fact a huge amount of water is wastage in the urban rich locality where people use a pipe to wash a car, pipe are used for gardening, and at times the water is never stopped, people get busy and water keeps on flowing, in fact the shower which maximum people use at homes while taking a bath, a lot of water is wastage in that way even. If we look at the under developed region of the urban sector, there is a huge line for collecting water from the hand pump or tap. The near by lakes which first use to provide fresh water, can't be used anymore because the Industrial waste is disposed there, making the water toxic. There is no electricity in many of the urban region, many people have been living without electricity for 10 to 12 years, as they are not able to pay the amount required for rent, they don't get access to electricity, in fact water in many urban regions are not available 24*7, there are particular time in the morning and evening to get water. This shows us that it is not just the rural people who have limited access but also the urban people have it.

Urban area consist of poor people, low income people, middle class people, upper middle class people and upper class people when it comes to economy. All the facilitates are enjoyed by the upper class people, upper middle class people and to some extent middle class people have control over some resources, so the people belonging to upper and middle upper class have never felt the effects of climate change, water crisis and food shortage, this

is many because of economy disparity that exist in the society and different made while providing opportunities. People are rejected on the basis of caste, ethnicity in the job sector, students from the low class family cant send their children to a private school because of the high fees, the public schools take in all kind of students and teach them, now the mode of teaching also differs, and brings in a huge gap between the education impart in the private and public schools and during the job students from private schools are preferred, thus making the educated unemployed and have of the seats are taken through reservation and corruption. The average income of a person is 25,000 which is not enough in today's world to satisfy the requirements and needs of a family. The huge differences made in the economy is the reason behind lack of urban transformation taking place in the society and the reason for the miserable lifestyle of so many urban people. The advancement which is taking place in the form of smart cities these are going to provide support to the rich urban people, The society needs to change, inequality, caste and corruption have not let India develop and eradicate poverty from the country. The number of poor people are increasing and the rich people are acquiring more money day by day.

POVERTY AND SHARED PROSPERITY 2020

Who Are the New Poor?

20% of the new poor live in fragile and conflict-affected countries Compared to the existing poor

Many of the new poor are likely to live in **congested urban settings** and to work in the sectors most affected by lockdowns and mobility restrictions; many are engaged in informal services
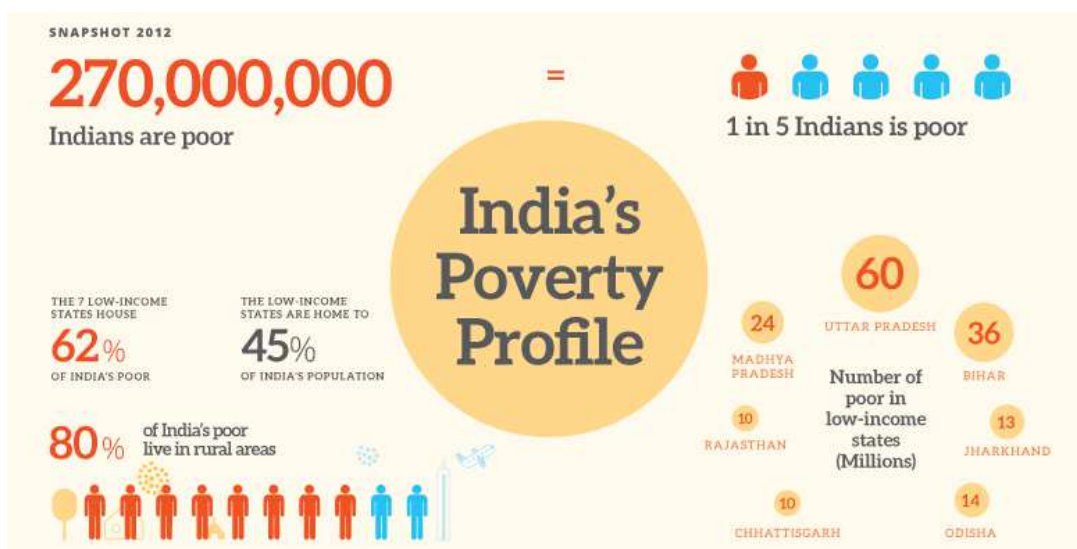
The new poor are also more likely to be paid employees and work more in **non-agriculture** (manufacturing, service, commerce) sectors

The new poor tend to be **more educated** than the existing poor, but significantly less educated than the non-poor

#EndPoverty

SNAPSHOT 2012

270,000,000 Indians are poor

= 1 in 5 Indians is poor

India's Poverty Profile

THE 7 LOW-INCOME STATES HOUSE **62%** OF INDIA'S POOR

THE LOW-INCOME STATES ARE HOME TO **45%** OF INDIA'S POPULATION

80% of India's poor live in rural areas

Number of poor in low-income states (Millions)

UTTAR PRADESH 60
MADHYA PRADESH 24
BIHAR 36
RAJASTHAN 10
JHARKHAND 13
CHHATTISGARH 10
ODISHA 14

Way Forward

In order to eradicate poverty and provide necessity facilitates to the urban poor it is very necessary that we end inequality and end the social stigma exiting in the society, people should be given chance on the basis of their qualification, skill and knowledge and not by the name of the schools and colleges, Caste system and old traditional attitudes should be removed from the society. Religion should come in between, when it come to development. The education system should promote equality and religion tolerance should encouraged. The government should provide basic water, food and electricity service in all the urban slum area, the amount of food waste should be reduced, The food from cafes and dhaba can be collected and distributed to the poor on a regular basis, free food kitchen service should be open near all slums areas so that no family or child is left without food. We require proper food waste management system. The Urban rich should provide their helping hand by providing opportunities in the employment sector on a equal scale, the rent should be reduced taking into consideration the monthly salary for maximum number of people. Proper housing scheme needs to be initiated for all.

Conclusion

The huge economy gap in the country is responsible for lack of development in the country, inequality in the society, people migrant from rural to urban area for better lifestyle and quality standard of living, in the hope they will get high paid jobs and better homes, however this is not the reality, the wealth of the country is enjoyed by limited people and everyone in the urban area don't have access to all the resources, Rural people who come to the urban area, majority of them live in the urban slums region or in small recent homes. Some might get an opportunity to get self employed and run their own business and some work in factories and construction sites, even though these people might earn more than the rural people, but have to face the same issue water and food scarcity and no access to electricity. Children will get admission in government schools and study, but lack of opportunities also make this education useless to the poor people at times, which requires change in the society, character and behavior.

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