Urbanization in India: "Push" and "Pull" Factors

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http://www.all-about-india.com/images/population-of-India.jpg

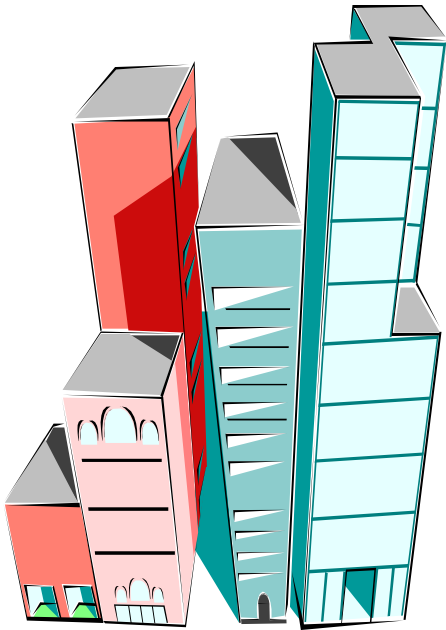# Where would YOU rather live?

a urban area?
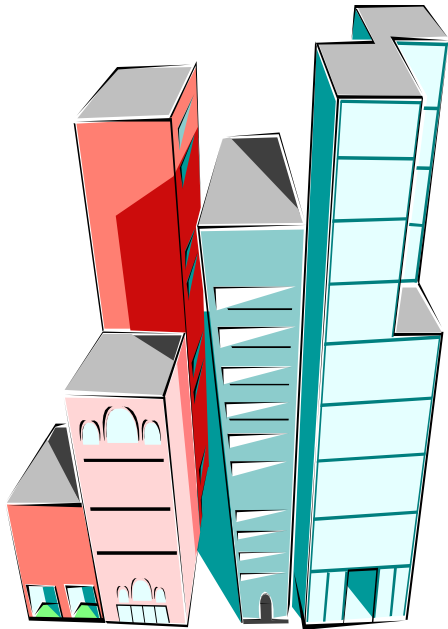
a rural or small town area?

why?

What would it take to make you want to **move**?

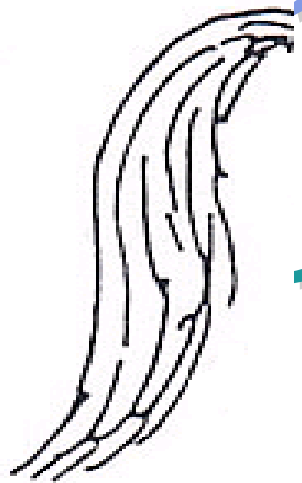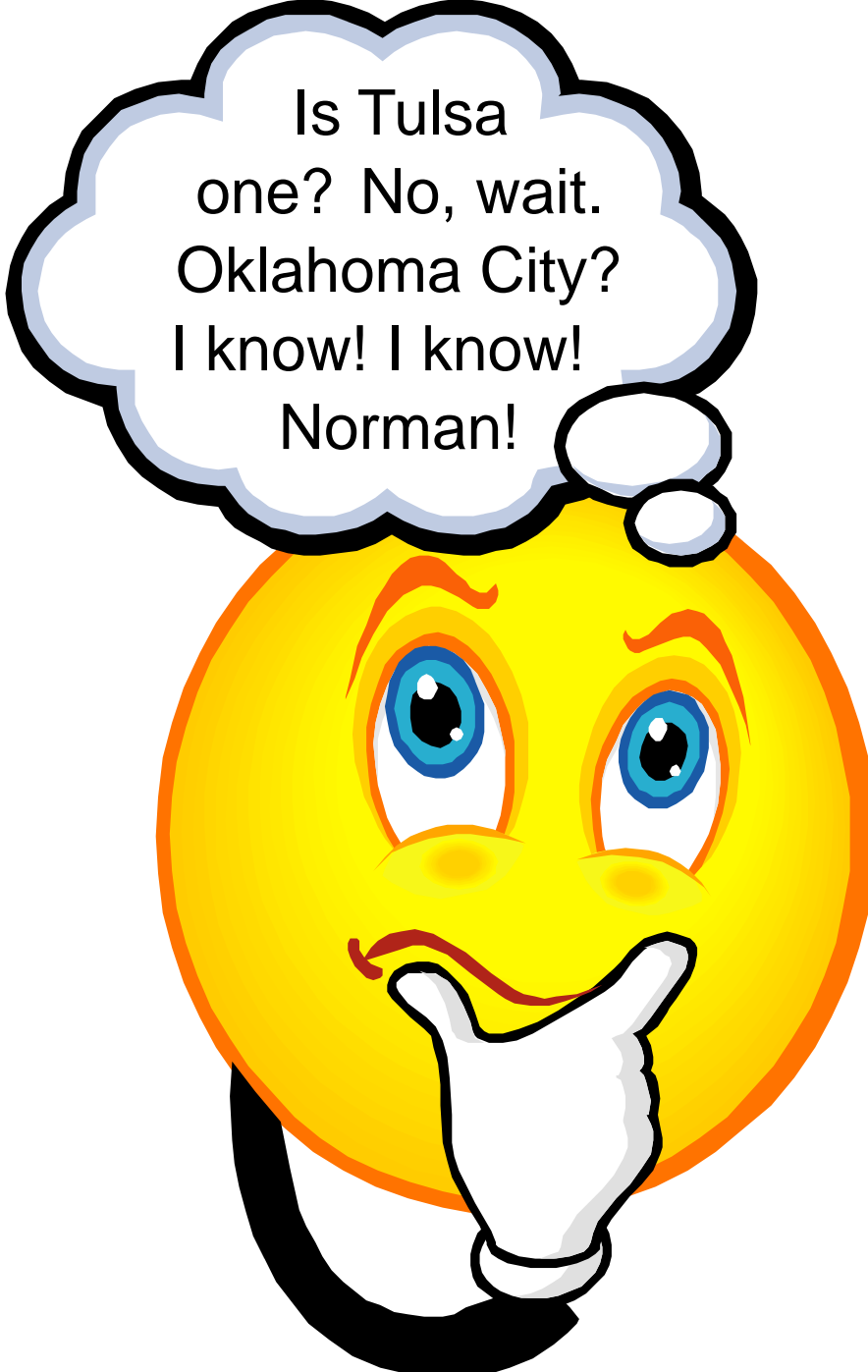# Tipping point: **2008**

More people lived in earth's **urban** areas than in rural areas.

URBAN

rural

Is Tulsa one? No, wait. Oklahoma City? I know! I know! Norman!

What do you think are the largest (most populous) **cities in the world?**

Rank	Urban Population (U.N. estimate)	City	Country
1	34,997,269	Tokyo	Japan
2	18,660,221	Mexico City	Mexico
3	18,252,339	New York	U.S.A.
4	17,857,001	São Paulo	Brazil
5	17,431,305	Mumbai	India
6	14,145,954	Delhi	India
7	13,805,691	Calcutta	India
8	13,047,115	Buenos Aires	Argentina
9	12,759,367	Shanghai	China
10	12,296,516	Jakarta	Indonesia

What do you notice about the LOCATIONS of these cities?

Data source: http://www.mongabay.com/igapo/2005_world_city_populations/2005_global_01.html

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Q: Why do people move to cities in India?

A: for the same reasons they move to cities anywhere else!
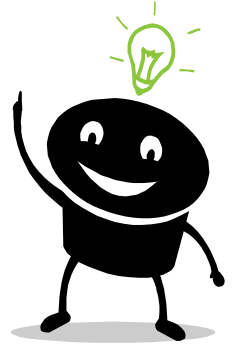
- earn more money
- go to school
- have a safer place to live
- have more services and conveniences

Factors (reasons) people are moving to the cities
can be categorized as:

PUSH FACTORS

and

PULL FACTORS

Push factors: Things that make you feel PUSHED AWAY FROM a place

These can include:

-- war or violence

-- food or water insecurity

-- unemployment or poverty

Pull factors:

Things that make you feel PULLED TOWARDS the new place

These can include:

-- educational opportunities

-- living nearer to family or friends

-- better job opportunities

Neelsandra Prasad

When Neelsandra Prasad was a child, his father taught him how to make wooden toys. In fact, for generations the Prasad family survived by making and selling toys.

When Prasad married and had children, it was difficult to sell enough toys to support his family. A few years ago, Prasad moved to the city of Bangalore in southern India in search of a better life. There he works from early morning until evening in a silk factory. He has been there for more than nine years.

He says he moved to the city hoping for a better life. But life has been hard there, too. It is difficult to support his family in Bangalore. He works long hours, but he does not

Neelsandra Prasad w...
continuing a family tra...

Tara Bai is named after an ancient queen of India. But today, she shakes her head, angry when I ask her if she hates her job. Tara is a "rag picker" in Mumbai. She picks through mounds of rotting trash looking for plastic or metal she can sell.

"It's how I survive," she says. As she opens another sack of trash, she looks in and sees millions of wiggling maggots. She turns away to stop herself from gagging. A farmer's daughter, Bai moved to the city in 1972 when a drought ended her family's farming life. But the work she found was not the work she had wanted.

No one knows how many rag pickers there are in India. They earn between $2.50 and $3.75 for working ...this city has more than 300,000.

A small improvem...

Ram Pyari Devi

Ram Pyari Devi is a 40-year-old mot... husband's father had a successful f... eventually divided between the five ... that they could not grow much.

Devi's husband became blind abou... This is when the family decided to ... Every day, Mrs. Devi goes throug... work. Sometimes people hire he... washing clothes or cleaning a sid... lives in a shack made of sticks a... not own the land where they live... in Kolkata.

Mr. Devi's children often take hi... the large boulevard several blo... money. They take care of their... school.

Most days, the family only eat... not enough food, Mrs. Devi o... children and her husband ca...

...ntosh Thorat holds one of his children.

...ated him so badly. He left his ...e, he worked in construction ... metal.

...in Mumbia through odd jobs in ...police. One day working with ...their slum homes so the ...ob because he needed the ...orhood, including his house.

...nge in the slums. For the past six years, he has ...eaders' policies. Mr. Thorat is making a difference in Mumbai. ...ations to help improve homes in the slums and to change the city

What were the **push factors** that led ___ to leave his/her village?

What were the **pull factors** that brought them to ___.

What has been **positive** about the move to an urban area?

What has been **negative** about urban life?

What were the **push** ... family to leave their village?

What were the **pull factors** that brought them to Kolkata?

What has been **positive** about the move to an...

What were the **push factors** that led the Thorat family to leave their village?

What were the **pull factors** that bro... to Mumbai?

"Push" factors – rural India

➤ Large families means inherited farm plots are smaller each generation.

➤ Dalits will always be known as "untouchables" in their hometowns.

➤ Rural medical care is often poor.

➤ Rural schools are often poor.

➤ University education is not available.

"Pull" factors – urban India

➤ Cities have jobs in construction, manufacturing, and industry.

➤ Lower-caste members can hide their caste (to some extent).

➤ Good medical care is available – for a price.

➤ Good schools are available – also for a price.

➤ Universities are in the cities.

Problems of rapid urbanization in India
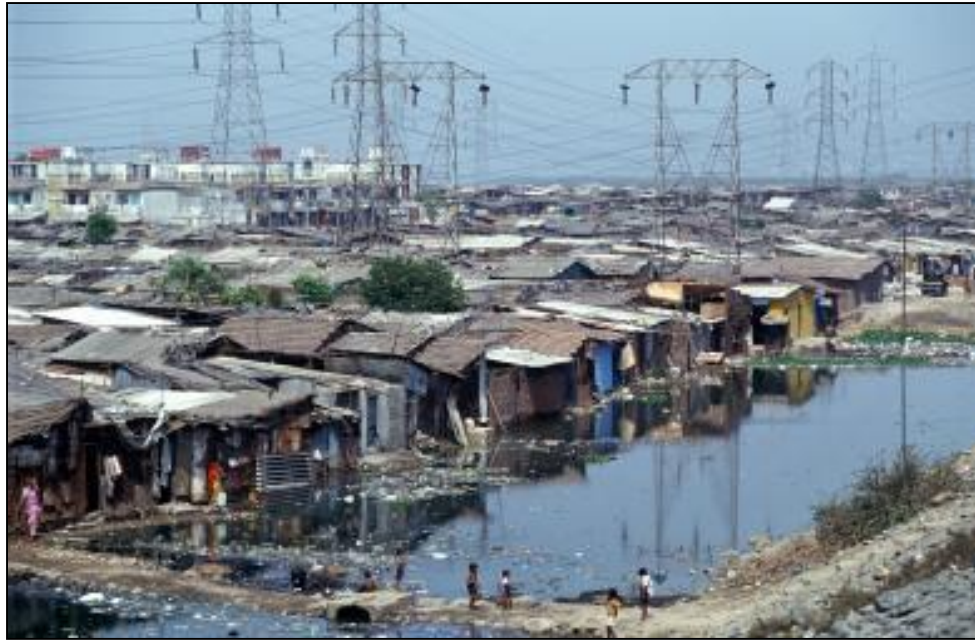
Not enough homes – People living in "squatter towns"

J.Hall, Mumbai, India, April 2008

Problems of rapid urbanization in India

Not enough homes – People living in "squatter towns"

Not enough electricity or plumbing

Problems of rapid urbanization in India

Not enough homes – People living in "squatter towns"

Not enough electricity or plumbing

Not enough jobs

Not enough roads

As of 2011:

about 1/3 of India's urban people live in one-room houses,

almost 30% of India's urban population doesn't have drinkable running water, and

almost 19% of urban people do not have indoor bathrooms.

"Poor Lost their Homes as Delhi Cleans Up"
Youtube: http://youtube/9PNleYsCmzU

Solutions

Cities need to provide more housing.

http://static.sify.com/cms/image/klcqklhhjgj.jpg

There is a "housing boom" in India right now. But poor families cannot afford even these houses or apartments.

Solutions

Cities need to provide more housing.

Cities need to produce more electricity and build more water systems.

This requires more money, which would mean raising taxes.

Solutions

Cities need to provide more housing.

Cities need to produce more electricity and build more water systems.

India's national government needs a plan to bring more jobs to rural India and to the smaller cities and towns.

http://blog.emap.com/boris/files/2011/02/india-village-market.jpg