



OVERPOPULATION IS AN ISSUE IN URBAN AREAS

Ar. Tikam Singh (B.Arch & MURP), Visiting Faculty in Department of Architecture & Planning, Deenbandhu Chotu Ram University Science & Technology, Murthal, Sonapat Haryana.

(Email:-tikamsinghdcrustm@gmail.com).

Abstract: Overpopulation is the more serious problem that our country is facing. Population growth is a major concern in India. Now, overpopulation is overcrowding and poor quality housing in many large cities. Population explosion can create new problems especially for the future generations. But there is also an illuminated section of society which is aware of this challenge. Increasing rate of urbanization in 2011 is 30 percent that is increased in 2030 by 41 percent. Every spot and corner of India is clearly shows that the increasing population. Whether you are in a metro station, airport, railway station, road, highway, bus stop, hospital, shopping mall, market, temple, or even in a social/ religious gathering, we see all these places are overcrowded at any time of the day. This is a clear indication of overpopulation in the country.

As we know that, India is the second most populous country in the world, & different cities have different issues. Overcrowding, Haphazard and unplanned growth of urban areas and a desperate lack of infrastructure are the main causes of such a situation. The rapid growth of urban population both natural and through migration, has put heavy pressure on public utilities like housing, sanitation, transport, water, electricity, health, education and so on. Also the main causes such as housing, congestion, unemployment, air pollution, social problems and energy tension.

Through this research can be found the issues and the solutions in overcrowding cities. Overcrowding problem is the most prerequisite issue which needs to be taken steps as soon as possible. Modern cities in the India like Mumbai, Delhi NCR etc, which are facing the problem of overcrowding. In general, modern cities have attracted huge newcomers to seek career opportunity and to fulfill their dreams. So overcrowding cities encourages deviant behavior, spread diseases, and creates conditions to mental illness. One effect of dense urban living is also poverty & unemployment. These are the major issues which generally we are facing. The urban population of India had already crossed the 133 million mark by 2015. More than 45 per cent of India's population is living in urban areas. And as per the study 65 percent population is the young population.

Keywords: -

Over Crowding, Over Population, Unplanned Growth, and Urbanization, Rapid Growth, high density and Unemployment.

I. Introduction: Over the past two decades, many countries in Asia have experienced rapid economic growth. This has led to a rapid rise in their urban population. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of India lays the foundation for a sustainable Urban Governance System in the Country. While the national governments pursue the goals of economic development, it is generally left for the local governments to manage the rapidly growing urban areas, and to provide the basic services to the residents. In India, Urban Local Bodies are the constitutionally provided administrative units, who provide basic infrastructure and services in urban areas i.e. cities and towns.

India faces a formidable challenge in managing the rapid process of urbanization and the growth of its cities. Urbanization is an increase in the number of people living in towns and cities. Urbanization occurs mainly because of people move from rural areas to urban areas & it results in growth in size of the urban population

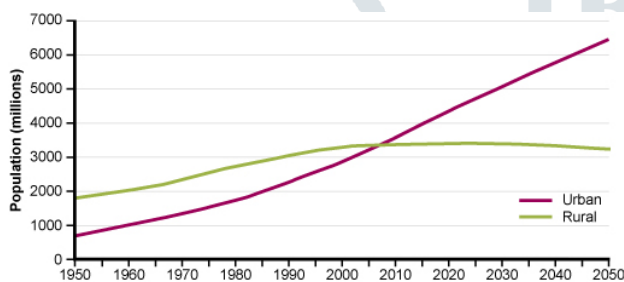
and the extent of urban areas. It impacts on Poor air quality, water quality, insufficient water availability, waste disposal problems, & high energy consumption are exacerbated by the increasing population density & demands of urban environments.

Urbanization brings higher productivity because of its positive externalities and economies of scale. As services generally pollute less than manufacturing, this aspect of urbanization is also beneficial to the environment (disaster will be affected by more population). The jobs and prosperity pulls people to cities. Half of the global population already lives in cities, and by 2050 two-thirds of the world's people are expected to live in urban areas. But in cities two of the most pressing problems facing the world today also come together: poverty and environmental degradation.

Poor air and water quality, insufficient water availability, waste-disposal problems, and high energy consumption are exacerbated by the increasing population density and demands of urban environments. Strong city planning will be essential in managing these and other difficulties as the world's urban areas swell.

Second, for any given population, the high urban density is benign for the environment. There are some benefits of the overcrowding, Trade and commerce: Urbanization advances the country's business sectors by providing more jobs and a more diverse economy. A vast network of goods and services has helped develop modern commercial institutions and exchanges that have empowered the growth of urban areas.

Advantages of urbanization High transportation facilities. More education opportunities. Recycling process. Internet connections will be available.



Reference: - Urban and rural population of the world, 1950–2050. (UNDESA, 2014)

From this Figure, number of people living in urban areas and rural areas.

If the earth was an apartment, we wouldn't be getting our security deposit back.

~ Jim Shubert

The disadvantages of a decentralized, spread-out urban area are tremendous, and the environmental damage of urban sprawl cannot be ignored. As a large city, Tokyo must be used more efficiently and the population density increased.

~ Minoru Mori

Urbanization is not about simply increasing the number of urban residents or expanding the area of cities. More importantly, it's about a complete change from rural to urban style in terms of industry structure, employment, living environment and social security.

~ Li Keqiang

Defining sprawl is a little bit like defining pornography. You know it when you see it.

~ Ellen Dunham-Jones

Reference: - *Powerful Quotes on Urbanization and Urban Sprawl - Conserve Energy Future* (conserve-energy-future.com)

II. Background & Research Justification

As per the 2001 census, the urban population of India stood at 285.35 million, which is about 27.8 percent of the country's total population; by 2021, the urban population is estimated to account for above 40 percent of India's population. It clearly shows that the increasing growth rate of population.

Globally, over 50% of the population lives in urban areas today. By 2045, the world's urban population will increase by 1.5 times to 6 billion. City leaders must move quickly to plan for growth and provide the basic services, infrastructure, and affordable housing their expanding populations need.

The main aims of this Research is to about urbanization, its concepts, its dimensions and factors like urban places, urban hierarchy, over-urbanization, urban sprawl, urbanism as a way of life and factors of urbanization. The most prerequisite issue which needs to be taken steps as soon as possible.

After the comprehensive literature survey, results of various studies were correlated in a systematic manner for further analyses to reveal the findings and draw conclusions.

Reference: - *Urban Development Overview (worldbank.org)*

III. Problem Justification

This research concern about the area Municipal Corporation Faridabad. As per provisional reports of Census India, population of Faridabad in 2011 is 1,414,050; of which male and female are 754,542 and 659,508 respectively. In 2001 census, Faridabad had a population of 1,365,465 of which males were 747,673 and remaining 617,792 were females.

Faridabad is moving one step ahead in the direction of economic growth, improving governance and producing better outcomes for all-inclusive welfare of its residents, In short, Faridabad is the best place to promote industrial's growth. The city provides ample of opportunities in terms of jobs, promoting industries and becoming financially independent. (D.R.Bhasker, 2016).

Being the immediate neighbor of national capital, Haryana has witnessed large scale urbanization in the past decade & this, in turn, has benefited the two neighboring district of Faridabad the most according to government figures, Haryana has grown at a rate 44.25 % in the past decade & the urban rural share in the population of the state stands at 34.79% & 65.21% in 2001-2011. Urban area with the largest population is the MCF which constitute 15.92% of the state's population (14.04 lakh), followed by the Municipal Corporation of Gurugram with a share of 9.94% of the total population (8.76lakh). The significant increase in people living in urban areas in gurugram and Faridabad is attributed to the accelerated residential and commercial development along the 2 national highways NH-2 & NH-8. With the 2 cities spreading in length and width, more & more rural areas are being transformed to urban zones the new development plans covering more agriculture zone along the villages are also pushing urbanization. Even those rural areas have become urbanized villages.

http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/11275173.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst

Overpopulation in urban areas has caused several problems. Firstly poor quality of housing in urban areas, Shortage of housing, Shortage of public utilities, this can cause health problems.

Secondly, Congestion, Deterioration & Haphazard development of the Areas. So tackle these problems there is necessity to use of planning laws & special Legislation.




Reason of Overpopulation





- *Migration: - Migration is a way to move from one place to another in order to live and work. Movement of people from their home to another city, state or country for a job, shelter or some other reasons. Migration from rural areas to urban areas has increased in past few years in India. Many people decide to migrate to have a better life.*
- *Employment opportunities are the most common reason due to which people migrate. This is one of the main reasons of overcrowding in cities. Except this, lack of opportunities, better education, construction of dams, globalization, natural disaster (flood and drought) and sometimes crop failure forced villagers to migrate to cities.*
- *Better medical facilities*
- *Better education opportunities*

- *Illiteracy: Many migrants are completely illiterate and uneducated therefore they are not only unfit for most jobs, but also lack basic knowledge and life skills.*
- *Lack of Family Planning: - A large number of people have not aware of family planning. India is the first country in the world to realize the importance of controlling the population growth.*
- *The birth rate is still higher than the death rate. We have been successful in declining the death rates but the same cannot be said for birth rates.*
- *The fertility rate due to the population policies and other measures has been falling but even then it is much higher compared to other countries.*

Effects of Overpopulation

The scenario of our country is not good, due to overpopulation. Some major impacts of high population are as follows.

S.no	Impacts	Images
1	<i>Loss of green space and increase in heat island effect. As more land is developed for housing and industry, there is less space for natural areas such as parks and gardens. This can lead to a decrease in biodiversity and an increase in the “heat island effect“, where cities are significantly hotter than the surrounding countryside. The loss of green spaces also reduces the quality of life for residents because they are crucial for mental health and well-being.</i>	
2	Unemployment: <i>Generating employment for a huge population in a country like India is very difficult. The number of illiterate persons increases every year. The number of jobless people is on the rise in India due to economic depression and slow business development and expansion activities.</i>	
3	Poor quality housing:- <i>Quality of housing is very poor, mostly houses are dilapidated.</i>	

4	<p>Poverty: <i>one of the factors for the rapid growth of population is poverty. Impoverished families have this notion that more the number of members in the family, more will be the numbers to earn income. Some feel that more children are needed to look after them in their old age. Also hunger can be cause of death of their children and hence the need for more children. Strange but true, Indian still lags behind the use of contraceptives and birth control methods. Many of them are not willing to discuss or are totally unaware about them.</i></p>	
5	<p>Pressure on infrastructure: <i>lack of transportation, communication, housing, education, healthcare etc. There has been an increase in the number of slums, overcrowded houses, traffic congestion etc.</i></p>	
6	<p>Air Pollution</p> <p><i>Air quality in towns and cities is frequently very poor as a result of air pollution from many different sources. These include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vehicle exhausts</i> • <i>Smoke from domestic fires</i> • <i>Outputs from factory chimneys</i> • <i>Diesel-powered generators</i> • <i>Dust from construction works and city streets.</i> <p><i>Poor air quality has a significant impact on the health of many urban residents as well as leaving a damaging</i></p>	
7	<p>Water Pollution</p> <p><i>Figure:-Urban Rivers contain wastes from many sources</i></p>	

Threats

Intensive urban growth can lead to greater poverty, with local governments unable to provide services for all people.

Concentrated energy use leads to greater air pollution with significant impact on human health.

Automobile exhaust produces elevated lead levels in urban air.

Large volumes of uncollected waste create multiple health hazards.

Urban development can magnify the risk of environmental hazards such as flash flooding & Disaster

Pollution and physical barriers to root growth promote loss of urban tree cover.

Animal populations are inhibited by toxic substances, vehicles, and the loss of habitat and food sources

IV. Significance of the research

(Some new ideas to move forward from overcrowding)

Despite the many challenges associated with urbanization, there are also many potential solutions that can help to mitigate the negative impacts.

- a) **Improving planning and management of urban growth.**
- b) One of the most important things that can be done to mitigate the negative impacts of urbanization is to improve the way cities are planned and managed. This includes everything from better land-use planning to improve waste management and transportation systems.
- c) Increase number of health care centre's for the poor in the small town or villages.
- d) Self governance should be work properly and institutional mechanism should be strong.
- e) City must be able to fulfill the both class (developed and undeveloped peoples). Both classes must be able to satisfy.
- f) Finance should be use properly for construction and other works.
- g) Instead of developing more land, we need to develop existing haphazard land with the use of some special land development tool. Then we can reduce the problem of health issues, quality of living standard.
- h) We need to upgrade the area for better living condition so that people will not move in urban areas.
- i) Existing factories and Industries should be shifted on out skirt of city or village and make a small residential hub at surrounding for the workers.
- j) There should be a plan/scheme, for whose only have 2 children, for example we can say (in pension plan, relaxation for Government job, and free education for only LIG group) etc. More than 3 children should be strictly prohibited.
- k) Quality of life should be increase in village or small towns. Living standards are should be equal to urban areas, example (quality of life, access to electricity, sanitation or drinking water, transportation job opportunities) etc.
- l) Making People Aware of Family Planning (Small family, Happy Family).

“As we discussed above, youth population in India is 65 percent. This thing may be good for India, but when we can use this talent to grow India in good manner. My approach through this article is only this, as we know everyone has grown up with different-2 talent, and all should have a right to work for his talent and do something innovative. We live in a country India in which there used to be a Ram Rajya. We cannot bring Ram Rajya back, but we can take some better steps for it.”

V. Conclusion

Through this article, propose a collective solution for overcoming the problems through the overcrowding. For instance, Chandigarh, the only Planned city in India, although is highly populated but not faces any issues from the overcrowding. The best way to solve this is provide essential housing and healthcare for all citizens. Overall, it is clear that the problems caused by overcrowding in urban areas are very serious.

- a) **Systematic planning**
- b) We need to **upgrade** the area for better living condition so that people will not move in urban areas.

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