

A Sociological Study on Urbanization in Bangalore City: Issues and Challenges

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ABSTRACT:

Bangalore is the capital and largest city of the Indian state of Karnataka, known as the "Silicon Valley of India" and "Garden City" for its role in the IT industry and pleasant climate. It is the third-most populous city in India, located on the Deccan Plateau, and features a diverse population, numerous educational institutions, and a vibrant mix of cultural, historical, and modern attractions. Urbanization in India began to after independence, due to the country's adoption of a mixed economy, which gave rise to the development of the private sector. Urbanization is taking place at a faster rate in India. Economy residing in urban areas in India, according to 1901 census, was 11. 4%. This count increased to 28. 53% according to 2001 census, and crossing 30% as per 2011 census, Rapid rise in urban population, in India, is leading to many problems like increasing slums, decrease in standard of living in urban areas, also causing environmental damage. This paper studies Issues and challenges of urbanization,

KEYWORDS:

Economy, Population, Urbanization. Employment, Industrialization.

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Introduction:

Urbanization has become a common feature of Indian society. Growth of Industries has contributed to the growth of cities. As a result of industrialization people have started moving towards the industrial areas in search of employment. This has resulted in the growth of towns and cities. Urbanization can also be defined as a process of concentration of population in a particular territory.

Definition

Louis worth: City is a relatively large and percent of socially heterogeneous individuals

Causes of Urbanization: Various reasons have led to the growth

of cities. They are as follows:

Industrialization: Industrialization is a major cause of urbanization. It has expanded the employment opportunities. Rural people have migrated to cities on account of better employment opportunities.

Social factors: Many social factors such as attraction of cities, better standard of living, better educational facilities, need for status also induce people to migrate to cities. Employment.

Migration: In rural sector people have to depend mainly on agriculture for their livelihood. But Indian agriculture is depending on monsoon. In drought situations or natural calamities, rural people have to migrate to cities.

Modernization: Urban areas are characterized by sophisticated technology better infrastructure, communication, medical facilities, etc. People feel that they can lead a comfortable life in cities and migrate to cities.

Rural urban transformation: It is an interesting aspect that not only cities are growing in number but rural community is adopting urban culture, no longer rural communities are retaining their unique rural culture. Rural people are following the material culture of urban people. Urban rural transformation can be observed in the following areas.

Spread of education: The literacy rate has increased among the rural people. They have become more modernized.

Effects of Urbanization:

1. Migration of rural people to urban areas.
2. Employment opportunities in urban centers.
3. Transport and communication facilities.
4. Educational facilities.
5. Increase in the standard of living.

Objectives of the study

- Understanding the concept of Urbanization
- Urbanization Issues and challenges

Methodology

The study conducted based on the method of document review in accordance with the qualitative approach of research on the basis of

the primary and secondary sources of data like books, research journals, articles website, News papers, Field trips, etc

Findings

- Unemployed youths live in metropolitan cities and the percentage is even higher among educated people.
- People in urbanized areas of developing countries are also now vulnerable.
- Sanitation can lead to the transmission.
- The environmental effects like ground water and surface water contamination; air pollution and global warming.
- Waste generation has to the development of urbanization and industrialization.

Issues and challenges of Urbanization

Urban issues such as pollution, housing shortages, and infrastructure. Other common problems are traffic, crime, unemployment, and inequality, poverty, homelessness, corruption, Dowry, Female infanticide, Female feticide, which create environmental and social challenges.

Environmental problems

Pollution: This includes air pollution from vehicles and industry, noise pollution, light pollution, and water and soil pollution.

Environmental degradation: Rapid urbanization can lead to a loss of green space and biodiversity.

Resource strain: Increased population density puts a heavy demand on resources like water and electricity.

Waste management: Proper disposal of waste becomes more difficult in densely populated areas.

Flooding: Inadequate drainage infrastructure can lead to frequent flooding during heavy rainfall.

Air and noise pollution: Rapid construction, heavy vehicle traffic, and general urban sprawl contribute to high levels of air and noise pollution, especially in areas like Whitefield.

Loss of green space: Urban sprawl has led to a decline in green spaces, including lakes and parks, with negative impacts on the environment and quality of life.

Social and economic problems

Housing shortage: A scarcity of affordable housing can lead to overcrowding and the proliferation of slums and informal settlements. Urbanization leads to the growth of

Slums and informal settlements due to housing shortages and unplanned development, often with poor sanitation, lack of basic amenities, and high density.

Homelessness: This is often linked to the housing crisis and high cost of living.

Unemployment: There can be a lack of sufficient job opportunities, particularly for skilled positions, leading to underemployment.

Crime and violence: Higher population density is sometimes linked to an increase in crime rates.

Inequality: Differences in wealth and access to resources and services are often more pronounced in urban areas. Urban areas can exacerbate social inequality, with residents facing issues like unemployment, poverty, crime, and poor health outcomes, especially in marginalized communities.

Infrastructure and service problems: Rapid population growth strains resources like water and sewage systems, leading to infrastructure decay and a general decline in public services.

Transportation: Public transportation systems are often underdeveloped and unable to meet the needs of a growing population.

Health issues: Overcrowding can strain public health services and increase the risk of communicable diseases spreading rapidly.

Conclusion:

Urbanization is the process of population shift from rural to urban areas, leading to the growth of cities and an increasing percentage of a society's population living in urban settings. It involves not only the physical transformation of the landscape but also a shift in social structures, lifestyles, and culture. Key drivers include seeking better economic, social, and educational opportunities, as well as the modernization of rural areas. Urban problems like overcrowding, pollution, and inadequate infrastructure stem from rapid and unplanned urbanization. Urbanization has its impact on all aspects of day to-day life. Family structure has also

been influenced by urbanization. Government of India to provide large planning's among the development of cities.

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The Authors have no conflict of interest to declare that they are relevant to the content of this article.

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