

Subject: Geography Class: VIII Teacher: Ms. Mini
Topic: Chapter 4: URBANISATION.

Urbanisation refers to a process in which an increasing proportion of an entire population lives in cities and suburbs. It occurs because people move from rural areas to urban areas. Historically, it has been closely connected with Industrial development or Industrialisation.

Urban areas offer employment, food, shelter, transport services, commercial services, medical facilities and education to their inhabitants.

A country is said to be urbanised when over 50% of its population lives in towns and cities.

Management of urban affairs in India:

- At Central government level, there is ministry of housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MOPHUPA) and Ministry of Urban Development. It lays down regulations and provide financial and planning support.
- In 1992, Parliament passed 74th Constitutional Amendment Act under which it is mandatory for each state to ensure that all urban areas form Urban Local Bodies (ULB) that will manage their respective urban areas.

CAUSES OF URBANISATION.

1. Industrialisation:- Growth of industries has expanded the employment opportunities. So, rural people have migrated to cities due to better employment opportunities.

Geography Class-VIII Ch-4

2. Search of better job: In rural areas people have to depend on agriculture for their livelihood. But agricultural activities are dependent on natural factors as rainfall. Therefore, in drought conditions or natural calamities, rural people have to migrate to cities and towns.
3. Modernisation: Urban areas have advantage of better infrastructure, sophisticated technology, better education and transport facilities. So, rural people get attracted towards cities.
4. Boundary changes: As cities expanded, the outlying rural areas are included in the urban areas, leading to expansion of cities and towns. Though people may continue to retain most of the characteristics of villages, but they are counted in urban population.
5. Natural increase in population: The number by which Birth rate exceeds the death rate gives the natural growth rate. In Urban areas the growth rate is probably higher than the rural areas. Besides this due to better health and medical facilities, the survival rate is also higher. This is increasing population in urban areas.

POSITIVE IMPACT OF URBANISATION.

1. Creation of employment opportunities:- As more and more people move to cities and towns, more employment opportunities are created

Geography Class VIII Ch-4

in urban centres leads to further development.

Concentration of educational facilities - In cities more schools, colleges and universities are established to train and develop human resources.

Better social integration :- People of different culture, religion, live and work together. which creates better understanding and helps break social and cultural barriers in the society.

Increase in standard of living :- movement of people from rural to urban area increases their standard of living and quality of life.

Convenience :- Urbanisation gives more access to education, health, social services and cultural activities to people in cities than in villages.

Transport and Communication facilities :- with urbanisation development of transport and communication facilities takes place. This leads to further development of the region.