

07.10.2024

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Positive Impacts of Urbanisation

1. Cities offer a large number of diverse jobs and services which are not available in villages.
2. City dwellers enjoy better standard of living than the villagers.
3. There is a diversity of culture, cuisine and exchange of ideas.
4. Social and religious beliefs get modified with less stress on orthodox rituals.

Negative impacts of Urbanisation

1. It results in pollution of air and water.
2. Shortage of water due to increased demand.
3. Growth of unauthorised slums with poor sanitation and public health facilities.
4. Large cities are home to a number of problems which are the offshoots of poverty.
5. Joint families (family system) get a hit as male members move to cities which affects the agricultural activities in rural areas.
6. The original inhabitants of the villages get displaced when their villages are taken over by the authorities to expand their cities.

Satellite Cities

Satellite cities are usually small or medium sized cities that are located close to big metropolitan cities. They have independent unit of governance.

Characteristics of Satellite Cities

1. Satellite towns have been in existence before interconnecting with the big metropolitan cities
2. They remain socially and economically independent from big metropolitan cities.
3. They have their own independent local self government.
4. Normally the expansion of these cities are planned in the form of sectors with their own shopping areas, with a central bigger commercial complex.

Some examples of Satellite cities are: -

- Gurugram, Noida, Faridabad (New Delhi)
- Brentwood and Crawley (for London)
- Mohali, Zirakpur and Panchkula (for Chandigarh)
- New Haven and Manhattan (for New York)
- Kalyani New Town and Rajarhat (for Kolkata)

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Smart Cities

A smart city is a designation given to a city that incorporates information and communication technologies to enhance the quality and performance of urban services such as energy, transportation, and utilities in order to reduce resource consumption, wastage and overall costs.

India proposes to convert 100 cities as smart cities.

To start with 20 cities were taken up for this purpose in the first round. The work is to be monitored by the ministry of urban development. Each city will create a special purpose vehicle (SPV) headed by full time CEO to implement the scheme.

The Smart City Plan

It was a five year plan (2017-22) where financial aid will be given to cities by central and state governments. The results would be seen from 2022.

20 cities were selected out of 98 nominations in the first round of the challenge. These were called "light houses" meaning they would act as aspiring models for other cities.

The first list of Smart Cities (January 2016)

City	State
1. Bhubaneswar	Odisha
2. Pune	Maharashtra
3. Jaipur	Rajasthan

	City	State
4.	Surat	Gujarat
5.	Kochi	Kerala
6.	A	Gujarat
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Sholapur	Maharashtra
10.	Davanagere	Karnataka
11.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
12.	New Delhi	New Delhi
13.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
14.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Belgaum	Karnataka
16.	Udaipur	Rajasthan
17.	Guwahati	Assam
18.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
19.	Ludhiana	Punjab
20.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh

India will have 7 megacities by 2030 with population of 10 million (1 crore) or more.

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