URBANIZATION IN INDIA Hubs of Industrialization

In pre-industrial India, the key urbanizing elements were administration, defence, trade, and religion. Independence brought marked improvement in the country's economy.

After the industrial revolution and with the advances in technology, the process of urbanization has undergone a series of sequential changes, including metropolitanization, suburbanization, the rise of new towns, and the revival of the central city.

The industrial urbanization in India is shaped by 5 large metropolitan centers: Kolkata, Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore and Chennai.

The urban system has become distorted because of a significant clustering of large-sized settlements in pockets of development and the disproportionate distributions of these settlements.

Urbanization in India is described as having certain peculiar features: an uneven distribution of urban centers among the regions and there has been an over-urbanization in the largest cities, which has created a chronic housing problem.

A large number of migrants are living in slums that lack basic amenities.



NEW DELHI India 11.954.217 INHABITANTS

"National Capital"



Prod. Income \$ 96 billion Aver. Annual Growth = 2.18% Key Sectors Politics Trade Services



Prod. Income \$ 128 billion A.A.G. = 2.32% Key Sectors Trade Finance

MUMBAI Maharashtra

"Financial Capital"

Film Industry

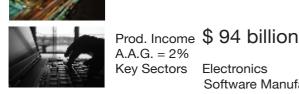
"IT Hub"

BANGALORE Karnataka 5.180.533 INHABITANTS

Software Manufact.

Chemical

13.662.885 INHABITANTS





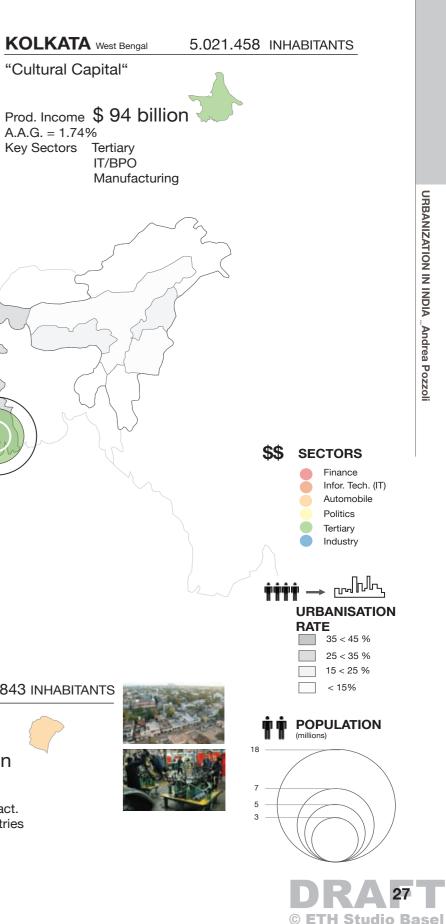
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Hardware Manufact. Healthcare Industries



URBANIZATION IN INDIA

