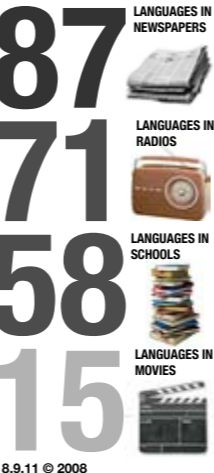
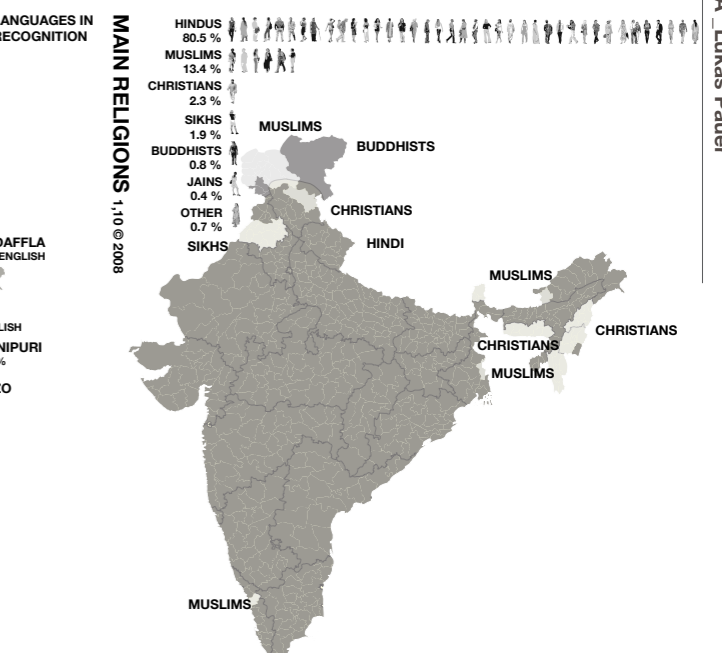
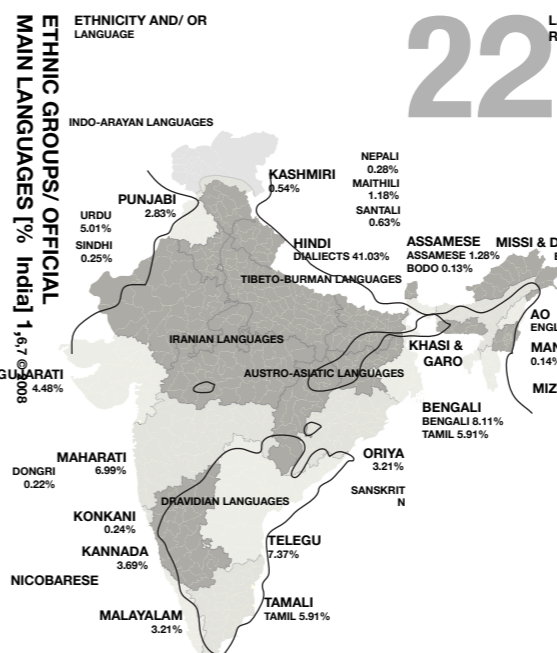
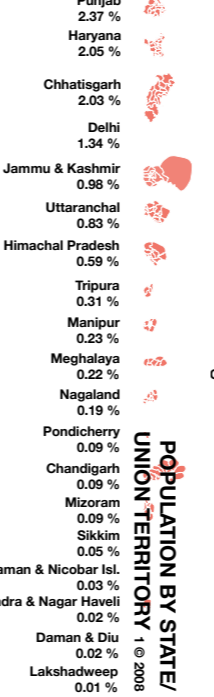
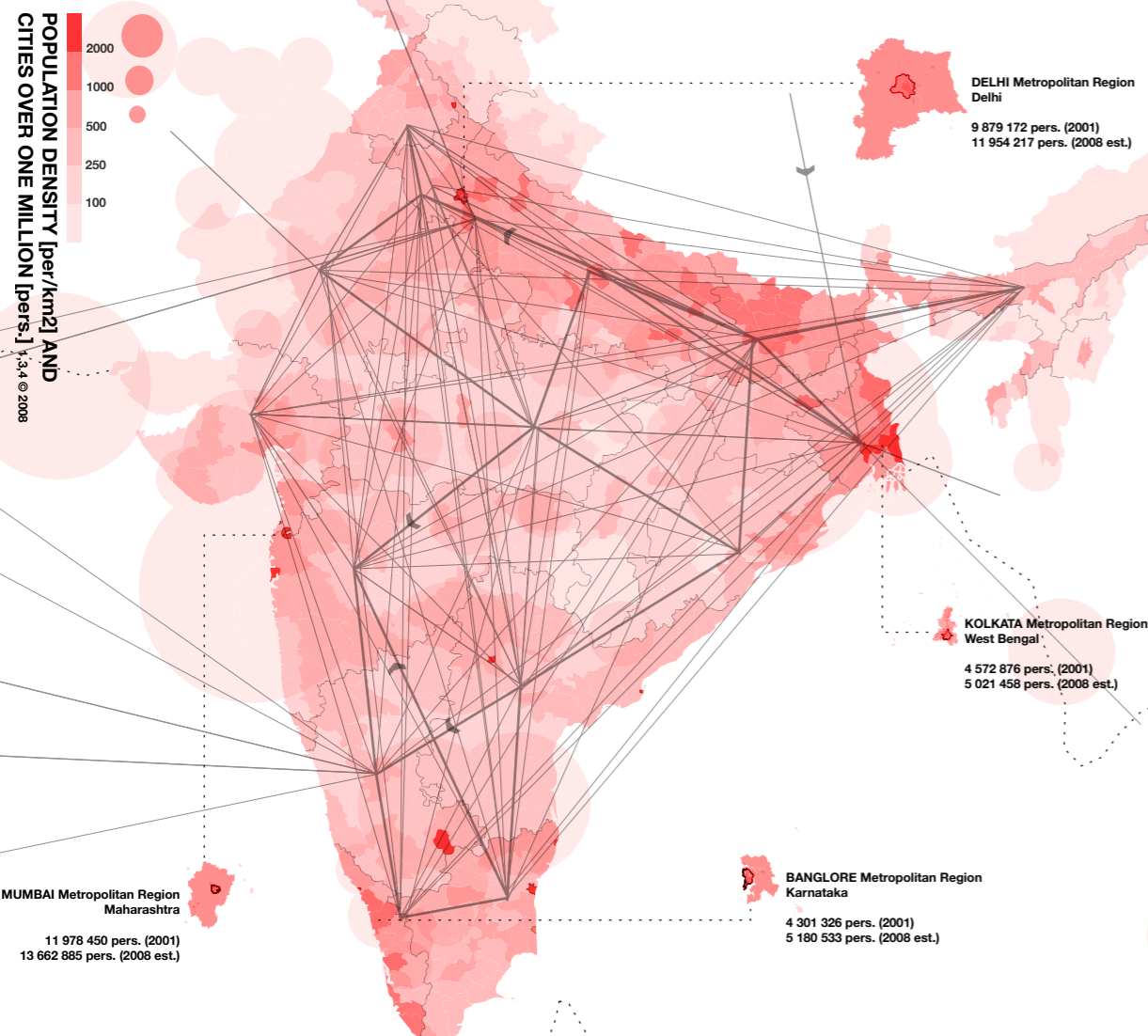
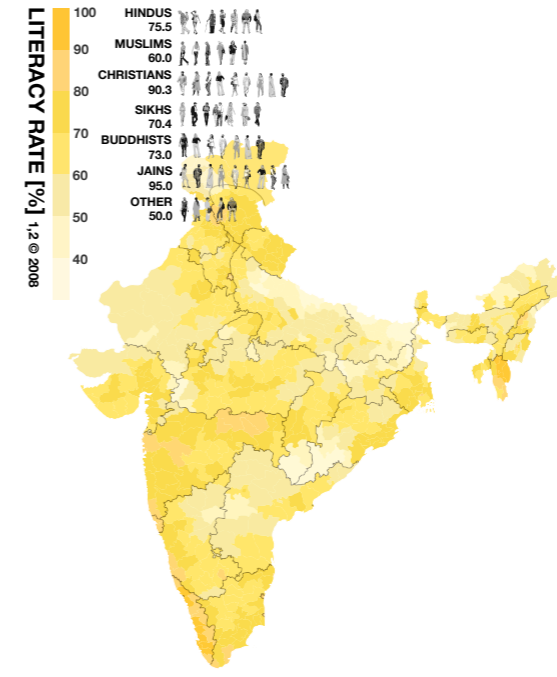
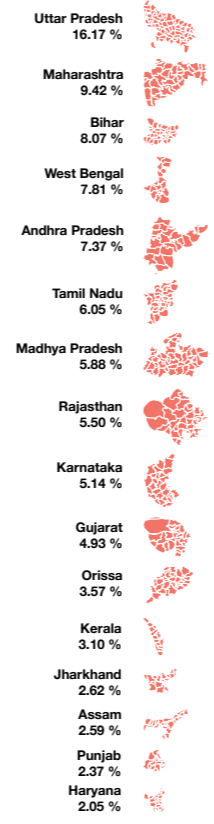
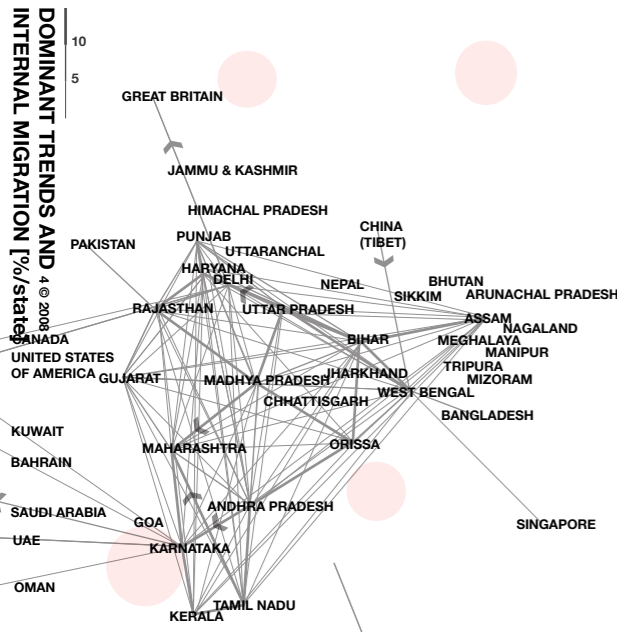


DEMOGRAPHY OF INDIA

Sources: 1 Census of India 2001, Registrar General & Census Commissioner (<http://www.censusindia.gov.in/>). 2 Census GIS India 2001, Census of India 2001 (http://www.censusindiamaps.net/page/India_WhizMap/IndiaMap.htm). 3 Burdett, Ricky/ Sudjic, Deyan (2008): The Endless City. The Urban Age Project by the London School of Economics and Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Society. Phaidon Press, London. 4 Srivastava, Ravi/ Sasikumar, S.K. (2003): An overview of migration in India, its impacts and key issues. Development and Pro-Poor Policy Choices in Asia, Dhaka. 5 Compare Infobase Limited: Maps of India 2008, Per Capita Income of States (2005-06). 6 Compare Infobase Limited: Maps of India 2008, Indian Languages (2001-02). 7 Schwartzberg, Joseph E. (1992): A Historical Atlas of South Asia (Reference Series/ The Association for Asian Studies). Oxford University Press, New York. 8 <http://www.indiansaga.com/languages/>, download: 10. October 2008. 9 Brass, Paul R. (1994): The Politics of India since Independence (The New Cambridge History of India). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. 10 Compare Infobase Limited: Maps of India 2008, Religions in India (2001-02). 11 Flickr Internet research, October 2008.



PRECOLONIAL: RELIGION
 Before the British, the most dominant Empire of north India (Hind/ Hindustan) was the Moghul Empire, whose Hindi/Hindustani language and script were based on the ancient Indian Sanskrit language (Devanagiri script). Based on Hindi, Arabic and Persian, Urdu (Perso-Arabic script) became the language of the Muslims and was used for official purposes under the British as well.

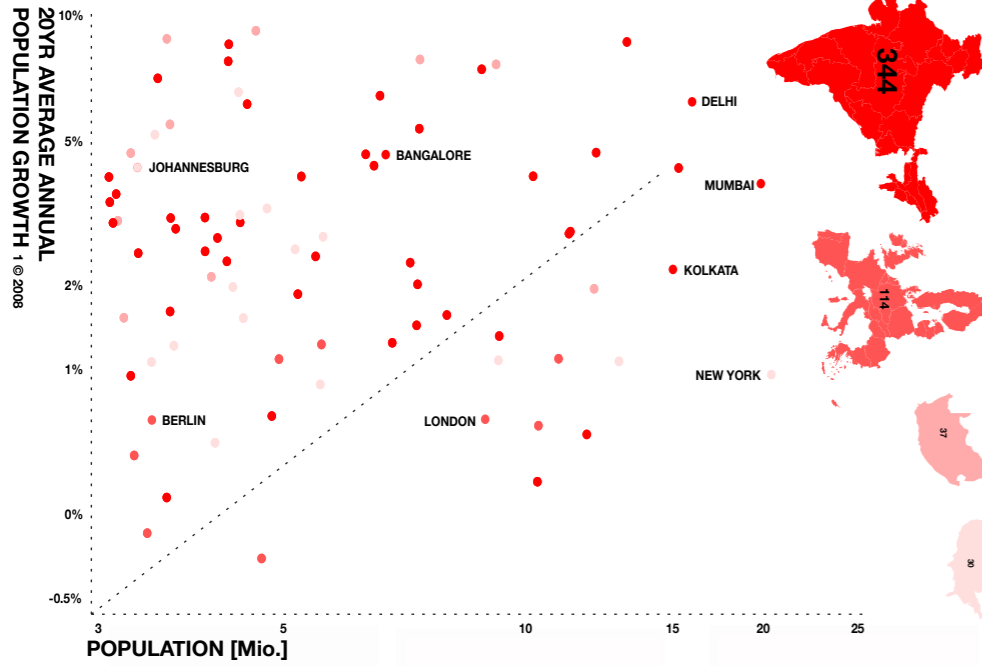
COLONIAL: BUREACRACY AND POLITICAL INSTRUMENTARY
 Before independence, the Muslims supported the continuation of Urdu (Perso-Arabic script) as the official language of India, while the Hindus supported Hindi - even those who didn't speak it as a native language. In order to secure Hindi's position as the sole official language of India the political leaders convinced the north Indians to claim that they speak a Hindi dialect and so different dialect speakers were put together in the Hindi speaking category by the British bureaucrats. India is called Hind in many languages and the Indians also began calling their different languages as Hindi.

POSTCOLONIAL: TRIBAL INTERPRETATION
 After independence, Muslim Pakistan made Urdu its official language and Indians made Hindi as their official language, but different Hindi language speakers began demanding official recognition of their languages. Most Hindi languages are considered dialects and their status is interpreted differently. Only Punjabi has achieved recognition as an official language.

Today, one of the main political issues in Indian politics is connected to the language diversity. The central government decided to allow the state governments to pick their official languages and recognized constitutionally other languages of India. For now, the Indian constitution and its 28 states recognizes 18 Indian languages, though different states have different official languages and some of them not recognized by the central government. Only English and Hindi have official status in all states.

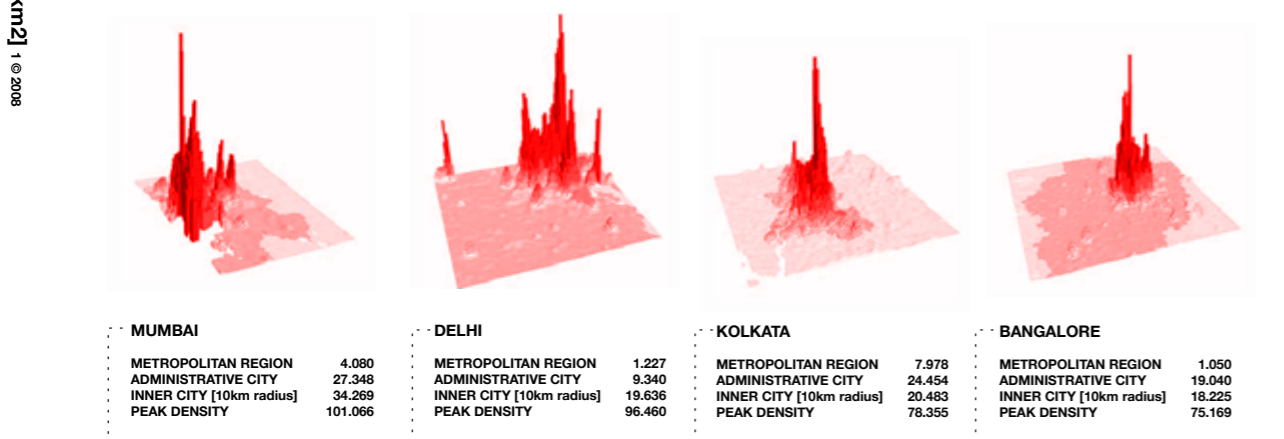
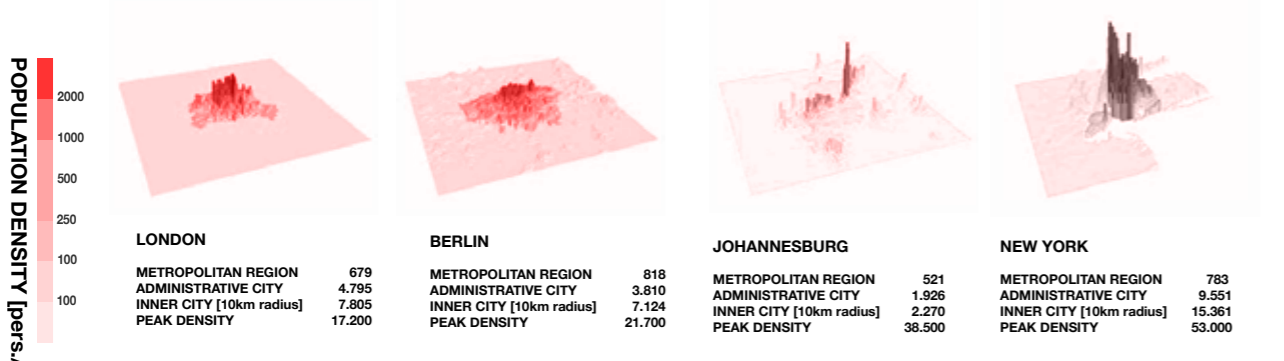
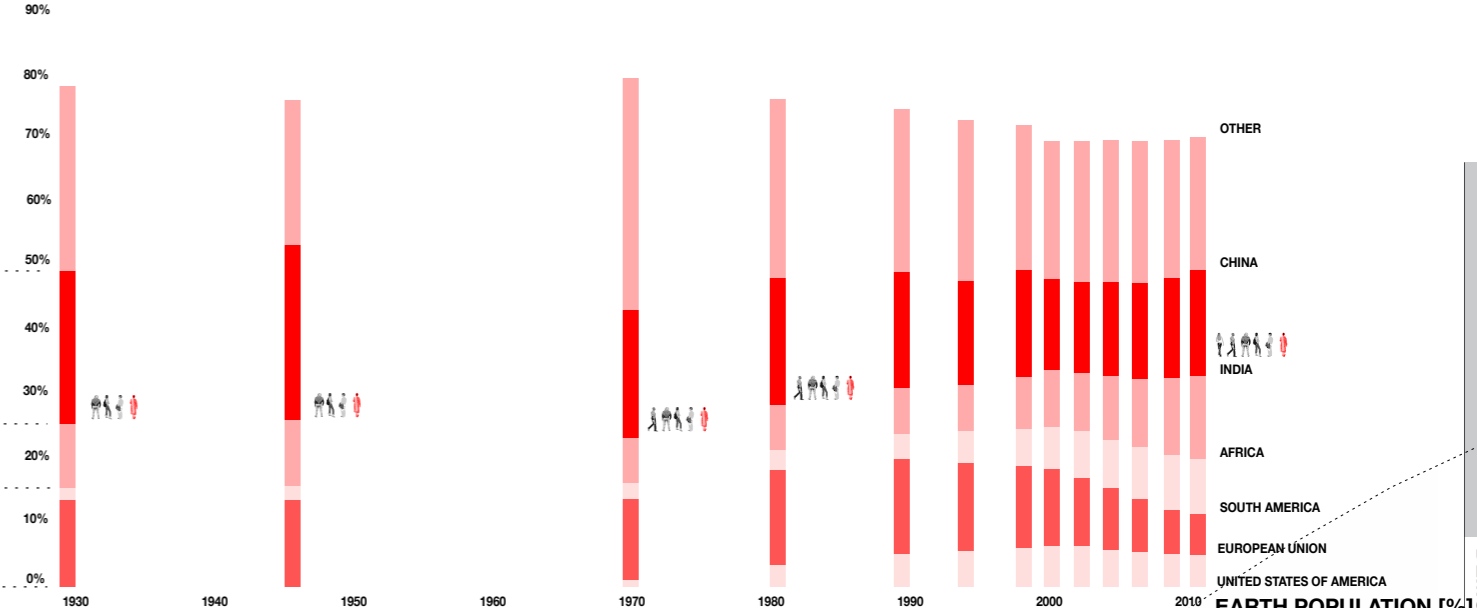
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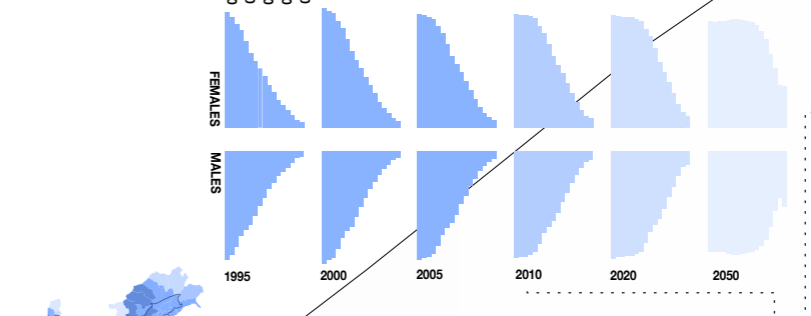
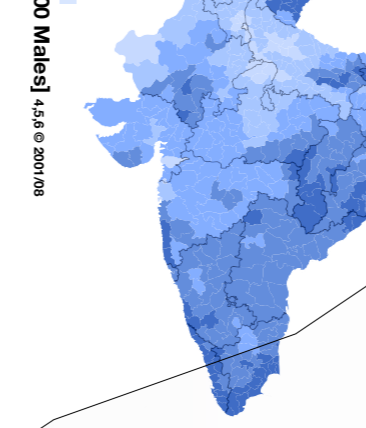
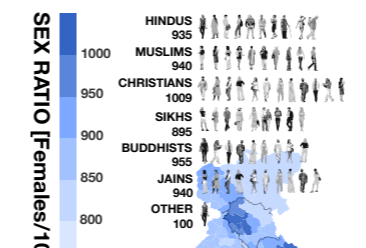


POPULATION DENSITY [pers./km²] 1 © 2008

INDIA	AREA	3.287.590
	POPULATION	1.131.04
	STATES	29
	ELECTED OFFICIALS	545/250
EUROPEAN UNION	AREA	4.324.782
	POPULATION	492.98
	COUNTRIES	27
	ELECTED OFFICIALS	785/345
SOUTH AFRICA	AREA	1.219.912
	POPULATION	44.82
	PROVINCES	9
	ELECTED OFFICIALS	400/90
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	AREA	9.826.630
	POPULATION	229.40
	STATES	50
	ELECTED OFFICIALS	435/100



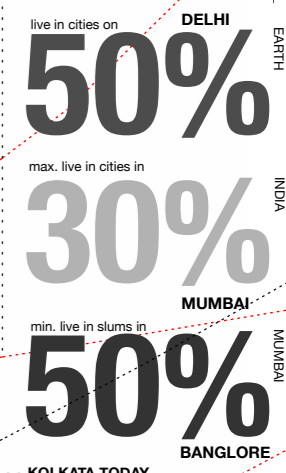
biggest cities by population are in
3 of 7 INDIA



DELHI TODAY
Transformation in terms of city planning through reinterpretation of Delhi's medieval architectural legacy and a repeated phase of neoliberalism.

MUMBA TODAY!
Transformation of Mumbai's daily life through new technologies and the rise of Bal Thackeray's Shiv Sena party.

INDIAN PARADOX
While three of the seven biggest cities by population are located in India, this doesn't suggest a high rate of urbanisation. On the contrary, while more than 50% of the earth's population lives in cities, India's grade of urbanisation is lower than 30% - less than in China and other regions of the third world. India's cities are strong superstructures on a weak fundament.



In search of excellent infrastructure and exclusive western lifestyles, global players of the Indian urban middle and upper class aspire socially in a land of economical inconsistencies.

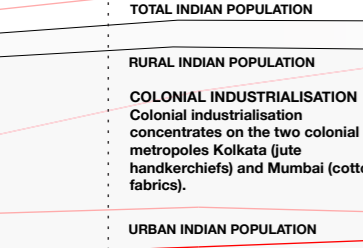
SQUATTER CITY MUMBAI
More than 50% of Mumbai's population live in slums, facing virtually unlimited access and spacial proximity to lowest earning migrants from rural areas in informal settlements.

POSTCOLONIAL DEINDUSTRIALISATION
High investments of foreign businessmen concentrate on the western part of India (above all, Mumbai) while social and cultural uprooting, irrationalisation and brutalisation of daily routines and politics lead to spacial dispersal of traditional/colonial manufacturing.

While urban growth concentrates on the colonial metropolises, massive imbalances make chances of employment decrease faster in rural areas than they can rise in urban areas.

COLONIAL DE-URBANISATION
Traditional settlements in the Indian hinterlands shrank, as massive reorganisation of India's social space was underway and the ubiquity of the colonial economy under the British was extended.

1947: INDEPENDENCE
Through massive flow of refugees as well as centralised politics in terms of resources, Delhi reaches over a million inhabitants.



1911: COLONIAL CAPITAL
Delhi displaces the politically unstable Kolkata as the colonial government's capital.

COLONIAL INDUSTRIALISATION
Colonial industrialisation concentrates on the two colonial metropolises Kolkata (jute handkerchiefs) and Mumbai (cotton fabrics).