

Hello Students, this is a continuation module of the last session title that is the Growth center model in the Indian context. Module number 20 in the same individual development theories and models.

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The outline of my today's presentation is the application of the concept of growth centers, growth centers in Indian context. Description of Major 10 growth centers in India and conclusion.

After studying this particular module, students will be able to understand the application of growth center concepts in the Indian context. They are also going to be able to make a note of 10 major Metropolitan areas growing in a country. As such, we're going to have multiple Metropolitan, but I'm going to cover up the 10 major Metropolitan regions of India.

In the introduction part, there are some facts about India that are actually mentioned in my first slide which includes a population size that will actually consist based on 2011. That is 377 million. So as part of additional concern, it is going to rise to about 600 million in 2031.

Within the duration of 20 years it is going to get double the size of the population and because the question is that are we actually prepared for that particular? About 60% of the growth in the urban population.

In the past, it was due to a natural increase where rural-urban migration has contributed about 20%. The census of India 2011 notes that the number of towns in India increased from 5161 in 2001.

To as many as 7935 in 2011.

The major growth centers that I have considered for my presentation. At Delhi, India Capital Territory, Mumbai, city is known for its dreams of the people and it is also known for Bollywood. Kolkata is formerly known as Calcutta.

Jenneys Academy of South in South India. Bengaluru, also known as Bangalore. It is also known as India's Silicon Valley. Ahmedabad, known for its textile industries, Hyderabad. Known for their pulse, they are known as exported to East Surat.

City of India and Jaipur knew for Pink City or land of Kings. So let us begin with each and every case study. So in the first level, Delhi Metro Region

Delhi persists, A vast opportunity for the migrated people. And based on that it is actually having a major pull force that actually attracts different people from the local corner of India towards Delhi. And as a result, there is a drastic level of changes we come across or lender changes we come across in the city area.

And because of that, Delhi planning commissions went on to have a daily National Capital Regional Plan in the 1980s. Now the Genesis of the concept may be traced in the master

plan of Delhi, which is prepared in 1959 and finally approved by the government of India in 1962.

Disposal of economic activities

Distribution of economic activities at the different peripheral locations. This is a major task which is actually carried out and see our plan.

It induced such a growth of population. In the NCR, the adjustment of the employment generating activities are the location of industries, disposal of central government and public sector offices in the

The surrounding area, even the medium, and large scale industry service shifted towards the benefits area, even those industries were there in Delhi. They were restricted and the new policy framework was actually carried out to delimit the size of the population in the particular city center. Orderly Metropolitan area.

The 2nd is Mumbai Metropolitan Region, which is a city, also known as for its port facility and this port is actually served by a vast of large size of the Internet actually persist, and we actually serve the needs of the different kind of facilities which actually required for two caring out unloadings and loading material. In addition to this, the measure advantage that one by putting saving it is closer to the Suez

Canal, which links towards Western Europe. hinterland growing cotton and oilseeds.

The establishment has been done by the British as at the time of its colonization period. As far as it relates generally a concern. It covered an area of 603 square kilometers in 1981, which was about 10 times the area of the old city of Mumbai. In 1991, five urban areas from Thane have been added to Greater Mumbai. While in 1981 its population was 8.2 million in 1991, it rose to 12.6 million. In the present census.

Next Kolkata. Conurbation, Kolkata. This particular city is actually highly dense. Just as West Bengal is densest state of India and the cities also persist. Last skill of migration.

Order if you check the density of people were staying over there. It is around 10,085 per square kilometer with a density of 19,011 in the city tracks and 4070 in the town areas. The density varied from the maximum of 30,000. The density varied from the maximum of 30,033 in Kolkata in North Dum Dum.

A residential suburb of Kolkata, with 10 other urban centers falling between 23,000- 7,000 figures and 23 towns between 7,700 and 1,540 persons per square kilometer and at present 23,900 people per square kilometer in 2011 census. The major effect that we come across for Kolkata is that there is a rise in the level of migrant influx which led to the expansion of the particular city, and it is basically the major factor that actually contributes to the large scale of migrant influx are.

The industry development in the particular area and even the residential suburbs, which actually gaining much urban status due to rapid change in the proportion of non-agricultural Workers constant expression of fast Food Network.

Especially of bus service from the city center, even the rapid growth of population, a steady rise in the density both in urban tracks and the adjacent areas. Then check the Metropolitan region. It causes about 16 parties, 20 town panchayath, 214 villages forming 10 punches, union in Vellore and Kanchipuram district. And this particular city extends to about 1118 square kilometers. Anne's population about 7.4 million for the 2011 census. Next time I'm diverse. It is also known as Manchester of India on account of the textile industry. It employs about 66 Mills traced back to history. If you went so that is also known for the textile industry and till now they have maintained their culture. It lies in the cotton belt of Gujarat, 450 kilometers North of Mumbai and mantises kilometers from the Gulf of Cambay. It has three major industrial Estates within limits. Where the financial city contributes about 14% in the total investment of the Stock Exchange in India. About 16% of office total productivity in the state of Gujarat.

Next, Hyderabad Metropolitan region. It is actually covered up the major area of the Metropolitan area

Hyderabad, Which is actually shared. The radius about 10 to 30 kilometers as a core city and the peripheral area the Peri-Urban Zone, which we consider a 26-kilometer radius, then rules The Internet is about 64 kilometers.

And if you check the digital growth of this particular urban The population are concerned, it is about 43% high to 67 during the 70s & 80s, respectively, it has been rising in the successive census. And presently if you check present census, it is about 5.7 million in 2001,

Bangalore. It is one of the fastest-growing metropolitan cities in India and we'll go through it about 3.25% per annum. 10,000,000 population size actually accepted by the census people 21. The city is actually growing based on the facility visually provided or it's established in the particular city center and is also known for its high quality of life. The cosmopolitan ambiance, and social diversity.

Next, the Pune Metropolitan region that we considered a growing hub in terms of education. Even it is in terms of it, other types of facilities such as manufacturing, production, food, activities, even Pharmaceuticals is known for its job. It is worked as a pull factor for the large scale of the migrant from the surrounding.

Jaipur, Metropolitan Region

Jaipur is actually known for the King land in Rajasthan. In 2001 Jaipur Municipal Corporation had a population of 23.22 lakh which reached 30.46 lakh in 2011. Regardless of this city or maintain its culture in terms of preservation of heritage and the culture.

In conclusion, due to the rapid increase in the growth centers in India. There are many problems which phase in terms of sustainable development or to plan the particular city. And for 1981, says it's what it was. About 24 % population lives in the city. But now it actually reached over

31.1%. Each growth center should plan the vision for the future challenges that we come across in the future and the Sustainable

Development Plan which is actually implemented for the smart City concept that can be also implemented for each and every city of India. So we can gain a major benefit from this particular thing and original development and planning are concerned. This growth center should be a more overt race in terms of its sustainability and the local people were actually sustaining their livelihood in the particular city center that

is to be managed in a proper way. Design my references. Thank you, everyone.