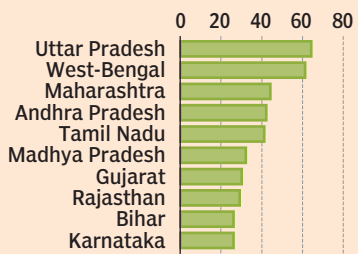


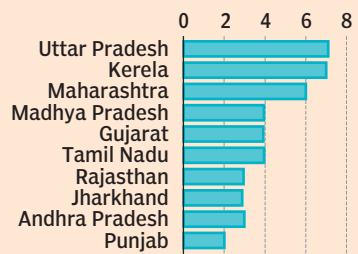
Urbanisation in India

1. Top 10 states with high density cities

Class A cities (Pop > 1 lakh)



Mega-Cities (Pop > 10 lakh)

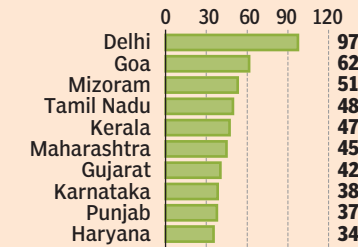


Source: Census of India 2011

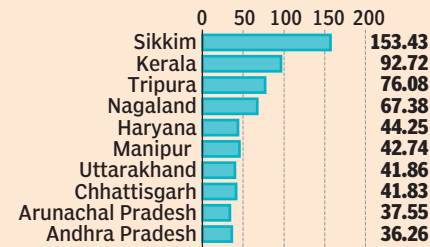
2. Smaller states have higher proportion of urban population

States like Delhi and Goa have the largest share of urban population

% share of urban population



% decadal growth (urban)

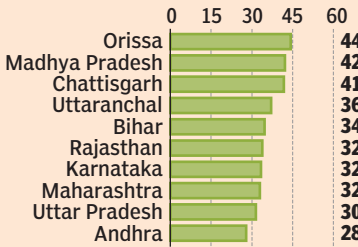


Data Source: Census of India 2011

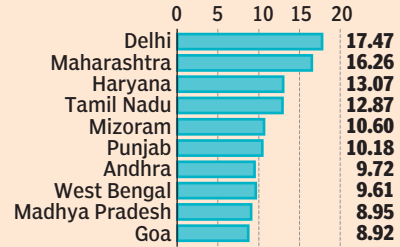
3. Urban poverty and slums continue to be a problem

States like Delhi and Maharashtra have the highest slum-dwellers

Poverty Ratio-Urban



% of slum population to total population

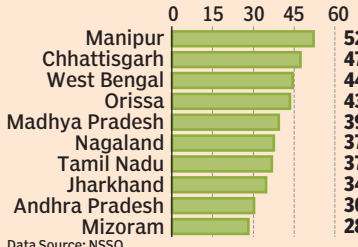


Data Source: Ministry of Poverty Alleviation & Urban Development

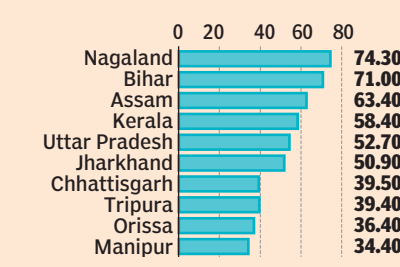
4. Water availability is still low, even in top 10 states

Almost 75% of households in Nagaland do not have tap water

% of households with drinking-water outside premises (distance more than 200 metres)



% of households without tapwater

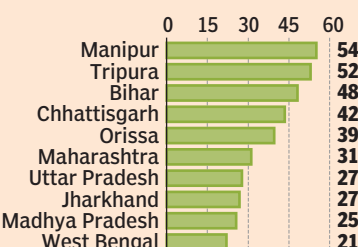


Data Source: NSSO

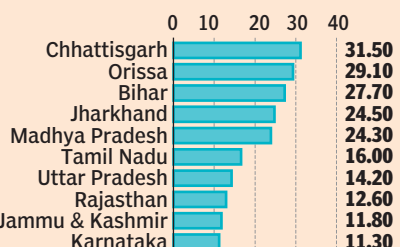
5. Sanitation is poor across the board

Half the households in Manipur and Tripura don't have bathrooms

% of households with no bathroom



% of households with no sanitation

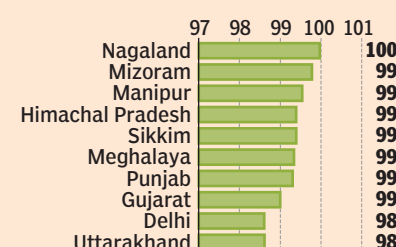


Data Source: NSSO

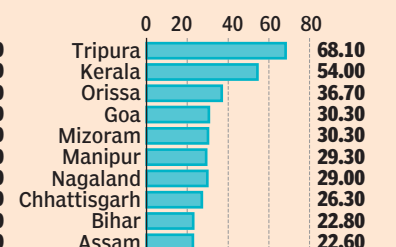
6. While power coverage is good, drainage still suffers

North eastern states have almost 100% power coverage

% of households with power connections



% of households with no drainage

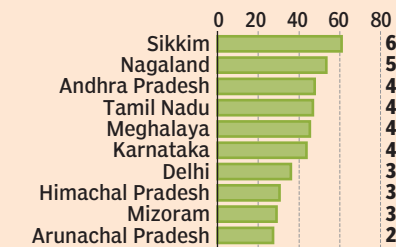


Data Source: NSSO

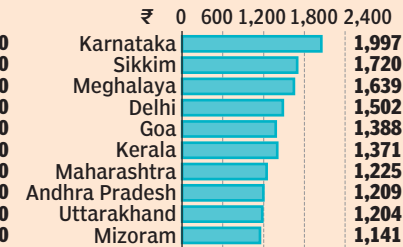
8. Cost of renting a house

In Karnataka, Sikkim and Meghalaya, a household pays an average monthly rent of ₹1,600

% of households living in rented dwellings



Average rent paid by each household



Source: NSSO

According to UN projections, 70% of the total world population will live in urban areas by 2050 as compared to 50% in 2010. The percentage of urban population to total population in the US, Europe and China is 83%, 73% and 47%, respectively, which is much higher compared to India, which is just 32%.

The states of Uttar Pradesh and Kerala have the highest number of mega-cities existing in one state, with populations of more than 1 million. It's very interesting to note that except mega-cities, other cities existing in Kerala have populations of less than 1 lakh, which shows that the state has clearly differentiated between high and low

urbanised areas. Delhi and Goa have more than 90% and 60% of their respective populations residing in urban areas, which makes them the most urbanised states in India. Sikkim, on the other side, has witnessed the highest decadal growth rate in urban population (150%), which implies that a lot of people migrated to urban areas in the state in the past 10 years.

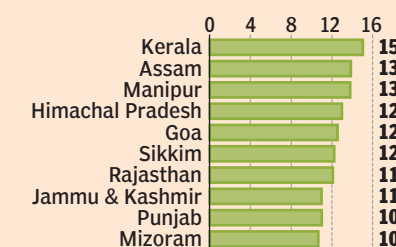
Dr Amit Kapoor is the honorary chairman of Institute for Competitiveness, India, and professor of Strategy at MDI, Gurgaon, and Anshul Pachouri is senior researcher at Institute for Competitiveness, India



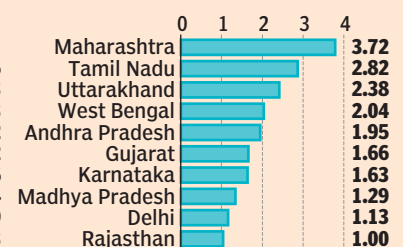
7. Urban housing shortage needs to be addressed

Maharashtra has the highest shortage of urban houses, followed by Tamil Nadu

Per capita floor area (sq m)



Urban housing shortage (In millions)



Data Source: Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

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