



Making
Cities
Work

INDIA

Capital: Delhi

(2001 Census)

Largest City: Mumbai 16,368,084

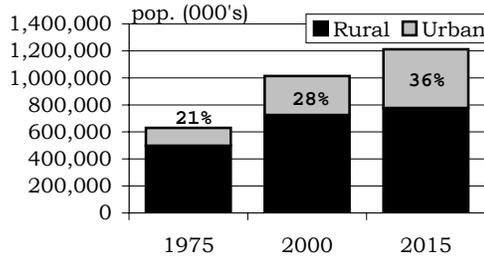
2nd Largest City: Calcutta 13,216,546

Urban Profile

2000 Population	1,014.0 million	
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	1.8%	
GDP (2000)	\$2,200.0 billion	
GDP per capita	\$2,170	
GDP growth	6.0%	
GNI per capita (2000)	\$460	
World Bank Classification	Low Income	
Population Below Poverty Line	354.3 million	

Urban Population

288,283,000
lived in
urban areas
in 2000.



Annual Growth
Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 2.7%
Rural 0.5%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	3
5-9.99 m	3
2.5 - 4.99 m	4
.75-2.49 m	33
.10-.749 m	194

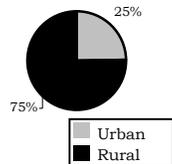
Urban Migration Trends

Traditional rural-urban migration exists in India as villagers seek to improve opportunities and lifestyles. In 1991, 39 million people migrated in rural-urban patterns of which 54% were female. Caste and tribe systems complicate these population movements. Seasonal urban migration is also evident throughout India in cities like Surat where many migrants move into the city during periods of hardship and return to their native villages for events such as the harvest.

Urban Poverty

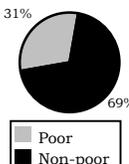
87,926,315
urban dwellers
were below the
poverty level.

POVERTY IN INDIA



25% of the
country's poor
live in
urban areas.

URBAN POVERTY



31% of
the urban
population
is poor.

Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

Nation ('95)	5.7
Mumbai ('93)	6.7
Delhi ('93)	11.4

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (2000)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	25%	64%
Industrial	24%	16%
Services	51%	20%

UNEMPLOYMENT

National	n/a
Delhi	5.7%
Bangalore	10.0%
Bombay	3.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT. More than 90% of the labor force is employed in the unorganized sector, which lack social security and other benefits. In urban India, contract and sub-contract as well as migratory agricultural laborers make up most of the unorganized labor force. Data confirm the much higher rates of unemployment among the youth, particularly in urban areas.

Decentralization

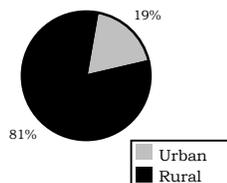
Sample Urban Area: Delhi, pop. 12.8 million (2001)

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set none of local tax levels	Able to choose none contractors for projects
Able to set none of user charges	Funds transfer is not known in advance
Able to borrow none of funds	Central government cannot remove local govt. officials

Infrastructure & Basic Services

23,062,640
urban dwellers
lack water supply.

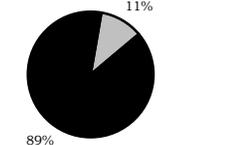


19% of people
without water
supply live in
urban areas.

Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	23,063	8%
Rural	101,553	14%
Total	124,616	12%

77,836,410
urban dwellers
lack sanitation
coverage.



11% of people
without sanitation
coverage live in
urban areas.

Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	77,836	27%
Rural	623,826	86%
Total	701,662	69%

Health

First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)	143.6	155.0	141.6	153.8	118.8
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)	30.9%	29.0%	32.4%	25.9%	21.2%

Crime

India's crime rate is still low by Western standards. The New Delhi area (pop. 10.5 million) is widely described as the country's "murder capital," even though it had a relatively modest total of 500 homicides in 1994, compared with 1,607 for New York City (pop. 8 million). But the murder rate for Indian cities is rising steadily. Also, approximately 40-50% of Indian women in urban slum areas reported incidences of physical domestic violence according to a survey by the International Center for Research of Women in 2000.