

CONCENTRIC IMPACTS OF URBANISATION ON SEMI RURAL COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH INDIA

Infrastructure

As city jobs are becoming increasingly attractive means of transportation to the city are largely under development. The city of Bangalore has introduced a metro system and talk of a ring road has been in circulation. This will make communities on the outskirts of the city will be a lot more accessible,



Hesaraghatta Lake January 2017

Clay Usage

The more clay used to make bricks the less on the lake bed and over the years have completely dried out lakes. Hesaraghatta lake is 25km north of the city's limits but also one of its main sources of water that has now run dry



man made lake: Hampi, January 2017

Ground Water

People can pay for a pump to reach the ground water. There is no government standard in place currently, therefore people can use as much water as they want



dried wells around Silverpura: January 2017



Bangalore Developmental History

Post independence large corporations used Bangalore as their base. In 1971 a \$20m investment was put into key areas of infrastructure like roads and water supply by an institution called Karnataka Development and Finance Corporation which is partnered with the state's government infrastructure policy. From that the urban population of the province went from 27.2% in 1981 to 31.7% in 2001 and In-migration accounted for close to half of the population increase in 1991-2001. The population has grown from 1.8 million to approximately over 10 million in the past half century.



central Bangalore: January 2017

Family

Now children's schooling is of increasing importance and families that would once work together on a farm now go to school or jobs in the city, it is seen more beneficial to have a smaller family as a consumer lifestyle is increasingly normal and therefore families are paying more per person.



local children: Silverpura, January 2017

Farming

The possibility of growing crops that demand water year round is becoming more accessible. Many farmers are choosing to expand their farming from Ragi (the local staple crop that follows the monsoon season) to more western crops that use large amounts of water. However, drip irrigation technologies are increasingly popular as it helps to limit the evaporation of the water used in farming.



road quality across the south: January 2017



Local farming land: Silverpura, January 2017



Land Price

Land that was once bought for 15,000 is now worth over 2 million. For many in these rural areas they can sell their land and work in the cities, making a shift in land use.



painted advertisement in rural community