

Urban Households and Urbanisation in India: An Analysis of the Urban Impact

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ABSTRACT

Majority of population is concentrated in rural areas, but the growth of urban population is much faster. With this growth comes a concomitant increase in the burden on infrastructure and basic utilities. But the present paper is concerned about the issues about the household condition, as it has a vital role in the well-being of the individual and closely associated with the health of the residents. The census of India and National Sample Survey (NSSO) datasets are primarily used to tackle the anticipated issue of the urban population. According to the Census of India, in 1901 urban population was 11.4 percent, then in 2001 it was 28.53 percent, and as per 2011 it has crossed 31 percent. But this rapid rise is leading the problems like increased slum, decrease in Standard of Living (SL), and also it is root of environment damage. Among all these problems SL is tapped through the housing condition, amenities and facilities. When we discuss the key element of housing condition, the drinking water facilities is the prime among them, about 90 percent of the urban households have access to improved sources of drinking water. Then the next concern is toilet facilities, around 17 percent and 9 percent urban households lacks in access to bathroom and latrine facilities respectively. Additionally, the use of these facilities, sharing of latrines and bathrooms, and the crowded rooms make this population more prone to the health issues.

KEYWORDS: Urban, Household, Sanitation and Hygiene, NSSO, India

Urbanisation Effect on Dengue Cases in Hulu Langat, Selangor (2014-2018)

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: The frequency and magnitude of epidemic disease continued to increase in tandem with rapid urbanisation. Mosquitoes carrying the dengue virus can increase following unplanned and unhealthy urbanisation. In the large urban regions, crowded human populations live in intimate association with equally large mosquito populations provides the ideal home for maintenance of the viruses and the periodic generation of epidemic strains. **METHODS:** Data from e-Dengue registry including the urban sub-districts, between 2014 to 2018 were reviewed. Descriptive analysis was conducted to examine the epidemiology of Dengue fever in the urban regions of Hulu Langat district, Selangor which consist of Kajang, Cheras and Ampang sub-districts. **RESULTS:** Total incidence rate of Dengue in urban sub-districts in year 2014 was 1,060 per 100,000 populations (n=10,254) while in year 2018 the incidence decreased to 691 per 100,000 populations (n=6,762). Most of the cases were contributed by sub-district Kajang (43%) and Ampang (23%). Meanwhile the cases were mostly recorded from premises of landed houses (61%) and strata (21.1%). Case-fatality rate was increasing in trend from year 2014 to 2017 (0.18% to 0.22%) however noted to decrease in 2018 with 0.15%. Most of the death were from Kajang sub-district (37%), followed by Ampang (36%). **DISCUSSION:** Dense population in urban regions contributed to Dengue hyperendemicity in Hulu Langat. Orchestrated holistic approach in controlling Dengue outbreak in urban regions must be conducted wisely.

KEYWORDS: Dengue Fever, Urbanisation, Hulu Langat, Selangor, Malaysia