

# What are the challenges of India's population

## Inequality

### Challenges : Reducing social inequalities :

- Shanty town vs rich neighbourhood. (doc.8)
- Access to food: Starbucks for rich people (doc.9)/malnutrition
- Fight poverty
- Access to school
- Access to healthcare
- Access to a house

### Few solutions :

- Mixed-income housing projects: Build communities that integrate different income groups rather than segregate;
- Participatory urban planning: Involve marginalized communities in planning decisions.
- Job creation and training: Invest in industries that hire large numbers of people (construction, green energy, services); Support for small businesses
- Scholarships (bourses) and subsidies (subventions): For higher education and vocational training; School meals and transport: Reduce hidden costs (coûts cachés) that keep children (especially girls) out of school.
- Training local health workers, Mobile clinics

### Challenges:

- Access to water and clean water
- Sanitation
- electricity for all
- Facing up the energy crisis
- Access to food

### Few solutions:

- Rainwater harvesting: Collecting and storing rainwater locally, especially in arid regions
- Water purification technologies: Low-cost methods like solar disinfection (SODIS),
- Improved water governance: Transparent policies and investment in infrastructure for equitable water distribution, ceramic filters, and portable purification devices.
- Waste-to-energy tech: Converting human waste into biogas or fertilizer. Low-cost latrine systems
- Transition to renewables: Large-scale investment in wind, solar, geothermal, and hydroelectric power.
- **The Green Revolution:** Indian government encouraged :
  - the expansion of farming areas
  - two crops per year
  - the using of GMO

## Ressources

## Urban growth

### Challenges Mobility

- make traffic flow more freely ;
- Facing up impact carbon
- reduce pollution

### Few solutions:

- Developing public transport: train, tramways, subway.
- Reduce urban sprawl
- Develop clean transport that uses less fossil fuel and more renewable energy.

## Employment

### Challenges

- Facing rising unemployment: 12 million young people enter the job market every year and it is increasingly difficult to find a job.
- Facing job insecurity

### Challenges Infrastructure:

- housing an increasingly large population
- Developing infrastructure (schools, roads, transport, administration, hospitals)
- environmental degradation
- global warming

### Few solutions:

- Building homes adapted to climate change, resilient homes.
- Affordable housing programs.
- Vertical construction & smart design: High-density, energy-efficient buildings with shared infrastructure.
- Upgrading informal settlements: Improving slums with basic services (sanitation, electricity, water) instead of displacing communities.
- Use of sustainable materials: Prefabricated, recycled, or local materials to reduce cost and environmental impact.
- Land-use planning: Efficient zoning to prevent urban sprawl and preserve green spaces.