



Impact of globalization, urbanization and economic changes on construction and experience of children in childhood and adolescent age.

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Introduction : Over the past two decades the world has seen urbanisation reach a scale that has permanently changed the physical, social and economic landscape of many low- and middle-income countries. In 2011 an estimated 3.63 billion people lived in cities, compared to 3.34 billion in rural areas. Of the 3.63 billion people in cities, 2.67 billion were in cities in less-developed regions. Urbanisation proceeded fastest in the developing world, growing by 3.3 per cent a year from 1970 to 2011, compared to 0.89 per cent in more developed areas.¹ Over the 20 years from 1990 to 2010, in 139 low- and middle-income countries, the population of small urban areas (less than one million people) grew by 65.7 per cent, large urban areas (one million or more) by 71.8 per cent, and rural areas by just 14.0 per cent.

Any consideration of the impact of urbanism must take into account many variables. The behaviour and values of persons who may be affected by urban influence the geo-graphical location of the persons, whether residing in cities or the hinterlands the effects on the political, economic and occupational organization of the cities or the hinterlands, the health, education and general welfare of individuals involved. It must also be kept in mind that the social and cultural systems of societies differ and that these differences invariably have a bearing on the interaction between a city and its hinterland

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