

Urbanisation and Its Implication on Urban Governance

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The Urban Context

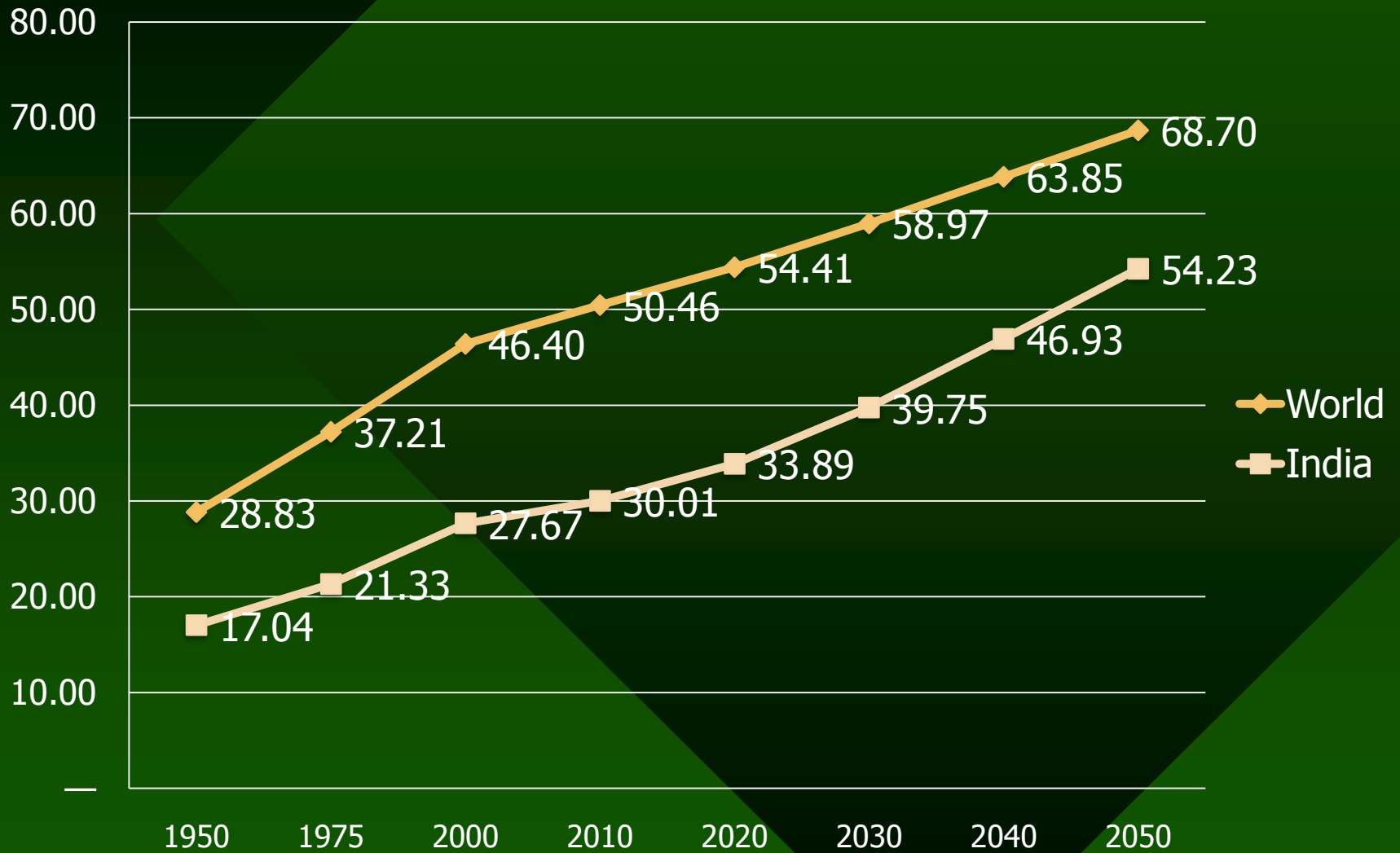
- 21st century is the first *Urban Century*
- Increased pace of urbanisation - a global trend
 - countries regulating migration encountered problems
 - Arrival of the *Urban Millennium*
- 50 % world's population today urban
 - Projected to be about 70% by 2050
- Growing importance in national economy and dev.
 - Cities contribute over sixty percent of GDP
- Urban contribution to GNP
 - LICs - 55%; MICs - 73%; HICs - 85 %

Urbanisation

India is the second largest urban system in the world, after China



Urbanisation Trends- 2050



Decadal Population Growth Trends : 2001-2011 (%)

	Total	Rural	Urban
India - 2001-2011	17.64	12.18	31.80
1991-2001	21.34	17.90	31.20

Classification of Urban Areas : 2001-2011 (%)

Towns	2001	2011	% Increase
Total	5161	7935	54.0
Statutory	3799	4041	6.3
Census	1362	3894	186.0

Urbanisation by States – 2011 (%)

	State	2001	2011	Difference
1	Delhi	93.18	97.50	4.32
2	Tamil Nadu	44.04	48.45	4.41
3	Kerala	25.96	47.72	21.76
4	Maharashtra	42.43	45.23	2.93
5	Gujarat	37.36	42.28	5.92
6	Karnataka	33.99	38.57	4.98
7	Uttar Pradesh	20.78	22.28	1.50
8	Haryana	28.92	34.79	5.87
9	Andhra Pradesh	27.30	33.49	6.19
10	Uttar Pradesh	20.78	22.28	1.50
11	Rajasthan	23.39	24.89	1.50
	India	27.81	31.16	3.80

Urban India

- **During 2001-2011 about 100 m moved to cities**
- **Between 2010-30 about 350 m may move to cities**
 - **Likely to double by 2050 – about 700 m**
- *Every minute 30 Indians added to urban areas*
- **Need to create 500 new cities in the next 20 years**
 - **Or else, cities in India become slums by 2022**
- **There are 53 metropolitan cities ; projected to reach 90**
 - **42% urban and 13% total population live in metros**
- **Mumbai has 18 million population**
- **It is not countries but cities that are competing**

Urbanization In Uttar Pradesh

- UP's urban population stood at 190.08 lakhs in 1981, increasing to 345.06 lakhs in 2001 and, further to 444.78 lakhs in 2011.
- Steady rate of increase was around 3.07 % per annum in the past three decades.
- In 2011, 22.28% of total population of State lived in urban areas, which accounted for 11.79% of total urban population of the country.
- The provisional Census data of 2011 indicates that out of 4041 statutory towns present in the country, 648 exist in U.P. which is 16% of the total number of towns.

Growth of Urban Population of U.P.

Year	Urban population (lakh)	Total population (lakh)	Urban population as % of total population	Decadal growth of urban population (%)	Decadal growth of total population (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1991	259.70	1319.99	19.67	36.63	25.55
2001	345.06	1660.53	20.78	26.82	25.78
2011	444.78	1995.81	22.28	28.75	20.09

Source: Calculated from Census Reports-2011.

Governance Framework

- There are two ministries at the central level for managing urban affairs and municipal administration.
- Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India is the nodal ministry for managing urban development and municipal administration.
- Presently Ministry of Urban Development is implementing Smart City Mission, AMRUT, Swachch Bharat Mission, HRIDAY Scheme.
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing Prime Minister Housing Scheme (Urban) as well as other poverty alleviation schemes.

- Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is the nodal ministry for implementation of NULM in India
- National Building Organization, an establishment of Government of India is the nodal organization for implementation of Urban Statistics for Human Resources (USHA).
- As per 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, there are three tiers system of urban local governments.

- Municipal Corporation for larger cities, Nagar Palika Parishad for small and medium cities and Nagar Panchayat for transitory towns have been setup.
- Municipal Administration is being looked by municipal cadre for urban local government however in many states the system is not prevailing and in absence of municipal cadre, dual charges or officers on deputation are looking after municipal administration.
- In some states, Mayor in council system prevails for effective urban decentralization.

- State Governments have also implemented RTI, Public Disclosure Law, Community Participation Law, Integrated Municipal Laws and e-Governance for ensuring transparency and accountability in urban administration.
- Some of the states have also provided 50 per cent reservation to women in elected seats of urban local governments.
- In many states, para statal agencies are working as technical wings of urban local governments.

- In the state of Uttar Pradesh, there are 3 departments responsible for urban development and poverty alleviation.
- Department of Urban Development:
 - U.P. Jal Nigam
 - Directorate of Urban Local Bodies
- Department of Urban Housing and Planning:
 - Town and Country Planning Organization
 - U.P. Housing Development Board
 - Development Authorities
 - Awas Bandhu

- Department of Employment and Urban Poverty Alleviation:
 - SUDA
 - DUDA
- Directorate of Urban Local Bodies established in 1973 is responsible for coordination and effective functioning of urban local governments.
- The Directorate is nodal agency for JNNURM, AMRUT and Swachch Bharat Mission.

- Directorate is also implementing Adarsh Nagar Yojana in the state.
- Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam was setup in 1975 for construction and design services besides regulation of water supply and sewerage services in urban areas.
- The Jal Sansthan at Jhansi and Chitrakoot are also associated with U.P. Jal Nigam while other Jal Sansthan have been merged with ULBs.
- There are 7 Water Works / Jal Sansthan at Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra, Jhansi and Chitrakoot.

- There are 635 urban local bodies.
 - 14 Nagar Nigam
 - 197 Nagar Palika Parishad
 - 424 Nagar Panchayat
- The state has municipal cadre. There are two categories of municipal personnel – U.P. Palika Centralized Services, and U.P. Palika Non-Centralized Services.
- Officers under Centralized services are transferable while officers under non-centralized services are not transferable.

- **Urban livelihoods are overlooked or undermined by policies, regulations, and practices of municipalities and urban planners and are eroded by urban renewal schemes.**
- **Urban informal groups face threats to their livelihoods everyday.**
- **85% of all urban women workers are informally employed.**
- **Urban policies discriminate against them, reduce their productivity and earnings. Eg., street vendors removed, home based workers discouraged, waste recycling goes to big companies.**

- **What is needed is fair city planning:**
- **Increased focus in city planning on the livelihood of the poor**
- **Fair allocation of urban land/space and other resources to the livelihoods of the poor**
- **Fair resettlement schemes and measures**
- **It is especially important to include the voice of women in urban governance.**
- **A safe and Healthy living space is urban women's main priority**
- **Every urban dweller should be provided with minimum levels of safe water and sanitation, irrespective of the legal status of the land on which he/she is dwelling or possession of identity proof or status of migration.**
- **The most important need right now is firstly, incremental in-situ up gradation and second, a non-eviction guarantee.**

Inclusive Urban Development

- **The concept of inclusive growth and development has gained momentum in the changing economic environment and policy regime.**
- **The term is widely used for inclusion of weaker ,vulnerable and marginalized population in growth and balanced spatial development.**
- **It is really a surprise for those who are keenly observing the trends of Indian economy as to how all of sudden the policy-makers have started thinking of inclusion of the downtrodden people into the growth process.**
- **Two things are clear from this change in the thought process.**

- **The concept of inclusive city is derived from the idea that the city belongs to all its inhabitants.**
- **In tune with Approach Paper for the 11th Five Year Plan which adopted “Inclusive Growth” as the key term for the country, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India initiated an agenda for developing “Inclusive cities”.**
- **This agency is being supported by the NSUP project.**



- **The project envisages to provide technical support in this regard which will cover the areas of:**
- **Inclusive urban and regional planning systems;**
- **Inclusive urban infrastructure;**
- **Integration of informal sector into the formal urban economies;**
- **Affordable land and housing to the poor;**
- **Inclusive city development process for developing infrastructure and services;**
- **Inclusive social development and convergence of programmes;**
- **Financial inclusion of urban poor through access to credit, microfinance, etc.; and**
- **Capacity building and skill development of urban poor to cater the needs of emerging markets.**

- **The 12th Plan has focused on inclusive governance.**
- **In view of the Eleventh Plan Vision of Inclusive Growth, and Faster Inclusive Growth by XII Plan, it is imperative to study the status of inclusive urban development and suggesting the policy package for addressing the emerging issues and challenges of inclusive urban development in the country.**

- **The concept of inclusiveness involves four attributes:**
- **Opportunity:** Is the economy generating more and varied ways for people to earn a living and increase their incomes over time?
- **Capability:** Is the economy providing the means for people to create or enhance their capabilities in order to exploit available opportunities?
- **Access:** Is the economy providing the means to bring opportunities and capabilities together?
- **Security:** Is the economy providing the means for people to protect themselves against a temporary or permanent loss of livelihood?

Inclusive Infrastructure Development:

- **Sustainability**
- **Social Inclusion**
- **City-Wide Expansion Consistent with Urban Growth**
- **Transparency**
- **User Participation**
- **Market Orientation**
- **Institutional Capacity**
- **Local Empowerment**
- **Public-Private Collaboration**
- **Clear Policy Signals**

Access to Water and Sanitation: 2011

No Access to Toilets

State	%
India	18.6
Chhattisgarh	39.8
Uttar Pradesh	18.0
Odisha	35.2
Jharkhand	32.8
Bihar	31.0
Maharashtra	28.7
Madhya Pradesh	25.8
Tamil Nadu	24.9

Water Outside Premises

State	%
India	28.8
Chhattisgarh	51.3
Nagaland	47.9
Tamil Nadu	46.0
Madhya Pradesh	44.6
Odisha	43.1
Jharkhand	39.9
Andhra Pradesh	32.0
Karnataka	30.0

Urban Services – SLB

Indicator	Water Connection in premises	Per capita supply	NRW	Coverage of toilets	Sewage network coverage	Household level SWM coverage	Collection efficiency of solid waste	Coverage of SWD network
Benchmark	100%	135 lpcd	20%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average	53.6	76.6	34.1	71.1	49.5	57.2	77.2	52.9
Andhra Pradesh	37.6	68.9	41.2	77.2	30.7	72.7	87.1	69.3
Bihar	17	29.2	48.1	49.0	25.0	23.8	42.8	33.8
Chhattisgarh	25.8	45.2	64.9	69.2	9.7	20.1	76.2	33.4
Gujarat	77	97.3	20.6	77.4	61.5	79.2	81.3	47.8
Himachal Pradesh	74.4	110.3	29.4	87.6	41.1	23.7	70.8	19.8
Karnataka	64.5	94.1	30.9	70.7	50.6	49.9	72.1	52.7
Kerala	36.9	64.1	29.1	84.5	17.5	16.0	60.4	16.3
Madhya Pradesh	45.7	56.9	45.1	73.7	17.6	26.0	71	55.2
Maharashtra	67.8	80.8	32.1	66.6	54.5	66.3	76.2	63.5
Odisha	25.7	110.7	54.6	56.2	18.3	45.6	68.9	12.6
Rajasthan	66.4	68.7	27.1	68.4	42.4	26.8	76.1	60.5
Tripura	27.9	71.3	72.7	62.4	0.0	52.8	80.7	2.2
Uttar Pradesh	37.3	60.3	26.7	71.8	31.2	26.1	93.5	52.6

Poverty (In %)

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1973-74	56.44	49.01	54.88
1977-78	53.07	45.24	51.32
1983	45.65	40.79	44.48
1987-88	39.09	38.20	38.86
1993-94	37.27	32.36	35.97
1999-2000	27.09	23.62	26.10
2004-05	41.80	25.7	37.20
2009-10	33.80	20.90	29.80

Urbanisation of Poverty – 2009-10

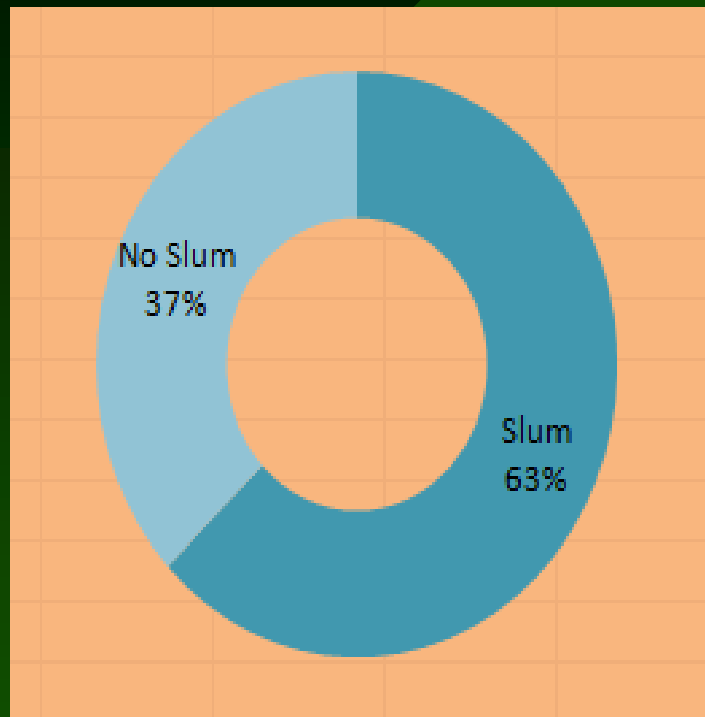
State	Rural %	Urban%
Delhi	7.7	14.4
Haryana	18.6	23.0
Himachal Pradesh	9.1	12.6
Jammu & Kashmir	8.1	12.8
Kerala	12.0	12.1
Meghalaya	15.3	24.1
Nagaland	19.3	25.0
Pondicherry	0.2	1.6
Punjab	14.6	18.1
Uttarakhand	14.9	25.2
India	33.8	20.9

Percentage of Urban Poor to Total Poor

Year	Rural	Urban
1973–74	81.3	18.7
1977–78	80.3	19.7
1983–84	78.0	22.0
1987–88	75.5	24.5
1993–94	76.2	23.8
1999–00	74.25	25.75
2004–05	73.22	26.78
2009–10	78.44	21.56

Source: Compendium on Urban Poverty and Urban Slums, Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation, GOI, New Delhi, 2006.

Towns Reporting Slums India : Census 2011



**2543 of 4,041 ULBs
have no Slums repo**

Number of Slum Households

Indicator	No.
Number of Slum Households (<i>in lakh</i>)	
Total (Slum)	137
Slum in Million Plus Cities	52
Slum in other Cities	85
Number of Slum Households (<i>in %</i>)	
Slum in Million Plus Cities	38.1
Slum in other Cities	61.9

**38 % of the slum households are in
46 Million Plus Cities**

Proportion of Slum Households- 2011

State	(%)
Top 5 States	
Andhra Pradesh	35.7
Chhattisgarh	31.9
Madhya Pradesh	28.3
Odisha	23.1
West Bengal	21.9
Bottom 5 States	
Chandigarh#	9.7
Gujarat	6.7
Jharkhand	5.3
Assam	4.8
Kerala	1.5

Cities	(%)
Million Plus Cities	
Greater Mumbai	41.3
Kolkata	29.6
Chennai	28.5
Delhi Municipal Corp	14.6
BBMP	8.5
Greater Visakhapatnam	44.1
Jabalpur Cantt	43.3
Greater Mumbai	41.3
Vijayawada	40.6
Meerut	40.0
Raipur	39.0
Nagpur	34.3
Greater Hyderabad	31.9
Kota	31.8
Agra	29.8

Slum Profile - 2011

- Only 2543 ULBs reported slums – 63%
- Slum HHs – 17.4%
- 38% of slum HHs in 46 metros

State	%
A.P	35.7
Chhattisgarh	31.9
M.P	28.3
Odisha	23.1
West Bengal	21.9
Gujarat	6.7
Jharkhand	5.3
Assam	4.8
Kerala	1.5

Cities	%
Vishakapatnam	44.1
Jabalpur	43.3
Mumbai	41.3
Vijayawada	40.6
Meerut	39.0
Nagpur	34.3
Hyderabad	31.9
Agra	39.8
Kolkata	29.6
Chennai	28.5
Delhi	14.6
Bangalore	8.5

Urban Poor – Access to Services

Water	Urban	Slum
- In Premises	71.2	56.7
- Outside Premises	28.8	43.3
Power	92.7	90.5
Drainage		
- Closed	44.5	36.9
- Open	37.3	44.3
- No drains	18.2	18.28
Latrine		
- In Premises	81.4	66.0
- Public	6.0	15.1
- Open Defecation	12.6	18.9

Urban Poverty - Approaches

- National Urban Skill and Health Missions
- Mission for the Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas – MEPMA
 - Kudumbashree – Kerala
 - Rajasthan Mission on Skills and Livelihoods (RMoL)
 - Livelihood Generation Initiative – Gujarat (UMEED)

New Trends in Urban Governance

- **Reduced state involvement**
- **Increased private sector role in infra. and services**
- **Outsourcing – services and human resources**
- **Increasing importance of land management**
- **Importance of environmental issues**
- **Increased civil society awareness and citizen demands**
- **Recognition of importance of social capital**
- **More citizen centric governance**

Urban Governance Challenges

- Weak policy and public institutions
 - No comprehensive urban policy or strategy
- Fragmentation of urban administration
 - Multiplicity of agencies
 - Lack of professional management
 - Delayed and reactive than proactive and guided
 - Unresponsive institutions
 - Ineffective program implementation
 - Demands for service delivery
- State centric governance
 - Absence of mechanisms for citizen's voice

Policies and Initiatives



Lord Ripon's Resolution, 1882



74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992



***Jn*NURM, 2005**



13th Finance Commission Reforms

Policies and Initiatives

- **National Urban Sanitation Policy**
- **Capacity Building for Urban Local Bodies**
- **National Urban Transport Policy**
- **Housing and Habitat Policy**
- **e.Governance**
- **National Slum Policy**

Policies and Initiatives Aim At

- **Promoting decentralization**
- **Strengthening good urban governance**
- **Contributing to environmental conservation**
- **Ensuring urban sustainability**

**Seventy Fourth
Constitution Amendment Act, 1992**

74th CAA - Features

- **Provided constitutional status,**
- **Fixed term, reservations,**
- **Ward committees,**
- **SFC and SEC,**
- **Functions in 12th Schedule,**
- **DPC and MPC for integrated planning ,**

Implementation status

- **Incomplete implementation**
- **Reservations operational**
- **Regular elections, SFC constituted but weak**
- **DPCs and MPCs not effective**

The background features a dark green field with a large, light green diamond shape in the center. A vertical yellow bar is positioned on the left side of the image.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

Urban Governance Reforms

State - Mandatory

- Implementation of 74th CAA
- Repeal ULCA
- Reform Rent Control Laws
- Rationalise Stamp Duty 5%
- Enact Public Disclosure Law
- Enact Community Participation Law
- Associate/assign ULB with City Planning functions

ULB - Mandatory

- Introduce Accrual Accounting system
- Introduce e.Governance – GIS, MIS, etc.
- Property tax reforms with GIS
- Levy of user charges –100% O&M recovery over Mission period
- Earmarking of funds for poverty
- Provision of basic services to poor

Optional – State, ULB, Parastatals

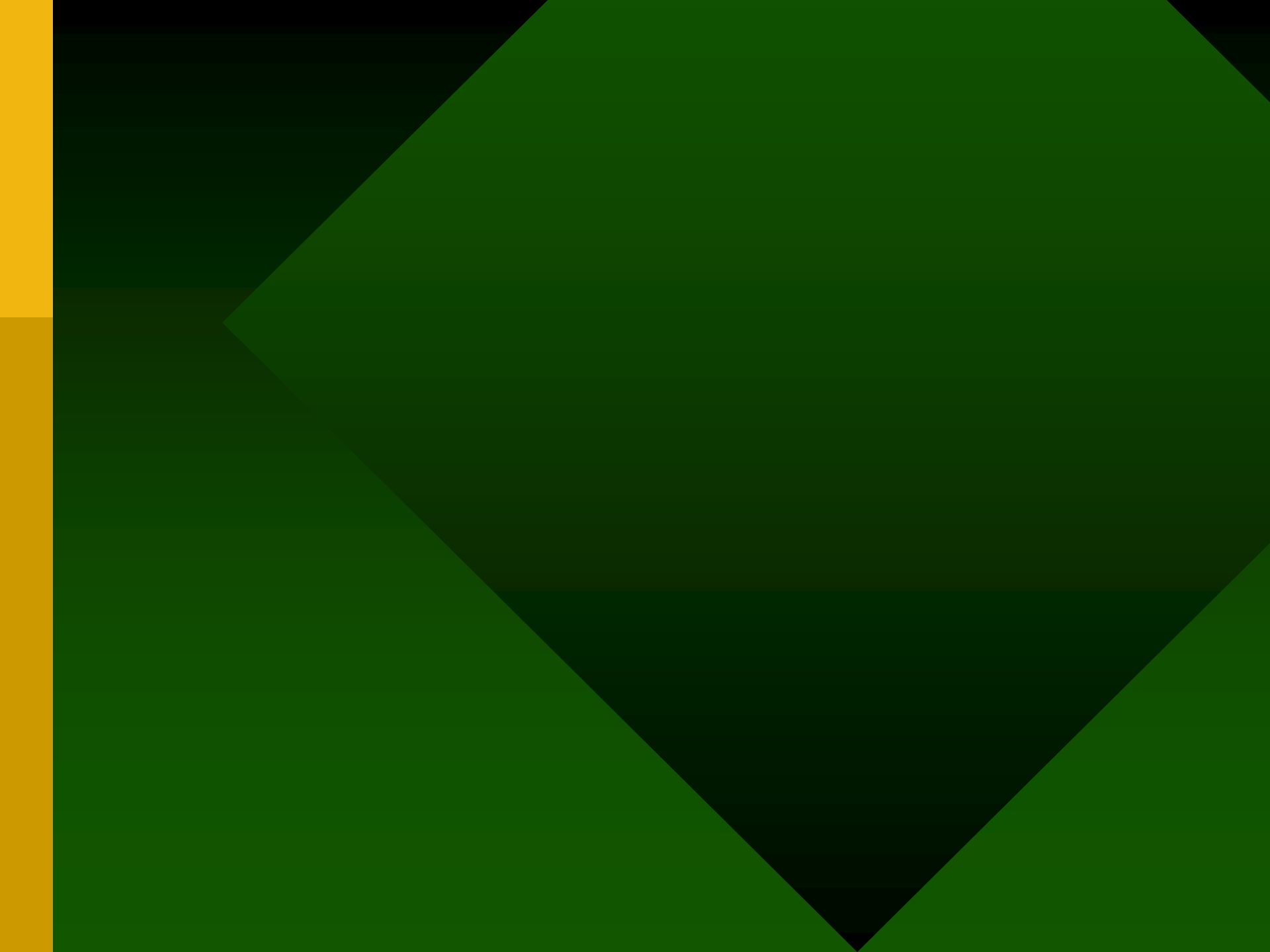
- Streamline building permission and land development laws
- Simplify procedures for conversion of agriculture land
- Introduce Property Title Certification System
- Earmark 20-25% land to the poor
- Introduce computerised registration of land and property
- Mandatorn rain water harvesting and water conservation in all buildings
- Byelaws for reuse of recycled water
- Administrative Reforms
- Introduce structural reforms
- Encourage PPP

Reforms aim at

- Decentralisation
- Equity
- Transparency
- Efficiency
- Accountability
- Participation
- Sustainability
- Relate to – land and buildings, citizen centricity, finance, poverty, governance and administration

13 FC- Accessing Performance Grant

- Constitute State Property Tax Board
- Empowering ULBs to levy PT tax without hindrance
- Constitute Local Body Ombudsmen
- Service level benchmarks
- Fire-hazard Response and Mitigation Plan in metros
- Electronic transfer of grants to ULBs in 5 days
- Qualifications of members of SFCs
- Accounts and audit reforms
- Introduction of a supplement to budget for ULBs/PRIIs



Thank You