

# URBANIZATION IN INDIA.

→ Urban agglomeration:

Continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban out-growths/<sup>(OGs)</sup> two/more physical contiguous towns together & any adjoining urban OGs of such towns.

Eg: Railway colonies, port area, military colonies etc.,

↳ Over-urbanisation / pseudo-urbanisation:

→ India's urbanisation ↑

→ ↑ pop<sup>m</sup> ⇒ collapse in urban services & probs in housing, water, q<sup>ty</sup> of life etc.,

→ features (1) occurs due to ~~urban~~ rural push & not urban pull.

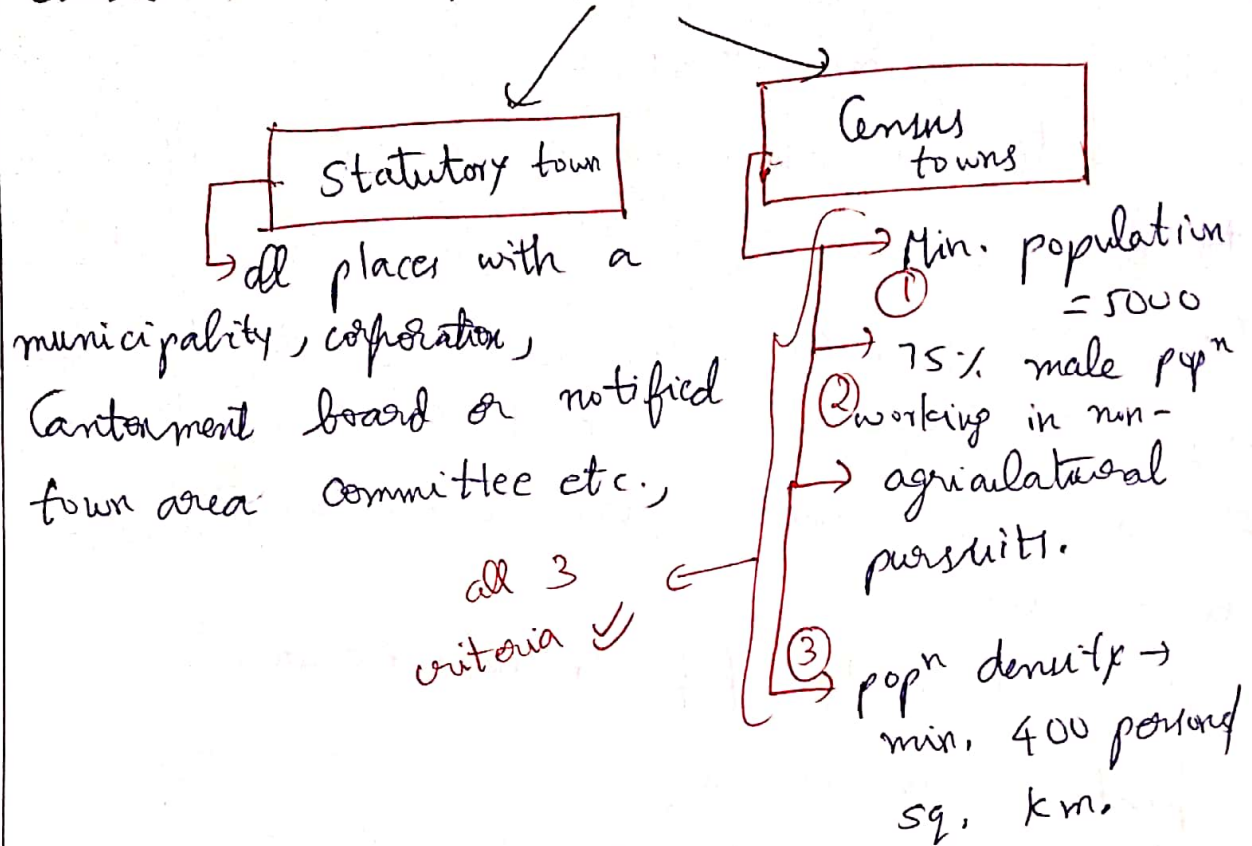
(2) → Urbanisation = (demographic explosion)

(3) → poverty induced ~~X~~ (poverty induced rural → urban migration) as rapid urbanisation

⇒ ↑ slum, ↑ unemployment ⇒ degradation of urban life.

(4) → ↓ q<sup>ty</sup> of rural-urban migration ⇒ ↓ q<sup>ty</sup> of urbanization.

Census → 2 types of towns



Issues of urbanization in India:

(1) Rural Urban Migration:

→ Major factor for the growth of slums in urban areas.

→ Migration (out-migration) from rural areas → due to stagnation, volatility of agriculture, ↓ infrastructure in public sectors ⇒ agricultural growth ↓ ~~and~~ employment opp., educn ↓.

→ Depending on their destinations, rurals migrate to various cities ⇒ regionally unbalanced urbanization.

## (2) Emergence of slums:

↳ due to lack of housing in big cities, metropolitan cities etc., ⇒ people (migrants) from rural → urban ⇒ live in slums (bastis in India)

### ↳ Characteristics of slums:

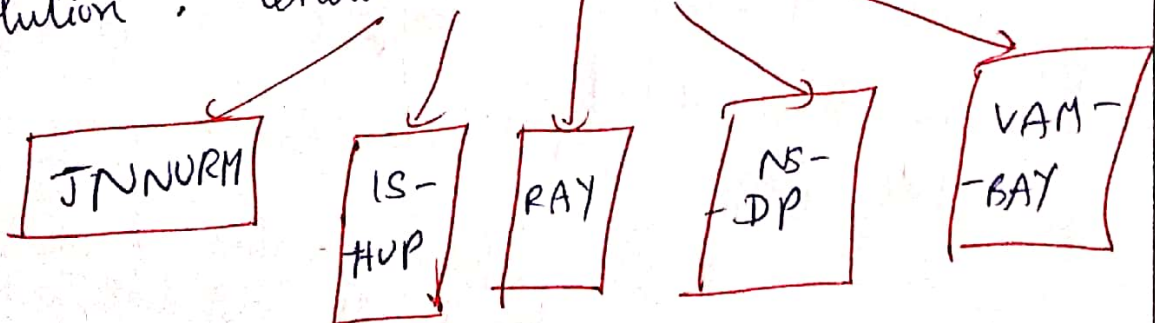
- ↳ ↓ structural qty & durability of housing
- ↳ ↓ access to water.
- ↳ insufficient living areas → > 3 ppl in 1 room.
- ↳ ↓ of secure tenure.

17.4% of urban Indian households → slums.

### ↳ Reasons for creation of slums:

- ↳ ↑ in land prices. (due to ↑ demand)
- ↳ Absence of programmes for housing for the urban poor.
- ↳ Improper city planning ⇒ No ↑ space for urban poor.
- ↳ ↑ in cost of construction of houses.

↳ Solution: Central Govt. → schemes. (for slum dwellers & urban poor)





• Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) → BSUP (Basic services to urban poor) =

- ↑ infrastructure in cities & towns
- shelter & basic civic services to urban poor / slum dwellers.
- create an economically productive, efficient, equitable & responsive cities.

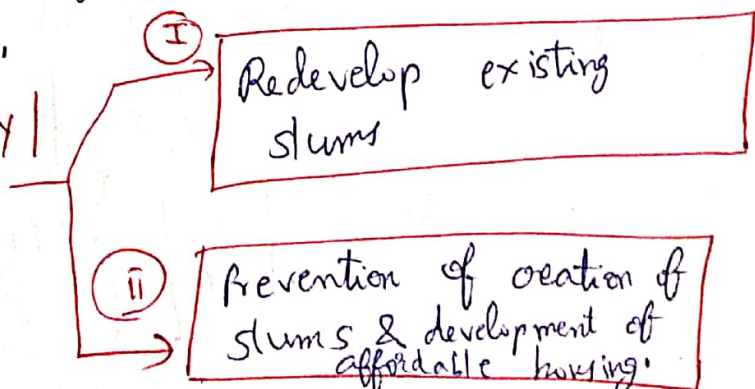
• Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP):

- provides 5% interest subsidy on loans < 10 lakh for loans < 10 lakh to make housing affordable & within the repaying capacity of economically weaker section.
- encourages poor sections → loans.

• Rajiv Awas Yojna (RAY):

- Shelter & basic civic, social services for slum redevelopment.
- Creation of new affordable housing to states willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.

→ slum-free city / state play



• National Slum development programme (NSDP):

- identification of urban poor
- formation of community grps
- NGOs
- Housing & sanitation
- Wage employment.

• Valmiki - Ambedkar Awas Yojna (VAM BAY):

- provide shelter / ↑ existing shelter to ppl
- poverty line in <sup>(upgrade)</sup> urban slums.

### ③ Urban Transport:

→ Efficiency of a city depends on its transportation facilities.

aim: Provide efficient & affordable public transport ⇒ ↓ ppl ⇒ rural-urban ⇒ ↓ slums.

labour supply ✓ ↑ use of public transport.

→ National Urban Transport policy → cities →

- ↑ qty of roads
- ↑ <sup>over</sup> bridges & flyovers
- ↑ metro-rail.
- Highways ⇒ heavy vehicles away from city
- Low floor buses ⇒ poll<sup>n</sup> control.
- ↑ parking facilities
- incorporate urban transport as an imp. parameter of urban planning.
- ↑ allocation for ppl than road space.



→ Urban transport → problems → Poorly designed / old Indian vehicles

↓

Traffic  
injuries & fatalities.

Noise / air pollution

Roadway congestion

↳ Steps by Govt. of India to ↑ urban transport:

↳ Launch of sustainable urban transport project → promote environmentally sustainable urban transport in India.

→ Component one → technical assistance to Ministry of Urban development → ↑ national, state & local capacity of urban transport.

→ Component two → design & implementation of demonstration projects in 6 participating cities & 5 states. (creates sustainable transport solutions) → finance the activities through funds & JNNURM.

↳ National Urban Transport policy.

↳ Adoption of PPP policy (Public Private Partnership): → No cost overrun (price escalation)

→ ↑ efficiency (private sector ✓)

→ Govt. → Not much burden of maintaining the highways.

## ↳ High Security Registration plates: (HSRP)

- Computerised data of motor vehicles. number plates of vehicles.
- Non-replicable
- avoid thefts.

## ↳ Rapid transit system:

- Subway / Metro / Electric passenger railway.
- Located underground / elevated above street level.
- ↑ Capacity
- faster.
- Eg: Kolkata Metro, Mono Rail in Mumbai, Namma metro.

## ④ Waste disposal:

→ Functions of municipal corporations: (solid waste / garbage)

- Sweeping, waste coll<sup>n</sup> from garbage bins
- Transportation by handcarts to open dumps.
- " " vehicles to disposal sites.

→ Problems: → Limited capacities of municipal bodies. (smaller cities)

→ ↑ plastic bags use.

→ X much Segregation of garbage at the src.



→ No. charges on garbage collection.

→ low-income areas → no waste collection ⇒

logged litter ⇒ health problems.

→ Sol<sup>n</sup>: Instead of landfills, implement other waste disposals → recycle, reuse, Biogas, (3R)

incineration, composting, sanitary landfilling.

### ⑤ Water Supply, Drainage & Sanitation:

→ Problem:

Small towns → no main water supply

↓ depend on wells.

→ Sol<sup>n</sup>:

• Meter all water connection (meter hierarchy with time), subsidies to poor sections,

→ open-drainage ↑ ⇒ summer → stagnant water. ↓ houses → drainage connectivity.

Sol<sup>n</sup>:

SWATCH BHARAT

- Construct indiv. sanitary latrines for households. in slums, open defecation ↑, ↓ awareness.
- BPL & provide them subsidies.
- Drains construction
- Campaigns (awareness)
- Solid & liquid waste disposal.



Bio-digester toilet  $\rightarrow$  human waste is decomposed into bits by a  $\uparrow$  grade bacteria & convert them to  $\text{CH}_4$  &  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .  $\Rightarrow$  no need of sewage system.

$\rightarrow$  In  $< 0^\circ\text{C}$  temperature areas  $\rightarrow$  Himalayas, metro cities, mining areas.

$\rightarrow$  Complete elimination of pathogens.

$\rightarrow$  Installed & activated in  $\sim 12$  hrs.

$\rightarrow$  Economically viable  $\rightarrow$  maintenance free.

$\rightarrow$  Continuous biological process.

$\rightarrow$  Cleaning them with soaps/phenyl (usually)  $\Rightarrow$  no damage.

⑥ Electronic Waste:

$\rightarrow$  All ~~etc~~ electronic devices no longer fit for daily use  $\rightarrow$  battery life over.

$\rightarrow$  Eg: Chargers, computer parts, ACs..

$\rightarrow$  Problems: disposal  $\rightarrow$  ppl  $\rightarrow$   $\downarrow$  skilled  $\Rightarrow$  burn

plastics  $\xrightarrow{\text{Educate them, maintain records}}$   
 $\rightarrow$  Sol<sup>n</sup>: of e-waste with Poll<sup>n</sup> control boards.

⑦ Urban poverty:

→ Reasons: ↑ pop<sup>m</sup> growth, ↑ rural-urban mig<sup>n</sup>

→ Consequence: ↑ ppl · BPL, ↓ safe drinking water, ↓ shelter.

→ How to identify the poor or BPL?  
→ exclude them as BPL

① Automatic exclusion → No. of rooms  $\geq 4$

→ Household has any 3 of 4 assets - AC, washing machine, fridge, 2-wheeler, landline

② Automatic inclusion → Residential  
↓  
Social → occupational vulnerabilities  
included BPL List ✓

③ Scoring index → put scores from 0 to 12 to the rem. households based on their vulnerabilities. 1 to 12 → BPL List ✓

↑ index ⇒ ↑ vulnerabilities.

→ Sol<sup>n</sup>: Govt. → initiatives to control it.

→ JNNURM

→ RAY

→ National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) ↓  
reduce poverty & vulnerability of urban poor households.



⑧ Haphazard growth of real estate sector:

→ ↑ effect on economy → real estate sector.

↑ emp.-gen. sector

→ Real estate Regulation → provide uniform regulatory environment in the sector.

→ ↓ black money & corruption.

↳ To curb issues of urbanization:

→ Inclusive Cities

→ Local Governance

→ Local body financing

→ Urban planning

→ Affordable housing

→ Local Capacity Building.

→ host & maintain  
^ record of all  
real estate projects.

→ make enquiries  
anytime

→ Sanction of plans

→ Regulate its  
own  
procedure.

Bill → features:

→ Mandatory deposit of fund

→ Mandatory disclosure of  
info

→ Restriction on taking  
advance.

→ Real Estate Regulatory  
authority.

powers of  
→ Penalties.

## Penalties

- ↳ Any promoter fails to register acc. to the bill → punished → imprisonment upto 3 yrs/  
penalty upto 10% of real estate project.
- ↳ Any promoter ~~for~~ fails to comply with the orders of the Authority → upto mn. 1 lakh penalty/day
- ↳ Any promoter argues with provisions of the bill → penalty → 5% of estimated cost of real estate project.
- ↳ Steps taken by Govt. for urban development
  - ↳ Acts (Govt.)
  - ↳ Smart Cities
  - ↳ Swachh Bharat
  - ↳ Urban development models:
    - ↳ Kudumbashree model
    - ↳ Chhattisgarh PDS model
    - ↳ Solid waste mgmt in OKHLA
    - ↳ Community policing for security
    - ↳ Delhi metro.



## Urban development models:

→ Kudumbashree <sup>prosperity</sup> model: <sub>family.</sub>

- Govt. of Kerala → 1998
- Wipe out poverty from the state.
- women-empowering project
- > 50% households in Kerala
- address the basic needs of less-privileged women.
- by local self-Govts.

→ Chhattisgarh PDS model:

- State Govt.
- ↑ access to info about food grains from godowns to delivery @ ration shops → mobile apps, SMS alerts, computerisation of Fair Price Shops (FPS).
- Raipur → flexibility of buying in & qty.

→ Solid Waste Mgmt in Okhla:

- Timarpur Okhla Solid Waste Mgmt. project
- first commercial waste-energy facility in India.
- convert  $(\frac{1}{3})^{\text{rd}}$  of Delhi garbage → solidarity that serves 6 lakh homes.

→ Community Policing for security:

- School-based youth development initiative in Kerala.
- Trains high school students → respect for law, resistance to social evils.
- Govt., govt.-aided & private unaided schools → classroom activities & camps → local policing → do's and don't's.
- Concept of the policy → citizens with the local police solve neighbourhood problems in enforcing laws, preventing crime, ↓ crimes against women & the weak.
- Locating & reporting a doubtful stranger
- Assisting local police in patrolling @ night in crime prone areas
- Communal harmony during festivals & public functions.
- Also called → Student Police Cadet Model.
- Policy followed → Community policing.