

Ferdinand Tonnies on URBAN

- Tonnies (1957) differentiated between Gemeinschaft (rural) and Gesellschaft (urban) communities on the basis of social values and relationships.
- Gemeinschaft (rural): These are small communities; here social bonds are based on close personal ties of kinship and friendship, and the emphasis is on tradition, consensus and informality.
- Gesellschaft (urban): These are large communities; here impersonal and secondary relationships predominate and the interaction of people is formal, contractual and dependent on the special function or service they perform.

Manual Castells on Network Society

- During the 1990s, Spanish sociologist Manuel Castells brought and developed a theory which is widely known as the theory of network society, that is in his opinion, the contemporary global society is a 'network society' which exists and whose praxis takes place in the 'age of information'.
- The concept of network society is closely associated with the interpretation of the social implications of globalization and the role of electronic communications technologies in society.
- Castells defines 'network' explicitly as a set of interconnected nodes of which he mentions such examples as stock exchange markets and their ancillary centres of advanced financial services in the network of global financial flows; political elites in political networks.
- Networks as interconnected nodes, which process financial and other value flows with the help of new technologies. They are self-configurable, complex structure of communication and power, which cooperate and compete internally and externally.
- Technological development is the most important individual precondition for the resurgence of networks. He supports his view with a claim that the emergence of networks as an efficient form of social organization.
- He also presents the idea of 'knowledge city', which implies the significance of education and skills in the capitalism of today.
- For Castells 'city of information is an urban expression for an entire pattern of information

society determinants, just like an industrial city is a spatial expression of an industrial society.'

- Networks as a 'key feature of social morphology'
- Actors in the network— be it a company, individual, government or other organization— to participate in the network is determined by the degree to which the node can contribute to the goals of the network.
- Therefore, a network society refers to the phenomenon related to the social, political, economic and cultural changes that have occurred due to the spread of the networks of digital and information technologies.

Louis Wirth's 'Urbanism as a way of life'

- American sociologist Louis Wirth in his work 'Urbanism as a way of life' has highlighted the following characteristics of urban areas:
 1. Size of the population
 2. Density
 3. Heterogeneity
 4. Anonymity
- Wirth believed that urbanism was a particular way of life, and it impacted social relationships and personalities. Wirth believed that cities produced feelings of anonymity, individualism, transiency, and superficiality.

Modernization and Urbanization

- We know what is urbanization, now let us focus on modernization!
- Modernization is a multi-dimensional process of social change which transforms the social, cultural, economic and political organization of a society. It declares the passing of tradition.
- Enlightenment was the first pursuit of modernity.
- The main philosophes of Enlightenment, such as reason, empiricism, science, progress, freedom, universalism etc., are what the process of modernization encompasses. Industrialization in Britain and the political revolutions in England, France and the US gave new values of capitalism, citizenship, democracy and development.
- All of these led to the progressive evolution or process of modernization.
- Daniel Lerner (1958) defines modernization as "the process of social change whereby less developed societies acquire characteristics common to more developed societies; the

process is activated by international, or intersocietal, communication”.

Factors of Modernization leading to Urbanization

1. Manufacturing: Urbanization generally begins with the establishment of at least one factory in a certain region. In most cases, though, there are multiple plants that cater to specific needs, such as the manufacturing, production, and processing of textiles, food, and natural resources

2. Employment: The growth of an urban center is normally characterized by the development of one or more production facilities. As such, it creates a demand for labor. Although machines are able to ease the production process and make the output much faster, companies still need humans to operate, manage, and maintain those machines. This comes through skilled labor.

3. Commercialization: With the onset of factory production comes the opportunity for retailers and other service providers to sell goods directly to the public. The increase of money, opening up of new showrooms, branches, connection to foreign agencies and so on.

4. Natural Population Growth: Once workers settle into their new locations and get to work, they begin to plant roots and have families. Cities must respond by expanding to meet the needs of this natural population growth.

5. Development of Infrastructure: This is a key part of the urbanization process. As populations expand, the infrastructure of a city needs to grow. This means laying down roads and highways, building schools and housing, installing systems (sewage, water, electrical), and communication networks to name a few.

Reflection spot:- Are Indian cities modern or urban, or both? Explain with suitable examples

Chapter-3

URBAN COMMUNITY ISSUES

Urban Health

Key facts, according to World Health Organization (WHO):

- Over 55% of the world's population live in urban areas and this is set to rise to 68% by 2050.
- Almost 40% of urban dwellers have no access to safely managed sanitation services and many lack access to adequate drinking water.
- An estimated 91% of people in urban areas breathe polluted air.
- Poorly designed urban transport systems create a range of threats including road traffic injuries, air and noise pollution and barriers to safe physical activity all leading to higher levels of non-communicable disease and injuries.
- Continued urbanization is expected to lead to cities becoming epicentres of disease transmission, including vector-borne diseases.

Overview

- The rising non-communicable disease burden, the persistent threat of infectious disease outbreaks and an increased risk of violence and injuries are key public health concerns in urban areas.

This triple threat includes:

- Non-communicable diseases like heart disease, asthma, cancer and diabetes are made worse by unhealthy living and working conditions, inadequate green space, pollution such as noise, water and soil contamination, urban heat islands and a lack of space for walking, cycling and active living. Diabetes is linked to obesity and physical inactivity in cities lacking good transit and walking/cycling infrastructure. Urbanization is also linked to high rates of depression, anxiety and mental ill health.
- Injuries (including road traffic injury) and interpersonal violence particularly affect children, young adults, older people and the most marginalized groups as a result of poor working and living conditions and a lack of safe transport and infrastructure.
- Infectious diseases like COVID-19, tuberculosis, dengue and diarrhoea thrive in poor and overcrowded environments and are closely related to unhealthy housing and poor sanitation

and waste management. Poor urban waste management fuels transmission of diseases such as the Zika and Ebola viruses.

- Health inequities in urban areas:

While urbanization can bring health and economic benefits, rapid and unplanned urbanization can have many negative social and environmental health impacts, which hit the poorest and most vulnerable the hardest. Health inequities are perhaps most stark in urban areas, sometimes varying from street to street. Migrants and other disadvantaged groups tend to be clustered in the most deprived and environmentally degraded neighbourhoods with the fewest mobility, work and educational opportunities, the poorest access to health services and below average health outcomes.

- Urban health and climate change:

Cities consume over two-thirds of the world's energy and are responsible for over 60% of greenhouse gas emissions. Urban populations are among the most vulnerable to climate change: inland cities may experience temperatures 3–5°C higher than surrounding rural areas due to the so-called heat island effect of large concrete expanses and lack of green cover.

- Urban health and COVID-19:

The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that cities often bear the brunt of emergencies. Citizens frequently have high exposure to the virus and have no space or the means to protect themselves. Overcrowding and lack of clean sanitation services increase the risk of contagion, limit residents' ability to adhere to public health measures and increase the likelihood of interpersonal violence. Around the globe, COVID-19 has spread quickly in areas with other existing health inequities, such as the unfair and preventable differences in people's health, well-being and access to quality health services. COVID-19 cases and deaths in deprived areas are double those of more advantaged areas.

- WHO response:

Urban health is a growing priority for WHO and the scale of the challenges to urban health means that approaches to deal with them must be strategic, multi-sectoral and coordinated. WHO addresses urban health in multiple cross-cutting ways, focusing on better air quality, water and sanitation and other

environmental determinants; healthy urban planning; healthier and smoke-free environments; safe and healthy mobility; prevention of violence and injuries; healthy food systems and diets; environmental management of vector-borne diseases; emergency preparedness and responses in urban settings.

Addressing risks and needs of specific population groups, such as children and older people and migrants, is also a priority. The interlinked nature of urban health challenges means that action in one sector can have benefits for many other sectors.

To help Member States address the above priorities, WHO supports the strengthening of the evidence base to allow policy-makers to make informed decisions when addressing health risks. It provides tools and guidance on what works and supports monitoring of key health-related indicators. WHO leads and engages in partnership activities fostering city-to-city exchanges and helps develop institutional and policy frameworks for good urban governance for health and well-being in cities.

Reflection spot

- An estimated 91% of people in urban areas breathe polluted air. What can be done to reverse this situation?

- **National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)**

- NUHM is a sub-mission of National Health Mission (NHM).

- NUHM seeks to improve the health status by facilitating their access to quality primary healthcare. NUHM covers all the cities and towns with more than 50000 population and district and state headquarters with more than 30000 population.

Education

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a flagship programme launched by the Government of India to provide useful, relevant and elementary education to all children in the 6 to 14 years age group, in both rural and urban areas.

- National Education Policy of India 2020 (NEP 2020) attempts to shape India's educational system for the future. The policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher as well as vocational training

in both rural and urban India. The policy aims to transform India's education system by 2030

Chapter-4

URBAN ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL BODIES

INTRODUCTION

Governance is a concept which is used in different meanings in different contexts; it varies from narrow structural definition of its management of public affairs by government constituents i.e., legislation, executive and judiciary, to the processes that ensure deliveries, participation, justice, respect of rights, innovation and networking.

Urban Governance is derived from the concept of governance in relation to urban areas to be reflective of how the various constituents of public service delivery are organized to increase the welfare of citizens.

Urban or city governance is more concerned with a network of system of governance rather than government, in which all sectors (public, private and other social organizations) and geographies (cities, regional and national) interact in the decision-making process in order to produce an efficient and effectively managed city as well as promoting city at a global level.

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are essentially little local public organizations that govern or administrate a particular city or municipality. The state governments have given ULBs a plethora of responsibilities.

Urban local government consists of eight types of urban local bodies

1. Municipal Corporations
2. Municipality
3. Notified Area Committee
4. Town Area Committee
5. Cantonment Board
6. Township
7. Port Trust
8. Special Purpose Agency

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

In 1687-88, the first municipal corporation in India was set up at Madras. In 1726, the

municipal corporations were set up in Bombay and Calcutta.

Municipal Corporation or Nagar Nigam is established through a special statute, which is passed by the State legislature.

In case of Union Territories, they are established through Acts passed by the Parliament.

Such legislation may be enacted specially for a particular corporation or for all Corporations in a State, for example the Mumbai and Kolkata Corporations were established through separate legislation.

Whereas in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, the State level legislation governs the constitution and working of the Corporation. The Municipal Corporation generally enjoy a greater measure of autonomy than other forms of local Government.

Municipal Corporations are referred to by various names depending on the state they are located in, including Nagar Nigam in some Northern Indian states, Mahanagar Palika in Goa and Maharashtra, Mahanagar Seva Sadan in Gujarat, Pouro Nigam in Assam and West Bengal, Pur Parishad in Tripura, Nagara Sabha in Kerala, and Managaraatchi in Tamil Nadu.

A municipal corporation has three authorities.

First is the corporation council headed by the Mayor, who is assisted by the Deputy Mayor. The councillors and Mayor are directly elected by the people. Council is a deliberative and legislative organ of the corporation.

Second organ of the corporation are the standing committees to deal with various activities like health, education, public works and are empowered to take decisions in their respective fields.

Third authority of the Corporation is the Municipal Commissioner, who is a government officer and is responsible for the implementation of the decisions taken by the council and standing committees.

MUNICIPALITY

Municipality is an urban unit of local government, a political subdivision of a state, established to provide general local government for a specific population concentrated in a defined area.

It is meant for small cities or towns having a population of more than 3 lakhs. It is also known for municipal council.

Lord Mayo's Resolution of 1870 on financial decentralization visualized the development of local self-government institutions.

Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882 has been hailed as the 'Magna Carta' of local self government. He is called the father of the local-self government in India.

The 74th Amendment Act of 1992 provides a basic framework of decentralization of powers and authorities to the Municipal bodies at different levels. However, responsibility for giving it a practical shape rests with the States.

A municipality also has three authorities.

❑ First the municipal council is the legislative branch of the municipality, and is headed by the Chairman, who in turn is assisted by a Deputy Chairman.

❑ Second, the standing committees facilitate the work of municipality in various fields such as health, taxation finance etc.

❑ Third authority of the municipality is the Chief Municipal Officer, who is appointed by the state government and is responsible for the general administration of the municipality.

The municipality may be known by other names also such as Municipal Board, Municipal Council or Municipal Committee etc.

DUTIES OF MUNICIPALITIES

The basic objective of an urban local government has changed from the maintenance of law and order in the early years to the promotion of the welfare of the community in recent times.

The State municipal Acts provide an exhaustive list of functions, which are classified into obligatory and optional or discretionary functions.

The former have to be necessarily performed by the local government and for which sufficient provision in the budget has to be made. Failure to perform any of these functions may compel the State government to supersede a municipality.

Discretionary functions may be taken up depending upon the availability of funds. Municipal functions listed in the State municipal Acts generally fall in the following broad categories: (a) public health and sanitation; (b) medical relief; (c) public works; (d) education; (e) development; and (f) administrative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF MUNICIPALITIES

1. Taxes, duties, fees, etc. which could be levied and collected by the Municipalities, as per the procedure to be laid down in the State law.

2. Grant-in-aid that would be given to the Municipalities from the State.

3. Constitution of funds for crediting and withdrawal of money by the Municipality.

4. Municipal governments hold a lot of power in terms of their ability for setting up local projects for the welfare of society.

5. Supplying water for various purposes such as industrial, commercial and domestic uses is also taken care of by the Municipal Governments.

6. Protecting the forest land, urban forestry and ecological promotion can also be taken care of by the Municipal Governments.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MUNICIPALITY AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The municipal corporation is made for the administration of big cities like Hyderabad, Delhi, Bangalore, etc. whereas the municipality is made for the administration of small cities and towns.

Both the body's municipal corporation and municipalities are established in the union territories by the act of Parliament and in the states by the acts of state legislatures.

The municipal corporation has more resources and power and works directly with the state government whereas the municipality has fewer resources and power and deals with the district administration.

Both bodies are in charge of areas like health, education, finance, taxation, etc. and make decisions regarding these fields. The municipal corporation consists of three authorities: the council, the standing committees and the municipal commissioner whereas the municipality comprises: the council, the standing committees and the chief executive officer.

The head of the municipal corporation is the mayor and is assisted by a deputy mayor whereas the head of the municipality is a chairman or a president and is assisted by a vice-chairman or vice-president.

The Mayor is responsible for presiding over the council meetings whereas the Chairman or President is responsible for executive powers and presiding over the council meetings.

The municipal commissioner implements the decisions made by the standing committees and councils whereas the chief executive officer takes care of the day-to-day activities.

The municipal commissioner is a member of the IAS and is appointed by the state government and the chief executive officer is also appointed by the state government.

There are several examples of successful urban local bodies (ULBs) in India:

Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation: The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) has implemented several innovative initiatives to improve the quality of life for its citizens, including the Ahmedabad Janmarg Limited (AJL), a public-private partnership that operates a network of bus rapid transit corridors.

Pune Municipal Corporation: The Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) has been recognized for its effective waste management practices, including the implementation of a door-to-door waste collection system and the establishment of a waste segregation and processing facility.

Surat Municipal Corporation: The Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC) has implemented various initiatives with the use of technology to track the progress of infrastructure projects and

the establishment of a centralized control room to manage emergencies. The SMC has also developed a network of pedestrian-friendly streets and the establishment of a number of public parks.

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE

This may be created either in a town which is fast developing, or which may not fulfill the conditions for the creation of a municipality. It is known as Notified Area Committee because it is created through a notification of the state government published in the official gazette.

It is not a statutory body, and all its members and chairman are nominated by the government.

It performs similar functions as performed by a municipality.

TOWN AREA COMMITTEE

It is created by a separate Act of state government for the administration of small towns.

It performs a limited number of functions like street lighting, drainage etc.

As provided in the Act, it may be wholly elected or totally nominated or partly elected or partly nominated body.

CANTONMENT BOARDS

They are established to perform municipal functions for civilian population living in cantonment or military areas.

Its noticeable feature is that it is created and works under the central Act of 1924 under the administrative control of Ministry of Defence.

There are three types of Cantonment Boards depending upon the number of civilian population in the Cantonment Area.

It consists of partly elected and partly nominated members.

THE 74TH CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT ACT OF 1992 AND URBAN LOCAL BODIES

Prior to 1992, Indian local governments did not have a constitutional status but only a statutory status under state law. Therefore, the governance of urban areas was directly under the control of the state government. This changed with the enactment of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992. For the first time in the history of urban governance, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) were granted a constitutional position as the third tier of government.

These bodies were given a constitutional outline for conducting regular elections, powers and financial devolution. The Amendment assigned local bodies with the responsibility of providing basic services.

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are classified depending on the population:

- ☐ Nagar Panchayats: for 'urban' areas (for an area in transition from rural to the urban area)
- ☐ Municipal Councils: for smaller urban areas
- ☐ Municipal Corporations: for metropolitan areas

The number of municipalities (i.e., municipal corporations, municipal councils and nagar panchayats) differs from State to State.

It is obvious that States with many urban areas have a higher number of municipalities.

There are some States where municipal corporations and/or nagar panchayats do not exist. This is because the urban areas in such States do not fulfil the conditions for the constitution of a particular type of local government.

Municipalities are constituted by the State government, which specifies the class to which a municipality shall belong in accordance with the provisions of the municipal Act.

For this purpose, size of the urban population is the main criterion. However, in some States consideration is also given to other criteria, such as location of the urban area and the per capita income

Type of Municipality	Rationale for Constitution and Brief Characteristics	
	Before 1992	After 1992
Municipal Corporation	Established in metropolitan areas or big cities Wider functions and larger powers than councils, enjoy more autonomy and have larger revenue resources Separation of deliberative from executive functions and vesting of all executive powers in an appointed authority who is independent of the elected body	• Constituted in "large urban areas"
Municipal Committee/ Council	• Most popular form of local government in urban areas • Set up in cities and large towns • Extent of State control is relatively larger than corporations	• Constituted in "small urban areas"
<i>Nagar Panchayat</i>	• Constituted after 1992	• Constituted in "areas in transition from rural to urban"
Notified Area Committee	• Set up by State government in medium and small towns • Created for areas which do not fulfill conditions for constitution of councils but are otherwise important • Also created for newly developing towns or areas where industries are being established • All members including chairman are nominated by State government and not elected	Abolished
Town Area Committee	• Semi-municipal authority constituted for small towns • Members are either wholly nominated or wholly elected, or partly nominated and partly elected	Abolished