



Emerging Focus on Urban Development and Administration

Professor K.K. Pandey

IIPA

The Coverage

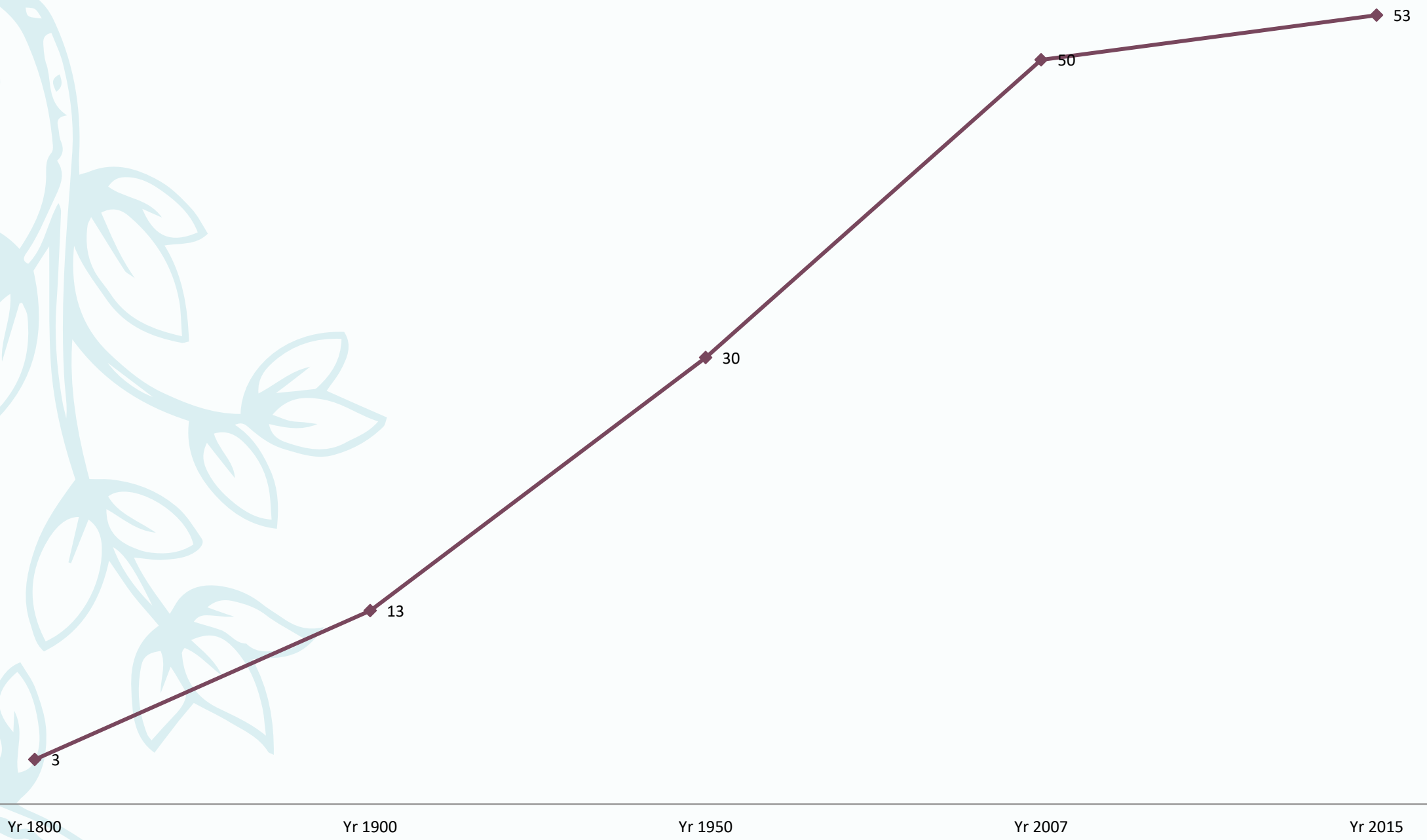
- The Urban Development and Administration
- Urban development and economic growth
- Empowerment of ULBs-74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1993
- Intergovernmental consensus on Urban Development in India
- Role of ULBs (Urban Local Bodies) in Urban development and Administration

Why Focus on Urban Development and Administration

- Globally Cities access 3% land and 50% + population
- Majority faces air : 2.5 time higher than safety standards
- 883 million Slums/squatters and other informal areas
- 90% Global urban population has unsafe air
- 60-80 % energy consumption and carbon emission
- Pressure on Water supply, Sewage ,Living Environment and Public Health

Global Level of Urbanisation

◆ Global Level of Urbanisation



A New Evidence: Place Matters

PEOPLE

54%

ECONOMY

70%

ENVIRONMENT

80%

CITIES





Why focus on Urban Administration /Governance

- Minimise Pressure on Land , Services and Environment
- Bring Governance closer to door-step of People
- Citizen Centricity (majority population) in the Governance
- Must for Productivity , Safe environment and Quality of life
- Also must for Sustainable Development
- Urbanisation is also must for Economic Development

Global Urban Focus : An Overview

- 1976-UNCHS –Also known as Habitat I
- Globalisation -1990s,1992 – WSSD(Rio Summit)
- 1996 – Habitat Agenda(Habitat II)-Indicators, Best Practices
- 2001 – MDGs, 2002-WSSD (Johannesburg)
- 2012-Rio+20 (Environment , Climate change and Poverty) UNSDG
- 2015-UNSDGs,2016-Habitat III-Expansion of Goal 11 and Linkages

Urban Development and Economic Growth

- Cities are Engines of Economic Growth
- Follow Economies of Scale and Settlements
- Driven by Competitive Edge and Demographic Dividend
- Derive their Origin in Non-farm Sector (Census of India)
- Developed Countries are highly Urbanised
- Maintaining the Urbanisation/ Growth is Critical for Development

Habitat II, Istanbul, 1996



The City Summit-1996



1. **CITIES to the forefront-Engines of Growth**
2. **Sustainable Human Settlements in an Urbanising World**
3. **Shelter For All**
4. **All are linked with Income and employment**

Habitat II, Istanbul, 1996



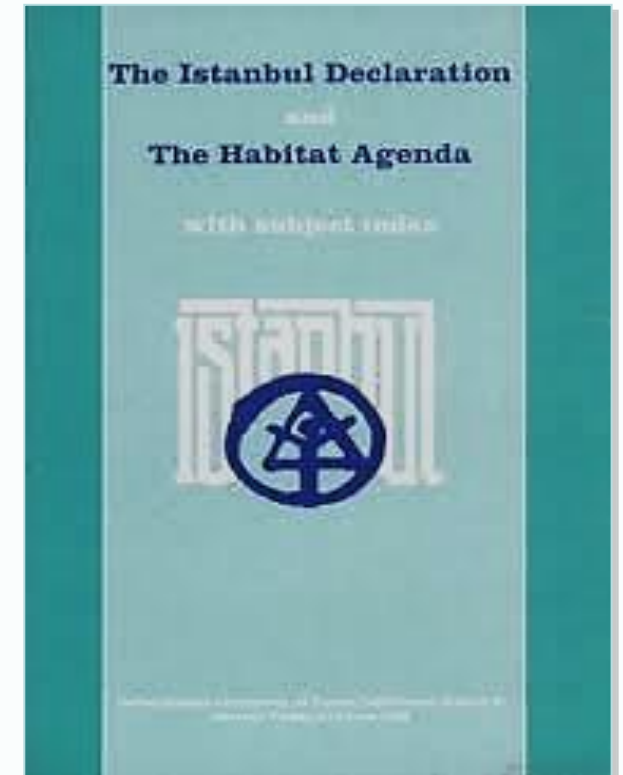
Two Themes:

1. Sustainable Human Settlements in an Urbanising World
2. Shelter For All

Outcome:

THE HABITAT AGENDA

- Cities are the engines of growth
- Urbanisation is an opportunity
- Calling for a stronger role of local authorities
- Recognizing the power of participation





The current debate calls for a review of the Habitat Agenda and a new urban paradigm to address:

- The persistence of an unsustainable model of urbanization
- The increase of inequality
- The steady increase of the number of slum dwellers
- The urban risks of climate change, and disasters
- The negative consequences of violence and crime in cities (Source UNHABITAT)

What has changed since Habitat II....?



Habitat II (1996)	Habitat III (2016)
The world is urbanizing	The world is urbanized
Urbanization = environmental degradation	Need to harness the transformative power of urbanization Non farm Sector
A variety of themes in the Habitat Agenda	Need to focus on key thematic areas
Sectoral approach to urban development	City-wide approach to development Focus on equity

What has changed since Habitat II



Engagement changes	
Habitat II (1996)	Habitat III (2016)
An agenda for the global south	A global agenda for developed and developing world
Last Conference of a global cycle of summits	First Conference of the Post 2015 Development agenda
Important legacy to the world: -Right to adequate housing -Increased role of local authorities	Legacy: an implementable New Urban Agenda

Urban Development and Economic Growth in India

- 1951-17%; 1911 – 31.2%
- Indian concentration of Urban Population
- 6 Crores to 38 Crores in absolute terms(6+ time)
- 3000 to 7933 no of towns
- Diagonal Divide and income divide –Similar Pattern
- Few States and Few Cities
- Backward states are also Low urbanized states
- Low urbanized states retain two third of Aspirational Districts





Increasing Indian Focus on Urban Development

- Rural majority Society
- Partition of India
- Rehabilitation and development – urban concentration
- Public Housing-Rent Control
- Works and Housing
- Development Authorities/Improvement Trusts/Slum Clearance Board, Housing Boards
- HUDCO-1977
- ULCRA, Services, Slums and land/Housing

1985 - The First Turning Point on Urban Development

- Creation of first ever/separate Ministry of UD
- Setting up of NCU
- Wider consultations–District, state and National
- 74 CAA-Political, Fiscal, Functional Empowerment
- NHB-1986, Direct Lending, NHHP-1988
- Facilitator than builder
- Plan schemes & Programmes

74th CAA –The Empowerment of Urban Local Bodies

- Political, Functional and Fiscal Empowerment
- Continuity in the Elected Body – No suspension
- Dissolution with fresh elections within six months
- Wards Committees (243 S), Seats for women (mostly 50%)/weaker sections (243T)
- Functions as per insertion of Schedule XII in constitution (243W)
- Environment, land, Town planning, Poverty included

Transfer of 12th Schedule Functions

18 FUNCTIONS

-  Fire services
-  Water supply
-  Urban forestry
-  Roads and bridges
-  Slum improvement
-  Interest of weaker sections
-  Urban poverty alleviation
-  Promotion of culture, education and aesthetic aspects
-  Socioeconomic planning
-  Urban planning inc. Town Planning
-  Regulation of land use and construction of buildings
-  Registration of births and deaths
-  Registration of slaughterhouses
-  Cattle Ponds
-  Burial grounds and crematoria
-  Urban amenities inc. parks
-  Public conveniences inc street lights
-  Public health, sanitation and solid waste management

74th CAA –The Empowerment of Urban Local Bodies

- Constitution of Metropolitan (243ZE) and District (243ZD) Planning Committees
- State Finance Commissions (SFC) to share state revenue
- Insertion of clause 280(3)(c) in the ToR of National FC
- Predictable and Normative devolution
- Ease to plan through untied transfers
- Follow up through enabling legislation by States

Disconnects in Urban Development

- Urban Development state subject - Unfinished Agenda of Empowerment
- Tenure of Mayor (1 or 5 years) and commissioners (11 months)
- “Who is in charge of city” dilemma
- Provision of May than shall in devolution of functions (schedule XII) and funds (243-c)
- MPC /DPC not set up as per objectives
- Municipal cadre not fully established across states

Disconnects : Functions and Finances

- De-facto and De-jure functions: Unwillingness of states
- Water, Sewage, Disaster Management, Town Planning and Land
- Low Monetisation of Land and Value Capture
- Decline in Own Source Mobilisation, Property Tax Potential
- Strategic Fiscal Gap- ULB finance Global 12.7%, India 1.03 in 2012
- Lower level ULB/Public finance -India(4.5) Developing Economies(20)

Disconnects :Implications

- Manmade disasters-Flooding and Environmental degradation
- Top cities in polluted category-High AQI-PM2.5 and PM10 (14/20)
- NCAP (National Clean Air Programme) main focus on services– yet ULBs not duly involved
- Community Assets(Urban) vis-à-vis Direct Funding (Rural)
- Pressure Group Politics, Real Estate/Informal Areas
- India Lives in Urban Areas also (similar addition in population nos in 2001-11)

Role of Centre and States



- Urban development in state list in constitution
- Yet role of centre is crucial - assessment / interstate coordination
- Centre is handholding, guiding / supporting states for local actions
- States are acting on 74th CAA and follow up
- Stakeholder convergence and synergy is critical
- Yet, a long way to go for empowerment of ULBs



Indian Commitment to Habitat III (Source India Report-Govt. of India, 2017)

- India Report -2017 for Habitat III
- Economic Growth and Productivity
- Improving Quality of Life
- Inclusive Development-Poverty
- Sustainability and Issues of Climate Change
- Follow up in the Policies and Programmes

Economic Growth and Productivity

- Fully planned and sustainable human settlements
- High travel speed, above 30 kmph peak time
- Well-distributed business district centres
- Intensive use of technology/innovations
- E-governance, Smart grid /Integrated Control &Command Centres
- Norms/ self-declaration/ approvals of buildings/ town layouts



Improving Quality of Life

- 100 per cent sanitation-SBM
- Well-developed public facilities (Community Centres/Prks etc.)
- Easy access to public utilities and services
- High-security streets and buildings by CCTV
- Crime-free society and access to social justice and gender equity
- Full of greenery/ plantation, bamboo and other suitable trees
- Green and barrier-free buildings

Inclusive Development



- Composite living with socio-economic population dynamics
- inclusive development-Services and Infrastructure
- Adequate and affordable housing for urban poor / senior citizens
- Women and Children at core
- Poverty(multidimensional) – the focus
- Barrier free delivery of services

Sustainability and Issues of Climate Change

- 60-90 per cent population to travel by public transport
- Dominant mode of travel does not emit pollution in immediate environment
- Local travel, E-rickshaw, walking, etc. for last mile connectivity
- Street light LED(dimmer, low consumption/almanac micro-processor controlled)
- Rainwater harvesting in all roads, streets and buildings
- Barrier-free pedestrian pathways and bicycle-ways
- Natural drainage pattern, climate change, cloud burst

Sustainability and Issues of Climate Change

- Waste-water treatment, on-site and re-use in immediate surroundings for gardening, sprinklers for dust control, etc.
- Reclaiming water bodies, Bringing water use 50% to standard use
- 50 per cent generation from non-conventional sources
- Waste (collection 100 per cent) to electricity
- RCC roads, supported by pipes, integrated with future expansion plans, no digging
- Disaster preparedness



Inter-governmental Consensus on Urban Development

- Draft National Urban Policy-2019
- Programmes and schemes-JNNURM up to Urban Missions
- State sector Schemes-Local elasticity and CSR
- Vertical and horizontal coordination to ULBs
- Growing downward accountability
- New normal-Digital connectivity and e-governance

New Normal –Role of ULBs



- Need for community driven solutions in informal settlements
- Evidence based mapping and knowledge for informal decisions
- Mitigate economic impact and initiate recovery
- ULB the Mother Institution and service centre to hinterland
- Housing –the affordable ,pro-poor options
- Citizen centricity –The focus on grievances and e-connectivity

Recent Initiatives

- XV NFC Report –Air Quality, Water and Sanitation
- Allocation to Urban Agglomerations -50/264 ULBs
- Regional Approach(City region-Administrative, Physical and nearby areas)
- Urban Sector Missions-Added Dimensions(SBM,NULM etc.)
- Focus on Productivity-MSME incentives
- Integration of Environment and Poverty





...50 years later





...30 years later



SHENZHEN

the "instant city"



Urban Rejuvenation



Smart City
MISSION TRANSFORM-NATION

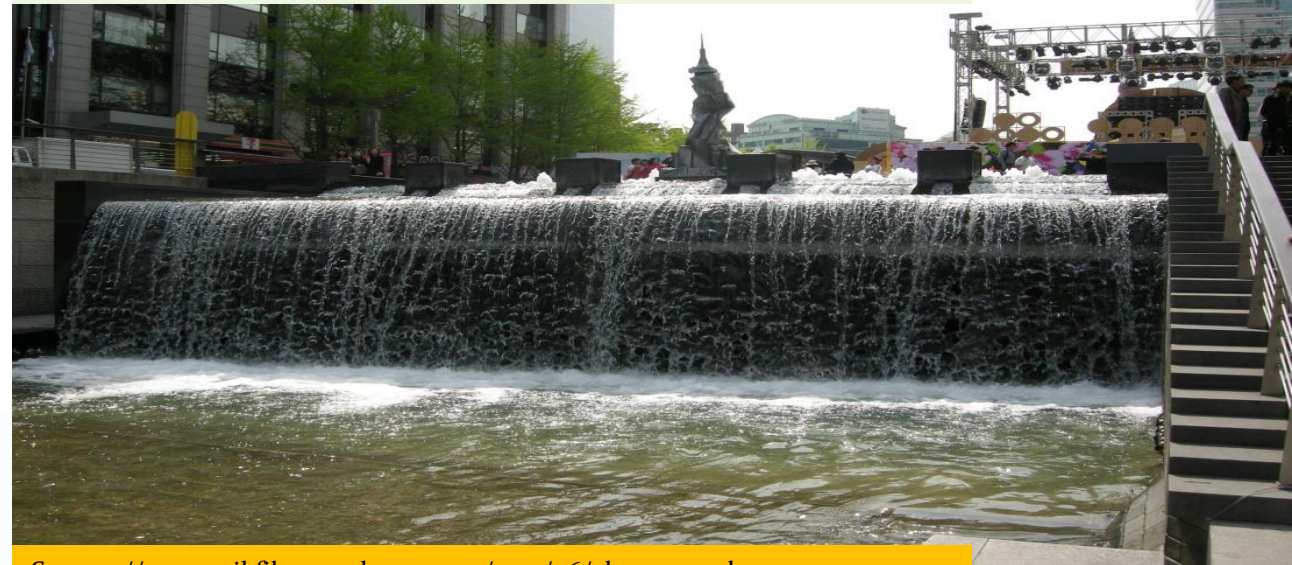


Cheonggyecheon River Restoration Project, Seoul, South Korea – After 2005

The *Cheonggyecheon stream project* has been one of most dramatic transformation from an industrial eyesore to a nature filled public space.

In 3 yrs , the elevated highway was transformed into a multifunctional, contemporary linear park, the project is not just a “restoration” but a rejuvenation

The projects has added the quality of life in terms of flood protection, enhancement of bio diversity ,reduced urban heat island effect and also reduced pollution.



Urban Redevelopment (Paris & New York)



Avenue de Clichy, 17 & 18e arr. Paris



Rue d'Avron, 20e arr. Paris



First Avenue Improvements, New York City



Eno Collection, New York Public
Library

...150 years later

18.7 million
POPULATION

\$1.1 trillion
GROSS METROPOLITAN GDP



Sum up



- Urban Development must for economic development
- Global and Indian focus came hand in hand
- 74th CAA initiated empowerment and handholding
- Urban development gaining intergovernmental consensus
- Citizen centricity is the core issue
- Yet, the agenda is unfinished for funds and functions

Thanks!

