INCLUSIVE CITY (URBAN ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND QUALITY OF LIFE)

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Role of Inclusive City

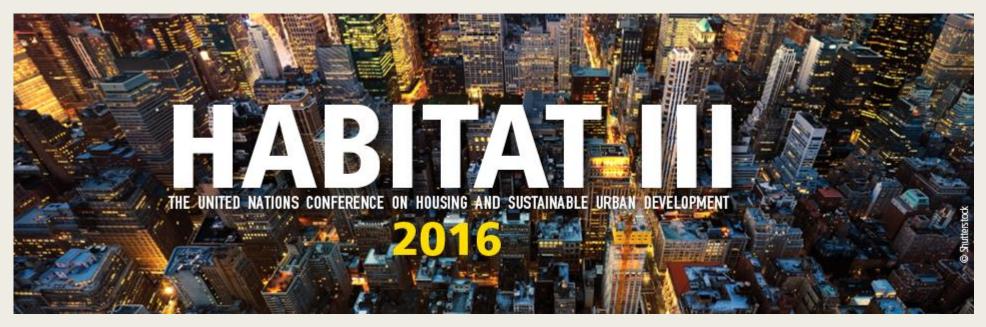
- Optimum use of economies of scale for National Development
- Placing city in the centre of Globalisation as a link with hinterland
- Creating Citizen Centricity in Urban Governance
- Determine Public policies on Urban Development
- Address Poverty, Gender equity, climate, Livelihood and inequality
- UNSDG =11 out of 17

Inclusive City and UNSDGs

- GOAL 1: 1 Sustainable Cities and Linkages with other Goals
- **GOAL** 1: No Poverty.
- **GOAL** 2: Zero Hunger.
- GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being.
- **GOAL** 4: Quality Education.
- GOAL 5: Gender Equality.
- GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation.
- GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy.
- GOAL 8: Decent Work and Eco. Growth
- **GOAL** 10 Reduced Inequalities
- GOAL 13 Climate Action .

UN Conference approved by General Assembly Resolution 66/207

Habitat III, 2016 - Urban Agenda of SDGs

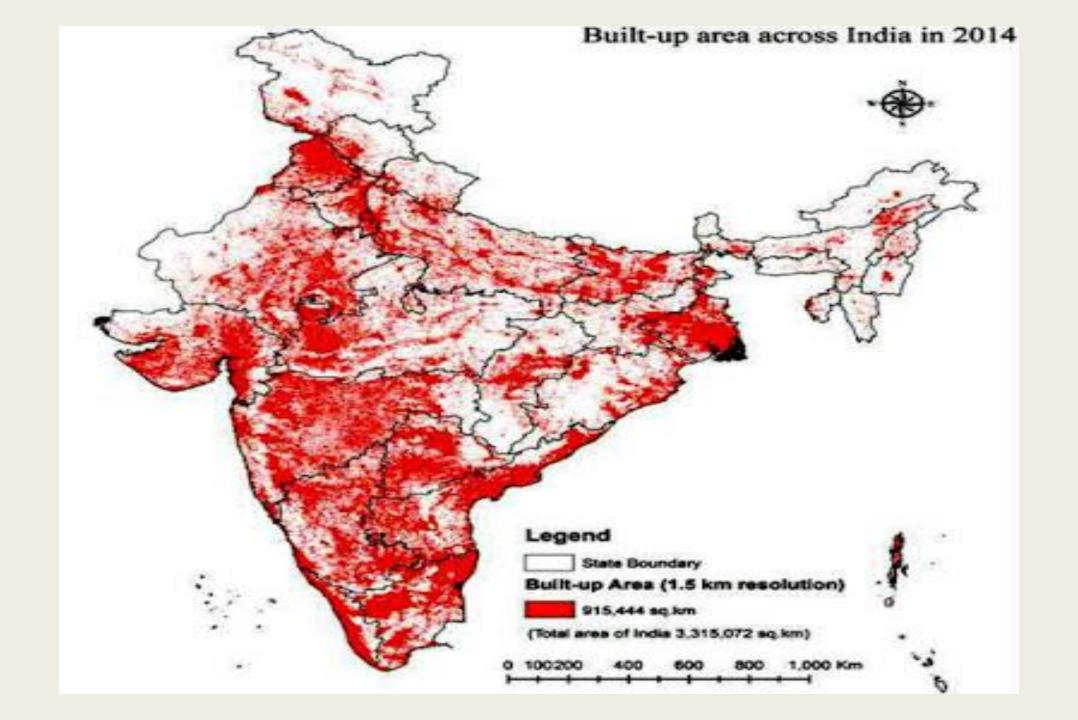


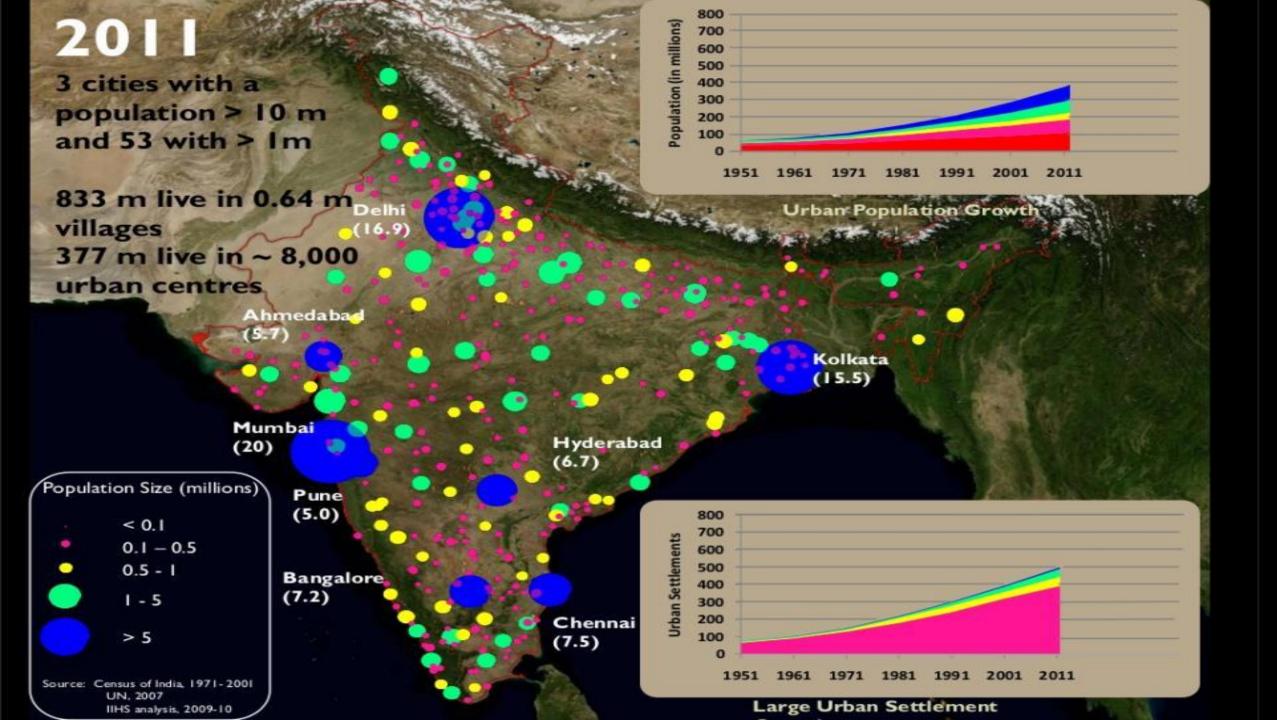
- To focus on
- Unsustainable model of urbanization-Remove urban exclusion
- The increase of inequality-Poverty, access to services and infrastructure
- The steady increase of the number of slum dwellers
- The urban risks of climate change, and disasters
- The negative consequences of violence and crime in cities-better quality of life



Barriers in the Development of Inclusive City

- Overconcentration and Unplanned Growth of Major Cities
- Diagonal Divide in Urban Growth
- Multi dimensional Poverty
- Centralisation of City Governance at town hall
- Exclusion in Planning and Management (Gender, poor ,environment)
- Lack of Accountability among urban institutions and coordination





Emerging Initiatives in India

- Decentralisation below town hall-Area Planning, Local councils of Mizoram)
- Downward Accountability- E-governance & elected leaders
- Mission oriented Infrastructure and access to services
- Separate Livelihood Mission -Demographic dividend(2055) /competitive edge
- Focus on Aspirational Districts and corridor development
- New Normal –Focus on MSME, SVANidhi and spatial dispersal of economy

Urban Governance Structure in Aizawl

- AMC- 19 Members, 3 Members of EC and chairman/ VC
- Ward committee (19)
 - Chairman
 - 2 members from each local council
 - 3 nominee of chairman
- Local Councils (82)

The Emergence of LC's

- Intra-city Decentralisation-Below the townhall/ward
- Mizoram Local Councils- first of it's kind
- Have Legal Status-Elected body
- Mizoram Municipalities- (ward Committee/ local Councils) Rules 2010
- 19 Wards-80 Local Councils

Structure of Local Councils

- 1500 Voters for each LC
- Members-5 (Elected)
- >1500 voter 7 members
- Tenure 5 years
- Dissolution with fresh election 60 days
- Chairman (elected by members)
- Member secretary (nominated by chairman)

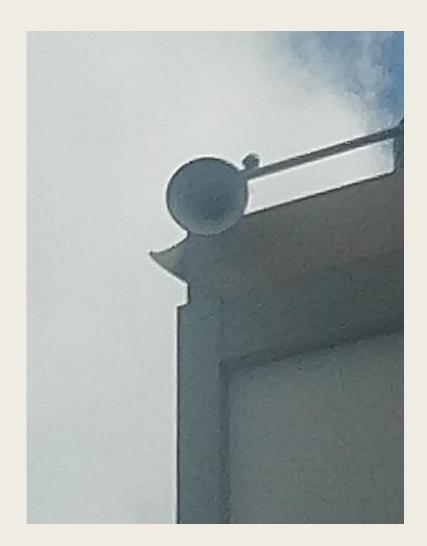
Functions of Local Councils

- As entrusted be AMC/ State Govt. (including the functions of WC)
- Checking illegal construction/ encroachment/ avoidance of tax/fee
- Arresting wasteful use of municipal services including water- detection of unclean, water Pureness, garbage dump etc.
- Identification of uncompleted/interior
- Enforce Hnatlang- customary service for common good- penal provision on default

LC Activities

- Budgetary allocation by AMC
- SWM (Monitoring the contract, collections from HHs)
- Internal security & civic awareness
- Identification of local priorities
- Inter-governmental convergence & synergy
- Interface with private sector / civic society
- Maintenance of public assets

Public Announcement System - Durtlang





Behaviour Change-Involvement of Students Collection of Plastic Waste



NOW YOU CAN TEAM UP WITH YOUR MLA & CORPORATOR TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE AT SUBJECT AND ANA

CITIZENS FOR CHANGE

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Bring up all these issues and more with your elected representatives. Participate in Janaspandana, where you, as a responsible citizen or as a representative of a Resident Welfare Association can join hands with authorities to address the civic issues of your ward.

- If you are a resident of Shivajinagara constituency, email your grievances to janaspandana@printersmysore.co.in
- Complaints / Grievances can also be submitted at the Janaspandana venue on 17th June, 2017



Meet us on Saturday, 17th June

Venue: Gurunanak Bhavan, Millers Tank Bund Road, Vasanthanagara, Bengaluru Shivajinagara Constituency

Ward No. 62 Ramaswamy Palya | Ward No. 63 Jayamahal | Ward No. 90 Halsur | Ward No. 91 Bharathinagara | Ward No. 92 Shivajinagara | Ward No. 93 Vasanthanagara | Ward No. 110 Sampangiramanagara

Time: 10:30 am - 1:30 pm (Registration starts from 9:30 am) For more information, please contact: Girish: 9916667466 (9 am to 1

Global middle class(USW\$ 2-10 pc/pd) Demographic dividend

2012

- US= 12%
- China=11%
- India=10%

2030

- India=18%
- **■** China=17%
- US=16%
- Yet 27% Indians will cover 4% of National consumption

Creating Inclusive Cities: Government of India Programmes

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana aims to create 20 million dwellings in urban areas across the country.
- AMRUT aimed at strategic planning for improved service delivery, financial sustainability and ULB accountability and creating inclusive cities
- Smart Cities aimed at holistic and inclusive development of a selected area within a city
- Swachh Bharat aims to clean and green cities by 2019
- National Urban Livelihoods Mission and Skill India Mission aims to create skilled workforce for inclusive cities
- HRIDAY- aims to develop infrstructure / livelihood among heritage cities

Urban Poverty in India

- Multi dimensional poverty
- Slums- 10 to 70 % among cities Mumbai 60%
- Unauthorised structures/Illegal land subdivision-Delhi 40%
- Housing backlog 99% of 20 million in 2012 for low income
- Access to services
- Income poverty

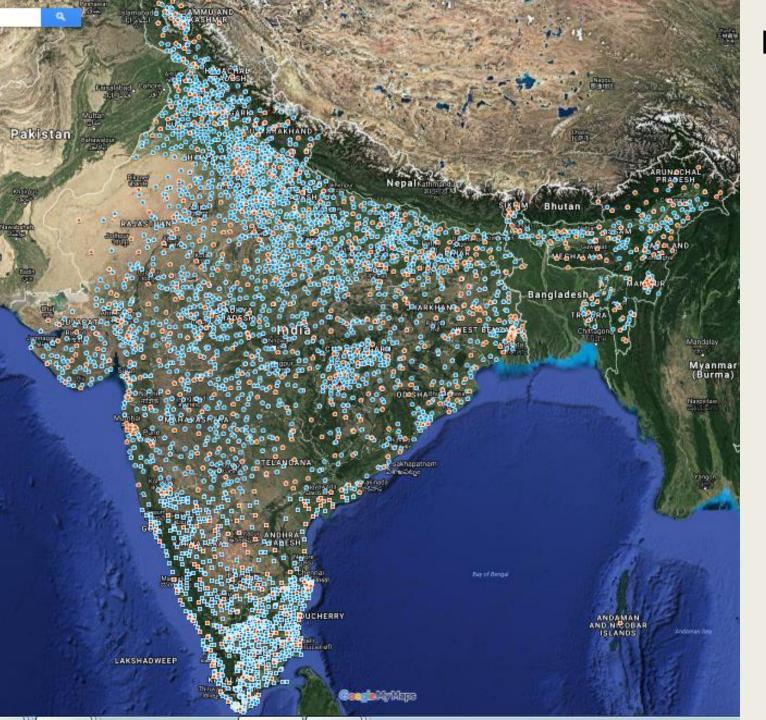
Indian Non farm Non corporate Enterprises

(NSSO-2015-16) TOI 23rd July, 2017

- No of Enterprises =6.3 Crores (10% growth)
- 50% Enterprises in five states (TN, Bengal, UP, Maharashtra and Karnataka)
- Total Workers = 11.1 Crore
- Worker earning pre month =Rs 7295 as compared to Rs 4000 in 2012
- Income grew @86%
- Workers @3%
- Employment Elasticity of income is low

NULM –the key to inclusion

- Pioneering programme of MoHUA, Gol
- Subsumes earlier programmes on multidimensional poverty
- Social Mobilisation, Employment through skill training and placement, self employment, support to street vendors and shelter for homeless
- Finance and marketing support
- City Livelihood Centre



DAY-NULM covers all statutory towns of India

Phase I

2014-16

Phase II
All Statutory CITIES

2016 onwards



DAY - NULM

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission

The core belief of the Mission:

"Poor are entrepreneurial and have an innate desire to come out of poverty.

The challenge is to unleash their capabilities to generate sustainable livelihoods."

Social Mobilization & Institutional Development

Shelters for Urban Homeless

Employment through Skill Training & Placement

Support to Urban Street Vendors

Self Employment Program







Building social capital through a three - tiered community structure

City Level Federation

Area Level Federation

Area Level Federation

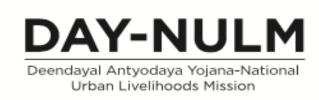




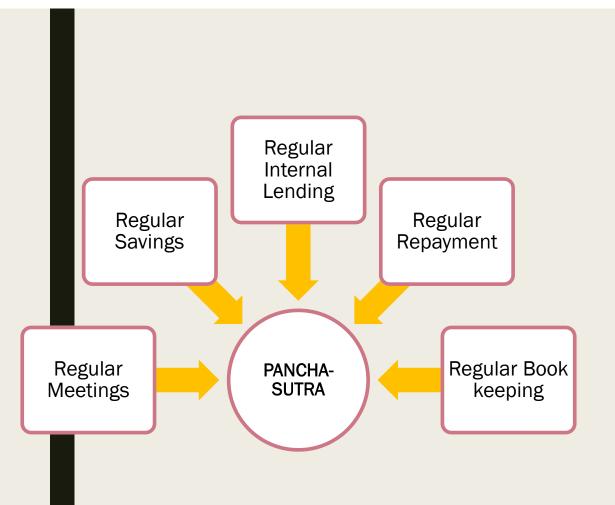


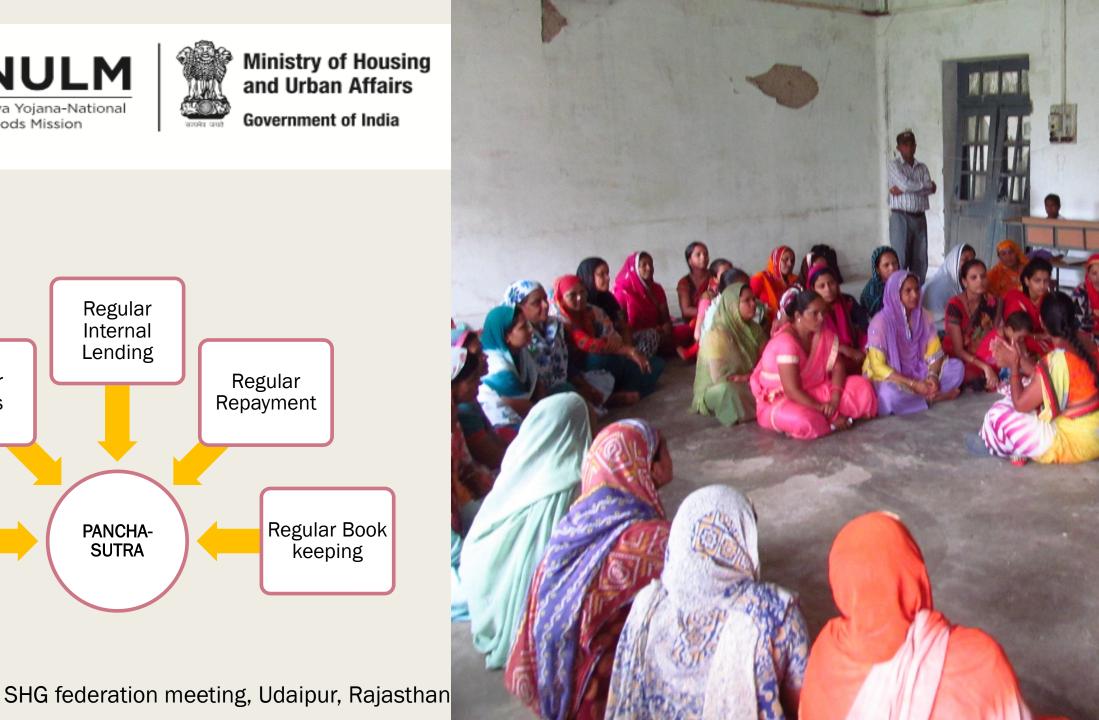


SHG Members in Guwahati, Assam















Skill India Mission

Providing market relevant skill training and placement

Employment generated for over 4.5 lakh beneficiaries

Nursing training, Nagpur, Maharashtra







- Over 12.83 Lakh candidates completed skill training
- Over 7.7 Lakh female candidates skill trained

Training in computer applications, Raipur, Chhattisgarh



Pathway out of poverty for urban youth through skilling

Mobilization and counselling support to urban poor

Access to training infrastructure and market relevant courses

Allowances during the training and post placement Placement support through specialized placement agencies and exposure to employers Financial support to set up enterprises for self-employed candidates

Continuous engagement through post-placement tracking









New Initiatives

- Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for informally acquired skills
- Partnerships with private sector for placements – Urban Clap / NEEM (National Employability Enhancement Mission)
- Institute of Design in Electrical
 Measurements Instruments IDEMI GoM
 8000 candidates to be trained in 3 years

Training in automobile engine overhauling, Guwahati, Assam







New Initiatives

- Personalized After-training Rapid Assessment (PARAS) to get online feedback on quality of training
- Captive placement models
- Partnership with Private Sector –
 NAREDCO India Vision / Blue shift –
 GoM 250000 construction workers to be trained RPL, Fresh and Upscaling





Self-Employment Programme

- Financial inclusion and support for microenterprises through subsidized microcredit
- Over Rs. 15,000 Cr credit provided to
 - 4.56 Lakh SHC
 - 3.44 laks Individual



Stone carving enterprise, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Different types of enterprises supported through DAY-NULM





E-rickshaw for eco-friendly local transport

Tools for handicraft products

Setting up of shops







Street vending cart



Sewing machine for apparels business





Facilities at Shelters

- Well ventilated and well lit rooms
- Drinking water, adequate bathing & toilet facilities
- Fire protection measures, First aid kits
- Pest and vector (mosquito) control







Facilities at Shelters

- Regular cleaning
- Common cooking space
- Personal lockers
- Common recreation space











- 1776 Shelters sanctioned
- 1064 shelters made operational
- Shelter capacity for 53,000 homeless persons created
- Shelters with capacity of 32,000 under construction

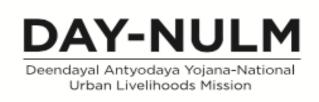




Support to Urban Street Vendors

The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihoods and Regulation of Street vending) Act promulgated to create a conducive business atmosphere for street vendors

Distribution of ID cards to vendors





- Survey of Vendors
- Identification
- ID cards issuance
- Vendor markets construction













City Livelihoods Centre

- Connects urban service providers to customers
- Helps SHGs to market products and services, through shops and e-commerce portals
- Over 250 functional City Livelihoods
 Centres



An initiative under DAY-NULM of Govt. of India to promote new startups, entrepreneurs, women SHGs and unemployed youth for different livelihood activities.

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Made in Odisha
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Agarbati (60 sticks), Arhar Dal (1 kg), Badi (200gm), Besan (500gm), Chakki Atta (3kg), Chowmein (300gm), Dal Tadka (400gm), Dry Chilly (Gota) (50gm), Garam Masala (Gota) (20gm), Jeera (Gota) (100gm), Jeera Powder (100gm), Mixed pickle (200gm), Mixture / Namkeen (250gm)

Mudhi (400gm), Mustard (Gota) (100gm), Oi (Sunflower) (1litre), Pancha Phutan (100gm) Papad (200gm), Red Chilly Powder (100gm) Sattu/Food supplement (500gm), Sema (250gm), Soya Badi (200gm), Sugar (250gm) Tea (100gm), Teja pata (20gm), Turmeric powder (100gm), White Phenyle (1litre)











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City Livelihood Centre, Jaipur





EMPOWERING MARGINALIZED GROUPS - CONVERGENCE BETWEEN SBM AND DAY-NULM

March 2018

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission









SHGs network provides a robust platform for program delivery and triggering behaviour change for –

- Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
- National Health Mission (NHM)
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)
- MUDRA Loans
- SAVANIDHI launched in June 2020
- Skill India Mission



Dispersal of Economic Activities

- 3892 Census towns and 3700 small and medium towns
- CT to operate as service centres for Hinterland effectively
- Also use towns located in surroundings of Corridor development
- Post COVID provide investment opportunities
- Will also provide jobs near the place of stay
- Will promote regional balance-States to act for ease of doing business

High Access Corridor- Road & Rail

■DMIC

- At a Glance
- Estimated Investment
- USD \$90 Billion
- A global manufacturing and investment destination
- Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) of 1504 km as the backbone
- Intersects 7 states namely Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra
- 24 Investment Regions/Industrial Areas will be developed
- The plan is to develop sustainable industrial cities with world class infrastructure
- New cities will ease the pressure on the existing cities.





















24

Investment Regions/ Smart Industrial Areas Cities

2

Airports

5

Power

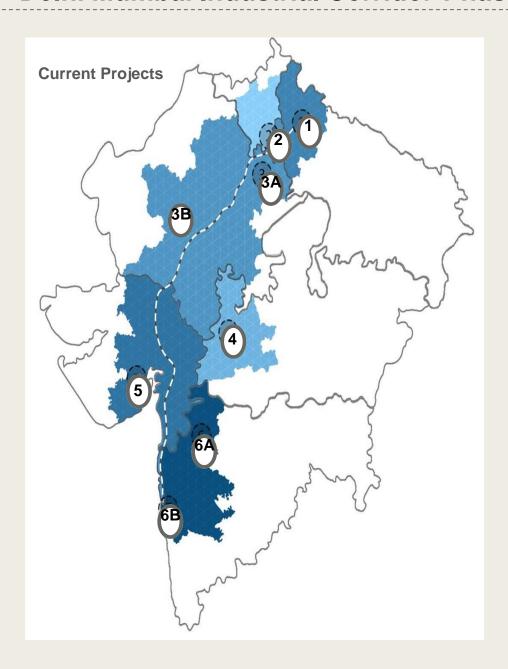
Projects

2

MRTS Projects 2

Logistic Hubs

Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor-Phase 1



- 1 UP:
 Dadri Noida Ghaziabad Investment Region
- 2 Haryana: Manesar – Bawal Investment Region
- Rajasthan:
 (3A) Khushkhera Bhiwadi- Neemrana
 Investment Region,
 (3B) Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area
- Madhya Pradesh:
 Pithampur- Dhar Mhow Investment Region
- Gujarat:
 Ahmedabad Dholera Special Investment
 Region
- Maharashtra:
 (6A) Shendra Bidkin Industrial Park &
 (6B) Dighi Port Industrial Area



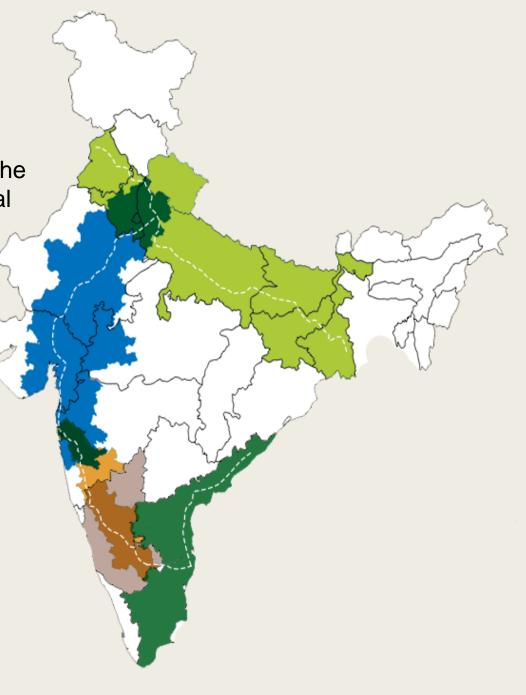
Government of India is also taking up the development of the following industrial corridors:

Bangalore Mumbai Economic Corridor

Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor

Chennai Bangalore Industrial Corridor

Chennai Vizag Industrial Corridor



Sum up

- Inclusive City is inevitable for national development
- Urban exclusion needs to be understood for planning and governance
- Horizontal and vertical equity in services, income and environment is must
- Externalities of infrastructure pave way for inclusive planning
- Spatial dispersal of economy and infrastructure facilities is essential

