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**URBAN DEVELOPMENT
IN
INDIA**



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Urban Development in India

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Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U): Achievements and Challenges

Swarupa Rani, K¹

Abstract

The paper is an attempt to review the outcomes of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) in its closing year. It presents a brief introduction to urbanization by defining it and its associated concepts like urban areas, urban agglomeration, and outgrowths. It discusses the pace of urbanization in India, and the causes behind and the problems created in the wake of urbanization are also enunciated. The paper discusses in detail the launch and progress of the SBM (U) apart from emphasizing the challenges yet to overcome. It concludes with an appeal for the transparent appraisal of the results of this prestigious program.

Keywords: urbanization, outcomes, appraisal, transparent, agglomeration, outgrowth

1. Introduction

Urbanization defined as a spatial concentration of people and economic activity, represents one of the most transformative processes of human civilization in terms of social and economic parameters and reference points. (Intelligent Urbanization- Road map for India, 2010). It is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one (Jaysawal.N., 2014).

Urbanization has become a common feature of the Indian society. The growth of industries has contributed to the growth of urban areas. As a result of industrialization, people have started moving towards the industrial areas in search of livelihood. This has resulted in the growth of towns and cities. The United Nations projected that by 2050, about 64 per cent of the developing world and 86 per cent of the developed world will be urbanized – much of which can be witnessed in Africa and Asia.

2. Definition of urban areas

As per the definition of the Census of India 2011, the urban area includes:

- All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc. known as statutory towns.

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- All other places which satisfy the following
- A minimum population of 5000;
- At least 75 per cent of the main working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
- A density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometer.

2.1 Urban agglomeration (UA)

An urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or without outgrowths of such towns. Urban agglomeration must consist of at least a statutory town and its total population should not be less than 20000.

2.2 Outgrowths (OGs)

An outgrowth is a viable unit such as a village or a hamlet or an enumeration block made up of such village or hamlet and clearly identifiable in terms of its boundaries and location.

3. Urbanization in India

Urban population in India is growing year by year, especially in the post-reform period. Being the second most populous country in the world after China, India's growing urbanization has an internal and international impact. The people living in urban areas has increased from 26 million in 1901 to 217 million in 1991, and it is 377 million in 2011. India's urban population constitutes a decent-sized part of the world's urban population. Every twelfth city-dweller of the world and every seventh city-dweller of the developed nations are from India.

Table 1: Trends in Urbanization in India

Year	Urban Population (in Millions)	% of Total Population	No. of Towns
1901	26	11	1627
1951	62	17.6	3060
1961	79	18.3	2700
1971	109	20.2	3126
1981	160	23.7	4029
1991	217	25.8	4689
2001	285	27.8	5166
2011	377	31.16	7935

Source: Census Report, Govt. of India, 2011

Table 2: No. of Towns/UAs and Outgrowths in India

Type of Town/UAs/OGs	Number of Towns	
	2011 Census	2001 Census
Statutory Towns	4041	3799
Census Towns	3894	1362
Urban Agglomerations	475	384
Outgrowths	981	962

Source: Census Report, Govt. of India, 2011

4. Causes of urbanization

- Natural increase in population
- Migration for better living standard
- Expansion of industry and trade
- Availability of better education and medical services
- Better infrastructure

5. Problems and effects of urbanization

Figure 1 shows the problems associated with urbanization and its effects in India.

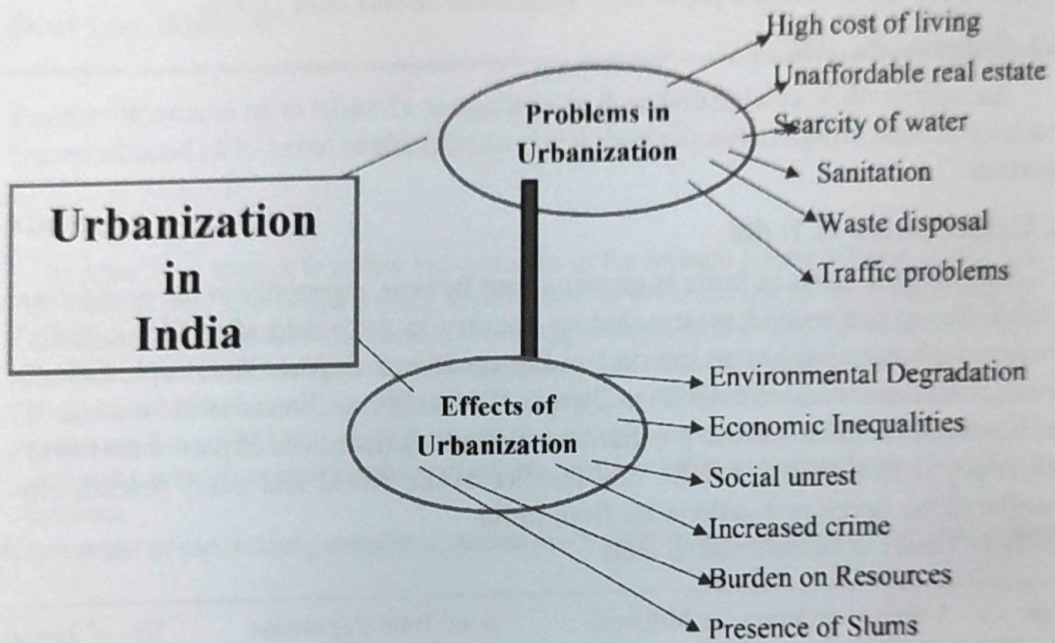


Fig. 1: Problems and Effects of Urbanization (Source: Author)

Social, economic and environment well-being is an obligatory parameter for the sustenance of any city. Rapid urbanization is happening in India but the challenges like vast population, shortage of resources, scale and state of planning, stakeholders' non-participation etc. have put up pressure on the Government. (Bahadure, 2012). The magnitude of the problems needs solution which is people-centric and practical. The Government of India identified the need to address the problems associated with and started many welfare and developmental programs exclusively for the urban India.

6. Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) is one of the prestigious programs which aims at the very fundamental issues influencing human health in particular and human development in general. The duration of the Mission is five years. The starting and ending dates are 2nd October 2014, and 2nd October 2019 respectively. The Mission was launched with the following objectives.

6.1 Objectives

- Elimination of open defecation
- Eradication of manual scavenging
- Modern and scientific solid waste management in municipalities
- Affecting behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- Generating awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
- Capacity augmentation for urban local bodies to create an enabling environment for the private sector participation in capital expenditure and operation and maintenance.

6.2 Allocations

The estimated cost for the programme is 62,009 crore, of which the share of the Government of India is 14,623 crore. It was estimated that another 25 per cent of the total cost would be borne by states/ULBs. It was proposed that the remaining funds are to be generated through other sources such as private sector participation, market borrowing, user charges, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and the Swachh Bharat Kosh (Kapur.A., 2018).

Table 3: Allocations of Government of India during the Mission Period

Year	Allocation for MoHUA (In Crores)	Allocation for SBM(U)(In Crores)	% of SBM(U) in total MoHUA allocations
2014-15	13,166	1,691	12.84
2015-16	18,340	1,000	5.45
2016-17	32,550	2,300	7.06
2017-18	40,754	2,300	5.64
2018-19	42,965	2,500	5.81

Source: India Expenditure Budget, Vol 2, for Ministry of Urban Development till Union Budget 2017-18 and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for FY 2019-20 (IB).

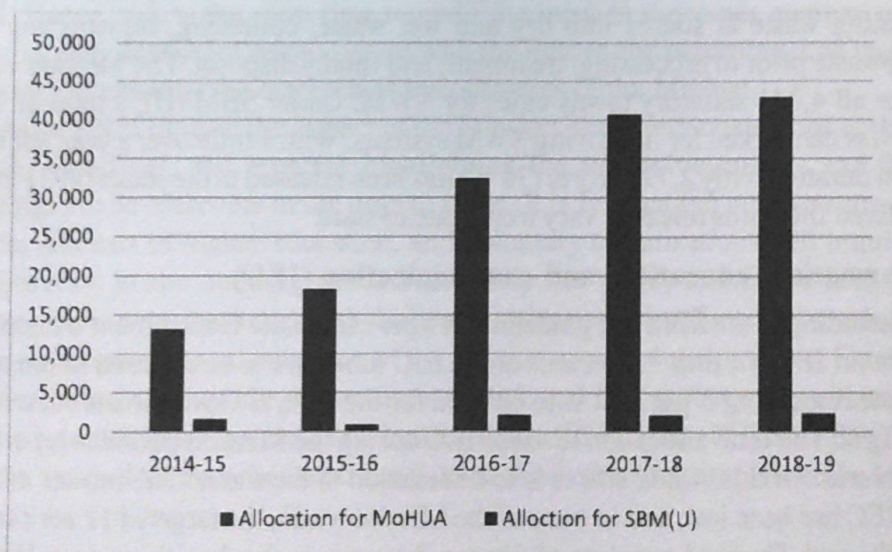


Fig. 2: Allocations by Government of India

6.3 Component-wise allocations and expenditures

The SBM (U) has six components:

1. Construction of Individual Household Latrines, including conversion of insanitary toilets into pour flush latrines for 80 per cent of urban households previously defecating in the open, and conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary latrines for 100 per cent of the households.
2. Construction of Community Toilets for 20 per cent of the urban population previously defecating in the open.
3. Construction of Public Toilets for floating population (presumed at 5 per cent of total urban population).
4. Solid Waste Management covering 80 per cent of the urban population (allowing for a 2 per cent increase year on year).
5. Information, education, communication, and public awareness.
6. Capacity building and administration.

Since the start of the Mission, most of the funds were released for toilet construction and solid waste management. Public awareness and capacity building have received lower resources than mandated in the guidelines.

7. Individual household latrines (IHHLs)

A post-construction incentive of Rs. 4,000 is provided by the government to the households which have IHHLs. This incentive is Rs. 10,800 for the Northeastern and hilly states. The States are to contribute a minimum of Rs. 2,667 and the Northeastern and hilly states are to contribute Rs. 1,200 per IHHL. However, incentives may vary across the states depending on the willingness of the state to increase its share. Toilet construction has been a predominant activity for most of the states.

8. Solid waste management (SWM)

SWM refers to a systematic process of ensuring that solid waste is disposed in a sustainable manner without polluting the environment. The process involves segregating waste at source into dry and wet waste, collecting, transporting, and storing waste prior to processing, treatment, and finally disposal. The Mission sought to cover all 4,041 statutory towns/cities for SWM. Under SBM (U), a total of 7,366 crores was earmarked for improving SWM systems. With a little over a year left in the Mission duration, only 2,797 crores (38 %) has been released to the states till 31 March 2018. Even the funds released vary from state to state.

9. Information, education, and communication (IEC)

According to the SBM (U) guidelines, 15 per cent of the Government's share must be spent on IEC. Of this, 12 per cent of the IEC funds are to be released to the states, while the remaining 3 per cent is to be used for the central Government mass media campaigns. The total allocation towards IEC during the Mission period is reported as 1,828 crores. Of this, 1,462 crores is to be released to the states. The release of funds under IEC has been low, and in none of the Mission years, the targeted 12 per cent has been achieved. The total quantum of releases, however, is slowly picking pace. Between April 2014 and January 2017, only 11 per cent of IEC allocation was released to the states. By 20 March 2018, this proportion increased to 39 per cent.

10. Achievements

- As on November 2018, a total of 53.64 lakh IHHLs have been constructed across India, accounting for 81 per cent of the target.
- By November 2018, for both Community Toilets and Public Toilets, 88 per cent of the Mission targets has been completed, and another 8 per cent were under construction.
- SBM (U) aims to achieve 100 per cent door-to-door waste collection by the time of the Mission's end date. By November 2018, 71,797 wards or 85 per cent of the total identified wards have achieved 100 per cent door-to-door waste collection.
- Processing of waste, however, remained low. At an all-India level, only 46 per cent of the total waste generated was processed as on November 2018.

11. Challenges

- Continuous water supply for each and every individual household is the biggest challenge as scarcity of water is on the rise in the country.
- Maintenance of public and community toilets is getting tougher day by day due to lack of duty-minded personnel as such works need a great sense of seriousness about the outcomes.
- Manual scavenging is still intact due to lack of adequate financial resources to urban local bodies as they are not in a position to mobilize funds from the stakeholders.
- In this '*Disposable Era*,' the quantity of solid waste is a great challenge.
- Encouraging private participation in welfare-oriented activities is another big challenge.
- Most importantly, creating awareness and affecting behavioural changes are the toughest tasks to be handled.

12. Conclusion

We are on the verge of completing the stipulated time period of 5 years for the SBM. Hence, this is the right time to audit the mission outcomes qualitatively and quantitatively. Instead of being content with the figures and percentages on paper, it is necessary to examine the outreach of the outcomes of the Mission.

As an effort to scale the impact of the Mission, the present paper has outlined its launch, objectives, and progress highlighting the true achievements and the real challenges to be overcome in the days to come. It is felt that the involvement of local people, students of higher education, and voluntary organizations will improve the transparency in the auditing process and help the policy-makers to take further measures. It is not wise to stop with the comparative rankings (Swachh Sarvekshan) in the issue because the real outcomes of the mission are absolute in nature. Finally, it is not the Central or State Governments, nor the Local bodies, but every citizen of the country is responsible for a clean and healthy India. 'REDUCE – REUSE – RECYCLE' is a way forward for every household to witness the desired outcomes from the Mission.

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Urbanisation is an index of transformation of traditional Rural Economies into Modern Urban Economies. Globally more people live in urban areas than rural areas and every year world's population is increasing by more than 70 million, equivalent to seen mega cities. Industrialization, expanding employment opportunities in higher order urban centres leads to urbanisation, which in turn promotes poverty-induced rural urban migration in most of the developing countries including India. The prominent feature of urbanisation in India is lopsided resulting in the growth of Class I cities. The study of the major problems of urban centres viz., Migration, Urban Poverty, Slums, Sanitation, Urban Transport, Urban Housing, Urban Employment specifically the growth of Urban Informal Sector require the special attention of researchers and planners. The analytical and descriptive studies on various causes and consequences of urbanization and urban development could through light for the formulation of appropriate plans for programmes for initiating sustainable India's Urban Development. In this context the thought provoking ideas expressed by various academicians presented in this book will be useful to the students, researchers in the disciplines of Social Sciences viz., Economics, Applied Economics, Sociology, Demography and Geography and also for policy makers.



Prof. M. Koteswara Rao is currently Director for Institute for Tribal Development Studies, and Former Professor of Economics and Dean for Social Science, Acharya Nagarjuna University, had put up three and half decades of Teaching and research experience published vary widely in National and International Journals of repute and presented papers in National and International Conferences. Guided 32 Ph.D's and 28 M.Phil's for the award of Research Degrees. Specialized in the areas of Urban Development and Labour Economics. Carried out 6 Research Projects sponsored by UGC and other Agencies.



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