CHAPTER - 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Present chapter undertakes the review of the literature. To have better understanding of the topic, a review of different studies carried out in different dimensions is essential. For the convenience of the study, the literature reviewed is classified into four major sections. They are as follows: section 2.1: Review of literature in context of urbanization, section 2.2: Review of literature in context of urban governance and services, section 2.3: Review of literature in context of urban poor or slums, section 2.4: Review of literature in context of JNNURM. Further, section 2.5 states the gaps in existing research and finally section 2.6 provides summary of the chapter.

2.1: REVIEW OF LITERATURE IN CONTEXT OF URBANIZATION:
There are many studies are available on the issue of urbanization. Some major studies reviewed in the present study are enlisted here along with their contribution in the subject.

1. Mishra, R. (1978)\(^1\) in the book titled ‘Million Cities of India’ examined the process of urbanization in several million plus cities in India. According to author, urbanization is a process which reveals itself through temporal, spatial and sectorial changes in the demographic, social, economic and technological and environmental aspects of life in a given society. Urban population is more engaged in secondary and territory sectors. The book has described many socio-economic characteristics of million plus cities in India.

2. Harris, N. (1990)\(^2\) in the working paper on ‘Urbanization, Economic Development and Policy in Developing Countries’ stated that the urbanization is significantly linked to economic development process. Economic development in any country involves a shift in the composition of national output from sector of relatively low productivity to high productivity. During this process people start migrating from rural areas towards towns and factories. In other words, surplus labours are forced to move towards city in
search of jobs. Author states, urbanization involves a radical change in the structure of the economy which brings a redistribution of employment and labour force between agriculture and industrial sectors.

3. Backer, Williamson and Mills (1992) in the book titled ‘Indian Urbanization and Economic Growth Since 1960’ described the trend of urbanization in India and its relationship to economic growth. Authors applied general equilibrium analysis to identify interactions among rural and urban India and between India and rest of the world. According to authors though the urban population increased significantly since 1960’s but there has been decline in urban labor force. It is within India scenario. Comparative to other nations, urban growth in India is very slow. This slow urban growth is because of unfavorable economic and demographic conditions.

4. Meher (1998) in the article titled ‘Social and Ecological Drift of a Planned Urban Centre: A Study of Rourkels, Orissa’ examined the process of urbanisation and its consequences in steel city of Rourkela. Author stated that, after 1995, city attracted massive immigrants from the various parts of the state and country for many job opportunities. Informal sector in the city too expanded due to industrialization. Migration ratio after 1995 increased very rapidly. It resulted in to slums and squatter settlements in the city. At the same time huge pressure on the basic services emerged due to rise in population of the city. Author urge need to act local bodies more efficiently and effectively to provide public services and to handle the problem of slum in the city.

5. Mahadevia, D. (2001) in the paper titled ‘Sustainable Urban Development in India: An Inclusive Perspective’ focused on the sustainability of the cities and people centered approach of urban development. Urban development addresses the issues of economic growth whereas the sustainable city addresses the environmental problems. According to study the new perspective of sustainable cities in the South India is an ‘inclusive approach’. This approach puts the vision for the betterment of the urban poor at the centre. This approach includes all the dimensions of development in a holistic
manner. The study presents a vision of sustainable cities in India and describes activities aimed at reaching this vision.

6. Mohan, R. and Dasgupta, S. (2005) in the article ‘The 21st Century: Asia Becomes Urban’ described the background of urbanization in Asia region, discussed consequences, challenges and opportunities of growing urbanization in Asia. It stated that the urbanization is the 20th century phenomena because of the rapid urbanization in the period. Mainly it was spread in the second half of the 20th century from Europe to North America, then to Latin America. The study anticipate that now it is the turn of Asia region to get more urbanized specially large countries like India and China. Urbanization in these countries can create some challenges and opportunities for them. It needs proper city management and proper urban infrastructural facilitates to support rapid urbanization along with strengthening the city management to overcome possible problems and challenges after huge urbanization in these countries. Author assumes that the trend of urbanization growth in last 50 years will continue for next 30 years in the countries like India and China. The City management of these countries needs to be strengthened through making them more credit worthy and efficient to cope up with rapid urbanization.

7. Pandey, R.K. (2006) in the book on ‘Urban Sociology: Planning, Administration and Management’ dealt with the basic concepts like urban ecology, rural urban continuum, dichotomy, the city community, urbanism and urbanization, Urban demography, urban administration, urban planning, urban change, urban management. The element of urban design and architecture has also been discussed. This author differentiated the concept of urbanism and urbanization. Further it examined the impact of globalization in context of urban India. There is discussion on the ancient city planning too. The author also highlighted the challenges before future urban India.

with the territory sector. In Karnataka, Southern Maidan is the highest urbanized region with highest concentration of urban population, cities and towns as well as high growth performance towns. The trickle down process has not succeeded in diffusing the benefits of urbanization. This has resulted in to city regional disparities. The study proposed a four tier hierarchy of urban centers to promote balanced regional development.

9. **Jha, R. (2008)** in the book titled ‘Urban Essays’ discusses the important issues in the process of urbanization like Urban Governance, Urban Poverty, Municipal Finance, and Urban Environment. It discussed the basic mindset of urbanization showing its relationship with the economy, infrastructure, globalization, and poverty. The study examined the good urban governance, urban decentralization in India, Model Municipal Law, Women’s in Urban Governance and many more. The traditional definition of urban poverty and new angels of the poverty is explored by the author. It also explains the Public Private Partnership discourse in urban infrastructure. In conclusive remark the work highlights the awareness of the citizens for the sustainable development of the city and suggested promoting the marginalized groups into the urban mainstream.

10. **Mohan, R. (2009)** in the article on ‘Urbanization in India: Patterns and Emerging Policy Issues’ in a edited book titled ‘Urban Sociology’ emphasised on many issues related to urbanization in India. Article debates the interrelation between urbanization, industrialization and development in India. It further discusses the employment through urbanization and also the regional pattern of urban growth and economic development. According to author, rapid urbanization growth in India is associated with economic growth and industrialization. Though, urbanization in India is slow it is accelerating after the new reforms of 1991. Author stated that the more urbanized states shown higher productivity in industrial sector but less productivity in agriculture sector. According to study, a major conscious strategy is needed to increase agricultural production and productivity across India along with expansion in more industries.
11. Bhagat, R.B. (2011) in his paper on ‘Emerging Pattern of Urbanization in India’, discusses the trend of urbanization in India along with its components and state level pattern with special reference to 2011 Census. According to author, as there has been no change in the definition of ‘urban’ between 2001 and 2011 census, expansion of new towns contributed significantly more in urban population in spite of several metropolitan cities showing a huge decline in growth rate of urban population. Author pointed out that in urban studies, the contribution of natural increase has not received as much attention as rural to urban migration. There exists popular belief that the urban population is increasing solely due to migration. The contribution of natural increase in urban growth also observed declined in 2011 census. The declining trend in the urban population growth rate observed during the 1980s and 1990s. The level of urbanization increased faster during 2001-2011. A substantial increase in the urban population is due to net rural-urban classification and rural to urban migration. A huge number of new towns emerged during the last decade. It resulted in to rise in the number of urban population, though decline in growth rate of urban population in metropolitan cities and decline in natural growth rate of urban population.

12. Kundu, A. (2011) in the paper ‘Method in Madness: Urban Data from 2011 Census’ criticized the methods used for data collection on population by different agencies. Article considered the projection of population by Registrar General of India (RGI), High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC), The Mckinsey Global Institute (MGI) and the World Urbanization Report (WUP) in different years. Author criticized on the methodology used for the population prediction by RGI and others. Article noted that the annual exponential projected growth rate by RGI, HPEC and MGI were less than the actual annual exponential growth rate. The author highlighted the declining trend of growth rate of population from 2001 to 2010. The data from 45th and 64th round of National Sample Survey suggest that migration for economic reasons has gone down among the Rural Urban migrants. Finally it discusses the need to review RGI’s methodology for collecting data on urban centres.
13. **Kundu, A. (2011)** explored the perceptions about a rapid pace of urbanization in India. The study discussed that large cities, particularly the metropolises, have become less welcoming to the prospective migrants. Author described significant reduction in population growth of metro cities like Delhi, Chandigarh, Mumbai, Chennai, Ahmadabad, Kolkata, Hyderabad and some others except Bangalore using provisional data of 2011 Census. It expressed concern regarding concentration of demographic and economic growth in and around a few cities and underscored the need to bring about spatially balanced urbanization. The author drew an attention towards low urban growth and weak economic base of small towns. It uses apprehension of ‘exclusionary urbanization’ meaning that the urbanization in the country prohibiting or discouraging people from low socio-economic class to get migrated towards cities.

14. **Desai R. (2012)** in the chapter titled ‘Entrepreneurial Urbanism in the Time of Hindutva’ in edited book titled ‘Urbanizing Citizenship: Contested Spaces in Indian Cities’, had explored the city Imagineering and place marketing of Ahmadabad city as a case. The chapter begins with discussion on the urban entrepreneurialism and strategies of city Imagineering and place marketing. Then, it explains the Vibrant Gujarat events organized by the Gujarat Government. It examined the way in which Ahmadabad was imaged and mobilized as part of the larger agenda of promoting Gujarat. This study is based on ethnographic research carried out in Ahmadabad over 18 months between 2005 and 2007. It further observed the role of local body and politicians in practices of city Imagineering and place marketing and how they sought to brand the city and create vision of future Ahmadabad based on upper middle class aspirations. According to author the city’s and region’s image has been rehabilitated through many developed projects. It served to rehabilitate the image of political regime too in Gujarat.

15. **Kundu A. and Saraswati L.R. (2012)** in the paper titled ‘Migration and Exclusionary Urbanization in India’ analysed the migration and urbanisation patterns in recent decades in India. The paper begins with showing the trend and patterns of migration focusing gender and geographical boundaries of
movements for rural and urban areas separately. Later, it examines the level of urbanisation and variation of urbanisation in India. Authors found that the declining trend of urbanisation in recent decades. Interstate migration has been observed increasing trend which implies increased opportunities for relatively skilled and better off migrants. Poor and unskilled male labourers are finding it difficult to sustain in urban centres. Consequently, poverty induced migration has become a less important component in mobility over time. There finds slow pace of urbanisation and exclusionary urban growth in large cities. At the same time number of towns having population more than 5000 are growing rapidly.

2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE IN CONTEXT OF URBAN GOVERNANCE AND SERVICES:
Urban governance plays an important role in the development of the city. They are the institutional set up at local (city) level to provide public services properly and to promote/support city development. JNNURM has one sub-mission named Urban Governance and Infrastructure (UIG). Considering this, present study reviewed some of the major literature available in the same context.

1. Rao, S.R. and Rao, M.N. (1983) in their book ‘Economic of Urban Local Public Sector’ has given description of provision of costs and the service delivery of urban local bodies in India. It has taken into account 25 major cities and 61 towns form the state of Karnataka. There were many studies on the revenue side but it was among the few attempts focusing on the expenditure side of the urban local bodies. Author highlighted huge differences in the services provided by local governments among different cities and towns. Study found intra-size differences too. It indicates the towns of same size also observed huge variation in service delivery by local bodies. The study has considered urban services like water supply, drainage, roads, public health, sanitation and street lighting. According to authors, the provision of important public services was deteriorating due to financial, allocation, managerial and technical problems. Levels of resource mobilization among these cities/towns found low. It is suggested that there is need of state government’s financial aid to these cities. Addition to this it is also stated that
the disparities among identical local bodies should brought within limits otherwise this can lead to severe imbalance among them.

2. **Pethe, K. and Karmarkar (2003)** in the chapter ‘Finance of Urban Local Bodies in Maharashtra-A Statistical Profile’ in the India Infrastructure report analyzed the status of finances and infrastructure of urban local bodies in Maharashtra. It highlighted the heterogeneity in terms of population, density, area and socio-economic characteristics among different cities. Author considered 245 ULBs in Maharashtra for their interpretations and shown declining trend of expenditure by ULBs during 1995 to 2000. These expenditures were mainly on the core public services like water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, waste water management, roads and street light. It has further pointed out the budget deficits was the main reason among the fall in the ULBs expenses on the stated public services. It also highlighted that the grants from State Government also varies among the ULB’s. The amount of grant is not sufficient as if to conduct large infrastructure projects. This study urged to improve the revenue of ULBs and aid from the state government for the development of infrastructure in the respective cities/towns.

3. **Majumder, R. (2005)** in the article on ‘Infrastructure and Regional Development: Inter-linkages in India’ examined imbalances in the availability of infrastructural facilities regionally. The study adopted a multidimensional approach with sectoral, sub sectoral and composite indices of development for the analysis. This article found significant association between infrastructural facilities and development of regions. Further it found the declined magnitude of association in recent years. This association differs for different regions and at different stages of development. Author suggested the identification of specific requirements of different regions, benefit-cost analysis, followed by infrastructural expansion are the major instruments of balanced regional development.

4. **Deb (2006)** in a chapter titled ‘Role of the State in City Growth: The Case of Hyderabad City’ in an edited book ‘Urban Studies’ discussed the role of
Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA) in the development of the city. The author seeks to understand the nature of HUDA’s operation and the political processes that influence the functioning of HUDA. It is stated that the HUDA has failed to intervene in the growth process of the Hyderabad city. Further he stated the reason for the failure is that the HUDA is completely controlled by the interest of the capitalist class and forsaken its role to work for the interest of the city development. Author criticized saying ‘states as agents of capitalist class’ and the functioning of the state is marked not by ‘relative autonomy’ but by ‘relative anarchy’, given the chaotic nature of its functioning. Decisions of the state are not for long term interest but for short term interests.

5. Sivaramakrishnan, K.C. (2006) in the book titled ‘Peoples Participation in Urban Governance’ discussed the details of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. Author put forth the act provided sufficient autonomy to decide on local issues. Further it provides the establishment of ward committees in municipal bodies to ensure good connection between elected representatives and the citizens. This work critically examined the efficacy of the ward committees across the States in India. Author finds no inspiring situation in various states regarding the ward committees. The study highlighted heterogeneous features of ward committees in different States. Developed States like Maharashtra, Karnataka and West Bengal too observed with in-uniform ward committees. Author found only Kerala State has established ward committees in proper sense. Other States have not shown any enthusiasm in setting these committees.

6. Ali, S. (2007) in the paper titled ‘Urban Governance in India: Issues and Challenges’ analyzed the condition of urban governance in India. According to study, 11 percent of the Worlds urban growth is occurring from India only. Urban growth in Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata is highest among the other cities in India and the policy guidelines for urban development are based on balanced urban growth in India. Actually, urban growth is uneven in different states and among different cities. Author discussed some of the emerging areas
in urban development like empowerment of ULB through 74th CAA, urban infrastructure development through JNNURM and UIDSSMT, involvement of private sector in infrastructure projects through public private partnership (PPP) etc. The study urged the need to strengthen ULBs financially so that they will able to provide necessary infrastructure for the city.

7. Kala, S.S. (2007) in the article on ‘Reforming Delivery of Urban Services in Developing Countries: Evidence from a Case Study in India’ considered a case of Ludhiana as a case study. Paper discussed the need for reforming public service delivery in Ludhiana city. It also explained the relationship between the city’s financial performance and its delivery of urban services. The study finds that the user charges do not significantly cover the production cost of water supply or sewerage facility. The bottlenecks to reforming public service delivery are mainly financial and institutional. It suggested the changes in institutional arrangements for delivery of services and participation of citizens in it to the reforms in urban services.

8. Baud and Dewit (2008) in the book ‘New Forms of Urban Governance in India’ provided details of type of urban Governance in India and problems faced by the urban local bodies (ULBs). The work identified various shifts and changes in governance system in India. Author has discussed various problems faced by Municipal Corporations, Corporations, Nagar Panchayat etc. in the urban governance. The study highlighted resident’s participation in governance to improve the standard of the governance. In the conclusive remark it is suggested new tools of governance and identified various reforms to be implemented for effective good governance of the concerned authorities.

9. Smitha, K.C. (2008) in the working paper ‘Urban Governance and Service Delivery in Bangalore: Public Private Partnership’ explored Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the light of its prospectus and failures in Bangalore city. The study examined various types of PPP functioning in Bangalore city. The working paper is classified into four sections. First section presents the conceptual understanding of PPP in urban context. Second section explores different PPP models in Bangalore city. The third section describes the
efficiency and equity issue in light of PPP. And final section presents the conclusion. Study finds the better hassle free citizen services at one place with private vendor’s participation. Municipal Corporation facilities like Birth, Date Certificates, water bill, property tax etc. made easy with PPP. Paper highlighted some good initiatives taken by Bangalore corporation like ‘Sulabha Naksha’ (easy plan) and ‘Sarala Kata’ (building by law). According to authors the efficiency level of the service delivery has improved with PPP. Paper criticized PPP on the issue of equal distribution of services. It highlights that the basic services like water, sanitation, solid waste etc. provided by private organization does not reaches to backward regions. PPP has left limited impact on urban poor’s of Bangalore city. The study concluded with a suggestion that the PPP must ensures the provisions of better basic services to urban poor’s in the city and more efficient delivery of the services.

10. **Joop, F.M., Koppenjan and Bert, E. (2009)** in their work ‘Public Private Partnership in Urban Infrastructures: Reconciling Private Sector Participation and Sustainability’ discusses the need of private sector participation in urban infrastructure projects with the objective to increase sustainability of the urban environment. According to the study, to let urbanization into more sustainable direction, one option is to further public private partnership through private sector participation (PSP) in the development, maintenance and operation of sustainable urban infrastructure is required. Doing so can draw good results because private companies are profit driven. They are always convinced of the opportunities for getting return on their investments. This whole article discuss about the implementation of PSP.

11. **Kala, S.S. and Mathur, O.P. (2009)** in the book ‘Costs and Challenges of Local Urban Services: Evidence from Indian Cities’ examined the marginal cost pricing principle of urban services by respective ULB’s. The study comprises the data collected and interpreted from six different cities namely Bangalore, Chandigarh, Pune, Lucknow, Surat and Jaipur. Two detailed case studies Ludhiana and Rajkot indentified various means to get improve the urban services. The study seeks to answer three questions. First is to find out the marginal cost of water supply in urban India. Other is to find out the total
expenditure required for the services like sanitation, sewerage, solid waste, roads etc. and at last, study seeks to find out challenges before urban India in reforming their service delivery. The study provided valuable inputs for reforms in the service delivery in urban India. Over and above the issue of finances, institutional and statutory overlaps of functions are the causes of poor service delivery in the case of many cities in India. It also suggests that cities should ideally have one local level institution for all locally provided services, to avoid a statutory overlap of several institutions dealing with the same services. This local level institution to be adequately equipped with resources, skill powers and more or less similar expenditure responsibilities with respect to provision of local services. Further study suggested that the Municipal bodies should identify new sources of funds, such as municipal bonds, for financing their infrastructure.

12. Kala, S.S. and Reddy, V.A. (2010)\(^\text{27}\) in their book titled ‘State of Urban Services in India’s Cities: Spending and Financing’ attempted to answer two critical questions i.e. ‘Does low spending explain the state of poor public service delivery?’ And ‘How can urban local bodies have access to greater resources so as to enable them to improve public service delivery?’ This work has considered four cities i.e. Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Jaipur and Bangalore for the study. The authors examined urban services like water supply, sewerage, sanitation, solid waste management, roads and street lighting. It compares the status of these services in the cities and further suggested the different ways in which they can be financed and get improved. Author suggested that, irrespective of the city size, revenue is the essence of the problem in a majority of urban services. Study urges the necessity to provide more sources of revenues for cities to carry out their responsibilities. Further, it suggests that the public land leasing and sales can be a good source of revenue for ULBs.

13. Sivaramakrishnan, K.C. (2013)\(^\text{28}\) in the paper on ‘Revisiting the 74\(^\text{th}\) Constitutional Amendment for Better Metropolitan Governance’ made an attempt to assess the urban Indian scenario in the context of 74\(^\text{th}\) Constitutional Amendment Act. Author urged the need to revisit 74\(^\text{th}\) CAA. According to study, Indian policymakers have been slow in responding to changing features
of metropolitan cities. Further, metropolitan regions have become mere creatures of state governments with neither the necessary strategic flexibility nor political legitimacy. The paper suggested a need to revisit 74th CAA because it has failed to visualise dynamics of complex urban formations and a need to work through available legislative and institutional arrangements. Further, study explored alternative pathways through which reality of urban India can be aligned properly. The author insisted the requirement of long debate on the constitutional amendments; meanwhile author also feels necessity to work with extending provisions of existing legislation or slightly modifying them.

2.3 REVIEW OF LITERATURE IN CONTEXT OF URBAN POOR/SLUMS
Urban poors have very distinct features as compare to rural poors. Usually, word ‘poor’ is considered as rural belonging. With increasing urbanization in India, urban poor also received separate attention for the research study. JNNURM comprises of two sub-missions of which second sub-mission is Basic Services to Urban Poor. Present study reviewed some major studies conducted on the issues of urban poor/slums. They are briefly discussed as below:

1. Joshi, B.L. (1989) in the book ‘Slums and Housing Problem’ explained the pattern of urbanization and its consequences with a case study of Aurangabad city in Maharashtra. Author found a significant association between industrialization and rapid growth of city population. Presence of industries in the city attracts many manual workers from side by villages along with their families. But not all the migrants receive the job in the city. People starts occupying available open spaces which are near to market or a place where informal employment is easy to access. It resulted into the slums in the city. Area becomes more congested and living standard becomes bad. Author has given deep discussion on the growth of slums in the cities and suggested some of the solutions to the problem.

2. Kapadia, N. and Kanitkar, T. (2002) in the paper titled ‘Primary Healthcare in Urban Slums’ examined the health conditions of the residents of slums in Maharashtra state. It further discussed the obstacles in the existing
urban health delivery system. According to study, residents in the urban slums are vulnerable groups because they are out of reach of any public health coverage in the city. Paper described the data about the doses of iron and folic tablets, Antenatal check-ups, Women health, child health and emerging issues like HIV/AIDS and TB in slums and non slum areas. This study is conducted in cities like Pimpri-Chinchwad and Pune. Author suggested that decentralized services need to be provided to urban slums as they are being provided in rural areas. This will help improve coverage figures for immunization and maternal health. There is a need to increase the urban infrastructure for health at all levels in large and small towns to cope with growing urban population. Addition to this, the provision of basic amenities for slum and slum like population is required. This study urged the need to develop health plans for the rapidly expanding urban population. Health policy formulation and implementation must take into consideration the need of the urban centers and condition of urban centers.

3. Patkar, M. and Singh, S. (2007) in their research article titled ‘Urban Renewal: At Whose Cost?’ discussed about the housing policy declared by the Maharashtra State. On November 1, 2006 Maharashtra State became the first state declaring the draft of first housing policy. Author criticized that the policy does not give due space and importance to rural issues. The provisions of the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act should be strictly implemented. Basti Sabhas on the lines of gram sabhas must be set up and slums should not be treated as encroachments but as service guilds. It is suggested to re-prioritize state goals considering rural issues. These initiatives should aim towards fulfillment of the obligations of the state and the society towards its citizens and not to maximize profit over the needs of people.

4. Duggal (2009) in article titled ‘Snap Shot in the Homeless Ludhiana City: A Reflection of Urban Poverty’ discussed the condition of urban poor’s in Ludhiana city. According to author urban poverty is a multi dimensional concept and cannot be defined uni-dimensionally. Urban poverty means non-fulfillment of the human rights to the range of basic services like shelter, education, security, justice, livelihood etc. Important component of the right to
live with dignity is the right to adequate housing. Homeless population without any basic services to them in Ludhiana City is the best representatives of the urban poor’s. Author suggested some of the solutions to solve the urban poverty in the study.

5. Modi, R. (2009) in article on ‘Resettlement and Rehabilitation in Urban Centers’ examined the issues related to resettlement and rehabilitation due to infrastructure development projects. This study is based on field research conducted for project affected persons at several projects and confined to the displaced people by the Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) which is partly financed by the World Bank. This work limits itself to the MUTP and attempts to critically assess the Maharashtra Governments Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Policy.

6. Bhowmik, S.K. (2010) in the chapter titled ‘Urban Public Space and the Urban Poor’ in edited book ‘Accumulation by Dispossession: Transformative Cities in the New Global Order’ examined the use of urban public space in the context of changing positions of labour in Mumbai. It discussed the changing employment pattern in Mumbai and its effect on the use of public space. Poor’s in Mumbai are mainly engaged in informal sector and contributing in an economy of Mumbai in many ways. In Mumbai, slums are projected as the main cause of urban crisis. The study seeks to answer the question that ‘who occupies urban public space?’ Author criticises State for not helping the poor’s in the city instead harassing them through rent seeking and evictions. Author urged to consider/include urban poor’s too in the planning process. Urban plans should design in keeping in mind the need of better-off this section too. According to study, slums do not normally grow in open spaces. They get settled only where they do have easy access to job (informal jobs). They do so to reduce expenses on transportation. Poor’s offer their labour at very cheap rate. Here the real beneficiary is the buyer of labours who get labours at much reduced wages. Such issues needed to be considered while framing the plans is the suggestion by the author. In conclusive remark, author raises the question that ‘why cannot urban plans provide open markets in
strategic places like near railway stations, bus terminus, hospitals, etc. and spaces for housing for urban poor where they are needed most?’ According to author, it is possible in only two circumstances. First is when State is enough strong to resist the pressure of builder lobby or other is when urban poor’s are organised one.

7. Pakalpati, U.V. (2010) in the chapter titled ‘Hi-tech Hyderabad and the Urban Poor: Reformed Out of the System’ from edited book titled ‘Accumulation by Dispossession: Transformative Cities in the New Global Order’, discussed the issue of dispossession of the urban poor’s for different development programmes. According to author, in present neoliberal scenario, the main focus of capitalist is the urban land. While acquiring land from the poor’s, farmers or slum dwellers, these people are unaware of meaning of land acquisition, urban development, infrastructure, economic growth or world class city. The study criticized on the Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA) for their negligence in housing for poor’s. Further, HUDA is criticized for citing scarcity of land for housing urban poor’s one side and on other side offering urban land at nominal rates to rich corporate entities in the city. In such a situation, infrastructure projects under JNNURM in the hand of HUDA made worse condition for the urban poor’s livelihood in Hyderabad city.

8. Desai, R. (2012) in the paper titled ‘Governing the Urban Poor: Riverfront Development, Slum Resettlement and the Politics of Inclusion in Ahmedabad’ examined the politics of slum resettlement and inclusion with special reference to riverfront development at Ahmadabad city of Gujarat. The paper analyzed the project from planning in late 1990s to the initial stages of official resettlement a decade after. In the initial part of the paper the details of the riverfront development project, which is also known as Sabarmati Riverfront Development (SRD) is given. SRD project proposal articulated a co-optation by inclusion strategy. Over the next decade, the proposal changed to flexible governing. Flexible governing involved numerous practices such as multiple and shifting terrains of compensation, fragmentary evictions and piecemeal
resettlement. It has affected poor’s residing side by riverfront very badly. The flexible governing has also allowed for various changes to the larger projects than originally proposed plans. JNNURM funds made it possible to construct larger projects than the previously planned one. The study criticised the politics of inclusion in the context of the SRD explaining the condition between 2000 and 2010.

9. **Bhan, G. and Shivanand, S. (2013)** [37] in their paper ‘(Un) Settling the City: Analysing Displacement in Delhi from 1990 to 2007’ discussed the issue of evictions in Delhi during the period 1990 to 2007. Initial part of the paper gives details of displacements occurred in Delhi in between 1990 to 2007. Further, it discussed on the resettlement ratios and In-Situ up gradations in the city. At least 218 evictions have occurred between 1990 and 2007 in the Delhi. Present paper seeks to answer some key questions and argues in support of some policies of resettlements. The study supports the current policy emphasis on In-Situ up gradation of the slums in the Delhi. Author criticises on the perception of the ‘slum’ as a site of eviction. Paper also raises the question that as if how political parties and elected representatives negotiate for their constituents while operating within the larger discourse of a world class city.

10. **Ramachandran, H. (2014)** [38] in the article ‘Urbanization: A Solution to Poverty?’ argued on the issues of growing urbanization in India. Author stressed the need to promote urbanization in India and insisted to shift the focus of policies towards urban growth. According to study, agriculture sector with 60 percent employment and 25 percent share in GDP (1999-2000) is not sustainable in India. The study finds statistically significant correlation coefficient (0.758) between per capita income and percentage of urban population (2001). It highlighted that how urban poverty is lower than the rural poverty and study also finds that the size of the city and the poverty has inverse relationship. Author pointed out that the policy makers ignored the urban problems for many decades. The study insisted policy makers to give keen attention on the issues of urbanization. Author also explored the bypassing of secondary sector in Indian economy. It is urged the need to strengthen the manufacturing sector in India. Concentration of population in
metropolitan cities resulted into many problems. Promoting small and medium size towns to attract people so that the metropolitan cities would get some relief from the population pressure. These changes may help in reducing the poverty level in India.

11. Singh, K. (2014) paper ‘Mapping Poverty to Reach the Urban Poor’ is based on UN-HABITAT’s work in the state of Madhya Pradesh from 2005 to 2012. Author analyzed the impact of UN-HABITAT work on the four cities in Madhya Pradesh namely Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior and Jabalpur. The study urged the need of comprehensive and sufficient information about the urban areas. Absence of such information becomes obstacle in the city wide planning process. In large cities, large proportion of the population lives in slums. Development projects taken in these cities tend to ignore the slum living people. Development projects results into the displacement of the poor’s. There is need to give attention towards urban poor’s too. It apprised some of the initiatives taken for the improvement of the slum livings. For example Slum Environmental Sanitation Initiative (SESI) of UN-HABITAT improves significantly the lives of slums in some of the cities of Madhya Pradesh. It also suggested integrated provisions for safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene education in the slums. Poverty mapping exercise in the four cities of Madhya Pradesh identified a large number of non notified slums in all four cities. Author underlined the need of consideration of these slums by the city authorities.

2.4 REVIEW OF LITERATURE IN CONTEXT OF JNNURM:
Urban renewal is usually considered as the development of inner part of the city. But, in 2005, after the introduction of JNNURM, meaning of urban renewal extended to better governance, infrastructure development including development of inner city and basic services to urban poor. Now, urban renewal has become national mission as per the programme announced in 2005 and its objectives, scope and nature of implementation. JNNURM was scheduled for 7 years ending in 2012. But due to incompletion of the projects, it was further extended up to 2014. Present section reviewed literature on the studies related to JNNURM by the experts and researchers. They are as follows:
1. **Mahadevia, D. (2006)**[^1] in paper titled ‘NURM and the Poor in Globalising Mega Cities’ discussed the issue of urban poor’s in National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) and criticized the reality of the mega cities where forced evictions of slums is usual during the infrastructural development projects. NURM is designed to develop infrastructure and to provide basic services to urban poor’s in the mission cities. Study highlighted that the Sub-­mission UIG receives the higher grant component as compare to the sub-­mission BSUP. The author expressed the fear that the NURM would lead to many slum demolitions and displacements during the implementation of NURM. The study raised the question that ‘whether the NURM would address the burning issue of the urban poor’s access to shelter and basic services (as without shelter, access to basic services is not possible) instead converting mega and large cities into ‘world class’ cities’. It also brings the attention that the urban poor’s are the vulnerable section in the process of creating ‘world class cities’ through NURM. It concluded with the expectation that the urban poor’s should get included in the process of city transformation instead of demolition and displacement.

2. **Mukhopadhyay, P. (2006)**[^2] in the paper titled ‘Whither Urban Renewal?’ analyzed that how Indian cities are unprepared to face the problems emerged out of urbanization. Initially it emphasized the characteristics of Indian Urbanization with compare to China. It brought attention that the major challenge before Indian urbanization is limited administrative capacity and finance at ULB level. Further, it gives basic features of the JNNURM. And lastly, it analyzes the problems in the path of the success of JNNURM. The study also critically analyzed the problems like full cost recovery, commercialization of urban services, private participation in public responsibility, flexibility in land management, inappropriate projects, strong conditionality’s etc. ULB’s of Indian cities are not capable to take major decision of the good health of the city. According to author, development of each city should be the responsibility of elected members of ULB’s. Instead, many major decision of urban development are taken at the state level. Major

‘urban deficit’ is not the lack of infrastructure in the cities but the lack of self-governance.

3. Banerjee-Guha, S. (2009) in the article ‘Neo-liberalising the ‘Urban’: New Geographies of Power and Injustice in Indian Cities’ examined the active engagement of neo-liberalism of concept ‘Urban’. Simultaneously, it investigates unevenness in inter-urban and intra-urban development and focuses on the JNNURM and its various implications in this regard. This study illustrated the process of restructuring in Mumbai city with focus on specific development projects. Since the early 1990s, the concept of ‘liveable Indian Cities’ has disappeared from the Indian planning and getting replaced by ‘World class cities’. World class cities have main trust on the infrastructure development projects only. Aspiration behind it was to achieve international standard. Author characterized JNNURM as privatization of basic services and public funds, outsourcing of Municipal work and e-governance, liberalization of land and real estate markets and main thrust on infrastructure. The study concluded stating that ‘the enforcement of the regulatory regime in cities are getting intrinsically associated with resistance and struggles of dispossessed. It signifies a radical politics of contestation that would decide for whom cities and their spaces are meant for’.

4. Dibyendu, S. and Kundu, D. (2011) in their work on ‘Redefining the Inclusive Urban Agenda in India’ described the background of the JNNURM along with its effectiveness. Article is classified into four sections. First section outlines about the background of the paper. Second analyses the present urban development policies with the focus on the equity in the delivery of basic services and nature of effectiveness of the paradigm of governance under the ‘Public Private Partnership’. Section three analyses the geographical coverage of JNNURM and last section tells us conclusion. Paper commented that the mission has succeeded in getting the state and city government to commit themselves to structural reforms of the cities. It also appreciated the efforts taken by the central Government through additional central assistance. The study noted that the allocation of JNNURM is biased against the non-mission cities/towns. The share of UIDSSMT and IHSDP is 12.8% and 8.9%,
respectively. The remaining share of around 80% funds is directed towards the 65 mission cities. Further it described that how more population is covered from developed states and less population from less developed states. Author criticized on dislocation of the urban poor's due to projects under JNNURM. The present study shows only 58% of the urban population has been covered under JNNURM. The coverage of the mission seems inclined towards developed states and metropolitan cities. According to the authors JNNURM funding pattern seems to be big-city bias.

5. Ramachandran, M. (2011) in the article titled ‘JNNURM: A Balance Sheet’ explored that where does JNNURM stands in implementation of the 23 reforms. States Governments and Mission cities committed to implement these reforms in 7 years of JNNURM. Author found that the many states and cities lag behind in completing milestone committed in Memorandum of Agreement (MoA). It raised the question as to how seriously the states and mission cities committed to these reforms for such delay. According to article States like West Bengal, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh have made good progress but States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat lag behind in the implementation of these reforms. Among the mission cities, it was found that Hyderabad,Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhopal, Ujjain, Pune, Nanded, Chennai, Kolkata, Allahabad, Asansol shown good performance after the implementation of reforms. It also highlighted States and Mission cities which lagged behind in the reforms in the last stage of JNNURM. Further, it insisted local bodies of the mission cities to get actively involved in the cities reforms and rise up to the expectation of the path breaking mission.

6. Sivaramakrishnan, K.C. (2011) in the book title ‘Re-visioning Indian Cities: The Urban Renewal Mission’, extensively discussed on the JNNURM from many sides including its emergence, coverage and components, major issues in the mission, urban reforms, deficiencies of mission and many more. It described the background of the policies for the urban development in India. It analysed the birth of NURM and its coverage and components. Further, it provides the complex issues of urban development of India by raising the question ‘Whether JNNURM is a project response or a policy response’. The
The study also criticizes on the unequal distribution of funds and the identification of the mission cities on the demographic base of 2001 Census. It compared the UIG and BSUP in context of funds allotted and importance given to them under JNNURM. Failures or distortions of the transport components of JNNURM also been discussed like decline in the average road speeds, increased traffic problem, rise in the pollution and many more. Overall progress of the mission with difficulties and deficiencies is been discussed in the book. Author has examined the objectives of the mission, functioning of the mission and expected outcomes of the mission.

7. Banerjee-Guha, S. (2012) in the article on ‘Nonadanga Eviction-Questioning the Right to the City’ criticized the forced eviction of the urban poor’s in Nonadanga, Kolkata. The statements of the country’s National Relief and Rehabilitation Policy that before any development projects are finalized the state needs to minimize displacement, promote non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives (as far as possible) or offer adequate rehabilitation measures, especially to the weaker sections, prior to displacement, if at all displacement is unavoidable. The author critically analyzed JNNURM in context displacement issue of urban poor’s and also the official agenda of the mission of making cities ‘Slum free’. Sub-mission UIG accounted for 65 percent of the initial funds whereas sub-mission BSUP accounted just 35 percent of the funds. The study critically examines the rehabilitation issue of urban poor’s in Nonadanga. It highlights how urban poor’s from Nonadanga area been exploited through projects under the mission. According to author the victims of such development programmes are the urban poor’s who are staying since many years and working in the informal sectors. They are forced to create space for the infrastructural projects and surrender their right to the city where they have been living or working for years. The study concluded commenting that the JNNURM is exclusionary urban development programme to make cities ‘world class’.

need to be identified on the basis of mentioned vulnerabilities. Because there isn’t any confirmed measurement of urban poverty available today. The study highlighted the slow and unequal urbanization in India. He emphasized that the India jumped from primary sector to territory sector directly excluding manufacturing sector. Usually economy shifts from primary sector to manufacturing sector and then territory sector is the experience of other developed nations. But it found excuse in the case of India. The south states in India are more urbanized with better governance than the less urbanized North states in India. Author finds from his study that the higher urbanized states are associated with very low level of poverty and vice versa. The same is true in case of cities too. According to author the conditions in smaller towns are ‘dehumanizing’ for urban poor’s. Urban poor’s need to be given attention in the city plans. Hashim proposed the methodology to identify urban poor on the basis of their vulnerability.

9. Kundu, D. (2014) in the paper titled ‘Urban Development Programmes in India: A Critique of JNNURM’ critically investigated JNNURM as the urban development policies. Author criticized mission saying that the mission is ‘big city bias’ and benefitted developed states and big cities more. Article found the base of this critique in the identification of mission cities on the basis of population as per 2001 Census. It resulted into the more benefit to larger states and larger cities. Actually they do have their own capacity of development. The smaller towns and poorer states could take little advantage of the mission because of their less capacity to understand and implement the mission. Further it criticized that on many mission cities unable to prepare proper city development plans and detailed project reports which were the prerequisites for qualifying for funds. It pointed out many problems in the implementation of JNNURM projects like lack of clarity in the nature of reforms for ULB’s, inadequate specification of the processes involved, absence of serious initiatives by ULB’s and state governments etc. The study concluded by attracting attention to the need to build the capabilities at ULB level for the proper implementation of such programmes.
2.5 GAPS IN EARLIER LITERATURE:
There are significant studies on the issue of urbanization. Most of the studies have focused on the aspects of urban growth, uneven urban population among states in India, interrelation between urban growth and nation’s development, urban planning, urban development etc. Studies on urban governance and services have explored the efficiency of the local governance considering many dimensions. Literature on Urban Poor or slums also has extensive studies in the context of different issues of urban poor’s. Majority of these studies are observed skewed towards the metropolitan cities and large cities only. In other words, these studies provide tentative picture of different aspects of urbanization for pre JNNURM period.

JNNURM programme emerged in year 2005. It was initially scheduled up to 2012 but due to incompletion of many projects, it was rescheduled up to 2014. As it is the latest and largest programme for urban development and yet to realize its real results, very few studies have been attempted in context of JNNURM. In available literature on JNNURM, almost all the studies are focused on metropolitan cities or large cities only. Majority of studies have either discussed the infrastructure issue only or urban poor issue. There is hardly any study on small urban centers and covering all the aspects of JNNURM. Therefore, this study has been undertaken to bridge this research gap. Present study is confined to a small city like Nanded city. The study is an attempt to explore socio-economic impact of JNNURM considering both the sub-missions i.e. UIG and BSUP.

2.6 SUMMARY:
Compare to other nations India carry slow growth of urbanization. In last decade, urban population growth in small cities/towns found significantly high where the urban population growth in metropolitan cities found with declining trend. Metropolitan cities are now less welcoming for migrants (Kundu, A. 2009). Instead, small urban centers are the attraction for migrants now.

Urban governance in India is needed to upgrade and make efficient functioning. It is further stated by Sivaramakrishan K.C. that the 72th CAA need to revisit by the policy makers. All it reflects the need of the urban governance to get reformed. Urban poor’s are the vulnerable section in the cities. They need to be given attention
by the local bodies. In many studies, they found badly affected due to development projects or dispossessions.

JNNURM is an attempt to make urban governance perform more efficiently and effectively though mandatory reforms. It is a mission which provides fund for the infrastructure development as per the need of the city. Addition to this JNNURM provides basic services to urban poor’s too. JNNURM is criticized in many dimensions by the researchers and experts in the field. Most importantly, it is criticized for its skewed nature towards infrastructure projects and metropolitan cities. Though the mission objective seems goods, but ULB’s found inefficient to gain the mission. There are many studies on the urbanization and related issues but few in context of JNNURM. Further, they too considered only metropolitan cities or large cities. Present study is a case study of Nanded city which tries to explore the socio-economic impact of JNNURM on the city. Chapter 3 will introduce the profile of the case chosen for the study.
REFERENCES:


