ABSTRACT

Urbanization in India is a late phenomenon observed in 20th century and has little demographic features as compared to world scenario. Urbanization in India was significantly low altogether ‘Hindu rate of growth’. Five year planning in 20th Century had major concentration on the development of rural India. Few initiatives for urban development too attempted by the government but they all were executed on the small scale. It seems natural because of the tiny urban demographic features that time. Since last three decade urban population in India is accelerating. Urbanization in India is characterized by Pseudo urbanization. It became necessary for planners to give attention to the urban area which contributes more than 60% in nations Gross Domestic Product.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was introduced in 2005 merging previous many schemes of urban development into a single mission. It is a kind of first attempt by the Central Government with huge investment in identified 65 mission cities scheduled for seven years. JNNURM is an attempt to fade Pseudo urbanization and to make cities nurture with their functional infrastructure in a very efficient and effective manner with inclusive and sustainable development. JNNURM is a kind of ‘Big Push’ to identified mission cities in India. JNNURM has been considered for present study because of its distinct features than any other policies so far made previously for the urban development.

Maharashtra state stands at second position with five mission cities identified under JNNURM after Uttar Pradesh containing highest i.e. seven mission cities. Among these five mission cities in Maharashtra, Nanded is the least small city demographically and possible capabilities of ULB. A Case of small city like Nanded is considered for present study because; it is the only city which falls in the backward region (i.e. Marathwada region of Maharashtra) where JNNURM has been implemented in comparison to among other regions of Maharashtra which are better off. Through this piece of research, the features, objectives, funding strategy of JNNURM and current status of Nanded city of Maharashtra on one side, and the socio-economic impact of JNNURM on Nanded city on other side were reviewed and understood. This research was evaluative and explorative in nature.