CHAPTER IV

GROWTH OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AND DEVELOPMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

4.1 Introduction

Municipal Corporation as a concept is related with local authority. Every country with sizable population divides its region into cities, township and other form of urban areas. There is often a great degree of decentralization when it comes to management of a nation. Decentralization of administration usually take placed by establishing regions, provinces, townships, metros and other local units. In huge country like India the management of urban areas is not possible without having a systematic approach towards urban administration. Accordingly Municipal Corporation was established in different parts of the country. Madras claims to have established the first Municipal Corporation in 17th Century under British Raj and the many other cities and urban came into existence because of growth in population. Today urbanization is a major phenomenon in all over the country. However; with urbanization many problems have emerged. The growth of complex cities have created problems like enhancement of slum growing, burden of poor performance, illiteracy and lack of employment opportunity etc. Thus urbanization is no longer a boon, but a phenomena with many problems.

4.2 Purpose of writing this chapter

The purpose of writing this chapter are as follows:

1. To understand the phases of developmental of Municipal Corporation.
2. To examine the challenges emerging due to development of Municipal Corporation.
3. To study the growth of urbanization and its impact on development of corporation.
4. To identify the factors for contributing to development of corporation in India.
5. To enlist the issues of management of Corporation.

4.3 Order of writing this chapter

This chapter is written in the following orders:

1. Introduction
2. Purpose of writing this chapter implication
3. Outcome

Table 4.1: Urban share of total population in the world (per cent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>1975</th>
<th>1995</th>
<th>2025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>North &amp; Central America</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>South America</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>World</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data presented in the above table indicates that urbanization is becoming a rapid phenomenon. All across the world the growth of cities is a major socio-economic phenomenon. Changing the face of global economic urbanization has become a powerful force for many cities. Most of the countries in different phases of development have added new cities. The change of urbanization is not in proportion in all over the world whereas it crosses 80% in Europe and South America which has made Europe and America a highest urbanization continent.

4.4 Development of Urbanization and Municipal Corporation in World

Urbanization is an integral part of the process of development. Local government and the central government should perform a harmonious partnership in the tasks for achieving rapid national progress. Industrialization and urbanization are inseparable. In general of late each country became industrialized resulting into urbanization. A shift from rural to urban society brings about changes not only in the economic structure but also in social pattern and cultural profiles. In a world where some countries like England,
France, United States of America, Switzerland, etc. have a longer period of development than India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sudan, Malaysia, etc.

It would not be wrong if we call the present age the 'Age of national development'. Development is not the stage of perfection rather it is a continuous process of growth plus change. Rapid national development is a must for new states.  

Table 4.2: The World's Largest Metropolitan Regions
(Population in the Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>City 1</th>
<th>Population 1</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>City 2</th>
<th>Population 2</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>City 3</th>
<th>Population 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>London, England</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York, USA</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico City, Mexico</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mumbai, India**</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paris, France</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sao Paulo, Brazil</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico City</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Berlin, Germany</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>New York, USA</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lagos, Nigeria</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chicago, USA</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mumbai, India**</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sao Paulo, Brazil</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vienna, Austria</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shanghai, China</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Los Angeles, USA</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St. Petersburg, Russia</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Calcutta, India</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philadelphia, USA</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Seoul, S. Korea</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manchester, England</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Beijing, China</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Birmingham, England</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Osaka, Japan</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moscow, Russia</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lagos, Nigeria</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peking, China</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Osaka, Japan</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*now known as Beijing, ** formerly known as Bombay.

If one carefully goes through the table it is clearly shown that Tokyo had retained its population for last 20 years. Mumbai, Calcutta also stands on the row which indicates urbanization has encompassed the entire globe irrespective to types and size of the country.

4.5 Municipal Corporations in India

In 1961 one out of every five Indians lived in urban areas. Ten years earlier i.e. 1951, one Indian out of every seven was town-dweller. In 1981 one-fourth of India's population was living in towns. Thus urban population has been increasing at an accelerated rate. Urbanization is an integral part of the process of development. Industrialization and urbanization are inseparable. A transformation from an agricultural society to an Industrial one occurs along rural-urban dimensions. A shift from rural to urban society brings about changes not only in the economic structure but also in social pattern and cultural profiles.4.2

The number of urban local government has been increasing as a result of increase in urban and suburban population. The following table shows the number and various forms of urban government:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Municipal Council</td>
<td>1473</td>
<td>1473</td>
<td>1493</td>
<td>1493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cantonment Boards</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Notified Areas Committees</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Town Area Committees</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Dr. Maheshwari Shriram, Local Government of India, Orient Longmain Publication, New Delhi, April 1971
In India urbanization is taking place at a very fast rate after 1960. The number has crossed 100 by 2000. Municipal Corporation counseals has increase by almost 30% and notified area has almost doubled their number. This indicates the pace is very high in India.

4.6 India’s Population and its Growth

The population of India has increased more than 181 million during the decade 2001-2011. The absolute addition to the population during the decade 2001-2011 is slightly lower than the population of Brazil, the fifth most populous country in the world\(^4\).
Table No. 4.4: India's Population and its Growth: 1901-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Decadal Absolute</th>
<th>Growth Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>23,83,96,327</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>25,20,93,390</td>
<td>1,36,97,063</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>25,13,21,213</td>
<td>-7,72,177</td>
<td>(0.31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>27,89,77,238</td>
<td>2,76,56,025</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>31,86,60,580</td>
<td>3,96,83,342</td>
<td>14.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>36,10,88,090</td>
<td>4,24,27,510</td>
<td>13.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>43,92,34,771</td>
<td>7,81,46,681</td>
<td>21.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>54,81,59,652</td>
<td>10,89,24,881</td>
<td>24.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>68,33,29,097</td>
<td>13,51,69,445</td>
<td>24.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>84,64,21,039</td>
<td>16,30,91,942</td>
<td>23.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1,02,87,37,436</td>
<td>18,23,16,397</td>
<td>21.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,21,01,93,422</td>
<td>18,14,55,986</td>
<td>17.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: As per Census 2011)
The growth pattern of population in India is explained very clearly that India’s population is multiplying at a very high rate of 2.5 to 2.8. If one considers the decadal growth percentage one can see that it was almost 21% at the term of the last century.
Table No. 4.5 Population of selected countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Reference Date</th>
<th>Countries population (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>01-11-2011</td>
<td>1,341.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>01-03-2011</td>
<td>1,210.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>01-04-2010</td>
<td>3080.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>31-05-2010</td>
<td>237.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>01-08-2010</td>
<td>190.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>01-07-2010</td>
<td>184.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>01-07-2010</td>
<td>164.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>01-07-2010</td>
<td>158.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Russian, Fed.</td>
<td>01-07-2010</td>
<td>140.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>01-10-2010</td>
<td>128.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Graph 4.3: Population of Selected Countries
India when compared on the parameters of population with select countries; it stands 2\textsuperscript{nd}. However if one considered the growth population; India has surpassed China in the early 90s.

The population of India, at 1210.2 million is an almost equal to the combined population of U.S.A., Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Japan put together the population of these six countries totals 1214.3 million during the decade 2001-2011. The percentage decadal growth during 2001-2011 has registered the sharpest decline since independence; this decadal growth has become 17.64 per cent a decrease of 3.90 percentage points from 21.54 per cent for the period 2001-2011.

4.7 Rural-Urban Distribution of population

Nearly 70 per cent of the country's population lives in rural areas where, for the first time since independence, the overall growth rate of population has sharply declined. According to the highlights of the 121 crore Indians, 83.3 crore live in rural areas while 37.7 crore stay in urban areas. For the first time since independence, the absolute increase in population is more in urban areas than in rural areas. The rural-urban distribution is 68.84 per cent and 31.16 per cent respectively. The level of urbanization increased from 27.81 per cent in 2001 census to 31.16 percent in the 2011.

The total share of India's urban population is estimated to grow to 41% of the total population by 2030. Some estimates place this up 55% in the year 2050.

4.8 Growth and Development of Municipal Corporations

The real reason of growth and development of Municipal Corporation lies with the process of urbanisation that has taken place in India. From an agricultural economy to Industrial economy is the main cause for development of Municipal Corporations. This transformation is taking place gradually in last 60 years as large number of Industries are established. The process of urbanization has been influenced by various factors.
These factors includes -

i. Rapid industrialization

ii. Change in economic policy

iii. Heavy migration to urban areas.

iv. A more employment opportunities in Urban area.

v. Emphasis on rapid urban development.

vi. Changing educational scenario

vii. Change in the social value

viii. Change in style of living

4.9 The development of urbanization: Few results

i. Reform in regulation regarding urbanization

ii. Amendment to civic authority act.

iii. Establishment of more townships, Municipal Corporations, larger representative of people.

iv. Higher level of democracy.

v. Increase in people participation.

vi. Increase in civic amenities.

vii. Higher allocation of budget to civic authority.
4.10 Issues and Challenges before Civic Authority

The development of civic authority has put forward many challenges and situation which need to be rightly addressed. Some of those challenges are as follows:

i. The growth of civic authority added many problems to cities.

ii. There is a continuous increase in population of people living below poverty line in India.

iii. Urbanization has resultant in wide spread expansion of cities which has encompassed the nearby rural India and the land under cultivation has decreased.

iv. The increase in population has demanded more facilities, amenities and basic living services which has burden the capacity of urban living.

v. The financial requirement of municipal corporation is increase which cannot be rightly met due to deficit of funds.

vi. There is a continuous increase in urbanization taxes.

vii. There is a growing mismatch between budget estimate and provision.

viii. The urban management have become a complex issue because of contradictory segment playing against each other.

ix. The regulation regarding urbanization development and civic authority is quite old and need urgent restructuring.

4.11 Development Administration

The whole idea of modern governance has changed because of growing importance of people centric policy. Earlier the concept of administration was restricted to only regulation and monitoring of activity of the state. However, now it has shifted to a different plane. Mere protection of
interest of the state cannot be the purpose of governance. A good system of governance is an important subject. People requiring support, welfare and benevolent approach of the state. From this point of view development of administration has become an important aspect.

The idea of development of administration is a very broad based and has multiple facets. Developmental administration is focused at attending self generated economic growth. The purpose of development administration is to improve the quality of administration, encourage participation of people in the developmental process and have a people focused system of development.

Development of administration is essential requirement of both develop and developing countries because of their requirement like basic amenities of human life, right system of governance and for the welfare of the people. In this country there are positive resources but on the other hand there is also an increase of burden of population. To meet the growing population needs & effectively arrange to the resources, it is essential to improve the quality of administration. This requirement is fulfilled through the idea of developmental process.

4.12 Components of developmental administration

The components of developmental administration are explained as follows:

1. Program
2. Project

4.12.A Program: Program is very important aspect of development of administration. A program is a systematic and defined approach to execute a particular idea through systematic action and activities. In case of development of administration, a program is defined as any plan and systematic approach to any particular idea for the welfare of people through well defined set of activities.

The word programme has been used in many different ways. The dictionary meaning of programme is, a “plan or schedule to be followed or a coordinated group of things to be done or performed”. Moving from
management to scientific viewpoint, Neal [2] defines a programme as "a set of activities a social enterprise with certain inputs of resources and conditions certain ways of organizing and certain outputs with standards for evaluating them".

Programmes are often divided into projects so that the resources available are channeled in a definite direction. Moreover, innovation in organizational and administrative matters can be obtained without changing basic structures through the projects. An innovative project is more limited in approach and scope than a programme. If such projects are linked together and become mutually supportive, it will have a great effect. But it should be noted that a programme is more than the sum of a number of projects. The enumeration and adding up of the totality of development projects in a country is not equivalent to a developmental programme.


Programme planning involves the specification of objectives activities and resources for a particular geographical area or section of society and for a fixed period of time. For a better understanding of the process of programme planning the above terms need some elaboration.

4.12.C Objective

An objective is a situation or condition of people or of the environment which responsible programme personnel consider desirable to attain. To permit subsequent evaluation the statement of an objective must specify:

(a) the nature of the situation or condition to be attained
(b) the quantity or amount of the situation or condition to be attained
(c) the particular group of people or portion of the environment in which attainment is desired
(d) the geographic area of the programme, and
(e) the time at or by which the desired situation or condition is intended to exist.

4.12.D Characteristics of a Good Programme

A good programme usually has innovative elements—new initiative, a new experimental approach, and application of new insights. Administrators and social engineers tend to recommend and initiate a programme if the existing form of organization becomes an obstacle to efficient performance or changing functions.

The UN publication on programmes and projects indicate the following characteristics of a good programme:

(a) A clear well-expressed goal

(b) Determination of the instrumentalities best to achieve that goal

(c) A set of consistent policies and/or interrelated projects to achieve the goal most effectively

(d) A measurement of the expected costs and of the benefits one hopes to derive from the programme

(e) Relationships with other ongoing activities and programmes

(f) Measures, including staffing and financing, needed to execute the programme

In many cases, there also exists the need for supporting policies and for measures outside the programme to assist in its successful operation and for an outlook on the consequences of wider geographical or functional expansion of the programme in case of success. Thus, a programme is seldom a self-contained isolated operation.

4.13 Project:

Many of the activities of social relevance cannot be implemented through project. A programme is useful for short term activity whereas a project if
useful for longer term of activities. Project is a continuous activity for a long
term which considers various components which set different activities and
classify with according to its importance, utility and order. Therefore, a project
usually is a scheme of longer duration with large scale of operation.

4.13.A PROJECT: DEFINITION

“A project is a scheme of action, an undertaking prepared and carried
out to achieve the desired ends.” The end product of a project is a segment of
broader developmental goals. Although they are more common in such fields
as construction industry, transport and resource development they are used in
practically every sector. A project may be large or small limited or
comprehensive in scope capital or labour-intensive production or problem-
oriented production. It may be limited to a specific sector or it may cut across
a number of sectors.

4.13.B Stages of a Project

Broadly, a project has three main stages:

(a) Project formulation
(b) Project installation
(c) Project operation

These are not easily definable stages and may overlap one another

'Manual of Economic Development Projects', a U.N. publication has
mentioned the stages of projects as follows:

(a) Selection of projects
(b) Preparation of preliminary projects, which will justify allocation of
resources for further studies.
(c) Preparation of preliminary projects to determine preferences between
the various possibilities.
(d) Allocation of priorities between the projects studied.
(e) Preparation of final projects
(f) Installation of the new productive units
(g) Entry into operation and normal operation of the productive units
4.14 Evaluation of a Project

Evaluation of a project is usually done by a systematic process. Analysis of project evaluation is a multi dimensional activities. Following steps are involved in evaluation of a project:

1. Analysis of project idea
2. Evaluation of project utility
3. Cost benefit analysis
4. Beneficiaires of response and its analysis
5. Evaluation of quality project
6. Achievement of target
7. Justification of project purpose

Usually cost estimates are done before introduction of project and are compared with actual performance.

4.15 Administration of Development

The term ‘Administration of development’ deals with administering various developmental activities. Whenever the government undertake a project or established a regulatory agency, it required a new system of administration for which appropriate system is required. Administration of development means working for proper execution of development.

4.16 Functions of Administration of Development

Following are the functions of administration of development:

1. Promoting welfare of people
2. Protecting social order
3. Giving justice
4. Delivering justice and social welfare
5. To frame and adopt appropriate policy of welfare
6. Equitable distribution of material resources
7. Protection of educational and economic interests of economically weaker section.
4.17 Essential of development of administration

1. Economy:
   i. This is minimising the cost of resources used.
   ii. Maintain quality of inputs and outputs.
   iii. Avoid wasteful expenses.
   iv. Curb corrupt practice.
   v. Economy is always coupled with economic equality.

2. Efficiency:
   i. Efficiency indicates the relationship between inputs and outputs to give desired result.
   ii. Without wastage and loss of physical and other resources.
   iii. Efficiency is achieved only when system works in a desired direction without any friction either from inputs or outputs delivery agencies.

3. Equity and Ethics:
   i. Equity is related with fairness and impartially managing public resources without any bias. Ethics is maintaining self discipline.
   ii. Effectiveness indicates the extent to which the objectives are achieved in relation to intended impact and actual impact of activity. Ethics address the issues of right implementation.

4. Outcome Evaluation: Outcome evaluation is done in terms of process evaluation, standard evaluation and achievement of objectives. In true sense outcome evaluation is possible when inputs and outputs standard are rightly defined.

5. Impact Evaluation: Impact evaluation is assessing the net effect of the program by comparing the program output or outcome with an estimate of implication if the program is not implemented.
6. **Social cause and Benefits:** Social cause and social benefit analysis is one of the most important parameters for development of administration. A project need not be good only in project criteria but it shall be good in social cause and benefits analysis criteria.

4.18 **Schemes for Urbanization Development**

In order to improve the urbanization; various schemes or project which are launched by Central and State Government should have the following features:

i. Most of the schemes are having funding from Central and State Authority.

ii. The local authority especially the Municipal Corporation is expected to contribute shed money.

iii. The scheme should focus on development of infrastructure and amenities.

iv. Most of the scheme are framed for all the metros and Municipal Corporation by the Central government.

4.19 **Functional limitation of Scheme**

i. The critical problem faced by a particular metros is not taken into account while framing the scheme.

ii. Most of the scheme are related with slum improvement, development of infrastructure, development of transport facilities, water and sewage facilities, primary and secondary education, recreational, entertainment and health care facilities, etc.
4.20 Schemes/programmes for Urban Development

Gov. of India, Ministry of Urban Development has formulated various schemes for Urban Development in India. These schemes are focussed to develop the Urban Area so that the migration of population from rural area to urban can be accommodated. Some of the important schemes/programmes are discussed below.

4.21.1 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission launched on 3rd December 2005 aim at focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services with emphasis on provision of basic services to the urban poor including housing, water supply, sanitation, etc. The JNNURM is the largest intervention by the Union government in the urban sector.

4.21.2 JNNURM Mission Statement

"The aim is to encourage reforms and fast track planned development of identified cities. Focus is to be on efficiency in urban infrastructure and services delivery mechanisms, community, participation and accountability of ULBs agencies towards citizens."

4.21.3 Objectives of the Mission

1) Focused attention to integrated development of infrastructure services in cities covered under the mission.

2) Establishment of linkage between asset-creation and asset-management through a slew of reforms for long term project sustainability.

3) Ensuring adequate funds to meet the deficiencies in urban infrastructure services.

4) Special focus on urban renewal programme for the old city areas to reduce congestion.
5) Provision of basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices improved housing, water supply and sanitation and ensuring delivery of other existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security.

4.21.4 Duration of the Mission

The duration of the Mission would be seven years beginning from the year 2005-06. Evaluation of the experience of implementation of the mission would be undertaken before the commencement of next Five-Year Plan and if necessary, the program calibrated suitably.

4.21.5 Expected outcomes of the JNNURM

1. City-wide framework for planning and governance will be established and become operational.
2. All urban residents will be able to obtain access to a basic level of urban services.
3. Local services and governance will be conducted in a manner that is transport and accountable to citizens.
4. E-Governance applications will be introduce in core functions of ULBs resulting in reduced cost and time service delivery processes.

4.21.6 Cities Eligible for Assistance under the JNNURM

Eligible cities: The JNNURM shall give assistance for infrastructure development in the eligible cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) across States in the country. These cities/UAs have been selected based as per the following criteria

a) Cities -UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 Census
b) Cities /UAs with 1 million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 Census
c) Selected Cities/UAs (State capital and other cities/VD of religious historic and tourist importance)
4.22 **Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)**

Urban Renewal is one of the thrust areas in the National common minimum programme of the Government and accordingly JNNURM was launched on 3rd Dec. 2005 with an investment of Rs. 1,00,000.00 crore in mission period of seven years beginning 2005-06. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town is one of the components of JNNURM. The mission is the single largest initiative of the Government of India for Planned development of cities and towns. The Urban Local Bodies and Municipal Corporations are primarily responsible for providing minimum basic services to the inhabitants. The ULBs/Municipal Corporations are unable to cope up with the increasing demand of providing quality urban services in towns and cities due to lack of resources.

4.23 **National Urban Transport Policy**

**Vision**

1) To recognize that people occupy centre-stage in our cities and all plans would be for their common benefits and well being.

2) To make our cities the most livable in the world and enable them to become the ‘engines of economic growth’ that power India's development in the 21st Century.

3) To allow our cities to evolve into an urban form that is best suited for the unique geography of their locations and is best placed to support the main social and economic activities that take place in the city.
Objectives

1. Improving access of business to markets and the various factors of production.
2. Encourage greater use of public transport.
3. Promoting the use of Cleaner technologies.
4. Introducing intelligent transport system for traffic management.
5. Associating the private sector in activities where their strength can be beneficially trapped.

4.24 National Urban Sanitation Policy

Vision

All Indian cities and towns becomes totally sanitized, healthy and loveable and ensure sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a Special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and Women.

Key Sanitation policy issues

1. Poor awareness.
3. Lack of an integrated city-wide approach.
4. Lack of demand responsiveness.

Policy Goals

1. Awareness Generation and behaviour change.
2. Generating awareness about sanitation and it's linkage with public and environmental health amongst communities and institutions.
3. Achieving open defecation free cities.
4. Re-orienting institutions and mainstreaming sanitation.
4.25 Service Level Benchmark

The Urban sectors being increasingly recognized as a critical growth driver for Indian economy, the share of population residing in urban areas is also witnessing rapid growth from 28% in 2001. It was projected to rise to 38% by 2026. Basic services levels however remain well below desired levels. There is a critical need to increase accountability for service delivery. Benchmarking is now well recognized as an important mechanism for introducing accountability in service delivery. Recognizing its importance, the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has launched the Service Level Benchmarking initiative covering water, sanitation, solid waste management and storm water drainage. A Handbook on Service Level Benchmarking has been developed and released by MoUD, which seeks to (a) identify a minimum set of standard performance parameters for the water and sanitation sector that are commonly understood and used by all stakeholders across the country; (b) define a common minimum framework for monitoring and reporting on these indicators.

4.25.1 The simple 5-point Service Level Benchmark agenda for ULB would be as follows:

1) Track performance over time.
2) Compare performance with peer.
3) Identify areas for improvement.
4) Set target for performance.
5) Report/Disclose performance to stakeholders.
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