National Convention on People Centric Urban Governance in India

(December 6-7, 2022)

Curtain Raiser

Centre for Urban Studies
(under the aegis of MoHUA, Govt. of India)

Indian Institute of Public Administration
IP Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi-110002

National Convention on People Centric Urban Governance in India

(December 6-7, 2022)

Coordinators
Prof. K.K. Pandey
Dr. Kusum Lata
Dr. Sachin Chowdhry
Dr. Amit Kumar Singh

Organised by

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CONTENT

Preface

This publication is a curtain raiser of IIPA's two-day event on People Centric Good Urban Governance organized on 6-7 December, 2022.Urban centricity is imminent in India's development path. Accordingly, People Centric Urban Governance (PCUG) is getting special emphasis from Government of India (GoI) for next 25 years, from Amrit Mahotsav (75 years of Independence) to Swarna Jayanti Mahotsav (100 years) in 2047.Hon'ble Prime Minister himself has set a national vision on 30th September, 2022 with his remarks that cities/towns will shape India's growth agenda on a developed nation @2047.

Urban India will undergo a massive expansion, adding 416 million people by 2050 in the 461 million urban population estimated in 2018 by UN. Accordingly, cities have to operate efficiently to duly accommodate increase in urban population, industrial and commercial development besides serving as service centres to their rural hinterland.

The urban governance, concomitantly, has to undergo a shift from supply driven to demand driven process. Serving performance in the administration and people's satisfaction are the basic premises to build in people centricity to regularly improve access to services & infrastructure, income & employment opportunities, disaster management, mobility, climate change for sustainable and inclusive development, etc., of urban areas with focus on youth, elderly, poor, women and left behind. It is imperative to explore and build consensus on future agenda on PCUG.

It is in this context that this convention assumes special importance. The two-day convention is having presentation of seventy-five papers organized under plenary and ten break away sessions. Convention also seeks to prepare a roadmap for the urban sector in India and elsewhere based on consultation with stakeholders including budding researchers and senior professionals and practitioners.

With this background, the deliberations in the will lead to meaningful outcomes to provide a direction for efforts in the sector by diverse stakeholders.

Shri S.N. Tripathi, IAS (r)
Director General, IIPA

National Convention on People Centric Urban Governance in India

Background

Urban centricity is imminent in India's development path. Accordingly, People Centric Urban Governance (PCUG) is getting special emphasis from Government of India (GoI) for next 25 years, from Amrit Mahotsav (75 years of Independence) to Swarna Jayanti Mahotsav (100 years) in 2047. This period would witness transition from semi-urban to urban majority society along with selective concentration of urban population and emergence of census towns with change in the economic profile of aspiring villages (farm to non–farm sector). The challenge would be to address the prevailing mismatch (ranging between 1:10) in the services, amenities, infrastructure, municipal finance and regional imbalance (variation in levels of urbanization ranging from Bihar (12%), to Tamil Nadu (50%+). Therefore, corrective measures need to be taken to reorient urban governance in the light of periodic assessment of sector including the recent initiatives (urban missions and programmes), regional and global urban agenda as per UNSDG's, COP: 26 and Global Urban Agenda (HABITAT III).

The urban governance, concomitantly, has to undergo a shift from supply driven to demand driven process. Serving performance in the administration and people's satisfaction are the basic premises to build in people centricity to regularly improve access to services & infrastructure, income & employment opportunities, disaster management, mobility, climate change for sustainable and inclusive development, etc., of urban areas with focus on youth, elderly, poor, women and left behind. It is imperative to explore and build consensus on future agenda on PCUG.

The Convention

It is in this context that IIPA is organizing a national convention on People Centric Urban Governance in India on 6th and 7th December, 2022. The two-day convention seeks to prepare a roadmap for the sector based on consultation with stakeholders from academia, urban local bodies, para-statals, para-municipals, MoHUA, concerned union ministries, states, multi-lateral and bi-lateral agencies, NGOs, CBOs and professionals in the sector. The programme is structured around plenary sessions in the beginning and last, and multiple break away sessions containing twenty-one themes with specific inputs from academics experts/professionals and practitioners of high repute.

Select papers presented during the convention would be published in book form and some in IIPA Journals (NAGARLOK, IJPA, IIPA Digest).

Key Objectives

i.   Assess urban sector policies and programmes in India

ii. Identify components and challenges in People Centric Urban Governance (PCUG) in India

iii. Examine status of people's satisfaction in the governance of cities and towns.

iv. Explore replicability and scaling up of innovations and best practices in PCUG.

v.   Prepare a roadmap for PCUG for 'India @2047'.

Deliberations

The convention will deliberate on seventy nine papers presented by senior professionals, practitioners and young researchers .These are divided into plenary session and ten parallel/breakaway sessions on specific themes namely: Urban Governance, E-Governance for People Centricity, Urban Services & Climate Change, Urban Poverty Alleviation & Street Vender, Smart City, Urban Infrastructure and mobility, Waste Management, Urban Planning and Land Management, Urban Housing and Slums, Urban Finance and Economy.

Convention, accordingly strengthen empirical research as per national Education policy and empower young researches with comments from senior experts on their respective work.

The convention will conclude with Amrit Kal Declaration on People Centric Urban Governance based on deliberations in different sessions. Hon'ble Union Minister Dr. Jitender Singh, Chairman IIPA will preside over the valediction function with his specific remarks on the subject.

Programme Schedule

National Convention on People Centric Urban Governance in India

(December 6-7, 2022)

Venue: IIPA Main Building

Time	Session	Guest/Resource Person
Inaugural Session (Venue: TNC Hall, 2nd Floor)		
1000-1010	Welcome, Introduction and about IIPA & CUS	Prof. K.K. Pandey Coordinator CUS of IIPA
1010-1015	About the Convention	Dr. Sachin Chowdhry Faculty, CUS/IIPA
1015-1025	Remarks by DG IIPA	Shri S.N. Tripathi IAS(r) Director General, IIPA
1025-1045	Key Note Address	Prof. Om Prakash Mathur, Non- resident Senior Fellow, Global Cities Institute, University of Toronto
1045-1050	Release of IIPA Publications – Curtain Raiser on Convention and Decentralised Waste Management Models)	
1050 -1105	Address by Chief Guest	Shri Manoj Joshi, IAS, Secretary, MoHUA
1105-1110	Vote of Thanks	Dr. Amit Kr. Singh Faculty, CUS/IIPA
1110-1130	High Tea	
Plenary Session on People Centric Urban Governance (Venue: TNC Hall, 2nd Floor)		
Chairperson Ms. D. Thara (IAS) Addl. Secretary, MoHUA (1130-1300)	Approach and Perspective of SBM 2.0	Ms. Roopa Mishra, IAS Joint Secretary, MoHUA
	Sustainable Urban Habitat	Shri V. Suresh Former Chairman, HUDCO
	Urban Decentralision initiatives in Kochi/Kerala	Shri Chetan Vaidya, Former Director, SPA
	Climate Smart Delivery of Urban Services	Shri Hitesh Vaidya, Director, NIUA
1300-1400	**Lunch**	

Break Away/Parallel Session-I	
(Date: 06.12.2022; Time: 1400-1530)	
I-A: Urban Governance (Venue: Sarthak Hall, First Floor) **Chairperson:** Shri Yogender Singh, Former Director, MoHUA and currently Commissioner, CBITC	**I-B: e-Governance for People Centricity** (Venue: Sparsh Hall, First Floor) **Chairperson:** Prof. Chitrarekha Kabre, SPA, Delhi
1. Governance of Metropolitan Areas in India – Rethinking the 74th Constitution Amendment Act (Anurima Mukherjee Basu)	1. E-Governance in Municipal Corporation in India: An Analysis (Dr. Seema Das)
2. From Government to Governance: A review through the Lenses of Digital Governance (Amir Mahmood)	2. Citizen Services through e-Governance in Andhra Pradesh (Dr. K Rajesh Kumar)
3. Analytical Outlook of Urbanisation and Urban Growth in the North East India (Shubham Kumar)	3. Right to the City: Needs of Inclusive Urbanization in India (Atanu Bose)
4. Cooperative Federalism for Urban Governance (Jitendra Bharti)	4. E-governance and Organisational Culture: A case study of Lucknow Municipal Corporation (Ritika Sharma)
5. Awareness Of Women Councillors About Urban Development Programme with Special reference to Haryana Municipalities (Dr. Rahul Prasad)	5. E-governance, Digital tools: A case study of Lucknow Municipal Corporation (Rohit Ojha)
6. People's Satisfaction Towards the Role of Elected Women Representatives in Urban Development: A Case Study of Haryana State (Dr. Kamana)	6. Urban e-Governance: A key to Citizen Centric Governance (Vikram Prashant)
7. Integration of New Urban Agenda with SDGs: under Indian Perspective (Prof. Ratna Trivedi)	7. Contemporary Institutional Reform And Service Delivery Under The Amrut Scheme (Sidrat Ul Muntaha And Qurat Ul Ain Bashir)
Break Away/Parallel Session-II	
(Date: 06.12.2022; Time: 1545-1710)	
II-A: Urban Services & Climate Change (Venue: Sarthak Hall, First Floor) **Chairperson:** Dr. Shailesh Kr. Agrawal, Director, Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council	**II-B: Urban Poverty Alleviation & Street Vendors** (Venue: Sparsh Hall, First Floor) **Chairperson:** Ms. Shalini Pandey, Director (NULM-II), MoHUA
1. Building Climate Resilience in Urban Planning (Dr. Shyamli Singh)	**Theme Paper** 1. Street Food Vendors: Food Safety Standards & Hygiene Practices in India (Prof. Suresh Misra & Dr. Mamta Pathania
2. Rethinking Urban Health delivery systems in context of Urban Governance (Dr Manish Priyadarshi)	2. Poverty Alleviation in Urban Areas in India with special reference to Rajasthan (Dr. Vikrant Kumar Sharma)
3. Comparative analysis of Ease of Living parameters and Urban Greening Index (Divya Subramanian)	3. Holistic Skilling for Smart practices, Livelihood and Sustainable Cities (Anil Kumar)
4. Air Pollution and its impact Human Health: - A Case Study of Delhi (Nishit)	4. Protecting Urban Poor and Destitute: Study of Mukhyamantri Bhikshavriti Nivaran Yojna (MBNY), Bihar (Atul Kriti)
5. Climate Change Governance in Urban Areas: Northeast Indian Perspective (Bhaskar Gogoi)	5. Urban Informal Street Vending: Women Vendors in Manipur (Syed Salimuddin)
6. COVID-19 and Cities in India: Emergence of New Constrains Challenges of Governance (Kappey Yadagiri)	6. Empowering girls from sanitation worker/manual scavenging community to address health hazards through enterprise promotion (Pragati Singh)

7. Community Participation in Rain Water Harvesting (Dr. Amit Kumar Singh & Harish Kumar)	7. Socio-Economic Status and Role of Rag Pickers in Solid Waste Management: A Case Study of District Ghaziabad (Alka Gagan)
	8. PMSVANidhi – An Assessment (Dr. Sachin Chowdhry)

Break Away/Parallel Session-III (Date: 07.12.2022; Time: 1000-1130)	
III-A: Smart City (Venue: Sarthak Hall, First Floor) **Chairperson:** Prof. Tathagata Chatterji, XIM University Bhubaneswar, Odisha	**III-B: Urban Infrastructure and Mobility** (Venue: Sparsh Hall, First Floor) **Chairperson:** Shri Palash Srivastava, Deputy CEO, IIFC
1. Innovation, Sustainability and Citizen Centricity through Smart Cities: Lessons for India (Bhawna Gupta)	1. Public Private Partnership in Urban Infrastructure: Leveraging Finance for Urban Economy using Social Equity based PPP (Dr. Tushar Pandey)
2. Building Green Smart City: A Case of New Delhi Municipal Council, Delhi (Pawan Kumar Yadav)	2. An Integrated Public Transportation Planning for Metropolitan Regions (Dr. Avinash Gaikwad)
3. Role of Geoinformatics techniques in Exploring the Impact of Spatio Temporal Change on Air Pollution in Patna, Bihar (Harish Kumar)	3. A Review of Urban Mobility in India: With Special Reference to Metro Rail System (Sandeep Inampudi)
4. Spatial-Temporal Analysis of Ambient Air Quality of the Megacity (2018-2021) (Vedika Gupta)	4. Road safety assessment on hill roads- A case of Dehradun and Mussoorie (Apoorva P. Joshi)
5. Role of the Smart City in the Disaster Preparedness Activities: with special reference to Varanasi (Krishna Pratap Singh)	5. Urban Transformation, Digital Nomadism and Knowledge Corridor: Evidence from Delhi Metro (Shehnaz Begam)
6. AI Policing: A tool to strengthen Urban Police Administration (Monika Kumari)	6. Differential Mobility of Motorized Vehicles from the City-centre towards Villages in Bokaro district of Jharkhand (Utkarsha Yadav)
7. Urban Sustainable Development and Solidarity Transforms Jaipur City into a Smart City (Rashmi Singh* And Dr. Poonam Sharma)	7. An Assessment of Common Service Centres in Selected Villages in Bihar (Yash Kumar* and Dr. Anju Helen Bara)

Break Away/Parallel Session-IV (Date: 07.12.2022; Time: 1145-1315)	
IV-A: Waste Management (Venue: Sarthak Hall, First Floor) **Chairperson:** Dr. Kulwant Singh, CEO, 3R Foundation	**IV-B: Urban Planning & Land Management** (Venue: Sparsh Hall, First Floor) **Chairperson:** Dr. D.S. Meshram, President, ITPI
Theme Paper 1. Solid Waste Management in India (Prof. Shyamala Mani)	**Theme Paper** 1. Citizen Participation in Urban Development (Shri R. Srinivas)
2. Faecal Sludge and Septage Management in India (Dr. A.K. Gupta)	2. Land Management for Sustainable Development (Prof. V.K. Dhar)
3. Informal Sector and Waste Management (Shri Prabal Bhardwaj)	3. Developing Sidewalk Assessment Tool: Towards Evaluation of Pedestrian Environment in Urban Areas (Dr. Avanti Bambawale)
4. An Implementation Analysis of Municipal Solid Waste Management in Gaya, Bihar (Dr. Anju Helen Bara)	4. People's participation and Legal issues in Urban Land Governance system in Meghalaya (Yogesh Kumar)
5. Solid Waste Management Service in Urban India in Light of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016: Challenges and Prospects (Diku Moni Hazarika)	5. Planning vs. Reality: Understanding the Execution of the Master Plans of Guwahati city (Natasha Hazarika)
6. Status of Sanitation provision in Slums of Delhi: Budget Analysis, and Policy Assessment (Shreya Akarshna)	6. Studying The Role of Land Surface Characteristics During Heatwaves In Delhi Using Geoinformatics (Poonam Chandel, Sambhawna Chaudhar)

7. Decentralised Waste Management in Mega Cities: A Case study of Bengaluru (Prof. K.K. Pandey)	7. Urban and Regional Planning of Delhi (Dr. Kusum Lata)

Break Away/Parallel Session-V (Date: 07.12.2022; Time: 1400-1520)	
V-A: Urban Housing and Slums (Venue: Sarthak Hall, First Floor) **Chairperson:** Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI	**V-B: Urban Finance and Economy** (Venue: Sparsh Hall, First Floor) **Chairperson:** Shri Puskal Upadhyay (IDAS), Financial Advisor, NDMC
Theme Paper 1. People Centric Housing (Dr. A.K. Sen)	**Theme Paper** 1. Reinventing Options for Achieving Financial Empowerment of Urban Local Bodies in India (Dr. Sanjeev Chaddha)
2. Improving housing conditions of the urban poor: a reflection on inclusive approaches (Prof. Banashree Banerjee)	2. Urban Management Innovations (Prof. M.P. Mathur)
3. Housing for the Urban Poor in North West India (Dr. Manoj Teotia, CRRID, Chandigarh	3. Inclusion Of Culture in Circular Economy: Way Towards Sustainable Habitat (Anupama Sharma)
4. Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in Housing Sector – A Study of Impact of Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (Dr. Sapna Chadah & Dr. Amit Kr. Singh)	4. Urban Fiscal Governance and State Finance Commission in Haryana: An Analysis (Dr. Rajesh Kumar Kundu)
5. Social Impact Assessment of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin: A case of Malshiras, Solapur (Damini Salgude-Patil)	5. Informal Weekly Markets in Delhi: A Case study of consumer buying behaviour (Prof. Suresh Mishra & Dr. Sapna Chadah)
6. Formal Housing- a struggle for slum dwellers in India- A case of Nagpur (Siddharth N. Sahasrabhojanee)	6. Holding Tax Through Gateways of E-Services by Government of Jharkhand: An Analysis of Ranchi Municipal Corporation (Ashish Alok)
7. Urban Marginality and Education: A Study of Children Living in Slums of Patna (Shadab Anis)	7. Mobilisation of Taxes and Innovative Non-Tax Sources (Akanksha Agarwal)

Time	Session	Guest/Resource Person
Valedictory Session (Venue: TNC Hall, 2nd Floor)		
1530-1540	Welcome	Dr. Kusum Lata Faculty, CUS/IIPA
1540-1550	Remarks	Shri S.N. Tripathi IAS (r) Director General, IIPA
1550-1600	Amrit Kal Declaration on PCUG	Prof. K.K. Pandey Coordinator, CUS
1600-1610	Release of IIPA Publication (Monograph on HRIDAY and NAGARLOK)	
1610-1620	Remarks by Special Guest	Shri Bharat Lal, Director General, NCGG
1620 -1640	Presidential Address and Certificate Distribution	Dr. Jitendra Singh Hon'ble Union Minister and Chairman IIPA
1640-1645	Vote of Thanks	Shri Amitabh Ranjan Registrar, IIPA

Dignitaries in the Inaugural and Valedictory Session

Dr. Jitendra Singh, Hon'ble Union Minister and Chairman IIPA

Dr. Jitendra Singh is the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Science and Technology and Minister of state (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Earth Science and Minister of State for Prime Minister's Office; Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Space, Government of India. Dr. Singh is also Chairman of IIPA Executive Council.

Prof. Om Prakash Mathur, Non- resident Senior Fellow, Global Cities Institute, University of Toronto

Om Prakash Mathur is a non-resident Senior Fellow of the Global Cities Institute, University of Toronto, has been a member of the Advisory Board of the ADB-GIZ sponsored City Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA), and has served as a Distinguished Professor of Urban Economics at the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, from 2011-2013. He has also held the IDFC Chair in Urban Economics and Finance at the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi for over 15 years. Earlier he held the position of Director, National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi from 1984 – 1992, Senior Economic Planner at the United Nations Centre for Regional Development, Nagoya, Japan (1978-1984); UN Senior Regional Planning Advisor/Project Manager, Imperial Government of Iran (1975- 78); Prof. Mathur also has been associated several commissions, committees, working groups at national and international level.

Shri Manoj Joshi (IAS), Secretary, MoHUA

Currently working as Secretary in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, Mr. Manoj Joshi belongs to 1989 batch of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) from Kerala Cadre. He has held various assignments in Union and State Government covering Food Processing, Finance, Personnel, Public Works, Commerce/ Industries, Health & Family Welfare, Ports/ Transport, Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation etc.

Shri Joshi has Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering from National Institute of Technology (NIT), Jaipur, Rajasthan

Shri Bharat Lal, Director General, NCGG

Mr. Bharat Lal, born in 1962 is a Gold Medalist in graduate examination of University of Allahabad, completed post-graduation in Biochemistry followed by research work at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi.

He joined Civil Service in July, 1988 and received training at LBSNAA, Mussoorie and IGNFA, Dehradun. Later on, he also received trainings at Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bengaluru; Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun; Development & Project Planning Centre (DPCC), University of Bradford, UK: University of Connecticut, USA; University of British Columbia, Canada; University of Chicago – Booth School of Business, USA; etc. He also obtained master degree from Forest Research Institute (FRI) and worked both in Gujarat and with the Union government.

Shri S.N. Tripathi IAS (r) Director General, IIPA

M.B.A. (Public Policy), M.A. (Political Science), 1985 batch of IAS (retired), Odisha Cadre. Shri Tripathi brings his rich experience of more than thirty-six years in administration and management to the IIPA. He has served in various ministries and departments both under the Government of India including Panchayati Raj, Information Technology, MSME, Coir Board, Department of Agricultural Research and Education and also under the State Government of Odisha. His last posting under the GOI before joining IIPA was Secretary, Ministry of Parliament Affairs. He is a social media enthusiast and has travelled extensively in different continents. Shri Tripathi has extensively

worked on capacity building under post covid new normal and guided development of material and platform for online courses and virtual learning at IIPA.

Shri Amitabh Ranjan, Registrar, IIPA

MBA (HR), B.Tech. (Petroleum), Head of Finance, Administration and all Academic Support Services, Warden IIPA Hostel, Coordinator, Centre for Learning in ICT and e-Governance, Nodal Officer for e-Office/ Paperless office project of IIPA.
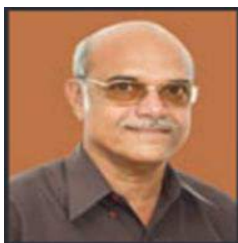
Guest Speakers in Plenary Session

Topic	Name & Designation	Photo
Chairperson of Plenary Session	**Ms. D. Thara (IAS)** Additional Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)	
Approach and Perspective of SBM 2.0	**Ms. Roopa Mishra, IAS** Joint Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)	
Sustainable Urban Habitat	**Shri V. Suresh** Former Chairman, Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)	
Urban Decentralision initiatives in Kochi/Kerala	**Shri Chetan Vaidya** Former Director, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi (SPA) and Former Director, NIUA	
Climate Smart Delivery of Urban Services	**Shri Hitesh Vaidya** Director, National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)	

Chairpersons in Break-away/Parallel Session

Dr. Kulwant Singh
CEO, 3R WASTE
Foundation

Prof. D.S. Meshram
President, Institute of Town
Planners, India

Shri Pradeep Kapoor
Secretary General,
Institute of Town
Planners, India

Mr. Palash Srivastav
Deputy CEO, IIFC Project
Limited, New Delhi

Prof. Tathagata Chatterji
XIM University, Nijigada,
Kurki, Harirajpur, Odisha

**Sh. Puskal Upadhyay
(IDAS)**
Financial Advisor
New Delhi Municipal
Council

Prof. Chitrarekha Kabre
Professor of Architecture
School of Planning and
Architecture

Dr. Shailesh Kr. Agrawal
Executive Director
Building Materials &
Technology Promotion
Council,New Delhi

Ms. Shalini Pandey
Director (NULM-II)
Ministry of Housing &
Urban Affairs

Shri Yogender Singh
Former Director, MoHUA and currently Commissioner
(Infomation Technology & Compliance Verification),
Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs

Guest Speakers in Break-away/Parallel Session

Shri R. Srinivas
Former Town and Country
Planner, Town & Country
Planning Organisation,
Ministry of Housing and
Urban Affairs

Prof. V.K. Dhar
Former Professor National
Institute of Urban Affairs, New
Delhi

Prof. Banashree Banerjee
IPL expert, Institute for
Housing and Urban
Development Studies (IHS),
Erasmus University,
Rotterdam

Prof. M.P. Mathur
Former Professor, National
Institute of Urban Affairs, New
Delhi

Shri A.K. Gupta
Additional Director
Regional Centre for Urban and
Environmental Studies,
Lucknow

Dr. Sanjeev Chaddha
Professor (Management)
and Head, Management
Development Centre
Mahatma Gandhi State
Institute of Public
Administration (MGSIPA),

Dr. Shyamala K. Mani
Sr.Advisor, Centre for Chronic
Disease Control

Dr. A.K. Sen
Joint General Manager
HUDCO, New Delhi

Shri Prabal Bhardwaj
Associate Director
KPMG in India

Dr. Manoj Kumar Teotia
Faculty, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh

Shri Tushar Pandey
Independent Consultant & Advisor – PPP and Public Policy

Prof. Suresh Misra
Professor (Public Administration), IIPA

Dr. Sapna Chadah
Assistant Professor (Administrative Law), IIPA

Dr Shyamli Singh
Assistant Professor (Environment and Climate Change), IIPA

Dr. Mamta Pathania
Assistant Professor (Public Administation), IIPA

Programme Coordinators

Prof. K.K. Pandey, Professor (Urban Management) & Coordinator, Centre for Urban Studies

Dr. K.K. Pandey, Professor, Urban Management and Coordinator, Centre for Urban Studies at IIPA holds Ph.D in Urban Finance and also has PG Diploma in Housing Planning from Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies, Netherlands (1985), PG course in Urban Management from University of Birmingham (1994) and Course on Population Studies from EWC, University of Hawaii, USA (1991).

Dr. Pandey has over four decades of experience on extensive research, advisory services and capacity building on urban issues in the area of urban governance and finance in IIPA and during his previous engagement in HUDCO and NIUA. He is also member of Executive Council, IIPA and also associated with several expert committees set up by Govt. of India, state governments, urban sector institutions and NCR Planning Board. He has travelled extensively in India and across the countries on various professional assignments and has been member of nine UN expert committees on urban finance, governance, infrastructure, leadership, pro-poor PPP, sustainable development and urban management. He also has several publications to his credit.

Dr. Kusum Lata, Associate Professor (Urban Planning)

Dr. Kusum Lata is Associate Professor of Urban & Regional Planning at IIIPA. She is also Additional Programme Director of 48th Advanced Professional PPA 2022-23, the flagship program of IIPA sponsored by DoPT, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, GoI.

Dr. Kusum has more than 28 years of academic and consultancy experience & worked with School of Planning & Architecture; National Institute of Urban Affairs; DHV-India, a Consultancy MNC of Infrastructure Sector, before joining IIPA in 2009.

She is a Civil Engineer graduate, Regional Planning Post-graduate and Urban Planning Doctorate from School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi.

During her IIPA tenure, Dr. Kusum has conducted around 65 capacity building programme for urban sector stakeholders and was the 44th APPPA programme co-director during 2018-19. She guided 12 MPhil candidates and evaluated Dissertation of 5 PhD Scholars from DSE, DU; and SPA, JNAFA University, Hyderabad, Telangana. She has authored & co-

authored 9 books & monograph, prepared 11 reports of research and consultancy projects, developed 6 papers / chapters in refereed Journals published by Sage / Books published by Springer.

Dr. Sachin Chowdhry, Associate Professor (Public Administration)

Dr. Chowdhry is Associate Professor at IIPA and works in the areas of Public Policy- theory and practice, Governance issues- urban and rural both, and the related subject matters. He did Masters in Public Administration from Lucknow University and M.Phil. and Ph.D. from Jawaharlal Nehru University. He has done research / evaluation studies for a number of ministries of the Government of India and also had brief stints at Twelfth Finance Commission and few more research organizations. He also did two studies for Water and Sanitation Programme of the World Bank earlier.

Dr. Amit Kumar Singh, Assistant Professor (Urban Development)

Dr. Amit Kumar Singh holds his M.Phil and PhD in Urban Development from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He is currently working as Assistant Professor at Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. He has research and teaching experience on urban development with specialisation on housing, regional planning, poverty alleviation and gender equality. He has contributed number of research papers/chapters in journals of high repute and also authored two books. He has also been associated with various studies focusing on Tribal Development and Welfare. He has been awarded "N.P. Aiyar Young Geographer of the Year" by National Association Geographers Association, India (NAGI).

Selected Abstracts in Different Themes

Theme 1-A: Urban Governance

GOVERNANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS IN INDIA – RETHINKING THE 74TH CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT ACT

Dr. Anurima Mukherjee Basu
Visiting Faculty

Abstract: A metropolitan area is characterized by administrative polycentricity. The institutional scene in metropolitan regions of India is complex and have a fragmented setup; with central, state and municipal agencies playing an active role in shaping policies and programmes that influences spatial growth in large cities and city-regions. Till the 1990s it was mainly the government departments and its agencies involved in providing infrastructure and services; now with neoliberal influence on urban development and related sectors private sector players are also involved. As a result, metropolitan areas in India are now characterized by multiple actors from private sector, civil society and government agencies. The functions devolved to ULBs through the 12th schedule of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992; are often found to be delivered by multiple agencies working with overlapping responsibilities and limited coordination. There are inter-state variations, as Urban Development is a state subject; the devolution of functions depends on the respective state governments. There are also intra-state differences, as larger cities with Municipal Corporations carry out more functions compared to smaller municipalities. This results in uncoordinated development and lack of accountability, transparency; and local governments (ULBs) are often bypassed in the process of urban development. This paper tries to critically review the governance and institutional set-up in four metropolitan areas in India – namely the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR), Ahmedabad-Gandhinagar Region, Jaipur Metropolitan Region and the National Capital Region (NCR). The overlapping functional and administrative jurisdictions of the various agencies involved in delivering some of the key urban infrastructure and services is analysed. The paper recommends measures to be taken for better coordinated planning and development of metropolitan areas and discusses aspects of the 74th CAA that requires critical rethinking.

Keywords: *Constitution Amendment, CAA, Metropolitan and Urban Infrastructure*

FROM GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNANCE: A REVIEW THROUGH THE LENSES OF DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

Amir Mahmood
Assistant Professor

Abstract The adoption of the digital technology in governance is considered to empower the government and its fellow citizens. Its aims to transform the working practices that leads to greater efficiency, effectiveness as well as transparency. Simultaneously, it is accompanied by the emerging technologies and internet bases. It enhances the engagement between governments with its developmental measures. So that, it is expected to fulfil the demand of the overall development of urban area through digitization. However, still, it is very perplexing that to what extent this initiative has been empowered for their generation. This paper will propose an assessment framework based on systematic review of literature. The bases of framework should be useful and focused on assessing the level of empowerment. This paper will share some preliminary findings from selected government initiatives of digital governance in India.

Keyword*: Digital Governance, Empowerment, Urban, Information, development, technology, assessment, and framework.*

ANALYTICAL OUTLOOK OF URBANISATION AND URBAN GROWTH IN THE NORTH EAST INDIA

Smriti Rai and Shubham Kumar Sanu
Research Scholar

Abstract: Urbanization is pervasive phenomenon that has accelerated post industrialization all across the globe. In the present global atmosphere, developing countries are witnessing higher growth patterns coupled with a dynamic change in the nature of environment, society, economy, and transportation in their respective cities. While the Economic growth of the country is reflected in its global average- inequity of regional development remains a major problem to be acknowledged and addressed. As infrastructural development predominantly occurs in the economic growth pole of a region, the rural area and the hinterland are further marginalized. The development and strengthening of communication and transport network; education and healthcare; economic growth and material prosperity facilitates growth in the urban areas of India and the cities of North East India is no exception. This research work based on the available secondary data sources attempts to provide an overview of urbanization in

the North-East states of India and its policies for sustainable growth. It seeks to critically analyze the patterns of urbanization, its problems and provides futuristic roadmap for the sustainable development of cities in North East India. A comprehensive strategy based on the local need and requirements is essential for sustainable development of cities in the study area.

Keywords: *Urbanization, North-East, Population Growth, Sustainable City*

शहरी शासन के लिए सहकारी संघवाद
(COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM FOR URBAN GOVERNANCE)

जितेन्द्र भारती
शोधार्थी

सार: भारत में लोकतंत्रात्मक, संसदात्मक और संघात्मक शासन प्रणाली है। यहाँ तीन प्रकार की सरकारें है- केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य या प्रादेशिक सरकारें और स्थानीय स्वशासन। लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीकरण (Democratic Decentralisation) अयवारणा के तहत भारत में शासन की शक्तियों का विभाजन केन्द्र सरकार एवं राज्य सरकारों के बीच और इसके साथ ही शासन अथवा सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण शिखर से शासन की निन्न इकाई (पंचायती राज) तक किया गया है। संविधान में 73यें एवं 74वें संशोधन के तहत क्रमशः पंचायती राजव्यवस्था एवं नगरपालिका की शासन व्यवस्था स्थापित की गई जिसमें गाँव एवं शहरी या नगरीय शासन में आने आदमी की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की गई है। व्यातव्य है कि सहकारी संघवाद में देश की शासन व्यवस्था में केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारों के परस्पर तनावय की अपेक्षा की जाती है। इसमें शासन की सभी इकाइयों को आगे आने और आम सामाजिक, आर्थिक और जनसमस्याओं को हल करने के लिए परस्पर सहयोग की अपेक्षा की जाती है। शहरी या नगरीय शासन के संदर्भ में सहकारी संघवाद की अवधारणा को पूरा करने के लिए भारत में कार्ड संधानिक साविधिक और गैर सरकारी संस्थाएँ स्थापित एवं कार्यरत सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कई योजनाएँ नीतियाँ एवं कार्यक्रम प्रायोजित हैं जिनमें सहकारी संघवाद की अवधारणा को पूरा करने का विशेष इयान रखा गया है। योन्द्र सरकार द्वारा स्मार्ट सिटी योजना. राष्ट्रीय नगरीय डिजिटल याजना प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना कायाकल्प और शहरी परिवर्तन के लिए जटल योजना, राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजियिका निर्देशन प्रधाननी स्वनिवि योजना स्वच्छ भारत योजना इत्यादि कार्यक्रम प्रायोजित किये जा रहे है और इसका बनाने में राज्य सरकार एवं स्थानीय स्वशासन की भूमिका अपेक्षित है।

कुंजी शब्द: *लोकतंत्रात्मक, नगरीय शासन, संघवाद, लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीकरण*

AWARENESS OF WOMEN COUNCILLORS ABOUT URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HARYANA MUNICIPALITIES

Dr. Kamana* and Dr. Rahul Prasad
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Abstract: The success of any municipalities depends upon the elected members (both male and female councilors). The elected municipal councilors are the base of the development of urban governance. The Centre and state government makes many plans, programmes, policies for the development and upliftment of the urban areas. It is the responsibility of the elected members of the municipalities that they are successfully implemented these programmes and policies at different level. Majority of the time male councilor are always play an active role in the functioning of municipalities. Even they are more aware about the urban development programmes. Here an attempt has been made to study the awareness of women councilors about the urban development programmes and area development programmes. These are participated in the functioning of the urban development programmes and play their active role in municipalities. The present study was conducted on a sample of 80 elected women councillors (including previous as well as currently working in urban local bodies) The primary data was collected three districts namely Panchkula Municipal Corporation, Sonepat Municipal Corporation, Gohana Municipal Council, Kharkhoda Municipal Council, and Jind Municipal Council, Julana Municipal Committee and Narwana Committee of Haryana. The main finding of the study was that the elected women councillors are well educated but less aware about the urban development programmes. On the behalf of these councillors' their male member of the enjoy their powers and position.

Keywords: Elected Women Councillor, Urban Development Programme, Municipalities

PEOPLE'S SATISFACTION TOWARDS THE ROLE OF ELECTED WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF HARYANA STATE

Dr. Kamana
Assistant Professor

Abstract: The development of any society and nation depends upon the elected representatives and the people from all sections of society. Elected representatives play a very important role in the development of any governance, i.e., urban and local governance. Elected male representatives are always involved in the activities of

urban governance. Here, an attempt has been made to check the people's satisfaction towards the role of elected women representatives in urban development and what are the views of people about the effective representation of elected women representatives. The elected women representatives must ensure that the residents of their wards are happy with their leadership and work. People must participate in the development plans, programmes, and policies that are created for their own uplift in order to increase and improve their involvement in government. Urban plans and programmes are not successfully implemented without the participation and involvement of the people. The main objectives of the paper are to study the people's satisfaction with the role of elected women representatives in urban development.

The present study was conducted on a sample of 150 people from the three districts of Haryana, i.e., Panchkula District, Sonepat District, and Jind District. These 150 people (50 people from each district) were selected from the wards of the three districts of Haryana, which were headed by elected women representatives. The main finding of the study was that the peoples were less satisfied with the representation of the elected women representatives. The main suggestion of the study was that elected women representatives are capable and they used their position for the upliftment of the society and people.

Keywords: People, Elected Women Representatives, Urban Governance, Urban Development Programme

INTEGRATION OF NEW URBAN AGENDA WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: CHALLENGES UNDER INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: The new urban agenda is a visionary document that provides not only global principles policy and standards but it also gives an inside for the purpose of sustainable urban development and its overall management. The New Urban Agenda truly depicts and represents abroad shared vision for a better and more sustainable future. The new agenda is having a comprehensive guidance for the future planning for the urbanization where in well planned and managed urbanization can be a transformative force for sustainable development for both developing and developed countries. In fact, the new urban agenda is basically to promote and enhance the pace the march towards Sustainable Development Goals.

It goes without saying that there are lot of common key result area and closely connection within the goals provided under Sustainable Development Goals and New Urban Agenda. In order to implement the new urban agenda and to achieve the goal of SDG, it is essentially required at the policy level that the integrated and holistic approach should be applied by the government and policy makers so that there could be an effective Synergy between these two goals and programs.

Urbanization is one of the important realities of recent decades in India. Its urban system consists of 7933 cities and towns of different population sizes, and a population of 377.16 million, which is the second largest in the world. The urban system has registered an extraordinary expansion in its base over the 2011–21 decade, and this trend is expected to continue.

This paper examines the common area of synergy between new urban agenda , SDG and other UN programs and commitments namely global climate agreement reached at COP21 in Paris, Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries, SAMOA and the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries .

Key words: *SAMOA, SDGs, Urbanization and Sustainable Development*

Theme 1-B: E- Governance for People Centricity

E-GOVERNANCE IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS

Dr. Seema Das,
Assistant Professor

Abstract: Due to the increasing trend of urbanization, the urban problem has become very difficult and complex, besides providing essential services to the citizens. It has very necessary to develop and plan related to works by the Urban Government. Information and communication technology are essential for speeding up the work process. look like a system. E-governance got legitimacy through the information Technology Act 2000 and under the National Governance plan 2006. The electronic method was given dominance in place of the traditional working method through 31 mission mode plans in municipalities. Efforts were made to make the municipal corporations, SMART i.e., simple, moral, accountable, and transparent, under this process. Currently, various facilities are being provided through E-governance in the municipal corporation of India. As a result, there has been a change in the work process of municipalities and better, paperless services are being provided to consumers reasonably. But in E-governance implementation, many challenges are also outgoing before the municipalities. Only by facing the challenges efficiency, honesty and transparency will be encouraged and irregularities like red tape will be put to an end. In this paper, an attempt has been made to study of e-governance in the constitutional institution, and the challenges before it have also been analysed.

Keywords: E*-governance, Municipal Corporation, Service, Responsible.*

CITIZEN SERVICES THROUGH E-GOVERNANCE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Dr. K Rajesh Kumar and Dr. K Anil Kumar
Assistant Professor

Abstract: E-Governance is the integration of ICT into government operations to promote good governance. To put it another way, e-governance is the use of ICTs by the public sector to make government more accountable, transparent, and effective, increase citizen participation in decision-making, and improve information and service delivery. Information and communication technologies are undergoing a global revolution. The way we work, learn, and interact is being fundamentally altered by the

Internet, personal computers, and mobile phones. The benefits of E-Government are being recognized by governments worldwide-Government has the potential to save money for citizens, businesses, and the government itself, as well as increase efficiency in the delivery of government services, simplify compliance with government regulations, increase citizen participation, and strengthen citizen trust in the government.

Objectives

1. To study the status of citizen services through E-Governance.

2. To analyze the policies implemented by the government for citizen E-Governance.

3. To explore the possibilities and challenges in citizen services.

Good governance cannot succeed without E-Government. Indians have easier access to government services thanks to e-government. The country is using the internet more and more every day. The government is currently dealing with a number of issues when it comes to implementing e-government, as this paper demonstrates. By identifying the necessary human resources and establishing the appropriate institutions and organizations, e-government may become more efficient. E-government can be successfully implemented with the help of competent management and government specialists rather than technical expertise. As in other nations where communication is limited to a single language, it is essential to remove geographical barriers like language. Enhancing the efficiency of e-government is also essential.

The time has come to concentrate on the obstacles to implementation, particularly those related to the institutional framework and cross-level applications, which would make it possible to implement broader changes in governance. In India, e-government is gaining traction, but public awareness and the digital divide must be addressed.

Kew Words: *E-Governance, ICT, Technologies and Citizen Participation*

RIGHT TO THE CITY: NEEDS OF INCLUSIVE URBANIZATION IN INDIA

Dr. Atanu Bose
Assistant Professor

Abstract: The "Right to the City" is an idea and a slogan which has been increasingly emerge in academic, activist and policy discourses on inclusive urbanization across the globe. According to French philosopher Henri Lefebvre, who first conceptualized it, the Right to the City is the right of all urban inhabitants, not just citizens, to participate in and appropriate urban space and resources. This manifests that all urban inhabitants should have a role in decision-making regarding urban space and be able to access,

occupy and use urban space. David Harvey demonstrated that the right to the City is a "common rather than an individual rights" that seeks to transform cities by the exercise of collective power "to reshape the processes of urbanization." The World Charter for the Right to the City sets out three principles guiding the concept of the right to the city: A. Full exercise of Citizenship: realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and corresponding responsibilities, assuring the collective dignity and well-being of all people in conditions of equality, equity and justice, as well as full respect for the social production of habit; B. Democratic Management: the city is a collective construction with various actors and processes. It is necessary to guarantee the right to participation through direct and representative forms in the creation, definition and oversight of public policy implementation in the cities, prioritizing the strengthening, transparency, efficiency and autonomy of local public administration and peoples' organizations. C. The social function of urban property and the city: common interests for socially just and environmentally balanced use of urban space takes precedence over the individual right to property. All citizens have the right to participate in development, use and maintenance of urban property within democratic parameters of social justice and environmental sustainability. City management and governance policies should promote socially just and equitable use of property. The right to the city also calls for holistic, balanced and multicultural development. This includes the creation of mixed neighbourhoods. It is not about promoting gated communities of the rich and the forced relocation of the poor to the fringes. Implementation of the right to the city must ensure that city beautification and urban renewal measures do not take place at the expense of the poor. The city's working classes, the ones who build and maintain the smooth functioning of the city, must be given adequate housing and basic services. Their living conditions must be progressively ameliorated, in situ, as far as possible. They must not be subjected to forced evictions and displacement. The contribution of the city's poor to the city's economy must be acknowledged and laws should not discriminate against them and favour the rich. The theoretical and methodological perspective of the study has been based on the inductive approach substantiated by empirical analysis.

Key Words: *Development, Urbanization, Displacement, Rehabilitation, Resettlement*

E-GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE: A CASE STUDY OF LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Ritika Sharma
Research Scholar

Abstract: The complete transformation of the processes of governance using the implementation of Information & Communication Technology is called electronic governance or E-Governance. It aims at bringing in faster and more transparent service delivery, accountability, information sharing and people participation in the decision making and government processes. "It brings in SMART Governance viz. :

S – Simple
M-Moral
A- Accountable
R-Responsive
T - Transparent

Over the years, sustained efforts have been made at multiple levels to improve the delivery of public services and simplify the process of accessing them. E-Governance in India has steadily evolved from computerization of Government Departments to initiatives that encapsulate the finer points of Governance, such as citizen centricity, service orientation and transparency." E-governance also aims to empower people through giving them access to information. However, e-governance cannot be implemented in isolation. Like all other variables, the human element in any setting shall not be ignored and therefore electronic governance in any organisation will bring fruition when it is facilitated by the organizational culture of that organisation. The anthropologist Clifford Geertz (1973) defines culture by saying "Man is an animal suspended in webs of significance he himself has spun. I take culture to be those webs, and the analysis of it to be therefore not an experimental science in search of law, but an interpretive one in search of meaning." It is the culture of the workplace which decides the way individuals interact with each other and behave with people outside the company. A conducive environment in favor of electronic governance needs to be inculcated in the bureaucracy in order to facilitate the success of e-governance in urban local bodies. And for that to happen, we need to study the organisational culture of urban local bodies to gauge how they ensure a public centric governance.

Keywords: *Smart Governance, E-Governance, Transparency, and Organisational Culture*

लोगों के लिए सरकार ई गवर्नेंस डिजिटल उपकरण और तकनीक अंतर एजेंसी समन्वय नगर सवर्ग

रोहित ओझा
शोधार्थी

सार: नागरिक सरकार से विभिन्न कारणों से संपर्क करते हैं सार्वजनिक नीति प्रभावित करने व्यक्तिगत चिंता जो उनकी होती है को संबोधित करने सरकारी लेनदेन करने और उन लाभों और सेवाओं के संबंध में जो सरकार प्रदान करती है जानकारी पाने हेतु e-governance सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण का ऐसा ही एक चैनल है ई गवर्नेंस मात्र तकनीकी पहल ना होकर इससे कहीं अधिक व्यापक है और धारक के प्रतिबद्धता सरंचित विकासात्मक प्रक्रिया और पर्याप्त ढांचागत संसाधनों के बीच संबंधों के जटिल समूह बना है

ई गवर्नेंस को सुशासन के साधन की बजाय कंप्यूटरीकरण कार्यालय स्वचालन और मालसूची प्रबंधन के रूप में अधिक देखा जाता है, ई गवर्नेंस में शासन में नागरिकों को निष्क्रिय प्रतिभागी से सक्रिय प्रतिभागी में रूपांतरित करने की आशा की जाती है, नागरिक मूल्य संवर्धन में वृद्धि कोई गवर्नेंस परियोजनाओं से जोड़ कर नहीं देखते हैं उदाहरण के लिए ऐसे विभागों में जो विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमि रिकॉर्ड का अनुरक्षण करते हैं, कुछ प्रकरणों में नागरिकों की व्यक्तिगत जानकारी जैसे विवरणों की गोपनीयता से संबंधित मुद्दों की और ध्यान दिए जाने की कमी, डिजिटल डिवाइस ऐसा खतरा हमेशा बना रहता है कि ई गवर्नेंस परियोजना का कार्य वर्णन इस प्रकार तो नहीं हो रहा है कि समाज के केवल कुछ ही वर्गों का लाभ प्राथमिकं हो, ई गवर्नेंस चार मुख्य घटक हे अंतिम उपयोगकर्ताओं के आवश्यकता ओं की पहचान व्यापार प्रथम संशोधन आईटी का उपयोग और सरकार का अभिप्राय इनमें से किसी में भी कमी के परिणाम स्वरुप ई गवर्नेंस परियोजनाएं अपना उद्देश्य प्राप्त करने में विफल हो जाएगी एआरसी के अनुसार वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त करने के लिए पूर्ण राजनीतिक समर्थन सरकार के सभी संगठनों और विभागों द्वारा दृढ़ संकल्पित और अटल दृष्टिकोण के साथ-साथ जनता द्वारा सक्रिय और रचनात्मक भागीदारी की आवश्यकता होगी हमारी सारी संस्कृति और क्षेत्रीय विविधताओं तक ई गवर्नेंस की पहल की पहुंच बनाने के लिए संस्थागत और भौतिक अवसंरचना उपलब्ध कराने और ऐसे वातावरण का निर्माण की आवश्यकता होगी जो आईसीटी का अंगीकरण प्रोत्साहित करें इस प्रकार तकनीकी आवश्यकताओं के आंतरिक ई गवर्नेंस अनु की सफलता सरकार के भीतर और सरकार के बाहर क्षमता निर्माण और जागरूकता पैदा करने पर निर्भर करेगी

कुंजी शब्द: ई गवर्नेंस, डिजिटल उपकरण, नगर सवर्ग, कंप्यूटरीकरण

URBAN E- GOVERNANCE: A KEY TO CITIZEN CENTRIC GOVERNANCE

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*Research Scholar

Abstract: The process by which governments (local, regional, and national) and stakeholders collectively decide how to plan, finance, and manage urban areas is known as urban governance. Urban local bodies (ULBs) have constitutional capacity, Political responsibility and accountability to provide services to people. ULBs have power to choose alternative method regarding how services are provided. The needs of people must be fulfilled. With growing democratic consciousness, citizens want to involve in each step of governance from policy making to its implementation. People want all the public services like birth registration, death registration, map approval for building construction, vehicle registration, tax filling, status for garbage collection on one click and Door step delivery of all government documents and more. Efficient, Transparent and Responsible governance based on simple, interactive, accessible method is required to fulfill concerned demands of citizen. This indicates how citizen centric governance is essential for urban governance. Use of e- Governance tools at urban level makes it easy to achieve citizen centric governance or putting citizens at the centre of public administration. This research paper intends to identify how urban e governance:

- Facilitates to achieve citizen centric governance.
- Creates democratic space ensuring social equity and shapes every aspect of citizen lives.
- Provides equal opportunity ensuring citizen's access to various public services.

This paper also suggests and provides measures how to achieve them.

Key words: *ULBs, Urban e-Governance, Transparent, Accountability, Responsibility, Governance*

CONTEMPORARY INSTITUTIONAL REFORM AND SERVICE DELIVERY UNDER THE AMRUT SCHEME

Sidrat ul Muntaha and Qurat ul ain Bashir
Research Scholar

Abstract: Urban governance exists to ensure the delivery of suitable levels of infrastructure and basic services to its citizens. The opening up of the Indian economy to the world market is said to have increased the pace of urbanization, particularly in the larger cities, creating its ripple impact on smaller towns. This paper is developed against the background of contemporary debate on the institutional reform and service delivery under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). AMRUT believes that the infrastructure creation should have a direct impact on the real needs of people, which has direct link to provision of better services to people. The AMRUT comes with mandatory reforms to enhance transparency in service delivery by the Urban Local Bodies through improving governance. AMRUT also actualizing the spirit of cooperative federalism through making States and ULBs equal partners in planning and implementation of projects. The paper attempts to critically study the institutional capacity of urban governance and urban politics in the state of Jammu& Kashmir. It will attempt to highlight the 'governance gap', taking the case study of Srinagar urban space and its institutional capacity towards democratic urban service delivery.

Key words: AMRUT, Urbanization, Urban Local Bodies and Urban Governance

Theme 2-A: Urban Services & Climate Change

BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN URBAN PLANNING

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Abstract: The world imore densely populated and more interconnected than ever before. The current state of play necessitates new types of governance to manage risk and address difficulties, from extrems e weather to refugee crises, from disease pandemics to cyber-attacks. Reactive planning and segregated decision-making processes used in business-as-usual will not produce the underlying strength and flexibility required for us to survive in the face of the shocks and strains of the twenty-first century. In this paper, the concept of urban climate resilience is examined and how it may be turned into a practical framework for planners. Further, it also illustrates the framework's potential in the form of a case study of resilience planning initiatives carried out in Shimla.

Keywords: Resilience, Climate Change, Urban Planning, CRF

RETHINKING URBAN HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS IN CONTEXT OF URBAN GOVERNANCE

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Abstract: Urbanization is one of the most significant trends of 21st century and the Proportion of Urban population increased from 10.8% in 1901 to 31.2% in 2011 and is expected to increase to 50% in next few decades. Indian Urbanization is not a clear case of planned urbanization but it includes Vulnerability, Marginalization and resurces constraints for urbanization. The present paper analyses the urban health from the perspective of urban governance in terms of Urban health programme implementation, Inter-Sectoral collaboration action for health (IAH), Urban Health in covid times and How Human resources skilling can manage Covid 19 in urban India.

The present study analyses determinants and outcomes of urbanisation on health and the effects of health on urbanisation. The study analysed the different literature, government sources and grey literature for the analysis. The preliminary findings suggest that Indian urbanization progress suffers from a vulnerability and marginalization

specially for urban poor, very limited inter sectoral collaboration, double burden of disease and growing health disparities in states in terms of health outcomes. Based on these findings, a wholistic policy overhaul is needed and evidenced based future research must be defined for better urban India.

Key words*: Urbanization, Urban Health, Urban Governance, Disease Burden And Urban Governance*

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EASE OF LIVING PARAMETERS AND URBAN GREENING INDEX

Divya Subramanian, Surabhi Mehrotra and Sneha Krishnan
Research Scholar

Abstract Urban Green Spaces (UGS) provide essential ecosystem services and greatly aid in ameliorating the local climate and quality of life. UGS face an immense threat with rapid urbanization and governance apathy. With the induction of government backed initiatives like AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission, preserving and developing open spaces became integral to the urban planning practice and local area development. The Ease of Living Index (EOLI) provides multiple indicators related to UGS with varied weights. However, the present UGS condition in the most liveable cities with high green scores have quality and quantity shortcomings. This research derives and compares the Urban Greening Index (UGI) for the most liveable Indian cities as per the 2018 EOLI report. Pune, Navi Mumbai and Greater Mumbai were the top three cities decreed most liveable as per EOLI 2018. This study used Landsat 8 remote sensing imagery with summer and winter variations for 2016 and 2019. Geospatial analysis using GIS was undertaken to derive the UGI for the selected cities. The methods adopted by EOLI to derive the green indicators, were found to be inadequate to assess the actual ground realities. The EOLI methods lacked actual consideration of vegetation quality, spatial arrangement within urban cores and clusters, proximity to residential areas, accessibility, and ecosystem services valuation, among other vital aspects. The study stipulates amended indicators that could be incorporated to better assess the EOL for Indian cities.

Key Words: *Urban Greening Index, Geospatial Analysis, AMRUT and Smart Cities*

AIR POLLUTION IN SPATIO-TEMPORAL FRAMEWORK AND ITS IMPACT ON HUMAN HEALTH: A CASE STUDY OF DELHI

Nishit* and Prof. Subhash Anand
*Research Scholar

Abstract: Air is very important for all types of life in the biosphere. Human life is not possible without air because man can live for a few days without or for a few weeks without food but cannot survive even for a few minutes without air. At present the environmental pollution has reached at a dangerous level but along with this the awareness towards environmental protection has also increased from Stockholm conference to Johannesburg and Cop-8 conference of 2002 wherein many steps have been taken at national and international level. At present the most dangerous threat living organisms is the rise in temperature of the atmosphere. There is an increase in the levels of CO_2 by 0.4%. CH_4 1.1%, CFC by 5% N_2O by 0.25 every year in the atmosphere, because of the increase in the amount of these gases over last 75 years the rise in atmosphere temperature has risen by 1.5°C. A number of policy measures have been activated in India in order to control the levels of air pollutants such as particulate matter, sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2). These air pollutants cause adverse effects on health and environment. The harmful effects of these pollutants on human beings, ecosystem, historical monuments and building are well documented Particulates are considered to be responsible for respiratory diseases, morbidity and mortality the major anthropogenic sources of air pollutants are industrial emissions, domestic fuel burning, emissions from power plants and transportation activities. In India, specifically in Delhi, vehicular pollution contributes 67% of the total air pollution load, which is approximately 3,000 metric tonnes per day (Central Pollution Control Board, 2001). The main objective of this studies to analysis the spatio-temporal framework and its impact on human health.

Key Words: *Air pollution, Air Quality Index, Respiratory Diseases, Human Health and Metropolitan city*

CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE IN URBAN AREAS: NORTHEAST INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

Bhaskar Gogoi
Research Scholar

Abstract: Urban areas are at the forefront of climate action as never before: they concentrate risk but also provide opportunities to innovate. Situated at the crossroads of extensive urbanization, unequal development, and high climate vulnerability, Indian urban areas face an urgent imperative to governance to current and projected climate change impacts. While the poor and marginalised who live in multidimensional poverty and face acute deprivation bear the brunt of the consequences. Climate change not only exacerbates their existing inequalities, but also leads to disproportionate sharing of climate change risks, necessitating a shift from mere climate change mitigation to climate change adaptation and recognition that the involvement of all government levels, particularly local governments, has become a sine qua non for climate change adaptation to work because the impacts of climate change are manifestly local. This paper argues that Indian urban local governments must occupy a definitive role in the Indian multi-lateral climate change governance framework. It argues that despite the important role played by urban local governments in combating climate change through adaptation strategies, multi-level governance framework is completely skewed in favour of the dominant and decisive role played by national and state governments. This paper examines the role of Northeast Indian urban areas in climate change and scrutinizes the multi-level governance.

Key words: *Northeast India, Climate change, local governments, climate change governance, urban, climate change adaptation*

COVID-19 AND CITIES IN INDIA: EMERGENCE OF NEW CONSTRAINS CHALLENGES OF GOVERNANCE

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Research Fellow (ICSSR)

Abstract: Covid-19 started off as a small local epidemic in early 2020 but became so widespread globally that the WHO declared it as a pandemic in March 2020. Covid-19 spreads fast with increased density of people, so understandably cities have been the most affected due to the crisis everywhere. While a lot of research is ongoing on various effects of the pandemic, what is less addressed is the fact whether the effects of Covid-19 are short run or long lasting. For instance, Covid-19 led to lockdowns in many cities

of the world including Mumbai, Delhi, Manila, Shanghai, Sydney. In April 2020, a Barclays report estimated that "the absolute economic loss was likely the largest from the shutdown of Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Delhi and Mumbai, ranging from $1 billion-$1.7 billion per week." It is not just the economy of these cities that have been adversely impacted, but also livelihood and food security for many migrants in these cities. In some cities, migrants lost their jobs and were food starved. They had no means of transport, so they walked to their hometowns. In contrast, reports are that housing became more affordable during the pandemic in the central parts of cities as it reduced the need for accessing employment there. But Covid-19 may also have led to significant suburbanization and sprawl as many working populations moved to cheaper locations while keeping their jobs in the central part of cities. There is some evidence that Covid-19 led to work from home (WFH) and work from anywhere (WFA) for the skilled labour force, but the unskilled were the ones to be the worst affected as their jobs (cooking, driving, domestic help, construction, and so on) cannot be done from home. Some research also finds that the pandemic pushed the urban poor further into poverty. In other cities, Covid exposed the poor state of health care infrastructure there. City governments everywhere have had to battle challenges of governance to take on additional responsibilities to cope with the pandemic—including testing, contact tracing, and monitoring. Due to the need for distancing, Covid-19 and the consequent lockdowns have also accelerated the growth of gig work, exemplified by food delivery, e-commerce, and even at-home beauty services.

Key words: *Covid-19, Administrative Capacity, Governance, Stakeholders.*

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN RAIN WATER HARVESTING: A CASE STUDY OF DELHI

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Abstract: Water, the essence and sustenance of life, is among the biggest and most crucial natural resource. Water is considered to be a renewable natural resource since it continually being renewed through nature's hydrological cycle. Due to the rapid population growth, there is no more water on earth now than there was 2000 years ago, when population was less than three per cent of its current size. Today, thirty one countries, accounting for less than eight per cent of the world population, will face chronic fresh water shortages by the year 2025, it is apprehended that forty eight countries are expected to face shortages affecting more than 2.8 billion people or thirty

five per cent of world's projected population. Declining ground water level is one of the major concerns of urban India. Among them, Delhi is one of the water-stressed cities of the world and is going to become a water scarce city in due course. At present neighboring states are supplying nearly 50 percent of Delhi's water needs. Consequently, the groundwater resource of Delhi is coming under immense pressure and it is adversely affecting Delhi's water supply condition. The total area of Delhi is only 1483 sq. km and except a small sub-basin of the Yamuna River, the city has very limited surface water resources (i.e., rivers, lakes, and canals). A large amount of rain water over Delhi translates into surface runoff and empties into the nearby storm drains. Point of concern is that the intensity of urbanization in Delhi is increasing day by day and as a result the runoff generation will continue to increase in the years to come. Till now, Delhi is somehow managing its water demand, however, is likely to face increasing water crisis if the government doesn't take any concrete steps. A large amount of Storm water runoff is being generated from a number of constructed zones including residential areas, commercial and industrial areas, roads, highways and bridges. So tapping of storm water from the localized catchment surfaces such as roofs of housing colonies, educational institutions, official buildings, and open areas surfaces etc is a good option either to recharge the groundwater aquifers or storing it for direct use. Basically, rainwater harvesting can be done at individual household level and at community level in both urban as well as rural areas

Key words: *Rainwater Harvesting, Renewable Natural Resource, Population Growth and Ground Water Resource*

Theme 2-B: Urban Poverty Alleviation & Street Vender

STREET FOOD VENDORS: FOOD SAFETY STANDARDS AND HYGIENE PRACTICES IN INDIA-A STUDY OF SELECT CITIES

Suresh Misra* and Mamta Pathania
*Professor, IIPA and Assistant Professor

Abstract: Indian street food is as diverse as Indian cuisine. Every place has its own specialties to offer. They are described as wide range of ready-to-eat foods and beverages consumed on the streets without further preparation. Street vended foods are appreciated for their unique flavors as well as their convenience. In contrast to these potential benefits, they also provide employment to a large number of street food vendors who are often poor, uneducated, and lack knowledge in safe food handling. There are approximately one crore street vendors and out of them around 20-25 lakh are street food vendors. The quality and safety of street foods is fundamental and is determined by numerous factors. In order to improve the conditions of street food vendors and to make sure that the food sold does not put at risk public health, the first and foremost necessity is to build awareness that food vendors should maintain certain quality standard. In many areas, street foods are sold and food safety issues are not taken into consideration neither on the producer nor on the consumer side. Consumers tend to look mostly at the taste, variety and price and might be already accustomed to the taste of unhealthy meals. Vendors, on the other hand, have a very small margin of profit and are incentivized to keep expenses low by utilizing low quality ingredients and disregarding costly hygienic practices.

To break this vicious cycle, government need to embrace street food vendors as a dynamic economic sector. For the sake of public health, it is important to understand the epidemiology of food borne illnesses because it will help in prevention and control efforts, appropriately allocating resources to control food borne illness, monitoring, and evaluation of food safety measures, development of new food safety standards, and assessment of the cost-effectiveness of interventions. Needless to say, general education levels also play an important role in ensuring safe street foods. The more both vendors and patrons will be educated and the more they will know about issues such as nutrition and food safety, the more they will be interested in having the business as clean and the products as healthy as possible.

The focus of the present paper is to ascertain the level of awareness about food safety and hygiene practices among consumers, analyze the factors that influence consumer behavior towards street food and also to assess the knowledge, and attitudes of food vendors towards food safety and hygiene practices and food safety laws and regulations. The present paper is an outcome of a study undertaken by CCS, IIPA to examine the attitude, taste, preferences and awareness about food safety and hygiene issues and also to assess the level of food safety and hygiene practices among the street food vendors in India. The study also assessed the level of awareness among street food vendors towards food safety laws and regulations. In order to collect information various stakeholders (consumer, street vendors and concerned authorities) were approached to understand the health and hygiene of food and its impact on the consumers eating behavior.

Keywords: *Street Food, Quality and Safety, Public Health, Epidemiology*

POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN URBAN AREAS IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RAJASTHAN

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Abstract: India is one of the fastest growing economies. India is considered a potential emerging superpower among the world but before becoming one, a country should focus on alleviating the social, cultural, political and economic problems. Economic Development is one of the major developments through which a country can show its progress report to the world. Urban areas are the country's powerhouse where economic development booms but the scenario of urban areas have been changed to little dysfunctional as the urban poverty takes the charge and it is starkly visible in the megacities. This form of poverty affected not only the particular areas and people around but indirectly impacted the country's future economic conditions. The alleviation of Urban poverty is quite challenging to the Indian administration not only in megacities but each and every city of this country. There are many uncounted challenges administrators are facing to reduce it. This paper is framed for better understanding about urban poverty and its challenges faced by the National and local level administration. It also analyses the measures and the steps taken by Rajasthan Government towards Urban poverty mitigation, supported by the secondary data.

Key Words: *Social Inequality, Social Development, Urban poverty and Mitigation*

HOLISTIC SKILLING FOR SMART PRACTICES, LIVELIHOOD AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Anil Kumar and Suyash Yadav
Research Scholar

Abstract: The Smart Future brought with it the idea of smart cities. These cities in a phased manner would be the inspirational growth story of the country. When we talk about smart work culture, we literally introduce it with technology plus human skills. These skills are fundamental building blocks to improving economy of an individual, positive behavioural changes, judicious use of resources, capacity building for efficient management of issues like migration and enhancing abilities to deal with the adverse situation for administration and thus strengthening constitutional values of the Municipalities- making them better managers for the day- to -day affairs of urban life. The paper is based on the observations and insights from different reports .It uses sector based case approach to skill, up-skill and re-skill different stakeholders of city living culture and thus bring ease in the lives of all. It could be phenomenal in introducing citizen centric ideas integrated in the Transformation of Future of our cities. The paper also advocates for collaboration, coordination and convergence of dynamic strategies with the stakeholders to impart the idea of cities into Liveable, Livelihood centres and Sustainable cities.

Keywords: *Behavioral Changes, Collaboration, Coordination, Convergence, Sustainable Cities*

PROTECTING URBAN POOR AND DESTITUTE: STUDY OF MUKHYAMANTRI BHIKSHAVRITI NIVARAN YOJNA (MBNY), BIHAR

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Assistant professor

Destitution and beggary are major concerns across India warranting urgent attention and intervention in view of the increasing numbers, especially of children and women. According to 2011 Census, there are 4,13,670 beggars/ vagrants in India. Poverty, landlessness, unemployment or underemployment, calamities or famines, and other conditions of destitution are some of the problems driving people to beggary. Most states followed the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 which prescribes penal action against beggars. However, the judiciary took a more humane stance and Delhi High Court decriminalised begging in 2018. The Supreme court of India observed that criminalising begging "violates the fundamental rights of some of the most vulnerable

people". To tackle this issue, the state of Bihar came up with a programme "Mukhyamantri Bhikshavriti Nivaran Yojana (MBNY)" in 2011-12 with an aim to protect and promote the rights of beggars by ensuring their care, protection, development, and socio-economic and cultural empowerment by enabling policies and programs. According to the Saksham Portal, 6740 persons have been rehabilitated from begging in Bihar.

This research aims to present a critical analysis of the MBNY scheme and is based on secondary data. Besides, data is also collected through observation and interviews of select NGOs and government officials associated with this scheme. Recently, the Government of India has addressed the persisting problem of destitution and beggary and formulated a comprehensive scheme of SMILE-75 (Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise) which includes a sub-scheme of comprehensive rehabilitation for persons engaged in begging.

Though these legislations are welcome, the authors state that a multi-pronged approach involving sensitizing and integrating police, encouraging active participation of civil societies and religious institutions, transforming rehabilitation centres, skilling the identified people and giving a bigger role to panchayats and municipalities is imperative.

Keywords: Urban Poor, Destitute, Beggary, Marginalised, Livelihood, MBNY, Bihar

URBAN INFORMAL STREET VENDING: WOMEN VENDORS IN MANIPUR

Md Syed Salimuddin
Research Scholar

Abstract: Urbanisation has led to an unprecedented increase in the urban informal sector in developing countries including India. There is a large migration of labour force from rural to urban areas in search of livelihoods. Since the sector has easy entry, it is considered to generate employment for unskilled and semi-skilled workforces which have no job prospects in the formal sector. And street vending, a prominent part of the informal sector, is a very common activity among women workforce contributing to household income. In the context of the above, the present paper tries to understand the working condition of informal women street vendors in urban centres of North East Region with a special focus on women vendors of Khwairamband Keithel in Imphal. Also, an attempt has been made to examine the roles of institutional policy and intervention in the working of street vending and their level of empowerment among licensed women vendors of Khwairamband Keithel and unlicensed women street vendors working around the market. The paper is based on primary data collected from

the field and also secondary literature including acts, rules and regulations on the street vendors and Khwairamband Keithel in particular. The study reveals that women street vendors working in Khwairamband Keithel through licensing have better working environment, means of livelihood and high degree of empowerment and spatial negotiating capacity compared to unlicensed street vendors working on the roadside around Khwairamband Keithel. Their negotiating ability increased because of their collective cooperation, state sociocultural factors, years of exposure, and the establishment of a registered organisation. As a result, they became more visible in the state's urban environment and political economy.

Keywords: *Informal Sector, Urban Centre, Empowerment, Women Vendor, Spatial Negotiating Capacity*

EMPOWERING GIRLS FROM SANITATION WORKER/MANUAL SCAVENGING COMMUNITY TO ADDRESS HEALTH HAZARDS THROUGH ENTERPRISE PROMOTION

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Programme Officer, UNFPA

Abstract: UNFPA and Patna Municipal Corporation entered into partnership in 2018 for planning and developing Patna into a socially smart and sensitive city. The partnership focused on empowering the Sanitation Workers of Patna Municipal Corporation on their health, safety and leadership as well as empower the women and children of the sanitation worker community across 20 slums of Patna on their health and gender rights and break the vicious cycle of caste-based occupation of manual scavenging. Given the successes of the interventions and some significant results, Patna Municipal Corporation requested UNFPA to further strengthen the Citizen's engagement aspect under the project with support from Patna Municipal Corporation and expanded the scale and scope of the project to 110 slums of Patna Municipal Corporation.

Key words: UNFPA, Municipal Corporation, Slums and Sanitation

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND ROLE OF RAG PICKERS IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF DISTRICT GHAZIABAD.

Alka Gagan
Research Scholar

Abstract: In addition to biodegradable garbage, municipal waste includes inorganic materials including glass, metal, rubber, plastic, and other random items that can be recycled. The contribution of a non-organized sector made up of rag pickers, scrap dealers, and waste traders to recycling, which together helps move waste to processing facilities. Rag pickers collect the recyclable and reusable garbage from landfills, dustbins, and roadside drains and sell it to nearby scrap dealers to pay for their daily necessities. Rag collectors work in a dangerous and unsanitary environment. They are constantly vulnerable to acquiring infectious infections, getting cuts, accidents and injuries etc. Their socio-economic situation is also terrible. These people lack sufficient knowledge, experience, and guidance to do anything else. This study was conducted to evaluate the rag pickers' socio-economic condition and their function in the management of municipal solid garbage in Ghaziabad district, Uttar Pradesh. The study was carried out on hundred rag pickers comprising of male and female in Gaupuri village, Pratap Vihar, Ghaziabad. A questionnaire survey that includes questions about age, sex, education, diseases, the type and weight of waste collected, distance travelled, etc. was used to conduct the research. Study shows that rag pickers live and work in filthy and vulnerable conditions. There is high prevalence of disease and occupational hazards among rag pickers. Their role is frequently not formally acknowledged, and they are paid poorly and are regarded as having a low social rank by the broader public. Instead of rag pickers being a very ignored and avoided component of our society, it is crucial to learn and respect their contribution to the hygiene and sanitation of our towns.

Keywords: Rag pickers, Socio-economic status, Solid Waste Management, Ghaziabad

AN ASSESSMENT OF PM-SVANIDHI SCHEME

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Street vending has been an important source of livelihood for a vulnerable group in the informal economy, especially in the urban areas. They supply goods or services at affordable rates at either doorstep or nearby. But with increasing urban complexities, the vendors are facing challenges at several levels like municipal laws,

urban congestion, inferior quality of goods, behavioral issues, police harassment, etc. Street vending is regulated by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), but the issues of street vendors started attracting the attention of policymakers at the national level since early 2000s and led to National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2009 and subsequently Street Vendors Act, 2014. While there were still many issues unresolved, the COVID-19 struck and street vendors were one of the most vulnerable groups having been hit adversely by it. State responded by launching PM-SVANidhi scheme, a Central Sector Scheme, to provide working capital to the street vendors in urban areas. The scheme is running into its third phase presently. ULBs and the financial lending institutions have a very important role to play into its implementation. More than 3 million street vendors benefited from the scheme in the first phase itself across 4604 ULBs. However, given the size of the urban population in the country, the number seems to be small.

This paper is an attempt to examine the efficacy of the scheme and also to assess as to what extent it has been able to achieve one larger objective of this scheme to help formalize the street vendors through digital interface at various levels, for which it has been designed accordingly. The analysis includes assessment of institutionalization of certain activities carried out under the scheme, which may have implications for the state in support to the vendors from the sustainability perspective.

Key words: Street Vendors, Covid19, Sustainability and PM-SVANidhi

Theme 3-A: Smart City

INNOVATION, SUSTAINABILITY AND CITIZEN CENTRICITY THROUGH SMART CITIES: LESSONS FOR INDIA

Bhawna Gupta and Tanya Ahuja*
*Research Scholar

Abstract: Smart Cities have emerged as instruments for facilitating innovative and citizen-centric urban transformation. Sustainable digital approaches are being embodied in city planning, infrastructure and service design. Besides effective use of city resources and data, cities like Dubai, Barcelona and New York are emphasizing on clean technology, people's participation, happiness, equity, etc. A Smart City is understood to be one which uses Information and Communication Technology to improve on six key components: economy, people, governance, mobility, environment, and living. In India, Smart Cities Mission was launched by the Government in 2015 with an aim to improve quality of life by employing 'smart solutions' in 100 selected cities by strengthening their social, economic, physical and institutional pillars. It emphasized on creation of 'replicable models' of sustainable and inclusive development to act as 'lighthouses' for other aspiring cities. This paper aims to compile some of the best practices from around the globe that might guide India to metamorphose its urban spaces into innovative, citizen-centric Smart Cities. The data for the study has been collected from secondary sources. Through a descriptive analysis, the authors bring out the conceptual evolution of Smart Cities, the challenges of urbanization, and how cities around the globe are tackling them using clean and collaborative technology. The major findings reveal that there is a wide scope for India to learn from Smart City initiatives of other countries by adopting a bottom-up approach in policy and planning. This must be facilitated through collaborative technology and efficient governance measures, in which citizens act as the true 'agents of change.' This shall also usher in a way for the Smart Cities Mission to become wider in expanse and more effective in impact.

Keywords: *Best Practices, Citizen Centricity, Innovation, Smart Cities, Sustainability*

BUILDING GREEN SMART CITY: A CASE OF NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, DELHI

Pawan Kumar Yadav and Priyanka Jha
Research Scholar

Abstract: A sustainable smart city with ecological, social, economic, and cultural dimensions must be established to enhance innovative socio-technical, socio-economic, and socio-cultural aspects of growth and to integrate the newest technology with governance to improve quality of life and lessen the environmental impact of urbanism. A future urban center that is safe, secure, sustainable, and environmentally friendly is what is meant by smart cities. The idea manifests all such environmentally conscious responses to urban issues. While the smart city concept is at the center of contemporary urbanism debates, there are differing opinions on the tools that may be most useful in making it a reality.

Similarly, despite being part of the Smart City Mission in India, New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) confronts numerous challenges. Even with tremendous resources, which have considerable potential to influence and facilitate change, Delhi faces various obstacles. Yet, NDMC, has implemented this model to deliver environmentally friendly public services. It monitors the actions of a whole government agency and interacts with the public. In the above framework, the paper discusses how Delhi, especially NDMC, approaches the notion of an inventive, sustainable city from an environmental standpoint, focusing on urban green infrastructure. Urban Green Infrastructure (UGI) seeks to deliberately construct networks of green and blue space that contribute to human health and well-being, urban sustainability, and climate resilience. These spaces are seen as good for the health and well-being of urban dwellers. However, various studies suggest that advantages are not dispersed relatively, and not all residents get the same benefits from UGS. The study, too, tries to envisage how these aspects have impacted the daily lives of its residents.

Key words: Smart City Mission, Green Building, Urbanism, Sustainability and Municipal Council

ROLE OF GEOINFORMATICS TECHNIQUES IN EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF SPATIO TEMPORAL CHANGE ON AIR POLLUTION IN PATNA, BIHAR

Harish Kumar, Nitu Singh, and Shashi Sekhar
Research Scholar

Abstract: Urbanization, or population growth, has a significant detrimental influence on air, water, and soil quality. Air pollution is one of the world's most critical issues. In order to assess decreasing air quality levels, regulatory and scientific agencies have constructed air quality monitoring networks in urban areas. The quality of the air varies dramatically throughout time and space. Land cover/Land use change patterns are highly useful for understanding the reality of anthropogenic pressure and population dynamics in a specific location. 11% of the urban population Bihar is India's least urbanized state (Census 2011), and Patna is the state's capital and largest metropolis. The current study seeks to comprehend the spatiotemporal aspects of urban growth and its implications for climatic parameters in the Patna District of Bihar. Examining the amount and kind of land use change that has occurred in a certain area, as well as the PM2.5 trends, to determine their association is the simplest way to uncover a probable link between these two essential characteristics. As a result, in this study, we look at land use near air quality monitors and investigate the links between urban areas and PM2.5 mass concentrations. According to the findings of this article, as urbanisation increases, so will AOD. The findings of this study clearly show the relationship between changes in land use and land cover and the rise of AOD in Bihar's Patna district.

Keywords: Geoinformatics • Air Pollution • AOD • LULC • ASOS • Particulate Matter

SPATIAL-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY OF THE MEGACITY (2018-2021)

Vedika Gupta
Research Scholar

Abstract: The global issue of poor air quality continues to degenerate many lives. More than half of the nations of South Asian countries suffer from the problem of air pollution. Delhi, in India, continues to rank as the world's most polluted capital city for the second consecutive year as per IQAir's World Air Quality Report 2021. This study aims to highlight different spatial and temporal dimensions of the air quality in Delhi. The data for the analysis of the air quality was done using Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) which is a statistical tool for measuring the quality of air periodically. It helps us to

understand the quality of air based on which health problems associated with humans and the environment can be investigated. Based on the spatial and temporal analysis of Delhi's air quality its impact on the environment as well as its population's health was found to be adverse. The data used in the study is from the year 2018 to 2021. Various monitoring stations of AQI were considered in this research. The worldwide changes that were caused due to the pandemic of Covid-19 also made a huge impact. The major findings of this small-scale study of Delhi's air quality include the basic fact that Delhi across the time scale of pre-pandemic and pandemic years was unable to reach 'satisfactory' or 'good' air quality on most of its days. While most of the cities across the globe reported extreme changes in air quality, Delhi struggled. It was sincerely noted that the problem of pollution does not lie in just the non-residential parts of Delhi, but influences the residential areas as well. There are various reasons indicated in this study that will help to understand the sources of pollution in Delhi. We will be able to understand whether the current measures are enough or do we need to rethink the strategies to improve the air quality.

Keywords*: Ambient air quality, Policy and measures, Covid-19, Delhi, PM 2.5, PM10*

ROLE OF THE SMART CITY IN THE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO VARANASI

Krishna Pratap Singh
Research Scholar

Abstract: Recently, smart cities have influenced urbanization approaches. The "smart city," which is based on the "digital and technical infrastructure," is frequently employed in domains such as excellent quality of life, digital inclusion, environmental, social, and economic sustainability, public security, and city services. Due to the rise in various disruptions brought on by frequent man-made and natural disasters like 26 December 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami and the 2015 India- Nepal Earthquake, Kerala floods, emergency preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation systems and resilience, mitigation are among the most important aspects of smart and future city design. Worldwide, disasters result in significant financial and human losses each year. India's standardized disaster response system must now be improved, along with its preparedness and mitigation phase, in order to ensure that it is effectively prepared to handle both natural and man-made disasters. Existing studies on disaster-management systems and the smart city mission in India have concentrated mainly on conventional and common disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, and storms, etc., and they haven't taken into account previous experiences. There is a lack of literature on disaster preparedness, response and recovery management and smart

cities. The concept of Smart City (SCM) have played a pivot role in planning for disaster risk reduction and resilience management. In this paper, we primarily concentrate to identify, solve and manage Kashi's (Banaras) problems related to disaster and emergency management within the context of Varanasi's Smart City. Varanasi distinguishes itself from the other Indian cities by its nature, culture, unique "Alhad" lifestyle (vernacular style of living), and "Banarasi" structure of society that makes it different from other Indian cities. The study based on pragmatic paradigm and mixed methodology which based on both qualitative and quantitative data. This paper provides a reference to academicians and professional who intend to contribute to smart city and disaster management.

Keywords: *Smart City, Digital Infrastructure, Technical Infrastructure, Disaster Preparedness And Management And Banarasi Lifestyle.*

AI POLICING: A TOOL TO STRENGTHEN URBAN POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Monika Kumari* and Dr. Umesh Kumar
*ICSSR Doctoral Research fellow

Abstract: The era where we are living in is wrapped up with gadgets or technologies like smart phones, laptops, Alexa, siri, driver less cars, billboards, chat bots e.t.c. we think we are developing our ideas for our developments but technologies not only drive positive developments but also increases the crime as well as questioning on everyone security. For a long time, artificial intelligence has played a role in **industries** such as transportation, finance, energy, and healthcare. In comparison to those sectors, the police have only recently adopted AI. Many countries have discovered its benefits and potential against crime detection. Though artificial intelligence in policing is still in its early stages, the results are impressive. It has the potential to deal with almost any type of crime, making it a powerful tool. Artificial intelligence in policing is a framework which is evaluated with the help of computers. It can also be utilized to make decisions regarding final rulings. It is the technology that holds great promise for the future in crime detection.

This paper highlights how some artificial intelligence Approaches are far relevant in Contemporary period. Through the AI tools like Robotic process automation, Natural language processing, remote sensing, Drone Access, computer vision e.t.c, we can assess the security of the citizen and control over crime. My paper focuses on:-

➢ How AI ensures better citizen security

➢ How AI Facial Recognition Technology Identifies Criminals

➢ How Investigative Platforms Analyze Fraudulent Activities.

> ➢ How Video Analytics Help In Reducing Crime Rate.

Findings of this paper will help to improve policing mechanism with the help of AI tools that will be able to create a fearless urban citizen centric environment.

Keywords: - *Crime Detection, Citizen, Automation, Utilized, Fraudulent, Wrapped Up, Fearless, Control*

URBAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND SOLIDARITY TRANSFORMS JAIPUR CITY INTO A SMART CITY

Rashmi Singh* and Dr. Poonam Sharma
*Research Scholar.

Abstract: According to UN Habitat, Urban Development policy is vital to provide a direction and course of action to support development. The policy provides an overarching framework to deal with the important and critical issues of urban services such as water, sanitation, mobility, and housing. As per Census 2011, Rajasthan's total population is 68.54 million, while its urban population is 17.04 million that is 24.8 percent of the total population. In Rajasthan state, there is little variation across districts. Out of the 33 districts in the state, only the five major **districts** of Kota, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jhodpur, and Bikaner have a level of urbanization which is higher than the national average. In smart city mission, Cities like Jaipur provides the necessary infrastructure and services to conduct trade and connectivity through roads, ports and rails; opportunities for growth like education; and services like health and sanitation. Jaipur is among the fastest emerging metropolis of the nation. Jaipur Smart City also aspires to leverage its heritage and tourism, and through innovative and inclusive solutions, enhance the quality of life of its citizen. The Prime Minister of India has a vision of developing 100 smart cities including 04 cities in Rajasthan State by 2022. Rajasthan has a population of 68.6 million, and forms 5.66 percent of India in 2011. The concept of smart city is influenced by the idea of developing the urban hubs which would be running on technology to provide better electricity and water supply, improved sanitation and recycling of waste, proper traffic and transport management systems. This paper deals the pressing issues in an urbanizing Jaipur against the background of the concept of smart cities. The main issue underscored in the paper is how Information and Communication Technologies is a key to Smart Cities provided there is adequate preparation and training before such systems are implemented throughout Jaipur.

Keywords: *Information and Communication Technologies, Urbanization, Smart Cities, Sustainable development.*
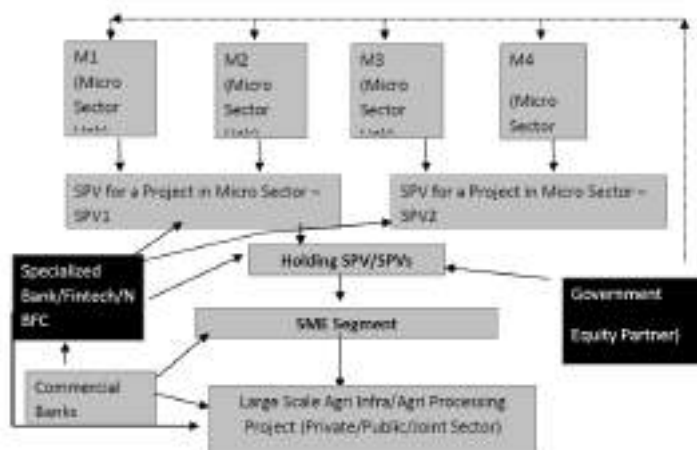
Theme 3-B: Urban Infrastructure and mobility

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE: LEVERAGING FINANCE FOR URBAN ECONOMY USING SOCIAL EQUITY BASED PPP

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Abstract: The financial institutions and infrastructure project development based on PPP have always played an important role in financing Urban Infrastructure in India. In the present context, while continuing the same approach will bring in leveraged finance for large scale urban infrastructure, it is required to compliment this approach by using micro and medium sector project development using social equity based PPP for urban infrastructure projects. This needs to be an integral part of smart city development plans and is critical to enable all e-based transactional projects that support the development of urban infrastructure.

All this requires extending the institutional role of banks and financial institutions and complimenting them with increased role of fintech and fintech companies. Integrated investment in a localised urban landscape using non-credit means of finance like CSR, Grants or equity through a coordinated effort from public and private network can help creation of financial value for all the stakeholders of the local urban economy and activating the concept of smart city based development. Switching to sustainable practices can be implemented by the leading banks, financing institutions and fintech

companies by having financing products in the localized urban infrastructure space covering micro, medium and large scale financing. This paper attempts to bring out the above approach bound together with principle of social equity based PPP.

AN INTEGRATED PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PLANNING FOR METROPOLITAN REGIONS

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Executive Engineer

Abstract: Metropolitan Regions are coming up as a result of expanding cities. Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nasik Metropolitan Regions in Maharashtra and Vishakhapatnam, Amravathi, Hyderabad Metropolitan regions have already been formulated and many more Metropolitan Regions are bound to come up under respective Metropolitan Region Authorities. Development Plans for the Metropolitan regions are prepared under the respective Planning legislations of the states; incorporating zoning and reservations for various uses. Transportation planning is done as a part of development plans of the metropolitan regions. However Transportation planning within ambit of development Plan is concentrated on vehicular movement, with a small part dealing with Public Transportation. Proposals regarding new Public Transportation modes such as BRT, LRT, Metro Rail are proposed in an isolated manner. These Public Transportation projects have to be fitted into the existing space. Public transportation facilities remain concentrated in city core and are extended in an isolated manner in Metropolitan regions. New modes often get developed without having thought to existing modes of Public Transportation, thereby adversely competing rather than complementing with each other. There is need for Integrated Public transportation plan (IPTP) for metropolitan region. The paper aims at highlighting the importance of preparing Integrated Public transportation plan for Metropolitan Regions and putting forth a methodology for formulating an IPTP. The case study of Pune Metropolitan Region (PMR); established under the Pune Metropolitan Region Development Authority (PMRDA) has been adopted for the purpose. The present paper lays emphasis on eliminating the drawbacks and shortfalls in the existing PT system and plan for an Integrated Public Transportation System for Pune Metropolitan Region. The outcome of the paper is an 'Integrated Public Transportation Plan' for Pune Metropolitan Region and methodology for its formulation. The concept and methodology can be applied to Metropolitan Regions, with inputs relevant to the regions.

Keywords: *Public Transportation, Integrated Planning, Integrated Public Transportation Plan, Pune Metropolitan Region*

A REVIEW OF URBAN MOBILITY IN INDIA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO METRO RAIL SYSTEM

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Abstract: The 'Urban Mobility' is considered as the backbone of any Town/City/National development. It serves as the gateway of citizen's life and it plays a key role to access housing, jobs and urban services. Urban development requires sustainable and efficient mobility options and services that are constantly evolving in line with society. So, the urban governance across the world have concentrate on formulate and implement different plans for providing necessary transport facilities to the citizens. India is the second largest urban system and one of the fastest-growing economies of the world. Rapid urbanization and rising motorization are fueling India's demand for mobility and leading to inevitable mobility challenges such as congestion, air pollution, and increased time of travel. India's mobility landscape faces several challenges, last-mile connectivity being one of them. To solve this issue, Government Authorities are increasingly striving to integrate public transport such as Metrorail with other transit services like PRT, para-transport, feeder buses & electric rickshaws, and non-motorized solutions thereby making public transport more viable.

In India, Kolkata has a first metro rail system. In fact, the Delhi Metro project is considered as the one of the biggest urban intervention in India. Moreover, it is being constructed to world class standards with frontline technologies keeping in view the future requirements for upgradation. The importance metro rail was increased in the recent year. The Government of India has approved New Metro Rail Policy in 2017. It provides direction for undertaking metro rail projects at various urban centres. The policy Lays down various financial models for metro rail development including public private partnership (PPP) and provide a proper ecosystem for its growth in the country. The policy also advised the cities with a population of 20 lakhs or more to look for Mass rapid Transit Systems. As a result, Metro rail has seen substantial growth in India in recent years, and the rate of growth is going to become twice or thrice in the coming years. The cities are facing the need for metro rail to meet daily mobility requirements. The metro rail encourages the walkable developmental pattern, which is also beneficial for society. In this context, the present study analyses the changing nature of Urban Mobility and more confined to Metro Rail Network and it is addressing the role of metro rail to meet daily mobility requirements of citizens in India.

Key Words: *Urban Mobility, Sustainable, Metro project, **Rail Policy and** Rapid urbanization*

ROAD SAFETY ASSESSMENT ON HILL ROADS- A CASE OF DEHRADUN-MUSSOORIE

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Abstract: According to the MORTH 2020 study, road accidents claimed the lives of 1,31,714 people in India. Road Traffic Injuries (RTIs) are the eighth greatest cause of mortality worldwide for all ages and the top in the 5-29 age group. India ranks first among the 199 nations in terms of road accident fatalities, accounting for over 11% of all accident-related deaths worldwide. Despite India's commitment and efforts, road accidents remain a primary cause of death, disability, and hospitalization in the country. During the calendar year 2019, there were 449,002 accidents in the country, resulting in 1,51,113 deaths and 4,51,361 injuries. Road accidents have significant human cost, social and economic costs. According to a United Nations (UN) research, road accidents cost India's economy 3% of its GDP per year, which amounts to more than $58 billion in monetary terms. The country has formulated various policies such as National Highway Authority of India Act (1998), The control of national highways (Land and Traffic) act (2000), The carriage by road act (2007), Motor Vehicles Amendment act (2019) and the National road safety policy with various objectives to ensure road safety on highways and urban roads. Extensive study and literature is available on road safety issues on urban roads. However, limited research on road safety on hill roads is available. The study aims to capture various road safety issues in Dehradun and Mussoorie in Uttarakhand, mapping and analysis of accident data, gap assessment and developing an accident prediction model. The study culminates into formulation of recommendations in terms of database creation, integration of Intelligent Transportation System (ITS), etc. The study is an attempt to contribute to the limited literature that exists for road safety assessment for hill roads in India.

Keywords: *Traffic, Motor Vehicles Amendment act,* **Road Safety,** *National Highway and Road Accidents*

URBAN TRANSFORMATION, DIGITAL NOMADISM AND KNOWLEDGE CORRIDOR: EVIDENCE FROM DELHI METRO

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Pawan Kumar Yadav and Md. Nurul Hoda
Research Scholars, JMI

Abstract: The rate of urban growth in New Delhi, the capital of India, has been among the fastest in the world. Unprecedented numbers of new residents are being drawn by the transformation of large tracts of crops and grassland into roadways, buildings, and parking places. The industrial settings have also touched the population of Delhi, and their mobility patterns significantly impact how the city's landscape has altered. Moreover, public transportation, especially the mass rapid transit system, provides the city's expanding population with hassle-free and safe travel and protects the environment. In this context, Delhi's metro system is a fitting example that has changed the city's economic topography and accelerated urbanization.

In this framework, the present study tries to evaluate the changes in land use and the level of growth in the area around the stations along the knowledge corridor – the Magenta Line. The study further tries to analyze how accessible students can get around, how far metro stations are from educational facilities, and whether other modes of transportation are available or not. Finally, it also explores the concept of digital nomadism, primarily on using mobile devices while traveling in Metrorail, how travel time is being utilized productively as study time, and what resources students' access from their mobile devices.

Keywords: *Urban Growth, Urban Transformation, City's Landscape, Urbanization and Students Mobility*

DIFFERENTIAL MOBILITY OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES FROM THE CITY-CENTRE TOWARDS VILLAGES IN BOKARO DISTRICT OF JHARKHAND.

*Utkarsha Yadav and Rajeev Ranjan
*Research Scholar

Abstract: With the emergence of urban mobility and transportation facility in towns, particularly in cities, concern was raised in the countryside for the same. The assumption that mobility and better transportation will trickle down to villages with access to innovation and mobility advancement is yet a far-reaching goal in the Bokaro District of Jharkhand. The vehicles crossing the pre-determined checkpoints from Bokaro steel-city towards villages data have been collected during the field survey through

observation and counting methods with the help of enumerators assigned in the months of March to June 2020 in mid-summer. The explanatory variables that define the differential mobility of vehicles from Bokaro Steel city to villages are maximum temperature, minimum temperature, humidity, and precipitation, those have been taken from https://www.timeanddate.com. The Stata-16 software environment for statistical computing and graphics is used for analysis. The results show that the regression coefficient for vehicle crossing per day from Bokaro steel city to the nearest town is 8.25090 reduces to 4.10464 for distant villages with a significant p-value less than 0.05. The paper applies a Poisson regression model to test the significance of some factors and used two measures of goodness-of-fit like deviance and AIC. Along with it, the influence of maximum temperature and weather conditions, on the mobility of vehicles are more susceptible in town in comparison to villages. In presenting visions of future rural mobility, this article also identifies key infrastructure as well as institutional and financial changes that are required to facilitate the roll-out of new technologies across rural areas.

Keywords: *Differential mobility, trickle-down, motorized vehicles, Poisson regression, AIC.*

AN ASSESSMENT OF COMMON SERVICE CENTRES IN SELECTED VILLAGES IN BIHAR

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Abstract: E-governance is seen as the base to achieve good governance. It is a tool to bring accountability, efficiency and transparency. In the case of India, it is the largest government set-up which provides public service delivery. ICTs are seen as a tool for empowerment of disadvantaged groups and rural communities. It makes access to services and the participation of the citizens in the governance process more convenient, although it is not a very simple process while implementing the programme. In India national e-governance plan (NeGP) designed a strategic project known as Common Service Centres (CSCs) and introduced on 2006. This is a three tier model and works at three levels which are as follows: (1) State designated agency (SDA); (2) Village level entrepreneur (VLE) and Service center agency (SCA). E-governance aims to build interaction between government and citizens (G2C), inter-agency relationships (G2G) and relations between government and business enterprises (G2B). This study aims to assess the functioning of CSC and to examine the people's perception and knowledge about CSC. CSCs centers are the backbone of E-Government facilities in the rural set-up, it is important to understand the problem of low

footfall at the CSCs. This study is based on primary field work conducted in three villages in Gaya district of Bihar. This is a qualitative study. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with the CSCs operators, officials and villagers. The study found that social class has emerged as a strong element in creating hindrance in access to information. Lack of trust among the people in the CSCs is another factor for people not preferring to visit CSCS. The study found education, caste and gender discrimination as key factors for the failure of CSCs. For the success of e-governance facilities there is a need to overcome the basic problem of literacy and to bring social equity.

Keywords: *E-Governance, CSCS, Good Governance, Village Level Entrepreneur, Bihar*

Theme 4-A: Waste Management

WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract: As per MOEFCC, 62 million tonnes of waste was generated (1.69L TPD) in 2016. Of this, 5.6 million tonnes was plastic waste, 0.17 million tonnes was biomedical waste, 7.90 million tonnes was hazardous waste, 0.15 million tonne was e-waste. About 75-80% of the municipal waste is collected and only 22-28% of this is processed. Waste generation will increase from 62 million tonnes to about 165 million tonnes by 2030 and to 436 million tons by 2050. If cities continue to dump the waste at present rate without treatment, it will need 1240 hectares of land per year and with projected generation of 165 million tons of waste by 2031, the requirement of setting up of landfill for 20 years of 10 meters height will require 66,000 hectares of land. According to one estimate released in 2022, India's total methane emissions are in the range of 669MMtCo2e, of which 10.3% is from the waste sector which includes emissions from landfills, sewers, waste water etc. About 4% of this is estimated to be from landfills and dumpsites alone.

Untapped waste can generate from biomass, 17.536 GW power, bagasse cogeneration 5 GW, waste to energy (WTE) 2.554 GW. The estimated total renewable potential amounted to 1096.080 GW including 1.3 million cubic metre of biogas per day from segregated wet waste, or 72 MW of electricity from biogas and 3.4 million metric tonnes of compost annually to support agriculture. Urban India per capita waste generation is 0.21 to 0.5 kg/person/day & Rural per capita waste generation is taken as 0.11 kg/person/day. While most cities have some kind of door-to-door or point to point collection systems in place, most villages have no systems in place for collection or processing. Hence, we need to implement all waste management Rules updated in 2016 in word and spirit.

Keywords: MOEFCC, Waste Management, Segregated, Renewable and landfills

FAECAL SLUDGE AND SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract: For people to live healthy and productive lives, they must have access to safe sanitation services. Poor sanitation has a big impact on health while the majority of India's water pollution comes from untreated sewage being thrown into water bodies. Conventional sanitation systems have more serious drawbacks than just high costs as they overuse scarce renewable water resources, pollute land and groundwater, waste vital components in wastewater, and need highly technical efficiency to operate them. In order to effectively manage the issue of faecal sludge and septage, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive strategy that meets the bare minimum standards, is adequate and economical for all locations and suites people, and takes into account the specifics of each location. Environmentally friendly sanitation methods have been advocated as a solution to the sanitation crisis. Numerous Indian towns are already feeling the effects of insufficient safe and environmentally friendly sanitation in the form of serious water and soil contamination and health problems. In light of this, the current paper examines the state of faecal and septage management in cities and offers a road map for enhancing hygienic conditions.

Keywords*: Sanitation Services, Water Pollution, Faecal Sludge and Septage*

INFORMAL SECTOR AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

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India has a challenge and a great opportunity ahead of it where majority of our workforce is working in the informal sector particularly in the area of waste management. While it is difficult to map existing skills in the unorganized sector and gauge the skilling requirement in the sector, the rate of job growth in the informal sector is estimated at twice that of the formal sector. The importance of Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) in India cannot be overemphasized. Any of these individuals working in the informal sector could be a candidate for RPL and depending upon the level of his or her competences, s/he could either be fit for full or partial certification.

RPL is the key instrument that can help to map the existing skills in the unorganized/informal sector and to integrate the informal sector into the formal skilling landscape. The RPL policy is linked to an outcome-based National Skills Qualification

Framework (NSQF) against which prior learning through formal/informal channels is assessed and certified. The RPL process includes a pre-assessment, a skill gap training and a final assessment leading to certification of existing skills for an individual. The RPL certification is on par with certifications following various skill trainings in the country. It provides both horizontal and vertical pathways to an individual for acquiring additional skills for better livelihoods.

Since RPL is the process of awarding formal recognition to competences that already have been acquired, there should not be any distinction between RPL certificates and certificates issued after formal training and education. This implies a rigorous quality-assured process for assessment and certification. Quality of assessment is critical to the success of the whole RPL process. Quality needs to be assured irrespective of the setting, whether it is in an assessment centre, through a worksite assessment process on the shop floor or in a training centre. Employers need to link the benefits of RPL assessment and certification to their enterprise. This could be achieved by linking the productivity of an individual to the productivity of the enterprise. In order to ensure the transition of workers from the informal into the formal sector, standardized assessable outcomes and/or national occupational standards need to be developed for informal sector jobs. New Sector Skills Councils (SSCs) need to be formed to represent informal sector workers.

AN IMPLEMENTATION ANALYSIS OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN GAYA, BIHAR

Dr. Anju Helen Bara*, Adrija and Puja Tiwari
*Assistant Professor

Abstract: In the onset of rapidly increasing urbanization and ever-increasing population issue of solid waste management is of huge concern, be it metro cities or small towns. There has been a massive increment in the amount of waste produced and it will keep increasing at severely high rate as well. The current condition of solid waste management in Bihar is struggling with several inefficiencies and scarcities such as weak infrastructure, financial crisis of municipal corporations and lack of modern technologies and machines to dump the waste. Unauthoritative dumping of these wastes is a grave concern for the security and quality of life for all living beings. This paper aims to study strategies of solid waste management by Municipal Corporation of Gaya district of Bihar. By using the importance performance analysis, this study is trying to identify those factors which are essential for the improvement of solid waste management. This

study uses mixed method and is based on primary field study. Semi structured questionnaire was used to collect data from households and officials. Since Gaya is one the aspirational district of Bihar. Gaya Municipal Corporation has a vast coverage area with different geographical scenario covering – plain land, hills, river and sarovars. Gaya Municipal Corporation has 53 wards in total and it covers population of 4,74,093 (Census 2011). As per the civic body of city, total solid waste generated in Gaya municipal is 250 million tons (2019). The major challenge lies in ensuring proper segregation of wastes as dry and wet wastes, door-to-door collection of segregated wastes from each household of all areas specially slum areas and lack of awareness on the part of citizens regarding the same.

Keywords: *Municipal Corporation, Solid Waste Management, Importance Performance Analysis, Waste, Gaya*

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICE IN URBAN INDIA IN LIGHT OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES 2016: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

Diku moni Hazarika* and Abhishek Sarta
*Research scholar

Abstract: Nearly 34 percent of the Indian population resides in urban areas and their high dependency on packaged and readymade products has also given rise to the problem of waste management in the cities. According to the 74th constitutional amendment act, it is the duty of ULB (Urban Local Bodies) to keep the cities clean, but the problem is these local bodies have very less at their end to manage this, chaos. There is a lack of financial resources, institutional preparedness, technology, and lack of political will which hinders the effective management of waste in the cities. And we need to address the fact that the existing system of collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste across India is not adequate to deal with the issue. The problem is not only limited to the management part it has a bigger connotation to it as it is leading to environmental degradation and some serious health hazard which we are witnessing nowadays with concerns like poor air quality, increasing pollution levels, increasing infection, and so on. Solid waste management rules which were revised in the year 2016 have prescribed some measures to deal with this problem but we need to see the practicality and extent to which these can be implemented and what needs to be changed to improve the implementation of these rules. This paper dissects the state of solid waste management in India and offers suggestions to improve the existing state of affairs in relation to waste management in cities. The study is based on secondary data sources and these sources have been analyzed in a systematic way to

identify the problems related to Solid Waste Management in urban India and the strategies to deal with this problem by incorporating the ideas suggested under the solid waste management rules 2016.

Keywords: *Solid Waste, Environmental Degradation, Pollution, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules*

STATUS OF SANITATION PROVISION IN SLUMS OF DELHI: BUDGET ANALYSIS, AND POLICY ASSESSMENT

Shreya Akarshna
Research Scholar

Abstract: Sanitation is a basic human need and a significant aspect in leading a healthy life. However, recent studies highlight that only in urban India; about sixty million people face inadequate toilet facilities. The situation is more concerning in slums of megacities like Delhi where they constitute as high as forty percent of the total population. In the socio-political reality of Indian cities, poor people are deficient citizens; they, in general, reside in densely packed slums. It is the fundamental responsibility of the government to provide these services to ensure well-being of its citizens. In case of slums, due to spatial and financial constraints, a community toilet facility seems a viable option to the government. This study endeavours to understand the trajectory of provision for urban sanitation in slums of Delhi. To achieve this objective, assessment of the policy intervention and several programmes of the union and the state governments and public outlay and expenditure analysis of budget documents of the state and local government for five years (2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20) has been done. This study also tries to capture the status of community toilet in slums of Delhi. This study finds lack of transparency and accountability, discrepancy in budgeting process in the provision of sanitation service due to involvement of multiple institutions and multiple land-owning agencies of the slums. Sanitation sector has remained in the top five prioritised sectors in terms of budgetary allocation during selected years in the study. Although a decreasing trend in budgetary allocation for sanitation has been observed, fund utilisation efficiency has increased over the years. This study also observes high inequality in the distribution of community toilet blocks and high variation in average number of households served per community toilet blocks across slums.

Key Words: *Sanitation Facility, Slums, Delhi, Urban Sanitation Policy, Community Toilets, Public Expenditure*

DECENTRALISED WASTE MANAGEMENT IN MEGA CITIES: A CASE STUDY OF BENGALURU

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Abstract: The paper is based on a study of waste management in Bengaluru aims to bring together the main features of prominent models of waste management in India's fastest mover mega city (2021) and the lessons drawn for suitable adaptation among Indian cities and elsewhere. It is found that over half of the waste (53%) is segregated in Bengaluru and processed among specific models. Which is a major land mark for a mega city in developing economies. These models bring alternate methods of segregation, collection and local and decentralized treatment leading to drastic reduction in the quantity of waste. BBMP has played a central role to facilitate, coordinate, engage and handhold the multiple stakeholders involved in the process. Some initiative deserve special mention namely: two fold collection from bulk generators and others along with segregation at source, ward committees for Micro-plan for 750 households, integrated waste management at ward level, Coconut waste processing, local composting, apartment based water treatment and Kalika Kendra (Training Centre) to display options and manufactures.

This paper also brings together the experience on fifteen waste management (SWM) models in Bengaluru which is the Fastest Mover Megacity in India as per recent National Swachh Sarvekshan (Sanitation, Survey), 2021. The analysis on models cover main features, process, stakeholders involved (partners), institutional fiscal arrangements, outcome and replicability potentials. The paper also suggests scaling up strategy and lessons for cities in India and elsewhere. Further, the focus on water plus city is also included with recycling of water at local and decentralized level. Finally, the paper concludes with scope and strategy for scaling up models in Bengaluru itself and also a twenty one point agenda for various stakeholders in India and elsewhere to follow their mission on waste management.

Keywords: *Waste Management, developing economies, Sanitation and Swachh Sarvekshan*

Theme 4-B: Urban Planning and Land Management

CITIZEN PARTICIPATON IN URBAN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

R. Srinivas

Abstract: In a democratic society, citizen's participation becomes important while preparing plans at different level. With the advent of various electronic means, citizen's awareness has increased tremendously and can always participate in plan making exercise based on the problems and prospects of the area where they live. The paper broadly highlights the history of citizen's participation and various efforts during the implementation of different mission from JNNURM to Smart cities. The paper also discusses the provisions for decentralized governance through 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Act. The hindrances and constraints in citizen's participation have also been highlighted. The paper concludes with certain suggestions to strengthen the citizen's participation to facilitate successful implementation on various plans.
Key words: JNNURM, Constitution Amendment, citizen's and Urban Planning

PUBLIC – PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN THE DELIVERY OF SERVICED LAND IN DELHI

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Abstract: Public intervention in the land market has been a major feature of urban development policy in India. Such interventions were justified on the grounds of ensuring optimal social use of land, prevent monopolistic land holding and provide land to the poor. The paradigm of urban land policy have shifted from a complete control of urban land by a public agency to evolving a public-private partnership model. It must, however, be recognized that the broad policy goals of increasing supply of serviced lands at affordable price in the market and catering to the needs of the poor, remain at the forefront. The paradigm has shifted in the operation of these policies and the new role that is envisaged of a public agency. The principal elements in Urban Development are: Land Infrastructure and Services, and Employment. The research paper deals with the major issues involved in land assembly and development and alternative approaches to stimulate public-private partnerships. The public agencies in most cities plays a major role in land development either as active developers or a passive controlling authority. In the now accepted premise of a facilitate role of the public sector, it is important to promote local initiatives which will lead to increased supply of serviced urban lands,

which are largely self financing, and which serve the needs of the urban poor. This study also provides a formula for public-private partnership in land development and housing in Delhi, and defines the facilitative role to be played by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA). The model format can be suitably modified and applied in other sectors on the basis of experience gained during the project implementation and execution.

Keywords: Urban Development, Urban Paradigm, Public-Private Partnership, Delhi Development Authority

DEVELOPING SIDEWALK ASSESSMENT TOOL: TOWARDS EVALUATION OF PEDESTRIAN ENVIRONMENT IN URBAN AREAS

Dr. Avanti Bambawale*, Dr. Anurag Kashyap and Dr. Avinash Gaikwad
*Professor

Abstract: Streets are one of important means of transportation where sidewalks are one of their integral parts of which pedestrians' are prime users. Walking is a basic and indispensable mode of transport for pedestrians. Creating pedestrian conducive sidewalk spaces and satisfying pedestrians' needs is the prime objective of sidewalk environment. To plan for qualitative environment for pedestrians, existing sidewalk situations needs to be assessed. In western countries several tools and models are developed for evaluation of sidewalks. However most of these tools have neglected the importance of considering pedestrians' perception in assessing Pedestrian Level of Service (PLOS) of sidewalks. A more accurate and sensitive tool would incorporate and account for the planning or improving of existing pedestrian environments in any city. The aim is to develop sidewalk assessment tool for evaluation of existing sidewalk environment from level of pedestrians' satisfaction. This tool will help the municipal authorities to identify the sidewalk attributes that need to be measured, how to measure these attributes and, finally, incorporating them into an appropriate assessment framework. The proposed tool is tested on 9 streets of Pune city having varying sidewalk widths and fall under the mixed land uses- mainly commercial and residential. It specifies 20 sidewalk attributes that cater to pedestrians' satisfaction needs. The result of the study is interpreted in terms of Pedestrian Satisfaction Index defining PLOS and it contributes in identifying shortcomings of sidewalk attributes from pedestrian's perspective. This tool can be universally applied irrespective of city context and it facilitates pedestrians to convey city planners and municipal authorities about their needs and expectations towards sidewalk elements and thus demand for improving existing sidewalks in city.

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION AND LEGAL ISSUES IN URBAN LAND GOVERNANCE SYSTEM IN MEGHALAYA

Yogesh Kumar
Research Scholar

Abstract Urban Land Governance is a major issue in third-world countries with rapidly increasing Urban Populations. India's North Eastern states provide even more challenges with their unique Indigenous Land Governance Systems. This paper deals with the land issues in Meghalaya and particularly, Shillong city. Protected by the sixth schedule of the Indian constitution, land governance in the region is influenced by the central government, the state government and the Autonomous District Councils. Often, land laws are not clear either due to a lack of codified customary practices or because they are made complex by inefficient coordination among different bodies involved in land governance. The state is under the Sixth Schedule which has the avenues of traditional institutions and hence 74th amendment act which is based on the principle of subsidiarity is not implemented here. This paper has analyzed that how is the participation of people ensured by traditional institutions in the absence of 74th amendment act and Urban Local Bodies. In land laws, ambiguity leads to conflicts and conflict resolution occurs in courts. Verdicts of Meghalaya High court cases regarding land issues have been analyzed in the paper to understand the legalities and its impact on urban development issues. Besides the interpretation of legalities to resolve the conflicts, in order to ensure the people's participation in the decision-making process, along with the role of traditional institutions, role of civil society has also been analyzed. Civil society in Meghalaya is present but it has its own challenges which are needed to be addressed in order to make it more effective.
Key words: *Urban Land Governance, Civil society, North Eastern states and Subsidiarity*

PLANNING VS. REALITY: UNDERSTANDING THE EXECUTION OF THE MASTER PLANS OF GUWAHATI CITY

Natasha Hazarika and Chandan Kumar Sharma
Research Scholar

Abstract: The race towards development has triggered a rapid surge in the process of urbanization in the countries of the Global South. In this process, the role of planning documents such as Master Plans become extremely crucial as it reflects the vision of urban governance, which then determines the growth of the city and its quality of life through their implementation. The paper analyzes the Master Plans of Guwahati city, the biggest city in the Northeastern region of India, to highlight the discrepancies in its implementation which has given rise to a plethora of urban issues that the city faces today. Guwahati has a particular locational significance in the region by virtue of being the gateway city, to not only the rest of the region, but also as a city that is being projected as India's gateway to Southeast Asia. This creates pressure on the city and leads to an urgency towards development, resulting in grandiose models of development on paper. The paper analyzes Guwahati's Master Plans and brings forth the shortcomings of the projected visions of the city's development which is in juxtaposition to the lived reality of the city. Through a content analysis of two Master Plans of Guwahati – one published in 1986 with perspective 2001 and the latest one published in 2009 with perspective 2025 – the paper discusses the discrepancies in implementation of these Master Plans spanning over three decades. The issues have only compounded and are impinging on the quality of life which was reflected in the survey conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, GoI, on the Ease of Living Index for 2020 where Guwahati ranked 46thout of 49 cities. The paper argues that it is crucial to recognize and address these gaps in planning documents in order to be inclusive and people-centric in the approach towards urban governance.

Keywords: Guwahati, Master Plan, Development, Urban governance

STUDYING THE ROLE OF LAND SURFACE CHARACTERISTICS DURING HEATWAVES IN DELHI USING GEOINFORMATICS

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Research Scholar

Abstract: This study is an attempt to analyze the role of land surface characteristics during heat waves in Delhi using land surface temperature. As land surface temperature is an indicator for measuring urban heat islands. Complex land use and land cover patterns in urban areas significantly influences their surface temperature conditions. LST is computed using ArcGIS 10.5.1, raster calculator for pre (17 April, 2022) and post (3 May, 2022) heat wave imageries to analyze the portion of the areas which are affected after the advent of the heat waves. Then cold spots and hot spots are computed using Erdas 2015 model maker from land surface temperature using Z score which depicts where the features with either high or low values cluster spatially. After that land surface characteristics of the areas under hot spots and cold spots is analyzed. The areas where majority of the land is covered by agriculture, forest, parks or water bodies is least affected by the impact of heat waves. As heat waves is a major cause for abnormal conditions during this season. So, planners and policy makers should come with effective measures to reduce the impact of heat waves on human beings.

Keywords: land surface temperature, heat wave, Z score, NDVI, emissivity, Delhi

URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING OF DELHI

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Delhi's population registered rapid increase since 1911, when Delhi became the capital of the country. The growth accelerated during 1941-51 when during partition refugees started settling in Delhi. Ninety per cent of the population was living in the urban areas by 1991, compared to 57.5% in 1911. In 1962 Delhi Development Authority notified the First Master Plan for Delhi, 1961-81 followed by the Second Master Plan for Delhi 1981-2001which was published in 1990. As per the First master Plan, 11.7% of the total area of Delhi (17287.45 hectares) was urbanized in 1958-59, holding an urban population of 20 lakhs. Migration into the city from states other than the surrounding ones, such as Bihar, was one of the key reasons for this spike in population

increase. Delhi's expanding population exacerbated traffic congestion and stress on public amenities. According to stakeholders, as Delhi increases, its issues with land, housing, mobility, and the administration of crucial infrastructure like water supply and sewage systems would only become worse.

This worry led to the 1956 Interim General Plan's recommendation that "serious attention should be given for a planned decentralization to outside districts & even outside the Delhi region." This was the impetus behind the need for planning Delhi in the context of the region. The main goal was to encourage the region's balanced and harmonious development while also preventing haphazard and unplanned urban growth by rerouting economic growth into more proportionate and spatially-oriented routes.

Delhi, the National Capital Territory (NCT), has been emerging as a gigantic magnet, attracting people not only from the proximate states of Haryana, Rajasthan and U.P. but also from the far-flung regions of the country. Besides being the centre of nations' political activities, Delhi has been attracting people, by offering diverse scope for employment and opportunities. This paper aims to understand the pattern of urban and regional planning of Delhi and tries to understand and flag the issues in context of urban and regional planning of Delhi.

Theme 5-A: Urban Housing and Slums

PEOPLE-CENTRIC HOUSING

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Abstract: In line with global trend of increasing urbanization, India is also experiencing faster urbanization which has reached 34 per cent in 2018 (UN-WUP, 2018), creating a huge demand for serviced land, affordable housing supply, and social & physical infrastructural services. As per Census 2011, there were 108,000 slums in India, with around 13.75 million households (17% of total urban households) living in unhealthy & unhygienic environment. The recent outbreak of Covid19 pandemic has further intensified the criticality of the provision of adequate, affordable and inclusive housing in urban India. It is being increasingly realized that policies and planning would have to be made keeping people in mind and the people-centric housing approaches should focus not only on the rights-based approaches to inclusive & equitable access to adequate housing, but also on provision of basic civic services, sustainable livelihood opportunities, boosting skills & know-how, health infrastructure, providing access to formal financial services and creating a social security architecture for integrating the poor & informal urban settlements into the formal city value chain. This paper highlights Govt. of India's latest people-centric housing approach in the form of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)–Housing for All (Urban) Mission, with four economically viable affordable housing verticals, which addresses the diverse nature and extent of housing shortage with differential socio-economic groups including slum dwellers, housing condition and tenure status across scales of urban demography. this paper also discusses some of the key constraints and suggests some key levers as way forward for adopting and scaling-up of people-centric approaches for housing in India in terms of suitable delivery models; access to land & tenure security; appropriate rights-based urban planning & management instruments; adequate and accessible formal institutional finance; and forms of community engagement. How well the country supports and addresses these enablers in these emerging difficult times, will determine how quickly and collectively we pursue the UN's Sustainable Development Goals - Leaving no one behind.

Key words: PMAY, Urbanization, Covid19, Slum And Sustainable Development Goals

IMPROVING HOUSING CONDITIONS OF THE URBAN POOR: A REFLECTION ON INCLUSIVE APPROACHES

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Abstract: This paper reinforces that inclusive housing is comprised of the house along with environmental and social services, attributes that allow households and communities to access social and economic opportunities and nurture their aspirations for a better life. It argues that overcoming housing deficiency-especially when demand is concentrated at the lower end of the income spectrum and public resources are limited-calls for a range of approaches. PMAY, the largest housing prgramme in the country has successfully managed to catalyse the private sector into supplying affordable houses and supported housebuilding efforts of the land-owning urban poor. However, it has become evident that approaches that lead to improvements of the existing housing stock, such as tenure legalisation, environmental improvements, serviced sites for incremental housing, and in-situ reconstruction are also critical for realizing the goal of housing for all.

While the ongoing reforms related to policy, institutions, finance and regulations are important to put in place enabling frameworks for households to access adequate housing, strengthening local government can go a long way in realizing inclusive housing for the urban poor. It has been adequately demonstrated in countries as diverse as Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Thailand and Phillipines and some Indian cities that local governments are well placed to work with communities, civil society organisations and the private sector to facilitate responsive housing solutions. The contention of this paper is that supporting local governments with professionals, financing mechanisms and capacity building of elected representatives is the key to fostering inclusive housing through diverse participatory approaches that are responsive to local needs and conditions.

Key words: *Urban Poor, Housing, Environmental and Social Services*

HOUSING FOR THE URBAN POOR IN NORTH-WESTERN STATES OF INDIA: THE ISSUES OF MARGINALIZATION AND IDENTITY

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Abstract: The housing for urban poor continues to be a crucial issue in post liberalisation era in India including in North-western region with growing urbanisation, commodification of housing, land, multiple deprivations, high percentage of SCs in slums and high congestion/density. The issues of marginalization and identity seem to have magnified in past three decades with rapid growth of slum population and inadequate efforts of cities. The inequality in terms of access to housing, land, basic amenities and livelihood options has been growing with exclusion and segregation of sizeable slum population. The local institutions have been unable to cope with growing need of housing for the poor despite implementation of central initiatives at local level which rather seems to have resulted increased segregation of human settlements. The urban poor find it difficult to purchase costly land or houses. The pace of housing under central housing programme of BSUP (JNNURM) under previous regime was slow in providing housing to all the slum dwellers. The cities are being fragmented and new forms of inequality seem to be emerging as the cities have provided housing to the poor far away from the city centres. The new housing settlements provided by the governments are segregated from mainstream urban settlements not only spatially but also in terms of access to basic services. The capacity of cities to foster inclusive urban housing policies and improve social fabric has been questioned in many ways in the paper. City specific strategies have also been suggested for inclusive housing settlements for the urban poor. The paper relies on the data collected for recent studies on housing for the urban poor and several studies undertaken under the series on the state of cities in North-western India and two projects on urban poverty reduction strategy including the PhD work of the author.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS IN HOUSING SECTOR - A STUDY OF IMPACT OF REAL ESTATE (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 2016

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Abstract: Besides food and cloth, housing is one of the three basic necessities of human being. While food is essential for human's survival, housing provides safety and shapes their quality of life. Buying a house is every person's dream. It is worth noting that housing is the most expensive basic requirement for humans. People spend their lifetime earning to buy a house for themselves. To add to the misery, the builders/promoters have been cheating home buyers in various ways like builder-buyer agreement in such a manner which is in favour of the builder, the materials used for the construction have been found to be of poor quality, majorly deviating from what was promised in the agreement, where full payment is made by the buyers but possession is not given. Every day it appears in the news that thousands of home buyers are stranded due to corrupt practices of builders/developers. The housing sector is a not only a significant contributor to the Indian economy but plays a catalytic role in fulfilling the housing needs and providing a better quality of life to the India's growing new economic class. In view of the above, the Central government enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) to protect the interest of home buyers and bring uniformity and standardization of business practices and transactions in the real estate sector. It aims to bring greater accountability towards consumers and tries to reduce frauds and delays in housing project. However, even after six years of passage of RERA, effective implantation across all states still remains a concern. Therefore, it is vital to analyse the existing dispute resolution mechanism under the RERA. The research paper tries to analyse the impact of the new regulator for the housing sector, the lacunae in implementation of the Act and how the present structure can be made more effective in fast track dispute resolution.

Key Words: RERA, Housing, Economy, Real Estate and Implementation

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA-GRAMIN: A CASE OF MALSHIRAS, SOLAPUR

Damini Salgude-Patil* and Arati Siddharth Petkar
*Research Scholar

Abstract: Every nation must have a policy that guarantees its citizens, especially the most vulnerable and underprivileged, access to appropriate shelter with the necessities of domestic energy, water, and sanitation. A home is a basic need shared by all human beings, and it has a significant impact on the growth of a nation or region. It comprises all amenities and services, including physical infrastructure like water supply, sanitation, disposal of water, electrification, and connectivity to telecommunications networks, as well as recreation are essential to the development of rural areas. In order to combat poverty and promote economic prosperity at the very base of society, rural development is a crucial strategy. The improvement of the rural economy and people's quality of life is a result of good infrastructure development. In India, 83.3 million people reside in rural areas, out of a total population of 121 million(Census of India, 2011). A number of rural development schemes are being undertaken in Malshiras taluka in order to provide opportunity for these rural people to better their life. Under the planning commission of India government has launched the following schemes, Indira Awas Yojana (1985), Pardhi Awas Yojana, Shabari Awas Yojana, Ramaya Awas Gharkul Yojana. But when this could not fulfill the demand, the government of India in 2016, announced the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G). Consequently, one of the crucial responsibilities of India's development planning is rural development. As a result, the current study sought to evaluate the socio-economic condition of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) participants, as well as their awareness, level of satisfaction, and various problems faced by them. Considering the current scenario and the need for housing the study area from Malshiras taluka is selected. Thus, the study conducted Social Impact Assessment of PMAY-G in Malshiras taluka.

Keywords: *Rural Housing, Rural Economy, Infrastructure Development, Awareness and Satisfactions*

FORMAL HOUSING- A STRUGGLE FOR SLUM DWELLERS IN INDIA- A CASE OF NAGPUR

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Research Scholar

Abstract: Slums are informal housing with poor and hazardous living conditions. Slums usually come up near a project site as temporary living quarters for construction labour, then it consolidates usually on Government land; reason being affordability, as there is no land cost involved. The country has put effort in providing housing for the low-income and industrial workers or in today's context, the economically weaker section since the First Five Year Plan in 1951. Years of effort has provided many citizens with housing over the 75 years; especially during Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana under which 2.03 Lakh Cr houses have been constructed. 1.02 Cr households having 5.24 Cr people live in slums of 1743 cities / towns in India (Census 2001). Which increased to 1.37 Cr households or 17.4% of urban Indian households that live in slums (Census 2011). This means that 5.75 out of every 10 urban citizens live in slums. Greater Mumbai has the highest percentage out of all the megacities at 41.3% of total population living in slums. With such a large population living in slums it is imperative to understand that a substantial amount of revenue is generated in these slums, with Dharavi in Mumbai having a yearly turnover of 12 Cr rupees. Thus, it can be said that an important amount of wealth and workforce resides in slums. As active contributors to society, these citizens deserve dignified formal residences which are affordable, near their place of work, which brings a sense of community, safety and security. This study attempts to analyze efforts taken by India since 1947, through the Planning Commission, Policies, Schemes, and Missions over the years; and questions the current direction of resolving the housing crisis in India and its effectiveness taking the case area as Nagpur city

Keywords: Slums, Affordability, Megacities, Wealth and Workforce Resides

URBAN MARGINALITY AND EDUCATION: A STUDY OF CHILDREN LIVING IN SLUMS OF PATNA

Shadab Anis
Research Scholar

Abstract: The various policies of the Government of India including those which are part of international commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) attempts to address the issue of Urban Poor and their Children's Education. The initiatives include lessening the deprivation for these masses through incentives such as rationing provision and education for all. The existing literature on the urban marginality suggests that there is a positive correlation between higher degree of education and reduction in vicious cycle of poverty. However, at the same time the pitiable living and housing conditions, low income of the parents and poor school infrastructure adversely effects the education of the children. In such multidimensional marginality the poor children may remain uneducated and the cycle of their marginality will continue from one generation to another. Taking the issue forward, by applying the mixed method approach, this study examined the problem of people at margins in urban spaces and its impacts on education of the children living in slums by using the household survey in five selected slums of Patna.

The study comes to an understanding that both school related and home related factors effects the education of the urban poor children. The majority of slum dwellers still lack the basic living conditions from proper housing to access of toilets, ration cards, electricity, gas cylinders, water and sanitation. Most of them are involved in informal employment which barely fulfills their subsistence. The study reveals that there is a high demand for education access among the urban poor and they are conscious of the long-term benefits of education to their children. But their experiences are such that they are losing their faith in the government schooling and moving towards low-cost private schools despite their low income and financial constraints for better learning and future of their children. There are many children who are out of school and drop outs. Poverty, poor infrastructure at school and the apathy of the teachers are main reasons of drop-out and children who never enrolled. In the poverty ridden urban families the parents believes that the government schools lack basic physical facilities and teachers are not interested in teaching. This enabled them to invest their hard-earned money in private schooling and tuitions.

Caste and Religious structures are highly prevalent in terms defining the social composition of the slum dwellers. A large majority of them in the studied localities are from Scheduled Castes and religious minority Muslim communities. These deprivations

produce further marginalization as they involve historical prejudice against these communities in all spheres of urban life. Such marginalization of caste and religion limits the education and learning of the children. The study concludes with offering some of the educational policy recommendations based on the finding which will help to address the issue of the children living in slums.

Key Words: *Urban, Marginality, Slums, Education, Right to City*

Theme 5-B: Urban Finance and Economy

REINVENTING OPTIONS FOR ACHIEVING FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT OF URBAN LOCAL BODIES IN INDIA

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*Professor and Head Urban Development Centre

Abstract: Resources in general and financial resources in particular, remain critical and valuable, for any organization and institutions to work effectively and operate efficiently; urban local bodies are no exception to this governing rule and principle of organizational operation. Despite the fact that financial resources remain the major determinant and backbone of the operational efficiency and performance, yet majority of urban local bodies remain resource stressed, plagued with acute shortage of financial resources. Urban Local Bodies are known to have operational domain pan-city, but despite this distinct advantage, ULB remain perpetually in financial distress. Looking holistically, cities remain rich but majority of ULBs are ranked poor. However, perpetual poverty of ULBs can be attributed to and have genesis in their operational inefficiency; lack of understanding and lack of innovations to understand, analyze, explore and optimize the available resources. Looking at the vast and varied uses to which land can be put in the urban context, potential of land can be for generating financial resources and providing state of art basic infrastructures & services, without any financial implications on the part of local bodies.

In search for appropriate options for generating adequate financial resources and making local bodies self-reliant, paper would look at the options of promoting planned development; undertaking schemes of land pooling and land distribution; involving private sector in land development and providing basic services; granting permission for change of land use; using the mechanism of salable and tradeable floor area ratio ;creating parking spaces; rationalizing advertisement rights; leveraging property tax; using the option of accommodation reservation etc. In addition, to explore the land based options detailed above, paper would also look at the option of involving local communities; rationalizing legal framework regulating urban local bodies besides identifying/ specifying subjects on which ULBs will have the exclusive right to determine, levy, collect and use taxes, levies, fees and charges; building capacity and empowering local bodies in the art and science of financial management and minimizing multiplicity of agencies operating at local level.

Key Words: *Land, Legal Framework, Tradable Floor Area Ratio, Advertisement Rights*

FISCAL INNOVATION IN MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN INDIA: A BRIEF REVIEW

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Abstract: Rapid urbanization and rising incomes are increasingly leading to demand for better quality of urban services and amenities. Massive investments are needed for improving the infrastructure facilities at the level of urban local bodies (ULBs). Problems of municipal finance need to be addressed in a holistic manner through comprehensive reforms. System of taxes, user charges, inter-governmental transfers and borrowings in respect of ULBs need to be reviewed for their adequacy and suitability to match the expenditure needs. Revenues and expenditure have to be carefully matched by reforming property tax, using land by adopting 'user pay', 'beneficiaries pay' and 'polluters pay' principles, linking individual services with user charges and collective services with benefit taxes. management innovations to improve efficiency and strengthen the municipal revenue base are the most feasible option for ULBs. These innovations are not only simple but measures and can be carried out without major legal and policy changes in the existing structure. These simple measures do not need huge financing and can be carried out within existing structure and human resources. These innovative measures once implemented have an immediate visible effect among the citizens. It not only make the process simpler but also earn the goodwill and confidence of citizens through showing that vision once formed is actually being transferred into reality

Key words: *Urbanization, Infrastructure, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Reforms and Suitability*

INCLUSION OF CULTURE IN CIRCULAR ECONOMY: WAY TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE HABITAT

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*Chairperson and Assistant Professor

The circular economy is a concept that changes the perception of product-life entirely; it focuses on multiple uses of a product instead of single use. The circular economy seeks to establish a zero-waste system in which all resources are continuously transferred between producers and consumers. It must be linked to society and culture in

order to create a viable concept for remodelling the economy. Inclusion of culture in circular economy can generate a system with low environmental impact and high economic activity. The cultural aspects like traditional livelihoods that include various cultural forms and local practices whose expertise and knowledge can be passed on generation to generation and distinctive cultural forms that include artistic expressions including buildings and architecture, literature, art, dance, music, crafts, storytelling and films can pave the way towards sustainable habitat through the common parameter of creativity. Inclusion of culture in circular economy can act as a medium to achieve sustainable habitat as culture is an important element of the society, it shapes our identity and sustainable habitat creates a balance between economic and social development of the society. This research paper will try to analyse the importance of inclusion of culture in circular economy that can pave the way towards sustainable habitat through cultural aspects having common parameter of creativity. It will be based on theoretical data collected from various secondary sources like books, national and international journals, various government websites, United Nations reports or documents, UNESCO documents and articles. The study will be significant for all the stakeholders who are involved in providing people centric urban governance as culture boosts the economic system of a country. It improves our understanding of the society and contributes to making up of the inclusive policies that play a vital role in the economic progression of the society.

Keywords: *Circular Economy, Culture, Sustainable Habitat, Inclusiveness, Creativity*

URBAN FISCAL GOVERNANCE AND STATE FINANCE COMMISSION IN HARYANA: AN ANALYSIS

Dr. Rajesh Kumar Kundu and Dr. Suman Lata
Assistant Professor

Abstract: Indian Constitution has a mandate for welfare state structures, functions, and academic discourses to answer the questions of what, why, and how about governance. Finance is essential for achieving the desired objectives of the welfare state. Fiscal federalism pinpoints the division of expenditure responsibilities, fiscal assignments, and inter-governmental transfer and encompasses fiscal relations within a federation. The success of fiscal federalism depends on the effective, efficient, and equitable allocation of resources and responsibilities among the different tiers of government. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts have

added the third layer of government as a three-tier system of grassroots governance. Both the Amendment Acts are indeed a great effort towards fiscal decentralization, creating democratic space for people's participation and working towards local democratic governance at the cutting-edge level. The local governments have been entrusted with the vital task of delivering economic development and social justice. For this purpose, Articles 243I and 243Y have provided for the creation of the State Finance Commission (SFC) for rectifying the vertical and horizontal imbalances at the state and local levels. The responsibility of the SFC is to suggest the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes, duties, tolls, and fees between the State and local bodies as well as the allocation of these proceeds among the different tiers of local bodies. The objective of this paper is to explore the status of SFC recommendations and the role of state governments in urban fiscal governance. This secondary sources-based paper uses archival, content analysis, and exploratory methods to justify the title.

Key words: *Urban Fiscal, Federalism, Constitutional Amendment, and Decentralization*

INFORMAL WEEKLY MARKETS IN DELHI: A STUDY OF CONSUMERS' BUYING BEHAVIOUR

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*Professor and ** Assistant Professor (IIPA, New Delhi)

Abstract: Contribution of informal sector is very important for the development of any area, zone or locality as this sector provides the opportunity to the unskilled persons to earn their livelihood and starting the entrepreneurship which leads to a formal sector. The majority of workers in India are in informal employment. The overall proportion of informal workers in total employment (e.g. unorganized sector workers plus informal workers in the organized sector) has remained relatively stable, at around 92 percent. In India there is a concept of natural markets and this type of markets are generally located along the road, near bus stands, railway station and open ground and close to residential areas. Vending has been a profession since time immemorial, with street vendors an integral part of our urban history and culture. The importance of street vendors and hawkers can be measured from the fact that millions of urban poor across the country procure their basic necessities mainly from street vendors/hawkers because the goods sold by them are cheap.

Street or market vending most of the time is informal, operating outside the law, without permit or standardized facilities. Street vendors more often than not face significant difficulties in carrying out their livelihood activities. Street vending is closely connected

with the availability of urban public space-pavements, roads, parks, beaches, etc. Thus there is need to balance the right to access public space and move of the people and right to work and earn living of the street vendors. This requires adoption of law and policy keeping in view the local context. The mobile nature of the street vendor also poses problem for regulation of trade. There are a number of initiatives taken by both the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to support street vendors in India; the recent being PM SVA Nidhi Scheme. Keeping in view the nature of these weekly markets which have become a part of Delhi and catering to large number of consumers, the research paper is an attempt to evaluate the perception of the consumers towards these markets and also understand the problems faced by the consumers as well as the vendors and to suggest measures for improvement. It is also important to study the policy and the legal mechanism that regulates the weekly markets in Delhi.

Key words: Informal Sector, Livelihood, Workers, Markets and PM SVA

HOLDING TAX THROUGH GATEWAYS OF E-SERVICES BY GOVERNMENT OF JHARKHAND: AN ANALYSIS OF RANCHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Ashish Alok
Research Scholar

Ease of using services provided by the government using recent technologies is the main theme of this digital era. Holding Tax (Property Tax) is one such unique experiment of government of Jharkhand in recent years. Holding Tax gives maximum revenue to the Corporation than any other services provided by the it. It is unique because of its concept, inception methods, collaboration, work processes and citizen centricity. It. Used the GIS and GPS ways of marking households. Digitization of properties was the major challenge for government of Jharkhand since its formation. The importance of the holding tax can be understood by the fact that its collection jumped to 40.50 crores in year 2016-17 from mere 4.5 crores in year 2013-14. Along with rise in revenues, the other aspect is of digitalization of the service including the process that encouraged and eased the way holding tax was paid. We saw a number of 1,50,000 taxpayers in year 2016-17 from just 33,684 in year 2014-15 in Ranchi Municipal Corporation. Citizens are using this service to pay their property taxes online in an easy way. Safe and Robust protocols were used for data and file transfer using SSL protocol. The web application used Firewall which provided protection against denial of service. But there are certain reforms and challenges that needs to be taken up efficiently so that

it can act as a super service provided by the Ranchi Municipal Corporation. This service combined the right mix of both online as well as offline mode and the process of tax collection was kept very flexible.

Key Words: *Urban Government, Holding Tax, Property Tax, Municipal Corporation, Digitalization*

MOBILISATION OF TAXES AND INNOVATIVE NON-TAX SOURCES

Akanksha Agarwal
Research Scholar

Abstract: Resources mobilization is of strategic importance for bringing about rapid economic growth. It is, therefore, necessary to achieve a higher ratio of saving to national income. Taxation can be used to raise collective savings for public investment and also at the same time to promote private investment. Taxation is an important instrument of fiscal policy which can be use for mobilising resources for capital formation in the public sector. To raise of savings to national income and thereby raise resources for development, it is necessary that marginal saving rate be kept higher than the average saving rate. By imposition of direct progressive taxes on income and profits and higher rates of indirect taxes such as excise duties and sales tax on luxury goods for which income elasticity of demand is higher, the marginal saving rate can be made higher than the average saving rate. Regarded as one neglected topic in public finance, non-tax revenues have often been side-lined by tax revenues – in revenue accounts as well as in academics. Non-tax revenue are considered to be by products of government activity. However, roughly 39% of revenues in 166 countries – including those which were not resource-rich-were from non-tax revenue sources (World Bank 2003). However, there is not much revenue generation in India arising out of non-tax sources. Even the state of Kerala with its many government- provided social and community services do not have significant revenue raise out of them through user charge and fees. In a situation where there is increased globalization among countries which can erode a country's ability to raise tax revenues, revenue from non-tax sources gains importance (Tanzi 2000). Moreover, the growing deficits necessitate increased revenue mobilization from tax as well as non-tax sources. Since tax mobilization has its own limitations, non-tax mobilization can prove to be fruitful if done efficiently- as there is a quid pro quo involved. It is in this light that a study on the non-tax revenue structure in India and Kerala is undertaken

Key word: Mobilization, Taxes, Revenues and Economic Growth

About IIPA

On invitation of the Government of India, Dean Paul H. Appleby, an US consultant in Public Administration, Ford Foundation conducted a survey of public administration in India. Accepting his recommendations, Indian Institute of Public Administration was created under the Societies Act of 1860. The Institute was formally inaugurated by the first Prime Minister of India, as the first President of the Society, on March 29, 1954 in New Delhi.

Situated in the heart of Delhi on the Ring Road in the Indraprastha Estate on a plot of seven acres, the Institute campus has ample facilities for organizing conferences, seminars, and training sessions. The facilities include state of the art audio-video system, data projection systems, a modern computer centre, Internet facilities, a well-equipped library, an auditorium, and a well-furnished hundred-room hostel with mess facilities in the campus.

The Institute has been set up to equip the public servants with knowledge, skills, and behavior required for managing the task of governance. In its effort to enhance the leadership, managerial and administrative capabilities of the executives in government and public sector enterprises, the Institute works in close collaboration with national and international organizations.

The major activities of the Institute are: Training, Research, Advisory and Consultancy Services, and Information Dissemination Exchange.

About CUS

Centre for Urban Studies (CUS) fully supported by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India was established in IIPA in 1966 as a result of recommendation from Nuruddin Committee Report (1963).

The Centre was created with specific objectives to organize suitable training course/hold seminars/conferences for urban sector, municipal and state officials in order to improve the technical and professional character of urban infrastructure and services; help States and regional training and research centres on municipal administration that might be established; promote research on various governmental problems of urban and metropolitan growth in India; develop an efficient and up-to-date information centres and documentation services in municipal administration in India and abroad; and provide suitable consultancy service to the various public bodies on municipal administration and to represent India in international conferences.

During last 50+ years CUS of IIPA has operated as a knowledge centre and think tank in the sector at apex level to serve the urban agenda of government of India and carried out research, training and advisory services.

CUS is currently involved in the capacity building of urban sector functionaries under the pioneering urban missions initiated by the present Government of India. CUS is also closely interacting with Govt. of India's urban sector outfits to carry out (a) Induction courses for newly appointed senior functionaries, (b) Career Enhancement Course, (c) Mid-career Skill Enhancement Course and (d) National and International Workshop/Seminars. CUS also extends exposure on urban agenda of Government of India to a cross-section of government functionaries from All India Services, Central Services and Defence Services. CUS activities also include policy, action and evaluation research on contemporary issues and development of manuals, guidelines, checklists etc. Recent studies cover ULB specific work on NDMC Gurugram, Bengaluru, TNA for TNUDP, SIA studies in Delhi. (for more details please refer to https://www.iipa.org.in/cms/public/page/centre-for-urban-studies)