

Steps Taken by Government to improve urban Development

- **The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act** came into effect in 1993, emphasizes to strengthen urban planning, regulation of land use, roads and bridges and providing urban amenities.
- **National Urban Transport Policy,2006:**
- Its main purpose is to provide affordable, comfortable, safe and rapid, reliable and sustainable urban transport system, for the growing number of city resident to jobs, education and recreation and such other needs with in our cities.
- Encouraging integrated land use and transport planning in all cities so that travel distances are minimized and access to livelihoods, education, and other social needs, especially for the marginal segments of the urban population is improved

- **National Urban Renewal Mission(NURM), 2005**

- The primary objective of the JnNURM is to create economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive cities. The JnNURM consists of two sub-missions **Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)**.
- The Mission focuses on: Integrated development of infrastructure services; securing linkages between asset creation and maintenance for long run project sustainability; accelerating the flow of investment into urban infrastructure services; planned development of cities including the peri-urban areas, out growths, and urban corridors; renewal and re-development of inner city areas;
- Universalisation of urban services so as to ensure their availability to the urban poor.

- **Introduction to Metro trains**

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in Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore etc. are part of above mentioned initiatives. Recently cabinet has also passes proposal for second phase of Bangalore Metro (*Namma Metro*).

- In addition to this government has done many feasibility studies in Tier-II & III cities. Now one million plus cities can go for metro project according to new urban policy.

- **India's first mo-norail**

- It will be thrown open to the public, eight years after it was first proposed, with the Maharashtra government. With this, India will join countries like the U.S., Germany, China, Japan, Australia and Malaysia that run monorails.

- **Smart city concept**
- In the budget, 2014, it was projected for ‘one hundred Smart cities’, as satellite towns of larger cities and modernizing the existing mid- sized cities.
- Though there is no clear definition of smart cities, but it may include creative, cyber, digital, e-governed, entrepreneurial, intelligent, knowledge, harnessing the power of Information and communication technology (ICT).
- Smartness has to be there with respect to governance and service delivery.

- Its feature can be :-
- e-governance (through Digital India initiative, National e-governance plan, National Optical fiber network, e- *panchayat* project of MRD)
- Continuous improvements in design and management
- Climate oriented development
- Mass transit oriented development
- People centric technological applications (m-health, e- learning)
- Planning can be bottom up for future urbanization
- Smart PDS rationing
- Social inclusive and economically diverse.

- **Swach Bharat**
- Clean urban areas will attract tourists and can increase the economic diversity of the urban dwellers and it will be also source for revenue generation for ULB.

- **Suggestions**
- There should be focussed attention to integrated development of infrastructure services in cities covered under the Mission and there should be establishment of linkages between asset-creation and asset-management through a slew of reforms for long-term project sustainability ; Green building concepts should be implemented.
- **Along the lines suggested by the **administrative reforms commission** over seven years ago, states should undertake “**activity mapping**” for municipal governments to be clear about which activities are essentially for them to manage, which require them to act as agents for higher tiers of government, and which involve sharing responsibility with other tiers of government.**
- There is no “one size fits all here” – the answer will vary across municipalities

- The office of an **empowered mayor** (instead of the municipal commissioner) must take responsibility for **administrative co-ordination internally between municipal departments**, and externally with state and central government agencies.
- Urban planning mechanisms need an overhaul to unify land record keeping, integrate land use with transport planning, and embed municipal plans into district and regional plans.

- -local bodies should fill vacancies
- -time tested master plans should be strengthen instead of preparing quick fix City development plans
- -populist policies and reforms should have their logical conclusion and should be not done in great haste.
- -land development should be the part of planning of urban development
- -project management skills needs to be enhanced = timely completion of projects
- -more PPP projects

Successful/Unique/Innovative examples of urban development

- 'Kudumbashree' model-
- It is social empowerment scheme, launched by the Government of Kerala in 1998 for wiping out absolute poverty from the State through concerted community action under the leadership of Local Self Governments, *Kudumbashree* is today one of the largest women-empowering projects in the country.

- The programme has 41 lakh members and covers more than 50% of the households in Kerala.
- Built around three critical components, micro credit, entrepreneurship and empowerment, the Kudumbashree initiative has today succeeded in addressing the basic needs of the less privileged women, thus providing them a more dignified life and a better future.
- Literal meaning of Kudumbashree is prosperity (shree) of family (Kudumbam).

- **Chhattisgarh PDS model**

- State government has started managing information systems. It began with computerization of Fair Prices Shops (FPS) and data related with stocks and sales to enable swift allocation of grains.
- Mobile based applications including SMS alerts for interested beneficiaries were offered which improved the access to information about food grains lifted from godowns and their delivery at ration shops.
- In Raipur, individuals are given the choice of the fair price shop of his/her liking, flexibility of buying in smaller quantities rather than in only on transaction, etc. Portability of ration card across the shops helped to improve customer satisfaction.
- **Solid waste management in OKH**

Solid waste management in OKHLA

- Waste management is the concern for any urban city with respect to its safe disposal, recycling of waste products and also generating energy from wastes.
- Timarpur Okhla Municipal Solid Waste Management project is the first commercial waste-to-energy facility in India that aims to convert one-third of the Delhi garbage into the much-needed electricity, enough to serving 6 lakh homes.
- It has become the first to get carbon credits from United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the country in 2013.

- **Delhi metro**
- It is one of the world-class metro. To ensure reliability and safety in train operations, it is equipped with the most modern communication and train control system. For its energy efficient practises, it has earned carbon credit points from UN.

- **Community policing for security**
- Community Policing for Students, adopting Student Police Cadet model of Kerala which is a school-based youth development initiative that trains high school students by inculcating in them respect for law, discipline, civic sense, empathy for vulnerable sections of society and resistance to social evils.
- The Kerala model, which is meant for all government, government-aided and private unaided schools, imparts training to students through various camps and classroom activities involving local police personnel who interact with them at regular intervals with instructions on certain dos and don'ts.

- The concept of the community policing is aimed at associating citizens with the local police in solving neighbourhood problems in enforcing laws, preventing and detecting crimes, restoring order and peace in the area and reducing crimes against women and weaker sections.
- Locating and reporting to the police about strangers and other persons of doubtful character, assisting local police in patrolling at night in crime prone areas, ensuring timely flow of crime related intelligence from the community to the police and ensuring communal harmony through collective efforts particularly during festivals, religious processions and public functions are some of the key functions of 'community policing'.

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