

Selected Abstracts in Different Themes

Theme 1-A: Urban Governance

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

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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

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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

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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 हैं- 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 निम्न इकाई (पंचायती राज) तक किया गया है। संविधान में 73वें 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 तनाव 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 कई 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 हैं 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

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Abstract: The success of any municipalities depends upon the elected members (both male and female councillors). The elected municipal councillors 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 councillors 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, Sonapat 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

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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, Sonapat 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*