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URBANIZATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

- S.S.A. Jafri*

ABSTRACT

Uttar Pradesh the most popular state in the country is on middle ladder of urbanization level. This is behind the all India average of urbanization. The state has skewed urbanization. Western region is most urbanized and the eastern region is least urbanized. The six metro towns in the state contains more than one-fourth of its urban population. There are a number of agencies engaged in the provision of urban services but the level of services is not satisfactions. It is however expected that the new government initiatives may bridge the gaps.

Introduction

Industrialization and urbanization are complementary to each other and together they are engine of growth for overall development. According to 1991 Census, there were 4515 towns and cities where country's 25.7 per cent population resided. There were 23 large cities of above one-million inhabitants where population growth rate was exceptionally high due to heavy influx from the countryside. During 2001 Census the number of urban settlements grew to 5161 in which about 27.8 per cent

country's population was accommodated. Large million plus cities grew to 35. Due to constant and rapid growth of population, especially in large cities, the existing urban facilities are always insufficient and urban machinery is over exhausted.

The overall decadal growth of India's number of towns and cities continued between 10 to 15 per cent during 1971 to 2001, when the growth rate of million plus cities was 33.3 per cent in 1971-81, 91.7 per cent in 1981-91 and 52.2 per cent in 1991-2001. If these million plus cities were growing in

country-side, where urbanization is low, they could have worked as so-called engines of growth. But contrary to that they are growing under the influence and command areas of prime mega cities, i.e. Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai.

The result is that today 68.7 per cent India's urban population lives in lakh plus cities and 37.7 per cent of India's urban population is crowding in million plus cities.

In case of Uttar Pradesh it is one of the most congested and populated states of India, if placed in the hierarchy of countries its

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position would be sixth of the world. In U.P. out of total 166.1 million population 34.5 million population or 20.8 per cent live in urban settlements (2001). U.P. is still behind the all-India average, i.e. 27.8 per cent (2001).

Urban Growth

The decadal growth rate of urban population in U.P. is 33.0 per cent during 1991-2001, which is ahead than the all India average urban growth, i.e. 31.5 per cent. Region-wise Western region of U.P. is highest urbanized with 25.7 per cent then followed by Central region 25.2, Bundelkhand 22.4 and last in Eastern region with only 14.1 per cent. There are total six million plus cities in U.P., namely, Kanpur (C), Lucknow (C), Agra (W), Varanasi (E), Meerut (W) and Allahabad (E). There is no million plus city in Bundelkhand region. Each Central, Western and Eastern regions have got two million plus cities. All these six million plus cities accommodate 28.1 per cent urban population of U.P.

There are 55 class I lakh plus cities, which are only 7.7

per cent of total 704 towns/cities (without agglomeration) of U.P., but these few cities, accommodate 62.2 per cent urban population of U.P. Urban concentration has been favourable towards larger cities, which is manifested in massive increase in the percentage share of class I cities from 33.7 per cent in 1951 to 62.0 per cent in 2001. In 1951 there were only 14 class I cities which increased to 54. Smaller towns of less than 20,000 population which fall under Classes IV, V and VI categories are 485 or 69.0 per cent of all towns, accommodate only 18.7 per cent urban population of U.P. It is experienced that cities of 5 lakh and above population

are growing quite fast due to migration from countryside because of extreme poverty. The smaller towns especially of Classes IV, V and VI category are either stagnant towns or decaying towns. Small and medium towns which are expected to receive first the unskilled countryside migrants then after acquiring the skill they may venture to migrate to larger cities as is the tend in advance and most of the developing countries.

Slums

In India as well as in U.P. because of no employment opportunities are available in small and medium towns, migrants turn only towards the bigger and bigger cities and huddle in slums. The result

Table 1 : Number of Towns/Cities and their Proportion of Population in U.P.: 1991 & 2001

Population Size of Towns/Cities	1991		2001	
	No. of Towns/Cities	Percentage of Urban Population	No. of Towns/Cities	Percentage of Urban Population
Class I (100,000+)	38	56.5	55	62.2
Class II (50,000 - 99,999)	42	11.5	51	10.0
Class III (20,000 - 49,999)	116	13.7	171	14.4
Class IV (10,000 - 19,999)	222	12.3	253	10.4
Class V & VI (<10,000)	211	6.1	130	3.1
Total	631	100.0	660	100.0

Source: Census of India, 1991 & 2001.

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is that in each urban settlement more than one-third population is living in slum. According to Census 2001 in U.P. 69 towns/cities were found having slums in which 20.7 per cent population was reported living in slums. However, over all in U.P. urban 12.7 per cent population lives in slums, is quite underestimated. For example, the percentage of slum population in U.P.'s metropolitan cities is also extremely under-estimated. One can experience the deviations from the reality. According to Census 2001 Kanpur has 14.4, Lucknow 8.2, Agra 9.5, Varanasi 12.6 and Meerut 44.1 per cent slum population, except Meerut it is not true at all. There should be the government policy to discourage the national and state level activities (not exclusively in demand in particular city) while locating in million plus cities rather it should be encouraged and incentives should be given to locate them in small and medium towns. This would allow the remote backward regions to develop and the

migrants would follow these activities.

Huge concentration of pollutants and extensive exploitation of natural resources especially water and air beyond its local carrying capacity in few metropolitan cities would be controlled. Beijing, the capital of the largest populated country, China, which is still maintained at 8 million population, because of their effective regional-urban policies. Seventy-third and seventy-fourth Parliamentary Amendment Act is yet to be implemented, which could have been helpful in making the balanced regional-urban development. PURA was another central government scheme by which at least one small and medium town in each district was to be developed upto the status of a city, but it is not yet taken up seriously.

In Uttar Pradesh economy the share of industry and services during 2002-03 has gone upto 25.6 and 42.0 per cent respectively. Both the sectors are constantly increasing and leaving behind the agriculture sector. Thus, it is obvious that

rapid urbanization would be the major base for industry and service sector for future economy of the state. Urban infrastructure is the key of healthy urban and regional development. In 1973-74 when urbanization was slow the below poverty line urban population was about 60.10 per cent. As the accelerated urbanization trend was observed in 1999-2000 the below poverty line urban population reduced to about 31.0 per cent. However, slow pace of urbanization in the state is linked with low literacy/ education, low industrialization and low purchasing power of the rural population.

Urban Environment

In most of the towns and cities, especially in Kanpur, Ghaziabad, Agra, Varanasi, Noida, Ferozabad, Modinagar, Shaktinagar, etc. their industrial units pollute the environment through untreated discharge of water and smoke. Most of the industrial units and exhaust from motor vehicles pollute the environment which is dangerous for health. During

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Table 2 : Standard of Average Annual Concentration of Pollutants

	Average Annual Range (Mg/m)			
	Industrial		Residential	
	SO ₂ , NO ₂	SPM	SO ₂ , NO ₂	SPM
Low	00-40	00-180	00-30	00-70
Medium	40-80	180-360	30-60	70-140
High	80-120	360-540	60-90	140-210
Harmful	>120	>540	>90	>210

Source: Second State Finance Commission: Proposal 2001-06, Part-I, June 2002

winters the smog hangs in the atmosphere of cities, which is dangerous for lungs. Environmental laws are to be seriously implemented. The following table shows the standards of air quality.

The following table shows the air quality in seven important cities:

According to table suspended particle matter SPM is seriously posing threat in almost all the cities. In Anpara, Ghaziabad,

Kanpur and Lucknow which are the industrial cities, the Sulphur Dioxide and Nitrogen Dioxide are also polluting the air. In Lucknow the air pollution level is fast increasing year by year. As the motor vehicles are rapidly increasing the SPM congestion is also increasing. The following table shows the standards of water treatment:

About 27 drains meet the Gomti river with 320 million litres polluted water every day between Gaughat-Gomti

Barrage and pollute the water which is only fit for irrigation. Even after treatment water is not so good for drinking purpose, as the industrial untreated pollutants are consistently mixing with the water. Gomti Action Plan has to be seriously implemented in Sultanpur and Jaunpur districts, where drains are to be disconnected from Gomti river and water should be treated by the treatment plants. Electric crematoriums are to be built, plantation along the river and establishment of public latrines.

The following table shows the pollution level at upstream and downstream:

The above table shows that the level of pollutants between Kanpur and Allahabad are high than the standard limits. Without treatment it is not potable water, otherwise, this water can be only used for irrigation and fisheries. The accumulated solid waste in cities generates environmental pollution. Another polluting factor is slums in cities which are to be dealt by the municipal bodies along with DUDA.

Table 3 : Air Pollution in Important Cities of U.P.: 1999-2000

Town/City	SO ₂		NO ₂		SPM	
	Industrial	Residential	Industrial	Residential	Industrial	Residential
Agra	—	Low	—	Low	—	High
Anpara	Medium	—	Medium	—	Medium	High
Ghaziabad	Medium	—	Medium	—	Medium	—
Kanpur	Low	Low	Low	—	—	Harmful
Varanasi	—	—	—	—	—	Harmful
Lucknow	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Harmful
Noida	—	—	—	—	—	High

Source: U.P. Pollution Control Board, Lucknow

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Table 4 : Requirement of Dissolvable Oxygen, Bio-chemical Oxygen and Limit of Appropriate Level of Coliform

Level	DO (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	Total Coliform (MPN/100 ml)
Without proper treatment, but potable after eliminating bacteria	6.0	2.0	50.0
For bathing	5.0	3.0	500.0
Potable after proper treatment and eliminating bacteria	4.0	3.0	5000.0
For fisheries	4.0	—	—

Source: U.P. Pollution Control Board, Lucknow

Management of Solid Waste

In 2001 it was estimated that total India's solid waste is about 4 crore tones. Solid waste is of two types, i.e., bio-waste and abio-waste. Abio-waste like plastic, glass, metals, etc. can be recycled. According to information from U.P. Urban Local Bodies in average, about 80.0 per cent solid waste is disposed from Corporations, 44.00 per cent

from Municipal Boards and only 37.3 per cent from Municipal Panchayats.

There is a permanent feature that waste is always dumped in most of the city's nook and corners where stray animals search their food, mosquitoes are breed and intolerable dirty adores are the part of urban life. There are very few dust bins in towns and cities, when the norm is that on every 100 houses there should be one

dustbin. The situation is that in municipal corporations there is one dustbin on every 400 houses and in municipal boards it is on 1100 houses. Besides fulfilling the solid waste disposal norms of providing the dustbins, households must be made aware to dispose their biotic and abiotic wastes in separate dustbins, so that the disposal and recycling may become easy.

Housing

Housing is one of the basic necessities of life, is a serious problem being faced not in the country as a whole but particularly in Uttar Pradesh. It is ironical that while urban population is increasing rapidly in the state, the supply of serviced land and housing units is restricted leading to creation of sub-standard and illegal housing stock. The total housing demand during the Tenth Plan was estimated at 16 lakh units which implied a provision of 3.20 lakh units per year. The capacity of public sector housing agencies especially Development Authorities and Housing and Development

Table 5 : State of Water Pollution in River Ganges Flowing in Various Cities

Town/City	DO (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	Total Coliform (MPN/100 ml)
Kanpur Town (Upstream)	7.4	2.6	More than recommended
Kanpur Town (Downstream)	6.6	3.2	More than recommended
Deewana	8.7	2.4	5420
Allahabad (Upstream)	8.2	2.7	More than recommended
Allahabad (Downstream)	8.0	3.2	More than recommended

Source: U.P. Pollution Control Board, Lucknow

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Boards has been limited to maximum of 1.0 lakh units per year. Therefore, the state government decided to meet two-third requirement of total estimated demand of 16 lakh units during the Tenth Five Year Plan and formulated strategy to provide 10.5 lakh units with the participation of Private and Cooperative Sectors. Targets for Public, Private and Cooperative Sectors were 4.1 lakh, 5.4 lakh and 1.0 lakh units, respectively.

The projected housing shortage at the beginning of Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) is estimated at 4.67 lakh dwelling units. Besides, about 11.16 lakh households are expected to be added upto the end of Eleventh Plan as per the population projections. Therefore, the total housing demand anticipated during Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) will be 15.84 lakh dwelling units. While devising the future housing strategy, more than 50 per cent units will have to be provided for EWS and LIG categories. However, bulk of the housing in the public as well as private sectors till recently has been

Table 6 : Solid Waste Disposal From U.P. Urban Local Bodies, 1999-2000

Local Bodies	Generated solid waste per day (in MT)	Disposal of solid waste per day (in MT)	Percentage of Daily Disposed solid waste	Percentage of daily un-disposed solid waste
Corporation	9244	7592	81.7	18.3
Municipal Board	3026	1336	44.1	55.9
Municipal Panchayat	1643	613	37.3	62.7

Source: Second State Finance Commission : Proposal 2001-06, Part-I, June 2002

biased towards middle and high income groups. Government is now resuming the role of a catalyst and facilitator in housing sector rather than discharging the traditional role of being a provider.

At present there are 24 Development Authorities in U.P. covering large cities and the Housing and Development Board is functional in 102 towns of the state. The schemes comprise land acquisition and development, EWS housing sites and services scheme, low income, middle income and high income housing. The State Government run HUDCO and other Financial Institutions has been financing the housing scheme, however, recently institutional financing is reduced due to self-financing. According to report during Tenth Plan 2002-07

21997 hectares acquired land was available in urban areas out of which 4,243 hectares urban land was developed. During Tenth Plan 440,000 units of plots/houses under Housing for All Programme were to be developed/constructed, but only less than half of the target could be achieved, i.e. 215,654. Similarly during Tenth Plan under 20-Point programme EWS 15,186 and LIG 3,409 houses were constructed which were according to target. It was repeatedly argued and considered that it is not the function of Development Authorities or Housing Board to construct the expensive houses and do profitable business from general public. The result is that majority of local houseless residents are deprived of housing except outsiders who are rich avail

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these houses and the purpose is defeated to discourage the unauthorized colonization. These agencies unnecessarily waste their valuable time and energy in constructing the houses and that too they are unable to meet their target, instead they were supposed to only develop sites and services plots as people are already interested to construct their own houses. It is general opinion that these agencies use spurious housing material for minting money and owner has to renovate it again. In government's new policies High-Tech Township project and Development of Integrated Township in major cities have been approved. Private investment of Rs.20,000 crore and Rs.2,000 crore for both the policies has been earmarked. Under these policies 2.50 lakh dwellings would come up.

Housing Amenities

According to 2001 census, about 20.0 per cent of the urban households U.P. do not have toilets and only few public toilets are there in the state. Urban households

using pit-latrine are by 18.1 per cent, water closet by 32.0 per cent and other type of latrine by 30.0 per cent. On UNDP initiative in 1993 employment of manual scavengers were prohibited and most of the local bodies of the state adopted the by-laws according to which construction and maintenance of dry-latrines is made punishable offence. However, dry-latrines are not completely eradicated. There are about 63.8 per cent urban households who use their own bathrooms available within the premises, in this respect U.P.'s rank in the country is 25th.

About 65.0 per cent urban households use their own kitchen available within the house. Though 24.0 per cent households cook in the house, but not in proper kitchen and 10.7 per cent households cook under the open sky. However, 0.3 per cent households were not cooking their food, probably they were depending on other households or eating from hotels.

For lighting the houses there are mainly two sources,

one is electricity, which is used by 79.9 per cent households and another source is kerosene which is used by 19.3 per cent households of U.P. U.P.'s rank is 30th and 9th in India where proportion of households uses the electricity and kerosene, respectively. Use of kerosene for lighting the houses in urban areas is highly polluting and unhygienic due to congestion and crowd. Till the other safe source of energy is not developed the electricity has to be provided for proper light. There is a huge gap in electricity's demand and supply, it is urgently required that high consuming traditional tube lights and bulbs must be replaced by least consuming government subsidized CFL-bulbs, so that most of the houses may be lighted.

Urban Infrastructure

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (DSMT) is the Government of India's scheme to make provision of urban infrastructure to enable small and medium towns to

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generate economic growth and employment in order to slow down the migration from rural areas and smaller towns to large cities. During Tenth Plan 150 towns were to be covered and for this purpose Rs.155.26 crore were made available out of which Rs.77.22 crore were spent and 117 towns were able to make use of the fund allocated. For non-remunerative projects, State Government proposed to provide funds during 2007-08 to local bodies under which Rs.124.84 crore were allocated for Ambedkar Smarak, Lucknow, Rs.43.83 crore for Rama Bai Ambedkar Vatika, Lucknow, Rs.4.50 crore for Parivartan Chowk, Lucknow, Rs.117.45 Crore for BR Ambedkar Library and Museum, Lucknow, Rs.20.00 crore for Indira Gandhi Pratisthan, Lucknow, Rs.25.00 crore for Jai Prakash Narain International Centre, Lucknow. Overall Rs.335.82 crore are allocated during 2007-08 for non-remunerative projects to be built in Lucknow only which is lopsided, as these projects could be allocated in other

cities also, for a balanced development.

Water Supply

The main agency for urban water supply is Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam (U.P.J.N), under the control of the state government. The U.P.J.N is responsible for planning, designing and construction of schemes relating to water supply and sewerage in U.P. The operation and maintenance of water services in urban areas is the responsibility of the concerned local bodies and Jal Sansthan. As per official records all the towns in U.P. are covered by piped water supply through either house service connection or public stand posts. However, it is difficult to achieve full water access, considering the poor performance of stand posts. In March 2000, 49.0 per cent urban population was estimated be connected with house service connection and 50.0 per cent by public service post. Accessibility to water is meaningful only if the level and quality of service is adequate. The specified service norms are 135-150

litres per person per day in cities of 5 lakh and above population and 70-135 litres per person per day for all other towns/cities.

The problem is that only total water supply released is taken into account and not the quantity of water received by the consumers, as during transmission about 30 to 40 per cent water is lost due to leakage and theft. More than one-third towns are supplied with below 50 per cent of the water norms. Four towns of U.P. are not covered by the Jal Sansthan, 55 towns get water only 0-25 per cent of the norms, 155 towns/cities only 25-50 per cent, 117 towns/cities only 50-75 per cent and 292 towns/cities with more than 75 per cent of norms. Both quantity and quality-wise water supply is not upto the mark. Generally water supply is not more than 3-4 hours a day, in many cases it is 1-2 hours with very low pressure. In many cases sewage and drainage water is mixed through the cracked pipes due to negligence in the maintenance and people especially children suffer with

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waterborne diseases. According to the World Bank, 60.0 per cent of deaths in urban areas in 1987 were due to water-related diseases. Out of 53 river water sources 41 sources were found below the desired quality. Sewage is most significant polluter of surface water. Quality of ground water which is not monitored is also expected to be low and deteriorating. Most of the slums are provided water through hand pumps, which are generally out of order and people queue to collect water from few hand pumps. Besides meeting the piped water supply targets, it is equally important to improve service level of quality and quantity.

According to Census 2001 in urban U.P. 54.5 per cent households use the tap water out of which 88.2 per cent household use within their house premises while 11.8 per cent households have to fetch water from outside taps. About 42.6 per cent households use the handpump and tubewell water out of which 66.4 per

cent households fetch water from within their premises while 33.6 per cent households have to go out to fetch the water. The other sources of drinking water are well 1.9, tank, pond and lake 0.1, spring 0.1 per cent, etc.

Drainage and Sewerage

Only 26.5 per cent urban households have connectivity with closed drainage for their waste water outlet, when 65.9 per cent households use open drainage and 7.6 per cent households have no drainage. Due to open drainage system all sort of diseases affect the population especially children. In absence of proper drainage system the houses are water logged during rainy season as well as regular waste water, which affect the housing stock and general environment.

Access to sewerage is much less, only less than one-third urban population has some access to sewerage in the state. At present, out of 623 towns in U.P. only 55 towns have partial access to sewerage. The focus is in larger towns,

when small towns have very little access. Out of 55 towns with sewage only 5 towns have treatment facilities that also with insufficient treatment capacity. According to recent survey of Ganga Action Plan (GAP), Phase-I which was launched in 1985, it was revealed that it is either non-functional or functioning below satisfactory. Some plants are under-loaded, i.e., don't have enough sewage to treat like in Kanpur, or overloaded, i.e., they have too much to treat. GAP (II) was launched in 1993 was to be completed in 2005 to treat 1912 mld. It's findings are yet to be revealed. Despite such poor state of sewerage in the state, government spending on sewerage has been negligible.

Road Condition

Quality and quantity of roads is one of the factors of degree of urbanization. Uttar Pradesh has an extensive road network, but it is of sub-standard capacity and its quality is not upto the mark due to poor maintenance. Although the maintenance

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requirement expenditure was estimated to be about Rs.2040 crore in the last five years only about 60 per cent of this sum was allocated and spent. However, the road density (1997) of the state was 100 km per 100 sq. kms. which was next to Punjab, i.e. 130 km per 100 sq.km. In road intensity, U.P. is second from bottom, i.e. about 175 kms per lakh of population, which is also less than all India average. About 64.4 per cent roads are surfaced, when about 35.6 per cent roads are unsurfaced and out of these unsurfaced roads 18.0 per cent are non-motorable. According to one estimate (CMIE, Mumbai), road intensity was highest in Bundelkhand, i.e. 90 km per lakh population, followed by Western region 58 km., Central region 57 km and Eastern region only about 50 km. Similarly road density region-wise in U.P. was estimated by CMIE, Mumbai, according to which Western region got the highest road density with about 35 km per 100 sq.km., Central region 30 km, Eastern region 26 km and Bundelkhand about 23 km.

Tourism

Tourism is perceived as a significant promoter of high quality of urbanization. In both developed and most of the developing countries including India. The service sector is growing extremely fast and surpassed those

traditional sectors of economy. U.P. is far behind, it has potential to develop the tourist spots to attract the national and international tourists. There are places which can become the tourist destinations, e.g., shrines of various religions, places of

Table 7: Trend of Income and Expenditure in U.P. Urban Local Bodies, 1995-2000

Year	Total Income (Rs. In Crore)	Total Expenditure (Rs. In Crore)	Deficit (—) / Surplus (Rs. In Crore)
Municipal Corporation			
1995-96	229.77	216.52	13.25
1996-97	255.04	251.82	3.22
1997-98	308.24	306.61	1.63
1998-99	402.59	369.30	33.09
1999-2000	415.14	435.53	—20.39
Municipal Board			
1995-96	152.28	152.52	0.24
1996-97	177.56	173.70	3.86
1997-98	198.91	204.11	—5.20
1998-99	322.50	289.85	32.65
1999-2000	319.92	333.17	—13.25
Municipal Panchayat			
1995-96	32.36	30.38	1.98
1996-97	42.59	42.13	0.46
1997-98	50.83	47.88	2.95
1998-99	65.33	72.48	—12.85
1999-2000	89.51	85.64	3.87
All Urban Local Bodies			
1995-96	414.43	399.46	14.97
1996-97	475.43	467.67	7.96
1997-98	558.28	558.70	—0.42
1998-99	810.88	732.16	78.72
1999-2000	824.52	855.08	—30.56

Source: Second State Finance Commission: Proposal 2001-06, Part-I, June 2002

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cultural and historical (ancient, medieval and modern periods) importance and eco-tourism (involving natural beauty of flora and fauna). Though ten projects have been identified by U.P. Tourism Department to encourage tourism in U.P. does not represent the comprehensive picture of overall U.P. It is advised that the identification of tourism projects should be carried out by the leading academicians comprising of historians, geographers, economists, environmentalists and theologians, only then we can expect that our state is going to be overall benefited including in urbanization.

Municipal Boards with Rs.13.3 crore, when there was no deficit in Municipal Panchayats, rather throughout during 1995-2000 they were in surplus.

The concentration of urban population in U.P. is 28.1 per cent in million plus cities, 33.9 per cent in less than million cities and 38.0 per cent in towns which are not cities, i.e. below 1 lakh. Contrary to distribution of urban population the income of municipal corporations is highest, i.e. 50.3 per cent, municipal boards 38.8 per cent and municipal Panchayats 10.9 per cent only, which is least. More or

less the expenditure in U.P. local bodies is within the vicinity of income. Since municipal income in smaller towns and cities are less as compared to corporation, it is natural that the expenditure in smaller towns and cities would be also less as compared to corporations. That's how metropolitan cities are maximum attracting rural population where employment opportunities and better services are available.

The following Table 8 shows that U.P. Urban Local Bodies during 1995-96 were able to manage 28.2 per cent of their income from local

Urban Finance

The following table of annual income and expenditure of U.P. urban local bodies during 1995 to 2000 shows that during 1999-2000 the total income was Rs.824.5 crores but the expenditure was recorded Rs.855.1 crore, showing a deficit of Rs.30.6 crore. This deficit was recorded in Municipal Corporations with Rs.20.4 crore and in

Table 8 : Total Income of U.P. Urban Local Bodies from Various Sources 1995-2000

Year	Total Income (Rs. in crore)	Income from Local Sources	Percentage of Income			
			Aid	Contributi on of 10th Fin. Commissi on	Contributi on of State Fin. Commissi on	Loans
1995-96	414.43	28.16	68.55	0.00	0.00	3.29
1996-97	475.43	29.43	68.87	1.25	0.00	0.45
1997-98	558.28	28.64	64.85	4.25	1.70	0.46
1998-99	810.88	22.67	7.17	3.67	65.14	1.35
1999-2000	824.52	24.49	6.72	4.52	62.72	0.55

Source: Second State Finance Commission: Proposal 2001-06, Part-I, June 2002

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sources and rest 71.8 per cent income used to be from aids/grants and loans, etc.

During successive years as the table shows that the proportion of income in ULBs from their local resources is continuously decreasing. It is a serious challenge to make urban local bodies self-sustained. In various urban forums the voice was raised that the most of the municipal functions are snatched like water supply, slum improvement, health services, LIG construction, road construction, etc. from ULB, through which they used to generate some income.

Only a very little amount is spent on basic urban services in U.P. urban local bodies, i.e. Rs.214.0 crore. Of which as per following table, 60.5 per cent goes for maintenance of roads, drainage 10.0, street light 9.1, water supply 7.7, sweeping and garbage disposal 4.1, cleaning and sewerage 2.1 and other services 6.5 per cent. For such a large state only Rs.4.4 crore is too little to provide cleanliness and sewerage when this amount

is not enough even for a single metropolis.

Urban Local Bodies have to be made self-generating so that they may earn their income as enough to meet the expenses of their required urban services.

Another interesting Table 10 shows that how total income of Urban Local Bodies is spent on which item. About 60.6 per cent of total income has gone to salary, pension, insurance, etc. of the civic employees during 1999-2000. About 25.0 per cent income was spent on core services

and 14.4 per cent income was spent on non-core services.

If we see the trend during 1995 to 2000, we find some positive trend that the proportion of income spent on salaries, etc. is going on reducing but slowly, i.e. from 68.7 to 60.6 per cent. Obviously then the proportion of expenditure would be more on core and non-core urban services.

Conclusion & Suggestion

Urbanization is an unstoppable process, as the industrialization, automation

Table 9 : Annual Percentage Expenditure of U.P. Urban Local Bodies on Basic Urban Services, 1995-2000

Items	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Water supply	9.22	8.93	7.41	6.73	7.76
Road	56.86	58.90	58.79	60.11	60.52
Street Light	11.62	8.81	8.71	9.43	9.09
Cleaning & Sewerage	4.20	2.71	1.65	2.00	2.08
Drainage	7.25	10.97	9.25	9.02	9.99
Sweeping & Garbage disposal	6.71	6.05	6.75	5.11	4.08
Others	4.14	3.63	7.44	7.60	6.48
Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total (in Crore Rs)	(72.90)	(97.42)	(128.41)	(199.59)	(213.87)

Source: Second State Finance Commission: Proposal 2001-06, Part-I, June 2002.

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and globalization would increase the urbanization which would automatically speedup. The quality of urban infrastructure would decide the quality of urbanism. The direction of urbanization can favourably be turned to our advantage by good governance. Instead of high growth rate of urbanization in few metropolitan pockets due to migration which can easily be directed to areas where urbanization is low. This would solve many problems like migration distances would be reduced and majority of people would continue to enjoy their links with the native places, as the cities would be equally located. Air, water and noise pollution would be reduced as the urban concentration would be horizontal and no more only few metropolitan cities would be able to grow vertically. Slums would be reduced as the planned cities would be manageable to accommodate the migrants. Due to de-concentration of urbanization, the surface and ground water would not be over exhausted, and neither

Table 10 : Annual Percentage Expenditure of U.P. Urban Local Bodies on various items: 1995-2000

Items	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Salary, Pension, Insurance, etc.	66.7	66.8	62.9	59.9	60.6
Core Services	18.3	20.8	23.0	27.3	25.0
Non-Core Services	13.0	12.4	14.1	12.8	14.4
Total Expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Second State Finance Commission: Proposal 2001-06, Part-I, June 2002

would they be so polluted. Implementation of 73rd, 74th Parliamentary Amendments Acts, PURA and JNNURM would definitely mark a positive dent on balanced urban regional development in the state if they are seriously taken up. The quality of urban development would give way to newly emerging service sector in the state with employment opportunities and accelerated economic growth rate as in advanced countries. Housing condition would improve as the cut-throat competition for the urban land would be normal and the cost of houses would be affordable like in Beijing and Shanghai where 3 room flat costs about Rs.6,00,000/-

then it would be easy to afford the housing amenities, like latrine, bathroom, kitchen, electricity and water pipe connection, telephone and cable, etc.

The quality of urbanization would multiply the urbanites with higher income who would be able to easily afford the municipal taxes. Thus, higher income of ULB would be able to maintain the urban infrastructure, public utility services and facilities. The quality of urbanization attracts the local as well foreign tourists during seasons which make the towns and cities more income generating and thus the urban sustainability is achieved.

When overall the cost of houses would be reduced The financial situation of U.P. Urban Local Bodies is

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extremely pathetic. Besides the low income of ULBs a good proportion of due money in the form of taxes are not collectable by the ULB in the state. Gradually most of the municipal functions of ULBs are taken up by other agencies, as a result the gross revenue of ULBs is reduced and without external sources ULBs would become non-functional. Even today

more than 60 per cent of total accrual of the ULBs goes for payment of staff salaries and less the 40 per cent only goes on actual maintenance of ULBs. It needs a drastic reform that we have to see that the large ULBs have to make to slow down their population growth rate and small ULBs have to be made to speed up their population growth rate. All those

functions which traditionally ULBs were performing earlier should be restored to ULB gradually. Till the ULBs become self-sufficient in terms of infrastructure and income, they must be financed from external sources. Once the quality of municipal services would be available in ULBs automatically the resultant quality of life would make the ULBs self-sustained.



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