Towards a Clean, Green, Inclusive Urban India

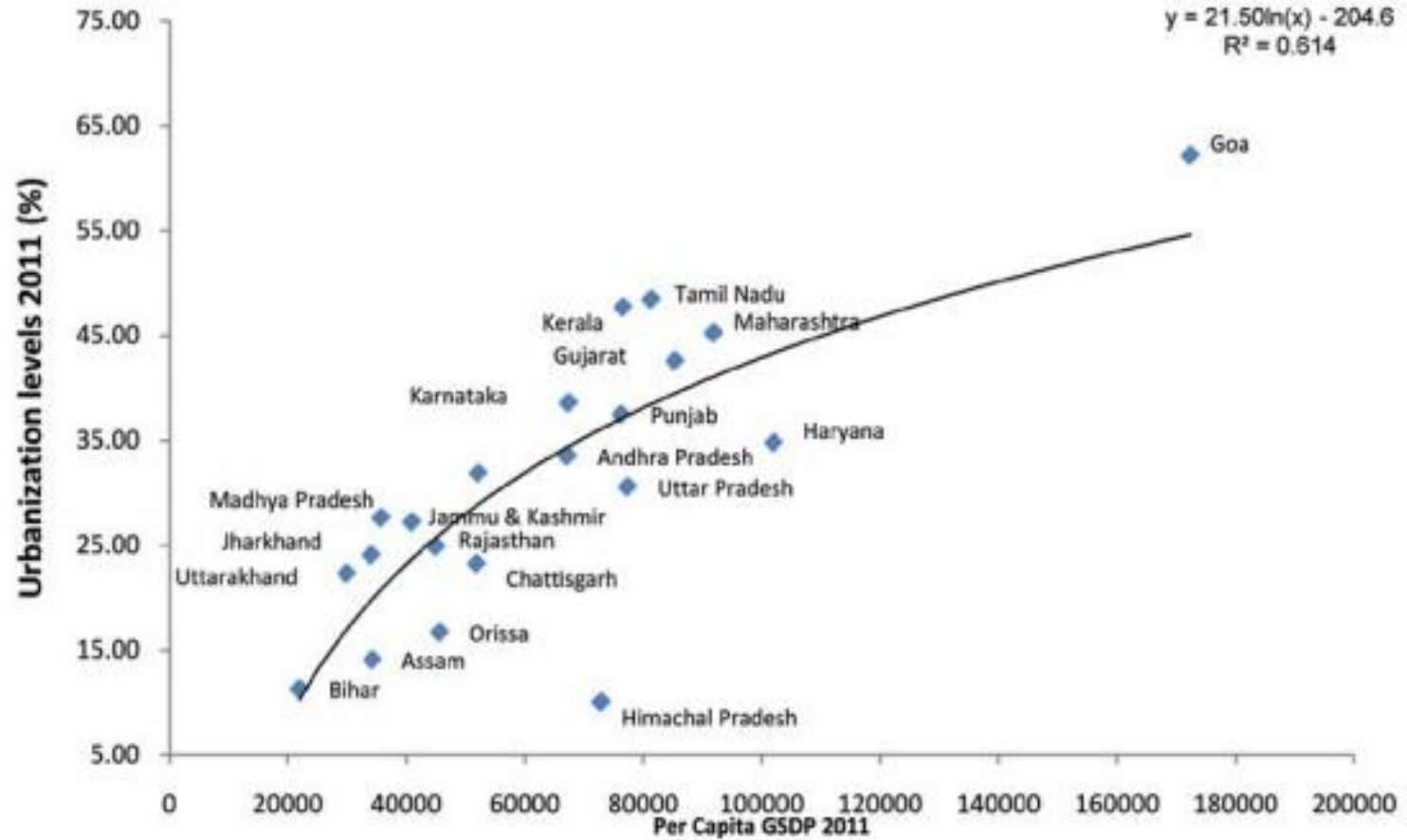## NCAER

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India's Urban Trajectory

Year	2011	2031
Population	1210 million	1440 million
Urban Population	377 million (31.16%)	600 million
Cities and Towns	7935	-
Million + Cities	53	78
Housing Shortage	18.76 Million Units	30.40 million Units
Slum Population	65.49 million	150 to 200 million

Source: Census of India, 2011 & McKinsey Report, 2010.

Urban Issues

- Cities and towns are considered as engines of economic transformation. Recent urban areas' contribution to India's GDP is set to reach 70% with a concurrent, constant rise in informal employment.

- This has led to social exclusion, and has created 'divided cities'. Almost 40-50% of the people in large Indian metropolitan cities reside in slums with degrading living conditions.oss all economic sectors.

- Models predict an average increase in temperature of 2.3 to 4.8°C in India for the benchmark doubling of carbon dioxide scenario.

- In the urban areas the people with cars and air conditioners emit 4.5mt of CO equivalent per year, while the low income people without car and air conditioners, emit an average of 1.1 m of CO_2/GH gases. As per UN Climate Change Panel, a benchmark of 3.0 mt per capita per year should be the upper limit.

Affordable Housing in India

According to the study on Affordable Housing in India, as per National Council of Applied Economic Research (2015) India's urban housing shortage, which is estimated at 18.78 million, is confronted by the following major issues:

- Location vis-à-vis potential of jobs, economic growth, regional balance and housing demand.

- Policy Supports and Incentives for Affordable Housing

- Land availability, along with the basic services, amenities and work places.

- Housing Development, Building Technology and Resources.

- Financing: Housing Cost and access to finance

Optimizing the densities and FAR/FSI can be the effective tools to reduce the cost of social housing. Housing construction needs to be converted into housing production, saving both cost and time. Proven technologies and approaches and regulatory support can enable large-scale, low-cost housing production. Industrial approaches (using components manufactured off-site), standardization, and improved purchasing and other processes can reduce the time by one third.

Urban Governance

- India, with more than 1210 million people, 3.3 million sq. km of area, 29 States, 7 Union Territories and 671 districts, 8000 odd cities and towns and 600,000 villages, needs to have a differential and effective governance structure which addresses the local urban issues in its ecological, social, cultural and economic contexts.

- Rakesh Mohan Committee in its monumental India Infrastructure Report (National Council for Applied Economic Research, New Delhi,1995) identified the problem, size and the resources needed for making a dent in infrastructure development.

- Isher Ahluwalia Committee report (2011) India's economic growth momentum cannot be sustained if urbanisation is not actively facilitated.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for 500 cities.

The Central Government has launched (2015) "Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana for Housing for All by 2022".

Swachh Bharat Mission

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is another major initiative of the Government of India, covering 4,041 statutory towns and 6 lakh villages, to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country.

Policy Support

Need to develop a comprehensive insight into urban problems and policies, and evolve a paradigm of urban governance with the imperatives of decentralization, localization, partnerships, equity, transparency and accountability.

Resource base of the local bodies/service agencies

To strengthen the resource base of the local bodies/service agencies, it is necessary to explore various options and innovative sources of resources.

There are already various options and institutional arrangements available to mobilize long-term funds and financial intermediaries provide investment opportunities in urban development and infrastructure.

Critical Areas for Equity and Inclusive Urbanisation

Four critical areas, viz. community empowerment, community action, governance reforms and communications are vital for equity and inclusive urban development. This needs legal and institutional reforms, local planning, economic and social inclusion, transparency, accounting reforms and mobilizing investments.

The key result areas to achieve better governance are enhanced efficiency, employment generation, social inclusion, education, healthcare, gender equity, and protecting the human rights.

Information and communication technology (ICT) and e-governance are emerging as the tool of community empowerment, efficient service delivery and reduced corruption.

Capacity Building

- Capacity building has an important input in this agenda. The "urban managers", should be able to comprehensively foresee and manage the overall urban development that aims at the sustainability, transparency, efficiency, delivery and partnership.

Thank You