Notes

1 India’s Reluctant Urbanization: Setting the Stage

1. 1 lakh = 0.1 million.
2. Roy (2011), against the popular apocalyptic and dystopian narratives of the slum, further argues the slum is a terrain of habitation, livelihood, and politics. She argues that this formulation, what she calls it “subaltern urbanism”, is a vital and even radical challenge to dominant narratives of the megacity (p.224). She understands “subaltern urbanism” as an important paradigm that recognizes spaces of poverty and forms of popular agency that “often remain invisible and neglected in the archives and annals of urban theory” (p.224).
3. While Mehta and Mehta (2010) argued that urban development had not received serious attention and funding until the launch of JNNURM, Mukhopadhyay (2006) argued that the core deficit is not the infrastructure or its finance but the lack of self-governance which JNNURM could not recognize.

2 Drivers of Emerging Urban Landscape

1. Cities with a population over 10 million.
2. Class I groups cities with at least 100,000 inhabitants; class II, towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants; class III, towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants; class IV, towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants; class V, towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants; and class VI, tiny towns with fewer than 5,000 inhabitants.
3. In an effort to maximize tax amount and for efficient collection of land tax across the nation, the British experimented three major land assessment and settlement formats in India, of which the “Zamindari” system was most efficient and widely used. Under this format of “permanent settlement”, Zamindars were recognized as owners of the soil with rights of free hereditary succession, sale, and mortgage, but subject to the loss of their property on failure to pay tax on a fixed date. Tax on land or land revenue was imposed indirectly – through agreements made with Zamindars. The system stipulated that the Zamindar should safeguard the rights of their tenants by granting pattas (lease documents stating the area and rent of their respective holdings). The Zamindars were subject to such rules as might be enacted by the government for securing the rights and privileges of the tenants in their respective tenures and for protecting them against undue oppression. All taxes levied by the Zamindars in addition to the rent were abolished. The transit duties and road and ferry tolls were taken over by the government, but the market tools and profits from fisheries, trees, and waste land were left entirely to the Zamindars (Sarwar, 2012).
4. Census 2011 adopted the following definition for an urban area (town and city), following the pattern of Census 1961:

(a) all places with a municipality, corporation, or cantonment or notified town area

(b) all other places that satisfied the following criteria:

(i) a minimum population of 5,000.

(ii) at least 75 per cent of the male working population was nonagricultural.

(iii) a density of population of at least 400 per square-kilometre (i.e., 1,000 per square-mile)

5. Percentage of literate persons aged seven and above to the total population aged seven or above (effective literacy rate) (Census, 2001).

6. Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income or consumption expenditure among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus, a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality (World Bank Organization, c).

7. Definition of “informal sector” as per 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) (January 1993) and “informal employment” as per 17th ICLS (November–December 2003): The informal sector is regarded as a group of production units which, according to the definitions and classifications provided in the United Nations System of National Accounts (Rev. 4), form part of the household sector as household enterprises or, equivalently, unincorporated enterprises owned by households. The scope of the informal sector may be limited to household enterprises engaged in nonagricultural activities.

Informal employment comprises the total number of informal jobs, whether carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or households, during a given reference period. Broadly, the following can be treated as having informal employment:

(i) own-account workers employed in their own informal sector enterprises;

(ii) employers employed in their own informal sector enterprises;

(iii) contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises;

(iv) members of informal producers’ cooperatives;

(v) employees holding informal jobs in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers employed by households.

(vi) Own-account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household.

8. The land earmarked for residential settlement, or “abadi”, and the agricultural land of the village were duly demarcated in the land settlement
proposed by the British in 1908–09, and the “abadi” site was circumscribed in the village map in red ink. That is how it came to be commonly known as Lal Dora, literally “red thread”. The land falling within Lal Dora was not assessed to land tax. Those falling outside it are meant for the purpose connected with agriculture and were subject to land tax (Report of Expert Committee on Lal Dora, p.15).

9. A slum, for the purpose of Indian Census, has been defined as a residential area where dwellings are unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of street, lack of ventilation, light, or sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors that are detrimental to safety and health.

10. Unauthorized colonies are illegal land subdivisions on private land (Rishbud, 2009).

11. A rural area close to an urban area is often categorized as “semiurban” of “rurban” (Dewaelheyns and Gulinck, 2008). Rurban defines a rural area that has partially adopted the physical and economic characteristics of “urban” area but is still not fully eligible to be addressed as “urban”. As per Census 2011, the definition of urban area adopted here is as follows: (a) All statutory places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board, or notified town area committee, etc. (b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:

   (i) a minimum population of 5,000;
   (ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in nonagricultural pursuits; and
   (iii) a density of population of at least 400 per square-kilometre (1,000 per square-mile).

Rurban areas are transitioning rural areas, predominantly at urban fringes, which are officially governed by “village panchayats” (rural local bodies) and are, therefore, still “rural” in records, but unlike other villages, rurban areas witness speedy development and often form a part of urban agglomeration or serve as a satellite town for the primate urban centre in the vicinity.

3 **Built Environment**

1. Indira Gandhi’s era has also marked the decimation of three essential pillars – economic growth, democratic legitimacy, and fiscal management – that were maintained moderately during Nehru’s era (see Khilnani, 1997, for in-depth discussion).

2. Lall and Rastogi (2007) also argue that little attention was paid to the development of Indian cities by Indira Gandhi. Some of the seeds of urban degradation, in fact, were sown during her era, such as the introduction of the Urban Land Ceiling and Rent Control Acts to control the opposition, mainly Jan Sangh.

3. Turkman Gate, which is situated on the southern part of the Walled City of Delhi, experienced inhuman and ruthless urban planning policies during the Emergency of the 1970s. The residents of Turkman Gate, mostly Muslims,
refused to move and resisted the slum demolition drive of Sanjay Gandhi to cleanse Delhi of slums and force poor residents to remote distant settlements. As the demolitions continued, the inhabitants resorted to demonstrations, and more than 150 people died during the subsequent police retaliation (Krishna, 2011, p.171).

4. Bardhan (1998) argues the success of economic policies depends on their correlation with the dominant interest groups – big business houses, large farmers, and professional classes. He ascribes the fragmentation in the coalition of dominant interest groups to the success of the economic reforms in India, as these interest groups have diversified their investments and interests. Many rich farmer families and elite groups have branched into trade, transport, small industry, and real estate. This diversification of interests and investments also led to increased focus on cities and urban areas, which have become the conduits of capital accumulation in later periods.

5. Shatkin and Vidyarthi (2014) argue that urban policy, despite the attention on cities, has been experimental and has sought to encourage the decentralizing of institutional power and the commodification of urban land through state and corporate actors. The 74th Constitutional Amendment, JNNURM, and RAY are the reflective efforts to overcome the impediments, created by street politics, to market-driven urban development and implement a post-liberalization reform agenda.

6. Ramachandran (1989), examining the long coexistence of anti-urban and pro-urban attitudes in Indian thought, argued, on the contrary, that a pro-urban bias dominated.

7. It was also argued, along with the inadequacy of the planning strategies, that the long time taken for plan preparation and approval have severely impeded the limited “effectiveness” of the plans.

8. The BDP was also criticized for not considering the participation of other urban agencies working in Kolkata, such as Calcutta Improvement Trust or municipal corporations and municipalities with the metropole (Pal, 2006).

9. In fact, a quick glance through the GOs in Andhra Pradesh underscore the active role of state government in issuing orders to the Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA), erstwhile HUDA, for allotting land for various initiatives by the state governments. There are very few instances where the proposals are mooted by the local governments to attract international or national capital.

10. Supporters of “centralized” governments also argued that local governments are fragmented and narrowly restricted in outlook and scope, and therefore work against regional interests. They argue that centralized planning and governance are desirable for regional equity, as the centralized state captures most of the costs and benefits associated with land use decisions. On the other hand, proponents of decentralized local governance criticize state governments for being unresponsive to local public interests and demands. Attempts have been made, including in Indian cities, to create regional institutions (such as development authorities) to allow for the autonomy of urban local bodies and also achieve the scale of operations (Balakrishnan, 2013).
11. Intrinsically, centralized urban planning has had no place for urban local bodies. Local bodies were treated as “enemies of development, rather than looking at them as legitimate participants in the process development”. One can clearly see the conflicts between the goals of decentralizing and the strengthening of state-level institutions of planning such as metropolitan development authorities and industrial development boards. All this while, the role of corporate actors is being strengthened (Sanyal, 2003, 2005).

12. These “exceptionality” measures, as argued, include the freezing of conventional planning tools, bypassing statutory regulations and institutional bodies, creation of special agencies with exceptional powers, and change in state regulations.

13. Wright et al. (1984), cited in Dowall (1992), showed that real estate prices were inflated by 720 per cent between 1996 and 1981 as a result of the ULCRA failure.

14. Patel (2008) further argues that if there is one thing that Mumbai needs to learn from Shanghai it is to enlarge its city area by creating a new transportation system to access an enlarged area. The much touted Mumbai–Worli Sea has also not been able to enlarge land availability.

15. In some other cases, slum dwellers could not pay even the subsidized rent in relocated housing and moved back to the slums.

16. Low income households would need an income of about US$1,000 per year to be able to afford the minimum cost threshold for a 16m² dwelling in a multi-storey structure.

17. See Mathur (2009) for a detailed discussion.

18. McFarlane (2008), in the context of Mumbai, argues that while the “contaminated city” of the colonial period was constructed, restructured, and connected to infrastructure through medical and political fear, the “contemporary city” in India is driven by “bourgeois environmentalism” that desires deodorized urban environments. He further argues that the “discursive and material domain of sanitation remains as fragmented, unequal and politicized as it was one and a half centuries ago” (McFarlane, 2008, p.432).

19. Gandy (2008) further argues that the planning model in India inherently adopted a universal water and sewerage system that assumes urban space as both homogenous and spatially coherent. Therefore, the model is in contradiction with the spatial fragmentation and social polarization that exists in cities of the global south.

20. Dr S. R. Rao was awarded Padma Shree for the efforts. In the history of Indian administrative service, Dr Rao holds the distinction of being only the second person to receive the national honour while in service.

21. Linking with this paradigm are the widespread “restructuring”, “infrastructuring”, and “reinfrastructuring” of urban and peri-urban areas in the form of SEZs, knowledge parks, dedicated industrial corridors, export processing zones, etc.

4 Productive Environment

1. Scholars such as Kundu and Saraswati (2012), Mahadevia (2008), Mukhopadhyay (2006), and Bardhan (2011) argue that the policies and thinking on urban issues is often dominated by the large metropolitan cities.
2. The Industrial Policy of 1991 states that:

In locations other than cities of more than 1 million population, there will be no requirement of obtaining industrial approvals from the Central Government except for industries subject to compulsory licensing. In respect of cities with population greater than 1 million, industries other than those of a non-polluting nature such as electronics, computer software and printing will be located outside 25 kms of the periphery, except in prior designated industrial areas. A flexible location policy would be adopted in respect of such cities (with population greater than 1 million) which require industrial re-generation. Zoning and Land Use Regulation and Environmental Legislation will continue to regulate industrial locations.

3. Mukhopadhyay (2006) further argues that Indian cities have been able to drive growth in an inexpensive manner because the informal sector and urban poor keep the city manageable, an aspect that neglected by the policymakers in India.

5 Living Environment

1. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for the depreciation of fabricated assets or for the depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current US dollars (Source: World Bank Organization (http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD, retrieved on 23 May 2014).

6 Natural Environment: Towards (Re)Generative Cities

1. IPT is regulated by government but is not directly provided by them. IPT vehicles range from commercially available autos to improvised tractors or other vehicles. Their choice of fuel too can range from CNG to more polluting diesel. IPT may also be non-motorized, as in the case of cycle rickshaws. Government can play a critical role in regulating IPT – the choice of fuel, the number of licences, the routes on which they ply their business. Yet, to date, regulation has been very poor and the vast majority of IPT are informal.

7 Governing Environment

1. The Act contains provisions for: constitution of a uniform typology of municipalities, composition of municipalities, constitution and composition of wards committees, elections and reservation of seats, powers, authority and responsibilities of municipalities, constitution of state finance commissions, committees for district planning and metropolitan planning.

2. Many other scholars also made similar arguments on implementation of the 74th CAA, urban politics and public participation, and urban democracy. The
studies on decentralization policies revealed the discrepancy between functions delegated to urban local bodies and other two “F”s (Functions, Funds, and Functionaries). A central theme of these studies is the financial crunch of urban local bodies (see Mathur, 2006, 2013; Mohanty, 2007). Some other studies focused on the tensions between the financial resources and cities’ role in delivering urban services (see Pethe and Ghodke, 2002; Mohanty, 2007). Most of these studies sized up the financial transfers to urban local bodies with reference to the functions devolved to them and agreed that there is a gross inadequacy of funds for urban functions.

8 Thinking Beyond

4. Davis (1999); Weare et al. (1999).
6. Low income households would need an income of about US$1,000 per year to be able to afford the minimum cost threshold for a 16m² dwelling in a multi-storey structure.
9. The current Floor Space Index (FSI) and Transferable Development Right (TDR) policy disperse commercial and business activities across the metropolitan area, making increased use of motorization unavoidable. In addition, TDRs cannot be used in the suburbs along the rail corridors, further compounding the dispersion of people and business away from transit routes.
Index

abolition of zamindaris, 69
access to basic services, 99, 100, 101, 105
access to safe water, 2
access to sanitation, 2
see also right to basic services
administrative capacity, 197, 212
affordable housing (definition), 159
agglomeration, 59, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 129, 130, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138
diseconomies, 136–8
economies, 123, 124, 129, 134, 138
index, 133
urban, 32, 40, 41
agrarian economy, 37, 153
agricultural economy, 44
agriculture, 121, 134, 148
Ahmedabad, 8, 46
airports, 73, 108
see also transport infrastructure
Ambedkar, 53
Ambivalence in treating urban issues, 63–4
American cities, 2
Andhra Pradesh, 73, 228, 232
Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), 74
Anna Hazare, 46, 226
anti-urban stances, 59
appeasement of demands, 57
Arthur Lewis, 4
Asian Games, Delhi, 95
autarkic industrialization, 60

bacteriological city, 102
Bandra East, Mumbai, 94
Bandra-Kurla complex, 10
Bangalore, see Bengaluru
Bangalore Agenda Task Force (BATF), 144
Bangalore Master Plan, 70
Bangalore Metropolitan Regional Development Authority (BMRDA), 143
Bangalore One, 232
Bangkok, 13
Bangladesh, 130
Banking, 140
Barabazar, Kolkata, 66
Basic Development Plan (BDP), 70–2, 104
Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), 235
Beijing, 28
Bengaluru, 2, 36–7, 42, 137, 142–5, 171, 237
Bertaud, 234
betterment charges, 223–5
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Deonar, 94
Bihar, 160
Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, 9
Bombay Town Planning Act, 70
Bose, Jagadish Chandra, 130
Bose, Satyendranath, 130
bourgeois environmentalism, 69
bourgeoisie environmentalism, 3
Brazil, 33
Bretton Woods, 16
BRICS, 64, 142
British
planning ideas of, 52
town/city planning of, 69, 101
British Raj, 52
building bye-laws, 2, 45, 63, 97–9
built-up area, 28, 47, 138
Burnham, 69
  see also City Beautiful Movement
cadastral maps, 86
Calcutta, 32, 51, 66, 101, 129, 130, 137
  see also Kolkata
Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CDMA), 71
  see also Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KDMA)
Calcutta Urban Development Project, 72, 93
California, 125
  see also Silicon Valley
cantonment cities, 52
capacity of economic institutions, 149
cardon sanitaire, 13
Census of India, 96
central business centre
  locations of business, 43
  locations of capital, 43
centralized planner, 7
Centre for the Advanced Study of India, University of Pennsylvania, 227
Centre for Civil Society, 81
Chandigarh, 58, 67–8, 103, 127
c chalks, 43
Chennai, 37, 46
Chief Minister of Karnataka, 82
Chief Minister of Maharashtra, 94
China, 1, 5, 9, 27, 32, 33, 39, 121, 155–6
cholera epidemic, 70, 103, 105
cities as engines of economic growth, 54, 63, 76
cities as evil, anti-social, 52–3
citizen participation, 62, 66, 72, 95
City Beautiful Movement, 69
City Civic Centres, 232
City Facilitation Centre, 232
city governments, 54, 83, 100, 108–9
civil society, 3, 62, 74
Class I cities, 29, 30, 41
climate change, 174–7, 179–80, 190
coastal regulation zones (CRZ), 88
Cohen, 15
colonial city
  of the British, 52
  dualistic nature of, 52
  planning in, 100
colonial policy of industrialization, 52
command and control planning, 56
command politics, 5, 58
  see also demand politics
committee on urban land policy, 78
competitiveness theory, 123
  competitive advantage, 4, 122, 125–6, 140, 141
  competitiveness of nations theory, 124
congestion in Indian cities, 136–7
Congress Party, 5, 57–9, 71, 103–4, 227
connectivity, 141
constitution of India, 7
coordination failure, 220, 223, 228–9, 235, 236
corbridge, 7
corruption and cumbersome
  bureaucracy, 142
creative class, 130
Cyberabad Development Authority
  (CDA), 74–5
Dalits, 15
Deaton and Dreze, 6
decentralization, 10, 54, 62, 74, 194, 197–8, 200, 203, 206, 209
Delhi, 2, 28, 29, 31, 32, 44, 45, 46, 65, 67–9, 73, 80–2, 91, 93–5, 100, 103, 105, 171, 223, 226
  National Capital Region (NCR), 165, 171
  see also New Delhi
Delhi Citizen Handbook, 81
Delhi Development Authority (DDA), 17, 68–9, 72, 80
Delhi Master Plan (1962), 105
demand politics, 5, 57–9
democracy, 58, 66, 193–6, 205
Democratic regime, 57
demographic dividend, 35, 37–8, 40, 46, 149
Denmark’s success in furniture, 125
density, 174, 179, 186, 188, 191
Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, 89
Detroit, 145
Devanga community in Bangalore, 70
developing economies, 121
development authority, 223
development economics, 220
development planning, 51, 56
development state model, 4
discourse
colonial, 100
development, 54
Indian policy, 53
polemical, 51
urban, 51, 54, 56
disempowerment of urban local bodies, 63
DLF, 83
dominance of colonial powers, 101
Douglas North, 220
draft bill for land titling, 89
drug addiction, 14
Durban, 43
Dutt Committee Report, 128
earthquake, 106
East Bengal, 3
Economically Weaker Section (EWS), 83, 96, 159, 223, 235
economic liberalization, 32, 134
economic performance, 59
economic productivity, 127
economic reforms, 61, 82, 88, 108
economic surplus, 51
economies of scale, 122, 125
Economist Intelligent Unit, 155
education, 122, 129, 136, 139, 141–3, 146
efficient transport system, 141
e-Governance, 231–2
Electronic City, 12
elite reforms, 61
emergency and urban policy, 93–5
Emmar MGF, 83
employability, 35, 38, 44
employable, 36–8, 44
employable population, 37–8
employable workforce; skilled workforce; capable workforce, 36, 38–9, 44
enclaves, 2
energy, efficiency, 188–90
energy policies, 21, 188
environment, 174–5, 177–9, 181, 183–5, 187, 189
Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS), 93, 107
Environmental Protection Act 1986, 107
Export-oriented manufacturing jobs, 135
failure of housing and land markets, 138
fertilizer subsidies, 60
financial market, 140, 143
see also banking
fiscal conservatism of the colonial municipalities, 102
fiscal crisis, 60–1
fiscal situation of municipalities, 96, 102
fiscal space, 108
Five Point Programme, 95
see also Gandhi, Sanjay
Five Year Plan, 4, 56–9, 63, 90–3, 96, 107
Floor Area ratio, 11
Floor space index (FSI), 73
food subsidies, 60
Ford Foundation, 69–70, 104, 105
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), 6, 82, 130, 136, 144
formal city, 148
formal informalization, 136
formal sector, 44–5
formally employable workforce, 44
formal urban economy, 52
nonprimary fields, 44
Freight Equalisation Policy, 129
French and Japan models, 56
Gandhi, 53, 65
Gandhian philosophy, 53
Gandhi, Indira, 5, 57, 58–60, 94
Gandhi Nagar, 58, 103, 127–8
Gandhi, Rajiv, 6, 57, 60
Gandhi, Sanjay, 95
garibi hatao, 6
gated communities, 162, 164–5
gated residential enclaves, 13
Geddes, Patrick, 66
geobribes, 73–5
Germany, 125
Ghaziabad, 223
ghettos, 2
Gini coefficient, 43, 157
see also Gini index
global cities competitiveness
index, 142
Gounder caste, 222
governance, 3
Government of India, 63, 71, 93, 107, 109
Government of Maharashtra, 94
Government Orders (GOs), 85
government policies in Dubai, 126
grassroots-level planning, 79
green politics, 53
greif, 222, 228
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 155–6
in cities, 120, 134, 140, 149
contribution of agriculture to, 148
formal sector, 148
global, 121
informal sector, 121, 136
national, 122
per capita, 123
groundwater, 174, 181–3, 190
Gujarat, 222–4, 227, 238
Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 223
Gurgaon, 223
hakeem, 170
Harriss, 19
Haryana, 223
Haussmannian approach, 70
HDFC, 159
Heavy Engineering Corporation, 11
high-rise zone, 74
Hindi, 227
Hindustan Aeronautical Limited, 12
Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) Limited, 11, 145
Hong Kong, 9
housing demand, 65, 90, 96
Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), 96
Hyderabad, 42, 43, 46, 73–5, 109, 137, 144, 232
Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority, 17
Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA), 75
ICT Policy 2002, 73
see also ICT Policy 2005–10
ICT Policy 2005–10, 73
illegal, 69, 101
land claims, 87
land deals, 82, see also Chief Minister of Karnataka
land subdivisions, 93
illiteracy, 14
import substitution industrialization (ISI), 4, 103
improvement trusts in indian cities, 66, 68, 71, 101
see also specific trusts
income inequality, 1
India gate, 171
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited (IDPL), 228
Indian Institute of Management, 130
Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, 232
Indian Institute of Technology, 130
Indian planning, 128
Indian Statistical Institute, 130
Indian Telephone Industries, 12
Indian urban forms, 66
indicative planner, 7
industrial employment, 134
Industrial Location Policy, 10
industrial policies, 21, 128–9
Industrial Policy of 1991, 131, 134
Industrial Policy Resolution 1956, 128
inefficient consumption of resources, 147
inequalities in urban services, 100–2
inflation, 139, 142
informal sector, 1, 45–6
informal economic activities, 45
informal economy, 44–6, 121
informal employment, 121
informal workers, 44
informal settlements, 69, 88, 90–7, 100, 101, 105, 107
Information Technology (IT) Policy, 143
infrastructure, 122, 123, 124
infrastructure projects, 56, 110–11
infrastructure turn, 107–11
Institute of Competitiveness, 154
institutional economics, 220, 221, 230, 236
transaction cost theory; property rights theory; public choice theory; game theory, 230
institutional finance, 107
Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), 107–9
Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), 235
Investment per capita, 143
Italy, 125
see also mini-steel mill technology
IT and ITES Cluster, 125

Jagmohan, 95
Janata Colony, 94
joint family, 166
judicial activism, 3, 21, 107
jute economy, 3

Kalyan-Dombivli, 232
Kanpur, 11
Karachi, 3
Karl Marx, 38
Karnataka, 232
kinetic city, 15
knowledge and innovation, 123, 124
Kolkata, 32, 66, 70, 103–4, 129–30, 137, 176, 205, 209
Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KDMA), 71–2
KPMG, 159
Kuala Lumpur, 13

labour laws, 7
Lal Dora, 44–5
land acquisition, 7, 31, 45, 131
eminent domain, 8, 132, 221, 223
Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 78–80, 87, 223
Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 78
Scheme for Large-Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi, 80
land and housing prices, 138
land mafia, 81, 88
land markets, 76, 81
commodification of, 54
dynamics of, 77
speculation, 84, 97
land pooling scheme, 222
land pooling and reconstitution (LPR), 223–5
land readjustment, 88–9
town planning scheme (TPS), 88–9, 225
land prices, 135
see also land and housing prices
land registration and valuation, 77
landscape pluralism, 1
land supply, 76–7, 85, 88, 99
land survey, 86
land title, 31, 44
ownership, 31
property rights, 31, 220–2, 225, 230–1, 233, 235
property title, 31, 45
Tenure security, 95
land use, 31, 42, 223
conversion, 85–7
maps, 85
mixed, 69
plans, 2, 75–7
regulations, 85
rigid functional zones of, 69
and transportation system, 55
zoning, 10, 67
zoning regulations, 63, 77, 97–8
Latin American cities, 1
Latur, Maharashtra, 106
Leap-frog development, 82
Le Corbusier, 67–8
Lewis Mumford, 16
License Raj, 60, 69, 130
literacy rate, 35–6
Local planning culture, 67
Lodhi Estate, 163
Lohiye, 227
Lok Pal Bill, 46
Los Angeles, 13
lot size standards, 77
Lower Income Group (LIG), 83, 96, 159, 167
Lucknow, 11
MacKinsey Global Institute, 159
Madras, 51
Magar community, 230
Magarpatta township, 229
Magarpatta Township Development and Construction Company Limited (MTDCCCL), 229–30
Maharashtra, 46, 229, 237
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (MNS), 160
Maharashtra State Textile Corporation, 9
Maharashtra Vacant Land (Prohibition of Unauthorised Occupation and Summary Eviction) Ordinance, 94
Maharashtra, 160
Mahatma Gandhi Clean India Programme, 238
Manoj Namburu, 165
Margaret Thatcher, 6
marginalization, 62, 110
see also social polarization; urban exclusion
market efficiency, 139, 142, 143
Marxist forces, 71
mass politics, 61
master plan, 16, 17, 66–7, 69–71, 73–4, 77, 83, 84–6, 89, 91, 97, 98, 110, 148, 223
city development plan (CDP), 71, 111, 235, 239
development plan, 70, 98, 99, 110, 223
mayor, 197, 205–6, 208, 211–12, 215–16
Mee Seva, 232
megacities, 28, 32, 42
Mega City Programme, 107
Mehrotra, 4
metropolis, 43
metropolitan area, 47
metropolitan cities, 153, 226
metropolitan, 202–5, 210
cities, 51, 73, 75
in India, 130
industrial location in, 131
proximity to the, 147
urbanization in, 13, 134
Mexico, 33
micro finance institution (MFI), 159
middle class, 60, 62, 93, 100, 121, 130
migration, 29, 33, 34, 36, 37, 42
mill-based cities, 129
Millennium IT Policy, 143
million-plus cities, 29, 32, 134
minimum dislocation, 91
minimum-lot sizes, 98
mini-steel mill technology, 125
Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, 68, 91
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA), 159
Ministry of Rehabilitation, 105
mobilization theorists, 232–3
model of economic development, 4
modern infrastructure ideal, 100–5
modernization, 56, 58, 66, 67, 101–2, 103
modification to building bye-laws and zoning regulations, 98
monocentric, primate cities, 27, 29, 48
Monopsonies Restricitive Trade Practices, 6
Monopolies and Restricitive Trade Practices Act (MRTPA), 59
Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE), 158
Morphology of Indian cities, 69
mortality, 14
Mukhopadhyay, 13
Mumbai, 2, 3, 8, 9, 28, 29, 32, 43, 46, 73, 93–4, 103, 130, 137, 142, 143, 146, 147, 160–2
Bombay, 51, 94, 101, 130, 137
consumption of food in, 146
resource flows in, 146
ULCRA implementation in, 81
Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR), 10, 159
Municipal Acts, 80
municipal bonds, 107
municipal commissioner, 106
municipal corporation, 46
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 94
Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC), 146
Calcutta Municipal Corporation, 66
district municipalities:
  Johannesburg; Cape Town; Durban, 47, 223
Greater Bangalore Metropolitan Corporation (BBMP), 46
Greater Chennai Corporation, 46
Municipal Corporation of Delhi, 95
Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, 109
municipal finance, 92, 200
municipal governance, 197–8, 201, 203–5
Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2000, 107
Muslim areas, 65
  see also Muslim zones
Muslim slum dwellers, 95
Muslim zones, 65
Najafgarh canal, 105
Nandigram incident, 84–5
Narendra Modi, 227
National Aerospace Laboratories, 12
National Commission on Urbanisation (NCU), 64, 129
National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 170
National Family Health Survey (NFHS), 169
National Housing Policy, 95
Nationalization of commercial banks, 59
National Planning Commission, 56, 110
National Sample Survey, 36, 96, 160, 169
National Skill Development Policy, 35
National Textile Corporation, 9
National urbanization strategy, 56
Navi Mumbai, 10
Nehru, Jawaharlal, 3, 5, 53, 65
era of, 57–8
planning under, 66–8
neoclassical economic theory, 219–20
neoliberal
development, 76, 84
economy, 77
urban planning, 75, 76
network infrastructure, 99, 104–8
network infrastructure as material representation of modernization, 102–3
network of patronage and subsidies, 60
new cities, 147
New Delhi, 4, 237, 238, 240
new economic geography, 124
new integrated townships, 18
New York, 28
Nirbhaya case, 138, 171
North India, 160
not in my backyard, 167
NRI, 165
nuclear family, 166
Octroi, 9
official estimates of the urbanization, 133
over-urbanization, 54
Pakistan, 9
parachayati raj, 19
parastatals, 2, 74, 107, 199–201, 208
Pareto optimal, 220
pariah edge, 18
partition, 57, 58, 65
per capita income, 134
peri-urban, 2, 17, 76, 82, 88, 98, 102, 103, 105, 132, 135
Index 257

Permit-License-Quota Raj, 5
pillars of competitiveness, 139–40
Pimpri-Chinchwad, 232
Pittsburgh, 145–6
plague epidemic in 1896, 52, 101
plague out-break in Surat, 106
Planning Commission, 4, 110, 128, 157–8
policy of urban neglect, 51
political economy, 55, 56, 62, 78, 90, 96, 108
pooled finance, 108
porter, 227
post-colonial
anti-urban ideologies, 63–4
urban development in India, 63–4
post-liberalization, 54, 61, 82
poverty (definition), 156
poverty line, 156–7
Premji, Azim, 144
prime cities, 143
Prime Minister of India, 105
productivity, 120, 123, 138, 139, 140, 142, 149
of cities, 120
of a country, 123
in India, 120
of Indian cities, 126–7
production potential of the cities, 57
productive cities, 120
see also total factor productivity
protectionist barriers, 5
protests from IT employees, 145
public health, 74, 101, 103–4, 105–7
public housing schemes, 93
public interest litigation (PIL), 3, 106–7
Pune, 229, 237
quality of life (definition), 1, 153
livability, 154
living environment (definition), 153
Raigarh, 8
Rajasthan Housing Board, 159
Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), 83, 96–7, 159, 176
Ram Manohar Lohia, 226
Ranchi, 11
Rao, S.R, 106
reactive policies, 100
refugees, 58, 65, 68, 105
refugee colonies; refugeeistan, 65
regional growth, 205
regional parties, 61
regional planning, 179, 198, 205, 208
Regional Plan, 9, 10
regional planning framework, 135
Registration Act 1908, 31
reinforcement theories, 232
reluctant urbanization, 20
reluctant urban paradigm, 62–4
Rent Control Act, 92, 235
rent-seeking behaviour, 97
revenue department, 77, 86–7
Revolt of 1857, 52, 101
reversing fund, 80
Ricardo, 4
Right to basic services, 100
Right To Information (RTI) Act, 231
rigid policies, 130
Ring Road, 68, 74, 105
Ronald Reagan, 6
Roy, B.C, 104
rural aquifers, 2
rural poverty, 5
rural productivity, 134
rural-urban migration, 103
rurban, 45
Sahara Group, 83
Sala-i-Martin, 220, 227
Satish Magar, 229–30
Satyajit Ray, 130
Seelampur, 163
service entrepreneurship, 76
Service Level Benchmarks (SLB), 232
73rd amendment, 19
74th Constitutional Amendment, 18, 109
sewage, 180, 182–3, 191
shadow cities, 93
Shahjahanabad, Delhi, 100
shock therapy, 61
Silicon Valley, 143
Singh, Charan, 59
Singh, Swaran, 68
single industry, 145
slum, 2, 13, 29, 39–40, 45, 158, 162, 167
Dayalpur, Takmirpur and Khajuri, 45
Dharavi, 15
illegal settlement; informal settlements, 69, 93, 98, 101
unauthorized colony, 45
slum clearance and improvement programme, 72, 92
see also EIUS
slum clearance policies, 94
Slums Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 90
small and medium towns, 96, 122, 147
social capital, 137, 138
social and economic contradictions, 2
social fragmentation, 42
social mobility, 68
social polarization, 76, 103, 110
socioeconomic potential, 64
South Africa, 47
spatial, 124, 127, 128, 132, 138, 144
spatial context of industries, 53–4
spatial engineering approaches, 104
Special Economic Zone (SEZ), 7, 44, 47, 83–4, 89, 131–3
Enterprise Park Policy, 83, 132
industrial parks, 221
speculation, 66, 80–1, 84
splinted approach to planning, 109
splintering of urbanism, 18, 111
sprawl, 186, 202
stamps and registration charges, 77
state-level visions, 75
structural quality of housing, 2
stubborn reality, 13, 14
subdivision of land, 86–7
subjugation and uneven exploitation, 51–2
see also surplus expropriation
sub-Saharan Africa, 1
Supreme Court of India, 106
Surat, 231–2, 238
surplus expropriation, 52
sustainability, 52, 174–80, 186, 188–91
Swedish industries, 125
system of spatial apartheid, 100–1
Tagore, 53
Tamta, B.R, 95
Tapi river, 106
tax revenues, 109
technological innovation, 140
technopolis, 143
textile mills, 8
textile policy, 129
Thane, 8
theoretical perspectives on urban growth, 124–7
Tiruppur, 222
top-heavy urbanization, 131
total factor productivity, 124, 138
Town Centre First (TCF), 138
town and country planning legislations, 69
see also specific acts
township, 165
town surveys, 86
traditional approaches to urban service provision, 100
Transferable Development Rights (TDRs), 235
transport infrastructure, 55, 67
Twenty Point Programme, 94
see also emergency and urban policy
Two Million Housing Programme, 95–6
UK, 6
ULBs, 177, 183, 187, 197–200, 202
unbundling of infrastructure, 108
unemployment, 14
Unitarian city, 101
Unitech, 83
United Nations Human Settlement Programme, 14
urban bias, 4, 59
urban built environment, 52, 54, 57, 63, 74
urban centres, 127, 129
urban corridor, 134
urban development, 174–5, 176–7, 184
Urban Development Fund, 107
see also Mega city Programme
urban dynamics, 120
urban economy, 120, 127, 137
urban environment, 51, 99, 102, 107
urban exclusion, 64, 98, 110
urban fabric, 70, 100
urban footprint, 146–7
urban form, 2, 176, 178–9, 189, 191
urban, governance, 193, 196, 198–9, 201–2, 204, 206, 208, 211, 215
urban growth control, 63
urban hierarchy, 53
urban infrastructure, 57–8, 61, 62, 67, 71, 73, 74, 77, 80, 89, 90, 94, 95–6, 98, 99–111
see also JNNURM
Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), 109
Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG), 109
urbanization rate, 121–2, 133
Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act (ULCRA), 11, 79–82, 88, 235
Urban Land Policy, 76–90, 78–9
urban land supply in Ahmedabad, 82
urban land values, 54, 88
Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), 19, 63, 86, 89, 107, 132, 160, 232
see also city governments
urban planning, 2, 55, 63, 64–76, 96, 101–2, 105, 108–11
in India, 64–76
urban policy, 54, 56, 63, 94, 95, 107
urban politics, 200, 210–11
urban poor, 51, 60, 68, 75, 82, 88–9, 95–6, 102, 135
urban poverty alleviation programmes, 95
urban society, 62, 67, 79, 90
urban transport, 177, 185–9, 201, 209
US, 6, 121, 145
USSR, 6
Utopian city, 69
Uttar Pradesh, 98, 160, 223
vaid, 170
village panchayats, 69
Vision 2020, 73
V.P. Singh, 6
waste, solid, 174, 177, 183, 184
water, 180–3, 189–90
management, 180
politics, 180
supply, 70, 93, 105, 109
water, 174, 177, 180–1, 183, 189–91
West Bengal, 59, 70–2, 103
West Bengal Town and Country Planning Act, 72
Western standards, 69
Western style of planning, 66
Whitefield, 12
working age group, 33–5, 44
World Bank, 72, 93, 104
World city visions, 100
World Economic Forum (WEF), 138, 141
World Health Organisation (WHO), 70, 103, 137
Yablonsky, Dennis, 146