

Urban Governance and Development Management (UGDM)
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Lecture – 41
Centrally Sponsored Programmes and Schemes

Welcome to lecture 41, in this lecture, we will discuss the various centrally sponsored schemes and programmes. What are the ongoing programmes right now in the urban development sector in India? and what are the implications in the urban local world? it is that we are going to discuss. In the last lecture we discussed various aspects of designing urban spaces and we have seen that how urban spaces can be made beautiful and in an interesting.

And it can create a vibrant space for allowing people to interact each other making a robust community so that is what we have discussed in the last lecture. So, today our basic point of discussion will be.

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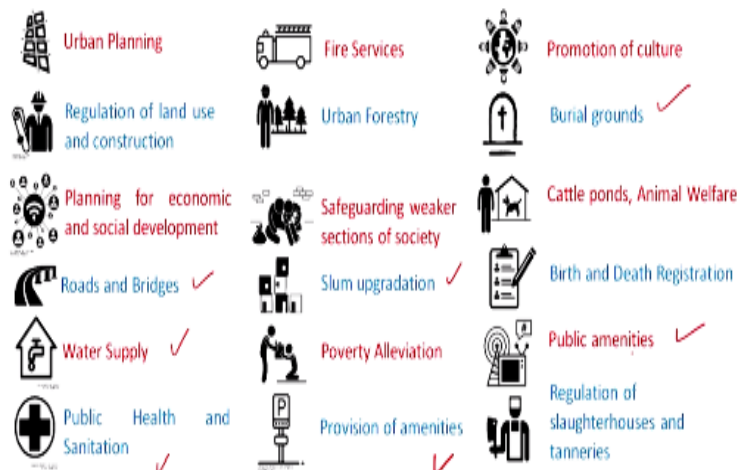
- ❖ Concepts and interrelations ✓
- ❖ A brief accounts of earlier CSS ✓ → Learning
- ❖ Ongoing Programmes and schemes

Concepts and interrelations between the programmes and the schemes a brief account of the earlier central sponsor scheme and what are the ongoing programmes that also we are going to see. In the second point we also will see what are the major learnings of those earlier programmes that also will have a look and then ongoing programmes and schemes that will start today but definitely within another 3, 4 lectures we will complete the major programmes.

So, that you can get the idea that how to mobilize the fund under the major programmes under the government of India.

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FUNCTIONS OF ULB (12th Schedule)



So, let us start with the function of urban local bodies as per the 12th schedule I hope you have you recall this chart which we showed in earlier lectures. Now please have a look again once again now in this you know that in 12th schedule they are 18 jobs. Out of 18 jobs now if you see properly that some of the jobs are requiring intensive capital investment. For example roads and bridge then water supply public health then slum up gradation.

Then provision of amenities then burial grounds public amenities now the question is that an urban local bodies what from where they will get the adequate fund. So, if you see properly that for urban local bodies they have very limited resources and the sources of the own funding. So, largely they depend on the central government and the state government for their funding to fulfil the function of the 12th schedule which is given in the 74th constitutional amendment act.

Now basically after the independence all this programmes have been a continued through a central scheme. Central schemes are nothing but a structured programmes or structured system where under sometimes terms and condition for actual development work. The municipalities

and the urban development authorities or urban sector organizations they get funding from the government.

Now there is confusion between what the scheme is and what is the programme ideally when we make a long term long duration activities like more than 5 years also we call it a programme but a scheme could be short term or medium term or a project specific schemes. But however as a general term central government identify central sponsor scheme as CSS so do not be confused about the terminology.

About the scheme and the programme in some of the cases it may be mentioned that as a scheme but basically since it is a long duration activities like say 5 year 7 year or 10 years. So, it will be actually a programme so a programme is distinctly different from a project. A programme starts somewhere and it has a target to be fulfilled after long duration time and it has several phases a yearly or biyearly phases and every phase has some targets to be achieved.

For example, JNNURM, AMRUT all these programmes are long duration programme 7 years 10 years programme one by one we will discuss all those programme. So, this programme has been a main stream source for the funding for the urban local bodies in India.

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Public intervention in Housing (1947-till 90)

- 1959: Middle Income Group (MIG) Housing Scheme
- 1959: Rental Housing for State Government Employees
- 1959: Village Housing Projects Scheme
- 1959: Land Acquisition and development by State government
- 1961: Rent control Act

Now let us see what are the public interventions in housing and urban development which happened till 1947 and after that time so we are focusing here mostly on the housing and urban development. Even though they are centrally sponsor programmes and scheme for other sector. Like a social sector or economic sector but we are focusing on the housing urban development so you can see that there are programmes like subsidized urban housing scheme.

Low income housing scheme then schemes for the plantation workers slum clearance and improvement scheme. Then the housing for the middle income group rental housing scheme then village housing project scheme land acquisition and development by the state government pertaining to our urban infrastructure and housing both.

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Public intervention in Housing (1947-till 90)



- 1970: Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) established
- 1971: Houseless Workers in Rural Areas
- 1972: Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (E I U S)
- 1977: Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) established
- 1980: Sites and Services Scheme
- 1981: Scheme of Urban Low-Cost Sanitation

Then several acts including rent control acts then setting up of HUDCO housing and urban development corporation. The main objective of HUDCO was to streamline the funding and the technical expertise in the urban infrastructure and housing. Then the house less workers in rural areas and environmental improvement of urban slums the basic objective of this programme in short it is EIUS was to improve the basic services of the slum population in our cities.

Then the setting up of HDFC the objective of HDFC was to ensure and streamline the housing finance for the poor people and the middle income group people mainly and then sites and services scheme. The objective of the sites and the schemes was to provide a site to the poor

people and provide basic amenities and service so that the building construction can be made by the poor people.

In 1981 then scheme for low cost sanitation came where again some amount of funding was given for low cost sanitation to the poor people.

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Public intervention in Housing (1947-till 90)

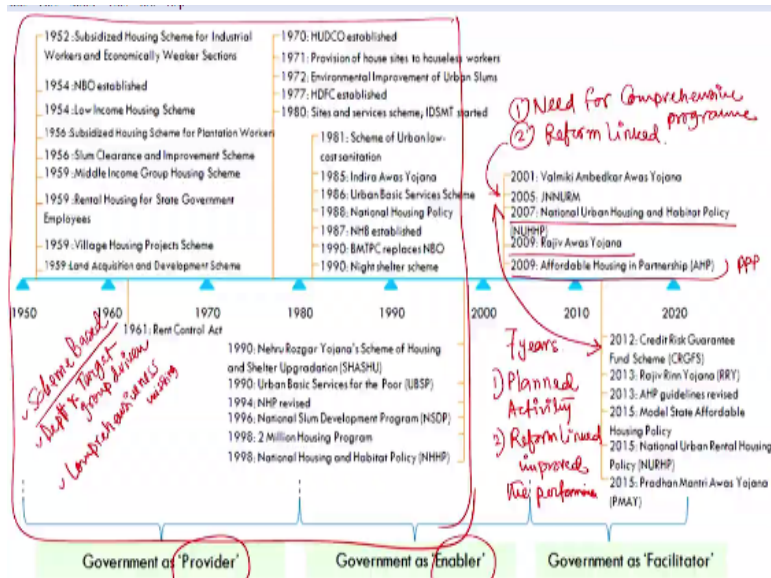


- 1980: Sites and Services Scheme
- 1981 & 89: Scheme of Urban Low-Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers
- 1985: Indira Awas Yojana ———→ Rural Housing Scheme
- 1986: Urban Basic Services Scheme (UBS) ———→ Basic Services
- 1987: National Housing Bank (NHB) established
- 1988: National Housing Policy (NHP)

In 80's it continued the sites and services scheme in 81 and 89 scheme for urban low cost sanitation and again continued then Indira Awas Yojana it is a flagship programme .You might have heard about this scheme flag ship programme on the rural housing and it is still continuing. Then there was a scheme like urban basic services scheme. It is aimed at basic services like water supply sanitation.

National housing bank was set up objective of national housing bank was to streamline the institutionalization of the housing finance institution. So, that people get more number of housing finance benefit then in 1988 national housing policy for the first time came.

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So, at a glance you can see the growth from 1950, 60, 70, 80, 90, 2000, 2010 and 2020. Now till this point till 1990 whatever we showed you it was basically aimed to schemes and the programme and governments role was to provide some facilities or enabling the individual and organization to do something. Now here basically government approach was scheme based and mostly department and target group driven and there was lack of comprehensiveness.

Missing due to too many programme too many schemes going parallelly and because of this after 1990. 1990's government thought that there could be a flagship programme or a comprehensive programme which can combine every urban development schemes together and there could be a change from the earlier paradigm of a lack of effectiveness and the performance in terms of the service delivery.

Or completion of the project to efficient urban governance efficient management by the urban local bodies. That is why in post 2000 government of India thought that let us make a comprehensive programme and let that programme be linked with the reform. For example in 2004 and 2005 they came with JNNURM. So, background of JNNURM was a need for comprehensive programme.

Second is it is a reform linked programme because from the earlier programme it has been seen that the money is provided money is given or sanctioned but ultimately it may not see the

targeted objective or it may not see the outcome which is aimed in the beginning of the project or the scheme. Therefore reform link programme has been considered has been thought in JNNURM so considering that following the JNNURM.

There are another action by government of India that is 2007 national urban housing and habitat policy in 2009 they came up with another housing programme called Rajiv Awas Yojana. It is the counter I mean similar like Indira Awas Yojana. They tried to bring a flagship housing programme in urban sector. In 2009 they came up with affordable housing in partnership promoting public private partnership.

And then after that post 2012 so you can find that in 2005 to 2012 in the 7 years all the municipalities they were mandated to make a planned activity so that they can achieve a comprehensive or a combined approach from all these centrally sponsored scheme through a comprehensive scheme like JNNURM with this JNNURM earlier programmes were stopped. It was not continued like PMAY and other programme which we discussed.

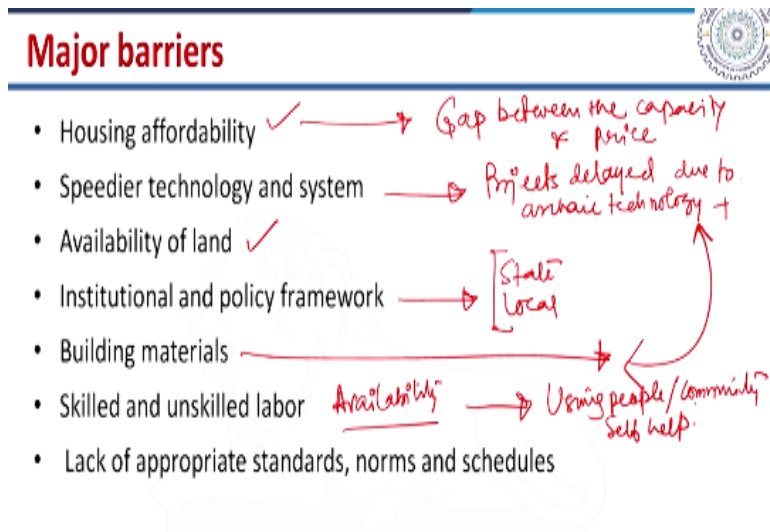
Second is that since it is reform link programme they improved the performance then after 2012 the concept like a credit risk guarantee fund scheme and Rajiv Rinn Yojana all the scheme came and after the change of the government in 2014. The whole programme again changed and now presently there are programmes like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana which replace the Rajiv Awas Yojana.

We have AMRUT Atal Mission for rejuvenation and urban transformation which replaced JNNURM more or less in the same format. Whereas the Swachh Bharat mission has been created and designed to give focused attention in the waste management and the solid waste management. And then there is a smart city mission focus to create several smart cities in India. So, right now we have several programmes in the urban sector.

So, that is what has been changed in last about 5 years so the basic consideration during the JNNURM programme was the need for comprehensive programme and reform link programme.

These two objectives and these two targets have been continued in the current programme as well now during the last 50 or 60 years of urban development programme.

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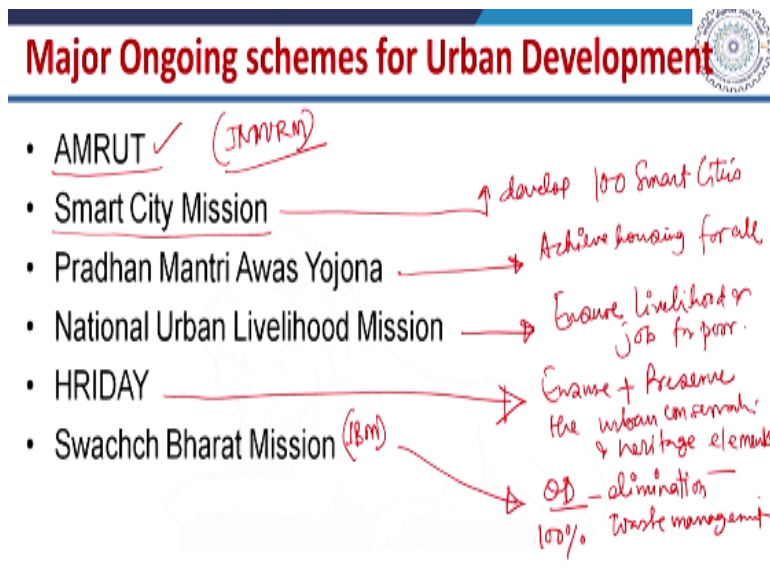
The major barriers and learning were like housing affordability we have seen that because of the gap between the capacity and the price. The people could not afford the housing speedier technology and system people could not. The projects delayed most of the cases due to archaic technology plus other problem like land many projects are at halted and delayed because of the non-availability of the land.

And it has been seen as a very difficult situation addressing problem in the urban sector the institutional and policy framework at the local level, state level, local level. Even though after 74th constitutional amendment act the local governments were made by local governments were found not much performing and not much effective in delivering the services and in creating new infrastructure and new assets.

That was the problem of found in the institutional Framework then building materials. Building materials in some areas made the problems along with the technology which we have seen then the skilled and unskilled labour. Basically the availability of the labours were the problem some of the municipalities they tried using the people and community through a self help mechanism which work sometimes.

But mostly it was a problem of the availability of the skilled and unskilled labour then the lack of appropriate standards norms and schedule after 50 or 60 years of independence. There was a lack of standards norms and schedules but the competent authorities there have been trying to make timely and contextual standards and norms. So, right now the march of the problem has been reduced. But still it needs a lot of reorientation and improvement. Now let us see what are the programmes going on in the current urban development Paradigm.

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The first is the AMRUT which replaces the JNNURM so the full form of AMRUT is automation and rejuvenation of an urban transformation. Then smart city mission the objective of this smart city mission is to develop in the first stage 100 smart cities Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is aim to achieve housing for all national urban mission. National urban livelihood mission is to ensure livelihood and job for poor.

And heritage city and augmentations yojana in short it is HRIDAY it is objective was to ensure and reserve the urban conservation and heritage elements and you know that Swachch Bharat Mission or SBM the objective of the Swachch Bharat Mission. It has been launched to eliminate the open defecation problem from the country elimination and achieve 100%. So, in coming lectures we will discuss all these programmes in details.

However, there are many other programmes social sector programmes given by the other ministry. So we will provide some reference material but definitely will not get the time to discuss all in each and every programmes. So with this I would like to conclude today's lecture. Today we have discussed that to fulfil the mandate of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act that is the 18th by the municipality.

It is very much difficult to the municipalities and the urban government to fulfil all the programme because they lack the basic funding from their own sources and the state source. They always dependent on the funding from the central government and this funding came in as a centralist part of the scheme and programmes. Now the scheme is basically a short duration activities or short duration development activity basically one or two years.

But programme is a long duration activity minimum 5 years but in usual cases in normal cases the centrally sponsored programmes are also sometimes a named as schemes. So, this centrally sponsored schemes or CSS has been the mainstream funding sources for the urban local bodies. Then we have seen that the kind of programmes or these schemes which are there after the independence and we have seen that major problems on the schemes.

Where these schemes were were in piecemeal approach. There was lack of comprehensiveness and all those schemes had suffer due to lack of land lack of manpower or skilled labour and it suffered due to the effective technological option. It suffered due to the institutional mechanism at the local level and state level also and also it lacked the absence of the reform league programme and the local level organizations they suffered because the lack of capacity.

And effectiveness and they are in because of that in last 10 years or 15 years government of India tried to bring the reform league and comprehensive programme instead of piecemeal and very fragmented programmes like JNNURM and later it continued as AMRUT smart city mission and many other programmes. So with this we conclude this lecture. Next few lectures will be focused more on the urban sector programmes.

Next lecture we will discuss on AMRUT which is basically a continuation of JNNURM. So, with this, I thank you very much for attending the lecture.