

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

1. Singh (2004).
2. Ahluwalia (2014).
3. ARC (2008).
4. Davis (1999); Weare et al. (1999).
5. Scott (2006); Stanley and Weare (2004).
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.
7. Bertaud et al. (2009).
8. Mathur (2009).
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.
10. Mukhopadhyay (2006).

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
- Bharat Earth Movers Limited, 12
- Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, 12
- Bhartiya Janta Party, 227
- Bhubaneswar, 58
- 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
- chawls, 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
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Reform Mission (JNNURM), 19, 47, 56, 71, 89, 96–9, 109–11, 202, 205–10, 214–15, 231, 234–8
- 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
- Lohiate, 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 (MTDCCL), 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
- Maharashtrians, 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
- Monopolies Restrictive Trade Practices, 6
- Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTP), 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
 panchayati 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

- 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
 primate 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
 revolving 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
 rual 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