Vol 6 Issue 1 Feb 2016

ISSN No : 2230-7850

International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Indian Streams Research Journal

Executive Editor
Ashok Yakkaldevi

Editor-in-Chief
H.N.Jagtap

Welcome to ISRJ

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595 **ISSN No.2230-7850**

Indian Streams Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board.Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Manichander Thammishetty
Ph.d Research Scholar, Faculty of Education IASE, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Mr. Dikonda Govardhan Krushanahari
Professor and Researcher ,
Rayat shikshan sanstha's, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur.

International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera
Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka

Janaki Sinnasamy
Librarian, University of Malaya

Romona Mihaila
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Delia Serbescu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania

Anurag Misra
DBS College, Kanpur

Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea,Romania

Mohammad Hailat
Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken

Abdullah Sabbagh
Engineering Studies, Sydney

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Loredana Bosca
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Fabricio Moraes de Almeida
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

George - Calin SERITAN
Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi

Hasan Baktir
English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri

Ghayoor Abbas Chotana
Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]

Anna Maria Constantinovici
AL. I. Cuza University, Romania

Ilie Pintea,
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Xiaohua Yang
PhD, USA

.....More

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade
ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India

R. R. Patil
Head Geology Department Solapur University,Solapur

Rama Bhosale
Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel

Salve R. N.
Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur

Govind P. Shinde
Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai

Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar
Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune

Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya
Secretary,Play India Play,Meerut(U.P.)

Iresh Swami
Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur

N.S. Dhaygude
Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur

Narendra Kadu
Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune

K. M. Bhandarkar
Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia

Sonal Singh
Vikram University, Ujjain

G. P. Patankar
S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka

Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary
Director,Hyderabad AP India.

S.Parvathi Devi
Ph.D.-University of Allahabad

Sonal Singh,
Vikram University, Ujjain

Rajendra Shendge
Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur

R. R. Yalikar
Director Managment Institute, Solapur

Umesh Rajderkar
Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU,Nashik

S. R. Pandya
Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai

Alka Darshan Shrivastava
Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar

Rahul Shriram Sudke
Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore

S.KANNAN
Annamalai University,TN

Satish Kumar Kalhotra
Maulana Azad National Urdu University

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.isrj.org

Indian Streams Research Journal
International Recognized Multidisciplinary Research Journal

ISSN: 2230-7850 Impact Factor : 4.1625(UIF) Volume - 6 | Issue - 1 | Feb - 2016

IMPACT OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM) ON URBAN POOR- A CASE STUDY OF NANDED CITY IN MAHARASHTRA

Sagar S. Kondekar[1] And Vikas V. Sukale[2]
[1]Asst. Prof. School of Social Sciences, S.R.T.M.U.N. Sub-Centre, Latur (MS).
[2]Head, Department of Economics, Peoples College, Nanded (MS).

ABSTRACT:

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a mission with a very huge investment for seven years in 65 identified cities in India. It is kind of first large mission ever for urban development so far the scope and fund allotment is concerned. JNNURM has two sub missions namely Sub-Mission-I: Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Sub-Mission-II: Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP). Main thrust of UIG was to improve infrastructural facilities whereas the main thrust of BSUP is integrated development of slums through providing basic services and other related civic amenities to urban poor. BSUP seems rehabilitative and inclusive mission directly beneficial to the slum population.BSUP has direct impact on the living standard of urban poor. Present study is an attempt to study the impact with a case of Nanded city in Maharashtra.

KEY WORDS: *Urbanization, JNNURM, Urban poor, Urban Development*

INTRODUCTION

Planning in India primarily provided enthusiastic attention to rural development until eighth five year plan (1993-97). Few initiatives were also been taken for urban development by the government and planners before eighth plan, like Environment Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) in 1974, Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) in 1979, Urban Basic Services (UBS) in 1986 etc. But it was not on large scale. Indian urbanization was not so large in demographic features that time. Census 1951 recorded only 17.29% of urban population which was marginally increased to 17.97% in Census 1961 and 19.91% in Census 1971. Later in three consecutively censuses (1981, 1991 and 2001) it improved to 23.34%, 25.71% and 27.82% of urban population. It was recorded 31.2% (near to one third of total population) in Census 2011. Since last three decades, the demographic

features of urban India seems improving but they are characterized by Pseudo urbanization(1). It fetched an attention of the Government/planners for the urban development and planning. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is an attempt to fade Pseudo urbanization and to make cities nurture with their functional infrastructure in a very efficient and effective manner with inclusive and sustainable development. JNNURM is a kind of 'Big Push' (2) to the urban India.

Brief outline of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was introduced in 2005, merging various previous schemes of urban development into a single mission. JNNURM was scheduled for seven years (2005 to 2012 later extended up to 2014) with huge investment in sixty five identified cities on the basis of population and religious/tourism/cultural importance. Sixty five cities were identified from three different categories (3) amongst which seven cities from Category-A, twenty eight from Category-B and twenty eight cities from Category-C had been identified. JNNURM has two sub missions namely Sub-Mission-I: Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Sub-Mission-II: Basic Services to Urban Poor's (BSUP). Main thrust of Sub-Mission-I: Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) was to improve infrastructural facilities like road, water supply, sanitation, urban transport, sewerage facility, solid waste facility etc. whereas main thrust of the Sub-mission II: Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) was integrated development of slums through providing basic services and other related civic amenities like dwelling units, sewerage facility, drainage facility, electricity, inner road, water supply etc. to the urban poor. UIG seems expansionary sub mission directly beneficial to whole city whereas BSUP seems rehabilitative and inclusive mission directly beneficial to the slum population and indirectly to the city as a whole.

Significance, Importance and Scope of the study:

Poor/poverty is predominantly used or referred or considered as a rural belonging word. With growing urbanization in India, urban poor/poverty requires keen attention to be given by the planners, government bodies and researchers. Urban poor/poverty has its own distinct characteristics than the rural poverty/poor. BSUP is a sub mission which has given separate attention to the issue of urban poor than any other plan/policy of the central government with such a huge investment for them. It became appropriate to choose the same for the study. Present study is concerned with sub-mission II: Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) only. It is been seen in many studies that, the growth rate of population is becoming higher in semi urban areas than in metropolitan cities. Metropolitan cities or large cities have their own capacity to cope up with and provide favourable environment for such schemes and huge funding whereas small cities lack in that. Metropolitan or large cities have very less scope to rearrange the things whereas a small city like Nanded has a great scope to rearrange and develop itself as a model city or urban centre with the help of kind of funding under JNNURM. Making a city slum free seems less energy consuming task for a small city like Nanded compare to other large cities and metropolitans and if it happen so, city can get benefits in future as well as can become a model for others too. Amongst five mission cities in Maharashtra (Mumbai, Pune, Nagapur, Nashik & Nanded) Nanded is the least small city demographically. It seems to be appropriate to study the impact of such a mission on the urban poor's in a small city like Nanded.

Research problem and objectives of the study:

Nanded city is identified one on the basis of religious importance under JNNURM. Existence of one of the five Takhats of the Sikh religion 'Sachkhand Shri Hazur Abchalnagar Sahib Gurudwara

(Sachkhand Gurudwara) in the heart of the Nanded city made it to get identified for the JNNURM. Nanaded Waghala City Municipal Corporation (NWCMC) prepared eleven Detailed Project Reports (DPR's) for the projects under BSUP. Total number of 27985 Dwelling Units (DU's) got sanctioned by JNNURM though these DPR's. All these DU's were allocated to the poor's either staying on their own land or on the government/municipal corporation land. Present research paper has considered the poor's who were staying on the government/municipal corporation land only. They were the residence for long period with no ownership along with exhaustive situation aside. After the implementation of JNNURM, these poor's have got their own houses with comparatively better civic conditions aside. Research question for present study is that, in what way JNNURM has left an impact on socio economic circumstances of urban poor's in Nanded city?

There are two objectives of the study.

1. To study the socio economic impact of JNNURM on urban poor's in Nanded city
2. To note, if any difference in the impact of JNNURM on the urban poor's residing in Relocation sites and in In Situ sites.

Research Methodology:

Present study used primary sources and sort of secondary sources for data collection. To study the socio economic impact on urban poor's researcher used survey method under which he interviewed owners of dwelling units as a respondent. All newly constructed (nine) sites under JNNURM Sub-Mission II: Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) have been considered for the survey. The population household residing in these nine sites are 2225 households. Researcher has chosen statistically sound 328 households/DU's sample respondent at 95% confidence level and 0.5 proportions. Researcher used following formula to calculate sample from known population of 2225 households.

$$n = \frac{z^2 \times \frac{p(1-p)}{c^2}}{1 + \left(z^2 \times \frac{p(1-p)}{c^2 \times N}\right)}$$

$$n = \frac{1.96^2 \times \frac{0.5(1-0.5)}{0.05^2}}{1 + \left(1.96^2 \times \frac{0.5(0.5)}{0.05^2 \times 2225}\right)}$$

$$n = 327.669$$

These 328 samples again redistributed proportionately in nine sites. Systematic sampling method is used for the identification of the sample respondent in each site. Among the respondents, 37% of respondents stays in Relocation sites(4) whereas 63% of the respondents stays in In-situ sites. So far the type of slums is considered, data is negatively skewed (-0.546) cause more of In situ samples (207 HH) chosen for survey as compare to samples (121 HH) from relocation slum. But the skewness is just by chance because they are proportionate to total households in all nine sites.

Table1: Distribution of Sample Respondents in Relocation and In-Situ Sites in Nanded City

SN	Name of Slum	Type	HH Population	Proportion to 328 samples	Round figure
1	Rehabilitation Site Backside of Jai Bhim Nagar	Relocation	510	75.182	75
2	Gautam Nagarr	Relocation	312	45.993	46
3	Bhimwadi Raheempur	In-Situ	149	21.964	22
4	Ishwar Nagar	In-Situ	42	6.191	6
5	Jai Bhim Nagar	In-Situ	807	118.964	119
6	Khobra Gadi Nagar-I	In-Situ	91	13.414	14
7	Khobra Gadi Nagar-II	In-Situ	22	3.243	3
8	New Kautha	In-Situ	176	25.945	26
9	Wadar Wada	In-Situ	116	17.100	17
Total			**2225**	**327.996**	**328**

Source: AAPIL, NWCMC (For Name of Slum, Type of slum and HH)

Characteristics of the sample respondents:

Modal category of sample is Scheduled Cast with 263 samples HH (80.2%). Followed by minority with 45 HH (13.7% of total sample), general category 5 HH (1.5%), NT category 6 HH (1.8%), ST and NT category 3 HH each (0.9% each) and no response from 3 HH for category question. Only 19% of the respondent found female where 81% were men. Mean age of the respondent was between 31 to 50 years. Around 40% (136) respondents found illiterate. 86% of the respondents are engaged in informal occupation where 7% are engaged in formal occupation and 7% do not engaged in any occupation. Interview schedule was designed in such a way that researcher could able to get information on different variables regarding situation before the implementation of BSUP and situation after the implementation of BSUP.

Impact of BSUP on Urban Poor's in Nanded city:

Before the implementation of BSUP, 98% (320) households were staying in the kuccha houses and remaining either in half pucca (6 HH) or in pucca houses (2HH). After the implementation of BSUP all 328 (100%) sample households are staying in pucca houses. Mean size of houses was 497 sq. ft. which came down to 355 sq. ft. after the implementation of BSUP. Standard error of mean was as high 28.38, whereas it came down to 4.002 after BSUP. Modal size of house was 400 sq. ft. (Mode: 79 HH i.e. 24% of total respondent) which came down to 300 sq ft (Mode: 207 i.e. 63% of the total respondent). Data was very dispersed before the implementation of BSUP. Previously standard deviation for size of house was 514.13 sq. ft. which came down to only 72.48 sq ft. after the implementation of BSUP. After the implementation of BSUP dispersion in the size of house is very less compare to the previous situation. Minimum size of the house was found 80 sq ft and maximum was found 3200 sq ft. Though the mean size of houses came down but the standard deviation also came down is a good sign for the urban poor's.

Table 2: Statistics of Size of House Before and After situation for 328 Samples

Statistics	Size of House (Sq ft)		Statistics	Size of House (Sq ft)	
	Before	After		Before	After
Mean	496.9543	355.34	Skewness	2.523	0.546
Std. Error of Mean	28.38813	4.002	Std. Error of Skewness	0.135	0.135
Median	400	300	Range	3120	150
Mode	400	300	Minimum	80	300
Std. Deviation	514.13083	72.487	Maximum	3200	450

Source: Primary data collected through interview schedule and processed through SPSS

Mean floor per person was 91.11 sq.ft. which came down to mean floor per person 79.44 sq.ft. Same time, median was 58.57 sq.ft. which increased to 75 sq.ft. Modal value too increased from 40 sq.ft. previously to 75 sq.ft. now. Standard deviation before was 95.717 sq.ft. which reduced to 43.003 sq.ft.. Previously range was 589 sq.ft. and it came down to 273 sq.ft.. Minimum space per person was 11 sq.ft. which increased to per person 27 sq.ft. and at the same time maximum value was 600 sq.ft., which got reduced to 300 sq.ft. per person. Skewness is less than the so called 'before' condition. Mean space per person seems reduced but other statistics like median, mode shows improvement in space per person. Data for space per person was very much skewed towards household having large size of houses and they were very less in numbers. After the implementation of BSUP median and modal space per person shows improvement. It seems the mean space per person is reduced but all other statistics represents better size per person after the implementation of BSUP.

Table 3: Statistics of Floor Space Per Person Availability for 328 Samples

Statistics	Floor Space Per Person		Statistics	Floor Space Per Person	
	Before	After		Before	After
Mean	91.11	79.44	Skewness	2.726	2.188
Std. Error of Mean	5.285	2.374	Std.Err. of Skewness	.135	.135
Median	58.57	75.00	Kurtosis	8.660	6.104
Mode	40	75	Range	589	273
Std. Deviation	95.717	43.003	Minimum	11	27
Variance	9161.711	1849.278	Maximum	600	300

Source: Primary data collected through interview schedule and processed through SPSS

Previously 88% (290HH) did not had access to kitchen which became zero percent after the implementation of BSUP. Previously only 11% (38 HH) household had access to Gas, it has increased to 52% (172 HH) now. Still 48% households are far from the use of gas for cooking. They are using other means like stove, chool etc. Previously 80% (262 HH) had no access to authorized electricity connections. After shifting in new houses 75% (247 HH) household have direct access to M.S.E.B. electricity. It is observed that the M.S.E.B. disconnected electricity of 25% households due to nonpayment of bills. Almost all such households now steal the electricity. 80 % of households say that the electricity bills have disturbed their monthly budget.

Previously 88% (287) households had no toilets in the house. They all use to go to open space for toilet. Now all 328 households have toilets in their houses. Still 42% (139) households go to open space for toilet. Majority of them complained for no drainage connection or incomplete construction or no outlet or chock up problems. It is observed that in Relocation sites (Jai Bhim Nagar and Gautam Nagar)

residents are forced to go to open space due to lickage and chock up problems. Both the sites have apartment's types dwelling units. It is observed that the lower apartments have lickage problem from upper apartments. Toilets in In Situ sites are not connected properly to drainage or not given proper outlet. Like New Kautha site, the drainage line is left in open space. So the people prefer to go to open space instead using toilets.

All household agree with the availability of drainage but one fourth household commented that the drainage lines are not functioning properly. Their waste water flows on the road only. Relocation sites (Jaibhim Nagar and Gautam Nagar) have access to inner road. All other In Situ sites have kuccha inner roads. There is no change in the market distance from In Situ respondent but it has got affected for relocation respondents. Among the relocation site, Jai Bhim Nagar is developed on the back side of main market area of Nanded i.e. Shivaji Nagar. This site is just around 1 k.m. far from the house of former chief minister of Maharashtra state. Sideby area is well developed and with calm and residential surrounding. Whereas, the other relocation site Gautam Nagar is very far from the city. It is developed outside the city on the ring road. There exists an airport of the city between the Gautam Nagar site and the Nanded City. It is around 3 to 4 k.m. far from the main market. Previously all they were staying at the location from where the distance of main market was just less than 500 mtr. It takes now around Rs. 30 to 40 if you wish to go (and back) to main market by auto rickshaw. It has left negative impact on the employment too. There is no such impact on the residents of In-Situ sites.

CONCLUSIONS:

All the respondents are staying in pucca houses now. Previously only two respondents had pucca houses. It seems more equality in the size of houses than before though the mean size of houses came down. Data for size of houses was much dispersed before. Now it is less dispersed cause of equal size of houses. It seems the mean space per person is reduced but all other statistics represents better size per person after the implementation of BSUP. Most of the respondent had no expenses on electricity before because either they use to steal it or get it rented at nominal rate from others. Now they faces extra burden of electricity bills payment. Still one fourth of respondents steal electricity.

All household do have toilets in their houses but majority of households do not use it. In almost all cases, due to incompletion of sewerage facility people prefer to go to open space for toilet. Around one fourth of drainage lines are not functional. It is observed that there is no as such impact on the market access and employability of the residents of In Situ sites but there is impact on the residents of Relocation sites. In present study Gautam nagar has received negative impact so far market access and employment is concerned. Relocation site backside Jai Bhim nagar gained in that sense. They are relocated in a very developed and near to market area. Inner road are properly constructed for Relocation sites but not in In Situ sites. Overall respondent feels that they stay in pucca houses owned by them with better standard of living now.

So far Sub-Mission II: Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) is concerned Nanded city stands at 27th position in the performance appraisal by Grant Thornton. It is needed to utilize and complete the projects under BSUP more effectively and efficiently. Need of preparation for Gur ta Gaddi celebration can be amongst the major cause for getting first rank in sub mission-II: Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) given by Grant Thornton. The same kind of effort is needed by urban local bodies in Sub mission-II: Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) to make city slum free.

Notes:

1. Pseudo urbanization: It is the condition in which a city has formed in an area without a functional

infrastructure to support it.

2. Big Push: It is a theory developed by Prof. P.N. Rosensetin saying that, 'There is minimum level of resources that must be devoted to a development programme if it is easy to have any chance of success. Launching a country into self sustaining growth is a little like getting an aeroplane off the ground. There is a critical ground speed which must be passed before the craft can become airborne'.

3. Details of criterion of Category: Category A: Cities/UA with population of 4 million (4 million = 4,000,000) and above as per 2001 census. Category B: Cities/UA with population of 1 million (1 million = 1,000,000) and above as per 2001 census. Category C: Other selected cities/UA, including state capital and cities/UA of religious/historic and tourist importance.

4. Relocation sites: household here are shifted/relocated from their previous location. In Situ: household here are staying on the same location but in new dwelling units with new size.

REFERENCES:

1. Amitabh Kundu (2011) 'Method in Madness: Urban Data from 2011 Census', Economic and Political Weekly (Oct. 1-7, 2011), pp.13

2. Darshini Mahadevia & Sandip Sarkar (2012), 'Oxford Handbook of Urban Inequalities', First Edition, Oxford Uni. Press

3. Dr. A.K. Srivastava (1989), Urbanization Concept & Growth: A Case Study of Northern India, H.K. Publishers and Distributors, Deep & Deep Publication

4. K.C. Sivaramakrishnan (2011), 'Re-Visioning Indian Cities: The Urban Renewal Mission', Sage Publication

5. K.C. Sivaramakrishnan, Amitabh Kundu & B.N. Singh (2011), 'Oxford Hnadbook of Urbanization in India' Second Edition, Oxford Uni. Press

6. M.S.A. Rao, C. Bhat, L.N. Kadekar(1991), Ed. A Reader in Urban Sociology, Orient Longman

7. P.N. Rosentein Roden, 'Notes on Theory of Big Push'

8. R B Bhagat (2011), 'Emerging Pattern of Urbanization in India', Economic and Political Weekly, (August 20-26, 2011), pp.10

Website:

http://censusindia.gov.in
http://www.urbanindia.nic.in
https://jnnurmmis.nic.in
http://mhupa.gov.in
http://esa.un.org

Sagar S. Kondekar
Asst. Prof. School of Social Sciences, S.R.T.M.U.N. Sub-Centre, Latur (MS).

Publish Research Article
International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal
For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper,Summary of Research Project,Theses,Books and Book Review for publication,you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed,India

- International Scientific Journal Consortium
- OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed,USA

- Google Scholar
- EBSCO
- DOAJ
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Databse
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Indian Streams Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005,Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.isrj.org