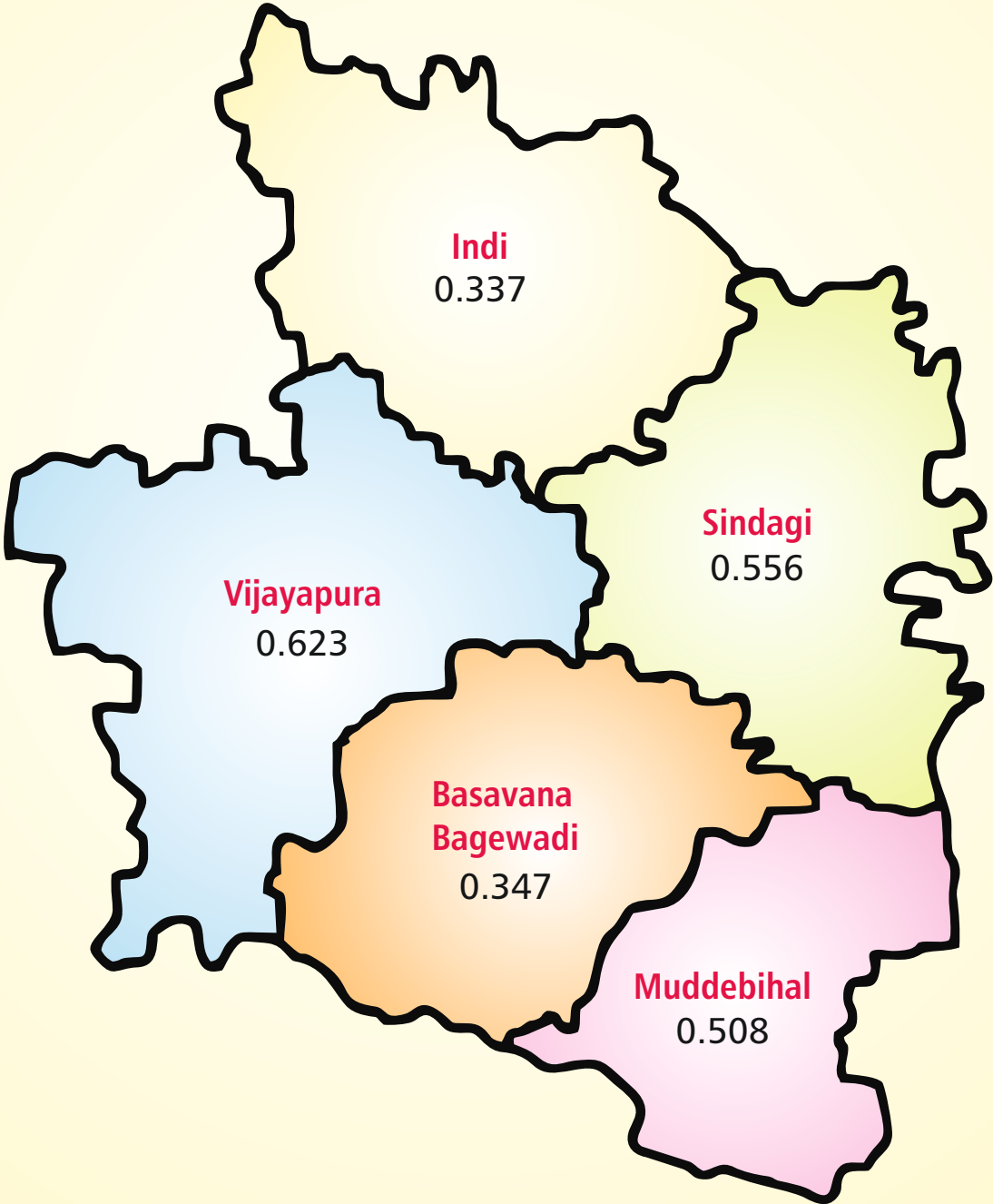


Chapter 11

URBAN ISSUES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



URBAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX



Chapter Eleven

Urban Issues in Human Development

11.1. Introduction

Urbanization is a part of development process. It happens to be slow in backward regions whereas its pace is fast in developed regions. In industrial economies of the West, the proportion of urban population far exceeds rural population. In India too, the process of urbanization has picked up since 1980s. According to a report published by U.N., India is urbanizing but slowly (The Hindu, 13 July, 2014). The increase in urban population and increase in the number of cities and urban areas can be understood with the help of following Table- 11.1.

It can be observed from Table- 11.1 that the percentage of urban population has increased from 18 per cent in 1961 to 31.2 per cent in 2011. Similarly, the number of cities and urban areas too has increased from 102 in 1961 to 468 in 2011. In the context of Vijayapura district, the growth of urban population is explained with the help of Table-11.2. The urban population of Vijayapura ULB has increased from 33.95 per cent in 1971 to 46.59 per cent in 2001. In 2011 it declined slightly by 1.18 percentage point. Yet, it has the largest concentration of urban population in the entire district. Muddebihal occupies second position where the urban population increased from 15.70 percent in 1971 to 21.46 in 1981 and further to 22.68 percent in 2011. Muddebihal taluk has one more urban conglomerate, namely Talikoti. At the district level its percentage has

increased from 15.83 per cent in 1971 to 23.06 per cent in 2011. Similarly, in respect of almost all other taluks, the percentage of urban population has increased. This trend is in line with the universal trend of increasing urban population in India and elsewhere.

Globally, urbanization will be the defining trend over the next several decades, especially in East Asia, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa, where the bulk of extreme poverty is concentrated. Today, half the world's seven billion people live in cities. By 2030 there will be over one billion more urban residents and for the first time ever in many parts of the world. The number of rural residents will start to shrink. Between 2010 and 2050, the urban population will grow significantly, by 2.5 to 3 billion people, increasing the urban share to two-thirds of the world's population. Urbanization has the ability to transform the social and economic fabric of nations. It must

In industrial economies of the West, the proportion of urban population far exceeds rural population. In India too, the process of urbanization has picked up since 1980s. According to a report published by U.N., India is urbanizing but slowly

Table- 11.1: Urban Population in India 1961-2011

S.No	Year	Urban population as % of total population	Number of cities and urban areas
1.	1961	18.0	102
2.	1971	19.9	148
3.	1981	23.3	216
4.	1991	25.7	300
5.	2001	27.8	394
6.	2011	31.2	468

Source: Census of India Reports 1961 - 2011

Table- 11.2: Vijayapura District-Growth Rate of Urban Populatio 1971-2011 (in %)

S.No	Taluk	1971	2001	2011
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	7.55	9.42	9.52
2.	Indi	6.48	8.98	9.08
3.	Muddebhihal	15.70	21.46	22.68
4.	Sindagi	5.33	8.49	9.41
5.	Talikote	15.83	21.92	23.06
6.	Vijayapura	33.95	46.59	45.41
7.	State	28.90	33.99	38.67

Source: Census of India 1971, 2001 and 2011

Table- 11.3: Vijayapura District Urban Population: Taluk-wise

Sl.No	Name of the Urban Local Body	Total Urban Population	Percentage of ULB population to total population in the Taluk
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	33224	9.57
2.	Indi	38239	9.07
3.	Muddebhihal	65755	22.62
4.	Sindagi	37213	9.4
5.	Talikoti	31693	10.90
6.	Vijayapura	326360	45.26

Source: Census of India 2011

also be recognized that cities are home to extreme deprivation and environmental degradation with one billion people living in slums. In many countries, the number of slum dwellers has increased significantly in recent years and urban inequality is deepening, adversely impacting the human development. Thus, the nature and type of urban development will have serious consequences on the urban communities and their social, economic and human development.

Several factors contribute to an increase in the number of urban centres and the proportion of population living in urban areas. A few important are as under:

1. Depressing economic conditions in rural areas.
2. Limited employment opportunities in rural areas.
3. Growth of industrial and ancillary centers in urban areas.
4. Better availability of several facilities in urban areas such as water, power, health care, education, transport and more importantly, employment opportunities.

The following section analyses the present urban scenario of Vijayapura district.

11.2. Urban Settlements in the District

The district has in all, 6 areas designated as urban. Only one of the settlements, the Vijayapura city, which is the district headquarter is a class 1 city. The rest of them are either a City Municipal Council or Town Municipal Council. Talikoti in the Muddebhihal taluk is designated as a Town Panchayat.

Of the five taluks in the district, the Vijayapura taluk has an urban population of 45 per cent. The next taluk in terms of the concentration of the urban population is Muddebhihal. The three other taluks have an urban population of around 10 per cent. Thus, the process of urbanization is at low ebb in the district, and in the different taluks it is lower than the state average. The Vijayapura City Municipal Council has the largest population among all the urban settlements in the district. The population of the city is estimated to be

3,26,360. Thus, it is a class I city. The next biggest town is the Muddebhihal town and the population is said to be 65,755. The four other towns have a population of around thirty thousand each. The fact that the population is not varying also reflects on the processes governing these different towns which is ought to be similar.

11.3. Slum Population

The number of slums, which is an integral part of the urban society, is also indicative of the nature and the effects of the process of urbanization that is set in. It is interesting to note that the percentage of the slum or the urban poor population concentrated in the towns and cities is quite varied. Thus, the percentage of slum population in the Basavana Bagewadi Town is 9.37 per cent. The lowest percentage of the slum population is in Muddebhihal town [4.66%]. In all the other towns / cities it is above 10 per cent. The Vijayapura city which is the largest urban area is reported to have a slum population of 11.26 per cent. It must be noted that it is these pockets, which are an eyesore for the urban fabric, and contributes to poor human development.

11.4. Ownership of Houses

Excepting the Indi town, in all the other towns/cities the non-owners account for a smaller percentage of the households. It is the lowest in the Vijayapura city, which is the biggest urban area in the district. The slow pace of urbanization and relatively lesser pressure on the urban land could be the contributory factors.

11.5. Water Supply

From the viewpoint of health and sanitation, certain services are crucial to human development, one being the water supply. Potable water for drinking and clean water for domestic uses is necessary. Several contagious diseases are water borne. Table- 11.6 sheds light on different aspects of water supply in Vijayapura district.

The urban local bodies in the district are reported to have a highly varied status in terms of provision of piped water supply to its population. The coverage in the Indi town is around a quarter [26.53%]. The Vijayapura which is the biggest urban area is to have provided piped water supply to more than 90 per cent of its households [94.3%]. Perhaps, the households in the slum areas do not have individual household connections and hence, the coverage is not 100 per cent. Basavana Bagewadi town has coverage of 54.78 per cent. This is in spite of assistance from HUDCO to the town to provide safe drinking water. The coverage in the Talikoti TP is relatively high [76.54%].



Table- 11.4: Slum Population

S.No.	Urban Local Body	Slum Population	Percentage of Slum Population to Total ULB Population
1	Basavana Bagewadi	3112	9.37
2	Indi	6275	16.41
3	Muddebhihal	3066	4.66
4	Sindagi	6615	17.78
5	Talikoti	697	22.60
6	Vijayapura	36754	11.26

Source: Census of India 2011

Graph- 11.1: Slum Population

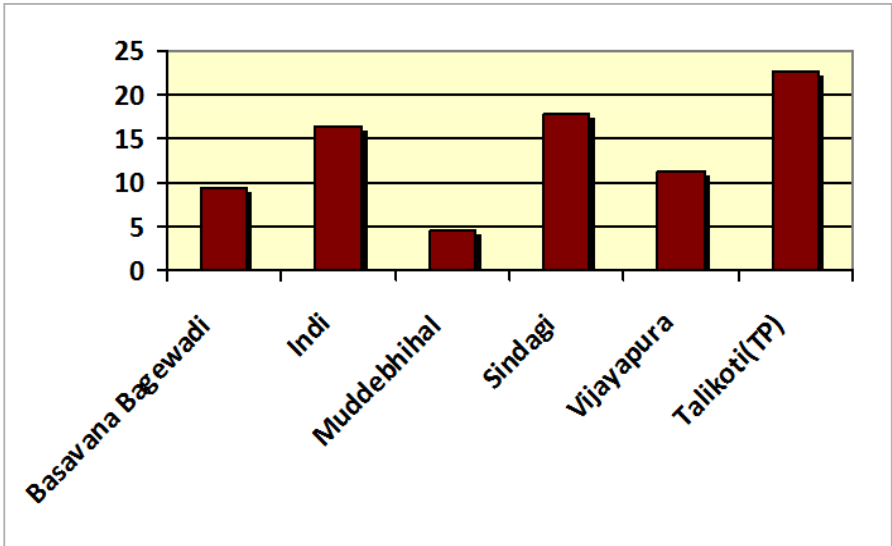


Table- 11.5: Ownership of Houses

Sl. No	Name of the Urban Local Body	No. of Households living in own houses	Percentage of Households without Own Houses
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	18240	27.25
2.	Indi	42057	53.29
3.	Muddebihal	12162	22.71
4.	Sindagi	11213	15.74
5.	Talikoti (TP)	1514	25.49
6.	Vijayapura	7990	5.78

Source: Census of India 2011

living requires availability of these two requirements in an ample measure. The condition of sewerage and drainage is not satisfactory all over the country and Vijayapura district is no exception. Rural areas and slums have minimal sewerage and drainage services. In this context, the present status of Vijayapura district is examined with the help of Table- 11.7.

Except in the two towns / cities i.e. Vijayapura and Talikoti, the coverage of sewer services is reported to vary between 50-60 per cent. The coverage of these services to the households in Vijayapura city is 77.29 per cent. Talikoti out performs even the Vijayapura city. In the Talikoti TP it is in excess of 80 per cent [83.72 per cent].

The towns which are wanting in respect of these services must be posing problems of environmental pollution, water pollution, mosquito menace, etc. The challenge, for towns / cities such as Vijayapura is the proper maintenance of these sewers / drains, provision of adequate water to allow for easy disposal of excreta and liquid waste and thus, help in improving the quality of life for these communities, and also work towards the establishment and maintenance of STP. This could perhaps be one of the strategies that require serious attention in order to improve the human development.

11.7. Hospital Services

The urban areas in the district are reported to be dotted with the public and the private health service providers. The services available are OPD, in-patient services, specialist services, emergency services etc. One of the ways to assess the quality of the medical services is the

Except the households in the Vijayapura city, in all the other towns, the per capita water supply is less than 135 lpcd.

11.6. Sewerage / Drainage Services to the Households

Sewerage and drainage are closely related to health and sanitation. These two affect public health. In fact, a decent



Table- 11.6: Different Aspects of Water Supply

Sl. No	Name of the Urban Local Body	No. of Households Provided with Piped Water Supply	Water Supply - Percentage of HHs with Tap water connection)	Per Capita Water Supply [LPCD]
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	3386	54.78	70
2.	Indi	1946	26.53	90
3.	Muddebhihal	7487	60.44	60
4.	Sindagi	3000	44.53	113
5.	Talikoti (TP)	4503	76.54	70
6.	Vijayapura	49266	94.3	135
7.	National Bench Mark	-	-	135

Source: Census of India 2011

number of hospital beds per 1000 population. In some of the developed countries the number of hospital beds per thousand population is as under: Russia (10.5), Japan (14.3) Germany (8.9) Canada (3.7), and U.K. (4.2).

Table- 11.8 sheds light on this particular issue.

The number of hospital beds in all the urban areas except Vijayapura and Talikoti is less than 1 per 1000 population. In the Vijayapura city it is 6.58 and Talikoti it is 1.07. The least number of hospital beds (0.47) are found in Basavana Bagewadi ULB. These numbers reflect a sad state of affairs. Despite huge investment in public health over the years, public health services suffer from several deficiencies, including poor availability of hospital beds.

11.8. Resource Mobilization

In a federal set up, the sub-national governments enjoy certain degree of freedom in respect of resource mobilization and expenditure. Since

Table- 11.7: Sewerage / Drainage Services in Vijayapura

Sl. No	Name of the Urban Local Body	No. of Households Covered / Connected	Sewerage/ Drainage- Percentage of Hhs Sewerage and Drainage (Both Close and Open facilities)
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	3102	50.19
2.	Indi	3775	51.47
3.	Muddebhihal	3644	56.03
4.	Sindagi	3915	58.12
5.	Talikoti	4896	83.22
6.	Vijayapura	45773	77.29

Source: Census of India 2011

ours is a federal system, local bodies are permitted to raise resources. Though these resources may not be sufficient, yet the degree of mobilization is taken as an indicator of fiscal effort by local bodies. The own resource mobilization depends on the administrative efficiency of the executive staff, willingness of the council to collect taxes and fines and the readiness of the

Table- 11.8: Availability of Hospital Beds

Sl. No	Name of the Urban Local Body	No. of Hospital Beds	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	163	0.47
2.	Indi	259	0.6
3.	Muddebhihal	245	0.84
4.	Sindagi	267	0.67
5.	Talikoti	34	1.07
6.	Vijayapura	4745	6.5

Source: BDG, 2011-12

Table- 11.9: Resource Mobilization Effort of ULBS

Sl. No	Name of the Urban Local Body	Amount Mobilized through own Resources [in Rs.]	Percentage of Own Resource Mobilization to Total Receipts
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	8806739	6.87
2.	Indi	12073261	22.32
3.	Muddebhihal	18649319	22.29
4.	Sindagi	15003845	18.36
5.	Talikoti	18789378	25.37
6.	Vijayapura	72602753	21.18

Source: Urban Development Cell, Vijayapura

public to pay taxes, fees and fines. The insufficient resource mobilization is expected to result in poorer delivery of public services. It is in this context that the resource mobilization effort of different local bodies of Vijayapura district is studied.

From Table- 11.9 it is evident that the Talikoti ULB has fared better than other ULBs. Its own resources constitute 25.37 percent of total receipts. This is really remarkable in the sense that Talikoti is not even a taluk headquarter. In respect of other ULBs, their resource mobilization effort does not exceed 25 per cent. This makes them to depend on transfer of funds, grants, special grants and loans from the state and the central government. The above Table- 11.9 is a stark reflection of financial health of ULBs of Vijayapura.

11.9. Expenditure on Developmental Works

As mentioned above, in the federal structure, sub-national governments have certain responsibilities to discharge. They take on certain development works which are needed to meet the local requirements. In this regard, per capita expenditure on development works is taken as an indicator of overall development spending. The Table- 11.10 throws light on this particular aspect.

It can be observed from Table- 11.10 that highest per capita expenditure is seen in the towns of Basavana Bagewadi [Rs.2857] and Talikoti [Rs.2773]. In Vijayapura city, it is only Rs.1480. This is understandable because the Vijayapura ULB has to serve to huge population compared to



other ULBs. With the help of data contained in Table Nos. 11.10, it is argued here that there is a need to increase more resources and to increase amount on development expenditure in the interest of urban development.

11.10. Road Length in Vijayapura District

Urbanization puts huge pressure on infrastructure, particularly on roads. There are several benefits in have good road connectivity across the district. It expands the market size by facilitating quick movements of men and material. Roads in the urban areas are compared to the nervous system in the human body and this explains its role in the intra urban mobility.

Excepting the Muddebhihal town, the road length per sq. km. of urban area is more than six kms. The Vijayapura city and the Talikoti towns have the same road length. This is perhaps indicative of the type of infrastructural works undertaken by the ULBs. The road length for Sindagi town is 11.51 and is found to be on a higher side.

11.11. Crime Rate

Crimes and criminality are not desired for a peaceful existence. If left uncontrolled they damage the very fabric of civic life. Universally, crime rate is on the rise despite improvements in income levels and standard of living of people. India, its districts and its taluks are no exception. Continuation of crimes adds to negative human development and its goes against the very goal of establishment of safe and secured society.



Table- 11.10: Vijayapura District ULBs' Development Expenditure

Sl. No	Name of the Urban Local Body	Amount Spent on Developmental Works [in Rs.]	Per capita expenditure on Development Works [in Rs.]
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	94846686	2857
2.	Indi	52892328	1384
3.	Muddebhihal	71410879	2087
4.	Sindagi	71685598	1923
5.	Talikoti	87884689	2773
6.	Vijayapura	484591960	1480

Source : Urban Development Cell, Vijayapura

The crime rate in the towns is found to vary between 10.73 per 10000 population in Talikoti, to 19.21 per 10000 population in Basavana Bagewadi town. Vijayapura city also has a very high crime rate of 18.07 per 10000 population. This is a matter of concern as it speaks of threat to the human lives and the property.

11.12. Road Accidents in Vijayapura

In the process of urbanization, safety and security are core issues. A prominent feature of urbanization is an increase in the number of vehicles, both

Since ours is a federal system, local bodies are permitted to raise resources. Though these resources may not be sufficient, yet the degree of mobilization is taken as an indicator of fiscal effort by local bodies. The own resource mobilization depends on the administrative efficiency of the executive staff, willingness of the council to collect taxes and fines and the readiness of the public to pay taxes, fees and fines.

Graph – 11.2: Length of Roads Per Sq. Km

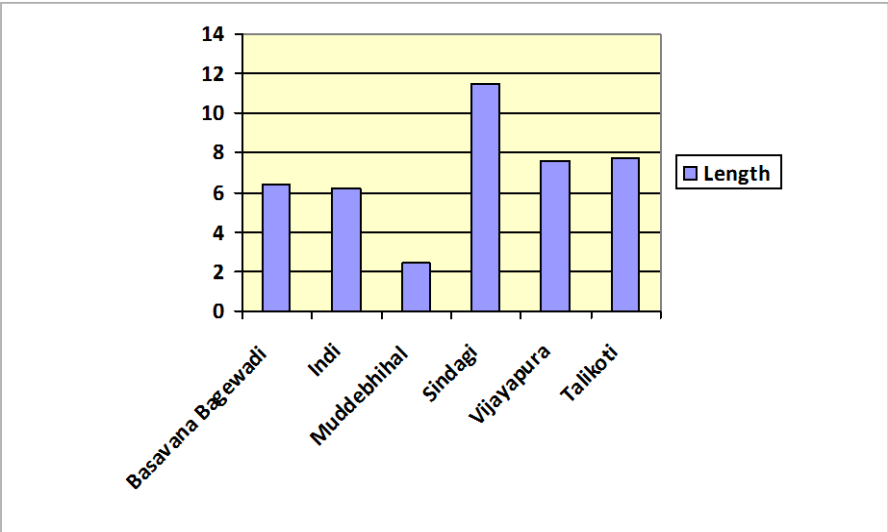


Table- 11.11 Crime Rate In Vijayapura District

Sl. No	Name of the Urban Local Body	No. of Cases Reported during 2011-12	Crime Rate per 10000 Population
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	342	19.21
2.	Indi	312	12.82
3.	Muddebhihal	277	14.21
4.	Sindagi	262	10.94
5.	Talikoti	34	10.73
6.	Vijayapura	702	18.07

Source: Office of Superintendent of Police, Vijayapura.

passengers and commercial. In addition to adding to the pollution, increase in their numbers results in fatal accidents. Although there is no definitive relation between length of roads and number of accidents, cities and towns which are close to the state and national highways are more prone to accidents. Vijayapura is not free from this particular phenomenon. The following Table-11.12 contains data pertaining to

the number of accidents per 1000 persons.

In Vijayapura ULBs, the highest numbers of accidents are reported from Talikoti ULB, even though it is not situated either on the state highway or on national highway. Reckless driving may be the cause. Other ULBs have recorded less 10 per thousand accidents.

Thus, the above analysis has indicated that the present urban population living in the towns and cities of the district are fairly better placed than their rural counterparts in terms of services required for the human development. It is important to note that increased economic activities in these towns will further accelerate the human development, by facilitating higher incomes and regular employments. Nevertheless, it should also be noted here with caution that urbanization leads to an increase in the number of slums. Such being the case, human development may receive a setback.

11.13. Solid and Liquid Waste Management

The efficiency with which the Solid Waste Management service are provided by Urban local bodies have a direct bearing on public health, environment and quality of life in urban areas. Rapid urbanization in the last few decades has led to significant increase in municipal solid waste generation in India. Processing and treatment of waste is limited and final disposal is in unscientific dumpsites, posing problems of ground and water contamination and air pollution. A significant portion of the population does not have access to primary waste collection service as the subject has

been given low priority and only 50 to 70% of waste collected is transported for disposal.

Vijayapura city has made some efforts in last few years to improve the Municipal Solid Waste Management. However, there is still a need to make substantial improvements in the MSWM system of the Vijayapura city and make it in accordance with Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2000, notified by Ministry of Environment and Forests. The MSW 2000 rules lay down procedures for waste collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal.

The total waste generation in Vijayapura city is estimated to be about 107 tons per day of which about 61 TPD of waste is collected. Primary collection is conducted by a combination of door to door collection and by disposal from waste generators in open locations and collection bins. Collection and transportation of waste in Vijayapura city is carried out from 6.30AM onwards, and continues till 3 PM in the afternoon. Dumper placers in the city start operating at 7 AM. Each Dumper placer collects waste filled container bins from their respective location and start transporting to dump site. They arrive in dumpsite at about 7.45 AM. They keep arriving at dumpsite till around 1 PM. Tractors also start their operation at 7 AM but start arriving late as they collect waste from open points which have to be manually uploaded to tractors. Tractors start arriving at dump site at 8.40 AM and stop bringing wastes usually at 2 PM every day.

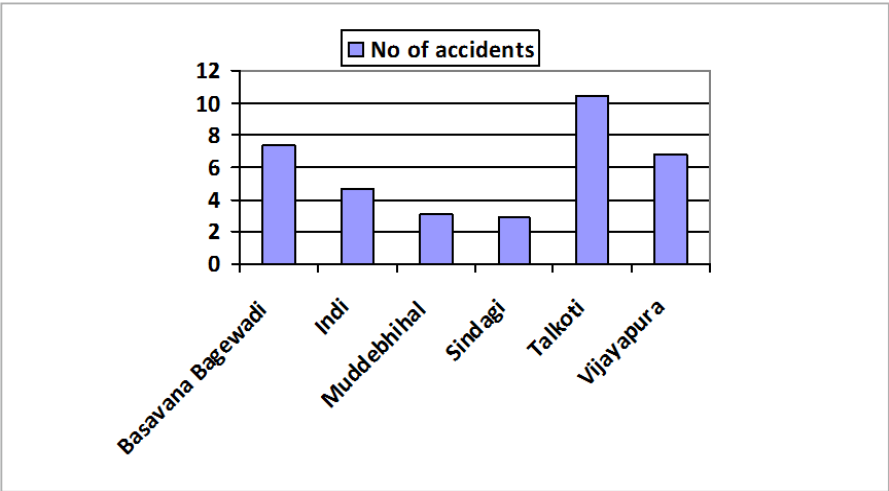
Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns are

Table- 11.12: Road Accidents Per 1000 persons

S.No.	Name of the Urban Local Body	No. of Accidents
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	7.37
2.	Indi	4.62
3.	Muddebhihal	3.09
4.	Sindagi	2.9
5.	Talikoti	10.41
6.	Vijayapura	6.76

Source: Office of Superintendent of Police, Vijayapura.

Graph -11.3: Road Accidents Per 10000 Population



critical for working with individuals, communities and societies to promote positive behaviour. The IEC strategies should combine approaches and methods that enable individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities to play active role in achieving, protecting and sustaining the desired behavioural change. It is not only the technology but public attitude and behaviour that are going to make the difference. An IEC Plan focusing on solid waste management aim at the following:

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- Creating behavioural change for scientific waste disposal.
- Adoption of the 4R concept-Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Recover the waste (ii) storage and segregation at source (iii) imbibing the civic responsibility of keeping the premises clean (iv) willingness to accept the civic responsibilities of citizens, and (v) willingness to part with the ad hoc approach of unscientific solid waste disposal.
- Awareness creation on the dangers of unscientific SWM. E.g., (i) health hazards (ii) aesthetic damage (iii) environmental issues.
- Awareness creation on the various technical options of solid waste management.
- Exploring the possibility of converting waste as a resource.
- Willingness to pay for services.
- Community adherence to rules, orders and directives

IEC campaign should be developed with key messages and launched through suitable methods and channels of action and communication. The development and refinement of messages and the choice of the communication channel or medium are inseparable. Very different messages will be developed for different media, for example radio, stories, poems, songs, posters or flip charts, for the nature of the medium affects what messages can be successfully used. The skills of those using the materials must also be considered. It may be necessary to provide training to those persons expected to use the materials in order to ensure effective use of materials and achievement of desired outcome.

11.14. Concluding Remarks

Urbanization and development go side by side. In India the process of urbanization has picked up since 1980s. According to a report published by U.N., India is urbanising but slowly. In this context certain observations are that the urban population of Vijayapura ULB has increased from 33.95 per cent in 1971 to 46.59 per cent in 2001. In 2011 it declined slightly by 1.18 percentage point. Still then it has the largest concentration of urban population in the entire district. Muddebihal occupies second position where the urban population increased from 15.70 percent in 1971 to 21.46 in 1981 and further to 22.68 percent in 2011. Similarly in respect of almost all other taluks, the percentage of urban population has increased. This trend is in line with the universal trend of increasing urban population in India and elsewhere.

Urbanization has picked up because of depressing economic conditions in rural areas; limited employment opportunities in rural areas; growth of industrial and ancillary centers in urban areas; better availability of several facilities in urban areas such as water, power, health, education, transport and more importantly, employment opportunities. It is interesting to note that the percentage of the slum or the urban poor population concentrated in the towns and cities is quite varied. The Vijayapura city which is the largest urban area is reported to have a slum population of 11.26 per cent.

From the viewpoint of health and sanitation, certain services are crucial to human development, one being the water supply. The urban local bodies in

the district are reported to have a highly varied status in terms of provision of piped water supply to its population. The coverage in the Indi town is around a quarter [26.53%]. The Vijayapura which is the biggest urban area is to have provided piped water supply to more than 90 per cent of its households [94.3%]. The town of Basavana Bagewadi has a cover of 54.78 per cent. This is in spite of assistance from HUDCO to the town to provide safe drinking water. The coverage in the Talikoti TP is relatively high [76.54%]. Except the households in the Vijayapura city, in all the other towns, the per capita water supply is less than 135 lpcd.

Except in the two towns / cities i.e. Vijayapura and Talikoti, the coverage of sewer services is reported to vary between 50-60 per cent. The coverage of these services to the households in Vijayapura city is 77.29 per cent. Talikoti out performs even the Vijayapura city. In the Talikoti TP it is in excess of 80 per cent (83.72 per cent).

The number of hospital beds in all the urban areas excepting the Vijayapura and the Talikoti is less than 1 per 1000 population. In the Vijayapura city it is 6.58 and Talikoti it is 1.07. The least number of hospital beds (0.47) are found in Basavana Bagewadi ULB. These numbers reflect a sad state of affairs. Despite huge investment in public health over the years, public health services suffer from several deficiencies, including poor availability of hospital beds.

In fiscal effort of local bodies, Talikoti ULB has fared better than other ULBs. Its own resources constitute 25.37 percent of total receipts. This is really remarkable in the sense that Talikoti is

not even a taluk headquarter. In respect of other ULBs, their resource mobilization effort does not exceed 25 per cent. Vijayapura city has made some efforts in last few years to improve the Municipal Solid Waste Management. The total waste generation in Vijayapura city is estimated to be about 107 tons per day of which about 61 TPD of waste is collected. The other forty percent is left untouched, posing grave threat to public life.

