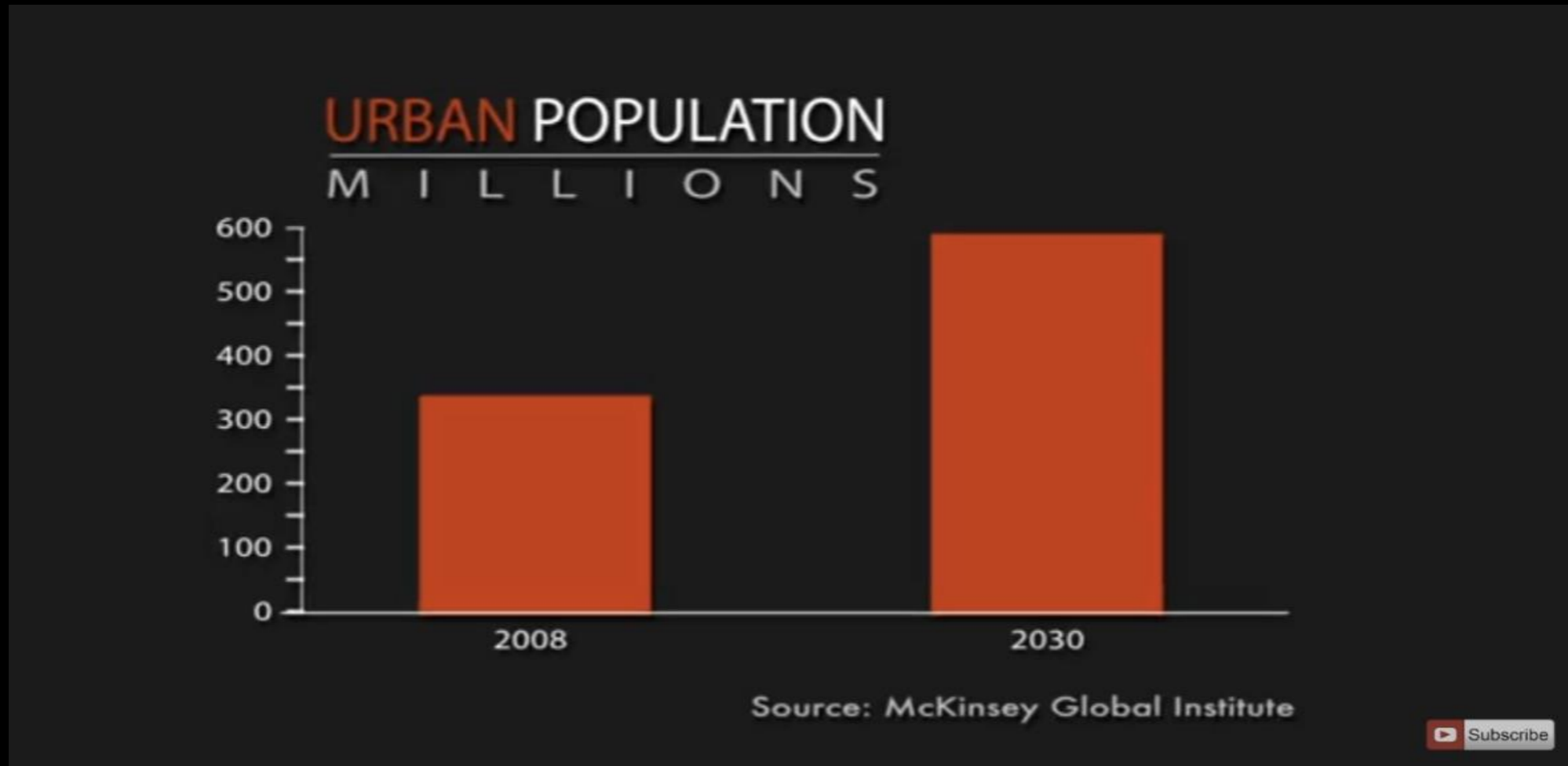


INCLUSIVE URBANISATION

URBANISATION IN INDIA



Every family in India could fit in Rural Madhya Pradesh—each of us with a personal bungalow and yet we choose cities. Why??

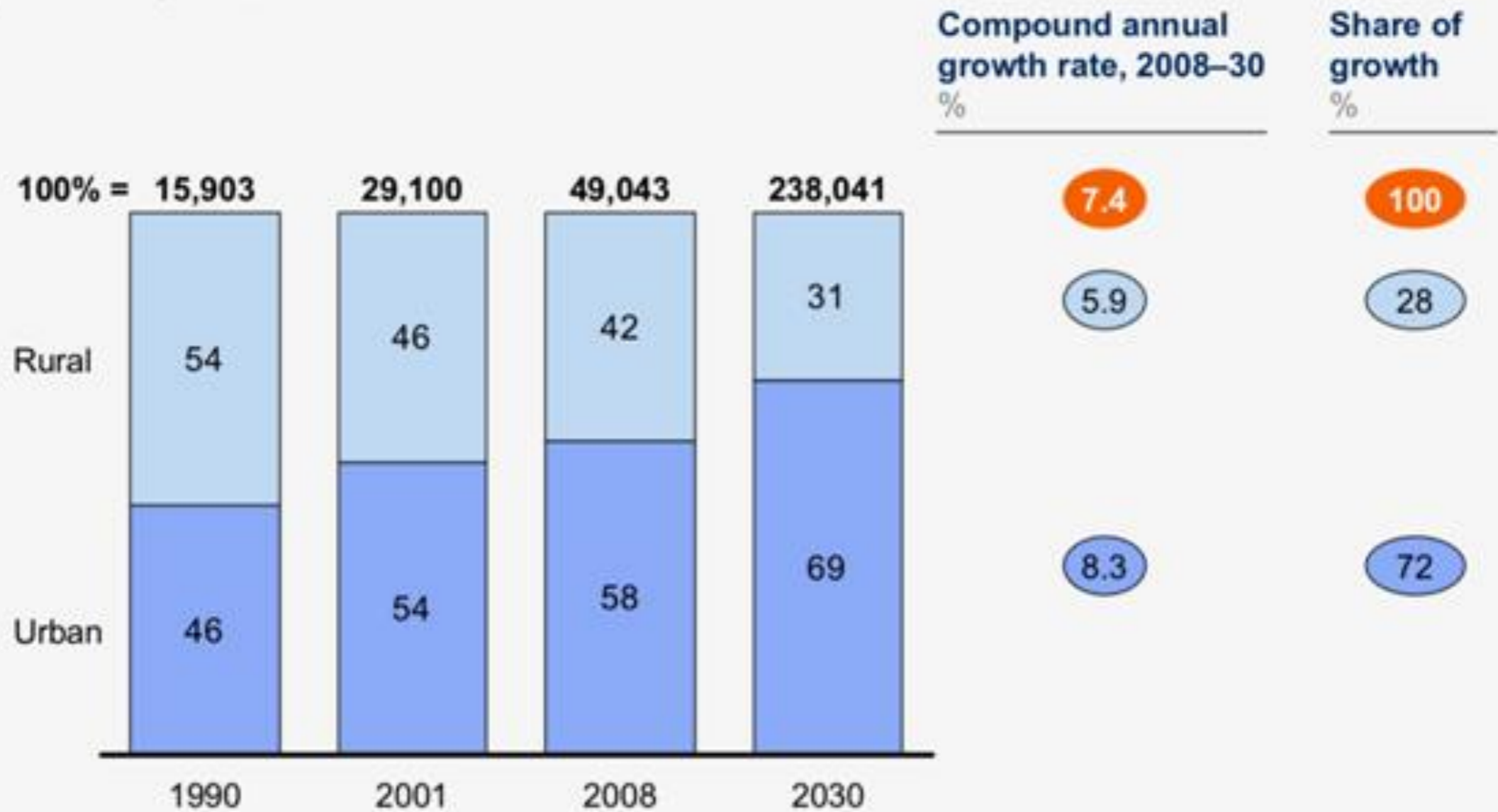
5-6 million more people move every month to the cities of the developing world.

CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMY

Cities will account for nearly 70 percent of India's GDP by 2030

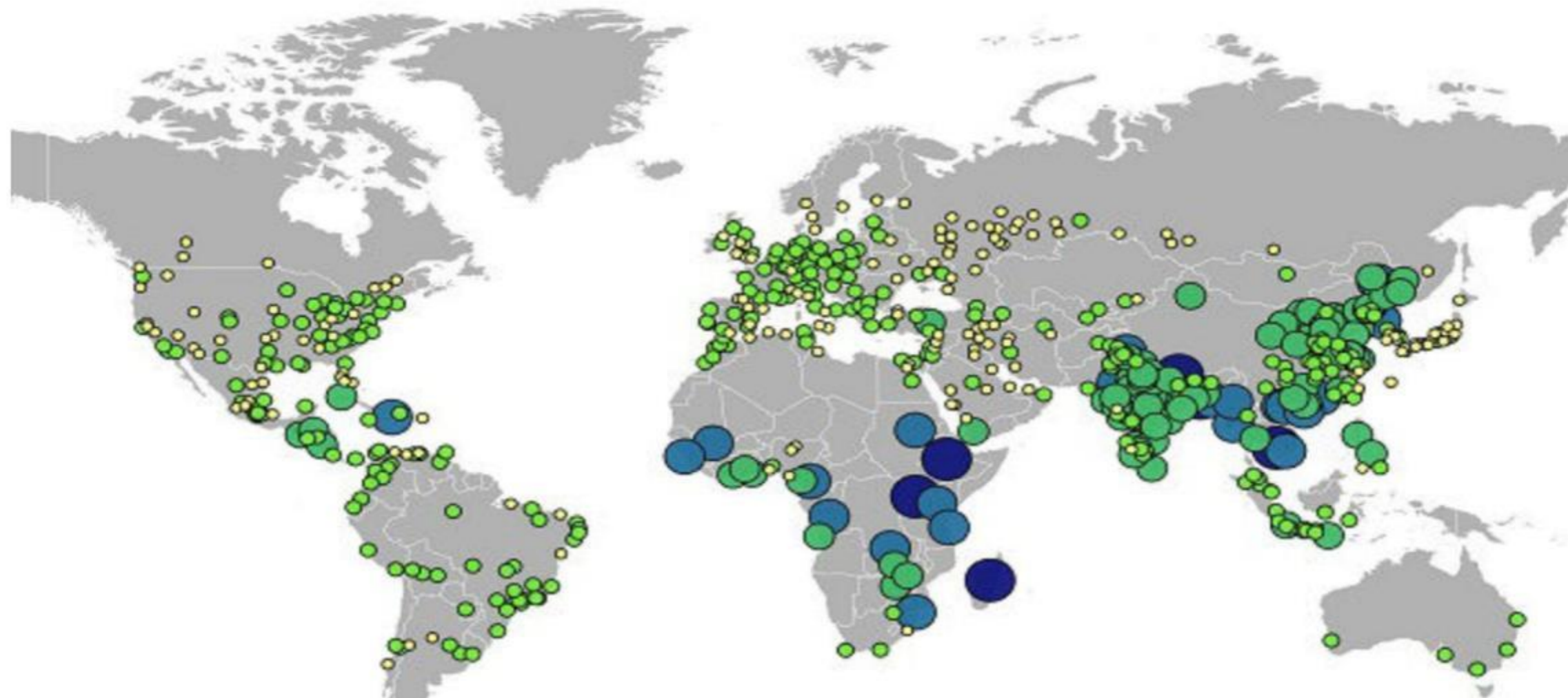
Share of India's GDP

%; rupees billion, real 2008



SOURCE: India Urbanization Econometric Model; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

URBAN PRODUCTIVITY RELATIVE TO NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY – (AS MEASURED BY NIGHT LIGHT)



Urban Productivity Ratio

- 0.1 - 1.0
- 1.1 - 2.5
- 2.6 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 25.0

*The Urban Productivity ratio is the ratio of urban economic output per capita to national economic output per capita. Economic output is measured as light-based regional product (or LRP). See Florida, Guider, Mellander. Global Metropolis: Assessing Economic Activity in Urban Centers Based on Nighttime Satellite Images. Professional Geographer, 2012.

BUT IS THIS THE COMPLETE
STORY?



City may win, but too often its citizen seem to lose

URBAN POVERTY



Detroit - 1.85 million people in 50's to about half a million today

Slums in Kolkata

75 percent of urban citizens live in the bottom income segments, earning an average of 80 rupees a day

What is the wisdom in Urbanization?

URBAN POVERTY - THE BIG QUESTION

Do Cities make people poor?

Or do they attract poor people?

What does the flow of less advantaged people into cities demonstrates?

Urban strength or weakness ?

URBAN POVERTY- CHOICES

The slums of Dharavi may look poor when compared to Bandra - Kurla complex, but poverty rate in Mumbai is far lower than in Maharashtra's rural hinterland

And it is a choice that people make

DOES INDIA NEED GOOD CITIES?

Mahatma Gandhi said that “the true India is to be found not in its few cities, but in its 700,000 villages” and “the growth of the nation depends not on cities, but [on] its villages.”

On average, as the share of a country's population that is urban rises by 10 percent, the country's per capita output increases by 30 percent.

WHAT IS A CITY?

People or Places?

Proximity, Density & Creativity

WHO CONSTITUTE A CITY?

What is inclusive urbanization?

INDIAN CITIES – ISSUES & CHALLENGES

WHERE ARE PEDESTRIAN AND TWO
WHEELERS ?



(MOVING) MAN VS MACHINE



SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING ?



SANITATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

?



Image Credit: istockphoto.com/Kuvona

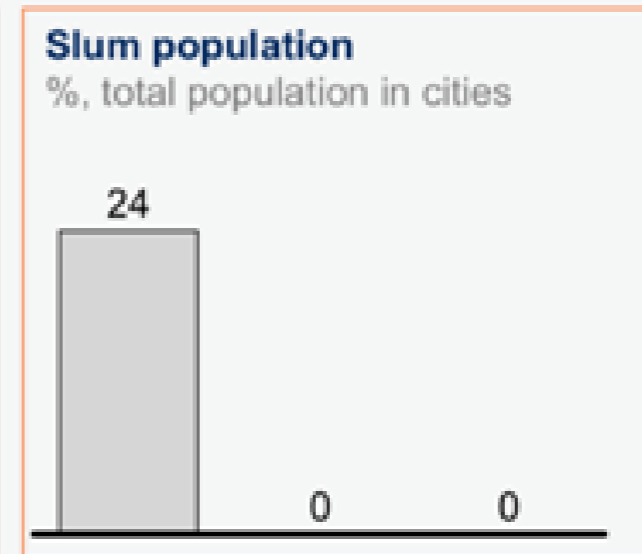
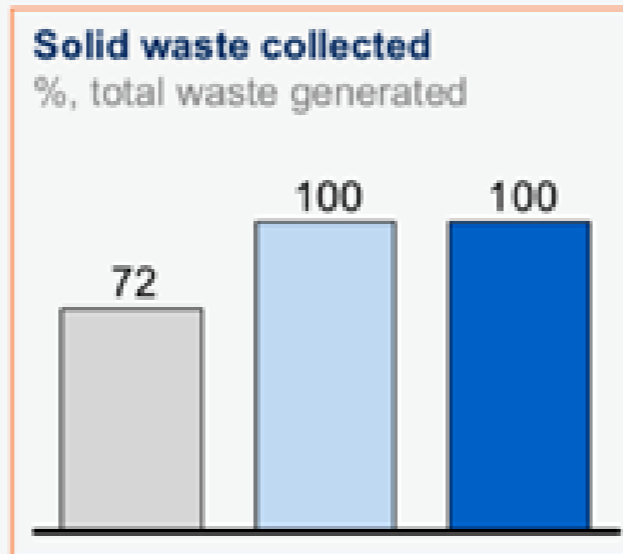
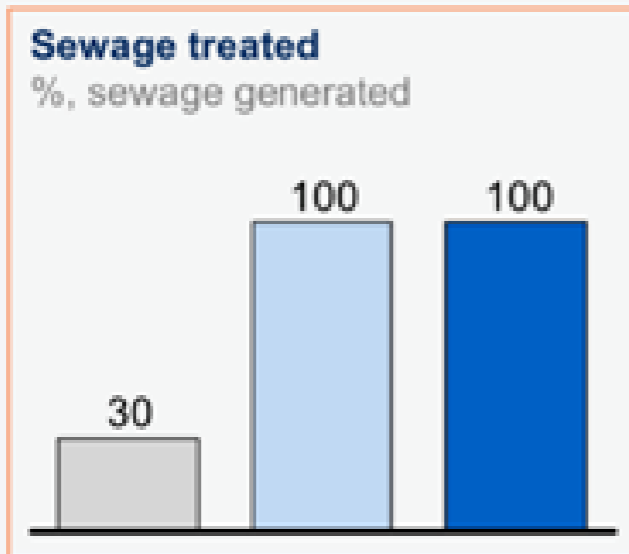
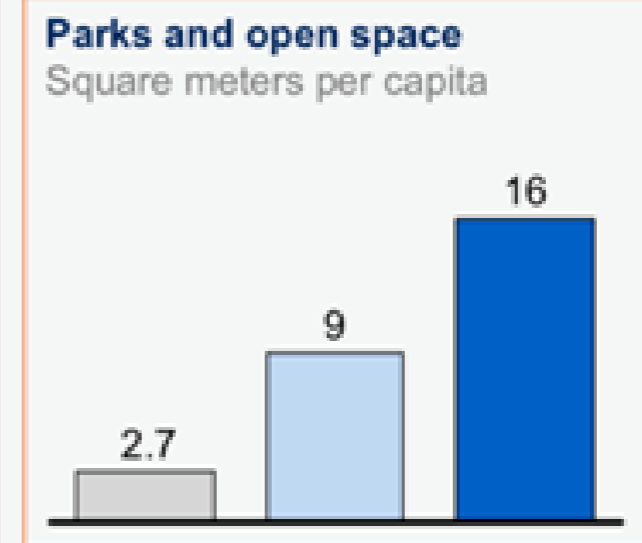
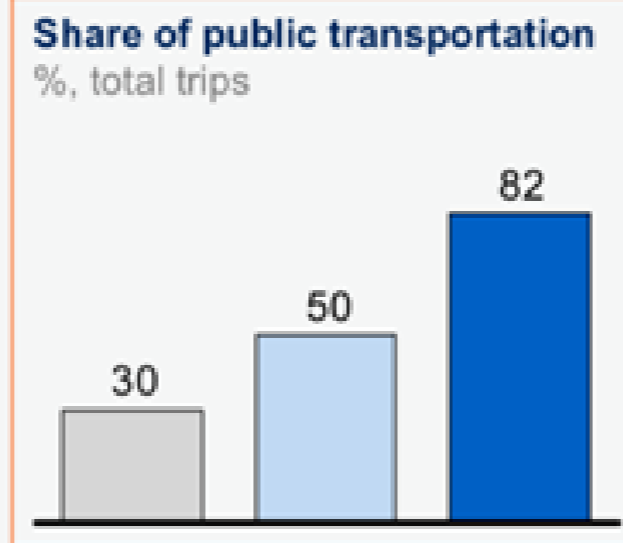
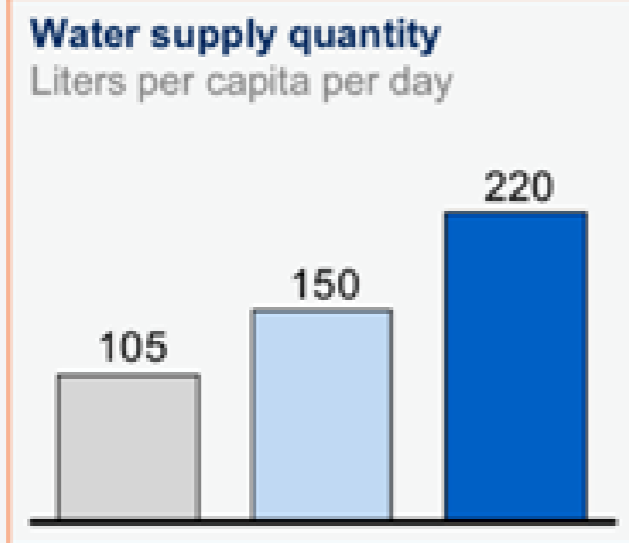
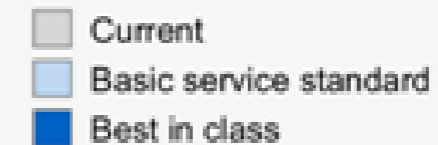


GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES FOR INCLUSIVE URBANIZATION ?

- Complex multi-stakeholder environment
- Lack of effective devolution of finance and functions
- Inflexible and non-participative planning, and poor regulation

QUALITY OF LIFE - SOME INDICATORS

The current performance of India's cities is poor across key indicators of quality of life



SOURCE: United Nations; press search; City Development Plans; The Energy and Resources Institute; Planning Commission; Census 2001; Central Pollution Control Board; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

INCLUSIVE URBANIZATION - KEY QUESTIONS ?

- What are the current responses to the challenges for inclusive urbanization? Are they adequate?
- Going forward, can technology help us in solving our problems? How?
- What are the possible technology solutions/ innovations, which meet the acceptability criterion of:
 1. **Political Economy**
 2. **Making society more equitable**

JOURNEY TOGETHER TILL 31ST OCTOBER (AND BEYOND)

1. Enhancing our understanding of these issues - choose an area of interest and read articles/ books/ reports
2. Collaborate and discuss – group works / google docs
3. Engage with experts and resource persons
4. Present ideas, solutions and recommendations – presentations before Hon P.M.
5. Life long learning journey – specialization/ further studies

RESOURCES: PERSONS /
READINGS

EBRAHIM RASOOL

- *He is a South African politician and diplomat who served as the South African Ambassador to the United States from 2010 to 2015 and Member of the National Assembly from 2009 to 2010.*
- *Considered to be an expert in the area of Human Rights with a focus on Urbanisation, he is a recipient of Nelson Mandela Award for Health and Human Rights.*



ANNA WELLENSTEIN

- *She is the Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Bank's Sustainable Development Practice Group.*
- *She has over 20 years of experience in urban development and infrastructure.*
- *She writes on making urban centres gender inclusive and inclusive to all other minorities.*



RAJ CHETTY

WILLIAM A. ACKMAN PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC
ECONOMICS AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

- one of the youngest tenured professors in Harvard's history
- [Padma Shri](#), by the Government of India in 2015.
- working on mobility and equality of opportunity in urban areas



RESOURCES:

- The 'Strategy for New India @ 75' by NITI Aayog
https://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/Strategy_for_New_India.pdf
- India - Systematic country diagnostic : realizing the promise of prosperity - World Bank
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/629571528745663168/pdf/Volumes-1-AND-2-India-SCD-Realising-the-promise-of-prosperity-31MAY-06062018.pdf>
- India's urban awakening: Building inclusive cities, sustaining economic growth - McKinsey Global Institute
https://www.mckinsey.com/~media/McKinsey/Featured%20Insights/Urbanization/Urban%20awakening%20in%20India/MGI_Indias_urban_awakening_full_report.ashx

QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU