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Research paper



Growth of urbanization in Himachal Pradesh : A statistical analysis

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Abstract

Cities appear as a major role player in the economy of any area reflecting the global integration of its economy as they house majority of large business groups. Migratory population and urban growth are direct contributors in this economic expansion, particularly in the present-day phase of globalization which in under developed countries causes densification and instability of agriculture and other existing land use thus bringing in the need of a proper land resource management.
Focused attention is needed to integrate infrastructure development in various cities and linkages should be established between the creation and management of assets through a system of reforms for long-term sustainability. Himachal Pradesh is a hill state with some most difficult terrains of the country making the preparation of complete cadastral record of land nearly impossible only 80% of land is under revenue records. Thus the amount of habitable land decreases further with around 50 % of the land under forest cover. The aim of the study is to analyze the growth of urbanisation in Himachal Pradesh along with the factors responsible. This growth pattern can later be used to formulate proper land use management and infrastructure development policies for equitable development of the area.

Keywords: *Industrialization; Land use; Migration; Population growth; Urbanization*

1. Introduction

Himachal Pradesh is an enthralling part of the Indian Himalayas and is frequently denoted to as the magical cabinet of nature's majesties. It's located in the Northern region of India, surrounded by Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and China on the four sides. Geographically, it extends between 30°22' to 33°12'N latitude and 75°45' to 79°04'E longitude. [7]
The state is small hill state, with altitude varying from 300 m in Kangra and Una to nearly 7,000 m in Central Himalayan range of Lahaul and Spiti. It covers an area of 55,673 km2, about 1.69 % of country's total area. [5] Administratively, Himachal Pradesh is divided into 12 districts. Being a mountainous state, Himachal Pradesh has a diverse climate that changes with altitude.

2. Growth of Himachal Pradesh: historical overview

The history of Himachal Pradesh is full of the stories and folklore related to the pre historic existence along with the reign of Guptas, Mauryas and other small princely states these kingdoms. The state further saw the colonial era with the establishment of various hill stations in the area by the British Empire. Shimla became the summer capital of India still housing the old buildings showcasing the English grandeur. Post Indian Independence in 1947, the demand for the merger of Hill states with the east Punjab was seen but it met with intense opposition from the rulers and people. After resolving the issues the rulers and the Government of India decided to form a union of these states and named it Himachal Pradesh. The Central Government decided to incorporate all these states into a single unit to be managed by Govt. of India by a Chief Commissioner. As a result, Himachal Pradesh was formulated as a part `C' state (union territory) of Indian Union on 15th April, 1948 by integrating 31 big and small hill states and remained the same till 1956. [4]. Later the categorization of states as A, B, C was considered for abolition by states' Re-organization Commission and recommendations were made for the merger of all `C' states either with the contiguous states of higher status or to be maintained self-reliantly as union territories till any further decision. Himachal maintained its status as a Union Territory till the conferment of Statehood on 25th January, 1971. The territory comprised of five districts: Mahasu, Sirmaur, Bilaspur, Mandi and Chamba. In 1960, the border Chini tehsil of Mahasu district was carved out as a separate administrative unit and district Kinnaur was formed hovering the total number of districts to six. [4] On Ist November, 1966, the state of Haryana was formulated reorganizing the existing state of Punjab and at that time areas of Kullu, Kangra, Shimla and some hilly areas of Hoshiarpur district and Dalhousie of Gurdaspur district were merged into Himachal Pradesh creating the four new districts viz. Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Kangra and Shimla in Himachal Pradesh and merging Dalhousie into Chamba district. With this accretion, Himachal Pradesh accounted of ten districts, an area of 55,673 sq. km and a population of 28.12 lakh according to 1961 census. [4] On Ist September

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1972, Hamirpur and Una districts were created by trifurcation of district Kangra. Shimla and Solan districts were formulated after the reorganization of Mahasu and Solan.

3. Demographic profile of Himachal Pradesh

Out of total area, 32,271 square kilometres (58.0%) is the measured area according to the revenue records of the state. Area-wise, Hamirpur with an area of 1,118 Sq. kms (2.01%) is the smallest district and Lahaul & Spiti is the largest with an area of 13,835 Sq. Kms (24.85%). [4]The total population of Himachal Pradesh, according to 2001 census was 60, 77,248 with a population density of 109 persons per square kilometre. The scheduled tribe population accounts to a total of 2, 18,349 (4.22% of the total) has is concentrated in districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti and parts of Chamba district and scattered in other districts. [4]

About 60 percent of the state's tribal population falls under the tribal sub-plan areas. There are 57 Urban Local Bodies viz. one Nagar Nigam, 20 Municipal Councils and 32 Nagar Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh [4]. In addition to it, there are seven cantonment areas and one census town. The population of these urban settlements is 5, 94,881 as per 2001 census. The largest one is the Shimla Town with a population of 1, 42,161 and the smallest one, is Narkanda with a population of 712. There are 17, 79,100 main workers and 4, 35,279 marginal workers in the state as per 1991 census. [2]

According to 2001 census, the overall literacy percentage of Himachal Pradesh was 77.13% (86.02% for males and 68.08% for females). The literacy rate in Himachal Pradesh is also improving faster than the all-India figures. Himachal Pradesh is characterized by a very strong correlation between sex ratio (females per thousand males) and literacy (Table no 1).

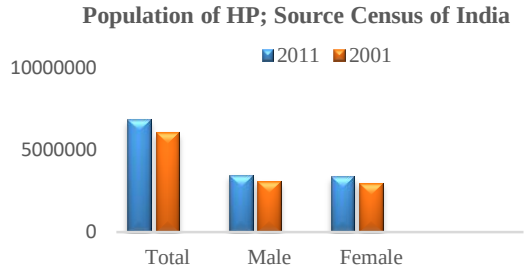


Figure 1: Population of HP; Source Census of India

Table 1: Demographic Profile of HP;
Source: Census of India

Himachal Pradesh Demographic profile		
	2011	**2001**
Actual Population	**68,64,602**	60,77,900
Urban Population	**10.03%**	9.79%
Rural Population	**89.97%**	90.21%
Male	**3481873**	3087940
Female	**33,82,729**	29,89,960
Population Growth	**12.94%**	17.53%
Density/km2	**123**	109
Proportion to Indian Population	**0.57%**	0.59%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	**972**	968
Average Literacy	**82.80%**	76.48%

3.1. Population

The population of H.P. has grown at the rate of 17.53% during the decade 1991- 2001 which is 3.81 % less than national growth rate. The total population of the state is 0.59% of India's population and ranks 21st amongst all states and Union Territories of the country. [4] The population of males is 50.77% and that of females 49.20%.

3.2. Rural & urban population

Himachal Pradesh is regarded as the state with the highest percentage of rural population to total population among all the states and union territories of the country. Majority of the population in H.P. (90.21%) is rural. The rural population of the state has decreased slightly (1.10%) during the decade as shown in figure 2. [4]. The basic reason for this shift is not the common concept of urbanization, but declaration of former rural areas as urban areas. This however is seen as a small contribution of the rural urban migration in this increase.

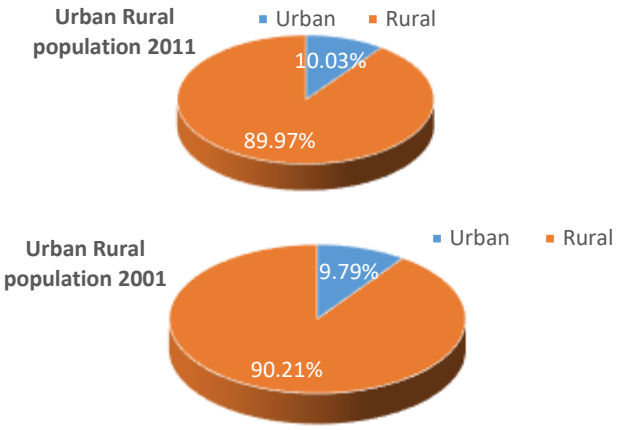


Figure 2 Urban & Rural Population in India Source: Table 1

3.3. Population Density

The density of population reflects the ratio between the population and the area of any region. The population density in the state is 109 persons per Sq. Kms. in 2001 census against 93 persons per Sq. Km. in 1991 census further rising to 123 persons/sq. km in 2011 [4].

Thus there is net addition of 16 persons per Sq. Km. in the state during the decade 1991-2001. [9] The density of population in H.P. is very low when compared to the national average of 324 persons per Sq. Km. .Only district Hamirpur has a higher density of population when compared to the national average. Population growth in the 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh based on the various attributes can be graphically represented as figure no 3, 4, 5 and 6.

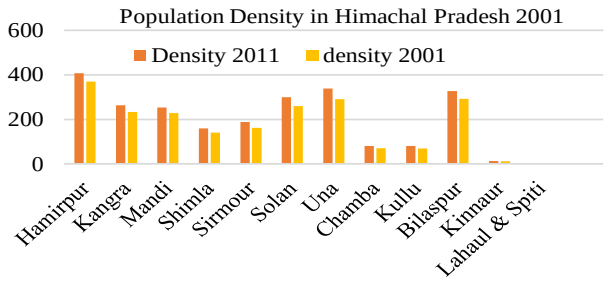


Figure 3 : Population Density HP in 2001; Source Table 1

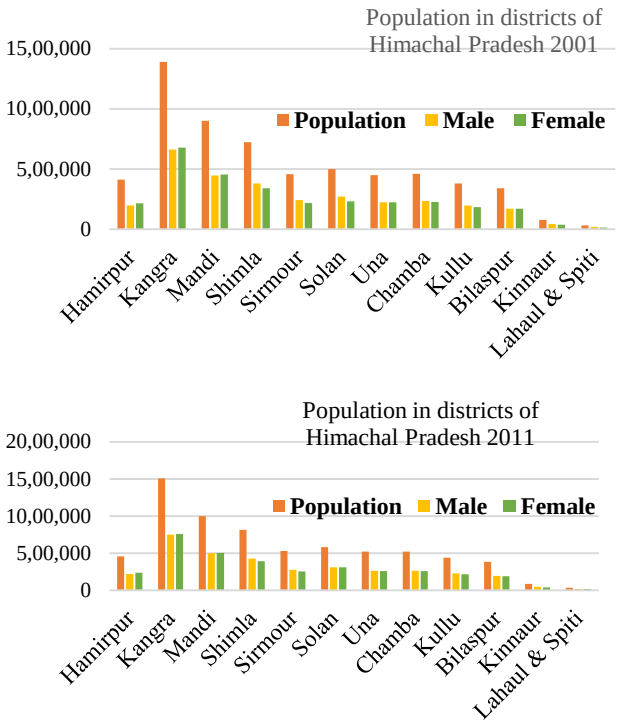


Figure 4 : Population in HP in 2011; Source Table 1

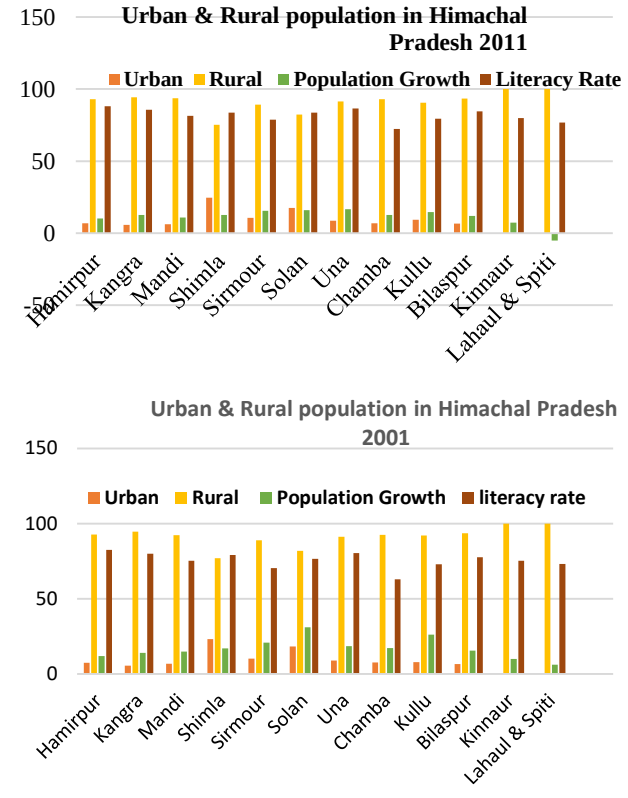


Figure 5 : Urban & Rural Population in HP in 2001& 2011; Source Table 1

4. Urban growth of Himachal Pradesh

In 1901, urban population of Himachal Pradesh was merely 77332 persons which accounted for 4.03 percent of the total population of the state. Period 1901-11 marked a negative urban growth of -23.46 percent. [3]It is evident from the table 1 that entire colonial period was characterized by very slow urban growth. The process of urbanization speeded up only after the independence; with the most prominent growth between1941-51. It was largely due to the formation of Himachal Pradesh as a Chief Commissioner's Province leading to administrative expansion which gave birth to small towns, mainly characterized by administrative functions Total urban population of the state was 153827 persons in 1951. During the attainment of its statehood urbanization level of Himachal Pradesh was 6.99 percent. Post 1971 period shows that the state is experiencing a uniform urban growth.

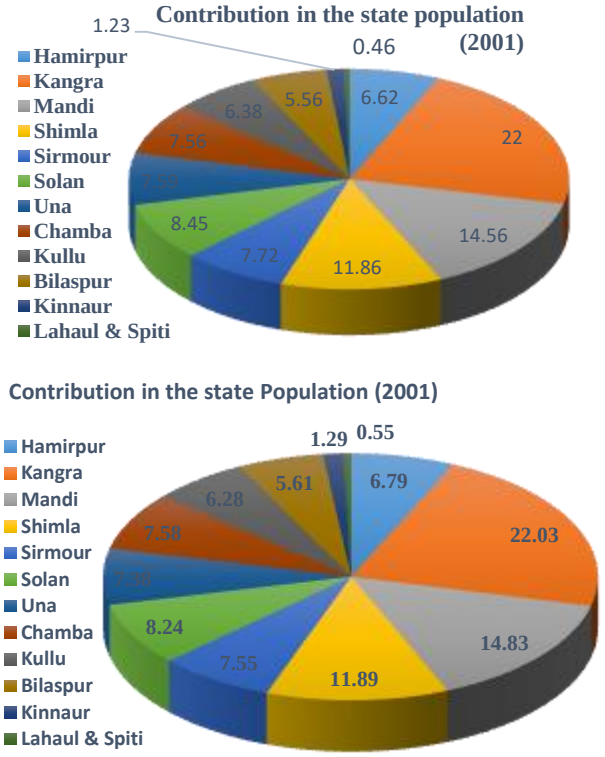


Figure 6 : Contribution in state Population 2001& 2011; Source Table 1

Decadal growth of urban population ranges from 32-35 percent between 1971 and 2001. According to 2001 census the urban population of the state is around 9.8% of total population which is least in the country far behind the national average of 27.78%. Slow urban expansion of Himachal Pradesh is largely due to its agricultural economy, inaccessibility, presence of large number of small villages, sparse population distribution, tough terrain, lack of industrialization etc. The history of urbanization shows that Himachal Pradesh has always been a least urbanized state of India. Tehsil level pattern of urbanization in 1971 shows that out of total 53 tehsils only 24 were urbanized. [3]In 1971 only in Shimla (78.70 percent) the level of urbanization was above 40 percent. Nahan was the only tehsil in 30.01-40 % category. 14 tehsils had urban population below 10 percent of their total population. The state has 20 tehsils that have urbanization level between 0.01-10 percent and remaining 10 tehsils come under 10.01-20 percent urbanization. District Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti have no urban population. This may be attributed to several geographical factors besides socioeconomic development of the tribal region.

Table 2 : Urbanisation at national and state level Souorce : (Chand, 2013)

Urbanisation		
Year	National Level	State Level
1971	19.91%	6.99%
1981	23.70%	7.91%
1991	25.72%	8.69%
2001	27.78%	9.8%
2011	31.2%	10.03%

4.1. Towns of Himachal Pradesh

Census classifies urban centres are classified in to following six categories Based on population size. (Chand, 2013)

- Class I (100,000 or more),
- Class II (from 50,000 to 99,999),
- Class III (from 20,000 to 49,999)
- Class IV (from 10,000 to 19,999),
- Class V (from 5000 to 9999),
- Class VI (below 5000).

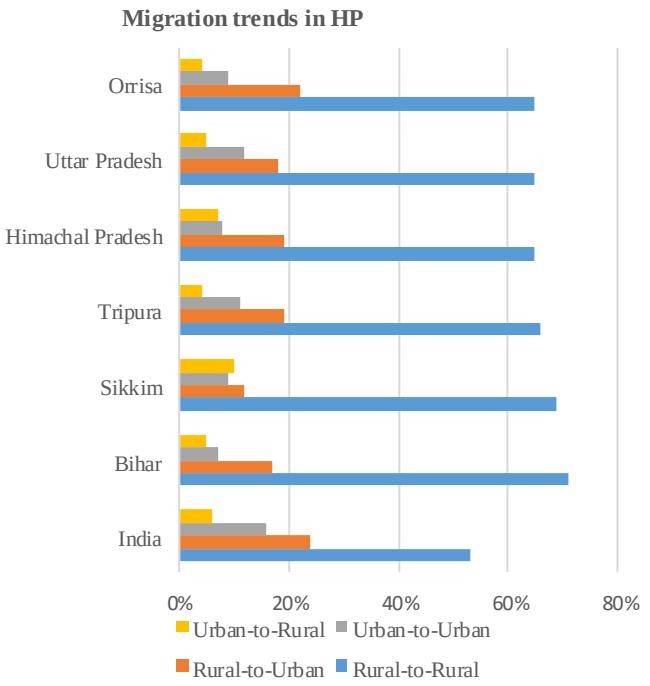


Figure 7 Migration trends in HP; Source [9]

Table 3: Class wise cities in HP; Source [3]

Class wise trend of urban population in HP							
Years	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class -VI	Total
1971	0	1	1	5	6	23	36
1981	0	1	2	5	9	30	47
1991	1	0	4	7	10	36	58
2001	1	0	6	7	17	26	57

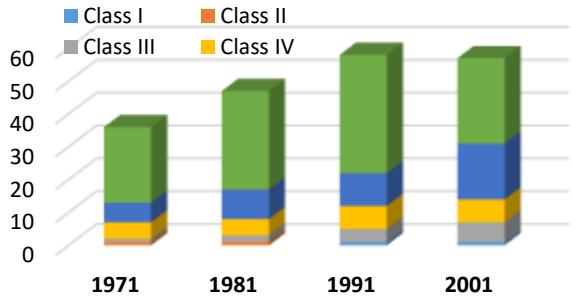


Figure 8 Class wise cities in HP; Source [3]

The population of Shimla is 144,578 in 2011. Prior to 1991, there was a complete absence of class-I towns. In 1971, there was only one 2nd class town (Shimla) comprising 22.89 percent of total urban population of the state. Out of total 36 towns 22 were class VI towns. The same trend continued in 1981 census with minor variations [3]. A remarkable swing was noticed in 1991 when Shimla became a class-I town. Due to this shift there was complete absence of 2nd class town during this period. Slight increase in number of towns of all classes have been registered during this period. Since there was no class II town in 1991, the city of Shimla along with six class III terms had been accommodating more than 42 percent of urban population of the state.

The latest census (2001) shows considerable decline in number of class VI towns in Himachal Pradesh. In 2001 there were only 27 class VI towns, their number was 36 in 1991 census. Alike 1991 census, the class II towns are completely absent. (Figure 6 & table 3) Shimla is still only one 1st class town with 23.93 percent of the total urban population of the state [3]

Nearly half of the total urban population lives in class I and III towns. The class VI towns which accounts for nearly 50 percent of total towns, but have only 12.20 percent of total urban population of the state. It clearly exhibits the preponderance of small towns and this trend persists through all the census years.

4.2. Distribution of urban population & Top Towns

In 1971 there were only 36 towns in Himachal Pradesh which have increased in all subsequent census. The number of towns have been classified, declassified and reclassified during this time period e.g. in 2001 Sarahan town (Sirmour) and Pandoh has been declassified, Dhalli merged with Shimla Municipal Corporation. New inclusions were town of Mant Khas (Kangra) and Baddi (Solan). [3]Due to their large area and population district Kangra have large number of towns. Shimla district also possesses considerable number of towns. In 1971 total population of Shimla town was 55368 followed by Sundernagar, Mandi, Nahan, Chamba, Dharamshala, Solan, Kullu, Bilaspur and Una. Sundernagar registered a very high growth rate of 268.45 percent in 1961-71 and became second largest town of Himachal Pradesh this excessive growth rate was due to migration of large population from outside because of construction of Beas-Satluj Link Project. Sundernagar marked a negative growth in 1991 census because of outmigration of large number of people because of the completion of the Project Solan town also registered an impressive growth rate of 65.70 percent.[3]

Table 4: Top 10 Towns of HP; Source [3]

Rank	**1971**	**1981**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**
1	Shimla	Shimla	Shimla	Shimla	Baddi
2	Sunder Nagar	Sunder Nagar	Mandi	Solan	Chamba
3	Mandi	Nahan	Nahan	Mandi	Dharam shala
4	Nahan	Mandi	Solan	Nahan	Kullu
5	Chamba	Dharam shala	Sunder Nagar	Sunder Nagar	Mandi
6	Dharam shala	Chamba	Dharam shala	Baddi	Nahan
7	Solan	Solan	Chamba	Chaamba	Paonta sahib
8	Kullu	Kullu	Kullu	Dharam Shala	Shimla
9	Bilaspur	Una	Paonta Sahib	Paonta Sahib	Solan
10	Una	Bilaspur	Hamirpur	Kullu	Sunder nagar

A new town, Paonta Sahib (Sirmour district) entered in the list of top 10 towns. It registered a very high growth rate of 127.71, primarily due to industrialization. Hamirpur was also a new entry in this list. According to 2001 census Solan with a stupendous growth rate of 57.39 percent reached in second position. This is mainly due to its moderate climate, accessibility and increased process of industrialization. Baddi one of the most industrialized pockets of Himachal Pradesh made its entry as sixth largest town of Himachal Pradesh. Towns are ranked as per the growth rate for the different eras In 2011 many smaller towns were seen rising in

the ranking list along with the earlier existing historical towns. The ranking for top 10 cities in the different eras is as per table no 4. [13]

5. Industrial profile

Himachal Pradesh was predominantly an agrarian economy in its initial years. The growth rate remained more or less stable in the nineties. During the decade 2001-2011 the state showed an average annual growth rate of 5.7 percent, which is at par with the national level. [12] The pace of industrial development has picked up after the allowance of special package of incentive by Central govt. for setting up of Industries in the state in 2003 together with the state Govt incentives resulting in high investment in both MSEs and Medium & Large Scale sector in the state as per table no. Key Industries in Himachal Pradesh are textiles, pharmaceuticals, food production & processing, light engineering, IT & electronics, cement, tourism.

The rich natural resources of the state are suited for investments in major sectors such as procurement of agricultural produce, hydroelectric power, cement and tourism. Himachal Pradesh has made significant achievements in the field of industrialization in the past few years. The districts of Solan, Sirmour, Kangra and Una lead in terms of investments attracted (Table 6). As of December 2011, there were 474 medium and large scale industries and about 38,409 small scale industries employing about 0.26 million persons. [8] Food processing industry is primarily focused in the areas of traditional processing of agricultural and horticulture raw material. The area under fruit cultivation increased from 792 hectares in 1950-51 to about 211,295 hectares in 2010-11. Apple, constitutes about 83 per cent of the total fruit production. District Solan is known for the production of tomatoes and mushrooms and is also termed as the mushroom capital of India. Around 300 pharmaceutical companies have set up operations in the state, including Ranbaxy, Dr Reddy's, Morepen and Torrent Pharmaceuticals [8]. The growths of registered industries in the state during the last three years have been recorded more in district Solan followed by district Sirmour and Una respectively. In the state least numbers of units have been registered in district Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti. District Solan has become the largest employment provider district of the state with 13.35% of the total employment followed by district Kangra and Sirmour [11] (Table 5)

Table 5: District wise Status of Micro and small scale enterprises as on 31 Dec 2014

District	No of Units	% of Total	Investment in Lakhs	% of Total	Employment	% of Total
Bilaspur	2401	6.02	8204	1.18	8643	3.86
Chamba	1809	4.53	4095	0.58	6316	2.82
Hamirpur	2929	7.34	7810	1.11	10508	4.7
Kangra	9210	23.07	37821	5.4	40927	18.28
Kullu	2621	6.56	8652	1.23	14497	6.49
Kinnaur	597	1.5	737	0.11	1886	0.84
Lahaul & Spiti	590	1.48	374	0.05	1637	0.73
Mandi	4050	10.14	12593	1.8	16752	7.48
Shimla	3562	8.92	9092	1.3	12597	5.63
Solan	5331	13.35	434690	62.03	69492	31.05
Sirmour	3304	8.27	125378	17.9	22531	10.07
Una	3522	8.82	51197	7.31	18019	8.05
Total	39927	100%	700733	100%	223805	100%

Industrial progress is one of the most important indicators of the economic development of a region. The industrial development, in turn, largely depends, on the large and medium scale industry due to its large employment potential, higher levels of industrial efficiency and ancillary spin off. Industry Areas are being set up at Baddi, Barotiwala, Parwanoo, Kala Amb, Paonta Sahib, Amb, Mehatpur, Tahliwal, Sansarpur Terrace and Golthai etc [8].

Table 6 Overview of Industries in HP; Source [8]

Name and Location	Primary Industry	Description
Baddi (Class III)	Pharmaceuticals / Textiles	Solan district, pharmaceutical, textile, auto ancillary, paper and printing units.
Barotiwala	Multi-Industry	Solan district; hub for small scale industries.
Parwanoo (Class V)	Light Engineering	Solan district; an industrial cluster for High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipe companies.
Chambaghat	Electronics	Solan district
Paonta Sahib (Class IV)	Pharmaceuticals/ Chemicals	Sirmour district
Tahliwal and Gagret (Class VI)	Electronics	Una district, telecommunications companies.
Amb	Engineering/ Auto	Una , engineering and automotive companies
Sansarpur Terrace	Engineering	Kangra district, the leading engineering companies of North India.
Golthai	Multi-Industry	Bilaspur district, a mini growth centre.

Baddi Barotiwala Nalagarh Industrial Area, promoted by the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, GOI has emerged as a hub for textiles, pharmaceuticals and packaging industries. The government has proposed a biotechnology park at Nalagarh & a nanotechnology park near the Biotechnology Park at Aduwal. [8] An Inland Container Depot is being developed at Baddi for the benefit of exporting industries through Container Corporation of India.Himachal Textile Park Ltd is setting up its 1st Textile Park at district Una. Five cement plants are under operation in the state. MOU have been signed for the establishment of 4 new major cement plants in the state. Himachal Pradesh's IT policy and the incentives offered to the IT industry are aimed at promoting the state as an attractive destination for the industry, proposed to set up Information Technology Parks and Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has set up a centre in Shimla. [8] Tourism is one of the most important sectors for the state economy in terms of foreign exchange earnings as well as creation of employment opportunities. The state is endowed with topographic diversity as well as with historical monuments and religious shrines. The tourist inflow in the state has increased from 7.95 million in 2006 to 15.09 million in 2011, representing a CAGR (compound annual growth rate) of 13.6 per cent (Table 7 & Figure 9) [8]

Industrialization in Himachal Pradesh, where there are severe topographical, geographical and socio-economic constraints, largely depends on infrastructure development. With the gradual increase in investment in infrastructural facilities, through successive five year plans and formulation of a well-defined industrial policy, Himachal Pradesh has been able to offset the location disadvantages to some extent. As a result considerable numbers of small, medium and large scale units are coming up in the state. As on 31.12.2014, 502 Medium & Large Scale enterprises have been reported in Himachal Pradesh with an investment of 11300.62 Crores and providing employment to 60794 persons.

Table 7: Tourist inflow in HP;Source Himachal Tourism

Destination	No of Tourists *(in million)
Shimla	2.9
Kullu	2.7
Kangra	1.9
Bilaspur	1.0
Chamba	0.8

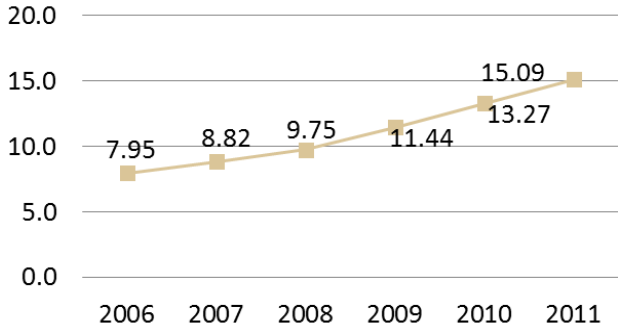


Figure 9 Total Tourist Arrivals in Himachal Pradesh

6. Problems because of urbanization

Urbanisation, which will be an inevitable part of growth for Himachal in the approaching years, will be a major trial. Unless proper initial planning is done, probabilities of retrieving benefits of development for urban residents are austere. The state is least urbanized throughout the country. Greater economic opportunity and educational prospects are being offered by the state, but the urban areas lack in terms of social and human development outcomes. Foreseeing the growth of migratory population in the urban areas, the state arose as a home to migrants from different parts of the country and the world, including Nepal, but there is no complete data of migrants and only small regional level surveys are conducted from time to time. As urbanization comes with an environmental costs, the need for striking a balance between needs to grow along with social and environmental sustainability should be focused upon.

Economic alteration and changes in population will also pose a major challenge for the state. "In spite of constructive approach of people towards economic development, their role in the future development can be conditional.

Emphasizing that change brings huge transformation in hopes, ambitions and motivations of citizens. Expectations and aspirations are like a double-edged sword where people grasp opportunities for better quality of lives but if expectations are not fulfilled, it can lead to frustration. The people are highly aspirational for their state, with an anxiety about the effect that rapid development will have on their culture and values and the fear of losing them.

Himachal is well suited to strive on its preceding success and continue moving forward, but the future strategies should focus on rapid and effective response to expanding population and fulfilling their basic needs, without leaving a large carbon footprint for the future generations. Some major problems which are seen in the area because of urbanization are:

- Deterioration in the quality of air, water and agricultural land.
- Solid & Hazardous waste management issues
- Law & Order Problems
- Noise Pollution
- River Bed mining
- Poor living conditions
- Housing shortage
- haphazard construction in industrial areas

In industrial areas like Baddi Barotiwala etc. sewage treatment is also a major concern for the effluent being discharged from the various industries.(Table 8) A Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Kaindhuwal, Baddi by Baddi Infrastructure is proposed costing Rs. 60 crore, plans to cover 1260 out of 2063 odd industries situated in the area. [10]

7. Initiatives by the government

The urban Development Department of state, along with ULBs is driven to find ground-breaking and progressive technical resolutions to urban glitches of the state like; integrated urban transport, Sanitation, Solid Waste Management, Urban Infrastructure, Urban Poverty, Urban Housing, Urban Planning, Financial Sustainability of ULBs and general Urban Governance [6]. Active community participation is ensured for the betterment of the society and tackling of the problems various schemes are:

Table 8 Status of ETP in Baddi Industrial area; Source [10]

Area	Industries registered (15/09/2011)	Industries with ETP	Industries without ETP	Main Types
Baddi Barotiwala	985	173 (+43 under installation)	769	Textile, dying, pharma, chemical, pulp and paper, pesticides
Nalagarh	667	124 (+61 under installation	482	Same as above, distilleries & engineering
Total	1652	401	1251	

7.1. Smart city concept

In the budget, 2014, it was projected for 'one hundred Smart cities', as satellite towns of larger cities and modernizing the existing mid-sized cities. Though the concept of smart cities is not clearly defined, but it may include creative, cyber, digital, e-governed, entrepreneurial, intelligent, knowledge, harnessing the power of Information and communication technology (ICT) [12]. Smartness is to be considered with respect to governance and service delivery. Provision of Basic infrastructure, leading to improved quality of life in a sustainable environment. Solicitation of Smart Solutions to make a role model for other aspirant cities in the zone focused on sustainable and inclusive development. Dharamshala is being identified for the development.

7.2. Swatch bharat

Focuses on municipal Solid waste management with an objective to create waste free cities/towns and provide clean and pollution free environment in the urban Himachal Pradesh. Clean urban areas will attract tourists and thus increase the economic diversity of the urban dwellers and it will be also source for revenue generation for ULB. Principles to be adopted are [6]:

- Highest Degree of Community Participation and community led management of MSW
- Segregation at source
- Waste to value through maximising recycling
- Endeavour to achieve zero land fill status
- Scientific land fill
- Polluters to pay

7.3. National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM), 2005

The primary objective of the JnNURM is to create economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive cities. The JnNURM consists of two sub-missions Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP). [6]The Mission focuses on: Combined development of substructure services; safeguarding connections between asset creation and maintenance for long term project sustainability; hastening the course of investment into urban infrastructure services; planned development of cities including the peri-urban areas, out growths, and urban corridors; renewal and re-development of inner city areas; Universalization of urban services so as to ensure their availability to the urban poor. [6]

7.4. National Urban livelihood Mission (NULM), 2005

NULM aims at reduction of poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access profitable self-

employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, leading to a considerable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grass roots level institutions of the poor. [6]
NULM is based on community mobilization and women empowerment. NULM imagines universal mobilization of urban poor households into economy and credit-based Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations/collectives. A mission mode approach in the form of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is considered necessary to organize urban poor in Self Help Groups, creating chances for skill development resulting in market-based employment and initiation of self-employment ventures by ensuring easy access to credit.
The NULM will be implemented in two phases: Phase I (2013-2017) and Phase II (2017-2022). In Phase I, NULM will target all cities with a population of one lakh or more and district headquarter towns with a population of less than one lakh as per Census of India 2011 [6]. However, other towns may be allowed in exceptional cases on the request of the states.
Funding will be shared between the Centre and the states in the ratio of 75:25. For North Eastern and Special Category states (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), this ratio will be 90:10. [6]

7.5. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

The main focus was to improve the quality of life as a whole, especially for the poor and the disadvantaged by providing basic services (e.g. water supply, sewerage, urban transport) to residential and other build amenities in cities. Lessons from the previous Mission have shown that the creation of infrastructure impacts on the real needs of people directly, such as providing taps and toilet connections. This means that the infrastructure creation that with a direct link to provision of better services to people is to be focused and this was unequivocally stated by the President of India in his speeches to the Joint Sessions of the Parliament on 9 June, 2014 and 23 February, 2015. Therefore, the purpose of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is to (i) ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection; (ii) increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks); and (iii) reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling). [1] All these outcomes are valued by citizens, particularly women under the indicators and standards prescribed by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) in the form of Service Level Yardsticks. AMRUT Mission will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 5 years.

7.6. Decentralized planning in Himachal Pradesh

The notion of decentralized planning is as deep-rooted as the Gandhian economic thought. Active participation of people is ensured for the development of village economies. This ideology of self-sustained local economies is ingrained into Indian Philosophy from Vedic times. The concept of decentralized planning was accepted in principle, since the beginning of planning era in the country but the first step towards the 33 decentralization was taken during the First Five Year Plan. [6] In Himachal Pradesh problems of poverty, unemployment, inequality, and infrastructure backwardness were addressed during the 5th Five Year Plan through conscious efforts for the formulation of the District Plans. The Decentralized Planning process was introduced in a phased manner and the following steps were taken in this direction to ensure adequate involvement of people and their representatives in the decision making process.

7.6.1. Local District Planning:

First introduced in the year 1984-85 to provide space for planning and implementation at the sub-state level .Under Local District Planning Scheme, Rs. 29.78 crore were utilized for carrying out different developmental works of local importance during the year 1997-98 to 1999-2000. (Division, 2003) From the year 1999-2000 this scheme was discontinued and a new programme called as Vidhayak Kshetra Vikas Nidhi Yojna (VKVNY) was launched, to clear the pending liabilities.

7.6.2. Vidhayak Kshetra Vikas Nidhi Yojna (VKVNY):

It was started during the year 1999-2000 to ensure more active involvement of the elected representatives in addressing the micro–level issues. [5] Each MLA was allocated a grant of Rs. 15.00 lakh for taking up developmental works against the sensitive needs of the area in his constituency. During the year 2000-01, the allocation was enhanced to Rs. 20.00 lakh. Out of Rs. 13.00 crore, budget allocated to the districts under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 6.50 crore were provided contribution to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund for financing relief and rehabilitation activities after the worst-ever flash floods in Sutlej valley. Balance funds of Rs. 6.50 crore were assigned to the districts for progressive works. The funds were allocated to the Deputy Commissioners for the execution of this programme on the recommendation of the Member of Legislative Assembly. The implementation of this programme ensured balanced development of all the areas in H.P, with an effective and intensive implementation and monitoring.
Besides, an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh each for the Tribal Area Constituencies was also given by the H.P Tribal Development Department. The scheme was discontinued in the year 2001-02 but later resumed in 2003-04 with a provision of Rs. 24.00 lakh per constituency.

7.6.3. Vikas Mein Jan Sahyog (VMJS)

To elicit effective peoples' participation, some funds were diverted from the Local District Planning, in the year 1991-92 to start a programme "Gaon Bhi Apna, Kam Bhi Apna". [5] In the year 1994 the programme was restructured and renamed as "Vikas Mein Jan Sahyog". Under this programme, people were insisted to come forward for meeting their most strongly felt needs with a public share of 30% of the project cost and Govt. could provide the rest benefiting the community. During the initial year, a developmental scheme was to be sanctioned in the ratio of 70:30, 70% Govt. share & 30% Public share in rural areas and 50:50 in urban areas. The maximum limit for the sanction of a scheme by the Deputy Commissioner was kept at Rs. 70,000. In the year 1995, the guidelines of the programme were revised. Government share in rural areas was raised to 75% with a maximum sanction limit of Rs. 1.00 lakh which was further raised to Rs. 3.00 lakh in 1997 and Rs. 5.00 lakh in 1999. One of the very strong elements of this programme apart from effective participation by the stake holders is a priori provision for maintenance of the assets created which is also funded on a similar sharing basis as the project cost.

7.6.4. Sectorial Decentralized Planning Programme:

5 percent of the approved outlays in selected heads of development were allocated to the districts (non-tribal areas) on the same formula as for the Local District Planning, i.e. 60% on the basis of population and 40% on the basis of geographical area. The programme was introduced in the year 1993-94 with a total freedom given to the districts for identifying projects. [5]
The projects should meet the critical gaps and should also enhance the credibility of the grievances redressal machinery. The basic thought behind this measure was that, as and when District Level Public Grievances Redressal Committees meet, they are faced with minor developmental grumbles which do not find place in the

budget and at the same time are so small in financial repercussions that these could be instantly met to enhance satisfaction level of people through public grievances redressal machinery. The Govt. decided that from the year 1998-99 onwards, there would be no earmarking of funds for SDP under Panchayati Raj and Local Self Govt. Plan heads of development because of flow of funds as per recommendations of the state Finance Commission to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies. Hence, there are only 14 selected heads of development now left under which SDP funds of 5 percent are earmarked.

7.7 Member of Parliament Local Area Development scheme (MPLADS):

A Central Sector Scheme from the year 1993-94 which authorized M.Ps to recommend small works of capital nature demanded by their Constituents. [5] Under this scheme, each M.P has the choice to suggest to District Collector works to the tune of Rs. 1.00 crore per year from the financial year 1994-95 which was raised to 2 crores in 2000-2001 with each individual work not exceeding Rs. 10.00 lakh. Planning Department has been declared the nodal agency for implementation of this scheme and it coordinates the implementation of this scheme with the concerned DCs.

7.8 Mukhya Mantri Gram Path Yojna

Started during the year 2002-2003 aiming at provision of connectivity to villages from nearby motor able roads. [5] Under this scheme only Kuchha Paths in rural areas would be made metaled besides having a provision for the construction of small culverts/bridges which would otherwise may be necessary for providing smooth and all weather connectivity to the people residing in far flung areas. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 7.50 crore was provided to all the Deputy Commissioners excluding tribal areas.

7.9 Special sub plans

Focused on tribal and other backward areas are framed to take care of the concerned problems

8. Conclusion

The trends of urbanization in Himachal Pradesh show that the growth of urban population is very low making it the least urbanized state in India. Structural pattern shows the preponderance of small towns and agglomerations. Shimla is the only one class-I town in the state which constitutes almost one quarter of the total urban population. Presently out of total 53 tehsils 34 have urban population, but there is noticeable spatial variation in the level of urbanization. Four tehsils i.e. Shimla, Solan, Nahan and Sunder Nagar constitutes approximately 50 percent of the total urban population. Large number of tehsils comes under 0.01 to 10 percent urbanization level, which is very low. It has been found that emergence of towns in the state has largely been the result of administrative exigencies and industrial settlement.

The urbanisation scene in surrounding areas such as Baddi Nalagarh etc. is a result of increasing industrial settlements in the area resulting in haphazard development in the area and poor infrastructure and living standards. Need of the hour is the involvement of govt and local bodies in the upliftment of these conditions, for example projects under PPP model can be undertaken

Green building concepts should be implemented. Activity mapping should be done by the states for municipal governments to prioritise the works to be done on the basis of the sensitivity of the issue. The concept of “one size fits all here” should not be followed and a mutual responsibility of upliftment of the current scenario is to be understood ensuring proper public and government participation. Land is to be undertaken as a tangible resource Proper management and consolidation of land can lead us to a much better infrastructural development to an efficient, sustainable & equitable land development whereas poor administration can further deteriorate the living standards and the provision of basic amenities. Urban planning mechanisms are to be renovated to amalgamate land record keeping, integration of land use with transport planning, and implant municipal plans into district and regional level plans. Modern techniques such as land pooling, transfer of development rights and public private partnership can be implemented for a proper planning. There can be a system for sustainable urban environmental management to enable the urban environment in supporting the needs of a rapidly growing urban population and the process of urbanization is considered a boon in the development of the country. The urbanization should always be a helping hand for economic and social development and it should be greeted with due consideration and precaution.

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