

---

# UNIT 11 LAWS AND POLICIES PERTAINING TO URBAN ENVIRONMENT

---

## Structure

- 11.0 Introduction
- 11.1 Objectives
- 11.2 Municipal Solid wastes (Management and Handling Rules, 2000)
  - 11.2.1 Objective of SWM Law's
  - 11.2.2 Definition of Waste
  - 11.2.3 Parameters of Management of Municipal Waste
  - 11.2.4 Ancillary Rules in India for SWM
- 11.3 Essential commodities Act, 1955
- 11.4 Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
- 11.5 Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
- 11.6 Policies on Urban Sprawl
  - 11.6.1 Urban Areas, Urban Growth and Sprawling
  - 11.6.2 Urban Sprawl as a Process of Land-use Change
  - 11.6.3 Governance Structures
  - 11.6.4 Planning Matters
  - 11.6.5 Approaches to Model the Dynamics of Urban Sprawl
  - 11.6.6 Indian Government Policies to Check Urban sprawling
- 11.7 Slum and Slum Control
  - 11.7.1 Introduction & Definition of Slum
  - 11.7.2 Policies & Programs launched in India for Slum clearance
  - 11.7.3 Redevelopment of Slums
  - 11.7.4 Slum Redevelopment Models
- 11.8 Rehabilitation
  - 11.8.1 Objectives of the 'National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy'
  - 11.8.2 Social Impact Assessment (SIA)
  - 11.8.3 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan
- 11.9 Let's Sum Up:
- 11.10 Key Words:
- 11.11 Answers to Check Your Progress
- 11.12 References and Suggested Reading

---

## 11.0 INTRODUCTION

---

Urban law is the broad ranging, collection of diverse policies, laws, decisions and practices that govern the management and development of the urban environment. Urban law has several defining characteristics: It governs the crucial functions of towns and cities and reflects the rights and responsibilities of the residents and users of these urban areas. The functions are diverse, including urban planning, municipal finance, land administration and management, infrastructure provision, mobility and local economic

development, among others. It is present at various levels, from internationally recognized rights, such as the right to housing, to national legislation and on to municipal rules or by-laws that often govern local issues such as provision of services or management of public space. It often has a dual character, with an apparently neutral technical nature accompanied by a complex social aspect, including the potential for differential effects on different groups within the urban environment - with those more vulnerable, such as the poor and the socially marginalized, being of particular concern.

Urban governance delivers sustainable development when it is environment-friendly, participatory, accountable, transparent, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive, and abides by the rule of law.

Urbanisation in India is characterised by unplanned and uncontrolled growth leading to urban sprawl. Land use planning and the pattern of development, relationship between residential areas and industrial, commercial and office complexes have a considerable impact on the environment. Most of all, appropriate infrastructure provision has not kept for Urban Laws and Policies pace with economic growth. Consequently, the environment of urban areas, particularly of larger cities, has been deteriorating rapidly. Urban local bodies (ULBs) in India are faced with a plethora of issues that directly affect their capacity to manage municipal service delivery while simultaneously addressing environmental concerns. These include multiplicity of organisations; inadequate resource mobilisation; lack of capability to adopt proper corporate planning; lack of information and information systems; and inadequate monitoring of policy implementation. Where the municipalities are struggling to provide basic amenities to citizens, issues of environmental pollution or hazard management are not accorded priority till matters reach the proportions of a crisis. So for Environment Protection and Improvement (Article 48 A) were explicitly incorporated into the constitution by the constitution (Forty-second amendment) Act 1976. Article 48 A was added to the directive principles. It declares: the state shall Endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests. Constitution of India gives a concrete structure to the urban laws and policies, constitution of India is there to maintain the equilibrium in implementing as well as strengthening the urban laws.

---

## **11.1 OBJECTIVES**

---

After reading this unit, you will be able to

- Explain the legal and regulatory framework which governs the Urban Environment.
- Describe the rules associated with urban environment

---

## 11.2 MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND HANDLING RULES, 2000

---

Solid waste management in India is a serious problem and has faced many instances, where there is need for proper functioning and coordination of authorities at the local levels. In India, due to rapid urbanization and industrialization (after the great Liberalization, Privatization and Urbanization Policy in July 1991), solid waste management had become a serious problem due to which many Indian cities have seen rapid outbreak of disease and even plague for instance, in Surat in 1994 due to which 20,000 residents had migrated out of the city. After this incident a High-Powered Committee headed by B.S. Bajaj (member of Planning Commission) was set up by the Planning Commission in 1995, Bajaj Commission which gave certain guidelines for proper solid waste management in India starting from waste segregation at source, primary collection, levying of user charges, use of appropriate equipment's and vehicles, focus upon sanitary land filling & composting till encouraging public private partnership (seen in Chennai City). But still after the commission's recommendations and guidelines the matter of solid waste management was not being properly governed by the Municipal authority. It was only until a Public Interest Litigation was filed by public-spirited Mrs. Almitra Patel in 1996 against Union of India in Supreme Court to lay down proper rules and regulation for solid waste management and after several hearing in 1998 Burman Committee was setup for drafting rules for solid waste management in Class-I cities. The committee covered all the factors such as institutional, health and financial aspects and giving recommendation to improve the system of waste management from storage of waste at source to its final disposal and also emphasized on private sector partnership which would be beneficial in cost savings and improvement in efficiency and effectiveness in managing solid waste management with the latest technology. The Supreme Court directed the report to Ministry of Urban Development and ask to prepare manual for Solid Waste Management. The Expert Group included the members from CPHEEO, CPCB, NEERI, MNES, Municipal Corporations, WHO, Academic Institutions, HUDCO, US-AEP etc. and the committee brought out Manual in May 2000. An in September 2000, The Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) notified the 'Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000' making it mandatory for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to improve the systems of waste management as envisaged in the rules, in a given period of time before 2003.

### 11.2.1 Objective of SWM Law's

The main aim or scheme of the Rules for SWM, 2000 were to create every city pollution free and lay down proper management for Municipal Solid Waste Management produced by the city through proper care and caution without harming the environment in any way **possible** and shall move

towards sustainable development by making cities free from litter and insanitary.

### 11.2.2 Definition of waste

Basel Convention by UNEP define wastes “as substances or objects, which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law”. Since the inception of civilization, humans are producing many types of wastes by their various daily activities, from different sources. The origin can be domestic, industrial, medical, e-waste and other allied activities like agriculture, disinfection, fumigation and other different processes. Such waste may be harmful for environment and for human and animal health. Therefore, it is mandatory and law abide to manage the waste by adequate reuse or and where applicable safe disposal of all such type waste. **Sustainable Waste Management is the key that is defined as managing waste in an environmentally sound, socially satisfactory and a techno-economically viable manner.** It is achieved through formulating laws, policies and rules; strategic planning; institutional capacity building; incentivisation; adoption of techno-economically viable technologies; public private partnerships and community participation.

### 11.2.3 Parameters of management of municipal waste

These rules also defines parameters for Management of Municipal Solid Wastes through collection of municipal solid wastes starting from households waste of millions of families, then devising collection of wastes from slums and squatter area, then wastes from slaughter house, mat and fish markets, fruits and vegetable markets, construction sites, horticulture and diaries, then bio-medical waste and industrial waste and all other litter from residential area to collected in the ways prescribed by the State Laws and comply with the guidelines by the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) of the respective state.

The next step defined is after collection all the Municipal Solid Waste, is segregation which can be done through making the citizens aware about modern practises of the solid waste management through NGOs, local welfare authorities, radio advertisement or any other kind of mass communication in order for the Municipal authorities to function smoothly and effectively.

Next in the line is Storage of the SMW to maintain storage facilities in a manner that they do not create unhygienic and insanitary conditions around the storage facilities. They Municipal authorities shall also take into account before creating the storage facilities by considering quantities of waste generation in a given area and density of population and shall also make it accessible to the user. The Municipal Authorities shall also put up bins of different kinds for instance, for bio-degradable waste green, then for

recyclable waste white and for other kinds of wastes black, in public spaces and also shall encourage citizens to put the waste accordingly into their respective bins by putting up banners or demarcation for the same. The Municipal Authority shall also conduct meeting of self-awareness groups, NGO's, secretary of societies, environmental groups and all other sectors president which produces large amount of waste shall encourage them to use the above mentioned method for effective and efficient management of waste and also through mass communication they can start a drive for encouraging and making the citizens aware about the MSW. These rules also prohibit manual handling of waste in order to prevent any harm to the workers but in inevitable circumstances the workers shall be given proper kit and equipment for manually handling the waste with proper care and caution in order to avoid any harm to them.

Municipal Authorities shall also take care of vehicles used for transportation of waste and these vehicles should be properly covered and the waste shall not be visible to public while transporting the waste to the storage facility. Also, it is duty of the Municipal Authority to make sure that the bins from public spaces and from households are attended daily for clearing of wastes.

Municipal Authorities shall also adopt the latest technology for processing Municipal Solid Waste in order to minimize burden on the landfill. And the rules also lay down how the bio-degradable and mixed waste shall be processed. Bio-degradable waste shall be processed by composting, vermicomposting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate biological processing for stabilization of wastes whereas for mixed wastes comprising of recoverable resources shall be recycle and shall also approach CPCB for using state of the art technologies for recycling of waste.

At last of the Management of Solid Municipal Waste comes disposal, where rules states that land filling shall be restricted to non-biodegradable, which can be, neither recycle nor reused in any manner.

For the disposal of non bio-degradable waste concerned Development Authority shall provide landfill sites. While considering these sites for dumping of waste, the concerned authority shall also make sure that the such facility is away for human habitat, forest areas, monuments and farming areas or away from such area which could possibly in near future can degrade the environment, as well as such landfill sites shall be large enough to last for 20-25 years. Along with it the Town Planning Department shall also make sure that the area nearby of landfill sites shall be under no-development in order to prevent any harm. Another criterion while deciding such area is it shall not be within 20 km any airport or airbase and if is within the limited area then such necessary approval shall be taken by the concerned airport or airbase authorities before landlocking such sites.

Specification for landfilling, pollution prevention such as water quality monitoring and air quality monitoring, plantation at landfill sites for

preventing soil erosion, closure of landfill site and Post care of the land after utilizing for 20-25 years shall be left for post closure care shall be conducted and monitored for atleast 15 years for considering such area for human settlement after complying with specified standards.

**Solid Waste Management Act, 2000** is as follows:

- 1) Its duty of the occupier to hand over the bio- degradable, recyclable material / non-bio-degradable waste to the waste collectors and thus preventing them from disposing waste on the streets, open spaces, water bodies etc.
- 2) Municipal Authority shall arrange for door to door collection and/or community bin collection of domestic, trade and institutional waste stored by waste generators as per 1 above in a segregated manner through its own staff or NGO/ CBO/ RWA/ Private Sector on a day to day basis; and may levy and collect.
- 3) It also laid down that Societies/Associations/Management are to provide community bins as specified by the Municipal Authority for waste collection in situation where door to door waste collection system could not be introduced,
- 5) Duty of Municipal Authorities to arrange sweeping of all public streets, slums and of all public spaces at regular intervals and keep them clean
- 6) Municipal Authorities to construct engineered landfills and setup treatment facilities to minimize the waste going to landfills as per the Municipal Authorities shall undertake construction of engineered landfills on priority as per the provisions of MSW Rules, 2000. Municipal Authorities shall simultaneously promote the processing of Municipal Solid waste and shall reduce the waste going to landfill by adopting the concept of Reduce, Reuse, recover & Recycle (RRRR). The Municipal Authorities shall reduce the waste going to landfills each year in phased manner (at-least 15% each year) to achieve not more than 20% waste to be land filled after a 5 year period.
- 7) Municipal Authority were given free hand for selection of appropriate technology depending on the physical and chemical characteristics of the waste, to determine the treatment of Municipal Solid waste either through composting or waste to energy technology, or integrated technologies in accordance with Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2000.
- 8) Municipal Authority were clear instruction preventing the Bio-degradable waste to mix with inert wastes such as street sweepings, construction debris, Bio – Medical Wastes etc. and thus making giving clear instruction for management of different kinds of waste to be collected and processed separately in their respective treatment facility.

- 9) It also further directed that No person shall deposit or cause or permit to be deposited any building rubbish in or along any street, public place or open land except at a place designated for this purpose
- 10) Prohibition on disposal of carcasses etc. No person shall deposit or otherwise dispose of the carcass or parts of any dead animal at a place not provided or appointed for this purpose.
- 11) Penalty for non-segregation of waste or littering on streets and depositing or throwing any solid waste in contravention of the provisions of this Act/Bye Law from domestic, trade and institutional waste at Source or litters the streets /or public places or deposits or throws or causes or permits to be deposited or thrown any solid waste or construction debris or carcasses at any place in contravention of the provisions of this Act/ Bye Law or permits the flow of any filthy matters from his premises shall be punished on the spot with a fine in the range of Rs.100 to 5000 as may be prescribed under the Rules framed by the State Govt. or by the Municipal Authorities under the bye laws for various types of waste generators from time to time. The Municipal Authority may also recover the cost of removal such waste from the defaulter in addition to fine imposed. The amount of fine shall be kept higher for repeated offences.
- 12) Sanctions against municipal authority failing to comply with MSW Rules, 2000 or Provision of this Act. on the recommendation of the State Pollution Control Board, or on its own, the State Govt. may impose penalty on the Municipal Authority in the form of deduction of Govt. grants (State/Central) ranging from Rs. 50000 to 5 lacs per month till they comply with the aforesaid directions and those contained in the MSW Rules, 2000. This would be besides the legal action that could be taken against the Municipal Authorities under provisions of Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and the MSW Rules, 2000. The Municipal Authorities, may in turn, fix the responsibility of officers and staff for non-performance and impose punishment as deemed appropriate.
- 13) District Collector/Deputy Commissioner shall also allot suitable parcels of waste land/less productive agriculture land for setting up municipal solid waste treatment and disposal facilities. As a preferred course of action, the State may direct all the Municipal Authorities below 10 Lac populations falling in the clusters so determined to set up a common waste disposal facility on such land on a cost sharing basis. The modus-operandi for construction & O & M of such common facility may be determined by State Govt.
- 14) The Planning authority of the State / region/ District/ City shall reserve suitable land for treatment and disposal of municipal Solid waste in the development plan/ land use plan of the city / district /region and state, as and when prepared / approved by them.

The Ministries of Urban Development and Environment & Forests amended the MSW Rules 2000 in consultation with various State Govts. and ULBs. Thus, an amendment was enacted in Municipal Solid Waste Management and Handling Rules, 2000 by Ministry of Urban Development and enacting the Municipal Solid Waste Management and Handling Rules, 2010. Major changes being brought in the Rules, 2000 were imposing more duties on both the households and Municipal Authorities therefore making more stringent rules to be followed and adopted. SWM

But with these rules (Municipal Solid Waste Management and Handling Rules, 2010) coming in and storming the Municipal Authorities with so many responsibilities and duties which made it quite difficult for the Authorities to maintain and monitor the management of Solid waste in the respective areas. Amendment in SWM act, 2010 was done in 2016 and SWM Act, 2016 are now not only applicable in Municipal Areas but have also included urban agglomerations. With the more decentralize through passing on duties and responsibilities to other local bodies and making it more of a widespread practise and thus setting aside a decade and half old rules of Municipal Solid Waste Management of 2000 and bringing Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 covering more aspects for better management of solid waste.

#### **11.2.5 Ancillary Rules in India for SWM: While the 2000 and 2016 rules deal with MSW generally, the following rules cover specific categories of waste that overlap with MSW:**

- 1) Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 (amended in 2000 and 2003)
- 2) Biomedical Waste (Management and handling) Rules, 1998
- 3) Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules, 1999
- 4) Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001 (amended in 2010)
- 5) Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling, and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 (amended on 21st July 2009, 23rd September 2009, 30th March 2010 and 13th August 2010)
- 6) E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011
- 7) Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011
- 8) E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016
- 9) Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016
- 10) Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016
- 11) Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016
- 12) Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016



---

## 11.3 MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1988

---

With the increasing number of commercial vehicles due to industrialization and personal vehicles due to rapid urbanization and booming economy, there were too many vehicles on the roads which the government was not able to control and due to which another major problem rose was increasing number of road accidents which created a need for the law makers to make law and amend the existing laws for governing and monitoring the situation in order to minimize the loss. As there is history with the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, that this act is being amended numerous times (1980, 1988, 1994, 2000, 2001, 2017, 2019 & 2020) for the past few decades (since 1939) in order to cope with the societal change and to control the regulation of transport and motor sector.

A Working Group was, therefore, constituted in January, 1984 to review all the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 & 1980 and to submit draft proposals for a comprehensive legislation to replace the existing Act. Then with the case of M.K. Kunhimohammed vs P.A. Ahmedkutty (1987) 4 S.C.C. 284, supreme court also has made certain suggestions to make amendment in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 in order to curb the problem raised. Another finding by the supreme court which emphasised for raising the limit of compensation payable as a result of motor accidents in respect of death and permanent disablement in the event of there being no proof of fault on the part of the person involved in the accident and also in hit and run motor accidents and to remove certain disparities in the liability of the insurer to pay compensation depending upon the class or type of vehicles involved in the accident. The above suggestions made by the Supreme Court have been incorporated in the Bill of 1988 for Motor Vehicles Act.

Various Committees, like, National Transport Policy Committee, National Police Commission, Road Safety Committee, Low Powered Two-Wheelers Committee, as also the Law Commission have also gone into different aspects of road transportation. They have recommended updating, simplification and rationalization of this law. Several Members of Parliament have also urged for comprehensive review of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, to make it relevant to the modern – day requirements.

Evidently, legislators have laid more emphasis on Claim Tribunals and Insurance Policy of Motor Vehicles, but while fixing these loopholes legislators had not laid much emphasis on environmental issues. A Review Committee was, therefore, constituted by the Government in March, 1990 to examine and review the 1988 Act. The recommendations of the Review Committee were forwarded to the State Governments for comments and they generally agree with these recommendations. Thus amending the Act in 1994 (Amendment Act 54 of 1994). The Law Commission in its 119th Report along with Claims tribunal had also recommended certain exemptions for

vehicles running on non-polluting fuels and pressed on other environmental issues.

Legislators through Amendment Act 27 of 2000 encouraged vehicles with a view to facilitating the use of eco-friendly fuel including Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is being permitted. Further, it is proposed to confer powers on the Central Government to allow the alteration of vehicles for certain specified purpose. The proposed amendments are essential in the overall interest of securing road safety and maintaining a clean environment.

Amendment Act 39 of 2001 - Statement of Objects and Reasons. – The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988) is a Central legislation through which the road transport is regulated in the country. By the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1994, inter alia, amendments were made for make special provisions under sections 66 & 67 so as to provide that vehicles operating on eco-friendly fuels shall be exempted from the requirements of permits and also the owners of such vehicles shall have the discretion to fix fares and freights for carriage of passengers and goods. The intention in bringing the said amendments was to encourage the operation of vehicles with such eco-friendly fuels. However, it has been observed that during the last several years, not only the supply of eco-friendly fuels like CNG has increased tremendously, a large number of vehicles have come on the road which in terms of sections 66 and 67, as amended by the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1994, are operating without any requirement of permits and are, therefore, not subject to any control of the State Governments. The number of such vehicles is likely to further increase substantially. The aforesaid situation is likely to lead to indiscipline on the road and consequent increase in the road accidents. It is, therefore, considered essential to remove exemption provided under sections 66 and 67 of the said Act to CNG operated vehicles so that vehicles which operate on eco-friendly fuels are also covered by the terms and conditions applicable to all other vehicles. The proposed amendments are essential in the overall interest of securing road safety and maintaining a clean environment.

There are certain provision which have laid emphasis on the curbing the pollution through stricter punishments and penalties. Section 19(1)(f) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1989 states the grounds on which the driving license of the holder can be revoked or disqualified, has committed any such act which is likely to cause nuisance or danger to the public, as may be prescribed by the Central Government, having regard to the objects of this Act. Then according to Section 27 and Section 28 of the Act, Central Government and State Government respectively, has the power to make certain laws and guidelines for controlling pollution and enforcing them to protect environment.

Registering Authority through Section 44, makes sure that before registering or renewing any vehicle's certificate of registration the vehicle is being produced and the particulars being filled while registering the vehicles are

true shall be confirmed by the such registering authority set up by the State Government and shall comply with all the requirements and standards as being under this Acts and the rule made hereunder. And if in any case the registering authority finds that or has reason to believe that the vehicles is a stolen motor vehicle or the vehicle is mechanically defective or fails to comply with the requirements of this Act or of the rules made hereunder or even if the applicant fails to furnish particulars of any previous registration of the vehicle or furnishes inaccurate particulars in the application for registration of the vehicle for renewal of registration, then the such registering authority under Section 45 of the Act, shall refuse the registration and also shall quash the application for renewal of certificate of registration, with a copy stating such reasons for refusal.

This act also makes sure that any alteration in motor vehicle shall be done only by complying with the provision of Act and any such alteration made shall be examined by the such registering authority and the vehicle shall be produced before the authority in order to inspect the vehicles.

This act also makes sure that no owner of a motor vehicle shall alter the specification of the vehicle other than particulars contained in the in the certificate of registration originally specified by the manufacturers and if any alteration is made shall be in compliance with the State Government's official notification regarding the alteration in the vehicle. And according to Section 52 of the Act, stating the provision for alteration of the motor vehicle, it defines alteration as a change in the structure of a vehicle which results in a change in its basic feature.

Then every vehicle shall also procure certificate of fitness of transport vehicles under Section 56 of the Act, in case of failure of which transport vehicle shall not be deemed to be validly registered for the purposes of section 39 of the Act, which lays down points necessary for registration which are to be fulfilled by the owner of the vehicle. So, for transport vehicle on the road shall have a certificate of fitness in order to comply with the Act and rules made hereunder.

Also, according to Section 59 of the Act, the Central Government has the power to fix the age limit of the different Motor Vehicles and after the exceeding the limit age of the motor vehicle to be still taken in use shall apply for certificate of fitness in order to comply with the Act and rules made hereunder. And in any case if the certificate of fitness is being denied, under Section 56 of the Act, to the owner then the such authority or the authorised testing station refuses is issuing such certificate, it shall supply the owner of the vehicle with its reasons in writing for such refusal. This Section also defines "authorised testing station" The prescribed authority may for reasons to be recorded in writing cancel a certificate of fitness at any time, if satisfied that the vehicle to which it relates no longer complies with all the requirements of this Act and the rules made thereunder; and on such cancellation the certificate of registration of the vehicle and any permit

granted in respect of the vehicle under Chapter V (Control of Transport Vehicles) shall be deemed to be suspended until a new certificate of fitness has been obtained. And this certificate so granted under Section 56 of the Act, shall be valid throughout the India.

Under Section 59 of the Act, empowering the Central Government to fix age limit of different Motor Vehicles, Section 64 and section 65 of the Act empowers Central Government and State Government respectively shall make such rules regarding the registration of motor vehicles. This Act, under Section 109 has set some general provisions regarding construction and maintenance of vehicles which states that every motor vehicle shall be so constructed and so maintained as to be at all times under the effective control of the person driving the vehicle. And if the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to make changes with respect to something beneficial in public interest, it may by order in its Official Gazette, shall notify that any article or process used by a manufacturer shall be according to such standard as may be specified in the order. Then backing this Section, the Central Government and State Government in Section 110 and Section 111 respectively shall grant them power to make rules with respect to some of the matter. Central Government has power to make rules in the following matter namely with respect to protect environment, so far as may be, shall be made after consultation with the Ministry of the Government of India dealing with environment.

And State Government can makes under Section 111 of the Act, in the matters other than already specified under Section 110 of the Act. This Act, also lays liability on the owner of the vehicle to produce license and certificate of registration of motor vehicle under Section 130 of the Act, in any public place, on demand of any police officer in uniform in order for him to inspect the document for its validity.

Chapter XIII of Act deals with punishment for contravention of provision under this. Under Section 177 of the Act, dealing with General provision for punishment of offences.

According to Section 182A of the Act, which deals with punishment for offences relating to construction and maintenance of vehicles; thus any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 109, which states that shall be punishable with a fine of five thousand rupees for any subsequent offence.

Any person who drives or causes or allows to be driven in any public place a motor vehicle or trailer while the vehicle or trailer has any defect, which such person knows of or could have discovered by the exercise of ordinary care, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees or, if as a result of such defect an accident is caused causing bodily injury or damage to property, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand

rupees, or with both. Also if any person who drives or causes or allows to be driven, in any public place a motor vehicle, which violates the standards prescribed in relation to road safety, control of noise and air-pollution, shall be punishable for the first offence with a fine of one thousand rupees and for any second or subsequent offence with a fine of two thousand rupees. This section also talks about carriage of goods which are of dangerous or hazardous nature to human life and any person who drives or causes or allows to be driven, in any public place a motor vehicle which violates the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, shall be punishable for the first offence which may extend to three thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with both, and for any second or subsequent offence with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with both.

---

## 11.4 THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

---

The Essential Commodities Act, was introduced by Britishers through Defence of India Act, 1939, during the World War II for control, production, supply, and distribution of certain specific commodities. This was felt that certain regulations are needed urgently for the protection of some essential commodities in the interest of the public. Thus, The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Ordinance passed in 1946, which was subsequently replaced by the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946. **During the General Assembly, 2 resolutions were being extended in 1948 and 1949, was not enacted until 3rd Constitutional Amendment, where the first Essential Commodities Ordinance was passed, which was subsequently replaced by the present Act namely, The Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The main scheme or object of the Act is to maintain or increase the supply of these essential commodities, and to secure equitable distribution and availability of these essential commodities. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 is one of the important laws of the country that applies for the protection public interest. Under this Act, the Central Government possesses a wide range of powers to control the production and supply of essential commodities.** Further some acts have been enacted by the Central Government in order to control illegal Activities and offenses under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the government had enacted the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. This Act also provides powers to officers of the Central Government as well as State Government to pass the detention order against the persons who seek to control production, distribution, and supply, trade, and commerce of those essential commodities defined under Section 2 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The Act also contains the manner according to which these detention orders pass or execute. This act for the past 80 years has not been amended a single time, but with the Corona Pandemic every individual in the

country are taking necessary measures and steps to fight the COVID-19 across the world. Moreover, during these times masks and hand sanitizers have been considered as essential items in fighting this virus. And have been reports from all over the country that hand sanitizers and masks are either not available with the shopkeeper or the shopkeepers are selling these things at higher prices than the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) due to shortage of the masks and hand sanitizers. So, in order to curb this black hoarding and exploitation of citizen of the country by the manufacture or producers and shopkeepers for better reach of masks and hand sanitizers. Therefore, taking strict steps in this direction, the central government has declared masks and hand sanitizer as essential items till June 30, 2020 under The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020. But again through the Amendment on 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2020,

There have been some other amendment has been done the Act, which are, agri-food stuffs can only be regulated under extraordinary circumstances such as war, famine, extraordinary price rise, and natural calamity through the amendment dated 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2020 (**THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2020**). However, any action on imposing stock limits will be based on the price trigger. However, exemptions from stock-holding limits will be provided to processors and value chain participants of any agricultural produce, and orders relating to the Public Distribution System, officials said.

The word Essential Commodity is not being as such defined under the Act but states under Schedule of this Act, what constitutes as essential Commodities; which are:

- 1) Drugs: For the purposes of this Schedule, “drugs” has the meaning assigned to it in clause (b) of section 3 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940;
- 2) Fertilizer, whether inorganic, organic or mixed;
- 3) Foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils;
- 4) Hank yarn made wholly from cotton;
- 5) Petroleum and petroleum products;
- 6) Raw jute HI jute textiles;
- 7) Seeds of food-crops and seeds of fruits and vegetables; seeds of cattle fodder; and jute seeds.

This Act provides under Section 2A of the Act, Central Government power to add and remove any commodity from essential commodity defined under the Schedule of the Act and amend it after consulting with the State Government for a period of six months at the initial but may extent it to beyond six months with proper reason and if satisfied (both the House of Parliament).

Central Government under Section 3 of the Act, has the power to control by order for regulating or prohibiting the production, supply, distribution, etc, of

essential commodities, if it is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do for maintaining or increasing supplies of any essential commodity or for securing their equitable distribution and availability at fair prices.

Also under Section 3(3A) of the Act, if The Central Government, when finds necessary to control the emergency situation, may issue a notification regarding the selling price of any foodstuff in any locality. The price of such food-stuff would be determined according to the rules:

According to Section 3(3C) of the Act, When any producers is asked to sell sugarcane under Section 3(f) of the Act, to the Central Government or to a State Government or to an officer or agent of such Government or to any other person or class of persons, then the price to be paid to that producer only such amount as the Central Government may, by order, determining fair and remunerative price; the manufacturing cost of sugar; the duty or tax, if any, paid or payable; and a reasonable return on the capital employed in the business of manufacturing of sugar. However, it is provided that the government may from time to time decide different prices for different areas, factories, and varieties of sugar.

According to (Section 3(4) of the Act)If the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary so to do for maintaining or increasing the production and supply of an essential commodity by order shall authorise any person for engaged in the production and supply of the commodity as may be specified in the order and shall exercise his functions in accordance with any instructions given to him by the Central Government. And if any one fails to comply with the direction, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine as mentioned in Section 7(2) of the Act.

According to Section 6A of the Act, gives power to the collector to confiscate essential commodity with respect to order made under Section 3 of the Act, and also can seize the essential commodity in a town or a presidency and shall prepare a report with respect to seizure without any delay. But if collector thinks that through the report if the confiscation is improper or immoral then it can direct the authority to produce the essential commodity so seized for inspection before him and upon confiscation, collector can order the essential commodities so seized to be sold as per the provision of the Act.

Penalties- If any person contravenes any order made under Section 3(2)(h) or (i) with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and shall also be liable to fine, and in the case of any other order, with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine or otherwise in case of punishment given under 3 months.

Attempts and abetment- Any person who attempts to contravene, or abets a contravention of, any order made under section 3 shall be deemed to have contravened that order.

Offences by companies- if any director of company or company and anyone who was in-charge of the company function of the company has committed any offence contravening an order made under section 3 of the Act, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. This act also says every offence under this act shall be punishable shall be cognizable as defined under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 under the Section 10A of the Act.

Cognizance of offences.— in order to take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act by the court it shall prepare a report constituting facts of such offence made by a person who is a public servant as defined in section 21 of the Indian Penal Code or any person aggrieved or any recognised consumer association, whether such person is a member of that association or not.

Special provision regarding fine. —It shall be lawful for any Metropolitan Magistrate, or any Judicial Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the State Government in this behalf, to pass a sentence of fine exceeding five thousand rupees on any person convicted of contravening any order made under section 3.

---

## **11.5 THE FOOD SAFETY AND SECURITY STANDARDS ACT, 2006**

---

The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 34 of 2006) received the assent of the President of India on 23rd August 2006 and thereafter published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) Part I, Section 1 dated 24th August, 2006. An Act to consolidate the laws relating to food and to establish the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for laying down science- based standard for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import, to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. FSS Act, 2006 consolidates various acts & orders that had earlier handled food related issues in various Ministries and Departments, such as—

- 1) Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
- 2) Fruit Products Order, 1955
- 3) Meat Food Products Order, 1973
- 4) Vegetable Oil Products (Control) Order, 1947
- 5) Edible Oils Packaging (Regulation) Order 1988
- 6) Milk and Milk Products Order, 1992



These repealed after commencement of FSS Act, 2006. In India Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), established in 2008. This marked a shift from a multi-level and multi-departmental control to a single line of control with focus on self-compliance rather than a pure regulatory regime. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India is the administrative Ministry of FSSAI. The Act also established **the State Food Safety Authorities** for each State. The primary responsibility for enforcement is largely with the State Food Safety Commissioners. **The Mandate of FSSAI** is "One nation and one food law", for that objectives of FSS act are: Set standards of food products; Develop safe food practices; License food businesses; Ensure compliance through inspections; Test food for standards; Train and build capacity&Citizen Outreach

FSS Act, 2006 consists of twelve chapters and two schedules. Chapter III(18) of this act basically deals for the implementation of act. The Central Government, the State Governments, the Food Authority and other agencies, as the case may be, while implementing or enforcing the provisions of this Act. The said authority shall be guided by the general principles of the food safety such as risk analysis, risk assessment, risk management, risk communication, transparent public consultation, protection of consumer interest etc. it empowers the food authority to notify other general principles from time to time and Chapter IV(19-24), stipulated that no article of food shall contain contaminant, naturally occurring toxic substance or hormone or heavy metals, insecticides, pesticides, veterinary drug residue, antibiotic residue, solvent residue, pharmacological active substance and micro-biological counts in excess of such quantities as may be specified by the regulations.

Chapter V(25) of this act deals with the **all imports of articles of food**. No person shall import into India– (i) any unsafe or misbranded or sub-standard food or food containing extraneous matter; (ii) any article of food for the import of which a licence is required under any Act or rules or regulations, except in accordance with the conditions of the licence; and (iii) any article of food in contravention of any other provision of this Act or of any rule or regulation made thereunder or any other Act. The Central Government shall, while prohibiting, restricting or otherwise regulating import of article of food under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 (22 of 1992), follow the standards laid down by the Food Authority under the provisions of this Act and the Rules and regulations made thereunder.

Chapter VI(26) specifies the responsibilities of the food business operator, VI(27) liability of manufacturers, packers, wholesalers, distributors and sellers and section VI(28) food recall procedures, in this every food business operator shall follow conditions and guidelines relating to food recall procedures as the Food Authority may specify by regulations.

Chapter VII of this act comprises Enforcement of the Act to **responsibility and power of Authorities and State Food Authority. Provisions for the**

**appointment of commissioner, Designated & Food Safety Officer of the state**, licensing and registration of food business, improvement and emergency prohibition notices and orders, notification of food poisoning, purchaser may have food analysed, power of search, seizure, investigation, prosecution and procedure for launching and thereof contained in this chapter

Chapter IX of this Act states out the offences and penalties (from Section 48-Section 67 of the Act) with respect to any kind of breach in the general provisions of the Act. Then it sets penalties for selling food not of the nature or substance or quality demanded or of sub-standard food, possessing adulterant, misbranded food, unsafe food, carrying out a business without license, misleading the customers through advertisements and false information.

Chapter X (Adjudication and Food Safety Appellate Tribunal) this chapter authorised the state government to notify the adjudicating officers in the districts. It defines the power of compound offences, establishment of Food Safety Appellate Tribunal, procedure and powers of the Tribunal, civil court not to have jurisdiction, power of court to try cases summarily, special courts and public prosecutor, power to transfer cases to regular courts, appeal, time limit for prosecutions, power of court to implead manufacturer etc.

**Food Safety and Standards Rule, FSS Act, 2011** provides for: The Food Safety Appellate Tribunal and the Registrar of the Appellate Tribunal, for adjudication of food safety cases. It covers Licensing and Registration, Packaging and Labelling of Food Businesses, Food Product Standards and Food Additives Regulation. It prohibits and restricts on sales or approval for Non-Specified Food and Food Ingredients, such ingredients may cause harm to human health. It provides for Food Safety and Standards on Organic Food and regulates Food Advertising.

**Food Safety and Standards Rule, FSS Act, 2020** The ministry of health and family welfare has framed Food Safety and Standards (Amendment) Bill 2020 and introduced 70 amendments in the 2006 Act to revamp FSSAI functioning and its jurisdiction. With the amendments, the government has proposed to bring regulation of animal feed industry under FSSAI. Apart from animal feed industry, the government has also decided to specify standards for “food contact material”, which would mean specifying standards for food packaging material.

### Check your progress Exercise 1

**Note:** a) Use the space below for your answer.

b) Compare your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

1) What do you understand by Urban environment

.....  
.....

.....  
.....  
.....  
2) Define waste

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
3) Write down the salient features of motor vehicle act 1988

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
4) What is the mandate of FSSAI.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
5) Which are essential commodities

---

## 11.6 POLICIES ON URBAN SPRAWL

---

### 11.6.1 Urban Areas, Urban Growth and Sprawling

The term 'urban' has originated from the Roman word 'Urbanus; which means city dweller in Latin. As of in India, an area is designated as urban if the population is more than 5000 with a population density of more than 400 persons per sq. km and at least three fourth of the population are involved in non-agricultural occupations. In India's urban population is currently

growing at about 2.3 percent per annum. With an unpremeditated or unpredicted population growth and migration, an increased urban population and growth in urban areas is inadvertent. Urban growth, as such is a continuously evolving natural process due to population growth rates (birth and death).

Urbanization refers to the population shift from rural areas to urban areas in search of better standards of living, better job, and also due to industrialization and the way in which the societies adapt to change. Urbanisation is a form of metropolitan growth that is a response to often less understood implications of technological, economic, social, and political forces and to the physical geography of an area. Urbanisation, as such, is not seen as a threat to the environment and development, but it is the unplanned urbanisation and subsequent urban growth, or the sprawl that affects the land-use of any region prone to extensive urbanisation with loss of prime agricultural lands.

Urban sprawl is the outgrowth of the urban areas caused by the uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban growth along the periphery of the cities, along highways, and along the road connecting a city. Towns and cities are expanding in certain pockets with a change in the land use along the highways and in the immediate vicinity of the cities due to ad hoc approaches in planning and decision-making. Sprawl generally infers to some type of development with impacts such as loss of agricultural land, open space, and ecologically sensitive habitats in and around the urban areas. These regions lack basic amenities due to the unplanned growth and lack of prior information and predictions of such growth during planning, policy and decision-making.

The sprawl results in the engulfing of villages into peri-urban areas, peri-urban areas to towns and towns into cities. However, in such a phenomenon of development to have basic infrastructure, regional planning requires an understanding of the sprawl dynamics. Nevertheless, in majority of the cases there are inadequacies to ascertain the nature of uncontrolled growth. Due to lack of prior planning, coordinated decision-making and visualization of the outgrowths, these are devoid of basic amenities like water, electricity, sanitation, etc. and also results in inefficient and drastic change in land use affecting the ecosystem and thus threatening the sustainable development of the region.

Most of the developing and under-developed countries are now urbanising rapidly and already prone to the problem of sprawl at an even worse magnitude. A significant difference in the urbanisation patterns of developed and developing countries is that of population densities. The developed countries embraced urbanisation after industrialisation wherein the population growth rates and densities were lower, with a prosperous economy and technology to support. Conversely, developing countries are having high population growth rates and densities, in the midst of economic

development, lack of basic amenities, urbanisation is taking place at a rapid rate. In India, already 28 percent of the population live in urban areas and these cities are expanding like never before, with inadequacies in facilities for transportation, water supply and sanitation, energy demands, etc. With a moderate economic activity and large populations in unorganised sectors of employment and inadequate housing, the rise of slums and squatters in urban areas seem inevitable.

Typically the planning machinery and administrators are less equipped to address the issues of sprawl. Concentrated economic developmental activities in few localities have implications of rural-urban migrations that lead to skewed growth. The city planning is mostly addressed at catering to the future projected population and the facilities the civic authorities need to cater for that forecast of population, which are normally a static master plans or development plans. These plans are also less equipped to review and evaluate any policy decisions dynamically so as to visualise the potential implications of a policy directive and also the regions of potential sprawl. It is in this context, that the planning machinery and administrators need to be informed of the possible areas of sprawl to take corrective actions to mitigate the implications.

### **11.6.2 Urban Sprawl as a Process of Land-use Change**

Urbanization can happen in two ways that is planned and organic urbanization, and in India it is mostly organic urbanization, where the evolution of towns and cities is linked with **actors like governance and planning**. In India, urban areas contribute significantly to the national economy (about 50 to 60 percent of gross domestic product), with facing critical challenges in providing access to basic services and necessary infrastructure, both socially and economically. The overall rise in population of urban poor or increase in travel times has resulted in congestions in road networks and are indicators for better planning and governance in assessing and catering to the demand of cities and towns infrastructural development. Agencies of government at all levels: local bodies, State and Central governments are facing the brunt of this rapid urban growth and are not equipped enough to deal with this rapid change. So, it is imperative for government to plan and systematically govern, facilitate, augment and service the requisite infrastructure over time. Provision of infrastructure and ensuring delivery of basic services cannot happen overnight and hence planning has to facilitate in forecasting and provisioning these services with appropriate mechanisms and means.

### **11.6.3 Governance Structures:**

The urban governance is characterised by an urban local body and numerous agencies responsible for delivery of services and ensuring access to basic amenities and infrastructure, this is the demand. And on the supply side, the urban local body along with the agencies is responsible for allocating

resources to the residents and create a favourable eco-system for conducting the businesses. The urban local bodies and authorities being the elected body has greater onus and powers to administer, plan and regulate the delivery of services and allocation of resources. Government policies dealing with prevailing urban governance structures in the country face strange paradigm that exists in the country is the presence of a large number of local bodies and agencies responsible for providing basic amenities and services. Although they are primarily responsible for the delivery of services and ensuring access to resources, they don't answer to the citizens, instead to the State government only. Since, they are being funded and managed by the State government the urban local bodies have little say in the function of these bodies while the actions of these bodies and authorities directly affect other stakeholders of the city. Constitutionally, the urban local bodies are supposed to be vested with adequate powers and mechanisms to carry out all the functions and activities which these bodies and authorities are currently undertaking. In most large urban local bodies, the State has not devolved adequate powers to these bodies and thus manages the activities through creation of these organisations responsible for providing better services and amenities. Eventually, the State government assumes the role of planning and governing the city. Although the governance by the locally elected body is absent, nevertheless, the urban local body has the primary responsibility to deliver basic amenities and ensure access to resources and infrastructure.

#### **11.6.4 Planning Matters:**

Planning refers to the process of formulating the roadmap towards achieving the objectives for promoting development of town and cities and reduce urban sprawling. The specifics of planning vary with the desired goals of separate states with respect to their requirements. Normally, planning refers to land-use planning or spatial planning as practiced by the State. However, planning also concerns the formulation of policies and programs towards economic development, apart from land-use planning for promoting sustainable urban development. In the context of sprawl, land-use planning plays a very important role in limiting the extent of outgrowth by zoning and notifying areas for future growth. The forecast and allocation of land-uses to the expected demand for housing, industrial, commercial, and retaining open spaces are considered in land-use zoning. However, the effectiveness of land-use planning in its effort is to manage urban sprawl rests on the goals of planning and policies therein. Noting the importance of land-use planning, the State or city governments either own planning functions or facilitate appropriate organisation structure to oversee that. The performance of planning can be measured by the presence of formal structures, publication of master plans (process of preparation, periodicity of publication and its enforcement) and community participation in planning. With the presence of governmental planning agencies formally called as Development Authorities, planning function too is in a situation of State-capture.

Framework for Process of Land-use Change Development of sub-urban areas because of increased population growth and lack of infrastructural facilities around the cities is a well-established reason for urban sprawl. The key aspect surrounding urban sprawl is the extent of outgrowth around the periphery of the city or along the highways, which is factored by land-use change, the level of services and access to basic services and amenities in those areas. For reducing urban sprawling we shall analyse three important variables: planning, governance (level of service) and extent of outgrowth. We categorise these different aspects in order to emphasise the role of planning and governance in addressing urban sprawl.

A city's plan, legally termed as Development Plan (DP) and popularly known as a 'Master Plan', is a strategic document that the city shall prepare in every 20 years. It sets out the framework of the city for the delivery of sustainable development and enhanced quality of life for its citizens, which comprises of a composite economic, environmental, and social framework for the coming couple of decades. Its chief objectives are to boost the city economy, to create employment, provide a proper environment and decent quality of life, and render the city as equitable as possible. Many aspects of city planning need special attention and review. The first of these is the provision of the Twelfth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, which shall allow the states to allow city plans to be crafted by urban local bodies (ULBs) for empowering them to take matters into hand and function and plan accordingly. Another problem pondering upon urban planning is the long process prescribed by state planning statutes and of these policies are not executed and implemented smoothly and swiftly, then it would result in interim growth in the city, therefore planning statutes need an overhaul. Among the most important planning deficits is that the issue of equity has been largely ignored in city plans. The DPs show severe lack of poverty planning. The root of the problem is the reluctance to recognise the issue of urban poverty or of finding adequate space for the urban poor to live. India's cities, for instance, have not planned for affordable housing, leaving the matter of shelter largely to the market. The informal economy has thus been an activity outside the Plan. It is only recently that the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 has obligated the ULBs to look at this part of the informal economy and make it a planned activity. Planning statutes, unfortunately, have not sufficiently reacted to these mandated functions. Quite clearly, cities need to look closely at these vital facets of city life and take them up as serious planning issues.

Other planning deficits result from poor infrastructure of solid waste management, public transportation systems, and marginalised social and economic groups. A detailed, decentralised and integrated system of solid waste collection, treatment, and disposal is a challenge that has skirted urban planning for a very long time. This has resulted in cities

struggling to find space for waste and increasing eviction from spaces in outside settlements. The situation with regard to public transportation systems and transit-oriented development is similar. Plans also have huge deficits in terms of provisions relating to gender, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. This also calls for the country to engage in a serious debate on the size of cities and their impact on overall liveability.

### 11.6.5 Approaches to Model the Dynamics of Urban Sprawl

The urban sprawl phenomenon is very dynamic in nature. Although it is often considered endemic, the phenomenon has impacts on the structure and growth of any city or town. Development of suburbs as a consequence of increased population growth and infrastructure facilities around the cities is a well-established reasoning for urban sprawl. Several approaches and methods originating from the disciplines of engineering, management, geography and artificial intelligence have been used for addressing the modelling of urban systems. Among the key approaches include the **System Dynamics framework, operations research methods, geospatial modelling using the tools of GIS and more recently the use of agent-based models in conjunction with geospatial models to capture the dynamics and modelling of urban sprawl.**

### 11.6.6 Sprawl Reduction Policies

Policies and method for controlling urban sprawl According to the negative results of urban sprawl, it is necessary to develop policies to decrease its negative effects. There are many policies that each one concentrates on different aspect of this issue.

**Control travels:** Surveys shows that reducing the number of private auto ownership is one of the main methods for controlling sprawl. More taxation and toll gate is the other solution.

**Create urban boundaries:** Urban boundaries in edges of cities will control urban sprawl. In this regard, only constructing in inner districts will be allowed and urban size will not be extended.

**Participate in providing infrastructure costs:** Surveys show that urban sprawl has got costs 20 times more than the normal growth because of needs to news ways, schools, housing and public services. So increasing resident's share of costs plays an important role in controlling sprawl.

**Betterment of low-income household's living conditions:** One important part of residents in suburb is people who migrate for improvement of their family life. Paying financial credits, preparation of affordable housing and regional subsidies are some solutions for improving their living condition.

**Redevelopment of inner-core regions:** This action causes an increase in urban land price. Usage of lands and enterprising in industrial abandoned



lands, blank commercial plots and metro stations spaces, rehabilitation of abandoned properties and historic buildings are some examples of this policy.

**Control growth and protection of lands:** Open spaces have high value tax determination for changing land uses causes a decrease in the rate of land changes.

**Urban consolidation:** Urban consolidation has been introduced as a solution for more appropriate utilization of lands and infrastructures in the built-up area of a city. It pursues restriction of using urban lands, reduction of infrastructure costs, and using of more public transportation.

**Support smart growth strategies:** Smart growth concentrate on compact development and redevelopment built up area in a city.

**Creative and efficient management:** presenting creative urban policies will cause an appropriate growth. So, planners should be able to determine value and direction of development and its costs.

#### **4.6.6 Indian Government policies to check Urban sprawling:**

Many policies has been implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and have delegated their powers and imposed obligation on the State Government to follow the guidelines set up by them for reducing the urban sprawling in the cities and towns. Some of the schemes and programs being initiated by the **Central Government** are **Smart Cities Project, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, 12th Five Year Plan for Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns around 7 mega cities Co- terminus etc.** These policies are not exhaustive in nature, there have been numerous policies and rules and regulation have been laid down by the Government in order to curb the problem of Urban Sprawling and in order to improve the living conditions of urban poor in the cities, these ongoing policies have contributed much to their relief.

---

## **11.7 SLUM**

---

### **11.7.1 Introduction & Definition of Slum:**

Slum means an overcrowded residential urban area characterized by below standard housing, poor basic services and squalor. The word 'slum' first came into use in the 1820s. it was used to denote certain locations across London which were known having the poorest quality housing and the most unhygienic conditions. These locations were reputed for being the breeding grounds for marginal activities including many criminal and drug abuse.

The 20th century has witnessed a rapid growth of urban population coupled with incommensurate development of social facilities, which has resulted in the creation of slums and associated problems of an alarming magnitude.

Owing to lack of employment and suitable jobs in the countryside, people from rural areas migrate to the cities. In cities they obtain jobs, but their income hardly allows them to have good accommodation or neighbourhood. Hence they occupy vacant land or try to adjust themselves in the existing slums. The main physical attributes of the slum areas are substandard, dingy houses of high density and congestion, overcrowding, insanitary conditions, absence of basic amenities like water supply, drainage and sewerage and disposal of garbage, etc. Slums sprout and continue for a combination of demographic, social, economic, and political reasons. Common causes of development of slum include rapid rural-to-urban migration, poor planning, economic stagnation and depression, poverty, high unemployment, informal economy, colonialism and segregation, politics, natural disasters and social conflicts.

A United Nations report mentions "slums and squatters are uncontrolled settlements whose marginal inhabitants are not fully integrated socially and economically into the development process". A Seminar on 'Slum Clearance', held in Bombay in May 1957 (Indian Conference of Social Workers Bombay, 1957) has given a very realistic and concrete definition of slum as a **"Chaotically occupied, unsystematically developed and generally neglected area, which is over-populated by persons and over-crowded with ill-repaired and neglected structure. It has inadequate amenities, such as insufficient communications and unhygienic sanitary arrangements"**. Substandard health, inadequate income and low standard of living prevail here as a result of biological, psychological and social lacunae owing to poor physical and social environment.

For the poverty alleviation and slum up-gradation in India many policies and schemes were incorporated from first five year plan in 1951 till twelfth five year plan, 2017. The Five Year Plans have Initially the slum clearance was started which was thought to be transformed by providing amenities till the extent of redevelopment by twelfth five year plan through integrating urban poor in economic activities. Some of the legislations and acts passed with respect to it are: **(1) Town and Country Planning Legislations, (2) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act.**

### **11.7.2 Policies & Programs launched in India for Slum clearance:**

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) Housing and Habitat policy 2007, National level programs: Minimum Needs Program (MNP), Slum Clearance and Sweepers Housing etc. Scheme for Environmental Improvement for Urban Slums (EIUS), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), The Global Shelter Strategy (GSS), National Housing Policy (NHP), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Urban Poverty and Alleviation Program of Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) were launched, new integrated township through FDI/Private Entrepreneurship VAMBAY, The shelter up

gradation components of both NRY and PMIUPEP has been merged with the National Slum Development Program. (NSDP), JNNURM, Rajiv AwasYojana (RAY).

“Housing for All by 2022” programme launched on 17th June, 2015, which aims at rehabilitation of slum-dwellers and promotion of affordable housing for the urban poor. The target is to provide nearly 20 million houses over seven years.

### 11.7.3 Redevelopment of Slums

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) launch "Slum redevelopment programme" with the aims at up gradation of living standard of slum dwellers in both social and physical parameters. It also targets to provide a sense of security to the dwellers by providing them occupancy rights. This is defined as “The process of redevelopment of slum areas by providing dwelling space and other basic civic and infrastructural services to the slum dwellers, on the existing land on which the slum is based.” Slum redevelopment option will depend on the size of plot, number of dwelling units to be built, real Estate market of the city, and plot rates.

Slum redevelopment is one of the major solutions being discussed in India today – slum upgrading, market provision of housing for lower income groups, and mixed models that recommend the development of a mix of rental and ownership housing by both the private and public sectors is stated under redevelopment of slums.

Thumb rule of slum is to create balance for all the participating bodies and manage benefits for all. It provides a platform for the government agencies to work in a much integrated manner with Private developers. Moreover, it emphasizes on including the interest of slum occupants by providing ground for public participation in decision-making. It aims to overcome the housing shortfall in urban areas and provide shelter to all. The main actors in this process are the private developers who bid for redevelopment rights, the local or state government and/or the relevant rehabilitation authority. Involvement of private players in the process of redevelopment not only improves the quality of work but also helps to complete the work in time.

Other than these redevelopment benefits in the following ways:-

- 1) It provides defined ownership & property rights to the slum dwellers, hence removing the fear of eviction from the mind of slum dwellers.
- 2) In the process of settling slum dwellers in a planned area government can also generate Revenue in the form of Taxes for ULB.
- 3) It provides benefits to the private developer in form of extra FSI / TDR. This gives boosts to PPP model of redevelopment which indeed gives better results.
- 4) It provides better quality Pucca houses to the slum dwellers in place of

kachha houses or dilapidated houses in which they live.

- 5) It provides a clean and hygienic place to live, improving their living environment.
- 6) Due to the poor living conditions, slum dwellers often fear to get diseases, but the definite and clean environment brings big improvement in their health condition.
- 7) Social problems like low lifestyle, woman and child harassment are the major problems associated with the slums. Redevelopment not only upgrades the social values of the people but also safeguards the interest of the weaker section of society.

#### 11.7.4 Slum Redevelopment Models

Slum redevelopment schemes (SRS) have been carried out under a number of different models over the years. Important among them are –

- 1) The public private partnership model (or “Mumbai model” for its famous proposed use in Dharavi)
- 2) The slum network partnership model used in Ahmadabad
- 3) Community-managed eviction and resettlement model that was followed in rehabilitating families affected by Mumbai’s Railways improvement project.
- 4) Upgrading models elsewhere

Choice of redevelopment model affects the efficiency of Schemes and decides the number of participating bodies. Understanding the concept of various models helps us to choose the best suited solution to the problem of slums and frame the policies accordingly.

The choice of model depends on the :Physical characteristics of the area, Social status of the Slum dwellers, Occupational structure of the Slum dwellers, Infrastructure availability in the concerned area and in its surroundings and Real Estate Market of the City. So, careful examination of situation of slums and wise choice of redevelopment model can improve the living condition of these under privileged part of our society. An integrated system clearly stating the roles of each body involved is required to increase the efficiency of the schemes. Moreover at society level people need to realize the importance of slum dwellers help them to grow and develop gradually in a united manner.

---

### 11.8 REHABILITATION

---

Under the Doctrine of Eminent Domain which means that the State has the power to acquire any property from their respective land owners but only for the purpose of public welfare. The Doctrine comes from a Latin phrase *Dominium Eminent*, which means Supreme Lordship of the State over its

State. But many a times their acquisition of private land through doctrine of eminent domain leads to involuntary displacement of people, depriving them of their land, livelihood and shelter; restricting their access to traditional resource base, and uprooting them from their socio-cultural environment. These have traumatic, psychological and socio-cultural consequences on the affected population which call for protecting their rights, in particular of the weaker sections of the society including members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, marginal farmers and women.

In order to deal with the resettlement and rehabilitation policy a 'National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families' was formulate in 2003, which came into force into February 2004. This national policy shall be applicable to all projects where involuntary displacement takes place.

The aim of this resolution is to discourage large-scale displacement, as far as possible. Only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of the project may be acquired. Also, as far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use in the project shall be minimized; multi-cropped land shall be avoided to the extent possible for the purposes of public welfare, and also acquisition of irrigated land, even if unavoidable, shall be kept at the minimum.

Prior initiating any projects for public welfare and acquire land for such purpose, the appropriate Government shall, consider the following alternatives: minimise the displacement of people due to the acquisition of land for the project; minimise the total area of land to be acquired for the project; and minimise the acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use in the project.

Wherever large numbers of families are affected, it must be mandatory for appropriate government to do social impact assessments and provide all required infrastructural facilities and amenities in the resettlement area. More particularly, where the Scheduled Tribes people are being displaced in sizeable numbers, a well thought out 'Tribal Development Plan' must be formulated. Furthermore, such a policy shall also specify clear timeframes within which the implementation of the rehabilitation package as well as utilization of the land shall be accomplished and shall lay down an effective monitoring and grievance redressal mechanisms related to the project.

### **11.8.1 Objectives of the 'National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy' are as follows: -**

- a) to minimise displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;

- b) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- c) to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- d) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- e) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- f) where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

### **11.8.2 Social Impact Assessment (SIA)**

Whenever a developmental project is undertaken, which involves involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families in plain areas, or two hundred or more families in tribal or hilly areas, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is carried out in the Proposed affected areas is mandatory. The SIA report shall be prepared, in such a manner as may be laid down under this resolution considering various alternatives, and using agencies which are equipped to do so. But while undertaking a SIA, the appropriate Government shall, take into consideration the impact that the project will have on public and community properties, assets and infrastructure; particularly, roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, sources of safe, drinking water, sources of drinking water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, plantations; public utilities, such as post offices, fair price shops, etc.; food storage go downs, electricity supply, health care facilities, schools and educational/training facilities, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions, burial and cremation grounds, etc.

The appropriate Government while preparing SIA shall also specify that the ameliorative measures shall be taken as per the guidelines and also if as per any law rules, regulations or guidelines to undertake Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) also, the SIA study shall be carried out simultaneously.

The SIA report so prepared shall be examined by an independent multi-disciplinary expert group constituted for the purpose by the 'appropriate Government.

But in cases where The Ministry of Defence, in respect of projects involving emergency acquisition of minimum area of land in connection with national security, shall be exception for this policy, with due institutional safeguards,

for protecting the interests of the affected families and achieving the broad objectives of this policy.

### 11.8.3 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan

This resolution lays down the procedure for Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan:

- 1) Where the project is causing involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families in plain areas, or two hundred or more families in tribal or hilly areas due to acquisition of land and the appropriate government shall declare through official Gazette such area of village or locality as affected area.
- 2) The declaration so made of the policy shall be published in at least three daily newspapers, two of which shall be in the local vernacular, having circulation in villages or areas which are likely to be affected.,
- 3) Once the declaration is made of the policy, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall undertake a baseline survey and census for identification of the persons and families likely to be affected.

Every such survey shall contain the following village-wise information of the affected families:-(i) members of the family who are permanently residing, engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area; (ii) families who are likely to lose, or have lost, their house, agricultural land, employment or are alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of their trade, business, occupation or vocation; (iii) agricultural labourers and non-agricultural labourers;(iv) families belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe categories;(v) vulnerable persons such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above fifty years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family;(vi) families that are landless and below poverty line, but residing continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected area preceding the date of declaration of the affected area; and(vii) Scheduled Tribes families who are or were having possession of forest lands in the affected area prior to the 13th day of December, 2005.

Every survey undertaken shall be completed expeditiously and within a period of ninety days from the date of declaration so made related to the project.

On completion of the above survey or on expiry of a period of ninety days, whichever is earlier, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall, publish a draft of the details of the findings of the survey conducted by him and invite objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be

affected thereby. This draft shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area.

On the expiry of thirty days from the date of publication of the draft of the details of survey and after considering the objections and suggestions received by him in this behalf, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit his recommendations thereon along with the details of the survey to the appropriate Government.

Within forty-five days from the date of receipt of the details of the survey and recommendations of the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the appropriate Government shall publish the final details of survey in the Official Gazette.

The appropriate Government shall, by notification, declare any area as a resettlement area for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families and Administrator shall also draw up a list of lands that may be available for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

The lands drawn up shall consist of: - (i) land available or acquired for the project and earmarked for this purpose; (ii) Government wastelands and any other land vesting in the Government available for allotment to the affected families; (iii) lands that may be available for purchase or acquisition for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan; or (iv) a combination of one or more of the above. However, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement should ensure that such acquisition of land does not lead to another set of physically displaced families.

The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the affected families may be settled, in a group or groups in such resettlement areas. And has to ensure that the affected families may be resettled with the host community based on equality and mutual understanding, consistent with their aim to preserve their identity and culture.

The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, on behalf of the "appropriate Government, may either purchase land from any person through consent award and may enter into an agreement for this purpose, or approach the State Government concerned for acquisition of land for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan,

After completion of baseline survey and census of the affected families and assessment of the requirement of land for resettlement, the Administrator for R&R shall prepare a draft scheme or plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families after consultation with the representatives of the affected families including women and the representative of the requiring body.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall contain the following:-



a) the extent of land to be acquired for the project and the name(s) of the affected village; (b) a village-wise list of the affected persons, family-wise, and the extent and nature of land and immovable property owned or held in their possession in the affected area, and the extent and nature of such land and immovable property which they are likely to lose or have lost, indicating the survey numbers thereof; (c) a list of agricultural labourers in such area and the names of such persons whose livelihood depends on agricultural activities; (d) a list of persons who have lost or are likely to lose their employment or livelihood or who have been or likely to be alienated wholly or substantially from their main sources of trade, business, occupation or vocation consequent to the acquisition of land for the project or involuntary displacement due to any other cause; (e) a list of non-agricultural labourers, including artisans; (f) a list of affected landless families, including those, without homestead land and below poverty line families; (g) a list of vulnerable affected persons; (h) a list of occupiers, if any; (i) a list of public utilities and government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected; (j) details of public and community properties, assets and infrastructure; (k) a list of benefits and packages which are to be provided to the affected families; (l) details of the extent of land available in the resettlement area for resettling and for allotment of land to the affected families; (m) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are to be provided for resettlement; (n) the time schedule for shifting and resettling the displaced persons in the resettlement area or areas; and (o) such other particulars as the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement may consider necessary.

The draft scheme or plan may be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and the resettlement area.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall also be discussed in gram sabhas or panchayats in rural areas and in Schedule Areas where in cases of involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from the Scheduled Areas, the concerned Tribes Advisory Councils and meeting shall be held at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas under Schedule V of the Constitution shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where gram sabhas don't exist.

While preparing a draft scheme or plan the administrator for R&R shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of the R&R scheme or plan forms an integral part of the cost of the project for which the land is being acquired and the extra cost being borne by the affected families shall be reimbursed by the requiring body for which the land is being acquired.

The administrator for R&R shall submit the draft scheme or plan for R&R to the appropriate Government for its approval. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, it shall be the responsibility of the appropriate government to obtain the consent of the requiring body, to

ensure that the necessary approvals as required under this policy have been obtained, and to make sure that the requiring body has agreed to bear the entire cost of R&R benefits and other, expenditure for R&R of the affected families as communicated by the Administrator for R&R, before approving it.

After approving the R&R scheme or plan, the appropriate Government shall publish the same in the Official Gazette. On final notification of the R&R scheme or plan, it shall come into force.

It shall be the responsibility of the requiring body to provide sufficient funds to the Administrator for R&R for proper implementation of the R&R scheme or plan. As soon as the R&R scheme or plan is finalized, the requiring body shall deposit one-third cost of the R&R scheme or plan with the Administrator for R&R.

The Administrator for R&R shall keep proper books of accounts and records of the funds placed at his disposal and submit periodic returns to the appropriate Government in this behalf.

**Check your progress Exercise 2**

**Note:** a) Use the space below for your answer.

b) Compare your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

1) Write main causes of Urban sprawling.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2) Write short note on sprawling reduction policies and efforts done by Indian government.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3) Define of slum.

.....  
.....

- .....  
.....  
.....  
.....
- 4) Give an overview on 'Slum' with special reference to developing country like India.

- .....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
- 5) Discuss rehabilitation and resettlement policy of the Indian Government.

---

### 11.9 LET US SUM UP

---

Urban law is the broad ranging, collection of diverse policies, laws, decisions and practices that govern the management and development of the urban environment. This unit precisely details the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling Rules, 2000), Ancillary Rules in India for SWM, Essential commodities Act, 1955, Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and their amendments' too. Current unit give details about reasons of Urban Growth &Urban Sprawling, Indian Government policies to check Urban Sprawling, Slum and Slum Control Policies & Programs launched in India for Slum clearance and Slum RedevelopmentModels, Rehabilitation, 'National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy and Plan.

---

### 11.10 KEY WORDS

---

**Slum:** A place where living conditions are very bad

**Rehabilitation&Resettlement:** The resettlement refers to process of settling again in a new area and rehabilitation means restoration to the former state.

## 11.11 REFERENCE AND SUGGESTED READING

- Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change.
- Dutta S, Upadhyay VP, Sridharan U 2006 Environmental Management of Industrial Hazardous Wastes in India. *J of Environmental Science and Engineering* 48(2):143-105.
- habibi S & Asadi N 2011 Causes, results and methods of controlling urban sprawl. *Procedia engineering*. 21:133-141.
- Hoveidi H, Pari M.A, Vahidi H, Pazoki M & Koulaeian T; 2013, Industrial Waste Management with Application of RIAM Environmental Assessment: A Case Study on Toos Industrial State, Mashhad, Iran. *Iranica J of Energy & Environment* 4(2):142-149, 2013
- <http://chdtransport.gov.in/Forms/MVA1988.pdf>
- <http://legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/A1955-10.pdf>
- <http://mohua.gov.in/cms/schmes-or-programmes.php>
- <http://www.geciczmp.com/Data/Sites/1/docs/ebooks/compendium.pdf>
- <http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/content/257913/the-municipal-solid-wastes-management-and-handling-rules-2000/>
- <https://cpcb.nic.in/>
- <https://www.india.gov.in>
- <https://cpcb.nic.in/municipal-solid-waste-rules/>
- <https://deveshwar.in/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/MotorVehiclesAct-Rules-1989.pdf>
- <https://deveshwar.in/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/MotorVehiclesAct-1988.pdf>
- <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy/govt-moves-to-revamp-the-food-safety-and-standards-authority-of-india/articleshow>
- <https://fssai.gov.in/quickaccess/getSubCategoryList>
- <https://gujenvi.nic.in/pdf/compendium.pdf>
- <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/essential-commodities-act-amendments-explained-6442362/>
- <https://jaivikbharat.fssai.gov.in/>
- <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/659981/waste-energy-circular-economy-handbook.pdf>

- <https://www.drishtias.com/important-institutions/drishti-specials-important-institutions-national-institutions/food-safety-and-standards-authority-of-india-fssai>
- <https://www.fssai.gov.in/>
- <https://www.globalurban.org/gudmag07vol.31issi/buckley.htm>
- <https://www.indiatoday.in/amp/information/story/amendment-to-motor-vehicle-act-from-here-s-all-you-need-to-know-about-the-changes-1727239-2020-10-01>
- <https://www.mondaq.com/india/waste-management/624836/environment-law-in-india>
- <https://www.mpcb.gov.in/sites/default/files/solid-waste/MSWrules200002032020.pdf>
- <http://chdtransport.gov.in/Forms/MVA1988.pdf>
- <https://deveshwar.in/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/MotorVehiclesAct-Rules-1989.pdf>
- <http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2019/210413.pdf>
- <https://www.thenatureofcities.com>
- Mickael D 2016 Categorization and Sorting for Waste Management. *International Journal of Waste Resources*. 6:1-7
- Prasad, R. & Gupta, N. 2016. Problems and prospects of slums in India. *International J of multidisciplinary approach and studies* 3(3): 66-78.
- Singh HH. & Kumra VK 1985. "Slums: Threat to urban environment" In: *Geography & Environment: issues and challenges* (H. H. Singh et al., eds.) (Concept Publ. Comp. New Delhi) 113-137.
- United Nations Document, "Slum in Latin America" In: (A. R. Desai and S. D. Pillaieds.) *Report on the World Social Situation* (UN, New York, 1957) pp. 96-106.
- *Waste to Recourses- A Waste Management Handbook*, 2014, TERI press.
- [www.http://dolr.gov.in/](http://dolr.gov.in/)

---

## 11.12 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

---

### Check your progress Exercise 1

- 1) Your answer must include the following points:  
Definition of Urban Environment and its general characteristics
- 2) Your answer must include  
Definitions of wastes given by various agencies
- 3) Your answer must include

All the provisions made by Indian government in this act.

- 4) your answer must include  
Mandate of FSSAI by explaining the objective behind it.
- 5) your answer must include  
all the commodities, which are mention in the Schedule of Essential  
commodity act.

**Check your progress Exercise 2**

- 1) Your answer must include  
The factors, which causes unplanned expansion of city areas.
- 2) Your answer must include  
Various policies exist to check urban sprawling and policies made by  
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, India
- 3) Your answer must describe the term and more appropriate definitions of  
'Slum'
- 4) Your answer must include  
Definition of slum, present situation of slum in India and redevelopment  
policies of Indian Government.
- 5) Your answer must include  
Complete rehabilitation and resettlement policy of the Indian  
Government.



**ignou**  
THE PEOPLE'S  
UNIVERSITY