A Review On Good Urban Governance And Its Challenges In Urban Development

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Abstract:
Each and every country has its own different sets of governance parameters. Good urban governance is a complex concept, the priority of which is to enhance the living standards of inhabitants, especially those in underserved communities. Urban governance plays a significant part in building up the physical and social character of urban space. Urban governance faces different challenges due to increasing urbanization around the world, political challenges increase; caused by changing socio-economic conditions, institutional challenges linked to changes in the way decisions are made, and idea challenges associated with new knowledge about urban governance itself. To overcome these challenges, urban governance must define its roles for particular problems. The UNDP (United Nations Development Program) declared some specific principles to generalize the good governance framework around the world, which can also be beneficial in solving challenges. In this review paper, research articles and case studies on the urban governance are selected for the review.
Keywords: urban governance, urban development, challenges, government.

I. INTRODUCTION:

The definition of Urban Governance varied and many government organizations and authors came up with different definitions of Urban Governance. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), in its 1997 strategy paper, characterized governance as" The exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions, through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences". According to the World Bank, governance is "the exercise of political authority and the use of institutional resources to manage society's problems and affairs". Stephen Bell in his book 'Economic Governance and Institutional Dynamics' defined governance as "The use of institutions, structures of authority and even collaboration to allocate resources and coordinate or control activity in society or the economy"(Kidokoro, 2011).Governance can be of many types; worldwide governance, corporate governance, project governance, Data Innovation governance, non-benefit governance, participatory governance and municipal governance.Municipal governance can be broadly divided as urban governance and rural governance(Kidokoro, 2011).

According to Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC) "Urban governance refers to how government (local, regional and national) and stakeholders decide how to plan, finance and manage urban areas. It involves a continuous process of negotiation and contestation over the allocation of social and material resources and political power"(Avis, 2016). This involves an ongoing process of negotiation and dispute of the award social and material and political resources Power.Over the previous decade, the idea of good governance has played a central role in development and underdevelopmentspeech. It has been argued that good governance was the "missing link" of development failure analysis strategies of many countries in the third world. In other words, "development" and progress has been elusive not because of weak economic growth, but due to or generally bad governance.

II.   URBAN GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

India is that the second-most crowded nation, the seventh-biggest nation by acreage, and therefore the most crowded majority rule government worldwide. India's sort of government, traditionally described as 'quasi-federal' with a robust centre and weak states, which has grown increasingly federal since the late 1990s as a results of political, economic and social changes. The President of India is that the head of state, elected indirectly by a body for a five-year term. The Prime Minister is that the head of state and exercises most of the chief power. India is among the very few countries which have a unique system of governance named the 'Panchayati raj' system. 'Panchayat' literally means assembly of 5 (panch) wise and revered elders chosen and accepted by the village community and 'raj' signifies governance or government. Traditionally, these assemblies settled disputes between individuals and villages. 'Panchayati Raj' is a system of governance in which gram (village) panchayats are the basic units of administration (Kidokoro, 2011).

As for urban government in India, it was first created in 1687 in Madras (Chennai), and then in 1726 the municipal corporations of Calcutta (Calcutta) and Bombay (Mumbai) were created. After the 74th amendment of Constitution in 1992, three categories of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are enacted. These are:
•   Municipal Corporation or Nagar nigam.
•   Municipality or Nagar palika.
•   City council or Nagar panchayat.

ULBs act as a 3rd tier government within the overall administrative system. This is the closest form of government to the people. Thus, the ULB is given responsibility for administering both the centralized and state-sponsored scheme at the grassroots level. All the three sorts of ULBs are government entity. Municipal Corporations offer services to the urban centres where the population is more than a million. Municipalities offer services to the urban centres where the population is more than 100,000 but less than a million and city council offer service to the urban centres where the population is between 30,000 to 100,000 people. Municipal Corporations and municipalities are fully representative (elected) bodies while the town councils are either fully or partially nominated bodies. The election is held once in every five years and other people choose their local government (Kidokoro, 2011).

III.   CHALLENGES FACED BY URBAN GOVERNANCE

Urban governance is unable to perform well due to various reasons. Most municipalities do not have sufficient resources and technology to collect desegregated town-level data and maintains a database.Therefore, it is difficult to collect data on various municipal aspects and performance parameters. For example, reliable data on the proportion of the population that is supplied with water; houses connected to underground sewerage facilities; proportion of solid waste collected and disposed of daily; etc. are generally not maintained.

Urban governance is frequently neither comprehensive nor participatory. There are huge contrasts between poor people and the non-poor in their access to social, monetary and political chances and in their capacity to participate in and receive the rewards of urban life. Governance models should cultivate strategy coordination at the nearby and provincial level and incorporate the voices and support of poor people. The significance of the casual area to the urban economy and the vocations of the poor is regularly not ultimately perceived, with the restricted spotlight on working with the casual area as opposed to countering it.

Migration is generally seen as contributing to shortages of housing, infrastructure and services as well as tensions between migrant and host communities. Migration policies can be improved by giving proper attention to the nature of migration, the vulnerabilities of migrants and host communities, and facilitating the participation of migrants in civic and political life.

IV.   LITERATURE REVIEW:

Table: 1 Literature Review

Sr. No.	Author	Title	Focus area	Methodology used	Conclusion
1.	Rathin Biswas et al., 2019	The role of Urban Governance for Sustainable Development in India.	This paper focuses on analyzing the current administrative governance frameworks to suggest standard components on behalf of a base framework to represent governance holistically.	To design an honest governance framework, during this paper, the author had done a comparative analysis of twenty-two existing governance frameworks across the planet and shortlisted 13 major criteria along with 74 sub-criteria.	Finding indicators to live governance may be a significant challenge in the urban organization.To bring the universality, comparability, and ranking of services across geographical areas or governing organizations, the author had created a useful governance framework that can assess services with primary and secondary data collection.
2.	Arindam Biswas, 2020	Establishing metropolitan governance and local governance simultaneously: Lesson from India's 74th Constitutional amendment act Arindam	This paper examines India's metropolitan governance, it's functioning under the decentralisation, the various implementations of the act by states, its relevant comparison with global cases, and thus the chance of efficient collaboration between decentralised local governments within a metropolitan governance mechanism.	The authors studied governance in India by analyzing the decentralization of local government, the extent to which administrative and financial power was transferred, and the hidden informal mechanisms within the institutional hierarchy. The research utilises "institutional mapping" to know the connection between governance and hierarchy, "historical institutional and governance analysis" to work out the explanations and circumstances affecting deciding actions, information flow, and regulatory actions.	Author find resemblance of the UK's erstwhile approach of establishing RDAs through nomination from a local authority with the institutionalisation process of the "Metropolitan Planning Committee" of India and functional similarity between the Metropolitan Planning Committee and the US IGOs.
3.	Arindam Biswas et al., 2011	The role of Urban Governance for Sustainable Development in India	This paper focuses on to identify the role of municipal or urban governance in urbanization process in the realm of growing economic situation.	To achieve India's "inclusive growth", resource allocation must focus on dedicated short- and long-term benefits and economic linkages, taking into account large regional and demographic criteria.	India is prepared for a fundamental governance change. An empowered citizen-centric, accountable local governments are at the heart of this transformation. Poverty is one of the major environmental problems. The environment inevitably suffers when the economic and social development does not occur and population remain to grow continuously. Grass root economic and social development and citizen participation are the keys to break this shackle.
4.	SirkkaHei nonen et al., 2016	Energising peer-to-peer urban futures – Challenges for urban governance	This paper focuses on peer-to-peer approaches to creating, using, and defining renewable energy urban environments and the challenges these approaches pose for urban governance.	In this paper, the author focused on recognizing and evaluating weak signals for an urban transition. Such weak signals represent possible futures, rather than necessarily very probable ones. Whether they are signs of a preferred future on the trajectory remains to be analyzed further and open to subjective interpretations.	According to the study, the new management: 1) understands the constantly changing urban environment, proactively through a systemic and holistic process of foresight; 2) goes beyond its strict traditional boundaries, reaching out to citizens, new partnerships and the fourth sector, and thus 3) leverage the full potential of digitalization to create a universal, inclusive and liveable urban environment. These points follow from the structure of the ENCORE project.
5.	Jesus M. González Pérez at el., 2016	The economic crisis and vulnerability in the Spanish cities: urban	This paper has a dual purpose. On the one hand, to review the social and concrete consequences of the	To measure urban vulnerability and social exclusion in Madrid and Barcelona, the authors focused on two metrics: unemployment rates and	The city modernised infrastructure, rehabilitated neighbourhoods, improved the urban landscape, but the structural problems of

governance challenges	crisis and post-crisis urban policies in terms of vulnerability and social exclusion, and on the other hand, to analyze the management strategies implemented by new political collectives in the context of the crisis. An example is Madrid and Barcelona, the main cities of the Spanish system, which are also run by political parties from civil platforms.	foreclosures. The parallel evolution of both indicators is a symptom of one of the main consequences of the crisis - an increase in unemployment, emphasizingmore impoverished communities and territories.	segregation and inequality were not sufficiently solved. During the boom years, priority was given to growth, strategic planning, and urban business rather than strengthening the welfare state, including housing policy.

V.   CONCLUSION:

The uncontrollably growing population and hyper urbanization is the biggest challenge for urban governance. In order to achieve universality, comparability and classification of services in geographical areas or government organizations, it is mandatory to create a framework of good governance. Urban poverty must be recognized as multidimensional deprivation. City governments must strengthen their own capacity and link with other levels of government: metropolitan governance and city-to-city networks, and transnational urban governance networks. Participatory models can support redistributive urban policies.

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