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Status :  
Professor/Research  
Scholar/Student/  
Teacher/Others :  
Designation :  
Institution :  
Address :  
  
Phone: Residence:  
Mobile:  
E-mail:  
Presenting a Paper : Yes/No  
Participating Only : Yes/No  
Title of the Paper :  
Abstract enclosed : Yes/No  
Registration Fee :

**Signature:**

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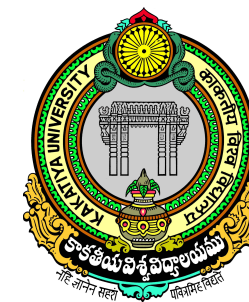
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## TWO - DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

**URBANIZATION IN INDIA  
- ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2017



*Organised by*

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC  
ADMINISTRATION & HRM**

**KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY  
WARANGAL - 506 009. (T.S)**

## **URBANIZATION IN INDIA - ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

Urbanization is a worldwide phenomenon and it has become important part of National Development today and also National and International concern. India's urban population is second largest in the world after China. Its urban population increased from 10% (26 million) in 1900 to 17% (62 million) in 1951 and to 31% (377 million) by 2011. They constitute one tenth of the world's urban population. India's cities and towns expanded rapidly as increasing numbers move in search of economic opportunity.

Over the last fifty years, while the country's population has grown by 2.5 times, urban population has grown by five times. The UN projections indicate that India's urban population is expected to reach 590 million by 2030 and over 875 million by 2050. The decadal population growth rate in India in 2001-11 was 17.64% - 12.8% rural and 31.8% urban - a significant gap. The number of cities and towns increased from 5, 161 in 2001 to 7,935 in 2011 - an increase of 64%. In India urban population is projected to grow faster. The twelfth five year plan projected that by 2031 India's urban population would be about 600 million.

After Lord Mayo's (1870) and Rippon's (1882) resolutions which introduced reforms to democratize and decentralize local governance, there were no major effort to improve urban governance in India. After a century, a beginning was made by the National Commission on Urbanization (NCU, 1988) - first ever effort in post - independent India. The NCU broadly formulated an agenda for urban governance which was followed by the 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (74<sup>th</sup> CAA). A decade later in 2005, GoI launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and in 2014 Smart City, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and

Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat, et., all of which have policy and governance implications. The thirteenth Finance Commission (13 FC) recommended governance reforms with policy implications which was followed to a limited extent by the Fourteenth Finance Commission. There are sectoral policies and programs to provide momentum to urban growth. They included Housing and Habitant Policy, National Urban Sanitation Policy, National Urban Transport Policy, Capacity Building for Urban Local Bodies, program for promotion of information technology and e-governance in ULBs, etc. Though, National Slum Policy was formulated in 1999, it has never seen the light of the day. These policies and programs aim to deepen decentralization, strengthen urban governance, unlock the city potential by altering urban development the rules and regulations, modernize municipal structures, strengthen finances and bring fiscal responsibility. They established linkages between governance, infrastructure and basic services and expected to contribute to urban sustainability.

It is in this background, the department of Public Administration & HRM, KU, Warangal, has decided to organize a Two - Day National Seminar to deliberate on the above issues concerned with urbanization

### ***Sub - Themes of the Seminar are:***

- ❖ Reforms in Urban Governance
- ❖ Urban Poverty - Alleviation Programmes
- ❖ Urban Self - Help Groups
- ❖ Solid Waste Management and Urban Risk Management
- ❖ Law and Order Issues in Urban Areas.
- ❖ Rural to Urban Migration
- ❖ Transportation in Urban Areas
- ❖ Housing and Sanitation
- ❖ Environmental Issues
- ❖ Slum Areas

- ❖ JNNURM, Smart Cities, Amrut, Hruday, Swachh Bharat
- ❖ Empowerment of Women in Urban Areas.

The above sub-themes are only broad suggestive topics and the paper presenters are at liberty to include topics that fall within the domain of the seminar theme.

### ***About Warangal:***

Warangal (historically known as Orugallu) is a historical city, the capital of erstwhile Kakatiya dynasty who ruled this area from 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> Century. It is about 140 kms away from Hyderabad. And is well connected by rail and road from all major cities. Warangal is known for its historical monuments like Thousand Pillar Temple. Padmakshi Temple, Fort, Bhadrakali Temple and Ramappa Temple (located at Palampeta, about 64 kms away from Warangal town). The weather of Warangal during the seminar period will be pleasant with a temperature around 33 to 35 degrees Centigrade Light Clothing would be sufficient.

### ***Submission of Abstracts & Paper***

Participants are requested to send the abstracts of their papers on A4 size paper typed in MS-Word of latest version. A soft copy of the abstract as requested is to be sent to the following by 10<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2017 and Full paper by 20<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2017, to E-mail : [sujathavenkateshwarlu520@gmail.com](mailto:sujathavenkateshwarlu520@gmail.com)

### ***Technical Sessions:***

Technical Sessions include Key-Note address following by oral presentation by Senior Professors, Research Scholars and Students, specific to every identified them of the Session.

### ***Registration Fee:***

Faculty Members	Rs. 1500-00
Fellowship holders and others	Rs. 1000-00
Research Scholars & Students	Rs. 200-00

Payment may be made through in person at the Department.