



# **iJRASET**

International Journal For Research in  
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



---

# **INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH**

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

---

**Volume: 9      Issue: IV      Month of publication: April 2021**

**DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2021.33782>**

**[www.ijraset.com](http://www.ijraset.com)**

**Call:  08813907089**

**E-mail ID: [ijraset@gmail.com](mailto:ijraset@gmail.com)**

# Urban Transformation in Context of AMRUT using Case Study on Jammu and Kashmir

Shivam Singh<sup>1</sup>, Satish Sagar<sup>2</sup>, Aquif Farooq Bakshi<sup>3</sup>, Haseeb Shafat Baba<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1, 2, 3, 4</sup>School of Civil Engineering, Galgotias University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh 203201

**Abstract:** *Urban Transformation is a difficult scenario in India. The high rate of migration however restrained centers in towns leads to a burden on the general public centers like – water supply, sewerage network, transportation. So the authorities have been running on a way to enhance the scenario and programmes of city transformation. Recently Government of India has started an AMRUT mission along with Smart Cities Mission, which works with local efforts for urban transformation in planning, designing and engineering for better India. The study will help in understanding the challenges and making better solutions in urban transformation ;by case study methodology with the help of pervious progresses made in some cities of India.*  
**Keywords-** *Urban Transformation, AMRUT, Smart Cities Mission, Case Study.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Urban Transformation is a system of reading the economic system, society and demography of the region and building secure, contemporary-day and budget friendly systems which should be resistant in opposition to herbal screw ups in conjunction with taking attention to city troubles and desires. In the region of city transformation Indian authorities have started an undertaking known as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), through Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi in June 2015, below the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). This undertaking is installed to awareness on water deliver, sewerage machine, housing for all, city transportation, and inexperienced areas. This undertaking works in conjunction with Swachh Bharat Mission, Housing for all through 2022, and State Annual Actions Plans (SAAP).

## II. AMRUT (ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION)

The Amrut Scheme Was Launched by the ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The Amrut Scheme was launched in june 2015 by Prime Minister Narendra modi. The Amrut scheme changed the UPA Government JNNURM (Jawahrlal Nehru National Urban Renewal undertaking) scheme. The functions of this undertaking are (a) to check out that each family have get entry to tap with deliver of water and right sewerage connection, (b) Increase the amenity fee of towns through growing greenery and properly maintained open areas (e.g. parks) and (c) Reduce pollutants through switching to public delivery or building centers for non-motorized delivery (e.g. on foot and cycling). The Priority sector of the Mission is water supply observed through sewerage. All those consequences are valued through citizens, specifically women, and signs and requirements had been prescribed through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA ) withinside the shape of Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs).

Earlier, the MoHUA used to offer mission-through-mission sanctions. In the AMRUT this has been changed through approval of the State Annual Action Plan as soon as a year through the MoHUA and the States must deliver mission sanctions and approval at their end. In this way, the AMRUT makes States the same companions in making plans and implementation of projects, as a result actualizing the spirit of cooperative federalism. A sound institutional shape is a basis to make Missions successful. Therefore, Capacity Building and a hard and fast of Reforms had been blanketed withinside the Mission. Reforms will result in development in carrier shipping, mobilization of assets and making municipal functioning greater obvious and functionaries greater accountable, even as Capacity Building will empower municipal functionaries and result in well timed finishing touch of projects.

### A. Objective

The amrut scheme targeted on setting up an infrastructure for making sure good enough sewage networks and water supply within the city region via the implementation of the city revival mission. Provide primary civic facilities like water supply, sewage connections, septage outlet, parks to enhance the nice of life for all specially the bad and the deprived. Awareness on infrastructure events that has an immediate hyperlink to provision of higher offerings to the citizens. Scheme is released with the concept to convert city residing situations via infrastructure upgradation make certain that each family has get entry to to a faucet with confident supply of water and a sewerage connection growth the aminity fee of towns through growing greenry and properly maintained open areas e.g. parks lessen pollutants through switching to public delivery or production centers for non-motorized delivery e.g. on foot and cycling, earlier,the MOUD used to offer mission-through-mission sanctions.

In the amrut this has been changed through approval of the nation annual movement plan as soon as a yr through the MOUD and the nation must deliver mission sanctions and approval. In this way, the Amrut makes states the same companions in making plans and implementative of mission as a result actualized the spirit of cooperative federalism.

*B. Feature*

- 1) Water Supply
- 2) Sewage and septage control
- 3) Storm Water Drainage to lessen flooding
- 4) Nonmotorized Urban Transport
- 5) Green Space/Parks Coverage
- 6) 500 towns had been decided on from the subsequent class , all towns and cities with a population of over one lakh with notified municipalities as consistent with census 2011 which include cantonment boards(civilian regions).
- 7) All capital towns/cities of nation /UT, now no longer protected in above) All towns/cities categorized as background towns through MOHUA below the HARIDAY Scheme.
- 8) 13 towns and cities at the steam of the primary rivers with a population above 7500 and much less than 1 lakh. 10 towns from hill states islands and traveller destinations (now no longer multiple from every nation)

*C. Funding*

- 1) Total outlay for the mission is Rs.50,000 cr for five year from Fy 2015-16 to Fy 2019-20
- 2) Central Sponsored scheme : 50% of project cost for cities and towns with a population of upto 10 lakhs
- 3) One-third of the project cost for those with a population of above 10 lakh.
- 4) 10% of the budget allocation is going to be given to states and union territories as incentive support based on the achievement of reforms during the previous year.

*D. Implementation*

- 1) In this undertaking, states get the flexibility of designing the schemes supporting the needs of towns and in execution and monitoring.
- 2) States will handiest state annual movement plans to the centre for vast support which price range are going to be released.
- 3) States will only submit states' annual action plans to the centre for broad concurrence supporting which funds are released.
- 4) Its implementation is connected to advertising of city reforms like e-governance, upload development and series of municipal taxes credit score of city nearby bodies, electricity and water audit citizen-centric city making plans etc.
- 5) Under this mission, states get the flexibility of designing schemes supporting the wants of identified cities and in their execution and monitoring.

*E. Significance*

Encourages and helps the states is engaging in reforms which can enhance the economic fitness of the city's nearby bodies. Provides advanced shipping of citizen offerings at decreased price of offerings. Improves transparency due to the fact the states are the maximum events in designing the movement plans. Based on Incentive version in preference to consequences version. Performing states are rewarded through the relevant authorities to inspire the pole of developmental work. Promotes minimal governance due to the fact the movement plan and each one development relies upon the respective regime. Centres essential function is provisioning of price range. Ensures quicker mobilisation of assets and quicker clearance of projects. Increased infrastructure improvement functions a multiplier impact at the economic system with improved earnings and call for and there through facilitating growth withinside the price of growth.

### III. JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu and Kashmir has accepted the AMRUT mission schemes in 5 towns pointed by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir in 2015.

The towns are:- 1. Srinagar , 2. Jammu , 3. Anantnag , 4. Leh , 5. Kargil

Ministry of Urban Development , Government of India , vide OM No.K-14012/95/2015-SC-II (part), Dated 31 July, 2015, has allocated the quantity of Rs.593.01 (Rupees Five Hundred, Ninety Three crores and Ten Lakhs only-) (for first year) to the J&K State supported the equitable formula within which equal (90:10) weightage given to the urban population of every State (Census 2015) and therefore the number of statutory towns within the State/UT.

SN	Name of the Town	Water Supply	Sewerage & Septage Management	Drainage	Green Space and Parks	Urban Transport	Others	Reforms	Total (in Cr.)
1	Srinagar	391.50	1611.68	548.00	10.00	197.00	0.00	0.00	2758.18
2	Jammu	885.75	1415.10	254.00	38.05	434.00	0.00	0.00	3026.90
3	Anantnag	19.41	239.15	59.95	12.30	55.95	0.00	0.00	386.76
4	Leh	85.65	40.00	50.00	16.50	28.00	0.00	0.00	220.15
5	Kargil	77.60	63.00	50.00	16.00	166.32	0.00	0.00	372.92
	Total	1459.91	3369.01	961.95	92.85	881.28	0.00	0.00	6765.00
Total Project Investment									6765.00
A & O E									47.49
Grand Total (in Cr.)									6812.40

Table 1: Total Consolidated Investments for All Ulb's In The State Under Amrut

The Proposed Priority Projects was under the State Annual Action Plan for implementation of AMRUT in Jammu and Kashmir (2017-2020).The Ministry of Urban Development has approved State Action Plans for improving basic urban needs in 500 cities in all cities and towns with a population of over one lakh with notified Municipalities. About 50% of the total budget will be spent on the improvement of Water supply and Sewerage and Septage management.

In the case of Jammu and Kashmir region 5 cities added to AMRUT mission are needed to have 49% of total budget for the Sewerage and Septage Management to reduce the burden on urban local bodies, municipal. For Srinagar , The Ministry of Urban Development approved Rs.391.50cr out of Rs. 1459.91cr for water supply , Rs. 1611.68cr for sewerage and septage construction, Rs. 548.00cr for drainage system, Rs. 10cr green spaces and parks and Rs 197cr for urban transportation. Total budget passed for Srinagar is Rs. 2758.18cr . For Jammu, the Ministry of Urban Development approved Rs. 885.75cr for water supply , Rs. 1415.10cr for sewerage and septage management , Rs. 254.00cr for drainage system , Rs38.05cr for greenspaces and parks , Rs. 434.00cr for urban transport. The total budget passed for Jammu is Rs.3026.90cr. For Anantnag, the Ministry of Urban Development approved Rs.19.41cr for water supply, Rs.239.15cr for sewerage and septage management, Rs.59.95 for drainage system, Rs. 12.30cr for green spaces and parks, Rs.55.95cr for urban transport. The total budget passed for Anantnag is Rs.386.76cr. For Leh, the Ministry of Urban Development approved Rs.85.65cr for water supply, Rs.40.00cr for sewerage and weptage management, Rs. 50.00cr for drainage system, Rs.16.50cr for green spaces and parks, Rs. 28.00cr for urban transport. The total budget passed for Leh is Rs.220.15cr. For Kargil, the Ministry of Urban Development approved Rs.77.60cr for water supply, Rs.63.00cr for sewerage and septage management, Rs.50.00cr for drainage system, Rs.16.00cr for green spaces and parks, Rs.166.32cr for urban transport. The total budget passed for Kargil is Rs.372.92cr. Under AMRUT cities with population less than 10 lakhs central provides upto 50%of project cost and one-third when population is above 10 lakhs.

#### IV. OUTCOMES

- A. 90% of the budget will be spent on water supply and sewerage system and the followed by drainage system , urban transport system and then green spaces and parks
- B. AMRUT follows the mission primarily based totally method from primary improvement
- C. There are demanding situations with admiration to finance if there may be any catastrophe like took place in 2014.

## V. CONCLUSION

India's urban population is predicted to extend to 600 by 2050. Providing adequate housing, safe and reliable water and energy and other basic urban services and infrastructures are a monumental challenge, considering this quality and level of service across the subcontinent. The three urban sustainability programs discussed here all tackle different problems related to making India's cities more sustainable. First, the green building programs in India seek to remodel the built environment within which India's urban populations reside, work, and shop. Meanwhile, the aim of AMRUT Yojana is to improve existing cities, especially for economically disadvantaged classes of the urban population, by extending basic urban infrastructure to any or all citizens. Finally, the Smart Cities Mission is seeking to develop world-class cities in order that they will provide technology-based, modern, and sustainable services to citizens. The central government's two dedicated ministries are Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and Ministry of Housing and concrete Poverty Alleviation (MHUP). Schemes like JNNURM and AMRUT are allotted by MoUD, while organizations like National Buildings Association (NBO) and Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) come under MHUP. At a locality level, offices are aligned with central government objectives to hold out urban development activities. Finally, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), become the best organization to implement the schemes on ground. By practicing sustainable urban development, India can become a model country that sets the standards for urban sustainability for future generations.

## REFRENCES

- [1] <http://amrut.gov.in/>
- [2] <http://164.100.87.10/saap.aspx>
- [3] <http://amrut.gov.in/content/innerpage/overview-saap.php>
- [4] <http://mohua.gov.in/cms/amrut.php#:~:text=The%20Mission%20covers%20covering%20500,one%20lakh%20with%20notified%20Municipalities.>
- [5] Urbanization in India's Future, Rakesh Mohan ,Population and Development Review Vol. 11, No. 4 (Dec., 1985) <https://doi.org/10.2307/1973457>
- [6] Bhagat, R. B. (2018) Urbanisation in India: Trend, Pattern and Policy Issues, IIPS Working Paper No. 17
- [7] Russell M. Smith & Prasad Pathak (2018), Urban Sustainability in India: Green Buildings, AMRUT Yojana, and Smart Cities. In book: Metropolitan Governance in Asia and the Pacific Rim, DOI: [10.1007/978-981-13-0206-0\\_9](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-0206-0_9)
- [8] Roberts, B.R. Urbanization, migration, and development. Sociol Forum 4, 665–691 (1989). <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01115068>
- [9] Challenges and opportunities in an urbanising India , Kristian Hoelscher, Rumi Aijaz <https://doi.org/10.1177/2233865916637297>



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.429



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24\*7 Support on Whatsapp)