# BPAC-110: URBAN LOCAL GOVERNANCE

**Tutor Marked Assignments**

**Course Code: BPAC-110**
**Assignment Code: ASST /TMA / July 2026 & January 2027**
**Total Marks: 100**

## Assignment A

**Answer the following questions in about 500 words each.**

1. Bring out the issues and challenges of urbanisation and development. 20

2. Examine the current scenario of urban planning in India. 20

## Assignment B

**Answer the following questions in about 250 words each.**

3. Describe the role of Urban Local Government. 10

4. Discuss the sources of revenue and resource mobilisation avenues of urban local bodies. 10

5. Discuss the initiatives taken by the government to address urban poverty? 10

## Assignment C

**Answer the following questions in about 100 words each.**

6. Discuss the significance of State Election Commission 06

7. Enumerate the significant provisions under the Constitution (Seventy-Fourth Amendment) Act, 1992. 06

8. What are the major achievements of the 'Smart City' Mission in urban India. 06

9. Enumerate the role of urbanisation in social development. 06

10. Highlight the e-Governance practices in Ahemedabad Municipal Corporation. 06

## 1. Bring out the issues and challenges of urbanisation and development. 20

### Answer

Urbanisation means a rising proportion of people living and working in towns and cities. It is linked with changes in employment, land use, lifestyles and economic organisation. In India, cities create jobs, markets and educational opportunities, but their growth has frequently been faster than the capacity of public institutions to provide housing, transport and essential services. Urbanisation and development are therefore connected, but they are not identical: an expanding city does not necessarily become an equitable or liveable city.

A central challenge is the pressure on urban infrastructure. Population growth increases demand for safe drinking water, sewage networks, storm-water drainage, reliable electricity, public toilets and solid-waste collection. Older systems may have been designed for much smaller populations. Unplanned extensions and informal settlements often receive inadequate services. Untreated wastewater contaminates lakes and rivers, while insufficient drains and blocked natural channels make monsoon flooding more destructive. The problem is not only a shortage of investment; inefficient maintenance and fragmented responsibility also reduce service quality.

Affordable housing is another major concern. High land values and speculative real-estate activity put formal housing beyond the reach of many low-income households. Migrants and informal workers often rent crowded rooms or live in settlements without secure tenure. Eviction or relocation to distant locations may separate families from livelihoods, schools and health services. An effective housing policy must combine affordable rental options, incremental upgrading, access to land and infrastructure, and safeguards against displacement. Housing should be understood as part of an inclusive neighbourhood rather than merely as a dwelling unit.

Urban mobility illustrates how different challenges reinforce one another. The growth of private vehicles creates congestion, air pollution, road accidents and lost working time. Poorly connected buses, unsafe footpaths and inadequate cycling facilities disadvantage students, older persons, women, persons with disabilities and low-income workers. Long commutes also increase the cost of employment for those living at the urban edge. Investment in reliable mass transit, last-mile connectivity, safe streets and mixed land use can reduce these pressures more fairly than road widening alone.

Employment growth is uneven. Cities offer opportunities in manufacturing, construction, commerce and services, yet a large share of workers depend on informal activities with unstable incomes, limited social protection and unsafe