

CMAR

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issue XII-XIII June 2012

City Managers' Association Rajasthan



promoting excellence in city management



CMAR Newsletter Issue-XII-XIIIth June 2012

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m e s s a g e



I am glad to know that City Managers' Association, Rajasthan (CMAR) is publishing its XIIth news letter.

Government of Rajasthan accords a very high priority to urban development and has taken various initiatives like Prashasan Shahron Ke Sang Abhiyan, Affordable housing schemes (PPP model) constituting effective policies for slum development, township & street vendors. Constituting Rajasthan Urban Development Fund and launching of Jaipur Metro Rail Project for socio-economic upliftment of the urban poor and for better and efficient management of cities of Rajasthan.

I would like to appreciate sincere efforts and participation of CMAR in many of our endeavors. CMAR has proven itself as a very important nodal Agency working hand in hand with Urban Local Bodies towards a unified goal of providing quality life to the urban citizens of Rajasthan.

I wish them success in their mission

Shanti Dhariwal
Hon'ble Minister
LSG & UDH Department
Government of Rajasthan



m e s s a g e

As it is said, "Cities are the fire places of civilization whence light and heat radiate out into the dark." They are the center for art and culture, trade and industry, science and technology.

Government of Rajasthan is wholeheartedly committed to create such cities which provide better life opportunities through education, employment, health, housing and other amenities and transform the society through growth in human productivity and liberate masses, specially the marginalized and disadvantaged from poverty, hunger, disease and premature death.

With complete focus from the Government of India as well as Government of Rajasthan we are not far from achieving this objective and significant changes will be visible in next few years. This is a team effort and CMAR is one of the key players, playing an important role of promoting professional management of all ULBs and providing a platform for exchanging ideas and experiences. CMAR has performed really admirable in this task.

I congratulate CMAR for publishing XIIth issue of their news letter and wish them my best wishes for their future undertakings.

G.S. Sandhu
Patron, CMAR
Principal Secretary
LSG &UDH Department
Government of Rajasthan

m e s s a g e



India is developing at an unprecedented pace, specially the urban India. Also the focus of this development has shifted from large metropolitan cities to the smaller cities.

Department of local self Government GoR is committed to holistic urban development in Rajasthan. Development that first and foremost provides basic amenities and quality services to urban citizens and specially the urban poor, development that matches the pace of rapid urban growth and finally development that is sustainable and which improves long term social and ecological health of cities and towns.

Time and again City Managers' Association Rajasthan has given its valuable contribution in this mission. It has worked in many spheres like supporting and enhancing capacities of Local Self Governance, providing technical assistance to Urban Local Bodies of Rajasthan and networking with national and international agencies in the field of urban management.

I congratulate CMAR for publishing XIIth issue of their newsletter and wish them best wishes for their future endeavors.

Pawan Kumar Goyal, IAS
(Patron CMAR)
Secretary
Local Self Government,
Government of Rajasthan



from the president's desk

It is a pleasure to announce the publication of City Managers' Association Rajasthan's (CMAR) XIIth News Letter.

CMAR is working since 2002 and has worked in many different Areas. The organization has played an important role of providing a common platform for bringing together experts, professionals, institutions, stakeholders working in different spheres of urban development and thus encouraging dialogue between them. Also the newsletter and website of CMAR is really informative and useful.

On our shoulders is great responsibility for providing quality life to urban citizens of Rajasthan. CMAR has been a great help in this endeavor. It has complimented experience and expertise of ULBs with the latest updates on new innovations and practices that are observed in the arena of Urban Management globally.

I appeal to all ULBs of Rajasthan to actively participate in activities organized by CMAR because "This is our organization".

Dr. Loknath Soni (R.A.S.)
President CMAR
Chief Executive Officer
(Jaipur Municipal Corporation)

editorial



I am proud to release XIIIth news letter of City Managers' Association, Rajasthan (CMAR).

The News letter and website of CMAR brings to you the latest news and events from the field of Urban Development from Rajasthan as well as India. In this issue we have included some recent policy initiatives from Govt. of India like Service Level Benchmarking, National Urban Sanitation Policy, Compliance of 13th Finance Commission and Community Participation Law. Which are of immense importance to ULBs. We hope you would like reading them.

City Managers' Association, Rajasthan is working with a multidimensional approach as a Facilitator, Capacity Builder, Resource Center and Knowledge base for ULBs and other organizations working in Urban Sector in Rajasthan. The Objective is Better and efficient functioning of ULBs and delivering quality urban services to citizens of Rajasthan.

But this objective can only be realized completely with an active participation of ULBs. Therefore I appeal you to participate in this Endeavour. You can do this by sending us the details of any Best Practice or new initiatives observed in your area. You can also suggest what more can be done by the organization to help you better. Feel free to ask for any help, resource, training, documents, Books, Journals, etc. that CMAR can provide you or which should be on the website for easy access.

Tarachand Meena

Executive President CMAR

(Director, Directorate of Local Bodies, Rajasthan)

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Hon'ble Minister,
LSG & UDH
Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur

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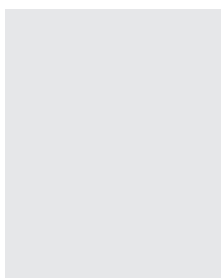


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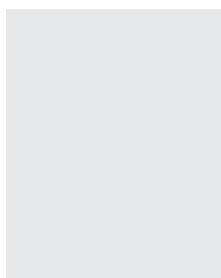
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17th Executive Committee Meeting of CMAR



Rajendra Singhal,
Commissioner
(Personnel) JMC
Secretary, CMAR

The 17th Executive Committee Meeting of CMAR was held on 10th October 2011 at conference hall of Directorate of Local Bodies, Jaipur. The meeting was chaired by Shri M.P. Meena, then President CMAR and CEO, Jaipur Municipal Corporation, Jaipur. Various issues were discussed in detail. Some of the key decisions made in the meeting were:

- It was decided that the training program and interactive session may be imparted to the newly elected representatives of ULBs of Rajasthan. In this regard the Deputy Director (Administration), DLB has been nominated as nodal officer. The venue proposed for imparting the training program are OTS of Jaipur, Kota, Udaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner.
- It was decided that CMAR can set up a library in Swayat Shasan Bhawan (DLB), space for the library and one supporting staff will be provided by Directorate of Local Bodies and other expenditure will be borne by CMAR. The PRO, DLB will help the association to establish and run the library.
- General Body meeting of the association and election of executive committee is proposed. Date of the General Body Meeting will be decided by President and Executive President of the association. The Additional Director, DLB has been nominated as the Election Officer to conduct the election.
- The Registration of CMAR newsletter work It was decided that will be completed by Mr. C.P. Kataria member CMAR & Research Assistant CMAR.
- A fund of Rs. 53 lacs was established with CMAR for organizing meeting/training programs for Prashasan Shahron Ke Sang Abhiyan- 2010. JDA, UIT, RHB and ULBs contributed in this fund. It was decided that above amount with 10% increase may be collected from JDA, UIT, RHB and ULBs for Prashasan Shahron Ke Sang Abhiyan-2012. A request may be send to Principal Secretary LSG in this regard.





शहरों में विकास हेतु वित्त का विकल्प

राजस्थान शहरी विकास फण्ड

सी.पी. कटारिया (आर.एम.एस) रेवेन्यू ऑफिसर, नगर निगम, अजमेर

२ शहरी सुविधाओं के सुधार हेतु शहरी निकाय क्षेत्रों के लिए केन्द्र व राज्य सरकार ने अनेक परियोजनायें स्वीकृत की हैं तथा कई परियोजनायें पाईप लाईन में हैं लेकिन परियोजनाओं के लिए शहरी निकायों के पास हिस्सा राशि लगाने के लिए आर्थिक संसाधनों की कमी है। शहरी निकायों में ढांचागत विकास हेतु इस हिस्सा राशि की पूर्ति करने (Bridge the gap) तथा अन्य विकास कार्यों हेतु राजस्व उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान शहरी विकास फण्ड (आर.यू.डी.एफ) की स्थापना की है। ताकि शहरी निकायों की चल रही परियोजनाओं तथा नयी परियोजनाओं के लिए धन जुटाया जा सके।

राजस्थान शहरी विकास फण्ड की व्यवस्था व संचालन राजस्थान शहरी ढांचागत एवं वित्त विकास निगम लि. (रूफडिको) (RUIFDCO) द्वारा किया जा रहा है, जिसका कार्यालय, ओल्ड वर्किंग वुमन होस्टल, लाल कोठी, जयपुर पर स्थित है।

विकास फण्ड का उद्देश्य

1. भारत सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं जैसे जवाहर लाल नेहरू अरबन रिन्यूअल मिशन, यू.आई.डी.एस.एस.एम.टी., आई.एच.एस.डी.पी., नेशनल लेक कन्जर्वेशन प्रोजेक्ट आदि के लिए शहरी निकायों के वित्तीय कोष की कमी की पूर्ति करना।
2. नयी परियोजनाओं हेतु प्रारम्भिक राशि उपलब्ध करवाना।
3. शहरी निकायों को बैंक व अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं से ऋण प्राप्त करने में सहायता करना।
4. शहरी निकायों को राजकीय गारन्टी प्राप्त करने में सहायता करना।
5. शहरी निकायों को जनहित में विशेष परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन हेतु ऋण व सहायता उपलब्ध कराना।
6. शहरी निकायों को केन्द्र या राज्य सरकार से हिस्सा राशि प्राप्त होने तक अल्प समय हेतु लघु अवधि ऋण/ब्रिज लोन उपलब्ध करवाना।
7. जयपुर/अजमेर सिटी ट्रान्सपोर्ट सर्विस लि.(जेसीटीएसएल व एसीटीएसएल) की भांति तथा इसी तरह की शहरी विकास की प्रदाता कम्पनियों को ऋण व वित्त उपलब्ध करवाना।
8. शहरी निकायों की वाणिज्यिक रूप से चलने योग्य ऐसी परियोजनाओं की पहचान, विकसित व राशि उपलब्ध करवाना।
9. शहरी निकायों के ढांचागत परियोजनाओं के लिए संसाधनों को गतिशील कर वित्तीय संसाधनों में वृद्धि करना।
10. शहर के विकास की अन्य परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्त उपलब्ध करवाना।
11. सीवरेज, सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट, ठोस कचरा प्रबन्धन, ड्रेनेज, सड़क, ब्रिज, भवन, रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग आदि शहरी विकास की परियोजनाओं के लिए धन उपलब्ध करवाना।
12. मास्टर प्लान, सर्वे कार्य, डिटेल्ड प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट को तैयार करवाना, आदि ऐसे ही कार्यों हेतु कोष उपलब्ध करवाना।
13. कार्य क्षमता निर्माण करना।



विकास कोष

राज्य सरकार, शहरी निकायों, नगर सुधार न्यास तथा बैंको से 400 करोड़ रु. के फण्ड से शुरुआत की गई थी तथा वर्तमान में 1000 करोड़ रु. से अधिक का फण्ड है। इस फण्ड में प्रत्येक निकाय को निम्नानुसार वार्षिक सदस्यता शुल्क निर्धारित की गयी है :-

1. जयपुर विकास प्राधिकरण	200 लाख रु.
2. जोधपुर विकास प्राधिकरण	100 लाख रु.
3. नगर सुधार न्यास	50 लाख रु.
4. नगर निगम	50 लाख रु.,
5. नगर परिषद	25 लाख रु.,
6. नगर पालिका II	5 लाख रु.
7. नगर पालिका III	3 लाख रु.
8. नगर पालिका IV	1 लाख रु.

जिस शहरी निकाय द्वारा उक्तानुसार राशि जमा नहीं करवायी जा रही है, तो सदस्यता शुल्क की राशि राज्य वित्त आयोग के सम्बन्धित निकाय के अनुदान में से कटौती कर जमा करवायी जा रही है। बिजली सेस की सरप्लस राशि भी इस कोष में जमा होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार के निर्णय के तहत अन्य राजस्व स्रोत सहित आवश्यकतानुसार वित्तीय संस्थाओं व बैंक से आरयूडीएफ द्वारा ऋण लिया जा सकता है।

फण्ड मैनेजमेंट कमेटी

इस फण्ड के संचालन हेतु एक फण्ड मैनेजमेंट कमेटी का गठन भी किया गया है जिसमें निम्न अधिकारी शामिल हैं:-

1. प्रमुख शासन सचिव, स्वायत्त शासन विभाग	अध्यक्ष
2. सचिव, स्वायत्त शासन विभाग	सदस्य
3. निदेशक स्थानीय निकाय विभाग	सदस्य
4. मुख्य लेखाधिकारी, स्थानीय निकाय विभाग	सदस्य
5. मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी रुफडिको	सदस्य सचिव

ऋण हेतु आवेदन

कोई भी नगर पालिका, न्यास व विकास प्राधिकरण विकास परियोजनाओं व विकास कार्यों हेतु आरयूडीएफ से ऋण ले सकती है। इसके लिए निर्धारित प्रारूप में आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत करना होगा। तथा 100 रु. के स्टाम्प पेपर पर त्रिपक्षीय अनुबन्ध करना होगा। ऋण आवेदन की प्रक्रिया का सरलीकरण किया हुआ है।

आवेदन पत्र, अनुबन्ध तथा मंडल प्रस्ताव का प्रारूप निर्धारित किया हुआ है। जो कि आरयूडीएफ की वेबसाइट पर भी सुलभ है। आवेदन पत्र के साथ परियोजना व विकास कार्यों का विवरण, तथा किश्त भुगतान का विवरण भी देना होगा। आवेदन पत्र सीधे ही रुफडिको को भिजवाना होगा।

प्रशासनिक व्यय

रुफडिको द्वारा संबंधित निकाय से वितरण की गयी राशि का 0.25 प्रतिशत राशि प्रशासनिक व्यय के रूप में लिया जायेगा तथा ब्याज की दर प्रकरण के तहत निर्णयाधीन होगी।

इस प्रकार किसी भी शहरी निकाय को धन के अभाव में अपनी परियोजनाओं को शुरू करने व क्रियान्वयन में कठिनायी नहीं होगी। यही नहीं शहरी निकाय अपनी आय बढ़ाने के लिए कोई व्यवसायिक परियोजना भी बना सकती हैं तथा केन्द्र व राज्य सरकार की किसी योजना में हिस्सा राशि देने के लिए भी ऋण प्राप्त कर सकती हैं। इससे शहरी निकायों के राजस्व स्रोत चलायमान होंगे वहीं शहरी विकास में भी मदद मिलेगी।

प्रशासन शहरों के संग अभियान-2012



मनीष गोयल
अतिरिक्त निदेशक
स्थानीय निकाय विभाग

राजस्थान के शहरों की आम जनता से जुड़े कार्यों एवं उनकी समस्याओं के त्वरित समाधान के लिए राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा प्रशासन शहरों से संग अभियान-2012 का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। अभियान के सफल क्रियान्वयन के लिए महाराणा प्रताप सभागार जयपुर में दो दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया जिसका उद्घाटन माननीय मंत्री नगरीय विकास एवं आवासन विभाग श्री शांति धारीवाल ने किया। उन्होंने कहा की अभियान सरकार की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकताओं में है तथा उन्होंने सभी विभागों से पूर्ण निष्ठा से अभियान में भागीदारी की अपील की।

कार्यशाला की अध्यक्षता नगरीय विकास एवं आवासन तथा स्वायत्त शासन विभाग के प्रमुख शासन सचिव श्री जी.एस.संधू ने की। कार्यशाला में राजस्थान के समस्त स्थानीय निकायों तथा अन्य विभागों के अधिकारियों ने हिस्सा लिया।

प्रशासन शहरों के संग अभियान-2012 में स्वायत्त शासन विभाग, नगरीय विकास एवं आवासन विभाग, राजस्व, चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य, चिकित्सा शिक्षा, ऊर्जा, जन स्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी, सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग, सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग, देवस्थान, महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग भी सम्मिलित होंगे। अभियान का संचालन तीन चरणों में किया जायेगा।



प्रथम चरण

अभियान के प्रथम चरण में पूर्व तैयारी शिविर आयोजित किये गये, जिसके अंतर्गत आम जन के कार्यों का चिन्हिकरण वार्ड वार/वार्डों के समूहवार शिविर लगा कर किया गया एवं उनके आवेदन प्राप्त कर पत्रावलियाँ संधारित कर पत्रावलियों में समस्त दस्तावेज एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही पूर्ण की जा रही है।

द्वितीय चरण

अभियान के दूसरे चरण में मुख्य शिविरों का आयोजन किया जायेगा। जिसके अंतर्गत वार्ड वार/वार्डों के समूहवार शिविर आयोजित होंगे जिसमें पूर्व तैयारी शिविर में प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों कार्यालय में लंबित पत्रावलियों व नवीन आवेदन पत्रों का निस्तारण होगा।



तृतीय चरण

अभियान का तृतीय चरण Follow up/Repeat camp होगा जिसमें पूर्व शिविरों के लंबित प्रकरणों का निस्तारण होगा।

प्रशासन शहरों के संग अभियान-2012 के दौरान राज्य के नगरीय निकायों/जयपुर/जोधपुर विकास प्राधिकरण/नगर विकास न्यासों द्वारा किये जाने वाले कार्य निम्नानुसार है:

- कृषि भूमि पर बसी आवासीय योजनाओं का नियमन और पट्टे जारी करना।
- विभिन्न विभागों यथा रीको, राजस्थान आवासन मण्डल, सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग एवं अन्य विभागों द्वारा अवाप्तशुदा भूमि का नियमितिकरण।
- अनुमोदित आवासीय योजनाओं के भूखण्डों के पट्टे जारी करना।
- एक मुश्त लीज जमा कराने पर लीज मुक्ति प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करना।
- स्टेट ग्रान्ट एक्ट के अंतर्गत पट्टे जारी करना।
- खौंचा भूमि का आवंटन (कार्यालय स्तर पर)।
- कच्ची बस्ती के नियमन हेतु कार्यवाही।
- जन्म-मृत्यु प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किया जाना एवं जन्म-मृत्यु पंजीयन हेतु जागरूकता पैदा करना।
- सिवाय चक भूमि का नगर निकायों को हस्तान्तरण
- भूखण्ड का नाम हस्तान्तरण।
- मूल निवास एवं जाति प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करना (कार्यालय स्तर पर)।



विभागीय स्तर पर मॉनिटरिंग एवं रिपोर्टिंग

1. अभियान प्रभारी अधिकारी

विभागीय आदेश दिनांक 05-09-11 द्वारा सम्पूर्ण अभियान के लिए राज्य स्तर पर निम्न अधिकारियों को मुख्य रूप से अभियान प्रभारी अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है।

क्र.स.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम व विभाग	प्रभारी अधिकारी
1.	श्री आर के पारीक	शासन उप सचिव – II नगरीय विकास विभाग	समस्त नगर विकास न्यासों के लिए
2.	श्री एन एल भीणा	शासन उप सचिव – III नगरीय विकास विभाग	जयपुर एवं जोधपुर विकास प्राधिकरण के लिए
3.	श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र शर्मा	शासन उप सचिव – I नगरीय विकास विभाग	राजस्थान आवासन मण्डल के लिए
4.	श्री मनीष गोयल	अतिरिक्त निदेशक – निदेशालय स्थानीय निकाय विभाग	समस्त नगर निगम/परिषदों/ पालिकाओं के लिए

2. सांख्यिकी प्रकोष्ठ

अभियान की समस्त सूचना/आंकड़ों आदि के संकलन के लिए निदेशालय स्तर पर सांख्यिकी प्रकोष्ठ का गठन किया जा चुका है। इस प्रकोष्ठ द्वारा राज्य के निकायों से प्राप्त सूचनाओं/आंकड़ों का संकलन कर साप्ताहिक रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार को प्रेषित की जावेगी।

3. नियन्त्रण प्रकोष्ठ

निदेशालय स्तर पर नियन्त्रण कक्ष बनाया गया है जो प्रातः 7.00 बजे से रात्रि 10 बजे तक कार्य करेगा।

4. क्षेत्रीय उप निदेशक कार्यालयों की भूमिका

- समस्त क्षेत्रीय उप निदेशक अपने क्षेत्राधिकार के निकायों में आयोजित शिविरों का नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण करने के साथ शिविर के दौरान निकाय स्तर पर प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था का Supervision करेंगे तथा शिविरों की साप्ताहिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट प्रत्येक सप्ताह के अन्तिम कार्यदिवस को विभाग द्वारा नियुक्त सांख्यिकी प्रकोष्ठ को भिजवाया जाना भी सुनिश्चित करेंगे। इन प्रतिवेदनों को प्रेषित करने की प्रशासनिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित क्षेत्रीय उप निदेशक, स्थानीय निकाय विभाग की होगी।



जिला कलेक्टर्स के द्वारा किये जाने वाले कार्य एवं अभियान में उनकी भूमिका

1. नेतृत्व

अभियान का नेतृत्व संबंधित जिला कलेक्टर के अधीन होने से विभिन्न विभागों में परस्पर समन्वय स्थापित करते हुये आयोजित होने वाले शिविरों से पूर्व समस्याओं का आंकलन एवं शिविरों के दौरान उनके निस्तारण की देख-रेख संबंधित जिला कलेक्टर के स्तर पर ही होगी साथ ही इस अभियान में नगरीय क्षेत्र की जनता को किस प्रकार से अधिकाधिक लाभान्वित किया जावे, इस संबंध में अपने व्यावहारिक सुझाव लिखित में राज्य स्तर पर अभियान के प्रभारी अधिकारी को भिजवाये जावें।



2. प्रचार-प्रसार

अभियान के पूर्व तैयारी शिविरों का जनहित में दैनिक समाचार पत्र, दूरदर्शन व पम्पलेट वितरित कर, होर्डिंग आदि लगाये जा कर व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार किया जावेगा।

3. नोडल अधिकारी की नियुक्ति

सम्पूर्ण अभियान के लिए जिले के प्रत्येक निकाय के लिए Nodal Officer की नियुक्ति की जावेगी।

4. शिविर व्यवस्था

जिला कलेक्टर अपने जिले में आयोजित शिविरों की रुपरेखा तैयार करने से लेकर अभियान सुचारु रूप से संचालित हो, इस हेतु विभागीय समसंख्यक पत्र क्रमांक 4504-4547 दिनांक 05.09.2011 द्वारा प्रदत्त निर्देशों के क्रम में शिविर स्थल के प्रारम्भिक भाग में नियंत्रण कक्ष स्थापित किये जाने, सहज दृश्य स्थान पर बैनर/होर्डिंग लगाये जाने, विभिन्न विभागों के अलग-अलग काउन्टर स्थापित किये जाने, शिविर स्थल पर हैल्प-डैस्क (नागरिक सहायता केन्द्र) स्थापित किये जाने, शिविर में नोटेरी पब्लिक, स्टॉम्प विक्रेता आदि द्वारा किये जाने वाले विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए देय शुल्क का पूर्ण विवरण आसानी से दिखाई दिये जाने वाले स्थान पर अंकित करने के साथ-साथ अन्य प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करेंगे।

5. कानून व्यवस्था

शिविरों के दौरान कानून व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए पुलिस बल उपलब्ध कराएँगे।

6. स्टाफ व्यवस्था

अभियान के सफल संचालन हेतु निकायों में आवश्यकतानुसार अतिरिक्त स्टाफ की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

7. समीक्षा एवं पर्यवेक्षण

जिला कलेक्टर सप्ताह में कम से कम एक बार अभियान के संचालन की समीक्षा करने के साथ ही शिविरों का नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण करेंगे।

दाधीच सेवा परिषद के अध्यक्ष बने

नगर पालिका अधिकारियों के संगठन राजस्थान नगर पालिका सेवा परिषद का प्रान्तीय अध्यक्ष श्री गिरीश दाधीच को बनाया गया है।

श्री दाधीच को उल्लेखनीय कार्य सम्पादन करने पर अनेक बार जिला स्तर पर सम्मानित किया गया है, नगरीय विकास एवं स्वायत्त शासन विभाग के प्रमुख शासन सचिव श्री जी.एस.सन्धु ने विभागीय नीति, अभियान तथा नियम बनाने में योगदान देने पर इन्हे प्रशंसा पत्र वर्ष 2011-2012 में जारी किया है।



Girish Dadhich,
Commissioner (RMS)
(PS to Hon'ble Minister,
Industries,
Excise & Mines, GoR)
President, RMS Association

AFFORDABLE

Housing Policy 2009



Girish Dadhich,
Commissioner (RMS)

"Right to adequate housing is a basic human right as shelter is a basic human need". Government of Rajasthan accords a very high priority to this task and has declared YEAR 2010 as "THE YEAR OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING" (With focus on EWS & LIG Housing)

The State Government in the year 2009 rolled out a new "Affordable Housing Policy", which promises to provide Low Cost Dwelling units to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) families over the next five years. As per the policy, the State Government would rope in private developers under the public-private partnership (PPP) model for developing low cost housing with Awas Vikas Limited as the nodal agency.

An estimated 26.14% (22.77 crore) population of Rajasthan would be urban population by year 2021. Presently there is a shortage of 10.70 lakh dwelling units projected to 17.06 lakhs. by 2021 and 86% shortage in this is in EWS/LIG Category. To bridge this gap especially for EWS/LIG category. Government of Rajasthan has taken various initiatives to promote EWS/LIG housing through private participation in "SAHBHAGITA AWAS YOJANA" like :

- Target of constructing 5,00,000 houses (1,50,000 by 2013-14) for EWS, LIG and MIG category.
- Drastically reducing the stamp duty in the case of EWS/LIG houses from 8% to mere Rs. 10/- in the case of EWS and Rs. 25/- in the case of LIG. In other cases the stamp duty has been fixed at 5% with a reduction of 1% in the case of women.
- Mandatory provisions for RHB/JDA/UIT's ULB's to reserve 50% of their land for EWS/LIG housing, 20% for MIG. Private developer to reserve 15% of the total dwelling units/plots or 5% of the residential area for EWS/LIG category.
- Ceiling cost of EWS flats is kept as low as Rs. 2.40 lakhs (Rs. 1.90 lakhs in cities where cash subsidy is allowed) with Super Built up area of 325 sqft (2 rooms, kitchen, WC bath) and carpet area of 25 sq.m.
- Ceiling cost of LIG flats is kept as low as Rs. 3.75 lakhs (Rs. 3.25 lakhs in cities where cash subsidy is allowed) with Super Built up area of 500 sqft (3 rooms, kitchen, WC bath and balcony) in carpet area of 48 sq.m.
- To ensure creation of land bank in various ULBs.



FIVE MODELS IN THE POLICY

- Mandatory provisions for RHB/JDA/UIT's/ULB's to reserve 50% of their land for EWS/LIG housing, 20% for MIG private developer to reserve 15% of the total dwelling units/plots or 5% of the residential area for EWS/LIG category.
- Private developers to construct EWS/LIG G + 3 flats on minimum 40% of the land owned by them (max. Up to 100%).
- Private developers to be offered land under acquisition for construction of EWS/LIG flats. (compensation to be paid by the developer)
- Govt. Land to be offered free of cost to the developer offering maximum no. Of EWS/LIG flats free of cost.
- Slum housing in partnership focus on PPP



INCENTIVES TO THE DEVELOPER

- FAR—double of the permissible FAR
- Complete waiver of -
 - External development charges,
 - Building plan approval fees,
 - Conversion charges
- Commercial use upto 10% of plot area
- Fast track approval of the project — within 30 days
- Buy back of the flats by the nodal agency of the state govt. At pre-determined price i.e Rs. 750/- per sq ft on super built up area for EWS/LIG and Rs. 1000/- per sq ft for MIG-A



ROLE OF NGO'S

- Identification of beneficiary (footpath dwellers, taxi & rikshaw dwellers, etc)
- Information to the beneficiary about government's Affordable Housing Initiatives.
- Helping him/her in filing of application form for allotment.
- Helping him/her in all after procedures like giving information about dues, registry and procurement of housing loans from Bank.
- Providing information about Self Employment Schemes.



KALYANI

first open defecation free city in india

Kalyani is a city and a municipality in Nadia district in the state of West Bengal. It is one of the 39 municipalities under Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority. During the Second World War, Kalyani, was the site of a military airbase. The Kalyani Municipality received the best municipality award in 2004 along with the Durgapur

Municipality of Burdwan district and Ingrejbajar Municipality of Malda district. Another feather in Kalyani's cap was added when it won the prestigious award of Best municipality in India, in the year 2009.



Dr. S. Jha, Chairman, Kalyani Municipality receiving award from Hon'ble President of India

SITUATION BEFORE THE INITIATIVE

Kalyani has a population of 1 lac, 50% of which lives in 52 slums. Over the past ten years, more than Rs. 3 crore has been spent on different projects for constructing toilets for the urban poor, improving the sanitation profile of Kalyani. Despite a lot of investment from different projects, Kalyani was not open-defecation free (ODF), as this was a common practice even amongst those given toilets free-of-cost by donor agencies. This led to a lot of health problems amongst other citizens as well.

Initiative

Against the above background, CLTS (Community Lead Total Sanitation) was conceived in late 2005 under the Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor Programme (KUSP), funded by the Department For International Development (DFID). The chairperson of Kalyani Municipality showed political will and leadership in motivating its councilors and making Kalyani an ODF town. The Board of Councilors (BoC) unanimously accepted the proposal to pilot the CLTS project in Kalyani Municipal Area in January 2006. The chief health functionary of the ULB coordinated and facilitated the implementation of the entire programme.

Key Feature

The CLTS programme is community-led and not dependent on external support. It results in sustained behavior change and builds self-respect, dignity and self-confidence, especially in women. People are encouraged to build toilets with their own resources, creating ownership and sustained usage. Unlike free toilets, which are poorly maintained and even abandoned, people are interested in maintaining these. Proper triggering, facilitation, interaction, motivation and incentives are necessary initially.

“ According to A World Bank report a lack of toilets and poor hygiene practices in India cost Asia's third largest economy almost \$54 billion every year ”

“ About 50 million people in urban india resort to open defecation ”

There is great potential for replication. Once people realize the need for a behavioral change to maintain sanitation, and its direct bearing on health, they do it willingly. The CLTS programme methodology makes people realize the need.

Impact

Kalyani was declared open-defecation free by the state of West Bengal on 29 Jan 2009. It got a cash prize of Rs. 25 lakhs to expand and continue its health programme on "Correction of Anemia" which is directly related to open defecation. As a first ODF town in India, Kalyani is much cleaner. Its slums have benefited not only from sanitation, but also from other developmental works. This is because ODF slums are given priority for all ULB development works. There is the visible impact of the urban poor recognizing that health is linked to sanitation. Records of the health department show a considerable decrease in gastro-intestinal disorders, and an increased number of man-days. Demand has been generated for more pay-and-use public toilets in Kalyani.



A resident from Vidyasagar colony
Kalyani, West Bengal

Prof. P.

NARASIMHA RAO

visits DLB, Jaipur

Prof. P. Narasimha Rao from Department of Public Administration & Human Resource Management, Kakatiya University, Warangal, A.P. visited Directorate of Local Bodies, Rajasthan under UGC's "Special Assistance Programme" (SAP) on capacity building of municipal institutions in India in general and Rajasthan in particular. Activities like interaction sessions consisting of officers and elected Representatives of Jaipur Municipal Corporation



were organized under this program.

A team of scholars from Dept. of Public Administration, University of Rajasthan, Coordinator SAP and Prof. Rao were briefed about administrative and managerial aspects of urban administration in Rajasthan. The team

attended meetings and discussion sessions with the Director and Senior officials from Directorate of Local Bodies in which several important suggestions emerged to improve and revamp the functioning of ULBs in Rajasthan.



Dr. Sunil Kumar Pareek
(RUIFDCO)

जे एन एन यू आर एम में उत्कृष्ट कार्य के लिए श्री शांति धारीवाल को पुरस्कार



रामप्रसाद जाट
जनसम्पर्क अधिकारी
स्थानीय निकाय विभाग

जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीनीकरण मिशन की छठी वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर राजस्थान की भीलवाड़ा नगर परिषद को एकीकृत आवास एवं स्लम विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अच्छा प्रदर्शन करने के लिए पुरस्कृत किया गया।

13 दिसम्बर 2011 को प्रधान मंत्री श्री मनमोहन सिंह द्वारा उद्घाटित राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में राजस्थान के स्वायत्त शासन मंत्री श्री शांति धारीवाल ने केन्द्रीय शहरी विकास मंत्री श्री कमलनाथ और शहरी आवास एवं गरीबी उन्मूलन मंत्री कुमारी शैलजा से यह पुरस्कार ग्रहण किया। पुरस्कार स्वरूप उन्हें डेढ़ लाख रुपए का चैक, प्रशस्ति पत्र एवं स्मृति चिन्ह प्रदान किया गया। इस अवसर पर स्वायत्त शासन विभाग के तत्कालीन सचिव डॉ. आर. वेंकटेश्वरन् भी उपस्थित थे।

भीलवाड़ा नगर परिषद को कच्ची बस्तियों के पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1400 से भी अधिक आवास समय सीमा से पहले तैयार कर उल्लेखनीय कार्य करने के लिए यह

सम्मान दिया गया है। जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीनीकरण मिशन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान के 55 शहरों में एकीकृत आवास एवं कच्ची बस्ती विकास कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है। इस मौके पर सम्मेलन को सम्बोधित करते हुए शांति धारीवाल ने कहा कि शहरों को स्लम्स से मुक्त करने के सपने को साकार करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि रेलवे और वन विभाग की भूमि पर बसी हुई बस्तियों को स्थानीय निकायों को हस्तान्तरित करने के सम्बन्ध में एक केन्द्रीय कानून बनाया जाए।

उन्होंने बताया कि कई स्थानों के राजस्व रिकार्ड में भूखण्ड तो वन भूमि के नाम पर दर्ज होते हैं, लेकिन हकीकत में वहां विशाल बस्तियां विकसित हो चुकी

होती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में व्यावहारिक कानून बनाये जाने की जरूरत है।

धारीवाल ने सुझाव दिया कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीनीकरण मिशन कार्यक्रम में ऐतिहासिक एवं हेरीटेज की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण शहरों एवं कस्बों को प्राथमिकता में शामिल कर उनमें सीवरेज, पेयजल, सड़क, ड्रेनेज, ट्रांसपोर्ट, आधारभूत ढांचा विकास आदि कार्यों को हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि यह शहर एवं कस्बे पर्यटकों के लिए और अधिक आकर्षण का केंद्र बन सके। साथ ही वे 'मॉडल-सिटी' भी बन सके।



Jaipur BRTS Gets JNNURM Urban Mobility Award-2010



Devisingh Naruka
PRO Dept. of Urban
Dev. and Housing, GoR

The newly-introduced Bus Rapid Transport System (BRTS) in Jaipur has become a national benchmark for management of mass transport systems in India. The Rajasthan government was awarded Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission



(JNNURM), Urban Mobility Award-2010 by the Union government.

The award was received by Transport Minister Shri Brij Kishore Sharma from Union Minister for Urban Development Shri Jaipal Reddy. As part of the conference, awards were distributed for best mass transit projects selected among the JNNURM projects.

Principal Secretary Transport Shri G.S.Sandhu, Commissioner Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) Shri Sudhanshu Pant, Managing Director of Jaipur City Transport Services Ltd. Ms Malini Agrawal and Other senior officials of JDA also attended the function.

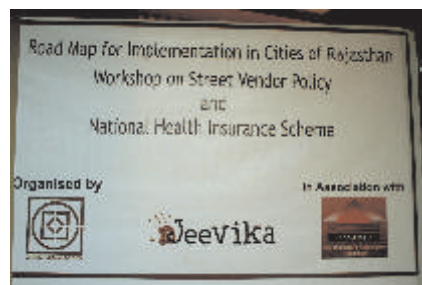
The Jaipur City Transport Services Ltd, after considering the low floor and semi-low floor buses for its BRTS fleet, given cost and convenience implications, evolved a more convenient and affordable low floor height bus. The 400 buses have two wide doors on both sides and a complete flat floor inside the bus adding to passenger convenience. Today several other cities in India have adopted this Jaipur model for their BRTS and other city transport operations in the country. Considering these innovations, the JNNURM award committee, selected Jaipur as a JNNURM Urban Mobility Award-2010.



Workshop on STREET VENDOR POLICY at DLB, Jaipur

Dr. Sunil Kumar Pareek (RUIFDCO)

Directorate of Local Bodies and City Managers' Association Rajasthan in partnership with Jeevika an NGO working for Street Vendors organized a workshop to outline an action plan to execute Street Vendor Policy in Rajasthan. Senior officers from various ULBs, experts from Jeevika and representatives from Street Vendors' Union participated in workshop.



Workshop was chaired by then Dir. Directorate of Local Bodies, Shri Nishkam Diwakar who said "It is very sad that although the Policy is in effect in Rajasthan since 2007 but still not much has been done by municipal corporations to implement it at ground level." Several letters in this context have been written to them.

Mr. Amit Chandra from Centre for Civil Society took a session giving expert input on the street vendor policy. In his presentation he also suggested stepwise process to execute in a time bound and effective manner. Mr. Vinod Simon from National Association of Street Vendors of India shared the model work done to execute the policy in different cities. Mr. Vivek Kalia from Apni Awaz forum shared problems of street vendors in Rajasthan.

Some important decisions taken in the meeting were:

- A comprehensive and detailed survey of Street Vendors with an active participation local Street Vendors' Union.
- Issuing them identity cards and licenses as per Street Vendor Policy 2007.
- Provision for medical insurance to surveyed Street Vendors under "Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna" or "Mukhyamantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh".
- Identification of various spots for relocation of Street Vendors where ever required.
- Time bound execution of each phase and monthly monitoring of progress.



The workshop was facilitated by Dr. Sunil Kumar Pareek from CMAR. Thank you note was given by Superintending Engineer of DLB Mr. K.K. Sharma.

JAIPUR gets Metro Rail

Deepak Sharma (CMAR)
Devisingh Naruka. PRO Dept. of Urban Dev. and Housing GoR

Jaipur the Pink City also known as Paris of India gets a long awaited gift of Jaipur Metro Rail. Jaipur Metro Rail Project was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development GoI. Sri Kamal Nath in Presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan Sri Ashok Gahlot, Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development and Housing GoR Sri Shanti Dhariwal and Hon'ble Minister for Transport GoR Sri Brij Kishore Sharma.

Shri N.C. Goel (Senior IAS) has been appointed as Chairman of Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation. A contract with DMRC has been signed for building infrastructure for Metro Rail.



Need of a Metro

Jaipur although a Heritage City has grown at a fast pace in last few years to become a Metropolis and a throbbing commercial center with population of 66 lacs (2011 Census). Already a major Tourist attraction, Jaipur has also become an important education hub in the region with more than 60 engineering colleges, 40 business management institutes, 15 pharmacy institutes, 4 hotel management institutes, 3 medical colleges and 6 dental colleges.

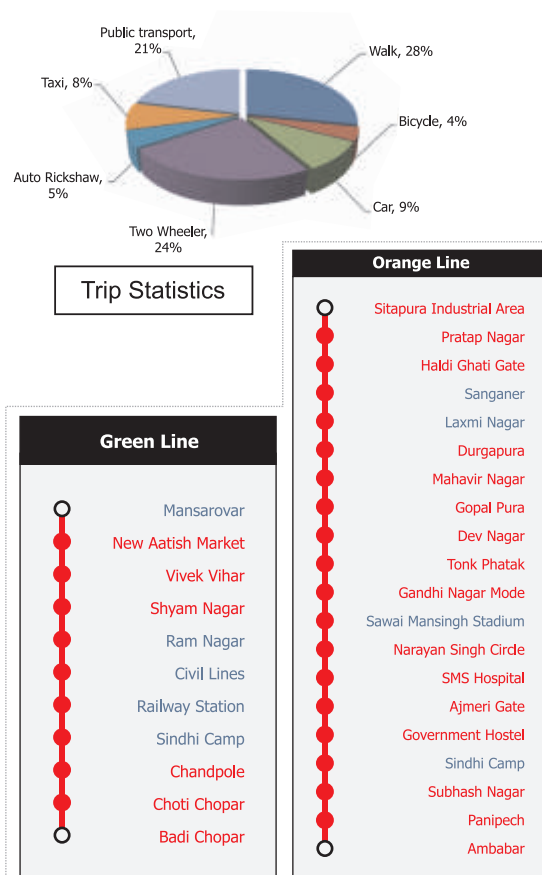
It is also an important center for exports of handicrafts, jewelery, precious & semi-precious stones, blue pottery, tie & die textiles, handmade paper etc.

Jaipur City, with its present population of 6.6million and employment of 15.55 lacs has a travel demand of 36 lacs passenger trips every day with 3.6 lacs trips performed during peak hour. With growing population and mega development plans coming up for the City, the travel demand is expected to grow steeply. Thus It was high time for Jaipur to have a Metro Rail.

Advantages of a Metro system

Metro systems are superior to other modes because they provide higher carrying capacity, faster, smoother and safer travel, occupy less space, are non-polluting and energy-efficient. To summaries, a Metro system:

- An estimated 1 lac less vehicles will be on road after launch of Metro.
- Requires 1/5th energy per passenger km compared to road-based system
- Causes no air pollution in the city
- Causes lesser noise level
- Occupies no road space if underground and only about 2 meters width of the road if elevated
- Carries same amount of traffic as 5 lanes of bus traffic or 12 lanes of private motor cars (either way), if it is a light capacity system.
- Is more reliable, comfortable and safer than road based system
- Reduces journey time by anything between 50% and 75% depending on road conditions.



The Train

Jaipur metro train in its first phase will have four coaches with a capacity of 1032 passengers. Maximum speed will be around 80 kmph and average speed including halts will be around 32 kmph. Services will be available for 19 hours a day (5 AM to Midnight)

Construction

The work of Jaipur Metro will be completed in two phase. The estimated total cost of project is Rs. 9100 crore.

Phase-I (Green Line)

Work of Phase-I Started on November 2010. Corridor from Mansarovar to Chandpole will be constructed in Phase-I. Estimated cost for Phase-I is Rs. 1250 crore which includes civil works, Track and Electrification. GoR will contribute Rs. 600 crore, JDA Rs. 150 crore Rajasthan Housing Board Rs. 100 crore and RICO will contribute Rs. 100 crore. Rs. 300 crore will be procured through a loan by JMRC. This 12 Km. corridor consists of eleven stations. (3 Underground, 8 Elevated) Phase-I will be operational by June 2013.

Phase II (Orange Line)

In Phase II corridor from Chandpole to Badi Chaupar (Green Line) and Ambabari to Sitapura (Orange Line) will be constructed the estimated cost for Phase II is Rs. 7850 crore. 20% of this will be granted by GoR and 20% by Gol. Remaining will be procured through private partners and loans as per guidelines of Ministry of Finance Gol. This 23 Km corridor consists of 20 stations (5 Underground, 15 Elevated) It will be operational by June 2015.

COMPLIANCE OF 13th Finance Commission

A common feature observed in all states is that all local bodies indicate their inability to meet the basic functional needs even for providing core services like Drinking Water, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management and street lights etc. due to lack of finances.

In order to supplement the resources of all local bodies through a predictable and buoyant source of Revenue the 13th Finance Commission recommended grant-in-aid under article 275 to all local bodies as a percentage of previous year's divisible pool of taxes. The four Categories of grant are:

General Basic Grant

Equivalent to 1.5% of previous year's divisible pool is available to all states during period 2010-15. ULBs have 26.82% share in this and 73.18% is for rural bodies (PRIs). Amount of grant for ULBs of Rajasthan for 2010 -15 is Rs. 780.86 crore. ULBs of Rajasthan has received Rs. 250.55 crores in year (2010-12).

General Performance Grant

Equivalent to 0.5% of previous year's divisible pool for 2011-12 and 1% thereafter up to 2014 -15. For Rajasthan this amounts to Rs.

413.4 crore for 2011-2015 ULBs of Rajasthan has received Rs. 69.94 crores in year (2011-12).

Special Area Basic Grant

Equivalent to Rs.20 per capita per year for 2010 -15 amounting to total of Rs. 798 crore (for all states in this category) and Rs 18.20 crore for Rajasthan. ULBs of Rajasthan has received Rs. 35.28 lacs in year (2010-12).

Special Area Performance Grant

Equivalent to Rs.10 per capita per year for 2011-12 and Rs.20 per capita per year thereafter up to 2014-15 Amounting to a total of Rs. 559 crore (for all states in this category) and Rs. 12.70 crore for Rajasthan.



Devraj Singh
(Treasurer CMAR)
Chief Accounts Officer, DLB

Compliance Status of Rajasthan

13th Finance Commission specifies certain mandatory conditions to be fulfilled as eligibility criteria for withdrawal of above mentioned grants. The state of Rajasthan complies with all the conditions mentioned for general grants (1-10) as well as for special area grants (1-5). Compliance status is as follows:

1. General Conditions

Election of all ULBs has been held on due time as per provision of articles 243Q & 243R of Constitution.

2. Finance, Accounts and Budget

i. A supplement to the budget document has been

prepared and presented along with the budget proposals for the year 2011-12 in the legislative assembly on 08.03.2011. The said supplement mentions details of transfer of funds pertaining to both plan & non plan separately for all the ULBs in the state.

ii. State government has implemented Accrual Based. Double Entry Accounting System reforms and issued orders regarding preparation of annual accounts of all the 184 ULB's on the basis of accrual based double entry accounting system as given in National Municipal Accounts Manual from 1st April 2010.

3. Audit of PRIs/ULB

- i. A notification for Technical Guidance and Supervision by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India over the audit of Local Bodies has been issued by the Government of Rajasthan on 02.02.2011.
- ii. A suitable amendment in Rajasthan Local Fund Audit Act 1954 has been made to provide for laying of the annual audit report compiled by the Director, Local Fund Audit with regard to the urban local bodies before the State Legislature.
- iii. A suitable amendment in the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 2009 has been made to provide for TG&S function without any formal permission from the State Government and also a new section has been added to provide for the audit of the urban local bodies by the CAG.
- iv. Principal Accountant General has certified that the CAG has been entrusted with TG & S over the audit of all the tiers and category of local bodies in the state of Rajasthan.

4. Ombudsman

The State of Rajasthan is having Lokayakut system in the state. The Rajasthan Lokayukat & Up Lokayukat Act, 1973 under section 2(b) i, ii, iii, 2 i (b), the section 7 & 9 provides for proper and necessary action against all the functionaries of the local bodies related to corruption & maladministration.

5. Electronic Transfer of Funds within 5 days.

The State Government has introduced a mechanism for electronic transfer of Thirteen Finance Commission funds/ grant to local bodies within the time frame stipulated by Government of India. In fact, Rajasthan was the first state in India to implement electronic transfer of funds (RTGS) to all ULBs. State Government had already transferred the grants received from Government of India in July & January of 2010-11 electronically to all

urban local bodies within the stipulated time to all local bodies.

6. SFCs

The qualification of persons for appointment as chairman and members of the SFC, as per article 243 I (2) of Constitution of India, is already prescribed in the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj, Act, 1994. The State Government constitutes only one SFC common to both the rural and urban local bodies in the state. The chairman and other members are appointed as per the provisions contained in the above said Act. The Law department opined that there is no necessity to provide for similar provisions in the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 2009.

7. Levy of Property Tax

Under section 102 of the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 2009, the Municipalities have been empowered to levy tax on Land and Buildings (Property Tax). A gazette notification for removal of hindrances in this regard has been issued.

8. Property Tax Board

The state has constituted the Rajasthan State Property Tax Board and gazette notification describing composition of the property tax board, appointment of Chairperson and Members, function and powers of the Board has been issued as recommended by the 13th FC.

9. Service Delivery Benchmarks

Service level benchmarking of sewerage, storm water drainage, solid waste management and water supply has been standardized for the year 2011-12 & 2012-13

10. Disaster Management

In Rajasthan Jaipur City is the only million plus city. The Jaipur Municipal Corporation has prepared a fire hazard response and mitigation plan for the city. Necessary gazette notification has been issued.

These initiatives would help substantially to strengthen the urban local bodies.

जी.एस. संधु को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार

Devisingh Naruka. PRO Dept. of Urban Dev. and Housing GoR

भा रत एवं मारीशस नैट वर्क मीट समारोह में राजस्थान के नगर विकास, आवासन एवं स्वायत्त शासन विभाग के प्रमुख शासन सचिव श्री गुरदयाल सिंह संधु को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया है। श्री संधु की ओर से यह पुरस्कार मॉरीशस गणराज्य के राष्ट्रपति से राजस्थान स्टेट रीयल एस्टेट डेवलपमेन्ट काउंसिल (राजरेडको) के राज्य समन्वयक एवं उपाध्यक्ष श्री अशोक पाटनी ने 19 अप्रैल, 2011 को प्राप्त किया। श्री संधु राजरेडको के पदेन अध्यक्ष भी हैं। राजरेडको के राज्य समन्वयक एवं उपाध्यक्ष श्री अशोक पाटनी ने बताया कि राजस्थान में माननीय मुख्य मंत्री श्री अशोक गहलोत के कुशल निर्देशन और नगरीय विकास एवं आवासन मंत्री श्री शान्ति धारीवाल के कुशल नेतृत्व में 'अफोर्डेबल हाउसिंग पालिसी' लागू करने तथा जयपुर में मेट्रो रेल के लिए समयबद्ध एवं सुनियोजित प्रगति में अहम भूमिका निभाने के लिए सम्मान स्वरूप श्री संधु को यह पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया है। मॉरीशस की राजधानी पोर्ट लुइस में आयोजित इस भव्य सम्मान समारोह में मॉरीशस के कला एवं संस्कृति मंत्री तथा भारत व युगांडा के उच्चायुक्त भी उपस्थित थे।



Shri G.S. Sandhu
Principal Secretary
LSG & UDH Department
Government of Rajasthan

Property Tax Board

The Government of Rajasthan in compliance with one of the conditions of 13th finance commission as eligibility criteria for withdrawal of performance grant of Rs. 413.4 crore has constituted "Rajasthan State Property Tax Board" which will assist all municipalities and municipal corporation to put in place an independent and transparent procedure for assessing property tax. The Board:

- (a) Shall, or cause to, enumerate all properties within the jurisdiction of the municipalities and corporation;
- (b) Shall review the present property tax system and make suggestions for a suitable basis for assessment and valuation of properties; and
- (c) Shall make recommendations on modalities for periodic revision.

The findings, suggestions and recommendations of the board will be communicated to the respective urban local bodies for necessary action. The Board will make recommendations relating to at least 25 percent of the aggregate number of estimated properties across all municipal corporations and municipalities in the State by 31st March, 2015. The board shall prepare a work plan indicating how it proposes to achieve this coverage target and the human and financial resources it proposes to deploy.

The Board Consists of:

- o Shri K.K. Bhatnagar (IAS, Retd.) – Chairperson
- o Chief Executive Officer, Municipal Corporation, Jaipur – Member
- o Chief Executive Officer, Municipal Corporation, Jodhpur – Member

Director, Local Bodies will be Secretary to the Board. The Board shall hold the office for five years.

COMMUNITY

Participation Law

Deepak Sharma (CMAR)

Citizen participation is essential for making democratic processes effective and for strengthening them. It provides a platform to citizens to influence policy / program development and implementation. While various platforms and systems for citizen's participation have developed organically there is a need to institutionalize them to make them effective and sustainable. The CPL aims to institutionalize such community participation platforms / systems.

The Constitution 74th Amendment Acts (1992) in its section 243 S provides for setting up of ward committees to ensure citizen participation in decision making and to bring the governance and the citizens together.



JNNURM contemplates the creation of another tier of decision-making in the municipality which is below the ward-level, called the Area Sabha. All the Area Sabhas in a ward will be linked to the ward level committee through Area Sabha representatives, who will be community representatives. There will thus be a minimum of 3 tiers of decision-making in a municipality, namely, the municipality, the ward committee, and the Area Sabhas. In addition, states may choose to have an intermediary level for administrative reasons, clustering multiple wards into a regional structure between the ward and the municipality.

The CPL is a mandatory reform under the JNNURM. The JNNURM makes it mandatory for states to either enact a separate CPL or make appropriate amendments to their existing municipal laws. A model law, known as the Nagar Raj Bill has been prepared by the Ministry of Urban Development to Assist the states in enacting the provisions required under the CPL.

Major Benefits of CPL:

- It will help deepen democracy, facilitate efficiency and sustained socio-economic growth and promote pro-poor initiatives.

- It will help in improving urban governance and service delivery.
- It will promote transparency and accountability in governance.
- It will improve the quality of the decisions made, as these would be based on knowledge of local realities and requirements.
- It has significance for regional planning structures like the District Planning Committee (DPC) and the Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) both of which require citizen participation in planning from the grass roots.
- Citizens will have a say in determining how information is shared, policies are set, resources are used and plans/programs are implemented.



Concerns

Major requisite is the presence of a conflict resolution agency wherein the conflicting interests of various communities can be addressed. Another issue which needs to be addressed at the outset of formulating a policy on community participation is whether a uniform community participation law is possible for a country like India where differences of caste, class, language, creed, gender define a community.



Sharawan Kumar Sejoo
(CMAR)

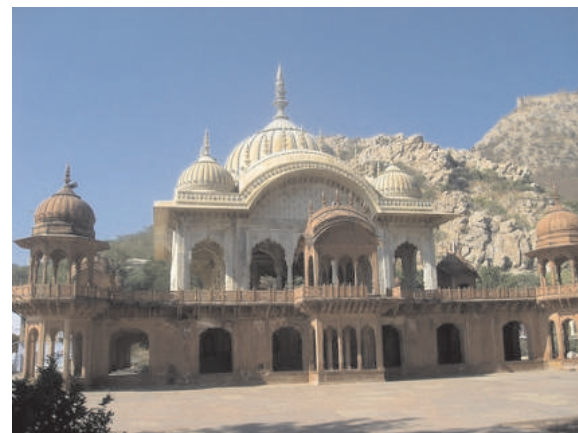
City Profile: Alwar



Alwar is a beautiful & historical city of Rajasthan surrounded by magnificent Aravalli hills. Situated in the East Rajasthan it is approximately 150 Km north of Jaipur the capital of Rajasthan and around 160 Km south of Delhi.

History

The erstwhile state of Mewar, Alwar is crowned by a magnificent fort that has been a witness to many-a-battles and wars in the turbulent history of Alwar. A Rajput state for a long time, its nearness to the Mughal capital of Delhi, did not let the city rest in peace until it went into the hands of the Muslims in the 12th and 13th centuries, when Sultan Bulban managed to crush the revolutionary groups with the iron hand. Alwar found its place in Mahabharata, where it has been mentioned as the kingdom of Matsya, which was once a hiding place for Pandavas during their exile for thirteen years. In 1771 A.D.



Maharaja Pratap Singh, a hero belonging to a Kuchhwaha Rajput (warrior class) clan of the rulers of Jaipur, won it back and laid the foundation of a principality of his own. Apart from the tiger-like Rajput soldiers, Alwar is also home to the real tigers (which can be seen in the Sariska wildlife sanctuary nearby) due to its rich natural woods, splendid lakes and valleys. Thus, it is also known as 'The Tiger Gateway To Rajasthan'.

Local attractions and excursions : Alwar contains many interesting and historical monuments.

The city has a beautiful lake and a picturesque valley. The Sariska Tiger Reserve is located in the Aravalli hills only a few kilometers away from Alwar.

The sanctuary, which is a Project Tiger reserve, also boasts of many other species, including rare birds and plants.

There are many beautiful places to visit in and around Alwar namely, Alwar Fort, Sagar of Tank, Sariska Sanctuary, Lake Place Siliserh, City Place, Pandu Pol, Ruins of Bhangarh, Temple of Bhartrihari and Neem Rana Fort etc.

Climate : Alwar has temperate climate and scanty rainfall. The summers are hot but not as much as other cities of Rajasthan. Temperature ranges between 28°C to 41°C. Winters are cool and pleasant with a temperature range of 8°C to 23°C.

September to February is the best time to visit Alwar.

Connectivity : The nearest airport to Alwar is Jaipur. Trains are also available from all major cities of India. Alwar is also well connected by the network of roads to Delhi and All major cities of Rajasthan.

Industries : Alwar being close to the national capital Delhi and located in the National Capital Region is an important industrial zone. Matsya Industrial Area (MIA) of Alwar is one of the largest and prestigious industrial area of the state with industries based on agricultural resources, forest resources, animal resources, textiles, chemicals, minerals and engineering products.

Demographics & Ethnicity : Alwar has a population of 3,671,999 of which male and female are 1,938,929 and 1,733,070 respectively. Males constitute 53% of the population and females 47%. Alwar has an average literacy rate of 71.68%, The Residents of Alwar are from different communities. The principal communities are the Ahirss, Meos, Gurjars, Brahmans, Mahajans, Sainis and Dalits.

Municipal Council : Alwar is class-I municipality with 50 wards. Decisions for development of city are taken in general meeting of board by 50 councilors and the Chairperson.



S E R V I C E

level benchmarking



Deepak Sharma (CMAR)

In last few years a very strong need was felt to institutionalize a comprehensive performance measuring system with methodological uniformity for services delivered by Urban Local Bodies. A system which is based on basic minimum standard set of performance parameters that are commonly understood and used by all Stakeholders. Depending on the specific need, additional performance parameters can be defined and used.

It is in this context, that the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) initiated an exercise to define Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs). The MoUD constituted a 'Core Group for Service Level Benchmarking,' comprising experts from various institutions to arrive at the SLBs. This Benchmarking would help to monitor changes in performance of agencies over time and also would facilitate comparison of services between various cities/service delivery jurisdictions.

Initially Service level performance parameters have been identified for four basic urban services:

- Water Supply;
- Sewage;
- Solid Waste Management (SWM); and
- Storm Water Drainage



ROLES OF DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS

The roles of different stakeholders and the next steps they will need to pursue are:

Central Government:

MoUD, Government of India, will take the lead in disseminating these service level performance parameters and building wider acceptance. SLBs will also be institutionalized through the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and other programmes initiated by MoUD:

State Governments and their Agencies:

State governments will need to periodically evaluate the SLBs as an input for its decisions related to policy, resource allocations, providing incentives and penalties, channelizing technical and manpower support, and regulatory considerations, among others. The Directorate of Local Bodies/Department of Municipal Administration will need to play a key role in this process through constant inter-city comparisons.



Urban Local Bodies:

ULBs are the most important stakeholders for the institutionalization of Service Level Benchmarking as they would institutionalize systems for the entire cycle of performance management, which include:

Systems for capturing data:

Design and implement data collection systems for data to be captured at the most disaggregated level like, field level staff such as sanitary supervisors, water pump operators, accounts clerks, etc.

Systems for collation and analysis of performance indicators:

By a team of professionals with good analytical skills and moderate technical skills.

Systems for assessment and evaluation of performance:

At management level of ULBs/Municipal Commissioners/ Mayor for further decision making and planning.



SLB AND 13th FINANCE COMMISSION REPORT:

13th finance commission has made it one of the mandatory conditions for state Governments to institute a service level benchmarking frame work for essential services like water supply, sewerage, solid waste management and storm water drainage as an eligibility criteria for withdrawal of performance grants (Rs. 413.4 crore for 2011-15 for Rajasthan). Also governments are expected to issue a declaration of minimum service standards to be achieved by ULBs each year against suggested indicators.

STATUS IN RAJASTHAN

Urban Local Bodies Department has notified the benchmark targets of all the 184 ULB's for the year 2011-12 & 2012-13 with the position of 2010-11 & 2011-12 in Rajasthan Gazette, so that the ULB's can get performance grant under 13th Finance Commission. The document is also available on the CMAR website.

LIMITATIONS AND CHALLENGES:

it is anticipated that a number of complexities will arise in the course of actual implementation like:

- Systems for capturing key data elements identified for Service Level Benchmarking are not present in many cases at the field level.
- To generate data from the field level on a regular basis to sustain periodic performance measurement, sustainable systems need to be put in place;
- Resistance of field staff or other stakeholders to collect and report correct information, as vested interests may be involved.

RESULTS

A pilot project was run in 27 cities of 14 states and one union territory. These included small towns with population as low as 4006 (Palampur) to metros like Delhi with a population of 1.7 crores. Overall results were as follows:



Results of Service Level Benchmarking Study

Water Supply		
Indicator	Benchmark	Average of Pilot study
Water supply coverage	100%	63.6
Per capita supply (LPCD)	135	132
Non revenue water	15%	39
Consumption metering	100%	46.5
Continuity of supply (hrs./day)	24 x 7	4.5
Quality of water supply	100%	94.8
Cost recovery - water supply	100%	73.4
Collection efficiency	100%	68.2
Complaints redressal	80%	87.2

Sewerage		
Indicator	Benchmark	Average of Pilot study
Toilet coverage	100%	87.4
Sewerage network coverage	100%	62.2
Waste water collection efficiency	100%	59.2
Wastewater treatment adequacy	100%	85.4
Quality of wastewater treatment	100%	-
Extent of reuse / recycling of treated WW	20%	-
Cost recovery - waste water	100%	73.7
Collection efficiency	90%	63.6
Complaints redressal	80%	93.0

Solid Waste Management		
Indicator	Benchmark	Average of Pilot study
Household level coverage	100%	49.1
collection efficiency of MSW	100%	78.3
Segregation of MSW	100%	21.2
MSW Recovery	80%	4.5
Scientific Disposal of MSW	100%	-
Cost recovery - SWM	100%	36.9
Collection efficiency	90%	67.3
Complaints redressal	80%	94.7

Storm Water Drainage		
Indicator	Benchmark	Average of Pilot study
Drainage network coverage	100%	31.3
Incidence of water logging	0	66.7

Rajasthan Implements Massive Sewerage Infrastructure Projects



Rajendra Singhal,
Commissioner
(Personnel) JMC
Secretary, CMAR

Rajasthan is in phase of rapid urban growth with an urban population of 17482048 which is 24.94% of total population of state. Due to lack of sanitation and sewerage facilities in urban area, unhygienic conditions lead to diseases like cholera, dysentery, typhoid, Malaria etc. These conditions are even worse in Katchi Bastis and outer colonies of the towns.

Showing its commitment for clean, hygienic and healthy cities Deptt. of Local Self Government GoR focused on preparing and implementing projects that improve hygienic conditions in urban area. Most important of these is to check spreading of dry weather waste water flow in drains and streets besides collection of human excreta through underground drainage system, treatment of waste water & reuse of the same as per requirement from town to town. This process shall benefit the environment in terms of saving of ground water which is presently being used for non drinking purposes like gardening, sewer flushing, fish farming, industries etc. Such reuse shall facilitate operation and maintenance of the system economically more viable. In some cases where power generation with the gas emitted from STP is possible, carbon credit can be claimed under CDM policy of UN.

Since year 2000-2002 large volume of works were taken up in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Ajmer and Kota with the financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) under RUIDP phase-I project. Process of coverage of urban population with sewerage facilities has been continuing thereafter and Government has taken up sewerage projects in RUIDP phase-II (RUSDIP), JnNURM and NRCP with partial coverage area of these cities. 28 cities covered / to be covered under these projects are:-

RUIDP Phase-II: (15 cities)- Jaisalmer, Barmer, Nagaur, Churu, Sikar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Sawaimadhopur, Karauli, Jhalawar, Baran, Bundi, Chittorgarh and Rajsamand.

JnNURM: (13 cities)- Jaipur, Ajmer- Pushkar, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Jalore, Sumerpur, Pali, Mount Abu, Kishangarh, Jhunjhunu, Sardarshahar, and Hanumangarh.

NRCP: (1 city) - Kota.



Investment to the tune of Rs.291.00 Crores was made and five sewerage treatment plants and 1172 kms of sewer line was provided to the population of approx.10 lacs in RUIDP phase-I project. Further 1549.71 kms. of sewer line is constructed out of a total target of 2993.18 kms. in RUIDP phase-II and JNNURM projects.

Accordingly, sewerage project work has been completed in six cities (Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Udaipur and Kota) and facility of sewer network shall be partly available in 28 cities after completion of ongoing projects under above programs. 15 Sewerage Treatment Plant (STPs) are currently functional and construction work of 7 STPs is in process. The cost of completed / ongoing projects in these 28 cities is Rs. 1680 Crores. Under JnNURM there is a provision of cost sharing by ULB.

Apart from the projects in hand as mentioned above, sewerage project in seven towns have been sanctioned in compliance to the budget declaration 2011-12. These towns are Nathdwara, Sri Ganganagar, Balotra, Deedwana, Makrana, Fatehpur Shekhawati and Banswara. The cost of these projects is Rs. 487.31 Crores. Bidding is in process and stipulated period of completion of these projects is one year.



FUTURE PLAN:

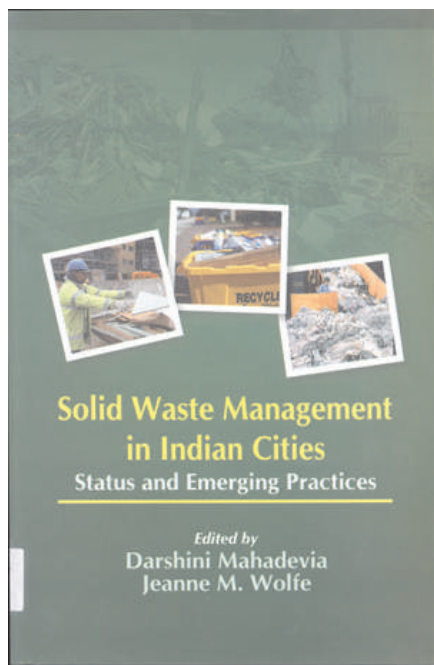
Further to it, Government is in process of taking financial assistance from ADB to implement sewerage project under RUIDP- phase-III. Sewerage sector shall be an important component of the same. Under RUIDP phase-III, projected overall investment shall be Rs. 1800 crores out of which an allocation of Rs. 500 crores approx. is expected for sewerage sector. The loan from ADB is expected to be available in the calendar year 2013. Number and name of the towns to be taken up in RUIDP phase-III is yet to be decided at Government level.

Book Review



aste management and disposal is a growing environmental concern in the urban areas. Proper disposal of the urban wastes is not only essential for reducing its adverse human health and environmental impacts, but also presents a large potential for resource recovery.

This book is the result of comparative research work on solid waste management (SWM) projects undertaken in seven cities in India . The



chapters focus on solid waste management practices, bottlenecks and interesting innovations in the case study cities.



Upendranath Chaturvedi
Commissioner
Ajmer Municipal Corporation
Exec. Member, CMAR

The introductory chapter brings together urban governance, role of decentralization and SWM framework in India . The second chapter offers a detailed overview of solid waste management practices, various factors involved, institutional arrangements and financing system. The following chapters present case studies of SWM practices in the cities of Bangalore , Hyderabad , Kolkata, Mumbai, Ranchi , Suryapet and Vegalpur. The rationale behind selecting these cities is that they put forth appealing innovation at some level of practice. Every case study examines in detail the scale of the project, new efforts and

initiatives in SWM, environmental impacts, concerns and sustainability issues, and potential for up-scaling.

The book offers lot of detailed, systematic information with regard to managing solid waste. It is a useful read for urban planners, municipal officials, city managers, and researchers.

Editors:

- **Darshini Mahadevia**, Professor, Faculty of Planning and Public Policy, CEPT University, Ahmedabad
- **Jeanne M. Wolfe**, Emeritus Professor, School of Urban Planning, Mc Gill University, Montreal

The Book is published by Concept Publishing Company, A/15&16, Commercial Block, Mohan Garden, New Delhi-110 059

ISBN: 81-8069-522-0

National Urban Sanitation Policy

Deepak Sharma (CMAR)

All Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and livable, ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women." With this vision Government of India implemented Nation Urban Sanitation Policy in the year 2008.

Policy Goals

The overall goal of this policy is to transform Urban India into community-driven, totally sanitized, healthy and livable cities and towns with specific goals such as:

- Awareness generation targeting behavior change;
- Creation of open defecation free cities ;
- Sanitary and safe disposal of all human and liquid wastes;
- All states and cities to develop state sanitation strategies and city sanitation plans;

Components of National Urban Sanitation Policy

The key components and focus area of NUSP will be:

- Awareness Generation
- Institutional Roles
- Reaching The Un-Served And Poor Households
- Knowledge Development
- Capacity Building
- Financing
- National Monitoring & Evaluation
- Coordination at the National Level

Concept of Totally Sanitized Cities

A totally Sanitized City will be one that has achieved the outputs or milestones specified in the National Urban Sanitation policy, the salient features of which are as follows:

- Cities must be open defecation free



- Must eliminate the practice of manual scavenging and provide adequate personnel protection equipment that addresses the safety of sanitation workers.
- Municipal wastewater and storm water drainage must be safely managed
- Recycle and reuse of treated wastewater for non potable applications should be implemented wherever possible.
- Solid Waste collected and disposed off fully and safely
- Services to the Poor and Systems for Sustaining Results
- Improved Public Health Outcomes and Environmental Standards

Government of India Support and Funding

The Government of India's JNNURM, UIDSSMT and BSUP are the key programs to source funding apart from State Government's own resources. Also Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) is administering a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Low Cost

Sanitation (ILCS). Under this scheme, central subsidy to the extent of 75%, state subsidy to the extent of 15% and beneficiary contribution to the extent of 10% is provided for. The main objective of the scheme is to convert around 6 lakh dry latrines into low cost pour flush latrines by 31st March 2010. 75% of the central allocation will be used for conversion and the remaining 25% will be used for construction of new toilets for EWS households who have no toilets in urban areas.

Financial allocations for various activities of NUSP

Item	Amount (In Rs.)
National Awareness Generation Campaign	Rs 11.75 crore
State strategies and city sanitation plan	Rs 20.50 crore
Rating and National Award Scheme	Rs 15.50 crore
Capacity building and training	Rs 4.25 crore
Others (workshops, etc.)	Rs 1.00 crore

Rating of Cities and National Award

Rating of 423 Class-I cities on various sanitation related parameters has been conducted under the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) during the period December, 2009 to March, 2010. The exercise of rating of Cities covers all major cities of the country and almost 72 percent of India's total urban population. The country was divided into five zones for the purpose- North; South; West; East and North East and Central and South Central. Each city has been scored on 19 indicators which are divided into three categories: Output (50 points), Process (30 points) and Outcome (20 points).

The rating was carried out by three agencies i.e AC Nielsen-ORG Marg, Development and Research Services (DRS) and CEPT University. Based on results of the rating, the best performers will be recognized with a National Award "The Nirmal Shahar Puruskar".

City Colour Codes: Categories		
No.	Category	Description
1.	Red Less than 33 Marks	Cities on the brink of public health and environmental "emergency"; needing immediate remedial action
2.	Black 34 – 66 Marks	Black Needing considerable improvements
3.	Blue 67 to 90 Marks	Recovering but still diseased
4.	Green 91 to 100 Marks	Healthy and Clean city

About 50 million people in urban India resort to open defecation

80 percent of surface water pollution is due to municipal sewage alone

26 percent do not have any household sanitation arrangements

As high as 82 percent of urban households maybe disposing of human wastes in an unsafe manner

70 percent wastewater from sewerage systems not treated and let out unsafely.

The Ratings of Top 20
Cities of India are:



Sr. No.	City	State	Total
1	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	73.480
2	Mysor	Karnataka	70.650
3	Surat	Gujarat	69.080
4	N.D.M.C	Delhi	68.265
5	Delhi Cant.	Delhi	61.367
6	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	59.020
7	Jamshedpur	Jarkhand	57.960
8	Mangrol	Karnataka	57.340
9	Rajkot	Gujarat	56.118
10	Kanpur	Uttarpradesh	55.340
11	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	53.920
12	Banglore	Karnataka	53.637
13	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	53.630
14	Industrial Township	Orissa	53.400
15	Mandya	Karnataka	53.330
16	Bighanagar	West Bangal	52.820
17	Noida	Uttarpradesh	51.910
18	Shilong	Meghalaya	51.550
19	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	50.286
20	Alandur	Tamil Nadu	50.240

The Ratings of Top 20
Cities of Rajasthan are:

Rank In Rajasthan	Rank in India	City	Total
1	142	Jodhpur	38.215
2	143	Bhilwada	38.184
3	230	Jaipur	33.676
4	256	Pali	32.217
5	262	Udaipur	31.95
6	267	Bikaner	31.28
7	273	Alwar	30.76
8	283	Kota	30.187
9	296	Sri Ganganagar	29.40
10	297	Ajmer	29.369
11	309	Kishangarh	28.36
12	322	Beawar	27.80
13	338	Bharatpur	26.435
14	348	Hanumangargh	25.856
15	365	Sawai Madhopur	24.433
16	387	Sikar	22.473
17	409	Tonk	20.50
18	419	Jhunjhun	17.97
19	423	Churu	16.75

INDICATIVE OBJECTIVE RATING CHART FOR SANITATION IN CITIES (DRAFT)

No	INDICATORS	Max. Points*
1	OUPUT-RELATED	50
A	No open defecation sub-total	16
i.	Access and use of toilets by urban poor and other un-served households (including slums) - individual and community sanitation facilities	4
ii.	Access and use of toilets for floating and institutional populations - adequate public sanitation facilities	4
iii.	No open defecation visible	4
iv.	Eliminate Manual Scavenging and provide personnel protection equipment to sanitary workers	4
B	Proportion of total human excreta generation that is safely collected (6 points for 100%)	6
C	Proportion of total black waste water generation that is treated and safely disposed of (6 points for 100%)	6
D	Proportion of total grey waste water generation that is treated and safely disposed of (3 points for 100%)	3
E	Proportion of treated wastewater that is recycled and reused for non potable applications	3
F	Proportion of total storm-water and drainage that is efficiently and safely managed (3 points for 100%)	3
G	Proportion of total solid waste generation that is regularly collected (4 points for 100%)	4
H	Proportion of total solid waste generation that is treated and safely disposed of (4 points for 100%)	4
I	City wastes cause no adverse impacts on surrounding areas outside city limits (5 points for 100%)	5
2	PROCESS-RELATED**	30
A	M&E systems are in place to track incidences of open defecation	4
B	All sewerage systems in the city are working properly and there is no ex-filtration (Not applicable for cities without sewerage systems)	5
C	Septage / sludge is regularly cleaned, safely transported and disposed after treatment, from on-site systems in the city (Maximum 10 marks for cities without sewerage systems)	5
D	Underground and Surface drainage systems are functioning and are well-maintained	4
E	Solid waste management (collection and treatment) systems are efficient (and are in conformity with the MSW Rules, 2000)	5
F	There is clear institutional responsibility assigned; and there are documented operational systems in practice for b)/c) to e) above	4
G	Sanctions for deviance on part of polluters and institutions is clearly laid out and followed in practice	3
3	OUTCOME-RELATED	20
A	Quality of drinking water in city compared to baseline	7
B	Water quality in water bodies in and around city compared to baseline	7
C	Reduction in water-borne disease incidence amongst city population compared to baseline	6
<p>* The marks for the above indicators will be revised every two to three years. Over time, indicators about more stringent conditions e.g. no-urination, or spitting in open/public spaces, etc. will be introduced as indicators. The weights accorded to each category and specific indicators will also be revised.</p> <p>** In this context, bigger cities may consider instituting good practice systems that comply with ISO (International Standards Organization) and/or BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) process systems.</p>		

CMAR with PRIA hosted exposure visit of Delegation from Bangladesh



City Managers' Association Rajasthan (CMAR) in association with Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA) organized a three day exposure visit (13th-15th October 2011) of a 10 member Bangladeshi Delegation (including two women delegates) comprising Deputy Mayor of Rajshahi city of Bangladesh, Councilors, Community leaders, municipal officers and professionals attached to NGOs. The delegation studied various projects and initiatives taken by Jaipur Municipal Corporation under JNNURM.

The delegation had a hands on experience of initiatives taken by JMC under JNNURM like E-Governance, Citizen helpline center, Double Entry Accounting System, and disclosures under Right To Information Act and talked about various issues related to municipal administration in an interaction session with Hon'ble Mayor Mrs. Jyoti Khandelwal, councilors and senior officials of JMC and appreciated the initiatives taken by JMC. Deputy Mayor of Rajshahi City of Bangladesh Shri Soriful Islam expressed interest in replicating similar projects in Bangladesh. The Mayor Mrs. Jyoti Khandelwal also had a telephonic conversation with Mayor of Rajshahi City and accepted his invitation to visit Bangladesh.



The group also interacted with Director, Directorate of Local Bodies Government of Rajasthan Shri Tarachand Meena and other senior officials from DLB and exchanged views about various issues related to municipal administration and urban planning and also understood the concept of local self government in India.

Commissioner headquarter JMC Shri Kishore Kumar briefed the group about Jaipur City, Organizational structure of Jaipur Municipal Corporation and various initiatives taken by it under JNNURM like E-Governance, Sewerage Treatment, Solid Waste Management, City Heritage Conservation, Bus Rapid Transit System etc.

Accompanied by Superintending Engineer Mr. D.K. Meena and other senior officials of JMC delegation visited Sewerage Treatment Plant at Delawas where waste water is treated and Bio-gas is produced which then is converted into electricity. D.K. Meena told that the plant was ranked first amongst 35 other such plants in India by a recent survey of Central Pollution Control Board. Delegation also saw works done for beautification of walled city of Jaipur under conservation of heritage programme.

On the last day of the visit the delegation visited Ajmer where they interacted with executive member of CMAR Shri C.P. Kataria (RMS) and other senior officials of Ajmer Municipal Corporation and also saw works of few local NGOs working in urban sector.



Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) in Rajasthan

Improperly managed solid waste poses a significant risk to human health and the environment. Uncontrolled dumping and improper waste handling causes a variety of problems, including contaminating water, attracting insects and rodents, and increasing chances of floods due to blocked drainage canals or gullies. In addition, it may result in safety hazards from fires or explosions. Improper waste management also increases Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions.

Department of Local Self Government GoR has initiated a comprehensive solid waste management, prevention, recycling, composting and disposal program. This program will ensure management of solid waste right from door to door collection to the processing/disposal of solid waste through methods that most effectively protect human health and environment.

The proposed project is designed for 20 years extendable for further 10 years on mutual agreement between Municipal Bodies and concessionaire. Six major cities have been taken up in the first phase i.e. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer (Kishangarh & Pushkar), Kota, Bikaner and Udaipur. The bidding process has been completed for Jaipur and Jodhpur city. Letter of Award (LoA) has been issued to A to Z Infrastructure Pvt.Ltd. and the firm is in process of executing the Concession Agreement (CA). The operational plan for execution of the work is under finalization and the operations of the firm will start shortly. The bidding schedule for the other major cities has been initiated and the RFP document is under sale. Detailed project reports would be prepared and Tenders would be invited shortly for cities of tourism and religious importance like Jaisalmer, Mount Abu, Abu Road, Nathdwara and Rajsamand. Future plans are to include all the 184 ULBs of Rajasthan clustered with respective District head quarters in next two years.

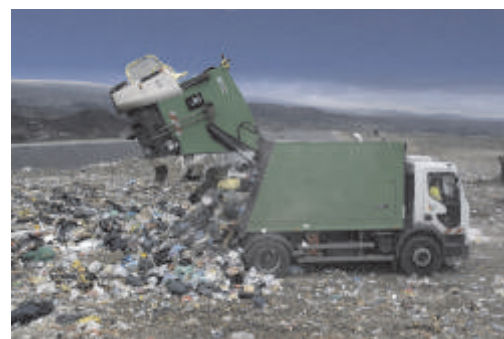
Salient features of the project

The proposed Integrated Solid Waste Management Services (ISWMS) for the City envisages the following type of work to be carried out by the Concessionaire entirely on his own cost using his own man power, machinery, tools/equipment and vehicles etc. in different parts of the City on all days of the year irrespective of Sundays, National holidays, State holidays, Municipal holidays and Festivals.

- a. Door to Door Collection of MSW from all residential and non-residential premises on a daily basis.
- b. Sweeping of all public roads, streets, lanes & bye-lanes and Secondary Storage of Waste so collected or direct transfer into collection vehicles on a daily basis.



K.K. Sharma
Superintending Engineer
Directorate of Local Bodies
Rajasthan



c. Cleaning of surface drains having depth up to 2' and their secondary storage on a daily basis.

d. Removal of carcasses of small dead animals like cats and dogs and their disposal through deep burial at the SLF as a part of street cleaning activity.

e. Cleaning of all vegetable, fruit, meat and fish market places on a twice a day basis, once during day time and once at night.

f. Monitoring cleanliness around important tourist destinations and religious places identified by the Authority.

g. Provision of Litter Bins in all commercial areas, tourist destinations, market places, parks, gardens and places frequented by large number of people.

h. Establishment of covered Secondary Waste Storage Depots and placing of suitable covered bins for Secondary Storage of Waste from street sweeping and silt removed from the surface drains from all the wards or establishment of MSW pick up points for direct transfer of Waste in covered mobile vans.



i. Separate Transportation of Waste collected from (1) Door to Door, (2) Street sweeping & silt removed from the drains, (3) Waste collected from vegetable, fruit, meat, and fish markets on a daily basis to the Transfer Station.

j. Bulk Transportation of Waste collected from Door to Door and market places through Transfer Station to the MSW Processing Facility on a daily basis to the MSW Processing Facility.

k. Bulk Transportation of street sweepings & silt removed from the drains from Transfer Station to SLF on a daily basis for disposal.

l. Collection of horticulture waste from the parks, playgrounds, gardens and institutional buildings etc. and its Transportation directly to the MSW Processing Facility.

m. Construction of processing plants and Sanitary Landfill Facilities (SLF).



Funds and sustainability

To ensure sustained participation of citizens in this project and to generate the required revenues, provisions are made to collect "User charges" through Electricity Bills under a separate head of "Sanitation charges". User charges will be collected in different slabs according to electric consumption, as various studies have shown a direct correlation between electricity usage and Solid waste generation.

हर गरीब को घर

मुख्यमंत्री शहरी बी.पी.एल. आवास योजना



ए.के. जैन
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मानव जीवन में आवास एक मूलभूत आवश्यकता है और अपना घर होने से व्यक्ति को समाज में पर्याप्त आर्थिक सुरक्षा और सम्मान मिलता है। गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले परिवार के लिए आवास का मिलना उसके परिवार का बुनियादी आत्मविश्वास बढ़ता है और उससे प्रगति करने की इच्छा पैदा होती है, जो गरीबी उपशमन के लिए बेहद जरूरी है। यद्यपि राज्य के शहरी क्षेत्रों की कच्ची बस्तियों के निवासियों हेतु कुछ चुनिन्दा शहरों में बीएसयूपी व आईएचएसडीपी के तहत कुछ परिवारों को आवास सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है तथा राजीव आवास योजना प्रारम्भ होने जा रही है। इसी प्रकार नगरीय निकायों, विकास प्राधिकरणों/न्यासों व राजस्थान आवासन मण्डल आदि की भी कुछ चुनिन्दा शहरों में योजनाएं संचालित हैं, लेकिन शहरी क्षेत्रों में आवास की मांग की तुलना में इन योजनाओं के तहत उपलब्ध कराये जा रहे आवासों की संख्या बहुत ही कम है।

राज्य में मुख्यमंत्री ग्रामीण बीपीएल आवास योजना की सफलता को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए माननीय मुख्यमंत्री महोदय द्वारा राज्य के शहरी बी.पी.एल. परिवारों की आवास से सम्बन्धित समस्या के निराकरण के लिए प्रति आवास 50,000 रु. की अनुदान राशि की घोषणा बजट सत्र 2012-13 में की गई है। इस योजना से राज्य के कुल लगभग 5 लाख बी.पी.एल. परिवारों में से 1 लाख आवासहीन परिवारों के आवास निर्माण का लक्ष्य इस वित्तीय वर्ष में रखा गया है तथा शेष आवासहीन परिवारों के लिए योजना की सफलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए आगामी वित्तीय वर्षों में घोषणा की जानी प्रस्तावित है।

उद्देश्य

योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य राज्य के शहरी क्षेत्रों के गरीबी रेखा के नीचे के निम्न वर्गों के परिवारों को वित्तीय सहायता देकर आवास की सुविधा उपलब्ध करवाया जाना है :-

- अनुसूचितजाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति।
- अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग (मुस्लिम, ईसाई, सिख, बौद्ध, पारसी धर्म एवं राज्य सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर घोषित अन्य वर्ग।)
- अन्य।



मुख्यमंत्री ग्रामीण बी.पी.एल. आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्मित आवास

लक्षित समूह

योजनान्तर्गत आवासों के लिए लक्षित समूह अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति, मुक्त बंधुआ मजदूर, अल्पसंख्यकों एवं गैर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले



परिवार, शहरी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले युद्ध में मारे गये सशस्त्र/अर्द्ध सैनिक बलों के जवानों/राज्य पुलिस के कर्मचारियों की विधवाएँ/परिवार (उनका बीपीएल होना आवश्यक नहीं), अन्य शर्तों को पूरा करने वाले परिवार हैं।

पात्रता एवं आरक्षण

योजना में सभी वर्गों के लिए परिवार की पात्रता की शर्तें निम्नानुसार हैं:-

1. लाभार्थी का नाम शहरी बीपीएल सूची – 2003 (अपडेटेड) में होना अनिवार्य है।
2. इसके साथ ही :-

- आवासहीन परिवार।
- लाभार्थी जिनके पास कच्चे आवास उपलब्ध है। कच्चे आवास से तात्पर्य ऐसे मकानों से हैं जिनकी दीवारें घास-फूस/बांस/लकड़ी/मिट्टी, प्लास्टिक/पॉलीथिन, जीआई/सीमेन्ट चद्दर, कच्ची ईंटें, पत्थर पट्टी (Stone Slab) या लकड़ी के सामान से निर्मित हैं अथवा जिनकी छत घास/बांस/लकड़ी/मिट्टी, प्लास्टिक/पॉलीथिन, जीआई/सीमेन्ट चद्दर/पत्थर पट्टी (Stone Slab) से निर्मित है।
- ऐसे परिवार जिनके पास अधूरा पक्का मकान या सिर्फ एक कमरा है, जिसका कुल क्षेत्रफल 25 वर्गमीटर (भारत सरकार की आईएचएसडीपी योजना में अंकित न्यूनतम आवश्यक क्षेत्रफल के अनुरूप) से कम है, अतिरिक्त कमरा बनाकर मकान का उन्नयन (Upgradation) करना चाहते हैं।
- अफोर्डेबल आवासीय नीति के तहत प्रथम, द्वितीय चरण एवं भविष्य में आने वाले अन्य चरणों के तहत प्राप्त ऐसे आवेदन जिनके आवेदक बी.पी.एल. श्रेणी से सम्बन्धित एवं आवासहीन है, को योजना के तहत 50,000 रुपये की राशि का लाभ सीधा दिया जाकर ऐसे परिवारों से आवास की कुल लागत/कीमत के स्थान पर रुपये 50,000 कम वसूल की जा सकती है।
- लाभार्थी जिनके पास ना तो स्वयं की भूमि है, और ना ही कच्चे आवास है अर्थात् यह परिवार कहीं अन्य निवास कर रहे हैं, ऐसे परिवारों को नगरीय निकायों द्वारा सरकारी/निजी क्षेत्र की विभिन्न आवासीय योजनाओं में ई.डब्ल्यू.एस. श्रेणी में आरक्षित किये गये क्षेत्र में नियमानुसार लगभग 30 वर्गमीटर क्षेत्रफल का भूखण्ड आवंटन निःशुल्क, स्वयं के स्तर से आवास निर्माण हेतु किया जा सकेगा।
- लाभार्थी द्वारा आवास संबंधी किसी भी राजकीय योजना यथा-बीएसयूपी, आईएचएसडीपी व राजीव आवास योजना आदि में आवास संबंधी लाभ प्राप्त नहीं किया हो।

योजना का स्वरूप

योजना के अन्तर्गत पात्र लाभार्थी को आवास बनवाने, कच्चे आवास को पक्का करवाने, अतिरिक्त कमरा बनाकर आवास का उन्नयन (Upgradation) आदि कार्य कराने हेतु रुपये 50,000/- की सहायता राशि का भुगतान तीन किश्तों (40% - 40% - 20%) में किया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त शौचालय निर्माण हेतु रुपये 5,000/- की अनुदान सहायता विभाग की अन्य योजनाओं से अलग से देय होगी। आवास निर्माण में योजनान्तर्गत स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता से अधिक होने वाले व्यय को लाभार्थी द्वारा स्वयं के संसाधनों से वहन करना होगा।

नोडल विभाग एवं राज्य स्तरीय नोडल एजेन्सी

राज्य स्तर पर वित्तीय प्रबन्धन से सम्बन्धित समस्त कार्यवाही के लिए स्वायत्त शासन विभाग नोडल विभाग होगा तथा योजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए राजस्थान आवास विकास एवं इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड, जयपुर (RAVIL) राज्य स्तरीय नोडल एजेन्सी होगी।

वित्तीय व्यवस्था

इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए 50,000 रुपये प्रति आवास की दर से 1,00,000 परिवारों के लिए प्रतिवर्ष कुल 500 करोड़ रुपये की बजट घोषणा माननीय मुख्यमंत्री महोदय द्वारा की गई है, जिसकी वित्तीय व्यवस्था हुडको/एनएचबी (HUDCO/NHB) से ऋण प्राप्त कर की जानी प्रस्तावित है, इसके लिए राजस्थान आवास विकास एवं इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड, जयपुर (RAVIL) द्वारा हुडको/एनएचबी से ऋण लिया जाकर स्थानीय निकायों को उक्त ऋण उसी ब्याज दर पर उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा, जिसका पुनर्भरण राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त होने वाले अतिरिक्त अनुदान से किया जा सकेगा।



मुख्यमंत्री ग्रामीण बी.पी.एल. आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्मित आवास

Mission Statement of CMAR

"To promote excellence in city management for enhanced quality of urban life through responsive, transparent and accountable governance."

Objectives

- To create awareness for the implementation of the Citizens' Charter.
- To create awareness among citizens regarding civic responsibilities.
- To promote community and NGOs' participation in City Management.
- Professional Development of City Managers.
- Development of information management and dissemination system.
- Networking with similar institutions within the country and outside.
- To promote the empowerment of ULBs in the context of 74th Constitutional Amendment.
- Resource Mobilization for ULBs..

Our Activities

- Networking with ULBs of Rajasthan
- Information dissemination to ULBs of Rajasthan
- Best Practice Documentation
- Urban Indicators Performance and Measurement Program (UIPM)
- Publication of quarterly Newsletter
- Organizing Workshops/ Seminars according to the need of Rajasthan ULBs
- Technical Resource Center (TRC)

You can send CMAR information about the good works done in your city in any of the areas listed below:

Infrastructure Services

- Water Harvesting
- Solid Waste Management
- Public hygiene, Sanitation and toilets
- Sewage and drainage
- Lighting of Roads, Public Areas
- Markets, Shopping Complexes etc.
- Building Regulations
- Fire services

Financial Management

- Expenditure control
- Property Taxation
- Double Entry Accounting System
- Advertising, Parking, License
- Innovative Financing & Revenue source

Social

- Slum Improvement
- Poverty Alleviation
- Women Empowerment
- Veterinary Services/Animal Management
- Public Awareness/ Citizens' Participation
- SHGs

Public Private Partnership

- Innovative Contractual agreements
- Contracts on BOO, BOT, BOOT basis
- Involvement of NGOs in various activities

Others

- Reforms in Governance
- Computerization/ E-governance/ GIS
- Decentralization of Administration
- Gardening and plantation
- Tourism Development, Heritage, Culture
- Disaster Mitigation/ Management
- Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
- Public Transport

Our Partners



International City/County Management Association



United States-Asia Environmental Partnership



National Institute of Urban Affairs



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