

1	2	3
29.	Uttarakhand	231
30.	West Bengal	52686
TOTAL:		461887

Construction by CPWD causing inconvenience

†1462. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a compound wall was erected in Sector 1, R.K. Puram by Central Public Works Department (CPWD) a few days back;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that during the construction of the compound wall service road and service lane were closed due to which residents of the area had objected initially;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is causing untold difficulties to residents of the area; and

(d) if so, whether Government would consider reopening of the service road/ service lane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. The compound wall was constructed from Quarters No. 1 to 20 upto Quarter No.93, Sector-I, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.

(b) No, Sir. No service road/service lane was closed and construction of compound wall was not objected to by anybody including the Residents Welfare Association (RWA). Rather RWA had welcomed construction of compound wall.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The service road and lane is approachable through the 5 numbers of gates provided there.

Financial incentives for reform of municipalities

1463. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has helped to introduce municipal reforms in the States by offering conditional financial incentives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and details of States where such reforms were introduced and the results thereof; and

(d) how much assistance has been provided till date under such programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) incorporating Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) has been launched on 3rd December, 2005 to implement

reforms driven planned development of identified cities in a Mission Mode with focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure/service delivery mechanism and basic services to the urban poor with community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals towards the citizens.

The main thrust of the Mission is to ensure improvement in urban governance so that Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and parastatal agencies become financially sound with enhanced credit rating and ability to access capital market for undertaking new programmes and expansion of services. In this improved environment, public-private participation models for provisioning of various services would also become feasible. To achieve this objective, State Governments, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and parastatal agencies are required to accept implementation of an agenda of reforms. The proposed reforms broadly fall into two categories:—

- (i) Mandatory reforms.
- (ii) Optional reforms.

List of mandatory and optional reforms is enclosed as Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) All the 31 States/UTs under UIG component of JNNURM and 62 mission cities (excluding Jamshedpur, Porbandar and Tirupati) have signed the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Government of India indicating their commitment to implement identified reforms. All the mandatory and optional reforms shall be implemented by the State/ULB/Para-Statals within the mission period.

(d) List indicating the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed and released to the States under UIG component of JNNURM is enclosed as Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement

List of mandatory and optional reforms

1. MANDATORY REFORMS

There will be two sets of mandatory reforms. Core reforms at ULB/Parastatal level aims at process re-engineering through deployment of technology to enable more efficient, reliable and timely services in a transparent manner. The other set of reforms are framework related at State level.

Urban Local Body/Parastatal level Reforms:—

Adoption of modern, Accrual-based double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals.

Introduction of system of e-governance using IT applications like, GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs/Parastatals.

Reform of property tax with GIS, so that it becomes major source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and arrangements for its effective implementation so that collection efficiency reaches at least 85% within next seven years.

Levy of reasonable user charges by ULBs/Parastatals with the objective that full cost of operation and maintenance or recurring cost is collected within next seven years. However, cities/towns in North East and other special category States may recover at least 50% of operation and maintenance charges initially. These cities/towns should graduate to full O&M cost recovery in a phased manner.

Internal earmarking within local body, budgets for basic services to the urban poor.

Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuing delivery of other already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security.

1.2 State Level Reforms

Implementation of decentralization measures as envisaged in 74th Constitution Amendment Act. States should ensure meaningful association/engagement of ULBs in planning function of parastatals as well as delivery of services to the citizens.

- (i) *Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act.
- (ii) *Reform of Rent Control Laws balancing the interests of landlords and tenants.
- (iii) Rationalisation of Stamp Duty to bring it down to no more than 5% within next seven years.
- (iv) Enactment of Public Disclosure Law to ensure preparation of medium-term fiscal plan of ULBs/Parastatals and release of quarterly performance information to all stakeholders.
- (v) Enactment of Community Participation Law to institutionalize citizen participation and introducing the concept of Area Sabha in urban areas.
- (vi) Assigning or associating elected ULBs with “city planning function”. Over a period of seven years, transferring all special agencies that deliver civic services in urban areas to ULBs and creating accountability platforms for all urban civic service providers in transition.

*Note:- In respect of schemes relating to water supply and sanitation, the under mentioned State level mandatory reforms may be taken as optional reforms:-

- i. Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling Act
- ii. Reform of Rent Control Act

2. OPTIONAL REFORMS (Common to State and ULBs/Para-statals):—

Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of sites etc.

Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.

Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.

Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both Public and Private Agencies) for EWU/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization.

Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.

Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings and adoption of water conservation measures.

Buy-laws for reuse of recycled water.

Administrative reforms *i.e.* reduction in establishment by bringing out voluntary retirement schemes, non-filling up of posts falling vacant due to retirement etc., and achieving specified milestones in this regard.

Structural reforms

Encouraging Public Private Partnership

Note: Any two optional reforms to be implemented together by State and ULBs/Parastatals in each year.

Statement-II

*List indicating the ACA committed and released to the States under
UIG component of JNNURM*

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Projects Approved	Approved Costs (Rs. in Lakhs)	ACA Commitment (Rs. in Lakhs)	ACA Released (Rs. in Lakhs) as on 08 July 09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48	4,84,229.01	2,01,492.91	82,656.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	18,048.20	16,243.38	6,067.79
3.	Assam	2	31,610.71	28,449.64	7,112.41
4.	Bihar	8	71,181.41	39,475.72	9,858.94
5.	Chandigarh	2	5,698.60	4,558.88	1,950.12
6.	Chhattisgarh	2	45,987.00	34,291.20	12,145.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Delhi	2	49,922.00	17,472.70	2220.58
8.	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	66	5,03,083.56	2,16,796.29	95,970.06
10.	Haryana	4	70,446.70	35,223.35	11,785.18
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3	9,849.06	7,879.25	1,969.81
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	53,150.00	46,946.80	11,736.71
13.	Jharkhand	4	76,149.48	48,268.31	12,067.12
14.	Karnataka	46	3,82,043.39	1,56,947.17	51,481.40
15.	Kerala	10	97,579.00	63,449.60	14,075.43
16.	Madhya Pradesh	20	1,89,597.54	96,804.72	36,440.69
17.	Maharashtra	77	11,51,036.57	5,04,866.01	2,21,457.77
18.	Meghalaya	2	21,795.72	19,616.15	4,904.04
19.	Manipur	2	5,145.53	4,630.98	1,157.75
20.	Mizoram	1	1,681.80	1,513.62	378.41
21.	Nagaland	1	2,525.60	2,273.04	568.26
22.	Orissa	5	81,197.66	63,712.53	15,928.13
23.	Puducherry	2	25,306.00	20,244.80	5,061.20
24.	Punjab	5	67,961.00	33,980.50	14,100.63
25.	Rajasthan	14	1,29,016.11	77,743.49	37,908.44
26.	Sikkim	1	2,392.01	2,152.81	1,076.40
27.	Tamil Nadu	51	5,38,565.70	2,14,719.75	58,434.77
28.	Tripura	1	7,826.00	7,043.40	1,760.85
29.	Uttar Pradesh	29	4,72,319.95	2,38,705.48	68,332.88
30.	Uttarakhand	9	28,838.66	23,070.94	5,687.66
31.	West Bengal	39	3,50,160.07	1,25,750.79	40,734.76
TOTAL:		463	49,74,346.04	23,54,324.19	8,35,030.17

Purchase of buses under JNNURM

1464. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: