

All India Best Practice Symposium 2003 held in Delhi

The All-India Best Practices Symposium was held in Delhi, India, October 16 and 17. Planned by the ICMA/India office, the symposium was a group effort among ICMA, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership (USAEP), the Ahmedabad Management Association (AMA), the National Institute of Urban Authorities (NIUA), and the Indian City Manager's Associations. The Institute of International Education also provided funding for international participants.

The urban innovations featured at the symposium represented a wide range of the reforms that are being implemented in states throughout India, and offered a unique opportunity for city managers from across the country to come together to learn from each other and to take home a catalogue of best practices to adapt in their own communities. The AMA, through the City Monitor Project, selected the innovations presented at the conference. The project has been tasked with compiling a reliable database of city-level information, which will serve as a report card on the selected cities' quality of life.

Coordinators from each of the city manager's associations collected best practices from their states and have begun a comprehensive process of documenting best practices. The coordinators met before the symposium to discuss future association work in India, and to share their experiences in building the capacity of their associations.

Best Practice: Jaipur Nagar Nigam

Animal Management

Schedule XII of the 74th Constitutional Amendment mentions that provision of slaughter houses is one of the mandatory functions of any ULB. But in many cities, provision of a proper facility with modern technology is not present and illegal slaughtering takes place in many parts of the cities. Rajasthan is famous for its leather products and provision of a modern carcass plant that gives a clean environment to the workers with no nuisance value to nearby area is a good initiative.

Similarly, every city faces the problem due to stray dogs. Almost xx number of people die due to rabies in India every year. This initiative of Jaipur to construct a dog house, treat and then sterilize dogs so as to curb the growing population of dogs is a good initiative.

A. Commissioning of a modern carcass utilization plant & slaughter house

1.1 Situation before the initiative

Before the commissioning of the carcass plant in Jaipur Municipal Corporation, JMC has contracted the lifting of carcasses from all parts of the city to a private contractor. The leasing amount taken by JMC about Rs. 50000/- to Rs. 1 Lakh per year

On an average, about 40 carcasses are lifted from the city per day. Despite several measures, there was a lot of illegal slaughtering of animals. Even if the process is contracted to a private body, the contractor did not have any proper place to deskin the animals and for further treating the hides. In several cases, the Contractors used to deskin, slaughter the animal on the road itself and put the carcass or other parts on the roads of the city. This leftover carcass could lead to serious health and environment hazards. The foul smell and other animals attacking the carcass added to the nuisance value.

1.2 Initiative

A carcass utilization plant worth Rs. 2.33 Crore has been set up at Chainpur, a place 17 kms away from Jaipur to solve the problem of disposal of dead animals and hence improve upon the environment of the city.

Out of the total budget of Rs 2.33 Crore, 148 lakhs was supported by the State Agricultural department and the remaining 85 lakhs was funded by the Jaipur Municipal Corporation.

The plant has been operational since the year 2000. A tender was drawn for the processing and maintenance of the carcass plant. The Contractor gives the leasing amount to the Jaipur Municipal Corporation. Till the year 2002, leasing amount was around Rs.5 lakhs, but from the year 2003 leasing amount has been increased to Rs. 1105786/- lakhs. Jaipur city has about 8 places to lodge a request regarding lifting of any carcass in the public places.



For collection of carcass there are 3 vehicles provided by the JMC to the contractor for the 6 zones in the city and there are about 10 persons on one vehicle. After collection of the carcasses from the different places of the city, the skin of the dead animal is removed and after cleaning, is put for sale. The sale amount is kept by the contractor. The remaining carcass is then broken into smaller pieces and it finally is reduced to a dry and powder form. During this process, the fat of the dead animal is also taken which is sold for the manufacturing of the soaps and detergents. The dry powder is used for

feeding the poultry farms etc. The money from the sale of the fats and dry powder also goes to the contractor. The contractor is given a time of 12 hours to lift the carcass, failing which a fine of Rs. 1000/- per day is charged on him. If a contractor is found deskinning any animal on the roadside, then he is fined Rs. 500/-. Regular inspection on the carcass plant is done by the health department of the JMC

1.3 Results achieved

The city has been benefited by the clean environment and free of bad smell from the carcass. For the Jaipur Municipal Corporation after the recovery of initial investment in the commissioning of the plant, this would be one of the sources of revenue generation, as the contract will be renewed every year. (Lease money of the carcass plant was Rs 5 lakhs till year 2002 which has been increased to Rs. 1105786/- per year in 2003, which is almost double)



1.4 Sustainability

The Carcass plant has to be maintained on a regular basis and the monitoring and control from the Corporation has to be strict so that contractors do not get back to treating carcasses on streets.

1.5 Lessons learned

- Commissioning of a proper and one installing modern technology can give city clean environment

B. Implantation of the stray dog house

1.1 Situation before the initiative

There are about 35,000 stray dogs in Jaipur city. Everyday complaints were lodged against the nuisance caused by these dogs. The city administration –as per norms cannot kill the dogs or cannot leave them in the remote areas to stop the nuisance.

1.2 Initiative

To lessen the number of stray dogs in the city, a program called “Animal Birth Control” (ABC) was started in March 2002. Under this program JMC established one well equipped Dog house housing 10 kennels initially which was then increased to 48 kennels to keep stray dogs.

The dogs were sterilized here. The Dog house is equipped with one Operation Theater, a preparation room and a Doctors room. Everyday 10 dogs operated upon. If any of the dogs are diseased then Doctors first cure them and then operate upon them. Catching of dogs is being done on the basis of complaints. In a day around 15-20 dogs are caught. An Estimated time to keep a dog in the dog house ranges from 3-7 days. Since its inception till August 2003, about 800 dogs have been cured and sterilized.

1.3 Situation after the initiative

The Corporation has been receiving less number of complaints of Rabies disease. Number of stray dogs in the city has lessened and this has been achieved by abiding regulations of not killing the animals.

1.4 Sustainability

This Dog house will prove to be an effective tool to get rid of the stray dogs nuisance.

For Details of this Initiative please Contact:

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Veterinary Public Health Office,
Jaipur Municipal Corporation
Jaipur
PH:

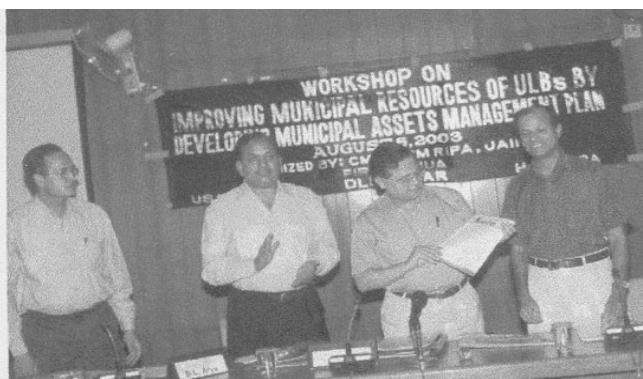
Workshop by City Managers' Association, Rajasthan.

City Managers' Association, Rajasthan organized a one day workshop on 'Improving Municipal Resources of the ULBs of Rajasthan by developing Municipal Assts management plan.' This workshop was organized with collaboration of HCM RIPA. At the end of this one day workshop a committee of the five members from the different urban local bodies is formed and they were asked to draw one circular regarding the working of the urban local body in terms of managing assets of their own ULB. This circular will be drawn by the government of Rajasthan in the near future. Round about forty officials from the different urban local bodies, professionals, policy makers participated in one day workshop.

The overall coordination in this one day workshop is done by Prof. Rajbala of HCM RIPA. The workshop is technically supported by International City/ County Management Association (ICMA). Prof. Rajbala welcomed all participants. A quarterly newsletter of City Managers' Association Rajasthan was released by Mr. N C Goel, Secretary UDH.

It is agreed that the ULBs should made financially self sufficient and adequate efforts be taken for human resource development to ensure that in house capacity is built to discharge functions of the ULBs.

Resource persons who talked in the workshop were Mr. G K Tiwari, Director, Directorate of Local Bodies, Executive President CMAR, Mr. K S Chauhan, Chief Accounts Officer, Directorate of Local Bodies, Treasurer CMAR, Mr. Hitesh Vaidya of FIRE (D), Ms. Meghna Malhotra of ICMA-India and Mr. G L Agarwal of RUIDP followed till the end of workshop.



Rajasthan Urbanization at the turn of 21st century

Article by: Prof. Rajbala, Urban Development, HCM RIPA, Jaipur.

The urban scenario

Rajasthan is the largest state of India, accounting for 10% of the geographical area. The State accommodates less than 5% country's urban population. Jaipur has earned the distinction of being classified as a metropolitan city in 1991 and ranks at 13th position at national level. But in 2001 Jaipur moved up and now ranks at 11th position at national level. Rajasthan state is one of the moderate urbanized states of India. The urban population of Rajasthan has increased to 13.20 million in 2001 from 10.04 million in 1991, showing an increase of 3.16 million in absolute terms.

	1981	1991	2001
Total Population	34261862	43880640	56473122
Urban Population	7210508	10040118	13205444
Percentage of Urban Population	21.05	22.88	23.88
Share of Urban Pop to India's Urban Pop	4.52	4.62	4.63
Growth rate of urban population	58.69	39.24	31.17
Growth rate of rural population	27.47	25.46	27.49

Rajasthan: urban population & decennial growth rate

Urbanization at District level

During 1991-2001 five new districts are carved out in the state. Within state, Kota district is most urbanized with 53.42% urban population followed by Jaipur district, 49.38% and Ajmer 40.09%. All three districts have location of big cities which are centers of education, health, administration and tourism.

Urban population growth

The urban growth of Rajasthan state surpassed the country's decadal urban growth rate in last three continuative decades. Invariably urban growth is faster than rural population growth rate since 1921. the annual growth rate is recoded 2.71 for urban areas

Year	Total Urban Pop.	% Urban Pop	UAs/Towns
1901	1550656	15.06	135
1941	2117101	15.27	155
1971	4543761	17.63	157
1991	10067113	22.88	222
2001	13205444	23.38	222

Urban population

The number of towns having a population more than one lakh has increased from 4 in 1951 to 20 in 2001. These cities together contain more than half of the states urban population, 57.23% where as at the time of independence it was only 27%.

There are six divisional headquarters i.e. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner, Udaipur and Ajmer. These towns concentrated about 40% urban population of Rajasthan. The cities located in eastern and northern part of the state has grown faster than the cities located in western part. The impact of connectivity of Delhi is clearly visible on the process of Rajasthan urbanization. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota has maintained first three positions in the hierarchy of towns.

With the process of time, the small towns have become medium sized towns and medium became large cities, the net result is that top become heavier and heavier. At present, urban process is in favor of large cities. Small towns contain only 28% population.

Regional Perspective of Urbanization

During 20th century in Rajasthan, the concentration of urban process was more important than decentralization. The entirely rural thesil area is nearly remained stagnant. The concentration and dispersion was also the national and state highway is more visible. The number of districts has increased from 25 in 1951 to 32 in 2001.

The area administratively reorganized and got new administrative activities.

Urban process is favoring Delhi-Jaipur – Ahmedabad/ Bombay Corridor. The impact of Delhi connectivity is clearly showing its imprints on Rajasthan urbanization. The urban structure of 20th century is consolidated and the state entered into 21st century with stable urban system.

Urban Slum

Urban slums can be put up as population living in such houses where light, drinking water, toilets, fresh air, roads services are lacking. The information about urban slum was first time collected for 34 towns of Rajasthan having population more than 50000. Out of 34 towns only 25 towns have slum population. Out of 13.20 million populations 1.21 million people are living in slum areas which make 9.13% of total urban population. The highest concentration of slum population is in Jaipur city (350,353 persons) which makes 15.07% of city population.

Sex Ratio in Urban Areas

There is a continuous decrease in the sex ratio. The sex ratio remained low in urban areas. In first 10 cities having population of more than 2 lakh has registered sex ratio less than 875. This indicates that metropolization favor male dominated cities.

Child Population (0-6 age group)

The child population in the age group of 0-6 is a trend setter for future growth population. In Urban Rajasthan there are 2.0 million populations which has not attained the age of 6 year. It makes 15.15 % of urban population.

Literacy

Nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ urban populations in urban sector are literate. Except Tonk City all other 19 cities have registered more than 75 % literacy rate.

Conclusion

Rajasthan has entered into 21st century where urban process is slowed down. But there is an absolute increase of 3.16 million populations in urban areas. Therefore, to maintain even the standards in drinking water, electricity, road, sanitation one has to enhance the pace of reforms for urban Rajasthan.

The existing urban structure is consolidating with post independent administrative structure. The influence of Delhi mega city on urban development is visible on Rajasthan. The Delhi-Jaipur-Ahmedabad/ Bombay highway corridor is emerging the most important ribbon of urban activities. Jaipur has merged a focal point of investment on western Indian map. Metropolization is strengthening up in western region of India. All intervention in favor of small towns is losing its grip against the attraction towards cities. Therefore, the process of concentration is important than deconcentration of urban process. The planners have to equip themselves to manage large cities effectively and efficiently.

Another healthy trend is observed that the areas where rural infrastructure is developed the urban process is slowed down. This indicates that there is need to enhance the basic infrastructure gap between rural –urban. If it is minimized than people would prefer to commute rather than permanent migration at urban places

The peripheral areas of the state are left out of the main stream of development. Strategies have to be developed to open up for new development and investment in peripheral districts and towns.

In Rajasthan there is one city on 2000 villages and one town on 218 villages. At present the urban process is intensified itself. But in this process small towns are stagnant. An urban vision for coming 25-30 years is needed to workout for the state which coincides with second phase of economic reforms and will take advantage of Delhi mega city Influence.

The rising trend of urban literacy shows a positive strength of moving towards civil society. A little support can help to meet the gap remained in urban female literacy. Rajasthan cities are fortunate to have limited slum population. But the presence of slums in industrial cities is major concerns for urban managers. The urban planner should work out a strategy at least to maintain this status in near future.

A healthy trend of reducing child population in this region indicates the slowing of population growth in near future. But it also indicates the ageing population concentration in urban areas. The detail micro analysis of urban areas. The detail micro analysis of urban data of census 2001 can further reflect the new areas of concern in urban Rajasthan

महिलाओं के अशिष्ट निरूपण के कानून पालन के साथ सामाजिक समझाईश के आधार पर भी रोका जावे

महिला सःशक्तिकरण

महिला सःशक्तिकरण के क्षेत्रा में आज अनेकानेक कार्यक्रम एवम् योजनायें बनायी जा रही है। महिला सःशक्तिकरण के लिए राज्य भर में अनेक अन्य कदम भी उठाये जा रहे हैं। महिला सःशक्तिकरण के क्षेत्रा में राज्य सरकार द्वारा गत वर्षों में कई महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किये गये हैं। इसमें महिलाओं के स्वयं सहायता समूहों का निर्माण, साख सुविधायें, मिनी बैंक, अपना बचत घर योजना, महिला सहकारी समितिया, द्वाक्वा योजना आदि अनेकानेक कार्यक्रम राज्य में राज्य सरकार व भिन्न-भिन्न मंचों के माध्यम से किये जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकार महिलायें अब भिन्न-भिन्न कार्य क्षेत्रों में आगे बढ़ रही है। पंचायतों में, विधानसभाओं में और लोकसभा में भी महिलाओं का बर्चस्व बढ़ा है।

गत वर्षों में मीडिया का प्रभाव बढ़ने से सूचना के क्षेत्रा में, विज्ञापन और मीडिया की समस्त विधाओं में भी महिलाओं ने प्रवेश किया है। फिल्में जहा आज से 30 वर्ष पूर्व गिनी चुनी महिलायें आती थी, के अलावा टेलीविजन के बढ़ते प्रभाव ने एवम् फैशन डिजाईनिंग, विज्ञापन, माडलिंग पत्राकारिता के क्षेत्रों में भी महिलाओं ने प्रवेश किया है। इन क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं का आना एक तरफ तो सुखद है परन्तु इसका दूसरा पहलु दुखद भी है। इन क्षेत्रों में क्षणिक ग्लैमर की वजह से महिलाओं के अशिष्ट निरूपण को भी बढ़ावा मिला है। जल्द से जल्द सफलता पाने की इच्छा और अंग प्रदर्शित कर ज्यादा पैसा कमाने की आवश्यकता ने भी महिलाओं के अशिष्ट निरूपण को बढ़ावा दिया है।

महिलाओं के अश्लील प्रदर्शन को रोकने के लिए महिलाओं के अश्लील चित्राण को रोकने के लिए "अशिष्ट निरूपण प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 1986" लागू है।

इस अधिनियम के तहत महिलाओं का अशिष्ट रूपण किसी भी प्रकार से लिखकर, विज्ञापन या होर्डिंग्स के प्रदर्शन पर प्रतिबन्ध है। महिलाओं को अश्लील रूप से सार्वजनिक स्थलों व सिनेमा घरों में भी दिखाया जाना वर्जित है।

इतना ही नहीं इस अधिनियम के तहत महिलाओं के अशिष्ट रूपण को रोकने का भी प्रावधान है। हाल ही में राजस्थान सरकार के प्रमुख शासन सचिव, गृह ने महिलाओं के अशिष्ट रूपण को रोकने के निर्देश जारी किये हैं जिनमें सभी जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों को उनके क्षेत्राधिकार में चल रहे वीडियों पार्लरो, टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों व चलचित्रों में ऐसे प्रदर्शन न होने देने के लिए निर्देशित किया गया है जो महिलाओं के अशिष्ट रूपण अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करते हैं। इस अधिसूचना में निदेशक, स्थानीय निकाय विभाग को भी निर्देशित किया गया है कि राज्य के सभी शहरों व कस्बों में स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर होर्डिंग्स लगाने के लिए विज्ञापन दाताओं को दिये जाने वाले स्थलों पर ऐसा कोई भी विज्ञापन प्रदर्शित नहीं होने दिया जावे जिसमें महिलाओं का अशिष्ट रूपण किया गया हो।

निर्देशों में यह भी कहा गया है कि इसके अतिरिक्त ऐसे स्थलों को भी चिन्हित किया जावे जहाँ उपर्युक्तवर्णित विज्ञापन प्रदर्शित हों। अधिसूचना में आगे निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि माह में एक बार ऐसे स्थानों को चिन्हित कर एक अभियान चलाकर ऐसे विज्ञापनों के प्रसारण व प्रकाशन पर रोक लगायी जावे। इसके अतिरिक्त जिला कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की जावे जिसमें पुलिस अधीक्षक, स्थानीय निकायों के अधिकारी, चलचित्रा प्रदर्शक सेवा के पदाधिकारियों एवम् जिला पत्राकार संघ तथा महिला कल्याण के क्षेत्रा में कार्यरत स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं को भी सम्मिलित किया जावे। समिति की नियमित रूप से बैठक होनी चाहिये जो ऐसे विज्ञापनों को हटवाये। इसके साथ-साथ समिति ऐसे विज्ञापनों को लगवाने से भी रोके।

सरकार व कानून द्वारा तो महिलाओं के अशिष्ट निरूपण पर रोक लगाने हेतु नियम कानून बना कर लागू किये गये हैं। यह कानून सख्त भी हो सकते हैं परन्तु इन नियमों/कानूनों के साथ-साथ इस सामाजिक बुराई से निपटने के लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि समाज में महिलाओं के प्रति दृष्टिकोण में बदलाव लाया जावे। महिलाओं को महिला के साथ-साथ इंसान समझा जाना चाहिए। हमें अपने बालकों को बचपन से ही ऐसी शिक्षा देनी चाहिए तभी समाज में एक सोच विकसित होगी, महिलाओं

को व्यक्ति समझने की और इसके लिए आवश्यक है महिलाओं की अपनी सोच में बदलाव। महिलाएँ भी अपने अशिष्ट रूपण को रोकने के लिए सरकार व समाज का साथ दे। झूठे और क्षणिक ग्लैमर को रोकने के लिए महिलाओं को भी पहल करनी होगी तभी अश्लीलता और खुलेपन के प्रदर्शन को रोका जा सकता है।

भारतीय समाज ने तो सदैव से नारियों को उच्च स्थान दिया है। विदुषी महिलाएँ सदैव समाज और संस्कृति को आगे ले जाती रही हैं अतः यह अशिष्ट रूपण और अंग प्रदर्शन जैसी समस्याएँ तो सामाजिक स्तर पर भी सुलझायी जा सकती हैं।

City Profile: Jodhpur

Once the capital of Marwar State, it was founded in 1459 A.D. by Rao Jodhaji – the chief of the Rathore clan of Rajputs. A major trade center of the 16th century, Jodhpur is currently the second largest city of Rajasthan. The city is encompassed by wall, 10 km long with 8 gates and innumerable bastions. The fort and palaces of Jodhpur are unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur.

Jodhpur is popularly known as “*Surya Nagri*” is very well connected with the major cities of the country, by road, rail and air. National Highway 65 (NH 65), State Highway 28 and 5 (SH 28 & 5) are passing through the city. Jodhpur is 340 Kms southwest from the state capital Jaipur.

The origin of this historical city is Mehrangarh fort, which was built in 1459 A.D. by Rao Jodhaji. The city was developed in and around fort. This development was not planned therefore the old city area is very congested and haphazardly grown and hence there were many urban problems like narrow lanes, high density, etc. old city is mainly developed inside the walled city. City is considered to be one of major tourists spot in the Rajasthan state.

Physical Settings.

Jodhpur is in Western portion of Rajasthan in 26^o 16' Northern Latitude and 73^o 01' Western Longitude, 241 meter above the mean sea level. It is 340 Kms southwest from the state capital Jaipur. NH 65 and SH 28 & 5 were passing through the city. City is very well connected with road and rail from Jaipur, Delhi, Udaipur, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Agra, and etc. From North-West Jodhpur is surrounded by mountains and lakes. Mehrangarh fort is the Northern side on 120-meter high hill.

Climate

The climate of Jodhpur is dry and is of extremes with mean monthly temperature varying from 26° to 41° C in summer and 9° to 31° C in winter. The maximum and

minimum temperatures recorded are 48.9° C in summer and 2.2° C in the winter. The city receives a mean annual rain fall of 360 mm.

Regional Setting.

Because Jodhpur is a district and divisional headquarter so its importance increased strategically and administratively. There are many important government and semi government institutes in the city that run their activities from here. 78.60 sq. Kms area comes under Jodhpur Municipal Corporation (JMC). Physical area of Jodhpur district is 22,170.42 sq. Kms. Jodhpur is the center point of all economic and administrative activities in the region.

Major institutions and industries

The city because of proximity to the international border is an important strategic center for defense establishment. The city is rich in small scale, Handicraft and Tie & Dye industries.

Demographic profile

According to the census 1991 population of the city is 6,66,279 and in the census 2001 population was 8,56,034. Population rate is increasing at the constant rate.

Urban Innovations

Jodhpur Municipal Corporation in collaboration with the Jodhpur urban improvement trust (UIT) collectively took an initiative to improve traffic junctions and traffic islands in the city. With the involvement of private agencies, 20 junctions and traffic islands in the city were developed.

The Corporation is discussing, with a London based firm, the commissioning of an ultra modern technology plant for generating electricity from municipal solid waste.

Jodhpur is also establishing small sized bio-gas plants by utilizing wastes of the Corporation.

Contact

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Model Municipal Law: An Update

Chetan Vaidya and Hitesh Vaidya, Indo-US FIRE Project

The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (MOUD&PA) finalized a Model Municipal Law (MML) of India in October 2003. The basic objectives of the MML are to implement in totality the provisions of the 74th Constitution Amendment for empowerment of the urban local bodies (ULBs), and provide the legislative framework for implementation of the Ministry's urban sector reform agenda. This initiative is expected not only to enhance the capacities of ULBs to leverage public funds for development of urban sector but also will help in creating an environment in which ULBs can play their role more effectively and ensure better service delivery.

The MOUD&PA requested the FIRE project to assist it in preparation of the MML. The project appointed the Times Research Foundation (TRF) to prepare a Policy Options Paper and the MML for one set of selected options. TRF prepared a draft MML with active participation of experts. The MOUD&PA sent the draft MML to all state urban development secretaries and selected urban training institutions for their comments and suggestions. Based on these comments the MML was finalized. The document consists of: (a) Policy Options for Framing Municipal Laws; and (b) the Law. The policy options paper provides issues, options and selected option for the law.

Salient features of the law are:

- A unified law for three levels of ULBs.
- Executive power of a ULB to be exercised by the Empowered Standing Committee.
- Municipal Fund with separate accounts for various services.
- Indirect election of Mayor/Chairperson with five years term.

- Constitution of a Wards and Ward Committee.
- State-level Municipal Establishment Audit Commission to review the staff status.
- Classification of functions into:(a) Core municipal functions (including water supply, drainage and sewerage, solid waste management, roads, etc.); (b) Functions assigned by Government; and (c) Other functions. The "functions assigned by Government" may be undertaken subject to the underwriting of the costs by the concerned levels of government
- State government can dissolve an elected body if it shows default in performance or abuse of powers, after giving due notice and review by a committee. Election to take place within six months.
- Provision to implement of the recommendations of State Finance Commission.
- State Municipal Accounting Manual with improved system of accounting.
- State Government can appoint a professional chartered accountant as auditor.
- ULB to prepare an annual balance sheet of the assets and the liabilities.
- Appointment of a Municipal Accounts Committee.
- ULB to prepare an inventory of properties of Municipality each year.
- State Government to frame a Comprehensive Debt Limitation Policy laying down the general principles of borrowings of loans with regard to ULB's financial capacity.
- Empowers ULBs to generate internal revenues. Property tax assessment system on area or capital value basis.
- Introduction of unique premises numbering system.
- Enables participation of private sector and NGOs in construction, financing and delivery of services including billing and collection.

- Enables setting up of State Municipal Regulatory Commission that will determine user charges and standard of services, suggest avenues of private sector participation, and ensure fair deal to citizens.
- Provides for the representation of ULBs in District/Metropolitan Planning Committees
- Provision for implementation of development plans by ULBs.
- Easy planning approvals for small-sized buildings designed by architects.
- ULBs to prepare annual environmental and subsidy reports

A 'National Workshop on Model Municipal Law ' was organised by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, (MOUD& PA), GoI, National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), Financial Institutions Reform & Expansion Project FIRE (D) and USAID on November 21, 2003 in New Delhi to review the progress made by the various state governments and to give an impetus to implementation process of various recommendations of the MML.

Many state governments have initiated revision of their municipal laws. The Government of Uttranchal formed a committee headed by the Minister Urban Development to prepare a new municipal law. The committee reviewed various policy options given in the draft MML option paper and selected appropriate options for the state. Summary of the selected set of options was discussed with elected municipal members and others stakeholders in a workshop at Nainital in October 2003. Based on these discussions, the state policy option paper will be drafted. The Government of Orissa promulgated Orissa Municipal Corporations Ordinance 2003 incorporating many suggestions of draft MML. The Delhi Municipal Corporation is reviewing the Revenue Chapter of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. Given

the importance this activity, the Government of A.P. identified the HRD Reddy training institute as the nodal agency to prepare new state municipal act.

The MML will help various state governments to review existing municipal acts and make necessary changes. Revisions of existing municipal acts based on the MML will further help state governments to milestones under the Government of India's Urban Reform Incentive Fund.

शहरी स्थानीय निकायों की आय बढ़ाने के सुझाव

जनसंख्या वृद्धि एवं शहरीकरण के प्रभाव के बढ़ने से शहरों में समस्याओं के आधिक्य हुआ है। शहरों में समस्याओं के बढ़ने से स्थानीय निकायों के दायित्वों में भी वृद्धि हुयी है।

राज्य में शहरी आबादी अधिकतम जयपुर जिले की है। जहाँ 25.93 लाख व्यक्ति निवास कर रहे हैं। जनगणना 1991 के अनुसार प्रदेश में शहरी क्षेत्रों में 97.14 लाख निवास करते थे। जबकि वर्ष 2001 के अनुसार शहरी क्षेत्रों में 127 लाख व्यक्ति निवास कर रहे थे।

शहरीय स्थानीय निकायों को अपने दायित्वों के पूर्ति के लिये आवश्यक है की उनके आय के संसाधन बढ़ाये जाये।

शहरीय स्थानीय निकायों की आय बढ़ाने के सुझाव:

- नीलामी योग्य भूखण्डों का सर्वे कराना।
- सम्पत्तियों का रजिस्टर में अपडेट इन्द्राज कराना।
- नीलामी किये जाने वाले भूखण्डों की फीस वेल्यू बढ़ाना।
- नीलामी किये जाने वाले भूखण्डों पर अतिक्रमणों को हटाना।
- भूखण्डों के निकट मुख्य- मुख्य सडकें बनाना।
- नीलामी योग्य अतिरिक्त भूखण्डों का सृजन करना।
- नीलामी से आय में अभिवृद्धि हेतु हर सप्ताह एक नियमित बैठक (इन हाउस) कराना।
- ओवर ड्राफ्ट को कम करने के उपायों पर चिन्तन करना तथा उपायों की क्रियान्विति करना।
- शहरी निकाय के सभी दिशाओं में निकास की भूमियों पर अतिरिक्त

आवासीय कॉलोनीज के सृजन की योजना बनाना।

- आवासीय एवं वाणिज्यक संस्थानाओं हेतु अतिरिक्त भूमियों के प्रस्ताव तैयार कराकर क्रियान्विति कराना।
- सृजित भूखण्डों के आस पास आवश्यक सुविधायें विकसित करना।
- बहुउद्देशीय भवन निर्माण सामग्री केन्द्र का सृजन करना जहां लोहा, वेल्डिंग, फेब्रीकेशन, बिजली, हार्डवेयर एवं भवन निर्माण सामग्री तथा आर्किटेक्ट आदि के कार्यालय एवं गोदाम भी एक ही स्थान पर हों।
- विक्रय योग्य भूखण्ड निर्धारित दर पर स्थानीय शहरी निकाय के स्वागत कक्ष काउन्टर पर भी उपलब्ध होने चाहिये।
- ग्रुप हाउसिंग हेतु मल्टी स्टोरी भवनों के लिए भूखण्डों की सृजन कर नीलामी करना।
- स्थानीय शहरी निकाय को लाभ केन्द्र (Profit Center) बनाना चाहिए।
- शहर के मुख्य-मुख्य बाजारों में जहां आवासीय परिसरों में बिना स्वीकृति चल रहे दुकानों- वाणिज्यक प्रतिष्ठानों को (मुख्य सडक के एक भूखण्ड तक) वाणिज्यक रूपान्तरण करना।
- हर माह स्थानीय निकाय में थिंक टैंक की बैठक हो जिसमें विचार किया जायें कि आय में अभिवृद्धि कैसे हो। स्थानीय निकाय का विजन, मिशन, लक्ष्य एवं उद्देश्य तय किया जाना चाहिए।
- शहर की अनाधिकृत कच्ची बस्तियों को बेसकीमती भूमियों को खाली कराना। इन बस्तियों को अन्य स्थान पर शिफ्ट करके शहर की महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों की भूमियों पर प्लानिंग कर अधिक आय प्राप्त की जा सकती है। इन बस्तियों को भी सही ढंग से बसाया जाकर इन्हे भी सुविधाएं देना लक्ष्य होना चाहिए।

- नवीन गृहकर प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत वसूली पर शक्ति से अमल करना।
- लीज मनी रजिस्ट्रों को अपडेट करना।
- बकाया वसूली पर ध्यान देना।
- बैंको से खानों का रिक्नेसिलियेशन पर अमल करना।
- ऑडिट पेरा वसूली पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना।
- राजस्व लिकेज को रोकने पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना।

शहरीकरण के बढ़ते प्रभावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मास्टर विकास योजना 2011 के विजन के अनुसार आवासीय एवं वाणिज्यिक भूखंडों के सृजन की ओर क्रियान्विति करनी चाहिए जिससे की शहरी स्थानीय निकायों की आय में अभिवृद्धि हो ताकि निकाय आत्मनिर्भर बनकर विकास की गति को बढ़ा सकें।

Future Activities of CMAR

Workshops

Workshop on **Importance of Best Practices** is proposed in January 2004 in collaboration with HCM RIPA and City Managers' Association Gujarat.

CMAR in6+ collaboration with Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation's Heritage cell and Jaipur Virasat Foundation are organizing a workshop on **Managing Heritage Conservation in Rajasthan Cities** in February 2004.

Technical Resource Center

- CMAR is launching its Technical Resource Center (TRC) shortly. The main objective behind establishment of TRC is to enhance municipal authorities' effectiveness. TRC will be preparing city report cards for all urban services and status reports on individual services of the city. Benchmarking in different urban services to reduce the expenditure in experimentation is also one of the aims of the technical resource center.

Best Practice Catalogue

Best Practice documentation of the Rajasthan cities has been started. Call for the entries of best practice has given to all the urban local bodies of Rajasthan.

City Profile Catalogue

Publication of catalogue of City profiles of Rajasthan State is proposed. Call for the information on the respective cities is given to all cities of Rajasthan

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Patrons

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Chief Accounts Officer
Directorate of Local Bodies (DLB)

All India Best Practice Catalogue 2003 is available in CMAR office

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What you must do to support CMAR

- Pay your / institutional dues for 2002-2003
- Encourage individual membership within your institution.
- Join fully in CMAR activities
- Be a upbeat member- organize activities at your institution.
- Donate generously & save taxes
- Keep in mind! CMAR is your institution.

**List of Useful Web sites for
information on Urban Concerns:**

www.rajasthan.gov.in
www.adb.org
www.citisalliance.org
www.cmag-india.org
www.hudco.org
www.niua.org
www.unchs.org
www.urbanindia.nic.in

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