CMAR Newsletter: April 2004

Concept CMAR Corporate Partnership Program

CMAR Corporate Partnership Program—an active partnership between the corporate community and CMAR and its members—represents an exciting opportunity for companies to work directly with local governments. Through this unique partnership, companies can help promote and encourage the development and exchange of creative ideas, improved communications, and innovative products and services. CMARs Corporate Partnership Program opens important lines of communication and provides a vehicle for sharing the expertise, resources, and experience held by the professionals and organizations in the public and private sectors.

Corporate Partnership Program Mission

CMARs Corporate Partnership Program (CPP) aims to build up and uphold private sector technical, financial, and management support for CMAR and its members. The CPP mission supports CMARs overall mission of promoting excellence in city management for enhanced quality of urban life through responsive, transparent and accountable governance.

New executive president of the CMAR

Association welcomes new executive president of the association and Director, Directorate of Local Bodies Mr. Shiv Kumar Sharma. On 26th of February Mr. Sharma took the charge as Director, Directorate of Local Bodies. He was formerly Deputy Secretary to Government for Public Health Department.

Strategic planning workshop by City Managers' Association, Rajasthan

The City Managers' Association, Rajasthan organized its strategic planning workshop on 24th March 2004. Workshop was intended to revisit the objectives and the mission that the members had charted out during formation workshop of the association. This also aimed at serving as an orientation session for the new office bearers of the association. Future course of action for the association was also decided in the workshop.

Main discussion points in the workshop were focused on membership fees of the association, organizational issues, financial sustainability, activities and staffing of the association, USAEP grant and its utilization.

Workshop was facilitated by Mr. P U Asnani, vice president, CMAG, Ms. Manvita Baradi, Director, ICMA-India Programs and Ms. Meghna Malhotra, Project Coordinator, ICMA- India Programs. Mr. K S Chauhan, Treasurer of CMAR made a presentation on the financial situation of association. Coordinator made a brief presentation on activities undertaken by the association.

Prior to the workshop, a membership survey questionnaire was disseminated to members to evaluate current services / programs, potential services / programs, ranking of present service programs as to usefulness and importance, and the need for any organizational/structural changes.

Resolutions and decisions were taken in the regard of Membership Structure and Membership Fees, Technical Programs, Staffing of the association during workshop.

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

सम्पादकीय

स्थानीय निकायों का कार्य अत्यन्त विस्तृत व व्यापक है। आधुनिक परिपेक्ष्य में जब शहरीकरण दिनोदिन उत्तरोत्तर विकसित होता जा रहा है तब स्थानीय निकायों का काम और भी बढ़ गया है। स्थानीय निकायों के इन बढ़े हुये कार्योंको व्यवस्थित एवं सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिये सिटी मैनेजर्स एसोसिएशन राजस्थान कार्य कर रही है।

यह संतोषजनक एवं सुखद स्थिति है। राजस्थान में सिटी मैनेजर्स एसोसिएशन राजस्थान द्वारा सर्वोत्तम प्रक्रिया को आलेखन बद्ध करना, निकायों की सर्वोत्तम प्रक्रिया को शासन एवं सामान्य जन तक पहुचाना एक सराहनीय काम है।

एसोसिएशन ने अभी दो ही कदम भरे है, अर्थात एसोसिएशन अभी अपने शैशवकाल में है। इसे अभी अनेक रास्ते तय करके निकायों के साथ अनेकप्रकार के कार्य करने है। इससे निकायों की कार्यक्षमता में वृद्धि होगी। इसके अलावा निकायों के निकायों के उत्तम कार्यों के परिणामों का लाभ भी आप सब को मिलेगा।

इसके लिये आप सबका सहयोग व समन्वयन एसोसिएशन की गतिविधियोंको गति तो देगा ही साथ ही नगर निकाय एसोसिएशन की सहायता से अपने क्षेत्रों मे सर्वोत्तम प्रक्रिया के कार्यों को प्राथमिकता से करेंगे। इसके अलावा सभी निकाय एक दुसरे के अनुभवों से नवीन तकनीकी ज्ञान अर्जित कर अपने– अपने निकायों के कार्यों को विस्तार देगें। इससे नगर निकायों की भूमिका को बढ़ावा मिलेगा साथ ही इसका लाभ जन सामान्य तक पहुच सकेगा।

शिव कुमार शर्मा
निदेशक, स्थानीय निकाय निदेशालय
कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष, सि. एम. ए. आर.

Rajasthan State Best Practices

Jodhpur Nagar Nigam initiative on Adoptions of crossroads and triangles for the beautification

Situation before the initiative

Jodhpur city which is also a very popular tourist spot lacked proper, well managed and aesthetic road intersections. Before 3 years, road design included only simple dividers. Major crossroads are either maintained by the Municipal Corporation or by the Urban Improvement Trust in the city.
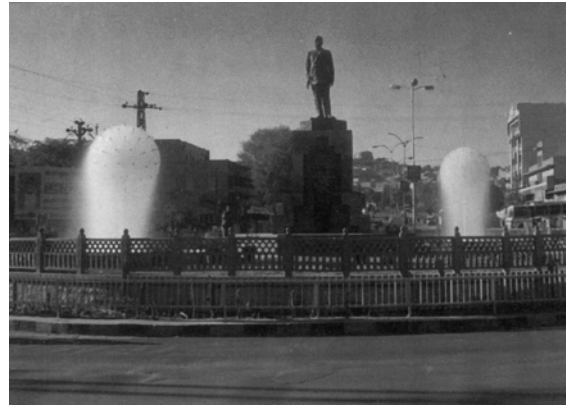
Initiative

To give the city of Jodhpur, an aesthetic and beautiful image, the Municipal Corporation Jodhpur and Urban Improvement Trust Jodhpur together decided to give around 20 crossroads and triangles to different organizations for maintenance and design of these. These contracts are renewed every year and the contract with these private organizations stipulates that any kind of changes in the landscape plan, any new construction to be undertaken etc have to be intimated to the corporation first.

Results Achieved

Jodhpur city intersections are now well managed and look beautiful. Maintenance of these intersections is achieved without any interference of the Municipal Corporation. Competition among the organization is increased with the city ultimately benefiting. (See Annexure: 7.1, List of Organizations & details of maintenance)

Lessons learned

Privatization of maintenance of public utilities of the municipal corporation can achieve better results with the corporation saving its finances.

Sustainability

The competition between the organizations is increasing for the adopting the crossroads. This initiative can be sustain till the date Municipal Corporation Jodhpur and Urban Improvement trust wants to give the crossroads on Adoption basis.

Transfer
This practice is transferable in getting any city beautiful and more attractive along with the development.

Contact Details
Chief Executive Officer,
Jodhpur Nagar Nigam
Jodhpur
Ph: 0149-

> Initiative Documented by CMAR and published in All India Best Practice catalogue

CMAR organized workshop on Concepts of Best Practices

City Managers' Association, Rajasthan organized a workshop on Concepts of Best Practices for Rajasthan Cities on 4th February 2004. This workshop was organized in collaboration with HCM RIPA. This workshop was funded by FIRE (D) through NIUA. This was a launching workshop for Best Practices in Cities of Rajasthan.

Workshop was attended by commissioners, executive officers, executive engineers, revenue officers, health officers from the urban local bodies of Rajasthan. There were total 20 city representatives in the workshop.

City Managers take innovative steps to find solutions to meet the urban challenges. A deeper analysis of these initiatives can lead to probable solutions of the problems that our cities are facing. These solutions should be discussed and adopted in the local context to enhance the capacities of the city management. Pointing towards this, workshop was aimed to identify the areas of innovations and motivate the city managers to share some of the initiatives taken in the urban local bodies of Rajasthan.

Resource persons in the workshop were Dr. Yashesh Anantani, from CMAG, Dr. M P Mathur from NIUA, Mr. G K Tiwari, Ex-executive president of CMAR and Director, Directorate of Local Bodies and Mr. K S Chauhan, Chief Accounts Officer, Directorate of Local Bodies, Jaipur.

At the end of this one day workshop from twenty cities total fourty three best practices were identified.

E governance: *the way to look ahead*

E-government first and foremost is a tool that will allow for better customer service in the delivery of government services and information. It refers to the processes and structures related to the electronic delivery of government services to the public. Now a day's citizen world over demand that government be more open in their interaction with the civil society. Working population demand higher participation in the governance. Access to information and knowledge about the political process, about services and about choices available, is a characteristic requirement in all good governance systems.

In India over the last two to three years e-governance has caught up with the state governments around the country. Today most of the states have a degree of departmental computerization; many have basic information websites, and even IT policies. The state governments are competing with one another to bring in transformation in governance through IT. In India out of a billion populations, only 11% people know or speak English, with the rest speaking in at least 18 different officially recognized languages. This aspect of language poses both challenge and opportunity.

E governance can improve upon government's own functioning. It can provide better service to citizens in a transparent manner. We can take up this initiative by implementing pilot projects. E-government represents both a tool for delivery of municipal services and a vehicle for applying critical thinking to how local governments organize and deploy their business practices. But the biggest criticism of any e-governance initiative is that, all the benefits of e-governance are confined to the upper middle class and the rich class. People from weaker sections rarely have an access to facilities like internet. This jinx has been broken by Vijaywada Municipal Corporation in Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh has covered a long distance towards e governance. Twenty-three districts of the state, 1125 mandals, 295 assembly constituencies and 28245 revenue villages are being connected through a state wide area network called APSWAN. With the establishment of such a network, the state administration is geared up to tackle several issues and help extend the reach of people and government alike.

All the urban local bodies in the Andhra Pradesh are committed to achieve a **SMART Government** which mean, **S** for simple, **M** for moral, **A** for accountable, **R** for responsive and **T** for transparent.

Vijaywada is the third largest city of Andhra Pradesh. The metro area has a population of one million (2001 census). City is located on the banks of Krishna River. In the year 2001 the Vijaywada Municipal Corporation did lot of thinking as how to achieve SMART government. The solution was found with e governance. Therefore it was decided to approach the Government of India to help Vijaywada Municipal Corporation to become electronic.

In the last three years series of meetings were conducted with all the functionaries and all the registers were converted into electronic format and after two years of hard work, available records of all the departments of the Vijaywada Municipal Corporation were made electronic. Vijaywada Municipal Corporation was running to achieve two challenges, providing services to the citizens in real time and reaching the maximum number of families in the town.
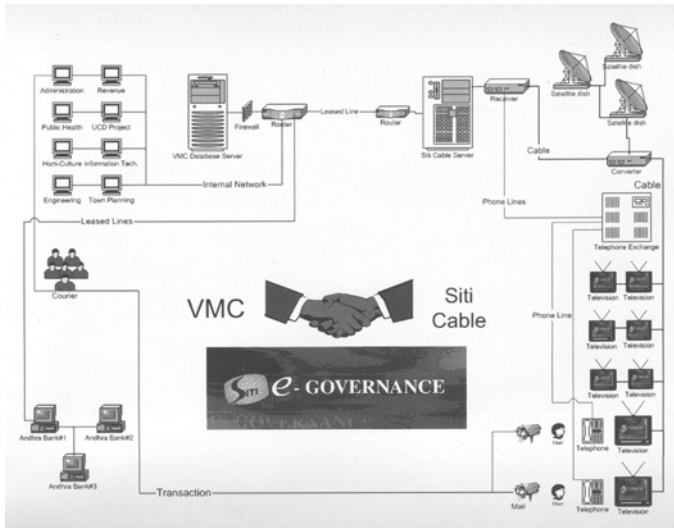
has been in use. Regarding the financial sustainability of the project is concerned, the only expenditure was in the shape of one time hardware expenditure will be easily recoverable within a short span of time because increase in volume of transactions. As regards the social, economic and cultural sustainability is concerned tremendous positive response is received from the public at large will ensure the sustainability of the project. The implementation of the system has contributed to a marked decline in the amount of paperwork involved in this process. It has resulted in marked reduction in utilization of paper.

To get success in this VMC entered into the agreement with Andhra Bank which has 21 branches in the city, where anyone can pay taxes and his personal ledger is adjusted in real time. VMC to reach maximum families in the city entered into an agreement with the local network agency (Citi Cable). Through the local cable network the information of all the departments which is available in electronic form with VMC became interactive to around 8 lakhs people of Vijaywada. Because of this tie up with Citi Cable 80% of the people of Vijaywada has access to the benefits of e governance. Anyone can dial up particular number and can get connected to the municipal server which has all the information.

Once the caller gets connected to the Municipal server, the phone instrument works as key board of the computer and television through which he receives the Citi Cable telecasts works as a monitor of the computer. This initiative of VMC serves people in getting birth/ death certificate, know there license dues, tax verification, tender details, building plan verification and also complaint status. Citizen of Vijaywada can know all about these just by dialing a number and following the instruction.

By the success of this initiative image of VMC seen uplift in the eyes of the public at large. Their confidence in the service delivery system has gone perceptibly up in the short time since the system

Fact sheet
Municipal Initiatives in E- governance

Initiatives	Local Governments
Registration & issuance of birth & death certificates	MCs of Hyderabad, Vijaywada, Vishakhpattnam, Ahmedabad, Kalyan-Dombivali, Nagpur, Pimpri Chinchwad, Delhi, Ahmednagar MCL and MCLs around Pune
Payment of Property Tax, Octroi	MCs of Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kalyan Dombivali, Greater Mumbai, Nagpur, Pimpri Cinchwad, Ahmednagar MCL
Payment of Water bill and other dues	MCs of Hyderabad, Vijaywada and Vishakhapattnam
Water supply Connection	MCs of Ahmedabad, Kalyan Dombivali, Greater Mumbai, Nagpur, Pimpri Chinchwad
Registration of complaints and grievances and their status	MCs of Hyderabad, Vijaywada and Vishakhapattnam, Ahmedabad, Greater Mumbai, Kalyan Dombivali, Nagpur, Pimpri Chinchwad, Tirunelveli, Delhi, Ahmednagar MCL
Market, trade and factory license	MCs of Delhi, Ahmedabad, Greater Mumbai, Kalyan Dombivali, Nagpur, Pimpri Chinchwad, Ahmednagar MCL
Building plan permission	MCs of Hyderabad, Vijaywada and Vishakhapattnam, Tirunelveli, Mussoori MCL
Public health and sanitation	MCs of Hyderabad, Vijaywada and Vishakhapattnam, Ahmedabad, Greater Mumbai, Kalyan Dombivali, Nagpur, Pimpri Chinchwad, Ahmednagar MCL
Citizen forum	MCs of Hyderabad, Vijaywada and Vishakhapattnam, Ahmedabad
Tracking of infrastructural projects	MCs of Hyderabad, Vijaywada and Vishakhapattnam, Ahmedabad MCL around Pune
Property assessment records	MC of Guntur
Creation of city land records	MCs of Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli, Hyderabad, Vijaywada, Vishakhapattnam, Tirunelveli
Access and registration of forms	MCs of Hyderabad, Vijaywada and Vishakhapattnam

नगरपालिकाएं विभिन्न स्त्रोतों से आय बढ़ाये

नगरपालिकाओं व नगर निकायों को अपनी भूमिका आज के संदर्भ में बढ़ती जा रही है। इन निकायों को अपनी भूमिका का सुचारू रूप से संचालन करने के लिये आवश्यक है कि इनकी वित्तीय स्थिति उत्तम हो। नगर निकायों की वित्तीय स्थिति नगरपालिकाओं द्वारा अर्जित करों से सुदृढ़ होती है। गत वर्ष राज्य सरकार द्वारा चुंगी हटाने के कारण नगर निकायों की आर्थिक स्थिति प्रभावित हुई है। इसके बावजूद भी कृषि भूमि नियमन से प्राप्त आय, भूमि विक्रय, भू उपयोग परिवर्तन एवं विशिष्ट राशि मे वृद्धि से राज्य की नगरपालिकाओं की समग्र आय में आशातीत वृद्धि हुई है। उक्त चारों स्त्रोतों से गत तीन वर्षों मे नगरपालिकाओं की इसप्रकार है वर्ष 2001–2002 में 629.38 करोड़ एवं 2002–2003 मे यह आय 757.68 करोड़ रूपये हुई। इन दोनों वर्षों की कुल आय में 2000–2001 की तुलना में 19.48 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई तथा वर्ष 2002 में यह वृद्धि 20.3 प्रतिशत हुई। नगरपालिकाओं की आय मे यह वृद्धि तब हुई जब राज्य सरकार द्वारा चुंगी पुनर्भरण अनुदान के पेटे 55 करोड़ रूपये कम स्वीकृत किये गये थे।

नगरपालिकाओं की आय में वृद्धि के उपाय

1. कृषि भूमि नियमन से प्राप्त आय।
2. भूमि विक्रय से प्राप्त आय।
3. भू–उपयोग परिवर्तन से प्राप्त आय।
4. विशिष्ट सहायता राशि में वृद्धि।

1. आय वृद्धि के इन महत्त्वपूर्ण चार कारणों में से तीन का क्रियान्वयन नगर पालिकाओं ने अपने स्तर पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित नीति के अन्तर्गत किया। इससे स्पष्ट है कि यदि नीति निर्देश स्पष्ट हों एवं उनका मोनेटरिंग सही प्रकार किया जाये, तो नगर पालिकाएँ अपनी आय में वृद्धि करने में सक्षम है।

2. कृषि भूमि रूपान्तरण एवं भू–उपयोग परिवर्तन के बहुत से मामले अभी भी लम्बित है और यदि इनकी जिलावार नगरपालिकावार समीक्षा की जावे तथा इस कार्य में आने वाली बाधाओं को दूर किया जावे, तो आगामी कुछ वर्षों के लिए आय का महत्त्वपूर्ण स्त्रोत हो सकते हैं।

3. स्व–विवेकाधीन करों के सम्बन्ध में राज्य स्तरीय समीक्षा की जावे एवं नगर पालिकाओं को इन करों में से कुछ कर जैसे सफाई कर, सर्वाजनिक प्रकाश व्यवस्था पर कर आदि के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जावे तथा सम्बन्धित कर के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तावित बोर्ड प्रस्ताव, नियम, उपनियम तथा होने वाली आय के सम्बन्ध में प्रारूप

बनकर दिये जावें, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ महत्तवपूर्ण सम्भव है।

4. नगरीय विकास नीति की आवश्यकता।

5. नगर पालिका के स्टाफिंग पैटर्न का नवीनीकरण।

6. स्पष्ट स्थानान्तरण नीति – (आयुक्तों एवं अधिशाषी अधिकारियों के लिए ।

7. प्राइवेटाइजेशन के लिए प्रोत्साहन एवं मानकीकरण(यथा सम्भव्रे

8. सुविचारित व्यय के नीति निर्देश।

9. क्तीीय स्थिति का मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन

10. भुगतान की स्पष्ट प्रक्रिया।

11. भूमि स्वामित्व सम्बन्धित जटिलताओं का समाधान।

12. अन्य राजकीय विभागों ⁄ उपक्रमों से लेनदारी के लिए स्थाई समिति का गठन।

नगर निकायों के आय व्यय के समंक

राजस्थान के समस्त नगर /परिषद /पालिकाओं की वर्ष 1997—98 से 2002—2003 तक में विभिन्न मदों में व्यय का विवरण निम्नानुसार हैं:—

(राशि लाख रू में)

क्रम सं	व्याय मद	1998—99	99—2000	2000—01	2001—02	2002—03
1.	समान्य प्रशासन	3737.90	4646.51	4773.13	5306.29	5799.27
2.	चुंगी वसूली	3602.89	2438.67	4375.51	4474.54	4033.21
3.	भूमि एवं भवन कर	353.78	401.94	385.73	519.14	382.34
4.	अन्य करों की वसूली	215.88	430.14	233.02	251.79	179.25
5.	सार्वजनिक हित एवं जनस्वास्थ्य	14308.95	18489.07	18435.45	20631.75	21556.78
6.	सार्वजनिक रक्षा	353.85	466.86	463.37	536.26	627.88
7.	औषधालय	56.98	70.89	80.54	65.31	71.97
8.	बिजली	2378.52	2435.08	2357.76	3454.85	4788.79
9.	पानी	260.70	281.93	281.55	205.91	194.93
10.	पशु गृह	134.90	135.94	141.65	136.62	162.10
11.	शिक्षा	128.37	92.24	155.93	166.65	177.85
12.	उधान	659.38	877.98	832.46	878.81	927.42
13.	सार्वजनिक मरम्मम	993.79	1217.99	1082.02	1339.73	1554.59
14.	विकास कार्य	15089.09	13423.62	10932.89	15744.17	18596.33
15	नवीन सम्पत्ति क्रय	489.78	270.39	476.48	283.65	248.92
16	ऋणों की वापसी	383.11	337.34	533.91	283.65	1046.02
17	विविध व्यय	6060.70	7773.22	5684.14	6958.00	8523.54
18	योग	49208.57	53789.81	51225.54	61780.18	68871.19

राजस्थान के समस्त नगर निगम/परिषद/पालिकाओं की वर्ष 1997—98 से 2002—2003 तक में विभिन्न मदों से प्राप्त आय का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:—

(राशि लाख रू में)

क्रम सं	आय मद	1998—99	99—2000	2000—01	2001—02	2002—03
1.	भूमि एवं भवन कर	1054.16	1132.11	1243.86	1890.06	2122.85
2.	चुंगी एवं मार्गस्थ	26490.81	9342.31	20.53	24.81	12.25
3.	गाडियों पर कर	5.30	9.72	10.13	62.55	111.37
4.	यात्री कर	100.87	107.75	110.85	50.54	43.23
5.	टर्मिनल टैक्स	12.35	11.31	10.09	17.97	27.62
6.	अन्य कर	36.80	49.37	80.72	21.37	97.53
7.	उपविधियों से आय	1193.47	1359.45	1040.45	1791.44	3369.04
8	सम्पत्तियों से आय	599.42	651.03	688.33	859.63	1026.12
9.	अधिनियमो से आय	64.67	48.50	64.15	78.29	367.05
10.	शास्तियो से आय	142.89	115.20	138.38	243.26	300.38
11.	वाटर वर्क्स से	46.27	78.96	138.88	111.93	106.40
12.	विनियोजन पर ब्याज	434.52	527.50	523.05	285.91	505.03
13.	सरकार द्वारा वार्षिक समान्य अनुदान	2087.92	2106.13	2105.65	2105.88	2105.88
14	विशेष अनुदान (नालियों व सडकों हेतु	539.24	1005.00	———	———	——
15	वेतन चुकारे हेतु सहायता राशि	1167.07	19433.60	32065.72	35272.36	37036.14
16	विविध आय आवर्तक	1187.23	2530.82	1004.66	1197.04	2250.81
17	भूमि विक्रय से आय	2749.15	2813.42	3199.77	4219.73	6819.78
18	विशिष्ठ सहायता एवं ऋण	7247.04	8726.13	5396.13	8234.69	12560.72
19	विविध आय अनावर्तक	5679.90	5799.18	4834.11	6471.38	6906.22
	योग	50839.08	55847.49	52675.46	62938.84	75768.42

Sikar: Gateway to Dessert of Rajasthan

Introduction

Sikar is one of the important cities in the Shekhawati region of Rajasthan. It was founded by Ravraja Shiv Singh in 1724 A D. in ancient time it was developed as a commercial center. It is also know as a **Gateway to Desert of Rajasthan**. Sikar is about 118 Kms away from the State Capital Jaipur. National Highway no 11 passes through this gateway to desert of Rajasthan.

Sikar has the old walled city with total seven numbers of gates. In the central area of the walled city, palace of the royal families is there. With the development of the new city, old walled city area has also got the new look.

Physical settings

Sikar is in eastern side of Rajasthan in 27° 32' northern latitude and 75°16' eastern longitude, 437 above sea level.

Climate

The climate of Sikar is dry and is of extremes with 40° C in summer and 6° in winters.

Regional settings

About 2680 acres area comes under the city limits. Sikar don't have any kind of development authority. Sikar is one of the important district headquarter in Rajasthan.

Major institutions & industries

City has industrial units of granite, carpet industry, Tie & Dye industry etc. City has industrial area of RICCO under which about 200 different industrial units are running.

Demographic profile

According to the census 1991 population of the city was 148272 and in the census 2001 population is 185925. Population rate is increasing at the constant pace.
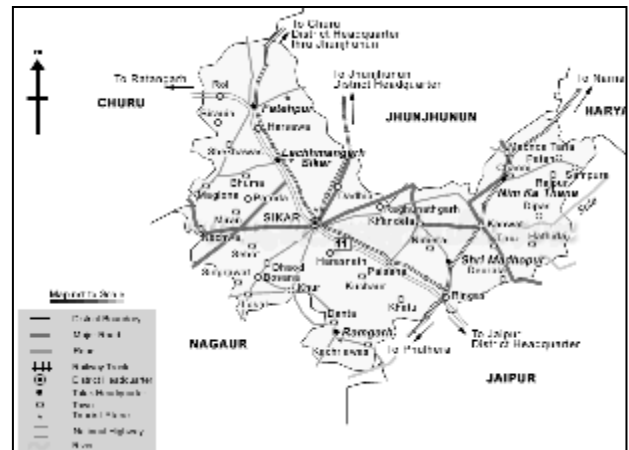
Urban innovations

Sikar city is managed by Sikar Municipal Council. Before the establishment of the Municipal council Sikar Municipality was working for the basic urban services. Presently there are total 45 wards in the city.

By the Government of Rajasthan Master City plan is approved by the city. Sewerage project of around 66 crore is approved by government and going to be implemented shortly. Housing board is also developing residential colonies for the planned and systematic development of the city. Water supply schemes for the city are proposed in near future.

Contact Details

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Commissioner,
Sikar Municipal Council
Sikar
Ph:

नगर विकास में भागीदार संस्थाएं

नगरों का विकास विकास की एक भूमिका का अहम् कार्य है। जगरों के विकास में आधुनिक युग के नगर निकायों की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। नगर निकायों द्वारा नागरिकों के अधिकारों उनकी सुविधा के अनुरूप नगरों का विकास किया जाता है। जिस तरह गॉव के विकास में ग्राम पंचायतों की भूमिका अहम् होती है उसी प्रकार नगर के विकास में नागरिकों की भूमिका के साथ–साथ नगर निकायों की भूमिका विशेष महत्व रखती है। जनतंत्र में जन की भागीदारी के साथ तन्त्र का जुड़ जाना महत्वपूर्ण है और जब दोनों जुड़कर कार्य करते हैं। तब विकास का पहिया स्वयंमेव घूमने को आतुर हो उठता है।

गत वर्षों में राजस्थान की राजधानी जयपुर का विकास सभी के सामने है यह विकास इस द्रुतगति से हुआ कि विकास के पीछे कौन–कौन सी ऐजसीयां व कितने लोग कार्यरत हैं यह कम लोगों को ही मालूम होगा जब किसी भी नगर का विकास किया जाना होता है तब उसके पीछे कई सारी प्रत्यक्ष–अप्रत्यक्ष एजेन्सियां काम कर रही होती है और इन सबके पीछे मंशा होती होती है कुशल नियोजन व प्रशासन के संबंधित व संयोजित कार्यों की।

जयपुर शहर के आधुनिकीकरण एवं नवीनीकरण तथा विकास के पीछे मुख्य रूप से नगर निगम, जयपुर विकास प्राधिकरण, आवासन मण्डल सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग तथा आर.यू.आई.डी.पी. कार्य कर रहा है।

अर्थात जयपुर विकास में मुख्य रूप से 5 एजेन्सियां कार्य कर रही है। इन पांचों एजेन्सियों के कार्य क्षेत्र बंटे हुए हैं।

नगर निगम

जयपुर नगर निगम, जयपुर के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वहन करता है। यह राज्य की संबंध बड़ा नगर निकाय है। इसका प्रमुख कार्य सड़कों, नालों का निर्माण व रख–रखाव का काम करता है। इसके अलावा नगर निगम सामुदायिक केन्द्रों का निर्माण व रख–रखाव का काम करता है। सार्वजनिक रोशनी की समस्या हैरिटेज विकास का संधारण, प्राचीन धरोहर के संरक्षण कार्य तथा पेयजल व्यवस्था का निर्माण, स्कूलों का निर्माण, रख–रखाव का दायित्व नगर निगम का है।

जयपुर विकास प्राधिकरण

जयपुर विकास प्राधिकरण जयपुर के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वहन करता है। जयपुर विकास प्राधिकरण सड़क, पुलों व रेल्वे ओवर ब्रिज का निर्माण, पार्कों का विकास, सामुदायिक केन्द्रों का निर्माण, स्कूल भवन का निर्माण, सीवर लाईन का निर्माण तथा है। तथा हैरिटेज संरक्षण के कार्यों में अपनी सेवाएं दे रहा है।

आवासन मण्डल

निर्माण कार्यों में महती भूमिका आवासन मण्डल भी निभा रहा है। आवासन मण्डल स्वयं द्वारा बसाई कॉलोनीयों में वह सब कार्य कर रहा है जो कार्य जयपुर विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा किये जा रहे हैं।

आर.यू.आई.डी.पी.

आर.यू.आई.डी.पी. का कार्य भी काफी विस्तृत है। जिसमें सड़कों नालियों का निर्माण, सिवर लाइन का निर्माण, हैरिटेज संरक्षण के कार्य, सुलभ सुविधा केन्दों का निमार्ण, पुलों व रेल्वे ओवर ब्रिजों का निर्माण, पेयजल व्यवस्था आदि का निर्माण कार्य आर.यू.आई.डी.पी. द्वारा सम्पादित कराये जाते हैं।

सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग

सड़कों का निर्माण व कई पार्कों व चौराहो आदि का विभाग की सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग करता है। इस प्रकार हम देखतें हैं कि नगर विकास में यह नगरीय एजेन्सियां कार्यरत हैं परन्तु फिर भी शहरी लोगों की समस्याएं जस की तस रहती है। शहर में कहीं नाली टूटी है कहीं सीवरेज लाइन टूटी है कहीं सीवरेज है ही नहीं तो कभी पार्क सूखे हैं। जब विकास होता है तो लोग खुश होते हैं और जब विकसित क्षेत्र क्षतिग्रस्त होते हैं तब आम नागरिक परेशा भी होता है और उसका दोष भी सरकार को देता है।

नागरिकों की परेशानी को दूर करने के लिए यह समस्त विभाग कार्यरत है। उनमें तथा नागरिकों में उचित समन्वय व सूझबूझ से कार्य किया जाये तो उन विभागों में कार्य करने वालों की गरिमा बढ़ेगी साथ ही सुखी नागरिक खुशहाल राज्य को विकसित करेगा यही लोकतंत्र की राह है और यही इसकी राह है।

रेणु जुनेजा,
जनसंपर्क अधिकारी,
स्थानीय निकाय विभाग

Getting wise about waste

Chandigarh shows the way to manage a city's debris

Le Carburizer's city is getting a face-lift. A unique programme of the Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh (MCC), is ridding the city of the most difficult component of Debris, commonly know as *Malba.* Malba, when mixed with solid waste, makes both composting and burning difficult. "During construction and renovation a lot of malba is generated, which is disposed of carelessly. To check this, MCC has launched the Malba Collection Scheme. A separate team is dedicatedly working on it and within 15 days it has received more than 150 calls", informs M P Singh, Municipal commissioner MCC.

Chandigarh Scheme

As per the new scheme, a mobile helpline number has been provided to the MCC. Residents of Chandigarh city can make a call at the number and book their complaint for malba removal. Complaints can also be emailed at bi_mcc@chdut.nic.in

MCC has vouched that malba will be collected with 48 hours of the complaint. Dumping of malba in front of houses has been banned and any violation will invite a penalty of Rs. 500. The residents can not give this malba to rikshawallas or lorrywallas, and have to compulsory informed MCC. "We were facing a big problem due to malba, as people were constructing or renovating houses and giving away malba to rikshawallas who would dump it at public places. This practice was defacing the city and creating nuisance. By launching this scheme, we want to inculcate healthy habits among people," says S K Seth, sub-divisional engineer with MCC, who is leading the team that is working on this scheme.

His team consists of 10 people and two trucks. Collection of malba happens between 9am to 5pm. MCC has fixed amounts of malba collection. To collect a quantity of malba between zero to 25 cubic feet, a charge of Rs 50 is levied. For more than 25 cubic feet, Rs. 2 per cubic feet extra is charged. Singh claims that the rate, which MCC is charging to the residents, is hardly one third of the total cost incurred by the Municipality. But the Municipality does not mind spending this amount, as its aim is to make citizens conscious of cleanliness and contribute towards keeping their city clean. Citizens need to get out of the NIMBY (not in my backyard) syndrome, adds Singh. MCC has already identified 18 low lying areas for dumping of debris.

Residents Chip in

MCC is extremely happy with the response it is getting from residents. Advertisements have been placed in daily newspapers to generate awareness about he scheme. MCC is receiving 10 calls daily and it tires to collect malba within 24 hours of complaint. The Municipal commissioner is personally monitoring the progress. "Earlier we used to dump malba at open spaces as we did not have any other option. Now we are very happy with the present scheme. Today MCC truck collected 200 cu ft of malba from our home, within 24 hours of complaint" says a resident of Chandigarh. Resident did not mind paying Rs. 400 to MCC as service charge because they also want there city clean. Sometimes residents hesitate to pay money and ask for discount, but a little bit of 'counseling' and fear of penalty help them fall in line. This scheme has also led to spin-off advantages. If someone is carrying out construction activity and has not called up the MCC, a neighbor immediately gets to the phone.

Help is coming from unexpected corners. For instance, Krishan devi , Principal of Government High school contacted MCC and has requested it to dump debris in the back yard of school, which is a low lying area. That area can then be leveled and used as playground.

According to rough estimates, debris is hardly one percent of total 350 tones per day of solid waste generated by Chandigarh. But the nature of debris waste is such that it blocks storm water drains and gives an ugly look to the city. But such a look may now be a thing of the past.

Citizen participation in ward development

Bangalore is one of the few cities where citizens' groups have taken active interest in civic affairs. Recently, a voluntary organization called Janaagraha undertook an exercise for preparing development plans called Ward Vision for several Municipal wards. As a follow up, Janaagraha also prepared a revenue enhancement scheme with citizen participation labeled RECI-P. Janaagraha estimates that in 10 Municipal wards the revenues of the corporation can be increased from the existing level of about Rs. 27 crore to Rs. 79 crore. It is also proposed that part of this increased revenue should be ploughed back into development activities of the ward for projects identified by the citizens as part of the Ward Vision exercise. These proposals were discussed at a meeting in Bangalore in December in which corporators, state officials, ward committee members, Janaagraha and other local organizations participated. Adopting a minimum development index which would help equitable distribution of finances to the wards was one of the items discussed. If this initiative moves forward it has the potential to make citizen participation at the neighborhood level more effective.

Genesis of 'ward vision'

Ward Vision is the result of weeks of hard work, diligence and meticulousness by ordinary people who cared to spend their personal time and resources in understanding the issues, problems and shortcomings of the ward so that they could find, fathom and facilitate solutions.

This entire process of going from - identifying problems-to-finding solutions - was driven by a well researched methodology. The citizens went though the pre-defined steps in a series of time-bound workshops. Each workshop had a fixed and focused agenda which efficiently helped citizens identify the problems of their wards and to find solutions. In other words over the last six weeks, citizens found ways to fulfill their dreams.

Ward Vision - Participatory Spatial Planning

Specific outcome required out of this ward vision document and participatory planning is development of each participating ward, the result of consultative deliberations between various stakeholders. The main objective of this plan is

- To produce a plan that is articulated by the residents and other stakeholders of each ward, prioritized over 3 years.
- To make the plan a realistic one, it will also identify the sources of funds and their allocation.
- To make the process as representative of the demographic, economic and social profile of the participating ward.
- To make the process a collaborative one, with leadership from the Corporator as the elected representative of the ward, and the administration of the local government, as well as participation from all other concerned stakeholders.

The process of three years include Ward Yatra, Workshops, Issue identification , solution detailing, solution costing and analysis of the potential revenues of the ward, prioritization, the way forward

Future activities of City Managers' Association, Rajasthan

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