

H. Projects costing

	Sector / Componets	Total Investment (Rs. In Crores)	Investment till 2012 (Rs. In Crores)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
A.	ROADS	948.05	679.38	96.37	102.10	145.54	152.48	107.32	75.58
1	Preparation of Master Plan / Detailed Project Report).	9.39	9.39	9.39					
2	Up gradation of existing road networks: about 315.50km @ Rs. 0.30 Crores/km.	94.65	75.72	30.29	22.72	22.72			
3	Construction of new roads - old and additional municipal limits: 276.92 km @ Rs. 0.50	138.46	110.77		11.08	33.23	33.23	33.23	
4	Construction of new roads - Urbanisable area for 2031: 271.05 km @ Rs. 0.50 Crores/km	135.53							
5	Construction of additional IRR about 12 km @ Rs. 3.00 Crores/km.	36.00	36.00	1.80	5.40	21.60	7.20		
6	Construction of ORR about 30 km @ Rs. 4.00 Crores/km.	120.00	120.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	48.00		
7	Construction of Concreting of roads: about 50 km @ Rs. 1.25 Crores/km.	62.50	50.00			5.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
8	Construction of Footpath - Existing roads 430 km *50% = 215* 12 lakhs /km	25.80	20.64	1.03	2.06	2.06	4.13	5.16	6.19
9	Construction of Foot paths - old & additional municipal limits: about 318.82 km *30%=95.65 @ Rs.12 lakhs /km.	11.48	9.18	0.46	0.92	0.92	1.84	2.30	2.75
10	Construction of Foot paths - Urbanisable area for 2031: About 271.05 km * 20% = 54.21 @ Rs. 12.0 lakhs/km.	6.51							
11	Improvement of Junctions: 23 numbers @ Rs. 25 lakhs/unit.	5.75	4.60	1.38	1.38	1.38	0.46		
12	Construction of skywalks: 7 numbers @ Rs. 6.00 lakhs/unit.	0.42	0.42			0.08	0.08	0.13	0.13
13	Pedestrian Under Passes: 2 Numbers @ Rs. 2.4 Crores/unit.	4.80	3.84	0.38	1.15	1.15	1.15		
14	Construction of ROB: 3 numbers @ Rs. 12.00 Crores /unit.	36.00	28.80	2.88	8.64	8.64	8.64		
15	Construction of Flyovers: 2 numbers @ Rs. 25.00 Crores/unit.	50.00	40.00				8.00	16.00	16.00
16	Improvement of over bridges: 1 numbers @ Rs.5.00 Crores/unit.	5.00	5.00					2.50	2.50
17	Street lighting (lumpsum).	2.00	2.00	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40
18	Road restoration & utility services - Total length of 1018.87 km@ Rs. 0.08/ km of Restoration and Rs.0.12 /km of utility services.	203.77	163.02	24.45	24.45	24.45	24.45	32.60	32.60

Table 42: Project Costing for the Roads Sector

Total capital investment for Roads: 948.05 Crores
Total investment till 2012: 679.38 Crores

2.2.2 WATER SUPPLY: Total municipal extent of 68.24sq.km comprises of 11.45sq.km from old municipal limit and 56.79sq.km is the extended municipal limit¹. Out of which 44.92sq.km have been urbanized at present and in addition, urbanisable area will be about 16.26sq.km in the origin of 2031.

The present on going augmented Water Supply Scheme of Waghur Stage V /Phase –I will meet the need of a minimum supply of 225lpcd. Water obtained from the Waghur dam will be pumped to a Water Treatment Plant at a distance of 7 km (2 nos of 1100 mm PSC pipes) with the treatment capacity of 90mld after this the treated water will be conveyed by gravity to the city upto a distance of 9 km (1100 mm diameter PSC pipelines).

A. WATER SECTOR SPECIFIC STUDIES:

1. Present deficit supply by about 20 MLD whereas the actual demand is 50 MLD and the actual supply is 30 MLD. The Waghur Water Supply Scheme have been estimated water requirement is 173.34 MLD (Existing + proposed);
2. Tapping of ground water sources;
3. Unequal distribution of water;
4. New areas have no water networks;
5. System design has to be comprehensive;
6. Augmentation of infrastructure connected with distribution systems such ESRs, GLSRs, up gradation of filtration plants;
7. Effective revenue collection through efficient collection management;
8. Duration of water supply and quantity of water needs to increase; and
9. Old areas have piped supply, which was established in 1927.

B. Goal

**To Ensure Access to Drinking and Safe Water Supply for All; and
To Ensure Efficient and Enhance Water Supply**

C. Objectives:

1. Safe water and equitable distribution.
2. Extension of water supply to uncovered areas.
3. Rehabilitation of old network system to address old areas.
4. Reduction of losses due to distribution.
5. Collection of revenue by mapping and consumer metering for efficient service delivery.
6. Increased per capita supply to 200 lpcd from 70 lpcd.

D. Design framework for 25 years ending year 2030:

The design period of UIDSSMT scheme has been taken as 25 years with the starting base year of 2006. A minimum supply of 200 lpcd, which includes 15% wastage / unaccounted plus 25 lpcd for institutions and industries.

- Increased population to 8,55,821 from 3,68,000
- Increased urbanisable area from 44.92 sq.km to 61.18 sq.km
- Urbanisable area 2031: 1626 ha = 16.26 sq.km
- Water supply requirement: 149.47 MLD.

- Filtration plant – existing 50 MLD to be enhanced to 100 MLD in addition

E. Strategies for the water sector under UIDSSMT

1. Water supply system needs overall and comprehensive Master Plan for management of the water resource.
2. Distribution of water efficiency enhanced through creation of infrastructure such as elevated reservoirs, etc
3. Distribution of water needs to be done through mixed community stand posts for the urban poor and individual water connections for other social class.
4. Losses can be curtailed through up gradation of pipes.
5. Enhancement of revenue through computerized GIS mapping and consumer indexed metering system.
6. Overall engineering measures to maintain the assets, supply levels, Pressure and for time duration.

F. Infrastructure needs: project conceptualization:

1. Preparation of comprehensive master plan for water supply system with focus on design and implementation for an urbanisable area of 61.18sq.km.
2. Computerized mapping and consumer indexing for the city with 73000 households. Water metering for bulk users and individual connections.
3. Detailed plan for up gradation of water supply system for old city areas – conversion of old pipes into class I standard - for an area of 11.45sq.km about 50 running kilometer.
4. Augmentation and up gradation of distribution network of covered areas, system design an area of 9.65sq.km² area translating about 190 running kilometers.
5. Provision and laying of new pipes according to the uncovered areas of extended municipal limit covering area of 12.36 sq.km³ area translating about 247.20 running kilometer.
6. Provision and laying of pipes according to the urbanisable area of 3.25 sq.km⁴ translating about 271.05 running kilometer.
7. Treatment facilities - Providing pure water by filtration by augmenting and upgradation to Dapora water filtration plant for 132 MLD.
8. Sinking of additional bore wells to augment the supply – 50 bore wells
9. Construction of ESRs & GLSRs – 10 Nos addition.

G. Management and Maintenance:

1. Lab facilities for water quality management
2. Regularization of unauthorized connections.
3. Energy meter auditing, regular maintenance plus pumps and machinery.

2 Covered areas: Urbanised area 44.92 sq.km * 47% covered = (21.11 sqkm– old area 11.45 sqkm)= 9.66 sqkm.

3 Uncovered areas: Urbanised area 44.92 sq.km * 53% uncovered = (23.81 sqkm– old area 11.45 sqkm)= 12.36 sqkm.

4 Urbanisable area for 2031: 16.26 sq.km*20% of roads = 3.25 sq.km.

H. Projects costing**Table 43: Project Costing for the Water Supply Sector**

	Sector / Componets	Total Investment (Rs. In Crores)	Investment till 2012 (Rs. In Crores)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
B.	WATER SUPPLY	292.08	154.27	12.68	11.29	26.38	37.55	36.67	29.69
1	Preparation of Master Plan (Detailed Project Report).	2.30	2.30	2.30					
2	Rehabilitation and up gradation of distribution network of old city area (50 km*0.25 Crores)	12.50	12.50			3.13	3.13	3.13	3.13
3	Rehabilitation and up gradation of distribution network of covered areas (extended municipal limit – 190 km *0.25 Crores)	47.50	47.50			11.88	11.88	11.88	11.88
4	Provision and laying of pipes for uncovered areas (extended municipal limit: 247.20 km *0.35 Crores).	86.52	51.91	10.38	10.38	10.38	10.38	10.38	
5	Provision and laying of pipes for urbanisable area for 2031 (271.05 km*0.35 crores.	94.92							
6	Treatment Plants – Filtration plants – 132 MLD	5.28							
7	Sinking of bore wells and pumping – 200 Nos. *2 Lakhs	4.00	1.00		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	
8	Computerized mapping and consumer indexing – Rs. 50 /hh*73000	0.36	0.36			0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
9	Metering of Connections – Rs. 5000 /hh*73000hh	36.50	36.50				10.95	10.95	14.60
10	Construction of ESRs & GLSRs – 10 Nos. * Rs. 22 lakhs each	2.20	2.20		0.66	0.66	0.88		

Total capital investment for Water Supply: 292.08 Crores

Total capital investment till 2012: 154.27 Crores

2.2.3 SEWERAGE AND SANITATION: Based on the topography, the project area is divided into 23 + 8 main sewerage sheds of 44.92 sq.km-developed area plus 8 sheds for urbanisable area of 16.26 sq.km. The flow from each sewerage shed will gravitate to a trunk sewer through branch and collecting sewers. The old municipal area is divided into 6 additional sewerage sheds; the extended area is divided into 13 additional sewerage sheds and urbanisable area is divided into 8 additional sewerage sheds⁵.

A. SEWERAGE AND SANITATION SECTOR SPECIFIC STUDIES:

1. The city does not have a scientific sewerage system;
2. Infiltration into ground water – pollution issues;
3. Raw sewerage leads into open drains and into river;
4. Mixing of systems – mainly storm water and sewerage – tackle the problem systemically;
5. Improper sewerage & sanitation measures in Slum areas; and
6. Lack of adequate community toilets.

B. Goal

To provide healthy and environmental system for sewerage and sanitation

C. Objectives:

1. To develop comprehensive master plan for sewerage and sanitation;
2. Access to cover under ground sewerage;
3. Provide sanitation facilities for the urban poor and slum dwellers;
4. To scientifically treat the waste water and sewerage; and
5. Restore the natural drains for storm water purpose.

D. Design framework for 25 years ending year 2031: The design period of scheme has been taken as 25 years with the starting base year of 2006, the sewerage system is designed for 80% of the water supply with 200 mm diameter as the minimum size of RCC pipes, an average flow of 105.14 MLD for 2011, 135.03 MLD for 2021 and 135.03 MLD for 2031⁶.

1. To service a total population of 8,55,821 and In first phase a population of 3,68,000;
2. Total area to be serviced: 61.18 sq.km;
3. Total Sewerage Water to be treated: 80% of 149.47 MLD = 119 MLD;
4. Sanitation – through provision of community toilets – user pay model – per population – 5 toilets per 1000 population;
5. Sewerage Treatment plant – 135.03 MLD – about 4 Nos. (STP – I & II, estimated capacity of 34.98 mld & 34mld, Near oxidation pond, STP-III, Estimated Capacity of 44.76 mld near Nimkedi Village and STP-IV, Estimated capacity of 24.44 mld Near asoda Road; and
6. Land requirement – 40 acres/each STP.

E. Strategies for the sewerage and sanitation sector under UIDSSMT

⁵ Jalgaon Water Supply and Sewerage Project – WAPCOS India Limited.

⁶ Jalgaon Water Supply and Sewerage project – WAPCOS India Limited.

1. Sewerage system, sanitation, drainage and Solid Waste Management need overall Master Plan / DPRs;
2. Creation of infrastructure such as household connections, manholes, UGD and pipes, Biological Activated sludge treatment plants, with SCADA system; and
3. Definition of policy for user charges, tariffs.

F. Infrastructure needs: project conceptualization:

1. Preparation of comprehensive master plan for sewerage and sanitation system with focus on design and implementation for an area of 61.18 sq.km;
2. Conversion of soak pits to UGD drain connections;
3. Provision and laying of pipes according to the system design – Old Municipal area - (Primary network of 38.93km, Secondary network of 58.40km, and Tertiary network of 97.33km) covering an area of 44.92sq.km;
4. Provision and laying of pipes according to the system design – Additional areas: (Primary network of 113.90km, Secondary network of 170.70km, and Tertiary network of 284.50km);
5. Provision and laying of pipes according to the system design – Urbanisable area: (Primary network of 55.28km, Secondary network of 82.93km, and Tertiary network of 138.21km) covering an area of 16.26sq.km;
6. Sewerage Treatment Plants - Providing 135.03 MLD;
7. Construction of community toilets for slum areas: 300 units; and
8. Construction of pay and use public toilets: 50 units
9. Land acquisition and Sewer maintenance equipment

G. Management and Maintenance:

1. Lab facilities for water quality management; and
2. Procurement for sewer maintenance equipment.

Projects costing

Table 44: Project Costing for the Sewerage and Sanitation Sector

	Sector / Componets	Total Investment (Rs. In Crores)	Investment till 2012 (Rs. In Crores)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
C.	SEWERAGE AND SANITATION	217.02	154.69	36.48	34.65	45.35	2.55	17.70	17.95
1	Preparation of Comprehensive Master Plan for Sewerage and Sanitation and Solid Waste Management.	3.03	3.03	3.03					
2	Provision of UGD sewer network: old and additional areas about 194.65 running								
	Primary network of 900 mm dia pipe - about 38.93 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.30 Crores	11.68	11.68	3.50	3.50	4.67			
	Secondary network of 600 mm dia pipe - about 58.40 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.15	8.76	8.76	2.63	2.63	3.50			
	Tertiary network of 450 mm dia pipe - about 97.33 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.10 Crores	9.73	9.73	2.92	2.92	3.89			
3	Provision of UGD sewer network: additional areas about 568.99 running kilometer.								
	Primary network of 900 mm dia pipe - about 113.90 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.30 Crores	34.17	22.78	6.83	6.83	9.11			
	Secondary network of 600 mm dia pipe - about 170.70 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.15	25.61	25.61	7.68	7.68	10.24			
	Tertiary network of 450 mm dia pipe - about 284.50 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.10 Crores	28.45	28.45	8.54	8.54	11.38			
4	Provision of UGD sewer network: Urbanisable area about 276.42 km.								
	Primary network of 900 mm dia pipe - about 55.28 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.30 Crores	16.58							
	Secondary network of 600 mm dia pipe - about 82.93 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.15 Crores	12.44							
	Tertiary network of 450 mm dia pipe - about 138.21 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.10 Crores	13.82							
5	Sewerage Treatment Plants – 135.03 mld @ Rs. 3 crores/10mld	40.50	32.40					16.20	16.20
6	Providing toilets – slum areas 300 units @ Rs. 25,000/unit	0.75	0.75	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	
7	Pay and use toilets – 50 @ Rs. 8 laks /unit	4.00	4.00	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.00
8	Sewer Maintenance equipments (lumpsum)	1.50	1.50					0.75	0.75
9	Land acquisition cost – 40 acres @ Rs. 15 lakhs	6.00	6.00	0.60	1.80	1.80	1.80		

Total capital investment for sewerage and sanitation: 217.02 Crores.

Total capital investment till 2012: 154.69 Crores.

2.2.4 STORM WATER DRAINS: The storm water drainage system in the city divided into primary, secondary and tertiary drains. There are five primary Nallahs connected to city and its periphery such as Lendi, Khedi, Pimprala, Gujar and Harivittal nallahs. The length of these nallahs about 22 km, out of which about 14 km an average width of 6-8 meter and 8 km, an average width of 20 meter respectively. Also covered by the secondary and tertiary drains within the city.

A. STORM WATER DRAIN SECTOR SPECIFIC STUDIES:

1. Total network of storm water drains about 185.40 to 190.025 km in length during 2001-01 & 2005-06 respectively;
2. About 3.86% covered drains within the city and rest are open;
3. Primary and secondary nallas present where household send out sullage, effluents and storm water (mixed);
4. Dumping of solid waste and clogging of the drains leading to pollution of ground water sources due to seepage into subsoil;
5. Untrained, not suitable gradients for natural drainage;
6. Network of storm water drains needs to be established;
7. Augmentation of infrastructure including creation of artificial RWH ponds and treatment plants; and
8. Water from the RWH ponds can generate revenue by being sold to farmers.

B. Goal

To Ensure an Efficient and Effective storm Water Drainage System to curb flooding and carry storm water exclusively; and
Drains to run as per Natural Drainage Lines and allow Harvesting and Reuse of this Water.

C. Objectives:

1. To strengthen the existing natural drainage pattern;
2. Lining of the Nallas, Primary drains along with gradients;
3. Providing drains along the main roads - Arterial, sub arterial etc;
4. To provide for Rain water harvesting utilizing the primary drains; and
5. Creation of RWH ponds for collection of the storm water.

D. Design framework for 25 years ending year 2031:

The design period of scheme has been taken as 25 years with the starting base year of 2006. The existing drains of within the city will be used exclusively for storm water runoffs and augmentation and up gradation; existing drains plus new drains would be constructed in urbanisable area.

1. Increased Run offs – area 44.92 sqkm to 61.18 sqkm;
2. Width of existing primary nallahs & drains – Primary nallahs average width of 20m & 6-8m, secondary drains: average width of 4.0m and tertiary: average width of 2.0m;
3. Depth of drain: average 4.0 m - primary, 3.0 - secondary and 1.5 m – tertiary;
4. Length existing drains primary: 22 km.
5. RWH ponds for collection of storm water from primary nallas: 2.0 Ha.m capacity.

E. Strategies for the storm water drainage sector under UIDSSMT

1. Reduce point pollution sources along the storm water drains through diversion of sewer;
2. Environmental up gradation through tree planting and creation of parks /recreation lung spaces along the primary drains;
3. Engineering measures to maintain the gradient and natural drain slopes for self-cleaning, lining, and training of the drains to be provided;
4. Collection of storm water in common point for rain water harvesting and usage; and
5. Comprehensive urban water shed management plan.

F. Infrastructure needs: project conceptualization:

1. Preparation of comprehensive urban water shed master plan on an area of 80sqkm;
2. Desilting of the primary drains and construction of lining along the primary drains (22.0 km length- 14 km width of 20m, 8 km width of 6-8m and 4.0m depth);
3. Up gradation, lining and covering of existing drains – Secondary (30.0 km length & Tertiary drains: 100 km;
4. Construction of new drains in urbanisable area: (Secondary drains of 40.65km, and Tertiary drains of 230.75km);
5. Rain water harvesting ponds for 2.0 Ha-m capacity (3nos.); and
6. Afforestation and tree planting: 8,000 saplings.
7. Culverts and bridges: 15nos

G. Management and Maintenance:

Management and enforcement to prevent from dumping and encroachment; and Water quality management in the RWH ponds, for further use.

H. Projects costing**Table 45: Project Costing for the Storm Water Drain Sector**

	Sector / Componets	Total Investment (Rs. In Crores)	Investment till 2012 (Rs. In Crores)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
D.	DRAINAGE	332.83	216.65	39.54	36.25	57.33	28.06	27.49	27.98
1	Preparation of Comprehensive Master Plan for drainage.	3.29	3.29	3.29					
2	Up gradation of existing primary drain network – desilting & lining Primary drains: 22.0 km @ Rs. 1.50 Crores/km.	33.00	33.00	9.90	9.90	13.20			
3	Construction of new Primary drains - Urbanisable area: about 15 km @ Rs. 2.00 Crores/km.	30.00							
4	Up gradation of existing secondary & tertiary drains network:								
	Secondary drains - 30 km * Rs. 0.15 Crores.	4.50	4.50	1.35	1.35	1.80			
	Tertiary drains - 100 km * Rs. 08 Crores.	8.00	8.00	2.40	2.40	3.20			
5	Construction of new Secondary and Tertiary drains - old and additional municipal limits.								
	Secondary drains - 75 km * 2 * Rs. 0.20 Crores.	30.00	30.00	9.00	9.00	12.00			
	Tertiary drains - 433 km * 2 * Rs. 15 Crores.	129.90	129.90	12.99	12.99	25.98	25.98	25.98	25.98
6	Construction of new Secondary and tertiary drains - Urbanisable area.								
	Secondary drains - 40.65 km * 2 * 0.20 Crores	16.26							
	Tertiary drains - 230.75 km * 2 * 0.15 Crores	69.23							
7	Rain water harvesting ponds of 2.0 Ha-m capacity (3 nos at Rs.1.0 crores per pond)	3.00	2.85	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.86	0.29	
8	Afforestation (8,000 saplings @ Rs. 500 each)	0.40	0.38	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.11
9	Culvert and Bridges: 15 nos@ Rs. 20 laks/unit.	3.00	2.70			0.54	0.54	0.54	1.08
10	Landscaping & creation of recreational spaces along the drains: three numbers @ Rs. 0.75	2.25	2.03				0.61	0.61	0.81

Total capital investment for Storm Water Drainage: 332.83 Crores

Total capital investment till 2012: 216.65 Crores

2.2.5 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

A. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SECTOR SPECIFIC STUDIES

1. Waste collection restricted to few areas.
2. The city does not have a door-to-door collection system.
3. The city does not have a designated scientific disposal sites, disposed off to drains/ on road sides – clogging drains.
4. Ground water & soil pollution due to intrusion of leachate.
5. Effective treatment of Bio-medical waste.
6. Bulk agriculture waste need for composting.

B. Goal

To ensure scientific solid waste collection and disposal methods for healthy and clean city

C. Objectives

1. Initiate door-to-door collection system
2. Efficient transportation system for collection and disposal.
3. Designate land fill site for disposal.
4. Compost plant for MSW – treatment capacity 240 tones/day
5. Initiate segregation at source
6. Capacity building and Community awareness programme, Information, education & Communication campaigns by NGOs on waste segregation.

D. Design framework for 25 years ending year 2031

The waste generation per capita was estimated based on the present and projected population. The design period of scheme has been taken as 25 years with the starting base year of 2006. The waste generation per capita was estimated 0.30kg/day/person.

1. Current tonnage SWM – 160 T/D;
2. Annual generation – 73600 T/Y (2001);
3. Identified land fill site – 60728 sqm (15 acres);
4. Increased population = 8,55,821;
5. Projected tonnage (2031) : 400 T/D (146346T/Y); and
6. Composting (2031): Projected tonnage 240 T/D (146346T/Y – 60% Composting)

E. Strategies for the SWM sector under UIDSSMT

1. Initiate door to door collection with source segregation;
2. Regularize waste collection from slum areas;
3. Involvement of SHGs, RWAs and CBOs for collection;
4. Collection of Bio medical, industrial and construction and demolition wastes apart from Municipal solid waste;
5. Generation of revenue through waste to energy through PPP models; and
6. Overall engineering measures to maintain the land fill sites, scientific tools for collection and disposal.

F. Infrastructure needs: project conceptualization:

1. Preparation of comprehensive plan for Solid waste management with focus on transportation for an area of 61.18 sqkm, out of which about 44.92 (urbanized area) and 16.26 sqkm (urbanisable area);
2. GPS tracking of collection and disposal vehicles;
3. Construction of Compost plant with a tonnage capacity of 240T/D;
4. Preparation of sanitary land fills site (3nos.)- construction of Weigh Bridge, unloading platform, operator facilities etc;
5. Transfer station- 3 Nos;
6. Augmenting of existing bio medical waste plant through PPP model; and
7. Acquisition of land for land fill sites and transfer stations.

G. Management and Maintenance:

1. Capacity building and awareness campaign.
2. Maintenance of machinery and equipments.

H. Projects costing**Table 46: Project Costing for the Solid Waste Management Sector**

	Sector / Componets	Total Investment (Rs. In Crores)	Investment till 2012 (Rs. In Crores)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
E.	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	89.00	72.50	9.12	8.04	27.84	24.00	1.75	1.75
1	Construction of sanitary land fill site – 3 numbers @ Rs. 20.00 Crores/unit.	60.00	48.00			24.00	24.00		
2	Construction of transfer station – 3 numbers @ Rs. 50 lakhs	1.50	1.50					0.75	0.75
3	Construction of Compost plant – Rs. 5 lakhs/tonnage capacity of 240 T/D.	12.00	9.60	1.92	3.84	3.84			
4	Augmentation of existing BWM treatment facilities – Lump sum	3.00	3.00	3.00					
5	GPS vehicle tracking of collection and disposal (GPS survey and introduction of GPS model) – Lump sum	2.00	2.00					1.00	1.00
6	Land acquisition: Land fill site 30 acres , Transfer station 15 acres and compost plant 25 acres @ Rs. 15 lakhs/acres (Rs. 4.50 +2.25 +3.75 Crores)	10.50	8.40	4.20	4.20				

Total capital investment for Solid Waste Management sector: 89.00 Crores

Total capital investment till 2012: 72.50 Crores

2.2.6 ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF LAKES:

The Girna River, lakes and forest lands form the primary ecological base for the city of Jalgaon region. Mehrun and Ambadzara are the only lakes in the city limits. Mehrun covers an area of 75 ha. The Mehrun also contributes to water supply in the drier months of the year as it supplies water to two wards during water supply shortage months. Ambadzara is a lesser-known tank, which shows signs of neglect and contamination, and the preservation and maintenance of both these water bodies is essential for maintaining a healthy environment in the city.

A. ENVIRONMENT SECTOR SPECIFIC STUDIES

1. Laboratory analysis of the water from Mehrun tank showed a ph variation of 6.24 to 7.45 and electrical conductivity varies from 0.495 to 0.510milimhos
2. The chloride concentrations and high BOD and COD values are also present.
3. Reasons for these values are due to human and animal activities such as bathing and washing at the banks of the lakes.

B. Goal

To upgrade the environment for providing better quality of life to the user/ inhabitants

A. Objectives:

1. Upgrade the natural environment and develop strategies for its preservation through future urbanization. To assess development because of long term and cumulative impacts, and net positive and negative contributions to environmental quality;
2. Achieve environmental principles and physical growth of the City in a financially responsible manner;
3. Encourage the conservation and managed use of all natural resources;
4. To preserve, protect and enhance significant natural features;
5. To minimize the potential for adverse impacts to the air, land and water;
6. Maintain new lakes created through rain water harvesting and increasing water level in the lake as well surrounding area;
7. Use of lakes and parks for recreation;
8. Revenue generation from the lakes and parks; and
9. Water quality improvement;

D. Design framework for 25 years ending year 2030:

Prepare master plan for long-term preservation and maintenance of natural environment of Jalgaon through an integrated approach. Through the plan prepare frameworks for maintenance of physical/ topographical features including the Girna River, the water front, low lying areas and rain water harvesting ponds and lakes, green lands and the impacts of the built form on them.

1. Prepare plans for creation of new water bodies, rain water harvesting ponds;

2. Prepare plans for development and preservation of Mehrun, Ambadzara lakes and other new ponds proposed for creation; and
3. Plan for efficient and sustainable management of revenue generated from lakes and tanks as places of recreation to support their preservation.

E. Strategies for the Environment sector under UIDSSMT

1. By virtue of its enormous expanse (75 ha) Mehrun Lake forms an important potential of the city, so use of Mehrun Lake as a city level recreational open space.
2. Infrastructure development in Lake Precincts
3. Implementation of silt protection measures
4. Regular monitoring of lake water quality
5. Private sector participation in development and maintenance of water bodies and green open spaces
6. To encourage land use dealing with resource materials management, waste products and recycling ventures.

F. Infrastructure needs project conceptualization

1. Preparation of comprehensive master plan for environmental upgradation;
2. Create 'City Forests' on low lying, vacant municipal lands or forestlands in the city. Plan for plantation of approximately 3000 saplings in parks and green areas and along water bodies;
3. De-silting of lake: Implementing soil and water conservation measures like gully control measures, construction of check dams etc to hold soil and reduce siltation;
4. Infrastructure development around the lakes and construction of public toilets (8 units per lake) and ghats; and
5. Prevention of soil erosion - Development of dense plantation buffers running along city, along nallahs, along railway lines, along NHs, in MIDC area.

G. Management and Maintenance

1. Afforestation & soil conservation;
2. Desiltation;
3. Construction of community toilets; and
4. Provision of water monitoring laboratory for regular monitoring of water quality, identification of pollution sources and research.

H. Projects costing – compilation for 7 years**Table 47: Project costing for the Environmental Up gradation Sector**

	Sector / Componets	Total Investment (Rs. In Crores)	Investment till 2012 (Rs. In Crores)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
G.	ENVIRONMENTAL & PRESERVATION OF WATER BODIES	11.69	11.69	5.91	5.79				
1	Preparation of Master Plan (Detailed Project Report).	0.12	0.12	0.12					
2	Restoration of Mehurn Lake:								
	a. Lake Desiltation(Average Depth of 0.6 m): Mechanical about effective 60 ha @ Rs. 80.00 / Cum.	2.88	2.88	1.44	1.44				
	b. Civil Works: about 4 km an average width of 1.2 m @ Rs. 1000/sqm.	0.48	0.48	0.24	0.24				
	c. Landscaping: creating wetland, bird habitat, child play area, horticulture/ornamental plants, Afforestation, creating pathways, gate, steps / raised platform.	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00				
3	Restoration of Ambadzara Lake:								
	a. Lake Desiltation ((Average Depth of 0.6 m): Mechanical about effective 20 ha @ Rs. 80.00 / Cum.	0.95	0.95	0.48	0.48				
	b. Civil Works: about 1.5 km an average width of 1.2 m @ Rs. 1000/sqm.	0.18	0.18	0.09	0.09				
	c. Landscaping: creating wetland, bird habitat, child play area, horticulture/ornamental plants, Afforestation, creating pathways, gate, steps / raised platform.	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25				
4	Construction of 30 public toilet @ Rs. 25000/unit	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.04				
5	Water quality, biodiversity monitoring and research	1.50	1.50	0.75	0.75				
6	Construction of modern abattoir	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50				

Total capital investment for Environmental Upgradation: Rs. 11.69 Crores
Total capital investment for Environmental Up gradation till 2012: Rs. 11.69 Crores

2.2.7 URBAN RENEWAL:

The Jalgaon Gaothan (area of 0.25sqkm) is the first ever limit of the city. It is from this village limit that the city originally grew from. The extended limit of the city that incorporates an area of 68.24sq.km has also engulfed many village pockets like that of the Pimprala Gaothan (area of 0.175sqkm), Mehrun Gaothan (area of 0.131sqkm) and the Khedi Gaothan area (area of 0.025sqkm). Also present within this municipal area are the central business areas of the city like Shivajinagar, Joshipeth, Navipeth, Balrampeth etc.

The Town Planning scheme - I, Town Planning scheme - II and Town Planning scheme - III have been conceptualized in the Jalgaon Gaothan area and two of these, which is the Town Planning - II, and Town Planning - III have been implemented. The Town Planning schemes that have already been implemented include the provisions of schools and parks. Road widening schemes in these areas are also proposed in the other TP schemes that have not been implemented yet.

A. URBAN RENEWAL SECTOR SPECIFIC STUDIES:

1. Old areas have water networks which were set up in 1927 and are in need of replacement;
2. Non conforming land uses like air and noise polluting industries occur in these areas and their spread remains unchecked;
3. The rate of transfer of people from the old areas to newer areas of the city is very high and percentages of residential use are on the decline;
4. Garbage (solid waste generated) in these areas is high and effective collection and disposal systems are not yet in place;
5. System designs for water supply, sewage, drainage, sanitation and roads need to be comprehensive;
6. Congestions in the old city streets persist with narrow streets, bottlenecks, dust pollution and poor traffic management;
7. Parking facilities are inadequate and reduce the right of way in the already narrow streets; and
8. Basic social infrastructure services like health, schools, community centers, parks and open spaces etc are also lacking.

B. Goal

To Revitalize The Cultural, Economic and Historic Hub of the City and to ensure a Good Quality of Life for the People staying in these areas with Access to a High Quality of Infrastructure Services

C. Objectives:

1. To revitalize the cultural and economic hub of the city keeping in mind the redevelopment of the existing communities.
2. Micro level plan to allow for renewal of the Gaothan area effectively.
3. Access for all in terms of high quality basic services like that of clean drinking water, water supply, sewerage, drainage, and sanitation.
4. To enhance the effectiveness of roads in these areas by eliminating bottlenecks, road realignment, strengthening and widening of narrow roads and transport planning.

5. To allow for parking facilities that does not compromise the right of way of narrow streets.
6. Shifting of non conforming land uses such as polluting and hazardous industries in residential neighborhoods to conforming areas in the outskirts of the city
7. Solid waste generated in these areas need to be collected through an efficient collection and disposal system to avoid unhygienic conditions in these areas.
8. Land needs to be reserved for social infrastructure needs like schools, health centers, parks and playgrounds, community centers etc.

D. Design framework for 25 years ending year 2031: The design period of UIDSSMT scheme has been taken as 25 years with the starting base year of 2006. Urban renewal is proposed with the view that these areas that form the economic and cultural nerve center of the city will face more and more pressure as the city bursts at its peripheries.

1. Enhanced infrastructure services in areas such as Shivajinagar and Navipeth will have to bear the pressure to serve the business needs of a population of 3, 68,000 at present and a projected total population of 8, 55,821 in future as they form the central business hubs today;
2. The floating population in these areas which are at present 60,000 people is estimated to rise to 1, 16,000 people and will have to be accounted for in the design framework for the provision of basic services and public amenities; and
3. The land area will remain unchanged but the requirements of parking spaces, increased vehicular movement, additional commercial space etc will rise and the proposal of a parking and logistics hub is seen as a requirement.

E. Strategies for the URBAN RENEWAL SECTOR under UIDSSMT

1. Encourage urban renewal in the central business areas of the city with policies based on a mix of renovation, selective demolition, and investment, and incentives;
2. Micro level plan for renewal of the Gaothan area;
3. Environmental up gradation through tree planting and creation of parks /recreation lung spaces wherever possible;
4. Shifting of non-conforming land uses to conforming uses in the outskirts of the city wherever is required; and
5. Implementation of road widening schemes through the utilization of TDR and the preparation of a comprehensive Master Plan for traffic management.

F. Infrastructure needs project conceptualization

1. Preparation of comprehensive master plan for Urban Renewal in the central business areas of the city such as Shivajinagar and Navipeth with focus on design and implementation to cater to the business needs of the future;
2. Micro level plan to propose improvements for the Gaothan areas of the Jalgaon Gaothan;
3. Proposal for a parking and logistics hub to relieve the congested central areas of the city;
4. Shifting of the Old bus stand
5. Rejuvenation of Old areas
6. Up gradation of existing infrastructure like the worn out water supply pipes, introduction of a sewerage system, drainage and solid waste management collection and disposal needs; and
7. Preparation of micro-level plans.

G. Management and Maintenance

1. Provision of high quality services requires timely maintenance and management; and
2. Management and enforcement of effective traffic management and regulated entry and exit of goods carrying vehicles at prescribed timings.

H. Projects costing:**Table 48: Project costing for the Urban Renewal Sector**

	Sector / Componets	Total Investment (Rs. In Crores)	Investment till 2012 (Rs. In Crores)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
F.	URBAN RENEWAL	23.89	23.89	3.54	6.30	6.90	4.94	1.04	1.18
1	Preparation of Comprehensive Master Plan in the Central Business Areas of Navipeth and Shivajinagar – total extent of 2.5 sqkm and Gaothan areas - total extent of 0.25 sqkm.	0.24	0.24	0.24					
2	Redevelopment of Central Business Areas: Shifting of non-conforming industries to conforming areas - Navipeth and Shivajinagar about 2.5 sqkm @ Rs. 6.00 Crores.	15.00	15.00	1.50	4.50	4.50	4.50		
3	Construction of Multi Level Car Parking: about 100 numbers @ Rs.1.2 lakhs / Car including both the areas.	1.20	1.20					0.60	0.60
4	Shifting Old bus Stand – Lump sum	6.00	6.00	1.80	1.80	2.40			
5	Rejuvenation of old area: Gaothan area – about 0.25 sqkm @ Rs. 5.00 Crores/sqkm.	1.25	1.25				0.38	0.38	0.50
6	Landscaping & Beautification – CBA & Gaothan area. (Lump sum	0.20	0.20				0.06	0.06	0.08

Total capital investment for Urban Renewal: Rs. 23.89Crores

Total capital investment till 2012: Rs. 23.89Crores

2.2.8 HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND TOURISM

A. HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND TOURISM SECTOR SPECIFIC STUDIES

1. In spite of presence of significant heritage sites in the vicinity, the city has failed to attract tourists;
2. Little attention is paid to development of infrastructure facilities to promote tourism. Currently, the city does not host any five-star hotels;
3. No proper recording and documentation of heritage buildings;
4. Due to lack of awareness on heritage conservation, heritage buildings are deteriorating;
5. Lack of technical support to owners for maintaining heritage structures; and
6. Lack of nodal agency for overall heritage management and tourism promotion.

B. Goal

To promote development based on conservation of heritage and cultural properties, traditional arts and crafts of the region.

C. Objectives

1. Promote tourism as an important economy of Jalgaon;
2. Promote Jalgaon as a transit tourist hub;
3. Increase the number of tourists (both domestic and foreign) visiting Ajanta - Ellora and accordingly up grade the tourism infrastructure to meet the enhanced demand;
4. To coordinate heritage plans and programs with other programs offered by the City, individuals, groups, agencies and senior levels of government;
5. To encourage and develop private and public financial support in the conservation of heritage resources; and
6. To encourage other levels of government to enact legislation and take other actions to preserve, improve and use the City's heritage resources.

D. Design framework for 25 years ending year 2030

Plan for up gradation of physical infrastructure, hospitality, leisure, sports and tourism sectors as part of an integrated effort towards creation of a transit tourist hub at Jalgaon.

1. Plan for Jalgaon as a transit tourist hub;
2. To upgrade basic physical infrastructure of the city to provide for international tourists.
3. Design and maintain the water bodies of the city, viz., the Mehrun Lake, Ambadzara Lake and any other proposed Rain Water Harvesting Tanks for tourist attraction; and
4. .Promote establishment of three star and five star hotels, improved taxi services, better public and private transport services.

E. Strategies for the Heritage and Tourism sector under UIDSSMT

1. Setting up of heritage cell for heritage conservation;
2. Setting up of a nodal agency to promote tourism;
3. Prepare a comprehensive master plan for heritage and tourism plan for the city and the region;
4. Encourage private sector participation in tourism related infrastructure development;
5. Develop frameworks for heritage TDR;
6. Generate database for heritage conservation by preparing inventory of architectural, cultural, traditional, natural heritage in the city;
7. Generate database for tourism development by preparing inventory of tourism potential sites in the vicinity; and
8. Develop civic awareness on heritage and conservation.

F. Infrastructure needs: project conceptualization

1. Preparation of comprehensive master plan for heritage conservation and tourism to attract a large percentage of the state's foreign tourists;
2. Create a Museum to show case the culture and artifacts of the region;
3. Create a Tourist Information Center; and
4. Construction of hotels, parking lots for tourist buses and taxis (travels).

G. Management and Maintenance

1. Create Heritage Cell for management of heritage sites (under public & private ownership); and
2. Maintenance of heritage buildings and precincts.

H. Projects costing – compilation for 7 years**Table 49: Project costing for the Heritage Development Sector**

	Sector / Componets	Total Investment (Rs. In Crores)	Investment till 2012 (Rs. In Crores)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
H.	HERITAGE CONSERVATION	11.32	11.32	1.30	1.00	1.00	1.53	3.75	2.75
1	Preparation of Master Plan (Detailed Project Report).	0.07	0.07	0.07					
2	Create a Museum to show case the culture and artifacts of the region plus its maintenance	2.50	2.50					1.25	1.25
3	Create a Tourist Information Center	0.75	0.75	0.23			0.53		
4	Parking lots accommodating 50 cars and other facilities for tourist facilities such as buses, signage and beautification	2.00	2.00					1.00	1.00
5	Preservation of artifacts	1.00	1.00					0.50	0.50
6	Scientific conservation of heritage sites (Facade Improvement of existing buildings)	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Total capital investment for Heritage Development: 11.32 Crores
Total capital investment for Heritage Development till 2012: 11.32 Crores

2.2.9 BASIC SERVICES FOR THE URBAN POOR

The Jalgaon City Municipal Corporation has notified Tambapura, Bimnagar, Ambedkarnagar, Mangwada, Bhilwada and Old Cattle Bazaar for the slum improvement scheme. The JCMC is responsible for providing basic services for urban poor within the municipal area.

A. BASIC SERVICES FOR THE URBAN POOR SECTOR SPECIFIC STUDIES

1. The slum population: in the three years between 1998 and 2001 there was an increase of ten thousand inhabitants. (From 51,147 in 1998 to 62,696 in 2001);
2. The Slum area does not have the basic infrastructures; and
3. There is a shortage in terms of access to community and public toilets for the urban poor.

B. Goal

To Ensure Efficient basic Infrastructure/ Services Delivery to the poor at Affordable Prices and Access to Low Cost Shelter

C. Objectives

1. Integrated approach for housing & basic infrastructure;
2. Supply of Safe drinking water at lower price, equitable distribution of basic services; and
3. Provide sanitation facilities for the urban poor and slum dwellers.

D. Design framework for 25 years ending year 2031

1. Up gradation of core infrastructures facilities to urban poor;
2. Provide low cost shelter to the poor; and
3. Sanitation – through provision of community toilets: 5 toilets/ 1000 population.

E. Strategies for the urban poor under UIDSSMT

1. Improving the overall quality of life of urban poor; and
2. Enhancing & increase the income generation capacity.

G. Projects costing**Table 50: Project costing for the Basic Services to Urban Poor Sector**

	Sector / Componets	Total Investment (Rs. In Crores)	Investment till 2012 (Rs. In Crores)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
I.	BASIC SERVICES FOR URBAN POOR	181.80	145.80	29.16	21.87	21.87	21.87	21.87	29.16
1	Preparation of Master Plan (Detailed Project Report).	1.80	1.80	1.80					
2	Provision of urban service for poor - Core infrastructure includes housing and other amenities	180.00	144.00	23.04	23.04	23.04	23.04	23.04	28.80

3.0 CITY INVESTMENT PLAN, STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Based on the understanding of issues and long term vision set out for urban development of Jalgaon explained in the previous chapter, this chapter presents sector wise goals, objectives, strategies and projects. The projects in each sector have been identified based on two criteria: (a) the feedback of various stakeholders during the CDP preparation process; and (b) current and future demand and supply gaps projected through the CDP preparation process.

The strategies adopted primarily aim at enhancing service delivery by efficiency measures, by creating infrastructure; and improving the governance aspects of the Municipal Corporation of Jalgaon. This section summarizes the capital investments required for creating infrastructure assets and various strategic interventions essential in the implementation of such projects.

3.1. City Investment Plan (CIP)

The City Investment Plan involves planning of identified and prioritized investments. The scheduling or phasing of the Plan is based on studies of fiscal resources availability (for new investments and O&M), technical capacity for construction and O&M, and the choice of specific improvements to be carried out for a period of six years. The CIP is needed for:

- Realization of city growth and a meeting of infrastructure needs (to be carried out once every five years)
- Scheduling of investments of ongoing projects due to cost and/ or time overruns
- Assigning of priorities within the constraints of available financial resources

3.2. Institutionalizing the CIP process

The City Investment Plan is an important element of the CDP and is significant in terms of the city's management process and sustainability with regard to the delivery of basic services. The CIP also provides a framework for the annual budget cycle of JCMC for the future 7 year period and a long term strategy for the next 25 years. In Jalgaon JCMC is the primary agency responsible for delivering municipal services and hence the CDP proposals ought to be implemented by JCMC.

3.3. Overall Design Framework for Jalgaon

Jalgaon city requires an integrated approach towards future development and up gradation of the physical infrastructure. At present covering an urbanized area of 44.92 sqkm plus urbanisable area of 16.26 sq.km a total extent of 61.18 sqkm by 2031. The design period of UIDSSMT scheme has been taken as 25 years with the starting base year of 2006.

The CIP takes into account the existing situation analysis which outlines the various issues faced by the city in the sectors of water supply, sewage and sanitation, drainage, solid waste management, roads, heritage-tourism, development of lakes and urban renewal areas. The road sector forms one of the most critical parameters in determining the pattern of development of cities. The proposed Outer Ring Road has been planned

with regard to future urbanization and avoids traffic flow within the city centre. The Arterials & sub arterial can be interlinked with Ring Roads as a radial pattern and followed by the grid iron type for minor road and street roads.

The Water supply sector investment estimated based on the present and future population plus coverage, water supply estimates for the next 25 years is all inclusive of residential, commercial, industrial and institutional use. The design of the sewerage system takes into account of population & area, the provision of sewage treatment plants will be based on the 80% capacity of roads, provision of public toilet facilities - especially to areas occupied by the urban poor. Drainage networks have been considered based on the estimates for future road networks and the network of existing drains. The existing drains of within the city will be used exclusively for storm water runoffs and augmentation and up gradation; existing drains plus new drains would be constructed in urbanisable area. Solid waste management plan considers collection, transfer stations, transport and disposal of waste, including municipal solid waste (household and commercial), industrial and bio-medical waste. The plan takes into account establishment of a compost plant, scientific landfill and augmentation of the existing bio-medical waste plant. The plan incorporates preparation of master plan for long-term preservation and maintenance of natural environment of Jalgaon through an integrated approach including low-lying areas and rain water harvesting ponds and lakes, and green lands.

3.4. Summary of Investment

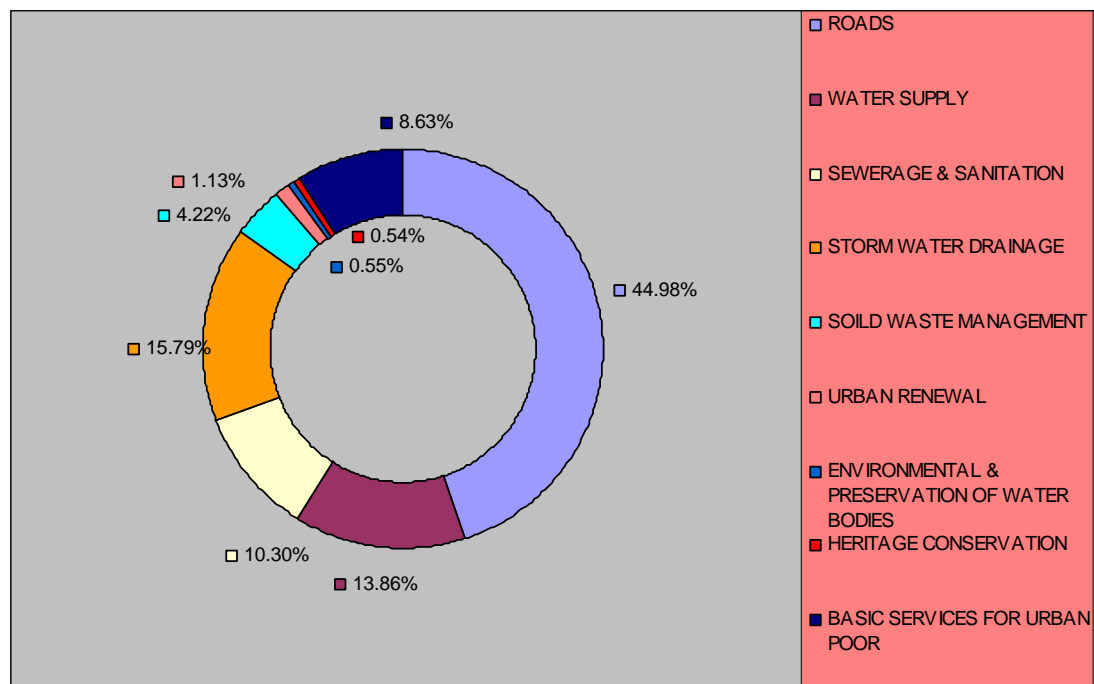
The total estimated capital investment required for providing efficient services to the present and future population of Jalgaon city by the year 2031 is Rs. 2179.75 Crores at constant prices. As can be observed from the table below, the Road sector holds more, followed by Sewerage and Sanitation, Water Supply, Basic Services for the Urban Poor etc. The phasing wise allocation of each sector based on the existing developed area and urbanisable area for the planning origin of 2031.

Table No 53: Total Capital Investment needed.

Investment Phasing

SECTORS	Investment Cost (Rs in Crores)	% Sector wise of Total
ROADS	948.05	44.98
WATER SUPPLY	292.08	13.86
SEWERAGE & SANITATION	217.02	10.30
STORM WATER DRAINAGE	332.83	15.79
SOILD WASTE MANAGEMENT	89.00	4.22
URBAN RENEWAL	23.89	1.13
ENVIRONMENTAL & PRESERVATION OF WATER BODIES	11.69	0.55
HERITAGE CONSERVATION	11.32	0.54
BASIC SERVICES FOR URBAN POOR	181.80	8.63
TOTAL	2107.68	100.00

Figure 21: Percentage wise allocation of capital Investments



4.13.9 – City Investment Plan of JCMC

General Notes on CIP

Introduction

Under the UIDSSMT scheme, JCMC has the following options to raise the finances for implementing the projects designed and determined through the CIP:

- Grants available under the UIDSSMT framework as a percentage of investment proposed for funding by 2011-12 in urban infrastructure improvement, addition and maintenance
 - Central Government – 80% Grants
 - State Government – 10% Grants
- Available internal resources and improving upon the same by:
 - Revision of the Property Tax Rates at certain levels and widening the tax base
 - Rationalization of Water Supply Charges at certain levels with differential charges aimed towards cost recovery
 - Capital cost recovery through a rationalized Sewerage System Charges
 - Improving efficiency in the collection of Property tax rates, water supply charges
- Optimization of Collection Performance
- Structured debt products and borrowings, if any

Finance Projections

Current revenue sources are projected under built-in assumptions for income and expenditure items, to assess the impact of each such revenue enhancement measures being suggested. The projections also aim at estimating the surplus / deficit that will be available from its revenue account. In case JCMC is earning surplus, then it would be used in calculating the own source of funds required under the UIDSSMT scheme along with the debt borrowed for this purpose. These borrowings has been taken on some assumptions regarding interest rate, repayment method and loan grant mix.

A spreadsheet, which is customized to depict the financial position of JCMC and the investment – sustaining capacity of JCMC has been assessed on the basis of the assumptions that are following this section. This customized spreadsheet model was used to calculate future surpluses under various scenarios involving combinations of internal revenue improvement, state support and financing terms, etc.

Municipal Accounts – Growth Projections and Assumptions

The standard assumptions under which the projections are carried out and certain expenditure control and revenue augmentation measures proposed in-line with the mandatory and optional reforms under the UIDSSMT framework are presented below.

Head	Assumptions
Grant from GOI	80% of the proposed project
Grant from GOM	10% of the proposed project
All outstanding loans	As per existing terms and conditions
All New Loans	Condition of Repayment in 20years, with 5 year Principal Moratorium @ 10% interest rate
Expenditure Items	
Growth in Total Revenue Expenditure	An average of 10% (Based on the actual calculations of the individual items of the expenditure)
Growth in General Administration	12% p.a. (Based on the increase in the administrative costs and salaries)
Growth in Public Safety	8% p.a. (Based on last five years data)
Growth in Public Health	15% p.a. (Based on the Statistics of ULBs of Maharashtra)
Growth in Public Education	7% p.a. (Based on the increase in the cost of providing education as well as the statistics of ULBs of Maharashtra)
Growth in Water Supply Spending	12% p.a. (Based on the cost of providing the cost of water supply to Jalgaon)
Growth in Miscellaneous Expenditure	3% p.a.
Income Items	
Growth in Total Revenue Incomes	An average of 15% p.a. (based on the actual calculations of the individual items of the revenue incomes)
Growth in Property Taxes	As per the Actual Property Tax rates provided below
Growth in Octroi Taxes	10% p.a. (Based on the Statistics of ULBs of Maharashtra)
Growth in Water Charges	As per the Actual Water Tax rates provided below
Growth in Miscellaneous Incomes	5% p.a. (Based on the Statistics of ULBs of Maharashtra)
Growth in State Finance Commission Grants	5 % for every three years
Property Tax: Proposed to be introduced	
Properties Growth	6% p.a.
Average area per property	350 sq. ft.
Tax Rates per Assessment	20% increase every 5 years
Collection Performance	85% by 2011-12
Water Supply: Proposed to be introduced	
Growth in Properties	5% p.a.

Average Connection per property	1 connection per property
Average water consumption	Assumed to be constant at current levels
Initial Revision	100% in FY 2008-09
Subsequent Revision	25% every three years
Collection performance	85% by 2011-12
Sanitation Charges:	As per the proposal
Additional expenditure towards Operations and Maintenance due to capital investment	
Roads	1 - 3% of Capital Cost
Water Supply	2 - 5% of Capital Cost
Sewerage and Sanitation	2 - 5% of Capital Cost
Drainage	1 - 2% of Capital Cost
Solid Waste Management	8 -12% of Capital Cost
Urban Renewal	1 - 2% of Capital Cost
Environmental and Preservation of Water Bodies	3% of Capital Cost
Heritage Conservation	1 - 4% of Capital Cost
Basic Services for Urban Poor	2% of Capital Cost
Others	2% of Capital Cost

The growth rates considered above for each of the items are based on the following:

- The actual growth rates of the finances of JCMC.
- The growth rates provided by the report on a statistical study of various Urban Local Bodies of Maharashtra.⁷
- Adopted suitably

Analysis of the Financial Projections

The table below shows the financial projections based on the growth rates provided above. The table shows that JCMC would be able to finance its city investment plan using its own sources if it proceeds according to the plan. This is based on the following assumptions and/or comments passed on by the accounts department.

- JCMC would be able to recover Rs.5064 lakhs during 2006-07 through the contracting out of Octroi collection
- Grants from State Finance Commissions are revised as per the projections.

In case these assumptions are not fulfilled, then the projections would have to be reworked.

Therefore, assuming the projections are met along with the appropriate existing policy changes and devising new policy frameworks, it can be found that JCMC would be able to raise all the required funds for the CIP during the first two years of projections, which are from years 2006-07 and 2007-08. But from the year 2008-09 onwards, JCMC would have to borrow additional funds which it would not be able to raise through its surpluses and accruals. Also during the year 2011-12, JCMC would not be having any surplus from its

⁷ Pethe, Abhay, et. al., "Finances of Urban Local Bodies in Maharashtra - A Statistical Profile", India Infrastructure Report 2003, at pp. 225 and 228

revenue operations and hence it would have to finance the entire CIP investments as well as the deficit through the borrowings.

City Investment Plan - Financial Projections of JCMC												
Particulars	Growth Rate Taken for Projections	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Revenue Incomes												
Property Taxes	11%	814	801	1,087	1,149	1,231	2,170	2,364	2,608	2,908	3,790	4,114
Octroi	10%	-	-	-	-	1,591	5,064	5,570	6,127	6,740	7,414	8,155
Income other than Taxes	5%	689	288	367	281	361	379	398	417	438	460	483
Water Supply	6%	373	347	474	543	479	488	532	1,173	1,308	1,421	1,928
Miscellaneous Incomes	5%	1,369	140	43	34	69	72	76	79	83	88	92
State Finance Commission	5%					235	235	235	240	240	240	250
Total Revenue Income from Own Sources	15%	3,245	1,577	1,970	2,008	3,965	8,408	9,174	10,645	11,718	13,413	15,023
Revenue Expenditure												
General Administration	12%	699	631	848	726	984	1,418	1,921	2,580	3,340	4,034	4,761
Debt Servicing		1,699	195	1,454	2,502	773	-	-	31	70	70	70
Public Safety	8%	174	305	347	265	271	293	316	341	369	398	430
Public Health	15%	2,099	1,670	1,502	1,573	1,649	2,018	2,428	3,140	3,877	4,577	5,382
Public Education	7%	144	151	277	90	119	127	136	145	156	166	178
Water Supply	12%	1,135	1,560	1,311	1,227	872	977	1,097	1,231	1,422	1,633	1,876
Miscellaneous Expenditure	3%	574	188	95	207	156	161	166	171	176	181	187
Total Administrative Expenditure	6%	6,525	4,699	5,834	6,590	4,825	4,993	6,063	7,640	9,409	11,059	12,885
Surplus / Deficit		(3,280)	(3,122)	(3,864)	(4,582)	(860)	3,414	3,111	3,005	2,308	2,354	2,138
Dependency Ratio		45.47%	65.04%	65.67%	68.54%	20.11%	-69.13%	-51.58%	-39.30%	-24.31%	-21.10%	-16.34%
Funding Pattern												
Overall Investments needed based on the sectoral funding requirements							23,409	22,729	33,221	27,297	21,758	18,604
Sources of Finance												
GoI Grants	80%						18727	18183	26577	21838	17407	14883
GoM Grants	10%						2341	2273	3322	2730	2176	1860
Balance to be funded by JCMC	10%						2341	2273	3322	2730	2176	1860
Reserves and Surplus							3414	3111	3005	2308	2354	2138
Loans							0	0	317	421	0	0

4.13.10 – Conclusion:

The analysis of Municipal Finance was carried out under the UIDSSMT scheme to understand the directions for the future course of action for JCMC. The analysis covered the various aspects of municipal finances like, revenue and expenditure as well as investments carried out by it. The analysis also focused on the areas of budgeting and its variations in implementing it, the sources of grants and its deployment, and also the overall performance of JCMC in terms of its finances.

In the light of various aspects of its finances, it is found that JCMC is having a stable financial health. The major areas of the finances of JCMC reflect the benchmarks for the country. This analysis also pointed that there are areas for the improvement of the financial strength as well as improve the overall city in terms of developmental activities.

UIDSSMT is an important step towards overcome the shortfall in terms of investment facilities / opportunities for the overall development of the city. This scheme requires the preparation of the City Investment Plan (CIP) for the project which was carried out by the consultants.

In preparing this CIP, the consultants had elaborate discussions with the various stakeholders and then consensus was arrived as to the projects that need to be carried out for the overall development of the City. The outcome of this exercise was that various projects in the area of water supply, roads, public health, sanitation, solid waste management to urban renewal and heritage conservation were evolved, both in terms of the activities that needs to carried out to the amount of investments that would be required to carryout those activities. The overall investment that would be required for the overall development of the city till 2012, would be about Rs.1470.18 crores.



Table 54: CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN AND PHASING

SECTORS	Investment Cost (Rs in Crores)	Phase Wise Allocations		
		Phase - I	Phases - II	Phase - III
ROADS	948.05	679.38	177.28	91.39
WATER SUPPLY	292.08	154.27	67.22	70.58
SEWERAGE & SANITATION	217.02	154.69	31.17	31.17
STORM WATER DRAINAGE	332.83	216.65	73.44	42.74
SOILD WASTE MANAGEMENT	89.00	72.50	16.50	0.00
URBAN RENEWAL	23.89	23.89	0.00	0.00
ENVIRONMENTPRESERVATION OF WATER BODIES	11.69	11.69	0.00	0.00
HERITAGE CONSERVATION	11.32	11.32	0.00	0.00
BASIC SERVICES FOR URBAN POOR	181.80	145.80	36.00	0.00
TOTAL	2107.68	1470.19	401.61	235.88



4.0. URBAN REFORMS

Urban reforms are part of the revised strategy towards urban renewal whereby improvement in urban governance is ensured so that urban local bodies (ULBs) and parastatal agencies become financially sound with enhanced credit rating and the ability to access market capital 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.

The proposed reforms fall under the following two categories:

- A) Mandatory reforms
- B) Optional reforms

4.1. Mandatory reforms:

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

- 1. Reforms at Urban Local Bodies/ Parastatal agencies
- 2. Reforms at State level

1) Reforms at Urban Local Body/ Parastatal

- a) Adoption of modern, accrual-based double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies / Parastatals.
- b) Introduction of system of e-governance using IT applications like, GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs / Parastatals.
- c) 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.
- d) Levy of reasonable user charges by ULBs/Para-statals 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 & maintenance charges initially. These cities/towns should graduate to full O&M cost recovery in a phased manner.
- e) Internal earmarking within local body, budgets for basic services to the urban poor.
- f) Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuing delivery of other social services such as education, health and social security.



a) Adoption of modern, accrual-based double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies / Parastatals

The Jalgaon City Municipal Corporation currently follows the cash basis or single entry system of accounting wherein the final accounts are in the form of an annual statement of Receipts and Expenditure. As part of the adoption of a modern **accrual based double entry system** of accounting, the JCMC needs to implement the following actions and generate balance sheets:

- Prepare accounting manual based on the National Municipal Accounting Manual (NMAM)
- Implement function and accounting codes.
- Develop computer program for the double entry accounting system.
- Record and value a fixed and flexible assets and liabilities.
- Carry out bank reconciliation work of all the bank accounts.
- Train corporation staff for accurate account coding as per NMAM for the preparation of the balance sheet and the budget.

The JCMC staff may not be equipped to install such a system as yet and consultants may be required for training and capacity building for the existing staff. For example in cities such as Surat, Chennai, Ahmedabad and Bangalore, such systems have been implemented.

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

E-Governance is an opportunity to transform the Jalgaon Municipal Corporation's commitment to be citizen-centric, provide cost-effective services and enhance governance through improved access to accurate information and transparent and responsive democratic institutions. The objectives of e-Governance reforms are:

- Promote people-centric administration.
- Move from process accountability to productivity accountability and from transactional to transformative governance.
- Reduce delays and ensure promptness in delivery of services
- E-Administration.
- E-Citizen and E-Services.

The Corporation needs to plan for e-Governance and extend this facility to all citizens through Citizen Service Centers (CSCs) which could provide the following services:

- Registration of births and deaths.
- Public grievance redressal as part of an interactive web site and also at CSCs.
- Property tax payments through CSCs.
- Works Management System and E-Procurement.
- Fully computerized pay roll and pension system.
- Fully automated building plan permissions.
- Document Management System.
- GIS-based property tax and overall GIS for engineering, water supply and other services.



c) 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.

UIDSSMT requires certain reforms in property taxes with the broad objective of establishing a simple, transparent, non-discretionary and equitable property tax to encourage voluntary compliance; the same is to be brought under the GIS platform. With regard to reforms in the property tax system, the first step is to introduce property tax. In this regard, JCMC needs to carry out the following actions:

- Draft byelaws and rules for the implementation of property tax.
- Council resolution for the implementation of property.
- Identify the system of property tax (capital, ARV or area-based unit rate, etc.)
- Institute house tax assessment system (self- assessment or by ULB).
- Prepare the inventory of house tax assessments.
- Map all the properties on the GIS platform.

d) Levy of reasonable user charges by the JCMC with the objective that full cost of operation and maintenance or recurring cost is collected within next seven years.

UIDSSMT requires the levy of user charges on different municipal services, with the objective of securing effective linkages between asset creation and asset maintenance and ultimately leading to the self-sustaining delivery of urban services.

Water supply: JCMC currently levies water tariff, which was last revised in the year 2005-06; the current cost recovery is only about 38.8% and collection performance is about 70%. Hence, JCMC needs to revise the tariff to achieve full cost recovery by 2011-12 and a collection performance of above 85%.

Sewerage: Currently an underground drainage system is not yet in place in any of the areas covered by JCMC. Once these services come into place and are operational, tariffs need to be levied.

Solid waste management: Taxes levied for solid waste management are nominal at the moment. JCMC needs to revise the tariff to achieve full cost recovery in the form of a SWM cess.

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

UIDSSMT endorses the provision of basic services to the urban poor with the objective of providing security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply and sanitation.

2) Reforms at State level

- a) 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.



- b) Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act⁸.
- c) Reform of Rent Control Laws balancing the interests of landlords and tenants.
- d) Rationalization of Stamp Duty to bring it down to no more than 5% within next seven years.
- e) 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.
- f) Enactment of Community Participation Law to institutionalize citizen participation and introducing the concept of Area Sabha in urban areas.
- g) 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.

4.2. Optional reforms (State and ULB/Parastatal level)

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

The building byelaws of the city of Jalgaon were revised two years ago when the Jalgaon Municipal council was converted into a Municipal Corporation. The revised byelaws were sent to the Government for approval, but not yet been sanctioned till date. The city does not follow any efficient and standardized system for the approval process for construction of buildings and development of sites.

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

3. Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.

Property Title Certification System has not yet been introduced in the JCMC.

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

Earmarking of such land is not yet a practice in Jalgaon; however various schemes of the Government have been implemented where allotment to the EWS/LIG is also done.

5. Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.

Tenders have been floated for the computerized process of registration of land and property.

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

Rain Water Harvesting is mandatory as per building byelaws and is followed strictly. At the time of plan sanctioning, the owner of building has to show provision for RWH and also a check is done again when the building completion certificate is given.

⁸ In respect of schemes relating to water supply and sanitation, the under mentioned State level mandatory reforms may be taken as optional reforms according to UIDSSMT guidelines.



7. Bye-laws for reuse of recycled water.

Byelaws for reuse of recycled water are not in place.

8. 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.

9. Structural reforms

Structural reforms need to be introduced within the JCMC.

10. Encouraging Public Private Partnership

The public private partnership model has worked successfully in Jalgaon and implementing of such reforms could be carried out in future also.



Table 55: Timeframe for implementation of optional reforms⁹:

OPTIONAL REFORMS	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1. Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of sites etc.						
2. Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.						
3. Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.						
4. Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both Public and Private Agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization.						
5. Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.						
6. Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings and adoption of water conservation measures.						
7. Bye-laws for reuse of recycled water.						
8. 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.						
9. Structural reforms						
10. Encouraging Public Private Partnership						

9. Any two optional reforms to be implemented together by State & ULBs/Parastatals in each year.



Appendix

CONTENTS:

ANNEXURE - I: INVESTMENT PHASING - PHASE I

ANNEXURE – II: UNIT COST OF CORE INFRASTRUCTURE

ANNEXURE – III: FEEDBACK FROM DIFFERENT PRASATATLS

1. Feedback from primary stakeholders (public) consultations
2. Feedback from elected representatives (corporators) consultations
3. Feedback from secondary stakeholders (Govt. officials) consultations
4. Ward Data
5. Town Planning Schemes Data

ANNEXURE - IV: ARTICLES AND BROCHURES

1. Newspaper articles related to the UIDSSMT process
2. Information Brochure about the UIDSSMT guidelines and admissible and inadmissible components
3. Information handouts to apprise people about the status of the infrastructure in Jalgaon city

ANNEXURE –V: DATA COLLECTION FORMAT

1. Questionnaires submitted to the HOD's of various departments within the JCMC for procurement of data



ANNEXURE – I

INVESTMENT PHASING - PHASE I



	Sector / Components	Total Investment	Investment till 2012 (Rs. In	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
A.	ROADS	948.05	679.38	96.37	102.10	145.54	152.48	107.32	75.58
1	Preparation of Master Plan / Detailed Project Report).	9.39	9.39	9.39					
2	Up gradation of existing road networks: about 315.50km @ Rs. 0.30 Crores/km.	94.65	75.72	30.29	22.72	22.72			
3	Construction of new roads - old and additional municipal limits: 276.92 km @ Rs. 0.50	138.46	110.77		11.08	33.23	33.23	33.23	
4	Construction of new roads - Urbanisable area for 2031: 271.05 km @ Rs. 0.50 Crores/km	135.53							
5	Construction of additional IRR about 12 km @ Rs. 3.00 Crores/km.	36.00	36.00	1.80	5.40	21.60	7.20		
6	Construction of ORR about 30 km @ Rs. 4.00 Crores/km.	120.00	120.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	48.00		
7	Construction of Concreting of roads: about 50 km @ Rs. 1.25 Crores/km.	62.50	50.00			5.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
8	Construction of Footpath - Existing roads 430 km *50% = 215* 12 lakhs /km	25.80	20.64	1.03	2.06	2.06	4.13	5.16	6.19
9	Construction of Foot paths - old & additional municipal limits: about 318.82 km *30%=95.65 @ Rs.12 lakhs /km.	11.48	9.18	0.46	0.92	0.92	1.84	2.30	2.75
10	Construction of Foot paths - Urbanisable area for 2031: About 271.05 km * 20% = 54.21 @ Rs. 12.0 lakhs/km.	6.51							
11	Improvement of Junctions: 23 numbers @ Rs. 25 lakhs/unit.	5.75	4.60	1.38	1.38	1.38	0.46		
12	Construction of skywalks: 7 numbers @ Rs. 6.00 lakhs/unit.	0.42	0.42			0.08	0.08	0.13	0.13
13	Pedestrian Under Passes: 2 Numbers @ Rs. 2.4 Crores/unit.	4.80	3.84	0.38	1.15	1.15	1.15		
14	Construction of ROB: 3 numbers @ Rs. 12.00 Crores /unit.	36.00	28.80	2.88	8.64	8.64	8.64		
15	Construction of Flyovers: 2 numbers @ Rs. 25.00 Crores/unit.	50.00	40.00				8.00	16.00	16.00
16	Improvement of over bridges: 1 numbers @ Rs.5.00 Crores/unit.	5.00	5.00					2.50	2.50
17	Street lighting (lumpsum).	2.00	2.00	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40
18	Road restoration & utility services - Total length of 1018.87 km@ Rs. 0.08/ km of Restoration and Rs.0.12 /km of utility services.	203.77	163.02	24.45	24.45	24.45	24.45	32.60	32.60
B.	WATER SUPPLY	292.08	154.27	12.68	11.29	26.38	37.55	36.67	29.69
1	Preparation of Master Plan (Detailed Project Report).	2.30	2.30	2.30					
2	Rehabilitation and up gradation of distribution network of old city area (50 km*0.25 Crores)	12.50	12.50			3.13	3.13	3.13	3.13
3	Rehabilitation and up gradation of distribution network of covered areas (extended municipal limit - 190 km *0.25 Crores)	47.50	47.50			11.88	11.88	11.88	11.88
4	Provision and laying of pipes for uncovered areas (extended municipal limit: 247.20 km *0.35 Crores).	86.52	51.91	10.38	10.38	10.38	10.38	10.38	
5	Provision and laying of pipes for urbanisable area for 2031 (271.05 km*0.35 crores.	94.92							
6	Treatment Plants - Filtration plants - 132 MLD	5.28							
7	Sinking of bore wells and pumping - 200 Nos. *2 Lakhs	4.00	1.00		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	
8	Computerized mapping and consumer indexing - Rs. 50 /hh*73000	0.36	0.36			0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
9	Metering of Connections - Rs. 5000 /hh*73000hh	36.50	36.50				10.95	10.95	14.60
10	Construction of ESRs & GLSRs - 10 Nos. * Rs. 22 lakhs each	2.20	2.20		0.66	0.66	0.88		



c. SEWERAGE AND SANITATION		217.02	154.69	36.48	34.65	45.35	2.55	17.70	17.95
1	Preparation of Comprehensive Master Plan for Sewerage and Sanitation and Solid Waste Management.	3.03							
2	Provision of UGD sewer network: old and additional areas about 194.65								
	Primary network of 900 mm dia pipe - about 38.93 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.30 Crores	11.68							
	Secondary network of 600 mm dia pipe - about 58.40 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.15	8.76	11.68	3.50	3.50	4.67			
	Tertiary network of 450 mm dia pipe - about 97.33 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.10 Crores	9.73	8.76	2.63	2.63	3.50			
3	Provision of UGD sewer network: additional areas about 568.99 running								
	Primary network of 900 mm dia pipe - about 113.90 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.30 Crores	34.17							
	Secondary network of 600 mm dia pipe - about 170.70 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.15	25.61	22.78	6.83	6.83	9.11			
	Tertiary network of 450 mm dia pipe - about 284.50 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.10 Crores	28.45	25.61	7.68	7.68	10.24			
4	Provision of UGD sewer network: Urbanisable area about 276.42 km.								
	Primary network of 900 mm dia pipe - about 55.28 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.30 Crores	16.58							
	Secondary network of 600 mm dia pipe - about 82.93 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.15 Crores	12.44							
	Tertiary network of 450 mm dia pipe - about 138.21 running kilometer @ Rs. 0.10 Crores	13.82							
5	Sewerage Treatment Plants - 135.03 mld @ Rs. 3 crores/10mld	40.50	32.40					16.20	16.20
6	Providing toilets - slum areas 300 units @ Rs. 25,000/unit	0.75	0.75	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	
7	Pay and use toilets - 50 @ Rs. 8 laks /unit	4.00	4.00	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.00
8	Sewer Maintenance equipments (lumpsum)	1.50	1.50					0.75	0.75
9	Land acquisition cost - 40 acres @ Rs. 15 lakhs	6.00	6.00	0.60	1.80	1.80	1.80		



D.	DRAINAGE	332.83	216.65	39.54	36.25	57.33	28.06	27.49	27.98
1	Preparation of Comprehensive Master Plan for drainage.	3.29	3.29	3.29					
2	Up gradation of existing primary drain network – desilting & lining Primary drains: 22.0 km @ Rs. 1.50 Crores/km.	33.00	33.00	9.90	9.90	13.20			
3	Construction of new Primary drains - Urbanisable area: about 15 km @ Rs. 2.00 Crores/km.	30.00							
4	Up gradation of existing secondary & tertiary drains network:								
	Secondary drains - 30 km * Rs. 0.15 Crores.	4.50	4.50	1.35	1.35	1.80			
	Tertiary drains - 100 km * Rs. 0.08 Crores.	8.00	8.00	2.40	2.40	3.20			
5	Construction of new Secondary and Tertiary drains - old and additional municipal limits.								
	Secondary drains - 75 km * 2 * Rs. 0.20 Crores.	30.00	30.00	9.00	9.00	12.00			
	Tertiary drains - 433 km * 2 * Rs. 15 Crores.	129.90	129.90	12.99	12.99	25.98	25.98	25.98	25.98
6	Construction of new Secondary and tertiary drains - Urbanisable area.								
	Secondary drains - 40.65 km * 2 * 0.20 Crores	16.26							
	Tertiary drains - 230.75 km * 2 * 0.15 Crores	69.23							
7	Rain water harvesting ponds of 2.0 Ha-m capacity (3 nos at Rs.1.0 crores per pond)	3.00	2.85	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.86	0.29	
8	Afforestation (8,000 saplings @ Rs. 500 each)	0.40	0.38	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.11
9	Culvert and Bridges: 15 nos@ Rs. 20 laks/unit.	3.00	2.70			0.54	0.54	0.54	1.08
10	Landscaping & creation of recreational spaces along the drains: three numbers @ Rs. 0.75	2.25	2.03				0.61	0.61	0.81
E.	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	89.00	72.50	9.12	8.04	27.84	24.00	1.75	1.75
1	Construction of sanitary land fill site – 3 numbers @ Rs. 20.00 Crores/unit.	60.00	48.00			24.00	24.00		
2	Construction of transfer station – 3 numbers @ Rs. 50 lakhs	1.50	1.50					0.75	0.75
3	Construction of Compost plant – Rs. 5 lakhs/tonnage capacity of 240 T/D.	12.00	9.60	1.92	3.84	3.84			
4	Augmentation of existing BWM treatment facilities – Lump sum	3.00	3.00	3.00					
5	GPS vehicle tracking of collection and disposal (GPS survey and introduction of GPS model) – Lump sum	2.00	2.00					1.00	1.00
6	Land acquisition: Land fill site 30 acres , Transfer station 15 acres and compost plant 25 acres @ Rs. 15 lakhs/acres (Rs. 4.50 +2.25 +3.75 Crores)	10.50	8.40	4.20	4.20				
F.	URBAN RENEWAL	23.89	23.89	3.54	6.30	6.90	4.94	1.04	1.18
1	Preparation of Comprehensive Master Plan in the Central Business Areas of Navipeth and Shivajinagar – total extent of 2.5 sqkm and Gaothan areas - total extent of 0.25 sqkm.	0.24	0.24	0.24					
2	Redevelopment of Central Business Areas: Shifting of non-conforming industries to conforming areas - Navipeth and Shivajinagar about 2.5 sq.km @ Rs. 6.00 Crores.	15.00	15.00	1.50	4.50	4.50	4.50		
3	Construction of Multi Level Car Parking: about 100 numbers @ Rs.1.2 lakhs / Car including both the areas.	1.20	1.20					0.60	0.60
4	Shifting Old bus Stand – Lump sum	6.00	6.00	1.80	1.80	2.40			
5	Rejuvenation of old area: Gaothan area – about 0.25 sqkm @ Rs. 5.00 Crores/sqkm.	1.25	1.25				0.38	0.38	0.50
6	Landscaping & Beautification – CBA & Gaothan area. (Lump sum	0.20	0.20				0.06	0.06	0.08



G. ENVIRONMENTAL & PRESERVATION OF WATER BODIES		11.69	11.69	5.91	5.79				
1	Preparation of Master Plan (Detailed Project Report).	0.12	0.12	0.12					
2	Restoration of Mehurn Lake:								
	a. Lake Desiltation(Average Depth of 0.6 m): Mechanical about effective 60 ha @ Rs. 80.00 / Cum.	2.88	2.88	1.44	1.44				
	b. Civil Works: about 4 km an average width of 1.2 m @ Rs. 1000/sqm.	0.48	0.48	0.24	0.24				
	c. Landscaping: creating wetland, bird habitat, child play area, horticulture/ornamental plants, Afforestation, creating pathways, gate, steps / raised platform.	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00				
3	Restoration of Ambadzara Lake:								
	a. Lake Desiltation ((Average Depth of 0.6 m): Mechanical about effective 20 ha @ Rs. 80.00 / Cum.	0.95	0.95	0.48	0.48				
	b. Civil Works: about 1.5 km an average width of 1.2 m @ Rs. 1000/sqm.	0.18	0.18	0.09	0.09				
	c. Landscaping: creating wetland, bird habitat, child play area, horticulture/ornamental plants, Afforestation, creating pathways, gate, steps / raised platform.	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25				
4	Construction of 30 public toilet @ Rs. 25000/unit	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.04				
5	Water quality, biodiversity monitoring and research	1.50	1.50	0.75	0.75				
6	Construction of modern abattoir	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50				
H.	HERITAGE CONSERVATION	11.32	11.32	1.30	1.00	1.00	1.53	3.75	2.75
1	Preparation of Master Plan (Detailed Project Report).	0.07	0.07	0.07					
2	Create a Museum to show case the culture and artifacts of the region plus its maintenance	2.50	2.50					1.25	1.25
3	Create a Tourist Information Center	0.75	0.75	0.23			0.53		
4	Parking lots accommodating 50 cars and other facilities for tourist facilities such as buses, signage and beautification	2.00	2.00					1.00	1.00
5	Preservation of artifacts	1.00	1.00					0.50	0.50
6	Scientific conservation of heritage sites (Facade Improvement of existing buildings)	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
I.	BASIC SERVICES FOR URBAN POOR	181.80	145.80	29.16	21.87	21.87	21.87	21.87	29.16
1	Preparation of Master Plan (Detailed Project Report).	1.80	1.80	1.80					
2	Provision of urban service for poor - Core infrastructure includes housing and other amenities	180.00	144.00	23.04	23.04	23.04	23.04	23.04	28.80
	TOTAL	2107.68	1470.19	234.09	227.29	332.21	272.97	217.58	186.04



ANNEXURE – II: UNIT COST OF CORE INFRASTRUCTURE

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit Cost
A	ROADS	
1.	Up gradation of Roads: Metalled & asphalted roads: average width of 12m - 18m	Rs. 0.30Crores/ km
2.	Construction of new asphalted roads: an average width of 12m - 18m	Rs. 0.55 Crores / km
3.	Construction of Concrete roads:	Rs. 1.25Crores / km
4.	Construction of flyovers, 2 lanes, 500 m length	Rs. 25.00 Crores/ unit
5.	Construction of ROBs:	Rs. 12.00 Crores / unit
6.	Improvement of over bridges:	Rs. 4.00Crores / unit
7.	Construction of Outer Ring Road an average width of 30m - 4 lanes	Rs. 6.50 Crores / km
8.	Construction of IRR: an average width of 24m	Rs. 3.00Crores / km
9.	Improvement of junctions	Rs. 25 lakhs / junction
10.	Construction of pedestrian skywalks	Rs. 6 lakhs / unit
11.	Construction of pedestrian subways: 24 m ROW	Rs. 2.4 Crores / unit
12.	Construction of footpaths	Rs. 12 lakhs /km
B	WATER SUPPLY	
1.	Filtration plant cost	Rs. 40 lakhs / 10 MLD
2.	Water Supply Piping - including all infrastructures:	Rs. 0.35 Crores / km
3.	Rehabilitation of old pipes:	Rs. 0.25 Crores / km
4.	Computerized mapping:	Rs. 50 / households
5.	Metering: per meter unit cost:	Rs. 5000/ households
6.	Elevated Storage Reservoir	Rs. 22.00 lakhs / unit
7.	Sinking of borewells	Rs. 2.00 lakhs / unit
C	SEWERAGE AND SANITATION	
1.	Construction of 10 MLDs Sewerage Treatment Plant cost	Rs. 3.0 Crores for 10 MLD plant
2.	Sewerage UGD per running kilometer (primary networks)	Rs. 0.30 Crores/km
3.	Construction of Slum toilets	Rs. 25000 / unit
4.	Cost of land per acre	Rs. 15 lakhs / acre
D.	STORM WATER DRAINS	
1.	Upgrading of existing drains: Primary	Rs. 1.50 Crores / km
2.	Construction of New Storm Water Drains: Primary	Rs. 2.00 Crores / km
3.	Artificial lake/RWH pond	Rs. 1.00 Crores / unit
4.	Sapling cost	Rs. 500 per plant
5.	Culvert & Bridges	Rs. 20 lakhs / units



E.		SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	
	1.	Construction of sanitary Land fill site	Rs. 20.00Crores / unit
	2.	Construction of Compost plant	Rs. 5.00 lakhs / tonnage
	3.	Construction of Transfer station	Rs. 50.00lakhs / unit
	4.	Cost of Land acquisition	Rs. 15lakhs /acres
F.		ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF LAKES:	
	1.	Lake Desiltation – Mechanical	Rs. 80 / Cum
	2.	Civil works	Rs. 1000 / sqm
	3.	Public toilets in recreational areas	Rs. 25000/unit
G.		URBAN RENEWAL	
	1.	Redevelopment of CBD area: Shifting of non-conforming uses and redevelopment	Rs. 6.00Crores/sqkm
	2.	Rejuvenation of old area	Rs. 5.00 Crores/sqkm
	3.	Multi Level Car Parking	Rs. 1.2 lakhs / car
H.		HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT	
	1.	Construction of Heritage Centre	Rs. 20000 / sqm
	2.	Maintenance of Heritage centre	Rs. Rs. 0.50 Crores
	3.	Construction of Tourist Information Centre	Rs. 0.75Crores
	4.	Maintenance of Tourist Information Centre	Rs. 0.25 Crores



ANNEXURE – III

FEEDBACK FROM DIFFERENT PARASTATALS

1) Feedback from primary stakeholder consultations:

Held by the JCMC with the public of Jalgaon city which included not only the general public, but also community based organizations, non government organizations, representatives from the academic background such as educational institutions, architects and builders associations, doctors association, research oriented organizations, traders & hotel associations etc.

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G.D. Arch., A.I.A.
C.A.95/18495
ARCHITECT • INTERIOR DESIGNER
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RES. 38, "CHANDRAMA" PRATAP NAGAR, JALGAON
PHONE NO. (0257) 2237476, MOBILE NO. 9822663362

a.r.chaudhari
G.D. Arch., I.I.A.
Chairman J.I.A. Jalgaon Centre
ARCHITECT • INTERIOR DESIGNER

M-9822663362

Ref. To The, organization - Groupe S.C.E. Bangalore for Jal Municipal Corpn Jal. Date 21-01-07

- 1) Electrical lines should be under ground.
In like waterline, gasline, drainage line, Tel. Lines.
- 2) Services, such channels should be with openable cover adjusted in foot paths.
- 3) City bus track should be separated.
Just like Swargal - Satara Rd.
- 4) Local Railway tracks consideration should be there.
Just like my road.
- 5) Road width should be more with considering future growing traffic.
- 6) Necessary Flyover bridges, under ground crossings, Service Roads
- 7) Public toilets should be ample.
- 8) Ample Parking at Rly. station.
- 9) All approach Roads from outside should be Centrally divider & lighting. Just like Ghuseval Road, Ajanta Road, Pachora Road, Mohadi Road, Kanakda Road, Asoda Road, Mannabhai Road, National Highway (P.T.O.)

① Lighting, electrical B.P., electric poles, chambers, Road corner standings,
② All the above works should be appropriate Space for vehicular parking rather than Road width.
Please consider the things mentioned is better.
Thank you.
Yours faithfully
A.R. Chaudhari
Architect
Jalgaon.

C.D.P
Mindia

- ① Electricity problem -
We are getting only 16hr of electricity per day which is problematic for Institutes. No
- ② Water problem
Water supply is not at all regular.
- ③ Road enhancement
Foot paths and roads near college areas and small colonies are not proper and
- ④ No Business schools (granted)
- ⑤ In prem nagar drainage is not proper and due to this tunnel is full of water in the morning.

Abhishek Prakash Meghe. (Mob. 9392327172)
M. J. College, Jalgaon

Everything is alright, but first of all, the roads of highways, mid-city roads, even roads in lanes must be improved with good, high quality material. Bcoz, good roads are the reason for improvement of not only city, but also of country.
Plz. do pay attention on it.



[illegible][illegible]

③ parallel road to National highway no-6 near Mr. College is not proper.

→ There are no entertainment centres for college students. Because of this teenagers have jaggaon and go to better places for their improvement.

→ Parking areas are not allotted in each and every area.

→ Airport in jaggaon district

Raj De Bapanti foundation

2. Akshay chandn Anvita Goenka
NH No 6, R Prabhakar chowk 9760222844
Jalgaon 425001
21-1-07



2) Feedback from elected representatives:

The consultations with the elected representatives (corporators of the various wards of JCMC) and the Mayor and Deputy Mayor were held for the second time on 19 January 2007.

सुरेश दामू भोळे (राजु मामा)
विरोधी पक्ष नेता भा. ज. पा.

जळगांव शहर महानगरपालिका जळगांव

फोन : (०२५७) २२२२२६९ ते ६५

निवास : १५४, गांधी नगर, जळगांव - ४२५ ००१.

दि. २०/१/०७

सुचना: -

C.D.P. सर्व्हे करतांना संपूर्ण जळगांव शहराच्या स्वतः सर्व्हे करावा. जो पर्यंत सर्व्हे केला जाणार नाही तो पर्यंत त्यांना शहराची माहिती करी मिळणार.

जळगांव शहराची आजची लोकसंख्या जितकी आहे. ती लोकसंख्या २० वर्षांपूर्वी दुप्पट राहिल्याची अंदाजित माहिती ह्याची व वृत्ती जेणे करिता विषय नसून त्याबाबत आरक्षण मध्ये लक्षात घ्यावे सर्व्हे करावा तसेच मानवा. शाळा ज्या सोबत २० वर्षांपूर्वी शहरातील भाग बघिले आल्यास शहर खूप लोब पर्यंत वेढले त्यासाठी पत्राद्वारे, M.S.C.B. तार हे जमिनी बाबत जलसे पाहिले तसेच स्थान बळकटवा पत्राद्वारे करावा जळगांव शहरातील पार्किंग व्यवस्था मानवाचे दयाखाने लोक ठेवून नाव्यादि संस्था-कुशी खल्या जेणे करिता बागवटिने व भुजंगा सेव्यासाठी सेवकी, वाटपार्क, सर्विस रोड, मॅरीड, ए. पर दुर्घटना होत. जळगांव शहरातील एक होविलेकी गोष्ट म्हणजे १३४ वर्षे रेल्वे स्थानक चाले आहे. जळगांव शहरात महिला व जेन्हाय करी मुताबक नाहीत. मॅनेरोस करीविले करीविलेचे स्तो कॅफेरे न्हे सध्या पाहिले पार्किंग व इफिक आर व्ही रिक्त वत आहे

S. D. Phs.
विरोधी पक्ष नेता
जळगांव शहर महानगरपालिका, जळगांव

नाव: - Karimbhai Salari
हुदुदा/पद: - Ex. Dy. Mayor.

सही: -

सुचना: -

- 1) Reserve Hindun Muslim Shamshan Bhu Grave yards
- 2) Mattin Market
- 3) Beef Market (Sleightster House)
- 4) Ward offices, Hospital, Gardens and Play Ground
- 5) Swimming Tank, with complex, library department
- 6) Over bridges at Markets and congested Areas
- 7) Removal about 16 D.P. Reservoirs and yet developed

8) There are many schools - those are actually closed. No students are there, it should be renewed and some regular projects to be suggested by the corporators.

नाव: - कैलाश नारायण खेडगे
हुदुदा/पद: - नगरपालिका
सही: -

सुचना: - पालिकाच्या राज्या - अर्थीचे - कडवा प्रक (मध्यभागी) व जेन्हाय व्हीक सध्या कॅफेरे न्हे उणे पाहिले व जेन्हाय व्हीक (२० फूट उंचाई) नव्या (जोडणे) विले



श्रीकांत गोपालदास खोर्डे
विद्युत सार्वजनिक
अधिकार प्राप्त बरतण्डा परिसर, अजगांव

“मी पदार्थ”, १, नवी पेठ, अजगांव - ४२५ ००१
फोन ०२५०-२२९८९५, मो. ९८२३० ८२९०

प्रति,
“अभियंताजी”,
“अजगांव”, ३१-०८-१९९९

साकार झालेतर सिद्धीप्री द्वारे शहराचा प्रचंड विकास होईल

महानगरपालिका व नगरपालिका तात्पुरती नागरी सुविधा पुरवण्या व्यतिरिक्त सक्षम नाहीत. मोठी विकास कार्ये शासकीय अनुदानातूनच शक्य आहे. काही परिस्थितींनी कर्ज उभारून केलेले विकास कार्ये ध्याज ही केवळ शक्यता नाही. अद्यापत आरक्षणा मागते एक व देव देतो दोन ढोळे या अशी प्रमाणे क्रेड शसना कडून UIDSSMT व ISHDP या स्किम्स मध्ये अर्जभुल होणाऱ्या विकास कार्ये शहर विकास आराखडा (सि.डी.पी.) मध्ये प्रस्तावित करून त्या द्वारे शहराचे अनुदान शहर विकासाला प्रचंड कलहाणी देणारे ठरेल.

शहराचे भविष्यातील २०-२५ वर्षांचे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेव्हलपमेंट या विचार करून शहर विकास आराखडा (सि.डी.पी.) तयार झालेवर त्यास राज्य शासनाच्या शिफारशी पररात क्रेड शसन मंजुरी देते. अजगांव शहराचे सि.डी.पी. मध्ये आवश्यक त्या सर्व बाबींचा अंतरभाव केला तर अंदाजीत प्रस्ताव दोन हजार कोटी रुपयांचे वर जाण्याची शक्यता आहे.

सि.डी.पी. मध्ये पुढील अत्यंत आवश्यक असे प्रस्ताव प्रामुख्याने सामील केले गेले पाहिजे जसे कालिकाभासा मंदीर ते गिरगानदी पर्यंत नॅशनल हायवे लागत दोन्ही बाजूकडील सड्डीस रोड, इच्छादेवी चौक, आकाशवाणी चौक, शिवकोलनी, या ठिकाणी हायवे वरील उड्डाण पुन, मुंबई व सुरत या दोन्ही रेल्वे लाईन पार करणारे रिंग रोड वरील भोईट नगर जवळील उड्डाण पुन, कांठन नगर जवळील मुराबाद रस्ता व असोबा फाटक ठिकाणी रेल्वे लाईन वरील उड्डाण पुन, शिवाजी नगर पुलाचे नुननीकरण तसेच महावसुर्ण असे संयुक्त शहरास पाणी पुरवठा करणा-या पाईप लाईनचे जाळे, भूमिगत सोडपाण्याचे (ड्रेनेज लाईन) जाळे शिवाय समता नगर, हरीविठ्ठल नगर, खडेराव नगर, तांबापुरा, तुकाराम वाडी व शहरातील यापूर्वीच्या सलम डेव्हलपमेंट स्किम मध्ये अंतरभाव न झालेल्या झोपडपट्टी वासीयांचे पुर्नवसन कामी धरकुलांचे समावेश तसेच अपुर्ण धरकुलांचे कार्य पुर्ण करण्याचे ही समावेश व्हावे.

॥ २ ॥

शहर विकासाला अत्यंत आवश्यक असणारे शासना द्वारे अजगांव महानगरपालिका हद्दीतील मंजूर नव्या व जुन्या डेव्हलपमेंट प्लॅन मधील सर्व स्थान मोठी छी.पी.रोड तसेच निविदिरावडा भागातील प्राथमीक व माध्यमीक शाळा, क्रिडांगणे, बगीचे, दवाखाने, स्नानभूमी, ट्रक टर्मिनल लायबरी वाचनालये व अन्य आरंभणे ताब्यात घेऊन आगा मालकना दिला जाणाऱ्या मोबदल्या सह त्या सर्व जागा विकास करणयाचे खर्चाचा समालेख व्हावा. भोईट नगर पुढील शिवाजी नगरला वळसा घालणाऱ्या रिंगरोड १९४५ पासून प्रस्तावित असुन अद्याप अस्तीत्वात आला नाही. नविन कोलन्यातील ले आऊट मंजुरीचे वेळी महानगरपालिकेने रस्ते गटारीचे पैसे घेऊन देखील. अनेक वर्षा पासुन रस्ते, गटारी, व्हीट लाईट नाहीत त्या सर्वांचा समावेश व्हावा. शहरात मोठे नाट्य गृह, हेल्थ क्लब सुद्धा आवश्यक आहे. शिवाय शहरातील पाण्याची भुजल पातळी वाढविण्या कामी सर्व भागात अनेक महाकाय भुजल पुर्नभरणाचे प्रकल्प प्रस्तावित होणे सुचू पडतो आहे.

विकास कार्ये टप्प्या टप्प्याने प्रस्तावित होणार असुन त्याच प्रमाणे अनुदान प्राप्त होईल याल प्रामुख्याने पहिल्याच टप्प्यात मनचाने या पुर्वी कर्ज उभारुन वाटप केलेल्या धरकुलांचा समावेश व्हावा जेणे करुन मिळणा-या पहिल्या अनुदानातुन महापालिकेवरील कर्ज कमी होईल व मनपाची आर्थिक स्थिती सुधारेल मनपा आर्थिक या कार्यत उत्तिच सुचवात केली आहे. अनेक शहरांनी या पुर्वीच त्यांचे प्रस्ताव शासनंस पाठविले आहे. व अनेक शहरांचे कार्य प्रगतीवर आहे. संपुर्ण भारतातुन शेकडोव्या संख्येने क्रेड शासनास प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होतुन केव्या काही वर्षात क्रेड शासना कडे लाखो कोटी रुपयांची मागणी होणार आहे. अज्या परीस्तीतील अनुदान उपलब्ध करुन घेणे कामी अजगांव महानगरपालिकेस प्रयत्नांची पराकाष्ठा करावी लागुन क्षमतेची कसोटी होणार आहे. अन्यथा बाबाजी व दशम्य दोन्ही जातील, कारण सि.डी.पी. तयार करणे पोटी आठ लाख व हीटेल प्रोजेक्ट रोपोट तयार करणस ४० लाख असे अजकपास पचास लाख खर्च होणेची शक्यता आहे. सि.डी.पी. ला माझ्या अनेक शुभेच्छा आहे. सि.डी.पी. द्वारे अनुदान मिळाल्यास विकासारी पर्वणी होतुन शहराचे कायापालट होईल हे निश्चित.

आमचा शिवायसु
श्रीकांत खोर्डे

नाव :- महा. प. न. शिवायसु
हेट्टा/पट :- मा. प. न. शिवायसु
सही :-
सुचना :- १) मा. प. न. शिवायसु मध्ये मा. प. न. शिवायसु मध्ये
२) मा. प. न. शिवायसु मध्ये मा. प. न. शिवायसु मध्ये
३) मा. प. न. शिवायसु मध्ये मा. प. न. शिवायसु मध्ये

नाव :- अनिल अमृतदास वाणी
हेट्टा/पट :- शिवायसु पा.पु. म.प. न. शिवायसु
सही :-
सुचना :- अजगांव शहरातील सर्व पिकांच्या पारिप त्वांजुनी
आल्याने सर्व खासातील पारिप त्वांजुनी वळवणे खासातील सर्व न्हाते
केंपीरिंग करणे खासातील सर्वानि मोठ प्रका म्हाजुने खासातील
सुत्ता क्वातीतील गटारी दुसुत्ता करणे खासातील खासातील खासातील
पेजनीनी करुन त्यामध्ये ह्क त्यास नरुत्तात मासा.



નાવ :- પંડિતોના જગન્નાથ કેડાકે.

दृष्टा/पद :- नगरीय विकास समिति

सही :- 

सुचना: ७ लेव्स् स्टेशन ते आकाशवाणी चौक Fly over Bridge.
व लेव्स् चौक ते पुष्पलता ब्रीडिंग चौक ओवर क्रॉस घ्यावा.

2) भुमिगत गटरी, भुमिगत ड्रेनेजरी, भुमिगत टेलीफोन, भुमिगत लेपरेट अलमिनियम, ड्रेनेज सिस्टीम, व जल निगरण ड्रेनेज सिस्टीम सेपरेट पाइपिंग

3) जळगावला लागून अमोघत्वा प्र नाट्यांचा योग्य उपमाज करावा
सर्व भुमीगा मारुचे पाणी त्याप्रदे न्नाडावे.

१) मुख्य जलवाहिनियां भूमीगत शुक्ल व लाल ~~भूमीगत~~ मोनोक्लोन
द्रवणां व त्यांना महेश्वरी सांगी जमोजमी नैचर ठावे.

5) फ्लाय कोण्डर वीजाच्या खात्री मेळ नाकेल ~~अवे~~ हायुल अगते लक्षा
बोडपरे पाकी, व्यवस्था करणारा आली. महाराष्ट्रातील हायवेवर
कोण्डर वीज प्रत्येक चौकाळ करावे.

जाव : - ४) आहारातील सर्व रसो आकृष्टीचे कारक.

हृदय / पद (7) कोशरामदेव वसिष्ठ भाग्यप्रदे असलेल्या उंच वीक्षणकर्त्या
मोकोळेख ~~का~~ भा. गुजवंत वेंकटें व बगिच्या साठी

सही : - एलानुग्रहे समाविष्ट करावे. उदा. प्रभाग क्र. ९

सुप्राना :- जिवन नाल, आगगी हाउसिंग, व ठांकीका हाउसिंग
- च्या मोका चें खूबे कुल्लेंड.

8) ~~Industrial~~ औद्योगिक वसाहतीमध्ये C.D.P. मध्ये काय plan आहे. मुलीगल मध्ये, वसुंधरा फॅब्रिकेशन, का. को. रोड, बागीचे, एस्पिरात्र

१) एरीविहाड नगर येथे हारपीराने शेवटचा मृत्यू plan करावे.


10) हिंदू वास्तुविज्ञान - मन्त्रानुसारी plan अच्छे गिणकारी गणपति
देवादी पिंडाला हरीविहारा चक्राचार्य वैदेही

11) स्विनिभिः। एकं अनेभिः, लुप्त्या करावा. नागरक्षक समाग. म. न. पा. जळगाव

12) अल्पाधुनीक जिम्मेगीमन हॉल पासेल P.T.O.

13) गिरध २१की ते गिरध पंथिं, बास बाहल अमल पाथ वे-आवे.

14) एतद्वेला सर्वान् रोस- व प्रोप्रीगता एत आं०६२ दिना
रोस प्रोप्री रोस काले.

16) 



3) Feedback from secondary stakeholders (Govt. officials):

The consultations with the government officials were held on the 24th of January 2007. The officials present represented the following departments/ divisions such as: MIDC, Traffic branch, RTO, Jalgaon Irrigation Division, Social Forestry Division, National Highways Sub Division and Town Planning Division Jalgaon etc.

Departments present at the meeting:

Sl. No.	Name and Address	Department and Designation	Contact no.
1	S Y Patil, MIDC Jalgaon Sub Division, Jalgaon	Assistant Engineer, MIDC office, Jalgaon	2210886 2210463
2	S T Bhadane, City Traffic Branch Jalgaon	Police Inspector, Traffic branch, Jalgaon	2220766
3	Anand Patil, RTO, Jalgaon	Dy. RTO Jalgaon	2261819
4	C R Chaudhari RTO, Jalgaon	Dy. RTO Jalgaon	
5	D Y Patil Irrigation Division, Jalgaon	Deputy Executive Engineer, Jalgaon Irrigation Division, Jalgaon	2268869
6	P G Patil Social Forestry Division, Jalgaon	Assistant Director, Social Forestry Division, Jalgaon	2235552
7	A K Bhosle, National Highways Sub Division No 45, Jalgaon	Assistant Engineer, National Highways Sub Division No 45, Jalgaon	2240810
8	P G Chaudhari MHADA Sub Division, Jalgaon	MHADA Sub Division, Jalgaon	2252037
9	D L Patil	Assistant Traffic Superintendent, ST Jalgaon	2229695 2229774
10	S S Phadnis Town Planning Division, Jalgaon	Asst Director of Town Planning, Jalgaon	2229059



Information pertaining to ward as per 1991

J.M.C. Election Wards (55)		
Woard No	Discription	Area in Sqkm
1	Krishi Colony Indraprasat Nagar milk dairy area	6.22
2	Gendalal mill laxmi Nagar lacord peth Area	1.61
3	Bhray mamledar plot, Hamul wards, municipal Hospital Area	0.15
4	Dal fal, Salunky galli	1.68
5	Chaligule plot, Canchan Nagar Area	3.53
6	East post of jaimasood & khedi Gaotham area	7.55
7	M.I.D.C Area, Ayodha Nagar, Suprim Colony Gruhakul Colony Area	8.29
8	Adarsh Nagar, Ram Nagar, Rameshwar Colony, Jiwan Moti Area	13.75
9	Adarsh Nagar, Mohan Nagar, Trambak Nagar, Mahabal Colony, Sharda Colony, datta colony area	2.56
10	Samata Nagar, State bank colony area	2.12
11	Harivittal Nagar area	1.27
12	Khaderao Nagar, State bank colony, silk mill east of pimprala Area	2.34
13	Pimprala Gaothan Area	4.06
14	Pimprala Gaothan, Dandekar nagar, shankarappa nagar, R.L.Colony Area	2.42
15	Bhoite Nagar, bhikmchand najain nagar, prem nagar area	1.89
16	khandesh mill, shahunagar, Indiranagar, houso area	0.29
17	Navi peth, bombay lodge, belirum peth tahasildar office baliram mandir area	0.24
18	Gurunanak nagar, khambetu wayam shalla to advocate bhysari house area	0.08
19	Shani peth, Baliram peth area	0.06
20	Kumbhas wada, Lidhur wada, Gawali wada, Dal fal area	0.06
21	Walmik Nagar, Jainabal pakki chal, Kanchan Nagar	0.08
22	Old Jalgaon gaothan kohhe wada, bhat galli, chudhadri wada	0.05
23	Old Jalgaon gaothan chudhari wada, Nemade wada, patil wada	0.04
24	Panjasa pol chowk, bunkar wada, S.T.Colony near kolhe school area	0.77



25	Ran- chod nagar, dhake wadi nkaram evadi, devidas colony, Ishwar colony, kasam wadi area	0.56
26	Sabtoshimatu - Nagar area, and behind A.P.M.C.Area	0.44
27	Meharun gaathan, millat colony millat school area	0.15
28	Fucat-pura, sant gulab-baba colony area, Actroy Naka	0.09
29	East of tambapuru area & south of meharum gaathan area	0.06
30	West side of tambapura area	0.05
31	Ganpati-nagar, Manisha colony collector benglow, mayadevi nagar area	0.37
32	Jay-Nagar Ramdas colony, Prabhat colony Shyos colony sent - Joshek area	0.44
33	Patel nagar, sane gurji colony, Parwati - nagar municipal housing for 124 Room Area	0.61
34	Government- Polytechnic area shiv colony, Kolhe Nagar, Mundada nagar, Bhagwan nagr area	1.54
35	M.J.College, Girna tank area, shasti nagar, shiv colony	0.63
36	Ganesh colony, Shrikrishna colony area	0.31
37	Chandra prabha-colony vijay colony, statbank colony J.D.C.C. Bank Colony	0.29
38	Bhim Nagar, Khundesh mill Police line, Shahunagar majjd area	0.09
39	South side of shahunagar housing socity area, Dhake colony, Dayaneshwaar mandir, Nutan maratha college	0.03
40	Jay Kishan wadi, visanh=ji nagar, Radhakisan wadi, Gattani- chal	0.24
41	Navi peth, infront of Janshakti office, polon peth, fule market, Gattani chal	0.18
42	Bhawani peth, Bohara majjd, Islam pura, Sazaf bazar	0.09
43	Bhil pura, saraf bazar, balaji mandir, manyar wada	0.04
44	Bagawan wada, rath chowk, masoti peth telli cowk area	0.03
45	Joshi peth behind bhawsar madhi area	0.05
46	Joshi- peth Near dixit wadi, wankhede society, mang-wada,wankhede society, mang-wada	0.06
47	Ganesh wadi, Gandhar colony, Sazaswathi nagar, Manjusha society, kasahrwadi, janakinagar	0.18
48	Tukaram wadi, slum area, head post office, saibaba mandir, ambedkar market,India garage area	0.09
49	Behind of sub jail kala bhawan, kanjaz wada, nathwada, Ishwar colony, new joshi colony area	0.13



50	Shindi colony area	0.14
51	Baba H asdasram colony, bangal grast colony, old joshi colony, sanjay ganhi nagar area	0.15
52	Collector office, akashwani area, girna vasahat, bhaskar market, tagore nagar police line (south side)	0.03
53	Proffesor colony, pratab nagar, shikshak wadi, ITI dinanath wadi	0.48
54	Hareshwar nagar, JDCC Bank colony, Ring road, Northside of police line	0.34
55	Gandhi nagar, Nataraja thetor area, Civil Hospital, Omkarnagar, S.T. stand area	0.24



TOWN PLANNING SCHEMES, JALGAON

TP Scheme No. I

Scheme no. 01 Sanctioned date 11th July 1977. As per scheme book report. The area included within the scheme limits and measure about 19 hector.

Sl No	F.P.No	Area in Sqm	Purpose	Remarks
1	13	689.10	Vegetable market	N.D
2	27	521.30	Open Space	„
3	84	236.10	Open Space	„
4	121	235.30	Primary School	„
5	160	1677.90	Allotted for municipal purpose of public latrines	„
6	185 A	279.10	Open space	„
7	310	479.30	Open space	„
8	322	23.70	Open space	„
9	365	145.30	Open space	„
10	427	2287.50	School and play ground	„
11	450	1279.20	Open space	„
12	457b	878.0	Allotted for municipal purposes of school	„
13	511A	93.50	Open space	„
14	531	179.90	Open space	„

TPS I – Not realized

Sanctioned Development plan No. TPS – 3588/194/C.R. 97/UD-9
1/1/1993 Implementation date 15-2-1993

TP Scheme No II

Sanctioned no. TPS 3579/ dd 14-06-1979
Implementation date: 10-09-1979

As per scheme book report
The are included within the scheme limits admeasures about 120 Hector



TP Scheme No III

Sanctioned no TPS – 3588/949(A)/ CR-119 UD-9 dt 29th May – 1993

As per scheme book report

The area included within the scheme limits measures about 65.60 Hectar

Sl No	Number of Site	Area in Sqm	Purpose
1	A	17840.97	H.S. & Play ground
2	B	2850.05	Shopping Centre
3	C	6436.80	Garden
4	D & E	2003.62	Library
5	F	4337.00	Maternity home & Dispensary
6	G	5253.43	Garden
7	H	2116.65	Play ground attached primary school
8	J	285.35	Open space
9	K	472.00	Open space



NAME OF DEPARTMENT	PROPOSALS (IF ANY)
National Highway Division - Jalgaon	① Road diversion outside Jalgaon city - Two alignments proposed.
Social Forestry Division Jalgaon	② four Lining along National Highway road.
Maharashtra Housing & Area Devt. Authority MHADA Jalgaon	③ service road to be developed by corp. ④ Green Jalgaon (Afforestation Road side plantation on Large Scale) ⑤ Botanical Garden Medicinal Plant Garden. ⑥ Plantations on Open places. ⑦ Afforestation in MIDC Area ⑧ Roof Water Harvesting compulsion for new constructions ⑨ Reserved land packages for Public Housing i.e. for Economically weaker section & Low income groups.

INTER DEPARTMENTAL MEETING - CDP UNDER UIDSSMT - JALGAON DATE: 19TH JAN 2007				
Sl. No	NAME & ADDRESS	DEPARTMENT & DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	S. J. Patil, Assistant Engineer, MIDC, Jalgaon Sub Div. Jalgaon.	MIDC Office, Jalgaon.	2218866 2210463	
2.	N. C. SHINDE, N. B. Colony, 872 Vasahat, Ajintha Road, Jalgaon.	Assistant Engineer, MIDC Office, Jalgaon.	2210866 2210463 9423778249	
3.	S. T. Phutane, Police Inspector, City Traffic Branch, Jalgaon.	POLICE INSPECTOR, Traffic Branch - Jalgaon.	2220266	
4.	Anand Patil	Dy. TO, Jalgaon.	2261819	
5.	D. Y. Patil	Deputy Executive Engineer, Jalgaon Irrigation Division, Jalgaon.	2268869	
6.	R. G. Patil, Assistant Director.	Deputy Director, Social Forestry Division, Jalgaon.	2235552	

Sl. No	NAME & ADDRESS	DEPARTMENT & DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
7.	A. K. Shole, National Highway, Sub Division, Jalgaon.	N. H. Sub Div. Jalgaon, Asst Engineer.	2240818	
8.	P. G. Chaudhari, Deputy Engineer, MHADA, Sub Div. Jalgaon.	MHADA, Sub Div. Jalgaon.	2258032	
9.	C. A. Chaudhari (O/S), Dy. ATO, Jalgaon.			
10.	Z. L. Patil, Asst. Traffic Insp.	S. T. JLG	2229575 2229779	
11.	S. S. Phandnis, Asst. Town Planner, Asst. Engineer, P. W. Division, Jalgaon.	A. T. D.	2229053	



ANNEXURE – IV

ARTICLES AND BROACHERS

1) Newspaper articles related to the UIDSSMT process



Caption: Development Plan to be completed in 45 days



Caption: City development discussion with corporators



Caption: Proposal of Development plan worth 1,250crores (Draft estimate)






2) Information Brochure about the UIDSSMT guidelines and admissible and inadmissible components:

<p style="text-align: center;">PREPARATION OF CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS (UIDSSMT)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Under MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT GOVERNMENT OF INDIA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U I D S S M T</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Background</p> <p>The scheme is initiated by Ministry of Urban Development, the purpose is to provide a sense of direction for the growth of the city, enhance public private partnership in infrastructural development and evaluate the current situation and develop an implementing strategy.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>'ADMISSIBLE COMPONENTS'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Renewal Water supply Sewerage and Solid Waste Management Construction and improvements of drains/ storm water drains Construction/ up gradation of roads, highways/ expressways Parking lots/ spaces on Public Private Partnership basis Development of Heritage areas Preservation of water bodies </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>'INADMISSIBLE COMPONENTS'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power and telecommunication works Rolling stock like buses and trams Health and educational institutions Urban Transport (MRTS, LRTS etc.) Wage employment programmer and staff component Maintenance works </div> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">Duration and Coverage</p> <p><i>Duration:</i> 7 years beginning from 2005- 06</p> <p><i>Coverage:</i> Applicable to all cities/towns as per 2001 Census, excepting cities/towns covered under Jawaharal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">     </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Objectives</p> <p>Improve infrastructure facilities; create durable public assets and quality oriented services; to enhance public-private-partnership in infrastructural development and promote planned integrated development of towns and cities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Funding Pattern</p> <p>Union Government – 80%</p> <p>State of Maharashtra – 10%</p> <p>Nodal/Implementing Agencies – 10%</p>
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3) Information handouts to apprise people about the status of the infrastructure in Jalgaon city:

City Development Plan, Jalgaon 2006 -2007			
Under UIDSSMT			
Sector	Issues	Strategies	Projects
Water Supply 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deficit supply by about 20 MLD whereas the actual demand is 50 MLD and the actual supply is 30 MLD. 2. Tapping of ground water sources. 3. Unequal distribution of water. 4. New areas have no water networks. 5. System design has to be comprehensive. 6. Augmentation of infrastructure connected with distribution systems such as ESRs, GLRs, up gradation of filtration plants. 7. Effective revenue collection through efficient collection management. 8. Duration of water supply and quantity of water needs to increase. 9. Old areas have piped supply which was established in 19xx 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water supply system needs overall and comprehensive Master Plan for management of the water resource. 2. Distribution of water efficiency enhanced through creation of infrastructure such as elevated reservoirs, etc., 3. Distribution of water needs to be done through mixed community stand posts for the urban poor and individual water connections for other social class. 4. Losses can be curtailed through up gradation of pipes. 5. Enhancement of revenue through computerized GIS mapping and consumer indexed metering system. 6. Overall engineering measures to maintain the assets, supply levels, Pressure and for time duration. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of Comprehensive master plan 2. Rehabilitation of distribution networks - covered area 3. Augmentation of network in uncovered area 4. Treatment plants - filtration plants 5. Sinking of bore wells and pumping 6. Computerized mapping and consumer indexing 7. Metering of connections
Sewerage & Sanitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No scientific sewerage system exists. 2. Infiltration into ground water- pollution issues 3. Raw Sewerage lead into open drains and into river. 4. Mixing of systems - mainly storm water and sewerage - tackle the problem systemically. 5. Improper sewerage & sanitation measures in Slum areas. 6. Lack of adequate community toilets. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sewerage system and sanitation needs overall and comprehensive Master Plan for management. 2. Creation of infrastructure such as house hold connections, man holes, UGD and pipes, Biological Activated sludge treatment plants, with SCADA system. 3. Definition of policy for user charges, tariffs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of Comprehensive master plan 2. Provision of UGD sewer network 3. Treatment plants - MJPC project 4. Providing slum toilets - 300 units. 5. Pay and use toilets - 50 toilets 6. Sewer maintenance equipment
Solid Waste management 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waste collection restricted to few areas. 2. No door to door collection mechanisms. 3. No designated disposal dump sites disposed off to drains/ on road sides - clogging drains. 4. Ground water & soil pollution due to intrusion of leachate. 5. Effective treatment of Bio-medical waste. 6. Bulk agriculture waste need for composting. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiate door to door collection with source segregation 2. Regularize waste collection from slum areas 3. Involvement of SHGs, RWAs and CBOs for collection 4. Collection of Bio medical, industrial and construction and demolition wastes apart from Municipal solid waste. 5. Generation of revenue through waste to energy through PPP models. 6. Overall engineering measures to maintain the land fill sites, scientific tools for collection and disposal. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of Comprehensive plan 2. Sanitary Land fill site 3. Compost plant 4. Transfer station 5. Augmentation of existing BMW treatment facility





1

7. Storm Water 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sewer and Storm water - mixed 2. Dumping of solid waste and clogging of the drains 3. Untrained, not suitable gradients for natural drainage 4. Network of storm water drain needs to be established. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce point pollution sources along the storm water drains through diversion of sewer. 2. Environmental up gradation through tree planting and creation of parks /recreation spaces along the primary drains. 3. Engineering measures to maintain the gradient and natural drain slopes for self cleaning. Lining and training of the drains to be provided. 4. Collection of storm water in common point for rain water harvesting and usage. 5. Comprehensive urban water shed management plan. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of Comprehensive master plan 2. Up gradation of drains 3. Artificial RWH pond 4. A forestation
6. Roads 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encroachment by hawkers and unauthorized parking is reducing the effective road widths available and this problem is prevalent especially in the Central Business Areas; 2. Though the road surface available is fairly good, much needs to be done to improve the riding quality of the city roads; 3. Pedestrian footpaths are non existent in most parts of the city and need to be introduced to avoid mixing of vehicular and pedestrian traffic; 4. Roads have faulty alignments, absence of cross drainage works and railway over-bridges, and lack of road markings. 5. Majority of the delays on roads are caused at interchanges/ junctions which require improvement. 6. Most of the roads are of the two lanes undivided type and pose potential safety hazards 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Studies have already been conducted by Tata Consultancy Services & JCMC and detailed project reports for important junction improvements have already been prepared. 2. ROB and approaches in lieu of level crossing at Pimpala (Gate no: 147A to cross Central Railway and Western railway tracks) 3. The narrow ROB near the Shivajinagar Railway Crossing on the old NH also requires widening 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need for segregating inter-city and intra-city traffic by the provision of service roads or effective by-passes. 2. Development of peripheral and internal ring road. 3. Development of DP Roads and widening of roads. 4. ROB and approaches in lieu of level crossing at Pimpala (Gate no: 147A) at a total cost of Rs. 9.96,04,321 (as per the DPR prepared by Uttam Engineering Consultancy Pvt. Ltd. & JCMC). 5. Pedestrian sidewalks, corrected alignments, cross drainage works, railway over- bridges, and proper road markings like zebra crossings etc. 6. 4 Flyover 7. Pay and Park module can be adopted in the Central Business Areas.



2



Heritage  4.	1. Absence of policies and frameworks for physical heritage conservation 1. Enhance the tourist routes and mapping of the same 1. Mapping and listing of heritage buildings 2. Creation of a tourist route
Environment  9.	Pollution of air, water, soil and solid waste management. 1. Implementation of stringent pollution control norms 2. Set standards for Vehicle emission and for noise control of vehicles. 3. Protection of Natural Recharge Areas. 4. Identify and develop norms for ecologically fragile zones. 5. Implement comprehensive plan for ecological Conservation. 6. Mass plantation program by the industries and adjoining local pollution will help to control the ambient air pollution levels. 7. Plantation of noise absorbing plants especially on the roadside will help to the higher noise levels observed in the area. 8. Awareness on pollution, health impacts of pollution and need of sustainable development amongst the industrial management, workers and population will help to improve the quality of environment in the area.
Institutional	1. Lacking legal and constitutional support for right implementation of 74th CAA and did not provide for any powers and operations procedure. Thus the basic essence of the 74th CAA remains far from achieved. 2. E-governance: E-governance & Information, Communication & Technology tools are non-operational in JCMC. Organization structure needs to be restructuring and strengthening to the view of Project Management Group for implementing UIDSSMT scheme. 3. As of the Town & Country Planning Act, the Jalgaon Urban Development Authority 1. Capacity building frameworks 2. Setting up of project management team within the JCMC to implement various UIDSSMT projects 3. Enhancement of existing institutional framework 4. Enhanced delivery of civic services like provision of water supply etc. 1. Training and capacity building of inter and intra departments.



3

is the sole agency to prepare the Development Plan for Jalgaon city and peripheral area. In terms of implementation and enforcement informally devolved by the JCMC, in this aspect policy intervention needs to be addressed.

4. Devolution of Planning Functions: The Development Plan is prepared by the JUDA, whereas building permissions are given by JCMC & JUDA in their respective controlled areas. There is area overlap and fragmentation of functions.

5. Lack of Training and Capacity building for effective delivery of municipal services.



DATA COLLECTION FORMATE

CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN UNDER URBANMT - JALGAON CITY		
III. INSTITUTIONAL FRAME WORK & URBAN GOVERNANCE		
Sl. No.	Descriptions	2005-06
1.	Financial Status (Furnish details if annual reports last few years)	
2.	Grants and aids from Central & State Governments	
3.	Own sources (Internal Revenue)	
	- Property Tax	
	- Other revenue	
	- Overall surplus/deficit on revenue account	
	- Profile and trends in tax and non-tax revenues	
	- Property tax effort: demand raised, rates, systems, collection efficiency (furnish separate sheet)	
4.	Citizen service charter (Numbers)	
	- Coverage (% of total population)	
5.	Public Grievances & Redressal system (Control room)	
	- Coverage (% of total population)	
6.	Present Institutional Framework - Typology of Inter & Intra departmental coordination, forward & backward linkages and status on decentralization (furnish details)	
7.	Institutional overlaps - Issues - Inter & Intra departmental (furnish details)	
IV. LIST OF REPORTS AND SURVEYS (SECONDARY DATA - JCMC)		
SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1.	Citizen Report Card (furnish details)	
2.	Environment Report Card (furnish details)	
3.	Present laws, acts, policies, rules & regulations especially pertaining to Jalgaon city & Government of Maharashtra (furnish details)	

CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN UNDER UIDSSMT – JALGOAN CITY

V. Ongoing projects and schemes (furnish details for each projects)

S. No.	List of projects	Key Features	Time Frame (Short, Medium, Long term)	Implementing Agency	Other Agencies Involved	Total Cost	Sources of Funds	Remarks*
1.	Waghur Water supply scheme							
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								

* Status, completion time & department in charge etc.



2) Programme schedules as suggested to the JCMC by the consultants for the various consultations and meetings:

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION & WORKSHOPS - PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

The aim of conducting consultations is to articulate stakeholder expectations so as to be able to formulate city development vision; prioritize city development issues; strategy / action consensus and choice of strategy options. The methodology for consultation will include the following sequential tasks:

- (a) Identification of stakeholders based on the JCMC input;
- (b) Conducting consultations;
- (c) Documentation, recording and dissemination of consultations outcomes; and
- (d) Integrating consultation findings into project related decision-making.

The Stakeholders consultations will be carried out across a wide section of society and Public departments. The stakeholders will be categorized into two parts viz, Primary & Secondary. The consultation process is to be formulated at various levels such as City assessments - key issues and trends, Consultation - gathering all stakeholders' views, formulating shared vision plus agreed goals and priorities for action and translating the vision, goals, and priorities into achievable programmes and projects.

1. Primary stakeholders: Consists of general public, elected representatives, slum dwellers, resident welfare associations, community based organizations, Non Government Organizations, representatives from the academic background such as educational institutions, research oriented organizations, traders & hotel associations and other associations etc.

Scheduled for consultation

First consultation	First week of January, 2007
Second Consultation	Second week of January, 2007

2. Secondary stakeholders: Consists of various parastatal agencies such as Jalgaon City Municipal Corporation, Dept. of Town Planning (Urban Development), PWD, Water & Drainage Board, MHADA, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), National Highway etc.

Scheduled for consultation

First consultation	21 st December, 2006
Second Consultation	23 rd December, 2006

Workshop: Cross - sectional issues including Primary & Secondary Stakeholders

Workshop	Last week of January, 2007
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Date: 12.01.2007
Ref: 49/0/35/12012007

To
Mr. Khadke
City Engineer
Jalgaon City Municipal Corporation,
Jalgaon.

SUB: Work schedule for Jalgaon Mission – Preparation of CDP under UIDSSMT.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the above subject, we pleased to inform you of our mission on the following dates given below.

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Date	Tasks	
	Morning 10.00 to 1.30 pm	Afternoon 2.30 to 5.30 pm
17 th January, 2007	Missing Data collection, Discussion with stakeholders, JCMC officials.	JCMC officials pertain to data & Report writing.
18 th January, 2007	Submitting Draft Report, Presentation copy.	Handouts for Public Consultation.
19 th January, 2007	Consultation with all stakeholders	Consultation with Slum dwellers & urban poor
20 th January, 2007	Sector wise Discussion with JCMC official	Sector wise consultation with JCMC official*
21 st January, 2007	Summarization of consultation outcomes	
22 nd January, 2007	Stakeholders consultation and project prioritization	Discussion with other than JCMC officials*
23 rd January, 2007	Discussion with Corporators & political representatives	Discussion with press people Consultation with Corporators, Press*

*To be finalized discussion with you.

Kindly review and comment in case, of any changes derived by you, please feel free to call or fax.

Thanking You

Yours Cordially
For Groupe SCE India Pvt. Ltd

S. Gopiprasad
Team Leader

- CC:
1. Deputy Commissioner – JCMC
 2. SCE – file copy

Remaining issues:

- 1) Costing variations in the roads, drains and water sector to be verified.
- 2) Phasing possible after 2012? How, who will fund?
- 3) DPR costing at 1% and 1.5% as per JNNURM? Not decided.





Jalgaon City Municipal Corporation
Navipet
Jalgaon



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