

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. JNNURM: BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

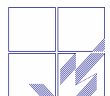
The central government has come out with the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), which is a city-based programme, to build the capacity of cities for better urban management. It will cover 63 cities over a period of seven years starting from 2005-06. The JNNURM aims to provide an incentive to large urban areas to undertake institutional, structural and fiscal changes necessary for developing improved service delivery systems that are sustainable, address poverty and enhance local economic performance. The overall objective of the scheme is to improve the economic and physical infrastructure for the rapidly increasing urban population and also to provide essential facilities and services across the fast growing cities using public private partnership. Cities are expected to articulate their vision, their plans and their commitment through a City Development Plan. The City Development Plan jointly provides the starting point for this process.

2. KANPUR CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

City Development Plan for Kanpur city is both a perspective and vision for the future development. Kanpur City Development Plan (CDP) is the culmination of a study which was commenced about three months ago by JPS Associates. This report is based on invaluable inputs the consultants received from the various stakeholders and the officers associated with the development of the city. This CDP, therefore, truly reflects the vision of the citizens, the poor and the slum dwellers and the officers who are determined to make Kanpur a futuristic city in the next few years.

It involves studying the current stage of city's development, setting out the direction for change, identifying the thrust areas and suggesting the alternative strategies and interventions for bringing in the required change. The CDP has identified the infrastructure projects to be implemented during mission duration across various urban sectors along with the proposed implementation mechanism including the Private Sector Participation (PSP) strategy.

This report is divided into eighteen chapters, each dealing with a separate facet of the city and services of the city. The final chapters deal with the vision and strategy, financing plan and institutional reforms which are at the heart of sustainable development. The data collected from secondary sources and through interactive sessions/ interviews was analysed to make a realistic assessment of where the city is and the direction in which it has been moving. An analysis of the Kanpur City's existing situation with respect to demography, economic activities, land use, poverty, urban infrastructure, environment, institutional and financial aspects was carried out to see its implications for service delivery and urban management.



3. KANPUR – AN INTRODUCTION

Kanpur is a metropolitan city, sprawling over an area of 260 sq km. Kanpur is the biggest city of the State of Uttar Pradesh and is main centre of commercial and industrial and educational activities. According to the census 2001, Kanpur has a population of 25.51 lakhs. It is administratively divided into 6 zones and 110 wards with an average ward population range of 19000 to 26000.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The average annual growth of population is 3.5 percent during the period 1991-2001 from the average annual growth rate of 2.6 percent in the previous decade (1981-91). One of the factors for this kind of growth can be higher number of in-migration to Kanpur City from other areas. As per the simple graph method, proposed population is 48 lakhs in 2031 which means that another Kanpur will be added in next 25 years. The average population density in Kanpur is 97.56 persons per hectare. The density in core area is six times higher than the outer area. Therefore, need is felt to decongest the inner core area to improve the quality of life.

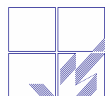
5. ECONOMIC GROWTH

As far as economy is concerned, most of the yesterday's industries are sick. Mostly small and medium sector industries are flourishing. Tanneries appear to be thriving. There are not much of new age industries such as I.I.T. Kanpur is growing as a trade and commerce centre. Kanpur has an image of dying city. Power shortage and electricity cut for 10-12 hours per day on average being observed. There is no air connectivity between major stations. All this create hindrance in the economic growth of the city. For the economic growth of the city, image building exercise is required. We have to make efforts so that ex IITians will commit to Kanpur. The infrastructure and means of communication needs to be improved so that trading activities can be boost. The need is also felt to facilitate marketing linkages for small scale industries.

6. URBAN PLANNING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Kanpur Development Authority is planning to develop additional 33700 ha for growth of city. In the master plan 2021, provision for inner and outer ring road, new terminals, vegetable and grain markets and development of new colonies in close proximity to commercial hub has been proposed. The preparation as well as approval of master plan has taken more than 7 years. Master plan should be speedily approved and implemented in the city. Steps should also be taken to move industry to conforming area and to ensure good connectivity to new markets and terminals.

Most of the residents stay in one to two room tenements indicating large EWS/LIG population. Large number of residents uses their premises for work cum residence purpose. No new colony has been developed by private



colonizers. An estimated 1.8 lakh additional houses are required by 2013. Huge requirement for additional housing is felt besides meeting existing shortage. Housing industry itself can stimulate economy of Kanpur.

The strategy for planned development will be speedy development of planned townships, stimulating housing development through public-private partnership, improvement in quality of KDA/UPHB housing, reservation of 25 percent area for EWS housing to avoid formation of new slums, location and demand led construction of EWS housing, differential pricing in mixed land use areas and outsourcing approval of building plans and granting completion certificates.

KDA has proposed to develop 10,000 acres to accommodate 16 lakh by 2021. The new development will be in Gangotri Township which will be developed across Ganges and close to civil lines, Hi tech city over 5000 acre including 1800 acres by Sahara, 2500 acre for New Kanpur city towards Bithoor road and two housing projects of UPHB of 1350 acres and 1500 acres towards western side of Kanpur

The strategy is to green the parks with the involvement of RWAs, development of water bodies, green belts e.g. Kidwai Nagar, rain water harvesting (1.5 lakh liters already saved), introduction of CNG buses, developing the locations for weekly markets and shifting of cattle colonies.

7. BASIC SERVICES FOR THE URBAN POOR

According to census 2001, the slum population was 3.68 lakh i.e. 14.5 percent of total population in 390 slums. As per the survey conducted by D.U.D.A in 1997-98, the population was 4,19,859 and total households were 98,208 whereas slum population is about 5.0 lakh in 2006 as per K.N.N. estimate, which is twenty percent of total population. A large number of below poverty line (BPL) population (about 60%) also live-in slums. 66 percent population is below 35 years old. This section has rising aspirations which need to be addressed. Out of total slum population, 64% (2,69,427) are illiterate whereas only 35.8% (1,50,432) are literates, More than 40 percent are self employed.

Majority of households i.e. more than 51 percent live in Kutcha Houses made of grass, mud etc. and jhuggi jhopri's. Majority of house holds (55%) get water from public stand posts and only 19 percent have individual taps. Presently, access to sanitation services is markedly less than access to other basic services. Majority of households use public toilets followed by households using individual flush. Even then open defecation is still at a large scale i.e. 25 percentage of the slum households openly defecate.

Slums are classified into two categories for planning purposes: slums which are requiring relocation and those which can be improved in-situ There should be separate government policy for dealing with the slums located at different type of land i.e. private land (hata land), public land (KDA, KNN, Railway,



Gram Samaj, Irrigation, Nazul land), combined land of 2-3 authorities (KDA, KNN and railway land) and those slums required or not required for development project. Funds will be provided for improving basic services to slums not to be relocated (water, sewers, public toilets, roads and improving houses) and in-situ development by constructing multi-storey housing on Pune style and undertaking a massive EWS housing initiative successful by demand led EWS housing with proper connectivity. The Community Development Societies (CDS) will be actively involved through various P-P-P initiatives.

The Strategy to empower slum dwellers will be relocation of slums dwellers by adopting consultative process, encouraging the formation of micro credit organisations, construction of community toilets as per their need and with due consultation, allowing CDS to bid for O&M of community toilets, IEC activities for sensitizing on hygiene, SWM and sanitation, involvement of CDS in planning, implementation and monitoring of infrastructure projects to improve ownership, proper maintenance of community centres and further construction as per demand and motivating slum dwellers to use services like piped water, toilets and electricity and pay for their use.

8. URBAN TRANSPORT

The city is predominantly dependent upon private buses and tempos for the intra-city passenger travel. There are approximately 80 private buses and 980 auto rickshaws and tempos plying in the city. U.P.S.R.T.C has ordered for 108 new CNG buses to replace old fleet of buses. 1000 new CNG taxi permit has been given. The maximum numbers of vehicles registration are of two wheelers from 1999 to 2006 followed by cars. The overall traffic situation in Kanpur is chaotic, roads are overloaded. The railway line between Kanpur and Farrukhabad divides the city into north and south city and rail level crossing falls between main Kanpur city and south city due to which frequent traffic jam is seen all along the G.T. road and traffic movement is restricted. Mixed traffic results in low corridor speed. There are poor intersection geometrics and signaling system, inadequate parking facilities. There is no proper alighting and boarding facility.

The strategy required is segregation of traffic to improve speed, enforcement of discipline in tempos regarding boarding and alighting points, strict checking of polluting vehicles to reduce pollution, building consensus for removal of encroachments and undertaking a drive on inculcating traffic sense.

The works proposed for integrated development of transport are integrated development of 116 Kms of roads including 53 Kms of PWD roads, flyovers at Bada Chauraha, Vijay Nagar Chauraha and Guthaia Crossing, ROBs at Jarib Chauki, kalyanpur, shyamnagar and Dadanagar, Bridge over Ganges to connect Gangotri township, Bus terminals at Jhakarkatti, Chunniganj and Azad Nagar and development of multi-storey parking for Birhana road, Naveen market, Murray company bridge and motijheel-swaroopnagar area.



9. MUNICIPAL SERVICES

a. Water supply

The main source of surface water in the city is from the catchments of Ganga River and Pandu River. The total water supply requirement is 600 mld but only 385 mld of potable water is being supplied. The total supply from treatment plants is about 255 mld water (210 mld raw water from Bhaironghat pumping station and 45 mld from Lower Ganga Canal) and approximately 130 mld water is drawn from groundwater comprising of 80 mld from tube wells (about 135) and 50 mld from hand pumps (about 9830). The availability of water is adequate but distribution system needs improvement. Main issues are that numbers of connection is not increasing due to excess use of ground water, low pressure and unreliable service, low utilization due to old and leaky system, Inadequate funds for O&M. The need is felt to expand distribution as demand of 464 mld will rise to 860 mld by 2031.

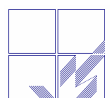
The emphasis will be on improving water supply distribution for the inner core in phase 1 (Rs 319 cr). This will comprise of replacing old and leaky pipes in inner core area, renovation of the zonal pumping stations and improving capacity, providing for inter-connection of various water treatment plants to balance shortfall in capacities. Additional WTPs and feeder mains to connect to outer colonies will be considered in phase 2 (Rs 694 cr).

b. Sewerage

The source of sewer is mostly from domestic households but the waste generated from industries also flow into sewers. The present arrangements segregate industrial effluents from domestic sewerage for sewerage treatment plants. The industrial units in Panki and Dada Nagar industrial area also discharge industrial effluents, which finally flows in River Pandu through three Nalas, flowing north to South in South of Kanpur city. Current coverage of sewer system is around 60 percent and load is 360 mld. In 1997, total amount of waste water measured in drains and at the STPs was about 370 mld of which 160 mld was intercepted under GAP-1. At present inflow of treatment plants is 63 mld and only 17 percent of the total waste water generated.

Main issues related to sewerage are mixing of storm water drains with sewage increases load on STPs, old sewers in inner core area unable to carry current load, damaged and leaky and unsatisfactory arrangements for treating tanneries and industrial effluents.

The renovation of inner core sewers using trench less technologies, segregation of storm water and sewers to avoid choking of sewers,



completion of works under GAP-II, construction of decentralized STP in new colonies by UPHB will be undertaken in phase-I (Rs 297 crore). In phase-II (Rs 3799 crore), main and branch trunks will be covered outlying areas and construction of additional STP for increased population.

c. Storm Water Drains

Kanpur city is habituated between two rivers Ganges on north and Pandu River on south. There are 17 nalas discharging wastewater in Ganga over a stretch of 20 KM from Bithoor downstream to Jajmau. Out of all Nala, Sisamau Nala has the biggest catchments area of 1985 hectares. All the Nalas, discharging in Ganga River have been tapped except Sisamau. Under the GAP (Ganga Action Plan) Phase-II, Sisamau nala, the largest nala in Kanpur City, presently carrying a flow of around 138 mld will be diverted for treatment.

d. Solid Waste Management

At present waste generation in the city is around 1500 MT presently. Apart from solid waste generated by households, commercial establishments and institutions, Kanpur also has a number of industries and other businesses that generate different type of waste such as bio-medical waste, sludge, buffing and other waste produced by tanneries in Jajmau area, industrial waste produced by textile, rubber and other industries operating in the city etc. The main issues are outdated equipment causing unreliable service, inadequate bins, no segregation of waste and proper composting/SWM disposal arrangement, non-operative treatment facilities of tannery waste. The strategy would be introducing house to house collection and user charge, improving reliability by replacing old equipment, improving efficiency by transfer stations and providing tricycles, provide for a Treatment/composting plant, outsource an integrated SWM and conservancy service on PPP basis.

10. CITY VISION

After intensive consultation with various stakeholders the vision identified for city is:

To make Kanpur a clean and healthy city with high quality infrastructure such as better roads, airport, and basic services so that it is recognized as a premier city of U.P. and an environment which attracts people and develops business. The government machinery should be efficient, effective, accountable and transparent by adopting customer oriented approach to improve confidence of entrepreneurs and encourage them to come forward for P-P-P schemes.



11. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

In Kanpur, the main institutions are Kanpur Nagar Nigam, Kanpur Jal Sansthan, U.P.Jal Nigam and Kanpur Development Authority.

a. Kanpur Nagar Nigam (KNN)

Kanpur Nagar Nigam is administered under the Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Adhiniyam, 1959. The strength of the council is 110 in addition to the Mayor. The corporation is divided into six zones and each zone is headed by an Assistant Commissioner. The inner core area of Kanpur comprises of 67 wards out of total of 110 wards. The corporation is divided into two wings, viz. elected wing and the administrative wing. The administrative wing of the corporation is headed by a Municipal Commissioner appointed by state government and supported by two Add. Commissioners also appointed by the state government. The main sources of revenue of KNN are taxes (mainly property), license fees, rent of the municipal properties, interest, etc. The total receipt on revenue account including grants-in-aid has been estimated by KNN at Rs.193.25 crores and capital receipts are expected to be Rs.6.90 crores for the year 2006-07.

Kanpur Nagar Nigam's financial health needs urgent improvement. Though the balance sheet shows a small surplus, it is not true representation as accounts are maintained on cash basis. The institution is unable to pay even pension, PF etc. and has outstanding liabilities of nearly Rs 90 crores.

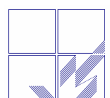
Hence there is need to improve both revenues and cut down on costs. Some of the measures which are proposed are given below.

Bringing Institutional Efficiency in Kanpur Nagar Nigam (KNN)

To bring the efficiency in the functioning of different institutions (KNN, KJS and KDA) and to generate the resource for contributing their share (30%), KNN will generate surpluses through the following:

- Reforms in property tax which will include bringing all the properties under Unit Area Method from annual rental value (ARV), surveying all properties to verify the area etc.
- Introduction of door to door collection of solid waste and introduction of user charge
- cost savings by way of reduction in fuel cost of solid waste collection vehicles by introducing new fuel efficient fleet and introducing transfer stations to reduce kms to be run
- savings in electricity cost by P-P-P of streetlights, and
- reducing administrative and general administration costs by abolishing some posts
- By reducing strength of white collar workers by introduction of e-governance and by out sourcing bill collection

The impact of the various improvement measures at the end of five years is given below:



Impact of Proposed Improvements on the Financial Health of KNN by 5th Year (Rs Crore)

S. No.	Item	Improvement	2010-11
1	Improvement in property tax	various	26.24
2	User charges for SWM	Rs 30	14.40
3	Reduction of SWM costs	20%	02.81
4	PPP in streetlights	15%	0.45
5	Savings by e-governance	10%	1.20
6	Abolition of surplus posts	340 no	1.22
7	P-P-P in bill collection	25%	1.01
	Total annual improvement by 5th yr		47.33

b. Kanpur Jal Sansthan (KJS)

The delivery of water and sewerage services in the city is the responsibility of Kanpur Jal Sansthan. This is a specialized institution. It earns revenues by way of water and sewerage tax and also by charging for water supplied. Currently there are no meters in the city and charges are on flat rate basis.

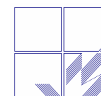
Kanpur Jal Sansthan is also making a loss of about Rs 5 crores per annum and is also unable to pay its electricity bills of about Rs 11 cr p.a. (which are paid by GoUP from its grants to KNN). Because of poor pressure and unreliability of timings of water supply caused by frequent power failures, the numbers of connections are not increasing at the desired rate, though KJS has surplus capacity.

Some of the measures like replacing old leaky pipes and improving storage etc. at the regional pumping stations, the performance of KJS will improve and it will be able to provide more connections.

Bringing Institutional Efficiency in Kanpur Jal Sansthan (KJS)

The KJS will improve its financial performance and generate surpluses by:

- introducing the improvement in its population coverage (connections) and introducing metering,
- Increased income by way of reduced leakages and hence giving additional connections in inner core
- Introduction of a user charge for treatment of waste water
- Savings in power and work force because of renovation of sewers etc.
- Improvement in water and sewerage tax because better coverage of



properties by KNN

The impact of the various proposed measures on the health of KJS at the end of five year period (2010-11) is shown below:

**Impact of Proposed Improvements on the Financial Health of KJS by 5th Year
(Rs Crore)**

S.No	Item	2010-11
1	Increased income by reduced leakages in inner core area	06.38
2	Introduction of user charge for treating waste water	10.80
3	Additional revenue by increasing connections	06.00
4	Improvement in water & sewer tax	04.35
	Total improvement	27.43

12. INFRASTRUCTURE RELATED PROJECTS PROPOSED TO BE UNDERTAKEN

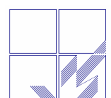
Based on the analysis of infrastructure needs and the stakeholder analysis, several projects were identified. All projects can obviously not be taken up simultaneously. Hence a prioritization of projects has been done based on discussions with the stakeholders and with the various officials involved with the management of the city.

The entire work to be carried out has been divided into two phases. The Phase-I comprises of projects planned in first five years i.e. 2006-2011. While phase-II covers the projects proposed to be undertaken in the next twenty five years. The prioritization of works to be carried out in Phase-I is given below:

a. Prioritisation of Projects

The following projects have been identified after holding intensive consultation with stakeholders:

1. Improving transport infrastructure including improving trunk Roads, so as to have an immediate impact of improvements on the citizens of Kanpur at large
2. Improving solid waste management both in the inner core and outer city
3. Redevelopment of inner core city including shifting of industries to conforming areas
4. Renovating old/broken water pipelines resulting in contaminated water
5. Repair / rehabilitation of broken sewerage / sewerage connected to drains
6. Redevelopment of slums according to Bombay Model
7. Improving basic services in Slums



8. Housing for the EWS

13. CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

The entire work is divided into two sub-missions. Sub –mission-I comprising of Improvement of infrastructure and sub-mission-Ii comprising of ‘Improving Basic Services to the Poor’

Sub-mission-I: Infrastructure Projects

1. Under the project on improving traffic management, improving the transport system and its infrastructure, the following activities will be taken up:
 - Widening of roads including construction of footpaths, road furniture, deep drains, proper signalling, improving intersection design etc. with a view to improve circulation speed in the city corridor,
 - Construction of Central Bus Station at Jhakarkati and Chunniganj and a bus terminal at Ajad Nagar in Phase-I.
 - construction of flyovers at Bada Chouraha, Vijay Nagar Chouraha and Guthaia crossing as also construction of 5 Rail Over Bridges (ROBs) etc.,
 - construction of over bridge on river Ganges to connect the proposed Gangotri township to be located across Ganges, with the central Kanpur area.
 - Development of Parking Areas, parking lot/space on PPP basis, development of Heritage Area and preservation of Water Bodies.

2. Under the solid waste management, purchase of cleaning equipment like dumpers, placer, special waste container van, tri-cycle and auto rickshaws and construction of modern dustbins has been taken in phase-1. It is proposed to introduce door to door collection and levy a user charge. In Phase-II the new areas of the city will also be covered with improved Solid Waste System.

3. In the inner core area, following tasks will be undertaken
 - Widening of congested roads in the inner core area, including construction of footpaths, road furniture, deep drains etc.
 - shifting of industries from non-conforming areas to conforming area i.e. in industrial estates to be set up at Chakeri-1 and Chakeri-2, in Phase-I and develop an Industrial Estate at Bhouti Mandhana by pass in Phase-II.
 - conversion of old and leaky pipelines covering 530 km of distribution system in the inner area with new high capacity pipelines. Renovation of the raw water pump house, rising mains, water treatment plant, renewal of CWMR reservoir, , renovation of Benajavar water works and Bhairav Ghat intake well.
 - Modernisation of sewers line by restoration/renovation of sewerage pumping station and sewer line using trench less technologies and



- construction of new sewage pumping station at Bhagwat Das Ghat.
 - Modernization of open drains
 - Construction of modern dustbins in place of 152 old and open dustbins and purchasing special container, dumper etc. for solid waste management.
4. Under the water supply component, emphasis is given for bringing improvement in water supply distribution for the inner core as described above. In Ph-II, additional WTPs and feeder mains to connect to outer colonies will be considered.
5. As far as improving the sewers are concerned, in addition to the tasks described above for the inner core area, the following additional tasks will be also be undertaken in first phase:
- segregation of storm water and sewers to avoid choking of sewers,
 - completion of works under GAP-II,
 - construction of decentralized STP in new colonies by UPHB
- The connecting main and branch trunks to cover outlying areas and construction of additional STP for increased population is proposed in phase-II.
6. Work will also be undertaken on improvement of Ghats and places of heritage. The social infrastructure such as improving parks, ladies hostel, improvement of community halls, developing green belts etc. will also be undertaken.
7. In the area of Kanpur Cantonment Board, several infrastructure improvement projects similar to the KNN area will be undertaken such as renovation of old sewers, improving roads, construction of one RoB etc.

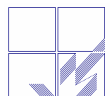
Sub-mission-II: Improving Basic Services for the poor

Under the submission – 2 of JNNURM, the following activities will be undertaken:

- In-situ development of 390 slums by bringing improvement of roads and drains, hand pump, water supply, sewerage, street lighting and construction of 7461 houses
- EWS housing is proposed to be built for relocation of those slums which are on untenable sites such as falling near the river/footpath/ or site which is required for development works
- 5 slums to be developed on Bombay/Pune model with multi- storey housing and improved infrastructure.

14. FINANCIAL INVESTMENT

In order to meet the above plan for infrastructure improvement, the following investment plan is proposed; which comprises of investment proposed in the first phase of five years and the total plan over the next 30 years.



Financial investment plan		(Rs Crore)	
S. No	Description	Investment in Ph-I (2006-11)	Total Plan (2006-31)
	Sub-Mission-I		
1	Re-Development of inner city	1332	1957
2	Augmenting water supply	0.00	469
3	Extending sewerage	31	3624
4	Improving solid waste management	43.25	605
5	Construction/improvement of drains	172	172
6	Improving roads, RoBs, Flyovers, terminal, addl. bridge	1179	1671
7	Development of parking lots	17	17
8	Water bodies/Ganga river front	15	15
9	Improving social infrastructure & environment/greening	22	22
10	Improvements in Kanpur Cantonment Board Area	35	35
	Total of sub-mission-I	2828	8573
	Sub-mission-II		
11	Basic Services for Urban Poor	960	4218
	Grand Total (Sub-mission-I & Sub-mission II)	3789	12791

It can be seen that an investment of Rs 3789 crores is planned in Phase-I during the next five years, followed by an investment of Rs 8998 crores in Phase-II comprising of the next five years, thus bringing the total investment in Kanpur City of Rs 12791 crores over the next thirty years.

15. FINANCING PLAN

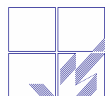
Under the provisions of JNNURM, for cities of the size of Kanpur 50% contribution will be made by GoI, provided the balance 50 percent is made up of contributions from GoUP to the extent of 20 percent and the City's contribution to the extent of 30 percent.

Hence the plan in phase-I is based on the city's capacity to raise its share of 30 percent.

a. Mobilization of city's share

The city's share comprises of

- Revenues to be mobilized by KNN in next five years, including



savings from improved efficiencies enumerated earlier in the chapter on institutional efficiency

- Revenues to be mobilized by KJS in the next five years from improvement in its efficiencies and contribution from the GAP-II project
- Revenues by way of a betterment tax to be levied at the rate of 5% of the property tax (provided under law)
- Contribution by way of departmental budgets and revenues earned by the UPSIDC while developing and selling plots/sheds for relocation of non-conforming industries etc.
- Contribution by way of departmental budgets of PWD for roads improvement

Details of mobilization of city's share

S. No.	Item	Amount
1	By savings and mobilization of funds by KNN	373.77
2	By increased revenues by KJS	142.36
3	By introduction of betterment tax	11.93
6	From budget of UPSIDC-shifting non-conforming industries	426.18
7	Budget for PWD for improving trunk roads	190.00
8	From budgets of UPSRTC & tourism	14.00
	Total	1168.81

b. Use and source of funds

Based on the infrastructure investment plan presented above and the funds that the city is able to mobilize, the source and use of funds is as given below:

Use and source of funds for Phase-I (2006-2011)

S. No.	Use of funds	Rs Cr
1	Sub-mission-I	2828
2	Sub-mission-II	960
	Total	3789
	Source of funds	
1	GoI thru JNNURM	1948
2	GoUP contribution	779
3	City contribution	1169
	Total	3896

It can be seen that the capacity of the city to raise resources is slightly higher than the plan and to that extent some additional projects for about Rs 280 crores can be undertaken (difference between source and use of funds).



16. REFORMS

Reforms are being carried out at two levels, one at the level of the Nagar Nigam and the other at the level of the State. In this chapter we focus mainly on the reforms to be carried out by the Nagar Nigam or which impact the working of the Nigam.

- a) *Adoption of accrual based accounting*: Although KNN has computerized its accounts and is using the Tally software, its accounts are on 'cash basis'. KNN is awaiting directions from the state Govt. to change. It is estimated that it will switch to accrual accounting by next year.
- b) *Budgeting for the poor*: KNN has agreed in principal to introduce budgeting for the poor. Its budgets formulation from next year will include such an exercise and these will be widely published and discussed with the stakeholders.
- c) *Introduction of e-governance*: KNN is already in the process of commissioning an IT company for introduction of e-governance in KNN. The work is expected to start in second half of this year, and may take three years to be completed fully.
- d) *Reforms of property tax*: GIS mapping to a certain extent is already done. KNN is currently carrying out a house to house survey and also updating its GIS maps so that it has up to date information, including the data on built area and other details. This is likely to increase the income to KNN substantially.
- e) *Levy of reasonable user charge for services rendered*: User charge is to be introduced for parking, solid waste collection, green belt use, community toilets etc. KJS is to introduce a user charge for treatment of waste water.
- f) *Provision of basic services to the poor*: Thrust on housing and in-situ development of slums is being planned. The Community Development Societies are to be empowered and encouraged to take up PPP jobs.
- g) *Earmarking of land for EWS housing in all housing projects*: It is proposed to increase the reservation of land for EWS housing to 20-25% in all future housing projects with a view to provide basic services to the poor and to avoid formation of slums.
- h) *Increased PPP and outsourcing to improve efficiency*: Several areas are under consideration for PPP, these include (i) Outsourcing of solid waste collection (ii) O&M of parking lots (iii) PPP for plants for conversion of plastics to hydrocarbons (iv) Outsourcing of bill collection (v) O&M of parks thru RWAs etc.
- i) *Reforms by state on rent by-laws*: Although some improvements have been made in the rent bye-laws, they are still not conducive for the landlords to evict tenants or to revise old low rents to market rents. These amendments need to be made both for housing development and also for KNN to increase its rental income.

