

15. VISION AND STRATEGIES

The vision of a 'Resurgent Kanpur' is to build on its twin strengths of industrial base and knowledge base. This base combined with plans to build new world class townships around the old city, would act as a magnet to attract fresh investments and spur economic development.

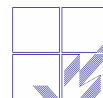
The alumnus of IIT Kanpur and the students from the innumerable coaching classes who enter several competitive institutes including IAS are the intellectual wealth of our city which we should leverage. The leveraging of emotional ties is only possible if it is combined with good and healthy living conditions and an environment that is conducive to economic growth. The overall vision 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.

Kanpur will have a level of economic development wherein its people will have sufficient opportunities for growth and all have access to high quality infrastructure. Kanpur will be able to leverage on its proximity to the State's capital (Lucknow) and other advantages to attract new business opportunities in the city. Kanpur would also have a responsive and proactive city administration set-up that would provide effective redressal to citizens' problems and involve citizens in finding sustainable solutions to city's issues. The main objective is to enhance the current infrastructure status as infrastructure development leads to significant impetus for investment decision taken by an investor and inturn leads to sustainable economic growth.

The main focus is on two aspects.

- One, taking the maximum benefit of current positive factors such as locational advantage, availability of manpower, and proximity to markets/raw materia, support of state government for the city's development i.e. its decision to setup an integrated Special Economic Zone (SEZ) that will act as a magnate to fuel growth in the city, entrepreneurial spirit of large number of population, large pool of cost effective labour, various technical and research institutions, presence of a healthy working class, poorer sections of society (very active community development society groups) and administration/officials dialogue that serves as a platform to find sustainable solutions to city's problems and
- Secondly, removing the current bottlenecks which are leading to deterioration in the city management, by way of infrastructure



improvements and bringing reforms in urban management by making policy level changes.

15.1 STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLAN

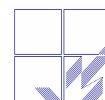
Sl. No	Area	Strategies	Plan of Action
1	Demographic Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provision of additional housing to meet the demand of growing population ➤ Decongesting the inner core city by growth on out skirts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Faster development of proposed townships and housing colonies to meet the additional demand of housing and to decongest the inner city
2	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bringing improvement in law and order situation ➤ Improved infrastructure for industries ➤ Giving incentives to entrepreneurs for establishing an industry or carrying out trading activities ➤ Improving power supply ➤ State government's aggressive and promotional industrial policy and ensure its implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Filling vacancies in Police Dept. at earliest and proper police patrolling so that law and order situation can be improved. ➤ Increasing the Power Supply and decreasing line losses in Power Distribution ➤ Provision of incentives such as rebate in sales and excise tax, cheap land, 24 hours power supply etc.
3	Land Use Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provision for improved services and facilities such as water supply, roads etc. ➤ Identification of parking lots and developing it on PPP basis ➤ Making arrangement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Funding to be arranged for new infrastructure projects ➤ Parking lots identified and tendering process started ➤ widening of roads and provision of ROBs and flyovers during first phase



	<p>for loading and unloading platforms in most of the commercial and industrial areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provision of more open spaces in high density built up areas ➤ Strict enforcement of rules regarding carrying out commercial activities and small scale industries from residential areas ➤ Increasing the area covered under road vis-à-vis traffic volume by widening of roads, removal of encroachment etc. ➤ Shifting of industries from non-confirming area to confirming area. ➤ Reduction in time taken in preparing the master plan and its Speedily approval ➤ Better connectivity to new markets and terminals to ensure its success. 	
<p>4 Housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Better linkage of new housing colonies/townships with old city ➤ Motivating residents of inner core city to shift to newly developed colonies. ➤ differential pricing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Speedy land & infrastructure development for townships and housing colonies ➤ Arranging the fund for off-site development



	<p>policies for plots/ plotted houses used by H.I.G. /M.I.G. /L.I.G. for residential-cum-work purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adoption of methods such as single window clearance, online facility ➤ Matching supply of EWS housing vis-à-vis demand ➤ Better connectivity of EWS/LIG area with main city 	
5 Slum Improvement		
<p>A) Physical and Social Infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improvement of roads, water supply, sanitation & street lighting etc. in those slums which are not covered under U.B.S.P. and N.S.D.P ➤ Those slums which will be cleared for development work should be properly protected. ➤ Rehabilitation of slum dwellers only in the nearest vacant area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CDS should be actively involved in the infrastructure projects such as construction of brick roads, community toilet blocks, collection of solid waste etc. ➤ community toilets as per community need, proper design ➤ O&M should be laid in the hands of the Community ➤ Water facility should be positively provided round the clock ➤ If the land which slum dwellers are occupying is required for the development project, they will be removed and provided housing on alternate sites ➤ Relocation of slums



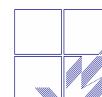
		will be in a planned manner keeping in mind their holistic development and by adopting consultative process.
B) Housing for EWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ multi-storey construction at selected slums ➤ house allotment on hire and purchase basis i.e. re-sale not allowed for 10 years ➤ liberal loan advancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ in-situ development for ensuring the planned development of those slums and low income areas which are not required urgently for public purpose ➤ loans to improve their shelters, should be provided to improve quality of life. ➤ Five slums such as vijay nagar, kalwa mandi, dabouli west, juhi ambedkar nagar and ravidas vihar at jajmau will be taken up for model development on Pune model
6 Road and Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introducing CNG buses and taxes for public transport ➤ Restriction of trucks and slow goods vehicle on main roads during peak hours ➤ Proper regulation of slow traffic system. ➤ Road surface improvements to improve the traffic movement and minimize the congestion. ➤ Private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cycle rickshaws should be banned on the main roads and highways ➤ Development of parking lot on PPP basis



	<p>participation for road improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Discouraging private vehicles usage by imposing parking fees and declaring busy areas and old city markets as vehicle free zone ➤ Removing encroachments over the roads ➤ Implement computerized signalling ➤ Involvement of CDS, community for awareness generation about traffic rules, safety rules etc. 	
<p>7 City Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Heavy and medium size industries will not be allowed within the city limit. ➤ CNG based transport vehicle should be introduced in phased manner. ➤ vehicles responsible for air and noise pollutions will be phased out ➤ Strict regulation for not allowing poorly maintained tempos ➤ Identification of environmental hot spots such as poor air quality area etc. ➤ Decision makers in top policy making bodies like UP Jal Nigam and Pollution Control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preparation of Environment Resource Map to help in Planning Process ➤ No polluting vehicle would be allowed to ply on the road ➤ Projects that are earmarked for execution under GAP Phase-II should be taken up as per the timeline



	<p>Board and Kanpur Development Authority should work in tandem for implementing development projects</p> <p>➤ KESCO, KDA and Police should not issue licenses to industries with in the city limit.</p>	
8 Basic Services		
A Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing transmission and distribution losses with identification of illegal water connection and discourage public stand posts • Refurbish the old distribution system and leak detection study and UFW • upgrading the storage capacity of drinking water • providing 100% house service connections and metered supply to all houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a study on sample basis and establish actual T&D losses, with steps to reduce losses • The leaky and old pipes in inner core area, which have outlived their life should be replaced • Inter-connect the three treatment plants so that surplus capacity of one can balance the shortfall in another system • Improve reliability of supply by providing larger storage at zonal pumping stations
B Sewerage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industries should be instructed strictly to treat their wastewater • Remedial measures such as trapping of the source, effective treatment and care of the piping system needs to be adopted • Renovation/replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve surveillance and compliance with pollution norms by industry • Renovate the sewers in the inner core area using trench less technology • Segregate sewers from the drains to avoid



<p>C. Solid Waste Management</p>	<p>of existing drains, which are old and in lived out stage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation / repair / supplement of existing and old pumping stations • Regular sewer cleaning by adopting suitable methodology depending location and condition of Nalas and drains. • In densely populated areas, nalas need to be replaced by RCC conduit pipes for the purpose of security, hygiene and pollution control. • Proper solid waste disposal arrangement • Introduce door to door collection and introduction of ‘user charge’. • Outsource SWM including collection of user charge • Proper processing of waste by implementing source segregation • Public sector participation (PSP) for establishing suitable waste processing plant 	<p>contamination of drains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve solid waste collection and removal, specially plastics to reduce choking and blockage of sewers • Study feasibility of decentralized sewer treatment plants to provide treatment in remote colonies • Introduce bin less collection in inner core area • Introduce transfer stations for improving efficiency and reducing operating costs • Outsource to RWAs and/or CDPs besides private contractors • Introduce segregation at composting plant
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<p>9. Institutional Framework and Reforms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralization of authority to improve efficiency and reduce response time to citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift zonal offices to the respective zones • Revise authority schedule and give sufficient authority to zonal officers to solve problems on the spot • Reduce manpower in non-technical areas by computerization, e-governance, and by outsourcing bill collection. • Reduce surplus manpower by introduction of VRS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate the land and housing market to make housing sector an economic driver 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KDA to prepare a time bound plan for development of new townships • Employ best town planners and architects to design new townships as model townships • Stimulate the market by involving private developers on the lines of Shara or ELDECO etc.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve transparency and accountability of KNN/KJS etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up an active complaints and grievance handling centre, under charge of a senior officer • Computerize most interfaces with the citizens such as bill payments, enquiries, submission of returns etc. to provide speedy service • Implement provision of RTI bill faithfully • Put up rules and procedures on web site and advertise the same to citizens
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Government-community interface by greater community participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve citizens in a forum of “Resurgent Kanpur” with ex IITians, leading industrialists, NRIs of Kanpur region to partake in development schemes • Form a Stakeholder advisory body of experts and city leaders to advice KNN and GoUP on directions of development • Form and support active RWAs in all areas to assist in management of urban services • KNN to present its annual plans in workshops of citizens for suggestions



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgeting for the poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cull out a subsidiary budget from the main KNN budget, to highlight the expenditure on provision of basic services to the poor
10 Strengthening of Municipal Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property tax reform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernization of property tax system by linking GIS and property data base • Reassessment of all properties on unit area basis • Improving rentals of municipal properties by amendment of Rent control Act and GoUP GOs • Introduce 'user charge' and outsource solid waste collection system Examine P-P-P in O&M of street lighting system.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Financial management Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change to accrual accounting • Account for fixed and immovable assets to strengthen the balance sheet • Put in place an asset management system to keep track of assets, their maintenance etc. Set up a strong MIS system with quantifiable targets set for each management level. Set up a monthly, quarterly and yearly review system • Introduce management by objectives
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