

CHAPTER - 15

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

15.1 The housing & urban development sector has witnessed two major changes on account of our country's transition towards market based economy and the spirit of decentralization. In addition, the role of urban sector in economic growth and poverty reduction has undergone a major change. The State Government is trying to cope up with the massive problems that have emerged as a result of rapid urbanization; on a mission mode.

15.2 One of the challenge before the government is to guide the process of urbanization and ensure that basic services like sanitation, water supply, and basic housing are provided to urban citizens. While there is a need to plan for rapid urban expansion, the conditions of delivery of services in existing cities and decent housing even for the current level of urban population is highly deficient. A multi-pronged strategy is required to meet the need of housing of the urban poor. First, a facilitative environment must be created by reviewing the regulatory processes governing land use to augment the supply of affordable housing with private capital. Second, encouraging contributions from beneficiaries of the slum-rehabilitation is required for increasing the ownership of the Government schemes.

HOUSING

15.3 An outlay of ₹237202.07 lakh was earmarked for other housing schemes in the Twelfth Plan. This includes Rajasthan Housing Board, Rental Housing for Government Employees, Judicial Housing, Police Housing and Housing for SDOs & Tehsildars. An expenditure of ₹ 81487.35 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 51659.68 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 57259.54 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 which includes ₹ 374.41 lakh of Central Assistance. Scheme-wise details are given in the following table.

Table No.15.1
Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)					
S.N o.	Scheme	Outlay XII Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1.	Rental Housing for Government Employees	5549.25	564.35	286.57	500.00
2.	Police Housing	70081.25	10658.67	10271.07	15683.12
3.	Rajasthan Housing Board (IEBR)	160000.00	40000.00	70528.75	40000.00
4.	Judicial Housing	1171.48	133.34	102.33	636.60
5.	Housing for SDOs & Tehsildars	399.99	303.27	248.63	439.77
6.	Other Housing Scheme	0.10	0.05	50.00	0.05
	Total	237202.07	51659.68	81487.35	57259.54

A. State Schemes

Rental Housing for Government Employees

15.4 Plan funds are being provided for construction of houses for government employees all over the State. An expenditure of ₹ 286.57 lakh has been incurred on construction of Rental Housing in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 564.35 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, which includes ₹ 11499.00 lakh of central assistance.

Police Housing

15.5 Plan funds are being provided for construction of houses for employees working in police department. An expenditure of ₹10271.07 lakh has been incurred on construction of Police Housing in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 10658.67 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 15683.12 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan Housing Board

15.6 Rajasthan Housing Board was established in 1970 with an objective of catering the housing needs for different sections of the society in the State. The Board focuses on 'affordable housing for all' with special emphasis towards economically weaker sections of the society such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, Women-headed Households and the specially abled. Starting with housing activities in just 7 cities, it has now spread to 65 cities. So far, the Housing Board has taken up construction of 250266 dwelling units, out of which 243141 dwelling units have been allotted and 221797 dwelling units handed over to applicants. About 60 per cent housing units constructed are for EWS and LIG.

15.7 It was envisaged to construct 35000 housing units during the Twelfth Plan period, out of which 5591 houses are completed in 2015-16 with an expenditure of ₹70528.75 lakh. It is kept to construct 10449(taken up)housing units during the Annual Plan 2016-17 for which an outlay of ₹40000.00 lakh is kept from the own resources of the Board.

Housing for SDOs & Tehsildars

15.8 Plan funds are being provided for construction of residential houses for revenue officers i.e. Sub Divisional Officers & Tehsildars all over the State. An expenditure of ₹ 248.63 lakh has been incurred on construction of housing for revenue officers in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹303.27 lakh. An outlay of ₹439.77 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Other Housing Schemes

Mukhya Mantri Shahari BPL Awas Yojana

15.9 A new program namely "Mukhya Mantri Shahari BPL Awas Yojana" was launched by the State Government to provide subsidy for construction of own houses for Urban BPL families in 2012-13. Under this scheme one lakh BPL families were proposed to be benefitted by providing subsidy @ of ₹ 70,000 for construction of their house. In addition to this, ₹ 5,000 are also provided for construction of toilet. The "Rajasthan Awas Vikas & Infrastructure Ltd (RAVIL)" has been appointed as State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) to implement this scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 105.79 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 133.53 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

B. Central Assistance Scheme

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

15.10 Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) a Centrally Sponsored Scheme envisages "Slum Free India" with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic infrastructure, social amenities and decent shelter. RAY was launched in June 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June 2013 and implementation phase. Central Government has approved the implementation phase for period of 2013-2022. RAY envisages two-step implementation strategy i.e. preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) and preparation of projects for selected slum.

- In order to implement RAY in the state smoothly, various committees have been formed at the State & city level. Total 28 consultants have been appointed in Technical Cell at State and City level.
- The SFCPoA of Ajmer city has been approved by the Government of India and SFCPoA of Alwar, Jodhpur & Bharatpur cities have also been prepared.
- Total 21 projects in RAY scheme in 16 cities namely; Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Ajmer, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Nimbahera, Kapasan, Pratapgarh, Choti Sadri, Badi Sadri, Fatehnagar and Begun have been sanctioned by the Central Government for the State, in which a total of 17236 houses/DUs will be constructed, out of which 6837 houses are in relocation/redevelopment, 5016 houses in in-situ, 1682 in up-gradation and remaining 3701 in rental category. Total project cost of these projects is ₹ 96822.00 lakh. Out of which central share is ₹ 44923.00 lakh, state share is ₹ 30282.00 lakh, ULB share is ₹ 16765.00 lakh and beneficiary share is ₹ 4855.00 lakh.

15.11 A provision of ₹ 92000.00 lakh was kept for the scheme in the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 438.35 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 26000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 19165.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Judicial Housing

15.12 Plan funds are being provided for construction of residential houses for judicial officers all over the State. An expenditure of ₹102.33 lakh has been incurred on construction of Judicial Housing in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹133.34 lakh. An outlay of ₹636.60 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2015-16, which includes ₹ 374.41 lakh of Central Assistance.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)- 2015

15.13 The scheme was launched by Govt. of India, in which central subsidy is being provided to the families of EWS/LIG segment. Various incentives are given under this scheme. Following are the verticals of PMAY :-

1. **"In situ" Slum Redevelopment** - Slums, whether on Central Government land/State Government land/ULB land, Private land shall be taken up for "In-situ" redevelopment for providing houses to all eligible slum dwellers. Slum rehabilitation grant of ₹1.00 lakh per house is being given by Central Govt.
2. **Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy** - Under this provision beneficiaries of Economically Weaker section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions would be eligible for an interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5 per cent for a tenure of 15 years. The credit linked subsidy will be available only for loan amount upto ₹6 lakh.
3. **Affordable Housing in Partnership**-State either through its agencies or in partnership with private sector including industries and on private land by private developers can plan Affordable Housing Project under this provision. A minimum of 35per cent units of EWS shall be provided in the housing project with the minimum number of 250 units in each scheme. Subsidy of ₹1.50 lakh to the required beneficiary EWS/LIG category is being given under this provision.
4. **Subsidy for beneficiary-led individualhouse construction** Under this provision of the policy the families of EWS/LIG segment having their own land may obtain Central Subsidy of ₹1.50 lakh for construction of new house or enhance existing house.

Budget Provisions :-

- 100 per cent of subsidy will be borne by Central Government under this scheme which is given to eligible beneficiaries.

- In this scheme it is mandatory to conduct demand survey and prepare Housing for All Plan of Action as per demand survey. For the HFAPoA 75 per cent amount will be borne by Central Government and remaining 25 per cent is to be borne by Local Bodies/State Government.
- For the successful implementation of the scheme there is provision to reconstitute a State Level Technical Cell (SLTC) and City Level Technical Cell (CLTC) for the cities. For this component 75 per cent amount will be borne by Central Government and remaining 25 per cent is to be borne by Local Bodies/State Government.

15.14 An outlay of ₹ 23166.65 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Urban Development

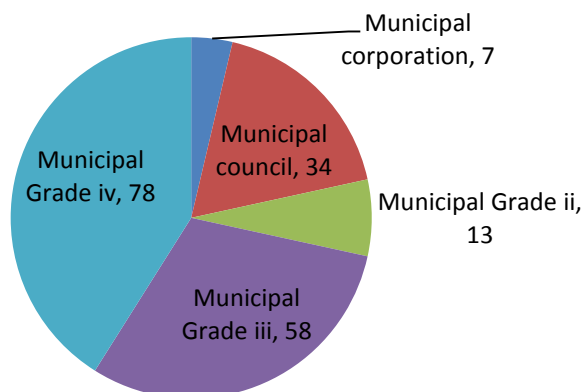
15.15 Rajasthan is still predominantly a rural State and its proportion of urban population to the total population is 24.93 per cent, which is less than the overall percentage of urban population for the entire country i.e. 31.15 per cent as per Census 2011. However, the State has an opportunity to undergo a planned urbanization process and mitigate ills of unplanned urbanization. By the end of Twelfth Plan, urban population of Rajasthan is projected to be 27 per cent of the total population of the State. The urban settlements are likely to go up to 330 from 297. More than 63 per cent of the urban population is concentrated in 30 Class I towns.

15.16 Analysis of urban population data of the Census 2011 reveals that number of statutory towns increased from 184 to 185 (including one cantonment area, Nasirabad) while the census towns increased from 38 to 112. As per Census 2011, three cities namely Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota are million plus category towns while 27 other towns have got one lakh or more population. The 184 urban local bodies are classified into following five categories.

Table No. 15.2
Classification and Number of Local Bodies

Class of Town	Number
Municipal corporation	7
Municipal council	34
Municipal Grade ii	13
Municipal Grade iii	58
Municipal Grade iv	78
Total	190

**Classification of Local Bodies
Total Number of Local Bodies-190**



15.17 A number of urban poverty alleviation schemes and urban development schemes/ programs are being implemented in the State. An outlay of ₹ 1716388.09 lakh was earmarked for urban development for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹428292.15 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 470196.03 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 690085.85 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, which includes ₹ 108478.54 lakh Central Assistance. Scheme-wise details are given in the following table:-

**Table No. 15.3
Financial Outlays**

(₹ In Lakh)

Sr. No	Scheme	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. in 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1.	Special Grants for Urban Renewal (RoBs)	30000.00	12500.00	10520.69	15000.00
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) (ACA)	169922.96	0.03	10.00	0.06
3.	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)	52521.64	0.12	4861.62	14130.00
4.	Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) (ACA)	86506.24	0.04	17.40	0.03
5.	Grant to Local Bodies (Municipal Bodies) under Recommendation of State Finance Commission (SFC)	72000.00	68757.00	77395.00	81468.00
6.	Shahri Jan Shahbhagita Yojana	10000.00	2500.00	1157.03	2500.00

Sr. No	Scheme	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. in 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
7.	Construction of Rein Basera	0.00	100.00	0.00	150.00
8.	Jaipur Development Authority	200000.00	52000.00	122530.34	85000.00
9.	Rajeev AawasYojna for Slum Free India.	92000.00	26000.00	438.35	19165.00
10.	Jaipur Metro Rail Cooperation Phase I &IB	200000.00	47900.04	17202.44	25000.05
11.	Fire Fighting Equipment	5500.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
12.	CM Sahari BPL AwasYojna	0.00	100.00	105.79	133.53
13.	Sewerage Treatment Plants	0.00	2000.00	0.00	1600.00
14.	RTIDF	2500.00	14560.37	18157.28	15500.00
15.	Water & Seven Sewerage Project	0.00	2500.00	2500.00	7300.00
16.	RUIDP Phase-I	0.01	500.00	3.91	500.00
17.	RUSIDP Phase-II (EAP)	104345.00	30000.00	20527.79	25000.00
18.	RUIDP Phase-III (EAP) Project Loan	72500.00	10500.00	5812.31	37500.00
19.	RUIDP Phase-III (EAP) Programe Loan	0.00	0.00	0.00	15000.00
20.	LSG Building	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
21.	General Grant	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
22.	Rajasthan Municipal (Sub. Ordinate &Minist.) Service Selection Commission	0.00	35.00	29.77	31.36
23.	Drinking Water Supply in Urban Area	0.00	349.94	349.94	519.94
24.	Swarn Jayanti SahariRojgarYojna	5524.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
25.	National Urban Livelihood Mission	0.00	6186.68	111.29	3700.95
26.	City Sanitation Programme	0.00	73.25	0.00	75.00
27.	SwachhBharat Mission	0.00	5000.00	17715.30	33521.65
28.	SardarPatalSahariAwasYoja na	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
29.	Urban Local Bodies (IEBR)	597868.00	188115.00	117953.48	180937.00
30.	Pradhan MantriAwasYojna-Housing For All	0.00	0.00	0.00	23166.65
31.	Rajasthan JhilVikasPradhikaran	0.00	0.03	0.29	33.00
32.	Town Planning	0.03	467.62	202.13	1171.12
33.	Smart City Project	0.00	0.08	800.00	40000.12
34.	AMRUTYojna	0.00	0.00	9890.00	61391.65
35.	Global Environment Facility Project for Jaipur City Transport Service Ltd.	0.00	0.01	0.00	540.00
36.	Other Schemes	15200.21	0.68	0.00	0.65
	Total	1716388.09	470196.03	428292.15	690085.85

15.18 Urbanization puts urban resources, services and infrastructure under tremendous strain and requires extension of various services and amenities. Rapid urbanization has led to an alarming deterioration in the quality of life of urban dwellers. These areas have to cope with poor sanitation and disposal of solid waste, water shortage, pollution, poor transport system, frequent epidemics, inadequate health facilities and poor housing facilities. Rajasthan has been recording a very high rate of population growth, especially in urban areas.

A. State Schemes

Shahari Jan Sahbhagita Yojana

15.19 The State Government launched this scheme in December, 2004. The scheme has two major components viz. General Awareness and Development Works. General awareness is generated through organizing camps, seminars and workshops regarding beautification of city wards, sanitation, public health, vaccination, door to door waste collection, environment improvement through plantation and maintenance of plants and preparation of plans for ward development. NGOs, VOs, prominent citizens, Mohalla Committees and ward members are associated for this purpose.

15.20 Under the development works component, construction of building of Government Schools, Hospitals, Veterinary Hospitals, Library, Community Centres, Balwadi Bhawans, Rein Baseras, Nallies, Bridges, Community Toilets, Hand Pumps, Drinking Water Schemes or any other facilities for public use etc. are taken with 30 per cent contribution from public/NGO/Donor, 20 per cent ULBs share and remaining 50 per cent cost is provided by the State Government. So far, the State Government has sanctioned 1368 works with state share of ₹ 30324.00 lakh

15.21 An outlay of ₹ 10000.00 lakh was kept for the scheme as state share for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1157.03 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 2500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rein Basera

15.22 The Supreme Court of India had directed to provide Night Shelters to infirm and homeless people and basic facilities like permanent Rein Basera, bedding, potable drinking water, light, separate arrangements of living/sleeping, latrine and bathroom for men and women, wood and coal for heating, life saving drugs for old & ill persons should be provided round the clock throughout the year free of cost. The expenditure under the scheme is incurred out of the general grant to ULBs. No expenditure has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Sewerage Treatment Plants

15.23 Two Sewerage Treatment Plants one of 50 MLD at Salawas and another of 40 MLD at Basnibenda are being constructed in Jodhpur. The cost of Salawas STP is ₹ 4041.00 lakh and is under progress and DPR for STP at Basnibenda has been prepared. No expenditure has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1600.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Jaipur Development Authority (IEBR)

15.24 Jaipur Development Authority is engaged in the overall development of Jaipur city through its various activities. Various activities like roads, drainage, sewerage, electrification etc. are taken up by the Authority. An outlay of ₹ 200000.00 lakh was to be invested by the Authority during Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹122530.34 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹52000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹85000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, as the internal resource of the Authority.

Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.

15.25 The State Government has established Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. in 2010 with an objective of providing easy and comfortable access to city transport in Jaipur city through Phase-1 (Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar) and Phase-2 (Sitapura Industrial Area to Ambabari). Construction work of Phase-IA (Mansarovar to Chandpole) was entrusted to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation. The work of Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-IA (Mansarovar to Chandpole) has completed and Revenue Operation has commenced from 03.06.2015. The average daily ridership for the first ten months (June to March) is 27214. Jaipur Metro, in its efforts to promote the objectives of 'Digital India' has been educating and encouraging its passengers to use automatic Ticket Vending Machines and Smart Cards.

15.26 Estimated cost of Phase-1 Jaipur Metro is ₹ 314900.00 lakh (June, 2011). The length of Phase-1 is 12.06 Km and has 11 stations, out of which 3 are underground and 8 stations are elevated.

15.27 A loan agreement of 176 million USD (₹ 969 crores) for Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-1B (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar) has been signed with ADB. A sum of ₹ 139.37 crores has been drawn by end of March, 2016 from ADB through GoR. Tunnelling work between Chandpole to Badi Chaupar has been done in a length of about 1725 meter by TBM-1 and by TBM-2 about 840 meter. Construction work at Badi Chaupar and Choti Chaupar Metro stations is in progress.

15.28 An outlay of ₹ 200000.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. ₹ 17202.44 lakh has been received as assistance up to March, 2016 against a budget provision of ₹47900.04 lakh. (Phase-IB ₹ 25000.01 lakh

and Phase-IA ₹ 22900.03 lakh). During the year 2015-16, ₹ 7202.44 lakh has been received as assistance from ADB through GoR.

15.29 An expenditure of ₹ 17202.44 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 47900.04 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 25000.05 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund (RTIDF)

15.30 In order to develop and manage systematic, safe, secure and pollution free rapid transport system in the State, Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund was created in the financial Year 2011-12. After formation of RTIDF, reforms laid down under JnNURM are being implemented. Funds are being utilized in the ratio of 75:25 through LSG and Transport Department respectively. Main purposes of creation of RTIDF were as under.

- To provide systematic, safe & secured mode of public transport system to the citizens of the State.
- To provide Grant to Urban Local Bodies/Government Board and Corporations to develop and strengthen infrastructure and all works related to transport system, provide share capital/loan and assistance for Viability Gap Funding.
- To provide grant as share capital, loan and equity to Government Board/Corporations for making available pollution free public transport means and encourage use of pollution free fuel like LPG and CNG.
- To reduce harmful effects of pollution by different modes of transport, planting of trees on both sides of roads and at dividers and at available government land and public land.
- For providing partial cost assistance to works done under Road Safety Funds for making road safety measure effective.

15.31 Following are the main agencies eligible for utilizing the fund.

- Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation.
- Jaipur City Transport Services Limited.
- Ajmer City Transport Services Limited.
- Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited.
- Jaipur Development Authority.
- Jodhpur Development Authority.

15.32 An expenditure of ₹ 18157.28 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹14560.37 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 15500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Water Sewerage Projects (Seven Sewerage Projects):

15.33 Seven sewerage projects for Banswara, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Ganganagar, Nathdwara, Balotra, Deedwana & Makrana costing ₹ 47244.00 lakh were sanctioned by the State Government. Project cost is sharable among the Central Government, the State Government and ULBs in the ratio 40:50:10. These projects are being executed by the concerned ULB's within targeted period of one year from the date of work order. Bids of seven towns for sewer lines work have been approved by the competent authority.

15.34 An expenditure of ₹ 2500.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 2500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 7300.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

B. Central Assistance Scheme

National Urban Livelihood Mission:-

15.35 Centrally sponsored scheme Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been re-structured by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India as National Urban Livelihood Mission - NULM. The mission has been implemented in 40 selected cities which have more than 1 lakh population & all District Headquarters. Components of the NULM are as under:-

- Capacity Building and Training (CB&T)
- Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM & ID)
- Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P)
- Self-Employment Programme (SEP)
- Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)
- Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)
- Innovative and Special Projects

15.36 An expenditure of ₹ 111.29 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 6186.68 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 3700.95 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, which includes ₹ 2220.57 lakh of Central Assistance.

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

15.37 The Central Government has launched this scheme with an objective to provide basic infrastructure services to the urban poor in the small and medium size towns. This scheme is applicable to all cities/towns except cities/towns selected under JNNURM. The sharing of funds is in the ratio of 80:20 between the Central Government and the State Government. The Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Finance

Development Corporation Ltd. (RUIFDCO) has been established as the nodal agency for implementing this scheme in the State.

15.38 An outlay of ₹ 52521.64 lakh was kept for the scheme for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 4861.62 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 0.12 lakh. An outlay of ₹14130.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

C. Externally Aided Project (EAP)

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) RUIDP Phase-II

15.39 The vision of Rajasthan Urban Sector Development investment program is to optimize social and economic development in urban areas of the State. The vision will be achieved through policy reforms to strengthen urban management and support for priority investment in urban infrastructure and service required to meet basic human needs, improve quality of life and stimulate sustainable economic development.

15.40 The Government of India has approved the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) in Fifteen towns namely Alwar, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalarapatan, Karauli, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur and Sikar with loan financing from Asian Development Bank amounting to US \$ 390 M (Approx ₹188300.00 lakh @ 1 US \$ = ₹48.30), Modified US \$ 351 M (Approx. Cost of project ₹176200.00 lakh) under Multi-tranche Finance Facility (MFF). The investment program covers the sectors like water supply, waste water management, solid waste management, urban transport and roads, social infrastructure, support infrastructure for cultural heritage and urban drainage. Total 117 works have been awarded of ₹164500.00 lakh against the total cost of project approximately ₹176200.00 lakh. Repayment period of the project is 25 years including 5 year's grace period and 7 years implementation period in three tranches have been included under the project. The project is planned to complete & close on 31.12.2016.

15.41 A provision of ₹104345.00 lakh was kept for the scheme in the XII five year Plan. An expenditure of ₹20527.79 lakh is incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹30000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹25000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17

Rajasthan Urban Sector development Program (RUSDP) (RUIDP) Phase-III- Project cum Program Loan

15.42 Government of India has approved the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP - RUIDP Phase III) with loan assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB). RUSDP will complement the past and ongoing efforts of GoR to improve service delivery in water supply, sewerage sectors including total sanitation in the selected cities of Rajasthan.

15.43 RUSDP comprises Project Loan of US\$ 250 million & Program loan of US\$ 250 Million (Project cum Program Loan of US\$ 500 Million). Total Program Size would be US\$ 610 million (Estimated to ₹ 366000.00 lakh including ₹ 66000.00 lakh, State share considering \$ rate equivalent to ₹ 60.00). Both the loan agreements are signed on 11 September, 2015.

15.44 Project Loan component will be used in water distribution network improvements and sewerage systems in the six project cities namely Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunu, Pali, Bhilwara (sewerage only) and Tonk. Main work under the project will be related to water supply distribution network improvement; sewerage system including sewerage network and treatment plant; house service connections in water supply and sewerage sectors; recycling of waste water etc.

15.45 The time period of the project is December 2019. Work order for contract package of Tonk for ₹ 38800.00 lakh and for Pali for ₹ 49600.00 lakh have been awarded. Bids for Sriganganagar and Jhunjhunu have been invited and will be received in April 2016. Bids for other project towns, Hanumangarh and Bhilwara are likely to be invited by June 2016.

15.46 Program Loan component will support policy reforms and consolidate institutional development and governance improvement in the urban sector in the state. Program loan fund is scheduled to be released in two tranches against compliance of agreed policy reforms. On compliance with 1st tranche policy reforms requirement, amount of US\$ 125 million has been released by ADB on 23 December, 2015. List of works to be executed under Program Loan is being finalized by GOR.

15.47 Under RUIDP Phase III, provision is for single contract in each town having complete scope of work like Water Supply Distribution network improvement on DMA basis for continuous pressurized supply, NRW reduction and 100 percent metered house service connections etc. and Sewerage network and treatment plant, house connections, reuse of treated effluent etc. Provision of long term (10 years) Operation and Maintenance is included in the contracts.

15.48 An expenditure of ₹ 5812.31 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹10500.00 Lakh. An outlay of ₹ 52500.00 lakh for Project cum Program Loan is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

(RUIDP) - Phase-IV (Announced in the Budget Speech 2016-17)

15.49 RUIDP Phase IV is approved by Inter-Departmental High Power State Level Committee on 16th December, 2015. Project cost is estimated to ₹ 4,500 Cr (Equivalent to US\$ 700 million which will include ADB Loan US\$ 500 million and state share US \$ 200 million) to cover total 37 towns which includes (i) heritage towns (ii) towns of 50,000 to 100,000 population (2011 census) (iii) towns of population more than 100,000 but could not be covered under AMRUT and (iv) smaller district HQs which

could not be covered under any of ADB program (RUIDP Phase I, II and III) or proposed IV)

15.50 Project proposal was submitted to DEA, GOI for approval and posing to ADB for financing. Screening Committee of DEA in its meeting held on 22.1.2016 has approved the Phase IV proposal subject to debt sustainability by GOR.

15.51 After approval by Finance Department, RUIDP has submitted debt sustainability certificate to DEA, GOI on 18.3.2016. Project is likely to be approved by ADB in calendar year 2017.

Town Planning

15.52 In order to prepare Master Plan of all 184 Municipal Towns, Master Plan of 183 towns have been approved by the State Government. Master Plan for remaining one town (Bhilwara) is likely to be approved in the year 2016-17.

15.53 Master Plans for 7 towns were prepared by this department for the horizon year 2016. Out of these 7 Master Plans, work of Sawai Madhopur Master Plan is under progress and Bid for remaining 6 towns namely Dungarpur, Mandalgarh, Sardarshahar, Gangapurcity, Hindaun and Sujargarh invited for consultancy services during 2015-16. Due to launching of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Yojana, process for preparation of Master Plans of these 6 towns could not be taken up. Since, 3 towns namely Gangapurcity, Hindaun and Sujargarh have been selected by Government of India under AMRUT Yojana, therefore preparation of Master Plans of these towns shall be taken up under the above Yojana. Master Plans for remaining 3 towns namely Dungarpur, Mandalgarh, and Sardarshahar shall be prepared during the year 2016-17, as per AMRUT guideline.

15.54 Work for preparation of Sector Road Network Plans for the Class one towns and district Head Quarters were taken up during the year 2015-16 but the same have been postponed due to launching of AMRUT Yojana. This work shall be taken up after preparation of Master Plans on GIS Platform.

15.55 Uploading of 183 Master Plans on Rajdhara web portal will be taken up in the year 2016-17. Computerization of Head Office as well as Zonal and Regional Offices will also be taken up during the year 2016-17.

15.56 An expenditure of ₹202.13 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹467.62 lakh. An outlay of ₹1171.12 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

15.57 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India in the month of June, 2015.

15.58 The purpose of AMRUT is to ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and sewerage connection. Increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks). Reduce pollution by switching over to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and biking).

Thrust Areas of Mission:

15.59 Water Supply, Sewerage facilities and septage management, Storm drains to reduce flooding, pedestrian, non-motorized and public transport facilities, parking spaces, reduce pollution levels, enhance amenity value of cities by creating and upgrading green spaces, parks and recreation centers, especially for children.

Coverage & Fund allocation:

15.60 Total 29 cities in Rajasthan (i.e. Alwar, Beawar, Sikar, Nagaur, Bhiwadi, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Hanumangarh, Bundi, Sujangarh, Dhaulpur, Gangapur City, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Sri Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Baran, Kishangarh, Hindaun City, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Jhalawar) are under coverage of this scheme. Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has been requested to include 4 more cities namely Sardarshahar, Makrana, Barmer and Banswara. Total project fund for each city is ₹ 160.00 crores

Release of Funds:

15.61 The Funds will be released in three installments 20:40:40 for each eligible city. ₹ 25.00 lakh have been released by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India for each city (Total 29 cities) as advance for preparation of SLIPs/capacity building. This amount has been released to all 29 ULBs and PHED after withholding 5 per cent of the amount for A & OE expenses of RUDSICO. A sum of ₹91.90 Crore has been released by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India as 1st installment for works approved for the year 2015-16. This amount has been released to respective ULBs and PHED.

15.62 An expenditure of ₹ 9890.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹15404.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹61391.65 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Smart City

15.63 Smart City Mission has been launched by GoI in June 2015 to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model which will act like a light house to other aspiring cities.

The Mission will cover 100 Cities all over India and its duration will be 5 years (2015-2020). In Rajasthan 4 cities were shortlisted namely Jaipur, Udaipur, Ajmer and Kota for smart city project. Out of these 4 cities Jaipur and Udaipur have been selected in first twenty cities by GoI to be developed as smart cities.

15.64 Smart City Proposal (SCP) will include a large number of infrastructure services and smart solutions, the elements that must form part of a SCP are waste water recycling and storm water reuse, sanitation including solid waste management, rain water harvesting, smart metering, robust IT connectivity and digitalization, pedestrian friendly pathways, encouragement to non-motorised transport (e.g. walking and cycling), intelligent traffic management, non-vehicle streets/zones, smart parking, energy efficient street lighting, innovative use of open spaces, visible improvement in the Area.

15.65 The Smart City Scheme is to be converged with other government scheme so as to achieve great benefit and make the task easier. All cities must seek convergence in the SCP with AMRUT, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), and National Heritage Cities. Development and Augmentation Yojna (HRIDAY), Digital India, Skill Development, Housing for All, Construction of Museum by the Cultural Department and other programs connected to Social Infrastructure such as Health, Education & Culture. This can be done only when all concerned departments join hands for developing Smart City.

15.66 An expenditure of ₹ 800.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 36891.68 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 40000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Swachh Bharat Mission

15.67 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched by MoUD, GoI on 02nd Oct 2014 to improve health & cleanliness in the country.

- **Mission Objectives:**

- Elimination of open defecation
- Eradication of Manual Scavenging
- Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
- To effect behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health

- **Duration of the mission:** The Mission will be in force till 2nd Oct' 2019.

- **Mission components:**
 - Household toilets, including conversion of insanitary latrines into pour flush latrines.
 - Community Toilets and Public Toilets
 - Solid Waste Management
- **Coverage:** All the 188 ULBs i.e. Corporations, Councils & Boards are included.
- **On line progress report as on 31th May 2016:**

Total Application Uploaded	:	280079
Total Application Verified	:	191994
Total Application Approved	:	143610
Total Toilet Constructed/Commenced	:	27958
- **On line- Community/Public Toilets constructed** : 141(1077 seats)
- **On line- Community/Public Toilets commenced** :43(280 seats)
- **Solid Waste Management:-**
 - Two Processing Plant; one RDF plant 350 TPD on PPP by Grasim India Ltd. and one compost 250 TPD by IL&FS Environmental, New Delhi at Sewapura are running successfully.
 - Tender Finalized of 13 ULBs for Processing of waste (Compost + RDF) at Udaipur, Bikaner, Sikar, Karauli (Hindon City and Gangapur City), Rajsamand (Nathdwara), Sheoganj (Takhatgarh and Sumerpur), Bharatpur, and Pali based on Compost + RDF technology.
 - Tender finalized for Collection & Transportation of MSW for Sheoganj (Takhatgarh and Sumerpur).
 - Tender finalized on 28.12.2015 for rate contract of Equipments & Machineries being used for door to door collection of waste, secondary storage of waste, transportation of waste

15.68 Bids are waste to energy plants are invited for Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota and Technical bids are opened by concerned Municipal Corporation.

15.69 An expenditure of ₹ 17715.30 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 33521.65 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.