

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2220
ANSWERED ON:10.03.2006
INFRASTRUCTURAL WEAKNESSES IN BIG CITIES
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Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any programme to focus on infrastructural weaknesses of big cities where recent rains exposed their vulnerability; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN)

(a): Yes, Sir. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission has been launched on 3rd, December 2005 to give focused attention to integrated development of infrastructural facilities in 63 select cities which include all cities with one million population and above.

(b): Details are placed at Annexure `A`.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF LOK SABHA USQ NO. 2220 FOR 10.3.2006.

ANNEXURE-A

Details of JNNURM and its objectives

The Mission comprises two sub-missions, viz., Sub-Mission-I for Urban Infrastructure and Governance and Sub-Mission-II for Basic Services for the Urban Poor.

The Mission provides focussed attention to 63 select cities in different States. (APPENDIX)

For cities/towns not covered under the Mission, the Ministry of Urban Development has launched a scheme known as Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) while the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation has formulated a scheme known as Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

The following on-going schemes of the Ministries of Urban Development and Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation have been subsumed in JNNURM :-

- i) Infrastructure Development in Mega cities.
- ii) Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns.
- iii) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme.
- iv) Urban Reform Incentive Fund

Provision of Central assistance is linked to implementation of certain mandatory as well as optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal levels.

Implementation of all mandatory and optional reforms has to be completed during the Mission period of 7 years beginning from 2005-06.

Central assistance is in the form of 100% grant to be funded as Additional Central Assistance (ACA).

Cities have to prepare City Development Plans (CDPs) and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

5% of the Central grant or actual requirement, whichever is less, is provided for preparation of City Development Plans, Detailed Project Reports, Capacity Building, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities etc.

Signing of Tripartite Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) by the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals with Central Government is a necessary condition to access Central funds. MoA should indicate commitments and milestones to be achieved in

the implementation of reforms at the State & ULB/Parastatal levels.

Financing Pattern

Depending upon population, geographical location of the cities and category to which a city belongs, fund is provided as indicated below:-

(i) 35% / 50% / 80% / 90% of the cost of projects would be funded by Govt. of India through 100% ACA and

(ii) 65% / 50% / 20% / 10% would be funded by State/ULBs/Financial Institutions.

Funds to be released in four installments.

First installment shall be released on signing of MoA and approval of City Development Plans (CDPs)/Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

Release of subsequent installment to be linked to achievement of reform/milestones and progress of projects.

A provision of Rs.50,000 crore will be made available as Central assistance over the Mission period.

Objectives of JNNURM are :

1. To provide focused attention to integrated development of infrastructural services in the cities.
2. To secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the infrastructural services created in the cities are not only maintained efficiently but also become self-sustaining over time.
3. To ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the urban sector.
4. To have planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, out growths, urban corridors.
5. To scale up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to urban poor.
6. To take up urban renewal programme, i.e., re-development of inner (old) cities area to reduce congestion.

APPENDIX

Name of State Name of City Population (in lakh)

Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	57.42
	Vijayawada	10.39
	Visakhapatnam	13.45
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	0.35
Assam	Guwahati	8.19
Bihar	Bodh Gaya	3.94
	Patna	16.98
Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	8.08
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	7.00
Delhi	Delhi	128.77
Goa	Panaji	0.99
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	45.25
	Rajkot	10.03
	Surat	28.11
	Vadodara	14.91
Haryana	Faridabad	10.56
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1.45
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	6.12
	Srinagar	9.88
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	10.65
	Jamshedpur	11.04
	Ranchi	8.63
Karnataka	Bangalore	57.01
	Mysore	7.99
	Cochin	13.55
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	8.90
	Bhopal	14.58
	Indore	16.40
	Jabalpur	10.98
Maharashtra	Ujjain	4.31
	Greater Mumbai	164.34
	Nagpur	21.29
	Nanded	4.31
	Nashik	11.52
	Pune	37.60
Manipur	Imphal	2.50
Meghalaya	Shillong	2.68

Mizoram	Aizawal	2.28
Nagaland	Kohima	0.77
Orissa	Bhubaneswar	6.58
	Puri	1.57
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
Punjab	Amritsar	10.03
	Ludhiana	13.98
Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	5.04
	Jaipur	23.27
Sikkim	Gangtok	0.29
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	65.60
	Coimbatore	14.61
	Madurai	12.03
Tripura	Agartala	1.90
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	13.31
	Allahabad	10.42
	Kanpur	27.15
	Lucknow	22.46
	Mathura	3.23
	Meerut	11.61
Uttaranchal	Varanasi	12.04
	Dehradun	5.30
	Hardwar	2.21
West Bengal	Nainital	2.20
	Asansol	10.67
	Kolkata	132.06