

Sectors	Threats
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="423 222 1369 285">/// High population growth can lead to create further pressure on infrastructure sector in future. Provision of trunk services is crucial</li> <li data-bbox="423 285 1369 373">/// Lack of sewerage system, solid waste management, high level of TDS and salinity content in water can lead to health problems and unhygienic conditions in city</li> <li data-bbox="423 373 1369 436">/// Infrastructure provision in slums is inadequate that can lead to very poor living conditions</li> <li data-bbox="423 436 1369 468">/// Drying up of lakes has always posed a major threat for this city</li> </ul>
Institutional and fiscal reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="423 468 1369 531">/// Capacity building of all government organisations if inadequate would result in non-implementation of several reforms</li> <li data-bbox="423 531 1369 594">/// Fiscal reforms are a key for carrying out projects and provision of infrastructure in a sustainable manner</li> <li data-bbox="423 594 1369 653">/// Efficient marketing of city as well as state needs to be done with proper placement of same with its USPs</li> </ul>
Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="423 653 1369 716">/// Lack of repair and maintenance of heritage buildings can lead to disaster in the walled city</li> <li data-bbox="423 716 1369 779">/// Negligence of Heritage forts and palaces can also lead to loss in tourism as well as economy sector</li> <li data-bbox="423 779 1369 831">/// Walled city virtually on verge of complete destruction. It also faces threat in event of disasters both natural as well as man-made</li> </ul>

## 14.0 VISION FOR UDAIPUR

The city vision of Udaipur is an amalgamation of voices of several cross sections of civil society. As already detailed out in previous chapters, consultations were carried out with several stakeholders. Care has been taken to ensure that views and aspirations of this variety of stakeholders are reflected within vision of Udaipur. Also the state developmental goals have been considered while formulating the vision Statement of Udaipur. The vision of Udaipur as developed after taking above factors into account is:

**A city of Lakes, that provides for its residents an environmentally friendly, economically vibrant ambiance, providing large amounts and a variety of opportunities along with a sustainable infrastructure that takes care of all of its citizens giving equal importance to urban poor of city.**

### 14.1 WATER SUPPLY

To provide adequate water supply for all residents and floating population.

		Objectives/Strategies/Action Plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// Paucity of Source</li> <li>/// Pumping Machinery and Conveyance Mains</li> <li>/// Groundwater Depletion</li> <li>/// Treatment and disinfections facilities.</li> <li>/// Inadequate distribution infrastructure: Low pressure points.</li> <li>/// Worn out pipes: 170 kms.</li> <li>/// Uncovered areas.</li> <li>/// Rejuvenation of assets.</li> <li>/// Lack of communication facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// Total population of the city rising to 8.35 lakhs by 2022.</li> <li>/// 135-lpcd demand of water.</li> <li>/// Total water supplied to 8.35 lakhs population =129.84 MLD.</li> <li>/// Gross water demand after losses =137.47MLD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// 100% coverage and supply in all areas covered under the UIT and UMC.</li> <li>/// Operation and maintenance recovery by 2011.</li> <li>/// Daily water supply.</li> <li>/// Increasing the hours of water supply</li> <li>/// 2011- 4hrs/day.</li> <li>/// 2022- 6hrs/day.</li> <li>/// Construction of Mansi Wakal water supply.</li> <li>/// Increasing access to piped water from 55%-100% by 2021.</li> </ul>

### 14.2 SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

A city without flooding and water logging and with adequate sewerage and sanitation facilities.

		Objectives/Strategies/Action Plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// Major part of runoff discharged into Ayad</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// Total wastewater generated 100 lpcd.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// Construction of primary drains in newly developed</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// River.</li> <li>/// Clogged drains due to disposal of Solid waste.</li> <li>/// Absence of integrated drainage network in new drains.</li> <li>/// Sewerage system designed for 5 wards only.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// Construction of sewage treatment plant.</li> <li>/// Providing 100% sewerage system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// areas.</li> <li>/// Deweeding and desilting of existing drains.</li> <li>/// Construction of Monsoon drains walls on either sides of Ayad River.</li> <li>/// Repair of broken portions of the drain.</li> <li>/// Periodical cleaning and maintenance.</li> </ul>
---	--	---

### 14.3 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

A litter free heritage city that practices safe and environmentally sustainable solid waste management system.

		<b>Objectives/Strategies/Action Plans</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// Lack of financial resources</li> <li>/// Poor public participation and cooperation</li> <li>/// Improper in-house storage.</li> <li>/// Waste thrown in streets and drains.</li> <li>/// Medical Wastes often dumped in Open Spaces.</li> <li>/// Transportation of Solid Waste in open vehicles: Scattering of Waste.</li> <li>/// Shortage of transportation Vehicles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// Total Solid Waste Generated- 477 tons.</li> <li>/// As many as 10 vegetable markets in various parts of the city generating approximately 30 tons of waste.</li> <li>/// Private Incinerator should be set on a cost-sharing basis in all the hospitals</li> <li>/// All projects to be implemented by 2009</li> <li>/// Land Fill site- approx. ha</li> <li>/// Compost plant – approx. Ha.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// House to house collection for domestic wastes</li> <li>/// Slums should be given high priority</li> <li>/// Better design and appropriate spacing of community bins</li> <li>/// Selection of appropriate vehicles with predetermined route</li> <li>/// Adequate workshop facilities for maintenance</li> <li>/// Wider public education and community participation</li> </ul>

### 14.4 ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

Regional road and rail linkages along with enhanced city level circulation system.

<b>Issues</b>	<b>Objectives/Strategies/Action Plans</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// Under Developed road network</li> <li>/// Lack of Parking at Commercial, Institutional, &amp; Tourist Areas</li> <li>/// Irregular, Improper Junctions</li> <li>/// Stray Cattle, Animals</li> <li>/// Encroachment by shops (formal/ informal)</li> <li>/// Pedestrian System</li> <li>/// Absence of Mass Transportation</li> <li>/// Truck traffic from Center of City</li> <li>/// Vehicle Growth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// Construction of bypasses to the National/State highways in order to relieve the city of through traffic.</li> <li>/// Provision of an efficient mass transportation system.</li> <li>/// Provision of footpaths where ever absent.</li> <li>/// Provision for parking lots.</li> <li>/// Provision for underpasses and over bridges wherever necessary.</li> <li>/// Provision of proper street lighting in unserved areas of the city.</li> </ul>

## 14.5 LAKES, HERITAGE AND TOURISM

Udaipur would continue to be known as a center for heritage, cultural and eco-tourism.

Issues	Objectives/Strategies/Action Plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// Lack of tourist information centers.</li> <li>/// Many traditional artists/craftsmen migrating to other urban areas in search of alternative jobs/</li> <li>/// Many of the palaces and monuments in the outskirts of the city not maintained well.</li> <li>/// Need for maintaining the external architectural character of the existing buildings.</li> <li>/// Many pols in the city outskirts in dilapidated condition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// Carrying out repair and renovation of dilapidated and un maintained site/monuments</li> <li>/// Proper management of heritage building/sites avoiding overlapping of duties and responsibilities among various departments</li> <li>/// Providing police assistance and tourist information centers at prime tourist locations in the city</li> <li>/// Providing dustbins and solid waste collection facilities around lakes</li> </ul>

## 14.6 PUBLIC AMENITIES AND URBAN POOR

Udaipur would be a city that fulfills basic necessity and care for the poor population.

Issues	Objectives/Strategies/Action Plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// Slums lack of basic infrastructure facilities like – water connections, sewage, toilets and access roads.</li> <li>/// Improper solid waste management in the slums leading to fatal diseases.</li> <li>/// Absence of roadside urinals.</li> <li>/// Presence of only one fire station in the whole city.</li> <li>/// Need for upgrading existing slums, which are unlivable, and in dilapidated condition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// Providing low cost housing for unaffordable households.</li> <li>/// Construction of public toilets in slums to avoid open defecation.</li> <li>/// Providing metered electric connection in slums.</li> <li>/// Construction for roadside water huts.</li> <li>/// Providing for sewer as well as drainage lines in slums.</li> <li>/// Constructing community centers in various parts of the city.</li> </ul>

## 14.7 URBAN GOVERNANCE

UIT/UMC/PHED to be professional institutions, which provides services efficiently, transparently, and are accountable to its citizen's.

Issues	Objectives/Strategies/Action Plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// Overlapping responsibilities and jurisdiction of various organizations.</li> <li>/// No clear-cut demarcation of responsibilities.</li> <li>/// Inadequate overall database</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/// Provision of E-governance for efficient management.</li> <li>/// Capacity building for UMC and Udaipur Traffic police.</li> <li>/// Formation and regulation of a clear-cut</li> </ul>

<p>management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>///</del> Ward committees have not been formed.</li> <li><del>///</del> Critical functions like planning, water supply and socio-economic development (as per 12th schedule) still not with UMC.</li> <li><del>///</del> Decentralization of powers &amp; functions still not achieved</li> </ul>	<p>framework of responsibilities and functions of each department.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>///</del> Installation of a Computerized systems of mapping and management</li> </ul>
--	--

Besides the sector specific visions, the following points can be vital for urban innovations in Udaipur city:

1. Wi-Fi City (refer Annexure 4)
2. TP Schemes (refer Annexure 5)
3. TDR particularly for Heritage Area
4. Variable FSI – FAR
5. E-Solution for the ULB level services
6. Simplification of Municipal Laws
7. Tourist Police

# 15.0 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

With in the framework of long-term visions, this chapter presents the sector-wise projects identified and capital investment plan for Udaipur. The projects for each sector have been identified based on two criteria:

- (a) City priorities as identified by various stake holders during CDP preparation process; &
- (b) Current and future demand and supply gaps as estimated by project team.

The project finalization also takes into account the projects as mentioned in CDP prepared by UMC. Similarly, it incorporates the list of priority projects proposed by UIT, PWD, PHED and other concerned departments.

Total investment requirement is based on identified projects cost was calculated. Projects were classified on basis of sectors. The sectoral investment required for Udaipur till 2011-12 was calculated and Investment phasing was done based on priority given to various sectors.

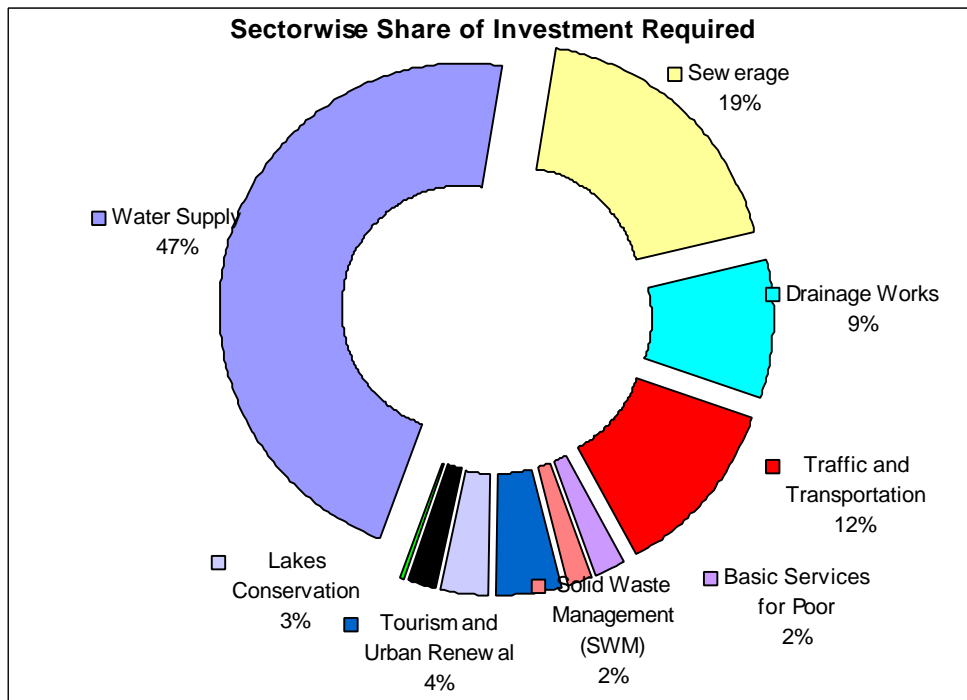


FIGURE 15.1 SECTOR WISE SHARE OF INVESTMENT REQUIRED

**TABLE 15.1 SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT (RS CRORES)**

S.No.	Sectors	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
A	Water Supply	71.20	111.10	141.80	21.90	0.00	0.00	346.00
B	Sewerage	13.72	41.17	54.89	27.44	0.00	0.00	137.22
C	Drainage Works	21.92	19.94	24.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.79
D	Traffic and Transportation	8.08	7.88	37.38	33.30	6.40	0.00	93.05
E	Basic Services for Poor	0.00	6.42	6.34	3.17	0.00	0.00	15.93
F	Solid Waste Management (SWM)	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
G	Tourism and Urban Renewal	6.29	6.29	6.29	6.29	3.14	3.14	31.45
H	Lakes Conservation	0.10	0.10	4.26	5.76	6.79	6.29	23.30
I	Public Amenities	2.10	2.09	1.84	2.74	2.94	2.64	14.35
J	Urban Governance	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>742</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>17.57%</b>	<b>27.22%</b>	<b>37.43%</b>	<b>13.56%</b>	<b>2.60%</b>	<b>1.63%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**TABLE 15.2 SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT (PERCENTAGE)**

S.No.	Sectors	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
A	Water Supply	55%	55%	51%	22%	0%	0%	47%
B	Sewerage	11%	20%	20%	27%	0%	0%	18%
C	Drainage Works	17%	10%	9%	0%	0%	0%	9%
D	Traffic and Transportation	6%	4%	13%	33%	33%	0%	13%
E	Basic Services for Poor	0%	3%	2%	3%	0%	0%	2%
F	Solid Waste Management (SWM)	5%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
G	Tourism and Urban Renewal	5%	3%	2%	6%	16%	26%	4%
H	Lakes Conservation	0%	0%	2%	6%	35%	52%	3%
I	Public Amenities	2%	1%	1%	3%	15%	22%	2%
J	Urban Governance	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The concerned departments were then identified and projects were then allocated to respective departments. This list of projects and cost of projects was showed to concerned

departments and table discussions carried out to on an acceptable level of details of project cost and priority targets.

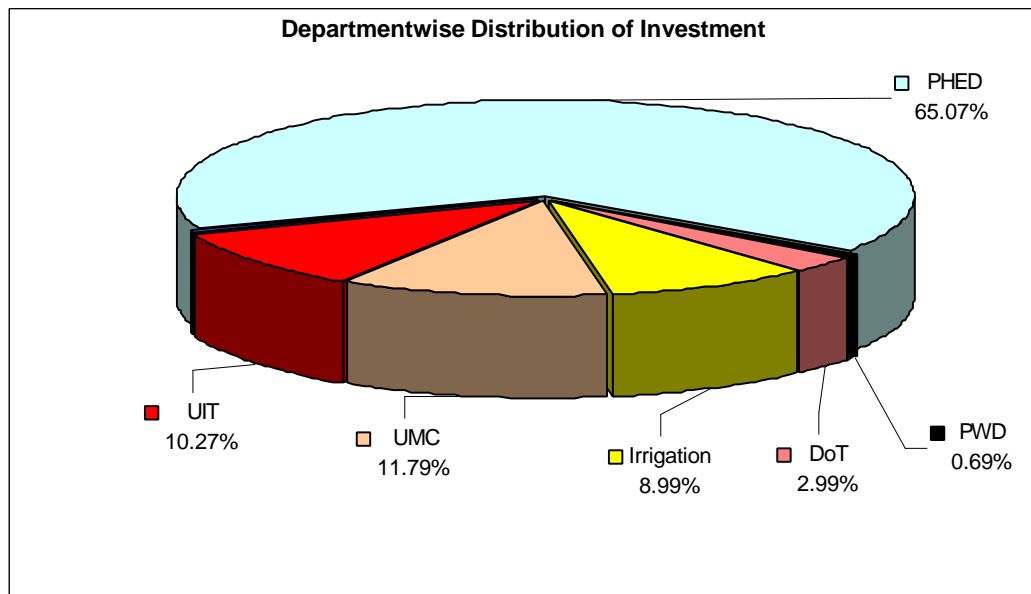
The projects were then phased out as per priorities of city and on consultations with concerned departments. The share of various departments was then calculated and their annual investment requirement was calculated.

The following table gives details of the phasing of investment requirement for various departments till 2011-12:

**TABLE 15.3 DEPARTMENT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT (RS CRORES)**

S.No.	Agencies	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	UMC	13.2	19.9	13.5	14.4	16.3	10.3	<b>87.6</b>
2	UIT	4.1	3.8	35.9	31.0	1.3	0.3	<b>76.3</b>
3	RSRTC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	<b>1.4</b>
3	PHED	84.9	152.3	196.7	49.3	0.0	0.0	<b>483.2</b>
4	PWD	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	<b>5.1</b>
5	DoT	7.3	3.1	4.4	4.5	3.0	0.0	<b>22.2</b>
6	Irrigation	21.9	19.9	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>66.8</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>276.4</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>742.6</b>

**FIGURE 15.5 DEPARTMENT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT (IN PERCENTAGE)**



Following table shows details projects (of all sectors) as identified for the city along with phasing of investment based on city priorities as defined in consultations. The list of projects has been discussed in detail with respective departments as listed in table itself. The column



on remarks shows the origin of project concept / or any priorities as given there in.

**TABLE 15.4 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN**





# **16.0 FINANCIAL OPERATING PLAN**

## **16.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

This chapter presents the Financial and Operating Plan (FOP) in respect of the CIP for Udaipur city. FOP will examine the financial feasibility and sustainability aspect in context of fiscal management at ULB level.

FOP is essentially a multi-year forecast of finances of ULBs for a medium term of 7 to 10 years with a view to examine sustainability of identified new investments mainly under UIDSSMT. Dealing with financing pattern of new investment, it considers alternative sources of financing, vision and accompanying strategies and programmes. The identified investment is phased from 2006-07 to 2011-12 and FOP has also been generated based on same period. Financial data of UMC and UIT are used for this purpose. A spreadsheet FOP model has been customized so as to work out ultimate investment sustaining capacity of council, based on FOP assumptions.

It is noted in chapter 10 that there are essentially two ULBs in Udaipur that have powers of financial planning and budgeting: (1) Udaipur Municipal Council, and (2) Udaipur Urban Improvement Trust. Their functions and activities are already explained in earlier chapters. Two forecast scenarios are generated: A baseline scenario where past trends are assumed to continue and an alternative scenario where rates of growth converge towards sustainability with new investments.

## **16.2 FOP ASSUMPTIONS FOR BASELINE PROJECTIONS**

### **16.2.1 Forecast of Revenue Income**

In case of UMC, revenues basically comprise of own tax and non-tax revenues, and grants from state and central governments. As in the case of other municipal bodies, UMC tax revenue comprises revenues basically from octroi compensation grants, pilgrim tax; UMC is still not collecting property tax, they are still under the process of listing properties under UMC.

Octroi Compensation grants are considered with a growth rate of 10% per annum. House/Property tax could be second most important tax levied by UMC.

Revenue grants announced from time-to time are assumed to grow at past trends, subject to a nominal growth of 8 per cent. These grants mainly include grants for various purposes viz. grants for educational and medical services and other grants announced from time to time.

As for Udaipur UIT, main sources of income are through urban assessment, interest and other

miscellaneous receipts. They are assumed to grow by their past trends.

**TABLE 16.1 ASSUMPTION ADOPTED FOR FORECASTING REALIZATION UNDER VARIOUS HEADS**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Static forecast scenario</b>	<b>Alternate scenario</b>
I House tax	Current average growth rate will hold.	Current average growth rate, subject to minimum of 7% and maximum of 15%.
II Octroi	Stands abolished	Stands abolished
Other tax	Current average growth rate will hold.	Forecast adopting an average growth rate of 10%
Income from municipal properties, realization under sp. Acts, Inst., Rent & Others	Current average growth rate will continue	Forecast adopting current average growth rate, subject to minimum of 7% and maximum of 15%.
State Government and Other Grants	Current average growth rate will continue	Grants to be stopped to make city self sufficient

No Capital income and Expenditure has been considered, as the same cannot be projected on basis of past trends. It is to be noted that investment once made would ensure that revenue is being received from user service charge and the expenditure is only in form of operation and maintenance for infrastructure assets created thereby. Moreover FoP is for making city self-sustainable hence all other grants are assumed to be stopped.

### **16.2.2 Forecast of Capital Income**

- ✍ There are three main sources of capital income: sale of land, general grants, and others. As regards, loans there seem no major loans at present.
- ✍ It is assumed that there is no capital income as it is not possible to project the same with a fairly high level of accuracy. It is to be decided by UMC or UIT to determine the capital income and expenditure trends.
- ✍ The capital income of UIT comprises sale of land, plots, built-up properties and grants. Again they are assumed to be non-existent.

### **16.2.3 Forecast of Revenue Expenditure**

For purpose of static forecasting four main items are expected to grow at their past. However, for forecasts with new investments, additional liabilities due to increase in labor, repairs and maintenance etc are built in.

## **16.3 PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS**

Here we will focus on financial sustainability of new investment components planned for UMC and UIT. The following scenarios have been made for both UMC And UIT finances:

		Investment under UIDSSMT	Property Tax Reforms	
UMC Baseline	₹₹			
UMC SC1	₹₹	₹₹		
UMC SC2		₹₹	₹₹	
UMC SC3		₹₹	₹₹	₹₹
UIT Baseline	₹₹			
UIT SC1	₹₹	₹₹		
UIT SC2		₹₹		₹₹

The following figures show the projection of various scenarios as mentioned above:

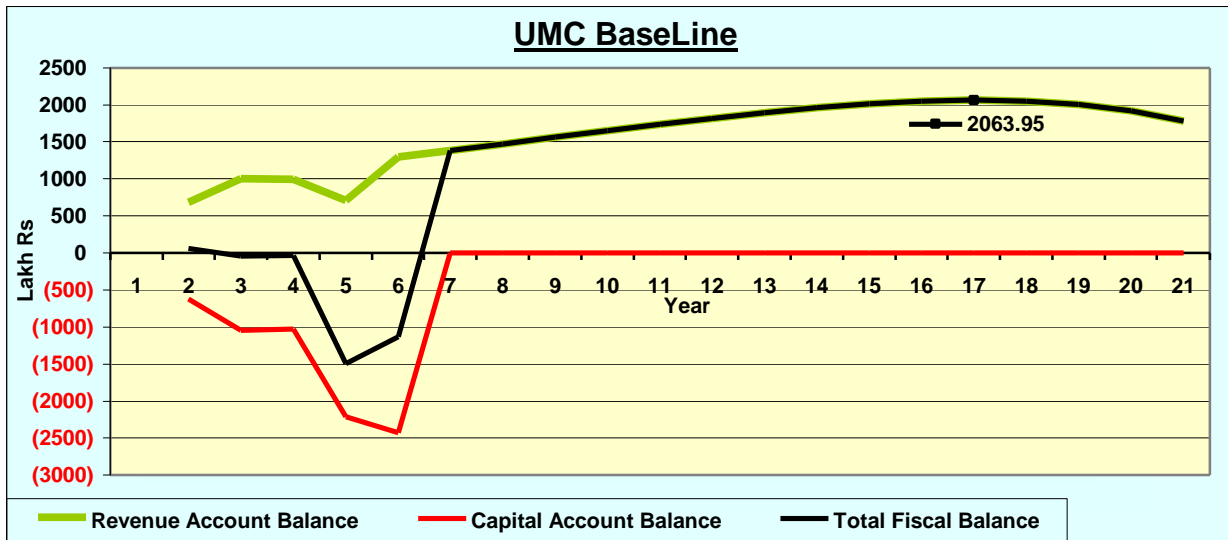


FIGURE 16.1: UMC BASELINE SCENARIO

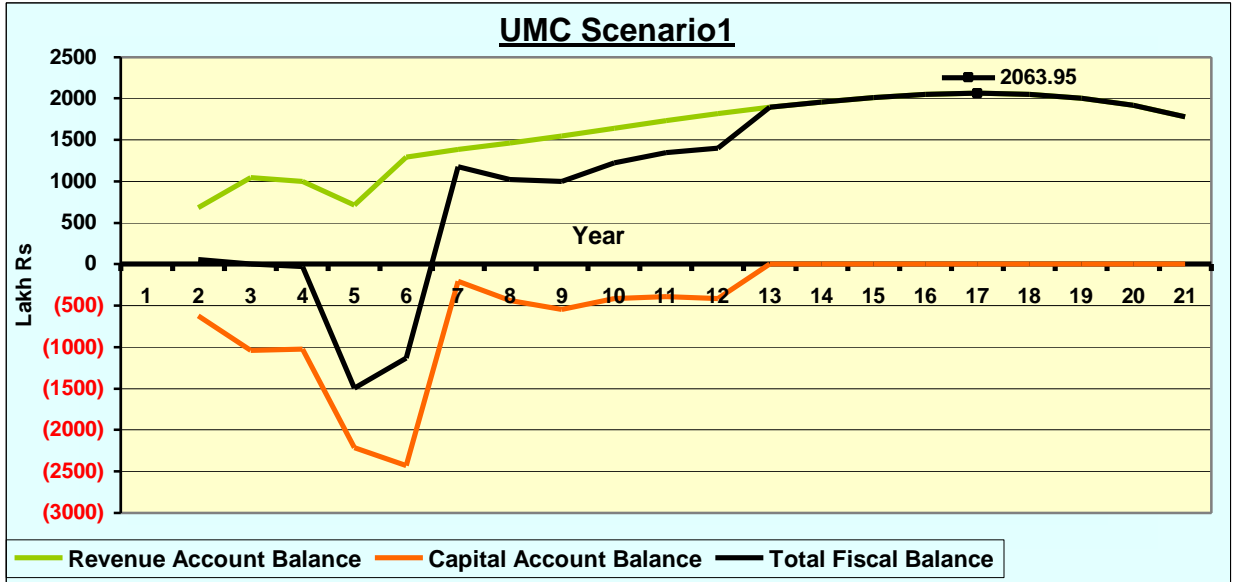


FIGURE 16.2: UMC SCENARIO 1

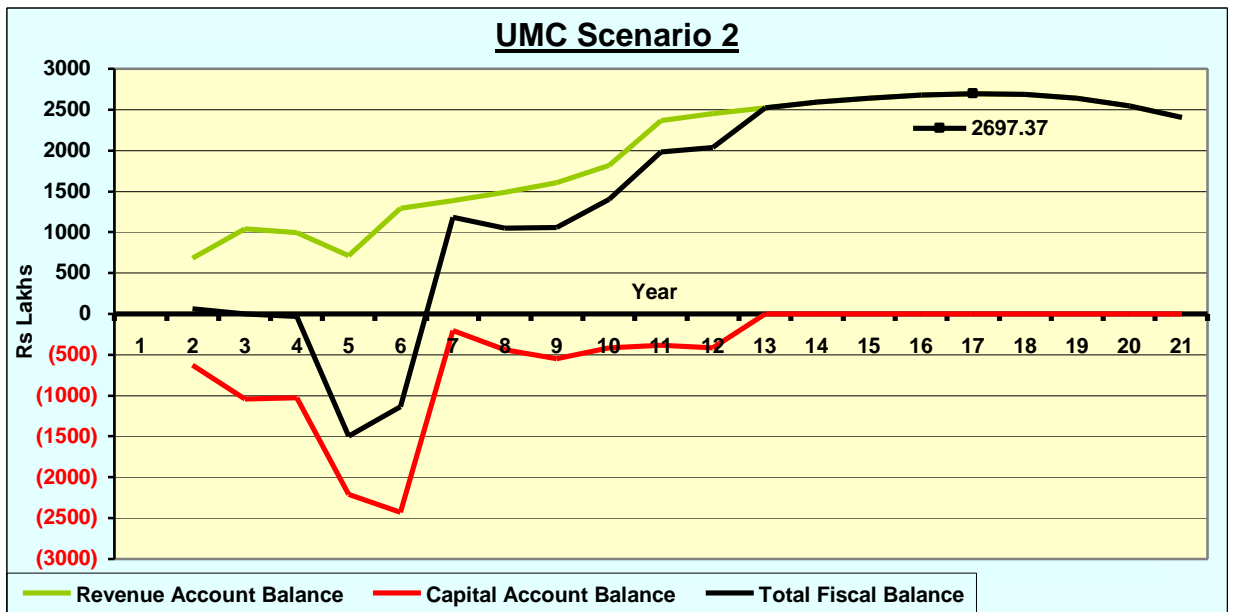


FIGURE 16.3: UMC SCENARIO 2

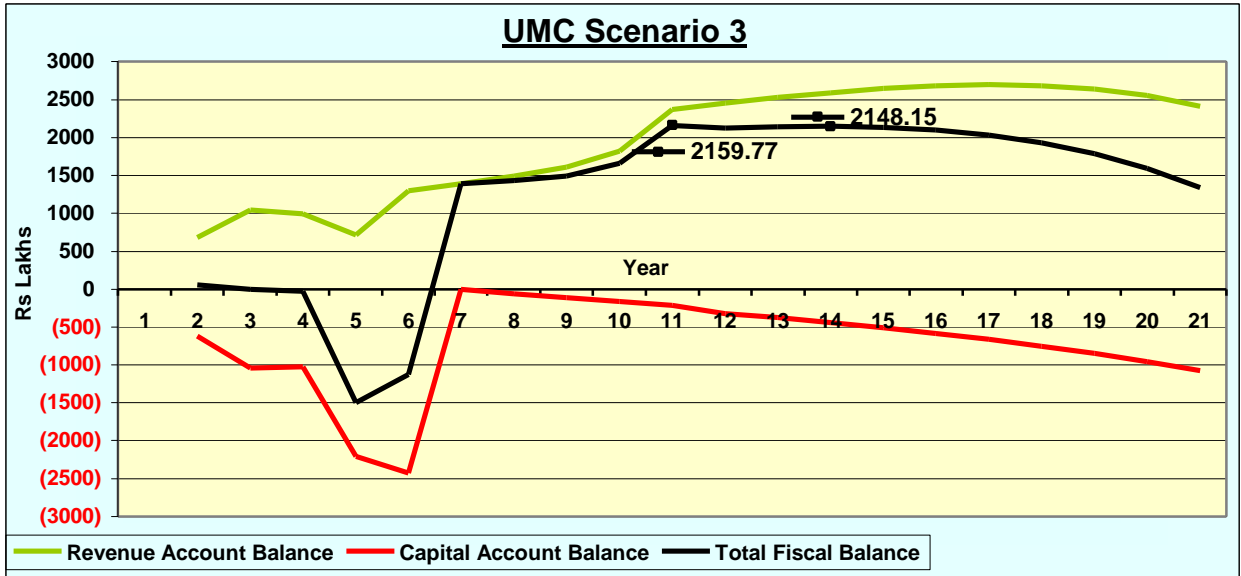


FIGURE 16.4: UMC SCENARIO 3

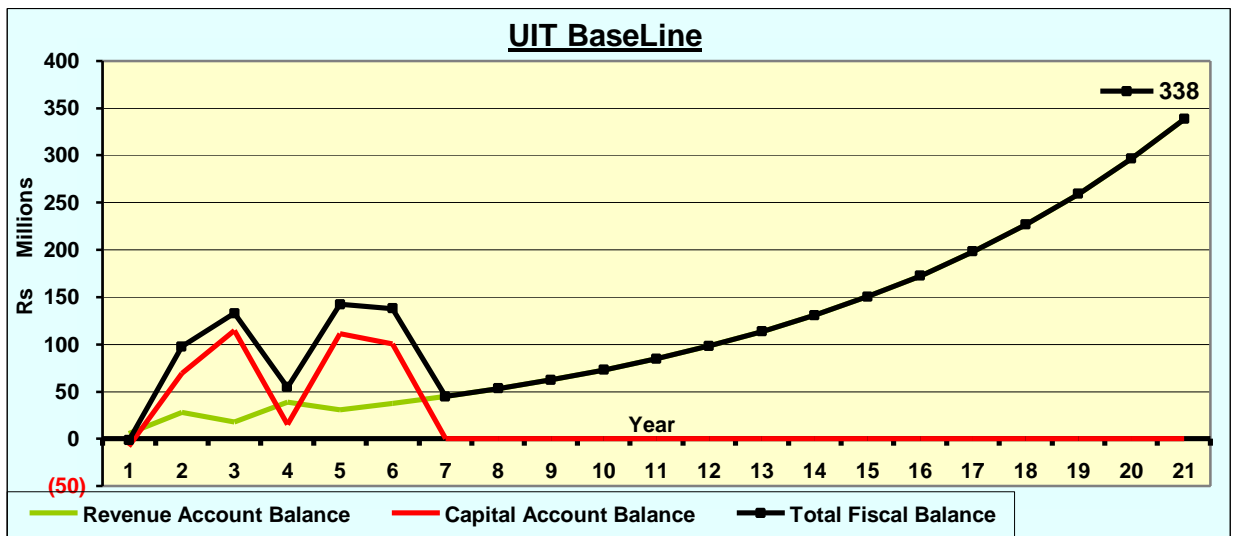


FIGURE 16.5: UIT BASE LINE



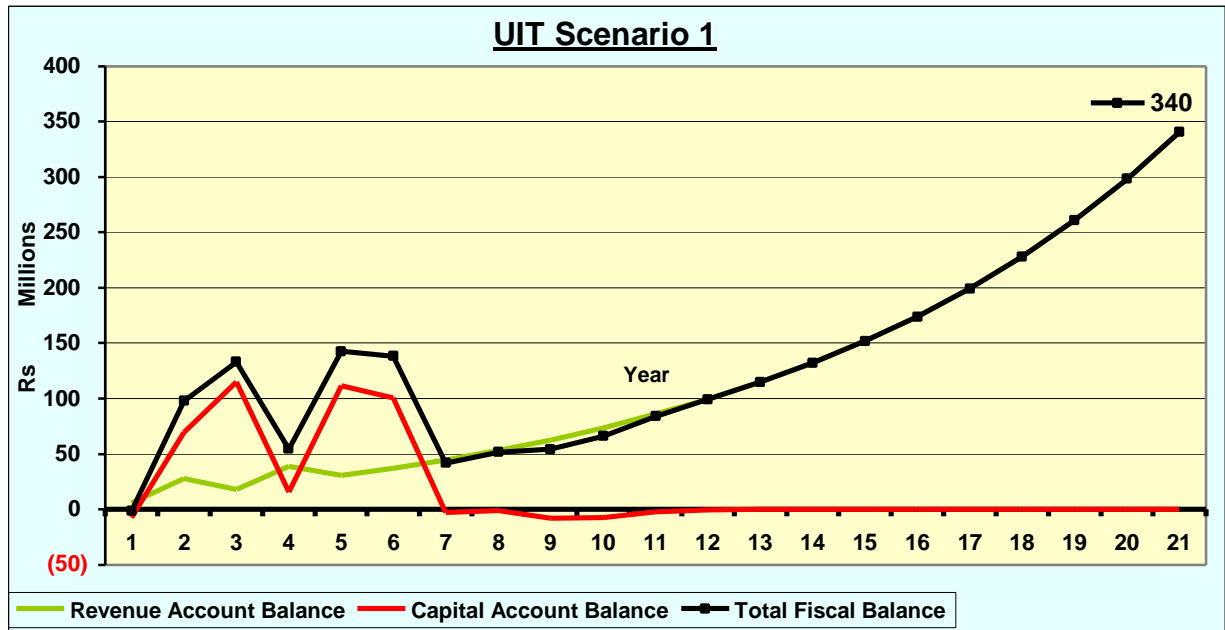


FIGURE 16.6: UIT SCENARIO 1

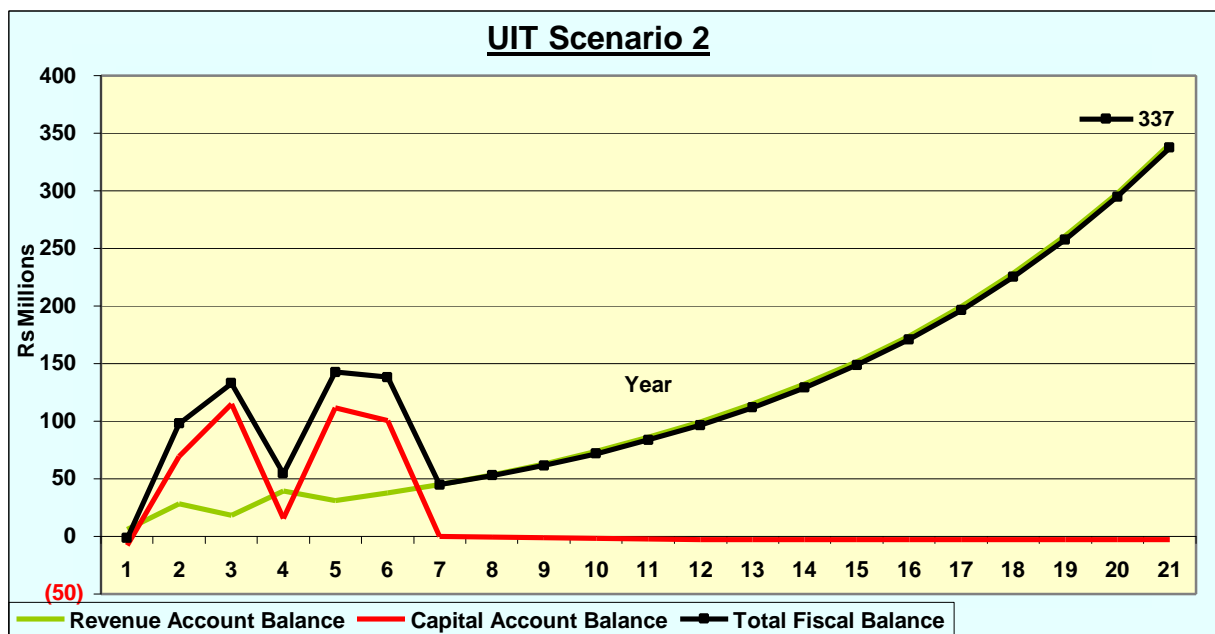


FIGURE 16.7: UIT SCENARIO 2

### 16.3.1 UMC

As can be seen from figure 16.1 UMC baseline state will give good hike in revenue as well as in fiscal balance but in base years there were negative fiscal balance.

As evident from figure 16.2 if UMC take part in UIDSSMT scheme then requirement of his share will be met by revenue. Future Revenue receipts are sufficient to meet his share.

As seen in figure 16.3 if UMC take part in UIDSSMT scheme and reforms operating income can fulfill its tax structure then requirement of his share.

As seen in figure 16.4 if UMC take part in UIDSSMT scheme and reforms his tax structure and take loan from market it will give extra burden on capital expenditure.

### **16.3.2 UIT**

If we look at figure 16.5 UIT baseline, it can be observed that in first five years it gave uneven growth but in future it is giving in ascending growth in revenue as well as in fiscal balance. UIT has huge fiscal balance, which can be used in development of Udaipur.

As seen in figure 16.6 if UIT takes part in UIDSSMT scheme then requirement of his share will be met by revenue income and also form capital expenditure. Revenue receipts are sufficient to meet his share. Which state that UIT would be able to fulfil his commitment.

As observed from figure 16.7 if UIT takes part in UIDSSMT scheme and take loan form market, requirements for its share in scheme will be met by huge fiscal balance. The huge fiscal balance indicates that UIT needs no loan.

## **16.4 THE ROAD TO REFORM**

### **14.4.1 Property Tax Reform**

No house/property tax is being collected by UMC. It is suggested that property tax to be collected with increase in coverage and collection ratio over time, before the end of reform period. Moreover for extending coverage, all properties should be taxed. Further, the system of levy needs to be studied and the most appropriated to be implemented. Dividing city in various zones should be considered. Also, list of exemptions should be regularly reviewed. A minimum tax from all categories of people needs to be considered. Floor rate and ceiling rate of tax for properties needs to be assessed before introduction of self-assessment system.

Certain administrative reforms are also under way. For example, a large database houses is under preparation. Computerized tax payment should also be incorporated might have improved the tax collections.

### **16.4.2 Other Reforms**

#### ***Water Charges Reform***

Among other sectors, water supply is under the PHED and part of state finances. Present status of water charges is poor and water tariffs needs to be revised. Increase in water charge from time to time is suggested at least to cover O&M expenditure fully.

### ***Solid Waste Management Reforms***

At least 50% of grants provided to each state for ULBs should be earmarked for the scheme of SWM through public private partnership. UMC should concentrate on collection, segregation and transportation of solid waste. The cost of these activities whether carried out in house or out sourced could be met from grants.

Following tables give details of some of scenarios (base line and recommended scenario) as projected for Financial operating plan.

**TABLE 16.2: UMC BASELINE**

**TABLE 16.3: UMC SCENARIO 2**

**TABLE 16.4: UIT BASELINE**

**TABLE 16.5: UIT SCENARIO 1**

# ANNEXURE I

## CONSULTATION I: SLUM BASED

### 1. Saveena

**Date of Consultation:** 20 May 2006

**Venue:** Vijay Singh Pathik Nagar, Saveena

**Stakeholder's Profile:** The stakeholders in the consultation including 7 Male, 8 Female and 4 Children

Sectors / Aspects	Status of Services
Water Supply	Low water pressure, limited supply timings (around 45 Minutes), water is polluted, taps should be increased
Sewerage/Sanitation	No sanitation system, septic tanks are not available in houses
Drainage	Open drainage & no proper drainage system it released in open area. Roads are occasionally blocked by water.
SWM	No container is there, even no dustbins, Sweepers are not working properly
Roads	Roads are wrecked out totally; Needs large-scale repairing, streetlights are 55 around but only 24 are working conditions
Housing	40% houses are well constructed but space is limited, many houses have no kitchen & sanitation facilities
Health	No nearby doctor PHC is 2 K.M. away, no nursing facilities only one NGO distributes medicines twice in a month
Education	There is only one girl's primary school, literacy ratio is low, one NGO & Madarsa is working but not facilitated by government
Other Community Level Infra.	No library, no community hall, no park is there. No N.G.O. is working in this direction
O&M System	The up-keep of the basic infrastructure is poor
Overall City Infrastructure	Water supply is not adequate; Transportation, Economic & Commercial area should be developed on priority basis



	Priority for Development
Drainage	4
SWM	2
Traffic Management	8
Water Supply	1
Sewerage	3
Urban Environment	9
Roads	5
Housing	6
Street lighting	7

### Vision 2025 for Udaipur – Mission Statement

“City should be developed as Mega City, Heritage, Culture, Tourism; Broad gauge (Udaipur to Ahemadabad) should be fully improved”.

### Willingness to Pay?

People will pay Rs. 50 approx if Government really does well; it also depends upon Economical condition of People.



**Consultation Findings/Issues discussed:**

Slums are approximately 50 years behind in development, thus the developmental programmes should be initiated by improving basic facilities for people.

**2. Indira Nagar (Govardhan Vilas)**

**Date of Consultation:** 19 May 2006

**Venue:** Indira Nagar (Govardhan Vilas)

**Stakeholder's Profile:** The stakeholders in the consultation including 6 Men, 4 Women and 6 Children

Sectors	Satisfaction levels
Water Supply	Limited connection, Single hand pump, Water polluted. Water is polluted by sewerage & Drainage.
Sewerage/Sanitation	No sanitation facilities, Sewerage are being released into Govardhan Sagar Lake.
Drainage	Open drainage, Dirty & Blocked drains, Drainage burden is polluting Lake nearby.
SWM	No Dustbins & container, Garbage scattered every where .Sweepers are not properly taking care of area.
Roads	Roads are in pitiful condition, 5 street lights are working out of 35.
Housing	Over crowded houses, Basic facilities are not available in Houses.
Health	P.H.C. is far, No localized Doctor & Nursing facilities.
Education	P.S. and an anganwadi are working. No N.G.O. efforts are observed
Other Community Level Infra.	One Community center but not activated, no library, No parks are developed.
O&M System	People have to manage themselves, No government efforts.
Overall City Infrastructure	City should be developed with planning; Basic facilities should be priority developed.



	Priority for Development
Drainage	2
SWM	1
Traffic Management	8
Water Supply	3
Sewerage	4
Urban Environment	9
Roads	5
Housing	6
Street lighting	7

**Vision 2025 for Udaipur – Mission Statement: -**

“City should be developed as Heritage & Tourism centre, water, parking space should be developed”.

**Willingness to Pay?**

People agreed to pay Rs. 25 for maintenance of services provided facilities.

**Consultation Findings/Issues discussed:**

People stressed on development of basic facilities along with emphasis on education infrastructure and Industrial advancement.

**3. Ram Singh Ki Badi (Maharaj Ka Akhada)**

**Date of Consultation:** 20May 2006

**Venue:** Ram Singh ki Badi (Maharaj ka Akhada)

**Stakeholder’s Profile:** The stakeholders in the consultation including 6 Male, 6 Female and 9 Children

Sectors	Satisfaction levels
Water Supply	2 Tube wells are in working conditions, Water sources are enough, and Tap connections are limited.
Sewerage/Sanitation	No sewerage system, sanitation facilities are in only few Houses, Sewerage is released into open drains in the areas nearby.
Drainage	No proper drainage system. Roads are over flooded by drain water.
SWM	No container & Dustbins were found; garbage is thrown on the roads. Number of street sweepers have to be employed depending on the population.
Roads	Totally wrecked out and needs repair. Streetlights are not sufficient and people recommend more lights.
Housing	Residential areas have limited space & no accessibilities to facilities.
Health	No primary Health center. No localized Doctor in the nearby areas & Nursing facilities are not available in this area.
Education	No School is functioning, no N.G.O. is working in this perspective, and only one Anganwadi is being operated.
Other Community Level Infra.	Community infrastructure is in poor condition, absence of community center & no library.
O&M System	No Govt. efforts, people are compelled to manage themselves the entire facilities.
Overall City Infrastructure	Water supply, Drainage & Road transportation need much attention



Sector	Priority for Development
Drainage	3
SWM	4
Traffic Management	5
Water Supply	1
Sewerage	2
Urban Environment	9
Roads	6
Housing	7
Street lighting	8

**Vision 2025 for Udaipur – Mission Statement: -**

“Industrial, Economical, Broad-gauge extension should be given proper priorities”.

### Willingness to Pay?

People are willing to pay Rs. 40 - 50 per month if necessary.

### Consultation Findings/Issues discussed:

People are anxious about the economic development of city with special reference to slum area. Maximum benefits for most number of people should be done sincerely.

### 4. New Settlement (Goverdhan Vilas)

**Date of Consultation:** 19 May 2006

**Venue:** New settlement (Goverdhan Vilas)

**Stakeholder's Profile:** The stakeholders in the consultation including 6 Male, 5 Female, 7 children

Sectors	Satisfaction levels
Water Supply	Low water pressure, Water is polluted by sewerage system. Local sources are available but are not utilized properly.
Sewerage/Sanitation	No gutter system is developed, Sewerage is released into the open Nalas nearby,
Drainage	Drains are in bad condition and most of the nalas are blocked.
SWM	Containers and Dustbins are not sufficient; Sweepers are not enough for area.
Roads	Roads and lights are adequate enough but needs proper maintenance and replacement of some electric Poles.
Housing	People has to live in limited space, Facilitation of housing are scattered into limited houses.
Health	Medical facilities are far from the located area. Doctor & Nursing staffs are not available in local area.
Education	Elementary education is far from settlement; only one anganwadi is working in the located area.
Other Community Level Infra.	No Community center; Park & Library are not properly maintained.
O&M System	People depend on Govt. for O&M functioning.
Overall City Infrastructure	City should develop with proper planning; Basic facilities should be developed.



	Priority for Development
Drainage	2
SWM	1
Traffic Management	8
Water Supply	3
Sewerage	4
Urban Environment	9
Roads	5
Housing	6
Street lighting	7

### Vision 2025 for Udaipur – Mission Statement: -

“City should be developed as Heritage and Tourism Center, Basic facilities should be developed with proper planning”.

**Willingness to Pay (user charges) – for the improved services? If yes then how much**

**(In percentage)?**

Willing to pay 25 to 50 Rs. / Month for improvement of facilities.

**Consultation Findings/Issues discussed:**

People anxious on development of basic facilities along with educational Tourism and industrial advancement.

**5. Machla magra**

**Date of Consultation:** 19 May 2006

**Venue:** Machla Magra

**Stakeholder’s Profile:** The stakeholders in the consultation including 7 male, 6 Female, 4 Children

Sectors	Satisfaction levels
Water Supply	Inadequate water supply, water is polluted by sewerage. Low water pressure causes water problem
Sewerage/Sanitation	Sewerage system is in poor condition; pressure is on single Gutter, which is not enough for increasing density.
Drainage	Upper slum areas no drainage system, Lower area roads are generally stagnated by open Drains.
SWM	Container and dustbins are not enough.
Roads	Roads need to be repaired. Number of streetlights should be increased and well maintained.
Housing	Housing space is not enough because slum is situated on hilly area, Limited people have adequate housing facilities.
Health	Only single clinic is operated, Medical relief facilities are 1 K.M. away from this place.
Education	P.S. & U.P.S. are set up in this area along with 3 anganwadi.
Other Community Level Infra.	Community hall is present but park and library are not available for the people.
O&M System	People are compelled on their own selves.
Overall City Infrastructure	Water supply, Drainage and, Education systems are given high priority, a Police sub station is recommended here.



	Priority for Development
Drainage	3
SWM	4
Traffic Management	9
Water Supply	1
Sewerage	2
Urban Environment	8
Roads	6
Housing	5
Street lighting	7

**Vision 2025 for Udaipur – Mission Statement: -**

“City should be developed as a tourist, Heritage & Industrial center along with new broad-gauge lines & increase in numbers of trains”.

**Willingness to Pay (user charges) – for the improved services? If yes then how**

**much  
(In percentage)?**

People are willing to pay 20-30 Rs for improvement of the facilities.

**Consultation Findings/Issues discussed:**

stressed development of basic facilities along with Education, Industrial, advancement

**6. Bhoiwada Kuchchi basti**

**Date of Consultation:** 20 May 2006

**Venue:** Bhoiwada, Kuchchi Basti

**Stake holder’s Profile:** The stakeholders in the consultation including 4 Male, 4 Female and 7 children

Sectors	Satisfaction levels
Water Supply	Polluted water, Half an hour supply of water
Sewerage/Sanitation	No sewerage system, individual toilets, no community lavatories (sulabh complexes).
Drainage	Drains are constructed but dirty & Blocked by Garbage.
SWM	No dustbins, solid waste is dumped in open areas.
Roads	Road and streetlights are in good condition.
Housing	Houses are well constructed and developed, sufficient space for living.
Health	Almost polluted area (Pesticides, Sewerage, Broad-gauge line is nearby)
Education	Primary school is situated across Railway line, No school for girls. U.P.S. is available.
Other Community Level Infra.	No Community hall, Library & Park is not developed.
O&M System	People do all maintenance services at their own.
Overall City Infrastructure	Situated near RIICO station, Broad gage line, Main problem is Pollution.



	Priority for Development
Drainage	2
SWM	4
Traffic Management	6
Water Supply	1
Sewerage	3
Urban Environment	9
Roads	5
Housing	7
Street lighting	8

**Vision 2025 for Udaipur – Mission Statement: -**

“Pollution free city, separate Industrial set up away from residential area is recommended”.

**Willingness to Pay (user charges) – for the improved services? If yes then how much  
(In percentage)?**

People are to willing to pay 20 –25 Rs. \ Month for proper maintenance.

**Consultation Findings/Issues discussed:**

Pollution, unemployment, water supply are main aspects according to people to be improved by government primarily. Secondary problems are sewerage, drainage, health should be looked after.

## 7. Neemach Mata Slum Area

**Date of Consultation:** 19may 2006

**Venue:** Neemach mata

**Stakeholder's Profile:** The stakeholders in the consultation including 6 Male, 3 Female

Sectors	Satisfaction levels
Water Supply	Low water pressure & limited hour supply, limited water connection. Hand pump are far from slum.
Sewerage/Sanitation	No sewerage network, upper area sewerage related problems.
Drainage	All areas have good drainage system
SWM	People throw solid waste in open space and lack of dustbins is a prime concern, sweepers do not come regularly for sweeping
Roads	Roads are in bad condition, no maintenance of road & streetlight.
Housing	Kuccha & pucca type of mix housing, low living space, upper slum area has serious housing problems
Health	Health facilities are in below satisfaction level; govt. hospital is 2km away from the slum at Patel circle.
Education	1 secondary & 1 primary school
Other Community Level Infra.	1 community center with no facilities, No park or library nearby.
O&M System	Municipality is not managing Govt. facilities & self managed by people.
Overall City Infrastructure	Water supply, drainage & education system need more efforts for improvement



	Priority for Development
Drainage	8
SWM	3
Traffic Management	4
Water Supply	1
Sewerage	5
Urban Environment	6
Roads	9
Housing	7
Street lighting	2

### Vision 2025 for Udaipur – Mission Statement

“Industrial development stressed by people, demand for city buses, transportation facilities should be good in every part of city”.

**Willingness to Pay (user charges) – for the improved services? If yes then how much (In percentage)?**

-10% of total investment

**Consultation Findings/Issues discussed:**

Basic facilities should be improved; water supply & sewerage are major problem of this area.

**8. Khempura Slum Area**

**Date of Consultation:** 20 may 2006

**Venue:** Khempura

**Stakeholder's Profile:** The stakeholders in the consultation including 3 Male, 3 Female

<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Satisfaction levels</b>
Water Supply	Low water pressure & limited hour supply Hand pumps are very far from slum.
Sewerage/Sanitation	No sewerage system.
Drainage	All area has good drainage system but lacks maintenance.
SWM	People throw garbage in open spaces, sweepers are irregular
Roads	Roads are in good condition, proper maintenance of road & streetlight by municipal council
Housing	Pucca housing, normal families, some people have housing problem.
Health	Health facility is 1.5km far from slum, govt. hospital is at Sundarwas.
Education	1 UPS & 1 primary girls school and 1 Anganwadi & some private school are hear.
Other Community Level Infra.	1 community center with good facility, No park & library is hear,
O&M System	Municipality is not managing govt. facilities, self-managed by people.
Overall City Infrastructure	Water supply, drainage & education system need more improvement & maintenances.





	Priority for Development
Drainage	4
SWM	2
Traffic Management	9
Water Supply	1
Sewerage	3
Urban Environment	8
Roads	5
Housing	6
Street lighting	7

### Vision 2025 for Udaipur – Mission Statement

“Good staffing should be done by govt., eradicate unemployment, clean beautiful Udaipur, Udaipur should linked with Ahemadabad & Ajmer”

### Willingness to Pay (user charges) – for the improved services? If yes then how much (In percentage)?

Not too much willingness for paying money. Only some people are ready to pay.

**Consultation Findings/Issues discussed** Education, water supply should be in proper condition, road should be properly according to traffic pressure.

## 9. Neemach Kheda Slum Area

**Date of Consultation:** 19may2006

**Venue:** Neemach Kheda

**Stakeholder’s Profile:** The stakeholders in the consultation including Male-4, Female-5

Sectors	Satisfaction levels
Water Supply	No connection of water supply, 1 hand pump for water & it is too far, no water tanker provided by local body.
Sewerage/Sanitation	No sewerage connection, no septic tank are hear, No sanitation facilities are hear.
Drainage	No drainage system, none a single drain is hear.
SWM	People throws SWM in open space, sweepers not comes regularly, no dustbin is there
Roads	No proper roads, no streetlights are not present.
Housing	Kuccha pucca type of mix housing, low living space for the large households.

Health	Govt. hospital is near but facilities are poor.
Education	No girls school, No Anganwadi' & some private school are near.
Other Community Level Infra.	1 community center with no facility, No park & library is hear,
O&M System	Municipality is not managing govt. facilities, self management by people.
Overall City Infrastructure	Water supply, drainage system, road & streets lights require attention.



	Priority for Development
Drainage	5
SWM	7
Traffic Management	8
Water Supply	1
Sewerage	4
Urban Environment	9
Roads	2
Housing	6
Street lighting	3

#### Vision 2025 for Udaipur – Mission Statement –

“They need basic facilities first then they wish to see Udaipur top rank in world, city buses should be driven in all part of city”.

**Willingness to Pay (user charges) – for the improved services? If yes then how much (In percentage)?**

No willingness to pay.

**Consultation Findings/Issues discussed:** All basic needs & other infrastructure needs were discussed.

#### 10. Gandhi Nagar Slum

**Date of Consultation:** 20-05-06

**Venue:** Slum Locality

**Stakeholder’s Profile:** stakeholders in the consultation including Residents of Slum

Sectors	Satisfaction levels
Water Supply	Adequate and quality is good.

Sewerage/Sanitation	No sewerage system and people are practicing open defecation.
Drainage	Open drains overflows
SWM	There is only one dustbin kept at an improper place.
Roads	Proper roads and streetlights.
Housing	Almost all houses are pucca
Health	One PHC but medicines not given
Education	1 primary school in this locality, 1 Anganwadi and no library.
Other Community Level Infra.	1 Community Hall and community bathroom under construction. Require park in slum area.
O&M System	UMC
Overall City Infrastructure	Slums are a big Problem

**Vision 2025 for Udaipur – Mission**

**Statement: -**

“Employment for all”

**Willingness to Pay (user charges) – for the improved services? If yes then how much (In percentage)?**

Only for the facilities people feel important.

**Consultation Findings/Issues discussed:**

All basic needs & other infrastructure needs were discussed.

	Priority for Development
Drainage	1
SWM	2
Traffic Management	9
Water Supply	6
Sewerage	3
Urban Environment	5
Roads	7
Housing	4
Street lighting	8