



11. CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK & PROCESS

1. Introduction

As per 2001 census, total 285.35 million people live in urban areas. It constitutes 27.8% of the total population of the country. In post-independence era while population of India has grown three times, the urban population has grown five times. The rising urban population has given rise to increase in the number of urban poor. As per 2001 estimates, the slum population is estimated to be 61.8 million. The ever-increasing number of slum dwellers causes tremendous pressure on basic urban services and infrastructure. In order to cope with massive problems that have emerged as a result of rapid urban growth, the Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development has decided to draw up a coherent urbanization policy/strategy to implement projects in some select cities under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNURM) launched in 2005-06.

1.1 Mission Objective

Following are the objectives of the Mission:

- (i) Focussed attention to integrated development of infrastructural services in the cities covered under the Mission.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the urban infrastructural services.
- (iv) Planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, out growths, urban corridors, so that urbanization takes place in a dispersed manner.
- (v) Scale up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to urban poor.
- (vi) To take up urban renewal programme, i.e., re-development of inner (old) cities area to reduce congestion.

The duration of the Mission is seven years from 2005-06 covering 7 mega cities, 28 cities with population of over 1 million and 28 smaller cities. At the outset each cities is required to prepare a City Development Plan.

1.2 Concept Of City Development Plan

The first stage in the development of CDP is to develop a Vision for the City through a broad-based consultative process involving all stakeholders. The Vision is required to present the current stage of the City's development, identifying the priority areas of major concerns, setting out directions of change, suggesting alternative routes/strategies and interventions to bring about the desired change. It is also to provide a Strategic Action Plan (SAP) within which projects could be formulated and implemented.

The main thrust of the CDP is on major infrastructure projects relating to water supply including sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, road network, urban transport and redevelopment of inner (old) city areas with a view to upgrading infrastructure therein, shifting industrial/commercial



establishments to conforming areas, development of heritage areas, drains/storm water drains, preservation of water bodies etc.

1.3 Urban Reforms

The main thrust of the strategy of urban renewal is to ensure improvement in urban governance so that Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and parastatal agencies become financially sound with enhanced credit rating and ability to access market capital for undertaking new programmes and expansion of services. In this improved environment, public-private participation model for providing various services would also become feasible. To achieve this objective, State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and parastatal agencies are required to accept implementation of an agenda of reforms. The proposed reforms broadly fall into the two categories:-

- (i) Mandatory reforms
- (ii) Optional reforms

The guidelines issued by the Government of India stipulate these reforms in considerable detail.

All the mandatory and optional reforms are to implement by the State/ULB/Parastatals within the mission period. However, for schemes relating to water supply and sanitation, following State level mandatory reforms may be treated as optional.

- a. Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act;
- b. Amendment of Rent Control Act;

2. City Development Plan – Objectives

The CDP aims at achieving equitable growth by addressing the issues of economic growth, poverty, good governance and service delivery to the poor through a consultative process of Vision development and evolving strategies to translate the Vision into a Strategic Action Plan (SAP). A collective city vision and action plan aims at improving urban governance and management, increasing investment to expand employment and services, and systematic and sustained reduction in urban poverty.

The CDP makes basic policy choices and provides a flexible framework for adapting to real conditions over time. It emphasizes on issues of priority local concerns for liveability and the implied requirements in terms of enhancing city productivity, reducing poverty, improving urban governance and enhancing financial sustainability.

The CDP comprises of sectoral plans for the identified sectors for a time horizon of 20 years outlining the policy framework and investment interventions to achieve the vision. The objectives of CDP are:

- ❖ To develop a city development framework for the Urban Agglomeration
- ❖ To formulate the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) and the city Assistance Programme (CAP) based on the city development framework ;
- ❖ Prioritization of sectors and identification of short, medium and long-term goals ; and
- ❖ Preparation of implementation arrangements

Under the JNNURM, Nashik is one of the 63 cities for which a CDP is to be prepared.



3. The CDP Process Adopted For Nashik

3.1. Consultation Meetings with Stakeholders and Collection of Secondary Data

At the outset consultation meetings were held with various units of the Local Urban Bodies and detailed secondary data on the City's infrastructure viz Drinking Water Supply, Sewerage & Sanitation including Solid Waste Management,

STAKEHOLDERS MEET ON 16-3-2006
HON. MAYOR ADDRESSING THE MEETING



Stake Holders Taking Part



Drainage, Roads, Street Lighting etc. were collected. Gaps in supply and demand of these services were identified together with the underlying causes and related issues.

A comprehensive reconnaissance survey of these components of infrastructure was carried out to fill up the gaps in the available information/data. Discussions were held with the chosen representatives of the people at various levels to elicit their views/suggestions.

A workshop was conducted with the officials of the Nashik Municipal Corporation on 24th February 2006 to discuss the status of delivery of various services to the city's population and related issues such as ;

- (i) Expansion of the city, City Boundaries
- (ii) Population Growth
- (iii) Industrial Growth
- (iv) Tourism
- (v) Review of implementation of Development plan prepared in 1993
- (vi) Development potential of the city
- (vii) Problems of old (inner) city, etc

Presentation of CDP to Hon'ble Shri Ajayji Makan,
Minister of State U.D. GOI.



Hon'ble Commissioner giving Presentation of CDP to
Hon'ble Gardian Minister Shri Chaganrao Bhujbal
on 15-4-2006



3.3. Stakeholders Workshop for Vision Development

A workshop was organized on 16th March 2006 under the chairmanship of the Mayor of Nashik city in which various stakeholders were invited to contribute in the development of a Vision for the city together with the strategies to translate the vision into a Strategic Action Plan. Following attempts are made to involve stakeholders from different walks of the society and administrative machinery.



- Meeting with Parastatal Agencies 10-4-06
- Meeting with Guardian Minister, MPs / MLAs & Officers of Various Departments on 15-4-2006
- Presentation of Draft CDP to Central Minister of State for Urban Development Hon. Shri. Ajayji Maken on 16-4-2006
- Approval of Draft CDP by General Body of NMC on 17-4-2006

Following stakeholder participated in the workshop:

- ❖ The city and district level agencies
- ❖ Officials of the department of urban Development and Municipal Administration, Government of Maharashtra
- ❖ Representatives of various concerned departments and Parastatal agencies and other responsible for delivery of public services
- ❖ Representatives of business trade, industry and other private sector agencies
- ❖ Non-governmental and community based organizations
- ❖ Representatives of the poor communities
- ❖ Representatives of the civil society including media, academic institutions, etc.

3.4. Orientation to the key Stakeholders

The key stakeholders such as Corporators, officials from various departments, representatives of community based organizations and civil society organizations etc., were familiarized with the purpose, process and expected outcomes of the CDP. An important feature of development of vision and strategy for preparation of CDP was to focus on the following aspects relevant to Nashik City:

- ❖ Religious/Historic Importance
- ❖ Tourism
- ❖ Industry
- ❖ Traffic & Transportation
- ❖ Governance
- ❖ Poverty and Slums
- ❖ Economic development
- ❖ Land-use planning and environment
- ❖ Water Supply and underground Drainage
- ❖ Sanitation and Solid Waste Management
- ❖ Health
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Revenue and expenditure management





MAJOR SUGGESTIONS

- Long term plan may be prepared for basic service infrastructure and amenities.
- Traffic and transportation network to be upgraded.
- Multistoried parking to be developed.
- National and state highways be developed with service roads
- Fly overs on NH 3 & Development of Outer ring road
- Development of IT / BT Parks
- New city sub-centres & Development of Millenium City
- Kumbhamela township on 120 ha land and part be developed for permanent amenities to be used as night shelters and transit accommodation.
- Slum redevelopment on large scale to make city 'SLUM-LESS'
- Private sector participation in slum redevelopment.
- Social forestry on hill top and hill slopes.
- Ghats and gardens on banks of rivers.
- Junction improvements.
- Road widening around Ramkund and Temple.
- Stables to be shifted.
- Air connectivity with major cities.
- Four laning of highways connecting to Mumbai and Pune.
- Recognition as International Religious Tourism City
- International Auto Hub

Discussions were held with the Engineer's and builder's Association about the development of the city. Similar discussions were held with the Architects Association. NIMA, an Association of the Industrial Group in Nashik City provided useful suggestions on industrial development in future. Factual information and indepth analysis of the problems of slum dwellers was provided by some of the NGOs. Separate consultation meetings were held with various parastatal agencies for suggestions on specific sectorial issues covering administrative, technical, financial, institutional and legislative aspects.

4. Swot Analysis –Existing Situation

A detailed SWOT Analysis was carried out to prepare a report on the Existing Situation of the City bringing out among other things the strengths and weaknesses in the city's development and the factors impeding/containing the service delivery and management within the existing set-up.

5. City Vision

It is our motto to provide all civic amenities and state-of-art services to all stakeholders on equitable footing, in transparent & efficient manner.

From the discussion with various stakeholders public representatives and officers city vision for development is pointed out as follows:

- (i) Nashik should develop as international religious tourism center. In the next Kumbhmela city will host more than 75 lakh pilgrims on parvani days.
- (ii) Nashik City to develop as a high potential AUTOHUB.
- (iii) Nashik City will transform into a major export center for Agrobased food products, grapes, onion, wine, tomato, strawberry and flowers.
- (iv) Nashik with its all-modern infrastructure will turn into enriched IT/BT hub.



- (v) Nashik will flourish as the third angle of the GOLDEN TRIANGLE, along with Mumbai & Pune which are already developed.
- (vi) Open University, Health University, Medical and Engineering colleges, higher education in other faculties, high potential of graduated young talent will be available every year and multi dimensional development of the city will utilise this available talent.
- (vii) CDO, MERI, NRTC, Indian Railway institute for Electrical Engineers, Artillery training institute and others in Public sector and other such institutes in private sector will have further impact Nationwide. Nashik will develop as National training Center for various subjects. A separate Institute for training Municipal Administrative staff may be developed at Nashik.
- (viii) Nashik will remain as peaceful, clean, green and artistic cultural center apart from the busy industrial and tourism activity.

5.1 Sector Visions

The Vision elements for various sectors, that emerged through consensus are as follows:

Traffic and Transportation

- Develop major DP roads to full capacity
- HCMTR
- Developing transportation terminals, parking lots, hawkers zones
- Constructing flyovers, subways and pedestrian ways
- Synchronization of signals
- Effective and adequate public transportation and school buses for students
- Discouraging traffic in congested areas
- Air quality management
- Managing communication of masses (schools)
- Kumbhmela management



Urban Poor and the Informal Sector

- Identification of Urban poor and areas
- Micro level survey with help of NGOs
- Housing- Living standards
- Economic value
- Bring informal sector in main stream planning
- Identification of basic needs and suggest means to overcome deficiencies
- Orient urban poor in the process of urbanization for defining their role in it
- Workout subsidy in providing urban infrastructure to urban poor
- Provide basic amenities such as primary education, primary health to all slum dwellers.
- Suggest means to overcome typical epidemic problems of urban poor i.e. aids, TB, water bound diseases.
- Inculcate sense of civic responsibility amongst urban poor



Environment Services

- Preservation and development of water bodies, lakes ,rivers
- Water supply : Equitable, Distribution, Minimizing losses
- Sewerage : Treatment and recycling, collection and transportation without open discharge into river/ natural water carriers
- Eco-Housing :Rain water harvesting, use of renewable energy and segregation of waste and produce of manure
- Preservation of hills and forestry :Bio-diversity, parks, gardens
- Pollution free
- High capacity mass transit systems, minimizing traffic congestion thereby reducing air pollution and sound pollution
- Culture & Heritage :Restoration of old heritage structures i.e. upgradation

Planning and Governance

- To execute Business Process Reengineering (BPR) for removing redundancy in activities of various departments.
- To adopt modern ways of governance for achieving transparent and efficient working. Shifting towards e-governance is a must.
- Complete computerization of all activities for achieving more accuracy in decision making and to provide speedy services to citizens.
- To prepare GIS for land use, water/drainage lines, roads, slums, hospitals, fire stations, etc.
- To prepare DP which is financially viable.
- Yearly review of DP implementation
- Flexibility in modification of DC rules and policies
- Plan for protecting and developing hill top/slope zones
- Planning for effective mobilization of resources
- Issue of property tax bills Computerization of all octroi nakas with connectivity
- Online collection of all taxes, fees and other charges

Draft City Development Plan

Based on the out-come of the workshop a Draft CDP with investment plan was prepared and the same was discussed with the Principal Secretary, Urban Development, Govt. of Maharashtra on 12th April 2006. On 17th April 2006 a presentation on the Draft CDP was made in the General Body Meeting of the NMC in which useful suggestions were made for its improvement. After complying with the suggestions the CDP was finalized.