

12. Stakeholder Consultations

12.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the participatory process undertaken to prepare City Development Plan and highlights the key findings of consultation. It also summarizes a city level SWOT analysis based on views of stakeholders.

The participation process for CDP Jaipur has been conducted on two levels depending upon the breadth of the stakeholders involved and their level of participation. The first level of process constituted consultation, rather than participation as such. Stakeholders were involved through interviews and focus group discussions to gauge situation assessment in terms of levels of urban services, and infrastructure needs for improvement etc. The second level of consultation was more participatory in the sense that stakeholders were involved in decision-making and collaboration and was conducted in the form of a workshop. The stakeholders involved in second level of the participatory process had greater control over development decisions and resources.

12.2. CITY STAKEHOLDER PROFILE

Various stakeholder groups were identified during the consultation program. The consultation process was formulated to target stakeholders at varied levels. The details of the stakeholders consulted have been given in **Annexure 12-1**. Two core groups of stakeholders were identified:

- **Primary stakeholders**, beneficiaries of a development intervention or those directly affected (positively or negatively) by it. They include local populations (resource persons, community, students) in the project/program area, in particular, poor and marginalized groups who have traditionally been excluded from participating in development efforts such as *kacchi basti* and slum dwellers, and organizations such as Residential welfare organizations, traders organizations, hoteliers and other associations.
- **Secondary stakeholders**, those who influence a development intervention or are indirectly affected by it. They include the borrowing government, line ministry and project staff, implementing agencies, local governments, civil society organizations, private sector firms, and other development agencies. Coucillors of Jaipur municipal corporation, development agencies such as Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) line departments such as PHED, PWD etc were amongst the stakeholders consulted.

12.3. CONSULTATION PROGRAM

The aim of conducting consultations is to articulate stakeholder expectations so as to be able to formulate city development vision; prioritize city development issues; strategy / action consensus and choice of strategy options. The methodology for consultation included following sequential tasks: (a) identification of stakeholders;(b) conducting consultations; (c) documentation and recording of consultations; and (d) integrating consultation findings into project related decision-making.

Accordingly, consultations were carried out across a wide section of society. All stakeholder groups were identified and consultation program was conducted in January-February 2006. More than 50 consultation meetings, interviews and a stakeholder workshop involving a wide cross section of society were held during this period. **Table 12-1** presents details of the consultation program held during preparation of CDP Jaipur.

Table 12-1: Details of consultation Program

S.No	Stakeholder Group	No of consultations held	Dates of Consultations
1	Elected Representatives	1	4/2/06
2	Government Organizations	3	1/2/06-2/2/06
3	Non Governmental organizations (NGOs)	9	24/1/06-31/0/06
4	Residential Welfare Associations (RWAs)	6	24/1/06-26/1-06
5	Traders Associations (TA)	6	27-1-06-30/1/06
6	Hoteliers Association	2	26/1/06-7/2/06
7	Other Associations	2	28/1-06-29/1/06
8	Slum and Kacchi Bastis	23	24/1/06-29/1/06
9	Students	3	31/1/06-3/1/06
10	Resource Persons	3	1/1/06-4/4/06
	Total	58	

12.4. CONSULTATION FINDINGS

Views, reactions were sought from primary and secondary stakeholder group during consultations. The participants were asked for views on the baseline situation related to urban infrastructure followed by their priorities for development. The findings of the consultations by stakeholder group have been presented below:

12.5. PRIMARY STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION FINDINGS

12.5.1. Residential Welfare Associations (RWA)

Six Residential Welfare associations were consulted in the city. **Table 12-2** lists the names of the RWAs consulted.

Table 12-2: RWAs consulted during preparation of CDP, Jaipur

S.No	Name of RWA	Locality	Date of consultations	No of participants	Refer Annexure
1	Durgapura RWA	Shanti Nagar	24/1/06	7	12-2
2	Gram Rajput Colony RWA	Jhalana	26/1/06	10	12-3
3	RWA of Sector 65 and 66,	Mansarovar	26/1/06	10	12-4
4	Devinagar RWA	Sodala	26/1/06	5	12-5
5	Sector 6 RWA	Mansarovar	26/1/06	12	12-6
6	Sector 6 & 8 RWA	PratapNagar	26/1/06	6	12-7

All the RWAs' consulted in Jaipur seemed unsatisfied with the overall urban service and urban infrastructure being provided to them. Sewerage and drainage figured amongst the sectors needing immediate intervention. Stakeholders informed about existing situation with sewer lines and open drains being blocked frequently. One of the residents of the walled city asked for shifting all utilities under ground and replacement of the old sewerage network of the walled city. Citizens also expressed concern over deteriorating traffic management. On the aspect of urban environment, the key demand was for open spaces and parks for recreation. People also

expressed concern over the law and order situation. While the participants were satisfied with the housing conditions, there were requests for regularization of housing colonies developed on agricultural land in peripheral areas.

The priorities for intervention for urban infrastructure by the RWA have been given in Figure 12-1. Sewerage and drainage, roads and street lighting and SWM figure amongst the top priorities for development.

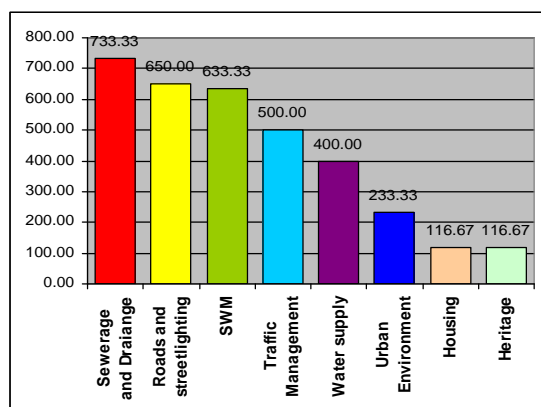


Figure 12-1: Prioritization of urban sectors by RWAs



Consultation with RWA, Sector 6 Mansarovar

12.5.2. Kacchi basti and slum dwellers

Consultations were held in 23 slum localities in JMC and “Rest of JMC” area. All the participants in the consultations expressed dissatisfaction over the urban services and infrastructure provided to them. They complained about absence of PHED connections in slums, poor quality of water being supplied and inadequate water supply. They informed about absence of sewerage connections to slum areas and asked for construction of community toilets under JNNURM. They also complained of absence of waste collection from kacchi bastis, as a result of which they are forced to dump waste in nallahs. In one of the consultations participants specifically asked for low income housing schemes for the poor. The *Kacchi basti* dwellers expressed reluctance to relocate from their present area. It was also observed during consultations that residents of two of the kacchi bastis Kalakar colony and katputli colony were in fact artisans dealing in traditional arts and crafts. **Table 12-3** lists the locations where consultations were held.

Table 12-3: Details of consultations held in *Kacchi Bastis*

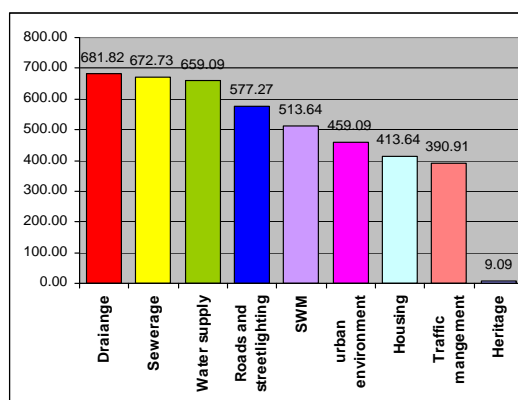
S.No	Kacchi Basti	Date of consultation	Refer Annexure	S.No	Kacchi Basti	Date of consultation	Refer Annexure
1	Raigar Basti	24/1/06	12-8	13	Katputli Colony slum	25/1/06	12-20
2	Slum on Kalyan ji ka Rasta	25/1/06	12-9	14	Kalakar Colony slum	25/1/06	12-21
3	Bhomiya Basti	26/1/06	12-10	15	Sitaram Nagar Kacchi Basti near Triveni Nagar	28/1/06	12-22
4	Dimak Basti	25/1/06	12-11	16	Jalana, Kachhi basti	29/1/06	12-23
5	Nayakon ka Tiba	25/1/06	12-12	17	Banbihar Colony Slum, Housing board area	25/1/06	12-24
6	Jawahar Nagar ka Tiba	27/1/06	12-13	18	Idgah Kacchi Basti slum	27/1/06	12-25
7	Bandha Basti	28/1/06	12-14	19	Chowk slum locality,	27/1/01	12-26

S.No	Kacchi Basti	Date of consultation	Refer Annexure	S.No	Kacchi Basti	Date of consultation	Refer Annexure
					Ward no 6		
8	Telipada Slum	27/1/06	12-15	20	Raghunathpuri slum, on street along Choudhary petrol pump, Sanganer.	25/1/06	12-27
9	Vyas Colony slum	25/1/06	12-16	21	Durga Vihar slum in front of Rly station, Sanganer	25/1/01	12-28
10	Welcome Colony slum	26/1/06	12-17	22	Kachi Basti, Jhalana	25/1/06	12-29
11	Mehnat Nagar slum	27/1/06	12-18	23	Sitaram Nagar Kacchi Basti	25/1/06	12-30
12	Rajiv Nagar slum	26/1/06	12-19				

The priorities in terms of intervention needed to improve urban services and infrastructure by the *kacchi basti* dwellers has been given in Figure 12-2. It is evident that sewerage system figures high in the list of infrastructure needs of the urban poor followed by PHED water supply, improvement in drainage conditions, SWM etc.



Figure 12-2: Consultation at Kalakar colony Kacchi Basti



Prioritization of urban sectors by Kacchi Basti dwellers

12.5.3. Traders Associations

Six traders organizations were consulted, all of them located in walled city. Table 12-4 gives details of consultations with traders.

Table 12-4: Details of consultations held with Traders Organizations

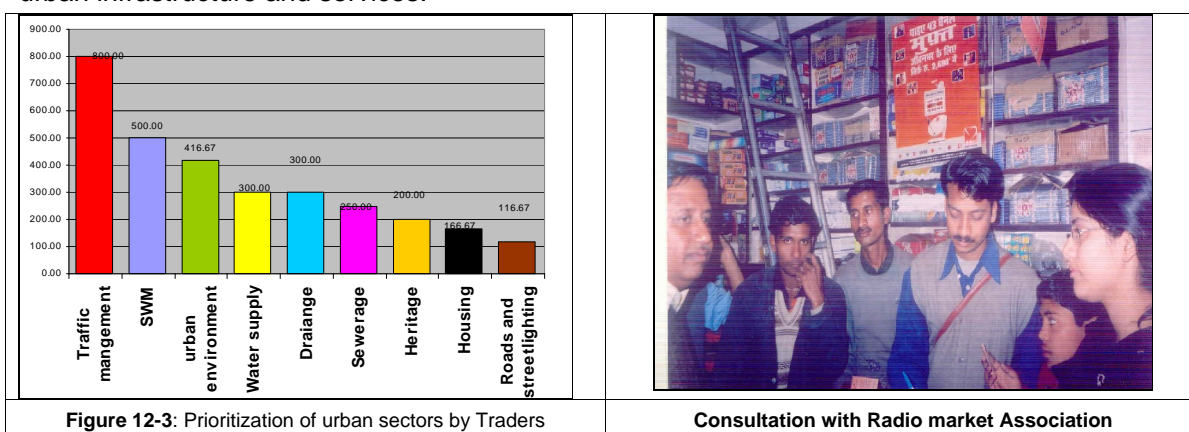
S.No	Name of Traders Organization	Locality	Date of consultation	Refer Annexure
1	Kapda Saree Association	Walled city	27/1/06	12-31
2	Johri Bazar Trader's Association	Johri Bazaar	27/1/06	12-32
3	Rajasthan Chemists Association	Walled city	30/1/06	12-33
4	Bapu Bazaar Vyapar Mandal	Bapu Bazaar	30/1/06	12-34
5	Khadya Padaarth Union, Chandpole Anaj Mandi	Chandpole	30/1/06	12-35
6	Radio Market Association	Walled city	30/1/06	12-36

The traders expressed satisfaction with the state of infrastructure in the walled city. However they mentioned that water supply became scarce during summers. They asked for removal of encroachment from walled city and decongestion of walled city and relocation of wholesale markets from walled city. The traders emphasized on proper enforcement of building bylaws to curb unauthorized construction in market areas.

The association members felt that urban environment; traffic management and heritage management in the city were poor. Traffic management was difficult due to lack of parking spaces. The participants specifically asked for the addressal of parking problem in the walled city.

They also felt that there was no proper maintenance of heritage in the walled city. They also mentioned about water logging problems in the walled city areas. The traders complained about half hearted attempts to pedestrianize few areas which they felt led to loss of income for shop keepers as vehicles could not reach such places.

The priorities in terms of intervention needed to improve urban services and infrastructure by the traders has been given in Figure 12-3. It is clear that traffic management, solid waste management and urban environment figure as the top three priority areas for improvement of urban infrastructure and services.



12.5.4. Hoteliers Associations

Jaipur being an important tourist destination, hoteliers were consulted to get views related to the present scenario of tourism related infrastructure and policies etc. Two consultations meeting were held with hoteliers associations during the preparation of the CDP. **Table 12-5** lists the details of the consultations

Table 12-5: Details of consultations with other associations

S.No	Name of Organization	Date of consultation	No of participants	Refer Annexure
1	Bani Parks Association	26/1/06	5	12-37
2	Hoteliers Association, Jaipur	7/2/06	16	12-38

The hotelier's consultations, in addition to proposed infrastructure improvements threw up some interesting points, mentioned below by sector:

Water Supply

- The participants mentioned that water supply was a major problem and it was needed to be addressed on a priority basis. The stakeholders called for Revitalizing traditional water systems of Jaipur; reconstructing bandhs (old broken dams), reopening of under ground water channels of city, use of Tal Katora Pond for storage of rain water, etc. They sought ban on closing of wells and mentioned that wells recharged water levels locally.

- They also recommended stringent actions such as approving development only if proposals contained rainwater-harvesting schemes. They called for compulsory Rain Water harvesting for types of building

Road Transport:

- The stakeholders called for Walled city to be traffic free; introduction of vehicular mode restrictions, provision of identified tourist routes no entry zones, introduction of traffic management system etc.
- They asked for removal of encroachments along the wall city and called for the wall around wall city to be restored.
- Need of more parking spaces in walled city and other areas.
- They asked for decongestion of old city area by relocating all the state and central government offices to other parts of city. Similarly, all the (modern) banking institutions needed to be located outside the walled city.
- The participants asked for introduction of Pollution free transport modes such as CNG run buses. Additionally they also asked for Introduction of new public transports means (like metro, mass rapid transport system)
- They also asked for ban on Stocking / Godown activities in old city.
- They felt that developing rural areas would reduce migration to cities, which in turn would reduce the pressure on the transportation system.

Heritage and Tourism Development:

- Heritage / Tourism is the major thrust for employment generation. More heritage buildings needed to be restored and included in tourism calendar. They lamented the present state of several heritage buildings
- The participants called for revitalization of City palace, as it has started leaking and seeping. They claimed that PWD did not have any technical know how of the palace and human resources to maintain it in its original form.
- Government offices within heritage buildings need to be vacated. Such buildings should be used as heritage hotels or put to uses of tourism.
- In old city, at least, the routes connecting tourist spots should be pedestrianised. All the encroachments should be removed. All the cable and utilities should be made under ground to restore the old flavor of the place.
- There should be a "Freezing Zone" around the Heritage buildings, to prevent any new construction. Additionally ht and other construction restrictions needed to be enforced around heritage buildings.
- The hoteliers felt that the façade of the old city needed preservation, for this and the government should offer technical inputs and financial incentives to building owners for the same.
- It was informed that to open a hotel, 56 licenses were required, the process being time consuming. They asked for government (tourism department) to have single window clearance for hotel industry in Jaipur to boost hotel industry.
- Luxury tax shall be converted to development fund and part of shall be utilized to improve the area of taxpayer.
- City does not have proper signage system. There is a need to improve city guide systems through proper signage.

- City with its growth is facing law and order problem. To keep city tourist friendly, there is a need of strict enforcement of laws. Also there is a need to educate and aware people.
- State and City Road network and quality need to be improved. This would increase the tourist movement through out the city and state.

City Environment:

- City Environment needs to be enhanced; city today is scare of open and green spaces. There is a need to have more open spaces, roadside plantation and forestations. JDA's land policy does not take care of environment.
- Solid waste management shall be on priority. There is a need to have better solid waste management system. There is a need to create public awareness on civic amenities and behavior in public places.
- All the power cables shall be converted to underground systems. This would give away the filthy look of old city structure on which they hang. City would look more original then today.

Master plans and land development:

- The association members said that land was being developed in Jaipur without any consideration for environment and Heritage. They called for proper enforcement of master plan and other rules.
- The Hoteliers mentioned that land use in most areas needed to be changed to mixed land use to boost the hotel industry in the area and as coming up of the hotels was inevitable due to various economic factors.

Project Implementation:

- To implement the project there is a need to realize and address the ground realities, i.e. problem related to institutional capacity to implement the project, legal issues (for eg. PIL court cases etc), engineering and technical aspects of the project. Most important is the capacity of the JNN to implement the project.

The priorities in terms of intervention needed to improve urban services and infrastructure by the hoteliers has been depicted in Figure 12-4. It is clear that SWM figures high in the list of infrastructure needs followed by Traffic Management, water supply, drainage, sewerage, urban environment housing and heritage respectively.

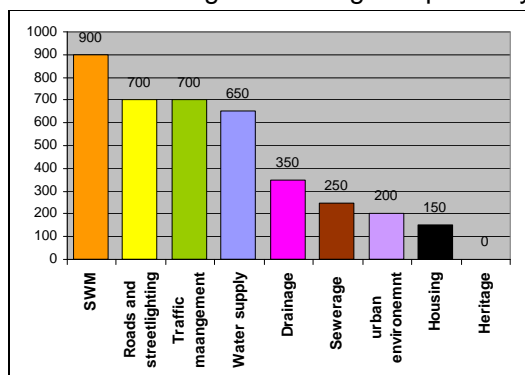


Figure 12-4: Prioritization of urban sectors by Hoteliers



Consultation with Hotelier's association

12.5.5. Other Associations

Three organizations, offering diverse range of services to the tourist industry, municipal services and a taxi drivers association were consulted. The details of associations consulted are given in **Table 12-6**.

Table 12-6: Details of consultations with other associations

S.No	Name of Organization	Date of consultation	No of participants	Refer Annexure
1	Taxi drivers Association, M.I.Road	28/1/06	8	12-39
2	Tourist guides Association, Amber Fort	29/1/06	4	12-40
3	Workers Trade Union, JMC	30/1/2006	8	12-41

Surprisingly, while other stakeholders groups felt that condition of roads ranged from average to poor, the taxi drivers felt that condition of roads was good. The rickshaw drivers expressed concern over pollution in the walled city. They felt Traffic management was poor and complained of frequent traffic jams and slow movement inside the city. There were against the operation of slow moving vehicles within the walled city.

The tourist guides expressed concern about the poor SWM in the city and felt that it adversely affected tourism industry. They requested for increase in elephant rides in Amber fort and regulation of such activities in places of tourist interest.

The JMC workers union felt that Solid waste management and urban environment were areas wherein lots of improvement was needed. They expressed concern over the health of sanitary workers. They also found the public transport system of the city to be poor.

The priorities in terms of intervention needed to improve urban services and infrastructure by the “other stakeholders” has been depicted in Figure 12-5. It is clear that traffic management figures as the topmost priority for improvement followed by water supply and improvement in road infrastructure and street lighting.

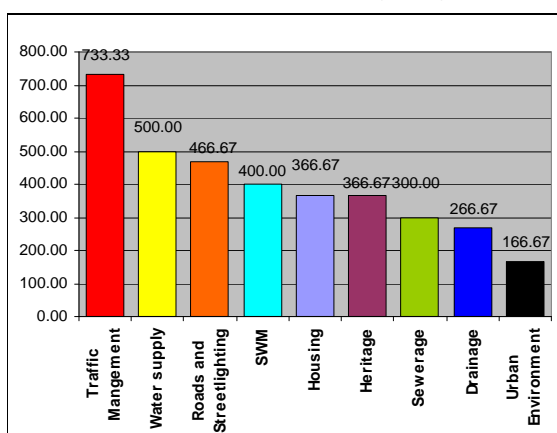


Figure 12-5: Prioritization of urban sectors by other associations



Consultation with tourist guides association

12.5.6. Non governmental organizations

Eleven NGOs working in diverse fields ranging from infrastructure to education were consulted to get views on urban service and infrastructure situation. **Table 12-7** gives details of the NGOs consulted.

Table 12-7: Details of NGOs consulted for preparation of CDP, Jaipur

S.No	Name of Organization	Area of Intervention	Date of consultation	Refer Annexure
1	Pratham	Education	24-1-06	-
2	Digantar	Education	28-1-06	12-42
3	Centre for Unfolding Learning Potentials (CULP)	Education	28-1-06	12-43
4	State Resource Centre (SRC)	Education	30-1-06	12-44
5	ARAVALI (Association for rural Advancement Through Voluntary action and Local Involvement)	Livelihood practices	28-1-06	12-45
6	Indian Institute For Rural Management (IIRM),	Community awareness and participation		12-46 and 12-47
7	Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti Rajas than.	Scientific awareness.		12-48
8	CARE India	Social development	25-1-06	12-49
9	PRIA	Urban governance	31-1-06	12-50
10	INTACH	Art, Culture, Heritage		-
11	Jaipur Virasat Foundation	Heritage conservation	15/2/06	-

Most of the NGOs expressed that the quality of urban service delivery in the city was average. The NGOs felt that the quality of service delivery of water in the city was average and water supply became scarce during summer. Increase in no of bore wells were identified as the cause of declining water table. Most of the NGOs felt that the fluoride content in water was increasing as a result of decreased recharge areas. Lack of water conservation measures was also amongst the reasons for decreased water supply over the years. Need for compulsory incorporation of “Roof water harvesting” in building designs was mentioned.

The baseline situation for SWM, Sewerage and drainage system was mentioned to be very poor. Most of the NGOs felt that traffic management needed immense improvement. Unavailability of parking areas in the city was established as one of the main issues that needed to be addressed. One of the NGOs specifically asked for more open spaces in the city especially for schools and residential areas. It was also felt that the urban environment was not very pleasing and social environment was unsafe for women and children.

The NGOs asked for the tourism and archaeological department to maintain neglected heritage buildings and put them into the tourist map of Jaipur. On the aspect of housing, it was mentioned that housing board took a long time to allocate houses while changing house rates regularly. The stakeholder group was confident that Jaipur had to potential to emerge as a premier tourist city not only in India but also in the whole world.

On future industrial growth trend of the city, one of the NGO mentioned that apart from heritage tourism industry, Jaipur had enormous potential for development of industries like precious and semi precious stones and art and craft works.

The priorities in terms of intervention needed to improve urban services and infrastructure by the NGOs has been given in Figure 12-6. SWM, traffic management and water supply amongst the top three priorities for improvement.

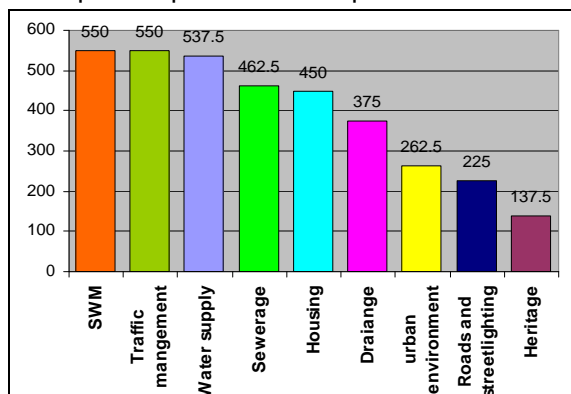


Figure 12-6: Prioritization of urban sectors by NGO's



Consultation with NGO, State resource Centre

12.5.7. Students

Consultations were held at three schools in the city to get students' views regarding quality of urban services and infrastructure. **Table 12-8** lists the schools where consultations were held.

Table 12-8: Details of consultations held with school students

S.No	Name of Traders Organization	Locality	Date of consultation	Refer Annexure
1	Rajasthan School of Arts	Chandpole	3/1/06	12-51
2	Maharaja Higher Secondary School	Walled city	31/1/06	12-52
3	St. Martins' School			-

The students felt that transportation and traffic management were extremely poor in the city. People had to rely on overcrowded state buses and undependable private buses for public transport. Most Autos also do not charge fare according to meter and most residents are at their mercy.

The students expressed need for open spaces and green spaces in the city. The open spaces in newly developed areas were inadequate and there was need to have more e playgrounds and open spaces for children. The students did not consider housing to be an area of concern and did not rank the sector.

The priorities in terms of intervention needed to improve urban services and infrastructure by the students consulted has been given in Figure 12-7. In all the consultations held with students, solid waste management emerged as an area needing urgent intervention followed by improvement in drainage system of city and improvement in urban environment quality as third priority. It needs to be highlighted that urban environment figures amongst the top priority ranking of this stakeholder group whereas in consultations with other stakeholders it has figured lower in priority ranking.

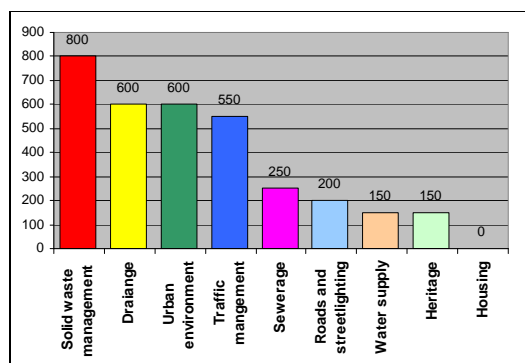


Figure 12-7: Prioritization of urban sectors by students



Consultation at Rajas than School of Arts, Chandpole

12.5.8. Resource persons

Consultation with resource persons was especially carried out to gain valuable insights into the city development process and the present status of urban infrastructure and services. Details of the resource persons consulted is given in **Table 12-9**

Table 12-9: Details of Resource Persons consulted.

S.No	Name of Resource Person	Key qualification	Date of consultation	Refer Annexure
1	Maharaja Jai Singhji	Member of Royal family of Jaipur, owner of Rambagh Palace Hotel	4/2/06	12-53
2	Mr. M.L.Mehta	Former Chief Secretary, Rajasthan	1/2/06	12-54
3	Mr. Jayesh Shah	DGM,HDFC	3/2/06	12-55
4	Justice V.S.Dave	Former Justice of High Court Jaipur	15/2/06	-
5	Mr. Rajeev Sethi	Vice Chairman, Task Force on Cultural and Creative industries and founder of Asian Heritage Foundation (AHF)	22/2/06	-
6	Mr. Aman Nath	Historian	10/2/06	-
7	Ms. Amarjeet Ahuja	Addl. Chief Secretary (Co-ordination)	10/2/06	-
8	Ms Aditi Thorat	OSD to CM, Jaipur		-

The resource persons consulted had varied views regarding situation assessment of the city and vision for the city. They identified the key issues that needed to be addressed the gaps in infrastructure and the immediate steps to be taken under the JNNURM. Maharaja Jai Singhji identified water to be the pressing issue being faced by the city and asked for remedification of the same on topmost priority. He called for restoration of all historic water bodies and check dams to increase ground water levels. These views were also shared by other persons like Justice V.S.Dave.

Justice emphasized on need for public participation and a joint venture with slum and *kacchi basti* dwellers in the planning and decision making process. Dave Justice Dave established conservation of water, slum improvement and traffic management as top priorities for the city. While mentioning about the natural filtration system of Jaigarh fort, he stressed upon need to identify and conserve all natural water resources and old systems.

All the resource persons were in favour of urban renewal of the walled city areas and felt that the pride of the city was its heritage. With regards to new developments for city, the former Chief Secretary. Mr. M.L.Mehta pointed out the need for city level conferencing centers and exhibition spaces for the city. He also felt that the city could be developed as a medical base with state of art medical facilities. He felt that setting up BPOs/call centers, industrial

development and educational institutions would provide the city with an economic base parallel to tourism. He also expressed need to rewrite archaic development law.

Mr. Rajeev Sethi was emphatic about preservation of tangible and intangible heritage especially the crafts and arts industry. He felt that the appropriate vision for the city would be “pilot for cultural industries” as Jaipur city is noted for a plethora of traditional art and craft industries. He felt that under JNNURM living conditions of the artisans in the city could be improved.



Consultation with Mr. Jayesh Shah, HDFC



Consultation with Maharaja JaiSinghji of Jaipur

Mr. Jayesh Shah who represented Housing Development and Finance Corporation (HDFC) felt that as far as housing sector in the city was concerned, there was lack of clarity on stamp duties, as well as lack of policy framework for development. These were the reasons for poor scenario of integrated township development in the city. He highlighted the development of unauthorized housing colonies with inadequate infrastructure and development approvals outside JMC area. All the resource persons felt significant improvement was needed as far as traffic management of the city was concerned.

12.6. SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS

12.6.1. Elected representatives

A meeting was held in JMC with the elected councilors on 4 –2-06. The consultation meeting was attended by 21 corporators of JMC. The corporators were asked for their views with respect to the existing scenario of urban services and infrastructure and the proposed improvements sought under the project. Following are the key findings of the consultations with the elected representatives:

- Councilors queried on total funding amount available for infrastructure development under JNURM and the share allocation for Jaipur city.
- Water supply was identified as the most pressing issues that needed to be addressed under the project, the councilors said.
- The councilors of JMC asked for exploring other water sources for the city other than the Bisalpur project.
- There was a query from one of the councilors on, whether water harvesting could be considered as one of the projects under JNURM.

- It was further queried whether storm water which is otherwise lost as runoff could be tapped or harvested in some manner.
- One of the councilors wished to know about the urban reforms permissible under JNURM. The details were explained to his satisfaction.
- The councilors pointed out that several historic wells; step wells etc in the city had dried up over the years. They queried whether the wells could be revitalized under the project? Such projects could form part of water supply and groundwater recharge programs.
- One of the councilors pointed out that the hills in and around Jaipur needed to be used to recharge ground water through construction of check dams. This measure needed to be adopted in addition to other water supply projects.
- Slum improvement was one of the areas that needed addressal under JNURM, the councilors felt.
- Councillors queried whether switching over to CNG as fuel for public transport could be taken up under the project. It was explained to them that it was a policy decision that the state government needed to take. The councilor cited the example of Ghat ki guni, which was lost to present day developments.
- Conservation of heritage buildings was one of the requirements as per the councilors. They asked for preservation of ancient temples, wells, havelis and forts to be taken up as part of JNNURM. They also pointed to the neglect of such old properties in vicinity of Jaipur in places such as Kanota, Nayala.
- On the aspect of transportation, councilors called for exploring other transport modes and solutions such as MRTS for Jaipur. They also asked for traffic management solutions such as timing regulation and making the traffic one-way from Ramganj to Choti Choupad to decongest the walled city areas.
- The councilors also asked for parking issues to be resolved in the walled city area.
- Taking the transportation aspects further, the councilors mentioned that there were no proper parking stands for autos in the city. Moreover, the city needed more decentralized bus stands as compared to the sole central bus stand.
- Another demand of the councilors was that the sewerage system in the walled city area be replaced as it had outlived its life.
- The councilors asked for development of a city level public stadium/ gathering space with adequate parking space.

Mega makeover move mooted

Pink City readies Rs 5,000-cr proposal

HT Live Correspondent

AS PART of the Centre's Urban Renewal Mission, the State Government has floated a lofty 'Renaissance City' project pegged at Rs 5,000 crore. The Minister of Urban Development and Housing, Pratap Singh Singhvi announced this after a meeting on Thursday, to decide on the projects to be taken up under the Centrally funded, Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

The Centre has sought development plans for 63 selected cities throughout India for the modernisation and strengthening of infrastructure capability.

Termed as 'City Development Plans', the outlays are in the making for Jaipur, Ajmer and Pushkar for getting infrastructure strengthened up to 25 years. Three cities have been selected in Rajasthan for the project. The plans have to be submitted by February 2006.

"The project came up during the discussions in the 50 per cent aided projects by the Centre under the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission," a department official said.

The Renaissance City project aims at utilizing the funds to benchmark Jaipur as a 'Globally acclaimed' destination with facilities at par with the developed cities.

"The project swivel on the front of housing accommodation for the population - Rajasthan Housing Board Chairman, Ajay Pal Singh declared that the Board is coming up with a slew of housing solutions - traffic plan for slow and fast moving vehicles, rain water harvesting structures, drinking water sources and their competent handling," the official said.

Other features include the

DEVELOPMENT MODEL

THREE CITIES Jaipur, Ajmer and Pushkar have been selected in Rajasthan for the project

THE PROJECT came up during the discussions in the 50 per cent aided projects by the Centre under the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

THE MISSION is to ensure 'planned and coordinated development of the cities, flow of services at a satisfactory rate and without interruption'

THE RENAISSANCE City project aims at utilizing the funds to benchmark Jaipur as a 'Globally acclaimed' destination

promotion of grand exhibition centers to galvanize trade and business opportunities like the Pragati Maidan in New Delhi. The Renaissance Mission also works on hi-tech city with special focus on intra-connectivity through E-Governance. Effective and timely implementation of selected infrastructure development schemes shall also be coordinated under the project, department officials said.

The Government has handed over the task of City Development Plans of the three cities to the PD Core agency.

The Centre's Urban Renewal Mission pegged at over Rs 50,000-crore is targeted at the modernization of the cities and equipping their administration with facilities to expedite the process of strengthening infrastructure and service network. The Mission is to ensure 'planned and coordinated development of the cities flow of services at a satisfactory rate and without interruption'.

- With regard to SWM, the councilors stressed upon the need for mass awareness and cleanliness campaign to create awareness and seek more public participation. They also mentioned about the growing no of stray animal menace in the city.



Consultations with councilors in Jaipur Municipal Corporation

- The councilors called for regularizing of unauthorized residential co-operative societies established on agricultural land within JDA limits. They felt that regularizing such colonies would translate into increased revenue for JMC.
- Fire fighting services for the city was one of the aspects to be addressed seriously, the councilors felt. They pointed out to the increasing congestion especially in walled city areas and lack of accessibility of fire fighting services to such areas in event of a mishap.
- All the councilors envisaged Jaipur to remain a heritage city. They mentioned that all new developments would take place, but would not affect the heritage character of the city.
- The councilors called for co-ordination between line agencies.
- The councilors called for all the best practices with respect to infrastructure development being followed in other cities to be adopted in Jaipur.
- The councilors called for relocation of industrial units in core city area outside JMC limits.

12.6.2. Local Urban body, urban administrative departments and government departments

Consultations were held with the local urban body (the Jaipur Municipal Corporation) urban administrative departments and line agencies on a regular basis through out the study duration to seek inputs on urban infrastructure issues, related information, data etc. The key urban administrative and line departments consulted included:

- Department of Local self Government (LSG)
- Jaipur Municipal Corporation (JMC)
- Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development corporation (RUIFDCO)
- Public Health Engineering Department (PHED),
- Public Works Department (PWD)
- Rajasthan State Roads Transport Corporation (RSRTC)
- Jaipur Development Authority (JDA).
- Town Planning Organization (TPO)

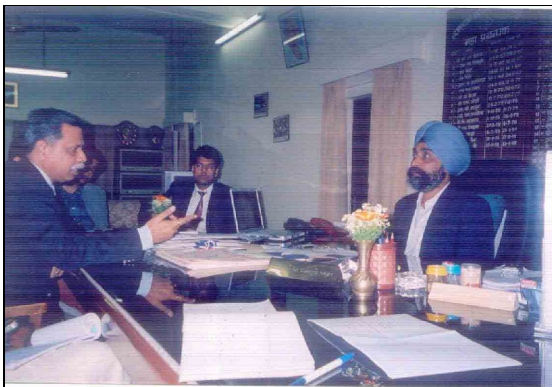
- Tourism Department
- Urban Development Ministry
- Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB)
- Rajasthan Housing Board (RHB)
- RTO
- Irrigation Department
- Federation of Indian chambers of commerce and industry (FICCI)
- Confederation of Indian industry (CII)
- Bureau of investment promotion (BIP)

Key personnel in Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) undertaken in 1998 and presently in implementation stage were consulted for information related to the project as well as their views on interventions needed for the city in terms of projects etc.

RSRTC highlighted the need for increase in public transport infrastructure (see **Annexure 12-56**). The M.D of RSRTC, Mr. Pritam Singh, felt that more decentralized bus terminal and depots were needed for the city. RSRTC mentioned that it was time for the city to have a MRTS. He also expressed willingness to switch fuels from diesel to CNG but felt that it was policy decision that the government needed to take. Mr. Singh identified the following priorities for development of the city:

- More parking space required
- More bus stands, and decentralized bus terminals for city
- Need to plan for metro
- Need for safe, sensible services
- Need to consider switching fuel (Diesel to CNG) to reduce transport pollution.

FICCI represented by its Dy. Director, Mr. Gyan Prakash felt that industrial development needed to be promoted in the city (see **Annexure 12-57**). The potential industries that could sustain in Jaipur were identified as Agro processing, Minerals, Textiles, Ready made garments and Handicrafts. FICCI also accorded high priority to conservation of monuments in Jaipur and felt that govt. was taking the initiatives to conserve heritage of the city. The Deputy Director, FICCI, felt many more places such, as Nahargarh and Galtaji were untapped from tourism aspect. FICCI established industrial development as the top priority for the city.



Consultation with RSRTC in progress

Consultation with FICCI in progress

The commissioner of Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP), Ms. Mira Mehrishi felt that macro (city) level infrastructure network of sewerage needed to be established for the city rather than piece meal sewerage systems. (see **Annexure 12-58** for details of the consultation meeting) She added that the govt needed to focus on few major projects rather than undertake many minor micro projects. She also mentioned that as far as Jaipur was concerned parking was the major urban issue that needed to be resolved. She identified the following priorities for the city:

- Sewerage network for city
- Transportation systems such as metro
- Parking solutions for the city

12.7. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION WORKSHOP

As part of the consultation program and in continuation to consultations being carried out across the city, a stakeholder workshop was organized to arrive at a consensus on the key issues identified with regards various elements analyzed above and to firm up the optional strategies to address the service delivery and financial issues identified.



Technical presentation in progress



Interactions after technical presentations



CEO of JMC addressing the workshop



Discussion on vision and priorities for infrastructure development in the workshop

The daylong workshop was conducted on 14 February 2006 at Bhagwat Singh Mehta Sabhagar, Officers Training School (OTS), Jaipur. More than 60 participants attended the workshop. The detailed proceedings of the workshop are given in **Annexure 12-59**. The workshop was divided into two sessions, a technical session that included presentations on the rapid appraisal of the city and concept followed by an interaction session wherein all participants gave their reactions to the presentations and discussed to arrive at a consensus on a vision for the city and priorities for development.

12.8. COMPARISON OF FINDINGS WITH STAKEHOLDER VIEWS FROM EARLIER CONSULTATIONS

As part of the consultation process an attempt was also made to study the change in stakeholder perceptions and priorities for urban infrastructure development for the city. Infrastructure development projects undertaken earlier were also studied to ascertain change in baseline or priorities for development if any. The following project reports involved conduct of socio-economic survey, which identified the baseline infrastructure situation. The project reports referred to assess change in baseline infrastructure situation include:

- City investment plan under RUIDP for GoR (study conducted in 1991)
- Jaipur Water Supply and Sanitation Project, Feasibility Study by SAFEGE for PHED, GoR (Study conducted in 1998)

It is to be noted that the above-mentioned projects do not cover all infrastructure sectors and findings have been presented for the sectors studied under the projects. The findings of consultations have been presented in the form of a comparative table (**Table 12-10**) so as to identify changes in infrastructure baseline situation over a period of time. The following comparative Table shows that there is no significant improvement in urban infrastructure services or infrastructure over past fifteen years. The JNNURM therefore needs to be taken as an opportunity to address the longstanding infrastructure improvements sought by stakeholders.

Table 12-10: Comparison of infrastructure situation for Jaipur city over a period of 15 years

S.No	Sector	RUIDP (1991)	Jaipur Water Supply and Sanitation Project (1998)	CDP Jaipur Consultation Findings (2006)	Remarks
1	Water Supply	<p>All areas except walled city and private colonies are deficient in piped water supply.</p> <p>Majority of HH (53.8) not satisfied with present water supply system.</p> <p>48 percent HH need to store water and pump water, indicating low frequency of supply and pressure.</p> <p>Quality of water said to be poor, by slum dwellers.</p> <p>Convenience of piped water system highly valued by respondents.</p>	<p>In walled city nearly every household had PHED connection, however water supply is inadequate. In rest of town area 81percent HH have PHED connection, 8 % rely on private sources. In peripheral areas only 40 percent of HH have PHED connection while rest depend on private sources, wells, HP etc.</p> <p>Maximum PHED connected HH very dissatisfied with quantities, pressure and duration of water supply. Non-connected HH dissatisfied with quantity and quality of water.</p> <p>Willingness to pay and affordability to pay for assured water supply noted.</p>	<p>Water supply quantity and duration of supply inadequate.</p> <p>Quality of water not satisfactory-high fluoride levels present in ground water</p> <p>Natural water sources, ponds such as Tal katora, Ramgarh lake in dried up state.</p> <p>Water supply accorded third priority ranking in terms of improvement sought</p>	<p>User dissatisfaction with water supply services continues over 15 years</p> <p>No respite in water supply situation over the years.</p>

S.No	Sector	RUIDP (1991)	Jaipur Water Supply and Sanitation Project (1998)	CDP Jaipur Consultation Findings (2006)	Remarks
2	Sewerage	<p>Low sewerage connections ranging from 0% in outskirts to 25% in housing board colonies.</p> <p>About 25 % HH have sewerage connection, 34 % use septic tank/cesspool latrines, more than 30 % defecate in open .No slums have sewerage facilities.</p> <p>About 40 % of houses dispose sullage directly to drains</p>	<p>About 45 % HH in the city are connected to sewerage network, 40% are connected to pour flush latrines and septic tanks while 15 % have no access to sewerage infrastructure.</p>	<p>All kacchi bastis not covered by sewerage network</p> <p>Housing colonies in peripheral areas not connected to sewerage network. Use septic tanks. Sewerage network remains choked occasionally.</p> <p>Sewerage accorded second priority ranking in terms of improvement sought</p>	<p>No significant improvement in sewerage situation over a period of 15 years.</p>
3	Drainage	<p>35 percent of surveyed HH reported flooding problems. Poor drainage attributed to blocked drains, and low-lying areas.</p> <p>About 70 % of HH not satisfied with drainage situation</p>	<p>Blockage of roadside drains causing flooding in rest of town (other than Walled city) and peripheral areas.</p> <p>Poor sanitation conditions cause poor urban environment conditions Health problems arise as a result of poor sanitation conditions.</p>	<p>Drains in walled city observed overflowing with sullage or choked with garbage. Drains blocked in Most of JMC areas. Water logging after short spells of rains very frequent in city. Absence of road side drains in peripheral areas</p> <p>Drainage accorded fourth priority ranking in terms of improvements sought.</p>	<p>Drainage situation remains unresolved over the years</p>
4	Roads and street lighting	<p>Condition of roads said to be average by 40 % HH.Poor road conditions in walled city and private colonies.</p>	<p>Sector not covered under the project</p>	<p>Condition of roads, as per stakeholders' ranges from average to poor.</p>	
5	Traffic Management	<p>Only about 47 % HH satisfied with public transport system</p>	<p>Sector not covered under the project</p>	<p>Poor coverage of city by public transport Traffic management found to be very poor.</p>	<p>After 15 years the city is yet to have 100 % coverage by public transport system.</p>
6	Solid Waste Management	<p>Garbage disposal least cared for activity in Jaipur. About 40 % HH report problems in waste disposal.</p> <p>About 30 % HH reported unhygienic conditions due to poor SWM In slum localities, only 11 percent HH dispose garbage at municipal collection point. SW disposal system first priority for private colony households and fourth priority for slum dwellers</p>	<p>Sector not covered under the project</p>	<p>Poor SWM situation continues in the city.</p> <p>Absence of waste collection in slum and kacchi bastis</p> <p>Inadequate waste collection fleet and bins etc No sanitary landfill site for city.</p>	<p>SWM characterized by poor infrastructure and management aspects over the years.</p>

S.No	Sector	RUIDP (1991)	Jaipur Water Supply and Sanitation Project (1998)	CDP Jaipur Consultation Findings (2006)	Remarks
7	Urban Environment	Sector not covered under the project	Sector not covered under the project	Poor urban environment-lack of open spaces etc Need for more parks, open spaces	Lack of open spaces in the new city. Old city which was planned with adequate open spaces , now lacks those spaces due to encroachment.
8	Housing	Sector not covered under the project	Sector not covered under the project		
9	Heritage and Tourism	High priority to be given to heritage conservation and tourism	Sector not covered under the project		
	Development Priority	1. Water Supply 2. Drainage and Sanitation 3. Solid Waste management 4. Sewerage 5. Roads and public Transport 6. Slum Improvement	-	1.Water Supply 2.SWM 3. Sewerage 4.Drainage 4.Roads and street lighting 4.Traffic management 7.Urban environment 8.Housing 9.Heritage	Over a period of 15 years basic infrastructure services such as water supply, SWM, and sewerage and drainage still remain to be provided efficiently.

12.9. FINDINGS OF INITIAL CONSULTATIONS

12.9.1. Change in urban infrastructure services over the years.

A quick comparison of stakeholder views over a 15-year period shows that urban services and infrastructure remain deficient over the years. After 15 years, basic services such as water supply, sewerage and SWM remain to be provided to satisfaction of stakeholders. This can be adjudged from the comparison of priority ranking given to urban infrastructure sectors during 1991 (RUIDP survey, 1991) and in 2006 (CDP Jaipur consultations) in **Table 12-11**.

Table 12-11: Comparison of priorities for development over a 15-year period from 1991-2006

Priority Rank	Sector	
	(RUIDP survey, 1991)	CDP Jaipur, consultations
1	Water Supply	Water supply
2	Drainage and Sanitation	SWM
3	Solid Waste management	Sewerage
4	Sewerage	Drainage
5	Roads and public Transport	Road and street lighting
6	Slum Improvement	Traffic Management
7		Urban Environment
8		Housing
9		Heritage

12.9.2. Overall priority ranking for infrastructure development of city

Based on priority ranking issued by various stakeholder groups an overall priority ranking was worked out for the city. The no. of responses were converted into percentage and a score was arrived at after assigning weights to each rank. Figure 12-8 depicts the overall priority rank assigned to the sector. Only those consultations have been considered in the overall priority ranking, wherein stakeholders have assigned a priority ranking for the urban sectors.

Water supply has been accorded topmost priority as far as improvement in urban services and infrastructure is concerned. SWM follows with second rank. It also needs to be noted that when the consultations were carried out, the SWM workers of JMC were on strike and the resultant increase in indiscriminate garbage dumping etc could have influenced the ranking. Sewerage figures third among the interventions needed. All resource persons and elected representatives have voiced concerns about sewerage system of the city. Drainage finds fourth mention for improvement followed by roads and street lighting, traffic management, urban environment housing and heritage.



Water supply pipelines along road

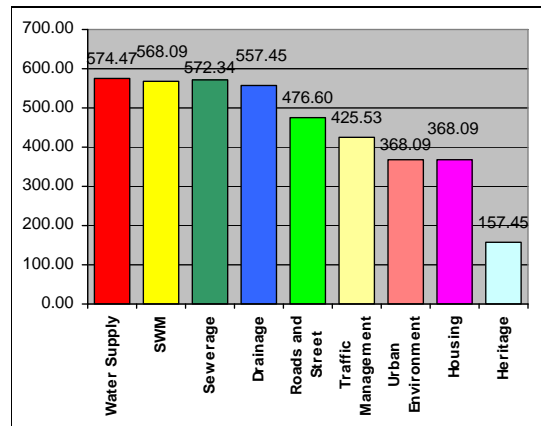


Figure 12-8: Overall priority ranking based on stakeholder consultations

In addition to working out priority ranking for entire city, priority ranking was undertaken separately for walled city, JMC area and rest of JMC area to ascertain changes in priority if any. Only RWA, slum dwellers, school students, NGOs’ traders associations, other associations and hoteliers associations have been considered for area specific priority ranking, as the other stakeholders namely resource persons and, corporators, govt organizations

12.9.3. Priority ranking for infrastructure development for Walled city.

The priority ranking for walled city has been based on seven consultation meetings held in the walled city. One of the limitations of the consultations held in walled city is that most of the stakeholders consulted were traders. It is therefore likely that the priority ranking reflects the priority of shopkeepers in the walled city.

First priority has been accorded to traffic management in walled city area (Figure 12-9). All the stakeholders have complained of traffic congestion, parking problems, mixing of high and low speed vehicles etc in the consultations and this has rightly reflected in the ranking. Second priority ranking has been given to SWM followed by urban environment. Drainage and sewerage were given fourth and fifth ranking respectively. One of the residents of walled city felt that the entire sewerage network of old city needed to be replaced. Water supply figures low in priority ranking in walled city being at sixth rank. Surprisingly, heritage which is symbolic of the walled city has been accorded eight-priority ranking. This could be because most of the stakeholders in walled city were traders who are obviously more affected by traffic and SWM issues directly.



Traffic management situation in walled city

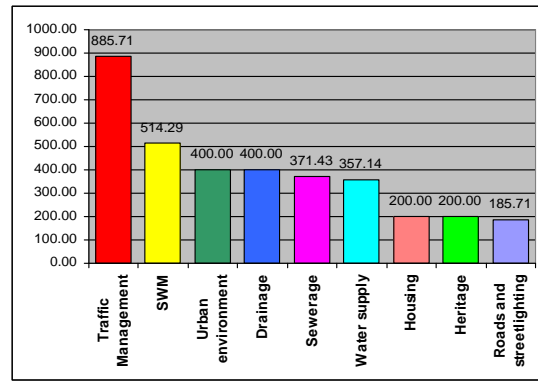


Figure 12-9: Priority ranking for urban infrastructure in Walled city.

12.9.4. Priority ranking for urban infrastructure development in JMC area.

Twenty-three consultations held in JMC area have been considered for prioritizations of issues in JMC area. The priority ranking in JMC area varies from that of walled city area. Sewerage has been accorded highest priority ranking in terms of intervention needed for improvement. All the resource persons pointed towards need for a planned sewerage network for the city rather than the piecemeal sewerage connections and pipelines being laid. Sewerage was followed closely by water supply at second rank. Water supply has been identified as one of the most pressing issues in Jaipur today by all stakeholders and this reflects in the priority ranking. Third priority was accorded to drainage followed by SWM, roads and street lighting, urban environment, traffic management, housing and heritage (Figure 12-10).

Stakeholders have identified need for improve waste collection techniques and machinery such as bins, dumpers etc. Solid waste collectors have emphasized on attention to workers health.



Absence of sewerage and drainage facilities in slums in Jaipur

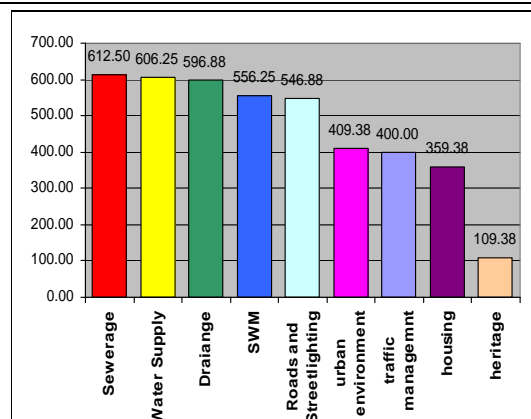


Figure 12-10: Priority ranking for infrastructure in JMC area

12.9.5. Priority ranking for urban infrastructure in “Rest of JMC”area.

The priority ranking for areas outside JMC including areas in JDA limits has shown different priority ranking as compared to JMC area. First priority rank has been accorded to Traffic management followed by SWM, which is same for Walled city area (Figure 12-11). Water

supply figures third in priority ranking in the areas outside JMC. It may be noted that the study on water supply and sanitation by SAFEGE (in 1998) shows that in peripheral areas of the city only 40 percent of HH have PHED connection while rest depend on private sources, wells, HP etc. The present finding only shows that the situation remains unchanged over the years.



Traffic management in the new city

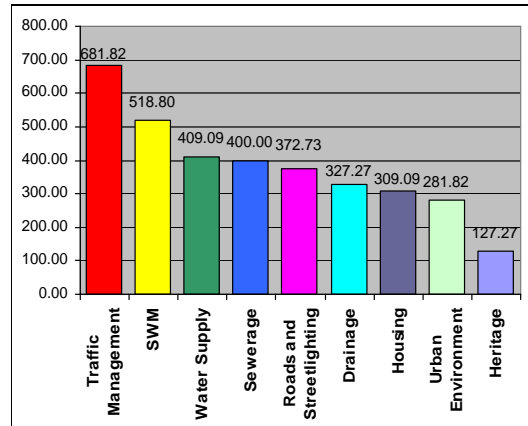


Figure 12-11: Priority ranking for infrastructure in "Rest of JMC" area

12.9.6. Urban Infrastructure development Proposals identified by stakeholders

From the citywide stakeholder consultations and stakeholder workshop, the following proposals for development of infrastructure emerged. The sector wise proposals for the city have been outlined below:

Water Supply

- New water sources to be explored for city
- Rainwater harvesting systems to be adopted
- Traditional water systems (check dams/wells/ plantation in catchment areas etc) to be revitalized
- Old wells, tanks, step wells in walled city to be revitalized
- Tal Katora to be revitalized to increase ground water levels in old city area

Sewerage and Drainage

- Need for 100 % coverage of city by sewerage system.
- Drainage system of city to be improved so as to increase ground water recharge
- Need for community toilets in slums

Solid waste management

- Jaipur to be garbage free city
- SWM plan for city.
- SWM infrastructure to be modernised
- Sanitary Landfill sites for city to be developed
- Night sweeping to be taken up in SWM

Urban Environment

- Need for more open spaces in city
- Need for city level stadium and parks
- Increase in green cover of city required.
- Urban forest needed for city

Road and street lighting/Traffic management

- 100 percent coverage of city by public transport system
- Flyovers not to be indiscriminately built
- Intelligent transportation systems to be considered for city
- MRTS required for city

Disaster Management

- Disaster preparedness plan in case of fire needed for city.
- Fire fighting infrastructure required for city
- Modernization of fire fighting system for city

Heritage conservation

- Wall city to be conserved and to remain the focus of attraction of Jaipur city
- Encroachment along walls of the walled city to be removed
- Encroachment on open spaces walled city to be removed
- Walled city area to be pedestrianized
- Relocation of inappropriate uses of heritage buildings in walled city. Eg relocation of all banks etc. Such buildings to be revitalized and used as hotels, restaurants etc to boost tourism in walled city area
- Traffic management plan required for wall city area
- MoU between govt of Rajasthan and other body bringing expertise to the city especially for heritage conservation
- Electric cables to be put underground to regain character of old city
- Replacement of entire sewerage network of walled city
- Rehabilitation of drainage system in walled city areas.
- Underground parking proposed below choupads in walled city
- Pedestrian Subways along choupads
- Informal sector in walled city to be relocated at underground parking and along pedestrian subways.
- Development of three heritage walks (1) from Chadpole to Suraj pole (2) Sanganeri gate to Kale Hanumanji Temple through Johri bazaar and (3) walk from Choti Choupad to Balandji's math.
- Kalaneri, an integrated arts and craftes township near Amer.
- Astha Kunj festival of south asian music and dance.
- Revitalisation of Kasliwalon ka rasta.
- Facades of walled city to be conserved and heritage walks to be developed.

Economic activities

- Industrial development to be promoted in Jaipur.
- Call Centres/BPOs/IT sectors to be established in Jaipur.
- Tourism industry to be promoted by proper conservation and management of heritage properties
- Convention centers and exhibition spaces along lines of Pragati maidan to be developed.
- Management Schools and educational institutes.
- State of art medical facilities for city

Other proposals

- Emphasis on vertical urban development rather than horizontal low rise spread.
- Satellite towns to be developed
- Decentralization of railway station at Jagatpura.
- Separate zoning for industrial development
- Use of media to spread vision for city

12.9.7. Vision statements emerging from consultations

Several vision statements have been issued by stakeholders in the consultations and the stakeholder workshop. These statements show the direction of development focus and also reflect the interests of the stakeholders. Statements have come forth from kacchi basti dwellers as well as visionaries. The vision statements have been recorded below:

- Center powered by technology”
- “City with Blend of heritage and modern infrastructure”
- “Heritage city”
- “Pollution free and clean city”
- “Pink City”
- “ Gulabi sahar aur bhi gulabi ho” (may the pink city become more pink)
- “Heritage city within the walled city but highly developed with all modern facilities outside”
- Renaissance city of 21st century
- Garbage free city
- Pilot city for Cultural industry

12.9.8. SWOT Analysis for city based on stakeholders’ consultations

A SWOT analysis of the city based on city stakeholders’ views has been presented below:

Table 12-12: SWOT Analysis of City based on Stakeholders’ Consultation

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic location on road and railway map of India • Unique historicity and Heritage areas and buildings • Cultural Arts/crafts, gems and textile industry • Proximity to Delhi 	<p>Weakness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of economic base other than tourism • Poor urban infrastructure and services. • Poor Road transport network and public transport system • Weak heritage conservation efforts • Lack of development controls
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fastest growing city in India • Tourism development • Cultural industry (gems, handicrafts, textiles etc) • Hotel industry • Potential to develop as IT/BPO centre 	<p>Threat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate water supply • Neglect of walled city and other heritage areas could weaken tourism interest in city. • Lack of disaster management preparedness especially in walled city.

12.10. FOLLOW-UP CONSULTATION PROGRAM

12.10.1. Introduction

A total of 14 follow-up consultations were conducted with stakeholders consulted earlier to apprise them about priorities for development as established as part of the study and the infrastructure development projects to be taken up under each urban sector.

The follow-up consultations were held over a period of 3 days from 20 March to 23 March 2006. The stakeholder groups consulted included Residential Welfare Associations (RWAs), Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Traders and Kacchi Basti dwellers. An overall satisfaction with the proposed infrastructure development projects and priorities for development was expressed by stakeholders in the follow-up round of consultations. The details of stakeholders consulted and stakeholder category wise consultation findings have been outlined below.

12.10.2. RWA

Four RWA were consulted as part of the follow up consultation program. The details of the RWA's consulted is given in **Table 12-12**

Table 12-12: RWA's consulted as part of Follow up consultation program.

S.No	Residential Welfare Associations (RWA) consulted	Date of consultation
1	RWA, Shanti Nagar	21-3-06
2	RWA of Sector 6, Mansarovar	21-3-06
3	RWA, Sector 65, Mansarovar	21-3-06
4	RWA, Pratap Nagar, Sector 6	21-3-06



Consultation with resident of Mansarovar Sector 65

Consultation with residents of Sector 6, Mansarovar

The RWAs were informed about the overall priorities for development as identified by all RWAs in earlier consultations and were asked about their views on proposed projects.

While the RWA's expressed satisfaction with the sector wise projects to be taken up as part of CDP Jaipur they also raised the following issues:

- Provision of Post office collection box
- Repair and maintenance of the sewer lines
- Approval of the disputed/ unregularised areas and construction of roads in those areas
- Maintenance of the streets and street sweeping

12.10.3. Kacchi Basti Dwellers

A total of four Kachhi bastis were visited as part of the follow up consultation program. The details of the Kachhi bastis consulted is given in **Table 12-13**

Table 12-13: Kachhi Bastis consulted as part of Follow up consultation program

S.No	Kachhi Bastis consulted	Date of consultation
1	Jhalana Kacchi Basti	20.3.06
2	Jawahar Nagar Kacchi Basti	20.3.06
3	Sitaram Nagar Basti, Triveni Nagar	21.3.06
4	Katputli Colony	21.3.06

The Kachhi basti dwellers were informed about the overall priorities for development as identified by them in earlier consultations and were asked about their views on proposed projects. The Kacchi Basti dwellers expressed satisfaction with slum improvement projects and low cost housing projects proposed under CDP. Additionally, they asked for quick implementation of these projects, especially construction of community toilets and improvement of sewerage and drainage facilities.

12.10.4. Non Governmental Organisations

Three NGOs were consulted as part of follow up consultations. The NGOs were informed about the overall priorities for development as identified by all NGOs in earlier consultations. They were also asked about their views on the sector wise development projects proposed under CDP. **Table 12-14** lists NGOs consulted.

Table 12-14: NGOs consulted as part of Follow up consultation program

S.No	Non Governmental Organisation consulted	Person contacted	Date of consultation
1	Pratham	Dr.Kothari	20.3.06
2	Aravalli	Mr. Manish Singh	21.3.06
3	CULP	Dr. Om Prakash	20-3-06

Mr.Kothari, Pratham said that regular monitoring and evaluation of basic services was more important than establishment of new facilities. He called for efforts to organize the community and involve them in the management process.

While Mr. Singh from ARAVALLI was satisfied with the proposed projects, he identified additional issues, such as:

- There should be roads connecting the slums to the main city.
- Night shelters for laborers.
- Maintenance and proper management of infrastructure facilities should also be ensured.
- There should be a component for community mobilization.
- Councilors to be involved closely in the infrastructure projects
- Provision of cost for maintenance of toilets in slums

12.10.5. Traders Associations

A total of three Traders associations were visited as part of the follow up consultation program. The details of the Traders consulted is given in **Table 12-15**

Table 12-15: Traders consulted as part of Follow up consultation program

S.No	Traders Association consulted	Date of consultation
1	Radio Bazaar Traders Association	30-3-06
2	Anaj Mandi, Chandpole	21-3-06
3	Johri bazaar Traders Association	20-3-06

While the traders expressed satisfaction with the proposed projects especially on urban renewal of walled city, they also asked for addressal of following issues:

- Paid Parking at reasonable price particularly along the markets in walled city
- Proper signage (for parking) should be done for parking in Jaipur especially in walled city
- Shifting of all electric cables in walled city, underground.



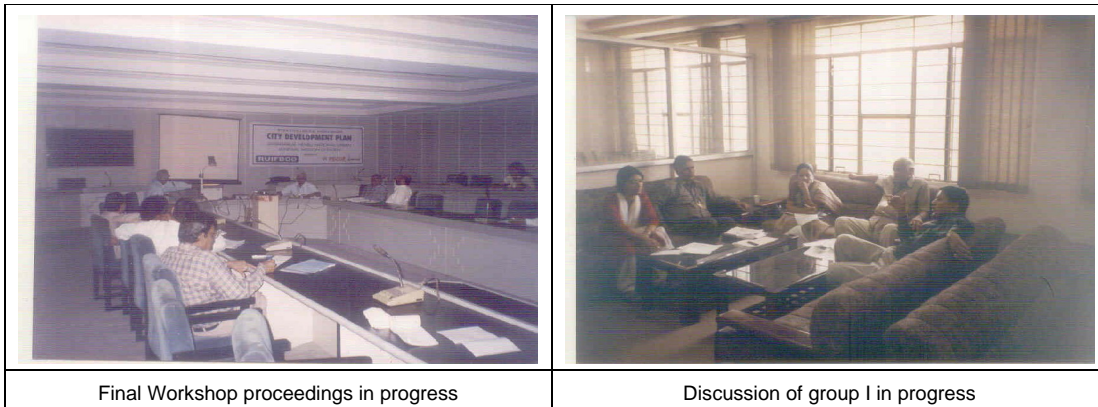
Consultation in Johri Bazaar



Consultation with RWA, Shanti Nagar

12.11. FINAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION WORKSHOP

The final stakeholder workshop was held on 25 March 2006 at Yojna Bhawan, Jaipur and was attended by delegates from various govt departments and line agencies. The participants also included NGOs and other primary stakeholders. The list of participants in the workshop is given in **Annexure 12-60**



The objectives of the final stakeholder workshop was to present before all stakeholders the findings of the CDP, priorities for development for the city, vision for the city and the infrastructure development projects to be undertaken to achieve the vision. The workshop aimed at having a joint consensus of all govt. departments and line agencies on a common platform. The detailed workshop proceedings have been outlined in **Annexure 12-61**

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