



Urban Development and Housing Department
Government of Bihar

City Development Plan (2010-30) **DANAPUR**



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CDP Prepared By:



Intercontinental Consultants & Technocrats Pvt. Ltd.



Support Programme for Urban Reforms in Bihar

(A Government of Bihar Initiative)

Supported by DFID, United Kingdom

प्रेम कुमार
मंत्री
नगर विकास एवं आवास विभाग
बिहार, पटना




संदेश

मुझे यह घोषणा करते हुए अति प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि नगर विकास ने राज्य के प्रमुख 28 शहरों की नगर विकास योजना (CDP) तैयार की है। यह विभाग के लिए विशेष उपलब्धि है क्योंकि ये नगर विकास योजनाएँ (CDPs) राज्य में नगरीय आधारभूत संरचनाओं पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए मील का पत्थर साबित होगी।

समग्र विकास की धारणा से राज्य में नगरीय विकास में बड़ा लाभ मिलेगा। ये नगर विकास योजनाएँ (CDPs) विस्तृत विचार विमर्श के बाद वर्ष 2010 से 2030 तक के लिए बनाई गई हैं। विचार विमर्श द्वारा एक दृष्टिकोण परिभाषित हुआ है जिसे परियोजनाओं (Projects) के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जाएगा। नगर विकास योजनाओं (CDPs) में न केवल 20 वर्षों में आधारभूत संरचनाओं की जरूरतों को परिभाषित किया है बल्कि नगर सुधार की जरूरतों एवं परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए धन राशि की उपलब्धता के लिए स्रोत को भी दर्शाया गया है। सभी नगर विकास योजनाओं (CDPs) में नगरीय स्तर पर वित्तीय सुधार पर जोर दिया है जो दीर्घ काल में न केवल विकास की जरूरतों को पूरा करने में लाभप्रद होगा बल्कि निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा निवेश को आकृष्ट करने में मदद करेगा। नगर विकास योजनाएँ (CDPs) राज्य को आर्थिक क्रिया कलापों के केन्द्र के रूप में नगरीय क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए पथप्रदर्शक होंगी।

ये नगर विकास योजनाएँ ब्रिटिश सरकार के अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास विभाग (DFID) द्वारा वित्त पोषित संवर्धन परियोजना (SPUR) के तहत बनाई हैं। "संवर्धन" परियोजना वृहद आर्थिक क्रिया कलापों एवं सेवाओं जो गरीबों के विकास में सहायक हो सकती हैं को केन्द्र में रखते हुए आर्थिक वृद्धि एवं गरीबी उन्मूलन में विशिष्ट योगदान के लिए शहरी क्षेत्रों को मजबूती प्रदान करने पर केन्द्रित है।

जन प्रतिनिधि के रूप में मेरी हार्दिक इच्छा है कि बिहार अग्रणी राज्य की श्रेणी में खड़ा हो जैसे प्राकृतिक एवं मानवीय संसाधन में अग्रणी, आर्थिक एवं मानवीय विकास में अग्रणी, ऐतिहासिक रूप से अग्रणी। अभी हम इस दिशा में एक छोटा सा कदम रख रहे हैं।


(प्रेम कुमार)



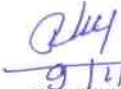
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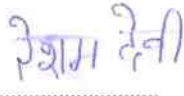


हमें यह घोषणा करते हुए अति प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि दानापुर के दीर्घकालीन विकास के लिए समेकित दृष्टिकोण के साथ शहर की नगर विकास योजना (CDP) बन चुकी है। इस नगर विकास योजना में समेकित दीर्घकालीन कार्यनीति (दृष्टिकोण-2030) जो कि आगे अल्पकालीन, मध्यकालीन एवं अन्तकालीन कार्यनीति में विभाजित की गई है के साथ ही नगर निवेश योजना (CIP) का भी समावेश है। इस योजना के आधार पर दानापुर नगर परिषद्, योजना में वर्णित प्राथमिकता आधारित चिन्हित परियोजनाओं के लिए भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकार, स्वयं के वित्तीय स्रोतों एवं अन्य वित्तीय स्रोतों से धन राशि प्राप्त कर सकेगा। नगर विकास योजना में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की परिचालनीय कार्यनीति (Operational Strategy) एवं प्रत्येक व्यवहारिक क्षेत्र के क्रियान्वयन हेतु कार्य योजना शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त नगर विकास योजना (CDP) में शामिल वित्तीय क्रियान्वयन योजना (FOP) के अनुसार नगर परिषद् चिन्हित परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए वित्तीय संसाधन उपलब्ध करा सकेगा।

यद्यपि नगर विकास योजना तैयार करने के लिए उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी कार्य किया गया है तथापि नगर विकास योजना विस्तृत विचार विमर्श के बाद तैयार की गई है जिसमें शहर के सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक विकास में भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जन प्रतिनिधियों, नगर निकायों के पदाधिकारियों, सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं, नीति निर्धारकों, निजी क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं, नागरिक समितियों एवं जन साधारण के विचारों को शामिल किया गया है। नगर विकास योजना में दानापुर शहर के भविष्य एवं विभिन्न क्षेत्र की परिचालनीय कार्यनीति (Operational Strategy) के बारे में एक दृष्टिकोण को प्रस्तुत किया गया है और क्रियान्वयन योग्य कार्य योजना को दर्शाया गया है।

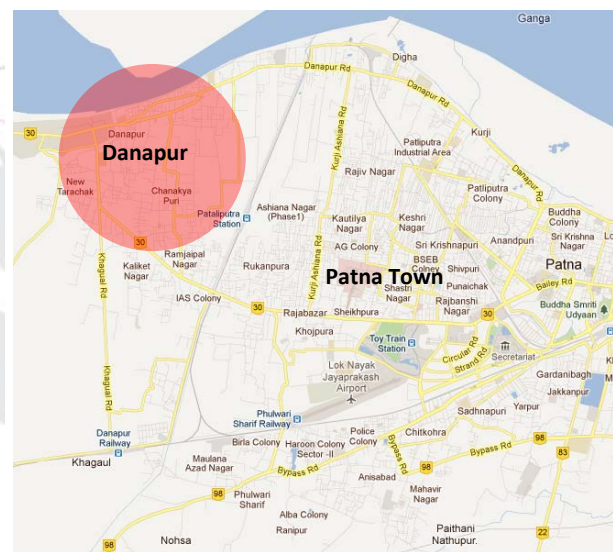
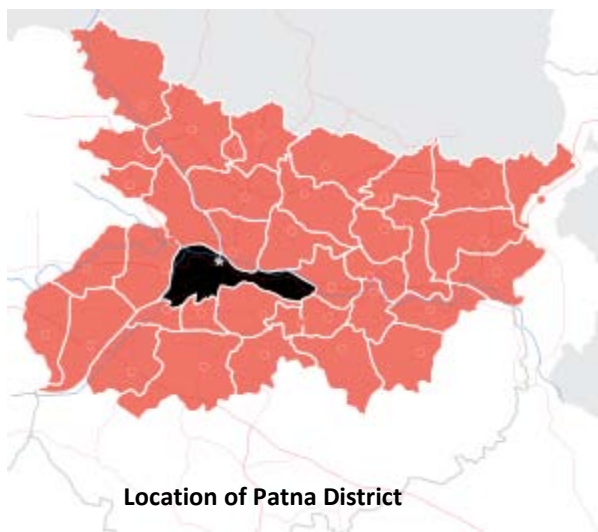
यह नगर विकास योजना, ब्रिटिश सरकार के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास विभाग (DFID) द्वारा वित्त पोषित संवर्धन कार्यक्रम के तहत बनाई गई है। दानापुर नगर परिषद् इस सहयोग के लिए DFID का आभारी है।


9.11/2011
(उपसभापति)
दानापुर नगर परिषद्


(सभापति)
दानापुर नगर परिषद्

Overview

Danapur is a satellite town of Patna and is located at a distance of 25 km from Patna. Danapur town is spread over 11.63 sq km and is divided into 40 wards. The Danapur Nagar Parishad was established in 1889. The town is located on the banks of the River Sone that merges with the River Ganga at Digha, beyond the town. Danapur has a railway station and is located on the Mughalsarai-Howrah main rail line. The NH 30 links the town to other cities like Varanasi. The nearest airport is Patna. Danapur is also the Head Quarters of the Bihar Regiment of the Indian Army and has a Cantonment Board administering the area.



Danapur has a wage paid service sector and an equally large informal sector comprising of traditional bazaar etc. The major source of livelihood in city is service, trade and commerce with a few small industries. Also, agriculture provides a significant employment (14%). The importance of this town is steadily increasing being a satellite town of Patna as well as being situated on Delhi - Howrah rail line. With the fast development of the town several Govt. offices and commercial establishments have emerged. Danapur also houses Gurdwara Handi Sahib, a religious tourist spot..

The competitive advantage of Danapur lies in its proximity to Patna. Additionally the town has good rail and road connectivity. Systematic planning and improvement of connectivity with Patna will enhance its position as a satellite town to the state capital.

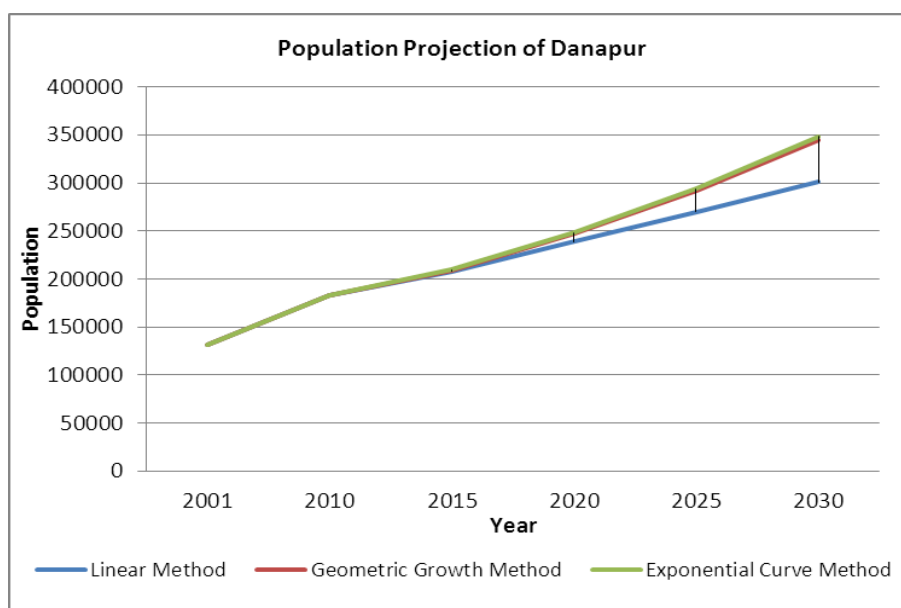


CITY VISION

The vision for Danapur was derived on the basis of the status assessment of the city, stakeholder consultations and focused group discussions. Participatory consultations during the visioning process concluded that there is need to revive growth and improve the overall quality of life of its citizens. The identified Vision is as follows: ***“To develop Danapur as a financially self-sufficient industrial and recreational town that can provide employment opportunities, good infrastructure, a hygienic living environment and good governance to all its citizens.”*** The identified vision forms the basis of sector-specific strategies adopted in framing the action plan.

Demography

Danapur has registered a high population growth in the recent past especially in the 1991-2001 decade. In 1991 the population was 84,616 this increased to 131,176 in 2001; representing a decadal growth rate of 55.03%. The key factor behind this growth is the proximity of the town to Patna that has led to a large number of people moving to Danapur for residential purposes and commuting to Patna for work. The lower cost of living in Danapur has been a main reason for the attraction. The population density of the city as per 2001 data is about 113 persons/ha. For the purposes of the CDP, population projections have been made based on available figures from Census of 1981 and 2001. Three different methods have been used – Linear Method, Exponential Curve Method and Geometric Growth Method. The Exponential Curve Method has been adopted for its best fit. The projected population for 2030 is 348,185.



Sector Assessments & Growth Strategies

A) Water Supply

Ground water is the main source in Danapur. The PHED has responsibility for production and distribution of water supply in the city. The ground water table is at 5-10 m. The water is extracted through six tube wells and preliminary treatment is done through bleaching powder. Danapur town has three overhead tanks and approximately 200 hand pumps. The gross water supply in the city is around 10 MLD with about 53 lpcd as per 2011 population. Piped water supply was first introduced in 1955 but with the growth of the town there has been no augmentation and today, the network is grossly inadequate. The town is divided into nine water supply zones covering multiple wards. The projected water demand in 2030 is 54 MLD. **A DPR for water supply has already been prepared and therefore not included in this CDP.**

B) Sewerage and Sanitation

Danapur does not have a sewer system. As per Census 2001, 46% of the households had water closet latrines, 15% had pit latrines and 14% other type of latrine. Open defecation was practiced by 22% of households. It is estimated that the town generates about 10 MLD and it is projected to increase to 43.2MLD in 2030. The town has two public conveniences that are in poor condition. Night soil and sludge either flows through surface drains or through kaccha drains along the road or collects in low lying areas and water bodies. It has been observed that in several cases soak pits constructed by individual households are unlined thus posing a threat of contamination to shallow aquifers. While the town does have some public conveniences, they are ill maintained.

Strategies: The CDP suggests the following:

- Development of a sewerage system with all associated features
- Development of public conveniences

Sewerage Projects	Total (in Rs. Crore)	2011-2015	2016 - 2020	2021 - 2030
New Sewer System	11.20	5.60	3.36	2.24
IEC measures for sanitation practice	0.10	0.10	-	-
Construction of Sewerage Treatment Plant (ASP)	37.50	18.75	11.25	7.50
Community toilets (22% Population does not have toilet facilities and 1 toilet will cover 50 families) 2011 popu- 183000, 22%=40260 HH- 6=6710 household	13.42	13.42	-	-
Public Convenience	1.50	1.50	-	-
Sub Total	63.72	39.37	14.61	9.74

C) Drainage

Danapur town has 9km of pucca drains and 19km of kuccha drains. At present, the drainage system is a result of piecemeal construction of open drains to meet temporary local conditions in different parts of the

Strategies: The key strategies in the CDP are:

- To develop a drainage system based on a Drainage Master Plan
- To construct new drains and missing links, align, develop and maintain existing drains

town. The River Ganga in the north causes floods in the rainy season – this affects the whole town. Drains are clogged with garbage and silt thus their carrying capacity is reduced.

Drainage Projects	Total (in Rs. Crore)	2011 - 2015	2016 - 2020	2021 - 2030
Preparation of Drainage Master Plan considering the city level slope	0.20	0.20	-	-
Construction of Primary drains	2.85	1.43	0.86	0.57
Construction of Secondary drains	3.60	1.80	1.08	0.72
Improvement/ repairing of existing primary and secondary drains	0.34	0.34	-	-
Improvement/ repairing of existing main drains	0.98	0.98	-	-
Jeep Mounted Excavator	0.30	0.30	-	-
Regular dozer	0.07	0.07	-	-
JCB	0.23	0.23	-	-
Dumper Truck	0.09	0.09	-	-
Removing the encroachment on flood prone low lying areas	0.20	0.20	-	-
Sub Total	8.86	5.63	1.94	1.29

D) Solid Waste Management

It is estimated that Danapur generates about 21 tonnes of garbage per day. About 81% of the waste generated is collected while the rest is unattended. The town has no organized system for solid waste management. The ULB has 6 tractors, 2 loaders, 1 tipper, 2 water tankers and 1 cess pool machine for collection and transportation of

Strategies: The key strategies in the CDP are:

- Introduction of door to door collection including segregation at source
- Provision of community dustbins
- Procurement of equipment and vehicles
- Scientific disposal at sanitary landfill
- IEC campaigns to complement planned systems improvements

garbage. The ULB has a total of 181 staff including sanitary inspectors for operations. The waste is dumped in the Nasirganj trenching grounds – although waste is also dumped along the road or in available open spaces. It is estimated that the town will generate 87MT garbage in 2030. **A DPR for Rs. 4.62 crore as already been sanctioned therefore projects have not been included in this CDP.**

E) Roads, Traffic, and Transportation

Danapur is well connected by rail and road. The town is located in the Mughalsarai – Howrah main line. NH 30 links the town to other cities in the region like Varanasi. Patna is the nearest airport. The total road length in the ULB is estimated at 35km of which 25km is surfaced. Public transport includes tempos, auto rickshaws and cycle rickshaws. Jeeps are a major means of transport within the town. The traffic is chaotic and on street parking together with encroachments further aggravates the situation.

Strategies: The key strategies in the CDP are:

- Improving existing roads and intersections
- Creation of new traffic infrastructure including a truck terminal, bus stand, parking and new roads
- Use of non-conventional energy for street lights

Traffic and Transportation Projects	Total (in Rs. Crore)	2011-2015	2016 - 2021	2021 - 2030
Development of Truck Terminal	0.10	0.10	-	-
Improvement of existing Bus Stand	1.00	0.50	0.50	-
Parking (1000 Sqm each)	0.60	0.60	-	-
Junction Improvement	30.00	30.00	-	-
Construction of new roads	37.50	18.75	18.75	-
Road Improvement with foot path	79.20	55.95	23.25	-
Sub Total	148.40	105.90	42.50	-

F) Street Lighting

Danapur town has 850 street light poles but most of the lights are non-functional.

Street Lighting Projects	Total (in Rs. Crore)	2011-2015	2016 - 2020	2021 - 2025
Installing Street Light poles (at distance of 30m)	1.23	0.61	0.37	0.25
Implanting High mast Poles (14m Height)	0.09	0.05	0.05	-
Implanting High mast Poles (40m Height)	0.24	0.24	-	-
Sub Total	1.56	0.90	0.41	0.25

G) Social Infrastructure

An assessment of social infrastructure in Danapur was done. There are 7 private schools and a degree college in the town. There is a high preference for educational facilities in Patna. Danapur has one government hospital with Patna being the preferred destination for specialized medical care.

Strategies: The key strategies in the CDP are:

- Provision of health and educational facilities in line with UDPFI norms in phases

The town has some parks and open spaces like the Aqur Tribhuvan park and community hall; the Handi Sahib, Nariyal Ghat and the military cantonment are places to visit in Danapur.

Social Infrastructure Projects	Total (in Rs. Crore)	2011-2015	2016 - 2020	2021 - 2030
Cultural Centre/Recreational club	5.00	2.50	2.50	-
Development of Public Library (area 300sqm)	4.00	2.00	1.20	0.80
Kanji House (Stray Cattle House) (2 Hectares)	0.10	0.10	-	-
Development of parks	10.00	5.00	5.00	-
Sports Complex	0.60	0.30	0.18	0.12
Boating facility	0.60	0.60	-	-
Primary School (Class I to V)	6.50	3.25	1.95	1.30
Senior Secondary(Class VI to XII) (1000 students)	9.00	4.50	2.70	1.80
College (1000 to 1500 students)	30.00	15.00	9.00	6.00
IEC for health awareness	0.10	0.10	-	-
Incineration Centre	0.20	0.20	-	-
General Hospital	40.00	20.00	12.00	8.00
Intermediate hospital (Category A)	40.00	20.00	12.00	8.00
Poly Clinic	16.00	8.00	4.80	3.20
Nursing home, Child welfare and Maternity centre (25 – 30 Beds)	5.33	2.67	1.60	1.07
Dispensary	6.13	3.07	1.84	1.23
Construction of Slaughter House at city Periphery area	1.00	1.00	-	-
Sub Total	174.56	88.28	54.77	31.51

H) Slums and Urban Poor

Census 2001 had recorded that about 38% of the population lived in slums. Almost all the wards have slums with the majority of residents being in the BPL category. The SPUR survey in December 2010 recorded presence of

22 slums with 5252 households. Slums have poor infrastructure with hand pumps and public stand posts being the main water supply sources; very few households have toilets and there is a lack of public toilets. A DPR for housing for urban poor valued at Rs. 15.62 crores has been approved in the earlier CDP for the town.

Strategies: The key strategies in the CDP are:

- Improvement in housing conditions including construction of new houses
- Provision of infrastructure that is integrated with city level networks

Housing for Poor Projects	Total (in Rs. Crore)	2011-2015	2016 - 2020	2021 - 2030
Housing for slum dwellers	75.78	75.78	-	-
Sub Total	75.78	75.78	-	-

I) Local Economy

City Development Plan for Danapur: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Danapur has an iron rod casting factory, a flour mill and a BATA shoe factory. According to SPUR data, the town has 434 vendors. The potential for economic development requires an assessment of the likely resource base in the region.

Strategies: The key strategies in the CDP are:

- Improvement in the business approval processes
- Provision of improved infrastructure in the long run to develop industries

Economic Development Projects	Total (in Rs. Crore)	2011-2015	2016 - 2020	2021 - 2030
Development of vending zones	0.90	0.90	-	-
Sub Total	0.90	0.90	-	-

J) Environment

The north bank of the River Ganga is within the boundaries of the town. The overall poor level of services has an adverse impact on the city environment. Interventions proposed in the CDP will contribute to city environment together with the improvement in services.

Strategies: The key strategies in the CDP are:

- Tree plantation along the river bed and roads; development of incidental parks and spaces are proposed in the short term
- River front development in the long term

Environment Projects	Total (in Rs. Crore)	2011-2015	2016 - 2020	2021 - 2030
Landscaping and flood protection along Ganga river front – North bank (stretch within Danapur town boundaries) and River Front Development	120.00	60.00	60.00	-
Tree Plantation along river bed	0.08	0.04	0.04	-
Riverfront Development of Ganga River	-	-	-	-
Construction of Botanical garden	1.00	1.00	-	-
Meditation park	10.00	5.00	5.00	-
Sub Total	131.08	66.04	65.04	-

K) Governance and Institutional Set Up

Institutional Set Up Projects	Total (in Rs. Crore)	2011-2015	2016 - 2020	2021 - 2030
Training of DNP staff and Implementation Double entry system	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.03
Implementation of Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting	0.10	0.10	-	-
Training and Institutional Strengthening	2.50	1.00	0.75	0.75
Communication and Citizen Participation Programme	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.03
Modernizing Office Infrastructure	2.00	1.00	1.00	-
E-Governance System for Municipal Services	6.00	6.00	-	-
-Asset Management System (GIS - Mapping of Property Tax System, Water Pipe line, Sewer Syatem, Drainage System)	0.58	0.58	-	-
Sub Total	11.38	8.76	1.81	0.81

Financial Position of the Local Body

Analysis of the financial position of the ULB shows that there has been an increase in income of the ULB in the last 5 years and this was exceptionally high in 2009-10 when it was Rs. 6.90 crores largely on account of government grants. In 2009-10, 9.01% of total income was from tax revenues. Revenue

expenditure has been increasing over the last five years. It is estimated to be Rs. 7.28 crore in 2010-11. Establishment expenditure accounted for 35.94% of expenditure in 2009-10 and programme expenditure accounted for 59.40% in the same year.

Highlights of Financial Position

- The annual income is mainly dependent on government grants.
- Income was highest in 2009-10 linked to high assigned revenues
- Property tax accounted for 9.01% of total income in 2009-10
- Expenditure on programmes accounts for the highest share of total expenditure

Revenue Income and Capital Income

	Item	Year (Amount on Rs. Crore)					
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Estimated)
A	Own sources - Taxes	0.68	0.27	0.26	0.46	1.06	0.70
1	Collection from Holding Tax	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.30	0.22
2	Others	0.62	0.19	0.18	0.35	0.76	0.48
B	Own sources – Non Taxes	0.33	0.07	0.33	0.31	0.23	0.46
C	Assigned Revenues	0.37	0.61	0.65	2.44	4.12	3.44
D	Revenue Grants (including salary & matching grants)	0.15	0.09	1.03	0.98	1.03	1.04
E	Other Income	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.48	0.53	0.53
	Total Revenue Receipts	1.55	1.04	2.28	4.67	6.98	6.17
	Capital Receipts	0.89	0.65	2.98	2.84	5.34	4.29
	Total Receipts	2.44	1.70	5.26	7.51	12.32	10.46

Municipal Expenditure

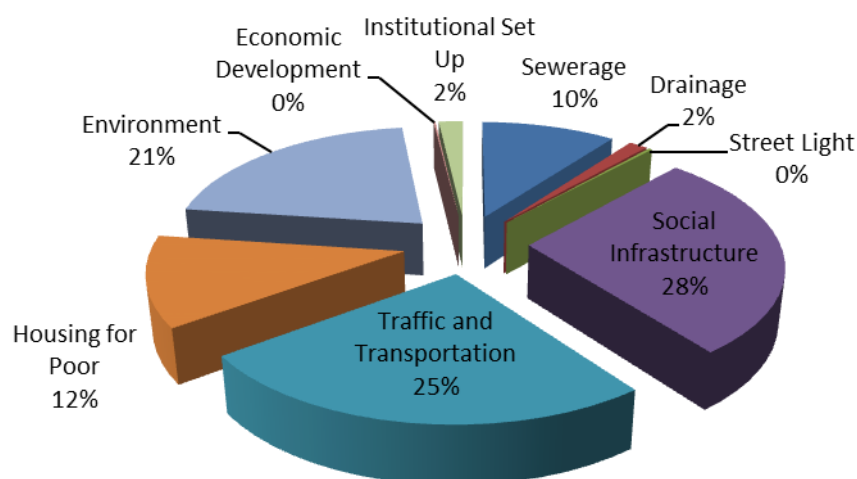
	Head	Year (Amount in Rs. Crores)					
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Estimated)
(A)	Total Establishment Expenditure	0.17	0.15	0.78	2.39	2.57	2.60
(B)	O & M Expenditure	0.70	0.61	1.49	0.21	0.18	0.21
(C)	Programme Expenditure	0.79	0.25	2.67	3.48	4.24	4.05
(D)	Administration expenditure	-	-	-	0.26	0.27	0.28
(E)	Miscellaneous Expenditure	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.14
	Revenue Expenditure	1.74	1.12	5.05	6.44	7.41	7.28
	Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	1.39	0.70	1.10
	Total Expenditure	1.74	1.12	5.05	7.84	8.11	8.38

Capital Investment Plan (CIP)

The total funding over the life of the CDP period, i.e. up to year 2030, is estimated at **Rs. 626.24 crores**. Sector-wise details of the investments have been defined for the entire period. In the previous sections, details of all identified projects and estimated costing have been shown. The CIP takes into account priority areas of intervention and funding ability and priorities of the ULB. The CIP accounts for funds that the ULB will be expected to contribute to meet all the interventions necessary for achievement of the City Vision.

The scheduling or phasing of the CIP is based on the analysis of fiscal resources for new investments and O&M, technical capacity for construction and the choice of specific improvements to be taken up over the CDP period.

Sectors	Total (in Rs. Crore)	2011-2015	2016 - 2020	2021 - 2030
Sewerage	63.72	39.37	14.61	9.74
Drainage	8.86	5.63	1.94	1.29
Street Light	1.56	0.90	0.41	0.25
Social Infrastructure	174.57	88.28	54.77	31.51
Traffic and Transportation	158.40	111.90	46.50	-
Housing for Poor	75.78	75.78	-	-
Environment	131.08	66.04	65.04	-
Economic Development	0.90	0.90	-	-
Institutional Set Up	11.38	8.76	1.81	0.81
Total	626.24	397.56	185.08	43.60



Financial Operating Plan (FOP)

The Financial Operating Plan takes into account an analysis of the income and expenditure of the ULB on the basis of some assumptions. The key considerations of the FOP are

- Income by ULB's own tax sources by 50% per annum
- Income by ULB's own non-tax sources by 20% per annum
- Income from Revenue Grants (Include. Salary and Matching grants) increase by 5% per annum
- Income from other sources increase by 5% per annum
- Income from capital receipt increase by 5% per annum
- New Taxes proposed with the annual increase of 20% per annum
- Total Establishment Expenditure by 5% growth per annum
- Operation and maintenance expenditure increase by 5% per annum
- Programme expenditure increase by 5% per annum
- Administration expenditure increase by 5% per annum
- Miscellaneous Expenditure increase by 5% annually

The proposed income and expenditure of the ULB on the basis of the above assumptions in Phase I of the CDP is as follows:

Income Source	Actual Amount (in Rs. Lakhs)					Projected Income & Expenditure based on Average Growth Rate					
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total Receipts	2.44	1.70	5.26	7.51	12.32	10.46	12.12	13.81	15.85	18.32	21.37
Revenue Receipts	1.55	1.04	2.28	4.67	6.98	6.17	7.62	9.08	10.88	13.11	15.89
Capital Receipts	0.89	0.65	2.98	2.84	5.34	4.29	4.50	4.73	4.97	5.21	5.48
Revenue Expenditure	1.74	1.12	5.05	6.44	7.41	7.28	8.22	9.30	10.52	11.91	13.49
Surplus/Deficit							-0.61	-0.22	0.36	1.20	2.40

The key observations of the FOP are:

- The ULB is able to enhance its revenue from the current level of deficit of Rs. 1.11 crores in 2010-11 to Rs.2.40 crores in 2015-16
- Of the Rs. 626.24 crore investment required for the CDP period, Rs. 397.56 crores will be required in Phase I and the ULB will be able to generate only a small part of it and will therefore require support from other sources as well
- Innovative use of PPP especially in areas like solid waste management, transport, development parks will further reduce the financial burden on the ULB

Overall Assessment

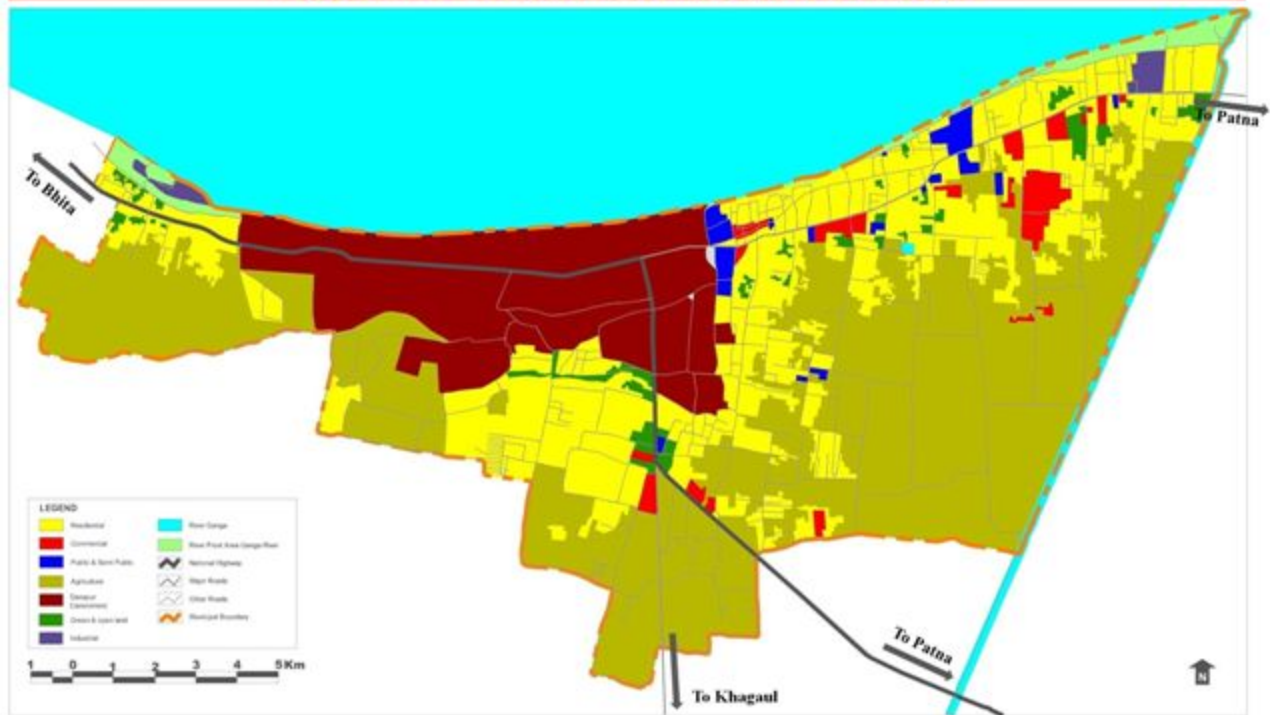
An overall assessment of the existing service delivery levels in the town was done on the basis of various indicators. Service levels are found to be alarming in many cases.

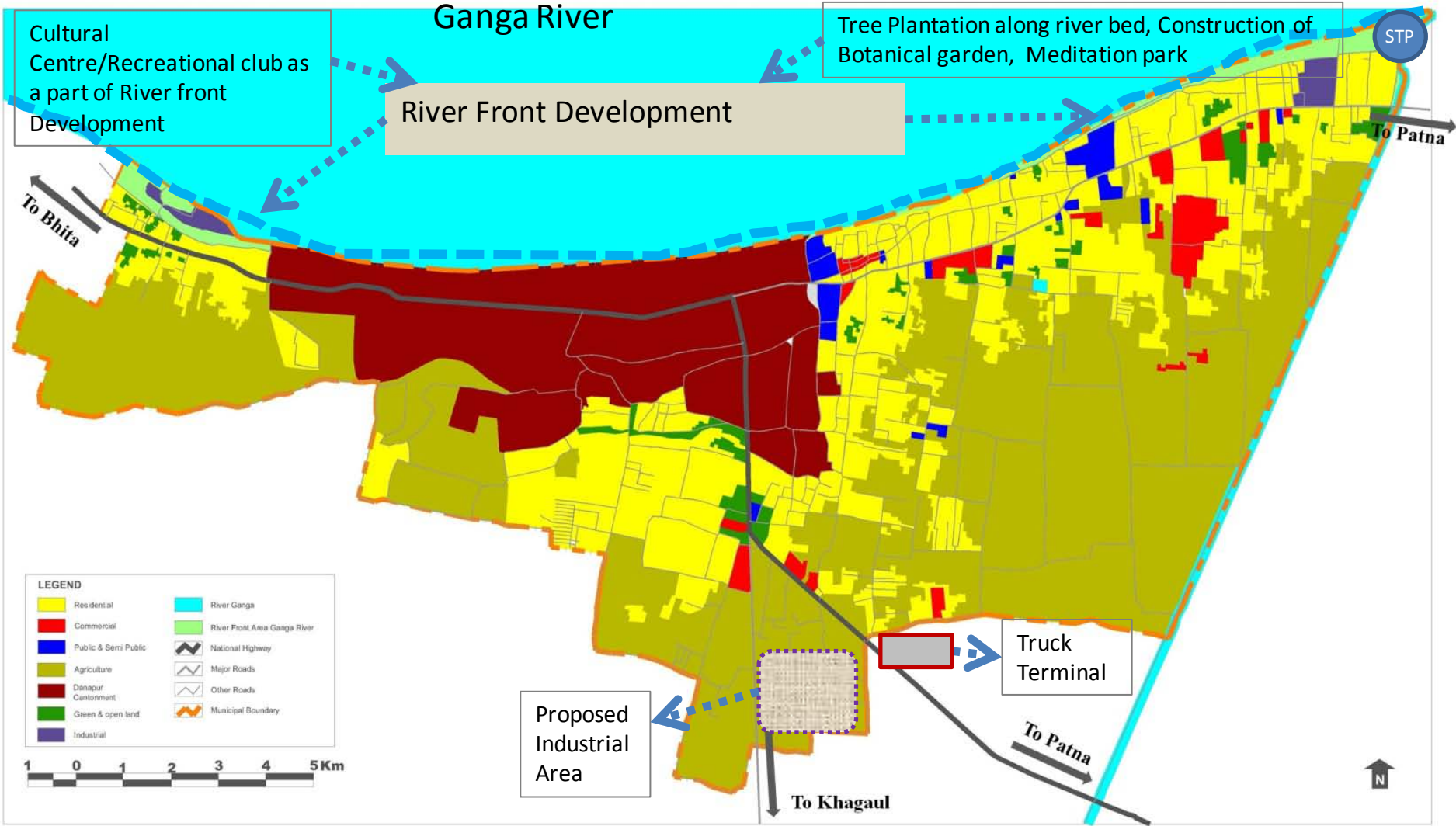
#	Parameter	Indicators	Rating
1.	Status of Infrastructure and Service Delivery Levels		
		a. Coverage of Water Supply	
		b. Per Capita Availability of Water	
		c. Continuity of Water Supply	
		d. Coverage of Individual Toilets	
		e. Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste	
		f. Collection Efficiency of Solid Waste	
2.	Financial Management		
		a. Operating Ratio	-----
		b. Growth in Revenue Income	
3.	Poverty Level		
		a. Population Below Poverty Line (BPL)	
4.	Organization Structure		
		a. Staffing pattern, availability of sufficient staff, competency level of existing staff for implementing proposed projects	
5.	Leadership		
		a. Leadership quality, awareness and understanding regarding urban sector, proactive approach for implementing reform measures	
6.	Economic Development Potential		
		a. Potential for Development, linkages to the state capital and other cities, status of existing infrastructure	
7.	Environment Sustainability		
		a. Status of Environment, quality of water, air,	
8.	Participation		
		a. Level of Participation from Citizen/Citizen Forums/Welfare Association in municipal affairs	
9.	Compliance with Reforms		
		a. Status of reform implementation and preparedness for implementation	

Legend

Alarming  Average  Below Average  Good 

BASE MAP : DANAPUR NAGAR PARISHAD





Danapur: Proposal