

FAQ's

1. What are the objectives of JNNURM?

- Focused attention relating to infrastructural services in the context of integrated development is to be covered under the mission.
- Make efficient and increase self-sustaining capabilities of cities as per the sector proving infrastructural services by securing the linkages between asset creation and asset management
- Ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the urban infrastructural services.
- Planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, out growths, urban corridors, so that urbanization takes place in a dispersed manner.
- Scale up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to urban poor.
- To take up urban renewal programme, i.e., re-development of inner (old) cities area to reduce congestion.

2. What are the eligible cities of JNNURM?

A total of 67 cities are eligible (up from 63 initially), provided that they have elected bodies in position. 13 specific reforms are mandatory for states and municipalities before funds can be accessed. At the state level, they include decentralization of urban planning, water supply and sanitation from the states to cities, as well as the enactment of laws for community participation and public disclosure. At the municipal level, they include the adoption of modern accounting systems, e-government, improvements in property tax collection, better cost recovery for water

supply, sanitation and solid waste management, and targeting of investments to the poor.

As per the JNNURM guidelines, only select cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) as per 2001 Census have been chosen for the implementation of the programme as per norms/criteria mentioned below:

| | | |
|---|--|----|
| A | Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census | 07 |
| B | Cities/UAs with 1 million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census | 28 |
| C | Selected cities/UAs (state capitals and other cities/UAs of religious/historic and touristic importance) | 28 |

3. Discuss the implementation mechanism of JNNURM.

The funds are channeled through state-level agencies, where grants from the central and state governments are pooled and passed on as grants or soft loans to cities provided that they have prepared development strategies and that the investments identified fit within these strategies. The mission emphasizes transparency and accountability. It supports public-private partnerships and cost recovery to make service providers financially self-sustaining. The share of grant funding by the central government can vary from 35% in the largest cities to up to 90% in cities in the Northeast. Most cities receive grants covering 50% or 80% of costs depending on size. Capacity building is also included in the mission to assist urban local bodies to prepare strategies and projects.

Currently, ten projects are covered by JNNURM funds pertaining to road network, storm water drains, bus rapid transit system, water supply, solid waste management, sewage treatment, river and lake

improvement, slum improvement and rehabilitation, all fall under its scope.

4. What is RAY?

RAJIV AWAS YOJANA

Announced in 2009

Goal to promote “slum-free cities” by

- i. Upgrading and formalizing all existing slums, both declared and undeclared
- ii. Preventing development of new slums by providing affordable land/housing

States must agree to give property titles to the poor to qualify for funding

b. KEY ACTORS:

TN Slum Clearance Board: RAY Nodal Agency at the state level

Responsible for receiving funding, mapping and surveying slums, identifying the development model for each slum, preparing the slum-, zone-, city-level Plan of Action (PoA), managing implementation of projects.

Survey being done by consultant: Darashaw & Co.

5. How is RAY implemented?

Two stages: planning and implementation

Planning includes: preparing legislation for assigning property rights, slum surveys and slum mapping, preparing a State Level Plan of Action and all city level Plans of Action or at least putting together databases of all slum populations that can be used for planning.

PoA's need to have redevelopment plans for every slum identified in the city, on the basis of which projects will be prepared and money sanctioned.