

Town Level Background Note
on
Nayagarh Town (Odisha)

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1. Introduction

The basic purpose of the Town Level Background Note is to present the sector specific and broader development issues in the Nayagarh town in the context of the current status of Nayagarh NAC and possible impact of the reforms on the overall governance system of the NAC. This chapter has been explained the background of the town with geographic situation, historical situation, social-economic and political scenarios of the town. Secondly it is focused on providing the background of the town.

1.1 Geographical and Environmental Attributes

Nayagarh District is located towards the west of Puri district surrounded by Cuttack district in the North, Phulbani district in the West, Ganjam district in the South and Khurda district in the East. Nayagarh is located at 20° -7' North Latitude and 85° -5' East Longitude. Figure 1 below shows the different blocks of Nayagarh district.

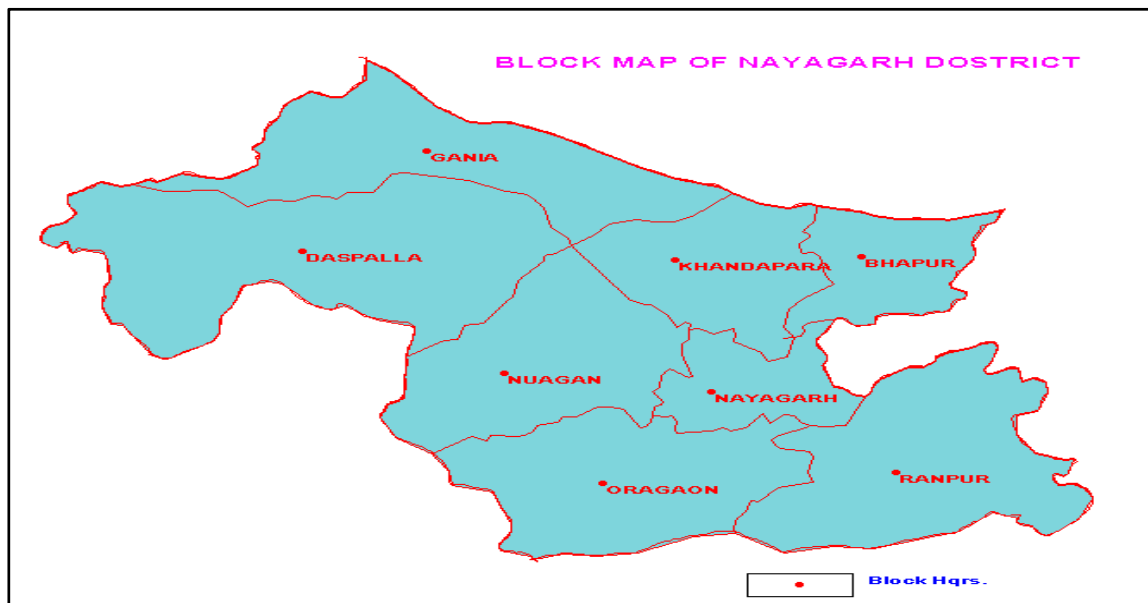


Figure No. 1: Block Map of Nayagarh District

Nayagarh is a District Head Quarters town, classified as Class-IV town according to 2001 census. This town was also Capital of the ex-princely state of Nayagarh. Nayagarh town is strategically located on the junction of two main roads viz: N.H .224 and MDR No. 68. The town is located at a distance of 87 kms from State Capital Bhubaneswar and Serves as an important transportation node connecting Aska, Berhampur, Odagaon, Sarankul, Kantilo, Khandapara etc. through MDR No.68. The NH No. 1 passing through Nayagarh Town connects NH No. 5 at Khurda at a distance of 58 kms. The nearest railhead is Khurda Road. Regular Bus service is available to the town from State Capital. Moreover, this town is also connected with its hinterland. This district is situated in the hilly ranges in the West and its North Eastern parts has formed a small well cultivated fertile valleys intersected by small

streams. This district is in the higher altitude than the sea level and above flood level. Physiographically, Nayagarh comes under alluvial plain of Nayagarh District. The town is of 420' -0" above the mean sea level. The area is above flood level. Hill ranges divide the area into small cultivated fertile valleys intersected by hill streams. The soil of Nayagarh is red and loamy and is of laterite origin. The town is strategically located with the small stream Dahuka and Lunijhar nearby and the river Mahanadi flows in the Eastern boundary.

1.2 Climate of Nayagarh Town

The climate of the District carries a high temperature in hot months and cooler in winter. The annual average rainfall of the district is 1340.70 mm and the normal rain fall of the town is 1499.10 mm, which is fairly good and evenly distributed through the crop period. While the south –west monsoon is from June to Sept. accounts for 74.44% of the total rainfall and rainfall from Northeast monsoon is from October to December is rather weak with a precipitation amounting to 10.13% and cold weather is from January to February and the hot weather is from March to May chipping. The maximum and minimum temperature of the town is 42° c and 15°c respectively.

1.3 History of Nayagarh

The British history of Nayagarh district in around the thirteenth century and is located as an important part in the political history of Orissa. The ex-State of Nayagarh was founded by Surjyamani Singh of Baghela dynasty, who came on a Pilgrimage to Puri from Rewah in Madhya Pradesh. He established a Garh (Fort) at a place Called Gunamati in Nayagarh. He was elected by the people of country as their chief and received in marriage the daughter of a Mali. Who was Priest of village Goddess. On her death he married again a khetriya Bride. Whose descendants have occupied the Gadi of the two States Nayagarh and Khandapara. After two or three generations the limit of state was extended from Gunamati to the Present Capital of Nayagarh. The 23rd Chief was the last of the lineal descendants of Suryamani Singh. He occupied the Gadi for a year and was succeeded by Raja Raghunath Singh. A blood relation, who died without heir in 1897 and while on death Bed he authorised his younger Rani to adopt a son, who ascended the Gadi . His grandson Krushna Chandra Singh Mandhata was the last ruler of the state and during his rule Nayagarh Along with other states merged with Orissa in 1948.

The aboriginal “Savaras and Kandhas” are the indigenous people of Nayagarh district. The Aryans came later, besides there are people of Semitic and Islamic faiths.

Ninth king of this dynasty "Bagel Singh" (1480–1510) came on hunting to a place in between Rukshi and Balaram mountains and saw a wonderful sight that a rabbit pressed down a dog there. After seeing this he selected and shifted his capital to this place. As per his name this place was known as "Baghua Nayagarh". The place where such an event occurred is now known as "KukurTasara".

12th King of Nayagarh Raghunath Singh (1565–1595) was highly powerful. During this time Muslims had already captured Orissa and the atmosphere of the coastal Orissa was fully indiscipline. Last independent king Mukunda Dev (1565) was defeated in Gohritikira and died. By taking the advantages of the political situations of coastal Orissa, Raghunath Singh attacked Ranapur and captured Odagaon, Sarankul and Baunsiapara area from Ranapur estate and dispossessed Nayagarh-Daspalla border area from the King of Boudh and Sunamuhin area of Odgaon from the King of Ghumusar. He also captured a portion from Banpur. Before death of Raghunath Singh divided his estate between his three sons. Harihar Singh was in possession of Nayagarh and Jadunath Singh got four Khandagrams (large area of land) which was known as Khandapara later. Gadadhar Singh was the son of Harihar Singh. When he was engaged in a fight with Ranpur estate the king of Ghumusar attacked Nayagarh. Pindik Patsahani of village Sunalati with 150 soldiers fought the great army of Ghumusar and defeated him. But, in subsequent war he was captured by the enemy and sacrificed his life. Gadadhar Sing's daughter married the great poet Upendra Bhanja of Ghumusar who settled at Malilsahi of Nayagarh estate after marriage. When British captured Orissa, Binayak Singh was the King of Nayagarh and the great Jadumani was his poet.

1.4 Economic Activities

The economic activities of the urban community is in better footing to provide varieties of jobs to the people and thereby creates for economic flourishing of the people that have inhabited within and outside. In our country most of the small and medium towns are primarily agrarian in character and they serve the surrounding as a center of collection and distribution besides being administrative and service Centers. On the above consideration the economic base of Nayagarh can be evaluated Nayagarh town is District Headquarters of Nayagarh District, its economic activities are mostly confined to service, trade and commerce.

Nayagarh town is an important urban center, situated on the junction of two main Roads i.e. National Highway No. 224 and MDR -68. The commercial activities of the town are mainly retail in nature. It is a trading center of the district for collection and distribution of materials. Forest products, Vegetables, Paddy and Sugar cane are the main Commodities transacted in this town. One daily market functions in the town in front of State Bank of India. Notified Area of Council has 130 Nos of organized shops in the Town. Another weekly market is functioning near Bolangi Bandha. There is also a Meat/ Fish market functioning near taxi stand having 15 no s of Pindis. It is the feeding center of all trade and commerce to its hinterland. Besides the NAC market, the town has some important commercial centers, like Rajiv Market, Jubilee Market, Priyadarshini Market, Mohapatra Shopping Complex and R.C.M.S. Shopping Complex. There are 1875 organized shops in the town.

1.5 Industrial Areas

Among the industrial units, there is a sugar factory Situated at Panipoila, just outside the NAC area. The other important industries of the Town are Aluminum Factory, Saw Mills,

Flour and Rice Mills, Oil Mills, Bakery, Printing Press, Wooden Furniture, Trunk Factory, Cycle stand making Factory, Gudakhu Factory and Power Looms. The important products of the industries are Sugar, Flour, Oil, Trunk, Cycle stand, wooden furniture etc.

1.6 Financial Institutions

There are seven Commercial Banks functioning within the town for rendering finance to the needy Entrepreneurs namely; State Bank of India have two branches, Puri Gram Bank is one branch, UCO Bank is having one branch, Indian Overseas Bank is also having one branch and two Cooperative Banks. Apart from that nos. of Women SHGs are also lending money for small business purposes.

1.7 Demographic Composition and Growth

The town spreads over an area of 15.54 sq. kms. The NAC comprises of 13 Nos.of wards. During 1961, the population of the town was, 5815 which decreased to 5209 Persons in 1971, which may be due to economic retardation. But the growth of population made headway in the year 1981, 1991 and 2001 having population 7760, 10464 and 14311 respectively which can be seen from the table below:

Table No. 1. Decade wise population Growth, Density, Sex ratio and Literacy in Nayagarh town from 1961 to 2001

Year	Population	Actual Variation	% Variation.	Gross Density per Sq.Km.	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	No. of literates	Literacy %
1961	5815	--	--	374	3.311	2.504	756	2.887	49.65
1971	5209	606(-)	10.42	335	3.027	2.182	721	3.552	68.19
1981	7760	2551	48.97	499	4.523	3.237	716	5.899	76.02
1991	10464	2704	34.85	673	5.846	4.618	790	8.307	79.39
2001	14.311	3847	36.76	921	7.725	6.586	853	12.038	92.87
Source : Census of India.									

The above table shows the growth and literacy rate of population. During 1971 – 81 the growth rate was 48.97% which decreased to 34.85% in 1991 and again increased to 36.76% in 2001. The gross density per sq. km was 374 persons in the year 1961, which increased to 921 persons in the year 2001. The literacy rate was 49.65% in the Year 1961 has been increased to 92.87% in 2001. The current demographic details of the town are shown in the table given below.

Table No. 2. Current Demography of Nayagarh town

Ward No.	Household	Total	Male	Female	SC	Male	Female	ST	Male	Female
1	233	1120	613	507	6	3	3	-	-	-
2	281	1243	659	584	67	36	31	33	15	18
3	252	1401	779	662	97	63	34	9	8	1
4	161	780	410	370	456	234	222	4	2	2
5	115	690	370	320	7	2	5	-	-	-
6	201	980	509	471	126	63	63	-	--	-
7	182	990	539	441	151	77	74	-	-	-
8	169	843	426	417	95	49	46	2	2	-
9	168	1230	757	473	154	93	61	80	72	8
10	325	1548	829	719	-	-	-	6	2	4
11	276	1311	671	640	87	39	48	-	-	-
12	259	1238	659	579	29	18	11	3	2	1
13	183	940	489	549	3	3	-	-	-	-
Total	2805	14314	7710	6732	1278	680	598	137	103	34

It seems from the above table that 7 wards are more peopulated than others. Similarly SC population are scattered in nature in all most all wards and more concentration in ward no. 4, 6, 7, and 9 wards, where as maximum ST population is only ward no 9 that to only 80 people which include 8 ST women only. Nayagarh has a population of 14,311. Males constitute 54% of the population and females 46%. Nayagarh has an average literacy rate of 84%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 87%, and female literacy is 81%. In Nayagarh, 9% of the population is under 6 years of age. The figure given below shows the distribution of population in the different wards of the Nayagarh town.

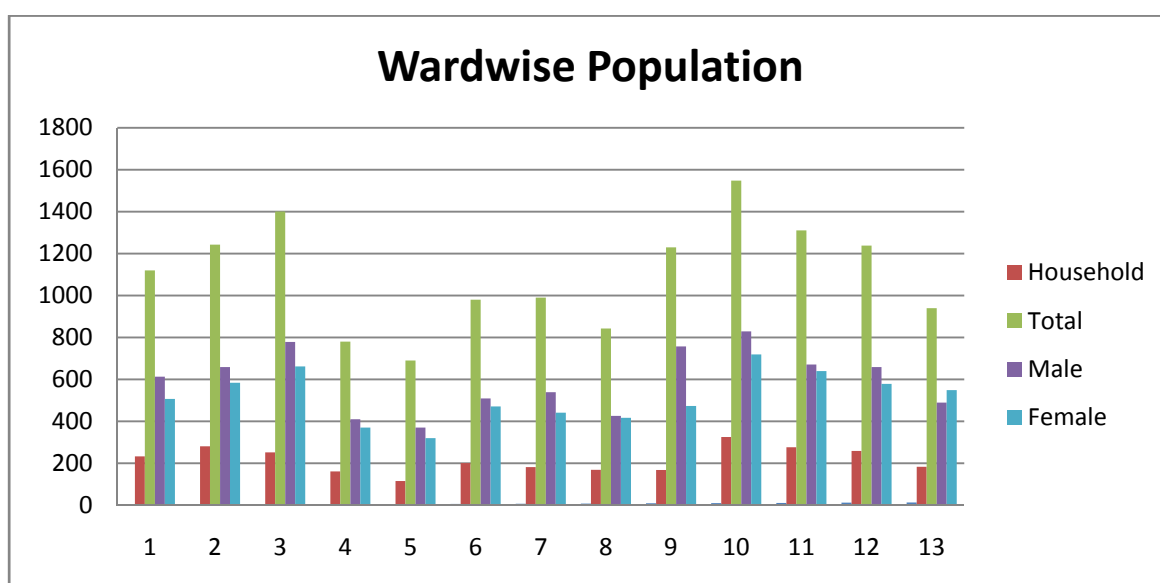


Figure No. 2: Ward-wise distribution of population in Nayagarh town (As per the census 2001)

There are 15 slums in all 13 wards of Nayagarh NAC area, where as 6 slums are authorized and recent developed 9 slums are yet to authorize by the NAC administration. Most of the slum populations are from the nearby rural areas came to the city in search of work and employment.

The population of Nayagarh town has been projected for the year 2031. Four methods have been adopted for estimating the population of Nayagarh town. Such as Arithmetic Progression, Registrar General's Method, Geometric Progression and Natural increase & migration Method. However, the population figures of Natural Increase and Migration Method of 25,230 has been considered as the potential Population for 2031.

Table No. 3. Population Projection for Nayagarh town

Sl.No.	Year	Existing Population.	Projected Population.			
			Arithmetic Progression Method.	Registrar General's Method	Geometric Progression Method.	Natural Increase & Migration Method
1.	1961	5.815	-	-	-	-
2.	1971	5.209	-	-	-	-
3.	1981	7.760	-	-	-	-
4.	1991	10.464	-	-	-	-
5.	2001	14.311	-	-	-	-
6.	2006	-	16.235	16.940	16.670	16.485
7.	2011	-	18.160	19.575	19.435	19.000
8.	2016	-	20.080	22.205	22.625	21.885
9.	2021	-	22.005	24.835	26.390	25.230
10.	2031	-	23.413	27.301	37.855	27.300
11.	2037	-	25.233	30.599	45.985	42.577

Source: Census of India & Directorate of Town Planning, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

1.8 Major Festivals

As the town is mostly Hindu dominated and mostly celebrated the Hindu festivals. The town is also celebrated the festivals of Muslims and Christians as well. The Car Festival of Nayagarh is one of the famous festivals along with Ravanapodi , Pana Sanakranti of Dakhinakali at Nayagarh. Shivaratri of Sri Ladubaba at Sarankul , Magha Saptami(Kantilo Mela) at Kantilo and Ram Navami at Odagaon

2. The ULB

A municipality first existed in Nayagarh town during the Durbar administration in 1940 during the time of Sri Krushna Chandrasingh Mandhata for maintaining cleanliness of the town. The Municipality at that time functioned under a board called "Sanitation" as the history of Nayagarh Municipality and after merger of the ex-state with the state of Orissa. The Board continued the function till 1952. Then a joint committee was formed to manage the work of the municipality for sometime but, was subsequently the joint committee was abolished by Govt of Orissa. Then the municipality was being managed by an adhoc committee. It received financial aid from the govt. of Orissa to meet its expanses. The figure given below shows the map of Nayagarh town. The formation of the Nayagarh Notified Area Council was on 13th July 1953 by vide notification No.4475/LSG dt.13.5.1953.

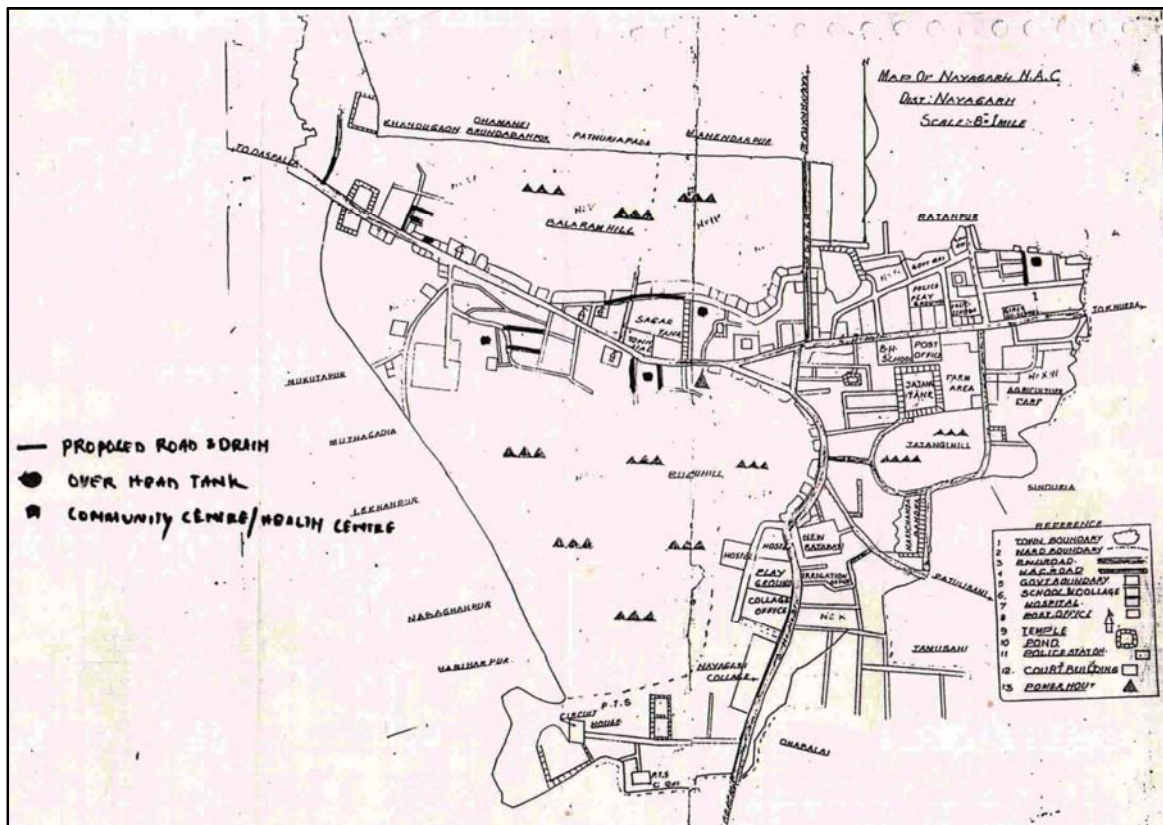


Figure No. 3: Map of Nayagarh NAC

The Nayagarh NAC has an area of 7.77square kilometers and the population was 5,209 according to the census of 1971. Prior to 1973 the NAC constituted of 11 wards with 12 councilors. In 1973 Nayagarh NAC area has been reconstituted and divided into 10 wards, one of which double seated. One ward is reserved for SC and another ward is for ST candidates. The first election to the NAC was held in 1973.

Currently there are 13 wards in the Nayagarh NAC area. 6 women councilors and 7 male councilors are there, out of that two wards are ST categories, both the ST seats are having female candidates and one ward is belongs to SC category. Table given below shows the details.

Table No. 4: Ward details of Nayagarh town

Category of Reservation	Ward No.
General	9,8,7,6,5,1
General Women	3, 10,12,13
ST *	11
ST Women	2
SC	4
* One women candidate was elected from the ST ward, so both ST wards are belongs to ST women.	

The general administration of the NAC is managed by the Chairperson who is elected from among the councilors. The Executive Officer, one of the Orissa government officer deputed to NAC to executes the resolutions passed by the council. During discussion with the councilors, it was revealed that most of the works are pending due to lack of a dedicated Executive Officer for the NAC. The current EO is having an additional charge of the NAC, unable to give time for the work of NAC. Now the state government is planning to have an urban cadre of officers for the ULBs to provide fulltime officers to the ULBs.

2.1 Political Representation

Current MLA and Deputy Chief Whip, Govt. Odisha is Mr. Arun Kumar Sahoo who won the seat for the second term in State elections in 2009 represents this town. Previous MLAs from this seat were Arun Kumar Sahoo (2004–2009), Bhagabat Behera who won this seat representing BJD in 2000, representing Janata Dal in 1990, representing JNP in 1985 and 1977, Sitakanta Mishra of INC in 1995, Bansidhar Sahoo of INC(I) in 1980. Nayagarh was a part of Bhubaneswar (Lok Sabha constituency) and after delimitation it is part of Puri Lok Sabha constituency from 2009.

2.2 HR and Staff Position

In Orissa the staffing patterns in ULB is in three phases. The first phase is the executive officers are from government of Orissa and appointed at ULBs on deputation basis. The middle level officer such as Engineers is having an Urban Cadre and transferred to other ULBs with a fixed time frame. The supporting staffs are appointed by the state government and the fourth grade employees are appointed by the concerned ULBs to discharge their activities effectively.

During interaction with staff and Councilors it is revealed that Nayagarh NAC has a problem of Executive Officer most of the time because the EO always having an additional charge of any other dept. in the district and unable to provide full time to the function of NAC. Most of the works hampered due to non availability of a fulltime Executive Officer. Currently only 47 staff members are in the NAC against 64 sanction posts and 17 posts are lying vacant since a long time. The staff strength of the local body is 47 and its conservancy staff number is 28. One Sanitary Inspector, One Vaccinator and One Disinfector constitute the Public Health Team, who supervises the public health and sanitation of the town. Current staff position is given in the figure below:

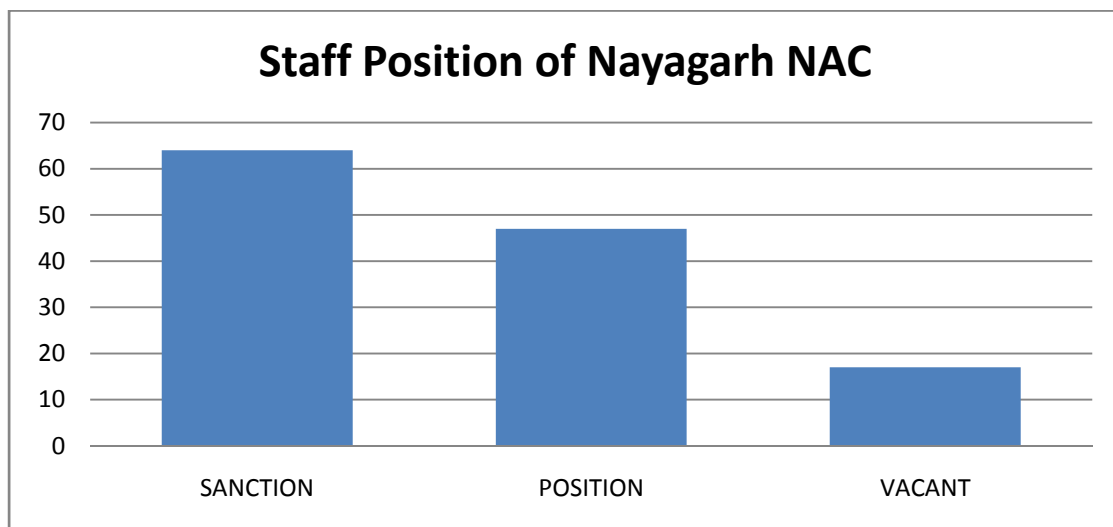


Figure No. 4: Staffing Pattern of Nayagarh NAC

There is one position vacant in Class – II position and 14 positions are vacant in class- III and IV, which creates problem for NAC to deliver the services effectively. During interaction with staff NAC it was revealed that there are five sweepers are engaged in other works instead of their own work, so the cleaning part of the town is also suffers on daily basis. In this case we cannot say that the service delivery affects due to lack of adequate staff.

The Executive Officer executes the resolutions passed by the council from time to time. General Administration is controlled by the Executive Officer who is deputed from the Govt. of Orissa.

2.3 Zonal Committees

As per the 74th CAA Basti Worker Management Committees (BWMC) are formed for slum development. There has been six BWMCs has been formed in 6 slums and 9 more committees formation is under process in 9 unauthorized slums. All infrastructural facilities related to slum development are looked after this committees. The Community Organizer is responsible for formation and functional of the BWMCs.

2.4 General Body

All NAC has a body of Council shall be responsible for development of the Notified areas. The Council supposes to approve all developmental programmes and the Executive Officer is responsible for the execution of the programme along with the technical personnel of NAC. There is no general body of the NAC. Every quarter the Council meets and reviews the existing work and plan for new one.

2.5 Housing

As per 1991 Census, there were 1697 residential houses accommodating 1952 households showing a shortage of 255 housing Units as against 1260 occupied residential houses accommodating 1409 households and a shortage of 149 housing units in 1981. Presently, an obvious shortage of 325 housing Units has been assessed including old and dilapidated houses due to District Headquarter. The housing shortage can be met out by developing infrastructure like; road, water supply, drainage, sewerage, electricity, transportation and open spaces etc. Under the IHSDP, 55 houses are completed, 90 houses are under progress. 227 houses have been planned to have to connect with water supply, drainage, electricity etc.

2.6 Roads

At present there is no organized Bus Stand at Nayagarh town. This town is a four way nodal centre connecting Boudh-Kandhamal, Khandapara-Kantilo, Aska-Berhampur and Khurdha-Bhubaneswar through NH and MDR. The town is situated on the junction of two main roads National Highway No.224. This indicates the scope for tremendous economic development of the area as a centre for trade and commerce. About 80 numbers of buses are plying through the town daily from different directions. Apart from this Trucks, Matadoors, Taxi, Two wheelers Cycles and Cycle Rickshaw are play a vital role for regional communication. In absence of an organised, Bus Stand, Buses are generally parked on the main road side near four way junction. Paucity of funds is the main hindrance towards construction of new roads as well as repair and maintenance of existing roads. Grants and taxes collected by the N.A.C. are not sufficient enough for maintenance of internal roads. The N.A.C. is maintaining the following categories of roads:

a)	Earthen	-	15.88 Kms.
b)	Morrom	-	06.81 Kms.
c)	Metalled	-	09.35 Kms.
d)	Asphalt	-	49.95 Kms.
e)	Cement Concrete	-	19.21 Kms.

2.7 Organised Shopping Complex

Some Organised shopping complexes are found in the town. The existing commercial activities of the town are mostly found along the transportation corridors. The Notified Area Council has constructed 100 numbers of shops of different strategic locations.

Additional 50 numbers of shops are under construction by District Rural Development Agency near Bolangibandha. However, keeping in view the commercial need of the town is absorbs 24% (approx) of the total workforce, additional shopping facilities need to be created for development in the Commercial Sector.

2.8 Water Supply

The provision of water supply of the town is mostly met out through piped water, Tube wells & Wells. A public water supply system is in operation, from rivers Dahuka and three nos production well within N.A.C. area only. The above river water is the main source of water supply having capacity of 1.05 MLD of water per day being supplied through 576 private connections and 48 public stand posts. Apart from this, 15 public wells, 6000 private wells and 134 tube wells are also providing protected water to the inhabitants.

2.9 Street Lighting

Street Light provision is an essential requirement in the urban area. The streets of the town have been provided with 271 street light points which includes, 265 Sodium Vapours, 1 Mini High-mast light and 5 Semi-Max lights only. The Notified Area Council is lacking 25 nos.of Sodium Vapour, 200 nos.of Single Bar and 500 nos.of Ordinary Bulb. All the streets of the town are not lighted enough due to paucity of funds.

2.10 Sanitation

Nayagarh town by virtue of its location has got a slope direction from west to east. The Notified Area Council has constructed 15000 mtrs. of Pucca-drains yet. However, a well planned drainage system is necessary for the town. There is no sewerage provision in the town. Garbage is collected through tractor and disposed off in different water logging land of the town. Solid Waste Management is required for the town for making available organic manure for use in agro-horticultural field.

2.11 Rain Water Drain

With drains being planned on either side of NH 57, rainwater overflowing on to the main road of the town may soon become a thing of the past. The two kilometre long drain would mark the exit for rainwater at Pratap Prasad on the outskirts of the town. Local MLA and Government Deputy Chief Whip Arun Sahoo had laid the foundation stone for the first phase work on the 16,000 metre long drain that would be taken up from Medical Square to Sinduria. It would come up at an estimated cost of Rs 1.25 crore.

2.12 Kalyan Mandap / Town Hall

The town has a Town Hall at Old Town, Nayagarh. The town records a population of 14.311 in 2001 and deprive of the facility to have at least one Kalyan Mandap. One Kalyan Mandap has been constructed in ward No.1 for future need of the people in terms of conducting marriages, thread ceremonies, meetings, exhibitions and other allied functions.

2.13 Educational Institutions

There are 48 educational institutions in the town which include, 7 Nursery Schools, 7 Lower Primary Schools, 7 Primary Schools, 4 M.E. Schools, 3 High Schools, 2 Colleges, 1 Sanskrit School-cum-college, 5 Type institutions, 3 Computer Training Centers, 7 Tailoring Institute and 1 Police Training School.

2.14 Other Facilities

Nayagarh town as an Urban Local Body (ULB) thrives to serve the locality with its limited funds. In our country most of the Local Bodies have failed to provide minimum facility which the community requires. The social cultural and Economic Progress of an Urban Community can be represented through Urban Services and facilities. The town at present does not have any organised open space except one Children's Park located at the heart of the town. There is one public library functions in the K.C. club, Nayagarh. Above all seven Bank, four Lodges, four IBs, two Cinema Halls, three Post Offices, and a Police Station are functioning in the town for the better utility and service to the citizens. The existing Burial and Cremation ground of Master Plan area close to the rural settlement may continue for the basic necessity of a community.

3. Economic Performance of Nayagarh NAC

Urban Local Bodies do not have a sound financial base. Many of them are relatively weak reflecting their increased dependence on the state government and external sources like the grants received from the Finance Commissions. At the same time they are found reluctant to take serious steps to improve their weak fiscal position.

Nayagarh NAC has been following the single entry (cash-based) accounting system for maintaining the municipal accounts. For the purposes of analysis, all the account items are broadly categorized under the following major heads of Receipts (Income) and Expenditure:

(i) Receipts / Income: All recurring and non-recurring items of income are included under this head. Income includes the receipt of the corporation under rates and taxes, license and other fees, receipt under special Act, revenue derived from municipal property and power apart from taxation, grants and contribution for general and special purposes, miscellaneous and extraordinary and debt.

(ii) Expenditure: All expenditure of corporation can be categorized under general administration and collection charges, collection of taxes and fees, public safety, public health, medical, public convenience, public instruction, miscellaneous and extraordinary and debt.

The income of the N.A.C, Nayagarh is derived from Govt. grants and loans, rents from market buildings, fees from daily and weekly markets, tax on carriages and carts, fees from parking space, license from rickshaw and rickshaw pullers, fees from ponds and tanks, fees from street-lights and license for bicycles. Besides these holding tax is the main source of income. However the own income of the NAC is not at all adequate to provide satisfactory level of service to the inhabitants. The inhabitants should be prepared to pay higher tax for better service. The major heads are listed in the table given below.

Table No. 5: Income and Expenditure Heads of Nayagarh NAC

Receipts Heads	Expenditure Heads
Rates and Taxes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tax on Holding ▪ Tax on Carriages, Carts, Horses & Other animals ▪ Water Tax ▪ Lighting Tax ▪ Latrine Tax ▪ Drainage Tax ▪ Profession Tax ▪ Poll Tax ▪ Education Tax ▪ Other Taxes 	General Administration and Collection Charges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General Administration and Collection Charges (Office establishment, Contingency, Conveyance, Dearness, Travel, Leave Salary and Pensionary and Others) ▪ Collection of Taxes and Fees (Establishment DLR, Contingency, Conveyance, Dearness and Others) ▪ Collection of Ferry Rents ▪ Survey and Land ▪ Refunds ▪ Pensions and Gratuities
License and Other Fees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fee on registration of Dogs ▪ Fees on Vessels ▪ License fees for Projections and Erections ▪ Cart Stand fees ▪ License fees for offensive and dangerous trades etc. ▪ License fees on private markets ▪ Other fees 	Public Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fire establishment and equipment ▪ Lighting establishment and equipment ▪ Payment for rewards for destruction of Notorious Animals ▪ Others
Receipts Under Special Acts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pounds ▪ Ferry Rents ▪ Others 	Public Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment Charges ▪ Training of Vaccinators ▪ Epidemic Charges ▪ Fairs, Festivals & Exhibitions ▪ Other Sanitary Arrangements ▪ Drainage & Sewerage Works ▪ Water Supply & Water works ▪ Conservancy ▪ Maintenance of Vital Statistic

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Markets, Cart Stands and Slaughter Houses ▪ Miscellaneous
Revenue from Property apart from Taxation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rent of Lands, Buildings, Saraies, Dharmasalas, Dak Bunglows etc. ▪ Sale proceeds of Lands ▪ Revenue Receipts ▪ Sale proceeds of Unservicable articles ▪ Conservancy receipts other than taxes ▪ Fees and Revenue from Education Instruction ▪ Fees and Revenue from Medical Instruction ▪ Fees and Revenue from Markets, Slaughter Houses etc. maintained by NAC ▪ Other fees ▪ Fines under Municipal and Other Acts ▪ Interest on Investment 	Medical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment ▪ Scholarships ▪ Training of Nurses, Midwives, Dhais etc. ▪ Contribution to Govt. ▪ Other contributions ▪ Maternity and Child Welfare ▪ Other Charges
Grants and Contribution (for general and special purposes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From Govt. (General, Education, Medical, Sanitation, Maintenance of Roads, UIDSSMT, Other) ▪ From Local Funds (General, Education, Medical, Sanitation, Maintenance of Roads) ▪ Grants and contributions from other sources 	Public Convenience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pounds ▪ Sarais, Dak Bunglows etc. ▪ Planting & preservation of Trees on Roads, Public Places and Maintenance of Public Gardens ▪ Veterinary Charges ▪ Improvement of Cattle ▪ Contribution for General Purpose ▪ Maintenance of Public Tanks and Wells ▪ Contruction of Houses for disables and houseless persons ▪ Abating Offensive and Dangerous trades & Removing Noxious Vegetation ▪ Dairy Forms
Miscellaneous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recoveries account of services rendered ▪ Warrant fees, Distraint fees etc. ▪ Fishery rents ▪ Other items 	Public Works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment ▪ Building ▪ Stores and Plant ▪ Burning and Burial Ground ▪ Miscellaneous
Extraordinary and Debt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sale proceeds of securities ▪ Loans ▪ Advances ▪ Deposit 	Public Instruction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary Education ▪ Secondary and Other Education ▪ Libraires and Reading Rooms ▪ Museums, monuments, Gymnasium

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of Teachers ▪ Establishment of Scholarship ▪ Maintenance of Hostels ▪ Miscellaneous
	<p>Miscellaneous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interest on Loans ▪ law Charges ▪ Stationary and Printing ▪ Provident Fund ▪ Cost of Work done for private individuals ▪ Standard Weight and Measures ▪ Disposal of Unclaimed Corpses ▪ Relient Works in times of Famine etc. ▪ Census ▪ Contribution for treatment of municipal employees ▪ Expenditure on indigent patient for Treatment of special diseases ▪ Unforseen and Extraordinary charges
	<p>Extraordinary and Debt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investment ▪ Repayment of Loans ▪ Advances ▪ Deposits

From the above table it can be seen that the entire earnings of the NAC are broadly covered under seven categories and similarly the expenditure of the NAC can be divided broadly into nine categories.

3.1 Receipts of Nayagarh NAC

All recurring items of income and expenditure are included under this head. The breakup of this head includes taxes and non taxes levied, corporation share of taxes levied by the Government, fees collected by the NAC and miscellaneous receipts on the income side, and salaries, maintenance expenditure, etc. on the expenditure side. As far as the revenue receipts are concerned the following are the major heads under which the Nayagarh NAC derives its income from. Table given below shows the details:

Table No. 6: Revenue Receipt Heads for Nayagarh NAC

Sl. No.	Heads
1	Tax of Revenue
2	Assigned Revenues and Compensation
3	Rental Income from Municipal Properties
4	Fees and User Charges
5	Miscellaneous

6	Extra Ordinary and Debt
7	Government Grant

From the above table it can be seen that there are major seven heads under which the receipts of the municipal corporation can be classified. These range from revenue from different taxes levied by the corporation to the various grants received from the government. The municipal corporation also gets income by charging user fees on various services. The table given below shows the receipts of the Nayagarh NAC under different heads during last four years.

Table No. 7: Revenue Receipt under different heads for Nayagarh NAC

Heads	Amount in Rs.			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Rates and Taxes	41,98,618	63,55,857	67,72,156	72,07,780
License and Other Fees	13,00,000	17,75,000	21,25,000	31,82,000
Receipts Under Special Acts	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
Revenue from Property apart from Taxation	37,09,660	54,22,000	50,16,000	49,40,000
Grants and Contribution (All)	1,64,00,000	6,54,79,443	8,30,50,000	12,40,55,000
Miscellaneous	3,11,570	72,57,000	5,40,000	20,12,000
Extraordinary and Debt	90,00,000	71,00,000	61,00,000	70,00,000
Source: Nayagarh NAC				

From the above table it can be seen that over the years the major source of revenue for the town has been through various government grants. Although the NAC is able to generate some resources from rates and taxes and extraordinary and debts, the amount is very limited as compared to the receipts under grants and contributions from the govt. Receipts under special acts for the NAC is fixed at around six lakhs per year for the last four years. While the NAC received Rs. 1.64 crores in the year 2007-08, it rose to around Rs. 6.5 crores in the subsequent year 2008-09. This amount further rose to around Rs. 8.3 crores and Rs. 12.4 crores, in the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. The income of the NAC from all the heads have increased over the years except for receipt under special acts. Revenue from property apart from taxation has seen mixed trends over the years. While it increased during 2008-09 as compared to the year 2007-08, thereafter it has witnessed small decline. The following figure shows the details of revenue collection for Nayagarh NAC over different years.

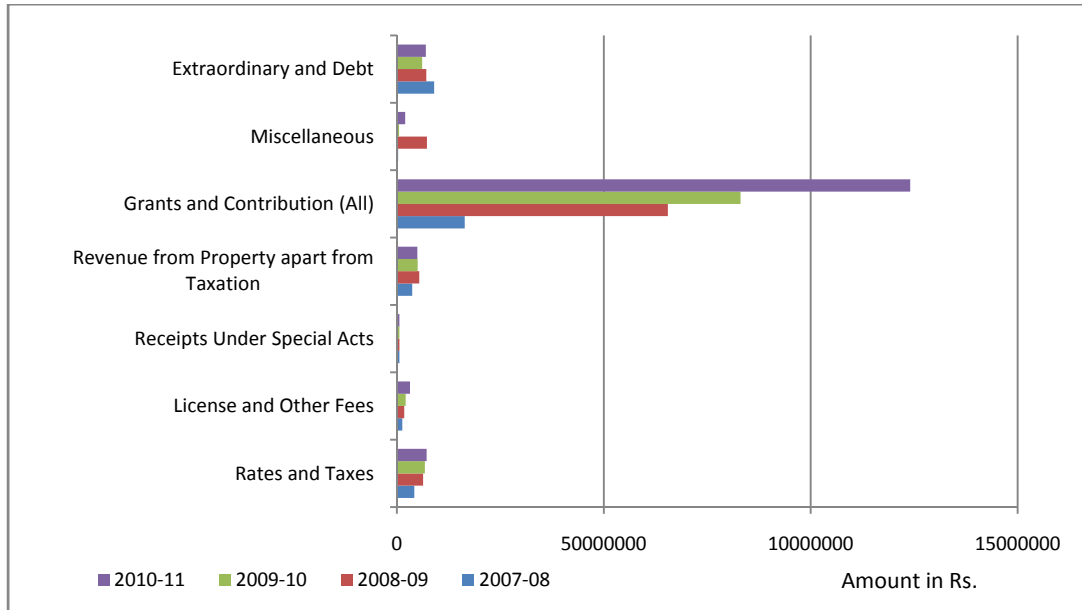


Figure No. 5: Revenue Receipt under different heads for Nayagarh NAC

(i) Revenue of the NAC during 2007-08

During the year 2007-08 the total revenue for the NAC stood at a little above Rs. 3.5 crores. The following figure shows the details of the receipts for Nayagarh town. The figure given below shows the share of each head to the total revenue for the year 2007-08.

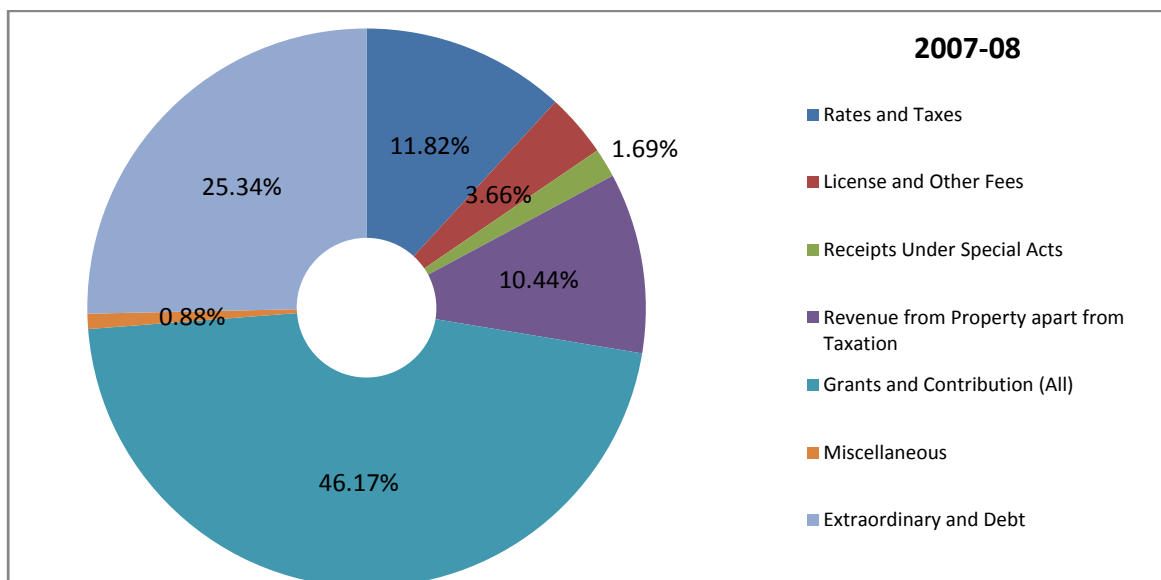


Figure No. 6: Percentage of Revenue Receipt under different heads for Nayagarh NAC during the year 2007-08

From figure 6 it can be seen that grants and contribution from govt. and other sources account for nearly half of the revenue for the NAC. Around 46% of the receipts for the NAC are

through this head. The next major source of revenue for the town is via receipts from extraordinary and debt sources. This accounts for nearly 25.3% of the total revenue for the NAC. The share of revenues from property and rates and taxes are also in double digits and they account for 11.8% and 10.4% respectively. The revenue from other sources are negligible as compared to the above figures and jointly they contribute even less than 7% of the income of the town.

(ii) Revenue of the NAC during 2008-09

During the year 2007-08 the total revenue for the NAC stood at a little above Rs. 9.39 crores. The following figure shows the details of the receipts for Nayagarh town. The figure given below shows the share of each head to the total revenue for the year 2008-09.

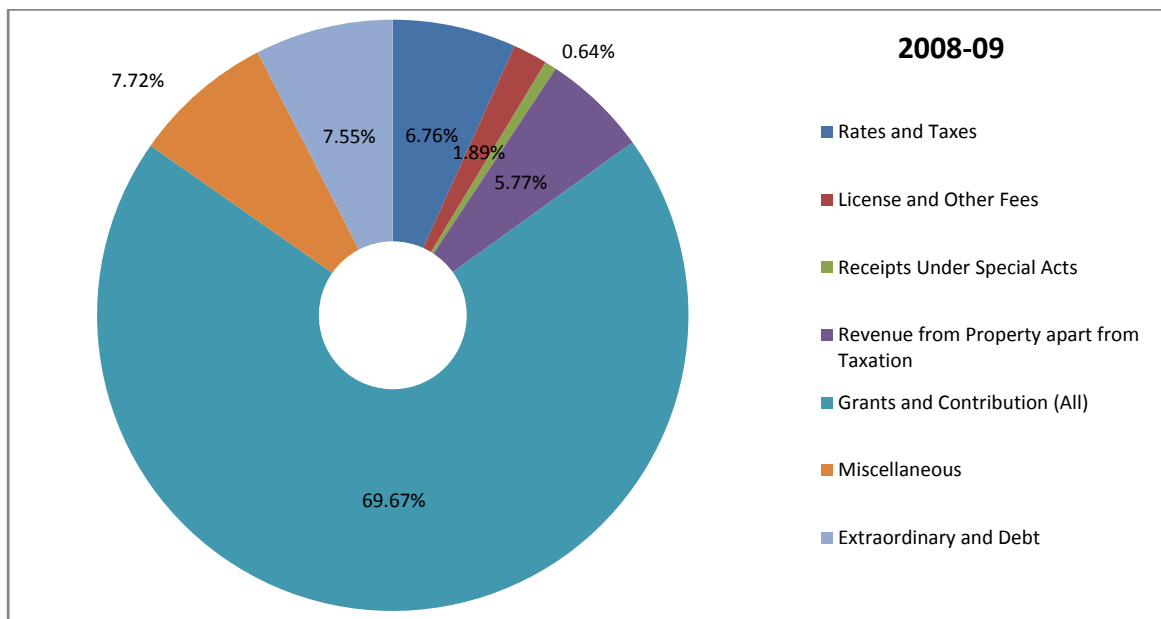


Figure No. 7: Percentage of Revenue Receipt under different heads for Nayagarh NAC during the year 2008-09

From figure 7 it can be seen that grants and contribution from govt. and other sources account for more than half of the revenue for the NAC. Around 70% of the receipts for the NAC are through this head and this is considerably increased as compared to the previous year 2007-08. The share of income of the town from the other sources is very low as compared to this and is even less than 10%. The receipts from miscellaneous sources and extraordinary and debt sources are more or less similar. While the share of the former is around 7.72% of the total income that of latter is around 7.55% of the total earnings of the town. The income from rates and taxes accounts for around 6.76% of the total revenue of the NAC. The earnings from license and other fees and receipts under special acts stay at 1.89% and 0.64% respectively and has fallen sharply as compared to the previous year. The NAC’s revenue from property (apart from taxation) accounts to around 5.7% of the total revenue of the NAC.

(iii) Revenue of the NAC during 2009-10

During the year 2009-10 the total revenue for the NAC stood at a little above Rs. 10.42 crores. The following figure shows the details of the receipts for Nayagarh town. The figure given below shows the share of each head to the total revenue for the year 2009-10.

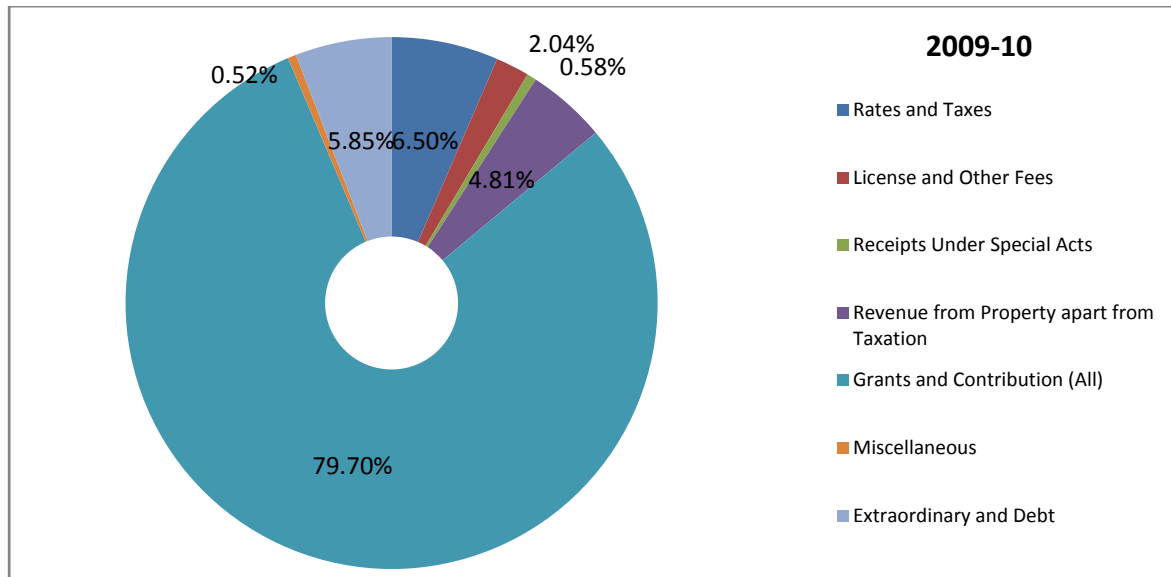


Figure No. 8: Percentage of Revenue Receipt under different heads for Nayagarh NAC during the year 2009-10

From figure 8 it can be seen that grants and contribution from govt. and other sources account for more than three-fourth of the revenue for the NAC. Around 80% of the receipts for the NAC are through this head and this has considerably increased as compared to the previous years. Similarly the share of revenue from other heads of receipts has considerably decreased as compared to the previous years. The second major share of revenue is from rates and taxes of the NAC. This contributes around 6.5% of the total earnings of the Nayagarh town. As compared to these the income from other sources is very low and has also declined over the years.

(iv) Revenue of the NAC during 2010-11

During the year 2010-11 the total revenue for the NAC stood at a little above Rs. 14.89 crores. The following figure shows the details of the receipts for Nayagarh town. As compared to the previous years the major source of revenue for the town is through the various grants it receives from govt. and other sources. The figure given below shows the share of each head to the total revenue for the year 2010-11.

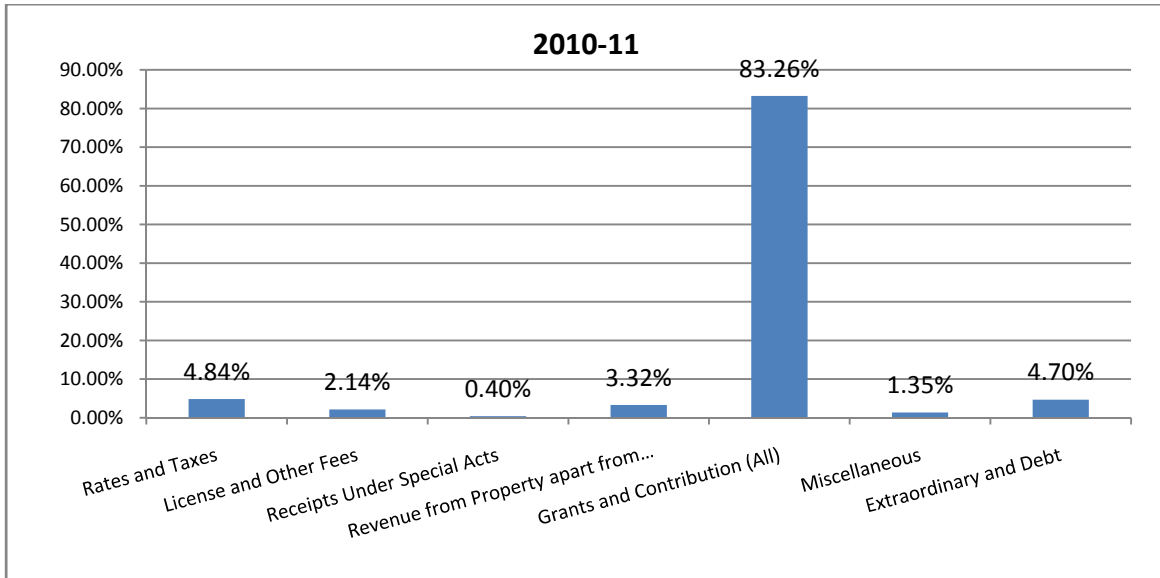


Figure No. 9: Percentage of Revenue Receipt under different heads for Nayagarh NAC during the year 2010-11

From figure 9 it can be seen that grants and contribution from govt. and other sources account for more than three-fourth of the revenue for the NAC. Around 83.2% of the receipts for the NAC are through this head and this has considerably increased as compared to the previous years. Similarly the share of revenue from other heads of receipts has considerably decreased as compared to the previous years and stands below 5%. The second source of revenue is the collection of the NAC from the rates and taxes and this contributes around 4.84% of the total revenue of the town. The third major source of revenue is the earning of the NAC from extraordinary and debt related sources, and this accounts for 4.7% of the total earnings of the Nayagarh NAC. The income of the NAC through revenue from property is around 3.32% of the total earnings while that from licenses and other fees is around 2.14% of the total earnings of the town. The income of the NAC from miscellaneous sources accounts for around 1.35% of its earnings while that from receipts under special acts is around 0.40%.

3.2 Expenditure of Nayagarh NAC

The expenditure of the NAC is recorded via nine heads as described in table 3 above. They are recorded under the following heads:

- General Administration and Collection Charges
- Public Safety
- Public Health
- Medical
- Public Convenience
- Public Works
- Public Instruction
- Miscellaneous
- Extraordinary and Debt

The figure given below shows the total expenditure of Nayagarh NAC over last four years starting from the year 2007-08.

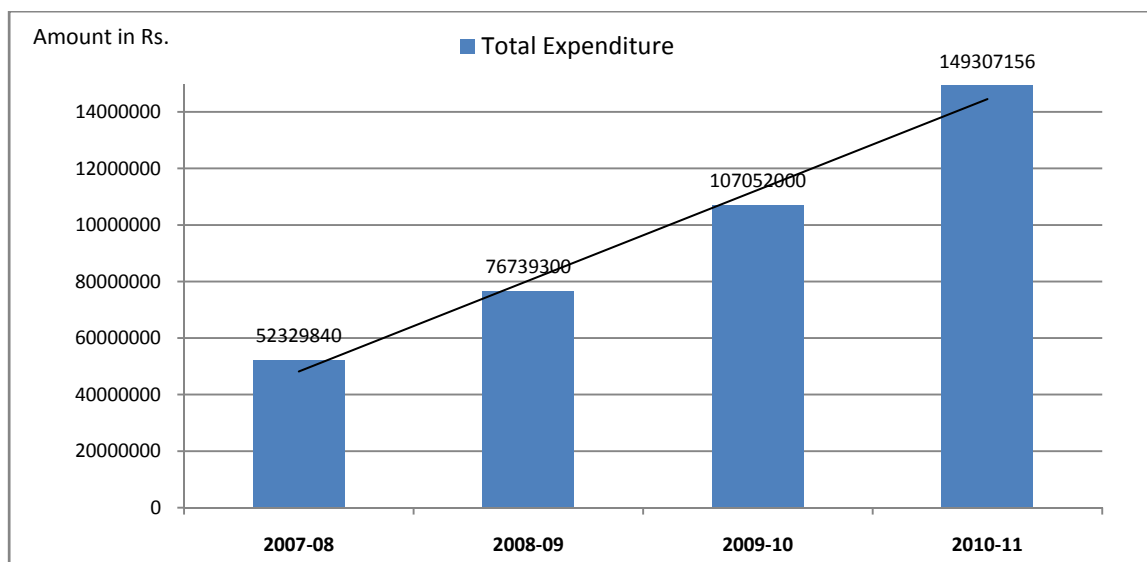


Figure No. 10: Total Expenditure of Nayagarh NAC over various years

From figure 10 it can be seen that the total expenditure for Nayagarh NAC have witnessed a gradual increase over the years. While in the year 2007-08 it stood at around Rs. 5.23 crores it rose to around Rs. 7.67 crores during the year 2008-09. The total expenditure further increased to around Rs. 10.70 crores in the year 2009-10 and last year (2010-11) it stood at around Rs. 14.93 crores. The expenditure goes mostly on the public works and public health which contributes a major portion of the total expenditure. Compared to this, only a smaller fraction is spent on general administration and collection charges. Table given below shows the detailed expenditure of the municipal corporation over the last five years.

(i) Expenses of the NAC during 2007-08

During the year 2007-08 the total expenditure of the NAC stood at a little above Rs. 5.23 crores. As described before the expenditure of the town is recorded under various heads covering all the activities undertaken by the town authorities. The following figure shows the details of the expenditure for Nayagarh town under different heads for the year 2007-08. It can be seen from the figure that the major expenditure of the NAC is on public health whereby around 47% of the total expenditure is concentrated. It is also interesting to note that there has been no expenditure of the NAC on the provision of medical facilities in the town. The second major spending is on public works and this amounts to around 27% of the total expenditure of Nayagarh NAC. The NAC spends around 11% for the town administration and collection charges. The share of expenditure under all other heads is quite low as compared to these and is even below 10% of the total expenditure of the NAC. The details are shown in figure 11.

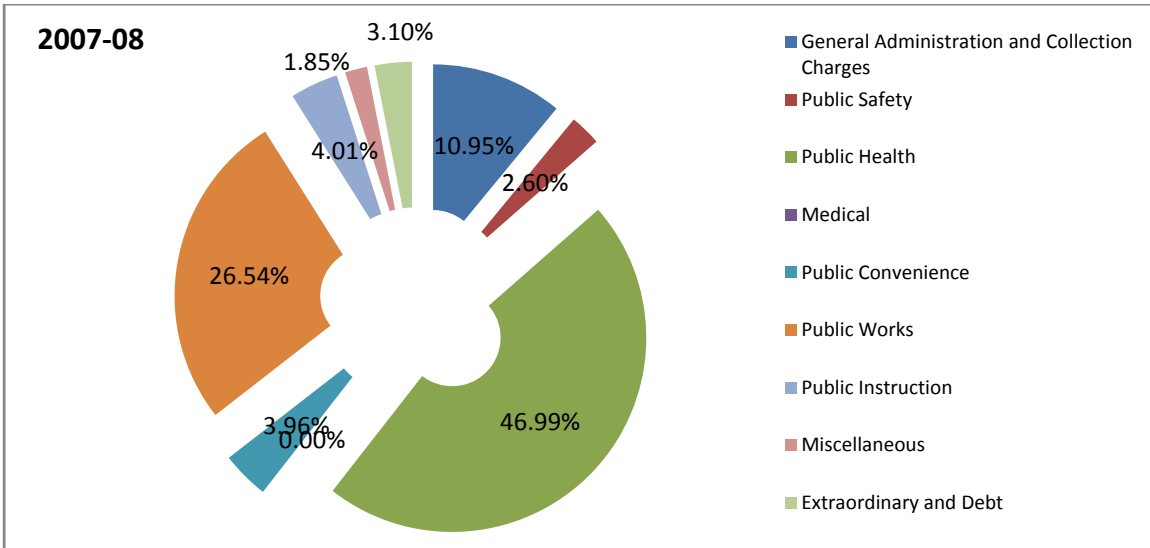


Figure No. 11: Share of Expenditure of Nayagarh NAC under different heads for the year 2007-08

(ii) Expenses of the NAC during 2008-09

During the year 2008-09 the total expenditure of the NAC stood at a little above Rs. 7.67 crores. The expenditure has marginally increased as compared to the figures for the previous years. The figure below shows the details.

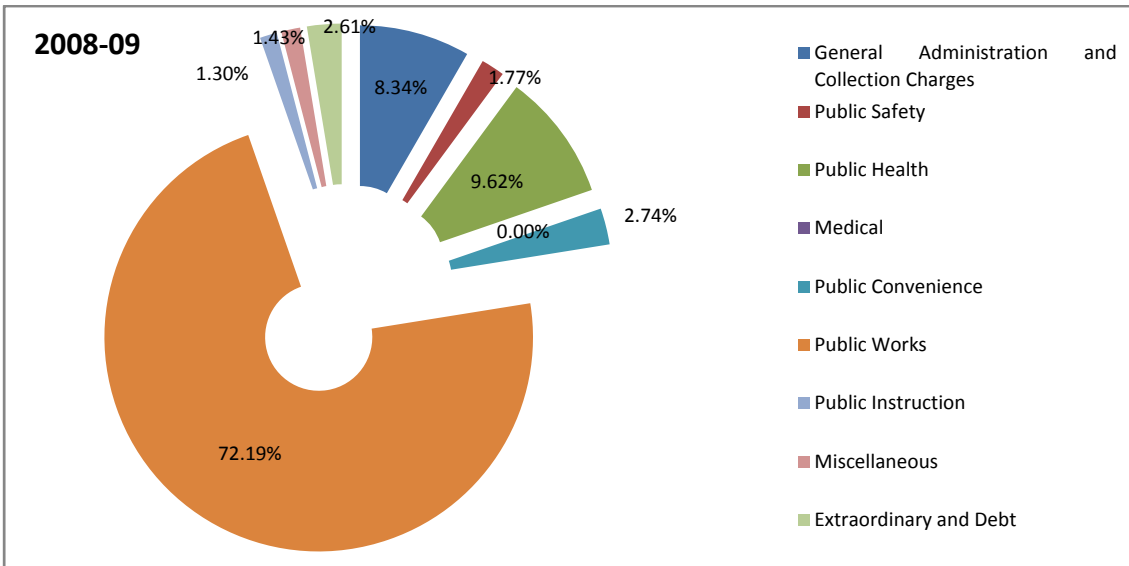


Figure No. 12: Share of Expenditure of Nayagarh NAC under different heads for the year 2008-09

From figure 12 it can be seen that the major expenditure of the NAC has been on public works accounting to around 72% of the total expenditure of the NAC. As compared to the previous year this is a huge increase amounting to more than two-third of the total

expenditure of the NAC during the year 2008-09. The expenditure on public health accounts to around 10% of the total expenditure well below the figures of the previous year. The town spends around 8.3% of its total expenditure on general administration and collection charges and this has also declined as compared to the figures of the previous year. The expenditure on other activities is very low as compared to these figures and is even below 3% of the total expenditure of the NAC.

(iii) Expenses of the NAC during 2009-10

During the year 2009-10 the total expenditure of the NAC stood at a little above Rs. 10.7 crores. The expenditure has marginally increased as compared to the figures for the previous years and touched double digits. The figure below shows the details.

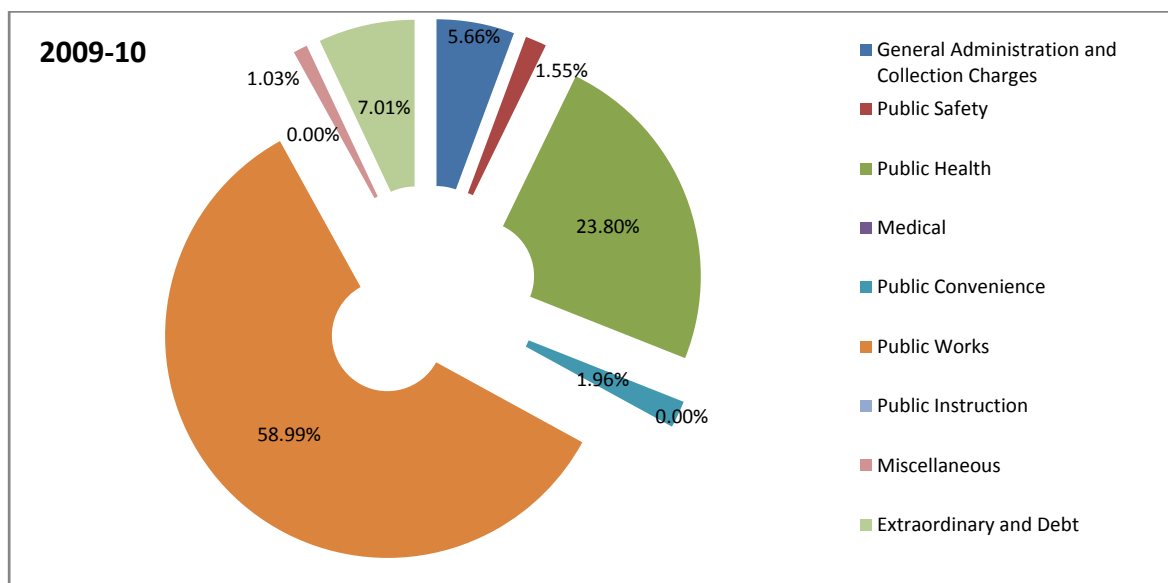


Figure No. 13: Share of Expenditure of Nayagarh NAC under different heads for the year 2009-10

From figure 13 it can be seen that the major expenditure of the NAC has been on public works accounting to around 59% of the total expenditure of the NAC. Although the share of this has reduced as compared to previous year but it is still above the half way mark. The decline is accompanied with an increase in the expenditure of the NAC on public health activities in the town. Around 24% of the total expenditure was on this particular head for the year 2009-10. As in the previous two years there is no expenditure of the NAC on medical services in the town. There is also no expenditure of the NAC on account of public instruction. Around 7% of the expenditure is under the head extraordinary and debt. The expenditure on general administration and collection charges has declined even further and stands at around 5.6% of the total expenditure.

(iv) Expenses of the NAC during 2010-11

During the year 2010-11 the total expenditure of the NAC stood at a little above Rs. 14.93 crores. The expenditure has significantly increased as compared to the figures for the previous years. The figure below shows the details.

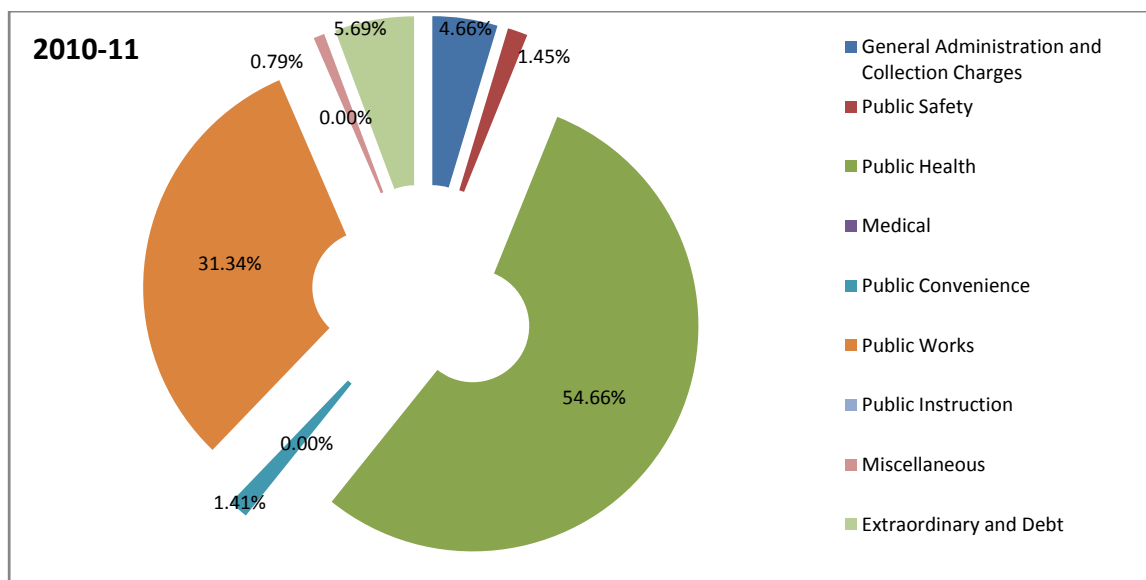


Figure No. 14: Share of Expenditure of Nayagarh NAC under different heads for the year 2010-11

From figure 14 it can be seen that the major expenditure of the NAC has been on public works accounting to around 55% of the total expenditure of the NAC. Though it has marginally decreased as compared to the previous year but is still above the half way mark. There is a sharp increase in the spending on public health by the NAC and around 31% of the total expenditure is under this head. As in the preceding year there has been no expenditure of the NAC on medical and public instruction. The percentage of expenditure under rest of the heads remains very small and below 10%. The percentage of expenditure on extraordinary and debt activities and general administration and collection charges stands at 5.69% and 4.66% respectively.

3.3 Overall Position of Nayagarh NAC

In the preceding sections we discussed about the income and expenditure patterns of the Nayagarh NAC during different years. This section describes the overall position of the NAC in terms of its total income and expenditure trends during last four years. The figure given below shows the pattern of income and expenditure for Nayagarh NAC.

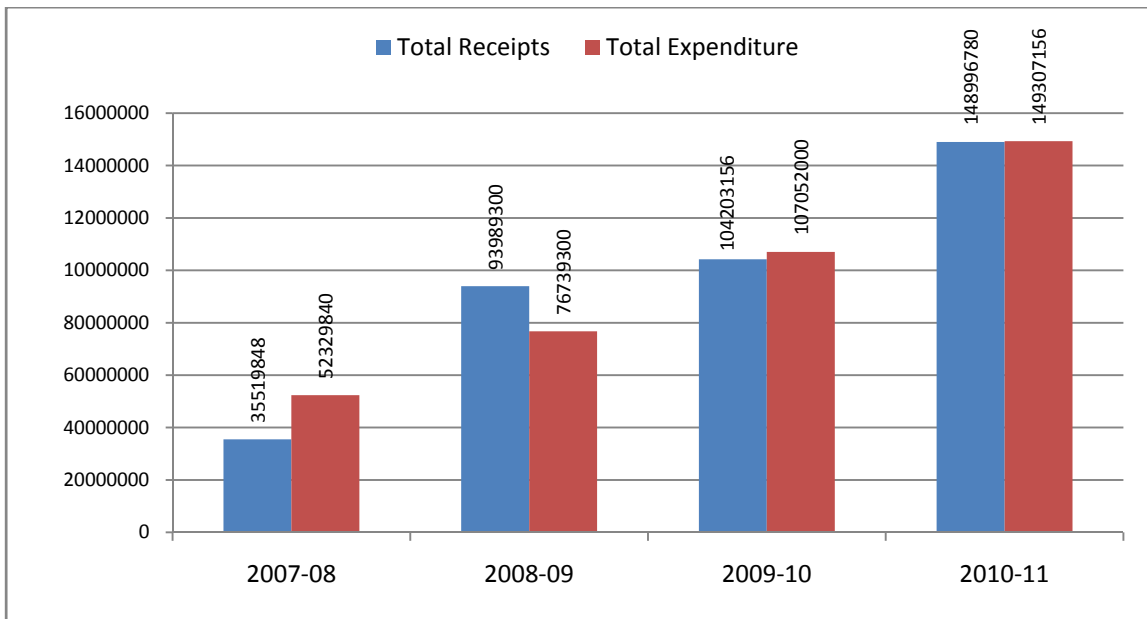


Figure No. 15: Overall budgetary position of Nayagarh NAC

From figure 15 it can be seen there has been a deficit in the budget for the town in all the years except for the year 2008-09. During this year the total receipts of the NAC were higher than total expenditure resulting in a surplus. The deficit seems to be reducing over the years. The gap was very high during the year 2007-08 but is comparatively much lower during the 2009-10 and has further declined during the 2010-11.

4. Major Development Issues

The project team had a discussion with elected representatives along with NAC officers to find out the major problems of the town. Side by side we also had focused group discussion with some of the community members related to the problem faced by the citizens of Nayagarh town.

4.1 Drinking Water

Drinking Water is one of the major issues of the town, shortage in supply of drinking water. NAC and PHED are together execute the supply of drinking water in the town and drinking water is a problem in ward no1, 2,3,9,11,12, 8 and some portion of ward no.6 do not have pipe water supply. Tube wells are also not functioning properly. Rameshwar pond was a major source of drinking water, but now the pond is soil filled up and doesn't have a single drop of water. This issue has been discussed many times in the council meeting, but all in vain. There are 4 tankers with the NAC, which caters to the need of 13 wards. These tankers were distributed by the PHD in consultation with NAC; NACs should also be given some tankers so as to meet the need.

4.2 Sewerage – Drainage

The households of ward no. 6 and 3 are located in the foot hills, the rain water needs to be checked, there has to be proper drainage facility for the flowing rain water. There is no proper plan for sewerage system in the town and in most of the cases people are discharging the sewerage water either to the road or to the back side of the households, which creates lots of the problem in the town.

4.3 Sanitation and Garbage Disposal

No planning of sewerage system. Sewerage and garbage goes directly to the main open drain. Some awareness campaign has been done by the ward members, fine was also imposed, but there is no responsible person to implement this. All the garbage is dumped openly in ward no.6. This is a breeding place for mosquitoes and generates malaria, people nearby are immensely affected. Garbage Disposal is also one of the major issue and only 2 trucks are there with the NAC to cover 13 wards which is insufficient to meet the need. There are 48 sweepers, out of which 7 workers are engaged in some other works, which is not directly related to cleaning work of the town. There is severe shortage of sweeper in the town.

4.4 Street Light

In Nayagarh town, Rameshwar Sahi to Hatapada doesn't have street light (Ward no.1).The newly developed areas of wards like ward no.2, ward no.6; Balaram sahi, ward no.11 doesn't also have adequate street light.

4.5 Building Construction without Plan

New buildings are constructed without plan approval. The sand and other material are dumped in the middle of the road, which creates traffic problem in the town. There is no building regulation for the town and there is no control of NAC for new construction.

4.6 Town Planning

A Master plan under provision of the Orissa town Planning & Improvement Trust Act 1956 is under preparation comprising NAC area and adjoining Revenue villages. The Master plan will be the statutory instrument for directing, Controlling and prompting development of Urban economy by improving the Infrastructure in a planned manner. As per norms laid down in the I.D.S.M.T. Guidelines the whole Master Plan Area has been as the project Area and all the projects proposed in this report are in conformity with the land use reflected in the Master Plan.

5. Status of Urban Reforms in the Town

The urban areas in the state have huge potential for promoting economic growth and reducing poverty but are constrained by various factors such as lack of financial resources, poor level of services, and weak capability of ULB's. In this context, the Govt. of India has launched fiscal incentive programmes viz., JnNURM, UIDSSMT, IHSDP that provide significant grant support linked to reforms implementation. These programmes offer huge opportunities to ULB's for promoting economic growth and service delivery in an equitable manner. Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, 63 cities are eligible for accessing funds. These 63 cities comprise of mega cities, metropolitan cities, capital cities and cities of architectural and cultural importance. To access funds under JNNURM, these 63 cities are required to prepare a City Development Plan (CDP) and implement a set of reforms at the State and the City level by entering into a tripartite agreement. Under JNNURM it is mandatory to prepare the City Development Plan through consultative process. The remaining cities and towns are covered under the UIDSSMT programme, which also provides grant support by linking investments to reforms implementation. Under UIDSSMT towns and cities are encouraged to formulate City Development Plans for holistic and planned development.

The Government of India in Dec, 2005 launched the UIDSSMT program in which Berhampur city is included by Government of Orissa. Under this program responsibility to implement various infrastructure developmental works lies with the municipal corporation. Along with the UIDSSMT, parallel innovative scheme titled as "Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme" (IHSDP) was also launched by Govt. of India, Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation. The UIDSSMT regime also stresses upon enhancing basic services to urban poor. This is also a part of the mandatory reforms as listed under the UIDSSMT. This reform is already undertaken by the Nayagarh NAC and separate budget has been marked for the urban poor which encompass several other programs. Around 25% of the total expenditure of the corporation has been earmarked to be spent on providing basic services to the urban poor.

5.1 Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

The IHSDP has covered 6 slums for development during the phase I. As per the 1991 census there was a shortage of 325 houses in Nayagarh town and a detailed plan of action has been prepared for construction of 225 houses within next five years. The beneficiaries are selected as per the norms and all beneficiaries are in BPL categories and belong to the ULB areas and having their own land for the IHSDP. Till date 199 work order has been issued to the beneficiaries for construction of the houses. Nayagarh is the first NAC who has decided to implement the project through beneficiaries as none of the contracts were come forward for this project. The NAC has got the approval for using beneficiaries for construction of the houses in the urban areas. 63 houses were completed and people are living in the houses, all facilities are also provided to the houses such as water point and connecting roads. 127 houses are under construction and would be completed very soon. Most of the houses are

distributed to SC families those who are residing in ward no 4, 5, 6 and 7. These are the old areas of the Nayagarh NAC. The graph shows the distribution of beneficiaries in different wards:

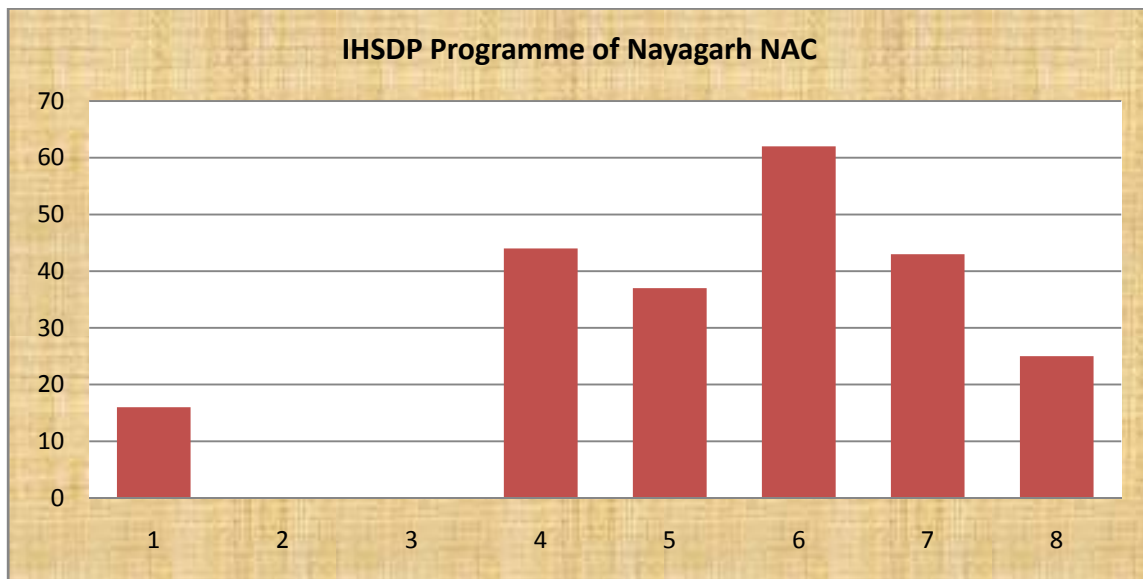


Figure No. 16: Distribution of beneficiaries under the IHSDP programme in Nayagarh NAC

Initially Nayagarh town was planning to provide houses to all the poor people but due to lack of own land and other infrastructures only 199 work orders are issued in phase one and later all identified beneficiary would get a house subsequently. Here beneficiaries are also contributing for construction of the houses. Till end of February 2011 Rs. 50.91 lakh has been spend from central grants for house construction and Rs. 4.22 lakhs from state share. Rs.31.27 lakhs has been spending from central grant for provision of drainage and roads. Rs. 19.98 has also been spending for construction of Community Center under IHSDP scheme in Nayagarh.

5.2 Swarna YJayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

SJSRY is a central sponsored scheme to provide facilities for the poor people in generating the livelihoods in urban areas. The scheme has various components which are implemented in Nayagarh NAC is given below:

5.2.1 Construction of community structures: Under this component 19 community halls are constructed for running of the Balbadi centers. Rs. 19.98 lakhs has been spent during this year for community structures.

5.2.2 USEP (Subsidy): Under this programme financial support has been provided to individual beneficiaries 15% subsidy from the bank loan. 5% of the fund is provided from the central grant and till date 311 persons got benefit and total expenditure under this programme till date is Rs. 473,402.

5.2.3 Thrift and credit Activities: 10 women groups are promoted for thrift and credit activities in Nayagarh NAC areas and Rs. 101,508 has been given to all 10 groups as the revolving fund for some entrepreneurial activities.

5.2.4 Development of women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA): this scheme is for the urban poor women, a special incentive to the urban women for setting up self employment ventures as groups. Groups of women in urban areas shall take up economic activities based on the skill and expertise available in their own localities. There are three groups are working in Nayagarh town and Rs. 174, 450.00 has been spend for the year 2010-11. These groups are generating their own income and also provide opportunities for other Urban Poor women for employment. These are the women self-help groups and having their own thrift and credit society in addition to their entrepreneurial activities. All the group members are under BPL category and living in the Nayagarh slum areas. They are producing food items and selling in the local market and earning their own livelihoods from it and encourage other women to form groups and getting similar type of benefits. The difference between USEP and DWCUA is that USEP is for individual and other one is for groups. So more people are getting benefit from the DWCUA.

5.2.5 UWEP (Urban Wage Employment Programme): Under this grant received from central government are utilized for road constructions, drain in slum areas and repair of some old infrastructures. Till date 890 beneficiaries got benefit from this scheme and Rs. 140,000.00 has been spent. All most all works are taken up under this programme in the process of 60:40 ratios of man and materials.

5.2.6 Skill Upgradation Training: In Nayagarh NAC has identified 44 BPL persons for skill upgradation programme. Most of the skill upgradation trainings are conducted on food processing, mobile phone repair and patho lab. Till date Rs. 270,000.00 was spent in skill upgradation of 44 BPL persons.

5.3 National Slum Development Programme

Under this scheme, roads, drains, street lighting are provided in the Nayagrh town for the slum population. Under this scheme 70% of the amount has been give as loan and 30% are given as the grant to the slum poor population. The loan repayment period is five years with 10% interest rate. The programme period is over and successful result has achieved. In this programme special priority has been given to the following activities:

- Drinking water supply system
- New road construction/ repair of old road
- Construction of Community Halls

5.4 Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana(VAMBAY)

Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana was introduced in the year of 2001. The primary objective of this scheme was to provide shelters to the people who are living below the poverty line in the urban slums. The upper financial support for construction of VAMBAY units under normal circumstances was Rs. 40,000.00, which includes the provision of toilet for an area of not less than 15 sq m with a subsidy of 50% by HUDCO. Under this programme Nayagarh had identified 100 families and successfully completed the project.

5.5 Antodaya Anna Yojana

Under this scheme a total of 177 beneficiaries are covered. They have been getting 35 kg of rice per month at the rate of Rs. 3.00 per kg for each beneficiary in Nayagarh town.

5.6 Annapurna Scheme

This scheme covers the beneficiaries above the age of 65 years and each beneficiary is entitled to get 10 kg rice per month at free of cost. With respect to Nayagarh around 495 families have been covered under the Annapurna Scheme.

5.7 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns aims at improvement in urban infrastructure in towns and cities in a planned manner. This scheme is the merger of the existing schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). With respect to the Nayagarh town the Nayagarh water supply project is a pointer. The project was sanctioned by the State level sanctioning committee on January 24, 2009. Meanwhile, tender for laying pipes has been invited four times and there is no response and the progress is very slow. The other works under the UIDSSMT scheme relate to the various mandatory reforms and the optional reforms. At the Urban Local Body level the following are the set of mandatory reforms:

- Adoption of modern, actual –based double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Body
- Introduction of system of e-governance using IT applications like GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs
- Reform of property tax with GIS, so that it becomes major source of revenue for the ULBs
- Levy of reasonable user charges by the ULBs with the objectives that full cost of operation and maintenance or recurring cost is collected within next seven years
- Internal earmarking within local body, budgets for basic services to the urban poor
- Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other

already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security.

The set of optional reforms at Urban Local Body level are the:

- Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, and development of sites
- Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes
- Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs
- Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings and adoption of water conservation measures
- Bye-laws for reuse of recycled water
- Administrative reforms such as reduction in establishment by bringing out voluntary retirement schemes, non-filling of posts vacant out of retirement etc and achieving specified milestones in this regards
- Structural reforms
- Encouraging Public Private Partnership for Urban Area development

Table No. 8: Status of Reforms and Projects Executed under Reforms Regime in Nayagarh town

Sl. No.	Reforms	Current Status
1	<p>Full migration to double entry account system</p> <p>Committed time line: 2009-10</p> <p>Achievement : Under progress</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As per O.M. Accounting Manual for Double Entry Accounting System / Policy / Procedures, preparatory works are in progress. ▪ A Consultant named M/S Sahoo & Company are assisting this ULB to prepare the Opening Balance Sheet as on 1.4.07 as decided through GOI-UNDP-CBDUG Project in association with H & U.D. Dept., Govt. of Orissa. The Opening Balance Sheet as on 1.4.07 has been prepared by the ▪ Consultant. The same is under scrutiny and necessary corrections/Adjustments are under process. After the Balance Sheet as on 1.4.07 is finalized and approved, the transactions and entries made from 1.4.07 onwards will be re-entered as per Double Entry Accounting System and in this process complete switchover from the present non-accrual based accounting system (Single Entry System) to accrual based Double Entry Accounting System is expected to achieved by end of the financial year 2010-11. ▪ In the meanwhile existing property and holdings data

		from the registers are being transferred to computers through appropriate Software.
2	Property tax reforms, 85% coverage ratio and 90% collection ratio Timeline Committed: 2010-11 Achievement: NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cadastral revenue maps have been procured for Nayagarh NAC Territory. ▪ Property Survey works are under process and AILSG, Bhubaneswar are helping in this regard as the consultant through GOI-UNDP/CBDUG Project in association with H & U.D. Dept., Govt. of Orissa. ▪ After survey works are completed then digital conversion and mapping with satellite image superimpose works will be done. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This will help to assess the actual total No. of properties, their individual sizes and categories, year of constructions, etc. • This will also help to timely assess increase in holdings or change in use/size/ categories and hence the tax and other user charges collection ▪ Efficiency will be achieved by more than 85 %. Holding field survey work and their computerization works are in progress
3	Levy of user charges : Full recovery of O&M charges for sewerage, water supply and SWM Timeline Committed: 2011-12 Achievement: NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ User charge collection for parking, cleaning of nursing homes and clearance of roadside debris, connection of domestic drains to NAC drains have been introduced. Identification of other areas for levy of user charges are in process. ▪ Besides, H & U.D. Dept., Govt. of Orissa is also devising a module for coverage of User Charges in a more logical and acceptable manner so that more revenue would be generated for all ULBs to make themselves financially sustainable and to break-even the cost of various service delivery system
4	Internal earmarking of basic services to urban poor Timeline Committed: 2009-10 Achievement: NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A specific budget head for “Services to the Urban Poor” has been created in the year 08-09. ▪ Government Order / Resolution made for earmarking 25% of the ULB budget for urban poor. ▪ In the ULB budget for the year 2009-10, an amount have been earmarked specially for Providing Services to the Urban Poor which is 26% of the total internal funds/resources meant for providing various basic services only.
5	e-governance Timeline Committed: 2011-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Birth & Death registrations computerized. ▪ The Orissa Computer Application Centre has been (OCAC) assigned with the work of implementing the

	Achievement: NO	<p>modules.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking of computers with internet connection yet to be done. ▪ Construction of a Citizen Facilitation Centre has been completed which would help the people to get desired information related to this ULB under single window system through computerized network and related software. ▪ e-Seva project has been initiated and commissioned as a part of e governance process in the city of Nayagarh and better Public Grievance redressal system will be achieved. Besides, e-municipality programme for also is in the process for which TCS is about to provide necessary technical and professional support.
6	<p>Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation.</p> <p>Timeline Committed: 2011-12</p> <p>Achievement: NO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing Basic Services to Urban poor are being planned to be covered in a large scale under IHSDP for the poor and slum dwellers of the city. ▪ In the month of March-09, an IHSDP Project covering 1202 nos. of Dwelling Units and Poor Slum Dweller. ▪ Beneficiaries have been sanctioned by the State Govt. (Orissa) and Central Govt. ▪ A/A of the project has been accorded by the H & U D Department and follow up action is being taken for execution of the project soon.

From the above table it can be observed that none of the mandatory reforms that need to be undertaken by the ULB as a part of UIDSSMT has been done yet (by the year ending 2010). Although work has started in most of the cases the progress is very slow due to the presence of certain bottlenecks. Since the timeline for meeting these reforms is 2011-12, it raises serious concerns about whether the ULBs will be able to achieve the required status by the completion of the project period.

Table No. 9: Status of Optional ULB Level Reforms in Nayagarh NAC

Sl. No.	Reforms	Current Status
1.	Introduction of Property Title Certification system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timeline Committed: 2008-09 ▪ Achievement: NO ▪ Status: The Reforms is in progress at par with Property Tax Reforms as mentioned in Sl.2 above
2.	Revision of By-Laws for Streamlining building approval process (State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timeline Committed: 2007-08 ▪ Achievement: YES ▪ Status: The existing system, bye-laws and procedures in this ULB have already been

	Level)	simplified.
3.	Simplification of legal procedural framework for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purpose (State Level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timeline Committed: 2006-07 ▪ Achievement: YES ▪ Status: The existing ULB level procedure is very simple, less time Consuming and charges are also genuinely minimum.
4.	Provision of rain water harvesting in all buildings(State Level) Timeline Committed: 2006-07 Achievement: YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presently, building construction approvals are being made by NAC, to the control of this ULB, Rain Water Harvesting will be made mandatory in all new buildings to be constructed. ▪ However, NAC, is also insisting on Rain Water Harvesting while according approval for new building construction. ▪ Through various media to adopt the same as per approved low cost designs and drawings
5.	Earmarking of 20-25% of developed land for EWS and LIG category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timeline Committed: 2008-09 ▪ Achievement: yearly 20% is allocated in the budget
6.	Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timeline Committed: 2008-09 ▪ Achievement: YES ▪ Status: Computerized process of registration of land and properties are already in progress.
7.	Bye-laws on use of Reclaimed water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timeline Committed: 2011-12 ▪ Achievement: NO ▪ Status: It will be done in 2011-12
8.	Administrative Reforms Timeline Committed: 2009-10 Achievement: NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This reform is in progress. ▪ Computerisation, networking, e-governance, e-municipality facilities and system will definitely boost the Administrative structural reforms in process
9.	Structural Reforms Timeline Committed: 2009-10 Achievement: YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is taking place as per instruction of the Govt. from time to time. ▪ One such reform is hiring of services, machineries, tools & plants and personnel through outsourcing instead of direct appointment or direct procurement and this ULB has already started to adopt it.
10.	Encouraging Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not yet initiated but exploring the possibility for

	Private Partnership. Timeline Committed: 2006-07 Achievement: NO	PPP model for sanitation activities.
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From the above table it can be seen that some progress has been made as far as optional reforms are concerned in Nayagarh NAC. Out of the ten reforms suggested at the ULB level, the majority of the reforms have been achieved partially. There has been no achievement in case of five reforms. These reforms are: (i) Introduction of Property Title Certification System, (ii) Earmarking of 20-25% of developed land for EWS and LIG category, (iii) Bye-laws on use of reclaimed water and (iv) Administrative Reforms and (V) PPP model. However in all of these reforms work is currently underway or will be done during 2011-12.