

Analytical Study, Planning & Execution Aspect of Government Project for Better Performance JNNRUM Case Study of Jabalpur City

Praveen Beohar¹, Dr.Pankaj Singh²

¹uniquejbp@gmail.com

²Singhpankaj627@gmail.com

¹ P.hd, Scholar,²HOD & Associate Professor

Civil Engineering Department, SRK University, Bhopal

Abstract— Poverty is a considerable difficulty in India, no matter having one of the fastest-developing economies within the global, clocked at a Growth rate of 7.6% in 2015, and a good-sized purchaser economic system. The sector financial institution reviewed and proposed revisions in may also 2014, to its poverty calculation methodology and shopping energy parity basis for measuring poverty worldwide, which includes India. Consistent with this revised methodology, the sector had 872.3 million humans below the new poverty line, of which 179.6 million human beings lived in India. In different words, India with 17.5% of overall international's population, had 20.6% percentage of world's poorest in 2011. Measurement and analysis of poverty. An awful lot of this literature specializes in reading poverty at the Countrywide degree, or spatial disaggregation by fashionable categories of city or rural regions with Changes made to nearby fee differentials. Now a day Due to poverty about 32% India live below poverty line & homeless. Govt Started Various Scheme for improve & up gradation of Living style & seller for homeless. But still number people live in slum areas due to delays and uncompletion of Government project. In this study analysis the cause of reason which is responsible for delay in the government projects and alternate solution given for them.

Keywords— Poverty, e-Government, JNNRUM, Delay, etc

I. INTRODUCTION

Understanding poverty provides a hard and fast of issues distinct from well-known poverty Evaluation and as a result might also require additional equipment and strategies. This paper summarizes the principle Problems in conducting poverty evaluation. Due to poverty about 32% India live below poverty line & homeless. Govt Started Various Scheme for improve & up gradation of Living style & seller for homeless Govt. **Indira Awas Yojna (1985)** giving patta of land & grant to homeless people for construction of house. **Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojna (VAMBAY)** (December **2001**) for homeless on subsidiary rate. Under **JNNURM (2005-06)** one Compound BSUP (Basic service to urban poor.) for up gradation & important of slum area and home for homeless people on subsidiary rate area of each house in not less than 25.0 sqm. In 2005 -2006 for 5 year & IHSDP Scheme for small & medium town (up to Nagar Panchayat level), Again, govt Started **RAY (2009)** (Rajeev Awas Yojna with some improvement in BUSP & IHSDP Scheme), In **2015 – 2016** govt. started Pradhan mantra Awas Yojna (Revised Indira aawas yojna) for improvement slum area & other area also provide subsidiary on interest rate for constructed of house. Government started JNNURM Scheme for Integrated development must of town in India. But still number of families in India survive in slum are or without shelter due to delays of these projects, the reason behind this delay is lack of coordination of government development, Tender procedure is lengthy, unavailability of land, Government have not proper tools & Plant and major setback in Political interference.

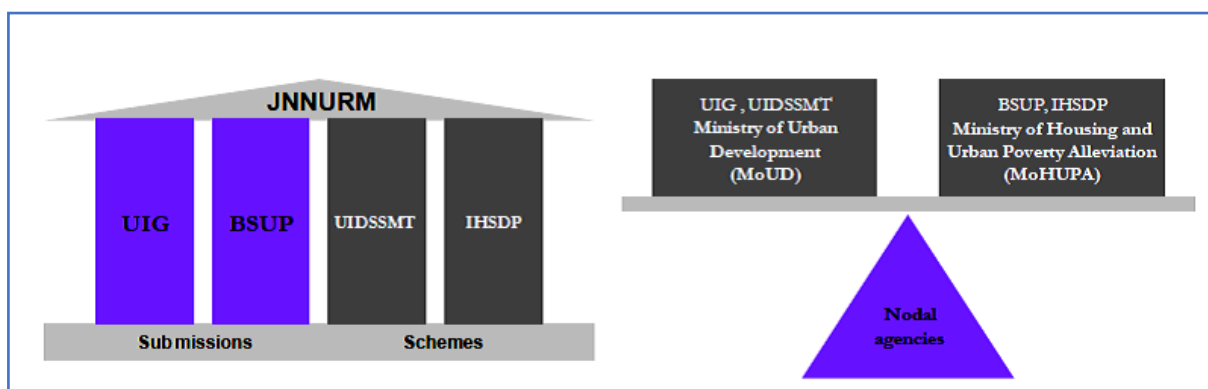
II. JNNRUM

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched in December 2005 for a amount of seven years with AN outlay of Rs. 66,085 crores. The objectives of the theme enclosed direction of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and planned & holistic development of cities. The scheme mandated preparation of city Development Plans (CDP) and a set of urban reforms at State and Municipal levels. JNNURM geared toward encouraging reforms and fast track planned development of identified cities. The Mission known 65 cities/urban agglomerations (UAs), known as 'mission cities' like Old Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmadabad, Hyderabad etc, that were eligible for help for infrastructure development. the most aim of the Mission was to market reforms in urban governance and repair delivery and supply reform-linked monetary help for the planned infrastructure development of the mission cities.

Mission and Institutional Framework: Two sub-missions are:

- A. Urban Infrastructure and Governance** This will be administered by the Ministry of Urban Development through the Sub-Mission board for Urban Infrastructure and Governance. the most thrust of the Sub-Mission is on infrastructure projects with reference to renewal, that is, improvement of inner (old) town areas together with widening of narrow streets, shifting of commercial business and commercial establishments from non-conforming (inner city) areas to conformist (outer city) areas to cut back congestion, replacement of previous and exhausted pipes by new and better capability ones, renewal of the sewerage, drainage, and solid waste disposal system, etc.; and shifting industrial and commercial establishments to conformist areas.
- a. Water supply (including desalination plants) and sanitation;
 - b. Sewerage and solid waste management
 - c. Construction and improvement of drains and storm water drains;
 - d. Urban transportation including roads, highways, expressways, MRTS, and metro projects;
 - e. Parking lots and spaces on PPP basis;
 - f. Development of heritage areas;
 - g. Prevention and rehabilitation of soil erosion and landslides only in cases of special category States where such problems are common; and Preservation of water bodies
- B. Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)** This will be administered by the Ministry of Urban Employment and poverty Alleviation through the Sub-Mission board of directors for Basic Services to the Urban Poor. the most thrust of the Sub-Mission are on integrated development of slums through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities with a view to providing utilities to the urban poor. The programme for Basic Services to the Urban Poor was launched with a read to ameliorates the conditions of the urban slum dwellers who are residing in dilapidated conditions within the sixty-three identified mission cities. the essential objective of the scheme is to attempt for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban atmosphere by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the urban slum dwellers. the most thrust is to confirm improvement in urban governance so urban native bodies and parastatal agencies become financially sound with increased credit ratings and skill to access capital markets for enterprise new programmes.

Further, the Mission had two sub-schemes: (i) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), and (ii) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) which focused on all urban centers under the discretion of the state governments.



III. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

Main objective of the study is analytical study planning & execution of Jabalpur city with aspect to BSUP (Basic Services for Urban Poor) under JNNURM. Jabalpur was chosen because Jabalpur is located on the bank of Narmada River and sprawls over the plains of its tributaries Hiran, Gaur, Ken, and Sone. Geographically, Jabalpur city is located at Latitude 23°10" North and Longitude 79°57" East. The altitude of Jabalpur city is 393 m. above mean sea level(MSL). Jabalpur city is connected to other cities and town by road and railway links. It lies on Mumbai-Kolkata trunk railway route and is the Railway zonal headquarters. It also lies on National highway no: 7 and 12, it is connected by air between New Delhi- Jabalpur. Main objective of paper study the delay in project implementation and rectifying the reason behind that.

Following Project of Jabalpur Municipal corporation Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, India were taken for case studied:

- (1) Lal Kuan,
- (2) Bagra Dafai
- (3) Choudhary Mohalla, Basore Mohalla,
- (4) Chhui Khadan Madan.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Proposed system of this work is investigation the reason which is in charge of postponement in project work which is execute under BSUP Originally project authorized insitu improvement of slum area (1) Lal Kuan (2) Bagra Dafai, (3) Choudhary Mohalla, Basore Mohalla of Baldi kori ki dafai and (4) Chhui Khadan Madai project by Govt of India in year 2006 by central govt. Share of Central Govt. is about 50%, Share of State Govt. 30% and remaining 20% of housing is under Beneficiary contribution.

| Jabalpur | | |
|----------|---|--------------|
| S.No | Project | Project Cost |
| 1 | Construction Of Houses With Basic Infrastructure Facilities In Jabalpur ,(Lal Kuan) | 2472 |
| 2 | Construction Of Houses With Basic Infrastructure Facilities In Jabalpur.(Bagra dafai) | 2314 |
| 3 | Slum Rehabilitation Of Basor Mohalla, Choudhary Mohalla ,Etc In Jabalpur City. | 2543 |
| 4 | Rehabilitation And Resettlement Of Chuni Khada Madia And Area Behind Burn Company Shyma Prashad, Jabalpur City. | 1424 |

| Project-1 | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Project title | Construction Of Houses With Basic Infrastructure Facilities In Jabalpur ,(Lal Kuan) |
| Scheme | BSUP |
| Sanctioned Project Cost(INR in Lakhs) | 2472 |
| Project Duration(in Months) | 24 |
| Appraisal Agency | BMTPC |
| SLNA | M.P |
| City | jabalpur |
| Approved Date | 8/28/2006 |
| No. of DUs sanctioned | 2136 |
| Govt. of India share | 1236 |

| Project-2 | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Project title | Construction Of Houses With Basic Infrastructure Facilities In Jabalpur.(Bagradafai) |
| Scheme | BSUP |
| Sanctioned Project Cost(INR in Lakhs) | 2314 |
| Project Duration(in Months) | 24 |
| Appraisal Agency | BMTPC |
| SLNA | M.P |
| City | jabalpur |
| Approved Date | 8/28/2006 |
| No. of DUs sanctioned | 2076 |
| Govt. of India share | 1157 |

| Project-3 | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Project title | Slum Rehabilitation Of Basor Mohalla, Choudhary Mohalla ,Etc In Jabalpur City. |
| Scheme | BSUP |
| Sanctioned Project Cost(INR in Lakhs) | 2543 |
| Project Duration(in Months) | 24 |
| Appraisal Agency | BMTPC |
| SLNA | M.P |
| City | jabalpur |
| Approved Date | 10-11-2006 |
| No. of DUs sanctioned | 2144 |
| Govt. of India share | 1268 |

| Project-4 | |
|--|--|
| Project title | Rehabilitation And Resettlement Of Chuni Khada Madia And Area Behind Burn Company Shyma Prashad, Jabalpur City. |
| Scheme | BSUP |
| Sanctioned Project Cost (INR in Lakhs) | 1424 |
| Project Duration (in Months) | 24 |
| Appraisal Agency | BMTPC |
| SLNA | M.P |
| City | jabalpur |
| Approved Date | 10-11-2006 |
| No. of DUs sanctioned | 1200 |
| Govt. of India share | 708.5 |

Source: Building Material & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) www.bmtpc.org

V. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATION

The approach of JNNURM have begun from the center by giving fundamental administrations to poor urban people, with enhancing the environment of the city alongside upgrading the slum zone of Jabalpur city by presenting minimal effort low-cost housing projects, and such a thought to every one of the classes of urban poor in city prompts a general up-gradation and the change in personal satisfaction of individuals.

“As per the report of the **Comptroller and audit general of India** only 22 out of 1517 approved project were completed at the end of 31th march 2011 and 26% of approved dwelling unit had been completed and in urban infrastructure project only 18% of approved project were completed” Following conclusions are drawn from the case study:

1. After sanctioned of project Municipal Corporation Jabalpur Tender call for Consultant for project. After selection of consultant MCJ (Municipal Corporation Jabalpur) invite tender of Project for construction of house & relative infra structure development in open area available in above said slum for construction & relative development.
2. Contractor was not interested for small work.it was not possible to start of work in slum area. (due to non-availability of land for material storage. Labor huts & political interference)
3. Slum Dwellers of all for slum starting agitable, agitation against construction of houses because initially they occupied 1000 square feet to 2000 square feet land or more they were not interested in 2 rooms (250 square feet area) in Multi storied apartment.
4. MCJ invite tender for construction of houses for slum development in different location which also increase infrastructure development cost.
5. Contractor having small T & P Participate in tender & got tender also Contractor got tender having no experience in building work, only on basis of registration got tender also Contractor have no experience technical staff.
6. Consultant and their staff is only for responsible for work, billing & other work.
7. Municipal corporation Jabalpur also shortage of technical staff also delays in contractor payment for construction by municipal corporation.
8. Some places court gave stay against allocation of land by govt. MCJ again try to allotment of Land. It will take 2-3 years for allotment of land due to this reason Cost of project increases.
9. MCJ also call tender on 1999 P. W.D. SOR having poor Specification Changes in S.O.R. (Schedule of rates) & policy adopted by MCJ for calling tender was to large. 2-3 months require for complete of tender.
10. Tender may call on lump sum (turn key bases) according to specification & drawing design of consultant.
11. Govt allotted land for BSUP Project in different location of Jabalpur, Contractor who was participate in original tender also facing problem to work in different location also Contractor also deny to do work in different location.
12. Contractor also claim (or not fulfill the contract condition to provide actual quantity of Schedule. Rate adopted for preparation of D.P.R. on S.O.R. of M.P.P.W.D. in force from 1999.
13. S.O.R. may also change for to calling of tender (As per latest S.O.R. Available at the time for calling tender. Tender may call on S.O.R. of M.P.P.W.D. 2009/ M.P. UADD. SOR 2011, MPUADD SOR 2012 M.P.P.W.D. (Electrical S.O.R 2008), Due of frequently changes in S.O.R. of varies department Consultant also face problem revised the cost abstract.
14. Due to non-availability of land MCJ also surrender houses. To Govt & return the amount & relative infrastructure development. Due to increase in time cost of houses & relative infrastructure development also increase.
15. Govt grant for each project are fixed i.e. Municipal corporation Jabalpur. Also takes loan from The Housing and Urban Development Corporation & other financial institutions for completion of project.
16. Municipal corporation Jabalpur having inadequate technical staff. Any decision of regarding technical work take more time. I.e. delay in construction work.

17. Municipal corporation commissioner is supreme authority for taking any decision. i.e. technical staff was not taking decision without permission from commissioner. delay in construction work.
18. Municipal corporation commissioner is IAS. He is not a technical person. he was taking decision as per general guidance Technical staff not oppose his decision. Sometime his decision was not fulfilling the technical requirement.
19. Mayer of city, may our council member M.L.A. MP and corporate member also interfere in construction work.
20. As per S.O.R. (Schedule of rates) Brick size is 19x19x19 cm. This size bricks not available in Jabalpur. & surrounding area. In general practice. It will also affect the construction work.
21. Govt. Contractor having limited T & P. i.e. Govt contractor totally depend upon the labor in general in Jabalpur & surrounded area labor much involve in seasoned festival. it will also affect construction activity.
22. As per S.O.R. only OPC cement permitted for concrete work, most of the cement manufacture P.P.C., Cement companies manufacture O.P.C. (Ordinary pozzolana cement or order) it is also constructive activity & delay in project area.
23. Audit section of Municipal corporation Jabalpur. Take 4-5 days for Quantity Calculation check & other checking. It will also affect the delay in construction activity.
24. Total time require for preparation of billing to payment will be 15- 20 days. It will also affect the construction activity. Originally tender call for one site, construction site change according to allotment of land i.e. geographical condition, soil conditions also change, consultant requires time to prepare drawing & structure designs & other drawing of project. It will also affect construction activity.
25. Govt. Allotment land Project is undulated & in hilly area cost of construction also increase.
26. Govt. Allotment land of project is in other then residential area (as per development plan / master plan) Authority to change the land use. After publication in govt. gazette it will require 6-12 month it will also affect construction activity. Sometime govt. allotment land near high tension line, railing line most of land not used for construction activities. it will also increase infrastructure development cost.

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