



Urban Development and Housing Department
Government of Bihar

City Development Plan (2010-30)

BIHARSHARIF



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CDP Prepared By:

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and



Support Programme for Urban Reforms in Bihar

(A Government of Bihar Initiative)

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संदेश

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

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

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

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

(प्रेम कुमार)



संदेश



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

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

यह नगर विकास योजना, ब्रिटिश सरकार के अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास विभाग (DFID) द्वारा वित्त पोषित संवर्धन कार्यक्रम के तहत बनाई गई है। बिहार शारीफ नगर निगम इस सहयोग के लिए DFID का आभारी है।

(उपमहापौर)

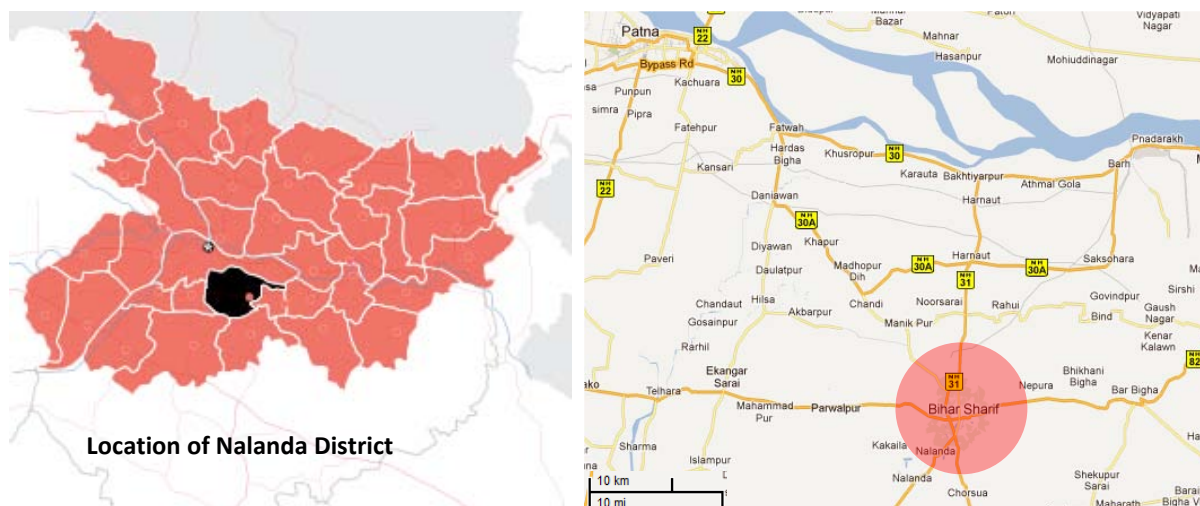
बिहार शारीफ नगर निगम

(महापौर)

बिहार शारीफ नगर निगम

Overview

Bihar Sharif, the administrative headquarters of Nalanda District, comes under the Patna Administration Division. It is famous for the ancient International Monastic University established in 5th century BC – the Nalanda University. Bihar Sharif Municipal Corporation was constituted in the year 2007 with the Municipal Council being established in 2002. It is the largest city in the district with a population of 232,071 as per the 2001 census.



The municipal area of Bihar Sharif is about 23.50 sq km. Bihar Sharif is well connected with other parts of the country by road. National Highways 31 and 82 pass through the city and National Highway 110 terminates in the city. In addition to this, State Highways 5 and 6 also pass through the city. Bihar Sharif is well connected with Patna, Gaya and Rajgir which are in turn connected to other parts of the country. The town has a railway station and several passenger trains run between Patna and Rajgir daily. The notified area of the town is irregularly shaped stretching along the two linear corridors, viz. NH 31 (Patna Ranchi Highway) and NH 82. In the recent years development has taken place along the east west axis. The areas beyond the River Panchana to the west of the town have seen growth of new development nodes like Maghra.

The competitive advantage of Bihar Sharif is in its primary agriculture activities. The fertile soils and proximity to National Highway are key factors for development of an agrarian economy. The town is known for its potato and other vegetable production and has several established warehousing facilities. It is also a key centre for distribution of agri products and education for nearby places and the district. The city has a strong potential to grow as a trade centre for the region. The town has a location advantage of being the connecting city between Patna and prime tourist locations such as Nalanda, Gaya and Rajgir.

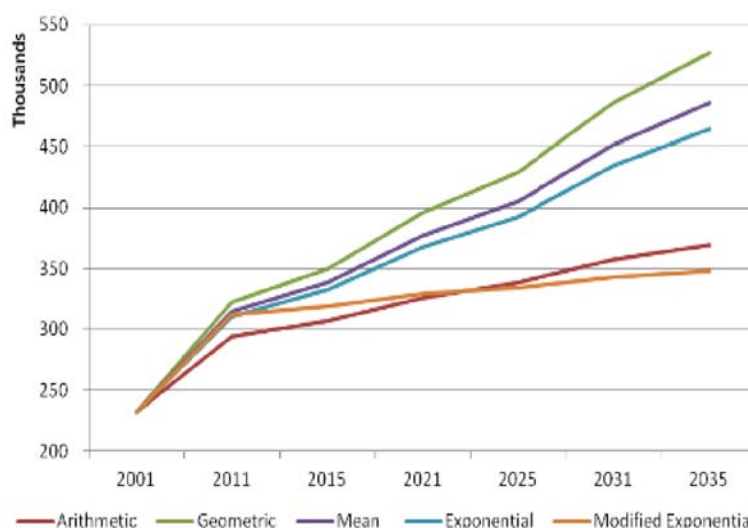


CITY VISION

The vision for the city has been derived in a participatory process based on an assessment of the current levels of service. The vision is as follows: ***“To establish an education and tourism based economy through the development of institutes and infrastructure with responsive and accountable management of resources.”*** Based on this, sector specific strategies have been developed and adopted while framing the action plan.

Demography

The population of Biharsharif town was 232,071 as per the 2001 census. During the '70s, the population growth was high at 51.3 percent, whereas in the '90s, the growth has been only 15.3 percent. The population density of the town is about 9,875 persons per sq km. The high growth rates during the 1950s to 1980s were mainly due to the migration and trade happening in the vicinity of the city.



The city witnessed a mean growth of 1.8 % year on year in the last eight decades (1921 to 2001). There is a proposal to the state government to extend the municipal limits to include 15 surrounding villages – 14.81 sq km of which about 10.40 sq km is under agriculture. This is likely to happen by 2012.

The projected year-wise population of Biharsharif till 2035, using arithmetic, geometric, means, exponential and modified exponential methods is depicted in the figure. The decadal population for the period 1951 to 2001 has been used as the basis for determining the CAGR. Since 1951, the rate of the population of Biharsharif has grown significantly. In the last two decades, the annual growth rate has been about 2.4%. Considering the past growth trends and future prospects for the growth of the city, the mean method is considered to be providing optimum growth. The estimated projection shows that the population of Biharsharif would go up to 485,873 by year 2035. The town has a positive increase in sex ratio as compared to district.

Sector Assessments & Growth Strategies

A) Water supply

The total potable water demand for Biharsharif is met through ground water sources. The present supply of water is around 18.5 MLD. The existing storage capacity of 3.18 ML is adequate to support the present population of the town. Biharsharif town is divided into 7 water zones. The present per capita water supply is much below the required standard of 135 lpcd. At present, the town is able to meet the demand of only 68 lpcd, and the supply duration is for 4-5 hours. There system also has substantial leakages – with NRW estimated at 45 %.

Vision: To ensure equitable access to safe drinking water to all.

Strategies: Keeping the above-mentioned vision and based on the assessment of the existing and future demand, the detailed project requirements for augmentation of water supply system with the refurbishment of the existing system has been proposed. Some strategies include increased coverage through individual service connections, improved water distribution system by controlling leakages, and installing bulk domestic water meters, to control unaccounted for water (UFW) and provide incentives to legalise unauthorized connections, installation of bulk flow meters at the WTP and OHTs and also consumer level metering to know the exact quantity of water produced, targeting subsidies to the poor, to develop a process for management and monitoring of quality of water supplied and its implementation, setting up a Grievance Redressal Cell, Rain Water Harvesting, regulatory measures for ground water use, institutional accountability, etc.

Based on the assessment of the existing and future demand, the detailed project requirements for augmentation of water supply system with the refurbishment of the existing system has been proposed. Table below lists the project components for improvement and augmentation of the water supply system in Biharsharif and their corresponding priorities.

Projects	Unit	Phase I (2011-16)		Phase II (2016-21)		Phase III (2021-30)	
		Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)
Rising mains	KM	7.5	4.20	5.3	5.03	1.7	4.81
Distribution Network	KM	42.3	10.14	30.2	12.15	9.4	11.63
Treatment Plant	MLD	-	-	60.0	59.90	6.0	16.59
Strengthening of Existing Network	Km	85.1	5.63	-	-	-	-
Metering and Control Mechanism	No.	20,747	2.46	29,932	4.74	15,220	4.23
Storage Capacity Augmentation	ML	9.0	14.84	7.0	20.26	3.0	24.81
Public Taps	No.	24.0	0.29	73.0	1.24	96.0	2.67
Source Augmentation		90.00	1.33	50.00	1.36	-	-
Sub Total			38.89		104.68		64.74
Grand Total			Rs. 208.31 crores				

B) Sewerage and Sanitation

Biharsharif does not have any underground sewerage system. As a consequence the sewage flows into open drains and nallahs and eventually into water bodies in and around the town. It is evident that the present network coverage is inadequate and poses a potential threat to overall health and hygiene. Sewerage treatment plant (STP) and the sewage collection system need to be developed for improvement of the environment. It is estimated that total sewage generated by Biharsharif is around 17.3 MLD. Short term requirements essentially include a STP and safe disposal of waste water into the river. The long term assessment shows a huge gap and the scale of improvement that will be required to ensure proper sewage collection and disposal system in the town. Infiltration of rainwater into the sewerage lines in most of the areas and absence of segregated sewerage and storm water drains cause problems, especially during the monsoons.

Vision: To establish an effective waste water collection, treatment and disposal system in order to promote a safe environment.

Strategies: Some of the key strategies include preparation of City Sanitation Plan, achieving 100 percent underground drainage, design and public awareness, construction of Sewerage Treatment Plant. There is a need to construct public toilets at appropriate places and special attention to be given to the slum areas.

Projects	Unit	Phase I (2011-16)		Phase II (2016-21)		Phase III (2021-30)	
		Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Quantity	Cost (Rs. Lakh)
Primary and Secondary Network	KM	28.1	4.06	62.1	17.56	37.8	21.67
Sewerage Treatment Plant	MLD	-	-	40.0	45.30	19.0	48.70
Updation of Existing STP	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toilet Blocks	Nos	40	2.14	14	1.54	20	5.50
Planning Studies			0.30		-		-
Sub Total			6.50		64.40		75.87
Grand Total			Rs. 146.77 crores				

C) Storm water drainage

The town does not have a systematic storm water drainage system. There are about four areas in the city, which witness water logging during heavy monsoon. Infiltration of rainwater/sewerage into the existing open nallas in all the areas and absence of segregated sewerage and storm water system creates bottlenecks in the system mainly during the monsoons. There are more than 44 water bodies in and around the city of Biharsharif.

Vision: To establish an effective system for storm water drainage thereby reducing water logging during the monsoons and collection of the runoff for utilization during the dry seasons.

Strategies: Some of the key strategies include upgradation and renovation of existing drains and public awareness to prevent throwing of garbage into the drains. Based on the assessment of the

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existing and future demand, the detailed project requirements for augmentation of storm water drainage system have been proposed. Table below lists the project components for improvement and augmentation of the storm water drainage system in Biharsharif and their corresponding priorities.

Projects	Unit	Phase I (2011-16)		Phase II (2016-21)		Phase III (2021-30)	
		Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Quantity	Cost (Rs. Lakh)
Storm Water Collection Network	KM	0.1	0.02	6.6	2.19	10.8	9.04
De-silting of all drains		31.9	1.43	-	-	-	-
Planning Studies			-		-		-
Sub Total			1.45		2.19		9.04
Grand Total			Rs. 12.68 crores				

D) Solid waste management

Biharsharif generates an average of 50 MT of solid waste per day. This waste is collected with the help of 200 Safai Karmacharis. The existing solid waste collection efficiency is only 32% leading to garbage dumps across the city. There is no segregation or scientific disposal of the waste collected and all waste is dumped in 4 open sites in the town.

Vision: To establish and maintain an effective and sustainable waste management practice.

Strategies: Some of the key strategies include according highest priority to segregation and storage at source; systematic collection transportation and disposal of wastes; improvement in the collection efficiency; improvements in equipments. Table below lists the project components for improvement and augmentation of the solid waste management system in Biharsharif and their corresponding priorities.

Projects	Unit	Phase I (2011-16)		Phase II (2016-21)		Phase III (2021-30)	
		Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)
Treatment & Disposal Site	TPD	40.0	1.85	75.0	6.10	-	-
Container Bins required	No.	50	0.52	-	-	10	0.87
New Vehicles	No.	18	3.31	16	5.14	15	14.62
Planning studies	No.		0.09		0.01	-	-
Sub Total			5.77		11.25		15.49
			Rs. 32.51 crores				

E) Roads, Traffic, and Transportation

The road network of Biharsharif is about 86.2 km comprising National Highways, State Highways, municipal roads, and other roads. The town has high traffic volumes on account of the presence of NH-31. The road network in Biharsharif is insufficient, and the condition of the roads is not up to the

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desired level due to improper maintenance. Inadequate parking leads to on-street parking affecting the travel. The town also lacks an efficient public transport system.

Vision: To improve the condition of the roads and provide adequate, safe and user friendly public transportation system in the city.

Strategies: Some of the key strategies include road widening to reduce congestion; improve road surface and undertake regular maintenance; traffic management through one way systems and one side parking, especially in dense areas; signalization of major traffic junctions, etc., junctions improvements, construction of cycle-rickshaw stands, parking development, etc. Table below lists the project components for improvement and augmentation of the Roads, Traffic and Transportation in Biharsharif and their corresponding priorities.

Projects	Unit	Phase I (2011-16)		Phase II (2016-21)		Phase III (2021-30)	
		Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)
Road Network	KM	20.0	20.69	16.7	30.89	13.0	64.72
Footpaths to be constructed	KM	23.5	3.11	47.0	12.61	23.5	12.14
Flyovers	Nos	1	3.23	2	11.97	1	13.82
Parking	Nos	11	0.29	-	-	-	-
Bus Stand Redevelopment			0.90		-		-
New Bus Stand			6.00		-		-
Truck Terminal/Transport Nagar			5.00		-		
New Buses	Nos	8	1.10	4	0.72		
Junction Improvement	nos	12	0.04	10	0.05	-	-
Rickshaw Stands	nos	12	0.22	2	0.04	-	-
Tempo Stands	nos	11	0.19	1	0.02	-	-
Planning Studies			0.35		-		-
Sub Total			41.12		56.30		90.68
Grand Total			Rs. 188.10 crores				

F) Housing and Urban Poverty

According to the 2001 census, the total slum population in Biharsharif is about 13,713, which constitutes about 6.1% of the total population. As per the slum survey undertaken by SPUR in 2008, there are 33 notified slums in Biharsharif with a total population of 23,625. The slums have a total number of 31,924 households with an average household size of 7.3.

Vision: To make Biharsharif a “slum free city” by upgrading the service levels in the slums on par with the city.

Strategies: Some of the key strategies include comprehensive survey and slum upgrading strategy, strengthening community based institutions to strengthen community participation, increase access to institutional funds for housing, establish support mechanisms for enterprise development, etc.

Projects	Unit	Phase I (2011-16)		Phase II (2016-21)		Phase III (2021-30)	
		Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)
Low Cost Housing	Nos	295	5.22	70	1.57	-	-
Planning Studies			0.15		-		-
Sub Total			5.37		1.57		-
Grand Total					Rs. 6.94 crores		

G) Social Infrastructure

Biharsharif is an important center in the District in terms of educational facilities with a range of primary, secondary, higher secondary schools and colleges. There are around nine colleges run for Science and Arts disciplines and two colleges for Arts, Science and Commerce. There is a preference to go out of the town for higher studies.

There are several health institutes located in Biharsharif including government hospitals, private hospitals, clinics and dispensaries, homeopathic and ayurvedic clinics, etc. Health-related obligatory functions of the ULB are restricted to a few conservancy and health-related facilities, while the Directorate of Health, GoB provides major governmental health facilities.

There are around 6 cinema halls in Biharsharif. There is one stadium and 17 public libraries. Apart from these, there are few smaller parks and grounds in the premises of some schools, colleges and few residential areas. However, these areas are not properly maintained and also do not have proper accessibility as well.

Projects	Unit	Phase I (2011-16)		Phase II (2016-21)		Phase III (2021-30)	
		Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Quantity	Cost (Rs. Crores)
Street Lights	Nos	712	0.01	712	0.01	-	-
Fire Stations	Nos	1	0.46	1	0.88	-	-
Fire Engines	Nos	4	0.51	3	0.74	-	-
Improvement of tourism spots	Nos	-	-	5	1.35	8	6.09
Improvement of tourism infrastructure	Nos	-	-	9	1.25	1	0.21
Education	Nos	-	0.10	-	0.25	-	0.25
Health	Nos	-	0.15	-	0.25	-	0.25
Institutional Development	Nos	-	0.75	-	1.10	-	1.00
Grievance redressal cell	Nos	-	0.10	-	-	-	-
Parks	Nos	2	0.26	6	1.44	3	1.89
Preservation of water bodies	Nos	7	0.91	4	1.14	3	2.39
Community Room			0.30		0.30		0.08
Recreational Club			0.02		0.03		-
Music, Dance Drama centre			0.07		0.03		-

City Development Plan for Biharsharif: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Meditation and Spiritual Centre			0.03		0.07		-
Night Shelters			0.30		-		-
Planning Studies		-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total			3.91		8.84		12.16
Grand Total					Rs. 24.91 crores		

H) Urban Heritage and Tourism

The town has evolved over a period of time and has some historical buildings which were constructed prior to independence. These buildings are in need of a face lift. Apart from heritage buildings, the town has temples which are considered to be of prime religious importance.

Financial Position of the Local Body

The financial position of the ULB has shown a significant surplus throughout the assessment period.

S No.	Items	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	CAGR
I	Revenue Account							
1	Income	237	1,760	647	241	419	514	17%
2	Expenditure	34	74	486	47	318	176	39%
3	Surplus/Deficit	203	1,686	161	194	101	338	
II	Capital Account							
1	Income	52	517	135	199	378	524	59%
2	Expenditure	126	128	160	467	231	240	14%
3	Surplus/Deficit	203	1,686	161	194	101	284	

All figures in Lakh Rupees

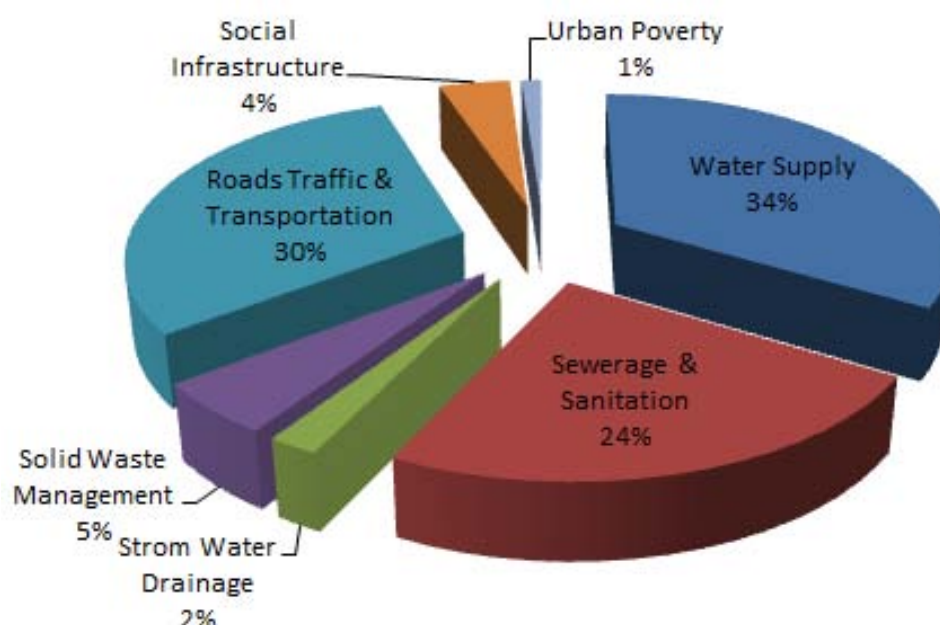
The ULB has performed well as far as revenue account is concerned. It may be noted that operating ratio has been below unity (on an average) during the last five years period. Revenue through Holding Tax contributes a mere 5.1% (average of five years) of the total revenue income of the ULB. Both revenue account and capital account has been accruing a substantial amount of surplus except in few years showing a fluctuating trend.

Strategies: The CDP recommends transition from single entry cash based accounting system to double entry accrual based accounting system and computerization of all municipal operations, especially property tax collection, MIS maintenance and grievance redressal for citizens. It also suggests that fixed asset register should be prepared and maintained at historical cost basis. Other suggestions include training need assessment to identify the gap and capacity building for the municipal staff, Programme and Performance Budgeting (PPB), creation of Depreciation Fund for replacement of assets, preparation of cash flow estimation, among others.

Capital Investment plan (CIP)

The total funding over the life of the CDP period, i.e. up to year 2030, is estimated at **Rs. 620.22 crores**. Sector-wise details of the investments are worked out for the entire period; the following section represents the investments over the three phases i.e. Short Term, Mid Term and End Term, as illustrated in the table below. The scheduling or phasing of the CIP is based on the analysis of fiscal resources for new investments and O&M, technical capacity for construction and the choice of specific improvements to be taken up over a period of 5 years (2011-2012 to 2015-16). It is estimated that Biharsharif Municipal Corporation would be responsible for projects costing Rs. 28.20 crores. The remaining would be funded by the Central and State Government which accounts for Rs. 20.61 crores and Rs. 23.96 crores respectively with other agencies, PPP and other sources over the period of five years.

Capital Investment for Biharsharif (All Investments in INR Crores)	Phase I (2011-16)	Phase II (2016-21)	Phase III (2021-30)	TOTAL
	Investment	Investment	Investment	
Water Supply	38.89	104.68	64.74	208.31
Sewerage & Sanitation	6.50	64.40	75.87	146.77
Storm Water Drainage	1.45	2.19	9.04	12.68
Solid Waste Management	5.77	11.25	15.49	32.51
Roads Traffic & Transportation	41.12	56.30	90.68	188.10
Social Infrastructure	3.91	8.84	12.16	24.91
Urban Poverty	5.37	1.57	-	6.94
Grand Total	103.01	249.23	267.98	620.22



Financial Operating Plan (FOP)

The investment capacity of Biharsharif Municipal Corporation is assessed through a FOP which gives a multi-year forecast of finances of the local body for the short term period. The FOP is generated to assess the investment-sustaining capacity of the Municipal Corporation. The level of investment that Municipal Corporation can sustain is then determined by studying the overall surpluses/year-to-year opening balance and debt service coverage ratio (DSCR). A salient feature of the FOP is that all outstanding dues, including debt and non-debt liabilities, have been taken into account.

The revenue improvement and expenditure control measures coupled with the availability of grants enhances the investment capacity of the Municipal Corporation. Even after the implementation of the reforms, grants from the government and raising the funds through PPP and other sources, the Municipal Corporation would have to raise Rs. 725 lakh mainly for servicing O&M.

Source	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
Gol	1,129	1,269	10,179	20,358
GoB	-	-	1,272	2,545
Other Sources/PPP	1,359	2,407	2,343	2,343
Total	2,488	3,676	13,795	25,246
Open Market/FIs	27,375	25,575	14,100	100

All figures are in lakh rupees

Overall Assessment

An overall assessment of the existing service delivery levels on various indicators was undertaken. It is observed that the City of Biharsharif has most of the service levels as Average and Below Average.

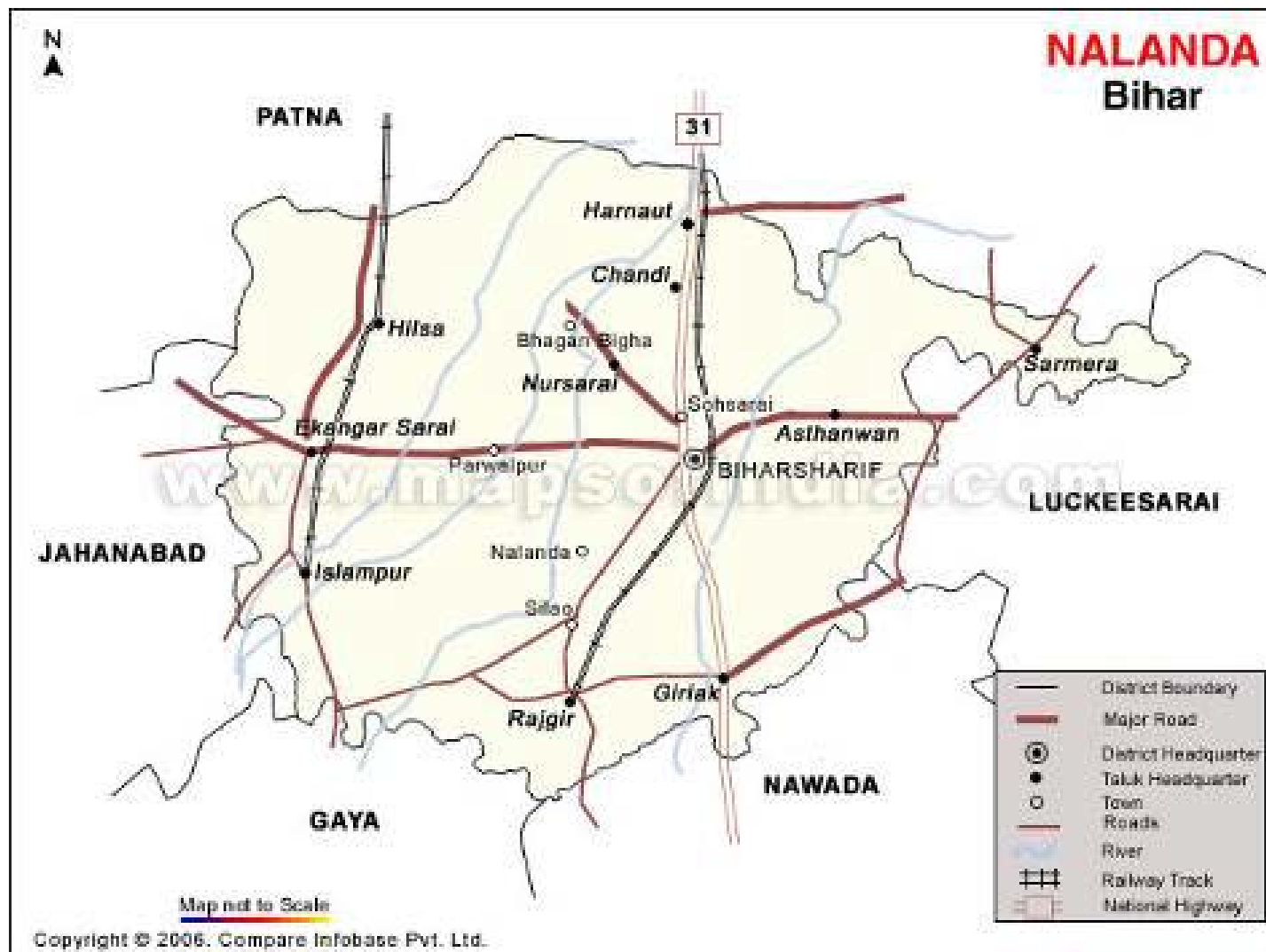
S no	Indicator	Coding
1	Status of Infrastructure and Service Delivery Levels	
	a. Coverage of Water Supply	
	b. Per Capita Availability of Water	
	c. Continuity of Water Supply	
	d. Coverage of Individual Toilets	
	e. Door to Door Collection	
	f. Collection Efficiency of Solid Waste	
2	Financial Management	
	a. Operating Ratio	
	b. Growth in Revenue Income	
3	Poverty Level	
	Population Below Poverty Line (BPL)	
4	Organization Structure	
	Staffing pattern, availability of sufficient staff, competency level of existing staff for implementing proposed projects	
5	Leadership	
	Leadership quality, awareness and understanding regarding urban sector, proactive approach for implementing reform measures	
6	Economic Development Potential	
	Potential for Development, linkages to the state capital and other cities, status of existing infrastructure	
7	Environment Sustainability	
	Status of Environment, quality of water, air,	
8	Participation	
	Level of Participation from Citizen/Citizen Forums/Welfare Association in municipal affairs	
9	Compliance with Reforms	
	Status of reform implementation and preparedness for implementation	

Legend

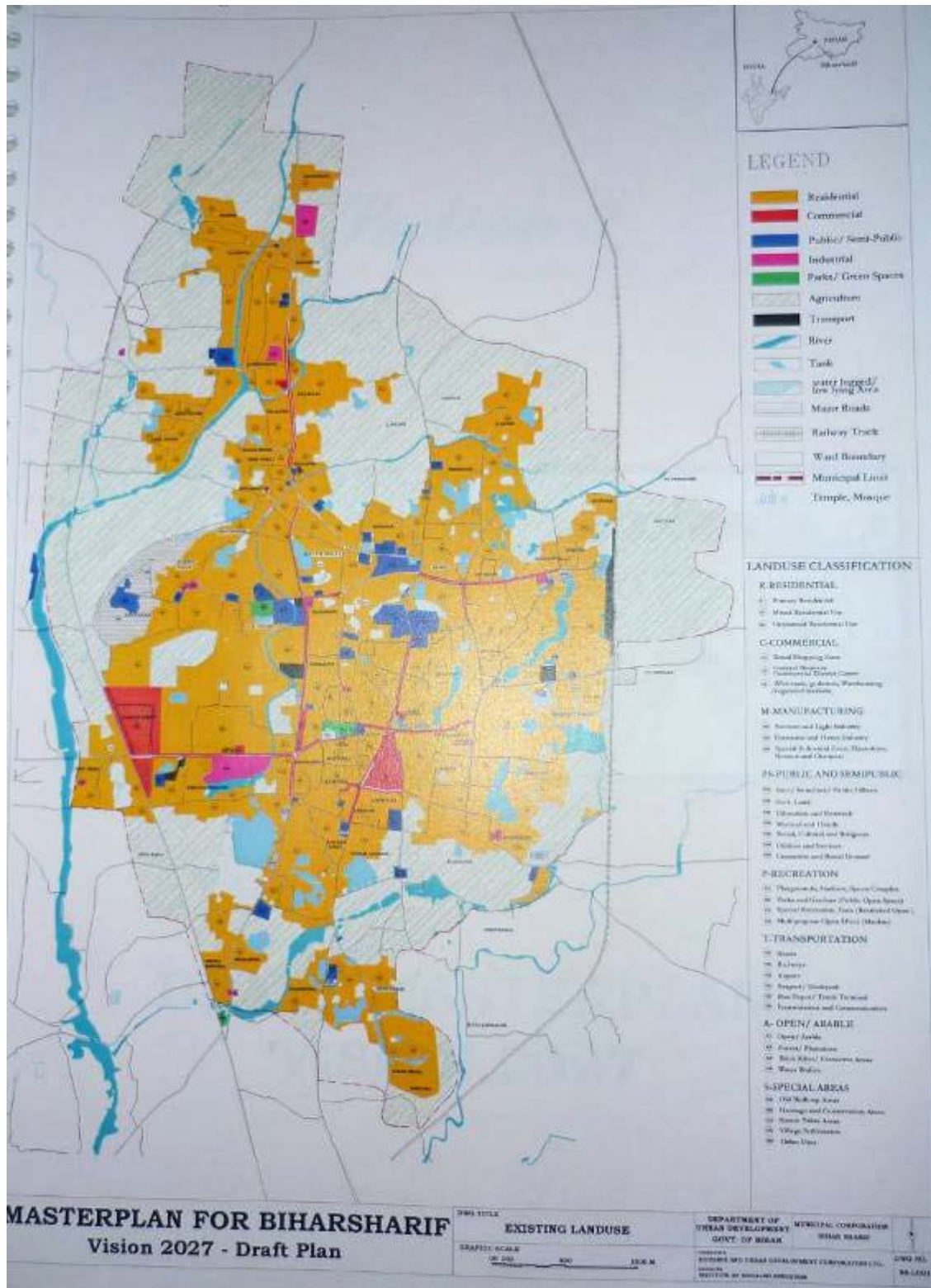
Alarming Average Below Average Good



Connectivity: Biharsharif

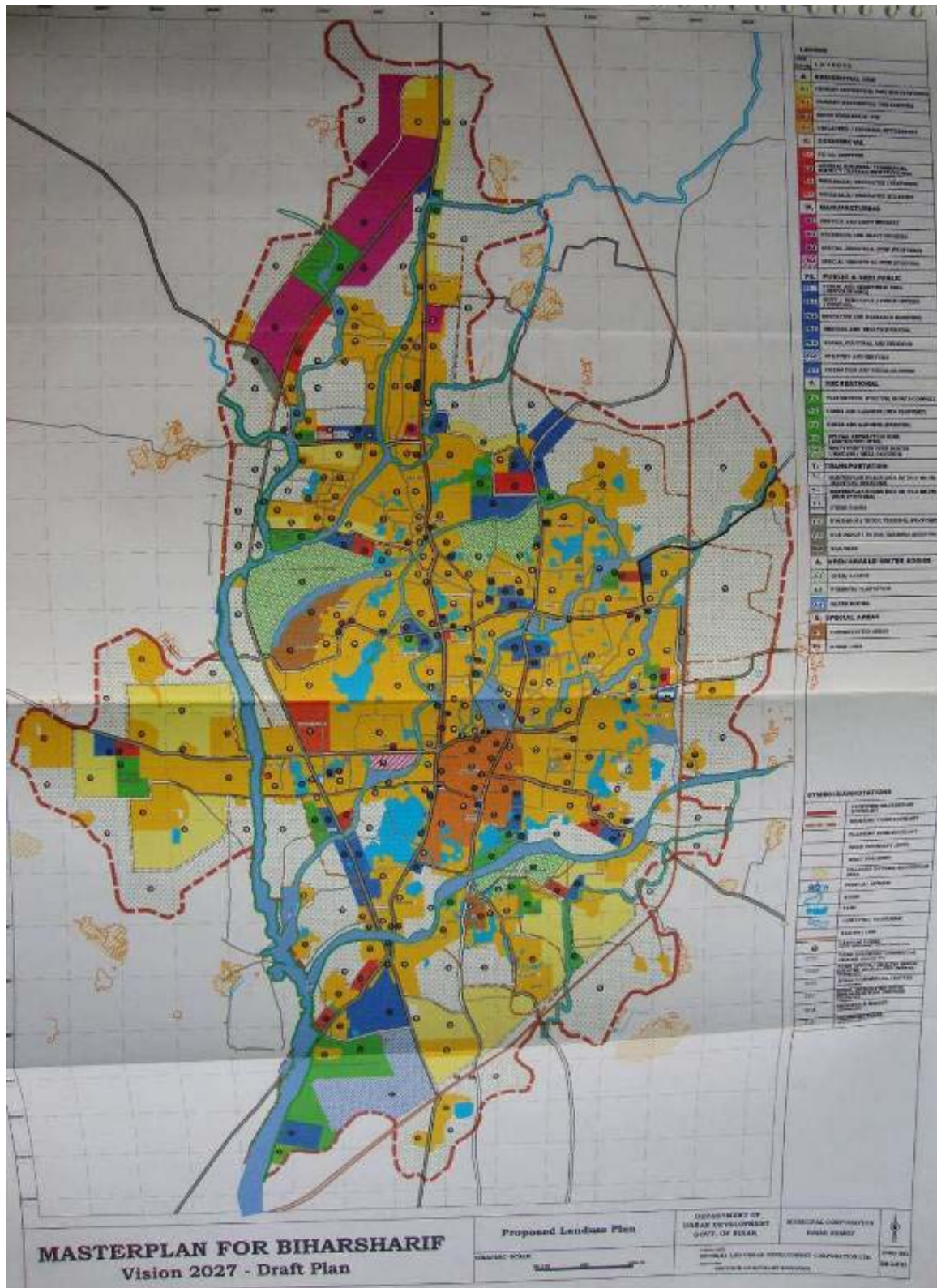


Existing Land Use



Source: Biharsharif Draft Master Plan

Proposed Land Use

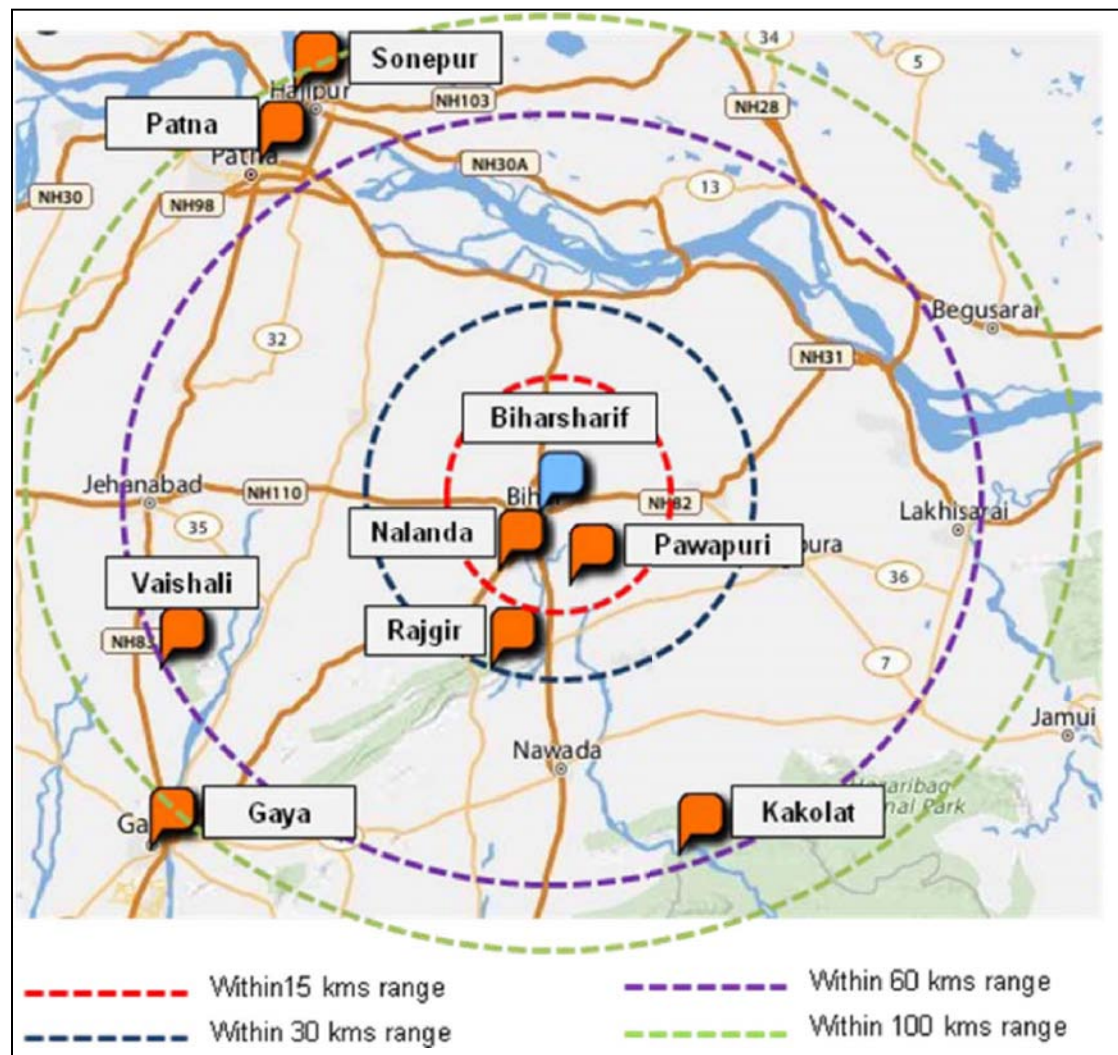


Source: Biharsharif Draft Master Plan

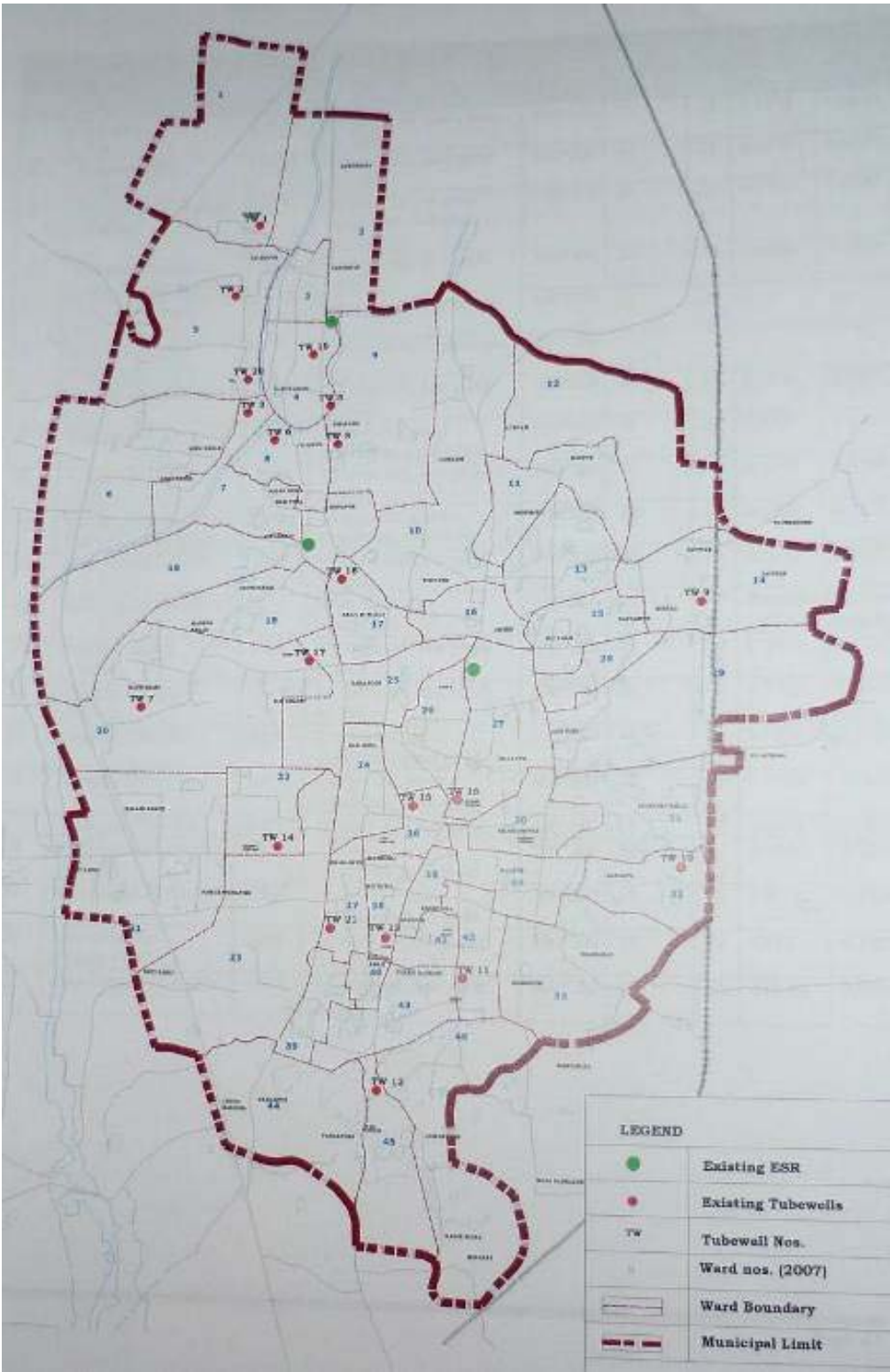
Bihar Sharif: Growth Directions



Tourist Attractions: Bihar Sharif

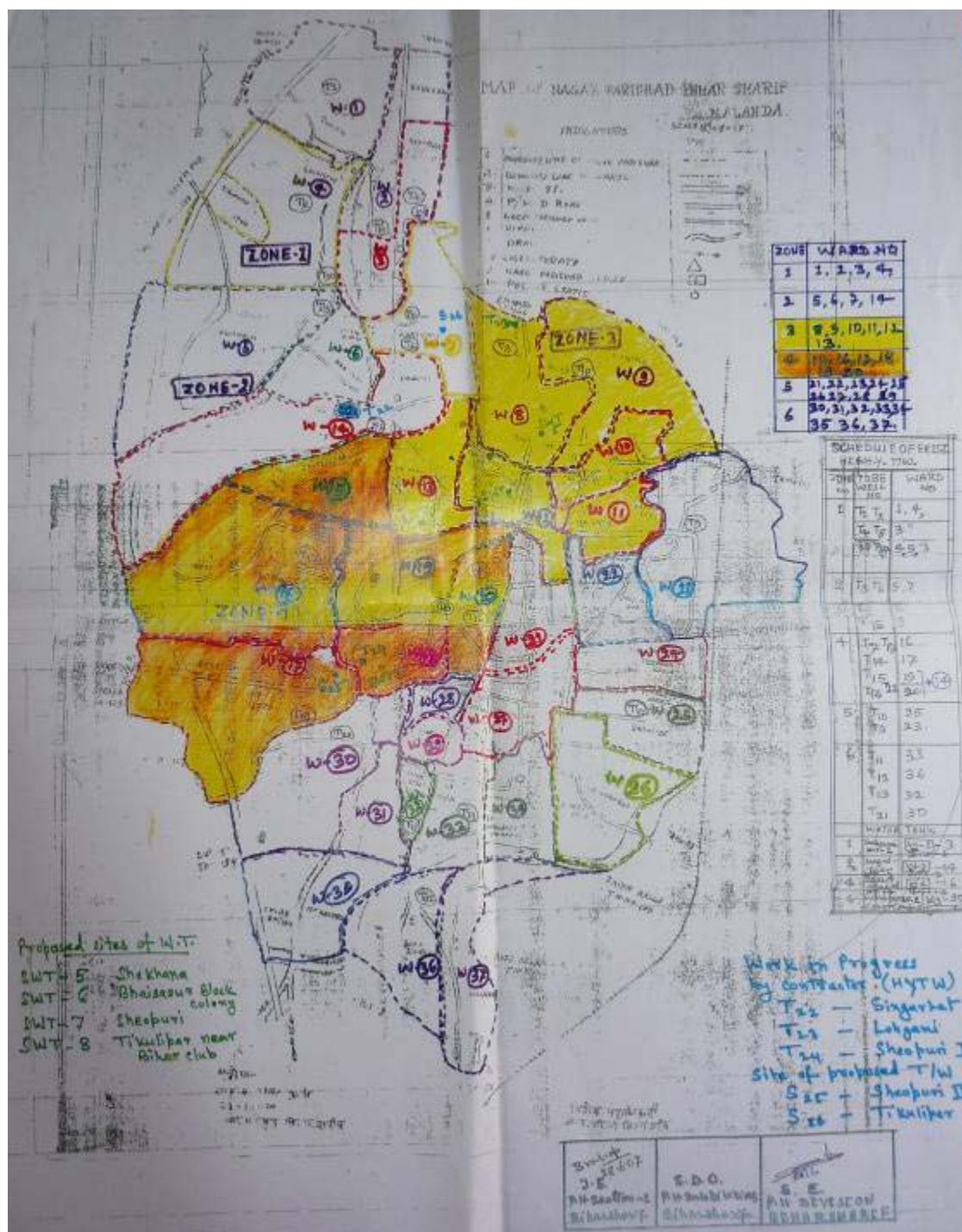


Location of Tube wells: Biharsharif



Source: Draft Master Plan of Biharsharif

Water Zones: Biharsharif



Note: The wards depicted in the above map are the old wards

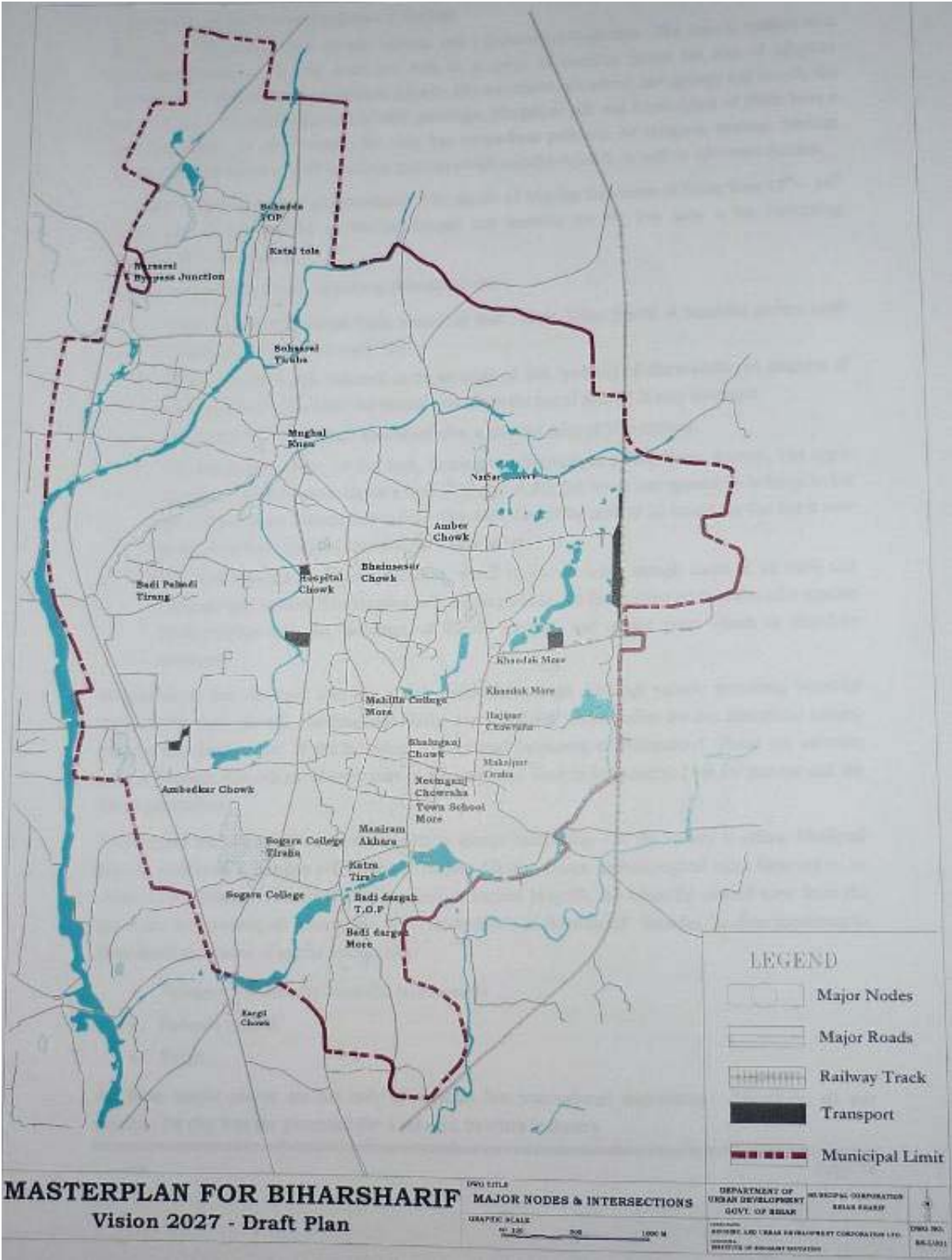
Source: PHED Biharsharif

Existing Road Network: Biharsharif

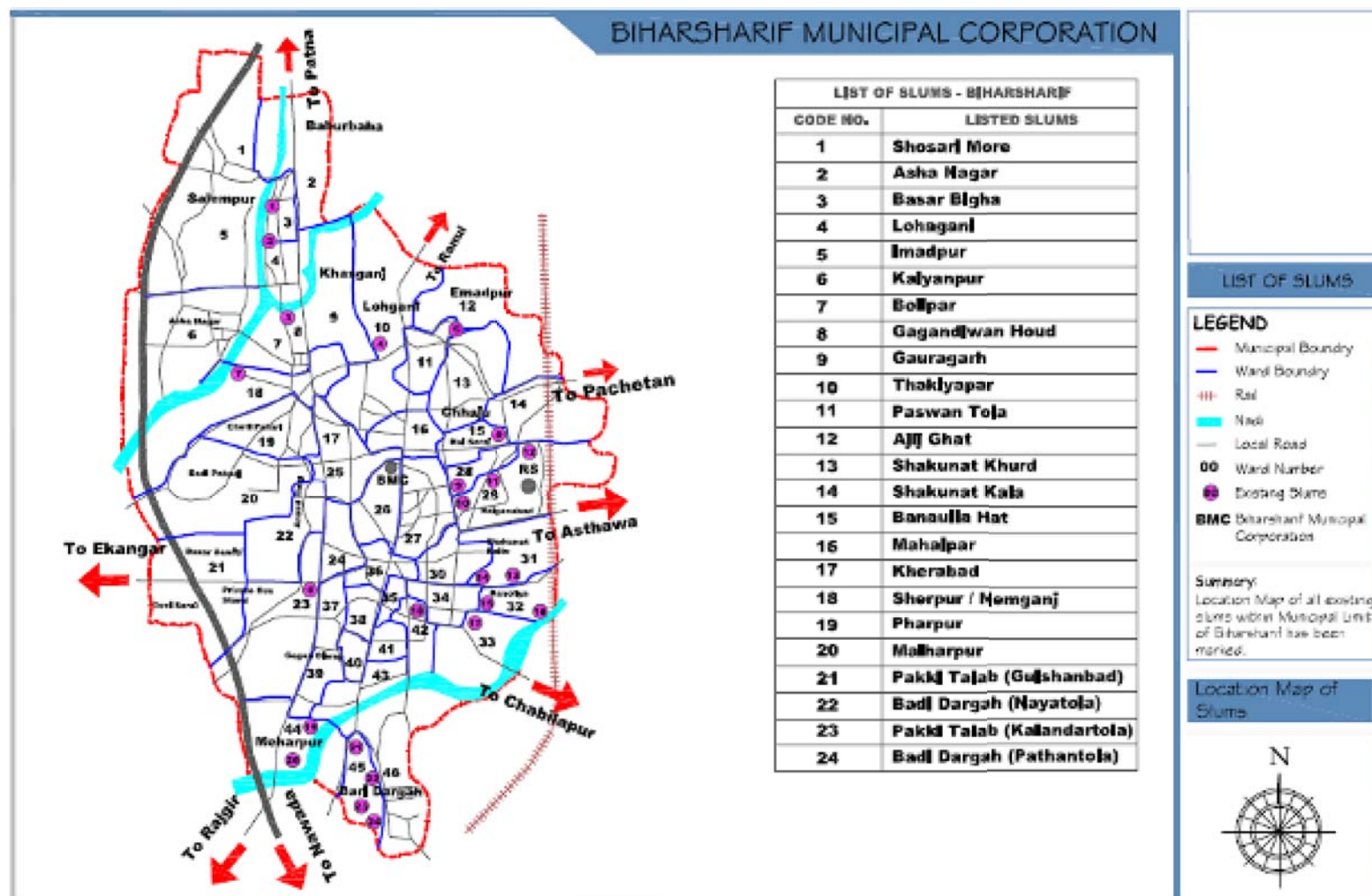


Source: Draft Master Plan of Biharsharif

Major Nodes and Intersections: Biharsharif

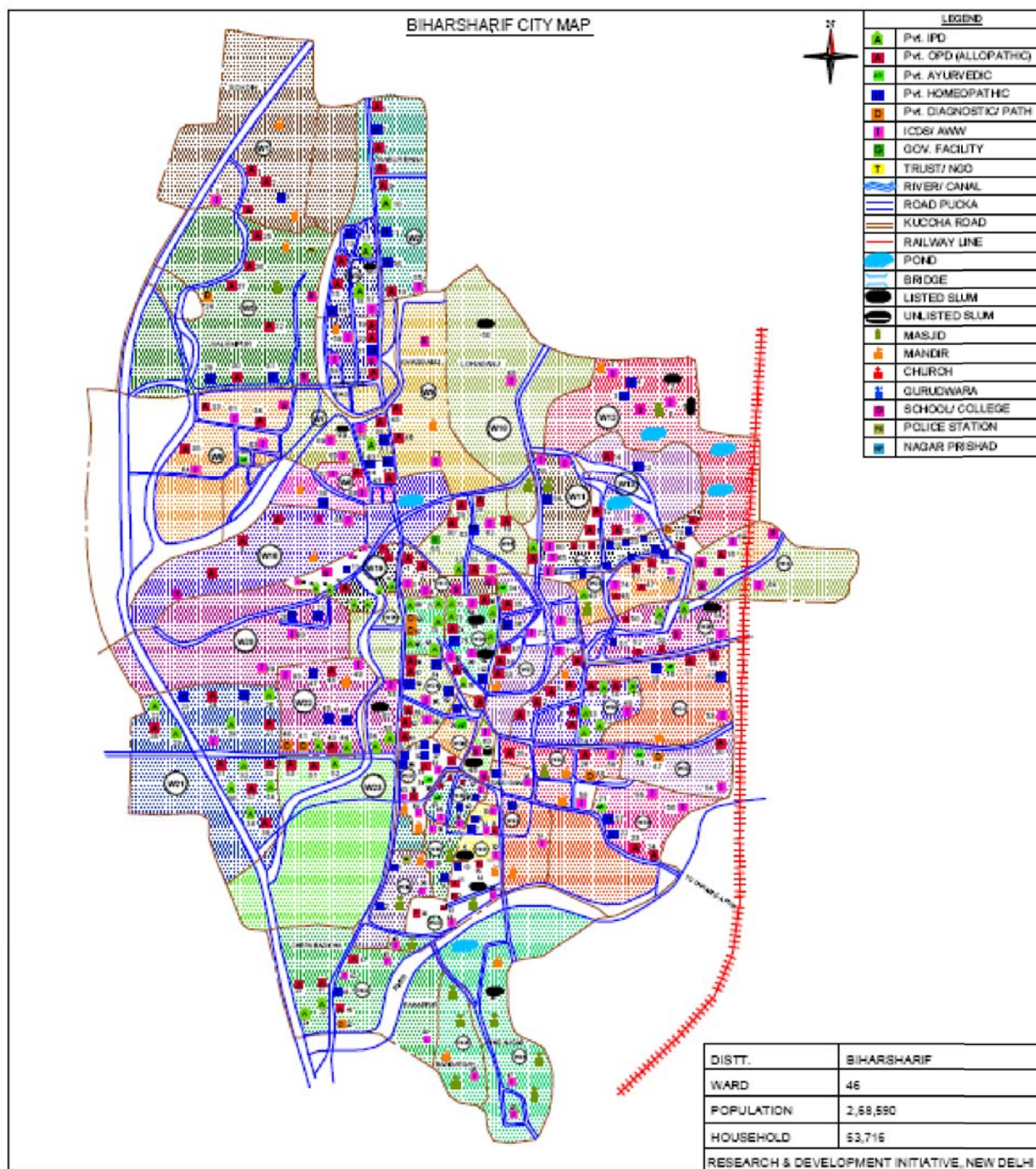


Location of Slums: Biharsharif



Source: SPUR Survey December 2010

Location of Social Infrastructure: Biharsharif



Source: Research and Development Initiative, New Delhi

