

**City: Jaipur**  
**State: Rajasthan**

Category: Capital, Tier 2

Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan and is known as the 'Pink City'. Along with New Delhi and Agra which both lie approximately 250 km away, it forms the 'Golden Triangle' tourist circuit. It also has a growing IT sector and an international airport.

### 1. Demographic Profile

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
Total Population	3046163	17048085	377,106,125
Total Population of UA (if)			
Share of ULB population in District Urban population (%)	87.74		
Population Growth Rate (AEGR) 2001-11	2.71	2.55	2.76
Area (sq. km)*	484.64		
Share of ULB area in district (%)* #	4.35		
Density of population (person per sq. km)*	6285.413915		
Literacy Rate (%)	83.33	79.68	84.11
Schedule Caste (%)	12.88	15.75	12.60
Schedule Tribes (%)	3.78	3.2	2.77
Youth, 15 - 24 years (%)	20.55	20.89	19.68
Slum Population (%)	10.62	5.35	17.36
Working Age Group, 15-59 years (%)	64.56	62.84	65.27

Source: Census of India, 2011

\* District Census Handbook, Census of India, 2011

# The ULB is spread in more than one district

### 2. Economic Profile

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
Per Capita Income (Rs.) at 2004-05 constant price *	3046163	23194	Rs. 35, 947 <sup>a</sup>
Urban Poverty Ratio (% of urban population)**	5.92	10.7	13.7
Unemployment Rate, 2011-12***	4.09	3.1	3.4
Work Participation Rate, 2011-12***	34.79	32.6	35.5
Work Status, 2011-12 (%) ***	41.67		
Self-employed:		45.6	42.0
Regular/wage salaried employees:	47.23	38.7	43.4
Casual labour:	11.1	15.7	14.6
Sectoral Distribution of Workers, 2011-12 (%) ***			
Primary	5.9	7.8	7.5
Secondary	44.64	41.4	34.2
Tertiary	49.46	50.7	58.3
Workers Classified by Major Occupation, 2011-12(%) ***			
Legislators, senior officials and managers	13.03	8.4	15.8
Professionals	12.12	10.0	8.8
Technicians and associate professionals	5.81	6.3	6.7
Clerks	3.06	3.9	5.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	13.3	17.8	14.7
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	6.51	6.2	4.6
Craft and related trades workers	22.49	19.4	19.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.58	7.4	9.2
Elementary occupations	15.1	20.7	16.1
Workers not classified by occupation	0	0.0	0.1
Primary Commodity Manufactured <sup>#</sup>	Wooden toys Diamond cutting Cloth dyeing painting		
Major Industries <sup>##</sup>	Metallic – Automobile, bicycle and its parts, Machinery, Machine Tools and		

	its parts Non Metallic – Ready made garments, gems, jewellery		
No. of sanctioned SEZ	8	12	413

Note: 3 years average of 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10

Source: \* Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments and for all India- Central Statistics Office

\*\*Unit Level Data of National Sample Survey Organization, Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 68<sup>th</sup> Round, 2011-12

\*\*\*Unit Level Data of National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 68<sup>th</sup> Round, 2011-12

#District Census Handbook, Census of India, 2011

##District Industrial Profile, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India

∞ Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

### 3. Infrastructure Status

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
% of households with access to tap water (from treated source) within Premises	88.85	75.40	84.14
% of households with access to electricity	97.82	93.88	92.68
% of households having toilet facilities within premises	89.45	73.67	72.57
% of household Waste water outlet connected to drainage	90.94	86.04	81.77
Type of sewerage system*	Under ground sewerage system		
Type of solid Waste system*	Door to Door		
% of households with access to computer/laptop with internet	12.42	6.09	8.27
% of households with access to computer/laptop without internet	13.84	9.75	10.40
% of households with access to mobile phones	66.12	66.20	64.33
Ownership Pattern of Housing (%)			
Owned	77.87	80.86	69.16
Rented	20.14	16.93	27.55
% of households living in congested houses	25.39	24.86	32.94
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>City (Municipal Corporation)</b>		
No. of Hospitals per 1,00,000 people *	1		
No of Schools per 1,00,000 people	NA		
Primary	59		
Middle	57		
Secondary	49		
College	12		

Source: Tables of Houses, Household Amenities and Assets, Census of India, 2011

\* District Census Handbook, Census of India, 2011

### 4. Political Profile: Leadership and Administrative Structure

<p><u>Architecture of Governance</u> <i>Structure of Elected and Executive Bodies. Give indication of hierarchies</i></p>	<p>The Jaipur Municipal Corporation consists of two wings i.e., the Deliberative Wing and the Executive Wing. The executive wing has an elected council comprising of a directly elected Mayor and Ward councilors. There are 91 wards and one elected councilor represents each division. The Commissioner, who is also the executive head of the Corporation, heads the administrative wing. Eight zones are headed by Assistant Commissioners. Municipal Corporations is responsible for provision of services and basic amenity to the citizens, which include: public lighting; sanitation and public hygiene; maintenance of public parks and gardens; ensuring systematic urban growth; regulation of building construction; and licensing of commercial activities, etc</p> <p>The Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) is responsible for all aspects relating to urban water supply, right from development to O&amp;M. PHED is also responsible for the development of a sewerage system while O&amp;M is the responsibility of the respective ULBs. Rajasthan Housing Board is responsible for provision for development of land and houses, new township, land bank etc. The Public Works Department is primarily responsible for construction and</p>
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	<p>maintenance of roads, state government institutions and state government housing in the city.</p> <p>Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) is responsible for Infrastructural development of Jaipur region by construction of flyovers, bridges, parking places; development of commercial projects and residential schemes, etc; development of basic amenities like community centres, parks, ring roads, development and rehabilitation of kacchi bastis etc; preparation and implementation of master plan; preparation and implementation of guidelines for colonisation; environmental development by planning and implementing roadside plantations, development of transport facilities like Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS), Transport Nagar, and major sector roads.</p>
No of elected representatives	91
<b>Election Details*</b> <i>Election cycle, last election, Name, party affiliation where relevant, date office taken for: chief minister, commissioner, and mayor.</i>	<p>Mrs. Vasundhara Raje from Bharatiya Janata Party is the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. She was elected on 13-Dec 2013. The Commissioner is Mr. H Guite. The council is headed by Mayor Mr. Dharmendra Gahlot of BJP, elected in Aug 2015. The municipal elections were held in the year Aug-2015.</p>

Source:\*Respective ULB website and Media Search

## 5. Performance of Urban Local Body (ULB)

### Credit and Tax

Credit Rating of ULBs (As on Nov 2012)*	BBB+
Property Tax #	<p>Coverage (%): 17</p> <p>Collection Efficiency (%): NA</p> <p>Amount(Rs.):Rs. 26.68 crore (2013-14)</p>

Source: # Reform Appraisal Report, JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India

### E-governance& Computerization in ULB

Reform	Status (implemented, in progress and any comment)
Property Tax*	Implemented
Accounting*	Implemented
Water Supply & Other Utilities*	Implemented
Birth & Death Registration and Health programmes*	Implemented
Citizens' Grievance Monitoring*	Implemented
Personnel Management System*	Implemented
Building Plan Approval*	Implemented
e-Procurement*	Implemented
Can Citizens pay their bills and Taxes at citizen facilitation centre (CFC)?#	Only on CFC
Does ULB has facility to Accept Online Payments#	Yes
What is the E-mail Software being used in the ULB#	NIC
Are ULB offices connected with each other through local area network (LAN)/ wide area network (WAN)#	Yes
Do you have access to State Data Centre (SDC)?#	No
Does the ULB have their own website#	Yes
Implementation of 74th CAA#	2 functions are yet to be transferred. They are water supply, urban forestry, protection of environment and ecology.

Note:\* Modules of e-governance implemented in ULB

Source: <http://www.corporationofcochin.net/>

\* Reform Appraisal Report, JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and respective ULB's website

#Information and Services Need Assessment (ISNA) Study for Urban Local Bodies, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2012

### Recognition

List any national or international recognition such as awards, pilots, horizontal networks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smart Cities Council India's Top 20 Promising Cities</li> <li>ADB Municipal Reforms Project</li> </ul>
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## 6. Finance and Health

### Financial

Indicator	City (Municipal)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
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	<b>Corporation)</b>		
% of households with access to banking facilities *	73.31	67.42	67.77

<b>Financial Status*</b>		
Details of municipal income and expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	Income	Expenditure
2009-10	39226.60	NA
2010-11	36929.36	34223.79
2011-12	42441.14	43193.01
% of municipal Budget reserved for urban poor@	NA	

Source: \* Tables of Houses, Household Amenities and Assets, Census of India, 2011

#Information and Services Need Assessment (ISNA) Study for Urban Local Bodies, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2012

@ Reform Appraisal Report, JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India

### Environmental

Swachh Bharat ranking *	370
Comprehensive Environmental Assessment for available cities#	66.82

Source: \*Press Information Bureau , Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2015

#Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, 2009

### 7. Capacity: Track Record & Initiatives

<u>JNNURM Projects</u>	<u>Status or Comment</u>			
BSUP/IHSDP	Under BSUP scheme, initially total 3 projects for housing were sanctioned of which 1 project was cancelled (on 12.09.2011). Both the projects are under progress. The total project cost was Rs.181.50 crores. Construction of 58% of the dwelling unit is complete.			
UIG/UIDSSMT	UIG: Total 8 projects were approved, 3 projects have been completed and 5 projects are under progress.			
<i>Total Approved Cost of projects (Rs.Lakhs)</i>	57808.31			
<i>Sectorwise details of projects</i>	Sector	No of Projects	Total Cost (Rs Lakhs)	Share of sector in total projects approved
	Water	NA	NA	NA
	Drainage/SWD	NA	NA	NA
	Sewerage	2	18581.97	32.1
	SWM	1	1319.74	2.3
	Transport	2	33554.94	58.0
<i>Share of Central Assistance released (%)</i>	64.09			
<i>% of work completed (Physical Progress)</i>	59			
<i>Funds Utilised (%)</i>	103.83			

Source: www.jnnurm.nic.in (accessed on November, 2015)

<u>Alignment with MoUD Schemes</u>	<u>Status, Comment</u>
Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)	
AMRUT	City is covered under AMRUT Mission. The State Annual Action Plan has been submitted.
JNNURM	City was covered under UIG component of JNNURM
NUIS	
North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)	

Source: Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India