

ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OF PRADHAN MANTRI Awas YOJANA. 2018-19.



BARUIPUR MUNICIPALITY



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Preface

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) aims at Providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022 when the Nation Complete 75 years of its independence.

The urban homeless persons contribute to the economy of the cities and thus the Nation as cheap labour in the informal sector; yet they live with no shelter or social security . The urban homeless service with many challenges like no access to elementary Public Services such as health, education, food, water and sanitation. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) also aims at providing a pucca house to every family with water connection, toilet facilities, 24 X 7 electricity supply and access.

The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through "In Situ" Slum Redevelopment, Affordable Housing through credit linked subsidy, Affordable Housing in partnership and subsidy for beneficiary led individual house. Under the mission, beneficiaries can take advantage under one component only.

Baruipur Municipality takes only two verticals i.e. "Slum redevelopment with private Participation" and another vertical is "Beneficiary led construction". From present Demand Assessment survey for Housing for all (HFA), it is noticed that 2218 household covering under this project. Out of these 2218 houses, 2042 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction" and 176 houses will be constructed through "Redevelopment with private participation".

-- Total beneficiaries of the scheme are 724 nos. projected for the year 2018 - 19.

Abbreviations

A&OE	Administrative and Other Expenses	LIG	Low Income Group
AHP	Affordable Housing in Partnership	MD	Mission Directorate
AIP	Annual Implementation Plan	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
BMTPC	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council	MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
CDP	City Development Plan	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CLS	Credit linked subsidy	NA	Non Agricultural
CNA	Central Nodal Agencies	NBC	National Building Code
CPHEEO	Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation	NHB	National Housing Bank
CSMC	Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee	NOC	No Objection Certificate
DIPP	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	NPV	Net Present Value
DPR	Detailed Project Report	PLI	Primary Lending Institution
EMI	Equated Monthly Installment	RWA	Residents' Welfare Association
EWS	Economically Weaker Section	SECC	Socio Economic and Caste Census
FAR	Floor Area Ratio	HFAPoA	Slum Free City Plan of Action
FSI	Floor Space Index	SLAC	State Level Appraisal Committee
HFA	Housing for All	SLNA	State Level Nodal Agency
HFAPoA	Housing for All Plan of Action	SLSMC	State Level Sanction and Monitoring Committee
IEC	Information Education & Communication	TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
IFD	Integrated Finance Division	TPQMA	Third Party Quality Monitoring Agency
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology	ULB	Urban Local Boday
IS	Indian Standard	UT	Union Territory

Working Definitions

Affordable Housing Project:	Housing Projects where 35 % of the houses are constructed for EWS category
Beneficiary	A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife and unmarried children. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all-weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India
Carpet Area	Area enclosed within the walls, actual area to lay carpet. This area does not include the thickness of the inner walls.
Central Nodal Agencies	Nodal Agencies identified by Ministry for the purposes of implementation of Credit Linked subsidy component of the mission
Economically Weaker Section(EWS)	EWS households are defined as households having an annual income up to Rs 3, 00,000(Rupees Three Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre
EWS House	An all-weather single unit or a unit in a multi storeyed super structure having carpet area of upto 30 sq.m. with adequate basic civic services and infrastructure services like toilet , water, electricity etc. States can determine the area of EWS as per their local needs with information to Ministry
"Floor Area Ratio" (FAR)/FSI	<p>The quotient obtained by dividing the total covered area (plinth area) on all the floors by the area of the plot:</p> $\text{FAR} = \frac{\text{Total covered area on all the floors} \times 100}{\text{Plot area}}$ <p>If States/Cities have some variations in this definition, State/City definitions will be accepted under the mission</p>
Implementing Agencies	Implementing agencies are the agencies such as Urban Local Bodies, Development Authorities, and Housing Boards etc. which are selected by State Government / SLSCM for implementing Housing for All Mission.
Low Income Group (LIG)	LIG households are defined as households having an annual income between Rs.3, 00,000 (Rupees Three Lakhs One) up to Rs.6, 00,000 (Rupees Six Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.
Primary Lending Institutions (PLI)	Scheduled Commercial Banks, Housing Finance Companies, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), State Cooperative Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks or any other institutions as may be identified by the Ministry
Slum	A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.
State Land Nodal Agencies (SLNAs)	Nodal Agency designated by the State Governments for implementing the Mission
Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)	TDR means making available certain amount of additional built up area in lieu of the area relinquished or surrendered by the owner of the land, so that he can use extra built up area himself in some other land.

Introduction:

Housing is one of those basic social conditions that determine the quality of life and welfare of people and places. Rapid urbanization has placed remarkable strain on housing and service land. According to UN HABITAT by 2030, approximately 3 billion people, or above 40% per cent of the world's population, will need proper housing and access to basic infrastructure and services such as water and sanitation systems. This translates into the need to complete 96,150 housing units per day with serviced and documented land from now till 2030. However, ironically supply (especially in the developing world) is often limited by inadequate governance system/ human resource deficiencies/ institutions or regulations which are obsolete or lacking in capacity.

The Indian challenge is to place the reality of a recorded (Census 2011) rate of urbanization of 31.1% (377 million people) expected to house 600 million people by 2030 (up by 59% from 2011) with an expected urban housing shortage of 19 million; the slum population which is presently 66 million is projected at 105 million by 2017; the urban housing demand projected for the same year is as 88.78 million. In 2012 the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) stated there was an undersupply of 18.78 million housing units, of which the economically weaker section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) constituted 95%. Whilst considering housing, it may be noted that Obsolescent houses (est. 2.82 million), as well as those with congestion (est. 18.42% of total households) have to be reckoned with in our Housing Demand.

To fulfill these needs, factors such as affordability of the buyers, development cost and selling price persistently influence the supply and demand in the housing sector. Based on the current situation, housing development is concentrated in the urban and sub-urban areas, where the purchasing power is higher and the market is extensive.

In order to address the current housing needs, both the Government and the private sector must play their respective roles to fulfill their social obligations especially to the low-income and economically weaker sections keeping in view limited public resources available and the heavy investments needed for creating housing infrastructure.

Housing for All:

Access to housing facilities, is a basic human need, next only to food and clothing. Effectively, society as a whole and poor in particular, must have access to livelihoods, finance and technology as well as relevant capacities, knowledge and skills for habitat development in order to enjoy the 'right to shelter'.

In order to address issues related to housing and informal settlements, the governments should create an enabling environment through robust National/ State Housing Policies that will help to increase the supply of affordable housing. This call for working together of key stakeholders such as national and local government bodies, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, as well as builders and private sector developers. This will enable well defined institutional and operational conditions in order to support the housing sector more effectively and, in doing so, contribute to the provision of affordable adequate Housing for All.

Context of preparation of Housing for All Plan of Action:

The Government of India's transformation programme is to "raise living standard of low income households" for which Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) had come up with the "National Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007, a precursor to the current 'Housing for all' by 2022. Several steps would be taken under the Mission to overcome problems pertaining to housing specially involving the poor and the ultra-poor.

An important part here is to ensure that only eligible recipient received housing aid, and that they be identified at their current location through a web portal which has a state wide database for capturing on low-income households, with arrangements for constant monitoring and updation.

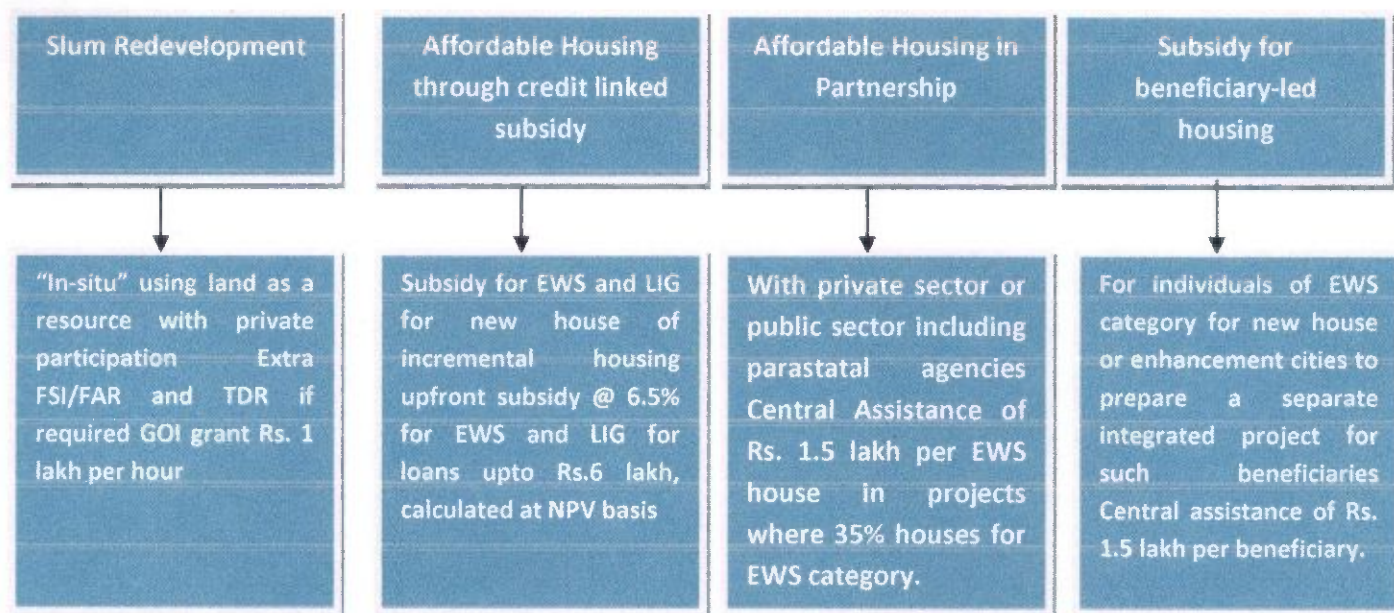
In order to address the current housing needs, both the Government and the private sector must play their respective roles to fulfill their social obligations especially to the low-income and economically weaker sections keeping in view limited public resources available and the heavy investments needed for creating housing infrastructure.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) has launched "Housing for All" Mission through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for Urban Area to be implemented during 2015-2022 as a Centrally Scheme (except for the component of Credit Linked subsidy, which will be implemented as a State Sponsored Scheme. The Mission would provide central assistance to implementing agencies through State & UTs for providing housing to eligible families / beneficiaries by 2011. The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers for which all the states are required to prepare 'Housing for All of Action' with Annual Implementation Plans. Mission will assist State /cities in carrying out the activities for preparation of Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA) under capacity building and A & OE funds. HFAPoA addresses urban poor who may not necessarily be slum dwellers.

All 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011 with focus on 500 class I cities would be covered in three phases as follows:

- Phase I (April 2015- March 2017) to cover 100 Cities selected from States /UTs as per their willingness.
- Phase II (April 2017 – March 2019) to cover additional Cities

Ministry, however, will have flexibility regarding inclusion of Additional cities in earlier. The mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals giving option to beneficiaries, ULBs and State Governments. These verticals are:



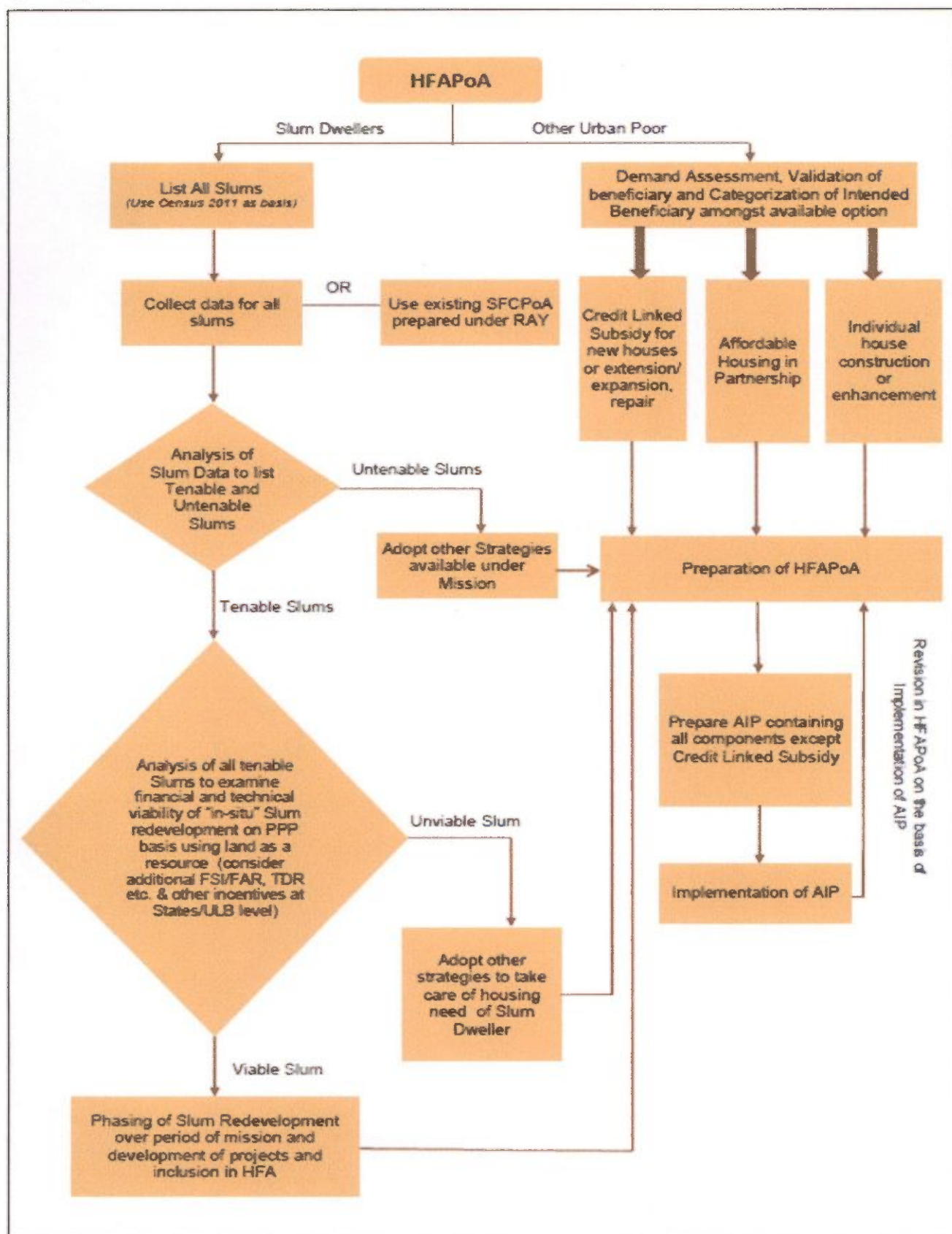
Aims and Objectives:

Aim

The aim of this Annual Implementation Plan is to create an enabling environment for providing “Affordable Housing for All” with special emphasis on EWS/LIG and other vulnerable sections of society. The Action Plan further aims to promote house for all mainly through Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) vertical addressing the shortage of adequate and affordable housing.

Objectives

- Reduce housing shortage for Urban Poor (both residing in slum and non-slum areas).
- Ensure an efficient and regular supply of affordable housing unit to satisfy / meet growing demand in the city.
- Ensure that all dwelling units have access to basic physical and social infrastructure like sanitation facilities, drinking water, electricity, roads and other livelihood infrastructure.
- Encourage private developers of all scales in construction of BPL/EWS/LIG categories of houses.
- Create rental housing as transit accommodation for migrants to urban areas.



HFAPoA Tables:

I. Slum - wise Intervention strategies for Taneble Slums										
Ward No	Name of the Slum	Area of Slum in Sq. Mts	Total no. of Households as per USHA	Eligible Slum Households	Whether " In-situ" redevelopment with private Participation	Required Area for In -situ Redevelopment in Sq. mts.	FSI/FAR		Name of the other slum if prposed for resettlement in this slum	Proposed year of intervention
							Existing	Proposed		
1	Das Para(S.C.-001)	59400	147	112	Yes	N/A	2.25	2.50	N/A	2015-16 to 2018-19
8	Sahapara Colony(S.C-042)	38600	123	36	Yes	N/A	2.25	2.50	N/A	2015-16 to 2019-20
17	Station Feeder Road(S.C-064)	8100	45	28	Yes	N/A	2.25	2.50	N/A	2015-16 to 2019-20

II. Slum-wise Intervention Strategies for Untaneble Slums

Name of the Slum	Area of the slum in Sq. Mtrs.	Total no. of Slum Households as per USHA	Proposed Development Strategy i) Affordable Housing Project (AHP) ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) iii) Beneficiary Led Construction iv) Clubbing with other Teneble Slums	Proposed year of intervention
Das Para(S.C.-001)	59400	147	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Sardar Para(S.C.-002)	22300	45	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2020-21
Surya Sen Nagar(S.C-003)	27900	68	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Bede Para(S.C.-004)	32900	44	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2017-18
Sajahan Road(S.C.-005)	59900	52	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2019-20
Dey Para(S.C-006)	130300	173	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Bagani Para(S.C.-007)	43300	91	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Khan Para(S.C.-008)	25000	110	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Mondal Para(S.C-009)	69900	150	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2020-21
B.K Roychowdhury Road(S.C-010)	41800	59	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2019-20
Kalikanan(S.C-011)	20000	76	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2020-21
Sahapara Colony(S.C-012)	74000	253	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22

Gajibaba Road(S.C.-013)	59500	127	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Kayal Para(S.C.-014)	30800	72	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2020-21
Irrigation Colony (S.C.-015)	40000	86	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2020-21
Biswas Para(S.C.-016)	15000	49	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Samanta Para(S.C.-017)	45500	134	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Basudev Pally(S.C.-018)	15500	31	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2016-17
Khalpar(S.C.-019)	32800	32	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Bede Para Basti(S.C.-020)	6800	41	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2017-18
Jharna(S.C.-021)	20600	64	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Baishnab Para(S.C.-022)	129600	119	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Khodar Bazar(S.C.-023)	39700	63	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2019-20
Kayal Para(S.C.-024)	80200	39	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2017-18
Dey Para(S.C.-025)	14400	33	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2019-20
Middle Road(S.C.-026)	23500	24	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Gaji Para(S.C.-027)	36600	71	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2017-18
Bibimar Tala(S.C.-028)	49700	63	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2019-20

Sardar Para(S.C.-029)	26500	22	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2016-17
Madarat Palladanga(S.C-030)	119400	94	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2016-17
Maylapota(S.C-031)	95200	71	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2017-18
Mondal Para(S.C-032)	61000	86	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Sardar Para(S.C.-033)	21200	53	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Pal Para(S.C-034)	65400	180	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Balban Para(S.C-035)	21900	154	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
G.Bose Colony(S.C.-036)	31000	29	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2016-17
Najrul Sarani(S.C.-037)	29100	39	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2017-18
Muchi Para(S.C.-038)	97000	80	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2020-21
Doltala(S.C-039)	41700	36	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Dhoba Para(S.C.-040)	22500	58	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Mondal Para(Netaji Pally)(S.C.-041)	33400	58	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-19 to 2019-20
Sahapara Colony(S.C-042)	38600	123	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2019-20
Naskar Para(S.C.-043)	24900	72	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2019-20
Pal Para-Mukherjee Para(S.C.-044)	55000	86	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2020-21

Sardar Para(S.C.-045)	8600	57	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2020-21
Golpukur-Mondal Para(S.C.-046)	71600	33	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2019-20
Behara Para(S.C.-047)	29000	24	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2017-18
Hari Sabha Lane(S.C.-048)	63700	21	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Najrul Sarani-New Najrul Sarani(S.C.-049)	53000	30	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2019-20
Sasanka Dev Chatterjee Road(S.C.-050)	59300	23	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Norman Bethun Sarani(S.C.-051)	26800	25	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Halder Para-Biswas Para(S.C.-052)	16400	44	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Middle Road(Panchanantala)(S.C.-053)	31300	45	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Baruipur Pros Quarter(S.C-054)	34900	84	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2019-20
Bhattacharya Para(S.C.-055)	66200	31	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Piyada Para (Baidya Para)(S.C.-056)	48600	45	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2020-21
Naskar Para(S.C.-057)	16700	27	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2017-18
Khudiram Pally(S.C-058)	36800	27	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19
Segun Bagan(S.C.-059)	44000	83	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Christan Para(S.C-060)	30000	88	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2018-19

Police Barack Rd. School By Lane(S.C.-061)	25100	49	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Nilkhet(S.C.-062)	57200	51	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Naskar Para(S.C.-063)	48300	74	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2019-20
Station Feeder Road(S.C-064)	8100	45	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2019-20

Town Features:

1: History:

Baruipur has a history of human civilization. Each historic antiquities of the site found from archeological excavation in the outskirts of Baruipur reveals that there was a major early historic human settlement dated back to the 1st century A.D. The fact has been further re-instated by some renowned scholars in their statement published in South Asian Studies-10, 1994, which is reproduced below.

'Atghara' in northeast of Baruipur- the early historic antiquity of the site in the outskirts of Baruipur was reported in IAR- 1956, P.P.-29-30, where there was reference to early historic terracotta's, grey pottery, rouletted pottery, cast copper coins etc. from the site. The terracotta's, rouletted ware and an inscribed seal from Atghara were also mentioned in IAR-1957-58, P-70. The terracotta's from Moury-sung period onwards are indeed locally well known features of the site. One still notices a structural mound at Atghara and there is perceptible spread of occupation of deposit, which according to a local estimate is spread over 13 to 14 acres of land. In 1989, the Directorate of Archeology of West Bengal Govt. excavated the visible structural mound. The report is unpublished but there is a reference to its results in a handout issued on the occasion on South 24-Parganas history conference at Baruipur on December 1, 1991. The sequence of the site goes back to Mauryan period and continues upto 10-12 centuries A.D. A terracotta image of Jain Tirthankara was obtained from the latter context. In the earlier context one notes the presence of NBP Sanghukushan red ware earthen vessels bearing faces of women terracotta Yakshini images etc. It has been pointed out that the areas of Gazir Danga, SitaKundu and Phasir Danga in the neighbourhood yield comparable antiquities whenever tanks, wells, foundations for houses are dug. There is little doubt that there was a major historic settlement at Atghara.

2: Year of establishment:

Baruipur Municipality is established in the year of 1869.

3: Administrative Boundaries:

Baruipur is a sub-divisional town of the district of South 24-Parganas situated on the banks of Tolly's canal at the crossing of Diamond Harbour and Lakshmikantapur between Kolkata and Sunderbans. According to common belief, the name was derived from the word 'Barui' which means betel planter. Its geographical location is 20° 30' latitude North and 88° 25' longitude east. Baruipur became a sub-division in 1858. Earlier, it was part of a sub-division, which was basically a sub-division created during the British regime for collection of taxes under a collector. The land is bounded on the north by Sonarpur, south by Jainagar, east by Canning and west by Bishnupur. During those days it was well known for its indigo plantation. Baruipur municipality covers an area of 9.07 Sq.Km. only.

4: Linkages of Rail, Road, Port and Air:

Baruipur Municipality is located at the extreme southern side of Kolkata Metropolitan Area. Railway line has connected this municipality with Kolkata and southern part of South 24 Pgs. Garia - Baruipur Road or Kulpi Road is one of the major roads, which has connected the area with Kolkata and North 24 Pgs through E.M Bye Pass. Other major roads like Madarat Road, Dhabdhabi Road, and Canning Road connected the area with eastern part and Amtala Road has linked it with the adjacent western part.

5: Demographic growth and population Projection:

Population and development are intrinsically interrelated and progress in any component can catalyze improvement in others. In recognition of this awareness the CDP seeks to integrate the population perspective with all development policies to be undertaken in the plan. The population statistics is provided below:

Population of Baruipur

Sl. No.	Item	Baruipur
1	Total population (Census 2011)	53128
2	Decadal Growth (Census 2011) (%)	18.29
3	Density (Per Sq. Km)	5857

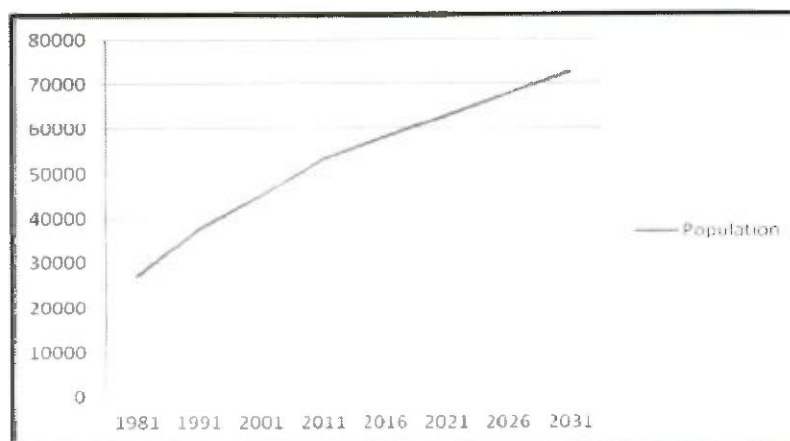
Source: Census of India, 2011

The combination of high population growth and density, poverty, and limited resources makes the developing urban areas distinctive as in the case of Baruipur. This population will not only require additional area for settlement to keep the density in check but also increasing infrastructural facilities to lead a minimum standard of life. The population projection is important because the services and facilities provided by the municipality ought to increase at the same ratio as the population growth. The projected population in the next 5 to 10 year should have the infrastructure and the economic stability and social standing for a good and healthy life. Thus a systematic development of the basic infrastructure is the need of the day. The projected population figures are as follows

Population Projection

Year	Population	Year	Population
1981	27081	2016	58057
1991	37659	2021	62923
2001	44964	2026	67789
2011	53128	2031	72656

Source: Census of India, 2011



The ward wise population figures of the municipality is given in the following table –

Ward-wise population (2011 census)

Ward No.	Number of Households	Total population
1	929	3735
2	982	3820
3	541	2420
4	961	3971
5	887	3517
6	791	3143
7	507	2122
8	920	3535
9	607	2439
10	1204	4815
11	537	2117
12	764	3113
13	844	3336
14	988	3873
15	475	1949
16	840	3410
17	449	1813
Total	13226	53128

Source : Census 2011

Some other demographic features of the municipality are as given below –

Sex Ratio: -

The sex ratio of the municipality 964: 1000 (2001 census) which is slightly higher than national average ie 947:1000 (2001 census)

Literacy Rate: -

Percentage of literate in the ULB is 87.3% and the rest 12.7 % is illiterate. (2001 census)

Child Population: -

The percentage of minor population in this ULB is 11.6 %.(2001 census)

6: Places of Interest:

Baruipur has a number of remarkable places of interest scattered throughout. One can visit the ruins of the temple of “Kalyan Mahadeb”, a Vishnu temple at Kalyanpur. There is one huge temple of the popular God “Dakshin Ray” at the village of Dhabdhabi. Baruipur museum is another noteworthy place worth visiting for its collection of many antiquities belonging to the historic Gangaridees and many other historic articles dating back to different periods of Sen, Pal, Gupta

and Kushan dynasty. There is one temple of Lord Chaitanya near Puratan Bazar. On the south of this bazaar lies Dolmancha. Temple of Goddess Mahalakshmi is located near Kachari Bazar. There is a double storied building at Mashidhala. One can visit the twin villages of Sitakundu and Atghara where different archeological excavations have unearthed a number of antique objects dating from different early historic periods of Sen, Pal, Gupta and Kushan dynasties. A terracotta image of ascetic Lord Buddha has been unearthed from one such excavation at Atghara village. Kalidas dutta memorial museum at Ramnagar and Sunderban regional museum

at Baruiapur are two areas worth visiting for their collections of early historic periods bearing testimonies of ancient civilization of this region. Many other ruins of Vishnu temples can be seen at different locations at Baruiapur.

7: Festivals:

The following festivals are observed in different months of the year e.g. Rash Mela is observed in October- November, Charak Mela in March-April, Rath Mela in July. Barumi Mela and a public gathering to sing the praise of Maha Prabhu are held in Dolmanch in some specific period each year. Dolmanch is around 200 years old. Bishalakshmi Mandir and Jagaddhatri Mandir are also too quite old structures.

8: Traditional Arts/Crafts:

Terracotta works is one of the bet examples of local handicrafts. Amongst small scale and cottage industries surgical instrument making is a noptable example. Another cottage industry is the manufacturing of incensed stick where a large section of women folk are involved.

9: Climate:

Baruiapur is located in hot and humid zone. It is equidistant from the tropic of cancer in the north and Bay of Bengal in the south. Climate of a region depends on various factors like its distance from the sea, type of air and oceanic currents, soil structure, magnitude of rainfall, existing forestry's etc. Strong monsoon winds blowing from the Bay of Bengal over this area generates ample rainfall. Maximum temperature recorded in the months of April/May during peak summer is around 40°C and minimum temperature noted in the months of December/January during winter is 7°C average annual rainfall is 1750mm. relative humidity ranges between 70% to 85%, minimum and maximum respectively. The rainfalls together with its geographic location are two (2) factors that regulate its climate. As evident from the figure above, Baruiapur enjoys extreme heat during summer and moderate cold during winter.

10: Soil and Ground water scenario:

Moderate to heavy rainfall during monsoon coupled with occasional rainfall in other times of the season have resulted in large-scale water reserve beneath the earth's surface. The water from the underground source sometimes collects on the earth's surface through different fissures in the earth's crust and creates large natural water bodies like ponds, tanks and creeks etc. at different locations. Due to availability of water around the year in those water bodies the place has added potential for developing pisci culture. In some of the creeks, lobsters are grown. The structure of the town is mostly composed of alluvium borne by the river flow. Somewhere loamy soil, an admixture of alluvium and sandy soil,

constitute the soil structure. The former type is good for cultivation of all types of crops and fruits. Water retention capacity of the later type being comparatively high, this type of soil is good for paddy as well as jute. Judging from the nature Gangetic West Bengal, particularly due to wide scale variations in the river flow at different times of the season, the topography of the town is found to be undulated at riverside. Otherwise it is more or less flat in other areas with mild slope towards south.

11: Municipal Office:

Municipal Office is situated at ward no.15, kulpi road; Baruipur. There is one ward office which is located near police station at ward no. 12.

12: Land Use

The total area¹ of the Baruipur computed on GIS Platform is 567 Ha or 5.67 sq. Km². The different utilities and detailed features of Baruipur Land use were mapped in GIS and were broadly categorized in line with the UDPFI guidelines.

Table below shows Land use distribution of Baruipur.

Land Use pattern in Baruipur

Land Categories	Area in Sq. Km	% of the Total area
Residential	3.09	54.4%
Commercial	0.04	0.7%
Institutional	0.06	1.1%
Others	2.48	44%
Total Area	5.674	

The important features of the Baruipur land use that needs to be highlighted include:

- Baruipur is primarily a residential area with limited industrial activities, so industrial area has been clubbed with commercial area
- Baruipur has 25 Educational Institutions and 16 health care institutes. All of these have been categorized under Institutional category.

¹ The existing land use /land cover map of Baruipur town was prepared from the WorldView-2 high resolution satellite images. The data was analyzed and used in GIS software. The data interpreted from the satellite images were checked by ground-truthing and field survey.

² As per census, DDP and other reports available in public domain, area of the municipality is given as 9.07 Sq. km. However, after having completed GIS slum boundary validation and municipality boundary demarcation, area of the municipality has been estimated at around 5.67 sq. km. Hence, in this report, total area has been considered as 5.67 sq. km which is our estimated, instead of 9.07 sq. km.

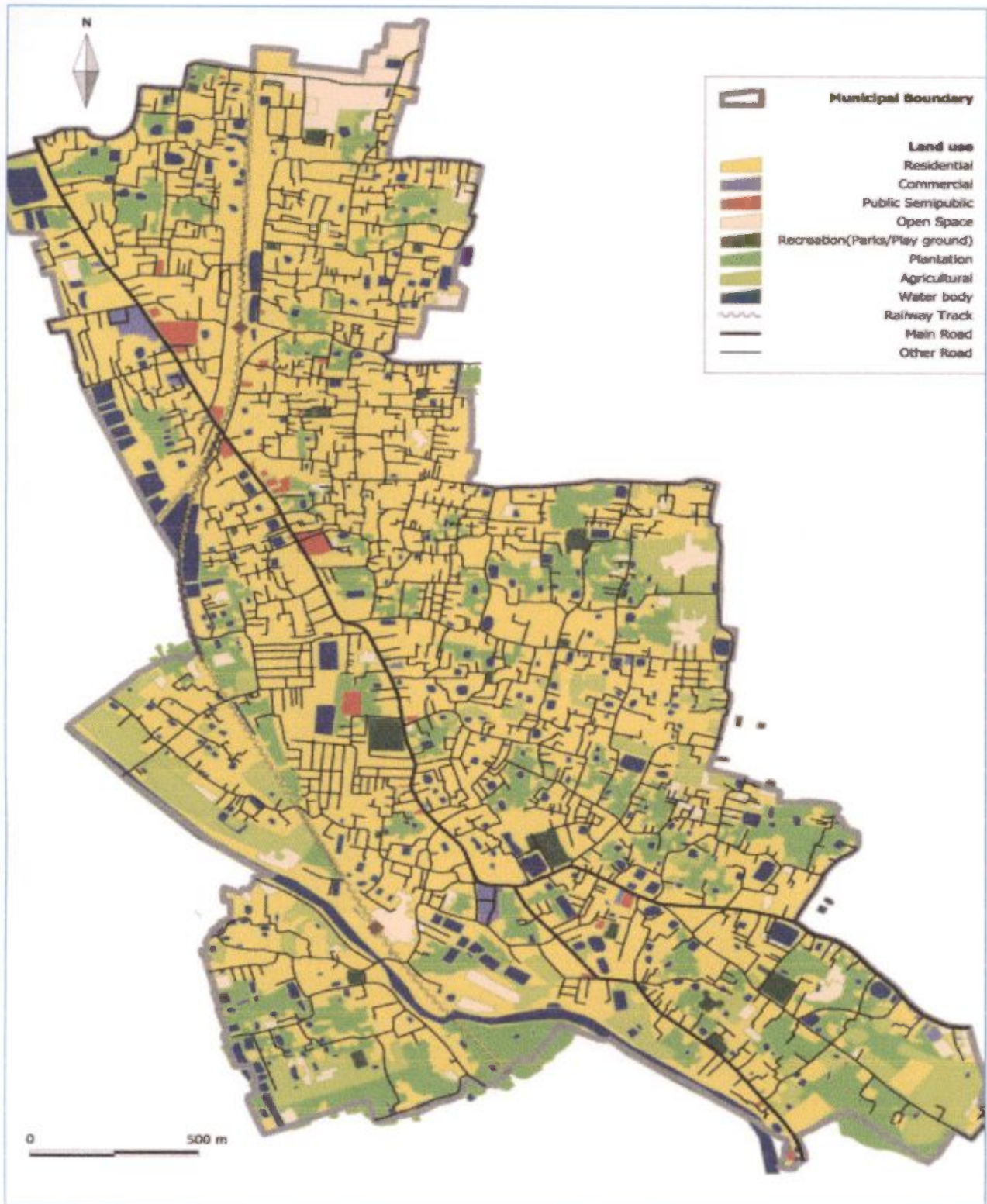
- Components falling under “Others” category comprise of following further categories which are presented in the table below:

Other Land categories

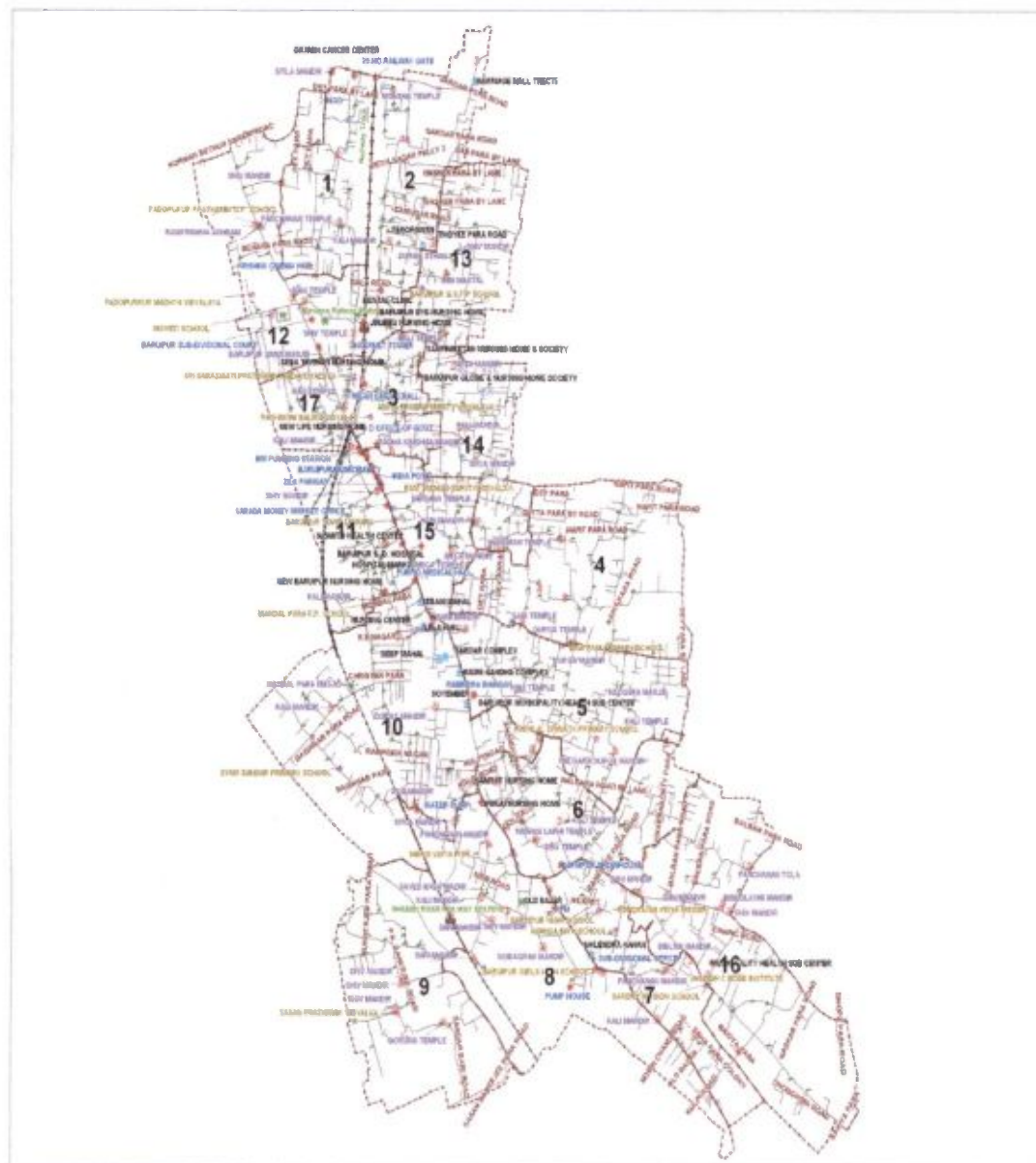
Land Categories	Area in Sq. Km	% of the Total area
Transport area	0.59	10.4%
Recreational	0.07	1.2%
Agriculture	0.38	6.7%
Plantation	0.76	13.5%
Water body	0.46	8.0%
Vacant land	0.22	3.9%
Total Area	2.48	

- Land use pattern of Baruipur is broadly influenced by the main Road and rail route and the proximity to Kolkata. As a result the main residential, commercial and public-semi-public areas are concentrated along the transport route but mostly concentrated towards north. The agricultural and plantation areas are mostly concentrated towards the southern fringe areas. Image below shows the land use characteristics of the Baruipur city.

Land Use of Baruipur town



Town Map:



Baruipur Municipality

LEGENDS

Landmarks	★
Tap	⌵
Tubewell	⌵
Transferma	⌵
Marriage Hall	⌵
Mobile Tower	⌵
Temple	⌵
Mosque	⌵
Church	⌵
Health Center	⌵
Market	⌵
School	⌵
Railway Station	⌵
Road	—
Railway Track	—
Ward Boundary	—

Amenity & Utility Map



Scale
0 50 100
kilometers

AIP Table:

Annexure 6

(Para 8.6 & Para 14.4 of the Guidelines)

Summary Sheet for Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) for the year 2018 - 19

District		South 24 Parganas						
Name of the ULB		Baruipur Municipality						
Admissible Components	Target for Year 2015 -16	Achievement for Year 2015 -16	Target for Year* 2016 -17	Achievement for Year* 2016 -17	Target for Year* 2017-18	Achievement for Year* 2017-18	Target for Year** 2018 -19	Remaining Targets as per HFAPoA
A. Beneficiary-led Construction								
• New Houses	128	128	0	0	321	321	724	869
• Enhancement	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
• Sub Total (A)	128	128	0	0	321	321	724	869
B. In-Situ Slum Rehabilitation with participation of private sector								
• Number of Slums	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
• Number of Households (B)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
C. Affordable Housing in Partnership (EWS Category) ©	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
D. Credit linked subsidy								
• EWS Households	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
• LIG Households	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
• Sub Total (D)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
E. Total (A+B+C+D)	128	128	0	0	321	321	724	869

I.Subsidy for Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction or Enhancement

Year *	<u>Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction or Enhancement in Slums & Non-Slum Areas</u>								
	No. of Beneficiaries		Resource Mobilisation (Rs. in Crore)						
	New Housing	Enhancement of Existing House	New Housing	Enhancement of Existing House	Total Cost	Central Share	State Share	Beneficiary Share	ULB Share (if applicable)
2015-16	128	Nil	5.18		5.18	1.92	2.71	0.32	0.24
2016-17	0	Nil	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017-18	321	Nil	12.99		12.99	4.82	6.79	0.80	0.59
2018-19	724	Nil	29.31		29.31	10.86	15.31	1.81	1.33
2019-20									
2020-21									
2021-22									
Total	1173		65.65		65.65	17.6	24.81	2.93	2.16

Note : * Cost of each DU : 3.68 Lakh

II.Slum Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with Participation of Private Sector

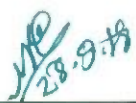
Year *	<u>Slum Rehabilitation through Participation of Private Sector</u>						
	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Resource Mobilisation (Rs. in Crore)				
			Total Cost	Central Share	State Share	Beneficiary Share	ULB Share (if applicable)
2015-16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2016-17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2017-18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2018-19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2019-20							
2020-21							
2021-22							
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

III. Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private Sectors

Year *	Affordable Housing in Participation with Public & Private Sectors					
	No. of Projects	No. of Beneficiaries	Resource Mobilisation (Rs. in Crore)			
			Total Project Cost (AHP)	Central Share	State Share	ULB Share (if applicable)
2015-16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2016-17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2017-18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2018-19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2019-20						
2020-21						
2021-22						
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

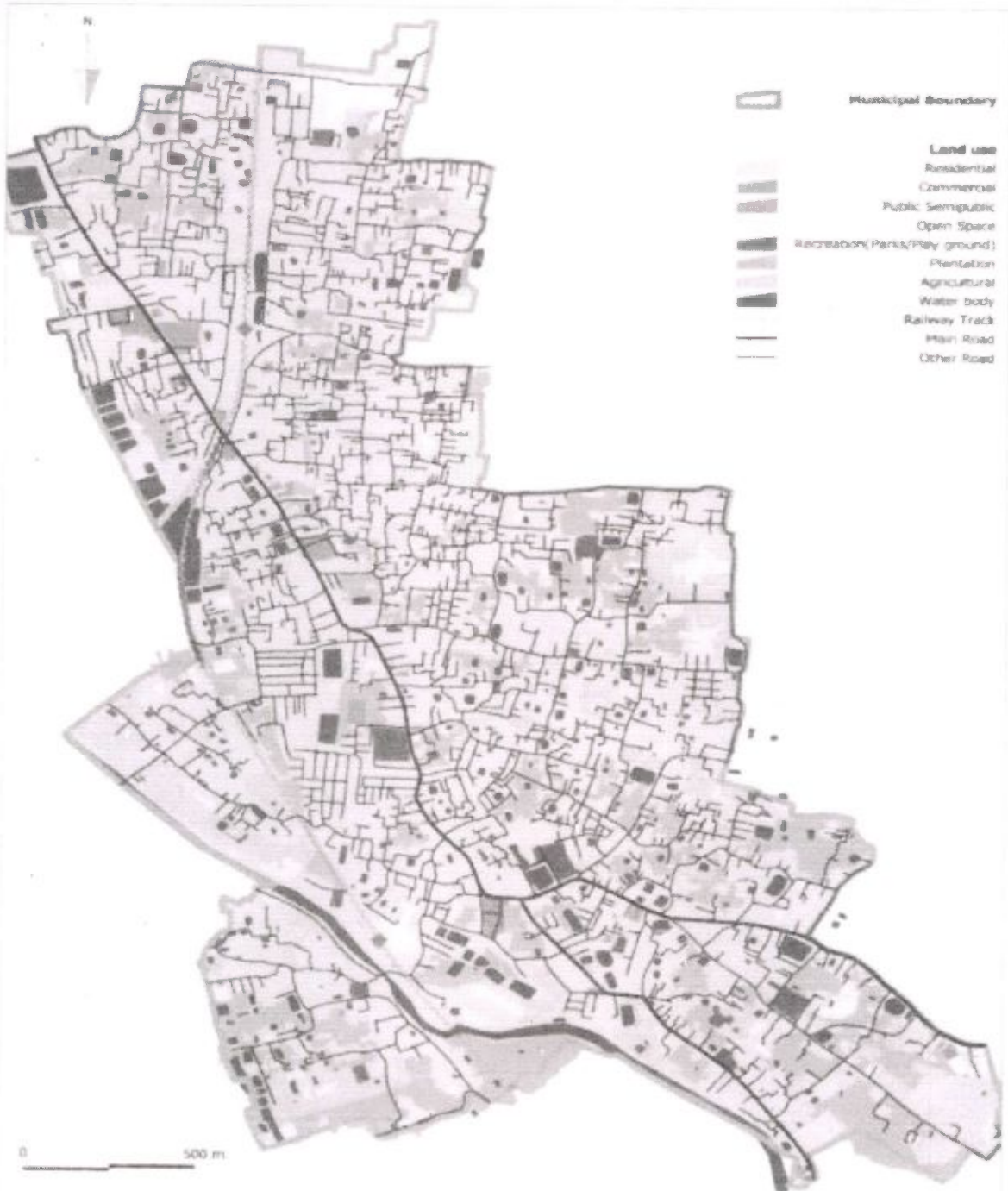
IV. Affordable Housing for Weaker Section through Credit Linked Subsidy

Year *	No. of Slums	Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy					
		No. of Beneficiaries availed Loan		Resource Mobilisation (Rs in Crores)		Estimated Interest Subsidy Availed	
		EWS	LIG	EWS	LIG	EWS	LIG
2015-16	New Housing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Enhancement (Existing House)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2016-17	New Housing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Enhancement (Existing House)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2017-18	New Housing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Enhancement (Existing House)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2018-19	New Housing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Enhancement (Existing House)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2019-20	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing House)						
2020-21	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing House)						
2021-22	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing House)						
Total		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil


 Signature of the
 Mayor/ Chairperson/
 Municipal Commissioner
 Baruipur Municipality

Signature
 (Director, SUDA)

Land Use of Baruipur town



Arindam Dutta
 Junior Engineer (Civil)
 Baruipur Municipality

Town Map:



Baruiapur Municipality

LEGENDS

Landmarks	★
Tap	⊕
Tubewell	⊕
Transformer	⊕
Marriage Hall	⊕
Mobile Tower	⊕
Temple	⊕
Mosque	⊕
Church	⊕
Health Center	⊕
Market	⊕
School	⊕
Railway Station	⊕
Road	—
Railway Track	—
Ward Boundary	—

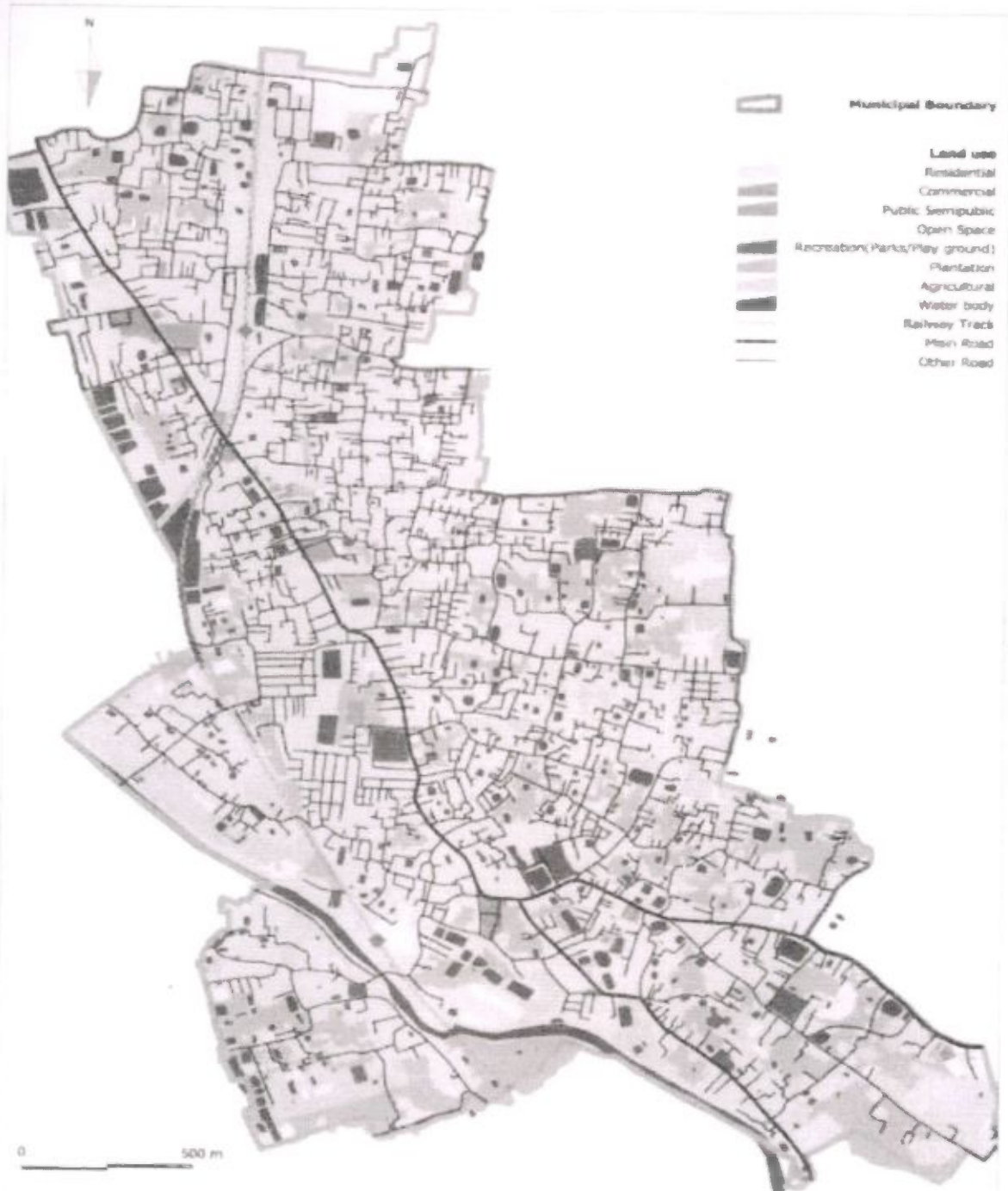
Amenity & Utility Map



Scale
0 50 100
kilometers

Arindam Dutta
Arindam Dutta
Junior Engineer (Civil)
Baruiapur Municipality

Land Use of Baruipur town




Arindam Dutta
Junior Engineer (Civil)
Baruipur Municipality

Town Map:

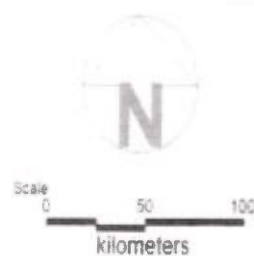


Barupur Municipality

LEGENDS

Landmarks	★
Tap	⌵
Tubewell	⌵
Transferma	⌵
Marriage Hall	⌵
Mobile Tower	⌵
Temple	⌵
Mosque	⌵
Church	⌵
Health Center	⌵
Market	⌵
School	⌵
Railway Station	⌵
Road	⌵
Railway Track	⌵
Ward Boundary	⌵

Amenity & Utility Map



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 Barupur Municipality