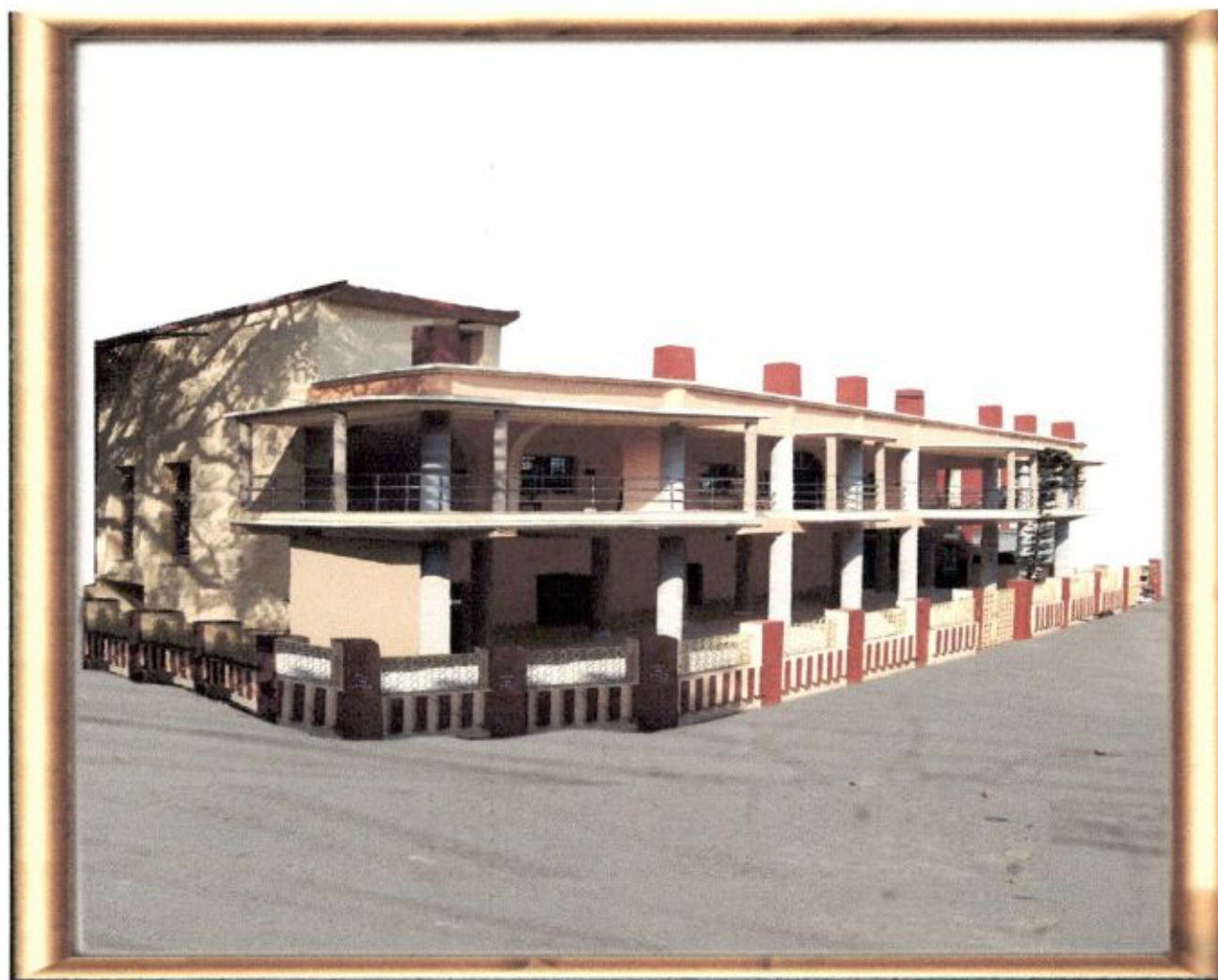


**Housing for All by 2022**  
**Annual Implementation Plan (AIP)**  
**For the year 2018-19**  
**Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY): Urban**



**Jangipur Municipality**  
**State Urban Development Agency**  
**West Bengal**

**Housing for All by 2022**  
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**Jangipur Municipality**  
**State Urban Development Agency**  
**West Bengal**

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# Preface

Jangipur Municipality is an old Urban Local Body having 21 wards under this municipality. 71% of the total population belongs to the minority class and most of the people are very poor. A large no of people are mason, bidi labours and weavers.

At present Jangipur Municipality is in the process of preparing the Plan of Action for Housing for All (HFAPOA) under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yajana (PMAY). During the last few years we have tried to the best to redress the problems of the urban poor keeping the aspiration of the people for development objectives and making target in mind and become successful. Preparation of Plan of Action for Housing For All along with its implementation and monitoring has opened a new challenge to us- the challenge of providing all basic services to all people and ensuring equitable socio-economic development of the people of this Municipality.

Development is not a single point agenda. In the present scenario of social, political, and economic situation it is indeed a challenging task. However we believe that we are approaching towards the right direction with the support of Government of West Bengal as well as Government of India and we will be able to achieve the desired objectives and reach to the goal.

It is a honour to present before the people of Jangipur Municipality, the first Action Plan of Housing For All to provide development of all. From the past experience are look forward for achieving long term benefits rather than short term goals.



  
**Chairman**  
**Jangipur Municipality**  
**Chairman**  
**Jangipur Municipality**



## **Definition**

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 the 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	The quotient obtained by dividing the total covered area (plinth area) on all the floors by the area of the plot: $\text{FAR} = \frac{\text{Total covered area on all the floors} \times 100}{\text{Plot area}}$ <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, Housing Boards etc. which are selected by State Government/SLSMC for implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban) Mission.
Low Income Group (LIG):	LIG households are defined as households having an annual income between Rs.3,00,001 (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 Level 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 401 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.

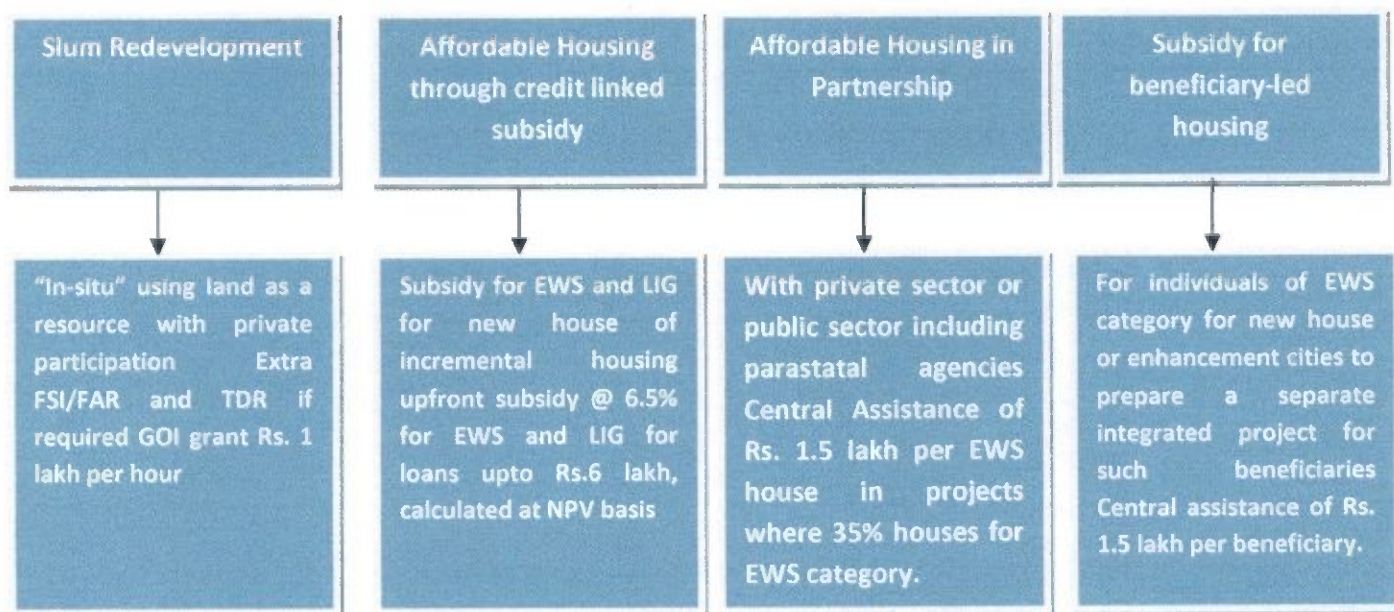
In order to address the current housing needs, both the Government and the private sector must play their respective roles to fulfill their social obligations especially to the low-income and economically weaker sections keeping in view limited public resources available and the heavy investments needed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

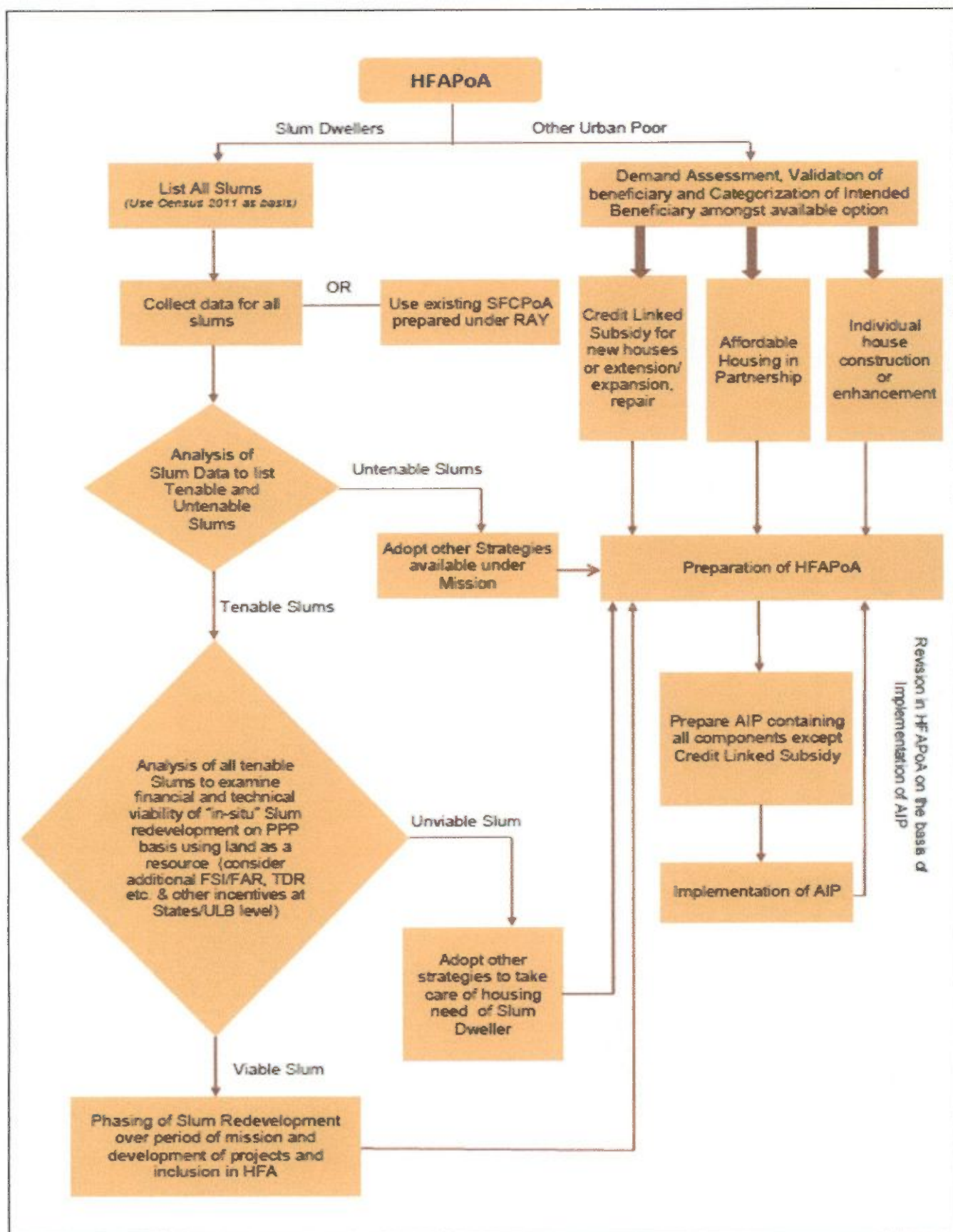
Accordingly, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) has launched "Housing for All" Mission through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for Urban Area to be implemented during 2015-2022 as a Centrally Scheme (except for the component of Credit Linked subsidy, which will be implemented 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:







**HFAPOA TABLES (5 NOS)**

## I. Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Tenable Slums

[illegible]

II. Slum-wise intervention strategies for Untenable Slums and Non PPP Slum.													
Ward Number	Slum No	Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	Total No. of Slum Households as per "HFA" Survey 2015*	Proposed Development Strategy	Proposed Year of Intervention							
					i. Affordable Housing Project (AHP)								
					ii. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)								
					iii. Beneficiary Led Construction								
					iv. Clubbing with other Tenable Slums**	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
1	1	JOYRAMPUR AFFLUX BANDH(WESTERN SIDE)(S.C.-001)	72000	89	BLC - 89	3	15	20	15	15	15	6	89
1	2	JOYRAMPUR VILLAGE(EASTERN SIDE)(S.C.-002)	132000	59	BLC - 59	3	10	10	10	10	10	6	59
1	3	RAJPARA ROAD(BOTH SIDE)(S.C.-003)	112500	54	BLC - 54	3	10	10	10	8	8	5	54
2	4	RAJPARA ROAD(BOTH SIDE)(S.C.-004)	39000	43	BLC - 43	3	10	10	5	5	5	5	43
2	5	SINDURA TALA(S.C.-005)	70000	36	BLC - 34, CLSS - 2	3	5	5	7	5	5	6	36
2	6	MONDAL PARA(S.C.-006)	48000	52	BLC - 52	5	7	7	7	7	10	9	52
2	7	JOYRAMPUR VILLAGE ROAD(WESTERN SIDE)(S.C.-007)	88000	55	BLC - 55	5	10	10	8	8	8	6	55
3	8	KABIRAJ PARA(S.C.-008)	88000	40	BLC - 40	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	40
3	9	RAHAMANPUR(S.C.-009)	56000	29	BLC - 29	2	3	7	7	5	3	2	29
3	10	MATH PARA(S.C.-010)	60000	79	BLC - 79	9	10	10	10	10	10	20	79
4	11	RAGHUNATHPUR(WESTERN SIDE)(S.C.-011)	60820	32	BLC - 32	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	32
4	12	RAGHUNATHPUR TIN PARA(S.C.-012)	42120	51	BLC - 51	7	7	8	8	8	8	5	51
4	13	RAGHUNATHPUR MASTER PARA(S.C.-013)	45125	90	BLC - 90	5	15	15	15	15	15	10	90
4	14	RAGHUNATHPUR MUNSHIPARA(S.C.-014)	82500	50	BLC - 50	5	8	8	8	8	8	5	50
5	15	RAHAMANPUR(S.C.-015)	75000	92	BLC - 92	2	20	20	20	10	10	10	92
5	16	GOBORDHAN TALA(S.C.-016)	54000	65	BLC - 65	3	10	10	10	10	10	12	65

5	17	RABIDAS PARA(S.C.-017)	90000	48	BLC - 48	2	6	8	8	8	8	8	48
6	18	ZIDDI PARA(S.C.-018)	80000	48	BLC - 48	2	6	8	8	8	8	8	48
6	19	BELCHATRA(S.C.-019)	100000	45	BLC - 45	2	6	8	8	8	8	5	45
6	20	BAROJ MASTER PARA(S.C.-020)	75000	27	BLC - 27	2	5	5	5	5	3	2	27
7	21	ZIDDI PARA(S.C.-021)	80000	80	BLC - 80	5	15	15	15	15	10	5	80
7	22	MUSLIM PARA(S.C.-022)	125000	50	BLC - 50	2	10	10	10	10	5	3	50
7	23	RABIDAS PARA(S.C.-023)	75000	23	BLC - 23	2	5	5	5	3	3	0	23
7	24	CHHOTOKALAI(S.C.-024)	57750	69	BLC - 69	2	15	15	15	15	5	2	69
8	25	DHANPATNAGAR(S.C.-025)	250000	55	BLC - 55	2	10	10	10	10	10	3	55
8	26	ENAYETNAGAR CHAI PARA(S.C.-026)	88000	82	BLC - 82	3	15	20	15	15	10	4	82
8	27	ENAYETNAGER NICHU PARA(S.C.-027)	80000	41	BLC - 41	2	10	6	6	6	6	5	41
21	28	KANDIGOLA(S.C.-028)	15000	116	BLC - 116	6	20	25	25	20	15	5	116
21	29	RAMDEVPUR(S.C.-029)	35250	33	BLC - 33	2	8	8	4	4	4	3	33
8	30	GANIMIYA PARA(S.C.-030)	32000	37	BLC - 37	2	8	8	8	8	3	0	37
9	31	JELE PARA(S.C.-031)	21000	57	BLC - 57	2	15	10	10	10	8	2	57
9	32	CHHUTOR PARA(S.C.-032)	50000	48	BLC - 42, CLSS-6	2	10	10	10	7	7	2	48
9	33	LUTBAGAN FATEKHAN JUNGLE(S.C.-033)	88000	72	BLC - 68, CLSS - 4	2	15	15	15	10	10	5	72
10	34	MIRDHA PARA(S.C.-034)	28000	96	BLC - 96	6	20	20	20	15	10	5	96
10	35	FATEKHAN JUNGLE(S.C.-035)	30000	36	BLC - 36	2	8	8	5	5	5	3	36
10	36	TANTI PARA(S.C.-036)	70000	59	BLC - 59	3	15	15	10	10	5	1	59
10	37	DIHI PARA(S.C.-037)	16000	82	BLC - 82	2	20	15	15	15	10	5	82
11	38	MOHAMMADPUR(EASTERN SIDE)(S.C.-038)	24000	40	BLC - 40	2	10	10	5	5	5	3	40
11	39	MOHAMMADPUR BIN PARA(S.C.-039)	45000	24	BLC - 24	2	5	5	5	5	2	0	24
11	40	MONDAL PARA(S.C.-040)	12000	61	BLC - 61	2	15	15	10	10	5	4	61
11	41	MOHAMMADPUR NATUN PARA(S.C.-041)	28000	76	BLC - 76	2	15	15	15	15	10	4	76
12	42	MALLAH PARA(S.C.-042)	63000	108	BLC - 106, CLSS - 2	2	25	20	20	20	15	6	108



12	43	RABIDAS PARA(S.C.-043)	24000	19	BLC - 19	1	6	6	6	0	0	0	19
12	44	KNASHARI PARA(S.C.-044)	38000	22	BLC - 22	2	10	5	5	0	0	0	22
12	45	BUS STAND BASTEE(S.C.-045)	33250	46	BLC - 46	2	4	10	10	10	5	5	46
12	46	SAHEBBAZAR(S.C.-046)	100000	60	BLC - 60	2	10	10	10	10	10	8	60
13	47	GUJURPUR(S.C.-047)	120000	35	BLC - 35	2	10	8	5	5	5	0	35
13	48	CHAIPARA(S.C.-048)	36000	74	BLC - 74	2	15	15	15	10	10	7	74
13	49	KHANSAMA PARA(S.C.-049)	72000	24	BLC - 24	2	5	5	5	5	2	0	24
13	50	FATULLAPUR GHOSH PARA(S.C.-050)	48000	26	BLC - 26	2	5	5	5	5	4	0	26
13	51	TEROGHORA PARA(S.C.-051)	18000	91	BLC - 91	2	20	20	15	15	15	4	91
14	52	KHANSAMA PARA(S.C.-052)	80000	7	BLC - 7	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	7
14	53	BAGDI PARA(S.C.-053)	50000	34	BLC - 34	2	10	10	6	6	0	0	34
14	54	JELE PARA(S.C.-054)	32000	23	BLC - 23	3	5	5	5	5	0	0	23
14	55	BANGAL PARA(S.C.-055)	80000	53	BLC - 53	3	10	10	8	8	8	6	53
14	56	DARGATALA(S.C.-056)	81000	39	BLC - 39	2	10	10	10	5	2	0	39
15	57	FANSHITALA BHAGIRATHI PALLY(S.C.-057)	48000	14	BLC - 13, CLSS-1	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	14
15	58	MAL PARA & RABIDAS PARA(S.C.-058)	36000	42	BLC - 42	2	10	10	10	10	0	0	42
15	59	SADARGHAT BHAGIRATHI PALLY(S.C.-059)	60000	22	BLC - 21	2	10	10	0	0	0	0	22
15	60	SARBAJANINTALA BHAGIRATHI PALLY(S.C.-060)	80000	24	BLC - 24	2	10	12	0	0	0	0	24
16	61	SUKANTA PALLY(S.C.-061)	30000	27	BLC - 22 , CLSS - 5	2	10	10	5	0	0	0	27
16	62	GODOWN COLONY(S.C.-062)	36000	41	BLC - 41	2	10	10	10	9	0	0	41
17	63	AMBAGAN COLONY(S.C.-063)	102000	69	BLC - 69	2	15	15	15	10	10	2	69
17	64	NILRATAN COLONY(S.C.-064)	72000	5	BLC - 5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

17	65	MAL PARA(S.C.-065)	20000	6	BLC - 6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
17	66	MARWARI GHAT COLONY(S.C.-066)	80000	16	BLC - 16	2	10	4	0	0	0	0	16
17	67	GOVERNMENT COLONY(S.C.-067)	100000	37	BLC - 37	2	10	10	10	5	0	0	37
18	68	GOAL PARA(S.C.-068)	20000	20	BLC - 20	2	10	8	0	0	0	0	20
18	69	SHASTHITALA BHAGIRATHI PALLY(S.C.-069)	96000	41	BLC - 41	2	10	10	10	9	0	0	41
18	70	DOM PARA(S.C.-070)	24000	14	BLC - 14	2	10	2	0	0	0	0	14
18	71	AILERUPAR(DARBESHPARA)(S.C.-071)	36000	26	BLC - 26	2	10	10	4	0	0	0	26
18	72	KAWAPARA(S.C.-072)	40000	39	BLC - 39	2	15	15	7	0	0	0	39
19	73	HATATH COLONY(S.C.-073)	100000	61	BLC - 61	2	15	15	10	10	5	4	61
19	74	MACKENZIE FIELD COLONY(S.C.-074)	64000	141	BLC - 141	2	35	35	20	20	20	9	141
19	75	BASUDEVPUR COLONY(S.C.-075)	48000	21	BLC - 21	1	4	10	6	0	0	0	21
19	76	PRATAPPUR COLONY(S.C.-076)	60000	65	BLC - 65	2	15	15	10	10	8	5	65
20	77	GOAL PARA(S.C.-077)	60000	20	BLC - 20	2	10	8	0	0	0	0	20
20	78	AILERUPAR (EASTERN SIDE)(S.C.-078)	45000	138	BLC - 138	2	25	25	30	30	20	6	138
1	79	JOYRAMPUR VILLAGE(NORTH)(S.C.-079)	43000	30	BLC - 30	2	10	10	8	0	0	0	30
1	80	RAJPARA ROAD(EAST)(S.C.-080)	82000	17	BLC - 17	2	5	5	5	0	0	0	17
2	81	SINDURATALA(NORTH)(S.C.-081)	70000	64	BLC - 64	2	15	15	15	10	5	2	64
2	82	JOYRAMPUR VILLAGE(EAST)(S.C.-082)	52000	25	BLC - 25	2	8	8	7	0	0	0	25
3	83	MATHPARA(NORTH)(S.C.-083)	65000	94	BLC - 94	2	15	20	20	15	15	7	94
3	84	KABIRAJ PARA(SOUTH)(S.C.-084)	55000	75	BLC - 75	2	15	15	15	10	10	8	75
4	85	RAGHUNATHPUR MASTERPARA(NORTH)(S.C.-085)	45000	73	BLC - 73	3	15	15	15	15	10	0	73

4		86	RAGHUNATHPUR MUNSIAPARA(EAST)(S.C.-086)	45000	65	BLC - 65	2	10	15	15	10	10	10	3	65
5	5	87	RABIDAS PARA(EAST)(S.C.-087)	30000	26	BLC - 26	2	8	10	6	0	0	0	0	26
6	6	88	JIDIPARA(NORTH)(S.C.-088)	30000	84	BLC - 84	2	20	20	15	10	10	10	7	84
6	6	89	BELCHATRA(WEST)(S.C.-089)	45000	105	BLC - 105	2	20	20	20	15	15	15	13	105
7	7	90	MUSLIMPARA(NORTH)(S.C.-090)	32000	88	BLC - 88	2	25	25	15	10	10	10	6	88
7	7	91	RABIDAS PARA(SOUTH)(S.C.-091)	45000	46	BLC - 46	2	10	10	10	5	5	5	4	46
8	8	92	DHANPATNAGAR(NORTH)(S.C.-092)	35000	55	BLC - 55	2	15	15	10	5	5	5	3	55
21	21	93	RAMDEVPUR(WEST)(S.C.-093)	52000	8	BLC - 8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
10	10	94	DIHI PARA(WEST)(S.C.-094)	35000	40	BLC - 40	2	10	10	8	8	8	2	0	40
11	11	95	MAHAMMADPUR BINPARA(NORTH)(S.C.-095)	45000	46	BLC - 46	3	12	10	10	8	3	0	0	46
12	12	96	OLD BUSSTAND BOSTI(S.C.-096)	35000	46	BLC - 46	2	10	10	10	10	4	0	0	46
12	12	97	MALLAHA PARA(EAST)(S.C.-097)	40000	32	BLC - 32	2	10	10	5	5	0	0	0	32
13	13	98	CHAI PARA(NORTH)(S.C.-098)	37000	33	BLC - 33	3	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	33
14	14	99	JELA PARA(NORTH)(S.C.-099)	35000	79	BLC - 79	2	15	15	15	12	10	10	10	79
15	15	100	SADARGHAT BHAGIRATHI PALLY(EAST)(S.C.-100)	32000	17	BLC - 17	2	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	17
17	17	101	MARWARI GHAT COLONY(WEST)(S.C.-101)	45000	8	BLC - 8	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	8
18	18	102	DOMPARA(EAST)(S.C.-102)	42000	7	BLC - 7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
19	19	103	HATAT COLONY(NORTH)(S.C.-103)	35000	66	BLC - 66	2	14	10	10	10	10	10	10	66



20	104	AILERUPAR(WEST)(S.C.-104)	45500	254	BLC - 254	4	50	50	50	50	25	25	254
14	105	JAMAI BASTI(S.C.-105)	52300	9	BLC - 9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
8	106	RADHANAGAR CHAIPARA(S.C.-106)	32000	50	BLC - 50	2	8	8	8	8	12	4	50
12	107	MAHAMMADPUR(S.C.-107)	35000	34	BLC - 34	0	2	4	10	10	8	0	34
11	108	CHHOTO MASJID PARA(S.C.-108)	35000	50	BLC - 50	1	11	8	13	10	5	2	50
5	109	FULBARI(S.C.-109)	30000	41	BLC - 41	1	10	10	10	10	0	0	41
					Total	260	1230	1200	1020	840	620	368	5538

### III. Year-wise Proposed Interventions in Slums

Year	Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)														
	Redevelopment thru Private Partner Participation*			Beneficiary-led Construction			Credit Linked Subsidy***			Affordable Housing in Partnership			Total		
	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	
2015-16				104	260	3.9							260	3.9	
2016-17				108	1230	18.45							1230	18.45	
2018-19				103	1200	18							1200	18	
2018-19				94	1020	15.3							1020	15.3	
2019-20				83	840	12.6							840	12.6	
2020-21				75	620	9.3	6	20					640	9.3	
2021-22				63	368	5.52							368	5.52	
Total				109	5538	83.07							5558	83.07	

\* Each beneficiary at the rate of one lakh each, \*\*Each Beneficiary at the rate of 1.5 lakh each, \*\*\* Just put number of beneficiaries, amount is not required, \*\*\*\* Affordable Housing in Partnership @ 1.5 lakh each

#### IV. Year-wise Proposed Interventions for Other Urban Poor based on demand survey

Year	Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)							
	Beneficiary-led Construction		Credit Linked Subsidy		Affordable Housing in Partnership		Total	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
2015-16	85	1.275	0		212	3.18	297	4.46
2016-17	185	2.775	0		216	3.25	401	6.02
2017-18	233	3.495	20		221	3.31	474	6.81
2018-19	195	2.925	20		225	3.38	440	6.30
2019-20	195	2.925	20		230	3.44	445	6.37
2020-21	175	2.625	20		234	3.51	429	6.14
2021-22	156	2.34	3		239	3.58	398	5.92
Total	1224	18.36	83		1577	23.66	2884	42.02



## V. Year-wise targets under different components

Interventions		Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)															
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		Total	
		No.	Am ount	No.	Amou nt	No.	Am ount	No.	Amo unt	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		
Redevelopment through Private Participation	Slums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidy for beneficiary-led/ improvement of existing house	Slums	260	3.9	1230	18.45	1200	18	1020	15.3	840	12.6	600	9	368	5.52	5518	82.77
	Non-Slums	85	1.275	185	2.775	233	3.495	195	2.925	195	2.925	175	2.625	156	2.34	1224	18.36
Credit linked subsidy to individual beneficiaries	Slums											175	2.625	156	2.34	1224	18.36
	Non-Slums					20		20		20		20				20	0
Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	Slums											20		3		83	0
	Non-Slums	212	3.1824	216	3.246	221	3.311	225	3.3772	230	3.4447	234	3.5136	239	3.5839	1577	23.66
Total																8422	124.79

  
 Chairman  
 Jangipur Municipality  
 Chairman  
 Jangipur Municipality

## Town Features

Jangipur is an old town having reference from the historical period of Jahangir when a Moughal army camp was established here. The area in and around Jangipur was used as the battle field of two battles of history one between Alibardi Khan and Sarfaraj Khan. Tile system of Local Self government was in vogue in ancient India. During the Maury and Mughal periods this system was in practice in the rural and urban areas where construction and repairing of roads, supply of drinking water, public health & sanitation and education etc. were fairly operative.

When the Mughal Empire was on its wane and the Local Self governments were also at their breaking point, the English came to power, took the responsibility of restoring all these Self-government bodies. Jangipur court is one of the oldest court of British regime and the judgment of Sidhu Kanu the leaders of Santhal Revolution had taken place here.

From the old venerable municipal records it is found that Babu Krishnaballav PMAY of Raghunathganj was made the first non-official Chairman of the Municipality in 1885.

The primary object of the then English govt. was to establish a relation between the European officials and the Indians in all public-utility services and also to train up the Local people to take initiative in the matters of public health & sanitation, education, construction and repairing of roads and so on. Gradually new metal roads were constructed. System of water supply by digging big wells, Kerosene Lamps for 'lighting' the roads and drainage system also were improved and extended in different areas. Culverts and banks with sluice gates to control flood which visited some parts of the municipal areas very frequently and drain out the filthy and muddy water, were constructed.

District Board was set up in 1865 and before this Bengal Municipal Act had been passed in 1842. In 1869 Jangipur Municipal Board made its first appearance. According to B. M. Act of 1842, the ratepayers of the Municipalities were empowered to elect members on the Board. But the government-nominated members controlled the municipal affairs under the supervision of the District Magistrates or the S. D. O's one of these government officers acted as the Chairman.

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:

**Table 1: Population of Jangipur**

Sl. No.	Item	Jangipur
1	Total population (Census 2011)	<b>88165</b>
2	Decadal Growth (Census 2011) (%)	<b>18.04%</b>
3	Density	<b>10747.7</b>

*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 Jangipur. 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.

**Table 2: City at a Glance**

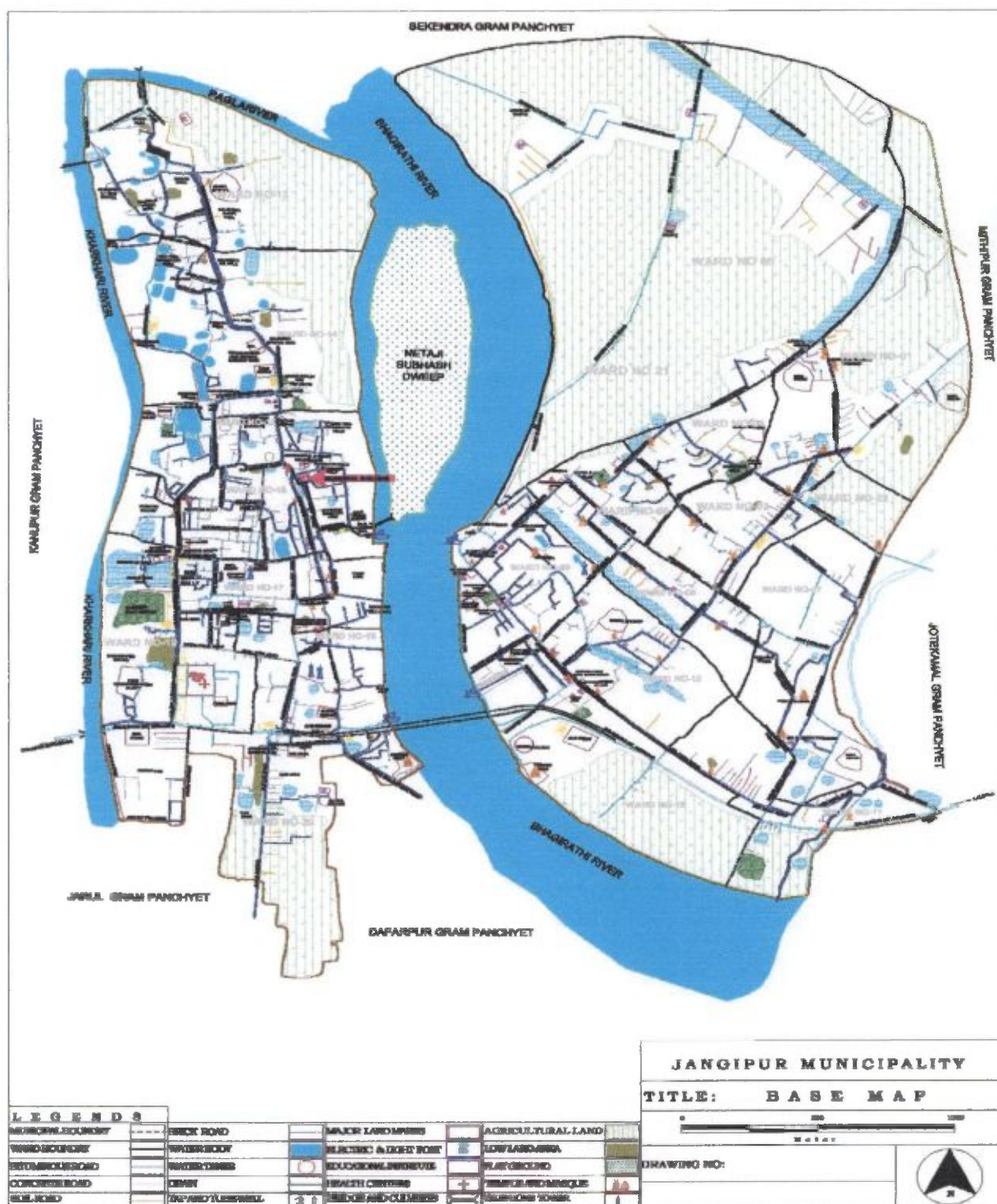
Sl.no	Indicator	2001	2011	2015
1	Area (inSqKm)			
1.1	Planning Area (Sq. Km )	8.2	8.2	8.2
1.2	Municipal Area (Sq. Km)	8.2	8.2	8.2
1.3	Area of Slums(Sq. Km)	4.8	6.18	6.18
2	Number of Municipal Wards	20	21	21
3	Population and Households			
3.1	Total Population (no's in millions)	74464	88165	109503
3.2	Number of Households	14893	17633	20906
3.3	Density of Population	8943.25	10747.7	12824.2
3.4	Slum households as percentage of total Households in city	63.72%	66.67%	69.25%
3.5	Current (2015) Population(Year of Survey) (no's in millions)	109503		
3.6	Current Number (2015) of Households(Year of survey)	20906		
3.7	Slum population as percentage of total population in city	69.25%		

Source: Jangipur Municipality

Source: Jangipur Municipality



# TOWN BASE MAP



**AIP Tables****Annexure 6**

(Para 8.6 &amp; Para 14.4 of the Guidelines)

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

<b>District:</b>	<b>Murshidabad</b>							
<b>Name of the ULB:</b>	<b>Jangipur</b>							
<b>Admissible Component</b>	<b>Target for the Year 2015-16</b>	<b>Achievement for the Year 2015-16</b>	<b>Target for the Year 2016-17</b>	<b>Achievement for the Year 2016-17</b>	<b>Target for the Year 2017-18</b>	<b>Achievement for the Year 2017-18</b>	<b>Target for the Year 2018-19</b>	<b>Remaining Target as per HFAPoA</b>
<b>A. Beneficiary Led Construction</b>								
• New Houses	345	345	1415	1415	700	700	1215	3067
• Enhancement	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
• Sub Total (A)	345	345	1415	1415	700	700	1215	3067
<b>B. In-situ Slum Rehabilitation with participation of Private Sector</b>								
• Number of Slums	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
• Number of Households (B)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>C. Affordable Housing in Partnership (EWS Category) (C)</b>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>D. Credit Linked Subsidy</b>								
• 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
<b>E. TOTAL (A+B+C+D)</b>	345	345	1415	1415	700	700	1215	3067

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

Year *	<b>Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction or Enhancement in Slums &amp; Non-Slum Areas</b>								
	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	345	Nil	13.97		13.97	5.18	7.29	0.86	0.63
2016-17	1415	Nil	57.28		57.28	21.23	29.91	3.54	2.60
2017-18	700	Nil	28.34		28.34	10.50	14.80	1.75	1.29
2018-19	1215	Nil	49.18		49.18	18.22	25.68	3.04	2.24
2019-20									
2020-21									
2021-22									
Total	3675		148.76		148.76	55.12	77.68	9.19	6.76

**Note : \* Cost of each DU : 3.68 Lakh**

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

Year *	<b>Slum Rehabilitation through Participation of Private Sector</b>						
	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							
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
2018-19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2018-19						
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
2018-19	New Housing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Enhancement (Existing House)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2018-19	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing House)						
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

**Chairman**  
**Jangipur Municipality**

Signature  
(Director,SUDA)