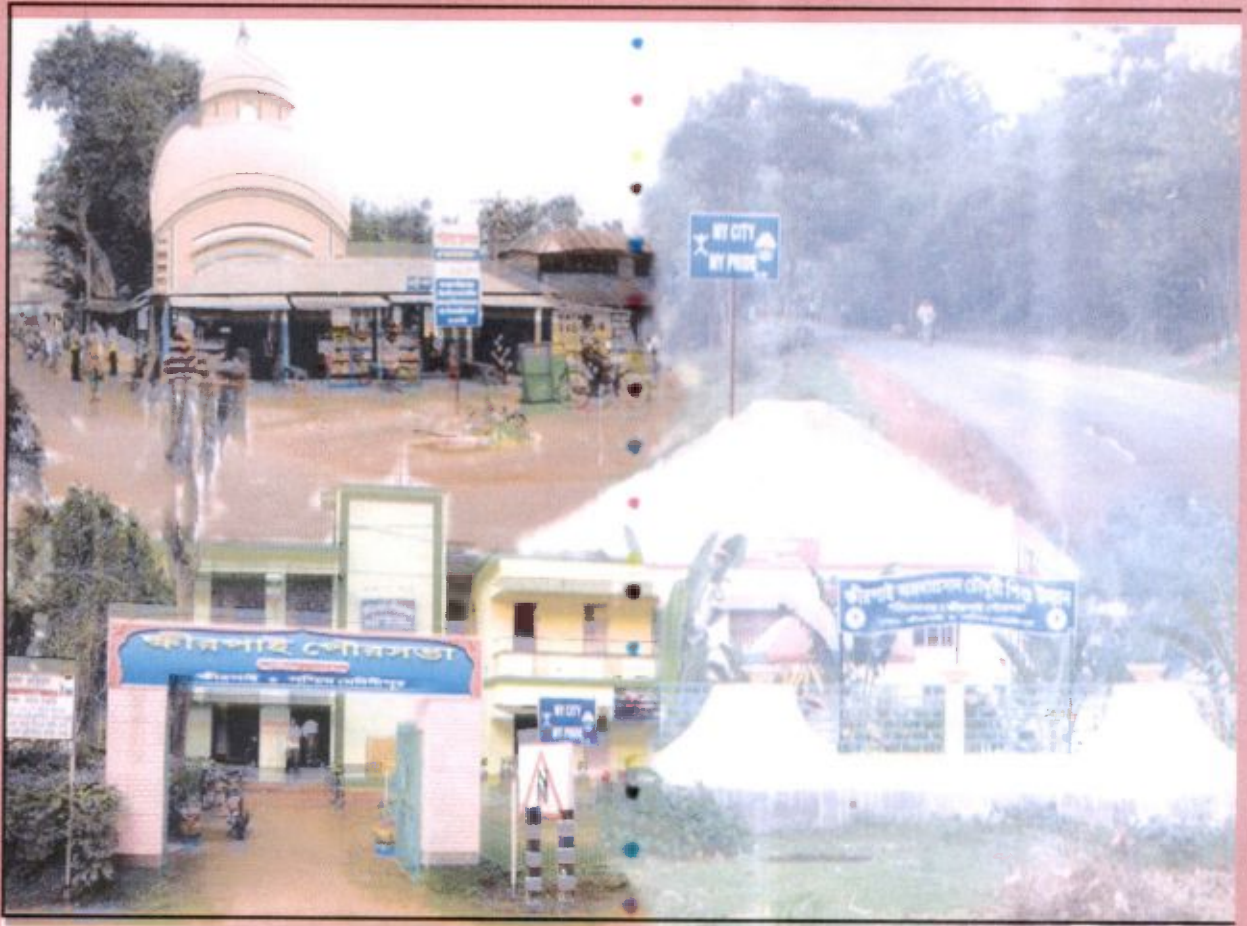


# Housing for All by 2022

## Annual Implementation Plan (AIP)

Under

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY): Urban



2018-19

Submitted by  
Khirpai Municipality  
West Bengal

**Housing for All by 2022**  
**Annual Implementation Plan (AIP)**  
**Under**  
**Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY): Urban**



**2018-19**

**Submitted by**  
**Khirpai Municipality**  
**West Bengal**

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## **INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY CHAIRMAN**



Khirpai Municipality being established in 1876 is an old town with historical importance and dynamic character in growth. And as such we have gone ahead to prepare **Annual Implementation Plan for the Year 2018-19** for every family will have a pucca house with water connection, toilet facilities and electricity supply and access. Housing for All (HFA) mission for urban area were implemented during 2015-16 and seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through four verticals but under this Municipal jurisdiction basically prior one verticals which is Subsidy for beneficiary Led individual house Construction. The **HFA** is the outcome of the series of Demand survey workshops, FGDs, Consultations and meetings. The respected citizens expressed their valuable opinions and views. Again those views have been duly incorporated in the **HFA Plan**. This Municipality has been successfully implemented the 2015-16 target among the beneficiaries huge impact raised to implement the HFA scheme and DPR of 2017-18 has been submitted in this situations this Municipality prepared **Annual Implementation Plan for the Year 2018-19** will helpful for the citizens under the Khirpai Municipality.

I must take the opportunity to acknowledge their endeavours and extend gratitude in all respect and I hope it will guide and encourage the people at large in participating in the efforts of the Govt. Of West Bengal Municipal Affairs Department, SUDA, MED and Citizens including elected representatives of Khirpai Municipality towards achieving to prepare the **Annual Implementation Plan for the Year 2018-19**.

  
Chairman  
Khirpai Municipality  
**CHAIRMAN,**  
**KHIRPAI MUNICIPALITY**  
**PASCHIM MEDINIPUR**

## **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 people are not getting 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, and Affordable Housing in partnership and subsidy for beneficiary led individual house. Under the mission, beneficiaries can take advantage under one component only.

Total beneficiaries of **Annual Implementation Plan for the Year 2018-19** are 1610 nos from 37 nos slum and 23 nos of Non Slum.

## 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:
	$FAR = \frac{\text{Total covered area on all the floors} \times 100}{\text{Plot area}}$
	If States/Cities have some variations in this definition, State/City definitions will be accepted under the mission
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 populations 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 impotent 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.

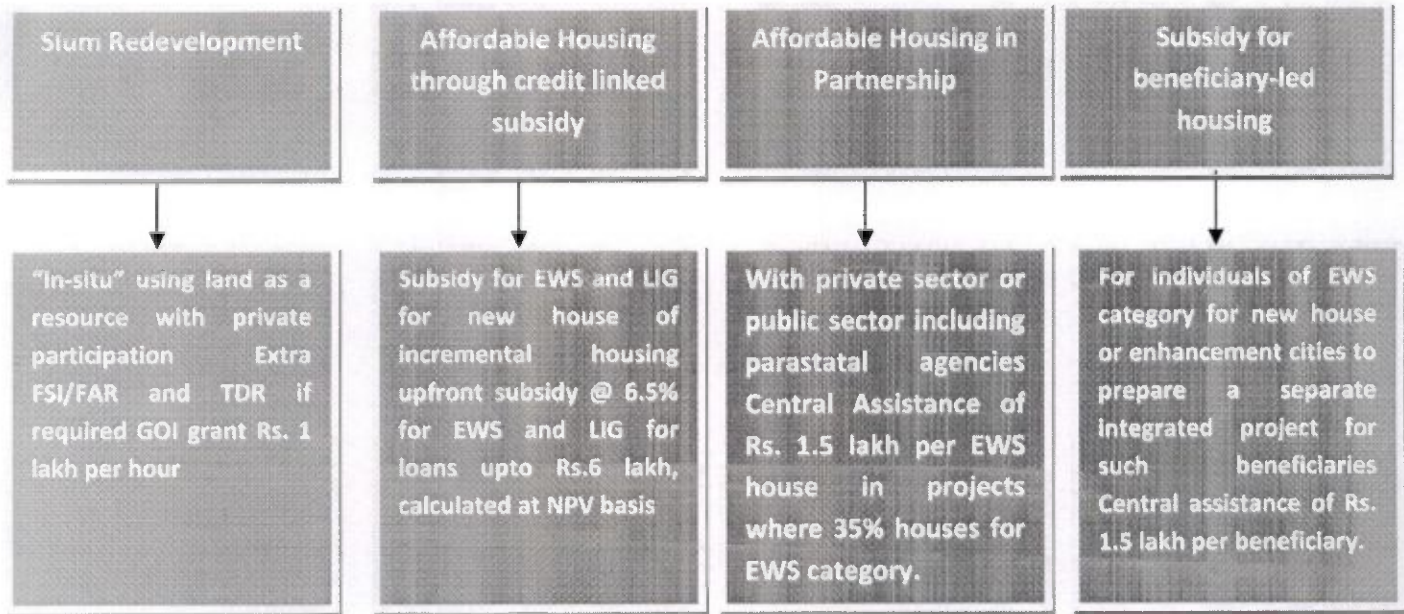
Accordingly, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) has launched "Housing for All" Mission through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for Urban Area to be implemented during 2015-2022 as a Centrally Scheme (except for the component of Credit Linked subsidy, which will be implemented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

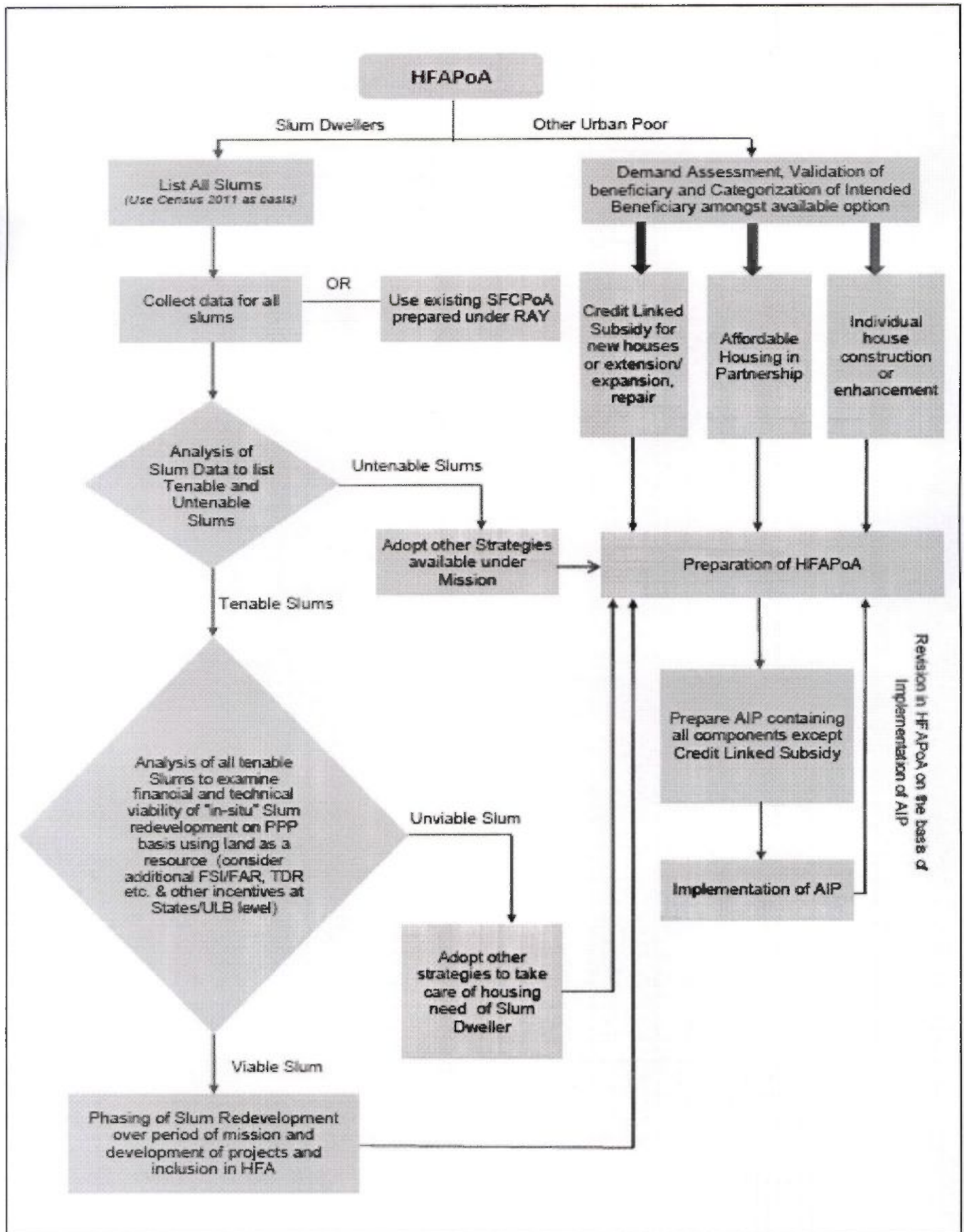
All 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011 with focus on 500 class I cities would be covered in three phases as follows:

- 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**

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq.mts	Total No. of Slum Households as per USHA Survey*	Eligible Slum Households	Whether 'in-situ' redevelopment with Private Participation	Required Area for in-situ Redevelopment in Sq.mts	FSI/FAR		Name of other slum if proposed for resettlement in this slum	Proposed Year of Intervention
						Existing	Proposed		
CHUNARU PARA	120000	115	128	NA	NA			NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
ADIBASI PARA	43000	77	45	NA	NA			NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
KUMAR PARA	290000	116	78	NA	NA			NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
MUSLIM PARA	93000	73	89	NA	NA			NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
DAS PARA	51000	65	64	NA	NA			NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
KUMARPUKUR PARA	47000	85	89	NA	NA			NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
GHOSH PARA	13000	76	79	NA	NA			NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
DAS PARA	310000	150	159	NA	NA			NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
TELIBAJAR ADIBASI PARA	270000	110	127	NA	NA			NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
BAG PARA	68000	56	60	NA	NA			NA	2015-16 to 2021-22

*Annual Implementation Plan for the Year 2018-19 of Khirpai Municipality*

DUTTAPUKUR	67000	38	39	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
SHIBBAZAR	45000	63	91	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
CHALAK PARA & KAPAT PARA	47000	78	59	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
ADIBASIPARA & DANGAPARA	140000	47	75	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
RUSKAR PARA & KARKAR PARA	39000	81	113	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
KARAK PARA	52000	30	38	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
BAMUNPUKUR	27000	39	33	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
MUSLIM PARA & ADHIKARI PARA	67000	64	41	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
DHALI PARA	150000	97	107	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
DHARAMPORE MAJHERPARA	57000	80	74	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
DEWAN PARA	65000	42	49	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
HARER DANGA	33000	37	41	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
UTTAR PARA	39000	38	35	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
MOSPUKUR ADIBASI PARA	22000	35	49	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
DEWAN PARA & DOM PARA	43000	51	56	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
SHYAMALGANJA	290000	114	134	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
UTTAR PARA	41000	65	77	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
BAGDI PARA & DHOBA PARA	150000	106	141	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
LAYEK PARA & MOS PUKUR PARA	130000	111	173	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
KABADI PARA & DOGRA DAS PARA	41000	38	44	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
SALIM CHAWK	77000	48	61	NA	NA		NA	2015-16 to 2021-22

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BABU PARA	33000	42	45	NA	NA			NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
BAG PARA	96000	44	64	NA	NA			NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
GOKULGANJA	23000	62	74	NA	NA			NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
SHANKRAPARA	25000	35	38	NA	NA			NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
JAMIDAR PARA	180000	105	122	NA	NA			NA	2015-16 to 2021-22
METE PARA	61000	50	54	NA	NA			NA	2015-16 to 2021-22

**Source of data: Usha Survey and Demand Survey**

## II. Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Untenable and Non PPP Tenable Slums

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	Total No. of Slum Households as per Demand Survey*	Proposed Development Strategy		Proposed Year of Intervention
			i. Affordable Housing Project (AHP)	ii. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	
CHUNARU PARA	120000	128	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
ADIBASI PARA	43000	45	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
KUMAR PARA	290000	78	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
MUSLIM PARA	93000	89	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
DAS PARA	51000	64	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
KUMARPUKUR PARA	47000	89	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
GHOSH PARA	13000	79	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
DAS PARA	310000	159	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
TELIBAJAR ADIBASI PARA	270000	127	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
BAG PARA	68000	60	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
DUTTAPUKUR	67000	39	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
SHIBBAZAR	45000	91	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
CHALAK PARA & KAPAT PARA	47000	59	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
ADIBASIPARA & DANGAPARA	140000	75	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
RUSKAR PARA & KARKAR PARA	39000	113	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
KARAK PARA	52000	38	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
BAMUNPUKUR	27000	33	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
MUSLIM PARA & ADHIKARI PARA	67000	41	Beneficiary Led Construction	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22

*Annual Implementation Plan for the Year 2018-19 of Kfirpai Municipality*

DHALI PARA	150000	107	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
DHARAMPORE MAJHERPARA	57000	74	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
DEWAN PARA	65000	49	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
HARER DANGA	33000	41	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
UTTAR PARA	39000	35	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
MOSPUKUR ADIBASI PARA	22000	49	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
DEWAN PARA & DOM PARA	43000	56	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
SHYAMALGANJA	290000	134	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
UTTAR PARA	41000	77	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
BAGDI PARA & DHOBA PARA	150000	141	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
LAYEK PARA & MOS PUKUR PARA	130000	173	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
KABADI PARA & DOGRA DAS PARA	41000	44	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
SALIM CHAWK	77000	61	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
BABU PARA	33000	45	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
BAG PARA	96000	64	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
GOKULGANJA	23000	74	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
SHANKRAPARA	25000	38	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
JAMIDAR PARA	180000	122	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
METE PARA	61000	54	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
<b>Source of data: Usha Survey and Demand Survey</b>				

### 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 (In Crore)	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Crore)
2015-16	NIL	NA	NA	37	250	3.75	NIL	NA	NA	NIL	NA	NA	250	3.75
2016-17	NIL	NA	NA	NIL	NA	NA	NIL	NA	NA	NIL	NA	NA	0	0.00
2017-18	NIL	NA	NA	37	600	9.00	NIL	NA	NA	NIL	NA	NA	600	9.00
2018-19	NIL	NA	NA	37	1000	15.00	NIL	NA	NA	NIL	NA	NA	1000	15.00
2019-20	NIL	NA	NA	37	500	7.50	NIL	NA	NA	NIL	NA	NA	500	7.50
2020-21	NIL	NA	NA	37	500	7.50	NIL	NA	NA	NIL	NA	NA	500	7.50
2021-22	NIL	NA	NA	NIL	NA	NA	NIL	NA	NA	NIL	NA	NA	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2850</b>	<b>42.75</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>2850</b>	<b>42.75</b>

Source of data: Demand Survey



#### 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 (In Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Crore)
2015-16	150	2.25	NIL	NIL	0	0	150	2.25
2016-17	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2017-18	100	1.50	NIL	NIL	0	0.00	100	1.50
2018-19	610	9.15	NIL	NIL	0	0.00	610	9.15
2019-20	145	2.175	NIL	NIL	0	0.00	145	2.18
2020-21	145	2.18	NIL	NIL	0	0.00	145	2.18
2021-22	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>Total</b>	<b>1150</b>	<b>17.25</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1150</b>	<b>17.25</b>
<b>Source of data: Demand Survey</b>								

## V. Year-wise targets under different components

Interventions		Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)														Total	
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22			
		No.	Amount (In Crore)	No.	Amount (In Crore)	No.	Amount (In Crore)	No.	Amount (In Crore)	No.	Amount (In Crore)	No.	Amount (In Crore)	No.	Amount (In Crore)	No.	Amount (In Crore)
Redevelopment through Private Participation	Slums	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA
Subsidy for beneficiary-led/ improvement of existing house	Slums	250	3.75	NIL	NA	600	9.00	1000	15.00	500	7.50	500	7.50	NIL	NA	2850	42.75
	Non-Slums	150	2.25	NIL	NA	100	1.50	610	9.15	145	2.18	145	2.18	NIL	NA	1150	17.25
Credit linked subsidy to individual beneficiaries	Slums	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA
	Non-Slums	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA
Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	Slums	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA
	Non-Slums	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA
Total		400	6.00	NIL	NA	700	10.50	1610	24.15	645	9.68	645	9.68	NIL	NA	4000	60.00

Source of data: Demand Survey

## **TOWN FEATURES**

### **History**

Khirpai a small town in Paschim Midnapur was once quite famous for its handloom, brass metal industry and cultivation of indigo. Probably this helped in according the status of a municipality under British rule in the year 1876. History of this town demands that it also had the status of a port, as mentioned in the old map by Mr. Ronald. The ruins of the old 'neel kuthi' can still be seen here. Khirpai was quite famous in the production of 'muslin' too. It had a market in Kolkata and also in Kuttack in Orissa. The town is the birthplace of Dinamayee Devi – wife of legendary social reformer Shri Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. But even after 131 years of its coming into existence as a Municipality, Khirpai is still the smallest municipal town in West Bengal, in terms of population, revenue, income generation and development. In the first 100 years the municipality has passed through deprivation from the higher level. There was no government grant for improvement and the revenue of the municipality was very less itself as the source of income was very few. Now a day, Khirpai has started moving on the path of development.

Khirpai Municipality being established in 1876 is an old town with historical importance and dynamic character in growth. Khirpai Municipality, though a small one in geographical areas and population in comparison to many others has already proved its worth and over ridding role in a wide range of urban services to more than 20 thousand citizens. In conformity with the outlines of plans formulated by the authorities, this municipality with the help and active participation of all sections of the people has been able to draw out schemes with their implementations in the desired manner. As such we are now in a position to achieve significant development in water generation, solid west disposal, road development, garbage disposal as well as drainage management and further expecting to cover the other uncovered spheres of activities towards better services to the citizens but there is no reason to cherish self-contentment and I have no hesitation to admit that a section of our citizens are still living in slums amidst thousands of hazards. They are next to being covered with better shelter and environments.

The area of Khirpai Municipality is 11.65 sq. km. there are 4 Nos of Panchayats adjacent to Khirpai Municipality

### **Year of Establishment**

1876

## Administrative Boundaries

The area of Khirpai Municipality is 11.65 sq. km. there are 4 Nos of Panchayats adjacent to Khirpai Municipality.

- 4 No. Manik Kundu Gram Panchayat
- 3 No. Mangrul Gram Panchayat
- Birshingha Gram Panchayat
- 2 No. Manoharpur Gram Panchayat

## Linkages of Rail, Road, Port and Air

The town Khirpai is well linked with its district head quarter Medinipur, and also with Kolkata – the state capital, through a broad gauge railway line from Panskura (S.E. railway) as well as through state highway N.H. 6. The nearest railway station to Khirpai is Chandrakona Road. As it is nearer to Kolkata and has close link with it has enough scope of future development activities.

**Table-2: Format of Distance from office to Head Quarter**

Khirpai to Kolkata	108 km
Khirpai to Midnapur	62 km
Khirpai to Sub division – Ghatal	15 km
Khirpai to nearest police station – Chandrakona	11 km

## Economic Activity

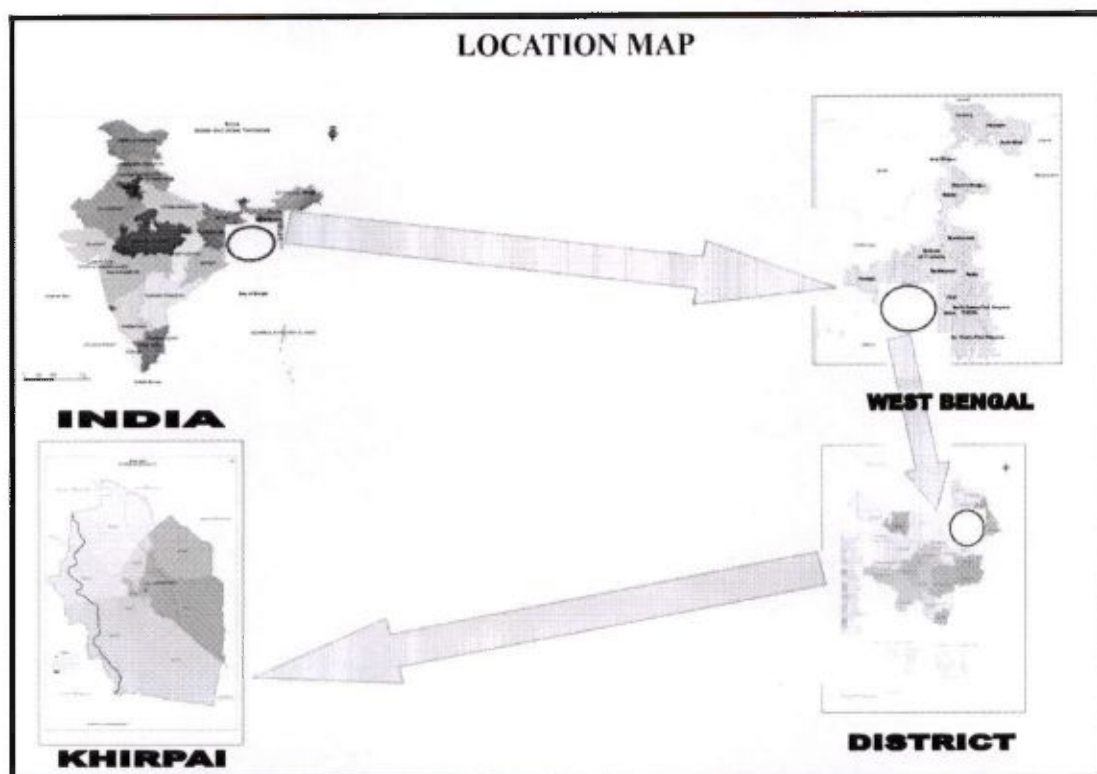
Khirpai Municipality is basically agro-based trade and commercial area.

### City at a Glance

Sl. No.	Indicator	2001	2011	2015
1	Area (in SqKm)			
1.1	Planning Area (Sq. Km )	11.65 sq. km.	11.65 sq. km.	11.65 sq. km.
1.2	Municipal Area (Sq. Km)	11.65 sq. km.	11.65 sq. km.	11.65 sq. km.
1.3	Area of Slums (Sq. Km)			
2	Number of Municipal Wards	10	10	10
3	Population and Households			
3.1	Total Population (no's in millions)	14545	16384	18520
3.2	Number of Households	3400	3568	3750
3.3	Density of Population	1248 per sq km	1406 per sq km	1590 per sq km

3.4	Slum households as percentage of total Households in city	65	50	45
3.5	Current (2015) Population (Year of Survey) (no's in millions)			18520
3.6	Current Number (2015) of Households (Year of survey)			3750
3.7	Slum population as percentage of total population in city			45

Figure-1: Location of the Municipality



#### DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTION

Khirpai is a small semi rural town. Population is not very high here, neither is the growth rate. The population-projected upto 2021 as presented in the following table depicts this fact.

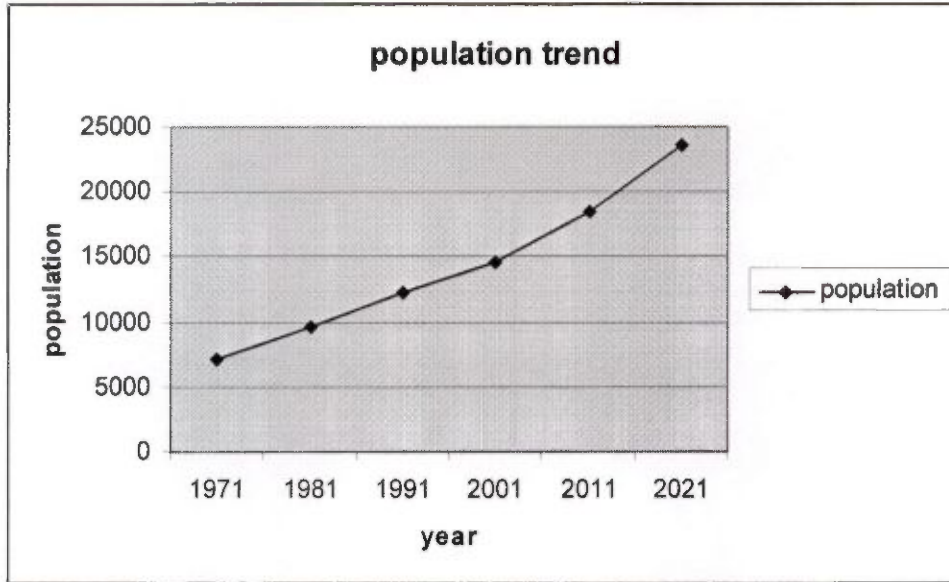
Table- 4: Population Projection

Year	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2021
Total population	7075	9552	12199	14545	18518	23578

Source: Census of India and own source

The population trend has been displayed graphically in the following graph. The ward wise population distribution provided below depicts a more or less uniform population with highest in ward 7 and lowest in ward no.10.

**Figure-2: Population Projection**



## Detail profile of Urban Local Body

### Municipal Profile

1	<b>Name of the District :</b>	Paschim Medinipur
2	<b>Year of establishment :</b>	1876
3	<b>Area (in sq. Km) :</b>	11.65 Sqkm
4	<b>No. of wards :</b>	10
5	<b>Distance from District Headquarter :</b>	56
6	<b>Population (census 2011) :</b>	
6.1	Male	8271
6.2	Female	8113
6.3	Total	16384
7	<b>Density of Population (Per sq. km.) :</b>	1407
8	<b>Break up of Population (2011) :</b>	
8.1	Scheduled Caste	6059
8.2	Scheduled Tribe	1072
8.3	Minorities	Not Available
9	<b>Date when last election held</b>	May'2010
10	<b>Assessment of Property:</b>	
10.1	Total holdings	4236
10.2	Total no. of holdings whose assessment has been done	4236
10.3	No. of holdings to whom demand notice are issued	4236
10.4	Total demand for 2013-14	1269588.00
10.5	Total Collection for 2013-14	727806.00
10.6	Year of Last assessment by West Bengal Valuation Board	2008-09
10.7	Year / quarter of Imposition of current Property Tax	2012-13/1st
11	<b>Literacy :</b>	
11.1	Male	6510
11.2	Female	5494
11.3	Total	12004
11.4	Percentage of Literate Population(2011)	73.26
12	<b>Number of BPL Household (as per SUDA Survey) :</b>	1939
13	<b>Scenario of Slum :</b>	
13.1	Total No. of Slum	37
13.2	Total Slum Population (as per USHA survey)	10860
13.3	Percentage of Slum Population to the total population	66.28
13.4	No. of Slum where Slum Infrastructure Improvement sanctioned under BSUP/ IHSDP	14
13.5	No. of Slum where Slum Infrastructure Improvement already done under BSUP/ IHSDP-	14
14	<b>Housing status for Urban Poor :( as on 31.03.2014)</b>	
14.1	No. of dwelling units targeted to be provided under IHSDP	300
14.2	No. of beneficiaries already provided with Houses under IHSDP	300
14.3	No. of beneficiaries provided with Houses under " Housing for	34

	Urban Poor “	
<b>15</b>	<b>Road :</b>	
15.1	Length of Metalled Road (in km.)	7.34
15.2	Length of Non-Metalled Road (in km.)	10.26
15.3	Length of other Roads (in km.)	42.40
15.4	Total length of Road (in km.)	60
15.5	Total no. of wards fully covered with Metal / Cement Concrete Road	0
<b>16</b>	<b>Drainage :</b>	
16.1	Length of Kutchra Drain (in km.)	56
16.2	Length of Pucca Drain (in km.)	6
16.3	Length of underground / covered Drain (in km.)	0
16.4	Total length of Drain (in km.)	62
16.5	No. of wards fully covered with Pucca Drain	0
16.6	No. of wards partly covered with Pucca Drain	10
<b>17</b>	<b>Water Supply : -</b>	
17.1	No. of Water Treatment Plant	0
17.2	No. of Deep Tube well	4
17.3	No. of Hand Tube well	170
17.4	No. of Street Stand post	205
17.5	Length of Water pipeline (in kilometer)	50
17.6	No. of Underground Reservoir	0
17.7	No. of Overhead Reservoir	3
17.8	No. of wards fully covered with water supply pipeline	10
17.9	No. of houses connected with Water Supply Network	699
17.1	Who is maintaining water supply – Municipality / PHE Dept./ KMDA / KMWSA	Municipality
<b>18</b>	<b>Sewerage and Sanitation :</b>	
18.1	No. of sanitary latrine constructed	429
18.2	No. of family provided with Sanitary Latrine under ILCS /IHSDP+ HUP (together)	429
18.3	No. of Community Latrine /Public Toilet	1
18.4	Length of Sewer Line (in kilometer)	0
18.5	No. of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	0
<b>19</b>	<b>Solid Waste Management :</b>	
19.1	No. of Dumping Ground, if any	1
19.2	No. of Landfill site , if any	0
19.3	No of Mechanical Sweeper, if any	0
19.4	No. of Compactors, if any	0
<b>20</b>	<b>Street Light :</b>	
20.1	No. of Light Post	635
20.2	No. of High Mast Light Post	0
20.3	No. of Trident Light Post	0
20.4	No. of other Ornamental Light Post	0
20.5	No. of Wards covered with light posts	10



<b>21</b>	<b>Health :</b>	
21.1	No. of Hospital (Govt.)	1
21.2	No. of Municipal Maternity Home	0
21.3	No. of Regional Diagnostic Centre	0
21.4	No. of Extended Specialist Out Patient Department (ESOPD) (IPP-VIII)	0
21.5	No. of Municipal Health Sub-Centre	2
21.6	No. of Municipal Health Administrative Unit (HAU)( IPP-VIII)	0
21.7	No. of Municipal Dispensaries	0
21.8	No. of Municipal Ambulances	1
21.9	No. of Hearse Car	0
<b>22</b>	<b>Education :</b>	
22.1	No. of Higher Secondary School (Municipal)	0
22.2	No. of Higher Secondary School (others)	2
22.3	No. of Secondary School (Municipal)	0
22.4	No. of Secondary School (others)	0
22.5	No. of Primary School (Municipal)	0
22.6	No. of Primary School (others)	13
22.7	No. of Sishu Siksha Kendras (SSK)	10
22.8	No. of ICDS Centre	10
22.9	No. of Junior High School	1
22.10	No. of beneficiaries under SC/ST scholarship	36
22.11	No. of beneficiaries under Minority scholarship	18
<b>23</b>	<b>Other Infrastructure :</b>	
23.1	Bridge	1
23.2	Flyover	0
23.3	Stadium	0
23.4	Parks	1
23.5	Playground	4
23.6	Auditorium/Community Hall	1
23.7	Borough Office	0
23.8	Ward office	0
23.9	ULB Market	2
23.10	Burning Ghat	5
23.11	Electric Crematorium	0
23.12	Burial Ground	2
23.13	Public Library	1
23.14	Bus Terminus	0
23.15	Ferry Ghat	0
23.16	Guest House/ Tourist Lodge	0
23.17	Road Roller	1
23.18	Cess Pool	1
23.19	No. of Slaughter House:	0
23.19.1	Municipal Slaughter House	0

23.19.2	Other Slaughter House	0
23.20	Others (Please specify)	0
<b>24</b>	<b>Community Structure under SJSRY :-</b>	
24.1	Total No. of CDS -	1
24.2	Total No. of NHC -	10
24.3	Total No. of NHG -	51
24.4	No. of Thrift & Credit Group (TCG)-	118
24.5	No. of SHG-	0
24.6	No. of DWCUA formed -	8
<b>25</b>	<b>National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) :-</b>	
25.1	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) -	317
25.2	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) -	534
25.3	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) -	34
25.4	No. of beneficiaries under National Family Benefit Scheme	41
<b>26</b>	<b>No. of Annapurna Antodaya Yojana (AY) card holder :-</b>	266
<b>27</b>	<b>No. of Annapurna Anno Yojana (AAY) card holder :-</b>	11
<b>28</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) :-</b>	132
<b>25  </b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries under KANYASHREE scheme: -</b>	450
<b>31</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries under YUBASHREE scheme: -</b>	0
<b>32</b>	<b>Municipal Staff( as on 01.04.2014) :-</b>	
32.1	Total No. of sanctioned Post -	32
32.2	Actual Staff Strength(Regular) -	23
32.3	Actual Staff Strength(Contractual, not Casual) -	62
<b>33</b>	<b>Registration of Births and Deaths during 2013-14 :-</b>	
33.1	Whether Birth & Death Certificate issued through e-governance System – Yes / No.	Yes
33.2	No. of Births Registered -	99
33.3	No. of Birth Certificate issued -	437
33.3.1	Male	230
33.3.2	Female	207
33.4	No. of Death Registered -	39
33.5	No. of Death Certificate issued -	83
33.5.1	Male	58
33.5.2	Female	25
<b>34</b>	<b>Own Revenue (2013-14)(Rs in Lakh)</b>	
34.1	Tax Revenue	7.28
34.2	Non-Tax Revenue	17.72
34.3	Total Revenue	25.00
34.4	Percentage of collection of Own revenue to Budgeted (2013-14)Own revenue	20.38

### **Place of interest**

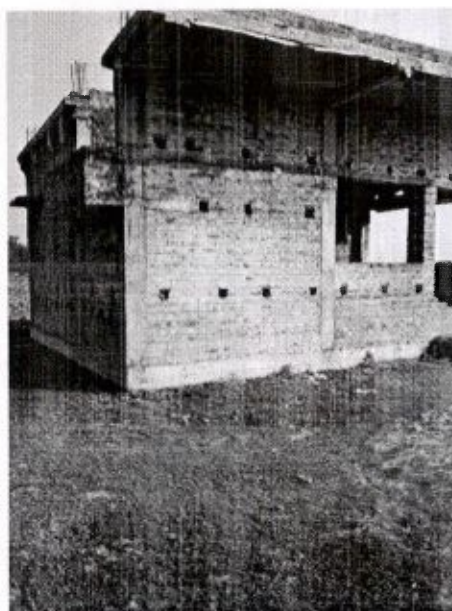
Khirpai is not a place for tourist interest. It is a small and old town. Not much historical incidents are attached with this place. Only there are some old temples and heritage sites within municipal area, which attracts local people. There are some terracotta structures, which resemble the famous ones in Bankura. Experts assume these temples to be at least 400 to 500 years old. A list of the temples has been provided below.

### **Cultural Heritage**

<b>Name of temples/ heritage place</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward no</b>
Vandar Chandi Mandir	Kasiganja	8
Puna Buri Mandir	Do	9
Ashram Bishnu Mandir	Khirpai Chowkan	3
Khandaswar Sib Mandir	Kadamkundu	7
Umapati Sib Mandir	Gangadaspur	6
Gugudanga Kali Mandir	Chowdhuri Pukur	7
Shantinath Sib Mandir	Kasiganja	8
Do	Do	9
Rakhale Kali Mandir	Panner Math Kasiganja	8
Raksha Kali Mandir	Sib Bazar, Khirpai	4
Sitala Mandir	Haldardighi	2
Sitala Mandir	Kumar Para, Khirpai	1

Source: Municipality

**Some pictures of HFA 2015-16**





## AIP TABLES

**Annexure 6**  
**(Para 8.6 & Para 14.4 of the Guidelines)**

Summary Sheet for Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) for the Year 2018-19						
District:	Paschim Medinipur					
Name of the ULB:	Khirpai					
Admissible Component	Target for the Year 2015-16	Achievement for the Year 2015-16	Target for the Year 2017-18	Achievement for the Year 2017-18	Target for the Year 2018-19	Remaining Target as per HFAPoA
<b>A. Beneficiary Led Construction</b>						
• New Houses	400	400	700	700	1610	1290
• Enhancement	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
• Sub Total (A)	400	400	700	700	1610	1290
<b>B. In-situ Slum Rehabilitation with participation of Private Sector</b>						
• Number of Slums	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
• Number of Households (B)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>C. Affordable Housing in Partnership (EWS Category) (C)</b>						
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>D. Credit Linked Subsidy</b>						
• EWS Households	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
• LIG Households	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
• Sub Total (D)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>E. TOTAL (A+B+C+D)</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1610</b>	<b>1290</b>

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

Year *	<b><u>Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction or Enhancement in Slums &amp; Non-Slum Areas</u></b>								
	No. of Beneficiaries		Resource Mobilization (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	400	Nil	16.19	0	16.19	6	8.46	1	0.74
2016-17	0	Nil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017-18	700	Nil	28.34	0	28.34	10.5	14.8	1.75	1.29
2018-19	1610	Nil	65.17	0	65.17	24.15	34.04	4.03	2.96
2019-20	0	Nil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020-21	0	Nil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021-22	0	Nil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2710</b>		<b>109.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>40.65</b>	<b>57.29</b>	<b>6.78</b>	<b>4.99</b>

Note : \* Cost of each DU : 3.68 Lakh

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

Year *	Slum Rehabilitation through Participation of Private Sector						
	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Resource Mobilization (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							
<b>Total</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>



### 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 Mobilization (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						
<b>Total</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>

## 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 Mobilization (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  
 CHAIRMAN,  
 KHIRPAI MUNICIPALITY  
 PASCHIM MEDINIPUR

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature  
 (Director, SUDA)