

INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY CHAIRMAN

Midnapore Municipality was established in 1865, as an agency of the Govt. in the name of local self Govt during the colonial rule the local development of the area was dependent on the British Govt. and local Govt. machinery.

After independence and since the introduction of the 5 years plan local development works got priority but the planning process started from top to bottom. With the advent of time the planning process began to change and after the promulgation of the 74th Amendment Act of the constitution as well as after introduction of West Bengal Municipal Act 1993, it has become obligatory on part of ULBs to start planning from the grass root level. It is my privilege to declare that Midnapore Municipality is continuously achieving its targets toward the new projects. I owe my indebtedness to all who joined hands with us to make this Municipality more clean, more healthy and more prosperous and express my thanks to all.



Overview of the Municipality / Corporation

Introduction

Midnapore (also written as Medinipur and Midnapur) is a town in West Bengal, India. The city is the headquarters of, and gives its name to, the Paschim Medinipur district of the state of West Bengal. The town also gives its name to a subdivision of the district. The town used to belong to the Midnapore District until the Partition of Midnapore. The Partition of Midnapore was the administrative breakup of the Midnapore District of West Bengal, India into the western part as Paschim Medinipur and the eastern part as Purba Medinipur districts that became effective on January 1, 2002. With the division of the district, the subdivisions of Medinipur Sadar, Kharagpur, Jhargram, and Ghatal were placed in Paschim Medinipur, with Midnapore, now the district headquarter of only the western half. The undivided Midnapore district had been, at one time, the largest district in West Bengal.



It is situated on the banks of the Kangsabati River (variously known as Kasai and Cossye). On the opposite bank of the river is the industrial and railway hub Kharagpur. The bank of Kangsabati River is great for sightseeing and fishing and a popular destination for picnics during the Christmas and New Year's breaks. Unfortunately the bank is being eroded by new construction, brick-kilns and new communities.

Geography

Midnapore is 23 metres above sea-level. Soils near the Kangsabati River are alluvial with a high-degree of clay or sand depending on the locality; whereas soils towards Rangamati are essentially lateritic. The Midnapore town covers an area of 18.36 sq. kms. surrounded by the Cassai river on the south, Panchkuni 1 and Panchkuni 2 G.P. on the west, Siromoni G.P. on the north and Kankabati G.P. on the east.

Transport

Midnapore is well connected not only to larger cities in the region, but also to smaller towns and villages in the district. Midnapore Railway Station is on the Howrah-Adra and Howrah-Purulia Express Train routes. Many major express trains pass through Midnapore. The proximity to Kharagpur, a major hub of the Indian South-Eastern Railway system, only 30 minutes or less by train, makes Midnapore well connected with the major cities of India. A bus terminus (Central Bus Stand) serves the greater Midnapore area. Many buses ply to smaller towns in the districts of Midnapore West, Midnapore East, Burdwan, Bankura, and Purulia in West Bengal, to districts of Jharkhand and Mayurbhanj and Baleswar in Orisa.

Demographics

As of 2011 India census, Medinipur had a population of 1,69,127 out of which male population is 85360 and female population is 83,767. This makes it the second largest town in Paschim Medinipur district after Kharagpur. The town is almost equally divided in terms of population between Hindus and Muslims. A witness to the diversity of faith is multiple mosques and temples, many predating British rule. It is an important religious spot for the Muslims of India and Bangladesh. Even though the interesting religious mixture would suggest religious tensions, remarkably Midnapore has never witnessed major Hindu-Muslim communal tensions in recent history.

Governance

Midnapore is a municipality with 25 wards and 94,738 registered voters (2003 statistics). Midnapore elects one person to the West Bengal Vidhan Sabha and one representative to the Lok Sabha of the Parliament of India.

At a glance profile of Urban Local body

Detail profile of Urban Local Body

Name of the Urban Local Body: Midnapore Municipality

1	Name of the District :	Paschim Medinipur
2	Year of establishment :	1865
3	Area (in sq. Km) :	18.36 sq. km
4	No. of wards :	25
5	Distance from District Headquarter :	District Headquarter
6	Population (census 2011) :	1,69,127
6.1	Male	85,362
6.2	Female	83,765
6.3	Total	1,69,127
7	Density of Population (Per sq. km.) :	9211.7
8	Break up of Population (2011) :	
8.1	Scheduled Caste	15039
8.2	Scheduled Tribe	4192
8.3	Minorities	
9	Date when last election held	22.11.2013
10	Number of BPL Household (as per SUDA Survey) :	13389
11	Scenario of Slum :	
11.1	Total No. of Slum	156

12.2	Total Slum Population (as per USHA survey)	46,735
12.3	Percentage of Slum Population to the total population	27.63%
12.4	No. of Slum where Slum Infrastructure Improvement sanctioned under BSUP/ IHSDP	85
13	Road :	
13.1	Length of Metalled Road (in km.)	256.77
13.2	Length of Non-Metalled Road (in km.)	115.75
13.3	Total length of Road (in km.)	372.52
13.4	Total no. of wards fully covered with Metal / Cement Concrete Road	3
14	Drainage :	
14.1	Length of Kutchra Drain (in km.)	375.00
14.2	Length of Pucca Drain (in km.)	265.00
14.3	Length of underground / covered Drain (in km.)	0.60
14.4	Total length of Drain (in km.)	640.60
14.5	No. of wards fully covered with Pucca Drain	Nil
14.6	No. of wards partly covered with Pucca Drain	25
15	Water Supply : -	
15.1	No. of Water Treatment Plant	Nil
15.2	No. of Deep Tube well	92
15.3	No. of Hand Tube well	448
15.4	No. of Street Stand post	4580
15.5	Length of Water pipeline (in kilometer)	558.86
15.9	No. of houses connected with Water Supply Network	11,047
16	Solid Waste Management :	
16.1	No. of Dumping Ground, if any	1no,6.38 acre
16.2	No. of Landfill site , if any	Nil
17	Street Light :	
17.1	No. of Light Post	5700
17.2	No. of High Mast Light Post +Low Mast	4+40
17.3	No. of Trident Light Post	137
17.4	No. of other Ornamental Light Post	8
17.5	No. of Wards covered with light posts	25
20	Health :	
20.1	No. of Hospital (ULB + Govt. + Others)	3 Govt.
20.2	No. of Municipal Maternity Home	Nil
20.3	No. of Regional Diagnostic Centre	>60
20.4	No. of Extended Specialist Out Patient Department (ESOPD) (IPP-VIII)	Nil
20.5	No. of Municipal Health Sub-Centre	8

20.6	No. of Municipal Ambulances	1
20.7	No. of Hearse Car	1
21	Other Infrastructure :	
21.1	Bridge	15
21.2	Flyover	1
21.3	Stadium	1
21.4	Parks	16
21.5	Playground	8
21.6	Auditorium/Community Hall	2
21.9	ULB Market	7
21.10	Burning Ghat	1
21.11	Electric Crematorium	1
21.12	Burial Ground	5
21.13	Public Library	2
21.14	Bus Terminus	1
21.16	Guest House/ Tourist Lodge	2
21.17	Road Roller	1
21.18	Cess Pool	1
21.19	No. of Slaughter House:	3
22	Registration of Births and Deaths during 2013-14 : -	
22.1	Whether Birth & Death Certificate issued through e-governance System – Yes / No.	Yes
22.2	No. of Births Registered -	15,780
22.3	No. of Birth Certificate issued -	14,210
22.3.1	Male	7650
22.3.2	Female	6560
22.4	No. of Death Registered -	6620
22.5	No. of Death Certificate issued -	5682
22.5.1	Male	3810
22.5.2	Female	1872

Innovative Thought:-

1. New launches technology based programme:-Initiative has been taken up for computerization of tax after receiving the revised tax from valuation board in 2015.
2. Outreach camp is organized in different work under NUHM programme.

3. Immunization camp is organized by municipality at a regular basis.

Key Meetings:-

Progress update:-

1. DPR for water supply scheme under AMRUT is in progress.

City is planning to execute the projects engaging professional agency through e-tendering and technical support from Municipal Engineering Directorate under Municipal Affairs Department, Government of West Bengal.

First technical assessment has been done to find out whether all the people in the ULB (considering Census 2011 data) are getting treated water and what is the present quantum (LPCD) of supply, identification of existing Source of Water. The outcome from this survey reveals that for shortage of water i.e less than 135 LPCD further planning is required to augment the water supply and at the same time planning & designing as per CPHHEO norm & AMRUT guideline considering source as surface water utilizing the existing infrastructure as much as possible.

For that municipality identify available land at intake point, for water treatment plant, electrical substation, for zonal Under Ground Reservoir, Overhead Reservoir etc. & design accordingly, Cost effective designing for replacement/reuse of old usable pipelines and rising main & distribution network, and to assess the additional power requirement for augmentation of the system has been done.

2. DPR for Green space and Park under AMRUT has been submitted.

A park/ open space is normally shortlisted for development where capital investment be lowest in respect of higher benefit to the citizen.

First and foremost aspect of is to assess the existing situation and service levels gaps for organized Green Space and Parks based on standards prescribed in URDPFI Guidelines. In order to assess the service level gap the City shall have to review all policies, plans; scheme documents etc., hold discussions with concerned officials and citizens, as per the requirement and conduct physical assessment of city parks to understand the current. The city midnapore should undertake overall assessment of Parks and Open/ Green Space in terms of a) Physical Activities Resources, b) Family Facilities including child friendly play equipment's, c) Available General Services and Facilities, and, d) Aesthetics

Assessment of the current status of City parks/ open spaces would clearly bring out the gap of open spaces in terms of area allocation, having inadequate citizen friendly features and issues pertaining to its maintenance. And these will lead to formulation of three broad objectives.

1. Development Of Park & Play Ground at Poultry Pukur Uddyan Ward No -5
2. Development Of Park at Saratpally Ward-23
3. Development Of Childrens Park at Asutoshnagar ward no 02
3. DPR for housing for all for the year 2015-16 has been submitted.

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. Total beneficiaries of the scheme are 1332 nos from slums and of Non Slum projected for the year 2015-16 . Total cost of the project is **Rs. 5391.936 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

4. Mapping under NUHM is in progress.