

## Overview of the New Barrackpore Municipality

New Barrackpore Municipality is a small but notable ULB situated in the vicinity of Kolkata. It is at a distance of about 17 km from proper Kolkata. Its area is 6.89sq.km. It has on its western boundary, a canal known as Noai. Its eastern boundary is marked by another canal, namely Fatesha. The north of it is demarcated by Sodepur Road and aforesaid Noai canal. North DumDum Municipality lies on its south. Its population as per 2001 census, is 83,183 (including BPL population of 21 %). The percentages of male and female population are roughly 50.24 and 49.76 respectively. The decadal growth rate as reflected from the census population of 1991 and 2001 is 17.84. The population strength may have, by this time reached the figure of almost one lakh. It is inhabited mostly by the refugees hailing from erstwhile East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, after partition of India. It has 15420 households. The area stretches from 88.430<sup>o</sup> E to 88.454<sup>o</sup> E in terms of longitude and 22.76<sup>o</sup> N to 22.7<sup>o</sup> N in terms of latitude. Linkages of rail have added to the importance of this U.L.B. Railway lines connecting Bongaon, Hasnabad with Sealdah, Dalhousie, Canning and Naihati have passed through the heart of this Municipality where there is a full fledged busy railway station. A PWD Road connected with innumerable Municipal Roads and lanes is linked with the Sodepur Road and Jessore Road. DumDum Airport (now Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport) is at a stone's throw from its southern boundary. Available climatic data reveal its highest temperature as 39<sup>o</sup> C during the summer and the lowest temperature as 11<sup>o</sup> C during the winter. The average humidity as recorded is 80 % and the average yearly rainfall counts to 165<sup>o</sup> mm. The prevalent wind direction is South - East corner to North - West corner.

Besides being small in size, this ULB is still far behind most other ULBs in matter of own economic base owing to the fact that it has no industry, small or large, in the formal sector. There exist only some small cottage industries in informal sectors. Its main sources of finance to carry on its various development works are Property Tax, Water Cess, Enlistment Fee (Provisional Trade License), Food License, Van and Rickshaw License, Building / Site plan charges, Mutation charge, Surcharge on transfer of land, Water Connection charge, Advertisement tax etc. and revenue earned from its own market. This ULB has to go on with its development plans with the funds raised from its limited sources and with the grants and Aids from Central / State Govt. This ULB has, of late, expanded its field of financial sources by way of making ceremonial houses, housing complexes, auditorium complexes, working sheds for small entrepreneurs like foam bag manufactures, tailoring, soft doll manufacturing and ornamental jute products. This ULB aims at making a few more housing complexes, ceremonial houses, municipal markets within a span of five years by adopting adequate and realistic projects in the DDP under process. This ULB has also taken ventures of adopting projects in public- private partnership.

The achievements we have made so far in different fields with our limited resources are given below in brief:

- **Health:** This Municipality has been running an ideal General Hospital, namely Dr. B.C. Roy General Hospital & Maternity Home equipped with all modern facilities. The very Hospital is financially self dependant. Besides, we have been going on with another important health programme, which is a combination of two components namely CUDP - III and IPP-VIII. There are two extended IIP-VIII HAU's with eleven Sub-Centres, 4 CUDP Health Centres with one extended HAU. Management of health programmes are done through e-governance. These health programmes include besides normal services, all Central and State Government drives. The news of its remarkable success in health sector has attracted many local bodies and State/ Central Government of India. It has also attracted the attention of so many foreign institutions. Teams of delegates from China, Switzerland, U.K, South Africa, Bangladesh and World Bank paid visits to this small ULB in different years to be acquainted with the system followed here in matter of rendering health services and also with the secret of its success in the field. Some relevant information regarding health infrastructure are given below:

❖ <b>No. of Ambulances:</b>	2
❖ <b>No. of IPP VIII Centres:</b>	11 Sub-Centres & 2 Health Administrative Unit
❖ <b>No. of CUDP 3 Sub-Centres:</b>	4 Sub-Centres & 1 Health Administrative Unit
❖ <b>No. of ICDS Centres:</b>	
❖ <b>No. of Hospitals:</b>	1
❖ <b>No. of Beds:</b>	50

❖ **Municipality's own vaccine centre:** At Hospital on every Saturday. Besides this, each sub centre holds 1 immunisation day every week.

- **Supply of drinking water:** The network of piped water supply has reached all the 19 Wards, covering 80 % of the locality. It has at present 17 deep tube wells and 330 hands tube wells. Regular water testing is done under State Health Development Plan. It must be admitted that this Municipality's supply system has its defects due to its network which requires rearrangement by application of modern technologies. Some relevant information regarding water supply are given below:

❖ No. of Pumps:	<b>17 nos</b>
❖ Length of Pipe Line:	<b>48088 mt</b>
❖ What percentage of households water is supplied through pipelines:	<b>76.03 %</b>
❖ No. of House Connection:	<b>8120 holdings</b>
❖ Daily water supply:	<b>119.97 Litres/capita/day</b>
❖ No. of Street Taps:	<b>70 nos.</b>
❖ No. of Tubewells:	<b>330 nos</b>
❖ No. of Deep Tubewells:	<b>17 nos.</b>

- **Solid waste management:** This Municipality has improved its solid waste management to an amazing degree. A privatised door-to-door solid waste collection system exists in all the wards covering more than 70 % of the total area. Each of the households has to pay a monthly remuneration of Rs. 10/- to the collector. Solid wastes are now being used for land filling. In no time this ULB is going to have an ideal full fledged dumping ground with facilities of compost plant and vermiculture, as the Central Pollution Control Board and Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority have, for the first time in India been setting up a model SWM plant on a land measuring 18 bighas at Fatellapur for joint use by this Municipality and the North Dumdum Municipality. The works of the first phase of the project have already been completed. Works relating to second phase are going on in full swing. On completion of this deserving compost plant, solid wastes will be carried there and the problem of removal of solid wastes will come to an end. It needs to be mentioned that ban on the use of plastic is in force here for the last three years. Some data regarding solid waste management have been placed below:

❖ <b>No. of Tractors:</b>	11
❖ <b>No. of Trailers:</b>	9
❖ <b>No. of Lorries:</b>	4
❖ <b>No. of Cycle Van:</b>	74
❖ <b>Is there is any Dumping Ground:</b>	1 (at ward no.12)
❖ <b>How much Garbage is stored daily:</b>	28.23 MT

- **Roads & Drains:** The length of its only PWD road is 2.55 k.m. Besides, it has also Pucca roads measuring 87.92 k.m and Kancha roads measuring 0.91 k.m. The length of Pucca drain is 100.92 km & Kancha drain is 170.67km.

- **Slum Improvement Drive:** Of the 35 designated slums, 26 slums are recognised slum pockets. About 20% of total population resides in slums. Slum dwellers here are of 3 categories.

- Refugees with Patta*
- Self housing*
- Illegal squatting on service land.*

Intensive programme has been undertaken by this Municipality for their overall development following the "ranking" determined by KUSP through quick Slum Survey. Five Slums have been, by this time, developed by installing water pipe lines, making drains, roads and latrines. 14 slums will be developed by August, 2008 through JNNURM schemes.

- **Power:** Facility of Electricity has been made available to all wards covering 90% of the Municipal area. Street lights illuminate all the important roads of streets.
- **Citizen Interface:** It is our Municipality **that first introduced Citizens' Charter on 1/12/2002.** The system of quicker settlement of Public Grievances through grievance cell is operative here since 1.4.02. Besides, system of taking Public opinion relating to services rendered to the Citizens is prevalent here for years together.
- **E-Governance: GIS** is operative here since 3.1.2001 for transparent administration and good monitoring system. It helps this ULB to render various informative services for the Citizens – Such as building status, power supply status, water service status, holding status and so on. Automated services are operative here in different important fields of work such as Tax Collection against proper receipts, Registration of Birth & Death and issuance of relevant Certificate, preservation of records of Building Plans, records of Water cess etc. New Barrackpore Municipality has its own Website and Touch Screen Kiosk (installed in Jan, 2005 and December, 2003 respectively), which provide all sorts of information in respect of this Municipality. It needs to be added here, that this ULB is the **pioneer** among the ULBs of this state in implementing **Virtual Private Network (VPN) via Wireless Radio Link for collection of Property Tax** etc. from a remote centre.
- **Literacy Programme:** As a result of well designed literacy campaigns, percentage of literacy has now been raised to 95.19 % ( approx)
- **Accounting System:** The Accrual based Double Entry System has already been made operative in this ULB. However, this system has been adopted full- fledgedly w.e.f **1.04.2007.**
- **Art & Culture:** This ULB set up many cultural organizations for promotion of art & culture in all the Wards. In the recent past, this ULB with its own initiative and own finance has built an ideal auditorium having 1200 accommodation in the heart of the city.
- **Resource Mobilization Initiative:** Different steps have been taken for finance and resources mobilization. Five lodges for performance of various types of ceremonies, one Housing Complex, One Market Complex have been built. Roof top of the recently built Auditorium has been let out to **AIRTEL, AIRCEL, VODAFONE** and **BSNL** for installation of towers. By taking intensive measures, collection of revenue has been raised to a satisfactory level. Some timely and prudent administrative reforms undertaken by the Municipal Authority are mainly at the root of its success achieved in gradual way since its inception. This ULB is happy to declare that the percentage of Property tax has increased from 56% to 80% within the last five years. The extent of water charge collection is 98%.
- **Poverty Alleviation in the Perspective of Local Economic Development:** The issue of poverty has been addressed through different centrally sponsored schemes like SJSRY. This **Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY)** became effective in this Municipal area from 01/12/1997. This has three specific parts. These are:
  - Formation of **Thrift and Credit Group (Female).**
  - Setting up of female groups, called **DWCUA (Development of Women and Children in Urban Area)**, for running small enterprises.
  - Arrangement of various vocational trainings and skill development trainings in certain trades for self-employment of the unemployed and underemployed poor people.

Some relevant facts and figures relating to the performance of New Barrackpore Municipality in this field:

## THRIFT AND CREDIT GROUP

### RELEVANT STATISTICS

No. of TCGs	192
Total no. of TCG members	2694
TCG members benefited by loans from Revolving Fund (Till March 2007)	2396
No. of benefited persons	7345

## DWCUA

### RELEVANT STATISTICS

No. of DWCUAs formed so far	11
No. of members given Vocational Training in different trades	167

Apart from these, a commendable performance in the sector of poverty alleviation through local economic development has been shown by this ULB utilizing the supplementary assistance from KUSP. Infact, DFID funded KUSP programme has brought a momentum in Socio-economic development of the Urban poor within the municipal limits.

Different projects of this category are as follows:

(A) Intervention in the segment of Rickshaw / Van pulling  
Rickshaw / Van pullers provided with Rickshaws or Vans against interest free loans payable in easy installments.

All the Rickshaw / Van pullers will become self-dependent by owning their individual Rickshaw / Van.

(B) Cooking training & establishment of CANTEEN by poor women

20 BPL women have been provided with employment in a Canteen.

In due course a DWCUA will be formed with the women involved in running this Canteen.

This ULB advocates planned development in the socio-economic sector. With that intention several projects relating to Livelihood & Poverty and LED have been accommodated in Draft Development Plan 2007-12. the projects are:

- Formation of more DWCUAs.
- Refresher training scheme for members of existing DWCUA for upgradation of their skills.
- Yearly survey & impact study on the status of BPL population.
- Self-employment scheme for local unemployed youths in pisciculture.

## **Stepping Stone:**

To make an assessment of this ULBs present status, we need to go back to its status prevalent in its inceptive period.

After partition of India, millions of people migrated from the erstwhile East Pakistan, now Bangladesh to find shelter in this state. This place, now named New Barrackpore, being very close to the city of Kolkata, was chosen as one of the places for settlement of those refugees.

Almost entire area of the place was covered with jungles and bushes. The initial settlers (refugees) set up a colony here by cutting jungles bushes and named it 'Naba Barrackpore'. They formed a Co-operative society to shoulder the initial responsibility of its development. Gradually small roads (pucca & kancha) were built certain facilities of essential things were developed. But the settlers were disillusioned at the services rendered by the said Co- operative society, as those were not only inadequate but also not based on scientific consideration. In such a state of affairs necessity of bringing it under Municipal administration was felt, and the "**New Barrackpore Municipality**" came into existence in 1965 with 16 Wards and a population of 25,500.

Prior to 1970, functioning of this Municipality would be done by a nominated Chairman. The functioning of an elected Chairman with a Board of elected Councillors started in 1970. For obvious reasons, this elected Municipal Body had to be baffled with a lot of difficulty in taking the various problems of the migrated people living here. But this Municipality went on implementing various projects directed towards multifarious improvements with the Cooperation of its Citizens. The incessant efforts that started in 1970 have brought this ULB to where it stands at present. But the wheel of its advancement of development drive is not to stop but to go ahead with ever gaining momentum.

## JNNURM

### **ABOUT THE PROJECT:**

Centrally Sponsored National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) is going to be launched this year in the 10th Plan Period with the objective of up gradation and development of Physical Urban Infrastructure along with improvement of Basic Services for the Urban Poor & boosting the growth of the town of the State in a uniform manner. Under this NURM for the components of BSUP (Basic Service to the Urban Poor) as per the State Urban Strategy Plan, New Barrackpore Town of North 24-Paragana district has been selected for inclusion in the initial phase during the current fiscal year.

We are hopeful that this ULB will be able to utilize the success of this programme for further Municipal developmental works & for upgrading the quality of civic life. It will facilitate this ULB to be self-reliant so that this town can be a potential generator of economic momentum in the desired direction.

This project report has been prepared in the first phase for a tentative outlay of Rs. 5415.45 lakhs (excluding incentive charge) and the physical schemes for this town have been identified on the basis of preliminary assessment befitting with the final and comprehensive development project plan for the entire town. Centrally Sponsored National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) is going to be launched this year in the 10th Plan Period with the objective of up gradation and development of Physical Urban Infrastructure along with improvement of Basic Services for the Urban Poor & boosting the growth of the town of the State in a uniform manner. Under this NURM for the components of BSUP (Basic Service to the Urban Poor) as per the State Urban Strategy Plan, New Barrackpore Town of North 24-Paragana district has been selected for inclusion in the initial phase during the current fiscal year.

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### **SUMMARY STATEMENT BSUP NEW BARRACKPORE**

#### **A. Approved Components with Costs**

Sl. No.	Sector	Component	Unit	Quantity	Approved Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	<b>Housing</b>	Housing	Nos.	2191	3403.24
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		3403.24
2	<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	Water Supply	Metres of Pipe line	13232	117.76
			Nos. of Stand Post	204	6.22
		Drainage	Metres of Drain	27462	305.10
		Roads (C.C)	Sq. M	40334	225.47
		Roads (B.T)	Sq. M	43948	860.50
		Retaining Walls	Metre	4623	232.95
		Street Light	Nos. of Post	406	83.64
		Community Toilets	Nos.	19	70.00
		Community Bath	Nos.	19	31.94
		Solid Waste Management	Nos. of Bins	888	53.28
Nos. of Buckets	7164		4.01		
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		1990.87
3	<b>Social Infrastructure</b>	Community seva Kendra	Nos.	4	21.34
		Community Centre	Nos.	Nil	0.00
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		21.34
			<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST</b>		5415.45

**B. Sharing of Funds**

	<b>Housing (Rs. In Lakhs)</b>	<b>Infrastructure Development (Rs. In Lakhs)</b>
<b>GOI</b>	1701.62	1006.11
<b>GOWB</b>	1020.97	603.66
<b>SLNA (KMDA)</b>	0.00	301.83
<b>ULB</b>	0.00	100.61
<b>Beneficiary</b>	680.65	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3403.24</b>	<b>2012.21</b>