

CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Malhargarh, District Mandsaur

Madhya Pradesh

City Development Plan

2013

Submitted To:



**Urban Administration & Development Department
Government of Madhya Pradesh**

Project Coordination:



**City Managers' Association Madhya Pradesh
(CMAMP)**

Submitted By:

Urban Management Centre (UMC)



CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Malhargarh, District Mandsaur
Madhya Pradesh

City Development Plan

2013

Submitted To:



Urban Administration & Development Department
Government of Madhya Pradesh

Project Coordination:



City Managers' Association Madhya Pradesh (CMAMP)

Submitted By:

Urban Management Centre (UMC)



Contact Details:

Manvita Baradi

Director, UMC

III Floor, AUDA Building, Usmanpura

Ashram Road, Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Tel: 91-79- 27546403/ 5303

Email: info@umcasia.org

Web: www.umcasia.org

कार्यालय नगर परिषद मल्हारगढ जिला मन्दसौर म.प्र.
सत्य प्रतिलिपि


परिषद साधारण सम्मेलन ठहराव क्रमांक 167 दिनांक 27.05.2013


विषय :- सीटी डेव्हलेपमेंट प्लान प्लान (सीडीपी) प्रस्ताव प्लान अनुमोदन बाबत ।

प्रकरण प्रस्तुत हुवा, अवलोकन किया गया, नगर की सीडीपी योजना तैयार हेतु संचालनालय नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास विभाग भोपाल के द्वारा अर्बन मेनेजमेंट सेंटर अहमदाबाद को नियुक्त किया गया है । अर्बन मेनेजमेंट सेंटर के सब इंजिनियर द्वारा मल्हारगढ नगर मे दिनांक 22.11.2011 को प्रथम कार्यशाला एवं दिनांक 23.01.2012 एवं 19.07.2012 को नगर पंचायत कार्यालय मे सभी विभागो के अधिकारी, पत्रकारो, जनप्रतिनिधियो, राजनीतिज्ञो आदि की उपस्थिति मे कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया । अंतिम कार्यशाला मे सीडीपी योजना मे सम्मिलित किये जाने वाले कार्यों की जानकारी दी गई । नगर परिषद मल्हारगढ सिटी डेव्हलेपमेंट प्लान सी.डी.पी. योजना निम्नानुसार तैयार की गई

अतः उपरोक्तानुसार नगर परिषद मल्हारगढ की सिटी डेव्हलोपमेंट प्लान (सी.डी.पी.) योजना का अनुमोदन किया जाता है । योजना अंतर्गत शासन आदेशानुसार निकाय के अंश के रूप में व्यय होने वाली राशि की प्रशासकीय एवं वित्तीय स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाती है । योजना के लिए शासन द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी निर्देशो का पालन किया जाये ।

सत्य प्रतिलिपि

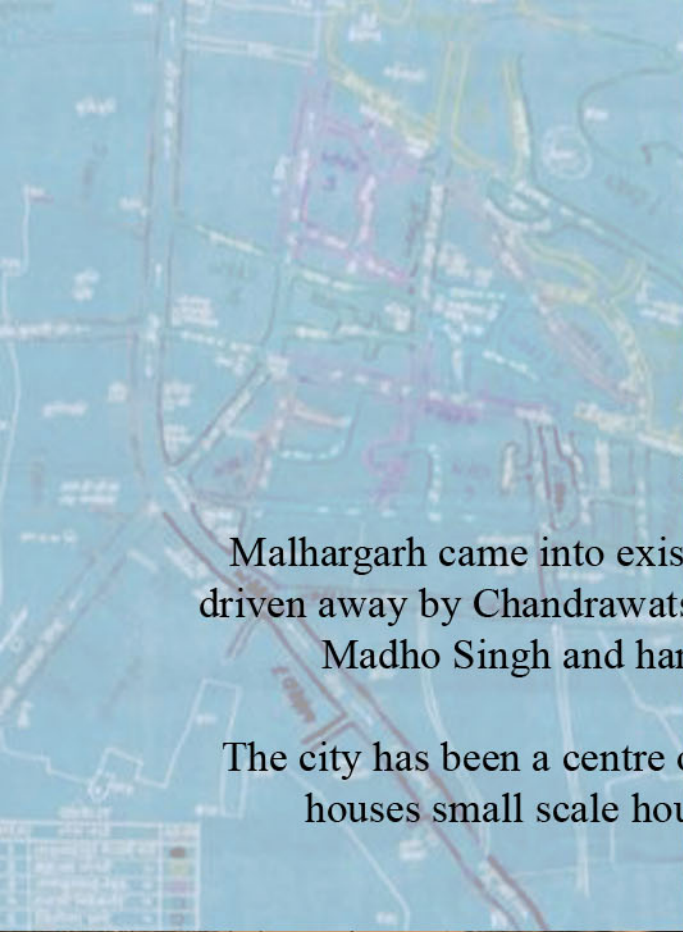

मुख्य नगर पालिका अधिकारी

 नगर परिषद मल्हारगढ

हस्ता/-

अध्यक्ष एवं उपस्थित सदस्यगण

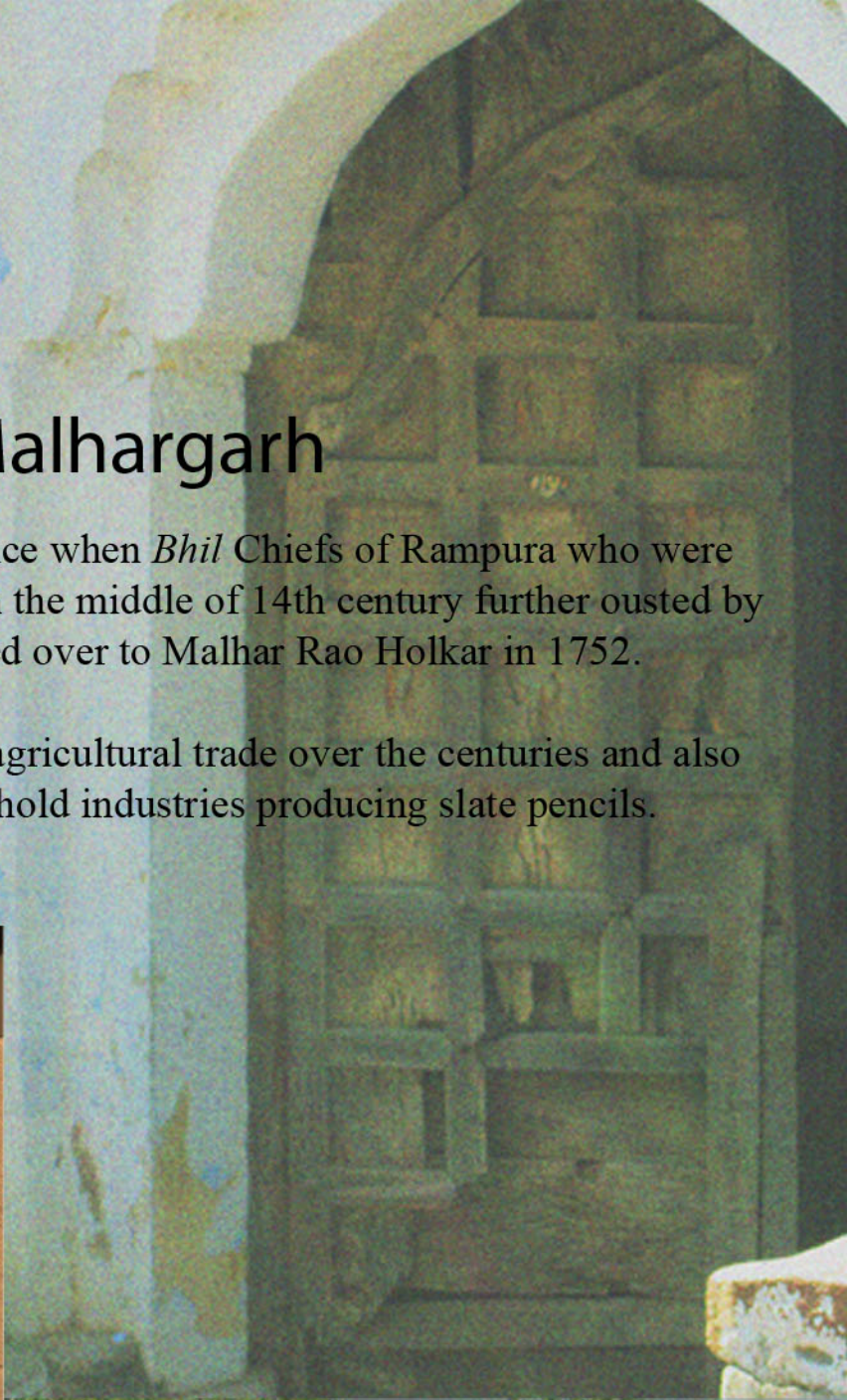
नगर परिषद मल्हारगढ



Malhargarh

Malhargarh came into existence when *Bhil* Chiefs of Rampura who were driven away by Chandrawats in the middle of 14th century further ousted by Madho Singh and handed over to Malhar Rao Holkar in 1752.

The city has been a centre of agricultural trade over the centuries and also houses small scale household industries producing slate pencils.



City Profile

Company Name		Urban Management Centre (UMC)		
ULB Name		Malhargarh		
Whether the Sectoral Analysis report is as per UADD requisites		Yes		
Town Brief	Geographical location (Town)	Latitude	24 ⁰ 16	
		Longitude	74 ⁰ 58	
	Average rainfall (annual)	MM	524	
	Height above mean sea level	Mts	461	
	Municipal area (1991)	Sq kms	DNA	
	Municipal area (2001)	Sq kms	0.78	
	Municipal area (2011)	Sq kms	3	
	Date of Constitution of ULB	Date	DNA	
	Historic importance	In one or two sentences	NA	
Population	Population Year 1981 (under Municipal boundary only)	Town level	5530	
	Population Year 1991 (under Municipal boundary only)		6633	
	Population Year 2001 (under Municipal boundary only)		7339	
	Population Year 2011 (under Municipal boundary only)		8339	
	Name of Population projection Method		Geometric progression Method	
	Projected population adopted Year 2016		9,852	
	Projected population adopted Year 2026		11,574	
	Projected population adopted Year 2036		13,597	
Land Use	Land Use	% Standard (as per UDPFI)	Land use (Tentative in Sq kms)	Land use (Tentative in percentage)
	Agriculture		0.592	54.00
	Commercial		0.031	2.80
	Mixed Use		0.006	0.50
	Public Utility		0.037	3.30
	Residential		0.281	25.70
	Roads and Transportation		0.060	5.50
	Slum		0.030	2.70
	Vacant land		0.032	2.90
	Waste Land		0.006	0.50
	Water-body		0.017	1.50
		Total		1.096

City Profile (Ward Wise)

Ward #	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Ward 10	Ward 11	Ward 12	Ward 13	Ward 14	Ward 15	Total
Name of ward	Lal Bahadur Shastri ward	Mahatma Gandhi ward	Jawahar Lal Nehru ward	Swami Vivekanand ward	Vinobha Bhawe ward	Netaji Subhash ward	Lok Many Tilak ward	Dr. Ambedkar ward	Chandra Shekhar ward	Bhagaat Singh ward	Maharani Iaxmibai ward	Dr. Rajendra Prasad ward	Maharana Prataap ward	Ram Mahohar Lohiya ward	Deen Dayal Upadhya ward	
Ward Population (2011)	512	553	439	540	491	601	645	511	612	408	483	548	781	587	628	8339
Area (sq kms)	0.11	0.06	0.01	0.18	0.01	0.28	0.20	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.04	1.09
Density (PPSqkm)	4745.9	9367.2	31984.9	2925.0	48178.7	2120.4	3160.3	54567.8	14471.3	9129.2	91449.3	8173.1	37016.8	354844.5	16668.8	7635.9
Male	Data is not Available with ULB															
Female	Data is not Available with ULB															
SC	-	-	49	12	-	98	149	344	5	68	38	6	52	16	19	856
ST	-	-	32	-	-	32	14	-	-	5	13	-	14	7	-	117
BPL	270	230	290	195	260	245	130	250	315	235	155	395	360	180	245	3755
Sex ratio	Data is not Available with ULB															
Literacy rate (%)	40%	40%	60%	60%	60%	40%	40%	60%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	60%	60%	50%
No. of Primary schools	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9
No. of Primary Health Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
No. of Households	54	46	58	39	52	49	26	50	63	47	31	79	72	36	49	751
Primary occupation (Majority)	Agarian	Agarian	Trade	Trade	Trade	Agarian	Agarian	Trade	Agarian	Agarian	Agarian	Agarian	Agarian	Trade	Trade	Agarian
Seconday occupation	Trade	Trade	Agarian	Agarian	Agarian	Trade	Trade	Agarian	Trade	Trade	Trade	Trade	Trade	Agarian	Agarian	Trade
Tertiary occupation	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services
No. of SS/LS industrial units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Commercial establishments	-	-	-	32	5	119	58	5	-	54	43	-	6	9	-	331
No. of Slum pockets	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5
Slum population	225	305	-	-	-	456	-	-	-	-	-	436	363	-	-	1,785
No. of Slum Households	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5
No. of Individual water connections in the ward	82	75	88	82	74	162	110	76	78	92	95	72	86	75	82	1,329
No. of Community water connections	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	-	-	1	2	2	1	2	21
No. of Commercial water connections	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	8
No. of Tubewells	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
No. of Handpumps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of OHTs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
% Coverage of piped water supply	80%	70%	80%	60%	90%	60%	50%	60%	70%	60%	50%	80%	70%	50%	70%	76%
No. of Individual Toilets	40	33	48	39	61	140	82	56	58	68	82	34	46	39	41	887
No. of Individual Septic tanks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Community Septic tanks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Community toilets	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	11
% of population - Open defecation	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA
No. of Dust bins	2	2	2	2	2	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	34
Wardwise Waste generated (Kgs)	115	124	99	122	110	135	145	115	138	92	109	123	176	132	141	2050
Road sweeping (1 time or 2 times)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total no. of sanitary workers in the ward	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	24
Length of Pucca road (Mts)	Wardwise data is not available															6500
Length of Kuccha road (Mts)	Wardwise data is not available															2000

Sectoral Analysis

		Existing Source						
		Source	Tubewell	Well	River/Lake			
Physical Infrastructure	Water Supply	No. of Tubewell / River / Well	4					
		Water Supplied by Tubewell / River / Well in MLD	0.47		NA			
		Total water supply in the town (MLD)				0.47		
		Existing Supply rate (LPCD) considering distribution losses				56		
		Water Charges per household per month (Rs.) Flat/Metered				50 (Flat)		
		% Coverage under paid water supply				All connections registered in property tax. No billing is done based on meter readings/actual consumption		
		Whether any treatment plant exists (Y/N),If yes mention capacity (MLD)				0		
		Proposed source (Surface)				Retam River		
		Sewerage	Sewerage	Total sewage generation (MLD)				0.38
				Whether any treatment plant exists (Y/N),If yes mention capacity				No
Total no. of individual septic tanks				1030				
Total no. of community septic tanks				0				
Total no. of Sewage/Mud pumps available with the ULB				0				
Frequency of Cleaning Individual Septic tanks				0				
Frequency of Cleaning Community Septic tanks				82				
Drainage	Drainage	Name of natural nallah (Storm water drain)				nalla		
		Length of natural nallah (Storm water drain) Kms				1		
		Ultimate disposal point of nallah				Open areas outside city area		
		Length of road side drain (Kms)				8.7		
		Coverage of road side drainage w.r.t roads (%)				151		
		Ultimate disposal point of Road side drains				Open areas outside city area		
		Any treatment plant/procedure adopted				N		
SWM	SWM	Per capita Solid waste generation (Considering Standards) (in gms)				225		
		Total SW generation (in Tons)				1.88		
		Frequency of SW collection by the ULB (1 time per day/2 times per day)				1		
		Collection efficiency of the ULB (%)				87		
		Any initiative for DTDC (Yes /No)				Yes		
		Any initiative for scientific disposal of waste				No		
		Name of dumping/ landfill site				DNA		
		Is the existing site Dumping site or allotted site for Scientific disposal				NA		
		Area of allotted landfill site for Scientific disposal				NA		
		Distance of the Dumping site/landfill site from main settlement area (Kms)				3		
		No. of Tractor trolleys/vehicles available with the ULB for carrying Solid waste to the LF site				2 Trolleys		
		If site for Scientific disposal is not allotted then whether formally requested by the ULB				DNA		

Sectoral Analysis

Physical Infrastructure	Roads	Name of National Highway passing from or nearby from the town (NH-XYZ)		NH-79
		Distance of National Highway if nearby from the town (NH-XYZ) in Kms		Located along NH-79
		Name of State Highway passing from or nearby from the town (SH-XYZ)		SH-31
		Distance of State Highway if nearby from the town (SH-XYZ) in Kms		Located along SH-31
		Total length of Pucca roads (Kms)	CC	5
			WBM	1.5
			Total (kms)	6.5
		Total length of Kuccha roads (kms)	(kms)	2
	Gap w.r.t Standards	(kms)	22.72	
	Traffic & transportation	Total no. of vehicles in the town		650
		Bus stand (yes/No)		Yes
		Any intracity mass transport mode (yes/no)	Yes	
		Name of locations facing major traffic issues	1	Junction near Nagar Parishad office
			2	
			3	
	Name of the street beautified as per the instructions of UADD			
	Street lighting	Total no. of street lights		462
		No. of Streetlights under working condition		462
		No. of Streetlights having Tubes		62
		No. of Streetlights having CFL		380
		No. of Streetlights having Incandescent bulbs		82
		No. of Streetlights having Mercury lamps		75
		No. of Streetlights having LPS		
	Power	Location of Substation http://www.mptransco.nic.in	400 KV	NA
			220KV	NA
			132KV	ward no. 7
		Total no. of residential connections		NA
		Total no. of Commercial connections		NA
Any subsidy for BPL (Y/N)		NA		
Duration of Electricity supply per day (in Hrs)		NA		

Sectoral Analysis

Heritage & tourism	Heritage & tourism	Name of Heritage site/s		NA
		Ownership/agency		NA
		Prevailing Heritage Act/s		NA
		Name of Tourist site/s		NA
		Ownership/agency		NA
		Total no. of Pilgrims/ Tourists visiting town per day		NA
	Environment	Name of River/Lake/Forest range/Any specific species		NA
Prevailing Environmental Act/s		Protection of Environment Act		
Areas facing threats		Lake, Natural Drainage		
Social Infrastructure	Health	No. of Primary Health centres/Dispensary		3
		No. of Hospitals	Government	1
			Beds	30
			Private	NA
			Beds	NA
		Multispeciality hospital if any (Y/N)		Yes
	Name of Nearby town referred for Treatment		Name of town	Mandsaur City
			Distance (Kms)	30
	Education	No. of Primary schools		9
		No. of Secondary/High schools		3
		No. of Colleges		0
		No. of ITI		0
	Social security schemes	No. of Beneficiaries under SJSRY (Street Vendor)		462
		No. of Beneficiaries under Haath thela/Rickshaw chalak yojna		462
		No. of Rain Basera/Night Shelter		
		Ownership of Rain Basera (with ULB/Rental)		
		No. of Beneficiaries under Gharelu Kamkaji Mahila Yojana		NA
Name of other Social security schemes			Name of Scheme	
			Deendayal antodaya	760
			Widow pension	82

Sectoral Analysis

Slums & Urban Poor

Ward No	Name of Slum pocket/ reference name	Notified/ Un-notified	Ward population	Slum population (same as BPL popn)	Individual water connections	No. of Community taps	No. of Handpumps	No. of Individual toilets	No. of Community toilets	No. of Pucca houses	No. of Semi pucca houses	No. of Kuccha houses	No. of Permanent pattas distributed	No. of Temporary pattas distributed	No. of Primary school in the slum pocket	No. of Primary Health centres in the slum pocket	Beneficiaries under social security schemes	Any interventions under IHSDP (Y/N)
1	Lal Bahadur Shastri ward	Un-notified	512	270	82	2	-	40	2	56	80	22	-	-	1	-		Y
2	Mahatma Gandhi	Un-notified	553	230	75	1	-	33	2	68	28	24	-	-	-	-		N
3	Jawahar Lal Nehru ward	Un-notified	439	290	88	2	-	48	1	56	32	22	-	-	-	-		N
4	Swami Vivekanand ward	Un-notified	540	195	82	1	-	39	-	62	34	31	-	-	1	-		N
5	Vinobha Bhave ward	Un-notified	491	260	74	1	-	61	-	52	20	22	-	-	1	-		Y
6	Netaji Subhash ward	Un-notified	601	245	162	2	-	140	1	210	25	28	-	-	2	-		N
7	Lok Manya Tilak ward	Un-notified	645	130	110	2	-	82	1	115	30	15	-	-	2	-		N
8	Dr. Ambedkar ward	Un-notified	511	250	76	2	-	56	1	80	20	14	1	-	-	-	Ward wise data is not available with ULB	N
9	Chandra Shekhar ward	Un-notified	612	315	78	-	-	58	-	56	20	20	-	-	-	-		N
10	Bhagaat Singh ward	Un-notified	408	235	92	-	-	68	-	110	10	17	-	-	-	-		N
11	Maharani laxmibai ward	Un-notified	483	155	95	1	-	82	-	120	15	189	-	-	-	1		N

12	Dr. Rajendra Prasad ward	Un-notified	548	395	72	2	-	34	2	52	18	14	3	-	1	-	Y
13	Maharana Prataap ward	Un-notified	781	360	86	2	-	46	1	90	10	12	-	-	-	-	Y
14	Ram Mahohar Lohiya ward	Un-notified	587	180	75	1	-	39	-	95	15	11	-	-	1	-	N
15	Deen Dayal Upadhya ward	Un-notified	628	245	82	2	-	41	-	70	10	20	-	-	-	-	N
Total			8339	3755	1329	21	-	887	11	1292	307	290	4	-	9	1	842

Municipal Finance (Should be filled carefully and it should be checked whether the capital income is factual or based on

Rs. In Lacs

Year		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Revenue	Rates and Tax Revenue	9.74	9.80	10.61928	10.24961	14.83228
	Assigned Revenues & Compensation	20.31	20.96	25.208	40.43965	46.93811
	Rental Income from Municipal Properties	0.06	0.99	0.12146	2.11942	1.96333
	Fees & User Charges	1.48	1.43	2.33636	5.75578	5.75496
	Sale & Hire Charges	0.25	0.21	0.271		0.775
	Revenue Grants, Contribution and Subsidies	3.99	4.73	5.06		
	Income from Investments					
	Interest Earned	0.07	0.43	0.36	0.18	0.74
	Other Income	17.42	3.34	57.77	2.67	
Total - Revenue Income		53.33	41.89	101.75	61.42	71.00
Capital Receipts	Grants, Contribution for specific purposes	40.22	74.58	57.09	143.77	97.01
	Secured Loans					
	Unsecured Loans					
	Deposits	5.24	6.07	5.90957	0.18182	1.76427
	Deposit works					
Total Capital Receipts		45.46	80.65	63.00	143.96	98.77
Revenue Expenditure	Establishment Expenses	23.14	22.92	29.28	37.43	43.45
	Administrative Expenses					
	Operations & Maintenance	34.35	76.91	73.87	59.96	12.77
	Interest & Finance Charges					
	Programme Expenses					
	Revenue Grants, Contribution and Subsidies					
	Miscellaneous Expenses					
Transfer to Fund						
Total - Revenue Expenditure		57.50	99.82	103.16	97.39	56.22
Capital Expenditures	Fixed Assets					
	Capital Work-in-Progress					
	Investments -General Fund					
	Investments-Other Funds					
	Stocks/Inventory					
	Loans, Advances and Deposits					
	Other Assets	9.36	5.87	11.55	42.42	66.36
	Miscellaneous Expenditure					
Total Capital Expenditure		9.36	5.87	11.55	42.42	66.36
Total Income		98.80	122.54	164.74	205.37	169.78
Total Expenditure		66.86	105.70	114.70	139.82	122.58

Note: Refer Madhya Pradesh Municipal Accounting Manual for further details. Can be downloaded from "Download" Section of www.mpurban.gov.in.

- Remarks**
1. The municipal finance data (Actual Income / Expenditure) has been taken from full year account, BUDGET document from 2006-07 to 2010-11.
 2. Nagar Parishad has not migrated to accrual based double entry accounting system yet. Hence, the financial data is available in cash based accounting system.

Reforms Action Plan

Reforms	Achieved (Y/N)	Timeline to achieve reforms till 2015				Any City specific Strategies adopted	Preliminary estimate (if any) for implementation	Implementing agency
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16			
Full migration of double accounting System	N	25%	50%	75%	100%	With rapid training and capacity building programmes throughout; taking assistance from Divisional Offices of UADD for improvements.	As per UADD's agenda for the same.	ULB
Property tax reforms, 85% coverage ratio and 90% collection ratio	N	75%	90%	100%	100%	Preparing data base for property tax collection on GIS; incentivising early payment of taxes; levying late fees; Setting up camps/ centres in various locations for tax collection	INR 5 lakhs	ULB
Levy of user charges : full recovery of O & M charges for sewerage, water supply and SWM	N	50%	60%	90%	100%	Water Supply - NRW/Water Audit study to help improve cost recovery; Sewerage - Minimal O&M expenditure for Decentralised Sewage Manangement, can be collected through decentralised system and integrated with single billing system with other ULB charges; SWM - same as sewerage.	Costs included in respective sectors.	ULB
Internal earmarking of basic services to urban poor	N	100%	100%	100%	100%	Immediate allocation of funds in annual budget for urban poor.	Nil	ULB
E-governance	N	25%	100%	100%	100%	Immediate setting up of helpline/ complaints phone number; Launching ULB's website enabling online payments for taxes and user charges; setting up civic centres in the city.	INR 200 lakhs	ULB
Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation	N	100%	100%	100%	100%	Immediate provision of services to slum areas through in-situ upgradation.	Included in Urban Poor Sector	ULB

Table of Contents

i.	List of Tables.....	5
ii.	List of Figures.....	7
iii.	List of Annexures.....	8
iv.	List of Abbreviations.....	9
v.	Preamble.....	11
vi.	Disclaimer.....	13
vii.	Executive Summary.....	14
PART A.....		23
1.	Introduction.....	24
1.1.	City Development Plan: Introduction, Framework and Process.....	24
2	City Profile of Malhargarh.....	31
2.1	Geographical Profile.....	31
2.2	Demographic Profile.....	37
2.3	Economic Profile.....	39
2.4	Urban Planning.....	40
3	Infrastructure Assessment.....	42
3.1	Water Supply.....	43
3.2	Waste Water Management.....	53
3.3	Sanitation.....	59
3.4	Storm Water Drainage.....	65
3.5	Solid Waste Management.....	69
3.6	Roads, Transportation and Mobility.....	77
3.7	Street Lighting.....	84
3.8	Public Amenities, Open Spaces and Water Bodies.....	87
3.9	Health & Education Facilities.....	90
3.10	Urban Poor in Malhargarh.....	94
3.11	Emergency Services (Fire Services).....	98
3.12	Tourism and Heritage.....	100
4	Institutional Framework.....	102
4.1	Institutional Analysis of Urban Development in Madhya Pradesh.....	102
4.2	Analysis of Institutional Structure and Capacities at Malhargarh Nagar Parishad.....	105
4.3	Status of Municipal Reforms in Madhya Pradesh and Malhargarh Nagar Parishad.....	106

PART B.....	110
5 City Vision, Sector Goals and Strategy Formulation	111
5.1 City Vision.....	111
5.2 Sector Goals & City Specific Strategies.....	112
6 Priority Actions and Projects	123
6.1 Prioritisation of Sectors.....	123
6.2 Action Plan and Project Formulation.....	124
7 Capital Investment Plan	126
7.1 Introduction.....	126
7.2 Capital Investments.....	126
7.3 Funding Sources for Investments	129
7.4 Phasing of Investments	137
8 Financial Operating Plan	140
8.1 Step I- Municipal Financial Assessment.....	141
8.2 Step II- Assumptions used for FOP.....	151
8.3 Step III- Financial Operating Plan	153
8.4 Conclusion	155
9 Way Forward	156
Bibliography	157
Annexures	159

i. List of Tables

Table 1 India: Urban Population 1901 – 2011.....	24
Table 2 Contribution of Cities to GDP	25
Table 3 Mandsaur District - Sub divisions, Area, Population and Habitation	32
Table 4 Census Population of Malhargarh.....	37
Table 5 Population Forecast by using standard methods.....	38
Table 6 SWOT analysis - Overall economic growth.....	39
Table 7 Land Use categories and percentage distribution.....	40
Table 8 Existing Land Use break-up of Urbanized Area of Malhargarh	40
Table 9 Ward-wise Population of Malhargarh.....	41
Table 10 Existing situation- Water Supply	46
Table 11 SLB Indicators – Water Supply	47
Table 12 Gap Calculation-Water Supply.....	47
Table 13 SWOT Analysis- Water Supply	48
Table 14 Water augmentation scheme highlights	49
Table 15 CDP Proposals – Water supply.....	49
Table 16 Proposed Projects under CDP for Water Supply and Block Cost Estimate	50
Table 17 Total Investment required in water supply sector.....	51
Table 18 SLB indicators-Waste Water Management.....	54
Table 19 Gap calculation - Waste Water Management.....	54
Table 20 SWOT Analysis- Waste Water Management	55
Table 21 CDP Proposal and Block cost estimate -Waste water management	57
Table 22 Studies and programmes in waste water management to be proposed under CDP	58
Table 23 Total required investment - Sewerage	58
Table 24 Details of Public Conveniences in the City.....	59
Table 25 Gap Calculation - Sanitation	61
Table 26 SWOT analysis - sanitation	62
Table 27 CDP Proposal and Block cost estimate for Sanitation	64
Table 28 Studies & Programmes in Sanitation sector to be proposed under CDP.....	64
Table 29 Total required investment - Sanitation	64
Table 30 Existing situation-Storm Water Drainage	65
Table 31 SLB Indicators - Sanitation.....	66
Table 32 Gap calculation- Storm water drainage.....	66
Table 33 SWOT Analysis- Storm Water Drainage.....	66
Table 34 Proposal for Storm Water Drainage and Block Cost Estimate	68
Table 35 Studies and Programmes of Storm water drainage to be proposed under CDP.....	68
Table 36 Total required investment - Storm water drainage	68
Table 37 Existing situation of Solid Waste Management	69
Table 38 SLB indicators - Solid Waste Management	72
Table 39 Gap calculation for Solid Waste Management	72
Table 40 SWOT Analysis- Solid Waste Management	73
Table 41 CDP Proposals - Solid Waste Mngement and Block Cost Eestimate.....	75
Table 42 Total required investment - Solid waste management	76
Table 43 Road Length in Malhargarh by Type of Surface	77
Table 44 Gap calculation for Roads and Transportation	79
Table 45 Demand for other Transport Infrastructure till 2036	80
Table 46 SWOT analysis - Roads and Transportation.....	80
Table 47 CDP Proposal - Roads and Transportation and Block Cost Estimate	82
Table 48 Total required investment - Roads & Transportation	83

Table 49 Number of Street lights in Malhargarh	84
Table 50 Gap analysis-Street lights	84
Table 51 SWOT analysis- Street lightings	85
Table 52 CDP Proposal - Street Lights and Block Cost Estimate	86
Table 53 Total required investment for Street Lighting	86
Table 54 Land under Public Amenities, Open Spaces and Water Bodies	87
Table 55 No. of Public Amenities in Malhargarh city	87
Table 56 Gap analysis - Public Amenities, Open Spaces and Water Bodies.....	88
Table 57 Proposal under CDP and Block Cost Estimate.....	89
Table 58 Total investment required for Public Amenities, Open Spaces and Water Bodies	89
Table 59 Number of schools in Malhargarh.....	91
Table 60 Gap calculation- Health Facilities	91
Table 61 Gap Analysis-Educational Facilities	91
Table 62 SWOT Analysis- Health & Education Facilities	92
Table 63 CDP Proposal for Health & Education Facilities	93
Table 64 Total investment required for educational facilities.....	93
Table 65 Total investment required for health facilities	93
Table 66 BPL population in Malhargarh	94
Table 67 List of Beneficiaries	95
Table 68 Gap Analysis for Urban Poor services.....	95
Table 69 CDP Proposal for Urban Poor Services	96
Table 70 Total investment required for the service provision to urban poor.....	97
Table 71 CDP Proposal for Emergency Services and Block Cost Estimates.....	99
Table 72 Total investment required for emergency facilities	99
Table 73 Staff Detail in Malhargarh Nagar Parishad	105
Table 74 Status of Mandatory Municipal Reforms in Malhargarh Nagar Parishad.....	107
Table 75 Status of Optional Municipal Reforms in Malhargarh Nagar Parishad.....	108
Table 76 Proposed Reforms Action Plan	109
Table 77 Priority-wise Ranking of Infrastructure Sectors	123
Table 78 CDP Proposal for Administrative and Other services	125
Table 79 Category wise Investment Requirements in Ideal Scenario	127
Table 80 Sector wise Investment based on Infrastructure; and Studies & Programmes	128
Table 81 Preliminary Phasing Principles.....	138
Table 82 Phase wise Investment Requirements for Malhargarh	138
Table 83 Financial Performance of Nagar Parishad.....	141
Table 84 Total Receipt, Expense, Surplus, Deficit and Revenue Utilization Ratio for Malhargarh.....	143
Table 85 Revenue Account at a Glance	144
Table 86 Summary of Revenue Income	144
Table 87 Tax collection efficiency of ULB	146
Table 88 Tax collection arrears of ULB	146
Table 89 Average of last 3 years' Revenue Expenditure.....	148
Table 90 Capital Receipt, Expence, Surplus, Deficit and Capital Utilisation Ratio of Malhargarh.....	149
Table 91 Key Performance Ratios	150
Table 92 Key Assumptions for Financial Operating Plan	151
Table 93 Additional Surplus from FY-2011 Onwards.....	153
Table 94 Financial Operating Plan for Malhargarh	154
Table 95 List of Members in 2nd workshop.....	180
Table 96 List of Members Stakeholder Workshop 03	185
Table 97 List of Members in the State Level Meeting	189

ii. List of Figures

Figure 1 Stage wise Process of CDP Preparation.....	26
Figure 2 Key activities to be undertaken during Inception Stage	27
Figure 3 Processes involved in preparing City Profile, Sector Analysis, Vision, Strategy and Prioritisation	29
Figure 4 Various levels of Stakeholders' Consultation and Review by District and State Administration.....	30
Figure 5 Historical Timeline	33
Figure 6 Overview of Malhargarh town area.....	33
Figure 7 Deity, open space for <i>mela</i> and bastion of <i>Gadhi</i>	34
Figure 8 Location of Malhargarh	34
Figure 9 Road Connectivity and location of railway station for Malhargarh	35
Figure 10 Minerals & Physical distribution (left), Topography (centre) & Annual Rainfall (right)	35
Figure 11 Population Growth Trend.....	37
Figure 12 Prominence of Agricultural activities in the town	39
Figure 13 Line diagram and location of source for water supply system	43
Figure 14 Source of water in Malhargarh	44
Figure 15 Water Storage Facilities in Malhargarh.....	45
Figure 16 Location of Proposed Source	49
Figure 17 Regional Cluster based Approach	52
Figure 18 Disposal in Open drains where sewage is disposed untreated.....	53
Figure 19 Public toilet located on the outskirts of the city area (left), urinals along roadside (middle), public toilet in poor condition (right).....	59
Figure 20 Pay and Use Toilet	60
Figure 21 Location of public toilets in Malhargarh	60
Figure 22 Storm Water Drains in the city and <i>Nallah</i>	65
Figure 23 Waste thrown and sewerage flowing in storm water drains	67
Figure 24 MSW Secondary Collection Bin.....	70
Figure 25 Location of Disposal Site	71
Figure 26 Burning of waste at dumping site	71
Figure 27 Waste lying along road side and in open spaces.....	74
Figure 28 Types of road in Malhargarh	77
Figure 29 RCC and Paved road surfaces in Malhargarh	77
Figure 30 Congestion due to Mandi Activities	78
Figure 31 Informal mode of transport- Jugaad	78
Figure 32 Congestion along NH-79 due to main bus stand.....	81
Figure 33 Parking done in Haphazard manner.....	81
Figure 34 Community hall in Malhargarh	87
Figure 35 Hospital in Malhargarh.....	90
Figure 36 Primary and higher secondary school in Malhargarh.....	90
Figure 37 Tourist circuit in district Madsaur	101
Figure 38 Governance Structure for Urban Development in Madhya Pradesh	104
Figure 39 Existing Structure of Malhargarh Nagar Parishad	105
Figure 40 Phase wise Investment Requirement for CDP under Ideal Scenario.....	128
Figure 41 Comparative Investments in Ideal vs. Prioritised Situation.....	139
Figure 42 Total Receipt and Expenditure of Malhargarh Nagar Parishad at a Glance.....	142
Figure 43 Revenue Account at a Glance	143
Figure 44 Sources of Revenue Income 3 years average.....	144
Figure 45 Tax Collection Efficiency for Malhargarh Nagar Parishad.....	145
Figure 46 Tax Collection Process in Malhargarh Nagar Parishad	147

Figure 47 Classification of cost of water per kilo litre	148
Figure 48 Capital Account at a Glance.....	149
Figure 49 Capital Expenditure Utilised in 2010-11	150
Figure 50 Phasing of Investment based on the Capacity of Nagar Parishad.....	155
Figure 51 Meeting with CMO, Malhargarh	177
Figure 52 Stakeholder Workshop 01 - Introductory Kick-Off Workshop	179
Figure 53 News Clipping of Stakeholder Workshop 01	179
Figure 54 Photographs of Stakeholder Workshop 02.....	182
Figure 55 Photographs of Stakeholder Workshop 03.....	186
Figure 56 State Level Meeting 01 held on May 18, 2012 at UADD, Bhopal	189

iii. List of Annexures

Annexure 1 Ward Wise MSW Generation in Malhargarh	160
Annexure 2 Ground Water Table, Madhya Pradesh	160
Annexure 3 Norms and Standard used for Assessing Municipal Infrastructure	161
Annexure 4 Leading best Practices in Various Sectors	164
Annexure 5 Stakeholders' meetings and workshops	176
Annexure 6 Restructuring gazette of MP State municipal (health) service	190

iv. List of Abbreviations

BPL	Below Poverty Line
CDP	City Development Plan
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Light
CIP	City Investment Plan
CIP	Capital Investment Plan
CMO	Chief Municipal Officer
CPHEEO	Central for Public Health, Engineering & Environment Organisation
DM&C	District Magistrate & Collector
DMP	Disaster Management Plan
DNA	Data not available
DPC	District Planning Committee
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DWMS	Decentralised Waste Water Management Service
ESR	Elevated Storage Reservoir
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
FOB	Foot Over-Bridge
FOP	Financial Operating Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoMP	Government of Madhya Pradesh
GSR	Ground Level Service Reservoir
GUDC	Gujarat Urban Development Company
ha	Hectares
IEC	Information, Education & Communication
IMC	Indore Municipal Corporation
INR	Indian National Rupees
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
JnNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometre
LIG	Low Income Group
lpcd	Litres per capita per day
m	metre
ML	Million Litres
MLD	Million Litres per Day
mm	Millimetres
MP	Madhya Pradesh
MPEB	Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MT	Metric Tons
NA	Not application
ND	Not defined
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NH	National Highway

NRW	Non Revenue Water
NUHM	National Urban Health Mission
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
OD	Open Defecation
PA	Personal Assistant
PHED	Public Health & Engineering Department
PPP	Public Private Partnership
ROB	Road Over-Bridge
RTO	Regional Transport Office
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SH	State Highway
SLB	Service Level Benchmark
sqkm	Square Kilometre
sqm	Square Metre
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
SWD	Storm Water Drains
SWM	Solid Waste Management
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity Threat
TCB	Training and Capacity Building
TCPD	Town & Country Planning Department
ToR	Terms of Reference
TPD	Tonnes per Day
UADD	Urban Administration & Development Department
UDPFI	Urban Development Plans Formulation and Implementation
UGD	Under Ground Drainage
UIDSSMT	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns
ULB	Urban Local Body
UMC	Urban Management Centre
USD	United Stated Dollar
VMC	Vadodara Municipal Corporation
w	Watts
WTP	Water Treatment Plan

v. Preamble

The Urban Administration and Development Department (UADD), Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) invited tenders for the preparation of the City Development Plans of 253 Nagar Parishads and 6 Nagar Palikas in Madhya Pradesh in September, 2011. The proposal of Urban Management Centre (UMC) was accepted by UADD and was then principally selected for the preparation of the City Development Plans of Garoth, Malhargarh, Narayangarh, Bhanpura, Sitamau, Shamgarh and Nagri Cities in Mandsaur District.

Subsequently, UMC conducted numerous site visits, meetings and conference calls between November 2011 and July 2013 for the purposes of data collection, field visits, interactions with ULB officials, citizens, focussed groups and stakeholder workshops. In addition to data collection, detailed site visits were conducted at the following locations to assess the status of municipal services:

- Existing water supply source, pumping stations, water treatment plant(s), reservoirs, location of valves, households/ neighbourhoods where municipal water is supplied.
- Waste collection points in residential, commercial, special (including meat, vegetable markets & mandis) areas; formal and informal open dumping sites in and around the city, including water bodies
- Natural water bodies including *nalas*, river, lakes, ponds, etc. to assess the environmental degradation caused due to lack of municipal services in the city.
- Public toilets, urinals and open defecation (OD) sites
- Areas facing problems such as congestion, encroachments, etc.
- Areas providing formal and informal public transport services to the city
- Home/ cottage industries in the city
- Special areas such as railway station, railway colonies, etc.
- Outgrowths of the city

Other site visits included areas such as the slums, residential areas, water bodies, municipal civic centre/ camps, retail and wholesale markets, health and educational institutions, etc.

The purpose of these detailed field visits was to establish a qualitative relationship between the statistical details provided by the ULB with the actual ground realities, which in many cases, were found to be negating each other. Based on the verification of collected data, UMC conducted studies to summarise the findings and prepare proposals to fill any gaps in the municipal services. These proposals were presented to all stakeholders through the 2nd Stakeholder Workshop conducted in January 2012. Based on the citizen's feedback, their vision for development of their city over the next 25 years, and their priorities, the proposals were then refined and a broad sector wise investment was estimated for the next 25 years.

This was followed by a Report on City Profile, Sector Analysis, and City Vision & Priority Projects which presented

- a) Sector wise assessment of municipal services
- b) Stakeholder's vision for development of their cities over the next 25 years
- c) Stakeholder's priorities for development

- d) Proposals under this CDP for fulfilling the gaps in municipal services for the next 25 years
- e) A broad cost estimate for all the proposals.

Post submission of the Stage 2 Report, State Level Meeting 01 was organised by UADD to review the progress of the CDPs. During the State Level Meeting, general as well as city specific comments were provided by UADD.

UMC also conducted Stakeholder Workshop 03 at the city level during this stage presenting the proposed projects and investment requirements to the stakeholders present. Further suggestions received during the workshop have been incorporated in this CDP.

Simultaneous to the Stakeholder Workshop 03, 1st District Level Presentation was conducted with the District Collector and Magistrate of Mandsaur district on August 06, 2012 and feedback received during this presentation has been incorporated in the CDP.

To review the draft CDP State Level Meeting 02 was organised by UADD and the feedback was provided. Based on the suggestions received, UMC prepared the final CDP. This CDP presents the entire scope of work including city profile, sector analysis, city vision, priority projects, capital investment plan, financial operating plan and implementation mechanism for the proposals made under this CDP.

vi. Disclaimer

The scope of this report is to present the results of our detailed analysis and understanding. Our conclusions are based upon information drawn from research of the relevant region, data collected from the Urban Local Body (ULB), discussions with the respective ULB and our sector knowledge. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is given by Urban Management Centre (UMC) or any of its respective partners, officers, employees, or agents as to the accuracy or completeness of the information, data or opinions provided to UMC by third parties.

In the course of our assignment, we were provided with both written and verbal information between November 2011 and July 2013. Nothing has come to our attention to cause us to believe that the facts and the data provided by the ULBs are not true or not correct. However, no responsibility is assumed for the authenticity of the information furnished by the ULB. It is believed to be reliable and has not been independently verified by UMC.

We have neither carried out an audit or due diligence of the city nor a viability assessment of the assets of the ULB. No investigation of the title of the tangible and intangible assets has been made and the ULB's claim to the assets has been assumed to be valid. No consideration has been given to liens or encumbrances, which exist against the assets. Therefore, matters of a legal nature relating to the title of the assets have not been considered.

In case this document is to be made available or disclosed to any third party, this disclaimer along with all the limiting factors must be issued to the concerned party. The fact that UMC assumes no liability whatsoever, if for the reason any party is led to any loss for acting upon this document, must also be brought to the notice of the concerned party.

vii. Executive Summary

1. Background

In order to encourage systematic and planned development of small and medium cities and towns, Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) has initiated the preparation of City Development Plan (CDP). The CDP presents both a vision of a desired future for the city and the urban local body's (ULB) organization, as well as mission statements on how the ULB, together with other stakeholders, intends to work towards achieving this long-term vision in the next five years. In the current scenario, CDP is not only a prerequisite for accessing Central and State funds, but also plays a key role in developing a strategic framework to translate vision into actions and actions into outcomes.

The Urban Administration and Development Department (UADD), Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) invited tenders for the preparation of the City Development Plans of 253 Nagar Parishads and 6 Nagar Palikas in Madhya Pradesh in September, 2011. The proposal of Urban Management Centre (UMC) was accepted by UADD and was then principally selected for the preparation of the City Development Plans of Garoth, Malhargarh, Narayangarh, Bhanpura, Sitamau, Shamgarh and Nagri Cities in Mandsaur District.

The following sections illustrate the summary of CDP. Section 1 provides an introduction to the project, section 2 describes stakeholder views and strength, weakness, opportunity and threat (SWOT) analysis for Malhargarh, section 3 provides a brief on the vision and sector priorities, etc, section 4 illustrates the profile of Malhargarh, section 5 gives an overview of the infrastructure services including social infrastructure, educational, health services and services for the urban poor, section 6 identifies projects and investment needs and provides an implementation mechanism along with phasing.

2. Malhargarh City Profile

Malhargarh is a Class D city located between Neemuch and Mandsaur on the Ratlam-Chittorgarh Section of Indian railway. It is located along the SH 31. The city has phenomenal development potential owing to its location along the highway. It is located 30 km north of Mandsaur city

Malhargarh was originally held by the Bhil Chiefs of Rampura, who were driven away by the Chandrawats during the middle of the 14th century. The Chandrawats were ousted by Madho Singh, who later handed over the village along with some others to Malhar Rao Holkar I in 1752.

The city had a population of 8,339. However, including immediate population increase due to proposed DMIC Industrial Area at Neemuch and food processing industrial impetus, the same has been assumed to be 9089.

As per Census 2001, males constituted 51 percent of the total population, while females constituted 49 percent. The town has an overall literacy rate of 84 percent. The city has around 1,720 households and average household size is 5. Around 9 percent of population belongs to Scheduled

Castes (SC) while 1 percent belongs to Scheduled Tribe (ST). Work participation rate of the city is around 27 percent, with 27 percent Main Workers and 12 percent as marginal workers (Census of India, 2001).

Malhargarh Nagar Parishad jurisdiction has an area of 2.00 sqkm approximately. The ULB does not have a map of the city which identifies the exact boundary as per the Gazette Notification for delineating the municipal limits. Nearly 54 percent of the land use falls under agriculture, while the remaining is urbanised. Based on the urbanised area, the average density in Malhargarh is around 77 persons/ ha.

3. Stakeholder Vision and SWOT Analysis

In order to get a comprehensive overview of the existing situation and suggest well-rounded and pragmatic solutions it is important to avail participation from all the relevant stakeholders. The same was envisaged for the preparation of CDP and hence, consultations were made an important part of the methodology and planned at all the critical stages.

Stakeholder Vision for Development of Malhargarh

“Major economy is based on production of Isabgul and soya bean, therefore development of food processing unit and other related facilities are required. These indirectly will help in increasing the work force participation.”

“Source of water should be proposed from Kaka Gadgill Dam as current water source is not sufficient to cater the demand of the city. The storage capacity of ESR’s must be increased. Water Treatment Plant for portable water must be constructed.”

“The existing condition of community toilet must be improved. New toilets and bathrooms should be developed in burial ground and crematoria premises. Proposal should be given for individual toilet at household levels.”

“Location of the main bus stand needs to be revised. Along with this construction of bus stand with supporting infrastructure needs to be done.”

“Town hall, garden, graveyard, sports ground, swimming pool, cinema is required in the core city area.”

Based on the vision statements provided by stakeholders, the vision for the development of Malhargarh has been summarised as below:

“Malhargarh to be developed as a city having excellent governance, quality infrastructure and become an industrial hub”

SWOT Analysis

Sectoral SWOT analysis was carried out for Malhargarh to better assess the position of the city with respect to future growth and development

Strength

Malhargarh has a strong agricultural base and road connectivity with the nearby towns is good, which can be useful for the development of agro-trading in the region. Opium is grown in the region which is in demand world over for legal medicinal purpose; advantage could be taken from this high value commodity if production will be done under control and minimising its misuse.

Weakness

There are no industrial establishments in the region that affects the option for diversity of economic activities.

Opportunity

There is a huge potential for the development due to the upcoming DMIC node near Neemuch. Agro-processing industries also have potential for development in the region because of its strong agricultural base.

Threats

Absence of a development plan poses a threat of haphazard development to the existing fabric of the town.

4. Sector Priority

The sector priorities have been computed by weighing each sector based on the above listed parameters and sub parameters. Computation of the same has set the prioritisation of sectors for CDP in Malhargarh as follows:

High Priority	Solid Waste Management
	Sanitation
	Water Supply
	Parks, Open Spaces and Water Bodies
Medium Priority	Education
	Health
	Public Spaces Development
	Waste Water Management
Low Priority	Street Lighting
	Slums & Urban Poor
	Roads
	Storm Water Drainage
	Transportation & Mobility
	Heritage & Tourism

5. Status of Infrastructure Services

Water Supply

For water supply, Malhargarh city is divided into 2 zones. The town has underground water supply system, distribution network of 12km has been provided to supply water to 1300 water connections in the city

Malhargarh Nagar Parishad supplies a 0.47 MLD of water daily. The main source of water for the city is ground water. There are a total of 4 tube wells (Malhargarh Nagar Parishad, 2011) in the town at a distance of 2 km from the city. The town has a lake within its jurisdiction. However, the lake has dried up and cannot be used as a water source at present.

Occasional chlorination is done at sumps during monsoon months. Water quality testing was done only twice by ULB in 2010-11, Nagar Parishad does not have any records of the reports of the sample sent for testing to the laboratory.

Although, no study has been conducted, NRW has been estimated at 64 percent using thumb rule calculations based on pipe sizes and duration of water supply. While, due to poor accounting practices, cost recovery in water supply is not known, the collection efficiency of water supply related charges has been measured to be 90 percent.

A water supply augmentation scheme has been prepared by PHE Department for Malhargarh Parishad in the year 2002-03 for submission under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). The proposal is pending approval by the state government. The ULB is revising the proposal based on revised rates. The Water Augmentation Scheme has been planned to supply 0.74 MLD, utilising underground water and providing 1.6 km of distribution network in the city.

Despite this scheme, additional infrastructure would be required to meet the service level benchmarks (SLB) and has been proposed under this CDP.

Waste Water Management

Malhargarh does not have an underground sewer network for collection of waste water. The toilets in the city either dispose waste in open or closed storm water drains in the city. An estimated 50 percent of households have individual toilets in Malhargarh. The city generates around 0.38 MLD of waste water daily. There is no mechanized facility (municipal or private) available in the city to clean septic tanks or for faecal sludge management.

Wastewater is disposed into storm water drainages poses a potential health hazard for city population. There is no facility to treat waste water in Malhargarh. Hence, all waste water collected through storm water drains and *nalas* is disposed-off untreated in natural drain flowing in the centre of the city. At present, there is no scheme to provide waste water collection and/or treatment facilities in the city.

Decentralised Waste Management System (DWMS) has been proposed in the city as an alternative technology for waste water management.

Sanitation

The city has in total 6 blocks of public toilets with a total of 42 seats with 1 pay & use toilet block with 8 seats. The facilities are highly inadequate and do not cover all public places. Open defecation is observed in the town causing public health risks and environmental threats. The status of sanitation is further exacerbated due to no septic tanks or soaks pits for safe treatment and disposal from the public toilets. This CDP proposed to provide individual toilets to all households and augment public toilets, especially at public places.

Storm Water Drainage

The city has 12.8 km of storm water drains against a road length of 6.5 km. At present, waste water is also being collected by this system hence polluting the environment. Storm water drainage network can be observed on almost all streets in the old city while many parts of the newly developed areas does not have this facility. In the absence of an underground sewerage system in the city, these storm water drains carry the sewage and are prone to clogging during rainy season due to the poor solid waste management in the city. The channelization of the *nallah* at the northern edge of the city has been initiated by the ULB recently.

This CDP proposes to fulfil the gaps in storm water drains, desilting of natural drains and eliminating any spots prone to water-logging.

Solid Waste Management

The city generates an estimated 2.05 MT of municipal solid waste. However, only 1.79 MT is collected daily, unknown number of nuisance spots and through street sweeping done by 17 sweepers using 25 handcarts. The remaining waste finds its way to open spaces, along roads and water bodies. No door to door collection is undertaken in the city. The waste is transported to open dump site through tractor-trolleys and is disposed untreated.

This CDP proposes to provide infrastructure and technical support for improvement of MSW services in the city including door to door collection, transportation, treatment and disposal as per the norms.

Roads and Transportation

Malhargarh city is very well connected to other parts of the state through road and rail. The city is located along NH 79. The road width of the roads in the core city area varies from 2 m to 5 m and that of main roads varies from 9 m to 12 m. 1 km of (double lane with divider) asphalt road in the municipal area (NH-79/SH-31) belongs to PWD while the remaining is built by Malhargarh Nagar Parishad and is mostly single lane. Congestion can be observed on the junction of Nagar Parishad office, Idgah and NH-79 Road. At present, there is no designated bus stand in the city; the junction of Nagar Parishad Office along NH-79 Road serves as the bus stand. Congestion can be observed in Mandi Area also due to vehicles parked along the road in the absence of any designated parking

Local jeeps/ taxis and regional buses serve the city as public transport. No designated space has been allocated for provision of jeep/ taxi stand and they use the informal bus stand for their operations. No bus shelters have been constructed and no bus stops have been designated in the city, hence buses stop at will anywhere in the city

The city needs public transport facilities like bus stand, parking, footpaths and additional roads on the periphery of the city. These improvements have been taken up under this CDP.

Streetlight

There are around 555 street lights in Malhargarh out of which 86 percent are tube lights, around 13.5 percent are mercury lamps, while no energy saver lights has been used in the street lamps. The street lights are switched on and switch off manually and no timer device has been installed for street light operation. Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (MPEB) undertakes repairs and replacement as no technically qualified staff is available with the ULB.

The city needs additional street lights for additional roads along with energy saving initiatives like automatic timer devices and energy efficient lights like LED and Solar lamps. These improvements have been taken up under this CDP.

Public Amenities, Open Spaces and Water Bodies

Malhargarh has around 3.4 percent of area under water bodies while another 6.4 percent area falls under vacant land and 7.2 percent falls under Public Utilities.

The city has 1 public garden, 1 public library and 1 lake as the only public spaces. The city has 2 graveyards and 2 crematoriums and 3 community halls.

The city needs additional public amenities and public spaces such as library, night shelters, sports complex, parks, exhibition ground and appropriately developed water bodies. These improvements have been taken up under this CDP.

Health and Educational Facility

There is one 30 bed state government owned health care centre in the city and 1 animal veterinary hospital. There are around 3-4 private clinics and dispensaries available in the city. Presently there are only 2 doctors working in the state government hospital, therefore staff and infrastructural facilities are highly insufficient to cater the need of citizens of the city.

Similarly, there are total 13 schools in the town which is adequate as per the size of the city; but the quality of these institutions has been reported poor by the citizens. The city has 15 *Aanganwadis*, 7 primary schools, 2 secondary and 1 higher school but no colleges and Industrial Training Institute (ITI) for higher education and skill development for the citizens. These requirements have been included into the CDP.

Services for Urban Poor

Currently, the city does not have any data and information on the slum population in the city. The ULB consider the BPL population as the slum populace. Total slum population of the city is 751. There is no data which gives information about the extent of municipal services to the urban poor. However based on reconnaissance survey to these areas, the Nagar Parishad does provide water through either individual water connections or public stand posts.

There are very few individual toilets in these areas, and most of the slum population resort to public toilets or open defecation.

Emergency Services

Malhargarh Nagar Parishad owns 1 fire engine (heavy transport vehicle category) for emergency services with 1 driver deputed for the same. As streets of the older parts of the city are very narrow, therefore most of the city area is inaccessible to this fire engine. The city does not have a fire station and there is absence of appropriate equipments, gear and trained staff to handle any emergency situations. Although a Disaster Management Plan (DMP) at district level is present, the city is not aware about it and the city does not have a DMP of its own. Improvements such as purchase of smaller fire engine, construction of a fully equipped fire station have been proposed under this CDP

Administrative and Other Projects

The city also needs to initiate E-Governance and computerisation, database creation, asset management plan and training & capacity building of its administrative staff in order to provide efficient municipal services to the city. Such improvements have been taken up under this CDP.

6. Proposed Projects and Investment Needs

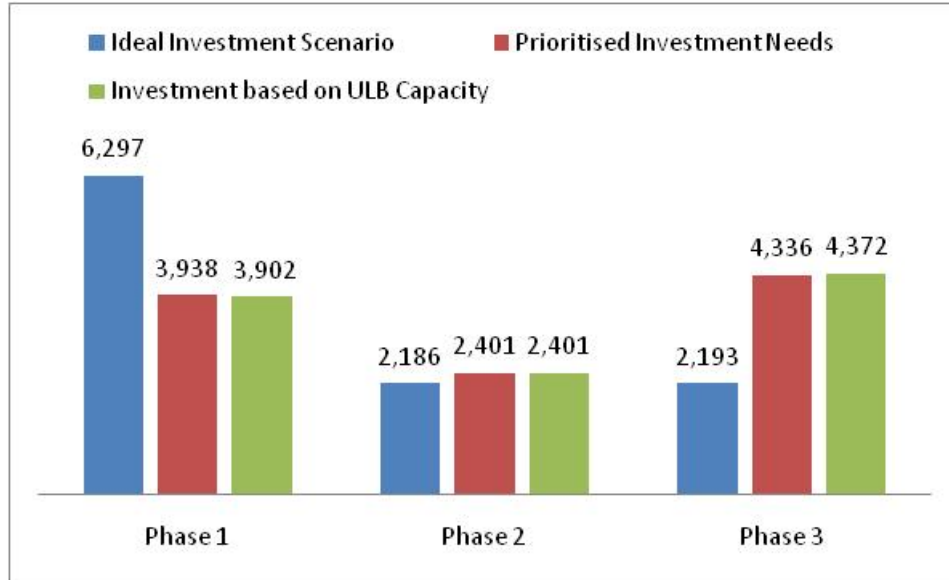
Investment needs of every sector are divided into two categories – infrastructure projects; and studies & programmes. While infrastructure projects include implementation costs of projects on ground, the studies & programmes include preparation of studies, reports, conducting IEC campaigns, training programmes, etc.

The total infrastructure investment anticipated for Malhargarh is INR 8,111 lakh while INR 2,565 is anticipated for studies and programs making the total investment need for the city to be INR 10,676.

A sector wise breakup is provided below:

Sector	Infrastructure Projects	Studies & Programmes	Total
Category A: Municipal Investments			
Water Supply	425	330	755
Waste Water	852	280	1,132
Urban Roads, Traffic & Transportation	3,805	390	4,195
Storm Water Drains	683	280	963
Street Lighting	278	185	463
Solid Waste Management	169	280	449
Sanitation	221	280	501
Urban Poor/ Slums' Improvement	-	80	80
Open Spaces & Water Bodies	635	125	760
Public Amenities & Other Projects	565	-	565
Administrative Projects, Training & Studies	250	55	305
Emergency Services	58	155	213
Total Requirement (A)	7,941	2,440	
Category B: Non-municipal Investments			
Education Facilities	160	63	223
Health Facilities	10	63	73
Total Requirement (B)	170	125	
TOTAL INVESTMENT (A+B)	8,111	2,565	10,676

The financial capacity of Malhargarh Nagar Parishad is limited and in order to undertake large investments (in this case up to INR 10,676 in the next 25 years), phasing of the above investments would have to be scheduled. A comparison between ideal investment requirements, investments needs based on citizen priorities and investment needs based on actual capacity of the ULB have been shown below:



Based on the financial capacity of the ULB, the final proposed phasing of investments has been done on the basis of following ratios:

Priority	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Essential	100%	100%	100%
High Priority	100%	100%	100%
Medium Priority	50%	100% + 50% of Phase 1	100%
Low Priority	50%	50%	100% + 50% of Phase 1 + 50% of Phase 2

The resultant final proposed phasing is as follows:

Priority	Sector	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total
Essential	Emergency Services	113	50	50	213
	Administrative Projects, Training & Studies	285	10	10	305
High Priority	Solid Waste Management	215	122	112	449
	Sanitation	248	136	117	501
	Open Spaces & Water Bodies	280	240	240	760
	Water Supply	439	153	163	755
Medium Priority	Health	11	36	25	73
	Education	76	111	35	223
	Public Amenities	130	280	155	565

	Waste water	345	566	222	1,132
	Street Lighting	124	227	113	463
Low Priority	Slums & Urban Poor	10	15	55	80
	Storm Water Drainage	278	97	587	943
	Roads, Transportation & Mobility	1,384	358	2,452	4,195
	Heritage & Tourism	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INVESTMENT (A+B)		3,938	2,401	4,336	10,676
		36.9%	22.5%	40.6%	

Under the ideal scenario, the investment requirements for Phase 1 considering sector prioritization are INR 3,938 lakh, which is nearly the same as the Nagar Parishad's investment capacity. According to the Financial Operating Plan, Malhargarh Nagar Parishad is capable operating and maintaining project worth INR 3,902 lakh.

The phasing of investment based on the above principles indicates that only 36.9% of the total investment can be undertaken in Phase 1, while the remaining 22.5% and 40.6% can be undertaken in Phase 2 and 3 respectively.

Based on the above investment, the financial operations of the ULB for Phase 1 have been shown below:

Revenue	CAGR	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Receipt	20.43%	72.77	87.63	105.53	127.09	153.05	184.31
Expenditure	7.27%	56.22	60.30	64.69	69.39	74.44	79.85
Surplus/ Deficit		16.55	27.33	40.84	57.70	78.61	104.47
Operating ratio		0.77	0.69	0.61	0.55	0.49	0.43
Capital							
Receipt	45.32%	97.01	140.98	204.87	297.71	432.63	628.70
Expenditure	47.96%	66.36	98.19	145.29	214.98	318.09	470.65
Surplus/ Deficit		30.65	42.78	59.58	82.73	114.55	158.05
Capital Utilisation ratio		0.68	0.70	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.75
Opening Balance							
		165.21	212.41	282.52	382.94	523.37	716.53
Total inflow		169.78	228.61	310.40	424.80	585.68	813.02
Total Outflow		122.58	158.50	209.98	284.37	392.52	550.50
Net surplus / Deficit		212.41	282.52	382.94	523.37	716.53	979.05

The projects proposed under this CDP and the resultant investment needed are based on 2012 rates and shall be revised periodically as and when needed.