

CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Narayangarh, 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)



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कार्यालय नगर परिषद नारायणगढ़
जिला मन्दसौर म.प्र.

चलित प्रस्ताव की उद्धरण प्रतिलिपि

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

संकल्प :- प्रकरण प्रस्तुत हुआ, प्रकरण का अवलोकन किया गया, नगर नारायणगढ़ 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 सेन्टर के सब इंजिनियर द्वारा नारायणगढ़ 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 नारायणगढ़ सिटी डेव्लेपमेंट प्लान (सी.डी.पी. योजना) में सम्मिलित किए गये कार्यों की यह परिषद सर्वान्नुमति से स्वीकृति प्रदान करती है ।

अर्बन मेनेजमेंट सेंटर अहमदाबाद द्वारा तैयार की गई 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।

(सत्यप्रतिलिपि)

मुख्य नगर पालिका अधिकारी,
नगर परिषद नारायणगढ़

(हस्ताक्षरित)
अध्यक्ष

नगर परिषद नारायणगढ़

Narayangarh

Narayangarh earlier known as 'Kanor' earns its present name from Narayan Rao Bargal who got this region as *jagir* from the Rana of Udaipur and is rich in vernacular architecture of the region..

Narayangarh municipality is one of the oldest in the region and was established in 1914-15.



City Profile

Company Name		Urban Management Centre (UMC)		
ULB Name		Narayanarh		
Whether the Sectoral Analysis report is as per UADD requisites		Yes		
Town Brief	Geographical location (Town)	Latitude	24 ⁰ 28	
		Longitude	75 ⁰ 05	
	Average rainfall (annual)	MM	524	
	Height above mean sea level	Mts	461	
	Municipal area (1991)	Sq kms		
	Municipal area (2001)	Sq kms	0.31	
	Municipal area (2011)	Sq kms	3	
	Date of Constitution of ULB	Date	DNA	
	Historic importance	In one or two sentences		
Population	Population Year 1981 (under Municipal boundary only)	Town level	8391	
	Population Year 1991 (under Municipal boundary only)		9625	
	Population Year 2001 (under Municipal boundary only)		10081	
	Population Year 2011 (under Municipal boundary only)		100185	
	Name of Population projection Method		Geometric Progression Method	
	Projected population adopted Year 2016		11349	
	Projected population adopted Year 2026		12803	
	Projected population adopted Year 2036		14444	
Land Use	Land Use	% Standard (as per UDPFI)	Land use (Tentative in Sq kms)	Land use (Tentative in percentage)
	Residential		0.50	24.29
	Commercial		0.02	1.15
	Public - semi public		0.08	4.04
	Agriculture		1.10	53.37
	Industrial			0.00
	Roads		0.16	7.69
	Green area			0.00
	Vacant Land		0.14	6.62
	Water bodies		0.06	2.84
Total		2.06	100.00	

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	Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel Ward	Nehru Ward	Azad Ward	Maharana Pratap Ward	Pandit Deendayal Ward	Shastri Ward	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Ward	Subhash Ward	Dayanand Ward	Ahilya bai Ward	Gandhi Ward	Bhagat Singh Ward	Lakshmi bai Ward	Lokmanya Tilak Ward	Dr. Ambedkar Ward	
Ward Population (2011)	661	996	724	557	760	443	547	645	595	496	531	735	619	1088	786	10185
Area (sq kms)	0.023	0.447	0.057	0.014	0.066	0.015	0.022	0.071	0.050	0.023	0.024	0.286	0.028	0.614	0.278	2.300
Density (PPSqkm)	28530	2228	12717	39464	11550	28880	25126	9136	11794	21897	22005	2571	22389	1773	2827	4428
Male	334	498	366	282	385	221	284	329	293	255	258	381	311	543	395	5135
Female	327	498	358	275	375	222	263	316	302	241	273	354	308	545	393	5050
SC	612	-	219	-	98	7	-	81	149	4	32	106	5	110	368	1791
ST	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	38	4	-	-	-	29	12	88
BPL	460	145	315	210	290	360	245	475	370	205	360	215	245	470	515	4880
Sex ratio	979	1000	978	975	974	1005	926	960	1031	945	1058	929	990	1004	995	983
Literacy rate (%)	78%	71%	67%	72%	76%	72%	72%	71%	70%	82%	71%	82%	70%	69%	68%	72%
No. of Primary schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
No. of Primary Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
No. of Households	139	176	130	100	148	95	116	132	129	105	106	158	123	207	165	2029
Primary occupation (Majority)	Agarian	Agarian	Trade	Trade	Trade	Agarian	Agarian	Trade	Agarian	Agarian	Agarian	Agarian	Agarian	Trade	Trade	Agarian
Secondary 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	Release of Census 2011 data awaited															0
No. of Commercial establishments	Release of Census 2011 data awaited															80
No. of Slum pockets	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Slum population	460	145	315	210	290	360	245	475	370	205	360	215	245	470	515	4880
No. of Slum Households	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
No. of Individual water connections in the ward	Release of Census 2011 data awaited for ward wise information															1,773
No. of Community water connections	Release of Census 2011 data awaited for ward wise information															20
No. of Commercial water connections	Release of Census 2011 data awaited for ward wise information															4
No. of Tubewells	3 tubewells in Reecha Village situated around 6-7km from Narayangarh															3
No. of Handpumps	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
No. of OHTs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
% Coverage of piped water supply	Ward wise Data is not Available with ULB															88%
No. of Individual Toilets	Ward wise Data is not Available with ULB															1551
No. of Individual Septic tanks	607	1	194	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	-	65	-	126	288	1426
No. of Community Septic tanks	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	8

Sectoral Analysis

		Existing Source					
		Source	Tubewell	Well	River/Lake		
Physical Infrastructure	Water Supply	No. of Tubewell / River / Well	3		1		
		Water Supplied by Tubewell / River / Well in MLD	0.65		0		
		Total water supply in the town (MLD)				0.65	
		Existing Supply rate (LPCD) considering distribution losses				64	
		Water Charges per household per month (Rs.) Flat/Metered				40 (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)				N	
		Proposed source (Surface)				Retam Barrage	
		Sewerage	Total sewage generation (MLD)				0.52
			Whether any treatment plant exists (Y/N),If yes mention capacity				No
Total no. of individual septic tanks				-			
Total no. of community septic tanks				-			
Total no. of Sewage/Mud pumps available with the ULB				Available at Mandsaur			
Frequency of Cleaning Individual Septic tanks				2-3 times			
Frequency of Cleaning Community Septic tanks				-			
Drainage	Name of natural nallah (Storm water drain)				Bada Nala		
	Length of natural nallah (Storm water drain) Kms				2.4		
	Ultimate disposal point of nallah				Open land outside city area		
	Length of road side drain (Kms)				13		
	Coverage of road side drainage w.r.t roads (%)				121		
	Ultimate disposal point of Road side drains				Open land outside city area		
	Any treatment plant/procedure adopted				No		
SWM	Per capita Solid waste generation (Considering Standards) (in gms)				250		
	Total SW generation (in Tons)				2.55		
	Frequency of SW collection by the ULB (1 time per day/2 times per day)				1		
	Collection efficiency of the ULB (%)				42		
	Any initiative for DTDC (Yes /No)				No		
	Any initiative for scientific disposal of waste				No		
	Name of dumping/ landfill site						
	Is the existing site Dumping site or allotted site for Scientific disposal				Yes		
	Area of allotted landfill site for Scientific disposal				5 Ha		
	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				1 Trolley		
	If site for Scientific disposal is not allotted then whether formally requested by the ULB				Allotted by State		

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		7
		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		7
		Total length of Pucca roads (Kms)	CC	3.36
			WBM	3
			Total (kms)	6.36
		Total length of Kuccha roads (kms)	(kms)	4.38
	Gap w.r.t Standards	(kms)	20.35	
	Traffic & transportation	Total no. of vehicles in the town		-
		Bus stand (yes/No)		Yes
		Any intracity mass transport mode (yes/no)	Yes/No	No
		Name of locations facing major traffic issues	1	Gandhi chowk
			2	Bus stand road
			3	
	Name of the street beautified as per the instructions of UADD		-	
	Street lighting	Total no. of street lights		351
		No. of Streetlights under working condition		328
		No. of Streetlights having Tubes		280
		No. of Streetlights having CFL		0
		No. of Streetlights having Incandescent bulbs		0
		No. of Streetlights having Mercury		48
		No. of Streetlights having LPS		0
	Power	Location of Substation http://www.mptransco.nic.in	400 KV	-
			220KV	-
			132KV	-
		Total no. of residential connections		-
Total no. of Commercial connections		-		
Any subsidy for BPL (Y/N)		-		
Duration of Electricity supply per day (in Hrs)		-		

Sectoral Analysis

Heritage & tourism	Heritage & tourism	Name of Heritage site/s		-
		Ownership/agency		-
		Prevailing Heritage Act/s		AMASR Act, 2010
		Name of Tourist site/s		-
		Ownership/agency		-
	Total no. of Pilgrims/ Tourists visiting town per day		0	
	Environment	Name of River/Lake/Forest range/Any specific species		-
		Prevailing Environmental Act/s		Environment Protection Act, 1986
Areas facing threats		Lake, Natural Drainage		
Social Infrastructure	Health	No. of Primary Health centres/Dispensary		5
		No. of Hospitals	Government	1
			Beds	10
			Private	-
			Beds	-
		Multispeciality hospital if any (Y/N)	Yes/No	Yes
	Name of Nearby town referred for Treatment	Name of town	Mandsaur city	
		Distance (Kms)	30	
	Education	No. of Primary schools	No.	4
		No. of Secondary/High schools	No.	6
		No. of Colleges	No.	0
		No. of ITI	No.	1
	Social security schemes	No. of Beneficiaries under SJSRY (Street Vendor)		20
		No. of Beneficiaries under Haath thela/Rickshaw chalak yojna		22
		No. of Rain Basera/Night Shelter		0
Ownership of Rain Basera (with ULB/Rental)		NA		
No. of Beneficiaries under Gharelu Kamkaji Mahila Yojana		21		
Name of other Social security schemes			Name of	-
			Deendayal antodaya	-
		Widow pension	-	

Sectoral Analysis

Slums & Urban Poor

Ward No	Name of Slum pocket/ reference name	Notified/ Un-notified	Ward population	Slum population (same as BPL pop'n)	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	-	0	661	460	Release of Census 2011 data awaited	Release of Census 2011 data awaited for ward wise information	1	Release of Census 2011 data awaited	Release of Census 2011 data awaited	Release of Census 2011 data awaited	Release of Census 2011 data awaited	Release of Census 2011 data awaited	-	-	0	0	Release of Census 2011 data awaited	Data is not available with ULB
2	-	0	996	145			1						-	15	0	0		
3	Azad Ward	1	724	315			0						-	-	0	0		
4	-	0	557	210			0						-	-	0	0		
5	Pt. Deendayal Ward	1	760	290			0						-	-	0	0		
6	-	0	443	360			0						-	-	0	0		
7	-	0	547	245			1						-	-	0	0		
8	-	0	645	475			0						-	-	0	0		
9	Dayanand Ward	1	595	370			0						-	-	0	0		
10	-	0	496	205			0						-	-	0	0		
11	-	0	531	360			0						-	-	0	0		
12	-	0	735	215			0						-	12	2	1		
13	-	0	619	245			0						-	-	0	0		
14	Lokmanya Tilak Ward	1	1088	470			0						-	7	2	0		
15	Dr. Ambedkar Ward	1	786	515			0						-	-	0	0		
Total		5	10183	4880		20	3						-	34	4	1		

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 Receipts	Rates and Tax Revenue	6.23	10.96	14.52	8.29	12.67
	Assigned Revenues & Compensation	22.24	27.92	31.55	48.19	63.93
	Rental Income from Municipal Properties	0.18	0.56	0.09	0.10	0.39
	Fees & User Charges	2.36	3.07	3.24	3.24	11.82
	Sale & Hire Charges	0.55	0.48	0.22	0.25	0.26
	Revenue Grants, Contribution and Subsidies	21.50	15.72	9.76	6.80	7.84
	Income from Investments					
	Interest Earned					
	Other Income	0.23	0.71	11.61	6.03	
Total - Revenue Income		53.30	59.43	70.98	72.90	96.91
Capital Receipts	Grants, Contribution for specific purposes	30.93	31.88	44.45	46.35	129.09
	Secured Loans					
	Unsecured Loans					
	Deposits	3.49	4.90	3.17	2.87	9.40
	Deposit works					
Total Capital Receipts		34.42	36.78	47.62	49.22	138.49
Revenue Expenditure	Establishment Expenses	18.87	25.19	34.78	34.04	39.29
	Administrative Expenses					
	Operations & Maintenance					
	Interest & Finance Charges					
	Programme Expenses					
	Revenue Grants, Contribution and Subsidies	34.49	44.64	51.20	59.87	87.15
	Miscellaneous Expenses					
	Transfer to Fund					
Total - Revenue Expenditure		53.36	69.83	85.98	93.91	126.44
Capital Expenditures	Fixed Assets					
	Capital Work-in-Progress					
	Investments -General Fund					
	Investments-Other Funds					
	Stocks/Inventory					
	Loans, Advances and Deposits					
	Other Assets	34.12	26.35	15.07	21.24	106.35
	Miscellaneous Expenditure					
Total Capital Expenditure		34.12	26.35	15.07	21.24	106.35
Total Income		87.71	96.21	118.60	122.12	235.40
Total Expenditure		87.48	96.18	101.05	115.15	232.79

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

- Remarks**
- The municipal finance data (Actual Income / Expenditure) has been taken from full year account, BUDGET document from 2006-07 to 2010-11.
 - 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

Acknowledgement

The Urban Management Centre (UMC), Ahmedabad would like to acknowledge commendable efforts made by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, specifically the initiative of Urban Administration and Development Department (UADD) of preparing City Development Plan (CDP) for small and medium towns of the state.

UMC has been employed as a consultant for the preparation of CDPs for 7 cities in Mandsaur district, namely, Bhanpura, Garoth, Malhargarh, Nagri, Narayangarh, Shamgarh, and Sitamau. The said task has been completed successfully with support and facilitation of Mr. S.N. Mishra, Commissioner, UADD, Mr. K.K. Shrivastava, Chief Engineer, UADD, and Mr. Praveen Bhagwat, Coordinator, CMAMP and his colleagues. The project team of UMC is indebted to those who rendered support during project preparation.

At this point, we sincerely acknowledge that the preparation of CDP for Narayangarh would not have been successful without continuous support and guidance of the following officers:

- Ms. Kamla Patidar, President, Municipal Council for Narayangarh
- Mr. Banney Singh, CMO, Narayangarh Nagar Parishad
- Municipal Officials, Narayangarh Nagar Parishad
- Councillors, Narayangarh

Manvita Baradi
Director
Urban Management Centre

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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	Town Planning Department
UADD	Urban Administration & Development Department
UDPFI	Urban Development Plans Formulation & Implementation
UGD	Urban Governance Department
UIDSSMT	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns
ULB	Urban Local Body
UMC	Urban Management Centre
USD	United States Dollar
VMC	Vadodara Municipal Corporation
w	watts
WTP	Water Treatment Plan

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, interaction 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, City Vision and 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 the 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.

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.

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 Narayangarh, section 3 provides a brief on the vision and sector priorities, etc, section 4 illustrates the profile of Narayangarh, 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. Narayangarh City Profile

Previously known as 'Kanor', Narayangarh derived its current name from Narayan Rao Bargal, who got this region as a *jagir* from the Rana of Udaipur. Narayangarh is situated on the Mhow Neemuch road. The local administration in Narayangarh dates back to 1914-15, when Narayangarh Municipal Committee was established by the Holkar Darbar.

Today, Narayangarh has a population of 10,185 as per provisional population figures of Census 2011 and falls under the region of Malwa Patidar. It is situated about 30 km from Mandsaur city.



The town has seen only a marginal increase in its growth rate from 5% in the year 1991-01 to 6% in the year 2001-11.

The town has an overall literacy rate of 69 percent, which is higher than the national average of 59.5 percent. The sex ratio in 2001 was 966 and for 0-6 years, the sex ratio was 945. The city has around 3,900 households and average household size is 5.5. Around 13 percent of population belongs to Scheduled Castes (SC) while 2 percent belongs to Scheduled Tribe (ST). The city has its economic base in agriculture related activities. Major crops grown in the town include soya bean, grams, psyllium seeds (Isabgul) and wheat. Narayangarh Nagar Parishad jurisdiction has an area of approximately 2.5 sq. Km.

3. Stakeholder Views 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.

There were a total of three city-level workshops conducted throughout the preparation of the CDP which revealed the following:

Stakeholder Views

Economic Base

Stakeholders expressed that there is a need to improve trade/other facilities for supporting soya bean and Isabgul production for strengthening the economic base of the city”

Water Supply

Water supply as a sector, ranked fourth in the high priority range ranking. Stakeholders expressed a need to augment water supply infrastructure as they faced severe shortage of the same resulting in water supplied after every 2 days for about 30-40 minutes.

Sewerage

Sewerage/waste water management figured in the medium priority range. Stakeholders expressed their concerns regarding the *nala* that flows through the centre of the city, mostly regarding reconstruction of the same, cleaning it and covering it in order to avoid accidents.

Solid Waste Management

SWM figured in the top most priority in the high priority range. Most of the stakeholders complained about irregular solid waste collection and lack of proper solid waste management leading to garbage lying along road side and open areas.

Sanitation

Sanitation was ranked as 2nd in the high priority range by the stakeholders. They expressed their concerns regarding open defecation and suggested improvements in community toilets/bathrooms especially for women.

Recreational Spaces

Stakeholders ranked public spaces development as 1st priority in medium priority range. They also felt that conservation of water body should be given priority among all the other projects.

Narayangarh lacks adequate recreational facilities, stakeholders suggested development of new ones like, *mangalik bhavan*, lake, garden, library, picnic sport, etc. Apart from this, upgradation of already existing facilities like, burial ground, crematorium, etc was also suggested. Stakeholders also suggested locations for the plantation drive in the city.

Transportation

Unfortunately, transportation figured only as 3rd priority in the low priority sector rankings.

Stakeholders expressed a need to upgrade the main road connecting Narayangarh and Malhargarh and reconstruct the road around Mela grounds. They stressed on the dilapidated condition of roads in the city and requested they be resurfaced with cement concrete or paving. It was also suggested to relocate bus stands and install proper infrastructure.

SWOT Analysis

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

Strength

Strong agricultural base emerged as an economic strength for Narayangarh. Apart from this, the topographical feature of the town i.e. a central slope with the centrally located *nala* act as a major strength for the purpose of designing a low cost sewage and storm water drainage systems.

Weakness

Lack of Mandi in the town is the biggest weakness, considering agriculture and related trade is the base economic activity for Narayangarh. Apart from this, lack of railway station hampers connectivity with other towns. Of course, inadequate infrastructure services like water supply, sanitation, solid waste, transportation, etc. also act as a major weakness for the city.

Opportunities

There exists a good opportunity for development of agro-processing industries in the city and utilize the regional agricultural strength for development of formal trading infrastructure. The topography of the city could be used as an opportunity to augment existing drainage system.

Threats

Absence of a development plan poses a threat of haphazard development to the existing fabric of the town. Also, inadequate basic services, if not augmented would pose a threat to the overall development of the city.

4. Sector Priority

In order to ascertain the stakeholder's vision for development of Narayangarh for 2036, visioning exercise was conducted. Based on the vision statements provided by stakeholders, the vision for the development of Narayangarh can be summarised as below:

“Narayangarh to be developed as a city achieving quantitative and qualitative benchmarks in municipal services and paving way for development of educational and agro processing hub in the region”

For the purpose of deriving the sector priority, sector prioritisation forms designed for a simplified prioritizing of sectors were distributed to all the stakeholders participating in the workshop. On the basis of the forms thus collected, a summary of prioritization of various sectors was prepared and different sectors were ranked accordingly as shown below:

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

5. Status of Infrastructure Services

Water Supply

Main source of water for Narayangarh is Toridoha Stop Dam and Reecha tube well; occasionally Valra well is also used.

Daily supply of 0.65 MLD is made through 2 ESRs. Distribution network is about 15 km catering to 1773 Nos. of domestic connections. Almost the entire core city is covered by water distribution lines. Only the new areas in Ward No. 15 are yet to be covered by water supply facility.

The city has been divided into 2 zones for supplying water and the Narayangarh Nagar Parishad supplies water to its citizens for an average of 30 minutes on every third day.

A water supply augmentation scheme has been prepared by the PHE for the Parishad for the year 2006-07 for submission under UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns). It is proposed that this scheme would provide 0.94 MLD and also treatment capacity for the same along with increasing the distribution network by another 1.4 km.

Waste Water Management

Narayangarh 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 73 percent of households have individual toilets in Narayangarh. The city generates around 0.52 MLD waste water daily.

The main *nala* which collects the waste from the city runs through the centre of the town which results into health hazards in the town. The waste water collected in these *nalas* is disposed directly into open spaces outside the city area.

There is no facility to treat waste water in Narayangarh. Hence, all waste water collected through storm water drains is disposed-off untreated in natural drain flowing in the centre of the city.

Sanitation

Narayangarh faces severe gaps in providing adequate sanitation services. Open defecation is observed in the town causing public health risks and environmental threats. The city has six blocks of public toilets and four blocks of public urinals. These public toilets are located near slums or commercial areas, near district court. The status of sanitation is further exacerbated due to no septic tanks or soaks pits for safe treatment and disposal.

Storm Water Drainage

The city has a road length of 10.74 km and 13 km (Narayangarh Nagar Parishad, 2011-12) of storm water drains for collection of rain water. However, at present, waste water is also being collected by this system. A natural *nala* of about 2.4 km passes through the centre of the city which also collects both rain water and waste water.

There are about three water logging and rain water stagnation spots in the town. These areas are flooded at least 2 to 3 times every year (Narayangarh Nagar Parishad, 2011-12). The major cause of overflow and flooding is due to clogging of the drains with solid waste and lack of proper storm water network.

Solid Waste Management

It is estimated that the city generates around 2.40 MT of solid waste daily. Considering per capita waste generation to be 350 gm/day, by 2036, Narayangarh would produce around 50.06 MT of MSW daily. No segregation at source takes place in Narayangarh.

Nagar Parishad does not provide Door to Door collection service in the city. At present, the households dispose the waste in around 4 secondary collection point placed at different locations in the city. After collection of waste at collection point, the waste is transported in tractors to the disposal site. Total waste collected by the tractor is 1.02 MT. There is 1 tractor available with Nagar Parishad for transportation of waste. Capacity of the trolley attached to the tractor is 1.13 MT. Once collected, the waste is transported to open dumping ground along road and disposed without treatment. There are total 22 *safai kamdar* out of which 10 are permanent.

Roads Transportation and Mobility

The city is very well connected with the road network of the district. Narayangarh has total road network of 10.74 km including both *kutchra* and *pucca* roads. The road width of the roads in the core city area varies from 2 m to 5 m and that of outer road varies from 9 m to 12 m. The city faces some congestion on the main Mandsaur-Manasa Road. Also, local congestion can be observed in market area with retail markets functioning during the day and vehicles parked along the road in the absence of any designated parking in the city. Local jeeps/ taxis and regional buses serve the city as public transport.

Street Light

There are around 351 street lights in the city out of which 86% are tube lights and remaining 14% are mercury 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.

Public Amenities, Open Spaces and Water Bodies

The existing public amenities existing in the city are as follows:

S. No.	Indicators	Existing situation
1.	Public Garden	1
2.	Public Library	1 *
3.	Lake	1
4.	Community Hall	1
5.	Crematorium	1
6.	Graveyard	1

* Public library is in non-functional condition

Source: (Narayangarh Nagar Parishad, 2011-12)

The city faces severe shortage of open recreational spaces. There are no public playgrounds, exhibition grounds or sports facilities. There is complete absence of any community facilities like community halls, libraries, night shelters, socio-cultural centres, sports complex or community rooms in various localities.

Health and Educational Facility

Narayangarh has fairly good quantity of health and educational services. During various interactions with ULB staff, elected members and citizens, it was commonly expressed that despite adequate quantity of infrastructure, the services offered in health and education are poor. There is one state owned hospital with 10 beds and 10 clinics/dispensaries. As far as educational infrastructure is concerned, there are 15 anganwadis, 2 primary schools and 4 secondary/high schools in the city.

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 BPL population in the city is around 45% of the total population i.e. 4880. Maximum slum pockets were concentrated in ward no. 3, ward no. 9 and ward no. 15. 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 use public toilets or resort to open defecation.

Emergency Services

Narayangarh Nagar Parishad owns 1 fire engine (Heavy Vehicle category) for emergency services with 1 driver deputed for the engine. However, there is no fire station in the city. Apart from the fire engine, there are no equipments, gear, staff of tools to handle any emergency situations. The city does not have a Disaster Management Plan (DMP).

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

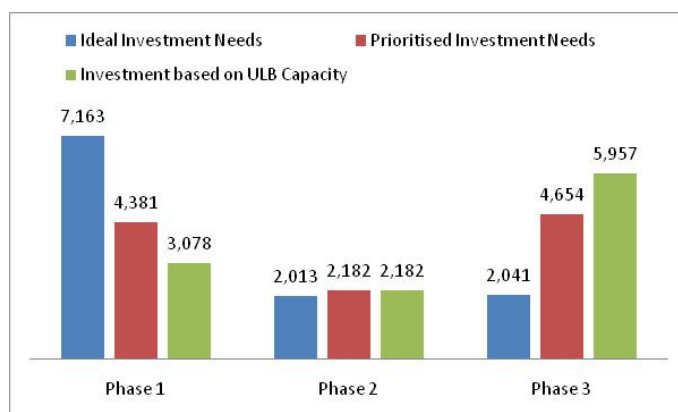
ground, the studies & programmes include preparation of studies, reports, conducting IEC campaigns, training programmes, etc. The total infrastructure investment anticipated is INR 8,597 along with INR 2,620 for studies and programs making the total investment need INR 11,217. A sector wise breakup is provided below:

Sector	Infrastructure Projects	Studies & Programmes	Total
Category A: Municipal Investments			
Water Supply	346	330	676
Waste Water	847	280	1,127
Urban Roads, Traffic & Transportation	4,266	370	4,636
Storm Water Drains	717	280	997
Street Lighting	307	185	492
Solid Waste Management	226	280	506
Sanitation	260	280	540
Urban Poor/ Slums' Improvement	-	80	80
Open Spaces & Water Bodies	615	125	740
Public Amenities & Other Projects	580	-	580
Administrative Projects, Training & Studies	250	130	380
Emergency Services	58	155	213
Total Requirement (A)	8,472	2,495	10,967
Category B: Non-municipal Investments			
Heritage & Tourism	-	-	-
Education Facilities	115	63	178
Health Facilities	10	63	73
Total Requirement (B)	125	125	250
TOTAL INVESTMENT (A+B)	8,597	2,620	11,217

All figures are INR in lakhs.

The financial capacity of ULB is limited and in order to undertake large investments (in this case up to INR 11,217 lakh 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:



All figures are INR in lakhs.

Based on the stakeholder priorities only, the phasing of investments are done on the basis of ULB capacity and medium and low priority projects have been deferred to the next phase following preliminary phasing principles which are as follows:

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	20%	50%	100% + 80% of Phase 1 + 50% of Phase 2

The resulting phasing is as follows:

Priority	Sector	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total
Essential	Emergency Services	113	50	50	213
	Administrative & Technical Studies + TCB	280	50	50	380
High Priority	Solid Waste Management	223	167	115	506
	Sanitation	333	105	103	540
	Parks, Open Spaces & Water Bodies	280	220	240	740
	Water Supply	370	150	156	676
Medium Priority	Health	11	36	25	73
	Education	56	86	35	178
	Public Amenities & Other Projects	138	293	150	580
	Waste water	391	550	187	1,127
	Slums & Urban Poor	10	40	30	80
Low Priority	Street Lighting	64	42	386	492
	Storm Water Drainage	125	90	782	997
	Roads, Transportation & Mobility	681	305	3,651	4,636
	Heritage & Tourism	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INVESTMENT (A+B)		3,075	2,182	5,959	11,217

All figures are INR in lakhs.

With the revised phasing plan, the investment requirement for Phase 1 is INR 3,075 lakh while the ULB's O&M capacity is INR 3,078 lakh approximately. Hence, this revised phasing plan would make the investment pattern financially feasible.

Table 14 Indian standard specifications for drinking water (IS: 10500)

Parameter	Requirement desirable Limit	Remarks
Colour	5	May be extended up to 50 if toxic substances are suspected
Turbidity	10	May be relaxed up to 25 in the absence of alternate
pH	6.5 to 8.5	May be relaxed up to 9.2 in the absence
Total Hardness	300	May be extended up to 600
Calcium as Ca	75	May be extended up to 200
Magnesium as Mg	30	May be extended up to 100
Copper as Cu	0.05	May be relaxed up to 1.5
Iron	0.3	May be relaxed up to 1
Manganese	0.1	May be extended up to 0.5
Chlorides	250	May be extended up to 1000
Sulphates	150	May be extended up to 400
Nitrates	45	No relaxation
Fluoride	0.6 to 1.2	If the limit is below 0.6 water should be rejected, Max. Limit is extended to 1.5
Phenols	0.001	May be relaxed up to 0.002
Mercury	0.001	No relaxation
Cadmium	0.01	No relaxation
Selenium	0.01	No relaxation
Arsenic	0.05	No relaxation
Cyanide	0.05	No relaxation
Lead	0.1	No relaxation
Zinc	5.0	May be extended up to 10.0
Anionic detergents (MBAS)	0.2	May be extended up to 1
Chromium as Cr⁺⁶	0.05	No relaxation
Poly nuclear aromatic hydrocarbons	--	--
Mineral oil	0.01	May be extended up to 0.03
Residual free chlorine	0.2	Applicable only when water is chlorinated
Pesticides	Absent	--
Radio active	--	--