

BANKURA MUNICIPALITY
Machantala, Bankura, PIN- 722101

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VOL-1



Since 1865 Bankura Municipality has passed a historical and memorable path in 151 years and over this long passage of time Bankura Municipality has tried to utilise all the scarce resources at their optimal level for the development of Municipal Infrastructure as well as Socio-economic status and Livelihood condition of the citizen. The life in this town is more hostile and friendly to challenge any problem to bring forth a highly developed Town in each and every concern.

Bankura Municipality visions to transform itself into most cleanest, green, healthy and hygienic friendly environment, highly developed infrastructure with scientifically utilised urban land where poor as well as every class of households will have adequate and equitable access to every kind of basic services, people will be engaged in gainful employment/ self-employment, women of the poor family will support with parallel income to their family by self-employment with the help of special drive of livelihood improvement and poverty alleviation programmes organised by Bankura Municipality so that all sections of people are willing to participate in education, sports and cultural activities and our municipality will be more citizen friendly.

This will change the socio-economic conditions of our municipality as a favourable destination for investment for the hi-tech industries and other business enterprises and with the joining to different kind of public-private partnership our Municipality's financial strength as well as sustainability will improve to provide more modern eco-friendly services to its citizens.

Chairman
Bankura Municipality



Message From The Chairman

The Municipality Has taken up the Central Assisted project named Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). The main reforms under this project is e-Governance and 2nd step is publication of e- news Letter . It is actually new concept and idea to Municipality. In this daunting task a number of office staff and the Councillors of all the 24 Wards actively participated to make it possible. I take this opportunity to extend my gratitude to all of them. Their expertise in specialized sectors, experience of working in this Municipality and contribution through data and information helped in shaping the e- News Letter. I convey my appeal to all the common people and other administration wing to please contribute your valuable opinion regarding this e- news letter which would help us improving this e-news letter and make it more attractive. It has decided that e-news will be published quarterly and it will be reflected the quarterly plans of development and its performance.

BANKURA MUNICIPALITY AT A GLANCE

History

In the Mahabharata, Bankura was described as Suhmobhumi. Scholars differ in their opinion about the etymology of the name Bankura. In the words of the Kol-Mundas, orah or rah means habitation. Many places of Rarh are named with the added rah at the end of the name. One of the most influential Gods of the district Dharmathakur is called Bankura Roy. The name of the district may come from his name. Linguist Suniti Kumar Chatterjee thinks that the name came from the word Banka (zig-zag) and its word-corruption Banku, which means extremely beautiful, and he who must be worshiped. In 1979, the word "Bancoorah" was found in the map of Renal. In 1863, Gastrel referred this region as Bancoonda. Goddess Manasa, proves this opinion might have some relevance.

Year of Establishment

BankuraMunicipalityis an old ULB established in 1865.

Administrative Boundaries: Bankura town is the Sub- Divisional Head quarter of Bankura District. Bankura town achieved its municipal status in 1865. The town covers an area of 19.06 Km as per 2001 census report. It comprises 23 ward, 12 Mouzas and 21975 holding.

Economic Activity: Processing and trading of agricultural produce is the mainstay of the town's economy. The town is surrounded by highly fertile agricultural land, which produces a wide variety of vegetable and food crops. The town bears a huge potentiality for processing agro products not only paddy but also other crops like potato and vegetables. A good number of people around 15% are engaged in agro processing profession. The town is also well known for its agricultural marketing and business centre. The markets in the town are facing acute congestion and space problems. Considering above situations it seems that there is a scope for developing commodity market with other commercial / support activities that can be developed near bus stand.

Industry: Bankura District is still considered as an industrially backward district. There is no major industry in the town. The industrial activity is chiefly confined to small scale and cottage industries. Such industries obviously play an important role in the economy of the district as well as the town itself. The town has small scale and cottage industries like agricultural processing units (e.g. Wheat grinding, oil mill, Spice grinding etc.) This town has also a good number of Rice Mills and other small scale industries like production of stone ware , multilayer film, hosiery products, woven sacks etc.

Trade and Commerce: The town is an important commercial centre of the district. Its trade network virtually covers whole of the district and also Durgapur, Kolkata and Purulia.

The town has some small scale industrial base depending mainly on cotton weaving products. Bell metal and conch shell products. Apart from these the major items of trade are the agricultural products of the rural hinterland of which paddy is the principal item. The town has 9 markets housing both wholesale and retail trading. These have been established ranging from 100 to 25 years covering a large area of land. Among these nine markets belong to municipality. They are also situated within the centre of the town but are unplanned giving rise to congestion in the centre of the town. So, there is need for planned shopping or commercial centres or market complexes dealing with consumer able goods to keep with the growing needs of the local people and also the transit population.

Fishery: The town Bankura is endowed with rich natural resources of fresh water; extensive water sheds management suitable for Agriculture and pisciculture as well. It has two rivers Dwarakeshwar and Gandheswari flowing through it. There is thus enough scope for development of fisheries in the near future due to huge area of inland water bodies. More than 6% of the population is engaged in fishing and related activities.

Places of Interest: Bankura has a hoary past with glorious historical heritage. Its historical period is traceable to the sixth century BC, when according to the last Jaina Tirthankara; Mahavira came to the Rarha country. Numerous architectural and sculptural evidence points to the 10th, 11th and 12th centuries AD. The Susunia hill inscription, palalographically belonging to the 4th century AD, refers to Maharaja Singhavarman and his son Chandravarman of Harisen's Allahabad Prasasti. Pushkarna has been identified with Pakhanna, a village of this district. The kingdom of Kotatavi, referred to in Sandhyakar Nandi's "Ramacharita" has been identified with Koteswara of this district. With the rise of Mallas the history of the district entered into the most glorious phase. The Mallas enjoyed the suzerainty under the Mughals and the Bengal Nawabs. Bir Hambir was the greatest ruler of the family. Abul Fazl in his 'Ain-i-Akbari' refers to him as a loyal Zamindar, who helped the Mughals in their expedition against Afgans of Orissa. During his reign Shrinivasa-charya preached Vaishnavism in Mallavbhum under the patronage of the Mallas Bishnupur became a center of temple building activities and classical music with distinctive feature of 'Vishnupur Gharana'. In the mediaeval period there flourished at Chatna, Badu Chandidasa the author of Shi Krishnakirtan.

Traditional Arts/Crafts:

From the ancient to the present time here united the people of various religions like Jainism, Buddhism, Hinduism and Muslim. The mixed culture mirrors its impact on the walls of temples, in various religiosities and in manifold lifestyles. This mixed folk-culture is also revealed through various crafts of the district.

Today the high-necked **TERRA-COTTA** horse as a sign of excellence in handicraft is roaming around the world. This horse, which is the symbol of handicraft section of Indian Government, is its pride. Also handicrafts like Dokra, Stone-carvings & Wood-carvings etc. and handlooms of silk & tasar etc. have enriched the district. Other noteworthy crafts are earthen pots, Conch shells, Leather works, Baluchari sarees, Bamboo works and Pota-chitras (Scroll Paintings) etc. Still the most unfortunate thing is that the skilled craftsmen are the most exploited and poorest persons because of the mediators.

Climate:

Climatic Condition, Soil and Ground Water Scenario

Bankura district is known to be a drought prone district of the state, since it experience rather extreme climate conditions. Its location over the tropic of Cancer, remoteness from the Bay of Bengal, laterite soil, undulating topography and absence of perennial streams are responsible for this. The town receives a mean annual rainfall varying from a little more than 1430 mm in South East to less than 1200 mm in the North East. The rainfall during the four monsoon months starting from June to September constitutes about 70% of the annual precipitation.

The monsoon shrinks periodically both in amount and duration causing widespread drought. The climate of the town is characterised by an appreciably hot summer, with moderate humidity and also moderate rainfall during the monsoon months. The record of the rainfall over a period of 50 years shows that the average rainfall in the town is 1414.25 mm, the seasonal variations of the temperature is from 47° in the summer to 12 C° during winter. The minimum temperature sometimes drops to about 5°

1	Name of the District :	Bankura
2	Year of establishment :	1865
3	Area (in sq. Km) :	19.06 sq. km.
4	No. of wards :	24
5	Distance from District Headquarter :	Within the district
6	Population (census 2011) :	137386
6.1	Male	69843
6.2	Female	67543
6.3	Total	137386
7	Density of Population (Per sq. km.) :	7208
8	Break up of Population (2011) :	
8.1	Scheduled Caste	30452
8.2	Scheduled Tribe	1084
9	Date when last election held	14/04/2015
10	Literacy :	
10.1	Male	58178
10.2	Female	49679
10.3	Total	107857
10.4	Percentage of Literate Population(2011)	78.50%
11	Scenario of Slum :	
11.1	Total No. of Slum	242
11.2	Total Slum Population (as per USHA survey)	42208
11.3	Percentage of Slum Population to the total population	30.72%
11.4	No. of Slum where Slum Infrastructure Improvement sanctioned under BSUP/ IHSDP	73
11.5	No. of Slum where Slum Infrastructure Improvement already done under BSUP/ IHSDP-	295
12	Road :	
12.1	Length of Metalled Road (in km.)	105.85

12.2	Length of Non-Metalled Road (in km.)	141.15
12.3	Length of other Roads (in km.)	-----
12.4	Total length of Road (in km.)	247
12.5	Total no. of wards fully covered with Metal / Cement Concrete Road	Nil
13	Drainage :	
13.1	Length of Kutcha Drain (in km.)	211
13.2	Length of Pucca Drain (in km.)	126.17
13.3	Length of underground / covered Drain (in km.)	-----
13.4	Total length of Drain (in km.)	513.17
13.5	No. of wards fully covered with Pucca Drain	1 (W-2)
13.6	No. of wards partly covered with Pucca Drain	22
14	Water Supply :-	
14.1	No. of Water Treatment Plant	Nil
14.2	No. of Deep Tube well	Nil
14.3	No. of Hand Tube well	950
14.4	No. of Street Stand post	3000
14.5	Length of Water pipeline (in kilometer)	170
14.6	No. of Underground Reservoir	5
14.7	No. of Overhead Reservoir	7
14.8	No. of wards fully covered with water supply pipeline	23
14.9	No. of houses connected with Water Supply Network	14024
14.1	Who is maintaining water supply – Municipality / PHE Dept./ KMDA / KMWSA	Bankura Municipality with its own fund
15	Sewerage and Sanitation :	
15.1	No. of sanitary latrine constructed	30
15.2	No. of family provided with Sanitary Latrine under ILCS + BSUP / IHSDP+ HUP (together)	1320
15.3	No. of Community Latrine /Public Toilet	16
15.4	Length of Sewer Line (in kilometer)	nil
15.5	No. of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	Nil

16	Solid Waste Management :	
16.1	No. of Dumping Ground, if any	1
16.2	No. of Landfill site , if any	Nil
16.3	No of Mechanical Sweeper, if any	4
16.4	No. of Compactors, if any	Nil
17	Street Light :	
17.1	No. of Light Post	8000
17.2	No. of High Mast Light Post	6
17.3	No. of Trident Light Post	57
17.4	No. of other Ornamental Light Post	1
17.5	No. of Wards covered with light posts	23
18	Health :	
18.1	No. of Hospital (ULB + Govt. + Others)	1
18.2	No. of Municipal Maternity Home	Nil
18.3	No. of Regional Diagnostic Centre	1
18.4	No. of Extended Specialist Out Patient Department (ESOPD) (IPP-VIII)	2
18.5	No. of Municipal Health Sub-Centre	6
18.6	No. of Municipal Health Administrative Unit (HAU)(IPP-VIII)	1
18.7	No. of Municipal Dispensaries	7
18.8	No. of Municipal Ambulances	2
18.9	No. of Hearse Car	1
19	Education :	
19.1	No. of Higher Secondary School (Municipal)	1
19.2	No. of Higher Secondary School (others)	15
19.3	No. of Secondary School (Municipal)	Nil
19.4	No. of Secondary School (others)	4
19.5	No. of Primary School (Municipal)	4
19.6	No. of Primary School (others)	81
19.7	No. of Sishu Siksha Kendras (SSK)	Nil

19.8	No. of ICDS Centre	83
19.9	No. of Junior High School	1
20	Other Infrastructure :	
20.1	Bridge	Nil
20.2	Flyover	Nil
20.3	Stadium	1
20.4	Parks	5
20.5	Playground	2
20.6	Auditorium/Community Hall	2
20.7	Borough Office	Nil
20.8	Ward office	Nil
20.9	ULB Market	1
20.10	Burning Ghat	7
20.11	Electric Crematorium	1 (under Construction)
20.12	Burial Ground	1
20.13	Public Library	2
20.14	Bus Terminus	1
20.15	Ferry Ghat	Nil
20.16	Guest House/ Tourist Lodge	1
20.17	Road Roller	Nil
20.18	Cess Pool	2
20.19	No. of Slaughter House:	Nil
20.19.1	Municipal Slaughter House	Nil
20.19.2	Other Slaughter House	-----
20.20	Others (Please specify)	-----
21	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) :-	
21.1	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	5495
21.2	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) -	5247
21.3	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) -	221
21.4	No. of beneficiaries under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) -	112

SOME EVENTS AND ACTIVITY

AMRUT Workshop:-Two days workshop on 21/12/2015 and 22/12/2015



Punyo Toya Ghat:-12/10/2015



Sarad Sanman 2015:-



Rickshaw Stand:-Rickshaw stand under the fund of **MPLAD**



Crematorium:- Construction is in progress.



Chatra Yuba Utsab:-

Chatra Yuba Utsab held on 23/12/2015 and 24/12/2015 at Bankura Municipality Level organized by Bankura Municipality.



Mock Parliament:-(15/12/2015)



Baish e Shraban



Aids Program



Prize Ceremony of Successful Student



Rakhi Utsab

