

[2015-2016]

BENEFICIARY-LED-CONSTRUCTION

DETAILED PROJECT REPORT ON PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA(PMAY)



**BARRACKPORE
MUNICIPALITY**

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PREFACE

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) aims at Providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022 when the Nation Complete 75 years of its independence.

The urban homeless persons contribute to the economy of the cities and thus the Nation as cheap labour in the informal sector; yet they live with no shelter or social security. The urban homeless service with many challenges like no access to elementary Public Services such as health, education, food, water and sanitation.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) also aims at providing a pucca house to every family with water connection, toilet facilities, 24 X 7 electricity supply and access.

The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through "In Situ" Slum Redevelopment, Affordable Housing through credit linked subsidy, Affordable Housing in partnership and subsidy for beneficiary led individual house. Under the mission, beneficiaries can take advantage under one component only.

Total beneficiaries of the scheme are **315** nos from 15 nos slum and nos of Non Slum projected for the year 2015-16.

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 1275.12 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.




Uttam Das
Chairman
Barrackpore Municipality

Introduction to Barrackpore Municipality:

Located on the eastern bank of River Hooghly, Barrackpore is one of the assiduous municipality situated about 18 kms from the State Capital Kolkata and 115 kilometers from Bangladesh border. Barrackpore is the headquarter of Barrackpore subdivision in North 24 Parganas district which is also known as industrial sub-division due to presence of number of Jute industries by the side of river Hooghly. The town was constituted as a municipality in 1869, but its area was curtailed by the separation of Titagarh municipality in 1895 and Panihati municipality in 1900. Barrackpore municipality was established in the year 1916 after splitting from the old municipalities named South Barrackpore Municipality comprising Barrackpore, Titagarh and Khardah areas.

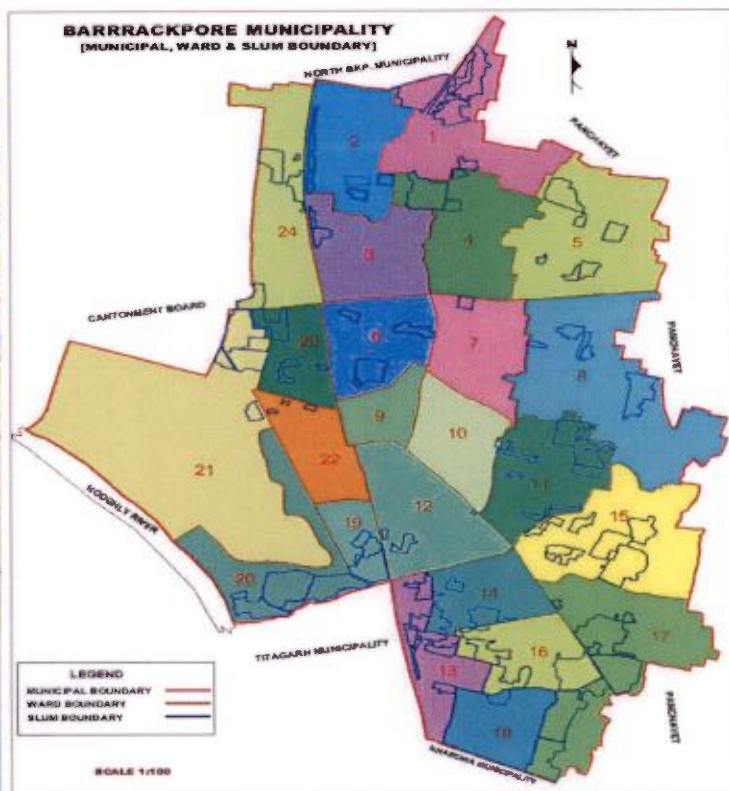
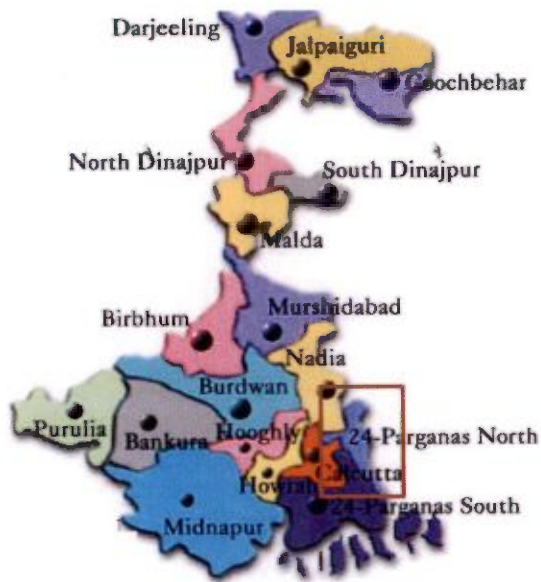
The municipality currently comprises of a total area of 10.61 sq Km. extending over 24 administrative wards.

Owing to strategic location of the town on the industrial belt of Kolkata Metropolitan Area (KMA), barrackpore grown up as an industrial town with major industries like-jute mill, Textile machinery and Wagon factory, textile etc. Afterwards factories like ceramic factory, match factory, cosmetics factory, rubber industry, blade factory has developed over the period. Some house-hold industry like manufacturing of leather bags, foam bags & jute bags, ball pen and its parts has also be grown up and exported to different part of India.

The town is served by south-eastern railway at Barrackpore Station .The town is well connected kolkata and adjacent towns by Barrackpore Trunk Road, Barasat Road, Barrackpore Kalyani Expressway and Barrackpore Dum Dum Expressway etc. Besides roads and railways, the town is well connected to Hoogly district through its ferry services.



INDIA



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Introductory Note by Chairman

On the outset I would like to take this privilege to let know you that Barrackpore Municipality has finished the preparation of **Housing for All Plan of Action for the time frame 2015-16 to 2021-22**. The municipality has conducted introductory workshop of the Housing for ALL among the members of Board of councillors. Thereafter the core team has been formed for the preparation of the Plan. The Core team has organized several workshops, Focus Group Discussions, Ward Level Consultations among the people across the sections of the citizens and the staff member



of the municipality. Citizen, elected councillors and other stakeholders have had interactive sessions and opined about their need, demand, aspirations and the concerned personnel duly recorded those views. The **Housing for All Plan of Action** is the outcome of the series of Demand survey workshops, FGDs, Consultations and meetings. It has been compiled by the technical persons of Barrackpore Municipality which have eventually become the **Housing for All Plan of Action** of Barrackpore Municipality. The respected citizens expressed their valuable opinions and views. Again those views have been duly incorporated in the **Housing for All Plan of Action**.

The people of the municipality, the elected councillors, the staff members, the surveyors, the technical persons have extended their fullest cooperation in preparing the whole process of **Housing for All Plan of Action**. I must take the opportunity to acknowledge their endeavours and extend gratitude to the authorities of SUDA and MA Department of Govt. Of W.B. for extending their cooperation.

I wish that this **Housing for All Plan of Action** would enable the ULB to undertake comprehensive, sustainable development of its jurisdiction with the growing demand of 21st century's modernized society.




Chairman
Barrackpore Municipality

a. Planning Core Team:

1. Mr. Uttam Das, Chairman, Barrackpore Municipality.
2. Mr. Debashish Ghosh Dastider, Vice Chairman Barrackpore Municipality.
3. Mr. Kausik Roy, A.E., Barrackpore Municipality.
4. Mr. Debabrata Dutta, Nodal Officer, Barrackpore Municipality.
5. Mr. Supriya Halder, S.A.E, Barrackpore Municipality.
6. Mr. Ashok Das, Clerk, Barrackpore Municipality.

Abbreviations

A&OE	Administrative and Other Expenses	LIG	Low Income Group
AHP	Affordable Housing in Partnership	MD	Mission Directorate
AIP	Annual Implementation Plan	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
BMTPC	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council	MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
CDP	City Development Plan	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CLS	Credit linked subsidy	NA	Non Agricultural
CNA	Central Nodal Agencies	NBC	National Building Code
CPHEEO	Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation	NHB	National Housing Bank
CSMC	Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee	NOC	No Objection Certificate
DIPP	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	NPV	Net Present Value
DPR	Detailed Project Report	PLI	Primary Lending Institution
EMI	Equated Monthly Installment	RWA	Residents' Welfare Association
EWS	Economically Weaker Section	SECC	Socio Economic and Caste Census
FAR	Floor Area Ratio	HFAPoA	Slum Free City Plan of Action
FSI	Floor Space Index	SLAC	State Level Appraisal Committee
HFA	Housing for All	SLNA	State Level Nodal Agency
HFAPoA	Housing for All Plan of Action	SLSMC	State Level Sanction and Monitoring Committee
IEC	Information Education & Communication	TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
IFD	Integrated Finance Division	TPQMA	Third Party Quality Monitoring Agency
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology	ULB	Urban Local Body
IS	Indian Standard	UT	Union Territory

**Annexure 7C
(Para 14.5 of the Guidelines)**

**Format for Projects under Beneficiary led Construction or Enhancement for Financial Year
2015-2016**


1.	Name of the State	:	West Bengal					
2.	Name of the City	:	Barrackpore					
3.	Project Name	:	Housing For All by 2022					
4.	Project Code *	:						
5.	State Level Nodal Agency	:	State Urban Development Agency					
6.	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	Barrackpore Municipality					
7.	Date of approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:						
8.	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1275.12					
9.	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project **	:	Gen	SC	S T	OB C	Minorit y	Total
			200	32	6	6	71	315
10.	(i) No. of Beneficiaries (New Construction)	:						315
	(ii) No. of Beneficiaries (Enhancement)	:						
11.	Whether selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land?	:	Yes					
12.	Whether building Plan for all houses have been approved?	:	Yes					
13.	i) GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible Beneficiary) (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	472.50					
	ii) State grant, if any (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	665.91					
	iii) ULB grant, if any (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	57.96					
	iv) Beneficiary Share (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	78.75					
	v) Total (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	1275.12					
14.	Whether technical specification/ design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards/NBC/ State norms?	:	Yes					
15.	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation?	:	Yes					
16.	Brief of project, including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish	:	Yes					

It is hereby confirmed that State/UT and ULB have checked all the beneficiaries as per guidelines of HFA. It is also submitted that no beneficiary has been selected for more than one benefit under the Mission including Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of the Mission.

** Source of data – Demand Survey for HFA by 2022


Signature

(Nodal Officer)


Chief Engineer
M.E Directorate
Deptt. of Municipal Affairs
Govt of West Bengal


Signature

(Chairman/Chairperson)

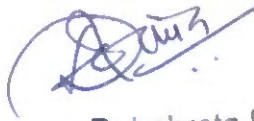
Executive Summary

Project Details


1	State	:	West Bengal
2	City	:	Barrackpore
3	Project Name	:	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana , Housing For All. (Urban)
4	Project Cost	(Rs. In Lacs)	: 1275.12
5	Central Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	: 472.50
6	State Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	: 665.91
7	ULB Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	: 57.96
8	Beneficiary Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	: 78.75
10	SOR Adopted	:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum.

Project Contributions (Physical + Financial) (Rs. In lacs)

Sl No.	Scheme Component	Quantity	Unit	Rate (in Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (in lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (in lakh)	Central Share	State Govt. Share	ULB Share	Beneficiaries Share
A. HOUSING										
1	New in-situ									
	Single storied units	315	Nos.	368000.00	1159.20	1159.20	472.50	607.95		78.75
2	Up-gradation									
3	Rental									
4	Transit									
Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)					1159.20	1159.20	472.50	607.95	0.00	78.75



Dehabrata Dutta
Nodal Officer, HFA
Barrackpore Municipality




Chief Engineer
M.E. Directorate
Deptt. of Municipal Affairs
Govt. of West Bengal



Uttam Das
Chairman
Barrackpore Municipality

B. INFRASTRUCTURE											
1	Roads										
i	CC Roads	2.5 m wide	1482.27	Mtr	4097.00	60.729	60.729	0.000	30.364	30.364	
ii	Closed Eucalyptus Bullah Pilling	Road Protection Work	74.99	Mtr	3507.00	2.630	2.630	0.000	1.315	1.315	
iii	Plantation	Greenery improvement	1007.00	each	185.00	1.863	1.863	0.000	0.931	0.931	
iv	Culverts										
2	Water Supply										
i	UGSR										
ii	SR										
iii	Internal Pipeline	NA	1890.37	Mtr	1249.00	23.61	23.61	0.00	11.81	11.81	
iv	Pump Station & tube well										
3	Drainage										
i	Drainage - I	300 x 300 Section	1179.28	Mtr	2297.00	27.09	27.09	0.00	13.54	13.54	
Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)						115.92	115.92		57.96	57.96	0.00
Total (A+B)						1275.12	1275.12	472.50	665.91	57.96	78.75


 Debrabrata Dutta
 Nodal Officer, HFA
 Barrackpore Municipality


 Uttam Das
 Chairman
 Barrackpore Municipality

Physical Features:

(i) Location

Barrackpore Municipality is located in the north-eastern suburbs of Kolkata (22.46°N 88.23°E), on the eastern bank of the river Hooghly. The Municipality is bound by:

- Bounded by Mohanpur & Patulia Gram Panchayat in the east.
- G.C Road bordering south
- Palta Canal in north.
- River Hooghly bordering along the western side

Geographically, the ULB is positioned in the northern part of Kolkata Metropolitan Area (KMA). It has an average elevation of 12 metres from sea level.

(ii) Climate

Barrackpore is located in the hot humid climate for about eight months starting from middle of March till the early November. Strong monsoon winds blowing from the South Bay of Bengal over this area from early June to early October, generates average rainfall of 150-200mm. Temperatures varying from minimum of 12-14 degrees to a maximum of 40 degrees – 42 degrees Celsius during summer. Thunderstorms, sometimes accompanied by hail are quite frequent at dusk during the months of April and May. The municipality experiences short winter with chilling dry wind coming from the northeast. It starts from middle of November and lasts up to the end of February with temperatures varying from a minimum of 7degrees – 10 degrees to a maximum of 25 degrees – 28 degrees Celsius and relative humidity between 50% in March and 90% in July.

(iii) Rainfall

Maximum rainfall occurs during the monsoon in August (306 mm) and the average annual total is 1,582 mm. Total duration of sunshine is 2,528 hours per annum with maximum rainfall occurring in mid July/August.

(iv) Temperature

Early morning mists are common in winter. The annual mean temperature is 26.8⁰ C. The maximum temperature often exceeds 40⁰ C. The temperature does not fall below 10⁰ C.

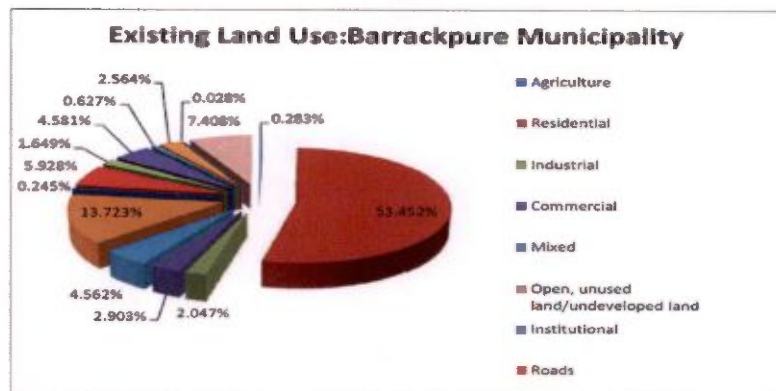
(v) Soil and Topology

Barrackpore is situated on the Eastern bank of Hooghly River of South Bengal and has an average elevation of 12 metres from sea level. The western side of the railway track is situated on the natural levee of the River Hooghly. The eastern side, away from the natural levee, is located on the natural topographical depression wherein majority of the low-lying vacant areas are present.

The general ground structure of Barrackpore is by and large composed of thick alluvial loam soil. The soil in most of this town is of clayey in nature with an outside strata or varying coat of

two to three feet kankar or filled up surface. There is a layer of thick impermeable clayey strata at a depth of about 10 meters from the existing ground level. The town is having three major outlets namely

Figure 1: Existing Landuse of Barrackpore



Source: CDP of Barrackpore

Barrackpore Khal, Mohanpur & Patulia Gram Panchayat, river Ganga. Its main drainage channels are Babanpur Canal at North, Ruia Khal at East, Talpukur Canal at south central zone and anti malaria canal at the southeast part of this municipality.

The urban sprawl that have already swallowed up the costly land over the last four decades. For efficient functioning of the municipality it is essential to use the urban land very carefully. The ULB should be very careful about selecting the land with determination of future uses like - residential, industrial, commercial, institutional mixed uses, organized open spaces and recreational spaces, transportation and finally conservation areas including potential agricultural land, along with we will have to protect the wetlands, waste recycling zones, water bodies and potential orchards as much as practicable.

The existing land use pattern in Barackpur Municipality shows a dominance of residential, followed by mixed use, road & transportation net work.

Of the total area 10.61 sq km, 5.6713 Sq Km (53.45%) is under residential, Vegetation 0.03 Sq Km (0.28%), Open, unused land/undeveloped land 1.456 Sq Km (13.72%), industrial 0.2172 Sq Km (2.05%), public and semi public 0.0665 Sq Km (0.63 %), water bodies 0.486 Sq Km (4.58 %), under commercial 0.308 Sq Km(2.90 %) and remaining in other use.

(vi) Arterial Road & Major Roads:

There are several major roads as urban rural connectivity and also connectivity as more than one ULB. The function played by such roads as a corridor of local economic development. Some of such roads are maintained by PWD, Govt. of West Bengal and other roads are maintained by the ULBs & Panchayats in their respective jurisdiction. In most cases it appears that there is no linkage as well as coordination among the elected bodies to maintain the whole part of the roads at a time, ultimately the beneficiaries are suffering in case achieve the service.

The responsibility for maintenance of the roads which belong to the PWD are **S. N. Banerjee Road** (a major part of the road is named as 'Barrack Road' which is under jurisdiction of Barrackpore Cantonment, the rest of the road within the jurisdiction of this ULB and North Barrackpore Municipality is called as S. N. Banerjee Road) **Ghosh Para Road**: - This road starts from Barrackpore railway station and ends at Kalyani Ghosh Para. This is an important link for local economic development. A portion of the road is the only corridor for connecting Barasat, the district head quarter and other important places towards north. Barasat Road and Ghosh Para Road is the only connector between NH 34 and B.K. Expressway with the B.T. Road. A project for construction of road over bridge on the railway track at 15 no. rail gate was announced by Public works Department. After implementation of that project the widening of the Ghosh Para Road will be the prime issue.

Barrackpore Kalyani Expressway & Barrackpore Dum Dum Expressway: - These roads pass through the eastern side of this ULB. These roads link the NH2 with the proposed Belgharia Expressway. There are some project proposals in the master plan within KMA. There are several

Connectors on either side of the roads serving different parts of the ULB and panchayats. These Connectors have no lights even at the important junctions. This was an important issue highlighted by various stakeholders in discussions. The roads within the Urban-Rural connectivity: - (i) Jaffarpore Rifle Range Road, (ii) Jaffarpore Road, (iii) Ruia Road, (iv) G.C. Road and (v) Old Calcutta Road. Most cases a portion of these roads is being maintained by this ULB, the major portions of these roads are under panchayat jurisdiction. According to the interaction with such authorities it appears that due to paucity of funds, improvements of such surfaces are not possible as required. There is need for planned maintenance of all roads.

(vii) Wind

In the summer season winds are mostly North Easterly or easterly but in afternoon Westerly winds blow which are absorbed frequently. During the monsoons the winds blow from the Northeast and Southern direction.

Population

Demographic Data for Barrackpore Municipality

Year	Population	Area (Sq. km)	Density (Pop/Sq. km)	% Growth 81-91			
				Barrack pore	KM C	West Bengal	India
2001	144391	10.61	14, 399	6.78%	20.45	24.77	23.52
2011	152783	Source : Percentage of growth rate - KMDA Vision 2025					
2021	153623						
2031	154315						

As per Census 2011, total population of the Barrackpore Municipality is 1.53 Lakhs. Total Municipality population has increased from 0.79 lakh, 1981 to 1.33 lakhs, 1991 to 1.44 lakhs, 2001 and 1.53 in 2011. Decadal Growth of the Municipality has declined from 6.78% in 1991-1981 to 0.83% in 2001-1991 to 0.58% in 2011-2001. The declined growth in population may be due to natural control of population, out migration of the labour community due to closer of industries, less immigration due to lower opportunities of engagement, rentholders within municipality area shifted to elsewhere for permanent settlement, some of the households maybe absent during the census counting period.

Assuming present decline trend of decadal growth of population of the Municipality will continue and projected population of the municipality is assumed to be 1.536 lakhs, 2021 and 1.543 lakhs, 2031

Heritage & Culture

Barrackpore was home to a number of significant members of the Indian independence movement, many of whom have memorials in the subdivision. Rastraguru Surendra Nath Bandyopadhyay, who was called the father of Indian Nationalist Movement, lived in Barrackpore. The house of Surendranath at Monirampur of Barrackpore has been converted into the Rastraguru Surendranath Institute and Netaji Open University. Bengali author Bharat Chandra Ray Gunakar, known for writing Annada Mangal in the medieval period, lived at Mulajore. Gallantry Award winner Army Captain Shekhar Ghosh is also from Barrackpore.

Economic Activities

The Calcutta Metropolitan Area is dominated by steel, coal based, Jute products industries. Barrackpore sub-division is known as industrial sub-division because in presence of jute industries by the side of River Hooghly. According to census of 1961, the percentage of worker engaged in manufacturing, processing etc. to the total main worker was 63% whereas in 1991 census the percentage reduced to 48.39%. From these data, it should be recorded that in space of time and modernization some of the major industries have already been closed, side by side new economic activities has grown up. As per census 1991, it is observed that 0.43% of total population engaged in primary sector, 13.96% engaged in Secondary sector and 14.09% engaged in tertiary sector. This township was grown up as an industrial town with major industries are-- jute mill, Textile machinery and Wagon factory, textile etc. Afterwards factories like ceramic factory, match factory, cosmetics factory, rubber industry, blade factory has developed. Some house-hold industry like manufacturing of leather bags, foam bags & jute bags, ball pen and its parts has also be grown up and a huge quantity of these type of products are exported all over India.

Occupational Profile

Year of establishment of Municipality

Barrackpore Municipality was established in 1916.

Administrative Boundaries

Barrackpore is located on the eastern bank of River Ganga (Bhagirathi), 20 KM away from Kolkata, the Capital city of West Bengal. Latitude is 22°46' North and Longitude is 88°23' East. It is bounded on the south by the G.C. Road. On the west lie the river Hooghly. North and East sides of this municipality are surrounded by Palta Canel, Mohanpur & Patulia Panchayet.

Linkage of Rail, Road, Port & Air

The city is connected to Kolkata by train. Barrackpore is the Railway Station. B.T. Road connects Barrackpore with Kolkata by Road. Beside B.T. Road, the other roads are Barasat Road, Barrackpore Kalyani expressway and Barrackpore Dum Dum Expressway. Beside the above mentioned system the people of Barrackpore use Ferry Service to communicate with Hoogly District.

Demographic Growth & Population Projection

Social and demographic profile of Barrackpore Municipality builds upon analysis of recent and past Census data of the district of North 24 Parganas, Barrackpore Municipality and comparable municipalities in its vicinity.

Census records show that district of North 24 Parganas has recorded a high growth of urban population of around 18.2% during 2001-2011 period. However, Barrackpore Municipality witnessed a growth of only 5.8% in the same period. The growth rate of the town shows a steady decline during last few decades .whereas in 1991-2001 the town witnessed a drastic fall in the population growth rate . The town population is accounting for 7% of the total district urban population and is relatively highest among the neighbouring municipalities like North Dum Dum (4%), Khardha (2%) and Kaamarhati (6%). Demographic overview of the municipality over the decades has been presented in the table below.

Table 1 : Overview Of Barrackpore Municipality

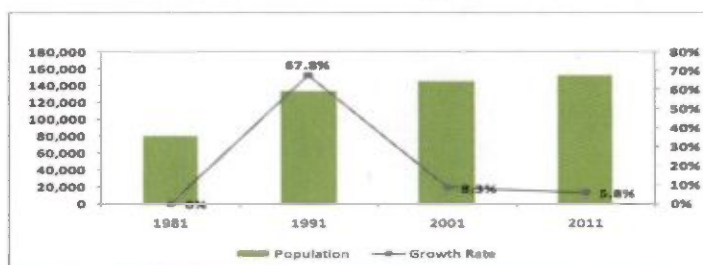
No.	Indicators	1991	2001	2011	2015 (P)
1.	Population (In Lakhs)	1.33	1.44	1.53	1.70
2.	Decadal Population Growth Rate	67.8%	8.3%	5.8%	11%
3.	No of HHs	-	31715	37312	41558
4.	Average Household Size	-	4.6	4.09	4.09
5.	Population Density (Persons per Sq. Km)	-	13608	14399	15612

Source: Census Database; Population Projection

Overall population and the corresponding decadal growth rates of Barrackpore Municipality over the past 30 years have been presented in the figure below:

Following observations can be inferred from the table-3 and the figure alongside:

- Barrackpore grownup as rich industrial town with major industries are-jute mill, Textile machinery and Wagon factory, textile etc. Afterwards factories like ceramic factory, match factory, cosmetics

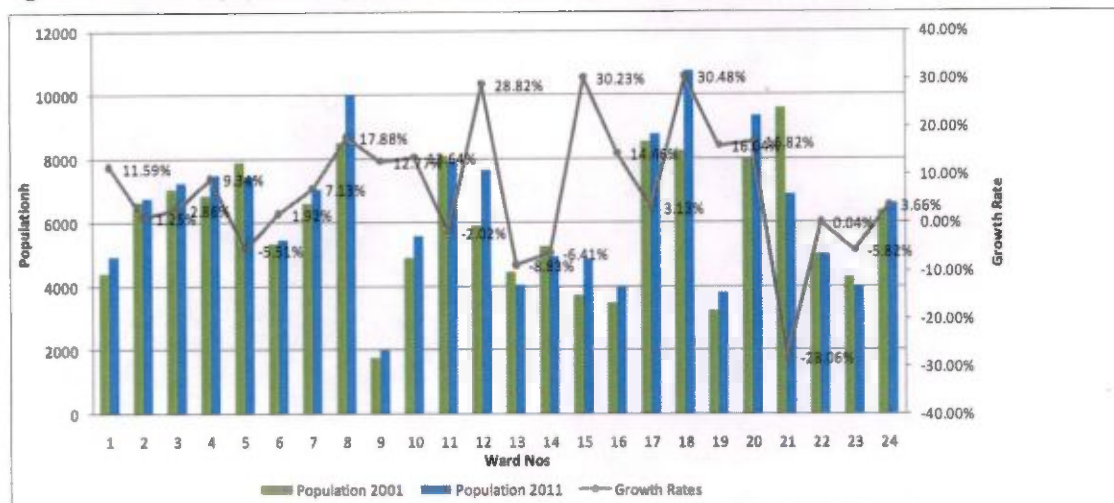


factory, rubber industry, blade factory has developed.

- Thus during its evolution ,the town witnessed a steady rise in population with high decadal growth rate due to inward migration of labour from various parts of the country on account of the setting up of number of industries.
- Population growth rate declined to as low as 60% during the period 1991 to 2001 primarily on account of over densification coupled with lockout of few sick manufacturing units in the city. This led to migration of people from the Municipality in search of better living space and employment.
- The projected population of Barrackpore as on 2015 is expected to be about 170170¹ with number of households estimated at 41558.

Ward wise analysis of population size clearly establishes the growth direction of the municipality

Figure 2: Ward wise population growth in Barrackpore Municipality



explained in the earlier section. Figure 5 indicates that the ward no (3,4,5,7,8,11,12,17,18 &20) with highest population (average population size greater than 8000)mostly lie in the eastern part of the railway line.

- Likewise, the highest population growth in the past decade beheld in wards 12,15 & 18 (growth rate of above 26%) which lie in the south eastern part of the city. This is in sharp contrast to wards 5,11,13,14,21 & 23 that exhibits -ve growth in the past decade .

Milestones:

Auditorium:

SukantaSadan: Barrackpore Municipality has built up a modern Auditorium cum Conference Hall in the town at the junction of S.N.Banerjee Road and Ghosh Para Road very near to Barrackpore Railways Station. The Auditorium and its Hall is centrally air-conditioned and named Sukanta Sadan after the name of renowned Revolutionary Poet Late Sukanta Bhattacharya. It has as sitting accommodation for 1310 persons. The auditorium is brilliantly decorated and illuminated and is having modern acoustics system. Cultural functions like dance, drama, vocal and instrumental music etc. are organized here by various Clubs/Addociations/Organizations of Barrackpore tow n and adjoining the locality.Sukanta Sadan is also used for holding meetings/seminars/workshops/exhibitions.

¹ The population for 2015 has been projected assuming an average annual growth rate based on the decadal growth rate observed since 1981-2011



Image:-1.1.2.9(W23)

Tourism :

A stretch of land outside the jurisdiction of this ULB at the western side of B.K. Expressway and B.D. Expressway is belongs to the Mohanpore Panchayat However, the residents here expect that the ULB will provide them the basic amenities. This is a semi urban area and residents depend on the city for everything. It is proposed that this area be included within the ULB jurisdiction – the ULB can provide services to this pocket with the existing infrastructure.

Tourism Corridor:Being a historic town, there are some some heritage sites as well as some pilgrim centres within this municipality and adjacent areas. The places of interest are Shibashakti Annapurna Temple, Gandhi Ghat, Memorial of Mongal Pandey, North Gate Church, Hazarat Sayed Rahabar Sha Rahamatulla Majar, Gandhi Swarak Sangrahalay, Governor's house and House of Surendra Nath Banerjee. All such tourist and pilgrim centres are within a stretch of five kilometres. It is suggested that a tourism corridor be developed in association with the West Bengal Tourism development Corporation in this area. A ferry service can link the sites.

Ambulance Facility :

This corporation is providing Ambulance facility for carrying patients to Hospital within and outside Municipality area. This service is available from main administrative building at City Centre and from Maternity Centre.

Health Service : For the benefit of down trodden & weaker section of our society this Corporation has established Health units are as follows:-

- Health Centre
- Maternity Centre
- Diagnostic Centre
- Primary Health Posts

Preservation of Surface Water:

For eco-friendly environment and preservation of sweet potable water this corporation has stressed on Pond cutting for preservation of surface and rain water.

Water Supply provided by KMDA

Surface Water Programme: Augmentation of BKP from 7.22-11.29 MGD:-Barrackpore and North Barrackpore Municipalities are from part of Kolkatta Urban Agglomeration. Barrackpore Municipality was formed in 1916 whereas North Barrackpore Municipality was formed 1869. However, both the Municipalities do not have the fully developed water supply and sanitation services. The existing water supply in these Municipalities is sourced from gourd water through deep tube wells. It is supplied without any treatment except disinfection to the consumers. The services are limited to certain pockets and are provided for about 6 hours a day spread over the morning, afternoon and evening hours.

At present the total quantity of water supply available mainly from ground water sources is about 32.81 MLD (7.22 MGD) which is quite inadequate against the total requirement of 51.26 MLD(11.29 MGD) water for about 3 lakhs present population.

Ground water in Kolkata UA is having the problem of high iron content and high content due to overexploitation. Ground subsidence is also noticed. In the neighbouring 24 Parganas District ground water contamination due to Arsenic is also recorded.

The combined population of these Municipalities as per 2001 Census is 2.68 lakhs which will increase to about 2.89 in 2007 as per projection. For the present population, the total water supply should have been about 45.64 MLD (10.04 MGD) as per the National norms given in the Manual on “ Water Supply and Treatment “ published by the Ministry. However, the total water supply at present is only 32.81 MLD (7.22 MGD) indicating a per capita water supply rate of about 90 lpcd(2/3) against the required 135 lpcd.

Hence , it has become necessary for the Municipalities to augment the existing water supply system and also to switch over to treated surface water for providing reliable and quality water supply to the public.

Table:5.1 Water Demand Forecast in Trans Municipality area

Sl no	Name of unit	Area (Sq. Km.)	Present total supplite (MLD)	Persent per capita (lpcd)	Census population in lakh	Projected population in lakh			Rate lpcd	Demand forecast(MGD, incl UFW,FD)		
					2001	2010	2025	2040		2010	2025	2040
1	Barackpore	10.61	15	75	1.44	1.59	1.82	2.05	135	25.15	29.8	33.4
2	North Barrackpore	12.22	17.81	101	1.24	1.41	1.78	2.24	135	23.45	29.2	36.3
Total		22.83	32.81	176	2.68	3	3.6	4.29		48.6	59	69.7

Source: Sectoral Plan, KMA

From the overall survey, consultations with the different agencies during Workshop-I and review of Master Plan in KMA 'Vision 2025', it appears that KMW&SA proposed to lay a sewer line, construct a pumping station and a sewage treatment plant under the Ganga Action Plan.

Other proposed projects to be implemented over the next 10 to 15 years are as follows: -

- Widening of Major Roads:- (i) B.T. Road, (ii) Barrackpore Kalyani Expressway, (iii) Barasat Road, Old Calcutta Road.

- A new road will be constructed connecting Old Calcutta Road and Barrackpore Dum Dum Expressway.

- A Over bridge will be constructed at Railway gate number 15.

- Maintenance and improvement of all outfalls caring storm water.

In addition an outer ring bus terminus, an intermediate truck terminal and area wide traffic engineering improvement at Chiriamore are also proposed in the perspective plan of KMA.

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY **KMDA.**

PRESENT STATUS **Completed**

- **Citizen Charter**
- **Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting System**
- **Birth & Death Certificate computerization system**
- **Tax collection computerization system**
- **Store computerization system**
- **70% increase in own source revenue**

Jawaharlal Nehru Nation Urban Renewal Mission (Jnnurm)

Government of India has decided to launch Jawaharlal Nehru Nation Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with an aim to encourage reforms and fast-track planned development of identified cities. The focus is majorly on efficiency in urban infrastructure and service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of ULBs / parastatal agencies towards citizens. Solid Waste Management Best performing city.

Overview:

It would be worthwhile to note that there are two submissions under JNNURM, Sub-Mission-I, titled Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG), will be administered by the Ministry of Urban Development through the Sub-Mission Directorate to deal with up-gradation/renewal of basic infrastructure in the selected cities and towns and implementation of various reforms pertaining to improved municipal governance including sustenance of development activities.

The Sub-Mission-II, titled Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), will be administered by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation through the Sub-Mission Directorate to deal exclusively for urban poor living in slum/squatter settlements in cities and towns. The focus of BSUP is to improve the living conditions of the urban poor by way of providing housing along with infrastructure, with a view to gradually removing slums/squatter settlement from cities and towns.

The Government of India has identified 63 cities from India based on population which will get the benefit of JNNURM. From West Bengal two cities have been identified namely Kolkata and Asansol. In Kolkata there are 42 ULBs including 3 Municipal Corporations and in Asansol there are 5 ULBs including 2 Municipal Corporations. Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority has been selected as State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) to monitor JNNURM projects both for UIG and BSUP.

The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure:

Total Projects Detailed is given below:

1	Name of the State	WEST BENGAL						
2	Name of the City	BARRACKPORE						
3	Project Name	HOUSING FOR ALL BY 2022						
4	Project Code							
5	State Level Nodal Agency	STATE URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY						
6	Implementing Agency / ULB'	BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY						
7	Date of approval by State Level sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)							
8	Project Cost (Rs in Lakhs)	1275.12						
9	No of Beneficiaries covered in the project	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Total	
		200	32	6	6	71	315	
10	(i) No of Beneficiary (New Construction)	200	32	6	6	71	315	
	(ii) No of Beneficiary (Enhancement)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Whether selected beneficiaries have rightful owner ship of the land?	Yes						
12	Whether the building plan for all houses have been approved?	Yes						
13	(i) G.O.I grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible beneficiary) (Rs. in lakhs)	472.50						
	(ii) State grant if any (Rs. in lakhs)	665.91						
	(iii) ULB grant if anybody (Rs. in lakhs)	57.96						
	(iv) Beneficiary Share (Rs. in lakhs)	78.75						
	(v) Total (Rs. In lakhs)	1275.12						
14	Whether technical specification / design for housing have been ensured as per Indian slanders /NBC/State norms?	Yes						

15	Whether disaster (earth quick, flood, cyclone, land slide etc.) resistance features have been adopted in concept design and implementation?	Yes
16	Brief of project including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish.	Yes

15 nos Slums with number of beneficiaries 113 have been selected as a First Project for the year 2015-16 under PMAY scheme by Barrackpore Municipality in consultation with the state level Nodal Agency - The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department, GoWB.

1. Pally Sree Bustee(Slum Code:-10027):

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.005083 square Kilometres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 94 with a total population of 146. Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 2 dwelling units for the year 2015-16. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

2. Jaffarpur Ambagan Bustee(Slum Code-10045):

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-05. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.011007 square kilometres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 142 with a total population of 115. Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 15 dwelling units for the year 2015-16. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

3. Bagchi Para Bustee(Slum Code-10057):

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-05. Road condition is

very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.005048 kilosquare metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 118 with a total population of 174. Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2015-16. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

4. Dhania Para Bustee(Ghosh Para)(Slum code:-10059):

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-06. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.021003 kilosquare metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 41 with a total population of 74. Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 14 dwelling units for the year 2015-16. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

5. Joy Hind Pally Bustee(Slum code:-1061):

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-06. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.006217 kilosquare metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 139 with a total population of 99. Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 11 dwelling units for the year 2015-16. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

6. Sewli Bustee (Slum code-10062):

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-07. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.005864 kilosquare metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 186 with a total population of 58. Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 9 dwelling units for the year 2015-16. Most of the slum dwellers works as

casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

7. Saha Para Bustee (Slum code-10064):

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-08. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.013999 kilosquare metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 106 with a total population of 184. Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 8 dwelling units for the year 2015-16. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

8. B.N Sarani Bustee(Slum code-10065):

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-08. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.003290 square kilometres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 216 with a total population of 117. Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 3 dwelling units for the year 2015-16. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

9. Balti Bagan Bustee(Slum code-10048):

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.007732 kilosquare metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 163 with a total population of 152. Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2015-16. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

10. Bachaspati Para Bustee (Slum code-10008):

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-13. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.007414 kilosquare metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 114 with a total population of 77. Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 2 dwelling units for the year 2015-16. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

11. Mukta Pukur Bustee(Old Calcutta) (Slum code-10102):

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-14. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.001149 kilosquare metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 42 with a total population of 664. Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 8 dwelling units for the year 2015-16. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated

12. Bustee Near Petrol Pump (Slum code-10097):

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-22. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.019635 kilosquare metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 94 with a total population of 49. Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 3 dwelling units for the year 2015-16. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with

surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated

13. Bustee Near N N Bagchi Road (Slum code-10014):

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-23. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.014886 kilosquare metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 77 with a total population of 106. Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 9 dwelling units for the year 2015-16. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated

14. Ghusipara Masjid Bustee (Slum code-10042):

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-24. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.005083 kilosquare metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 63 with a total population of 553. Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 4 dwelling units for the year 2015-16. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated

15. Bustee Near West Barasat Road (Slum code-10092):

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-24. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.011007 kilosquare metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 95 with a total population of 115. Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 1 dwelling units for the year 2015-16. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum.

Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated

National Poverty Alleviation Programmes and PMAY

Slum: the focus Area

Under section-3 of the Slum Area Improvement and Clearance Act, 1956, slums have been defined as mainly those residential areas where dwellings are in any respect unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and designs of such buildings, narrowness and faulty arrangement of streets, lack ventilation, light or sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety, health and morals. Thus, conceptually slums are compact overcrowded residential areas (and not isolated or scattered dwellings) unfit for habitation due to lack of one or more of the basic infrastructure like drinking water, sanitation, electricity, sewerage, streets etc.

It is in this background that in the 2001 Census, an innovative attempt was made to collect demographic data slum areas across the country.

As per 2001 population census, the slum population is estimated to be 61.8 million, out of a total urban population of 285.35 million people reside in urban areas.

The analysis of the data in this report provided an overview of the population characteristics of slums and squatter settlements and is expected to serve as a benchmark for pragmatic and realistic town planning while dealing with the issue of slums and slum dwellers.

Background

- i. Urbanization is fast becoming the defining process in shaping the course of social transformation & ensuing development concerns in India. About 377 million persons or about 31% of India's population of 1.21 billion lived in urban areas in 2011, spread over 5161 towns.

As per Report on Indian Urban Infrastructure and Services (NIUA) Report_, the urban population is likely to grow to about 600 million by 2031. About one-fourth (24%) of the urban population of India is poor i.e. their expenditure on consumption goods is less than the poverty line benchmark. The benefits of urbanization have eluded this burgeoning 67 million urban poor population, most of who live in slums. An analysis of population growth trends between 1991 and 2001 shows that while India grew at an average annual growth rate of 2%, urban India grew at 3% mega cities at 4% and slum populations rose by 5%. This rapid and unplanned urbanization and simultaneous growth of urban population in the limited living spaces has a visible impact on the quality of life of the slum dwellers of the city.

- ii. It is increasing clear that sustainable growth can only take place when it is inclusive and when the entire population including the poor and marginalized need to

have at the least access to descent shelter, basic amenities, livelihoods and a voice in governance.* Keeping this in mind the Government of India and the various State Governments have been taking up several schemes on partnership mode.

National Missions for Slum Development and Poverty Reduction,

- i. The Government of India is committed to creating a slum free India as part of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) sub mission on Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP). More recently it has also launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022 when the Nation Complete 75 years of its independence.
- ii. **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) :** JNNURM is a reform- linked urban development and slum upgrading program. Under JNNURM, the Government of India has been providing central assistance to 65 metro and large cities to invest in infrastructure improvements with governance reforms under sub mission on Urban Development.
- iii. **Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) :** BSUP is focussed on slum upgradation and poverty reduction through creating access and networking slums to urban infrastructure improvements. BSUP also has a 7-Point Charter that envisages integration of urban slum upgrading activities with social development programs/missions such as for health, education, social welfare, etc. to ensure comprehensive development.
- iv. **Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) :** SJSRY is a centrally sponsored program and it mainly emphasizes on the poverty reduction through employment generation. Main target groups of the program are: Urban poor, Women, SC/ST, Disabled etc.
- v. **National Slum Development Program (NSDP):** NSDP is a centrally assisted slum development program. NSDP is mainly for improvement in the environment in the slums as a broader objective through provision of infrastructure facilities and shelter for improving living conditions in the slums.
- vi. **Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY):** VAMBAY is a central Government scheme to provide housing to the poor. Under VAMBAY scheme, an amount of Rs. 50,000 is extended to a beneficiary in a city with more than 10 lakhs population while in the cities having population less than 10 lacs. each beneficiary gets Rs. 40,000/- fifty percent of the amount is central government grant while the rest could be taken as loan from HUDCO/ other nationalized banks/ state government/ urban local bodies.
- vii. **Integrated housing and slum development program (IHSDP):** IHSDP was under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) beginning from the year 2005-2006. The major objectives for the IHSDP program are:-
 - Focussed attention to integrated development of basic services to the poor. The basic services include security of tenure at affordable price, improving housing, water supply and sanitation.
 - Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the basic services to the urban poor created in the cities, are not only maintained efficiently but also become self sustaining over time.

Aims and Objectives Vision

The mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

- Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource
- Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy
- Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors
- Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction

Objectives

The project has been designed keeping in mind the following objectives.

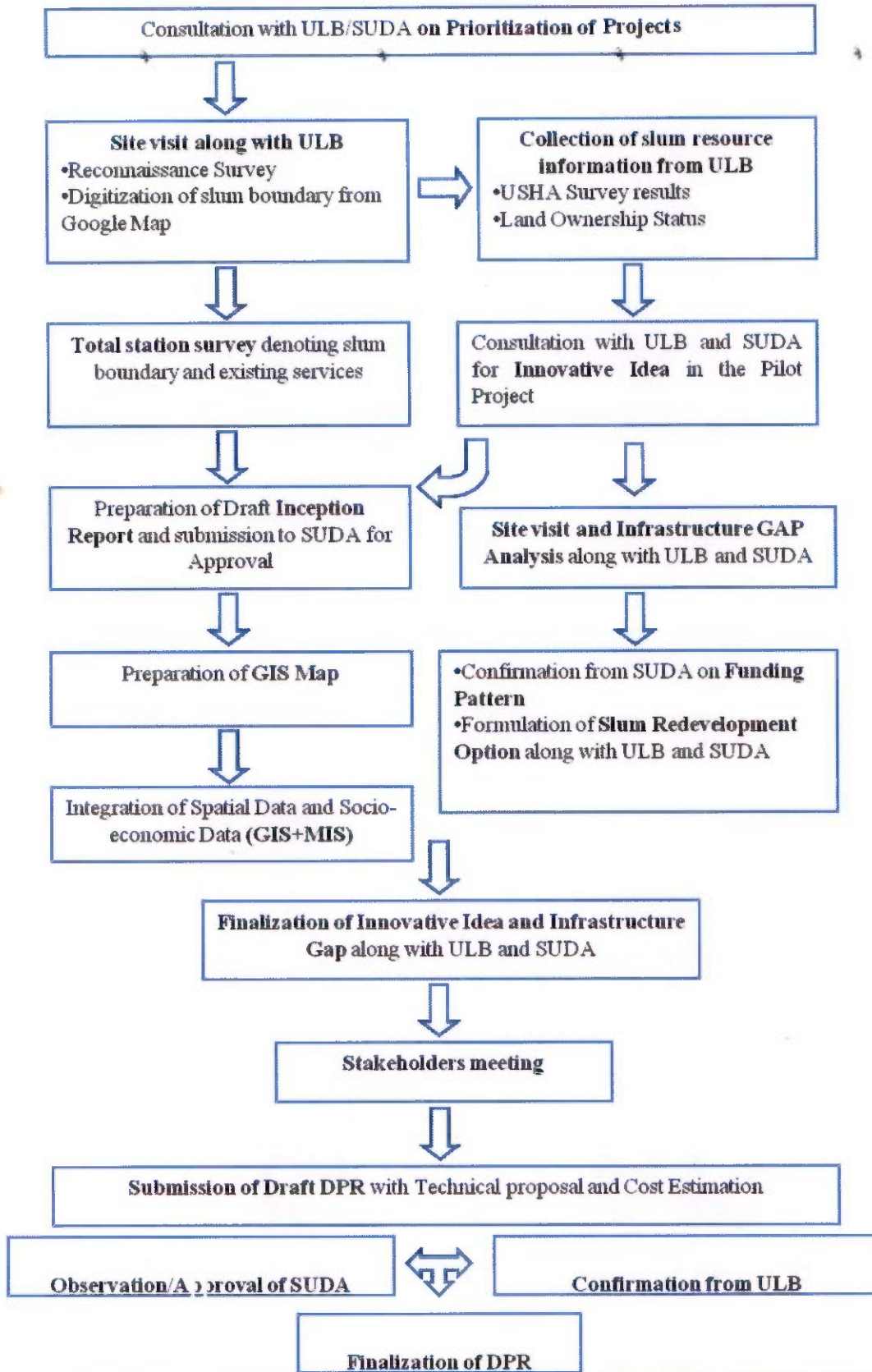
- Integrated development of all existing slums, notified or non-notified, i.e., development of infrastructure and housing in the slums/rehabilitation colonies for the slum dwellers/urban poor, including rental housing.
- Development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor, including water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, approach and internal road, street lighting.
- The Creation of affordable housing stock, including rental housing with the provision of civic infrastructure and services, on ownership, rental or rental-purchase basis.
- Encouraging Public Private Partnership by having pay and use toilets and educate the slum dwellers for keeping the environment clean and hygienic.

State PMAY Mission Director

The Nodal Ministry and National Mission Directorate is Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India.

The Nodal Department for West Bengal is Municipal Affairs Dept. (M.A. Department), Government of West Bengal. The state level Nodal Agency is State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department. State Urban Development Agency was set up in 1991 with a view to ensuring proper implementation and monitoring of the centrally assisted programmes for generating employment opportunities and alleviation of poverty throughout the State. SUDA is a Society registered under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961.

Methodology for Preparation of DPR



Funding Pattern of PMAY

Support from Central Government shall include -

- 1.5 LAKHS of total cost of dwelling unit
- State + ULB to bear the cost of infrastructure
- State share for infrastructure to be minimum 5%
- Cost of infrastructure 10 % of sum total cost of dwelling unit
- Cost of capacity building 5 % of sum total cost of dwelling unit

Approvals & Release of Funds

- Releases and approvals to be on the basis of DPRs which need to be submitted with approval of State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee
- Innovative projects to be considered for sanction even in the preparatory stage
- Central Funds to be released in 3 installments to the State Governments/SLNA;
- First Installment – after sanction of DPR and on submission of financing plan for State/ULB share for the project
- The subsequent installments on receipt of Utilization Certificate for 70% of the earlier release;
- 3 Mandatory reforms within 1 year of DPR sanctions

Status of existing infrastructure & services

Municipality, with its elected local body in place, has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spreading over an area of 10.61 square kilometres is comprised of 24 wards. With efficient and trained manpower, the Municipality has developed both technical and administrative skills. The development of appropriate municipal organizational structures with qualified staff is essential if municipalities are to provide cost effective services to citizens. With local government reform municipalities are required to take on new tasks, and provide new services. This will only be possible if municipalities have cost-effective and appropriate structures and staff that are well qualified and highly motivated. The municipalities should plan in such a way so as to ensure that they can meet the needs of citizens effectively and efficiently.

Demographic features of the Barrackpore Municipality

Sl.no	Indicator	2001*	2011*
1	Area (in SqKm)		
1.1	Planning Area (Sq. Km)	10.61	10.61
1.2	Municipal Area (Sq. Km)	10.61	10.61
1.3	Area of Slums (Sq. Km)	1.44	1.44
2	Number of Municipal Wards	24	24
3	Population and Households		
3.1	Total Population (2001/ 2011 census) (no's in millions)	144391	152783
3.2	Number of Households (2001/2011 census)	31715	37312
3.3	Density of Population	13609	14400
3.4	Slum households as percentage of total Households in city (2001 / 2011 census)	3%	12%
3.5	Current (2015) Population (Year of Survey) (no's in millions)	170170(projected)	
3.6	Current Number (2015) of Households (Year of survey)	41558(projected)	
3.7	Slum HHs as per Demand survey(2015)	5835	
3.7	Slum HHs as percentage of total HHs in city (projected HHs 2015)	7%	

Source:- Municipal Data

Urban Services

Role of various agencies engaged in urban sector related services whose jurisdiction includes ULB (Urban Local Bodies).

Water Supply	ULB
Solid Waste Management	ULB
Electricity & Street Lighting	WBSEDCL, DPL, DSP, ULB
Sewerage	ULB
Roads	ULB
Drains	ULB
Health Services	ULB
Education Services	ULB
Social Welfare Services	ULB
Sports & Games	ULB
Building Plan	ULB
Urban Planning	ULB

Water Supply

In the primitive stage of the Municipal Corporation, main source for the supply of drinking water was the river Ganga that is within easy reach to all the residents of this Municipal area.

Detailed of water supply is given below

Water Supply :-		Statistics
1	No. of Water Treatment Plant	Nil
2	No. of Deep Tube well	37
3	No. of Hand Tube well	440
4	No. of Street Stand post	540
5	Length of Water pipeline (in kilometer)	140.5
6	No. of Underground Reservoir	Nil
7	No. of Overhead Reservoir	4
8	No. of wards fully covered with water supply pipeline	24
9	No. of houses connected with Water Supply Network	21005
10	Who is maintaining water supply – Municipality / PHE Dept./ KMDA / KMWSA	Municipality

Source:- Municipal Data

Drainage & Solid Waste Disposal

Drains

Municipality being the city of the civic amenities of different company/ plant townships are taken care by the respective company/ plant authorities. However, there are civil localities such as the area around the railway station (what was the original Municipality. Since inception total 240 Km Surface drain has been built up. However providing more effective drainage system is the goal of the ULB.

Detailed of Drain is given below

	Drain	Statistics
16.1	Length of Kutchra Drain (in km.)	9.416
16.2	Length of Pucca Drain(in km.)	156.152
16.3	Length of underground / covered Drain (in km.)	00
16.4	Total length of Drain (in km.)	165.568
16.5	No. of wards fully covered with Pucca Drain	00
16.6	No. of wards partly covered with Pucca Drain	24

Source:- Municipal Data

Solid waste disposal

The multifarious types of wastes arising out of human & animal activities that are normally solid in nature and are being discarded as useless are considered as solid waste. Now Solid Waste Management is defined as the method to solve some specific problems of solid waste with its different functional elements. Municipality has four steps of Solid Waste Management.

Waste generated within the municipal boundary is around 50-60 MT, 2014, of this total quantity, 95% of the wastes are collected by the municipality and the rest 5% remains uncollected. Projected generation (at present rate based on projected population) is more than 70 MT in 2021 and 100 MT in 2031.

Status of Slums under Municipality

i. As per the available data, the total number of people living in 15 slums amounts to 1275.12 covering an area of 0.145 sq.km. Thus over 1.374 percentage of Municipality's population resides in slums, squatters and other poor settlements. Their contribution to city's economy has been also been growing over the period.

ii. In the absence of a focused program and in a background of ever-increasing urbanisation, the slum dwellers continue to be deprived of access to basic services, socio-economic needs. The problems are multiplied by increasing migration. It is necessary, therefore, to develop clear-cut strategies, Programmes and action plans to provide the basic Services to the Urban Poor.

iii. Municipality is basically a town and has been having substantial industrial and economic growth over the years. This has resulted in substantial growth in population triggered off by substantial migration. Continued influxes of migrants have resulted in mushrooming of slums and squatter settlements. Quality of life has thus suffered and the gaps between the demand and supply of essential services and other infrastructures have widened many fold.

iv. Slum settlements have multiplied over decades and the living conditions of the poor have not improved. Environmental decline, vehicular pollution, inadequate basic services and infrastructure in the poor settlements hit the poor hardest. Slums are scattered across the city occupying both private

land and lands belonging to various public entities. However, they were neither adequate nor did they have proper ventilation or hygiene.

Lack of sufficient ventilation in the rooms, low and damp floor levels, congestion, want of proper drainage, and general unhygienic conditions from the characteristics common feature of these bustees. Privy accommodation in many cases is far too inadequate considering the number of the inmates. Through the service privies have been converted, but the numbers are not increased. In fact the slums found in Barrackpore Municipal area.

- Firstly slums that grew up in the own lands of the dwellers but have no civic amenities, which are basically found in the listed 15 slums.

Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan

The development objectives are:

- Ensure basic infrastructure services to all slums to provide better quality of life by giving emphasis on water supply and sanitation.
- Ensure maintenance of the asset created locally by ensuring collection of user charges locally and to enhance community participation.
- Ensure regular water supply and safe drinking water.
- To improve drainage system removing water logging in the slum.
- To ensure timely disposal of garbage of the slum.

- To provide housing for the dwellers of the slum.
- To provide streetlight facilities in the slum area.
- To provide road, community bathroom, community toilet and community seva kendra.
- To ensure economic upliftment

City Level Number of notified and non-notified slum					
City	No. of Notified non slums	No. of Notified slums	No. of Notified slums	% Proportion of Slums	
				No. of Notified Non- Slums	No. of Notified Slums
Municipality	0	15	15	0%	100%

Key Findings – Slums under Municipality :

Water Supply:

The main source of water supply in Municipality Municipal area is surface water of River Ganga. Besides that another source is canal, which is used for different purposes except drinking purpose. Like other areas slum dwellers also use the ground water through street tap, municipal pipeline.

Sanitation:

This is one of the most important services to be provided in the slum. Most of slum dwellers use community latrine.

Drainage system:

In this slum there is insufficient drainage network. These areas are generally low and having water logging problems. Drainage network within the slum is to be designed. This system is to be connected to the main drain network of the ULB. Thus in most cases drainage system will not be effective without this development.

Most households, mainly in the added areas, have made kaccha outlets from their premises that permit wastewater to flow out in to the street. All the kaccha and pucca drains are connected with approach drain. Most of the drains are filled with waste materials of the slum. As a result, the situation becomes even worse during the monsoons. Most of the drains are in overflow and water logged in slum areas.

Slums of Municipality have both type of drainage system i. e. kaccha and pucca.

Solid waste management:

There is no door to door waste collection in this municipal area as well as slum areas. BWMC held meeting for the campaigning of the system. Proposal for solid wastes collection has taken in all over the municipal area as well as in the slums.

List of slums under Barrackpore Municipality :

SL No.	Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	AREA in Sq Mt
1	4	10027	Pally Sree Bustee	0.005083
2	5	10045	Jaffarpur Ambagan Bustee	0.011007
3	5	10057	Bagchi Para Bustee	0.005048
4	6	10059	Dhania Para Bustee(Ghosh Para)	0.021003
5	6	10061	Joy Hind Pally Bustee	0.006217
6	7	10062	Sewli Bustee	0.005864
7	8	10064	Saha Para Bustee	0.013999
8	8	10065	B.N Sarani Bustee	0.003290
9	12	10048	Balti Bagan Bustee	0.007732
10	13	10008	Bachaspati Para Bustee	0.007414
11	14	10102	Mukta Pukur Bustee(Old Calcutta)	0.014983
12	22	10097	Bustee Near Petrol Pump	0.001149
13	23	10014	Bustee Near N N Bagchi Road	0.008487
14	24	10042	Ghusipara Masjid Bustee	0.019635
15	24	10092	Bustee Near West Barasat Road	0.014886

Proposed Project:

Background

It is a path breaking approach being taken up by Central Govt., State Govt. and Municipality, as there are some need to embark on this project with the aim of evolving, demonstrating and establishing models that can thereafter be scaled with a key objective to incentives innovation and encourage new approaches and solutions that can demonstrably improve the quality and quantity of shelter and services for the poor.

Project Justification

For the following reasons Barrackpore Municipality selected the slums namely mentioned below as first project for preparation of DPR under HFAPoA (PMAY):

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	PALLY SREE BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Slum dwellers	30	The National Highway - 34 is 12kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged brick paved / katcha.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	JAFFARPUR AMBAGAN BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Slum dwellers	30	The National Highway - 34 is 12kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged brick paved / katcha.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	BAGCHI PARA BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Slum dwellers	30	The National Highway - 34 is 12kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged brick paved / katcha.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	DHANIA PARA BUSTEE(GHOSH PARA)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Slum dwellers	30	The National Highway - 34 is 12 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged brick paved / katcha.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	JOY HIND PALLY BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Slum dwellers	30	The National Highway - 34 is 12 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged brick paved / katcha.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

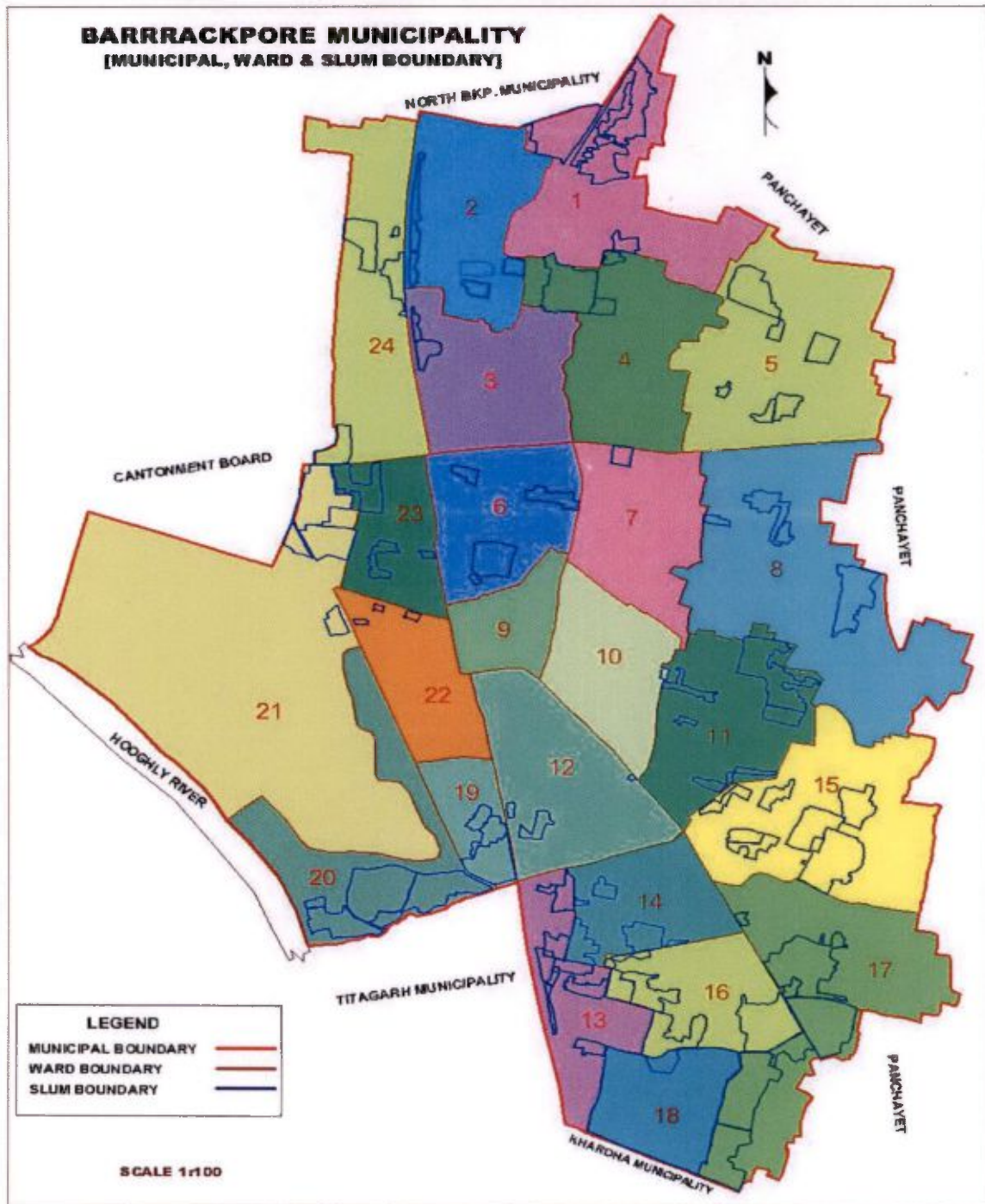
Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
6	SEWLI BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Slum dwellers	30	The National Highway - 34 is 12 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged brick paved / katcha.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
7	SAHA PARA BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway - 34 is 12 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged brick paved / katcha.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	B.N SARANI BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway - 34 is 12 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged brick paved / katcha.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
9	BALTI BAGAN BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	35	The National Highway - 34 is 12 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged brick paved / katcha.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
10	BACHASPATI PARA BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	35	The National Highway - 34 is 12 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged brick paved / katcha.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
11	MUKTA PUKUR BUSTEE(OLD CALCUTTA)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB		The National Highway - 34 is 12 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles	Majority portion of roads are damaged brick paved / katcha.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
						on roof		
12	BUSTEE NEAR PETROL PUMP	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway - 34 is 12 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged brick paved / katcha.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
13	BUSTEE NEAR N N BAGCHI ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway - 34 is 12 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged brick paved / katcha.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	GHUSIPARA MASJID BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway - 34 is 12 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged brick paved / katcha.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
15	BUSTEE NEAR WEST BARASAT ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway - 34 is 12 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged brick paved / katcha.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

The proposed PMAY project would address the existing problems in the slum which includes lack of basic physical infrastructure and environmental betterment.

Site Location

The project slum is situated at core area in Municipal area. project slum location: Selected slums are demarked with coloured circle.



Site Appraisal

1. Land of the project was belongs to WBSIDC and a part of it has been handed over to this municipality by them for rehabilitation of the slum dwellers.
2. As the land of WBSIDC has been encroached by the slum dwellers and WBSIDC was unable to handover the land to entrepreneurs for the establishment of their Industries.
3. Condition of the slum was also not very good and the area will be slum free area if it is approved.
4. After implementation this project , this corporation, Our Municipality , WBSIDC , Slum Dwellers and Industrial Entrepreneurs all will be benefited.
5. More over C.I.C. & B.O.C. has also decided to take this slum as 1st PMAY Cluster project in the city. There are fifteen number of Slums and twenty number of non-slums under PMRY Project for the year 2015-16.

Site Photo of 15 Slums:-

1.Pally Shree Bustee(slum code:-10027)



2.Jaffarpur Ambagan Bustee (Slum code:-10045)



3. Bagchipara Bustee (slum code:-10057)



4. Dhaniapara Bustee (Slum Code:-10059)



5. Johind Pally Bustee(Slum code:-10061)



6. Sewli Bustee (slum Code:-10062)



6. Sahapara Bustee (slum code:-10064)



7. B.N.Sarani Bustee(slum code:-10065)



9. Balti Bagan Bustee(Slum code:-10048)



10. Bachaspati Para Bustee(Slum code:-10008)



11. Mukta Pukur Bustee(Old Calcutta)(Slum code:-10102)



12. Bustee Near Petrol Pump Bustee(Slum code:10097)



13. Bustee Near N N Bagchi Road Bustee(Slum code:-10014)



14. Ghusipara Masjid Bustee (Slum code:-10042)



15. Bustee Near West Barasat Road(Slum Code:-10092)



Existing Slums Details

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. The slums lack basic civic amenities mainly drainage, thereby leading to water logging, mainly during rainy season. This has led to an unhygienic living condition in the slums. Most of the roads within slums are brick paved or kutchra road. Though there are sufficient streetlights available. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health that ultimately leads to significant loss of man-days of work amongst others. Overall physical and social infrastructure is poor.

Project Land Particulars

SL No.	Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	AREA in Sq KMt	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
1	4	10027	Pally Sree Bustee	0.005083	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
2	5	10045	Jaffarpur Ambagan Bustee	0.011007	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
3	5	10057	Bagchi Para Bustee	0.005048	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
4	6	10059	Dhania Para Bustee(Ghosh Para)	0.021003	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
5	6	10061	Joy Hind Pally Bustee	0.006217	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
6	7	10062	Sewli Bustee	0.005864	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
7	8	10064	Saha Para Bustee	0.013999	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
8	8	10065	B.N Sarani Bustee	0.003290	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
9	12	10048	Balti Bagan Bustee	0.007732	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
10	13	10008	Bachaspati Para Bustee	0.007414	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
11	14	10102	Mukta Pukur Bustee(Old Calcutta)	0.014983	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

SL No.	Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	AREA in Sq KMt	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
12	22	10097	Bustee Near Petrol Pump	0.001149	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
13	23	10014	Bustee Near N N Bagchi Road	0.008487	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
14	24	10042	Ghusipara Masjid Bustee	0.019635	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
15	24	10092	Bustee Near West Barasat Road	0.014886	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

Migration

Maximum dwellers have migrated from rural areas due to lack of employment in agriculture sector. All household had migrated from rural to urban area. Majority of the population of this slum is living for more than 30 years in this slum. Hence, dwellers are now permanently depending on slums. This justifies as a parameter on the importance of Slum for In situ development.

Housing Status

Housing is the constituent of the social infrastructure of the economy. Like the other constituents, such as the system of education and health, housing also can either reduce or enhance the disparities in the society.

House Type /Structure

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	AREA in Sq KMt	Semi-Pucca	Katcha	Total Housing Type
4	10027	Pally Sree Bustee	0.005083	2	0	2
5	10045	Jaffarpur Ambagan Bustee	0.011007	15	0	15
5	10057	Bagchi Para Bustee	0.005048	12	0	12
6	10059	Dhania Para Bustee(Ghosh Para)	0.021003	8	7	15
6	10061	Joy Hind Pally Bustee	0.006217	11	0	11
7	10062	Sewli Bustee	0.005864	9	0	9
8	10064	Saha Para Bustee	0.013999	12	0	12

Physical Infrastructure	Status
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Not Prone
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in 2 days
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non-Motorable Pucca
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 - 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Katcha
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
2. JAFFARPUR AMBAGAN BUSTEE	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in 2 days
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pucca
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 - 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Non-Motorable Katcha
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
3. BAGCHI PARA BUSTEE	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Fully connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Not prone
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in 2 days
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 - 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Motorable Kaccha
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

Physical Infrastructure	Status
4. DHANIA PARA BUSTEE(GHOSH PARA)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Fully connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Not prone
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in 2 days
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pucca
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 - 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
5. JOY HIND PALLY BUSTEE	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Fully connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Fully connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Not prone
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in 2 days
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	No Collection
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pucca
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 - 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Motorable Katcha
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No Electricity
6. SEWLI BUSTEE	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Not prone
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in 2 days
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days

Physical Infrastructure	Status
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 - 1.0 km
10.Internal Road	Motorable Katcha
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
7. SAHA PARA BUSTEE	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Not prone
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in 2 days
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal Contractor
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.5 TO 1.0 KM.
10.Internal Road	Motorable Katcha
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No Electricity
8. B.N SARANI BUSTEE	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in 2 days
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 - 1.0 km
10.Internal Road	Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
9. BALTI BAGAN BUSTEE	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Not Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	NotConnected

Physical Infrastructure	Status
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not Connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Not prone
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 - 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Katcha
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
10. BACHASPATI PARA BUSTEE	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Not prone
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in 2 days
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal Contractor
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	No collection
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pucca
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 - 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Katcha
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
11. MUKTA PUKUR BUSTEE (OLD CALCUTTA)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Not prone
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in 2 days
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pucca
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 - 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Katcha

Physical Infrastructure	Status
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
12. BUSTEE NEAR PETROL PUMP	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Not Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Not Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not Connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Not prone
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a month
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	No collection
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non-Motorable Pucca
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 - 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Non-Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
13. BUSTEE NEAR N N BAGCHI ROAD	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially Connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Upto 15 days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a month
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Pucca
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 - 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Katcha
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
14. GHUSIPARA MASJID BUSTEE	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Not prone
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week

Physical Infrastructure	Status
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	No collection
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pucca
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 - 1.0 km
10.Internal Road	Katcha
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
15. BUSTEE NEAR WEST BARASAT ROAD	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Upto 15 days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pucca
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 - 1.0 km
10.Internal Road	Katcha
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

Majority of the household uses public taps for water supply. The situation of water supply in the slum is poor. There are presently two water tap only.

Sewerage and Storm Water Drains

Sewerage system is not available at Barrackpore Municipality. Drainage system as available is very poor. Disposal of storm water/ Sullage disposal drain/ culverts are insufficient. Stagnant water has been observed at many places in and around the slum.

Solid waste

At Solid Waste Management system in the slum is mainly done by the ULB. The waste which is generated is collected daily. The drains are cleared by the local people once in a week.

Roads

Approach roads to the slums are motor able but roads within slum are in dilapidated condition.

Roads in front of premises			
Motorable Pucca	Motorable Katcha	Non Motorable Pucca	Non Motorable Katcha
0%	28.52%	10.25%	28.56%

Electricity

Majority of the household (95.82%) have electricity connections, The street lights are maintained by the Municipality

Literacy level

It is observed that 152 of the population are illiterate. Literacy of the female population is less than that of the male.

Details of Social Infrastructure at a glance:

Pally Sree Bustee(Slum Code:-10027)

1. PALLY SREE BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Less than 0.5km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	Less than 1.0km
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Less than 1.0km
Private	Less than 5.0km
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	Less than 5.0km
State Government	Less than 2.0km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Less than 1.0km

1. PALLY SREE BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Urban Health Post	Less than 1.0km
Primary Health Centre	Less than 1.0km
Government Hospital	Less than 5.0km
Maternity Centre	Less than 1.0km
Private Clinic	Less than 3.0km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Less than 2.0km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Less than 5.0km
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	Less than 5.0km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	1
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	2
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

Jaffarpur Ambagan Bustee(Slum Code-10045)

2. JAFFARPUR AMBAGAN BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Less than 0.5km
Municipal Pre-school	NA

2. JAFFARPUR AMBAGAN BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Private Pre-school	Less than 3.0km
Municipal	NA
State Government	Less than 1.0km
Private	Less than 5.0km
Municipal	NA
Private	Less than 5.0km
State Government	Less than 4.0km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Less than 1.0km
Urban Health Post	Less than 0.5km
Primary Health Centre	Less than 1.0km
Government Hospital	Less than 5.0km
Maternity Centre	Less than 3.0km
Private Clinic	Less than 1.0km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Less than 1.0km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	More than 5.0km
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	More than 5.0km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	3

2. JAFFARPUR AMBAGAN BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	3
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

Bagchi Para Bustee(Slum Code-10057)

3. BAGCHI PARA BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Less than 1.0km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	Less than 3.0km
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Less than 3.0km
Private	Less than 5.0km
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	Less than 5.0km
State Government	Less than 3.0km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Less than 1.0km
Urban Health Post	Less than 1.0km
Primary Health Centre	Less than 1.0km
Government Hospital	Less than 5.0km
Maternity Centre	Less than 2.0km

3. BAGCHI PARA BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Private Clinic	Less than 2.0km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Less than 3.0km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	More than 5.0km
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	More than 5.0km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	2
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	3
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

Dhania Para Bustee(Ghosh Para)(Slum code:-10059)

4. DHANIA PARA BUSTEE(GHOSH PARA)	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Less than 0.5km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	Less than 1.0km
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Less than 1.0km
Private	Less than 5.0km

4. DHANIA PARA BUSTEE(GHOSH PARA)	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	Less than 5.0km
State Government	Less than 1.0km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Less than 1.0km
Urban Health Post	Less than 1.0km
Primary Health Centre	Less than 1.0km
Government Hospital	Less than 5.0km
Maternity Centre	Less than 3.0km
Private Clinic	Less than 1.0km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Less than 0.5km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Less than 5.0km
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	Less than 5.0km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	2
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	3
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

Joy Hind Pally Bustee(Slum code:-1061)

5. JOY HIND PALLY BUSTEE**Education & Social Infrastructure****Pre-primary School**

Anganwadi under ICDS	Less than 1.0km
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Municipal Pre-school	NA
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Private Pre-school	Less than 1.0km
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Primary School

Municipal	NA
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State Government	Less than 1.0km
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Private	Less than 5.0km
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High School

Municipal	NA
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Private	Less than 5.0km
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State Government	Less than 2.0km
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Adult Education Centre	NA
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Health Facilities	Less than 1.0km
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Urban Health Post	Less than 1.0km
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Primary Health Centre	Less than 0.5km
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Government Hospital	Less than 5.0km
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Maternity Centre	Less than 3.0km
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Private Clinic	Less than 0.5km
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Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Less than 0.5km
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Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Less than 5.0km
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Social Development/Welfare	NA
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Community Hall	NA
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Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
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Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
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Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
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5. JOY HIND PALLY BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	Less than 5.0km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	1
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	1
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

Sewli Bustee (Slum code-10062)

6. SEWLI BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Less than 1.0km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	Less than 2.0km
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Less than 0.5km
Private	Less than 5.0km
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	Less than 5.0km
State Government	Less than 0.5km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Less than 1.0km
Urban Health Post	Less than 1.0km
Primary Health Centre	Less than 1.0km

6. SEWLI BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Government Hospital	Less than 5.0km
Maternity Centre	Less than 1.0km
Private Clinic	Less than 0.5km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Less than 0.5km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Less than 5.0km
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	Less than 5.0km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	1
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	1
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

Saha Para Bustee (Slum code-10064)

7. SAHA PARA BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Less than 0.5km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	Less than 2.0km
Primary School	

7. SAHA PARA BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Less than 2.0km
Private	Less than 5.0km
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	Less than 5.0km
State Government	Less than 3.0km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Less than 2.0km
Urban Health Post	Less than 2.0km
Primary Health Centre	Less than 2.0km
Government Hospital	Less than 5.0km
Maternity Centre	Less than 5.0km
Private Clinic	Less than 2.0km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Less than 2.0km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Less than 5.0km
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	Less than 5.0km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	3
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	3
Slum-dwellers Association	NA

7. SAHA PARA BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

B.N Sarani Bustee(Slum code-10065)

8. B.N SARANI BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Less than 1.0km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	Less than 1.0km
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Less than 1.0km
Private	Less than 3.0km
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	Less than 5.0km
State Government	Less than 1.0km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Less than 2.0km
Urban Health Post	Less than 2.0km
Primary Health Centre	Less than 2.0km
Government Hospital	Less than 5.0km
Maternity Centre	Less than 5.0km
Private Clinic	Less than 3.0km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Less than 2.0km

8. B.N SARANI BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Less than 5.0km
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	4
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	5
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

Balti Bagan Bustee(Slum code-10048)

9. BALTI BAGAN BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Less than 0.5km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	Less than 1.0km
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Less than 1.0km
Private	Less than 5.0km
High School	

9. BALTI BAGAN BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Municipal	NA
Private	Less than 5.0km
State Government	Less than 1.0km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Less than 2.0km
Urban Health Post	Less than 2.0km
Primary Health Centre	Less than 1.0km
Government Hospital	Less than 3.0km
Maternity Centre	Less than 3.0km
Private Clinic	Less than 1.0km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Less than 1.0km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Less than 3.0km
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	Less than 5.0km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	3
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	5
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	0

Bachaspati Para Bustee (Slum code-10008)

10. BACHASPATI PARA BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Less than 0.5km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	Less than 1.0km
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Less than 2.0km
Private	Less than 5.0km
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	Less than 5.0km
State Government	Less than 2.0km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Less than 1.0km
Urban Health Post	Less than 1.0km
Primary Health Centre	Less than 1.0km
Government Hospital	Less than 3.0km
Maternity Centre	Less than 3.0km
Private Clinic	Less than 3.0km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Less than 1.0km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Less than 5.0km
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Less than 5.0km
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA

10. BACHASPATI PARA BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	Less than 1.0km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	12
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	15
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

Mukta Pukur Bustee(Old Calcutta) (Slum code-10102)

11. MUKTA PUKUR BUSTEE(OLD CALCUTTA)	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Less than 1.0km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	Less than 2.0km
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Less than 0.5km
Private	Less than 5.0km
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	Less than 5.0km
State Government	Less than 0.5km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Less than 1.0km
Urban Health Post	Less than 0.5km

11. MUKTA PUKUR BUSTEE(OLD CALCUTTA)	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Primary Health Centre	Less than 1.0km
Government Hospital	Less than 2.5km
Maternity Centre	Less than 2.5km
Private Clinic	Less than 1.0km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Less than 1.0km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Less than 5.0km
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Less than 3.0km
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	Less than 1.0km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	8
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	8
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

Bustee Near Petrol Pump (Slum code-10097)

12. BUSTEE NEAR PETROL PUMP	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Less than 2.0km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	Less than 1.0km

12. BUSTEE NEAR PETROL PUMP	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Less than 1.0km
Private	Less than 1.0km
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	Less than 3.0km
State Government	Less than 1.0km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Less than 1.0km
Urban Health Post	Less than 1.0km
Primary Health Centre	Less than 1.0km
Government Hospital	Less than 2.0km
Maternity Centre	Less than 1.0km
Private Clinic	Less than 1.0km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Less than 1.0km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Less than 2.0km
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	Less than 3.0km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	0
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	0

12. BUSTEE NEAR PETROL PUMP	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

Bustee Near N N Bagchi Road (Slum code-10014)

13. BUSTEE NEAR N N BAGCHI ROAD	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Less than 2.0km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	Less than 0.5km
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Less than 0.5km
Private	Less than 2.0km
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	Less than 2.0km
State Government	Less than 0.5km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Less than 1.0km
Urban Health Post	Less than 1.0km
Primary Health Centre	Less than 0.5km
Government Hospital	Less than 2.0km
Maternity Centre	Less than 2.0km
Private Clinic	Less than 1.0km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Less than 1.0km

13. BUSTEE NEAR N N BAGCHI ROAD	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Less than 1.0km
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	Less than 3.0km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	0
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	0
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

Ghusipara Masjid Bustee (Slum code-10042)

14. GHUSIPARA MASJID BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Less than 0.5km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	Less than 2.0km
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Less than 1.0km
Private	Less than 2.0km
High School	

14. GHUSIPARA MASJID BUSTEE	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Municipal	NA
Private	Less than 5.0km
State Government	Less than 5.0km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Less than 1.0km
Urban Health Post	Less than 1.0km
Primary Health Centre	Less than 1.0km
Government Hospital	Less than 5.0km
Maternity Centre	Less than 5.0km
Private Clinic	Less than 0.5km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Less than 0.5km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Less than 0.5km
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	Less than 5.0km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	3
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	3
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

Bustee Near West Barasat Road (Slum code-10092)

15. BUSTEE NEAR WEST BARASAT ROAD	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Less than 1.0km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	Less than 2.0km
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Less than 1.0km
Private	Less than 2.0km
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	Less than 3.0km
State Government	Less than 2.0km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	
Urban Health Post	Less than 0.5km
Primary Health Centre	Less than 0.5km
Government Hospital	Less than 5.0km
Maternity Centre	Less than 5.0km
Private Clinic	Less than 0.5km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Less than 1.0km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Less than 3.0km
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA

15. BUSTEE NEAR WEST BARASAT ROAD	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	Less than 3.0km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	0
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	0
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

HOUSING FOR ALL

SLUM AND NON

SLUM MAPS

OF

BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

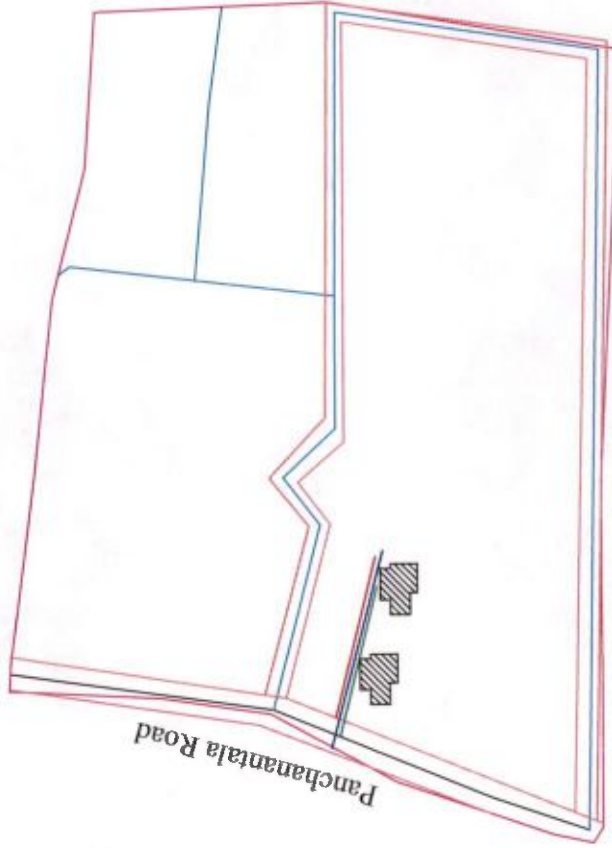
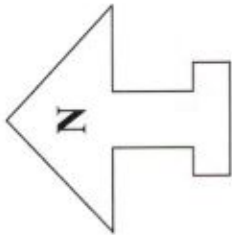
[2015 – 2016]

BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 04
PALLYSHREE BUSTEE
SLUM NO:- 10027
AREA:- 5083.47 SQM.

LEGEND

ITEMS	QTY (Proposed)	Remarks
SEMI PUCCA SYMBOL	2	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
KUTCHA SYMBOL	0	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (M)		Proposed
CONCRETE ROAD (M)	18.50	Existing
DRAINAGE (M)	19.80	Proposed
PIPE LINE	24.30	Existing
		Proposed
		Existing



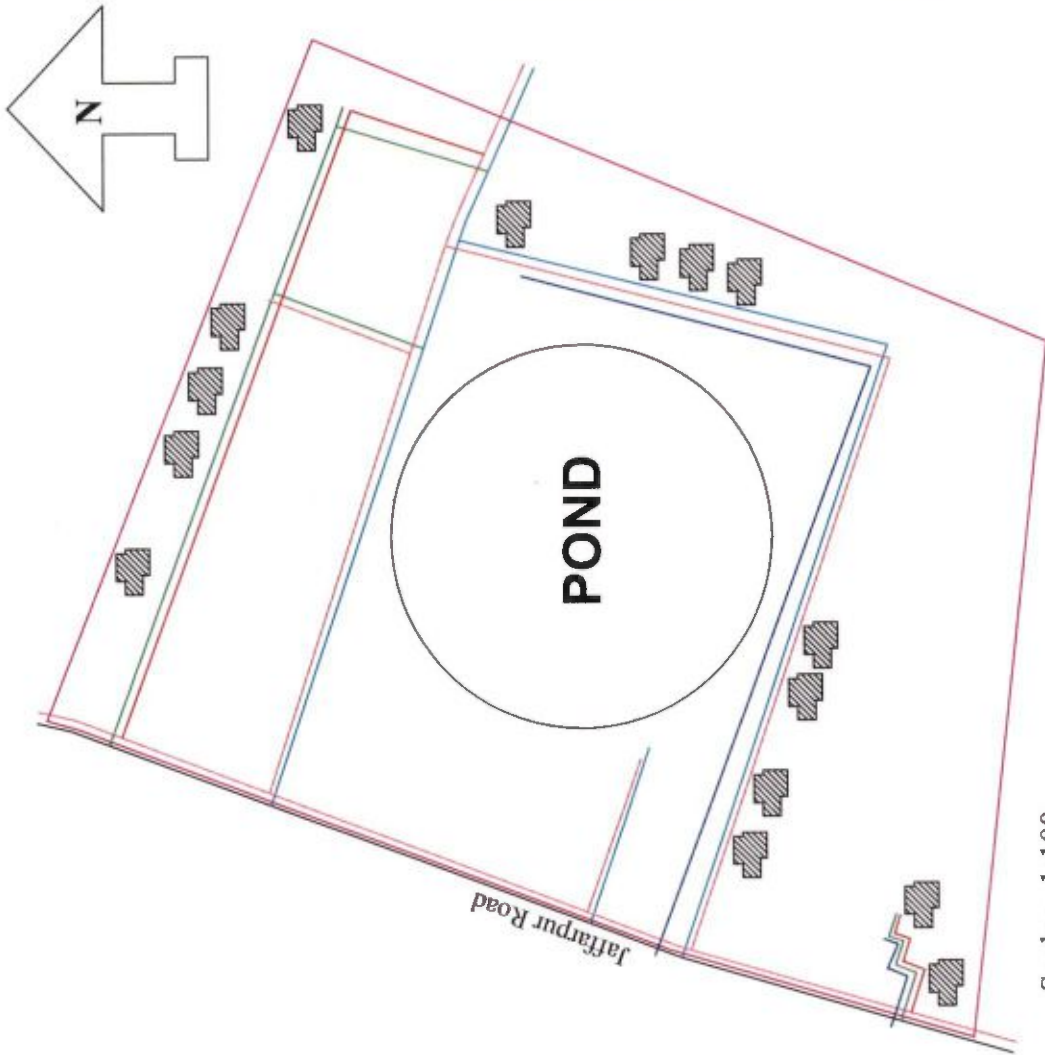
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[Signature]
 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Barrackpore Municipality

[Signature]
 Chairman
 Barrackpore Municipality

BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 05
JAFFARPUR AMBAGAN BUSTEE
SLUM NO:- 10045
AREA:- 11007.36 SQM.



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LEGEND

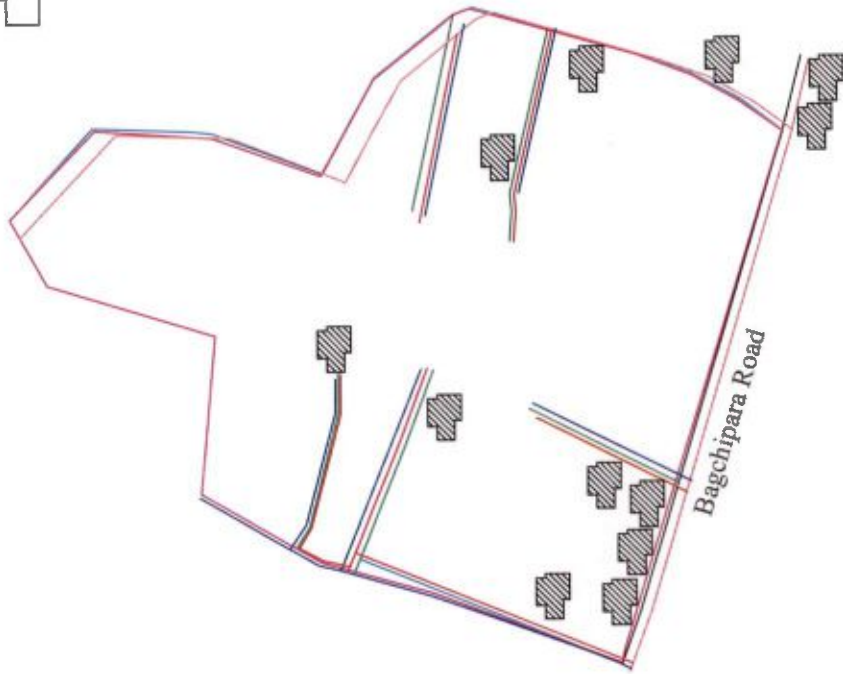
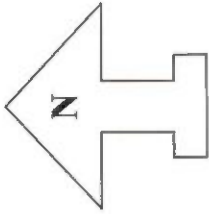
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SEMI PUCCA SYMBOL	15	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
KUTCHA SYMBOL	0	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (M)		Proposed
CONCRETE ROAD (M)	149.66	Existing
DRAINAGE (M)	123.31	Proposed
PIPE LINE	145.76	Existing

[Signature]
 Chairman
 Barrackpore Municipality

[Signature]
 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Barrackpore Municipality

BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 05
BAGCHIPARA BUSTEE
SLUM NO:- 10057
AREA:- 5048.31 SQM.



LEGEND

ITEMS	QTY (Proposed)	Remarks
SEMI PUCCA SYMBOL	12	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
KUTCHA SYMBOL	0	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (M)		Proposed
CONCRETE ROAD (M)	180.61	Existing
DRAINAGE (M)	227.00	Proposed
PIPE LINE	238.56	Existing

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Anand
 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Barrackpore Municipality

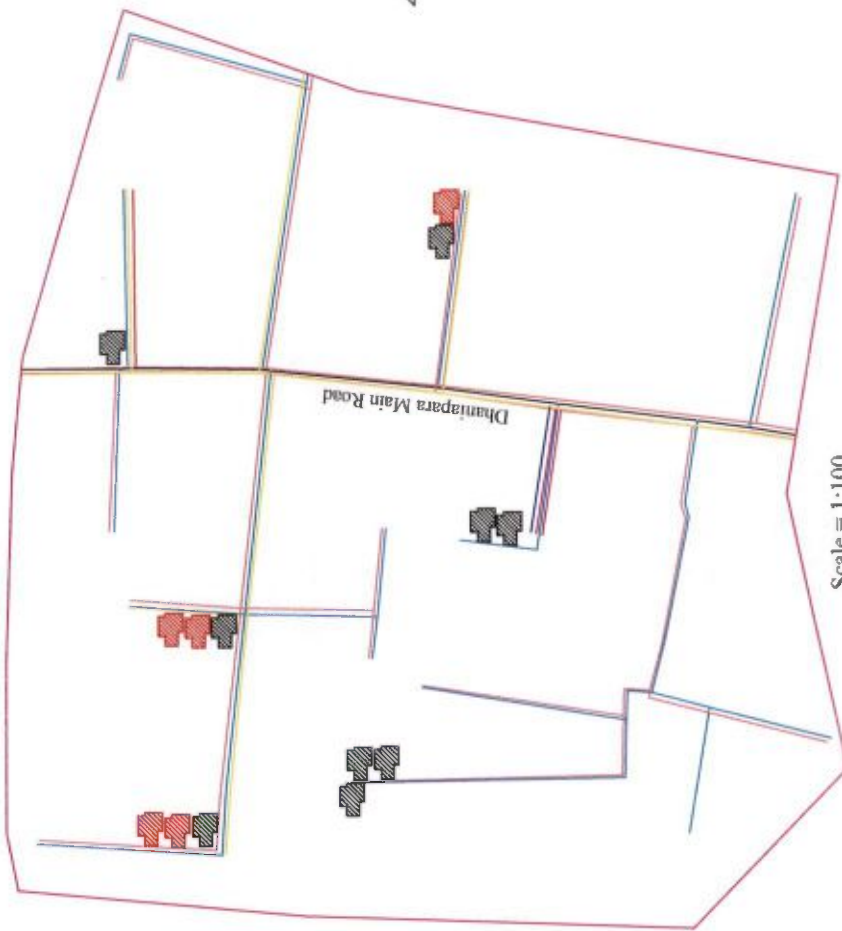
[Signature]
 Chairman
 Barrackpore Municipality

BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 06
DHANIA PARA BUSTEE (GHOSHPARA)
SLUM NO:- 10059
AREA:- 21003.27 SQM.

LEGEND

ITEMS	QTY (Proposed)	Remarks
SEMI PUCCA SYMBOL	9	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
KUTCHA SYMBOL	5	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (M)		Proposed
CONCRETE ROAD (M)	20.99	Existing
DRAINAGE (M)	32.10	Proposed
PIPE LINE	22.75	Existing



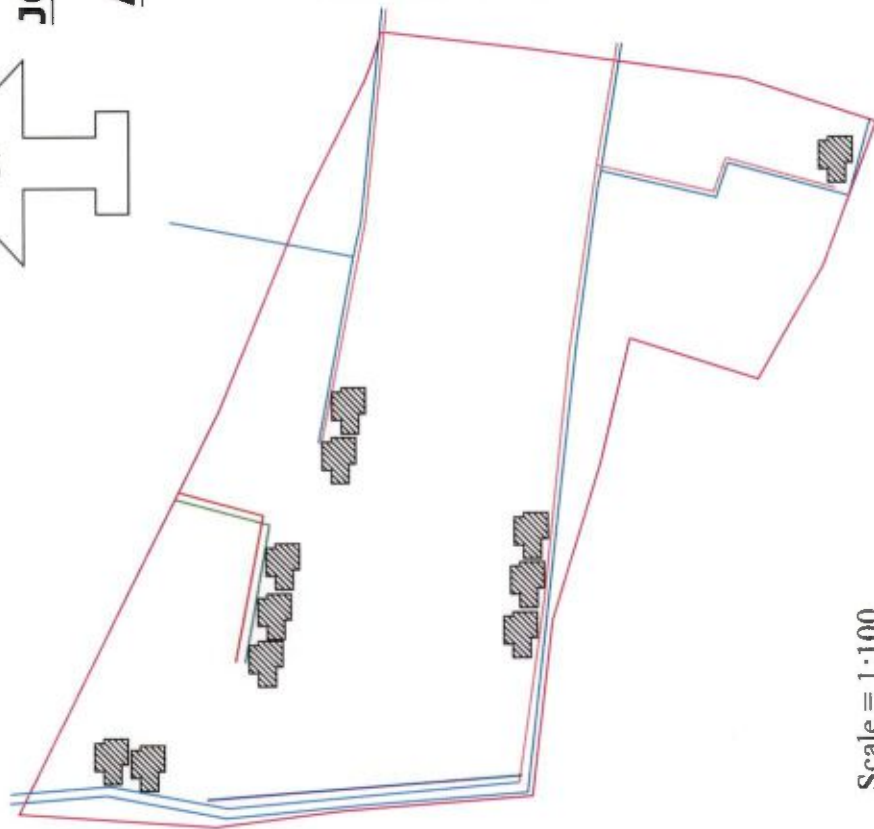
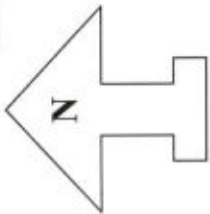
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[Signature]
 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Barrackpore Municipality

[Signature]
 Chairman
 Barrackpore Municipality

BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 06
JOHIND PALLY BUSTEE
SLUM NO:- 10061
AREA:- 6217.15 SQM.



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 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Barrackpore Municipality

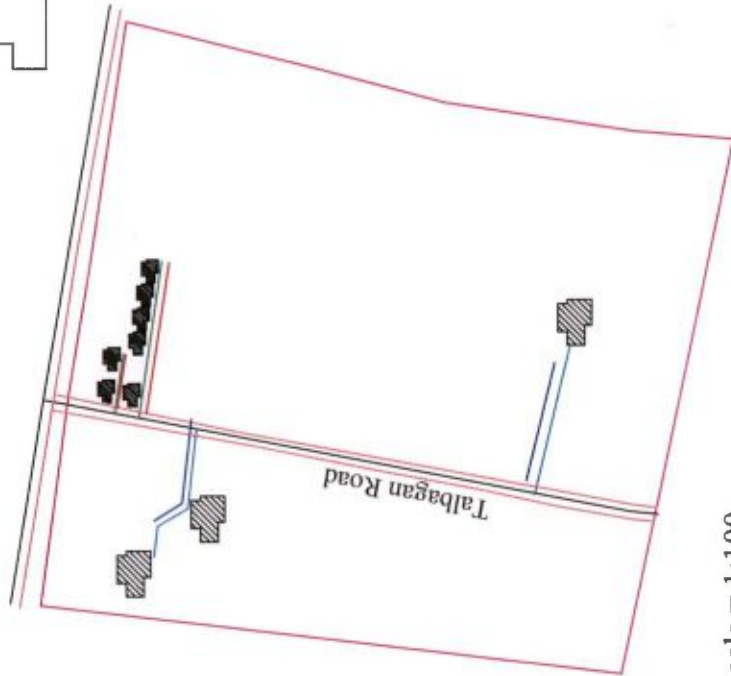
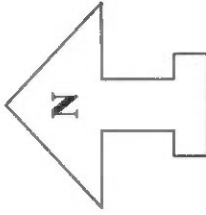
[Signature]
 Chairman
 Barrackpore Municipality

LEGEND

ITEMS		QTY (Proposed)	Remarks
SEMI PUCCA SYMBOL		12	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
KUTCHA SYMBOL		0	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (M)			Proposed
			Existing
CONCRETE ROAD (M)		31.43	Proposed
			Existing
DRAINAGE (M)		31.16	Proposed
			Existing
PIPE LINE		41.60	Proposed
			Existing

BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 07
SEWLI BUSTEE
SLUM NO:-10062
AREA:- 5864.12 SQM.



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[Signature]
 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Barrackpore Municipality

[Signature]
 Chairman
 Barrackpore Municipality











LEGEND

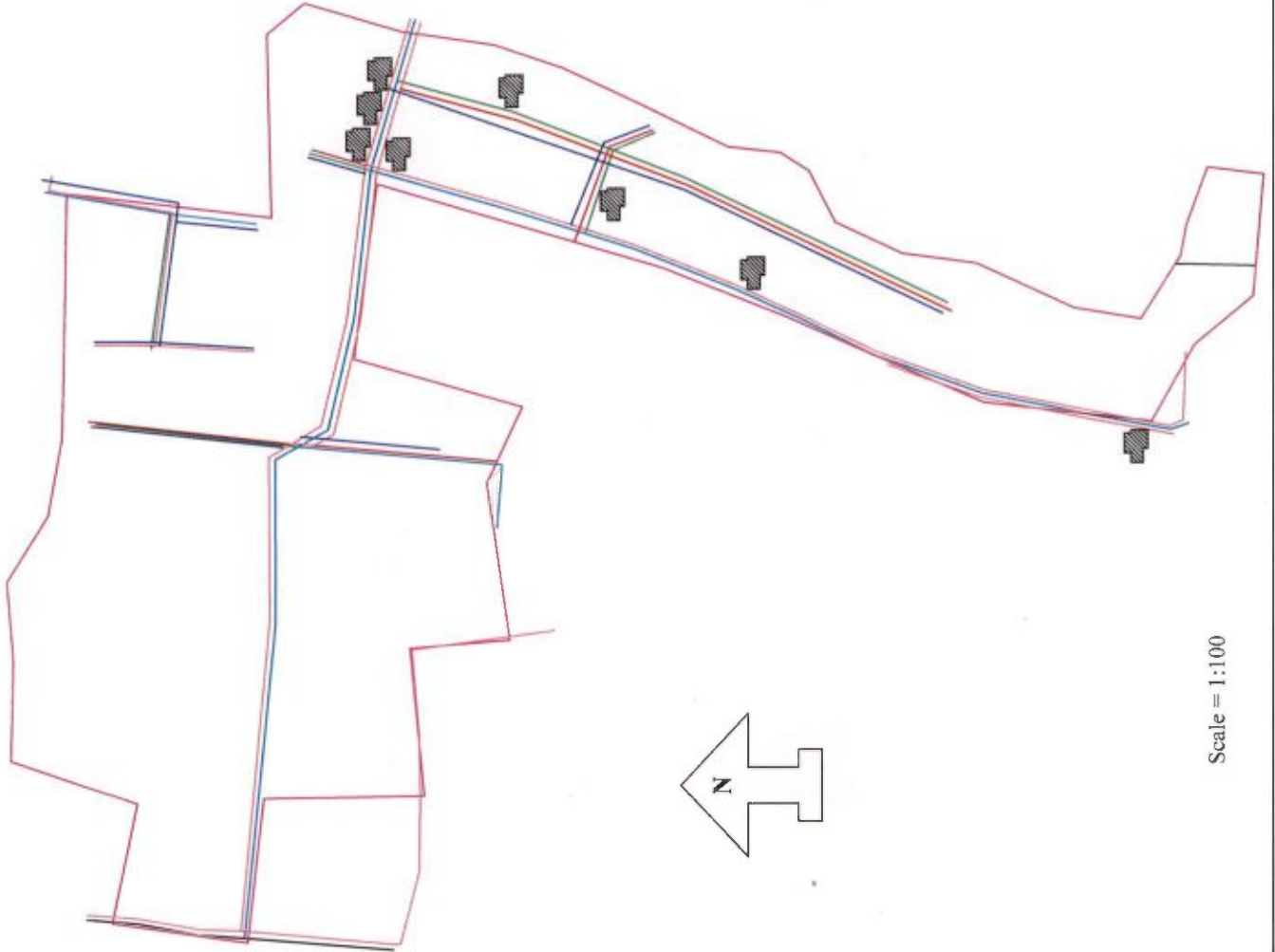
ITEMS	QTY (Proposed)	Remarks
SEMI PUCCA SYMBOL	9	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
KUTCHA SYMBOL	0	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (M)		Proposed
CONCRETE ROAD (M)	28.99	Existing
DRAINAGE (M)	29.83	Proposed
PIPE LINE	31.20	Existing

BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 08
SAHA PARA BUSTEE
SLUM NO:- 10064
AREA:- 13999.03 SQM.

LEGEND

ITEMS		QTY (Proposed)	Remarks
SEMI PUCCA SYMBOL		8	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
KUTCHA SYMBOL		0	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (M)			Proposed
			Existing
CONCRETE ROAD (M)		205.23	Proposed
			Existing
DRAINAGE (M)		252.43	Proposed
			Existing
PIPE LINE		336.07	Proposed
			Existing



Sub-Asst Engineer
 Barrackpore Municipality

Chairman
 Barrackpore Municipality

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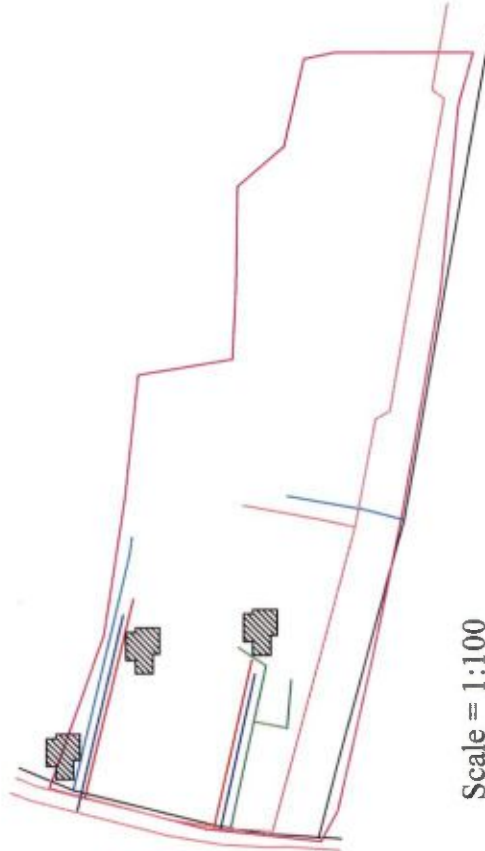
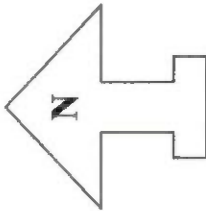
BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 08

B.N. SARANI BUSTEE

SLUM NO:- 10065

AREA:- 3289.66 SQM.



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[Signature]
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Barrackpore Municipality

[Signature]
Chairman
Barrackpore Municipality

LEGEND

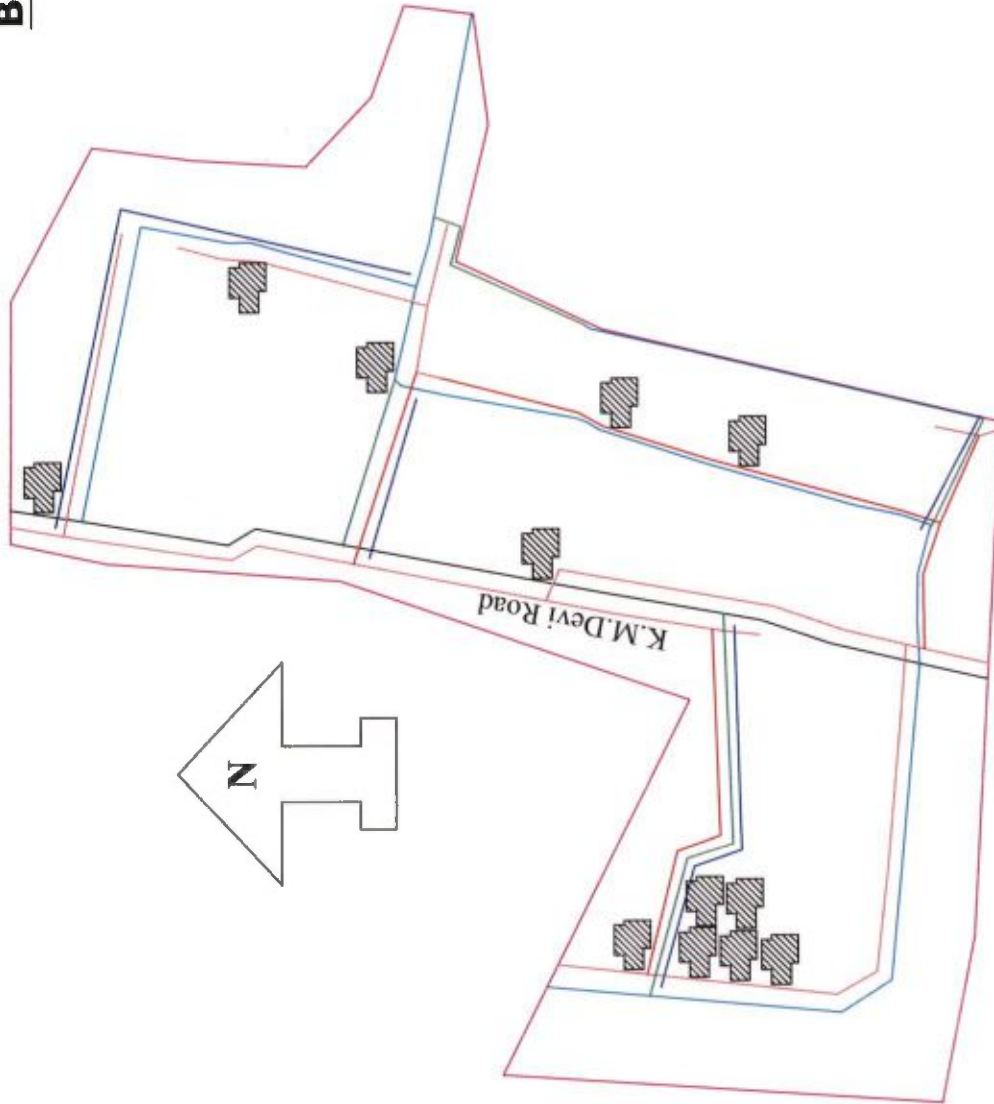
ITEMS	QTY (Proposed)	Remarks
SEMI PUCCA SYMBOL	3	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
KUTCHA SYMBOL	0	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (M)		Proposed
CONCRETE ROAD (M)	37.42	Existing
DRAINAGE (M)	49.91	Proposed
PIPE LINE	47.49	Existing
		Proposed
		Existing

BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 12
BALTIBAGAN ROAD
SLUM NO:- 10048
AREA:- 7731.78 SQM.

LEGEND

ITEMS	QTY (Proposed)	Remarks
SEMI PUCCA SYMBOL	12	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
KUTCHA SYMBOL	0	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (M)		Proposed
CONCRETE ROAD (M)	112.47	Existing
DRAINAGE (M)	161.27	Proposed
PIPE LINE	159.51	Existing
		Proposed
		Existing



Scale = 1:100

[Signature]
 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Barrackpore Municipality

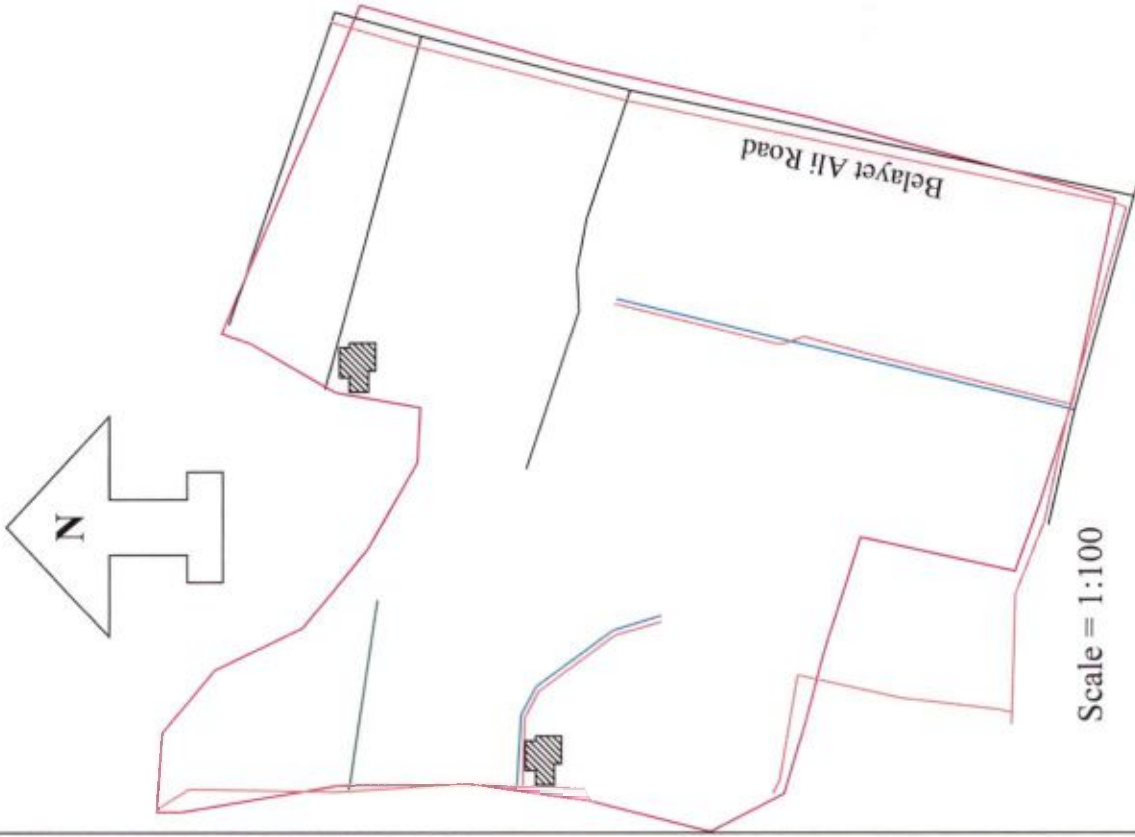
[Signature]
 Chairman
 Barrackpore Municipality

BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 13
BACHASPATI PARA BUSTEE
SLUM NO:- 10008
AREA:- 7413.75 SQM.

LEGEND

ITEMS	QTY (Proposed)	Remarks
SEMI PUCCA SYMBOL	2	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
KUTCHA SYMBOL	0	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (M)		Proposed
CONCRETE ROAD (M)	117.72	Proposed
DRAINAGE (M)	120.77	Proposed
PIPE LINE	147.56	Proposed
		Existing



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[Signature]
 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Barrackpore Municipality

[Signature]
 Chairman
 Barrackpore Municipality

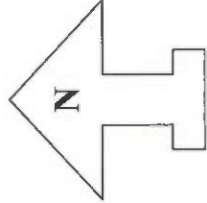
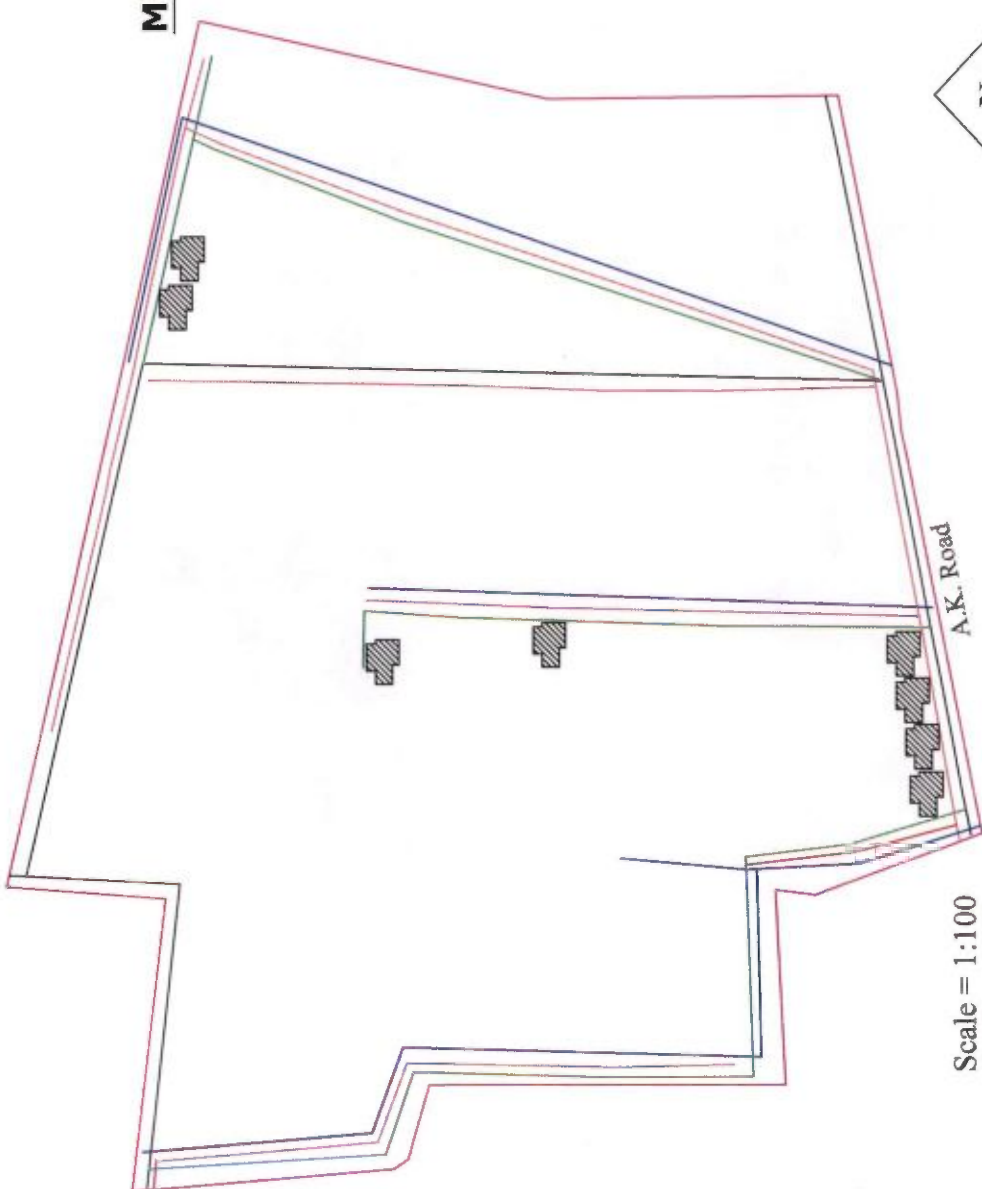
BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 14
MUKTAPUKUR BUSTEE (O.C. ROAD)

SLUM NO:- 10102
AREA:- 14983.04 SQM.

LEGEND

ITEMS	QTY (Proposed)	Remarks
SEMI PUCCA SYMBOL	8	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
KUTCHA SYMBOL	0	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (M)		Proposed
CONCRETE ROAD (M)	346.25	Existing
DRAINAGE (M)	28.99	Proposed
PIPE LINE	381.68	Existing



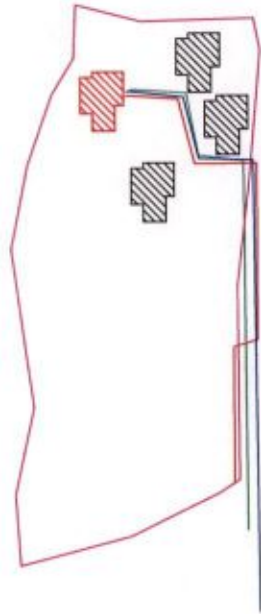
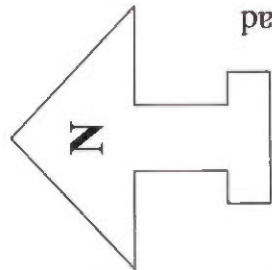
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[Signature]
 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Barrackpore Municipality

[Signature]
 Chairman
 Barrackpore Municipality

BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 22
BUSTEE NEAE PETROL PUMP
SLUM NO:-10097
AREA:- 1148.55 SQM.



Scale = 1:100

Arudu
 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Barrackpore Municipality

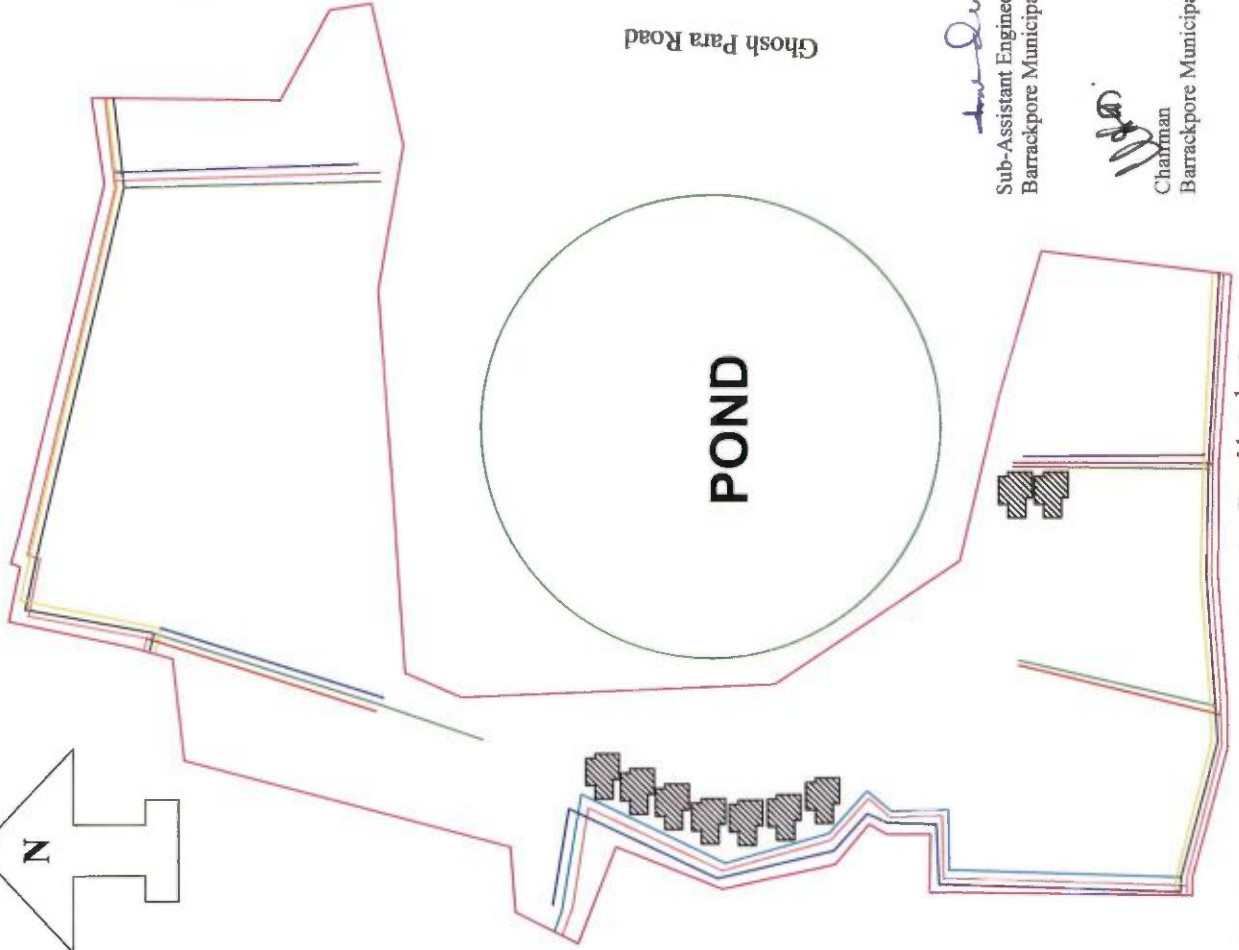
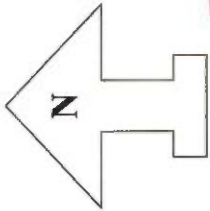
[Signature]
 Chairman
 Barrackpore Municipality

LEGEND

ITEMS	QTY (Proposed)	Remarks
SEMI PUCCA SYMBOL	3	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
KUTCHA SYMBOL	1	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (M)		Proposed
CONCRETE ROAD (M)	54.42	Existing
DRAINAGE (M)	48.64	Proposed
PIPE LINE	64.86	Existing
		Proposed
		Existing

BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 23
BUSTEE NEAR N.N. BAGCHI ROAD
SLUM NO:- 10014
AREA:- 8487.13 SQM.













[Signature]
 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Barrackpore Municipality

[Signature]
 Chairman
 Barrackpore Municipality

Scale = 1:100 S.N. Banerjee Road bye lane

LEGEND

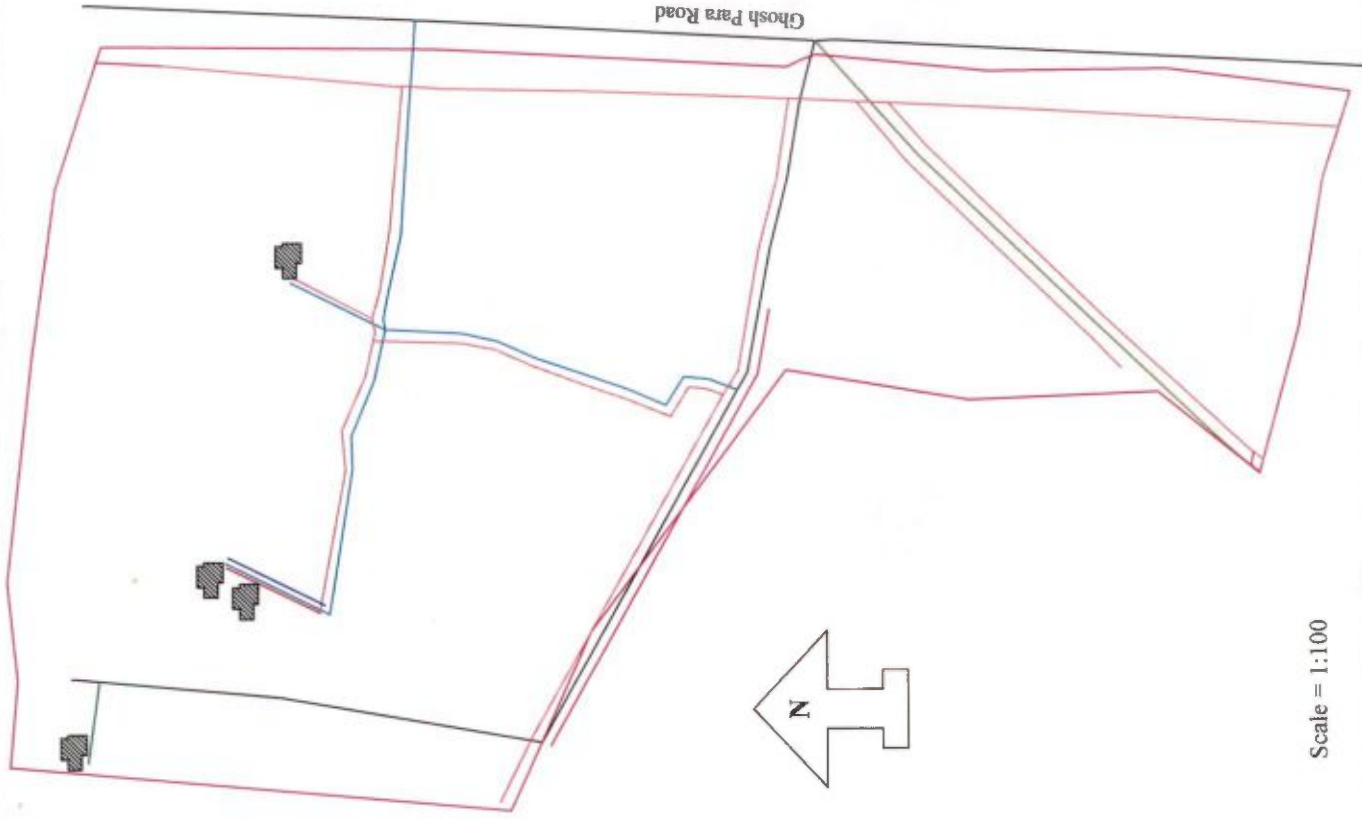
ITEMS	QTY (Proposed)	Remarks
SEMI PUCCA SYMBOL 	9	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
KUTCHA SYMBOL 	0	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (M) 		Proposed
CONCRETE ROAD (M) 		Existing
DRAINAGE (M) 	132.29	Proposed
DRAINAGE (M) 		Existing
DRAINAGE (M) 	85.59	Proposed
DRAINAGE (M) 		Existing
PIPE LINE 	203.16	Proposed
PIPE LINE 		Existing

BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 24
GHOSHI PARA MASJID BUSTEE
SLUM NO:-10042
AREA:- 19635.48 SQM.

LEGEND

ITEMS	QTY (Proposed)	Remarks
SEMI PUCCA SYMBOL	4	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
KUTCHA SYMBOL	0	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (M)		Proposed
CONCRETE ROAD (M)	14.11	Existing
DRAINAGE (M)	17.78	Proposed
PIPE LINE	18.50	Existing



Sub-Assistant Engineer
Barrackpore Municipality

Chairman
Barrackpore Municipality

Scale = 1:100

BARRACKPORE MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 24

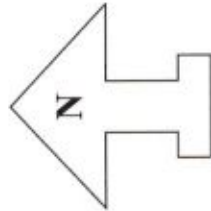
BUSTEE NEAR WEST BARASAT ROAD

SLUM NO:- 10092

AREA:- 14885.83 SQM.


 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Barrackpore Municipality


 Chairman
 Barrackpore Municipality



Scale = 1:100

Ghosh Para Road

LEGEND

ITEMS	QTY (Proposed)	Remarks
SEMI PUCCA SYMBOL	1	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
KUTCHA SYMBOL	0	DWELLING HOUSE (NOS)
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (M)		Proposed
CONCRETE ROAD (M)	32.18	Existing
DRAINAGE (M)	32.25	Proposed
PIPE LINE	26.93	Existing

МАР

МАР

The Supply Demand Gap and Requirements

Particulars	Requirements
--------------------	---------------------

Housing: Dwelling Unit provision for Households with standard provisions:

- 1 Multipurpose Room
- 1 Bed Room
- 1 Kitchen
- 1 Toilet
- 1 W.C

Physical Infrastructure Requirement: Standard Infrastructure Provision for

- Water Supply
- Drainage
- Roads
- Electricity

Project Development Option

In-situ redevelopment and whole of the project will be addressed in the project

Proposed Development

Based on preliminary understanding, the following components are being proposed

- Housing Units [Single storied in situ].
- Standard Physical Infrastructure to be provided in the form of Circulation of Water Supply Drainage, Roads and Electricity

Innovations proposed in Project Planning

Background

Housing activities are known to have the capacity to play a significant role in social-economic development, because they help not only in creation of shelter for the people by also in generating employment opportunities for a large variety skilled and unskilled work force which is a prerequisite for growth and development of settlement. A considerable section of the people without land are in a still worse position as housing schemes for the poor have hither to been targeted on paper but not applied in practice. Both the serviced land and shelter have become beyond the reach for half of the population-hence formation of slums, encroachments, informal colonies and unauthorized constructions. No land is earmarked for Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups in Master Plan. The population density norms are required to re-look to enable better utilization of valuable land, as certain areas in the city. This growing slum population and the lack of basic facilities like water and sanitation will badly impact on overall development and prosperity of urban centres like Municipality.

To overcome the existing situation and to promote planned development the following innovative strategies can be adopted for the improvement of the city.

- To ensure that housing, along with the supporting services is treated as a priority and at par with the infrastructure sector.
- Forging strong partnerships between private, public, and cooperative sectors to enhance the capacity of the construction industry.
- Organizing public consultations to meet the special needs of slum dwellers.
- Promotion of livelihood for the slum dwellers.

Financial Implementation:

Beneficiary led Participation: implies development of housing by involvement of Beneficiary

Tasks:

- Composition of beneficiaries and organizing the area meetings.
- Involvement of community and sustainable livelihood framework (SLF) in decision making and prioritization of needs of the slum.
- Understating of Social-economic profile

Post Project Monitoring

A Monitoring & Evaluation team has to be formed to know the post project impact on the slums and to document the best practices.

Physical Infrastructure

Background

The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India has released the report of a nation-wide survey carried out by it during July 2008 to June 2009 (65th round) on the condition of urban slums.

The aim of the survey was to collect information on the present condition of the slums and on recent changes, if any, in the condition of facilities available therein. Both 'notified slums' – areas notified as slums by the municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities – and non-notified slums were surveyed – a non-notified slum being any compact urban area with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions. The present report gives the condition of urban slums, covering ownership, area type, structure, road within and approaching the slum, living facilities like electricity, drinking water, latrine, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, and distance of slums from the nearest primary school and government hospital/health centre. It also estimates the proportion of slums where certain specific facilities have improved/ deteriorated over the five years preceding the date of survey.

Comprehensive data on this subject was last collected by NSSO in its 58th round (July - December

2002). The present report provides key indicators from the 58th round as well, for comparison. Some important findings of the survey are given below.

- About 49 thousand slums were estimated to be in existence in urban India in 2008-09, 24% of them were located along *nallahs* and drains and 12% along railway lines.
- About 57% of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies, state government, etc.

- In 64% of notified slums, a majority of the dwellings were pucca, the corresponding percentage for the non-notified ones being 50%.
- For 95% slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or tube wells.

- Only 1% notified and 7% non-notified slums did not have electricity connection.

- About 78% of notified slums and 57% of the non-notified slums had a pucca road inside the slum.
- About 73% notified and 58% non-notified slums had a motorable approach road.

- About 48% of the slums were usually affected by water logging during monsoon – 32% with inside of slum waterlogged as well as approach road to the slum, 7% where the slum was waterlogged but not the approach road, and 9% where only the approach road was waterlogged in the monsoon.
- The sanitary conditions in the slums in terms of latrine facility during 2008-09 showed considerable improvement since 2002. Latrines with septic tanks (or similar facility) were available in 68% notified and 47% non-notified slums (up from 66% and 35% respectively in 2002). At the other extreme, 10% notified and 20% non-notified slums (down from 17% and 51% in 2002) did not have any latrine facility at all.

- About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any drainage facility. The corresponding proportions in 2002 had been 15% for notified and 44% for non-notified slums. Underground drainage systems or drainage systems constructed of pucca materials existed in about 39% notified slums (25% in 2002) and 24% non-notified slums (13% in 2002).
- Underground sewerage existed in about 33% notified slums (30% in 2002) and 19% non-notified slums (15% in 2002).
- Government agencies were collecting garbage from 75% notified and 55% non-notified slums.

Among these slums, garbage was collected at least once in 7 days in 93% notified and 92% non-notified slums. About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any regular mechanism for garbage disposal.

- Over the last five years, facilities had improved in about 50% of notified slums in terms of roads (both within-slum road and approach road) and water supply. The incidence of deterioration of any of the existing facilities in notified slums during the last five years was quite low (about 6% or below).
- In case of most slum facilities – sewerage and medical facilities being exceptions – the facility

was reported to have improved during the last five years in more than 20% of non-notified slums. Deterioration of any of the existing facilities in non-notified slums, like notified slums, was rare (about 9% or below).

- Facilities such as street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and medical facilities were each reported by more than 10% of notified slums to be non-existent both at the time of survey and five years earlier. In case of non-notified slums, facilities like street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and garbage disposal were each reported by more than 20% of the slums to be non-existent, both during the survey and five years earlier.
- Where improvement had been brought about during the last 5 years, it was due to the

Government's efforts in about 80-90% of slums, both notified as well as non-notified and for all the facilities. Improvement in educational facilities at primary level was attributed to NGOs in 13% of the notified slums where such improvement was reported. NGOs were also found to have played a role in the improvement of latrine and sewerage system in non-notified slums.

Topographical survey and GIS mapping

The preparation of base map of Wood Industries slum has been prepared with Global Positioning Stations (GPS) and temporary Benchmarks (TBM) for Georeferencing and accurately locating the slum. These points have been selected and located at well defined locations on the ground after discussion with the ULB officials. The existing topographical features have been represented to the actual terrestrial position.

Based on the Total Station survey and Socio-economic survey GIS based thematic maps were generated. This helped in accurate representation of the ground scenario with that of the socio-economic conditions of the people. The following GIS maps were generated for inclusive planning:

- Map showing existing Land use Map
- Map showing Household Size
- Map showing House Type/Structure, Flooring, Cooking
- Map showing Minority Status
- Map showing existing toilet facility
- Map showing existing road type in front of house
- Map showing existing source of drinking water
- Map showing existing source of house lighting

Water Supply

Proposal Rationale

Water and poverty are inextricably linked. Poor access to water and insufficient sanitation affect the health of the poor, their food security, and their prospects for making a living especially for vulnerable groups, such as children, the elderly, and women in general. Safe and adequate quantities of water and food security are recognized as preconditions for an acceptable development standard.

In almost whole of Asia and the Pacific region - home to nearly 900 million of the world's poorest people - one in three people does not have safe drinking water and one in two lacks adequate sanitation. Water is a critical resource for the poor and plays a key role in many aspects of their livelihoods.

Poor people depend on or are affected by water resources in four key ways:

- As direct inputs into production**
- For health, welfare, and food security**
- For ecosystems viability**
- For combating water-related hazards**

Keeping the above in mind, a water scheme for the urban poor needs to be drawn up which shall **Improved Access to Quality Water Services and also** build up institutions accessible to the poor that can efficiently manage water resources. These institutions need to be responsive to the poor and should have an adequate opportunity for the poor to raise their views.

The management of water resources must take place within the wider ecosystems context, and all actions should be based on an understanding of the flows of water resources within river basins and how they affect the poor.

In view of this, the water scheme needs to take into account the following broad objectives:

- To provide adequate Treated Water**
- To ensure access for the Urban poor**
- To develop institutional framework taking into account the requirements of the Urban Poor**

Outcome

Water is a basic requirement of life. Absence of adequate water is a major issue for health as well as comfort for the poor. With the implementation of the project, the slum dwellers will have access to safe drinking water, which will greatly help their personal health, and hygiene. Quality of life would improve significantly and the multiplier effect due to this investment would reap significant benefit to the economy of this region within a considerable short period of time.

Water supply includes sources of supply, features of collection and distribution system, water demand and availability, quality of surface and groundwater source, reuse and recycling of water including conservation of water at the household level. The endeavour for all the proposals is to optimize the total cost of the system.

Assessment of Overall State of Infrastructure

In line with the City Development Plan for Kolkata Metropolitan Area (Pg 11-28), it has been resolved that the entire KMA are will be switched over to surface water.

The following norms have been fixed for the region:

- Kolkata Municipal Corporation Area** 200 lpcd
- Howrah Municipal Corporation Area** 150 lpcd
- Municipal & Non-Municipal Area** 135 lpcd

Previously the area was largely dependent on ground water. The status of ground water availability is as follows:

Keeping in mind the reduced rate of aquifer, traces of Arsenic Contamination and presence of Iron on the water, it has been decided to switch over to surface water from River Damodar.

Accordingly, the plant design is adequate to cater to the future requirement of the entire region and no augmentation of supply is required for the present project

Situation Appraisal & Key Intervention for Identified Slum

Presently accessibility to water supply facilities in the slum pocket is inadequate. The major source of water is from the common tap water available in the slums. The slum is partially connected to the municipal water supply main.

It is now proposed that water pipeline shall be provided in each household with requisite number of taps, as computed during the survey as felt needs shall be provided under this Project. However, considering that the houses are being provided with water, the provisions of multiple taps have not been encouraged and kept to the minimal level.

Design of distribution system was carried out on the following basis:

- Population projection
- Project horizon years
- Design period for various project components
- Per capita water supply
- Factors affecting consumption
- Existing water supplies
- Pipeline pressure requirement
- Supply of water on 24 x 7 basis
- Economical size of conveying main
- Choice of pipe materials
- Peak factor
- Residual pressure
- Hydraulic zoning

Design Period for various Project Components

Water supply projects are designed normally to meet the requirements over a period of 30 years after their completion. The time lag between design and completion of the project should also be taken into account which should not exceed two to five years depending on the size of the project. CPHEEO guidelines have been followed has suggested the design period for various water supply components.

Service Plan

The pipelines needs to be regularly and kept in full working conditions. It is proposed that operation and maintenance of these pipelines and other assets be done in conjunction with the maintenance programme of the Municipal Corporation. The Bustee Working Committee shall be the first level of responsibility for ensuring that the pipelines etc are kept in good order. The overall operation and maintenance shall be carried out by the project cell of the Municipal Corporation.

Proposed Interventions

According to the above, the water supply design requirement for Municipality has been fixed at 135 lpcd (Domestic Requirement) + 15% (head loss) + $100 \times (p^{0.5}) = 163.25$ lpcd (approx).

There is existing water supply scheme which has the capacity for meeting the requirement. Thus there is no additional requirement of any reservoir. There are street stand posts for the slum proposed. But to achieve house connection at slum 100 mm dia. DI pipes are proposed.

The details of water supply lines provide are as follow:

Transmission of Water

Barrackpore Municipality has water supply through ESR having (24x7) water supply. For the proposed multi-storied buildings sump and pump with OHR is provided for each building. The water supply network for this slum will be connected to the citywide water supply network.

Water supply system broadly involves transmission of water from the water supply main to the area of consumption normally through pipelines. Pipelines normally follow the profile of the ground surface quite closely, normally at 1 metre below ground.

Following design criteria are adopted for this project:

- Gravity pipelines have to be laid below the hydraulic gradient.
- Pipes are of Ductile Iron, Mild steel, GRP, HDPE, uPVC, Plastic etc.
- The design of water supply conduits is dependent on pipe friction, available head, velocity allowable, etc.
- Minimum sizes of 100mm for towns having population up to 50,000 and 150mm for those above 50,000 are recommended.
- There are a number of formulae available for use in calculating the velocity of flow. However,
- Hazen William's formula for pressure conduits and Manning's formula for free flow conduits are popularly used.

Drainage and Solid waste management

Proposal Rationale

The status of adequate Drainage has a close and direct link with environment, water supply and its cleanliness, health and hygiene. The problem of adequate drainage associated with steep influx of population in urban areas, therefore needs to be addressed forth with, debated and deliberated at length, by the policy planners for the development of urban/city areas. Inadequate Drainage results in accumulation of stagnant water and is a major health hazard for the people living in the region.

In the slums there is no proper drainage system and hence stagnation of water is a common occurrence for the slums. In order to improve the situation, there is a need for constructing pucca drains, which will dispose of the stagnant water to the main drains.

Outcome

The proposed drainage system by means of construction of new drains and improvement of existing will help to provide relief to the slum dwellers by means of efficient and effective disposal of storm water through the outfall channels. The outcome of this scheme will by and large enhance the quality of civic life by way of promotion and safeguarding the public health and environmental pollution.

Assessment Overall State of Infrastructure

One of the priority area identified for Wood Industries slum has been absence of adequate drainage. Most of the drainage is kutchra and inadequate for covering the slums which had led to water logging

which in turn affected the environment and health of the people on an overall basis.

As mentioned above poor drainage system and consequently chronic water logging are the major issues of concern. There is hardly any pucca drain. The state of drain also affects the condition of the road.

Though there are storm water drains on the main road around the slums, but there is no systematic connection with the internal areas of the slum, thereby leading to acute water logging within the slum. It is worth mentioning that apart from lack of drainage network in several slum pockets, major challenge lies with its maintenance. In numerous cases drains in slums get choked due to improper disposing of solid waste and other hazardous materials into the existing drains.

Situation gets beyond control particularly during monsoon season like July and August. Accumulated water causes to generate public health problems. Haphazard growth and settlement in the slum area has blocked the natural drainage courses, which in turn causes water logging and stagnation in different parts of the slum.

Proposed Interventions

It is thus proposed to have an integrated drainage programme covering the slum pocket. The programme shall envisage construction of pucca drain throughout the road length and installing a maintenance programme to ensure that the drains are kept free from clogging from plastics and other materials. Depending on the availability of space and requirement, a sections have been designed, Designs of which have been provided in the relevant sections.

Road Infrastructure

Proposal Rationale

A key component of the Proposal is a focused initiative to provide strong connectivity and provision of movement in the slums. This will enable the poor people to benefit from greater mobility and would increase their employment opportunities, open up trading and marketing of products, and important improve access to health, education, and other social services.

Roads in the slum are highly undeveloped and ill maintained. Poor roads are strong barrier to the development of the slums. Poor road condition and absence of road facility in several slums makes life difficult for all slum dwellers, especially, women and children. It also hampers prompt movement of sick; particularly those who require urgent medical attention. Lack of maintenance, coupled with poor drainage makes life even worse during monsoon season. Road are rarely re-built or re-paired periodically due to several reason. Provision of basic quality road is thus an important element of slum development. The existing road network system of the slum has become inadequate to cope up with the present and ever increasing needs. In order to bear the additional pressure due to enhanced civic, economic and commercial activities of the slum, existing road network system in several places are required either to be up-graded or widened and new roads are also be constructed in a number of places where the network is inadequate.

Proposed status and strategy

The existing condition of the road is poor and cause great hardship to the slum dwellers particularly women and children. The existing roads in the slum areas are predominantly made of brick pavement. These roads are substantially worn out. The lane roads are Kutchra roads. These roads are highly vulnerable and are in a poor condition particularly in rainy season

One of the major issues is absence of proper maintenance. In view of this it is proposed that the entire road network is to be converted to concrete pavement as concrete pavements are durable and easy to maintain.

The Road needs to be maintained. It is proposed that operation and maintenance and servicing of these roads be done by the Municipality. The Bustee Working Committee shall be the first level of responsibility for ensuring that the pipelines etc. are kept in good order. The project cell of the Municipal Corporation shall carry out the overall operation and maintenance.

Proposed Intervention

All the proposed roads are rigid pavement-cement concrete roads. Rigid pavements are those which possess noteworthy flexural strength. The concrete pavement slab can very well serve as a wearing surface as well as effective base course. Therefore usually rigid pavement structure consists of a cement concrete slab, below which a granular base or sub base course may be provided. Rigid pavements are generally designed and the stresses are analyzed using elastic theory, assuming pavement as an elastic plate resting over elastic or a viscous foundation.

Construction of granular sub-base (GSB) 200 mm thick. Construction of 150 mm thick cement concrete pavement, as per Clause 1501.2.2 M30 (Grade), as per drawing and Technical Specification Clause 1501.

Outcome

After successful implementation of the scheme the slum dwellers will have facilities like pre-school education, adult education, non-formal education and social, recreational activities in the slum area. The community centres would provide the people to gather in, to meet and discuss their problems. It is not just a physical location but a space; where poor people could own, develop their thoughts and also could contribute their own skill and labour to make their dream come true. It will also provide the Municipal Corporation in networking with the urban poor communities in order to exchange information and views.

Proposed Intervention

In view of the above, it is proposed that a Community Centre is established to cater the slum population. For community development a community centre is proposed. The one storied community centre has total plinth area of 223.4 sq m.

There will be Multipurpose hall which may be used as skill development centres or livelihood centre, health centres and Crèche are provided.

The Community Centres act mainly as a supporting unit for livelihood and for revenue generation for O&M.

Materials of construction:

- PCC (1:3:6) for foundation
- RCC M-20 for substructure & superstructure (Column, Beam, Slab)
- HYSD Steel
- 1st Class Brick Masonry
- 1:6 (Cement: Sand) plaster – 10 mm on soffit of beam & slab, 15 mm on internal walls & 20 mm on external walls
- IPS flooring

Definition of Slum for Housing

Different definitions of a slum exist in different statutes and in urban poverty literature. For the purpose of HOUSING SCHEME, it is proposed to adopt the definition given in the 2001 Census, which is as follows:

- a. All areas notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act;
- b. All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration, which have not been formally notified as slum under any Act;

'Slum' or 'Slum Area' – is a compact settlement of at least 20 households (For NE & Special Category States it is 10-15 households) with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions.

Situation Appraisal

The people living in the slums mostly have kutcha and semi-pucca housing. In certain cases where pucca housing is available, they are usually in dilapidated condition. The kutcha houses are in very poor condition and require extensive repairs. Most of the houses have tiles on roof. While during the survey some of the houses have been noted to be in average condition, the quality of these houses is also speedily deteriorating.

Proposed Intervention

In line with the vision to **'housing for all'**, an integrated housing programme is proposed to be implemented. The target will be all the slum dwellers in the pocket. In situ single dwelling units are proposed.

Building type	Number of DU
In situ single Unit	2015 within 15 slums

Building Plan

The buildings are proposed to cover an area of approximate 32 Sq.mt along with provision of 2 rooms, kitchen and sanitation facility. The layout, size and type design of housing dwelling units depends on the local conditions and the preferences of the beneficiary. The houses, has been designed in accordance with the desire of the beneficiaries, keeping in view the climatic conditions and the need to provide ample space, kitchen, ventilation, sanitary facilities, etc. and the community perceptions, preferences and cultural attitudes.

In line with the scheme, carpet area of the house will be not less than 25 sq. mts and preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet should be constructed.

Building material

- PCC (1:3:6) for foundation

- RCC M-20 for substructure & superstructure (Column, Beam, Slab)
- HYSD Steel
- 1st class Brick Masonry
- 1:6 (Cement: Sand) plaster – 10 mm on soffit of beam & slab, 15 mm on internal walls & 20 mm on external walls
- IPS flooring

Structural Design

- Following are the general considerations in the analysis/design.
- For all structural elements, M20 grade concrete and Fe 415 grade of steel is used.
- Plinth beams passing through columns are provided as tie beams.
- Pedestals are proposed up to ground level.
- Beam Centre-line dimensions are followed for analysis and design.
- For all the building, walls of 250 mm and 125mm thick with 20 mm External plaster and 12 mm thick internal plaster are considered.
- Seismic loads are considered acting in the horizontal direction along either of the two principal directions.

Design data

- Live load: 2.0 kN/m² at typical floor
- 1.5 kN/m² on terrace (With Access) : 0.75 kN/m² on terrace (without Access)
- Floor finish 50mm (0.05*24) = : 1.2 kN/m²
- Ceiling plaster 12mm (0.012*20.8) : 0.25 kN/m²
- Partition walls (Wherever Necessary) : 1.0 kN/m²
- Terrace finish: 1.5 kN/m²
- Earthquake load: As per IS-1893 (Part 1) - 2002
- Depth of foundation below ground: ,0.7 m
- Walls: 250 mm thick brick masonry walls at external and 125mm walls internal.

Reference codes:

- IS 456: 2000 - Code of practice -Plain and Reinforced concrete.
- IS :1893 :2002 - Criteria for Earthquake resistant design of structures(Part-1)
- IS: 13920: 1993 - Ductile detailing of Reinforced concrete structures subjected to seismic forces.

- SP: 34 - Hand Book on Concrete Reinforcement and Detailing.
- S: 875: 1987 - Code of practice for design loads (other than earthquake) for buildings and structures. (Part-2)

Identification of Beneficiaries

Municipality Municipal Corporation, in consultation with State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), will approve the phasing of the beneficiaries in the region. The beneficiaries so identified and the projects so prepared shall be done in consultation with the committees and community development societies already existing in that particular city. The identification of beneficiaries will be on the basis of the baseline survey already conducted under PMAY Demand Survey.

Allotment of Houses

Allotment of dwelling units will be in the name of the female member of the household. Alternatively, it can be allotted in the name of husband and wife jointly. Ownership of land required for every Beneficiary.

Town Planning Norms

Up-gradation of existing constructions and construction of new houses shall only be taken after approval of the lay out by the urban local body. Respective State Govts. may relax some town planning norms for sanction of such layout Plans, to facilitate HOUSING SCHEME, however, minimum acceptable standards of Town Planning will need to be set and followed. All planning are done as per UDPFI & CPHEEO guidelines and local Municipal Bye-laws.

Compliance with Municipal Bye laws

All designs & drawings are created keeping in line with the municipal bye laws.

Tenure

Unlike rural areas, land is scarce in urban areas particularly in large metropolises. Under HOUSING SCHEME, the responsibility for providing land for the project rests with the State Government or its agencies

Summary of Investment

Project Costing

The costing for the individual sectors has been made on the basis of applicable Schedule of Rates. The details of each of the sub-projects have been provided in the respective sections.

The cost components include:

Infrastructure: Cost of infrastructure development/up-gradation including water supply, sewerage, storm water drainage, solid waste management, roads & drainage, street lights, etc.

Housing: Construction Costs would need to be arrived from the various components that are proposed to be implemented and would vary depending on the development option identified.

Other costs

Administrative overheads and engineering design: In addition to the cost of infrastructure, calculated at the current market prices, a reasonable cost should also be estimated for administrative overheads and engineering design.

Land: Own land of Beneficiary.

Operation & Maintenance Costs: Costs for O&M of assets created under PMAY is permissible. This has been fixed at 2% of the approved project cost of which the Central share would be 50% i.e 1% of the approved project cost.

GOI Contribution:

PMAY scheme guidelines stipulate that, 1.5 lakhs of the unit cost of Dwelling unit. The Central share would be available as per milestones set out in Memorandum of Agreement (MoA).

Beneficiary Contribution:

In order to ensure beneficiaries interest, financial contribution by the beneficiaries is critical.. The share of beneficiary contribution in housing is proposed to be a minimum of 25000/-. As per PMAY guidelines no contribution from the beneficiaries is expected in infrastructure improvements.

State Contribution:

The decision would be left to the remaining share would have to be arranged by the State. State will contribute 5% of total Dwelling cost for infrastructure.

ULB Contribution:

ULB have no contribution on dwelling unit cost. ULB will contribute 5% of total Dwelling cost for infrastructure.

In the 1st Meeting of SLSMC of West Bengal it has been decided that the fowing funding pattern should be adopted for implementation of PMAY until further revision.

Type of City/Towns as per 2011 census	Component	Contribution of			
		Centre Rs.(Lakhs)	State Rs.(Lakhs)	ULB Rs.(Lakhs)	Beneficiaries Rs.(Lakhs)
Total cost of Beneficiary LED Construction	Housing	1.5	1.93	Nil	0.25
	Infrastructure	Nil	5 %	5 %	Nil

Project Cost and Financing Strategy

For Dwelling Unit

Total Dwelling units within Slum Area= 113

Total Dwelling units within non-slum Area= 202

Total no of Dwelling unit = 315 Nos

Rate per Dwelling unit = 3.68 Lakhs

Total Cost of Dwelling unit = 315 x 3.68 = 1159.20 Lakhs

Central Share = 315 x 1.5 Lakhs = 472.50 Lakhs

State Share = 315 x 1.93 Lakhs = 607.95 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = 315 x 0.25 Lakhs = 78.75 Lakhs

ULB Share = NIL

For Infrastructure

10 % of total Dwelling unit cost = 1159.20 Lakhs x 10% = 115.92 Lakhs

Central Share = NIL

State Share = 50% x 115.92 Lakhs = 57.96 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = NIL

ULB Share = 50% x 115.92 Lakhs = 57.96 Lakhs

The total project cost will be 1275.12 Lakhs

Out of these 115.92 Lakhs is the cost of Housing Infrastructure. The following table shows the share of cost between housing infrastructure & Physical Infrastructure.

Table: Cost Breakup between Housing & Infrastructure

Sl No.	Component	Cost on Lakhs
1.	Housing Cost (1288 Dwelling Units)	1159.20
2.	Infrastructure Cost	115.92
	Total	1275.12

Sector wise Monitoring and Implementation Plan

Background

A strong implementation plan and administration framework is essential for implementation of the identified projects that require strengthening of the Municipal Corporation and evolution of a Community Structure.

Accurate assessment of investment requirements and devising a suitable financing strategy are the key components of any sustainable slum rehabilitation program. Implementing bodies must recognize and measure the various costs of developing infrastructure and housing, including the costs for subsequent maintenance. As the scheme is a collaborative effort of multiple stakeholders, with a few of them contributing financially as well, it is important to estimate the required capital expenditure for developing the infrastructure and improving the housing stock as accurately as possible.

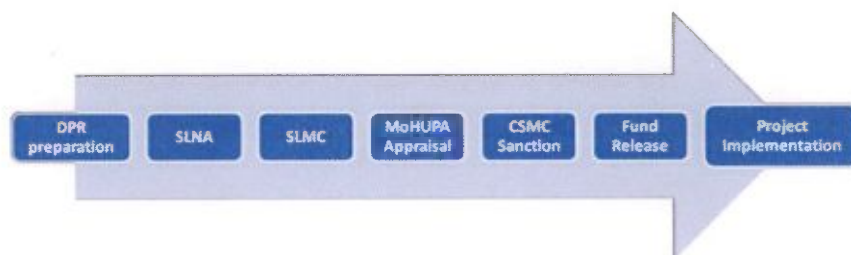
National Level

PMAY Mission Directorate

There shall be a PMAY Mission Directorate under the charge of a Joint Secretary under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, supported by staff and a Programme Management Unit with experts having expertise in the areas of survey and statistics, computerization and MIS, GIS, Planning, Project engineering, Social development, Monitoring and evaluation etc. for ensuring effective co-ordination with State Governments for expeditious processing of the State Slum-free PoAs and project proposals and providing handholding support to States/UTs.

State PMAY Mission Director

The State Level Nodal Agency for PMAY/SUDA, West Bengal will have coordination of all scheme and reform-related activities more than one department handling Urban development, Local self government, and Housing. SLNA. The Mission Directorate supported by a team of dedicated professionals having expertise in the fields of GIS, MIS, town planning, community development, project engineering, capacity development etc



Barrackpore Municipality

The Municipality shall act as the implementation agency for the project. Keeping in mind the criticality of the project, a dedicated '**Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC)**' has been set up for implementation and operation & maintenance (O&M) of the proposed infrastructure under the scheme.

The BWMC will have representatives of local councillor, Chairman-in-Council, municipal engineers,

town project officer, community organizers and member from the local slum dwellers.

Some of the responsibilities of BWMC are listed below:

- i. Delineation of poverty pockets in this town to execute the scheme.
- ii. Recruitment of community organizers
- iii. Guiding and assisting the community organizer to form neighbourhood group (NHG) and for identification of RCVs.
- iv. Formation of NHCs and CDs.
- v. Constitution of town level planning and monitoring committee (TLPMC).
- vi. Liaison with CMOH and other concerned district level officers and NGOs for conference.
- vii. Regular contact with SUDA and Department of Municipal Affairs.
- viii. Convening meeting of TLPMC to take stock of programme.
- ix. Dovetail all poverty alleviation programmes with IHSDP.
- x. Obtain regular feedback from CDS and send the required monthly progress report to

SUDA by the end of first week of the next month in the prescribed MIS format.

Participation through Beneficiary committees

People's participation in municipal planning and development is critical and shall be ensured through of Ward Committees in each ward irrespective of their population and size.

The Ward Committee Rules have also been framed in such a way so as to ensure involvement of the members of the Ward Committees in the overall municipal administration and resource mobilization. The Ward Committee created especially for the purpose of PMAY will be headed by the Councillor of the Ward, who would in turn submit the report of progress to BWMC.

Some of the responsibilities the Ward Committee will be:

- i. Supervision of the physical progress of the work under the project
- ii. Designating in-charge, who would be held responsible for individual scheme under the project
- iii. Collecting user charges for operation and maintenance (O&M) activities
- iv. Ensuring proper maintenance of each of the assets that is created under the project

Participation through Community Based Organization

Participation of poor families in planning and implementation of slum level Basic Infrastructure Development as well as Socio-Economic Development has been ensured through formation of Community Based Organization. The Ward Committee will also have representative of weaker community. Similar structure have also been involved by the municipalities in providing civic services like conservancy services, maintenance of street light, etc. municipal administration and resource mobilization.

However, basic guidelines, which will be followed in implementation of the projects, are been laid down below:

Social Infrastructure

In order to provide preventive health care, mother and childcare, supplementary nutrition, referrals and so on, a cost effective but sustainable community infrastructure or institution needs to be developed.

In the first step, community health facilities will be provided from centrally located Community Seva

Kendra in slum pockets and for different type of imparting education and other training purpose, Community Centre will be put in place.

The Community Seva Kendra will be the hub of all activities of the Unit like: immunization, health-

check up of pregnant women, growth monitoring, referrals, nutrition supplementation, awareness training and campaign and so on, besides other activities like Balwadi, NFE, cultural activities etc. Some part time medical staff may be posted for these Units in the slum pockets and some help from trained medicos will essentially be needed for services like health check up of pregnant women and children, and immunization.

Thus notwithstanding the guidelines in this regard, following alternatives will be tried:

- Creation of a dedicated cell for administrative activities and maintenance of the Community Seva Kendra
- Assistance from some NGOs like Rotary, Lions, IMA, etc.
- Request to the district outfit of the Health and Family Welfare Department to depute doctors to the UHC by rotation for 2-3 hours, three times a week.
- Engage duly certified inoculators or health workers for immunization only on the basis of token honorarium.

- Engage private medical practitioners who are motivated to provide service to the poor community and pay them token honorarium in recognition of their service.

Physical Infrastructure

The Ward Committee will not only be supervising and monitoring the progress of the activities, but shall be actively involved in scheme implementation and in mobilization of funds. The Ward Committee will have teams for individual physical infrastructure projects who shall be held responsible the scheme in the slums in the ward. Primary activity of the Committee for schemes is provided below in details.

- i. Assess water supply needs and identify spots for tap.
- ii. Develop water supply plan.
- iii. Train RCVs in hand pump maintenance.
- iv. Develop slum level water and sanitation committee.
- v. Test water quality periodically.
- vi. Construct platform around each hand pump that does not have it already.
- vii. Identify needs for community bathing cubicles for women and selecting ideal spot for constructing the same
- viii. Identify sites for building community toilets cum water points.
- ix. Link community toilets to biogas plant (on experimental basis).
- x. Improve the conditions of drains, soak pits and solid waste disposable bins.

Other Environmental Improvement Measures

- i. Organise hygiene and sanitation drives in slums.
- ii. Sports, games and cultural activities
- iii. Encourage local NGOs/clubs to create facilities for games and athletics for the children and youth.
- iv. Give support to the above by providing materials for games, etc.
- v. Organize annual sports and tournaments.
- vi. Organize facilities for learning music and dramatics.
- vii. Organize annual competition of music, recitation, drawing, drama, etc.

Creating income and employment opportunities for women

- i. Identification of marketable skills for women.
- ii. Arrange skill training with fund available under SUME of NRY.
- iii. Arrange credit-subsidy under SUME to enable the trained women to start and operate micro enterprise.
- iv. Arrange for supply of inputs and marketing of finished products.
- v. Thrift and Credit Society Formation
- vi. SHG Formation
- vii. DWCUA Formation

Housing

Monitoring

Officers dealing with HOUSING SCHEME at the State headquarters shall visit the slums regularly and ascertain through field visits whether the programme is being implemented satisfactorily and whether the construction of houses is in accordance with the prescribed norms. . A schedule of inspection which prescribes a minimum number of field visits for each supervisory level functionary from the State level to the corporation level shall be drawn up and strictly adhered to.

Evaluation Studies

Periodic evaluation studies on the implementation of HOUSING SCHEME shall be carried out by reputed institutions and organizations on issues identified during concurrent evaluation and reviews. Copies of these studies should be furnished to the Govt. of India. Remedial action shall be taken on the basis of the findings of these studies.

Modality of implementation

Before implementation it will be ascertained that either the property title in the name of the female member of the family or at least the female family member is the co-owner of the holding/property.

Transparency in implementation of Housing Scheme

The list of items on which information would be made available to people to bring about greater

transparency at the State, District and Corporation levels is given below:

- i. List of people below poverty line in the urban area.
- ii. List of beneficiaries identified during the preceding year and current year including details of SC/ST, BC, women beneficiaries and physically and mentally challenged persons under HOUSING SCHEME. Allocation made to the State under VAMBAY
- iii. Guideline of HOUSING SCHEME/ Criteria for selecting beneficiaries.
- iv. Display of HOUSING SCHEME signboard / logo on the allotted houses.

Monitoring & Evaluation

PMAY will be monitored at three levels: City, State and Government of India. In particular,

- Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation will periodically monitor the scheme.
- State Nodal Agency would send Quarterly Progress Report (on-line) to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
- Upon completion of a project, the State Nodal Agency, through the State Government, would submit completion report to the Central Government.
- Central Sanctioning-cum-Monitoring Committee will meet as often as required to sanction and review/monitor the progress of projects sanctioned under the Mission.
- States/Cities will be facilitated through independent quality control/ assurance/ third party teams at various levels that may be outsourced to specialized/technical agencies.
- Monitoring of projects by States/Urban Local Bodies by conducting Social Audit in conformity with guidelines to be prescribed, right from the stage of project preparation.
- The processes of implementation will be monitored by undertaking concurrent evaluation through reputed independent institutions to ensure that corrections to distortions, oversights or shortcomings can be made in time.

Convergence of Health and Education

Health

Development Objectives for the Health Care Service Delivery Improvement Plan. Some of the development objectives, which the Barrackpore Municipality address through their Health Care Service Delivery Improvement Plan, are as follows:

Theme 1: Public Health Services:

- i. Better coordination with State Government hospitals and dispensaries for maintaining a better referral system.
- ii. Improve the asset and human resource utilization pattern of health services such as ambulance services, dispensaries etc.
- iii. Ensure that all types of cooked / uncooked food in the Municipal Corporation area are sold by licensed food sellers to prevent spread of diarrhoeal and other disease in the area.
- iv. Strengthening and developing Health Management Information System.
- v. Exploring opportunities for strengthening decentralization and other public private partnerships in providing such public health services
- vi. Partner with leading private sector providers of medical services for better utilisation and maintenance of medical infrastructure such as municipal dispensaries, maternity homes.

Theme 2: Reproductive and Child Health Care Services:

- i. To establish quality antenatal care to 100% of the slum women.
- ii. To establish 100% institutional delivery for all women living in slums.
- iii. 100% immunization of infants against six killer diseases within 12 months of birth.
- iv. Making sterilization services available by way of improving efforts related to family planning.
- v. Formulate a wider basket of services aimed at providing health priorities within the RCH domain that have not been adequately addressed, as well as some health priorities outside the RCH domain which are major contributors to the burden of disease and impoverishment are included.
- vi. Spreading health awareness through various methods of communication not only to the beneficiaries of the Programme but also to the excluded groups and areas within the wards.

All other Government Programmes for Preventive Health Care and other Independent Initiatives taken by the ULB:

- I. Promotion of hygienic measures to lead to reduced diarrhoeal disease with prompt and appropriate care and reducing household expenditure on recurrent diarrhoea.
- II. Increase the coverage of vector control operations by rationalizing the use of assets and human resources available.
- III. Effective implementation of Government Programmes to achieve the targeted goals and objectives.
- IV. The following schemes under implementation by the State Govt. in the social sector can be dovetailed and integrated with the IHSDP Program to ensure effective slum development. The Socio Economic Survey has already identified beneficiaries under the scheme.

RCH & IPP VIII Extension:

A surveillance program initiated by the State Govt. after completion of the World Bank Assistance in the two schemes. Main objective is to provide Health care facilities at the door steps of the slum dwellers / BPL Population, with emphasis on Mother and child health, preventive cares and immunization, Institution delivery, birth control

Health Program under DFID Assistance:

With the same objective as above with decentralization of health care activities by formation of Health sub centers, which can be operated from the Community Seva Kendras, proposed earlier.

Education

The Municipal Corporation has been actively implementing key initiatives in the Education sector through convergence with the following objectives:

- Improvement Of the Status & Infrastructure & Basic Service in Primary Schools under Municipal Corporation.
- Achieving 100% enrolment in schools for next 5 years.
- Enhancing the quality of education provided in pry school with respect to student performance & teaching quality.
- Leveraging the existing resources created under the NSDP and other programme and increase the coverage in excluded committee and squatter settlements
- Achieving higher enrolment of children in age group of 6-14 in SSK centres
- Strengthening Parent Teacher Association and involving community participation in improving the performance of school
- Creating awareness in the community through the existing community structures (NHG, NHC, CDS members) on the importance of primary and adult education.

Extensive training programme for teachers & sahayekas is being organized for improvement of quality teaching. Construction, extension and repair of SSK buildings must be done so that a greater portion of children aged 5 to 14 yrs can attend there.

SSA : 'Sarba Siksha Abhiyan' – a scheme meant for 'education for all'

SSK : 'Sishu Siksha Kendra' – Mainly aimed at offering free primary education to the poorer section of the community.

Mid-day Meal: A program initiated to central the drop out rates, has been found success since its initiation.

Social Security

The following Social Security Schemes under State Plan are proposed to be integrated with the current program through convergence:

Adult Education: To promote self-dependability.

Thrift and Credit Society: For easier Credit and Finance availability.

Self Help Group: To promote self and micro entrepreneurship.

DWCUA: Upliftment of the life style and self-independency of Women Group.

Annapurna: To provide food stock at reduced price to the poorer section of the Community

Antyoday Anna Yojana: To provide food stock free of cost to the older section of the community.

Environment Impact Assessment

IMPACT & REMEDIES		
1.	Utilization of alternative material Characteristics and availability of alternative material	Locally available bricks etc. will be used.
2.	Rehabilitation of water bodies & measures for maintaining surface runoff smoothly	No water body is affected by the alignment of road. The road side open C. C. / Brick masonry drains have been provided for free flow of storm water.
3.	Measures for Erosion Control	Not applicable for the slum area.
4.	Conservation of Topsoil a. Extent of loss of topsoil b. Area requirement for topsoil conservation c. Inclusion of conservation of topsoil d.	Not applicable for the slum area.
5.	Impact on Heritage & Culture a. Identification of locally significant cultural properties b. Assessment of likely impacts on each cultural property due to project implementation c. Possible measures for avoidance i) Identification of alternative routes ii) Relocation of Culture property in consultation with the local community iii) Common Property iv)	Question does not arise.
6.	Location of Natural Habitants	It will not be disturbed
7.	Construction of site office / Camp	Temporary construction of camp / office shall be established by contractor and since the project is small and scattered, the temporary impact on environment for Construction Camp / office at the time of execution of work is negligible.
8.	Quarrying of Materials a. Sourcing of materials from quarries b. Lead from various existing quarries c. Adequacy of material for the project in these quarries	The construction materials require for the project shall be procured from : a) Stone metal : from the existing. b) Bricks : From the existing brick fields nearby the project site. c) Sand : From the nearest source. All the materials are sufficiently available.
9.	Water Requirement; Identification of potential sources of water	Water required for the construction of work will be available from ground water. There is no scarcity of

IMPACT & REMEDIES		
		water in the region.
10.	Location of Waste Water Disposal : a. Location for disposal of waste water	The surface drain have been proposed in the slum for disposal of waste water.
	b. Outfalls locations for longitudinal drains i) Outfall level and back flow ii) The outfall is in natural stream; measures shall be taken to prevent sediment into the stream.	Natural slope of the ground will be maintained for waterways for discharge of surface runoff. No possibility of back flow except in the case of heavy flood. The storm water drain of the slums will discharge the water to the main high drain of the town.
11.	Air Pollution during construction work	Work shall be carried out by equipments like concrete mixer machine vibrator etc. at this time of concerting work only for which air pollution will be negligible.
12.	Identify locations susceptible to induced development	Locations vulnerable to induced development: In such location the Municipality has committed not to allow building construction activity. a. Lands within 50 m of junctions b. Agricultural lands with enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. Stretches within 100m of worship places, weekly fairs and locations of community mass gatherings.
13.	Roles and responsibilities of municipality in regulating development	The municipality shall lay down restrictions on building activities along the by-pass roads : 1. Municipality will enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. 2. Development of Residential sites outside Existing Settlement. Appropriate measure towards the removal of encroachments onto the public land to be taken.
14.	Traffic Congestion and related air & noise pollution	As the road passes through the slum area of the town and two wheelers, Three wheelers, light vehicle will move hence there will not be any traffic congestion, related air & noise pollution.
15.	Opportunity in economic activities due to ease of transportation system	The benefits due to this project are : 1. Generation of Man days 2. Improvement in Household or population sector i.e. Improvement of personal health, hygiene, socio- economic condition, education etc.