

# Housing For All by 2022

D.P.R. 2015-16

(BENEFICIARY LED CONSTRUCTION)

Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) : Urban



**Bolpur Municipality**

*Estd: 1950*

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# Introductory Note by Chairman



Bolpur is a small but an important urban centre in the district of Birbhum. Bolpurr possesses great historical importance that was discovered time to time by the researchers.

Bolpur Municipality with the active cooperation of citizen for last so many years has grown up as capable and robust institute for effective service delivery and better governance. During these years the shape and the socio- cultural atmosphere of the Municipality has changed to unimaginable extent. And gradually it too has imbibed the spirit of contemporary civilization of 21<sup>st</sup> century and got acquainted with the sphere of Modernization, Industrialization and Globalization.

Today Bolpur is in the process of preparing the Housing For All Plan of Action (HFAPoA). In the last 5 years, with the help of the people, we have tried to address the problems of urban poor & slums keeping the aspirations of people and development objectives and targets in mind. At some point we have been successful in realizing the dreams of the people while in others we were not. Preparation of **Housing For All Plan of Action** along with, its implementation and monitoring opened a new challenge to us – the challenge of providing all basic services to all poor people and ensuring equitable socio-economic development of the people of Bolpur.

Development is our only motto and we will not stop whatever obstacle comes our way. The task ahead is herculean one due to complexity of socioeconomic and political situation. However, preparation of Housing for All Plan of Action and implementation of the same in a time bound manner is not so easy job.

Development is not a one point agenda. With the complex social, political and economic situation it is indeed a daunting task. However we believe that we are progressing in the right direction with the support of Government of West Bengal and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India we will be able to achieve the desired objectives.

It's an honour and privilege to present before the people of Bolpur, the 1<sup>st</sup> Housing For All Plan of Action which offers to provide development of all slums and ensure that new slums do not come up and thereby developing Bolpur into a vibrant economy. Learning from the past we look forward towards achieving long term benefits, perspectives and convergences rather than short term goals. The Housing For All Plan of Action has been prepared and we look forward for a great future.

*Sheet*  
**Chairman**  
Bolpur Municipality

## PREFACE

**Pradhan MantriAwasYojana (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 MantriAwasYojona (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, and Affordable Housing in partnership and subsidy for beneficiary led individual house. Under the mission, beneficiaries can take advantage under one component only.

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

The town has 75 Nos. Slum and 20 Nos. Non Slum Pockets. DPR has been prepared on 10 Nos. Slum and 18 Nos. Non Slum Pockets to minimize the deficiencies in civic amenities after carrying out necessary field survey work, the Slums.

This project report has been prepared for total outlay of Rs. 48.23 Crores and the physical schemes for this town have been identified on the basis of preliminary assessment befitting with the final and comprehensive development project plan for the entire town.

## **CITY PROFILE:**

### **1: History**

As to the origin of the name the legend has been stated in the entry of "Supur." As to its history it was a small village in 1851-52 in pargana Supur. A major road is passed by the village which led from Bankura to Kutwa. Another road leading from Burdwan to Suri also passed by it. The road to Berhampore branched off towards the north east from here. With the establishment of the Munsif's court here in 1871, the police station & the sub registry office in 1876 shifted respectively from Amdapara, Kasba & Surul, Bolpur begun to prosper. The establishment of "Bandhgora School (renamed Bolpur High School) in 1878 & the activities of the Methodist Episcopal Church Missionaries added to the growth of Bolpur. With the opening of the railway line in 1859-60 the place was already gaining importance. People from different villages along with the river Ajoy began to flock this township & it begun to grow. And the last but not the least, impetus for its growth was derived from the establishment of Santiniketan Brahmachryashram drawing visitors from within & outside the country.

### **2 :ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES**

The area of this Municipal town is 13.13 sq. km. The sadar Sub-Division is longer in area among the three sub-divisions within the district where as the district of Birbhum having an area of 4550 sq. km is ranked 9<sup>th</sup> among all the district of the state. Bolpur town occupies 0.28 P.C of total area of the district where as the district occupies 5 P.C of the area of entire West Bengal.

The district is under the Jurisdiction of Burdwan Division & comprises of three sub-divisions, namely Bolpur, Suri & Rampurhat, Suri is the head quarter of the district & the Sadar sub-Division as well. The Sadar Sub-Division is constituted of 10 police station & 11 blocks & the district have 14 police stations & 19 blocks.

The town Bolpur is under the coverage of Bolpur police station & Bolpur Sub-Division. Bolpur accommodates the block Development Office & Police Station Office & the Officers of various other departments of the Govt. & Semi Govt. level of both State & Centre.

### **3. ECONOMIC BASE INCLUDING MAJOR ESTABLISHMENTS**

As per the industrial category of workers Bolpur has been categorized as "Service cum Trade & Commerce" town.

The percentage of working population to total population in this town is 26.7% & it is more or less at par with the corresponding figure of the district (26.65%). The percentage of working population in the concerned sub-division (26.92%) is on the higher side from the town as well as the district. The said participation ratio for the district is on the other hand lower than the corresponding figure of the state (27.91%).

Data relating to economic activity of the people of the district shows that eighty percent of the total working force of the district is engaged in agricultural activities. The working force participation ratio amongst the male has been found 92 & 8 for females.

### **4. : COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES :**

The major economic activity of the town revolves around agriculture and allied trade and commerce. Trading of agriculture commodity mainly food grains, jute, mastered seed and fruits like Mango, Guava, Jack Fruits etc and domestic goods utility are the main trading item.

### **5. : INDUSTRIES:**

Tourism is the main industry in Bolpur as Santiniketan is the main place of tourist attraction. Near about 200 hotels, lodges and guest houses are there serving the industry need. Apart from this the industrial development in the district has not much headway. Apart from a few rice mills, oil mills,

one mini steel plant, one sugar mill, one spinning mill, some stone quarries & some other miscellaneous industries in small scale sector, there are no major industries located in the Bolpur.

#### **6 : HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES:**

There are 7173 looms in the Bolpur of which 3129 are cotton & silk & Tasar looms. Kantha Stitch work of Bolpur has already achieved a significance in West Bengal.

#### **7 : AGRICULTURAL :**

The town is surrounded by highly fertile agricultural land, which produces a wide variety paddy and cash crop like Vegetables, Mustard Seed & Jute during all seasons. A good number of people around 10 % are engaged in agricultural profession. The town is famous for its agricultural marketing and business center.

#### **8 : FORESTY :**

There is hardly any forest area under Bolpur Municipality. But social forestry has been started to control the land contamination and erosion of land to combat with pollution.

#### **9 :FISHERY :**

About 1 % of the population is engaged in fishing activities.

#### **10 : HEALTH CARE FACILITY :**

Like other towns, this town has some Government, Semi-Government and Social Institutions from where people get their health care and treatment facilities. This town has one BPHC. Out-door patient avail of their first-aid treatment which is not of emergency nature. The Sub divisional Hospital is in Sian which is nearby to ULB and acts as referral hospital. The BPHC also serves the benefit of immunization and child-care unit. Besides this hospital, there are some organizations that also serve to the people with the services like Immunization, Family Planning and other Welfare etc. There is a separate health care unit under Bolpur Municipality where different services of health care is provided under the guidance of SUDA.

#### **11 : EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES :**

The literacy rate of the town is slightly higher than the state average. This town has 2 nos. Degree course Colleges, 7 nos. Higher Secondary Schools, 24 nos. primary Schools, 7 Non-Formal Educational Institution, 24 Anganwadi. This town has also been benefited by its contiguity to Visva-Bharati, the only central university in West Bengal, for fulfilling its higher education needs. These Institutions have to shoulder the students of this town including its adjoining vast areas who come here for the higher education.

#### **12 :POST AND TELEGRAPH :**

Bolpur town has one main post office and 4 nos. of sub-post offices. There are numbers of Courier Services and a good number of STD booths almost in all the areas of the town.

#### **13 : TOURIST FACILITIES :**

Being contiguous to the Visva-Bharati and Santiniketan, Bolpur is a very important tourist center not only in the District of Birbhum but also in the State of West Bengal as well. There are tourist lodges and Tourist cottages run by the West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation. There are youth hostels at Bolpur. Near about 200 Private hotels, 61 lodges and guest houses are serving the tourist need every day.

**14 :HERITAGE PLACES :**

Two number heritage buildings have been identified in Bolpur Municipal Area, which need attention for conservation and restoration.

**15 :RECREATION :**

The recreation facilities in the town are not quite sufficient. There are five small parks and six play grounds mostly belonging to educational institutions. As the river Ajoy flowing around the town there is scope of beautification of the banks. There are two Cinema Halls. A football stadium is run and maintained by the SSDA. An Indoor stadium is also maintained by the SSDA. Few good quality playgrounds are also available. Besides, the town has 5 good quality libraries. In the meantime construction of 4 parks on the bank of 4 big ponds in different areas of Bolpur Municipality has been started with the help of Govt. grant.

**16 :ELECTRICITY FACILITES :**

The electric energy is controlled and maintained by the WBSEDCL. The Municipality only maintains the street-light arrangements. There are about 6800 nos. of Electric lights with 2449 nos. of electric poles.

**17: FESTIVALS :** Being contiguous to the Visva-Bharati and Santiniketan, the festive mood of Bolpur evolves round the year with the occasions like Rabindra Janmotsab, Briksharopan;, Varshamangal, Poush Utsav, Maghotsav, Vasanta Utsav etc. During festive seasons good number of tourists from different parts of country and abroad visit our municipal area.

**18:CLIMATIC DATA**

The climate is characterized by an excessive hot summer, high humidity & well distributed rainfall during the monsoon. May is the hottest month with mean daily maximum of 39.4 degree Centigrade & the minimum of 34.39 degree centigrade where as January is the coldest month with mean daily maximum temperature of 15.7 degree centigrade & minimum of 12.1 degree centigrade. The average rainfall is 125cm (June-September), heavy in July and August.

**19:URBAN CLIMATE**

The rapid growth and the increasing needs of population of urban areas are making the vacant lands filled up, deforestation and filling up of ponds and tanks by multistoried buildings and Industries to live in resulting pollution in everywalk of life in everyday. To control this pollution modern technology is required to be adopted for which fund is essential.

**20 : GROUND WATER QUALITY**

Groundwater quality varies from place to place with pH value ranging from 6.8 to 7.4. High iron content and turbidity in ground water are reported in several areas of the Municipality.



Table 1: Bolpur Municipality at a glance

1	Name of the District :	<b>Birbhum</b>
2	Year of establishment :	1950
3	Area (in sq. Km) :	13.13
4	No. of wards :	19
5	Distance from District Headquarter :	35 k.m.
6	Population (census 2011) :	80210
6.1	Male	40468
6.2	Female	39742
6.3	Total	<b>80210</b>
7	Density of Population (Per sq. km.) :	6108 (appx)
8	Break up of Population (2011) :	
8.1	Scheduled Caste	17363
8.2	Scheduled Tribe	1200
8.3	Minorities	
9	Date when last election held	June' 2010
10	Assessment of Property:	
10.1	Total holdings	18200
10.2	Total no. of holdings whose assessment has been done	16187(as per Draft Valuation List as on 4/12/13)
10.3	No. of holdings to whom demand notice are issued	4000
10.4	Total demand for 2013-14 upto	24461000
10.5	Total Collection for 2013-14	6142000
10.6	Year of Last assessment by West Bengal Valuation Board	1/7/2003
10.7	Year / quarter of Imposition of current Property Tax	1/7/2003
11	Literacy :	
11.1	Male	33681
11.2	Female	29975
11.3	Total	63656
11.4	Percentage of Literate Population(2011)	79.36%
12	Number of BPL Household (as per SUDA Survey) :	7873
13	Scenario of Slum :	

13.1	Total No. of Slum	75
13.2	Total Slum Population (as per USHA survey)	27816
13.3	Percentage of Slum Population to the total population	34.67%
13.4	No. of Slum where Slum Infrastructure Improvement sanctioned under BSUP/ IHSDP	38
13.5	No. of Slum where Slum Infrastructure Improvement already done under BSUP/ IHSDP-	38
<b>14</b>	<b>Housing status for Urban Poor :( as on 31.03.2014)</b>	
14.1	No. of dwelling units targeted to be provided under BSUP/ IHSDP	573
14.2	No. of beneficiaries already provided with Houses under BSUP/ IHSDP	573
14.3	No. of beneficiaries provided with Houses under " Housing for Urban Poor "	100
<b>15</b>	<b>Road :</b>	
15.1	Length of Metalled Road (in km.)	159.31
15.2	Length of Non-Metalled Road (in km.)	141.3
15.3	Length of other Roads (in km.)	-
15.4	Total length of Road (in km.)	300.61
15.5	Total no. of wards fully covered with Metal / Cement Concrete Road	4
<b>16</b>	<b>Drainage :</b>	
16.1	Length of Kutcha Drain (in km.)	88.79
16.2	Length of Pucca Drain (in km.)	107.4
16.3	Length of underground / covered Drain (in km.)	-
16.4	Total length of Drain (in km.)	196.19
16.5	No. of wards fully covered with Pucca Drain	6
16.6	No. of wards partly covered with Pucca Drain	13
<b>17</b>	<b>Water Supply :-</b>	
17.1	No. of Water Treatment Plant	2
17.2	No. of Deep Tube well	14
17.3	No. of Hand Tube well	602
17.4	No. of Street Stand post	326
17.5	Length of Water pipeline (in kilometer)	25
17.6	No. of Underground Reservoir	2
17.7	No. of Overhead Reservoir	5
17.8	No. of wards fully covered with water supply pipeline	7
17.9	No. of houses connected with Water Supply Network	9330
17.1	Who is maintaining water supply – Municipality / PHE Dept./ KMDA /	PHE Dept.

	KMWSA	
<b>18</b>	<b>Sewerage and Sanitation :</b>	
18.1	No. of sanitary latrine constructed	2200
18.2	No. of family provided with Sanitary Latrine under ILCS + BSUP / IHSDP+ HUP (together)	2200
18.3	No. of Community Latrine /Public Toilet	6
18.4	Length of Sewer Line (in kilometer)	-
18.5	No. of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	-
<b>19</b>	<b>Solid Waste Management :</b>	
19.1	No. of Dumping Ground, if any	1
19.2	No. of Landfill site , if any	
19.3	No of Mechanical Sweeper, if any	-
19.4	No. of Compactors, if any	-
<b>20</b>	<b>Street Light :</b>	
20.1	No. of Light Post	6743
20.2	No. of High Mast Light Post	11
20.3	No. of Trident Light Post	61
20.4	No. of other Ornamental Light Post	
20.5	No. of Wards covered with light posts	19
<b>21</b>	<b>Health :</b>	
21.1	No. of Hospital (ULB + Govt. + Others)	1
21.2	No. of Municipal Maternity Home	-
21.3	No. of Regional Diagnostic Centre	-
21.4	No. of Extended Specialist Out Patient Department (ESOPD) (IPP-VIII)	
21.5	No. of Municipal Health Sub-Centre	3
21.6	No. of Municipal Health Administrative Unit (HAU)( IPP-VIII)	1
21.7	No. of Municipal Dispensaries	3
21.8	No. of Municipal Ambulances	1
21.9	No. of Hearse Car	-
<b>22</b>	<b>Education :</b>	
22.1	No. of Higher Secondary School (Municipal)	Nil
22.2	No. of Higher Secondary School (others)	6
22.3	No. of Secondary School (Municipal)	Nil
22.4	No. of Secondary School (others)	1

22.5	No. of Primary School (Municipal)	Nil
22.6	No. of Primary School (others)	24
22.7	No. of Sishu Siksha Kendras (SSK)	16
22.8	No. of ICDS Centre	41
22.9	No. of Junior High School	
22.1	No. of beneficiaries under SC/ST scholarship	
22.11	No. of beneficiaries under Minority scholarship	
<b>23</b>	<b>Other Infrastructure :</b>	
23.1	Bridge	2
23.2	Flyover	-
23.3	Stadium	1
23.4	Parks	2
23.5	Playground	4
23.6	Auditorium/Community Hall	1
23.7	Borough Office	-
23.8	Ward office	19
23.9	ULB Market	8
23.1	Burning Ghat	2
23.11	Electric Crematorium	-
23.12	Burial Ground	1
23.13	Public Library	3
23.14	Bus Terminus	1
23.15	Ferry Ghat	-
23.16	Guest House/ Tourist Lodge	2
23.17	Road Roller	1
23.18	Cess Pool	2
23.19	No. of Slaughter House:	-
23.19.1	Municipal Slaughter House	-
23.19.2	Other Slaughter House	-
23.2	Others (Please specify)	-
<b>24</b>	<b>Community Structure under SJSRY : -</b>	
24.1	Total No. of CDS -	2
24.2	Total No. of NHC -	26
24.3	Total No. of NHG -	307

24.4	No. of Thrift & Credit Group (TCG)-	282
24.5	No. of SHG-	-
24.6	No. of DWCUA formed -	14
<b>25</b>	<b>National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) :-</b>	
25.1	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) -	2150
25.2	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) -	1738
25.3	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) -	179
25.4	No. of beneficiaries under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) -	137
<b>26</b>	<b>No. of Annapurna Antodaya Yojana (AY) card holder :-</b>	-
<b>27</b>	<b>No. of Annapurna Anno Yojana (AAY) card holder :-</b>	-
<b>28</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) :-</b>	-
<b>30</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries under KANYASHREE scheme:-</b>	-
<b>31</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries under YUBASHREE scheme:-</b>	-
<b>32</b>	<b>Municipal Staff( as on 01.04.2014) :-</b>	
32.1	Total No. of sanctioned Post -	211
32.2	Actual Staff Strength(Regular) -	152
32.3	Actual Staff Strength(Contractual, not Casual) -	37
<b>33</b>	<b>Registration of Births and Deaths during 2013-14 :-</b>	
33.1	Whether Birth & Death Certificate issued through e-governance System – Yes / No.	NO
33.2	No. of Births Registered -	1087
33.3	No. of Birth Certificate issued -	1087
33.3.1	Male	573
33.3.2	Female	514
33.4	No. of Death Registered -	483
33.5	No. of Death Certificate issued -	483
33.5.1	Male	321
33.5.2	Female	162
<b>34</b>	<b>Own Revenue (2013-14)(Rs in Lakh)</b>	
34.1	Tax Revenue	6168610
34.2	Non-Tax Revenue	2809828
34.3	Total Revenue	8978438

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

**Format for Projects under Beneficiary led Construction or Enhancement**

1.	Name of the State	:	<b>West Bengal</b>					
2.	Name of the City	:	<b>Bolpur</b>					
3.	Project Name	:	<b>Housing For All under PMAY</b>					
4.	Project Code *	:						
5.	State Level Nodal Agency	:	<b>SUDA</b>					
6.	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	<b>BOLPUR</b>					
7.	Date of approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:						
8.	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	<b>4823.35</b>					
9.	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Total
			659	424	12	97	0	<b>1192</b>
10.	(i) No. of Beneficiaries ( New Construction)	:	1192					
	(ii) No. of Beneficiaries ( Enhancement)	:	NIL					
11.	Whether selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land?	:	<b>Yes</b>					
12.	Whether building Plan for all houses have been approved?	:	<b>Yes</b>					
13.	i) GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible Beneficiary) (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	<b>1788.00</b>					
	ii) State grant, if any (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	<b>2518.11</b>					
	iii) ULB grant, if any (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	<b>219.24</b>					
	iv) Beneficiary Share (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	<b>298.00</b>					
	v) Total (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	<b>4823.35</b>					
14.	Whether technical specification/ design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards/NBC/ State norms?	:	<b>YES</b>					
15.	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation?	:	<b>YES</b>					
16.	Brief of project, including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish	:						

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.

*Ryanrai*  
Executive Officer  
Bolpur Municipality  
Signature  
(Nodal Officer)

*[Signature]*  
Chief Engineer  
M E Directorate  
Deptt. of Municipal Affairs  
Govt. of West Bengal

*[Signature]*  
Signature  
(Chairman/Chairperson)  
Chairman  
Bolpur Municipality

# INFRASTRUCTURE OVER VIEW OF NON SLUM AREA:

## ROAD NETWORK

### PRESENT STATUS :

Bolpur Municipality has a network of 300.61 sq. k.m. out of which Metal Road is 159.31 sq km and non metal road is 141.3. Major arterial roads in the Municipality are Santiniketan Road , Sreeniketan Road , Trishula Patty Road, Dangali Kalitala Road, Makrampur Road, Tourist Lodge Road, Bypass Road, and Kalipukur Road and College Road where sub-arterial road include Sriniketan to Santiniketn Road, College Road, Rabindra Path, Pravhat Sarani , Bhupendra Narayan Sen Road , Madhavnanda Road ,Jagadish Garai Sarani and Suniti Singh Road . The Municipality is also served by a number of medium & small lanes and bye lanes with different categories of vehicles plying on them. Most of the roads are in average width of 3Mtr -3.5 Mtr , and have little scope of widening. Concept of Public Transport System is not developed here. Common people generally use Cycle, Tri-Cycle Van and Riksha as their means of communication within city area.

Table 2.

The major city level roads in Bolpur Municipal Area					
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Type of road	No. Of Lanes	Divided/ Undevided	Maintained by
1	Santiniketan Road W-3,5,4,9,10,11,12(P)	Arterial	Single	Undivided	PWD(R)
2	Sriniketan Road W-10,08,7,6,9	Arterial	Single	Undivided	PWD(R)
3	Trishula Patty Road (Netaji Road) W-16,15,13,14(P)	Arterial	Single	Undivided	PWD(R)
4	Dangali Kalitala (Chandidas Nanur Road) W-14,15,18,19	Arterial	Single	Undivided	PWD(R)
5	Makrampur Road W-1	Arterial	Single	Undivided	PWD(R)
6	Tourist Lodge Road W-4,5 (P), 6	Arterial	Single	Undivided	PWD(R)
7	Bypass Road W-7,8	Arterial	Single	Undivided	PWD(R)
8	Kalipukur Bypass W-11,12,10,8	Arterial	Single	Undivided	PWD(R)

## DRAINAGE NETWORK

### PRESENT STATUS :

The town has no underground drainage system at present. Citizen of the ULB are dependable only on insufficient surface drainage system without having out let system. As a result, all the areas of the town more or less face water logging during rainy season every year. There is burning need of improvement of the existing drainage system by excavating new drains

including conversion of existing Kachacha drains into Pucca drains with outlet system of logging water. Drains with outlet system of logging water. At present 107.4 K.m. of Pukka drain and 88.79 K.m. of Kachcha drain in the town. 6 nos of Wards are fully covered with Pucca drain and rest of wards i.e. 13 Wards are partially covered with Pucca drain.

#### **STREET LIGHT**

##### **PRESENT STATUS :**

Bolpur Municipality is closely linked with Santiniketan and need to be more focused on beautification of town. The town is equipped with only 6743 lightpost, 11 nos. Of High Must and 61 nos of Trident Light. Due to rapid growth of population and tourist and migration of people from different area more infrastructure have to develop by conversion of light and new light with Stand post in all the Wards of Bolpur Municipality. Municipality mainly looks after the commissioning, operation and maintenance of street lighting within the municipal area. At present 2/3 days time are taken to replace the streetlight. But the quality of service and illumination is not up to the satisfaction of the people. Several transformers funded by ULB are installed for street lighting but due to use of transformer over its rated capacity by WBSEDCL for its own distribution purpose causes the low voltage and hence affects the illumination quality. Due to nonavailability of street phase this service cannot be provided in too many areas. Proper coordination with WBSEB is required. Every month huge electric bill has to be paid by the ULB for this service. Subsidy in the supply is the most urgent need to improve and extend this service.

#### **TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT**

##### **PRESENT STATUS :**

*Vehicle growth:* The travel needs in the ULB are catered totally through Roads by a variety of modes of transport in the form of Van Rickshaw, Cycle Rickshaw Tracker and Bus run by Private operators other private vehicles such as cars, 2-wheelers, 4-wheelers and cycles. In order to face this demand the capacity of the Major Arterials should have to be increased to ensure easy flow of traffic.

#### **Types of Transport in the Municipal Area**

1. Cycle
2. Van Rickshaw
3. Cycle Rickshaw
- 4 Trekker
- 5 Bus

*Parking:* Parking is still not a major issue in the Bolpur Municipal Area. The tendency in the Area is of commercialisation along the main roads. Initially, the plots along these roads were residential in nature but with increasing land value and traffic on these roads, they got



commercialised. The commercialisation led to an increase in parking demand along these roads which in turn reduced the effective carriage way. So, necessary provision has to be made envisioning future need.

**On Street Parking:** On-street Parking is a very common phenomenon and is highly responsible for the decrease in the width of the Carriageway. Tracker, Van and Rikshaw not only have their Terminal points on the streets but also at important and populated public places giving rise to congestions.

**Public Transport System** The public transports is not available here.

#### **WATER SUPPLY**

##### **PRESENT STATUS :**

The Bolpur Municipality was formed in 1950 and from its inception the citizens are depends upon ground water supply by their own and partially by ULB. As per Population Census 2011 the current population of the ULB is 80,210. The existing waster supply scheme was commissioned in the year of 1989 in collaboration with German Government known as Indo-German Water Supply Project. Toal household is 19032 out of which only 9330 nos of household is connected with water supply lines. Total nos of handtubell 602 which is not enough to meet the people's daily demand of water aroud the ULB. The demand and presuure is increasing day by day due to scarcity of Water.

#### **SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

##### **PRESENT STATUS :**

With the Urban agglomeration, the Bolpur Municipality is facing huge problems regarding their various Infrastructural services. In the last century upto 70's the amount of solid wastes generated in this Municipal area were simply thrown in the nearby water bodies and vacant lands. The type of these wastes was mainly Organic i.e. easily decomposable. Solid wastes collected from Markets were used to be dumped for filling up the low-lying areas. Segregation of Waste collected from diffrenet sources yet to be started within the ULB area. But gradually with the increase in population, the quantity of generated wastes increased at an alarming rate. With it came the non- biodegradable materials like plastics. As a result, to keep the environment healthy, from 1980, Vats at different locations, dustbins, handcarts etc. came into existence. The most important inclusion is a separate Dumping area of 5.96 Acre- in Ward 1, which was initially used as a Land fill site. But this system of vats was objected by people as existing vats created environmental nuisance. So, since 2005, the Municipality has started the new system of collecting waste from doorsteps and directly dumped in the land fill site at Khoskadampur Dumping Ground located at out site the ULB area. Door to door collection of SWM has been started on randome basis and need to be implemented at all the 20 wards by engaging more manpower. This has still not been possible to cover the whole of the Municipal Area but initiative has been taken to do so in the coming 5 years.

The system of Solid Waste Management in general is based on the three consecutive systems of:



### Sanitation and Sewerage

Many of the house holds have their own sanitary latrines. Under ILCS programme 2200 nos of two pit pour flush latrines have been constructed for the Low income group households in the town area.

There is no sewerage system in Municipal area. The existing drains most of which are earthen having no limning on the slopes and floor carry the waste water from all kinds from the households. Over and above, many of these drains discharge into the water bodies existing within and around the municipal area. This situation causes pollution of water, land and degradation of the environment in general.

Service Area	Quantity/ Length (if applicable)	Capacity ( if applicable)	Physical condition (good/bad)
<b>Water Supply</b>			
Water Treatment Plant	2	NA	GOOD
Deep Tube well	14 nos.	NA	Good
Hand Tube well	602 nos.	NA	Good
Street Stand post	326 nos.	NA	Good
Length of Water pipeline (in kilometer)	25 km	NA	Good
Underground Reservoir	2 no.		GOOD
Overhead Reservoir	5 no.		Not upto mark
<b>Sewerage and Sanitation</b>			
Sanitary latrine constructed	2200 nos.		Good
Community Latrine /Public Toilet	6 no.		Good
Length of Sewer Line (in kilometer)	NA		
Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	NA		
Pumping Station	0		
<b>Drainage</b>			
Kutchra Drain (in km.)	88.79 km.		Bad
Pucca Drain (in km.)	107.4 km.		Good
Underground / covered Drain (in km.)	0		
Total Drain (in km.)	196.19 km.		
<b>Road</b>			
Metalled Road (in km.)	159.31 km.		
Non-Metalled Road (in km.)	141.3 km.		
Other Roads (in km.)	0		
Total Road (in km.)	300.61 km.		
<b>Solid Waste Management</b>			
Dumping Ground, if any	1 no.		

Landfill site , if any	0		
Composting Plant, if any	0		
Mechanical Sweeper, if any	0		
Compactors, if any	0		
<b>Street Light</b>			
No. of Light Post	6742		
No. of High Mast Light Post	11		
No. of Trident Light Post	61		
No. of other Ornamental Light Post			
<b>Other Infrastructure :</b>			
Bridge	2		
Flyover	0		
Stadium	1		
Parks	2		
Playground	4		
Auditorium/Community Hall	1		
Borough Office	0		
Ward office	019		
ULB Market	8		
Shopping Mall	0		
Burning Ghat	2		
Electric Crematorium	0		
Burial Ground	1		
Public Library	3		
Bus Terminus	1		
Ferry Ghat	0		
Guest House/ Tourist Lodge	2		
Road Roller	1		
Cess Pool	2		
No. of Slaughter House:	0		
i)Municipal Slaughter House			
ii)Other Slaughter House			
Fire Station	1		
Mobile Toilet Van	1		
Community Center	38		

# SLUM INFRASTRUCTURE

## INTRODUCTION:

The twenty first century is expected to witness not only sustained population growth but also more of urbanization. Economic vibrancy of large urban centres is offering diverse employment opportunities and means of livelihood is the prime cause of migration to these areas. In ULB like Bolpur, a rural based municipality, migration has played an important role in accelerated urban growth. However, it concomitantly results in transfer of rural poverty to urban areas. These rural migrants are attracted to the Bolpur municipal areas for economic reasons regardless of the fact that physical infrastructure in terms of housing, drinking water supply, drainage ect. is not so adequate in the Bolpur . But planned urbanization has been marred to an extent by the excessive demand for basic amenities resulting in deterioration in the physical environment. The quality of life has thus suffered due to continuing influx of migrants and consequent widening of the gap between demand and supply of the essential services and other infrastructure in this area. Unchecked migration, particularly aggravate housing problem resulting in increase in the land price. These force the poor to settle for informal solutions resulting in mushrooming of slums and squatter settlements. The problem of urban slums has been faced at some point of time by almost all the major cities throughout the developing world. Bolpur has not been an exception.

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 of 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.

The Bolpur Municipality has a unique definition of slum for itself. According to KUSP, a slum is a cluster of at least 15 poor families densely dwelling in huts of mud wall or thatched houses in a land stretch measuring 1 Katha minimum and 1 Katha and a half maximum. Within this municipal area in most of the cases the piece of land on which these poor families dwell are owned by them.

### General Information:

Table 3.

Area of Bolpur Municipality	13.13 sq. KM
Population 2011 Census	80210
Population of Slum (as per UHSA 2011)	27816
% of Slum Population	34.67%
Slum Area	2.22 sq area

% of Slum Area	16.90%
No. of Household in Slum	6558
Av. Household Size in Sulm area	4.24
No. of Notified Slum	69
No. of Non-Notified Slum	6

### Slum Wise Household and Population(2015-2022):

Table 4.

Slum wise Population				
Slum	No. of Households	Total Population	Male	Female
Along New Railway Line(S.C 074)	99	458	230	228
Along Railway Line(S.C 014)	83	322	153	169
Along Railway Line(S.C 047)	122	513	243	270
Along Railway Line(S.C 050)	83	339	174	165
Along Railway Line(S.C 068)	85	347	183	164
Ashanta Pally(S.C 040)	53	210	98	112
Back Side Of B P H C(S.C 016)	41	196	100	96
Bagdi Pally (SI-71)	45	166	87	79
Bangal Para(S.C 053)	0	0	0	0
Bauri Para (N) (S.C 009)	11	41	16	25
Bauri Para(S.C 029)	128	521	268	253
Bauri Para(S.C 030)	41	163	79	84
Bauri Para(S.C 057)	13	67	32	35
Bauri Para (S)(S.C 010)	28	125	60	65
Behind Maheswari Mill(S.C 048)	57	219	112	107
Birbanshi Para(S.C 044)	52	213	102	111
Canel Par (Jambuni)(S.C 070)	103	417	218	199
Dangali Kali Tala(S.C 028)	58	241	120	121
Darji Patty(S.C 066)	49	294	154	140
Dompara(S.C 060)	63	300	144	156
Ganga Sagar Par(S.C 033)	41	201	104	97
Ghatwal Para(S.C 015)	46	225	110	115
Hari Para(S.C 019)	58	271	136	135
Hattala(S.C 055)	197	854	443	411
Hazra Para(S.C 021)	90	419	216	203
Hazra Para(S.C 072)	39	152	86	66
Imamtala(S.C 026)	127	501	249	252
Jambuni (S.C 020)	62	276	149	127
Kalika Pur Colony(S.C 039)	50	187	97	90
Kalika Pur(S.C 042)	536	2304	1170	1134
Kali Pukur(S.C 005)	122	611	312	299
Kasim Bazar(S.C 004)	169	640	344	296
Khas Para(S.C 003)	145	630	312	318
Khas Para(S.C 063)	23	93	47	46
Kora Para (S C 002)	22	103	52	51
Kora Para(S.C 027)	48	183	85	98
Kumor Pukur(S.C 051)	18	79	41	38
Layek Bazar(S.C 069)	121	447	230	217
Madhu Pukur Par(S.C 032)	21	89	44	45
Majhi Para (S.C 001)	37	139	62	77
Majhi Para(S.C 049)	163	688	353	335
Makram Pur(S.C 054)	50	181	99	82
Mal Para(S.C 018)	66	281	145	136

Manasa Tala(S.C 024)	260	1067	524	543
Math Para(S.C 036)	175	711	352	359
Math Para(S.C 041)	293	1172	614	558
Math Para(S.C 067)	80	332	170	162
Mistri Para(S.C 012)	47	195	95	100
Mistri Para(S.C 058)	112	551	271	280
Monosatala, Khas Para(S.C 075)	46	200	93	107
Moria Para(S.C 034)	74	286	150	136
Moti Pukur(S.C 043)	42	158	83	75
Musahar Para(S.C 052)	32	137	67	70
Muslim Para(S.C 023)	191	833	419	414
Muslim Para(S.C 061)	47	193	95	98
Muslim Para(S.C 064)	86	367	191	176
Nayek Para(S.C 035)	129	491	242	249
Near Kunja Bihari School(S.C 038)	11	48	22	26
Nichu Bandhgora(S.C 022)	155	615	316	299
Nichu Patty(S.C 037)	25	105	57	48
Nimtala(S.C 056)	19	81	41	40
Notun Pukur(S.C 059)	30	148	76	72
Part Of Hattala(S.C 007)	148	683	358	325
Sabuj Pally(S.C 065)	10	44	17	27
Sahani Para(S.C 008)	25	115	49	66
Sarada Pally(S.C 045)	122	479	233	246
Sukanta Paly(S.C 062)	224	889	442	447
Surasree Pally(S.C 013)	247	1027	504	523
Tika Para(S.C 017)	68	301	142	159
Turi Para(Behind Town Li)(S.C 073)	21	123	52	71
Turi Para(S.C 011)	15	56	30	26
Turi Para(S.C 031)	50	227	107	120
Turi Para(S.C 046)	71	285	137	148
Uttar Para(S.C 025)	102	445	228	217
Vivekananda Pally(S.C 006)	136	746	378	368

Source: USHA

### Slum Household by Caste Category(2015-22):

Table5.

Report : Slum Household by Caste Category					
Slum	No.of Households	General	SC	ST	OBC
Along New Railway Line(S.C 074)	99	37	61	0	1
Along Railway Line(S.C 014)	83	43	40	0	0
Along Railway Line(S.C 047)	122	119	3	0	0
Along Railway Line(S.C 050)	83	29	53	1	0
Along Railway Line(S.C 068)	85	27	55	0	3
Ashanta Pally(S.C 040)	53	9	44	0	0
Back Side Of B P H C(S.C 016)	41	39	2	0	0
Bagdi Pally (SI-71)	45	3	42	0	0
Bangal Para(S.C 053)	0	0	0	0	0
Bauri Para (N) (S.C 009)	11	1	10	0	0
Bauri Para(S.C 029)	128	50	70	1	7

Bauri Para(S.C 030)	41	7	28	6	0
Bauri Para(S.C 057)	13	6	6	0	1
Bauri Para (S)(S.C 010)	28	4	23	0	1
Behind Maheswari Mill(S.C 048)	57	29	27	1	0
Birbanshi Para(S.C 044)	52	6	44	0	2
Canel Par (Jambuni)(S.C 070)	103	31	68	0	4
Dangali Kali Tala(S.C 028)	58	13	33	0	12
Darji Patty(S.C 066)	49	19	15	0	15
Dompara(S.C 060)	63	58	5	0	0
Ganga Sagar Par(S.C 033)	41	28	12	0	1
Ghatwal Para(S.C 015)	46	16	30	0	0
Hari Para(S.C 019)	58	8	38	0	12
Hattala(S.C 055)	197	113	70	1	13
Hazra Para(S.C 021)	90	30	59	1	0
Hazra Para(S.C 072)	39	2	37	0	0
Imamtala(S.C 026)	127	72	54	0	1
Jambuni (S.C 020)	62	27	32	0	3
Kalika Pur Colony(S.C 039)	50	28	21	0	1
Kalika Pur(S.C 042)	536	424	98	1	13
Kali Pukur(S.C 005)	122	50	71	0	1
Kasim Bazar(S.C 004)	169	53	105	1	10
Khas Para(S.C 003)	145	34	111	0	0
Khas Para(S.C 063)	23	10	12	0	1
Kora Para (S C 002)	22	2	20	0	0
Kora Para(S.C 027)	48	21	18	5	4
Kumor Pukur(S.C 051)	18	7	11	0	0
Layek Bazar(S.C 069)	121	66	41	0	14
Madhu Pukur Par(S.C 032)	21	5	16	0	0
Majhi Para (S.C 001)	37	1	31	5	0
Majhi Para(S.C 049)	163	69	59	35	0
Makram Pur(S.C 054)	50	26	22	1	1
Mal Para(S.C 018)	66	65	1	0	0
Manasa Tala(S.C 024)	260	71	185	0	4
Math Para(S.C 036)	175	69	99	0	7
Math Para(S.C 041)	293	189	92	1	11
Math Para(S.C 067)	80	40	24	5	11
Mistri Para(S.C 012)	47	46	1	0	0
Mistri Para(S.C 058)	112	66	44	0	2
Monosatala, Khas Para(S.C 075)	46	28	18	0	0
Moria Para(S.C 034)	74	18	56	0	0
Moti Pukur(S.C 043)	42	13	10	19	0
Musahar Para(S.C 052)	32	1	31	0	0
Muslim Para(S.C 023)	191	191	0	0	0
Muslim Para(S.C 061)	47	47	0	0	0
Muslim Para(S.C 064)	86	83	1	0	2

Nayek Para(S.C 035)	129	67	42	5	15
Near Kunja Bihari School(S.C 038)	11	7	3	0	1
Nichu Bandhgora(S.C 022)	155	63	92	0	0
Nichu Pally(S.C 037)	25	18	4	0	3
Nimtala(S.C 056)	19	12	7	0	0
Notun Pukur(S.C 059)	30	30	0	0	0
Part Of Hattala(S.C 007)	148	63	72	0	13
Sabuj Pally(S.C 065)	10	6	1	2	1
Sahani Para(S.C 008)	25	9	16	0	0
Sarada Pally(S.C 045)	122	78	35	0	9
Sukanta Paly(S.C 062)	224	69	155	0	0
Surasree Pally(S.C 013)	247	56	186	4	1
Tika Para(S.C 017)	68	52	16	0	0
Turi Para(Behind Town Li)(S.C 073)	21	2	19	0	0
Turi Para(S.C 011)	15	0	15	0	0
Turi Para(S.C 031)	50	32	18	0	0
Turi Para(S.C 046)	71	9	62	0	0
Uttar Para(S.C 025)	102	29	68	0	5
Vivekananda Pally(S.C 006)	136	71	62	1	2

Source: USHA

## INFRASTRUCTURE OVER VIEW :

### □ PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

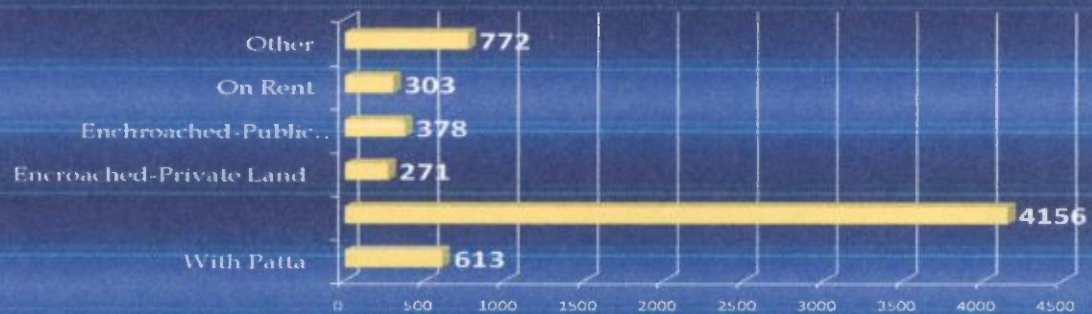
#### I. Housing

The individual houses in the slum pockets are in general temporary in nature, without having a permanent roof structure. Proper Sanitary facilities are absent which not only endangers the individual health, but also the environmental conditions of the slum and consequently the town are in general. The objective of Housing Scheme is primarily to provide shelter for the shelter less with a view to achieve the goal of "Shelter for All" as outlined in the National Housing and Habitant Policy. The target group was the Slum dwellers. The implementation of 1<sup>st</sup> Generation DDP has ensured development of housing infrastructure throughout the prioritised slums in Bolpur municipal area but it is revealed from the USHA survey that there are still needs for more enhanced initiative because of existence of some kachha house still remains to be developed.

PIE DIAGRAM: 3



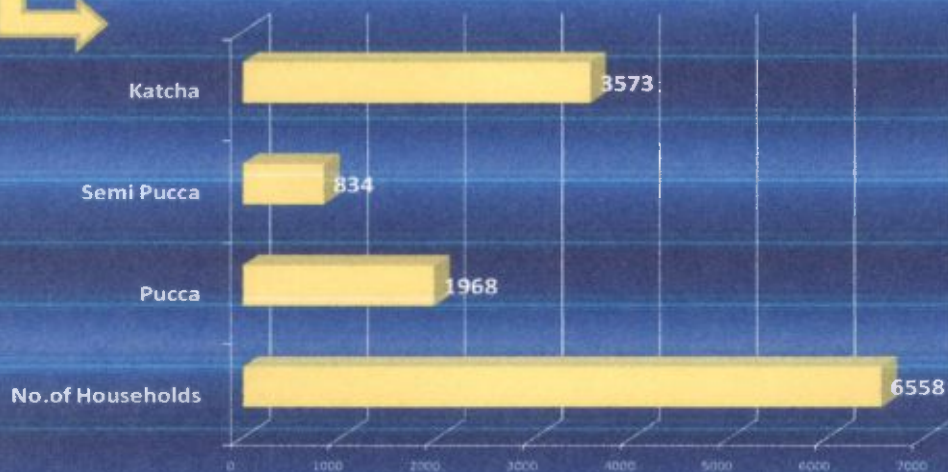
## Slum Household by Security of Land Tenure



Source: USHA

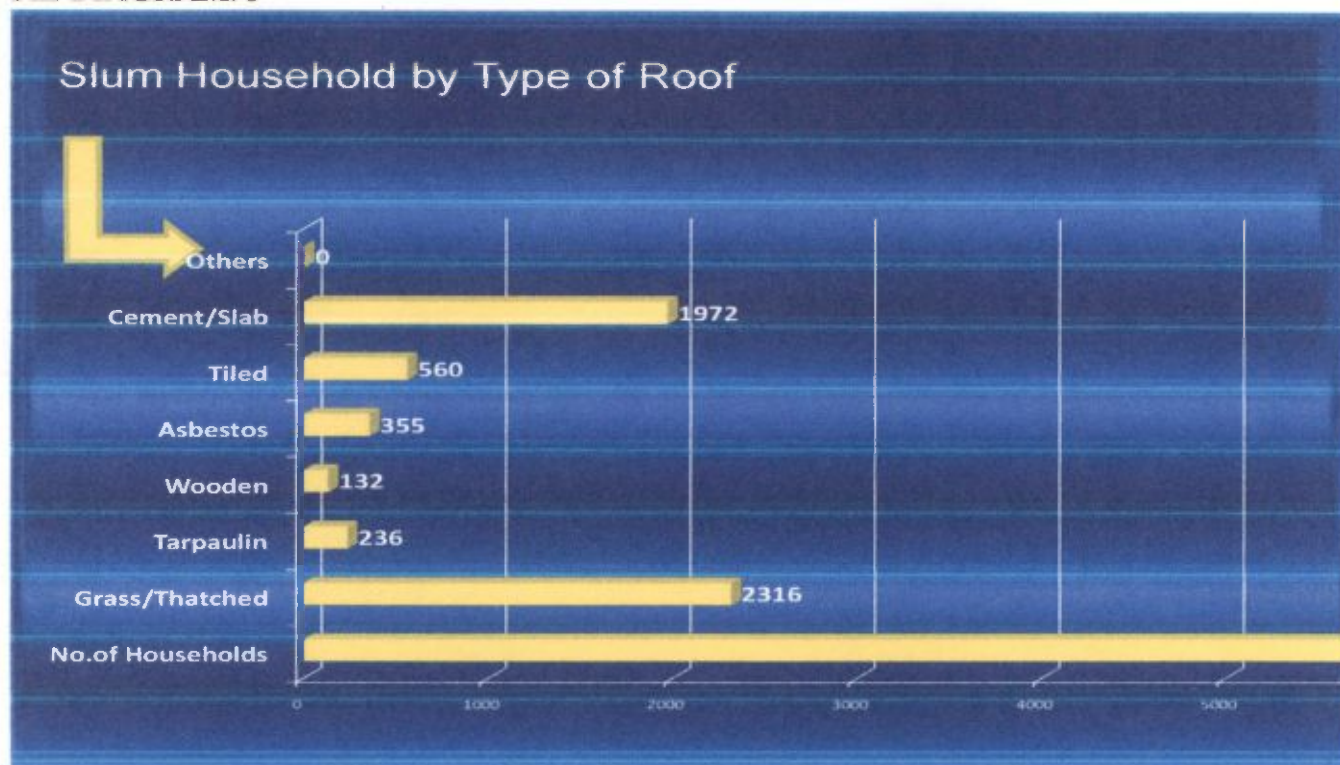
## PIE DIAGRAM: 4

### Slum Household by Structure of Shelter



Source: USHA

PIE DIAGRAM: 5



Source: USHA

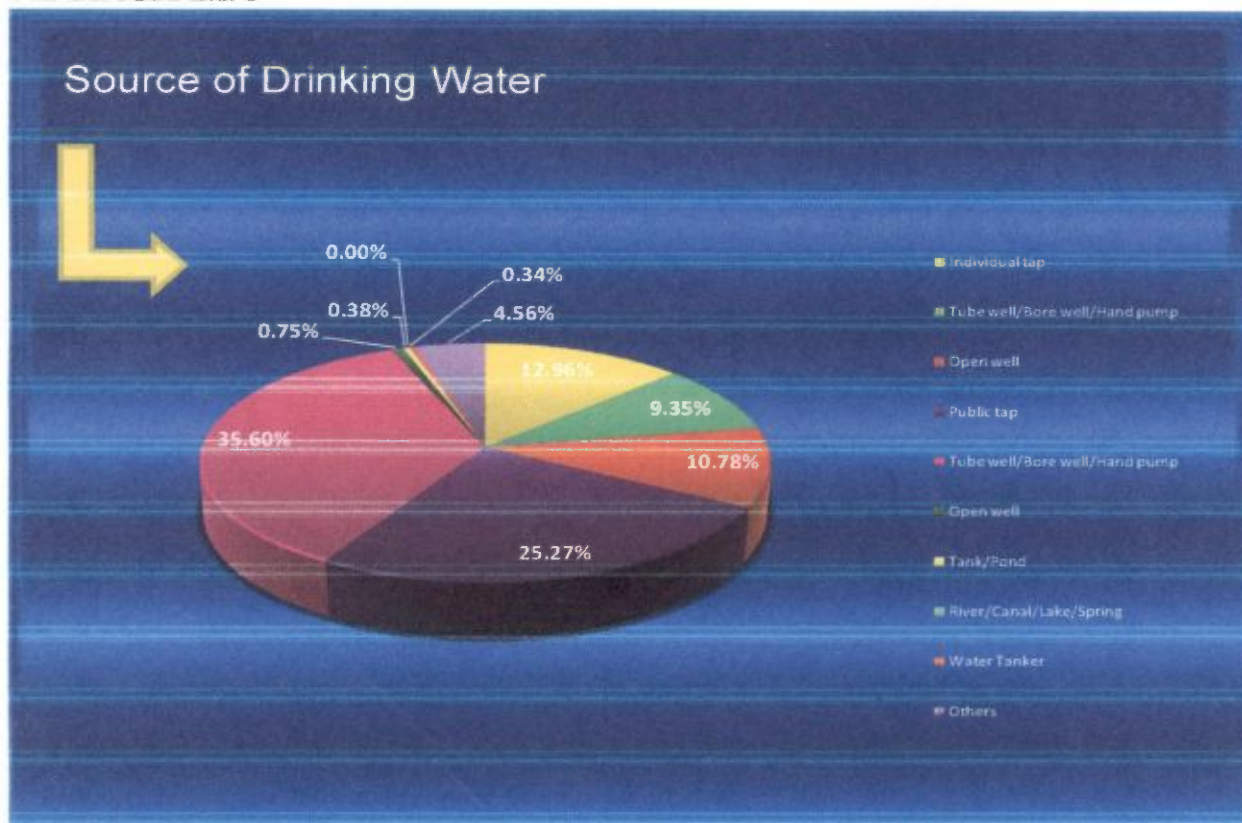
## II. Drainage

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. This accumulated water causes to generate public health problems. The proposed drainage system by means of construction of new drains will help to provide relief to the slum dwellers by means of effective disposal of storm water through the outfall channels. This drain will carry both sewage and storm water. 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.

## III. Water Supply

There is no existing water supply facilities in the slum pockets. The slums have sufficient source of water in the form of either tube wells or polluted ponds, but they lack a proper distribution system for efficient use of the water. In order to solve this problem, a network of distribution lines in slum pockets have been proposed. This will reduce their personal health & hygiene.

PIE DIAGRAM: 6

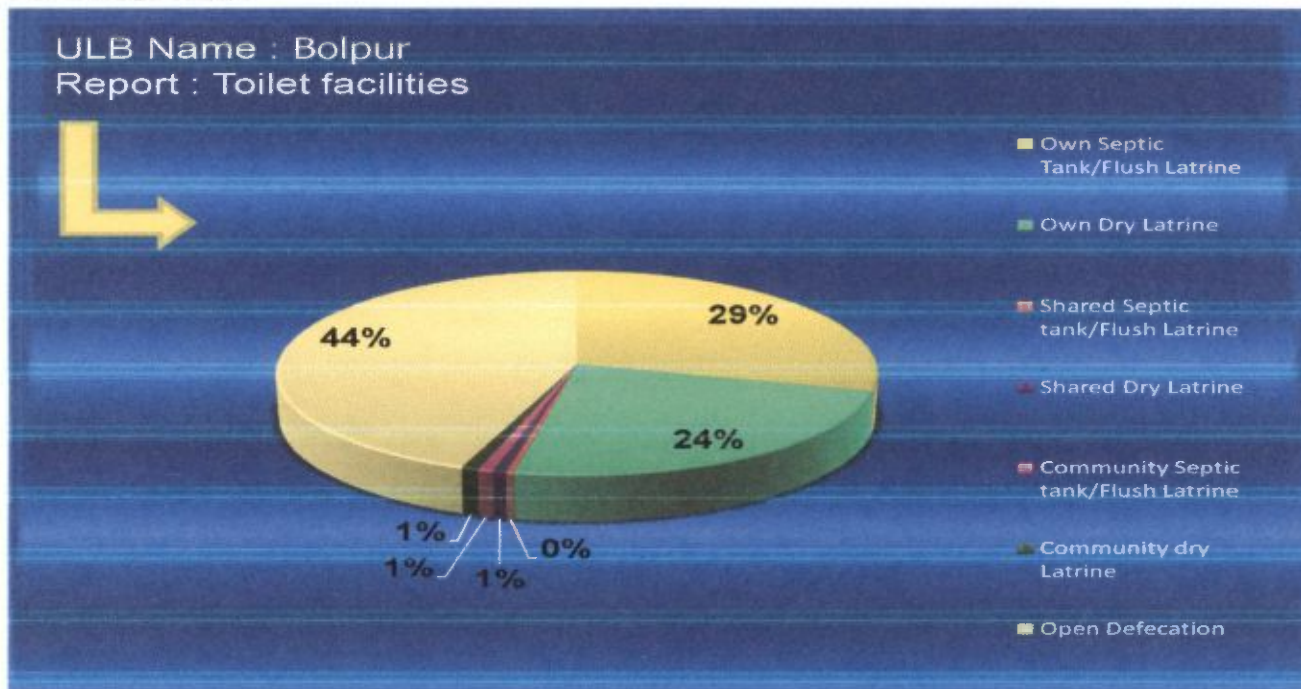


Source: USHA

**IV. Sewerage System :**

There are no existing sewerage systems in the town. The sewage is treated on site in the septic tanks and soak well and the pour flush units. However, in future when piped sewerage system will be introduced in the in the city the septic tanks will be integrated with the system. The septic tanks provided in the scheme have been designed accordingly.

PIE DIAGRAM: 7

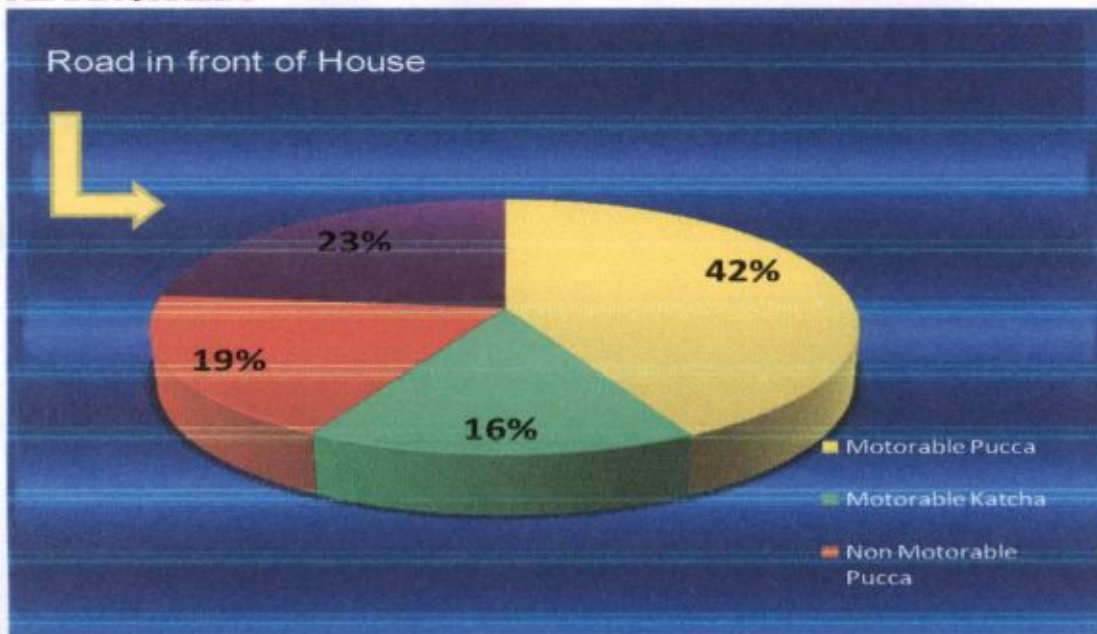


Source: USHA

## V. Road

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 load due to enhanced civic, economic and commercial activities of the slum, existing road network system in several places are required either to be upgraded or widened and new roads are also be constructed in a number of places where the network is inadequate. The project is intended to ease at the movement of slum dwellers and smooth flow of pedestrian and light vehicle, which will enhance the quality of life in the slum will also improve substantially.

PIE DIAGRAM: 8



Source: USHA

## VI. Solid Waste Management

Recently, a systematic solid waste management scheme has been introduced in the town wherein all the slums along with the non-slum areas have been covered by door-to-door collection of the solid waste by the municipal authority.

## VII. Street Light

In most of the slums, darkness prevails after sunset. There is no adequate street lighting arrangements existed in the slum pockets. This will ultimately alleviate inconvenience faced by slum dwellers during night. Hence it is proposed to provide electrical posts with extension of line.

## VIII. Boundary Wall

The slum dwellers and their children do not have adequate suitable spaces for carrying on various games and sports activities. The slums do not have any fencing or other type of boundary. As such, trespassing cannot be checked and the slum's internal security and privacy gets frequently breached. There are spaces in almost every slum of the municipality.

## IX. Community Toilet

A large number of pour flush latrines have been constructed over the past few years in the housed of the slums through the central government aided ILCS programme. There are also some community toilets with bathing facilities within and around the slums. The proposed dwelling units under this scheme also have provision for baths and WCs. As such the slum dwellers do not have to face any major difficulty in respect of sanitation.

#### **X. Hedge Boundary & Cinder Track**

The slum dwellers and their children do not have adequate suitable spaces for carrying on various games and sports activities. The slums do not have any fencing or other type of boundary. As such, trespassing cannot be checked and the slum's internal security and privacy gets frequently breached. Outside pollution of the city also gets easy entry into the slums due to absence of sufficient green barriers around the slums. There are spaces in almost every slum of the municipality.

#### **XI. Guard Wall**

The slum dwellers and their children do not have adequate suitable spaces for carrying on various games and sports activities. The slums do not have any fencing or other type of boundary. As such, trespassing cannot be checked and the slum's internal security and privacy gets frequently breached. There are spaces in almost every slum of the municipality.

### **SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

#### **I. Occupation**

Most of the slum dwellers are daily wage earners, informal sector workers, rickshaw pullers, street hawkers etc. Statements showing socio-economic and occupation status of the slum dwellers is enclosed in the Annexure. Formation of Self - Help groups, Thrift and Credit Societies, DWCUA groups under SJSRY program in a more intensive and dedicated manner will help in upliftment of the economic and social conditions of the slum dwellers.

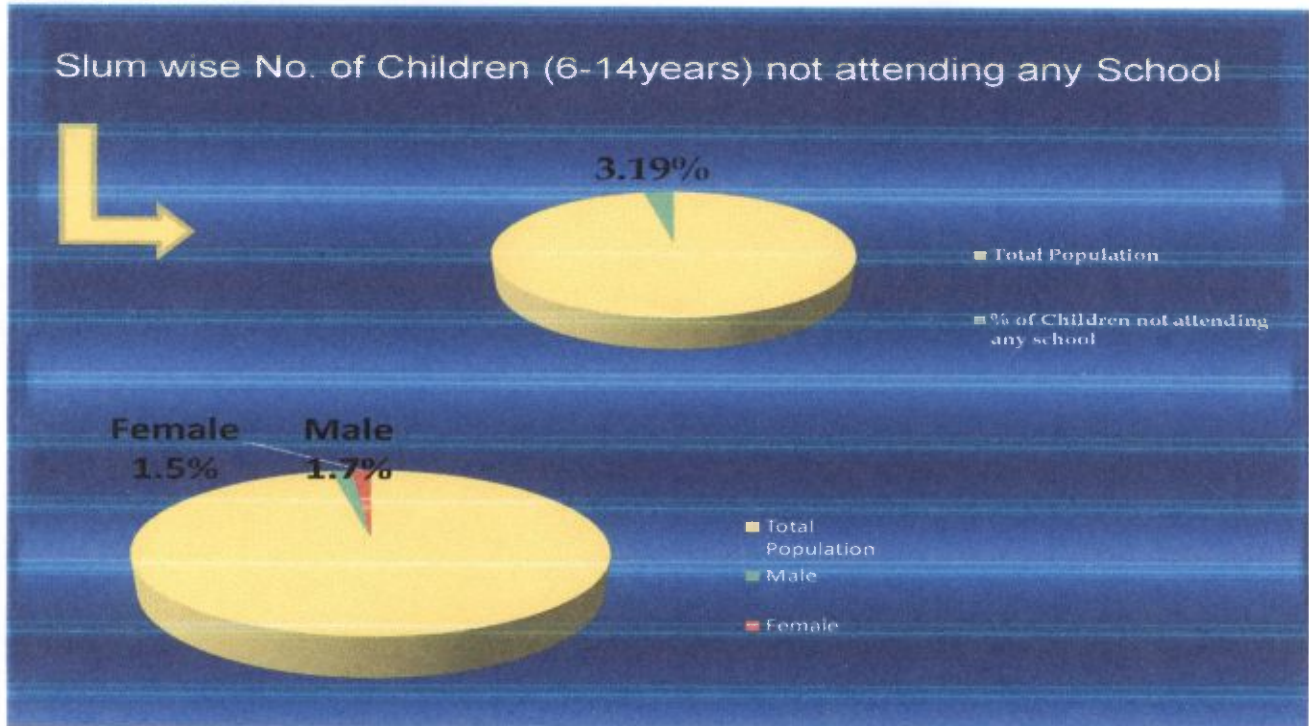
#### **II. Health**

Existing facilities for Primary Health Center, Maternal Care, Child Care, and Immunization etc are available to the slum dwellers within and outside the slum areas.

#### **III. Primary Education**

Existing facilities for Pre School Education, Non - Formal Education, Adult Education are not suite adequate but there are a few number of primary education centers in the slum area which cater to some primary education needs of the Slums. Shishu Siksha Kendra, Mid-day Meal Programme will reduce the dropouts from the school and increase number of school goers at primary level.

PIE DIAGRAM: 9



With an objective to formulate appropriate Slum Development Model for each of the slums, availability of latest and reliable baseline data on all the slums is instrumental. This baseline data encompassing indicators including socio-economic, geographical/spatial, physical etc. shall help develop an overall portrait of the slums in Bolpur. This shall help in identifying development need for slums and formulating slum specific development strategies.

Executive Summary

**EXISTING CENTRAL GOVT. PROJECT OF BOLPUR MUNICIPALITY****IHSDP Schemes of JNNURM under BOLPUR MUNICIPALITY**

**Project Name :** IHSDP  
**Date of Sanction By the CSMC :** 24.01.2008  
**Date of commencement :** 24.01.2008  
**Date of completion of work :** In Progress  
**Approved Project Cost :** 992.15 Lakhs  
**Revised Project Cost :** 1108.97 Lakhs

SL NO.	Name of Component	Qty (Physical)	Amount (in Lakh)
01.	Dwelling Units	573 Nos.	572.85996
2.	Water Supply		
3.	B.T. Road		
4.	C.C. Road	20400.694 Sqm	82.79534
5.	Drain	4294.83 Mtr	42.38904
6.	Street Light	152 Nos	20.10279
7.	Working Center	9 Nos	22.56380
8.	Community Centre	36 Nos.	322.41285
9.	Animalpen		
Total-			1063.12378

THE PROJECT IS WORK-IN-PROGRESS

  
 Chairman  
 Bolpur Municipality

## Executive Summary

### Project Details

1	State	:	West Bengal
2	City	:	Bolpur Municipality
3	Project Name	:	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing for All (Urban)
4	Project Cost	(Rs. In Lakhs)	: 4823.35
5	Central Share	(Rs. In Lakhs)	: 1788.00
6	State Share	(Rs. In Lakhs)	: 2518.11
7	ULB Share	(Rs. In Lakhs)	: 219.24
8	Beneficiary Share	(Rs. In Lakhs)	: 298.00
9	Total Infrastructure cost	(Rs. In Lakhs)	: 438.49
10	Percentage of Infrastructure cost of Housing Cost	:	10.00 %
11	Infrastructure cost per dwelling unit	(Rs. In Lakhs)	: 0.367858
12	Year of Implementation	:	2015-16
13	Component Housing construction	:	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)
14	SOR Adopted	:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum.

### Project Contributions (Physical + Financial) (Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl No.	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (In Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (In lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In lakh)	Central Share (@ Rs. 1.5 Lac/D.U.)	State Govt. Share (@Rs.1.92858 Lac/D.U.)	ULB Share	Beneficiaries Share (@ Rs. 0.25 Lac/D.U.)
<b>A. HOUSING</b>											
1	New in- situ										
	Single storied units		1192	Nos.	367858.00	4384.87	4384.87	1788.00	2298.87	0.00	298.00
<b>Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)</b>						<b>4384.87</b>	<b>4384.87</b>	<b>1788.00</b>	<b>2298.87</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>298.00</b>
<b>B. INFRASTRUCTURE</b>											
Sl No.	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (In Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (In lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In lakh)	Central Share (In lakh)	State Govt. Share (@ 50%) (In lakh)	ULB Share (@ 50%) (In lakh)	Beneficiaries Share (In lakh)
1	Roads										
i	CC Roads	Cement Concrete	15155.07	Sqm	1736.00	263.09	263.09	0.00	131.55	131.55	0.00
2	Storm Water Drains										
i	Surface drain	Brick Masonry	6905.30	Mtr	2540.00	175.39	175.39	0.00	87.70	87.70	0.00
<b>Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)</b>						<b>438.49</b>	<b>438.49</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>219.24</b>	<b>219.24</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>						<b>4823.35</b>	<b>4823.35</b>	<b>1788.00</b>	<b>2518.11</b>	<b>219.24</b>	<b>298.00</b>
<b>Ratio of Housing to Infrastructure (A/B)</b>						<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>				

*Ryanai*  
**Executive Officer**  
**Bolpur Municipality**

Signature of the ULB Level Competent Technical  
Name & Designation: Rasmohan Garai, Executive Officer, Bolpur Municipality, Bolpur, Birbhum.  
Address: Nanooor Chandidas Road, Bolpur, Birbhum, PIN- 731204.  
Fax No: 03463-252501.  
Telephone No.: 03463-252501.  
Mobile No.: 9434853579.  
E-mail: hfa.bolpurmunicipality@gmail.com

Signature of the State Level Competent Technical  
Name & Designation: Amit Das, Chief Engineer, Municipal Engineering Dte, Govt. of West Bengal  
Address: Bikash Bhawan, South Block, 1st Floor, Salt lake, Kolkata - 7000 91  
Fax No: +91- 33- 23375474  
Telephone No.: +91-33-23371331  
Mobile No.: (0)9475825219  
E-mail: ce\_medte@yahoo.com

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

*Chairman*  
**Chairman**

**Bolpur Municipality**

Signature of the State Level Nodal Officer  
Name & Designation: Sri M.N. Pradhan, IAS  
Director, SUDA  
Address: State Urban Development Agency  
Fax No: 91-33-23585767  
Telephone No: + 91-33-23585767  
Mobile No.: (0) 9830031488  
E-Mail: wbsudadir@gmail.com

Signature of the State Level Nodal Officer of ULB/  
Name & Designation: Susanta Bhakat, Chairman, Bolpur Municipality  
Address: Nanooor Chandidas Road, Bolpur, Birbhum, PIN-731204.  
Fax No.: 03463-252501.  
Telephone No.: 03463-252501.  
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E-mail No.: municipalitybolpur@gmail.com



**SLUM & NON-SLUM WISE DETAILS OF DU AND INFRASTRUCTURE COST OF 2015-16**

SL. NO.	Name of Slum	Slum Code	Area Sqkm	Population	Dwelling Units (@ Rs. 3.67858 Lakh/ each)		Drainage (M) (Rs.2540.00/M) (Section -400x400)		Concrete Roads (@ Rs. 1736.00/Sq.M)		Total cost of Infrastructure @ 10% of D.U. cost Rs. in Lakh	Grand Total (Rs. in lakh)
					Qty.(in No.)	Amt. (in Lakh)	Qty.(in m.)	Amt. (in Lakh)	Qty.(in Sq.m.)	Amt. (in Lakh)		
<b>SLUM AREA</b>												
1	IMAMTALA (S.C-026)	026	0.040	501	31	114.04	180	4.56	394	6.84	11.40	125.44
2	GANGA SAGAR PAR (S.C-033)	033	0.034	201	8	29.43	46	1.18	102	1.77	2.94	32.37
3	MORIA PARA (S.C-034)	034	0.044	286	59	217.04	342	8.68	750	13.02	21.70	238.74
4	NAYEK PARA (S.C-035)	035	0.037	491	45	165.54	261	6.62	572	9.93	16.55	182.09
5	KALIKAPUR COLONY (S.C-039)	039	0.040	187	69	253.82	400	10.15	877	15.23	25.38	279.20
6	MOTI PUKUR (S.C-043)	043	0.009	158	20	73.57	116	2.94	254	4.41	7.36	80.93
7	BEHIND MAHESWARI MILL (S.C-048)	048	0.014	219	63	231.75	365	9.27	801	13.91	23.18	254.93
8	MAJHI PARA (S.C-049)	049	0.135	688	34	125.07	197	5.00	432	7.50	12.51	137.58
9	HATTALA (S.C-055)	055	0.028	854	7	25.75	41	1.03	89	1.55	2.58	28.33
10	BAURI PARA (S.C-057)	057	0.007	67	6	22.07	35	0.88	76	1.32	2.21	24.28
<b>NON-SLUM AREA</b>												
11	WARD NO.-01	NS	0.815	5800	3	11.04	17	0.44	38	0.66	1.10	12.14
12	WARD NO.-02	NS	0.841	3860	98	360.50	568	14.42	1246	21.63	36.05	396.55
13	WARD NO.-03	NS	0.298	3027	25	91.96	145	3.68	318	5.52	9.20	101.16
14	WARD NO.-05	NS	0.749	3269	40	147.14	232	5.89	509	8.83	14.71	161.86
15	WARD NO.-06	NS	1.670	4845	100	367.86	579	14.71	1271	22.07	36.79	404.64
16	WARD NO.-07	NS	1.186	2978	60	220.71	348	8.83	763	13.24	22.07	242.79
17	WARD NO.-08	NS	0.271	3171	60	220.71	348	8.83	763	13.24	22.07	242.79

**SLUM & NON-SLUM WISE DETAILS OF DU AND INFRASTRUCTURE COST OF 2015-16**

Sl. No.	Name of Slum	Slum Code	Area Sqkm	Population	Dwelling Units (@ Rs. 3.67858 Lakh/ each)		Drainage (M) (Rs.2540.00/M) (Section -400x400)		Concrete Roads (@ Rs. 1736.00/Sq.M)		Total cost of Infrastructure @ 10% of D.U. cost Rs. in Lakh	Grand Total (Rs. in lakh)
					Qty.(in No.)	Amt. (in Lakh)	Qty.(in m.)	Amt. (in Lakh)	Qty.(in Sq.m.)	Amt. (in Lakh)		
18	WARD NO.-09	NS	0.263	2440	25	91.96	145	3.68	318	5.52	9.20	101.16
19	WARD NO.-10	NS	0.169	4519	55	202.32	319	8.09	699	12.14	20.23	222.55
20	WARD NO.-11	NS	0.336	1863	67	246.46	388	9.86	852	14.79	24.65	271.11
21	WARD NO.-12	NS	0.030	964	15	55.18	87	2.21	191	3.31	5.52	60.70
22	WARD NO.-13	NS	0.092	932	30	110.36	174	4.41	381	6.62	11.04	121.39
23	WARD NO.-14	NS	0.505	1265	4	14.71	23	0.59	51	0.88	1.47	16.19
24	WARD NO.-16	NS	0.228	2580	30	110.36	174	4.41	381	6.62	11.04	121.39
25	WARD NO.-17	NS	0.592	2576	50	183.93	290	7.36	636	11.04	18.39	202.32
26	WARD NO.-18	NS	0.744	1642	33	121.39	191	4.86	420	7.28	12.14	133.53
27	WARD NO.-19	NS	0.679	2647	65	239.11	377	9.56	826	14.35	23.91	263.02
28	WARD NO.-20	NS	0.555	1781	90	331.07	521	13.24	1144	19.86	33.11	364.18
<b>Total</b>			<b>10.41</b>	<b>53811</b>	<b>1192</b>	<b>4384.87</b>	<b>6905.30</b>	<b>175.39</b>	<b>15155.07</b>	<b>263.09</b>	<b>438.49</b>	<b>4823.35</b>

  
**Chairman**  
**Bolpur Municipality**

## HFA Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

Year of Implementation : 2015-16

Name of the City: BOLPUR

Infrastructure Cost :

SL. NO	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE PER UNIT	TOTAL COST (In Lacs)
1	<b>Roads</b>				
i	CC Roads	15155.07	Sqm	1736.00	263.09204
Total Road Cost Sub Total (A) =					263.092042
2	<b>Storm Water Drains</b>				
i	Surface drain Brick Mationary 400mm x 400 mm	6905.30	Mtr.	2540.00	175.39469
Total Storm Water Drains Cost Sub Total (B) =					175.39469
Grand Total (A+B) =					438.486736

  
 Chairman  
 Bolpur Municipality

## The project slums and Non Slums of existing scenario of infrastructure:

10 nos Slums and 18 Non Slum(Ward) have been selected as a First Project for the year 2015-16 under PMAY scheme by Bolpur Municipality in consultation with the state level Nodal Agency-The State Urban Development Agency(SUDA) under M.A.Department, GoWB.

### **1. NAYEKPARA(S.C-035):**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-11(New). It is situated at South-East Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running in to the middle of the slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The neares railway station at a distance is 0.75 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 36966 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 57 as per Demand Survey of HFA under PMAY. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local markets, others engaged in local housekeeping, ass weepers in local areas, labours 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. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

### **2. KALIKAPUR COLONY(SC- 039):**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-15(New). It is situated at East Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running in to the middle of the slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The neares railway station at a distance is 1 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 40409 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 69 as per Demand Survey of HFA under PMAY. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local markets, others engaged in agricultural labour 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. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. This Slum is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts

unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

### **3. MOTI PUKUR SLUM (S.C.-043):**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-14(New). It is situated at East Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running in to the middle of the slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is .50 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 9172 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 23 as per Demand Survey of HFA under PMAY. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local markets, others engaged in agricultural labour 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. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. This Slum is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

### **4. BEHIND MAHESWARI MILL SLUM (S.C.- 048):**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-14(New). It is situated at North -East Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running in to the middle of the slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 13725 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 65 as per Demand Survey of HFA under PMAY. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour 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. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. This Slum is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

#### **5. MAJHI PARA SLUM (S.C.- 049):**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-01(New). It is situated at North Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 134745 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 38 as per Demand Survey of HFA under PMAY. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. This Slum is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

#### **6. BAURI PARA SLUM (S.C.- 057):**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12(New). It is situated at South- West Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.25 KM. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 7256 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 06 as per Demand Survey of HFA under PMAY. Most of the slum dwellers runs Tinny business at nearest Fish and vegetable market within the Municipal area.

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

surface drains but drains are tilted. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. This Slum is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

#### **7. GANGA SAGAR PAR (S.C.- 033):**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-20(New). It is situated at SOUTH Part of the Municipality. Metal road is running beside the slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 34433 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households are 10 as per Demand Survey of HFA under PMAY. Most of the slum dwellers work as agricultural labour and Howker at nearest Railway station at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. This Slum is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

#### **8. MORIA PARA (S.C.- 034):**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-17(New). It is situated at North Part of the Municipality. Metal road is running beside the slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 43912 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 65 as per Demand Survey of HFA under PMAY. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

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

surface drains but drains are tilted. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. This Slum is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

#### **9. HATTALA SLUM (S.C.- 055):**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12(New). It is situated at South- West Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.25 KM. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 28265 square meters. The owner ship of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 07 as per Demand Survey of HFA under PMAY. Most of the slum dwellers runs Tinny business at nearest Fish and vegetable market within the Municipal area.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. This Slum is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

#### **10. IMMAMTALA SLUM (S.C.- 026):**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04(New). It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 40070 square meters. The owner ship of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 31 as per Demand Survey of HFA under PMAY. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

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



surface drains but drains are tilted. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. This Slum is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

## **NON SLUM:**

### **1. Ward no. 01:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 0.815 square k.m. The ownership of land lies with ULB. Only 03 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16. Most of the dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with katcha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concrete. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

### **2. Ward no. 02:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 0.841 square k.m. The ownership of land lies with ULB. Only 98 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16. Most of the dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with katcha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concrete. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

### **3. Ward no. 03:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metal road is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 0.298 square k.m. The ownership of land lies with ULB. Only 25 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16. Most of the dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with katcha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concrete. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

### **4. Ward no. 05:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metal road is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 0.749 square k.m. The ownership of land lies with ULB. Only 40 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16. Most of the dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with katcha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward

are Cement concreat. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

#### **5. Ward no. 06:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 1.67 square k.m. The owner ship of land lies with ULB. Only 100 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16. Most of the dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with katcha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concreat. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

#### **6. Ward no. 07:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 1.186 square k.m. The owner ship of land lies with ULB. Only 60 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16. Most of the dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with katcha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concreat. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

### **7. Ward no. 08:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 0.271 square k.m. The ownership of land lies with ULB. Only 60 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16. Most of the dwellers work as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with kaccha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concrete. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

### **8. Ward no. 09:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 0.263 square k.m. The ownership of land lies with ULB. Only 25 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16. Most of the dwellers work as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with kaccha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concrete. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

#### **9. Ward no. 10:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 0.169 square k.m. The owner ship of land lies with ULB. Only 55 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16. Most of the dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with katcha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concrete. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

#### **10. Ward no. 11:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 0.336 square k.m. The owner ship of land lies with ULB. Only 67 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16. Most of the dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with katcha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concrete. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

**11. Ward no. 12:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 0.03 square k.m. The owner ship of land lies with ULB. Only 15 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16. Most of the dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with katcha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concrete. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

**12. Ward no. 13:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 0.092 square k.m. The owner ship of land lies with ULB. Only 30 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16. Most of the dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with katcha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concrete. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

**13. Ward no. 14:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 0.505 square k.m. The owner ship of land lies with ULB. Only 4 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16. Most of the dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with katcha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concreat. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

**14. Ward no. 16:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 0.228 square k.m. The owner ship of land lies with ULB. Only 30 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16. Most of the dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with katcha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concreat. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

**15. Ward no. 17:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metalroad is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major

areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. ~~44~~ The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 0.592 k.m. The ownership of land lies with ULB. Only 50 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16. Most of the dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with katcha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concrete. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

#### **16. Ward no. 18:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metal road is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 0.744 k.m. The ownership of land lies with ULB. Only 33 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16.. Most of the dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with katcha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concrete. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

#### **17. Ward no. 19:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metal road is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The



slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 0.679 square k.m. The owner ship of land lies with ULB. Only 65 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16.. Most of the dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with katcha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concrete. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

### **18. Ward no. 20:**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. It is situated at North West Part of the Municipality. Metal road is running beside the Non-slums connects it to major areas of Bolpur Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 19 years old with a total site area is 0.555 square k.m. The owner ship of land lies with ULB. Only 90 nos of beneficiaries have been selected under beneficiary led construction for the year 2015-16. Most of the dwellers works as casual labour in local small industry, others engaged in agricultural labour at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in this ward is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with pucca drains and partially covered with katcha drains. Most of the roads within the Ward are Cement concrete. This Ward is Partially covered with streetlights. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by 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. Water supply net work is needed in this area with domestic connection.

### **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 of 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 from 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

1. 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 whom 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%, megacities 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.

2. It is increasingly 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 decent 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 Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) submission 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 submission on Urban Development.
- iii. **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.
- iv. **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.
- v. **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 lacs 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.
- vi. **Integrated housing and slum development program (IHSDP):** IHSDP was under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) beginning from the year 2008-2006.

***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.

**HFAPoA and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All)**

To give pucca house for every family is currently on the global agenda. One of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to 'achieve significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers, by 2022. Similar goals are set forth by Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in 2022, to

create pucca house for every family.

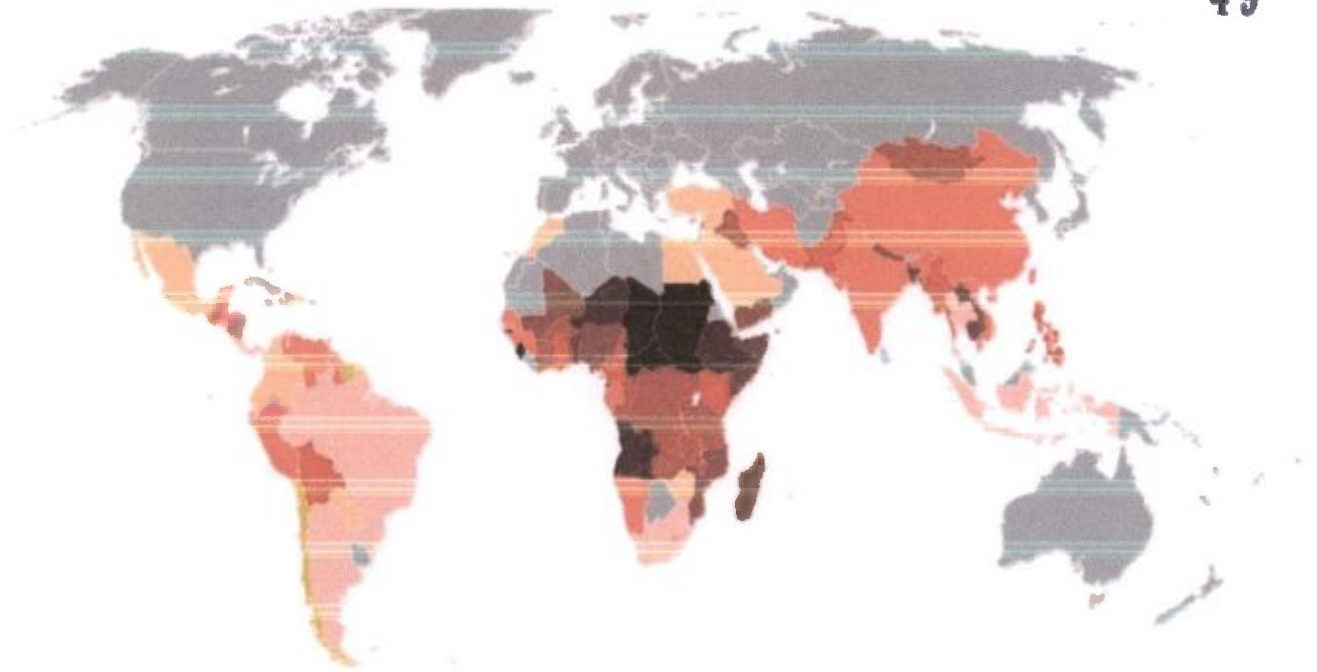
ULB undertake a demand survey through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing. While validating demand survey, Cities should consider possible temporary migration from rural areas to the city just to take advantage of housing scheme and exclude such migrants from list of beneficiaries. On the basis of demand survey and other available data, cities prepare Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA). HFAPoA should contain the demand of housing by eligible beneficiaries in the city along with the interventions selected out of four verticals. The information regarding beneficiaries is collected by ULB in suitable. While preparing HFAPoA, ULB and Implementing Agencies should also consider the affordable housing stock already available in the city as Census data suggests that large number of houses are vacant.

Bank account number and Aadhaar number/Voter ID card/any other unique identification details of intended beneficiaries or a certificate of house ownership from Revenue Authority of beneficiary's native district will be integrated in the data base of HFAPoA for avoiding duplication of benefit to one individual family. Beneficiaries is validated by ULBs thereby ensuring their eligibility at the time of preparation of the projects and approval of projects.

On the basis of HFAPoA, States/Cities subsequently prepare the Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs) dividing the task upto 2022 in view of the availability of resources and priority. For larger cities, HFAPoA and AIPs is prepared at sub-city (ward/zone etc.) level with the approval of concerned State/UT Government. The result of demand survey, draft HFAPoA and draft AIP is discussed with the local representatives including MLAs and MPs of that area so that their views are adequately factored in while finalising the plans and beneficiary list.

Cities which have already prepared Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) or any other housing plan with data on housing, utilise the existing plan and data for preparing "Housing for All Plan of Action" (HFAPoA). Houses constructed under various schemes should be accounted for while preparing HFAPoA

Urban Population Living in Slums and the Indian Scenario (source: UN-HABITAT)



0-10% █ 10-20% █ 20-30% █ 30-40% █ 40-50% █ 50-60% █ 60-70% █ 70-80% █ 80-90% █ 90-100%

The preparation of HFAPoA broadly involve Slum Development/Rehabilitation Plans based on

- a. Survey of all slums – notified and non-notified;
- b. Mapping of slums using the state-of-art technology;
- c. Integration of geo-spatial and socio-economic data; and
- d. Identification of development model proposed for each slum.

1. Base maps to an appropriate scale would be a pre-requisite for the preparation of Slum Development Plan/Slum-free City Plan. States/UTs may need to proceed in the following steps for the preparation of Slum-free City Plans.
2. Securing CARTOSAT II/latest satellite images from NRSC/ISRO and preparation of base maps for the whole city and its fringes using the images;
3. Identification and inventory of all slum clusters of all descriptions in the urban agglomeration with the help of satellite image and other available data;
4. Inventory of all possible vacant lands in each zone of the urban agglomeration that could be used for slum development/ rehabilitation development purposes;
5. Development of Slum Map of every slum within the city and its fringes using GIS with CARTOSAT II images, ground level spatial data collected through total station survey, collating spatial information with respect to plot boundaries, network of basic infrastructure like roads, sewerage, storm drainage and water lines, etc and superimposing this on the satellite image and importing them into GIS platform as the first step towards the preparation of Slum Development Plans and Slum Free City Plan.
6. This may be undertaken with the help of technical partners of NRSC/ ISRO/other technical institutions.
7. Identification and engagement of Lead NGO/CBO to guide and anchor community mobilization for the purpose of slum survey, (May be more than one NGO/CBO in different slum zones) of the city. These Lead NGOs/CBOs should also be associated in slum survey operations and dialogues for preparation of slum level development plans;
8. Conduct of Slum Survey based on the detailed formats (with or without changes)

prepared by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation with the help of National Buildings Organization (NBO) - after due training of trainers, training of survey personnel /cavassers and canvassing. It would be helpful for community mobilization to pick as many cavassers from the sourced slum or nearby slum pockets;

9. Collection of bio-metric identification data of slum dwellers based on the above survey (subject to guidelines issued by Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI));

10. Entry of data from Slum Surveys in the web-enabled MIS application (to be provided by Ministry of HUPA), compilation and collation of data, preparation of Slum-wise, City and State Slum Survey Database and Baseline Reports. The MIS will assist in developing a robust Slum and Slum Households Information System. (Guidelines and software for development of the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);

11. Integration of Slum MIS with GIS Maps to enable the preparation of GIS-enabled

Slum Information System that is to be used for the preparation of meaningful Slum Development Plans and Slum-free City Plan using a city-wide/zone-based approach.(Guidelines and software for development of GIS platform and its integration with the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);

### **Introduction to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)**

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), a path breaking scheme for the slum dwellers and urban poor envisages a 'Pucca house to every family' through encouraging States to tackle the problem of slums in a holistic manner. It calls for a multi-pronged approach focusing on:

- Bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town.
- Redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums.
  
- Tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor and force them to resort to extra-legal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood and employment.

- Enactment of a set of reforms at the state and city level related to inclusive planning, regulation and financing, which would ensure that adequate fresh housing stock and services get created on an ongoing basis to address both current and future needs of cities.
  
- An integrated approach covering shelter, services and livelihoods for poor slum communities.

### ***The duration of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana [PMAY]***

**2015 TO 2022**

### ***Eligible Components of the PMAY:***

#### **Allotment of Houses**

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

A EWS beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife and unmarried children.

The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit)

either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission.

EWS households are defined as households having an annual income up to Rs.3,00,000 (Rupees Three Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.

Following infrastructure will be considered for support under PMAY:

1. Water connection
2. Toilet facilities
3. 24 x 7 Electric facilities
4. Roads



- Financial innovations in delivering the city/statewide programme

## **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.

## FUND FLOW PATTERN

NAME OF THE SCHEME	ESTIMATED COST	Rupees in lakhs				TOTAL
		YEAR 2015-16				
		GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	
PMAY project - , Bolpur Municipality	4823.35	1788.00	2518.11	219.24	298.00	4823.35

### PHASING OF FUND

YEAR 2015-16	Rupees in lakhs				TOTAL
	RELEASE OF FUND				
	GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	
1st Installment @ 40%	715.20	1007.24	87.70	298.00	2108.14
2nd Installment @ 40%	715.20	1007.24	87.70	0.00	1810.14
3rd Installment @ 20%	357.60	503.62	43.85	0.00	905.07
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1788.00</b>	<b>2518.11</b>	<b>219.24</b>	<b>298.00</b>	<b>4823.35</b>

### REQUIREMENT OF FUND

SL. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	Rupees in lakhs		TOTAL
		YEAR 2015-16		
1	PMAY project - , Bolpur Municipality	4823.35		4823.35
<b>Total</b>		<b>4823.35</b>		<b>4823.35</b>



**Chairman  
Bolpur Municipality**

## 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 instalments to the State Governments / SLNA; central assistance under different components will be released to the state / UTs after the approval of CSMC and with concurrence of the integrated Financial Division of the Ministry. Central share would be released in 3 installment of 40%, 40% and 20% each.

## List of slums under Bolpur Municipality (2015-22):

SL. NO	Ward Number (OLD)	Ward Number (NEW)	Slum Code	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca )	AREA in Sq Mt
	a	a	b	c	d	e
1	1	18 & 19	001	MAJHI PARA (S.C 001)	37	30723
2	1	18	002	KORA PARA (S C 002)	22	29830
3	1		004	KASIM BAZAR(S.C 004)	169	150207
4	1	19	003	KHAS PARA(S.C 003)	145	158568
5	2		005	KALI PUKUR(S.C 005)	122	40238
6	2	11	006	VIVEKANANDA PALLY(S.C 006)	136	65644
7	2		007	PART OF HATTALA(S.C 007)	148	7016
8	3		008	SAHANI PARA(S.C 008)	25	3829
9	3		009	BAURI PARA (N) (S.C 009)	11	8648
10	3	10	010	BAURI PARA (S)(S.C 010)	28	7567
11	3		011	TURI PARA(S.C 011)	15	144604
12	3		012	MISTRI PARA(S.C 012)	47	12955
13	4		013	SURASREE PALLY(S.C 013)	247	10961
14	4	3	014	ALONG RAILWAY LINE(S.C 014)	83	22906
15	4		015	GHATWAL PARA(S.C 015)	46	28087
16	5	9	016	BACK SIDE OF B P H C(S.C 016)	41	8234
17	5		017	TIKA PARA(S.C 017)	68	8743

18	5		018	MAL PARA(S.C 018)	66	
19	6	6	019	HARI PARA(S.C 019)	58	43379
20	6		020	JAMBUNI (S.C 020)	62	56884
21	6		021	HAZRA PARA(S.C 021)	90	58638
22	6		070	CANEL PAR (JAMBUNI)(S.C 070)	103	9648
23	7	7	022	NICHU BANDHGORA(S.C 022)	155	67564
24	7		023	MUSLIM PARA(S.C 023)	191	46836
25	7		071	BAGDI PALLY (SL-71)	45	4760
26	7		072	HAZRA PARA(S.C 072)	39	5365
27	8	4	024	MANASA TALA(S.C 024)	260	43904
28	8		025	UTTAR PARA(S.C 025)	102	37788
29	8		026	IMAMTALA(S.C 026)	127	40070
30	9	13	027	KORA PARA(S.C 027)	48	8019
31	9		028	DANGALI KALI TALA(S.C 028)	58	11592
32	9		029	BAURI PARA(S.C 029)	128	3963
33	10	20	030	BAURI PARA(S.C 030)	41	7583
34	10		031	TURI PARA(S.C 031)	50	22485
35	10		033	GANGA SAGAR PAR(S.C 033)	41	34433
36	10	17	032	MADHU PUKUR PAR(S.C 032)	21	26975
37	10		034	MORIA PARA(S.C 034)	74	43912
38	10	20	074	ALONG NEW RAILWAY LINE(S.C 074)	99	35850
39	10	17&20	075	MONOSATALA, KHAS PARA(S.C 075)	46	51886
40	11	16	035	NAYEK PARA(S.C 035)	129	36966
41	11		036	MATH PARA(S.C 036)	175	29196
42	11		037	NICHU PATTY(S.C 037)	25	24595
43	11		038	NEAR KUNJA BIHARI SCHOOL(S.C 038)	11	29857
44	12	15	039	KALIKA PUR COLONY(S.C 039)	50	40409
45	12		040	ASHANTA PALLY(S.C 040)	53	31299
46	12		041	MATH PARA(S.C 041)	293	90017
47	12		042	KALIKA PUR(S.C 042)	536	91115
48	13	14	043	MOTI PUKUR(S.C 043)	42	9172
49	13		044	BIRBANSHI PARA(S.C 044)	52	6057
50	13		045	SARADA PALLY(S.C 045)	122	14440
51	13		046	TURI PARA(S.C 046)	71	6200
52	13		047	ALONG RAILWAY LINE(S.C 047)	122	5650
53	13		048	BEHIND MAHESWARI MILL(S.C 048)	57	13725
54	14	1	049	MAJHI PARA(S.C 049)	163	134745
55	14		050	ALONG RAILWAY LINE(S.C 050)	83	20667
56	14		051	KUMOR PUKUR(S.C 051)	18	13037
57	14		052	MUSAHAR PARA(S.C 052)	32	10297
58	14		053	BANGAL PARA(S.C 053)	0	21132
59	14		054	MAKRAM PUR(S.C 054)	50	19857
60	15	12	055	HATTALA(S.C 055)	197	28265
61	15		056	NIMTALA(S.C 056)	19	7514
62	15		057	BAURI PARA(S.C 057)	13	7256
63	15		058	MISTRI PARA(S.C 058)	112	11721
64	16	8	059	NOTUN PUKUR(S.C 059)	30	2168
65	16		060	DOMPARA(S.C 060)	63	6747
66	16		061	MUSLIM PARA(S.C 061)	47	25118

67	16		073	TURI PARA(BEHIND TOWN LI)(S.C 073)	21	2221
68	17	5	062	SUKANTA PALLY(S.C 062)	224	92581
69	17		063	KHAS PARA(S.C 063)	23	3789
70	17		064	MUSLIM PARA(S.C 064)	86	13877
71	18		065	SABUJ PALLY(S.C 065)	10	6130
72	18	2	066	DARJI PATTY(S.C 066)	49	13475
73	18		067	MATH PARA(S.C 067)	80	24630
74	18		068	ALONG RAILWAY LINE(S.C 068)	85	7087
75	18		069	LAYEK BAZAR(S.C 069)	121	8808

### List of Non slums under Bolpur Municipality (20015-22)

Sl.No	Name of the Non Slum	Location/Address	Area of non-Slum ( in sq. km.)
1	Word No. 1	Within the Ward	0.815
2	Word No. 2	Within the Ward	0.841
3	Word No. 3	Within the Ward	0.298
4	Word No. 5	Within the Ward	0.749
5	Word No. 6	Within the Ward	1.67
6	Word No. 7	Within the Ward	1.186
7	Word No. 8	Within the Ward	0.271
8	Word No. 9	Within the Ward	0.263
9	Word No. 10	Within the Ward	0.169
10	Word No. 11	Within the Ward	0.336
11	Word No. 12	Within the Ward	0.030
12	Word No. 13	Within the Ward	0.092
13	Word No. 14	Within the Ward	0.505
14	Word No. 16	Within the Ward	0.228
15	Word No. 17	Within the Ward	0.592
16	Word No. 18	Within the Ward	0.744
17	Word No. 19	Within the Ward	0.679
18	Word No. 20	Within the Ward	0.555

**Proposed Project:****Background**

It is a path-breaking approach being taken up by Central Govt., State Govt. and Municipality, as there is a 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 incentivise innovation and encourage new approaches and solutions that can demonstrably improve the quality and quantity of shelter and services for the poor.

**Project Justification (2015-16)**

For the following reasons Bolpur Municipality selected the slums and Non 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 Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	NAYEK PARA(S.C 035)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The State Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of dharma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are CC Road or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	KALIKA PUR COLONY(S.C 039)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The State Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of dharma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are Kanchha or damaged roads.	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
3	MOTI PUKUR SLUM (S.C.-043)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of dharma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	BEHIND MAHESWARI MILL SLUM (S.C.- 048):	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of dharma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	MAJHI PARA (S.C 049)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of dharma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
6	BAURI PARA (S.C 057)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of dharma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
7	GANGA SAGAR PAR(S.C 033)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of dharma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	MORIA PARA(S.C 034)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of dharma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
9	HATTALA SLUM (s.c.-055)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of dharma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous, brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
10	IMMAMTALA SLUM (S.C.-026):	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of dharma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous, brick paved or damaged roads.	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
11	WORD NO. 01	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved, Kanchha or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
12	WORD NO. 02	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
13	WORD NO. 03	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous, brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	WORD NO. 05	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets	Majority portion of roads are bituminous, brick paved or	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
						and asbestos/tiles on roof	damaged roads.	
15	WORD NO. 06	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous, brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
16	WORD NO. 07	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous, brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
17	WORD NO. 08	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous brick paved or damaged roads.	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
18	WORD NO. 09	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
19	WORD NO. 10	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
20	WORD NO. 11	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
21	WORD NO. 12	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets	Majority portion of roads are bituminous brick paved or	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 Road	Habitation pattern
						and asbestos/tiles on roof	damaged roads.
22	WORD NO. 13	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darna / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous brick paved or damaged roads. Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
23	WORD NO. 14	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darna / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous brick paved or damaged roads. Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
24	WORD NO. 16	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darna / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous brick paved or damaged roads. 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
25	WORD NO. 17	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
26	WORD NO. 18	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
27	WORD NO. 19	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are bituminous brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
28	WORD NO. 20	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	19	The National Highway is 20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets	Majority portion of roads are bituminous brick paved or	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
						and asbestos/tiles on roof	damaged roads.	

### Site Location

The site for the project slum site is at a distance of 0.25 km to 2.5 km from the Station. The state Highway is at a distance of 0 km to 2.5km approx. The project slum is situated at core area in Municipal area. Project slum location selected slums are demarked with colored circle. Given in page No.-

### Site Appraisal

1. Condition of the slum was also not very good and the area will be slum free area if it is approved.
2. More over C.I.C. & B.O.C. has also decided to take this slum as 1<sup>st</sup> PMAY Cluster project in the city.

### Existing Slums Details

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. The slums lack basic civic amenities mainly drainage, thereby leading to waterlogging, mainly during rainy season. This has led to an unhygienic living condition in the slums. Most of the roads within slums are brickpaved or kutch road. Though there are sufficient street lights 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 among others. Overall physical and social infrastructure is poor.

### Project Land Particulars (2015-16)

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. mT.)	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	NAYEK PARA(S.C 035)	16	36966	19	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
2	KALIKA PUR COLONY (S.C 039)	15	40409	19	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
3	Moti pukur (s.c.-043)	14	9172	19	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

3	Moti pukur (s.c.-043)	14	9172	19	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
4	BEHIND MAHESWARI MILL (S.C 048)	14	13725	19	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
5	MAJHI PARA (S.C 049)	1	134745	19	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
6	BAURI PARA (S.C 057)	12	7256	19	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
7	GANGA SAGAR PAR (S.C 033)	20	34433	19	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
8	MORIA PARA (S.C 034)	17	43912	19	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
9	HATTALA SLUM (s.c.-055)	12	28265	19	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
10	IMMAMTALA SLUM (S.C.-026)	04	40070	19	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
11	WORD NO. 01		815000	19	core City	Residential		Land belongs to the ULB
12	WORD NO. 02		841000	19	core City	Residential		Land belongs to the ULB
13	WORD NO. 03		298000	19	core City	Residential		Land belongs to the ULB
14	WORD NO. 05		749000	19	core City	Residential		Land belongs to the ULB
15	WORD NO. 06		167000	19	core City	Residential		Land belongs to the ULB
16	WORD NO. 07		118600	19	core City	Residential		Land belongs to the ULB
17	WORD NO. 08		271000	19	core City	Residential		Land belongs to the ULB
18	WORD NO. 09		263000	19				
19	WORD NO. 10		169000	19				
20	WORD NO. 11		336000	19				
21	WORD NO. 12		30000	19				
22	WORD NO. 13		92000	19				

5	Ward No.-06	22	78	100
6	Ward No.-07	9	51	60
7	Ward No.-08	29	31	60
8	Ward No.-09	18	7	25
9	Ward No.-10	35	20	55
10	Ward No.-11	15	52	67
11	Ward No.-12	8	7	15
12	Ward No.-13	12	18	30
13	Ward No.-14	3	1	4
14	Ward No.-16	10	20	30
15	Ward No.-17	24	26	50
16	Ward No.-18	8	25	33
17	Ward No.-19	18	47	65
18	Ward No.-20	26	64	90
			<b>Total =</b>	<b>1192</b>

Most of the dwelling units have mud flooring closely followed by cement flooring. Firewood is the major source of cooking fuel in a majority of the slum household.

### Land Tenure status

All of the existing households are encroachment on Municipal land.

### Physical Infrastructure

Infrastructure is the basic requirement of urban life and its adequacy and accessibility are two important ingredients and key contributors in the upgradation and enrichment of quality of urban life which is the primary objective of any planned development effort. These infrastructure facilities are broadly classified into two aspects:

**Physical infrastructure:** Water supply, Drainage, Solid waste, Roads, Electricity.

**Social infrastructure:** Health, School, Community Hall, Lively Hood Centre

### Status of Physical Infrastructure

1. NAYEK PARA SLUM (S.C 035)	
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 One days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 4 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>2. KALIKA PUR COLONY SLUM (S.C 039)</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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 One days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 4 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	YES
<b>3. MOTI PUKUR SLUM (S.C 043)</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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 One days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily

6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 4 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable/katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>4. BEHIND MAHESWARI MILL SLUM (S.C 048)</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 4 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable/katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>5. MAJHI PARA SLUM (S.C 049)</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 4 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable/katcha

9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>6. BAURI PARA SLUM (S.C 057)</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	Up to One days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 4 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>7. GANGA SAGAR PAR SLUM (S.C 033)</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 4 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

<b>8. MORIA PARA SLUM (S.C 034)</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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 One days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 4 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>9. HATTALA SLUM (S.C.- 055)</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 4 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>10. IMMAMTALA SLUM (S.C.- 026)</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>

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	no
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 4 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>11. WARD- 01</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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 One days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 4 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Within the Ward
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>12. Ward No- 02</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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 One days

5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 4 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Within the Ward
10.Internal Road	motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>13. ward no. 03</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	NO
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
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	Within the area
10.Internal Road	C.C. Road
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>14. WARD NO. 05</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
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	Within the area
10.Internal Road	C.C. Road
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>15. WARD NO. 06</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
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	Motorabble katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Within the area
10.Internal Road	C.C. Road
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>16. WARD NO. 07</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
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	Motorabble katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Within the area
10.Internal Road	C.C. Road
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>17. WARD NO. 08</b>	

<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	Daily
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	Within the area
10. Internal Road	C.C. Road
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>18. WARD NO. 09</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	NO
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
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	Within the area
10. Internal Road	C.C. Road
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>19. WARD NO. 10</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	NO
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
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	Within the area
10. Internal Road	C.C. Road
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>20. WARD NO. 11</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	NO
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
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	Within the area
10. Internal Road	C.C. Road
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>21. WARD NO. 12</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	NO
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
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	Within the area
10.Internal Road	C.C. Road
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>22. WARD NO. 13</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	NO
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
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	Within the area
10.Internal Road	C.C. Road
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>23. WARD NO. 14</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	NO
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
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	Within the area
10.Internal Road	C.C. Road
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

24. WARD NO. 16	
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	NO
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
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	Within the area
10. Internal Road	C.C. Road
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
25. WARD NO. 17	
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	NO
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
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	Within the area
10. Internal Road	C.C. Road
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
26. WARD NO. 18	
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	NO
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
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	Within the area
10. Internal Road	C.C. Road
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>27. WARD NO. 19</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	NO
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
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	Within the area
10. Internal Road	C.C. Road
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
<b>28. WARD NO. 20</b>	
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	NO
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
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	Within the area
10. Internal Road	C.C. Road
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.

### Details of Social Infrastructure at a glance:

<b>1. NAYEK PARA SLUM(S.C 035)</b>	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA

Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	1
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

## 2. KALIKA PUR COLONY SLUM(S.C 039)

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km

Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

### 3. MOTI PUKUR SLUM (S.C 043)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km

Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

#### 4. BEHIND MAHESWARI MILL SLUM (S.C 048)

##### Education & Social Infrastructure

##### Pre-primary School

Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
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Municipal Pre-school	NA
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Private Pre-school	NA
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##### Primary School

Municipal	NA
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State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
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Private	NA
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##### High School

Municipal	NA
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Private	NA
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State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
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Adult Education Centre	NA
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Health Facilities	NA
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Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.5 km
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Primary Health Centre	NA
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Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
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Maternity Centre	NA
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Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

<b>5. MAJHI PARA SLUM (S.C 049)</b>	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA

Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

<b>6. BAURI PARA SLUM (S.C 057)</b>	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA

Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

### 7. GANGA SAGAR PAR SLUM (S.C 033)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA

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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

<b>8. MORIA PARA SLUM (S.C 034)</b>	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA

Community Hall	1 NO.
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

### 9. HATTALA SLUM (S.C.- 055)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA

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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

#### 10. IMMAMTALA SLUM (S.C.- 026)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 11 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurveda Doctor/Vaidya	NA

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	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

### 11. WARD NO. 01

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.5 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 12 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

## 12. WARD NO. 02

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.0km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 12 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	1



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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

### 13. WARD NO. 03

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 11 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

#### 14. WARD NO. 05

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA

Community Hall	1
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

### 15. WARD NO. 06

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.50 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10.5 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA

Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

## 16. WARD NO. 07

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.0km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 12 km
Maternity Centre	NA

Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

## 17. WARD NO. 08

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 12 km

Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

### 18. WARD NO. 09

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA

Government Hospital	Within distance less than 12 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

## 19. WARD NO. 10

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.0 km

Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 12 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

## 20. WARD NO. 11

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA



Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 12 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

## 21. WARD NO. 12

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA

Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 12 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

## 22. WARD NO. 13

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.0 km

Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 12 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

### 23. WARD NO. 14

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA

State Government	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 12 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

#### 24. WARD NO. 16

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA

Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 12 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

## 25. WARD NO. 17

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	

Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 12 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

## 26. WARD NO. 18

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 12 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

## 27. WARD NO. 19

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km

Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 12 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

## 28. WARD NO. 20

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	



Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 12 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
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	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

## The Supply Demand Gap and Requirements

### Particulars Requirements

*Housing: Dwelling Unit provision for Household with standard provisions:*

- 1 Multipurpose Room
- 1 Bed Room

- 1 Kitchen
- 1 Toilet
- 1 W.C

*Physical Infrastructure Requirement: Standard Infrastructure Provision for*

- WaterSupply
- Drainage
- Roads

### **Project Development Option**

In-situreddevelopmentand wholeoftheprojectwillbe addressedintheproject

### **Proposed Development**

Basedonpreliminaryunderstanding,thefollowingcomponentsarebeingproposed

- HousingUnits[Single storied in situ].
- StandardPhysicalInfrastructuretobeprovidedin the formof Circulation of WaterSupply Drainage, Roads.

### **Innovations proposed in Project Planning Background**

Housingactivitiesare knownto havethe capacityto playasignificantrole in social-economic development, because theyhelpnotonlyincreation ofshelterforthepeoplebyalsoingenerating employmentopportunitiesforalargevarietyofskilledandunskilledwork forcewhich isaprerequisite

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 hitherto 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 be looked 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 frame work (SLF) in decision making and prioritization of needs of the slum.
- Under stating 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 (65<sup>th</sup> 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—anon-notified slum being any compact urban area with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually within 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 improvements 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 material 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.

## 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

d.

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 **Improve 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 flow 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 endeavor for all the proposals is to optimize the total cost of the system.

### **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 pipelines 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 tap 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
- 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 projects 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 and suggested the design period for various water supply components.

### **Service Plan**

The pipelines need 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) +  $100 * (p^{0.5}) = 163.25 \text{ lpcd (approx)}$ .

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 areas follow:

### **Transmission of Water**

Bolpur Municipality has water supply through OHR having water supply. For the proposed multi-storied building sump and pump with OHR is provided for each building. The water supply network for this slum will be connected to the city wide water supply network.

Water supply system broadly involve 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.
- 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 need to be addressed forthwith, 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 areas identified for Wood Industries slum has been absence of adequate drainage. Most of the drainage is kutcha 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 rainage 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 slumpocket. 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 section has been designed, Design 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 wornout. The lane roads are Kutcha 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 Municipality 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 an 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 an elastic or a viscous foundation.

Construction of granular sub-base (GSB) 100mm thick. Construction of 100mm thick cement concrete pavement.

### **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 allocation but a space; where poor people could down, 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.

### 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 within adequate 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 surveys 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	1192 within 10 slums and 18 non slums

### Building Plan

The buildings are proposed to cover an area of approximately 32.18 Sq. mt along with provision of 2 rooms, kitchen and sanitation facility. The layout, size and type design of housing dwelling units depend 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 25.37 sq. mts and preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilets should be constructed.

### Building material

- PCC(1:3:6) for foundation
- RCCM-20 for substructure & superstructure (Column, Beam, Slab)
- HYSD Steel
- 1<sup>st</sup> 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 Fe415 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 125 mm 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

- Liveload: 2.0 kN/m<sup>2</sup> at typical floor
- 1.5 kN/m<sup>2</sup> on terrace (With Access): 0.75 kN/m<sup>2</sup> on terrace (without Access)
- Floor finish 50 mm (0.05\*24) = : 1.2 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
- Ceiling plaster 12 mm (0.012\*20.8): 0.25 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
- Partition walls (Wherever Necessary): 1.0 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
- Terrace finish: 1.5 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
- 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 125 mm 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 - Handbook 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 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 growing municipalities. 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, storm water drainage, roads (CC) & drainage, 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.

**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 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of SLSMC of West Bengal it has been decided that the flowing 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	1.92858	Nil	0.25
	Infrastructure	Nil	5 %	5 %	Nil

**Project Cost and Financing Strategy**

**For Dwelling Unit**

Total no of Dwelling unit = 1192 Nos

Rate per Dwelling unit = 3.67858 Lakhs

Total Cost of Dwelling unit =  $1192 \times 3.67858 = 4384.86736$  Lakhs

Central Share =  $1192 \times 1.5$  Lakhs = 1788.00 Lakhs

State Share =  $1192 \times 1.92858$  Lakhs = 2298.86736Lakhs

Beneficiary Share =  $1192 \times 0.25$  Lakhs = 298 Lakhs

ULB Share = NIL

#### For Infrastructure

10 % of total Dwelling unit cost =  $4384.86736$  Lakhs  $\times 10\% = 438.486736$  Lakhs

Central Share = NIL

State Share =  $50\% \times 438.486736$  Lakhs = 219.243368 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = NIL

ULB Share =  $50\% \times 438.486736$  Lakhs = 219.243368 Lakhs

**The total project cost will be 48.23 crores**

Out of these 48.23 Crores is the cost of Housing Infrastructure. The following table shows the share of cost between housing infrastructure & Physical Infrastructure.

#### Cost Break up between Housing & Infrastructure

SINo.	Component	Cost in Lakhs
1.	HousingCost(1192)DwellingUnits)	4384.86736
2.	InfrastructureCost	438.486736
<b>Total</b>		<b>4823.354096</b>



## 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.

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, Planning, Project engineering, Social development, Monitoring and evaluation etc. for ensuring effective coordination with State Governments for expeditious processing of the State Slum-free PoA 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



### **Bolpur 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 councilor, 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 neighborhood 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 implementation and convergence.
- 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 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 Councilor of the Ward, who would in turn submit the report of progress to BM.

**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 healthcare, mother and child care, supplementary nutrition, referrals and soon, a cost effective but sustainable community infrastructure or institution need 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-checkup of pregnant women, growth monitoring, referrals, nutrition supplementation, awareness training and campaign and soon, 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 be essentially be needed for services like health checkup 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 for 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 waterpoints.
- 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. Givesupportto the above byprovidingmaterialsforgames,etc.
- v. Organizeannualsportsandtournaments.
- vi. Organizefacilitiesforlearningmusicanddramatics.
- vii. Organizeannualcompetitionof music,recitation,drawing,drama,etc.

### **Creating income and employment opportunities for women**

- i. Identificationof marketableskillsforwomen.
- ii. ArrangeskilltrainingwithfundavailableunderSUMEofNRY.
- iii. Arrange credit-subsidyunder SUME to enable the trained women to start and operatemicroenterprise.
- iv. Arrangeforsupplyofinputsandmarketingoffinishedproducts.
- v. ThriftandCreditSocietyFormation
- vi. SHGFormation
- vii. DWCUAFormation

## **Housing**

### **Monitoring**

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

### **EvaluationStudies**

Periodicevaluationstudiesontheimplementation ofHOUSINGSCHEMESHALLbecarriedoutby reputedinstitutionsandorganizationson issues identifiedduringconcurrentevaluationandreviews.

CopiesofthesestudiesshouldbefurnishedtotheGovt.ofIndia.Remedialactionsshallbetakenon thebasisofthefindingsofthesestudies.

### **Modality of implementation**

Beforeimplementationitwillbeascertainedthateitherthepropertytitleinthenameofthefemale memberofthefamilyor atleastthefemalefamilymember istheco-owneroftheholding/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 valuation 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 Bolpur Municipality address through their Health Care Service Delivery Improvement Plan, are as follows:

**Theme1: 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 seller 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 infrastructures such as municipal dispensaries, maternity homes.

**Theme2: 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 IHSDPP Program to ensure effective slum development. The Socio Economic Survey has already identified beneficiaries under the scheme.

### Education

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

- i. Improvement Of the Status & Infrastructure & Basic Service in Primary Schools under Municipal Corporation.
- ii. Achieving 100% enrolment in schools for next 5 years.
- iii. Enhancing the quality of education provided in primary school with respect to student performance & teaching quality.
- iv. Leveraging the existing resources created under the NSDP and other programme and increase the coverage in excluded committee and squatter settlements
- v. Achieving higher enrolment of children in age group of 6-14 in SSK centres
- vi. Strengthening Parent Teacher Association and involving community participation in improving the performance of school
- vii. 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 & sahayekasis 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 centralize the drop out rates, has been found successful 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:** ForeasierCreditandFinanceavailability.

**Self Help Group:** To promoteseelfandmicroentrepreneurship.

**DWCUA:** Upliftmentofthelifestyleandself-independencyofWomenGroup.

**Annapurna:** To providefoodstockatreducedprice tothepoorersectionofthe Community.

**Antyoday Anna Yojana:** To providefoodstockfreeofcostto theoldersectionofthecommunity.

### Environment Impact Assessment

<b>IMPACT &amp; REMEDIES</b>		
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. Impact on Heritage & Culture e. Identification of locally significant cultural properties f. Assessment of likely impacts on each cultural property due to project implementation g. Possible measures for avoidance	Not applicable for the slum area.
5.	I. Identification of alternative routes II. Relocation of Culture property in consultation with the local community III. Common Property	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	The construction materials require for the project shall be procured from :