

**BURDWAN MUNICIPALITY**

Detailed Project Report

on

**HOUSING FOR ALL**

**2019-20**



**Beneficiary Led Construction**

**Submitted by : Burdwan Municipality  
West Bengal**

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**Abbreviation**

A&OE	Administrative and Other Expenses	LIG	Low Income Group
AHP	Affordable Housing in Partnership	MD	Mission Directorate
AIP	Annual Implementation Plan	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
BMTPC	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council	MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
CDP	City Development Plan	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CLS	Credit linked subsidy	NA	Non Agricultural
CNA	Central Nodal Agencies	NBC	National Building Code
CPHEEO	Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation	NHB	National Housing Bank
CSMC	Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee	NOC	No Objection Certificate
DIPP	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	NPV	Net Present Value
DPR	Detailed Project Report	PLI	Primary Lending Institution
EMI	Equated Monthly Installment	RWA	Residents' Welfare Association
EWS	Economically Weaker Section	SECC	Socio Economic and Caste Census
FAR	Floor Area Ratio	HFAPoA	Slum Free City Plan of Action

FSI	Floor Space Index	SLAC	State Level Appraisal Committee
HFA	Housing for All	SLNA	State Level Nodal Agency
HFAPoA	Housing for All Plan of Action	SLSMC	State Level Sanction and Monitoring Committee
IEC	Information Education & Communication	TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
IFD	Integrated Finance Division	TPQMA	Third Party Quality Monitoring Agency
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology	ULB	Urban Local Boday
IS	Indian Standard	UT	Union Territory


PREFACE

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

The urban homeless persons contribute to the economy of the cities and thus the Nation as cheap labour in the informal sector; yet they live with no shelter or social security . The urban homeless service with many challenges like no access to elementary Public Services such as health, education, food, water and sanitation. Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana (PMAY) also aims at providing a pucca house to every family with water connection, toilet facilities, 24 X 7 electricity supply and access.

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

Total beneficiaries of the scheme are **2100nos**from Non Slum projected for the year **2019-20** .  
Total cost of the project is **Rs. 8500.80 lakhs** per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

  
Administrator  
Burdwan Municipality


## Introductory Note by Administrator

On the outset I would like to take this privilege to let know you that Burdwan Municipality has finished the preparation of **Housing for All Plan of Action for the time frame 2015-16 to 2021-22**. The municipality has conducted introductory workshop of the Housing for ALL among the members of Board of councillors. Thereafter the core team has been formed for the preparation of the Plan. The Core team has organized several workshops, Focus Group Discussions, Ward Level Consultations among the people across the sections of the citizens and the staff members of the municipality. Citizen, elected councillors and other stakeholders have had interactive sessions and opined about their need, demand, aspirations and the concerned personnel duly recorded those views. The **Housing for All Plan of Action** is the outcome of the series of Demand survey workshops, FGDs, Consultations and meetings. It has been compiled by the technical persons of Burdwan Municipality which have eventually become the **Housing for All Plan of Action** of Burdwan Municipality. The respected citizens expressed their valuable opinions and views. Again those views have been duly incorporated in the **Housing for All Plan of Action**.

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

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

Administrator  
Burdwan Municipality  
*Administrator*  
Burdwan Municipality

  
Administrator  
Burdwan Municipality

## Executive Summary

### Project Details

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal
2	Name of the District:	:	Purba Bardhaman
3	Name of the City:	:	Bardhaman
4	Project Name:	:	HFA-BARDHAMAN 2019-20
5	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	8500.80
6	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	3150.00
7	State Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	4439.40
8	ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	386.40
9	Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	525.00
10	Total Infrastructure Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	772.80
11	Percentage of Infrastructure Cost of Housing Cost	:	10%
12	Infrastructure Cost per Dwelling Unit (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	0.368
13	Year of Implementation	:	2019-20
14	Component Housing Construction	:	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)
15	SOR Adopted	:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.11.17 with current corrigendum

### Project Contributions (Physical + Financial ) (Rs. in Lakh)

Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. 1.5Lakh/ DU)	State Govt. Share (Rs. 1.93Lakh/ DU)	ULB Share @ 0.184 Lakh/ DU	Beneficiaries Share @ 0.25 Lakh/D U)
<b>A. HOUSING</b>											
1	New in-situ										
	Single Storied Units		2100	Nos	368000.00	7728.00	7728.00	3150.00	4053.00	0.00	525.00
<b>Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)</b>						<b>7728.00</b>	<b>7728.00</b>	<b>3150.00</b>	<b>4053.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>525.00</b>
<b>B. INFRASTRUCTURE</b>											
Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. in Lakh)	State Govt. Share (@50% ) (in Lakh)	ULB Share (@50% ) (in Lakh)	Beneficiaries Share (in Lakh )
<b>1. ROADS</b>											
	Concrete Roads		11301.30	Sq. M	2605.01	772.80	772.80	0	386.40	386.40	0



2. WATER SUPPLY							
3 STORM WATER DRAINS							
<b>Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)</b>		772.80	772.80	0.00	386.40	386.40	0.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b>		8500.80	8500.80	3150.00	4439.40	386.40	525.00

*Assistant Engineer*  
Burdwan Municipality

Signature of the ULB level  
Competent Technical officer

Name & Designation:  
Prasanta Mukherjee  
Assistant Engineer,  
Burdwan Municipality

Fax No:

Telephone No:

E-mail:

Signature

Director(SUDA)

Signature of the State  
level Competent  
Technical Officer

Name & Designation: Chief  
Engineer, MeDte, GoWB  
Bikash Bhavan, South  
Block, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Salt lake, Kol-  
91

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033-23375474

033-23371331

ce\_medte@yahoo.com

Signature of  
Administrator  
Burdwan Municipality  
*Administrator*  
Burdwan Municipality

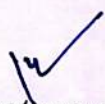
**Annexure 7C**  
**(Para 14.5 of the Guidelines)**  
**Format for Project under Beneficiary Led Construction Or Enhancement**

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal						
2	Name of the District:	:	Purba Bardhaman						
3	Name of the City:	:	<b>Bardhaman</b>						
4	Project Name:	:	<b>HFA-BARDHAMAN 2019-20</b>						
5	Project Code:	:	19801678034N0						
6	State Level Nodal Agency:	:	State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)						
7	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	Bardhaman Municipality						
8	Date of Approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:							
9	No. of location covered in project: No of Slum Area Covered & No of Non Slum Area Covered	:	Name of Location	No. of beneficiaries	Whether Slum / Non-Slum	If Slum, then Slum type	If slum, whether it gets completely rehabilitated		
:		Bardhaman Municipal Area	2100	Covering both Slum & Non-Slum area	Notified	No			
10	Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	8500.80						
11	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Minority	Person with Disability
:		1737	253	50	60	2100	216	0	
12	Whether beneficiary have been selected as PMAY Guidelines?	:	Yes						
13	No. of Houses constructed / acquired. Please specify ownership (Any of these)	:	Joint	Female	Male	Transgender			
:		160	1164	776	0				
14	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Male	Female	Transgender				
:		1244	856	0					
15	Whether it has been ensured that selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land ?	:	Yes						
16	Whether building plan for all houses have been Approved?	:	Yes						

17	i. GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible beneficiary) (Rs. in Lakhs) :	3150.00
	ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs) :	4439.40
	iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs) :	386.40
	iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in Lakhs) :	525.00
	v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs) :	8500.80
18	Whether technical specification / design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards / NBC/ State Norms? :	Yes
19	Whether it has been ensured that balance cost of construction is tied up with State Grant, ULB Grant & Beneficiary Share ? :	Yes
	Whether trunk and line infrastructure is existing or being provisioned ? :	
	i. Water Supply :	Yes , On going ,AMRUT Project
	ii. Sewerage :	No
	iii. Road :	Yes
	iv. Storm Water Drain :	No
	v. External Electrification :	Yes, Existing
	vi. Solid Waste Management :	Yes, Existing
	vii. Any Other :	No
	viii. In case, any infrastructure has not been proposed, reason thereof. :	Sl. ii. To be taken by AMRUT Project iv. To be taken by AMRUT Project
20	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation of the project ? :	Yes
21	Whether Demand Survey Completed for entire city ? :	Yes
22	Whether City-wide integrated project have been formulated ? If not reasons thereof ? :	Yes
23	Whether validation with SECC data for housing condition conducted ? :	Yes

24	Whether Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of fund to individual bank account of beneficiary ensured in the project ?	:	Yes
25	Whether there is provision in DPR for tracking/monitoring the progress of individual houses through geo-tagged photographs ?	:	Yes
26	Whether any innovation/cost effective / Green technology adopted in the project?	:	Yes
27	Comments of SLAC after techno economic appraisal of DPR	:	Project covers the most needy beneficiaries
28	Project brief including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish	:	The project covers all wards
29	Project Submission Date to SLSCM	:	

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.

  
Signature of

Administrator  
*Administrator*  
Burdwan Municipality

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

Chief Engineer  
M.E Dte,GoWB

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

Director,SUDA

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

Principal Secretary,  
UD & MA Department,GoWB

## AIP Tables

Summary Sheet for Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) for the Year 2019-20										
District:	Purba Bardhaman									
Name of the ULB:	Bardhaman			(Para 8.6 & Para 14.4 of the Guidelines)						
Admissible Components	Target for Year 2015-16	Achievement for Year 2015-16	Target for Year* 2016-17	Achievement for Year* 2016-17	Target for Year** 2017-18	Achievement for Year* 2017-18	Target for Year** 2018-19	Achievement for Year* 2018-19	Target for Year** 2019-20	Remaining Targets as per HFAPoA
<b>A. Beneficiary-led Construction</b>										
• New Houses	140	140	0	0	0	0	800	0	2100	11280
• Enhancement	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
• Sub Total (A)	140	140	0	0	0	0	800	0	2100	11280
<b>B. In-Situ Slum Rehabilitation with Participation of Private Sector</b>	NO TARGET SO FAR									
• Number of Slums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
• Number of Households (B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>C. Affordable Housing in Partnership (EWS Category) ©</b>	NO TARGET SO FAR									
<b>D. Credit linked subsidy</b>	NO TARGET SO FAR									
• EWS Households	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	
• LIG Households	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	
• Sub Total (D)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	
<b>E. Total (A+B+C+D)</b>	140	140	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	800	NIL	2100	11280

Note: \*The year preceding to the year of this AIP

\*\* The year for which Annual Implementation Plan has been prepared

**II. Slum Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with Participation of Private Sector**

<b>II. Slum Rehabilitation through Participation of Private Sector</b>							
Year *	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crores)				
			Total Cost	Central Share	State share	Beneficiary Share	ULB share (if applicable)
2015-16	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2016-17	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2017-18	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2018-19	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2019-20	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2020-21	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2021-22	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Total	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

Note: \* Please fill the projected figures for the year for which AIP is proposed and actual figures of achievement for preceding years

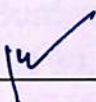
III. Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private Sectors						
Year *	Number of Projects	No. of Beneficiaries	Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crores)			
			Total Project Cost (AHP)	Central Share	State Share	ULB Share (if applicable)
2015-16	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2016-17	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2017-18	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2018-19	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2019-20	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2020-21	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2021-22	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Total	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

Note: \* Please fill the projected figures for the year for which AIP is proposed and actual figures of achievement for preceding years

## IV. Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy

Year *	Credit Link Subsidy Availed for	Number of Beneficiaries Availed Loan		Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crores)			
				Estimated Loan		Estimated Interest Subsidy Availed	
		EWS	LIG	EWS	LIG	EWS	LIG
2015-16	New Housing	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Enhancement (Existing Housing)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2016-17	New Housing	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Enhancement (Existing Housing)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2017-18	New Housing	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Enhancement (Existing Housing)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2018-19	New Housing	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Enhancement (Existing Housing)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2019-20	New Housing	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Enhancement (Existing Housing)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2020-21	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing Housing)						
2021-22	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing Housing)						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>

Note: \* Please fill the projected figures for the year for which AIP is proposed and actual figures of achievement for preceding years



Full Signature of the  
Administrator  
Burdwan Municipality  
*Administrator*  
Burdwan Municipality

Signature  
(Director, SUDA)



### **TOWN FEATURE**

Burdwan is quite an old and important town of the state and have strong reference in history in regard with trade and commerce. Bardhaman also called Burdwan, or Barddhaman - a major communications centre located on the banks of the Damodar River, the town of Bardhaman is the district headquarters. It was named after the 24th Jain monk, Tirthankar Mahavir Bardhaman. During the Mughal rule, its name used to be Sharifabad.

In the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century, Krishnaram Ray, belonging to a merchant family from Punjab, established the zamindari of Bardhaman on a 'farman' issued by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. The Rays went on to rule Bardhaman till 1955.

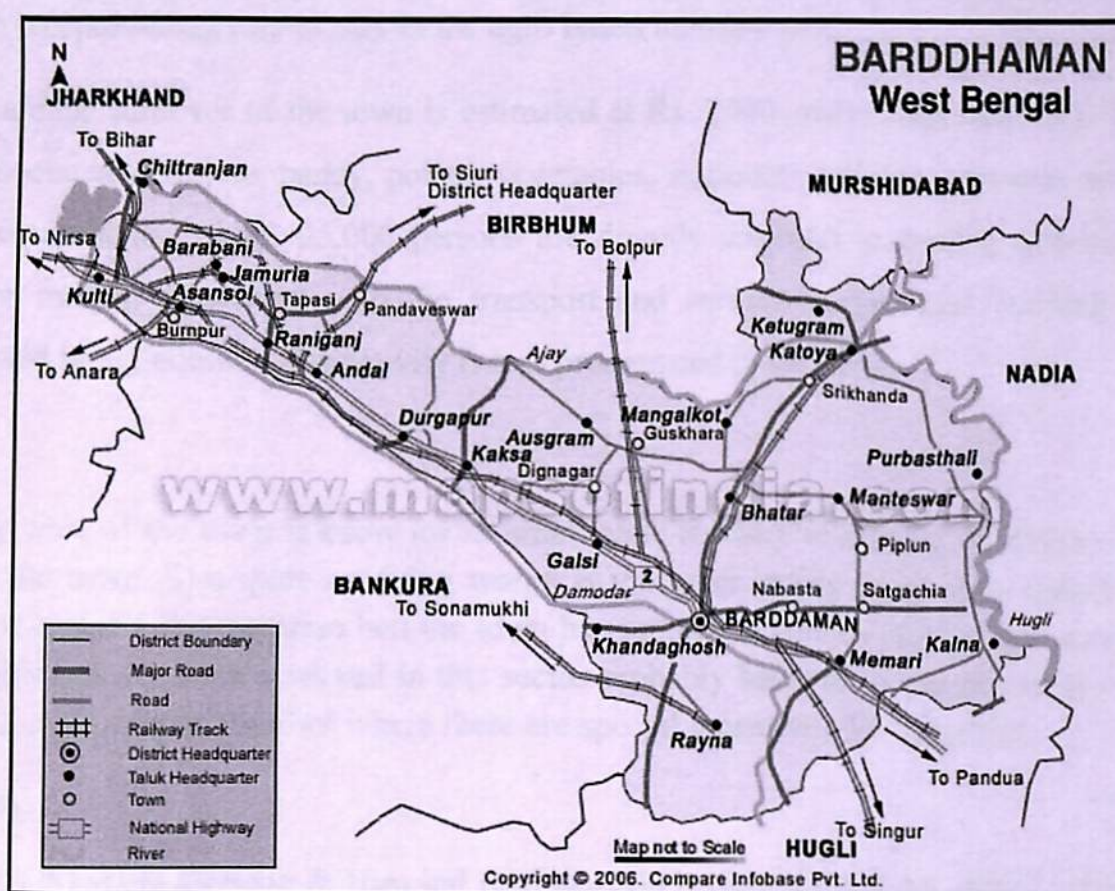
Historically the town is associated with the memories of Sher Afgan. Poet Gobinda das is a celebrated name of this town. The background of this town has been enriched by the dynasty of the Burdwan Rajas, who contributed to this town a rich and fertile legacy in history. The University of Burdwan is housed in the palace of the rajas of Burdwan. The town started to flourish with the introduction of railways.

### **2.2: YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT**

The Municipality of Burdwan was established in the year 1865. At that time the municipal area was 12.8 sq. km. with a population of 39,818. As per 2001 census, the population and the area of Burdwan Municipality are 2,85,871 and 34.17 sq. km. respectively. At present the municipality has 35 wards. Burdwan is the principal town and civil station of the district. It is situated on the banks of river Banka on the northern side of river Damodar.

### **2.3: ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES**

The municipality was established as far back as 1865. There are 35 nos. of wards in the Municipality and the present number of holdings is around 63012.



## 2.4: LINKAGES OF RAIL, ROAD, PORT AND AIR

The town is more or less centrally located in the district and well connected by rail (main and chord line) and road with its hinterland as well as the state capital and other district head quarters. Sadarghat Bridge over the river Damodar connects the town with the districts of Hooghly and Bankura. The internal road system of the town is well laid out. The central bus terminus of the town is located by the side of G.T. Road. The town has a by pass road of the NH2.

## 2.5: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

### Economic Base including Major Establishments:

Burdwan is a fast growing town. Service sector and small business constitute the economic base of the town and the neighbouring are. There are total 85862 main workers and 7262 marginal workers in the municipal area. Small industry is growing at fast pace in the town. In 2001 there were 6 small industries here and in 2005 the number grew to 16. The economic base of the town is supported by a number of schools, colleges, banks, healthcare institutes, rail, telecommunication etc.

Burdwan town may be classified as a trade cum service centre of the region. The hinterland is the vast fertile tract of agricultural belt known as the granary of the State of West Bengal. In addition the town is

also an educational center with the University of Burdwan and other major educational institutes. On the other hand, Kanchannagar area of the town is known for its small scale industry of cutlery. Rice mills and transport servicing works are the other major small scale industries. Being in the focus of the rich agrarian belt the town has promising role to play in the agro based industry too.

The present annual turnover of the town is estimated at Rs. 2500 crores approximately. The bulk of the trading is associated with jute, paddy, potato, vegetables, stationery articles, garments and electrical and mechanical equipments. About 25,000 persons are directly engaged in trading activities. Small scale industries are mainly associated with the transport and service sectors and building activities. The agricultural land being nominal this activity is less pronounced in the town

### **Industry**

Kanchannagar area of the town is known for its small scale industry of cutlery. In addition there are some rice mills in the town. Transport servicing works is the other major small scale industry of the town. Being in the focus of a rich agrarian belt the town has promising role to play in agro based industry. But nothing tangible has yet been achieved in this sector probably because of the proximity of the Industrial agglomeration of Durgapur-Asansol where there are special incentives for industries.

### **Health facility**

The town has a Medical College & Hospital having 1200 beds and there are other hospitals which have 32 beds. In addition there are 40 nos. of nursing homes having about 900 beds and 35 nos. Pathological laboratories. Number of practicing doctors is about 100. Burdwan Municipality has its own dispensary having facilities for out patient treatment and immunization facilities.

### **Educational Facility**

Burdwan University is located in the town. The medical College is also there. There are 83 Primary schools, 37 Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools and 6 Colleges. There are 7 nos. Public Libraries and 22 nos. Local Newspapers are published daily.

### **Market Facility**

The municipality has 12 nos. daily markets and 19 nos. wholesale market and commercial centres.

### **Recreation**

There are 6 nos. Cinema halls in the town and 5 nos. of Public/ Community Halls. The town has 3 nos. of playgrounds.

## **2.6: DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTION**

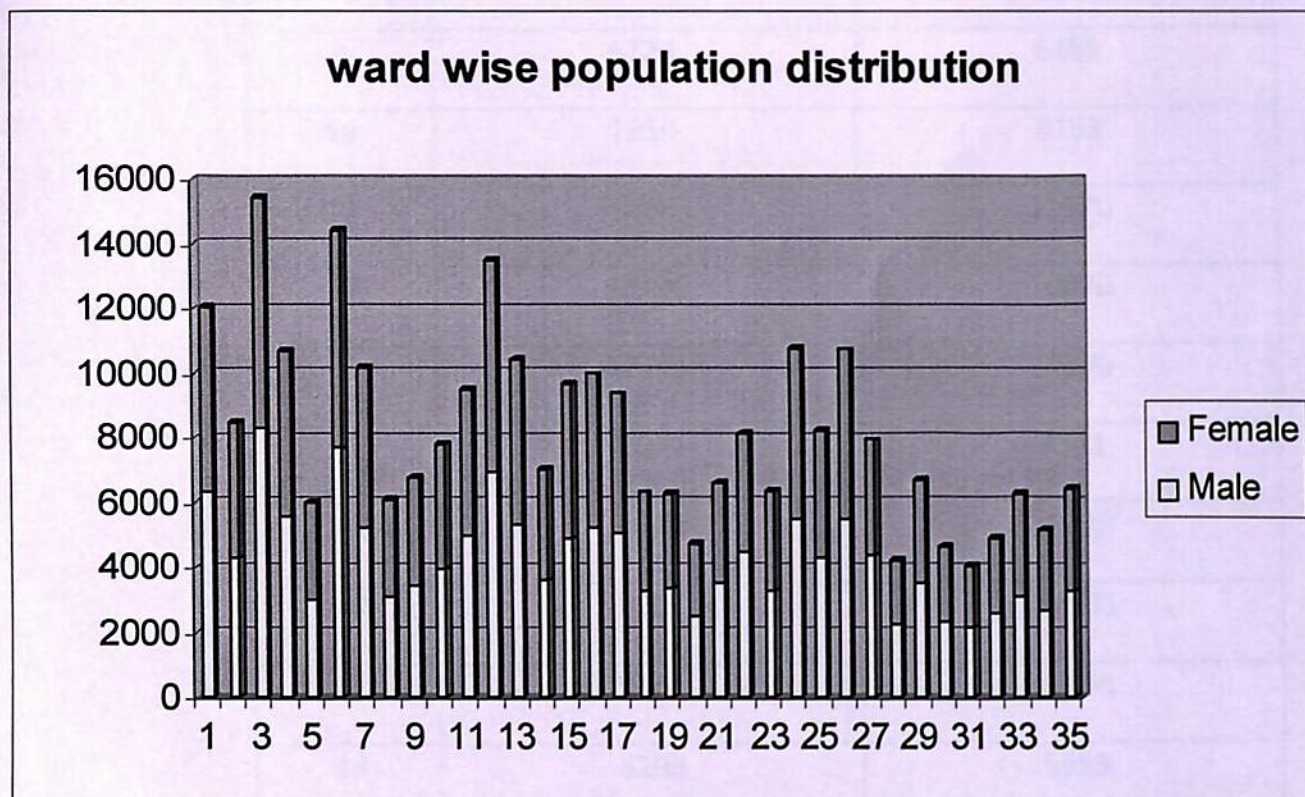
As according to the census data of 2011 the Burdwan Municipal area has a total population of 314638. There is a lot of floating population being a Caser balt important. Ward wise Population Figures (2001 and 2011) & Decadal Growth Rate in Burdwan Municipality and also Salient Features of Population Characteristics in (, 2001 and 2011) Burdwan Municipality.

### Demographic Profile of Municipality

Year	No of Wards	Area in sq kms	Population			SC population	ST Population	BPL Households
			Total	Male	Female			
2001	35	26.3	285602	148562	137040	12255	884	15148
2011	35	26.3	314638	160631	154007	14520	912	15148

Source : Census of India , 2011

### Showing the Population Characteristic



The above graph shows the ward wise percentage distribution of male and female population.

**Ward wise population distribution:**

Ward No.	Number of Population 2001	Number of Population 2011
1	12031	14449
2	8472	9554
3	15447	14783
4	10656	10105
5	5987	7042
6	14462	15405
7	10153	11899
8	6121	6843
9	6774	6488
10	7810	8183
11	9486	11570
12	13500	16070
13	10395	11270
14	7040	7541
15	9645	10723
16	9963	11563
17	9363	10191
18	6293	6698
19	6288	7036
20	4751	5185

21	6587	6989
22	8090	8863
23	6355	8398
24	10769	13311
25	8236	9743
26	10728	13309
27	7914	9361
28	4234	4442
29	6640	6064
30	4647	4511
31	4004	4412
32	4923	4431
33	6243	6366
34	5159	5168
35	6435	6702
Total	<b>285602</b>	<b>314638</b>

*Source: Municipality*

### Population projection:

Population in Burdwan is rising at a very high speed causing higher density of population. The basic demographic pattern and growth rate of the municipal area can be summarized in the following form:

### Demographic growth pattern:

Year	1981	1991	2001	2011
Population	1,68,000	2,45,000	2,86,000	314638
Decadal growth	18%	46%	17%	10%

*Source: municipality own source*

This trend is shown in the diagram below

Burdwan is a historical town with many places of interest. Few such are *Vijay Toran* or *Curzon Gate*: Curzon Gate, also known as *Vijay Toran*, is a historical monument constructed by Maharaja Bijoychandra to welcome Lord Curzon at the entrance of Burdwan Town.

*Sarbanga Temple Sarbanga* Temple is located in the heart of the Bardhaman town. It is believed that the idol of goddess Sarbanga have been found from the Sandbed of river Damodar. *Barodwar* Barodwar also known to be *Bijoy Toran* is located in Kanchannagar. This monument is one of the 12 Torans, which was built in 1930.

*Krishna Sayar* Krishna Sayar spreads over 33 acres of lush green land with recreational facilities such as boating, walking trail, park aquarium and other attractions. This lake was made by the then King in the year 1691.

*Shiv Temple Complex at Nababhat* This is a temple complex of Lord Shiva comprises of 108 deities. This complex is located at Nababhat.

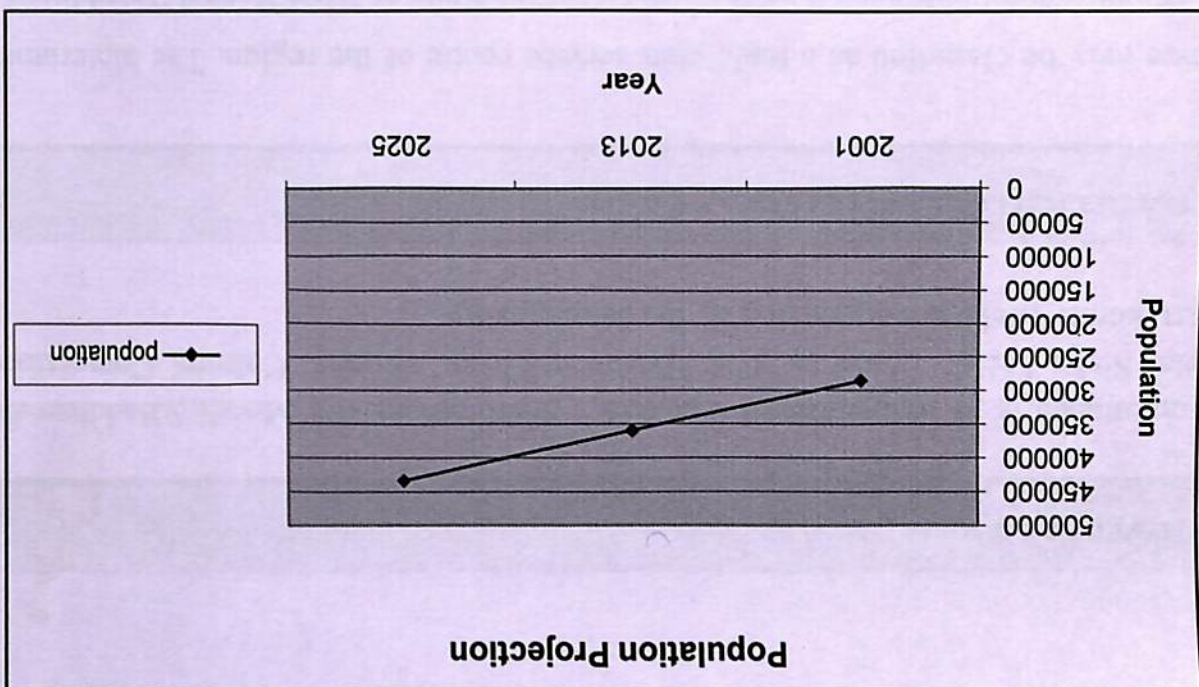
*Sanskriti Lok Mancha* Sanskriti Lok Mancha, built in the year 1993, has now evolved as a cultural centre of Bardhaman. Movies are screened and Cultural programmes are performed in this theatre.

*Burdwan Science Centre* The Burdwan Science Center is a joint venture between Government of India, Government of West Bengal and Burdwan University. The centre is of excellence standards which is located near the Burdwan University Complex.

*Meghnadsaha Planetarium* Planetarium was constructed in the year 1994 by a joint venture between Indian and Japanese Government. The Planetarium is of International standards and one of the best in Asia located near the University Complex.

**2.7: PLACES OF INTEREST**

Source: Census of India, 2001 and own source



## **2.8: FESTIVALS**

Historical importance is to be mentioned that one " Shiboratri in 108 Mondir&BaddhamanaswarMela ,Sabani Mela, Sishu Mela". Side by side "Burdwan Utsav", Sports, Cultural Competition and also traditional art &craft Mela are organizing by the Municipality.

## **2.9: TRADITIONAL ARTS/CRAFTS**

Burdwan town may be classified as a trade cum service centre of the region. The hinterland is the vast fertile tract of agricultural belt known as the granary of the State of West Bengal. In addition the town is also an educational center with the University of Burdwan and other major educational institutes. On the other hand, Kanchannagar area of the town is known for its small scale industry of cutlery. Rice mills and transport servicing works are the other major small scale industries. Being in the focus of the rich agrarian belt the town has promising role to play in the agro based industry too.

## **2.10: CLIMATE**

Located closely to the tropic of cancer the typical lower Bengal climate prevails in the area. The average annual rain fall is 140 cm. the mean maximum temperature is 37°C while the mean minimum temperature lower downs to 11°C. The climate is characterized by excess humidity in the wet season. But the winter is generally dry.

## **2.11: SOIL AND GROUND WATER SCENARIO**

The soil is mostly alluvial in nature. Terrain is generally flat. The river bank acts as the drainage channel of the area. The annual turnover of the town has been estimated at Rs. 2500 crores (approx) in 2005. About 25,000 persons are directly engaged in trading activities.

Burdwan Municipality has an old water treatment plants with source of from the Banka river. The old areas of the town are served by piped water supply system from this source. The newer areas of the town are served by piped water supply system from this source. The newer areas of the town issrved by tapping ground water through deep tube wells. In addition there are also wells to meet the water use of the population other than drinking.



**2.1 2: MUNICIPAL OFFICE**

For over a decade, Bardhaman Municipality (BM) has been characterised by political stability. BM adheres strictly to the governance structure and statutory mechanisms enshrined in the Act. The Chairman-in-Council (CIC) system was adopted in 1995 and is generally supported as the appropriate decision-making body. There are 7 MCIC-s and 7 Standing committees to handle the decentralized administration and decision making. There are around 12 departments and functions handling the municipal systems and processes. Abstract of Govt. approved total 1221 nos of posts for the Municipality.

**2.1 3: ANY OTHER (SPECIFY)**

1	Date of Establishment	1865
2	Total Municipal Area	26.3 Sq.Km.
3	Population :	3,14,638
4	No. of Ward	35 Nos.
5	Metalled Road	527.141 Km.
6	Metalled P.W.D Road	35 Km.
7	Unmetalled Road	65.14 Km.
8	Drainage System	
8.1	a) Pucca	168.82 K.m
8.2	b) Katcha	76 K.m.
8.3	c) Under Ground	2 K.m.
9	Daily Water Supply	12.60 MLD
10	Overhead Reserver	6 Nos.
11	Deep Tube Well	57 Nos.
12	Free Primary School	7 Nos.
13	Park	6 Nos.
14	Guest House	2 Nos.
15	MusafirKhana (Night Shelter)	1 No.
16	Super Market	7 Nos.
17	Hawker's market	1 Nos.
18	Marriage Hall- Cum-Auditorium Cum Market Complex	4 Nos.
19	Auditorium (A.C)	1 No.
20	Pay & Use Toilet	4 Nos.
21	Satellite Bus Stand	2 Nos.
22	Burning Ghat (Wooden Chulli& Gas Fire)	1 Nos
23	Burial Ground	6 Nos.
24	Working Women's Hostel	1 No.
25	Market	9 Nos.

26	Festival Ground	1 No.
27	Maternity Home & UPHCS	1 No.
28	No. of Holdings	63012
29	Health Post	5 Nos.
30	Sub Health Post	27 Nos.
31	Satish Sadhu Smriti PuraSwastha Kendra (Pathological Unit)	1 No.

## HFAPoA and Proadhan 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 within year 2022, to create pucca house for every family.

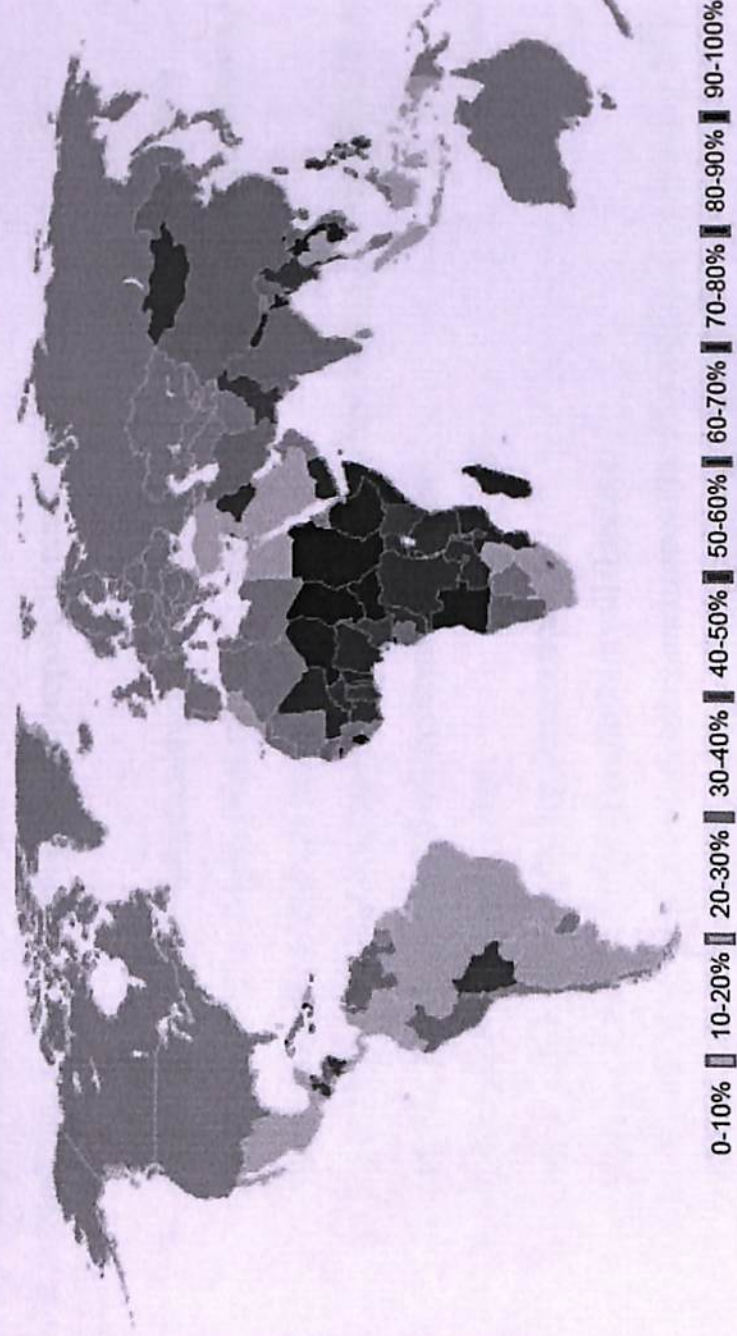
ULB undertake a demand survey through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing. While validating demand survey, Cities consider possible temporary migration from rural areas to the city just to take advantage of housing scheme and exclude such migrants from list of beneficiaries. On the basis of demand survey and other available data, cities prepare Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA). HFAPoA 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 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 integrate 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)



The preparation of HFA PoA 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 map 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 frainers, training of survey personnel/canvassers and canvassing. It would be helpful for community mobilization to pick as many canvassers 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 Map 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 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

**Need for Projects**

This development project models will give benefits in the city. One of the key objectives of developing the Project is to incentivize innovation and encourage new approaches and solutions that can demonstrably improve the quality and quantity of shelter and services for the poor.

Such innovation could encompass:

- Projects with strong community participation i.e. Slum upgradation/ redevelopment projects initiated/spearheaded by the community; or with their demonstrable involvement and participation in design, planning and implementation
- New models of public-private partnerships where by the private sector can be encouraged to take up affordable housing for the EWS/LIG.
- Innovations in planning, demonstrating integrated livelihoods, shelter and services; or convergence.
- Innovative or cost effective and green building design and technologies.
- Financial innovations in delivering the city/state wide 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 to fall 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.
- Encouraging Public Private Partnership by having pay and use of toilets and educating the slum dwellers for keeping the environment clean and hygienic.

#### **State PMA Y Mission Director**

The Nodal Ministry and National Mission Director 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.

#### **Funding Pattern of PMA Y**

Funding pattern for PMA Y (Housing for all)

- Central share 1.5 LAKHS of total cost of dwelling unit
- Beneficiary share 0.25 LAKHS of total cost of dwelling unit
- State share rest of total cost of dwelling unit
- State + ULB bear the cost of infrastructure
- State share for infrastructure to be minimum 5%
- ULB share for infrastructure to be minimum 5%
- Cost of infrastructure 10% of sum total cost of dwelling unit

Approvals & Release of Funds

- Release 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 three installments 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 three installments of 40%, 40% and 20% each.

**Material of construction:**

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

**Definition of Slum for Housing**

Different definitions of a slum exist in different states 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 inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions.

**Situation Appraisal**

The people living in the slums mostly have kutcha (10) and semi-pucca (186) 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 tiled roofs. While during the surveys of the houses, it has been noted to be in an 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 / Non Slum dwellers in the pocket.

### **Building Plan**

The buildings are proposed to cover an area of approximately 32 Sq. m. along with provision of 2 rooms, kitchen and sanitation facility. The layout, size and type of housing design will depend on the local conditions and the preferences of the beneficiary. The houses, as designed, are 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, the carpet area of the house will be not less than 25 sq. m. and preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet should be constructed.

### **Compliance with Municipal Byelaws**

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

#### **Building material**

- PCC (1:3:6) for foundation
- RCC M-20 for substructure & superstructure (Column, Beam, Slab)
- HYSD Steel
- 1st class Brick Masonry
- 1:6 (Cement: Sand) plaster – 10 mm on soffits 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 250mm and 125mm thick with 20mm External plaster and 12mm thick internal plaster are considered.
- Seismic loads are considered acting in the horizontal directional along either of the two principal directions.

#### Design data

- Live load: 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 50mm (0.05\*24) = 1.2 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
- Ceiling plaster 12mm (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: 0.7m
- Walls: 250mm thick brick masonry walls at external and 125mm walls internal.

#### Reference codes:

- IS 456:2000 - Code of practice - Plain and Reinforced concrete.
- IS:1893:2002 - Criteria for Earthquake resistant design of structures (Part-1)
- IS: 13920:1993 - Ductile detailing of Reinforced concrete structures subjected to seismic forces.
- SP:34 - Handbook on Concrete Reinforcement and Detailing.
- S:875:1987 - Code of practice for design loads (other than earthquake) for buildings and structures. (Part-2)

**Status of Physical Infrastructure in ward**

<b>WARD NO-1</b>	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD NO-2</b>	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-3</b>	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected

2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-4</b>	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-5</b>	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-6</b>	
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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-7</b>	
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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

<b>WARD-8</b>	
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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-9</b>	
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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-10</b>	
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	NO



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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-11</b>	
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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-12</b>	
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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km

10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-13</b>	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-14</b>	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-15</b>	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected

2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

**WARD-16**

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

**WARD-17**

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	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	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-18</b>	
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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-19</b>	
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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-20</b>	

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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

**WARD-21**

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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

**WARD-22**

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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-23</b>	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-24</b>	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

WARD-25	
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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
WARD-26	
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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
WARD-27	
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

**WARD-28**

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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

**WARD-29**

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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km



10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-30</b>	
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	NO
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Garbage Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-31</b>	
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	NO
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Garbage Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-32</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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-33</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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-34</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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km

10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
<b>WARD-35</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	NO
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	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

**Details of Social Infrastructure at a glance:**

## 1. WARD-1

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	6
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	2
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	4
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	0
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	2
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	1
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA

<b>Community Hall</b>	1
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	1
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	10
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	10
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/MahilaSamithis</b>	NA

## 2. WARD-2

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	5
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	1
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	3
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA

<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	1
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	1
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	10
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	1
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	1
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	7
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	7
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/MahilaSamithis</b>	NA

## 3. WARD-3

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	11
Municipal Pre-school	3
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	1
State Government	4
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	1
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	6
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	NA

<b>Centre</b>	
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	10
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	10
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/MahilaSamithis</b>	NA

## 4. WARD-4

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	7
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	2
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	4
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA



<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	0
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	1
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	2
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	1
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	1
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	9
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	9
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/MahilaSamithis</b>	NA

5. WARD-5

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	7
Municipal Pre-school	2
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	1
State Government	1
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
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	NA

<b>Centre</b>	
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	5
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	5
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/MahilaSamithis</b>	NA

## 6. WARD-6

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	8
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	2
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	6
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	2
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA

<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	1
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	7
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	7
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/MahilaSamithis</b>	NA

## 7.WARD-7

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	4
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	4
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	1
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	5
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA

<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	6
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	6
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/MahilaSamithis</b>	NA

## 8.WARD-8

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	2
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	2
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	1

## 9.WARD-9

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	9
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	4
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	4
Adult Education Centre	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	
Urban Health Post	1
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	5
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	1

<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	5
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	5
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/MahilaSamithis</b>	NA

## 10.WARD-10

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	4
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	4
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA