

# HOOGHLY CHINSURAH MUNICIPALITY

**Detail Project Report for Construction of 350 nos EWS  
Houses under BLC mode of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana  
(PMAY)-HFA (U) of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality**

**2019-2020**











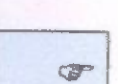


Submitted by



Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality

Hooghly, West Bengal

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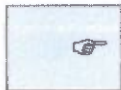
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## **PREFACE**

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

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

The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through "In Situ" Slum Redevelopment, Affordable Housing through credit linked subsidy and 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 vertical- "**Subsidy for beneficiary led individual house construction**" scheme are 350 nos from 65 nos slum and 4 nos non-slum projected for the year 2019-2020.

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 1416.80 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

## Introductory Note by Chairman

The Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality, established in the year 1865, is one of the oldest Urban Local Bodies of this state. It is a very old town with historical importance. This town is very close to the West Bank of the great river GANGA and it lies within the Kolkata Municipal Authority or KMA. It has 30 wards covering a total area of 17.29 Sq. Km. The population of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality is



around 1.77 lakhs as per 2011 census, which attributes to its predominant position within Hooghly district and its surrounding. It is also the District Head Quarter as well as Chinsurah is the Divisional head quarter of Bardwan Division. Our Municipality intends to transform itself into an environmentally clean and green urban area congenial for all sections of society of reap a sustainable and quality living.

We are already submitted the Housing For All Plan of Action (HFAPoA). In the year 2019-20 we are submitted 350 no. Beneficiary details are to be attached in portal.

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.

Learning from the past we look forward towards achieving long term benefits, perspectives and convergences rather than short term goals. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing for All (Urban) DPR has been prepared and we look forward for a great future.

  
Chairman  
Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality  
Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality

## PROJECT AT A GLANCE

1	Name of Town	:	Hooghly Chinsurah				
2	Category	:	Municipality				
3	District	:	Hooghly				
4	Administrative Status	:	Urban Local Body				
5	Demographic Feature						
	a) Town Population (as per 2011 Census)		1,77,259				
	b) Total House Hold of all Slum (including Pucca)		15,234				
	c) Total Proposed House Hold of 65 Slums	: :	350				
6	No. of Slum Pockets						
	a) Total	:	230 Nos.				
	b) Considered in this DPR	:	65 Nos.				
7	Area of Slum Pockets						
	a) Total	:	4.1451 Sq.Km.				
	b) Considered in this DPR	:	1.2083 Sq. Km.				
8	Total Project Cost	:	1416.80 Lakhs				
	a) Housing	:	1288.00 Lakhs				
	b) Slum Infrastructure Developmet	:	128.80 Lakhs				
9	<b>FUNDING PATTERN(Lakhs)</b>						
			GOI	GOWB	ULB	BENEFICIARY	TOTAL
	HOUSING		525.00	675.50	NIL	87.50	1288.00
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE		NIL	64.40	64.40	NIL	128.80
	Total Project Cost		525.00	739.90	64.40	87.50	1416.80
10	Project Duration	:	2019-2020				
11	Implementary Agency	:	Local Body				
12	Technical Assistance	:	ME Dte., Govt of West Bengal				
13	Nodal Agency	:	SUDA, Govt of West Bengal				

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

**Format for Project under Beneficiary Led Construction Or Enhancement**

1	Name of the State:	:	<b>West Bengal</b>						
2	Name of the District:	:	<b>Hoogly</b>						
3	Name of the City:	:	<b>Hoogly-Chinsurah</b>						
4	Project Name:	:	<b>Hfa-Hoogly-Chinsurah -2019-20</b>						
5	Project Code:	:	<b>19801721044N0</b>						
6	State Level Nodal Agency:	:	<b>State Urban Development Agency</b>						
7	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	<b>Hoogly-Chinsurah Municipality</b>						
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		
			Hoogly-Chinsurah Municipal Area	350	Covering both Slum & Non-Slum area	Notified	No		
10	Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	:							
11	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Minority	Person with Disability
			336	11	0	3	350	50	0
12	Whether beneficiary have been selected as PMAY Guidelines?	:	<b>Yes</b>						
13	No. of Houses constructed / acquired. Please specify ownership (Any of these)	:	Joint	Female	Male	Transgender			
			31	53	266	0			
14	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Male	Female	Transgender				
			243	107	0				
15	Whether it has been ensured that selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land ?	:	<b>Yes</b>						
16	Whether building plan for all houses have been Approved?	:	<b>Yes</b>						
17	i. GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible beneficiary) (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	<b>525.00</b>						



	ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	<b>739.90</b>
	iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	<b>64.40</b>
	iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	<b>87.50</b>
	v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	<b>1,416.80</b>
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
	ii. Sewerage	:	No
	iii. Road	:	Yes
	iv. Storm Water Drain	:	Yes
	v. External Electrification	:	No
	vi. Solid Waste Management	:	No
	vii. Any Other	:	No
	viii. In case, any infrastructure has not been proposed, reason thereof.	:	No
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 SLSMC	:	

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.

  
 Chairman  
 Signature of the Chairman  
 Hoogly-Chinsurah  
 Municipality

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature  
 Chief Engineer  
 M.E Dte,GoWB

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature  
 (Director,SUDA)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature  
 (Secretary,UD & MA Department.GoWB)

## Executive Summary

### Project Details

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal
2	Name of the District:	:	Hoogly
3	Name of the City:	:	Hoogly-Chinsurah
4	Project Name:	:	Hfa-Hoogly-Chinsurah -2019-20
5	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1,416.80
6	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	525.00
7	State Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	739.90
8	ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	64.40
9	Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	87.50
	Total Infrastructure Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	128.80
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	Beneficiaries Share @ 0.25 Lakh/DU)
<b>A. HOUSING</b>											
	New in-situ										
	Single Storied Units	BLC	350	Nos	368000.00	1,288.00	1,288.00	525.00	675.50		87.50
Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)						1,288.00	1,288.00	525.00	675.50		87.50
<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>											
1.1	CC Road	Cement Concrete	1890	Mtr.	4097.00	77.43	77.43	0.00	38.715	38.715	0.00
<b>2. STORM WATER DRAINS</b>											
2.1	Surface Drain(300 X 300)MM	Brick Masonry	1615	Mtr.	2297.00	37.09	37.09	0.00	18.545	18.545	0.00

2.2	Surface Drain(400 X 400)MM	Brick Masonry	507	Mtr.	2817.00	14.28	14.28	0.00	7.140	7.140	0.00
<b>Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)</b>						128.80	128.80	0.00	64.40	64.40	0.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b>						1416.80	1416.80	525.00	739.90	64.40	87.50

A. E.

Signature of the ULB level  
Competent Technical officer

Hoogly-Chinsurah  
Municipality

Name & Designation: Dulal  
Chandra Pal, Assistant  
Engineer

Fax No:

Telephone No: 9874241390

E-mail: dphoogch@yahoo.com

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

Fax No: 033-23375474

Telephone No: 033-23371331

E-mail: ce\_medte@yahoo.com

Signature

Director(SUDA)

Name & Designation: Debarati Dutta Gupta

Director, SUDA

Fax No: 033-23585767

Telephone No: 033-23585767

E-mail: wbsudadir@gmail.com

Signature of the Chairman  
Hoogly-Chinsurah Municipality

Name & Designation: Gourikanta  
Mukherjee Chairman

Fax No:

Telephone No: 033-26802899

E-mail: hoogch@yahoo.com

Annual Implementation Plan (AIP)

Of

Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality

For the Year 2019-20

Summary Sheet for Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) for the year 2019-20

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	186	69	0	0	322	260	829	829	350	5504
• Enhancement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Sub Total (A)	186	69	0	0	322	260	829	829	350	5504
<b>B. In-Situ Slum Rehabilitation with Participation of Private Sector</b>										
• Number of Slums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Number of Households (B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>C. Affordable Housing in Partnership (EWS Category) ©</b>										
<b>D. Credit linked subsidy</b>										
• EWS Households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• LIG Households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Sub Total (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>E. Total (A+B+C+D)</b>	186	69	0	0	322	260	829	829	350	5504

Note: \*The year preceding to the year of this AIP  
\*\* The year for which Annual Implementation Plan has been prepared

I. Subsidy for Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction or Enhancement

Year *	No. of		Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crores)							Beneficiary Share	ULB share (if applicable)
	New Housing	Enhancement of existing House	New Housing	Enhancement of existing housing	Total Cost	Central Share	State share	Beneficiary Share			
2015-16	186	0	6.84	0	6.84	2.79	3.59	0.47	NA		
2016-17	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA		
2017-18	322	0	11.85	0	11.85	4.83	6.21	0.81	NA		
2018-19	829	0	30.51	0	30.51	12.44	16.00	2.07	NA		
2019-20	350	0	12.88	0	12.88	5.25	6.76	0.88	NA		
2020-21		0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA		
2021-22		0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA		
Total	1687	0	62.08	0	62.08	25.31	32.56	4.22	NA		

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

\*\* Total Cost per dwelling unit Rs. 3.68 /- Lakhs

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

Year *	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crores)					ULB share (if applicable)
			Total Cost	Central Share	State share	Beneficiary Share	Beneficiary Share	
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 year




III. Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private Sectors						
Year *	Number of Projects	No. of Beneficiaries	Total Project Cost (AHP)	Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crores)		
				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			Estimated Loan			Resource Mobilization (Rs. in)		
		EWS	LIG	LIG	EWS	LIG	EWS	LIG	Estimated Interest Subsidy Availed	
									EWS	LIG
2015-16	New Housing Enhancement (Existing Housing)									NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR
2016-17	New Housing Enhancement (Existing Housing)									NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR
2017-18	New Housing Enhancement (Existing Housing)									NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR
2018-19	New Housing Enhancement (Existing Housing)									NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR
2019-20	New Housing Enhancement (Existing Housing)									NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR
2020-21	New Housing Enhancement (Existing Housing)									NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR
2021-22	New Housing Enhancement (Existing Housing)									NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR
	<b>Total</b>									<b>NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR</b>

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

  
**Chairman**  
**Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality**  
 Signature of Chairperson  
 Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality

Signature  
 (Director, SUDA)

## Cluster of Slum

There are 65 no Slums and 4 no Non-Slums area identified in the town.

In order to facilitate working out the beneficiaries in civic amenities, after carrying out necessary field survey work, the slums are hereby proposed to be socio-economic condition and access of civic infrastructures 65 no of slums and 4 no non-slums under one cluster have been proposed in this DPR. Following below:-

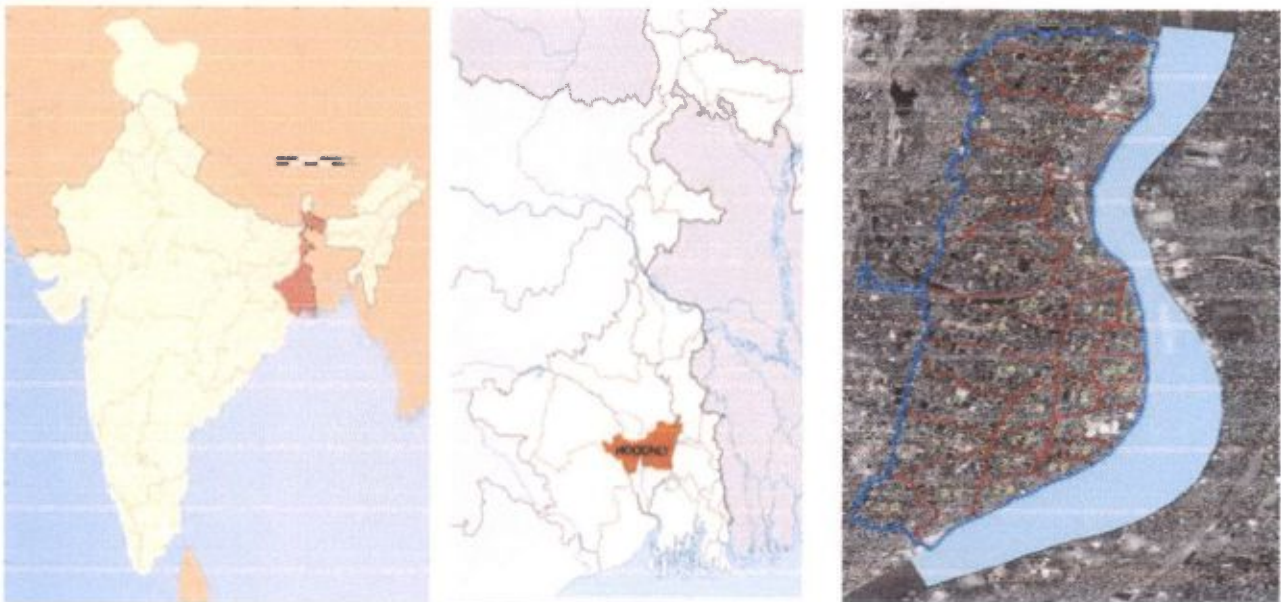
Sl No.	Ward No.	Number of Slums	Slum Code	Non Slum	Cluster	Sub Project Report
1	1	5		0	1	1
2	2	7		0		
3	3	3		0		
4	4	3		0		
5	6	3		0		
6	7	2		0		
7	8	7		0		
8	10	1		0		
9	13	2		0		
10	15	2		0		
11	16	1		0		
12	17	0		1		
13	20	1		0		
14	24	2		1		
15	26	4		0		
16	27	1		1		
17	28	5		0		
18	29	10		0		
19	30	6		1		
<b>Total</b>		<b>65</b>		<b>4</b>		

## Introduction to Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality:

Hooghly was found by the Portuguese in 1537 following the decline of Satgaon, the then mercantile capital of Southern Bengal. Later it has passed into British hands. On the other hand, Chinsurah was an important 17th century Dutch settlement. Although in 1656, the Dutch had built a factory there in Chinsurah and organized the town as their trading center in 1795. During the Napoleonic war, the settlement was occupied by a British garrison. Again during the peace process of 1814, Chinsurah was given back to the Dutch. But finally, Chinsurah, like other Dutch settlement in India were passed onto the British in 1825 in exchange for their possession in Sumatra.

Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality is one of the oldest municipalities of greater Bengal. In 1865, Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality was formed by the amalgamation of Hooghly and Chinsurah towns primarily with the objective of local governance and tax collection. The District Official or his representative took up the responsibility of the Municipal governance. From the study of the historical documents, it is evident that four wards comprised Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality. In yesteryears, this municipality, despite being one of the oldest, was growing indiscriminately in an unplanned fashion due to the shortcomings of both the municipal act as well as its implementation. Some of these old problems are still prevailing. To combat this menace the municipality needs the help of the government and proper planning.

Map 1 : Location map of Hooghly-Chinsurah



## **Physical Features:**

### **(i) Location**

Hooghly and Chinsurah was designed as a joint Municipality in 1865. The Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality is now located in the District Head Quarter of the Hooghly district. The Municipality currently consists of 30 wards and has a coverage area of 17.29 square km. The sacred river Ganga flows by the eastern boundary of the Municipality and it is placed 30 km. North of the state capital Kolkata. Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality is encircled by Bansberia Municipality, Bandel Gram Panchayet, Kotalia 2 and Kotalia 1 Panchayet and Chandernagar Municipal Corporation in the north, north-west, west, south-West and south respectively. It is located between 22° 54' 4" north latitude and 88° 23' 46" east longitudes on the world map. In the north there is the Dunlop Factory, situated under the Bansberia Municipality.

### **(ii) Climate**

Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality is located on the great Gangetic delta. Its climate is very much influenced by the sea. The Municipality has a very tropical savanna type of climate, same as Kolkata and is dominated by 3 seasons – summer, monsoon and winter. The summer is hot and humid and continues from April to June. Summer is dominated by strong southwesterly monsoon winds. Monsoon arrives in mid June and stays up to September. Winter is the most pleasant time and lasts for 3 months of December, January and February

### **(iii) Rainfall**

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

### **(iv) Temperature**

Early morning mists are common in winter. The annual mean temperature is 26.8° C. The maximum temperature often exceeds 40° C. The temperature does not fall below 10° C.

### **(v) Geology**

The total built-up or developed area is 628.28 Hectare or 75.79% of total land, whereas the non-built area is 200.72 Hectare i.e., 24.21%. An amount of total 146.38 Hectare i.e., 17.63% of land are currently either lying unused or used for unorganized wetlands, in-sanitary watercourses, drainage network and/or outfalls and disaster prone areas. The maximum land is being used for residential purposes, i.e., 49.35%, whereas 9.52% is being used for industry, 3.30% for agriculture,

1.24% for commercial, 2.85% for institutional, 5.47% for roads, 1.62% for railways, 3.28% for public parks/gardens and 3.16% for semi public purposes.

Depending upon the soils and climatic variations, the ULB in fallen into the category of the Gangetic Alluvial Region in the waste, which comprises of Bardwan, and parts of Howrah, 24 Parganas, Kolkata, and Nodia districts. Soils of this area are mostly neutral in reaction. Upland soils are lighter in texture and contain higher proportions of fine sand and silt, which helps water recharge. Here the groundwater potential is very high and the aquifer character is mostly unconfined. The region is suitable for cultivation of all kinds of field and horticulture crops.

However, the soil erosion is a serious problem in Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. To prevent soil erosion a large-scale plantation programme including awareness and motivation campaign has been planned and a part of that is already under implementation through Ganga Action Plan under assistance from the Government of India.

#### **(vi) Environment**

Traditionally, in Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality most investment in infrastructure has been publicly funded. The current total infrastructure spending is still financed by governments or public utilities, such as, Municipal Affairs Department, Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority, Kolkata Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Authority; West Bengal State Electricity Board; Public Works Department; West Bengal Pollution Control Board etc. by utilizing their own resources.

The Private sector located in the Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality contributes marginal costs of this basic infrastructure, mainly for the provision of water supply and sanitation for their own employees and units.

#### **(vii) Wind**

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

#### **Population**

### Demographic Data for Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality

Year	Population	Area (Sq. km)	Density (Pop/Sq. km)	% Growth 81-91			
				Hooghly Chinsurah	KMC	West Bengal	India
2001	1,70,206	17.29	9844	19.30	20.45	24.77	23.52
2011	1,77,259	<b>Source: Percentage of growth rate - KMDA Vision 2025</b>					
2021	2,25,000						

The Municipality is divided into 30 wards covering 17.29 square kilometers, with population of 1,77,206 as per 2001 census, out of which 26.5% are currently under the below poverty level (whereas, BPL average percentage in West Bengal as per 2001 census is 31.58%). The current decadal population growth rate of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality is approximately 22.5% and if it continues to register similar growth rate the population is expected to be 1,47,000 by 2025. This conversely translates to population density of 17,754 persons per square kilometers. Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality has 35.10% of slum population. The 20.30% of total population have migrated from the East-Pakistan (Bangladesh), 10.70% people come commuting to work place and 7.10% have come to search for job opportunities from different parts of India and mostly from nearby States of Bihar, Oddissa and Jharkhand rest 26.8% is inherit property owner . 20.30% are Bengali speaking, 26.90% Hindi speaking, 7.40% Urdu speaking and 2.50% Oriya speaking as per linguistic groups.

#### Key Resources

Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality most investment in infrastructure has been publicly funded. The current total infrastructure spending is still financed by governments or public utilities, such as, Municipal Affairs Department, Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority, Kolkata Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Authority; West Bengal State Electricity Board; Public Works Department; West Bengal Pollution Control Board etc. by utilizing their own resources.

The Private sector located in the Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality contributes marginal costs of this basic infrastructure, mainly for the provision of water supply and sanitation for their own employees and units.

#### Economic Activities

Traditionally, in Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality most investment in infrastructure has been publicly funded. The current total infrastructure spending is still financed by governments or public utilities, such as, Municipal Affairs Department, Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority, Kolkata Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Authority; West Bengal State Electricity Board; Public Works Department; West Bengal Pollution Control Board etc. by utilizing their own resources.

The Private sector located in the Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality contributes marginal costs of this basic infrastructure, mainly for the provision of water supply and sanitation for their own employees and units. The other service providers are various commercial banks, post and telecommunication offices, hospitals and health care facilities including Office of Malaria Prevention Centre, charitable dispensaries, medicine shops, West Bengal National Volunteer Force, pathological centers, office of sub-inspector of primary school, provision of supply of dairy milk, rationing office, ration shops, grocery shops, shops for other essential commodities and products, training facilities for police, police out posts, amusement facilities, hotels and so on. The local transport is being served by private sector either by bus or by local vans or rickshaws. In addition to that there are many small-scale enterprises doing business on wood, steel, hiri binding, sugar-candy, bakery etc.

The Municipality has 15 primary schools including 10 private primary schools, 15 secondary schools and 6 High Secondary. The Municipality have Hooghly Mohoshin College & womens college and two number of technical colleges which are renowned major hubs for education and training.

### **Occupational Profile**

#### **Year of establishment of Municipality**

Hooghly and Chinsurah was designed as a joint Municipality in 1865. The Hooghly –Chinsurah Municipality is now located in the District Head Quarter of the Hooghly district. The Municipality currently consists of 30 wards and has a coverage area of 17.29 square km..

#### **Administrative Boundaries**

The sacred river Ganga flows by the eastern boundary of the Municipality and it is placed 30 km. North of the state capital Kolkata. Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality is encircled by Bansberia Municipality, Bandel Gram Panchayet, Kodalia 2 and Kodalia 1 Panchayet and Chandernagar Municipal Corporation in the north, north-west, west, south-West and south respectively. It is



located between 22° 54' 4" north latitude and 88° 23' 46" east longitudes on the world map. In the north there is the Dunlop Factory, situated under the Bansberia Municipality.

### **Linkage of Rail, Road, Port & Air**

Traffic lifeline of the twin town Hooghly and Chinsurah are Howrah- Bandel main line railways, Bandel-Naihati railways and the Great Grant trunk Road (NH-2), which run through the western boundary of the Municipality mostly, except few small segments on their eastern side. Hooghly-Chinsurah is also connected with Naihati through ferry services across the holy river Ganga. The district headquarter of the Hooghly District has several other important traffic and transport network. As per the GIS records of the Municipality, total length of 2758 roads (including all lanes and by lanes) of the Municipal area is 321.31 km. Of which almost 42 percent are all weather roads, total length of such roads being 134.33 km.

The Barddhaman-Howrah Main Line (via Bandel) and the Bandel -Naihati line of the Eastern Railways connects this area with Kolkata, Barddhaman and other important places.

The major roads serving as the arteries of the traffic network of this Municipal area are the Grant Trunk Road, passing alongside the Municipal boundary mostly in the north-south direction. The Hooghly Station Road, also named as Vivekananda Road on the eastern half of Pipulpati junction, crossing the Municipal area in east-west direction, Strand Road alongside river Ganga connecting several places of interests like Bandel Church, Hooghly Imambara, DM Bungalow, Hooghly Red Cross Society, Hooghly Jail etc. on its way from Bansberia to Chinsurah Head Post Office, N.S. Road connecting Gharir More and Tolafatak, M.G. Road from Tolafatak to Khadinamore, Kamar Para Road from Tolafatak 2nd more to Kharua Bazaar, bandel station Road from Balir more to Bandel More, P.D. Sen Road from Gharir More to Pipulpati, Pearabagan Road connecting G.T. Road and P.D. Sen Road, Manaspur road from G.T. Road to Strand Road, Jhumpukur road from G.T. Road to Strand Road, Sarat sarani or Old G.T. Road from ITI Junction to G.T. Road at PWD Godown, Taldanga Road from Tolafatak 2nd More to Taldanga G.T. Road.

### **Demographic Growth & Population Projection**

As of 2001 India census, Municipality had a population of 170206. Males constitute 54% of the population and females 46%. Municipality has an average literacy rate of 76%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 82% and, female literacy is 70%. In Municipality, 11% of the population is under 6 years of age.

## Demographic Data for Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality

Year	Population	Area (Sq. km)	Density (Pop/Sq. km)	% Growth 81-91			
				Hooghly Chinsurah	KMC	West Bengal	India
2001	1,70,206	17.29	9844	19.30	20.45	24.77	23.52
2011	1,77,259	<b>Source : Percentage of growth rate - KMDA Vision 2025</b>					
2021	2,25,000						

### Milstones:

#### **ELECTRIC Crematorium :**

Our electric crematorium namely has been constructed by Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality in the bank of river Hooghly. The Crematorium is double Furnace Unit and with secondary burning chamber. Most modern in its category and Air pollution is nearly Zero.

#### **Sesh Kheya :**

For carry of dead body in decent manner from Hospital residence and finally upto Burning Ghat a Sesh Kheya is always ready available at our main Administrative Office. The body chamber of our Sesh Kheya is fully Air Conditioned and stainless steel finish.

#### **Ambulance Facility :**

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

#### **Health Service :**

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

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

#### **Preservation of Surface Water:**

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

#### **Water Supply provided by KMDA**

In existing water supply system of Municipality town, Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality provides water supply to the major part. The infrastructure available with HM includes treatment plant.

The Treatment plant, Rising main pipeline, Booster Pumping stations, OHR and distribution network, which are in existence today, have been installed through the KMDA. Extension of the distribution network to cover added areas to meet shortfall in demand have been carried out by HM from time to time.

<b>PROJECT NAME :</b>	<b>15 MGD WATER TREATMENT PLANT AT BANSBERIA (Trans Municipal) PROJECT FOR HOOGHLY CHINSURAH AND BANSBARIA MUNICIPALITY</b>
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST:</b>	<b>RS. 2957 LAKHS (For Hooghly Chinsurah)</b>
<b>TOTAL POPULATION BENEFITED</b>	<b>1.77 LAKH (For Hooghly Chinsurah)</b>
<b>SOURCE OF FUND</b>	<b>CENTRAL AND STATE FUND</b>
<b>PIPELINE</b>	<b>i) Rising Main Pipe lines : 10 KM (For Hooghly Chinsurah) ii) Distribution Pipelines: 242 KM (For Hooghly Chinsurah)</b>
<b>IMPLEMENTING AGENCY</b>	<b>KMDA.</b>
<b>PRESENT STATUS</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Phase Completed 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase not yet start</b>

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

## Status of existing infrastructure & services

**Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality**, with its elected local body in place, has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spreading over an area of 17.29 square kilometres is comprised of 30 wards. With efficient and trained manpower, the Municipal has developed both technical and administrative skills. The development of appropriate municipal organizational structures with qualified staff is essential if municipalities are to provide cost effective services to citizens. With local government reform municipalities are required to take on new tasks, and provide new services. This will only be possible if municipalities have cost-effective and appropriate structures and staff that are well qualified and highly motivated. The municipalities should plan in such a way so as to ensure that they can meet the needs of citizens effectively and efficiently.

### Demographic features of the Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality :

Total Area of Corporation	17.29 Sq.Km
Population (as per 2011 Census)	177259
Male (as per 2011 Census)	88844
Female (as per 2011 Census)	88415
Density of Population (as per 2011 Census)	10252
Number of Municipal Wards	30
Number of Councillors	30

### Urban Services

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

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

## Water Supply

Water supply in the Municipal area till recent times has been mainly sourced from ground water sources. The Municipality is facing substantial water crisis especially in die summer months due their high dependence on ground water sources. With depletion of ground water, safe water has become a scarce commodity for quality of life of residents and economic growth of the region.

- There are 7 overhead reservoirs having capacities 0.78 MLD, and 1 under-ground reservoir having capacity 0.3 MLD. These were constructed from the year 1914 to 1976. These are in general, in bad structural conditions.
- There are 44 pump houses located all over the municipality. They are used for pumping drinking water to above overhead reservoirs 51 no. of deep tube well. These constructed throughout the period from 1914 to 2005 out of them 20 nos. are in bad condition and needs renovation.
- About 41,000 metres of water distribution pipelines varying in sizes from 75 mm diameter to 400 mm diameter connect the city to the water supply mains. Pipe materials are mostly cast iron. However asbestos cement (AC) also exists in some places in lower diameter. These have been installed from the year

1914 to 2012. There are 2530 nos. of stand posts and 11 nos. of hand pumps spread all over the municipality.

## Drainage & Solid Waste Disposal

### Drains

The drainage collection network consists of the following;

Table 1: City Level Drainage

Drainage	
Length of Kutcha Drain (in Km)	134.00 Km
Length of Pucca Drain(in km)	240.00 Km
Length of underground/covered drain(in Km)	16.00 Km
Total length of Drain(in km)	390.00 Km
No. of wards fully covered with Pucca Drain	Nil
No.of wards partly covered with Pucca Drain	30 Nos

Source: City Development Plan of Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality

In short the drainage system may be described as under:

Waste water from individual houses, markets and other institutions flows through the existing drainage system and is discharged into natural water courses. Over and above the aforesaid waste water, storm water is also received and transported to the outfall through the same drainage system.

### Solid waste disposal

Door to door collection system has already been initiated in about 90% of the municipality with an intention to extend the system throughout the entire municipal area. The solid waste from the remaining part of the municipality is collected through vats located at strategic points. 15 nos. trailers of capacity 3 ton each are used to transport the solid waste from the vats to the dumping ground outside the municipal boundary. Collection is done daily basis. The dumping ground is about 2 km. from Tower Clock, which is centrally located in the town.

### Status of Slums under Municipality

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 Hooghly Chinsurah. This shall help in identifying development need for slums and formulating slum specific development strategies.

General overview primarily covers general features of slum in terms of location, status, age, location and area of slums, whereas physical location and flood proneness is detailed in tenability analysis. Socio-economic profile of slums covers overview of population and density across slums, income, whereas other details like caste status, minority population, income level have been highlighted in section on prioritization of slums as these have direct implications with the prioritization analysis. Likewise, physical profile of slums in terms of access to water supply,

sanitation, drainage, roads etc. has been covered in section on prioritization of slum as they are the prime indicators for prioritisation.

- Hooghly-Chinsurah has uneven distribution of slums in its 30 wards. Ward no 1 is the slum with a maximum number of 21 Slums. Other than these Ward no: 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 15, 19, and 29 are wards with more than 10 slums. Ward no 12 and 25 are Wards with only one slum each. Out of total 30 wards all wards have slums.
- Out of total 230 slums, 230 slums are notified slums.
- Out of total 30 wards, ward no 12 and 25 do not have any notified slums. Ward no 11 and 16 does not have any Non-notified slums. All the other slums have mixed status.
- Average age of the slums is around 41 years and the age varies from 0 years to maximum of 300 years. Number of slums existing for more than 100 years is 8, of which 5 slums are notified slums and rest are non-notified.
- There are 4 slums which are placed in the land of Govt. of India. 4 Slums are in the land of the Urban Local Body, 4 lands are on railway land, 2 Slums are on private land encroach.

### **Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan**

The development objectives are:

- Ensure basic infrastructure services to all slums to provide better quality of life by giving emphasis on water supply and sanitation.
- Ensure maintenance of the asset created locally by ensuring collection of user charges locally and to enhance community participation.
- Ensure regular water supply and safe drinking water.
- To improve drainage system removing water logging in the slum.
- To ensure timely disposal of garbage of the slum.
- To provide housing for the dwellers of the slum.
- To provide streetlight facilities in the slum area.
- To provide road, community bathroom, community toilet and community seva kendra.
- To ensure economic upliftment

City Level Number of notified and non-notified slums					
City	No. of of Slums	No. of Non -Notified Slums	No. Notified Slums	% Proportion of Slums	
				No. of Notified Non- Slums	No. of Notified
Municipality	230	0	230	0%	100%

### Key Findings – Slums under Municipality:

#### Water Supply:

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

#### Sanitation:

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

#### Drainage system:

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

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

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

#### Solid waste management:

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



## The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure:

65 nos Slums have been selected as a Project under PMAY scheme by Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality in consultation with the State Level Nodal Agency - The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department, GoWB.

### 1. Garib Alam Bagh

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-1. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. which is Bandel Jn. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.0075** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 103 with a total population of 409. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

### 2. Jhappukur Colony

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-1. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. which is Bandel Jn. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.0146** square K.M. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 78 with a total population of 316. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour

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

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

### **3. Kaligola Malopara & Math**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-1. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. which is Bandel Jn. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 0.0283 square K.M. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 29 with a total population of 117. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. Most of the roads within slums are metallic road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them.

### **4. Keota 1No. Govt. Colony**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-1. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. which is Bandel Jn. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 0.0415 square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 217 with a total population of 874. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as govt contractor, and as fruit sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are metallic or road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts hygienic method for disposing their waste. The site visit has revealed a hygienic condition.

#### **5. Wajednagar Arya Pally**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-1. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. which is Bandel Jn. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.0152** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 59 with a total population of 245. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

#### **6. Bobe Colony**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-2. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 2.5Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0118 square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 47 with a total population of 190. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

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

#### **7. Keota Sasthi Tala**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-2. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 2.5Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.0078** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 105 with a total population of 422. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

#### **8. Keota Shyamsundarpur**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-2. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 2.5Km. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.0172** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 106 with a total population of 428. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

### **9. Nadigoli Banshi bari**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-2. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.5Km (Bandel Jn). The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is **0.0118** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 70 with a total population of 286. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

### **10. Netaji Nagar**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-2. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.5 Km (Bandel Jn). The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.0586** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 108 with a total population of 436. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

### **11. Pyne Bagan Math**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-2. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.5 Km(Bandel Jn). The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is **0.0234** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 80 with a total population of 323. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as Toto Driver in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

### **12. Sanghati Pally**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-2. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.5 Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.003** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 183 with a total population of 747. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as Toto Driver in local in nearby areas.

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

### **13. Radha Rani & Sri Krishna Colony**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-3. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The

nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.0046** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 83 with a total population of 338. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

#### **14. Ramkrishna Pally**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-3. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.009** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 104 with a total population of 398. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

#### **15. Shantipurna Colony**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-3. Semi- Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.0124** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries.

The existing number of households is 75 with a total population of 306. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

#### **16. Gopinath Colony**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-4. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 3.0Km. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.017** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 139 with a total population of 563. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

#### **17. Manindra Pally**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-4. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 3.0Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.0034** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 30 with a total population of 121. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.



The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

### **18. Palpara**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-4. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.0015** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 64 with a total population of 261. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

### **19. Charaktala**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-6. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.0384** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 45 with a total population of 189. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums

are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

## **20. Haldarpara**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-6. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.0725** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 37 with a total population of 152. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

## **21. Kalitala Madhanchal**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-6. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.0363** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 48 with a total population of 196. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to

health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

## **22. Najrul Pally(Sonatuli)**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-1. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. which is Bandel Jn. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.0075** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 103 with a total population of 409. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

## **23. Roy Bazar Colony**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-1. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. which is Bandel Jn. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.0146** square K.M. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 78 with a total population of 316. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **24. 2 No Kapashdanga Line Dhar**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-1. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. which is Bandel Jn. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.0283** square K.M. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 29 with a total population of 117. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. Most of the roads within slums are metallic road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them.

#### **25. 2 No Kapashdanga New G.S.**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-1. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. which is Bandel Jn. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.0415** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 217 with a total population of 874. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as govt contractor, and as fruit sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are metallic or road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts hygienic method for disposing their waste. The site visit has revealed a hygienic condition.

#### **26. 2 No. Kapasdanga Private Colony**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-1. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. which is Bandel Jn. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.0152** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 59 with a total population of 245. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

#### **27. 2 No Kapashdanga Shitalatala**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-2. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 2.5Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0118 square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 47 with a total population of 190. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

#### **28. 2 No. Kapashdanga, Shibtala North & South**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-2. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 2.5Km. The slums are 30 years old with a

total site area is **0.0078** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 105 with a total population of 422. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

### **29. Lakshmi Narayan Pally line Dhar**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-2. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 2.5Km. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.0172** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 106 with a total population of 428. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

### **30. Private Colony**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-2. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.5Km (Bandel Jn). The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is **0.0118** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 70 with a total population of 286. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

### **31. Mitra Bagan Bibir Goli**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-2. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.5 Km (Bandel Jn). The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.0586** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 108 with a total population of 436. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

### **32. Bairagi Bustee**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-2. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.5 Km(Bandel Jn). The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is **0.0234** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 80 with a total population of 323. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as Toto Driver in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

### **33. Barabagan Pratappur**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-2. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.5 Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.003** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 183 with a total population of 747. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as Toto Driver in local in nearby areas.

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

### **34. Goyaltuli Bustee**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-3. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.0046** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 83 with a total population of 338. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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



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

### **35. M.K Hate Bustee**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-3. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.009** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 104 with a total population of 398. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

### **36. Jotish Sarani Kalitala**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-3. Semi- Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.0124** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 75 with a total population of 306. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

### **37. Muslim Bustee**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-4. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 3.0Km. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is 0.017 square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 139 with a total population of 563. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

### **38. Brahamachari Bustee**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-4. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 3.0Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 0.0034 square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 30 with a total population of 121. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

### **39. Thakurgoli- Mukherjee Bagan**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-4. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest

railway station is Bandel Jn at a distance is 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.0015** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 64with a total population of 261. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

#### **40. Pathak Ghat Dutta Goli**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-26. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station Chinsurah (2.0Km). The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.0045** square K.M. From the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. The existing number of households is 33 with a total population of 133. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

#### **41. Royer Berh**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-26. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station is Chinsurah at a distance is 2.0 Km. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.0448** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 32 with a total population of 135. Most of the slum dwellers work

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

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a not fully 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.

#### **42. Shyam Babur Ghat Kanakshally**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-26. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0 Km which is Chinsurah. The slums are 45 years old with a total site area is **0.0055** square K.M. The existing number of households is 90 with a total population of 361. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as rickshaw poolers, as sweepers in local areas, and as vegetable sellers, and as srviceman in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is much better. The slum is partially covered with surface drains. Most of the roads within slums are metallic road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts hygienic method for disposing their waste.

#### **43. Shyam Babur Ghat**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-26. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0 Km which is Chinsurah. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.0058** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 118 with a total population of 479. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to

health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **44. Parbati Roy Lane Barakbari, Backside Bustee**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Hooghly Correctional Home and linked through Barodwari Main Road at the Eastern boundary of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 100m which is Hooghly Ghat. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.005459** square K.M. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 332 with a total population of 1563. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

#### **45. Bagdigoli Bhagirathi Lane Mathpara**

The project slum site is situated by the back side of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality and linked through Mahendra Mitra Road at the South-Eastern boundary of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is **0.009583** square K.M. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 25 with a total population of 43. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. Most of the roads within slums are metallic road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition

prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them.

#### **46. Gangar Dhar Kanakshally Ghatakpara**

The project slum site is situated by the side of HETC College and linked through Mahendra Mitra Road at the North-Eastern boundary of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 500m. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is **0.007085** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 302 with a total population of 1201. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as govt contractor, and as fruit sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are metallic or road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts hygienic method for disposing their waste. The site visit has revealed a hygienic condition.

#### **47. Kanakshali Ghatak Para Malancha Math**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Dharampur Rice Mill and linked through G.T Road at the western boundary of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.024504** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 390 with a total population of 1455. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

#### **48. Kanakshali Solar Ghat**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Dharampur Main Road and linked through G.T Road at the western boundary of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.003051 square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 201 with a total population of 759. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

#### **49. Khushi Goli Nichu Patti**

The project slum site is at the middle area of the Municipality at Ward no-21. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.023305 square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 455 with a total population of 1068. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

### **50. Gargari para / Sen Para Bustee**

The project slum site is at nearest part of the western boundary area of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.011456** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 4 with a total population of 18. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

### **51. Gargoripara Bustee (Doctor Bagan)**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km (Hooghly, Hooghly Ghat, Chuchura). The slums are 50 years old with a total site area is **0.006348** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 122 with a total population of 356. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

### **52. Haldar Goli**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Khagrajole Link Road and linked through G.T Road at the South-western boundary of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Metal road is running in front of the



slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.002877** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 122 with a total population of 320. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

### **53. Kaji Para Basti**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Dharampur Football Ground and linked through G.T Road by Dharampur Link Road at the Southern Portion of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is **0.011253** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 359 with a total population of 1023. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as Toto Driver in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

### **54. Mansatala**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Dharampur Football Ground and linked through G.T Road by Dharampur Link Road at the Southern Portion of the Municipality at Ward no-17. Metal

road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.006775** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 255 with a total population of 897. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as Toto Driver in local in nearby areas.

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

#### **55. Moti Bagan**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Khadinamore and linked through G.T Road by the Middle East Portion of the Municipality at Ward no-17. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.036175** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 459 with a total population of 1268. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

#### **56. Moti Bagan Bustee**

The project slum site is situated by the opposite side of Jyotish Sarani and linked through Dharampur Road by the South-East Portion of the Municipality at Ward no-17. Metal road is running

in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.012777** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 456 with a total population of 872. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

#### **57. Shitalatala Bustee**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Mahish Mardinitala and linked through Dharampur Road by the South-East Portion of the Municipality at Ward no-17. Semi- Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 500m. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.013425** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 150 with a total population of 600. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

#### **58. Stand Road Kumar Bustee**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.043607**

square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 389 with a total population of 1033. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

#### **59. Taldanga Government Colony**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.014389** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 293 with a total population of 604. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

#### **60. Das Para**

The project slum site is at nearest to the heart of the Municipal area at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.054705** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 378 with a total population of 900. Most of the slum dwellers

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

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

### **61. Government Colony**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.008915** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 152 with a total population of 289. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

### **62. Gupta Goli**

The project slum site is situated nearest to the Mallick Kasim Hat at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.009379** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 200 with a total population of 405. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

### **63. Kundu Goli**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.004259** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 201 with a total population of 378. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

### **64. Sarat Chandra Goli**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.005311** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 115 with a total population of 200. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

#### **65. Suchash Pally & Susil Pally**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.011358** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 55 with a total population of 155. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an 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.

## Proposed Project:

### Background

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

### Project Justification

For the following reasons Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality selected the slums namely mentioned below as project for preparation of DPR for the year 2017-2018 under PMAY-Housing For All (HFA):

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	Garib Alam Bagh	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 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
2	Jhappukur Colony	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	Kaligola Malopara & Math	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	45	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	Keota 1No. Govt. Colony	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	Wajednagar Arya Pally	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 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
6	Bobe Coiony	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
7	Keota Sasthi Tala	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	15	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	Keota shyamsundarpur	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	15	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 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
9	Nadigoli Banshi bari	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
10	Netaji Nagar	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
11	Pyne Bagan Math	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
12	Sanghati Pally	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 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
13	Radha Rani & Sri Krishna	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	50	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	Ramkrishna Pally	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
15	Shantipurna Colony	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
16	Gopinath Colony	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 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
17	Manindra Pally	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
18	Palpara	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
19	Charaktala	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
20	Halderpara	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 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
21	Kalitala Madhanchal	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
22	Najrul Pally(Sonatuli)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
23	Roy Bazar Colony	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
24	2 No Kapashdanga Line Dhar	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 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
25	2 No Kapashdanga New G.S.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
26	2 No. Kapasdanga Private Colony	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
27	2 No Kapashdanga Shitalatala	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
28	2 No. Kapashdanga, Shibtala North & South	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 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
29	Lakshmi Narayan Pally line Dhar	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
30	Private Colony	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
31	Mitra Bagan Bibir Goli	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	45	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
32	Bairagi Bustee	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	45	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 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
33	Barabagan Pratappur	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
34	Goyaltuli Bustee	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
35	M.K Hate Bustee	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
36	Jotish Sarani Kalitala	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 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
37	Muslim Bustee	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic.	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
38	Brahamachari Bustee	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic.	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
39	Thakurgoli- Mukherjee Bagan	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
40	Pathak Ghat Dutta Goli	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 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
41	Royer Berh	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
42	Shyam Babu Ghat Kanakshally	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

43	Shyam Babur Ghat	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	45	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
44	Parbati Roy Lane Barakbari, Backside Bustee	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	45	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

45	Bagdigoli Bhagirathi Lane Mathpara	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
46	Gangar Dhar Kanakshally Ghatakpara	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
47	Kanakshali Ghatak Para Malancha Math	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
48	Kanakshali Solar Ghat	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

49	Khushi Goli Nichu Patti	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
50	Gargari para / Sen Para Bustee	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
51	Gargoripara Bustee(Doctor Bagan)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
52	Halдар Goli	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

53	Kaji Para Basti	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
54	Mansatala	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

55	Moti Bagan	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	45	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
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56	Moti Bagan Bustee	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
57	Shitalatala Bustee	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
58	Stand Road Kumar Bustee	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
59	Taldanga Government Colony	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

60	Das Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
61	Government Colony	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
62	Gupta Goli	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
63	Kundu Goli	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space



64	Sarat Chandra Goli	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
65	Suchash Pally & Susil Pally	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

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

### National Poverty Alleviation Programmes and PMAY

Slum: the focus area under section-3 of the Slum Area Improvement and Clearance Act, 1956, slums have been defined as mainly those residential areas where dwellings are in any respect unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and designs of such buildings, narrowness and faulty arrangement of streets, lack ventilation, light or sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety, health and morals. Thus, conceptually slums are compact

overcrowded residential areas (and not isolated or scattered dwellings) unfit for habitation due to lack of one or more of the basic infrastructure like drinking water, sanitation, electricity, sewerage, streets etc.

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

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

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

### Background

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

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

- ii. It is 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 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) sub mission on Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP). More recently it has also launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022 when the Nation Complete 75 years of its independence.
- ii. **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)** : JNNURM is a reform- linked urban development and slum upgrading program. Under JNNURM, the Government of India has been providing central assistance to 65 metro and large cities to invest in infrastructure improvements with governance reforms under sub mission on Urban Development.
- iii. **Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)**: BSUP is focussed on slum upgradation and poverty reduction through creating access and networking slums to urban infrastructure improvements. BSUP also has a 7-Point Charter that envisages integration of urban slum upgrading activities with social development programs/missions such as for health, education, social welfare, etc. to ensure comprehensive development.
- iv. **Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)** : SJSRY is a centrally sponsored program and it mainly emphasizes on the poverty reduction through employment generation. Main target groups of the program are: Urban poor, Women, SC/ST, Disabled etc.
- v. **National Slum Development Program (NSDP)**: NSDP is a centrally assisted slum development program. NSDP is mainly for improvement in the environment in the slums as a broader objective through provision of infrastructure facilities and shelter for improving living conditions in the slums.

- vi. **Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY):** VAMBAY is a central Government scheme to provide housing to the poor. Under VAMBAY scheme, an amount of Rs. 50,000 is extended to a beneficiary in a city with more than 10 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.
- vii. **Integrated housing and slum development program (IHSDP):** IHSDP was under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) beginning from the year 2005-2006. The major objectives for the IHSDP program are:-
- Focussed attention to integrated development of basic services to the poor. The basic services include security of tenure at affordable price, improving housing, water supply and sanitation.
  - Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the basic services to the urban poor created in the cities, are not only maintained efficiently but also become self-sustaining over time.

## **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 within year 2022, to create pucca house for every family.

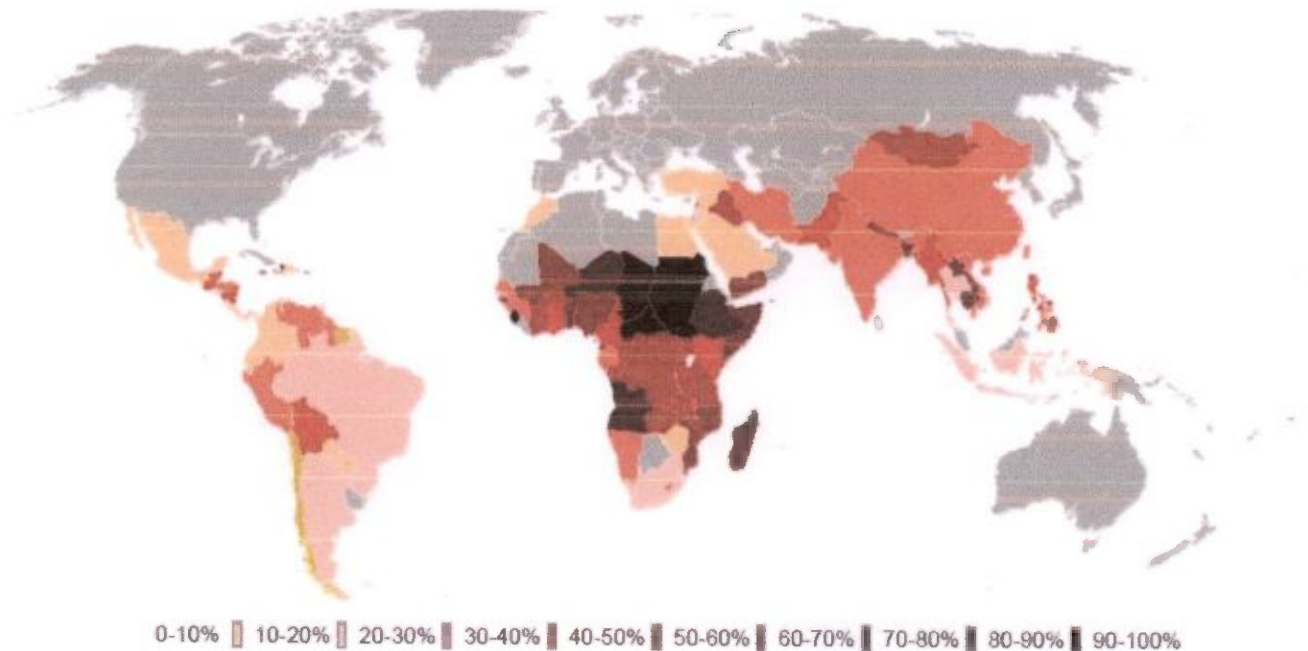
ULB undertake a demand survey through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing. While validating demand survey, Cities consider possible temporary migration from rural areas to the city just to take advantage of housing scheme and exclude such migrants from list of beneficiaries. On 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 (SFAPoA) 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 HFAPoA will 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 /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 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/Union Territories 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

The projects are needed to fully understand and develop redevelopment models that can be replicated in the city with benefits. One of the key objectives of developing The Projects 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 whereby 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.

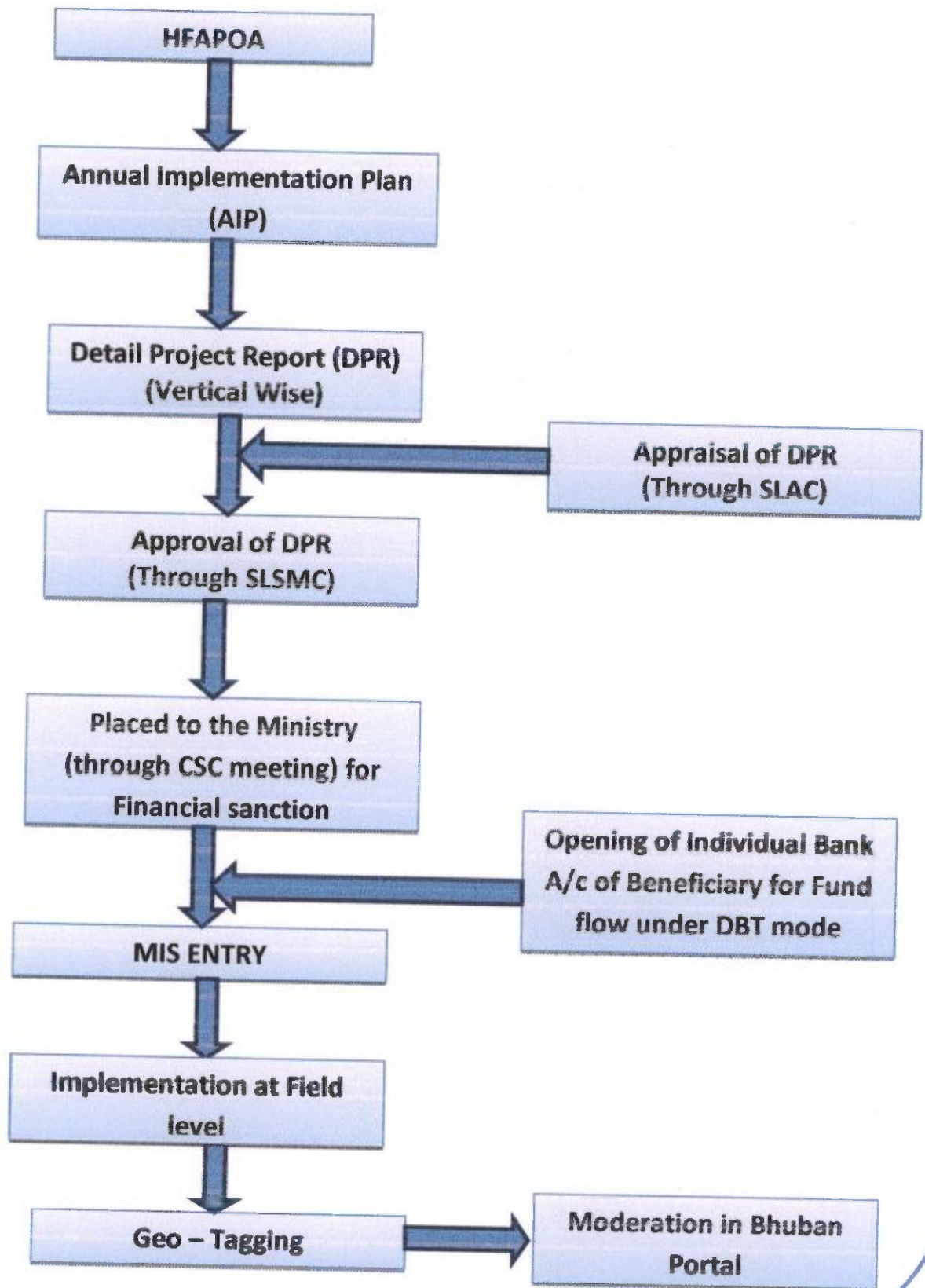
- Integrated development of all existing slums, notified or non-notified, i.e., development of infrastructure and housing in the slums/rehabilitation colonies for the slum dwellers/urban poor, including rental housing.
- Development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor, including 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.

## Work flow of PMAY – HFA (U) for 2019-20



## Funding Pattern of PMAY

Funding pattern for PMAY(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

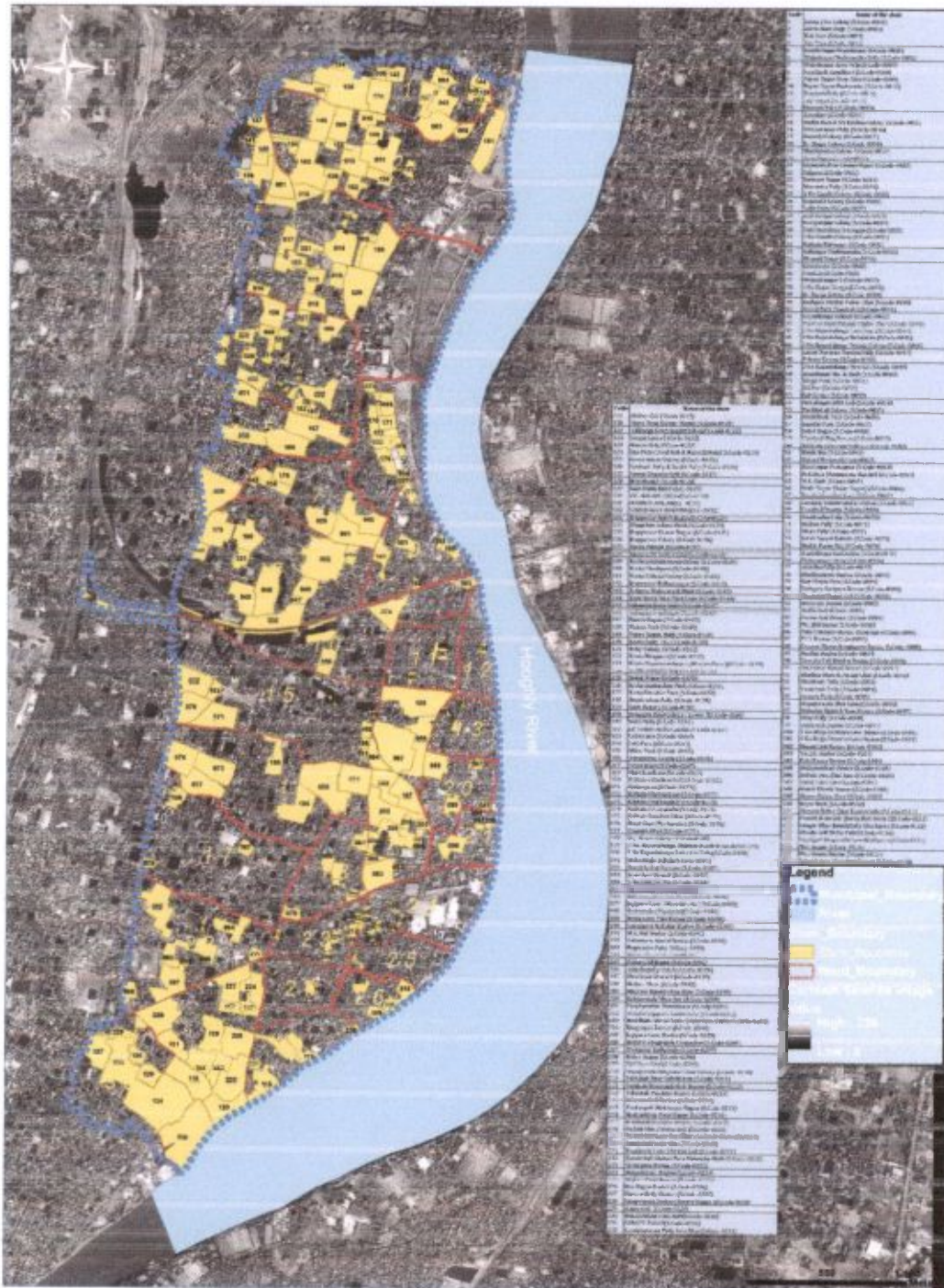
## Approvals & Release of Funds

- 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 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 installment of 40%, 40% and 20% each.

## Site Location

The site for the project slum site is at a distance of 3 km from the Station. The national Highway 2 is at a distance of 9 km approx. The project slum is situated at core area in Municipal area. Project slum location: Selected slums are demarked with coloured circle.

## LOCATION OF SLUMS IN THE ULB ON THE SATELLITE IMAGE



## Site Appraisal

1. All the lands belong to the name of beneficiaries patta or deed.
2. Condition of the slum was also not very good and the area will be slum free area if it is approved.
3. After implementation this project, the beneficiaries of that slum dwellers will be benefited.
4. More over C.I.C. & B.O.C. has also decided to take that slum as 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 water logging, mainly during rainy season. This has led to an unhygienic living condition in the slums. Most of the roads within slums are brick paved or kutcha road. Though there are sufficient streetlights available. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health that ultimately leads to significant loss of man-days of work amongst others. Overall physical and social infrastructure is poor.

### Project Land Particulars

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km. )	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	Garib Alam Bagh	1	0.0075	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
2	Jhappukur Colony	1	0.0146	35	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
3	Kaligola Maiopara & Math	1	0.0283	45	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
4	Keota 1No. Govt. Colony	1	0.0415	35	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
5	Wajednagar Arya Pally	1	0.0152	35	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
6	Bobbe Colony	2	0.0118	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
7	Keota Sasthi Tala	2	0.0078	15	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
8	Keota shyamsundarpur	2	0.0172	15	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
9	Nadigoli Banshi bari	2	0.0118	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
10	Netaji Nagar	2	0.0586	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
11	Pyne Bagan Math	2	0.0234	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
12	Sanghati Pally	2	0.003	35	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
13	Radha Rani & Sri Krishna	3	0.0046	50	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
14	Ramkrishna Pally	3	0.009	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
15	Shantipurna Colony	3	0.0124	40	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km. )	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
16	Gopinath Colony	4	0.017	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
17	Manindra Pally	4	0.0034	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
18	Palpara	4	0.0015	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
19	Charaktala	6	0.0384	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
20	Halderpara	6	0.0725	35	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
21	Kalitola Madhanchal	6	0.0363	25	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
22	Najrul Pally(Sonatuli)	7	0.0032	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
23	Roy Bazar Colony	7	0.025	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
24	2 No Kapashdanga Line Dhar	8	0.0188	25	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
25	2 No Kapashdanga New G.S.	8	0.0023	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
26	2 No. Kapasdanga Private Colony	8	0.0459	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
27	2 No Kapashdanga Shitalatala	8	0.022	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
28	2 No. Kapashdanga, Shibtala North & South	8	0.0018	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries



Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km. )	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
29	Lakshmi Narayan Pally line Dhar	8	0.0373	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
30	Private Colony	8	0.0032	35	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
31	Mitra Bagan Bibir Goli	10	0.0055	45	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
32	Bairagi Bustee	13	0.0978	45	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
33	Barabagan Pratappur	13	0.0377	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
34	Goyaltuli Bustee	15	0.0219	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
35	M.K Hate Bustee	15	0.0316	35	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
36	Jotish Sarani Kalitala	16	0.0113	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
37	Muslim Bustee	20	0.0115	35	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
38	Brahamachari Bustee	24	0.0385	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
39	Thakurgoli- Mukherjee Bagan	24	0.0072	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
40	Pathak Ghat Dutta Goli	26	0.0045	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
41	Royer Berh	26	0.0448	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km. )	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
42	Shyam Babu Ghat Kanakshally	26	0.0055	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
43	Shyam Babur Ghat	26	0.0058	35	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
44	Parbati Roy Lane Barakbari, Backside Bustee	27	0.0052	45	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
45	Bagdigoli Bhagirathi Lane Mathpara	28	0.0051	45	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
46	Gangar Dhar Kanakshally Ghatakpara	28	0.002	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
47	Kanakshali Ghatak Para Malancha Math	28	0.0014	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
48	Kanakshali Solar Ghat	28	0.0065	35	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
49	Khushi Goli Nichu Patti	28	0.0059	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
50	Gargari para / Sen Para Bustee	29	0.0012	35	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
51	Gargoripara Bustee(Doctor Bagan)	29	0.0028	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
52	Haldar Goli	29	0.0013	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
53	Kaji Para Basti	29	0.0121	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
54	Mansatala	29	0.0012	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km. )	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
55	Moti Bagan	29	0.0051	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
56	Moti Bagan Bustee	29	0.0051	35	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
57	Shitalatala Bustee	29	0.0201	45	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
58	Stand Road Kumar Bustee	29	0.0242	45	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
59	Taldanga Government Colony	29	0.0377	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
60	Das Para	30	0.0476	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
61	Government Colony	30	0.035	35	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
62	Gupta Goli	30	0.0444	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
63	Kundu Goli	30	0.0078	35	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
64	Sarat Chandra Goli	30	0.0109	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
65	Suchash Pally & Susil Pally	30	0.0068	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries

## Migration

Maximum dwellers have migrated from rural areas due to lack of employment in agriculture sector. All household had migrated from rural to urban area. Majority of the population of this slum is living for more than 30 years in this slum. Hence, dwellers are now permanently depending on 65 nos slums. This justifies as a parameter on the importance of Slum for In situ development.

## Housing Status

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

### House Type /Structure

NAME OF SLUM	KACHHA	SEMI PUCCA	TOTAL
Garib Alam Bagh	0	1	1
Jhappukur Colony	1	2	3
Kalligola Malopara & Math	0	1	1
Keota 1No. Govt. Colony	0	1	1
Wajednagar Arya Pally	0	2	2
Bobbe Colony	1	1	2
Keota Sasthi Tala	0	2	2
Keota shyamsundarpur	4	1	5
Nadigoli Banshi bari	0	2	2
Netaji Nagar	1	1	2
Pyne Bagan Math	0	1	1
Sanghati Pally	2	2	4
Radha Rani & Sri Krishna	0	1	1
Ramkrishna Pally	0	2	2
Shantipurna Colony	1	4	5
Gopinath Colony	3	1	4
Manindra Pally	0	1	1
Palpara	0	1	1
Charaktala	1	0	1
Halderpara	1	0	1
Kalitala Madhanchal	0	1	1
Najrul Pally(Sonatuli)	0	1	1
Roy Bazar Colony	0	2	2
2 No Kapashdanga Line Dhar	0	2	2
2 No Kapashdanga New G.S.	0	1	1
2 No. Kapasdanga Private Colony	0	1	1
2 No Kapashdanga Shitalatala	0	1	1
2 No. Kapashdanga, Shibtala North & South	1	1	2
Lakshmi Narayan Pally line Dhar	0	2	2
Private Colony	0	1	1
Mitra Bagan Bibir Goli	0	1	1
Bairagi Bustee	2	0	2
Barabagan Pratappur	5	2	7
Goyaltuli Bustee	0	1	1
M.K Hate Bustee	0	1	1
Jotish Sarani Kalitala	0	1	1