BENIFICIARY LED CONSTRUCTION

HOUSING FOR ALL

DPR

2015-2016

DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

44, Dr Sailen Das Sarani, Kolkata-700028

Municipal Engineering Directorate
Department of Municipal Affairs
Government of West Bengal

CONTENTS

PREFACE

HFA is a Programme launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), in Mission mode which visualizes provision of Housing for All by 2022 when the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence. The Mission chalks out the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

(i) In situ" Slum Redevelopment - Using land as a resource - With private participation - Extra FSI/TDR/FAR if required to make projects financially viable

(ii) Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy- Interest subvention subsidy for EWS and LIG for new house or incremental housing - EWS: Annual Household Income Up to Rs.3 lakh and house sizes upto 30 sq.m - LIG: Annual Household Income Between Rs.3-6 lakhs and house sizes upto 60 sq.m

(iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors - with private sector or public sector including Parastatal agencies - Central Assistance per EWS house in affordable housing projects where 35% of constructed houses are for EWS category

(iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house Construction - For individuals of EWS category requiring individual house - State to prepare a separate project for such beneficiaries - No isolated/ splintered beneficiary to be covered

It is mentioned here that HFAPoA includes all urban poor who may not necessarily be slum dwellers and it is thus required to integrate all four programme verticals of the HFA .

A beneficiary is defined as a family comprising of husband, wife and unmarried children. Such beneficiary should not own a pucca house either in his / her name or in the name of any member of his/ her family in any part of India to receive central assistance under the Mission. EWS category of beneficiaries is eligible for assistance in all four verticals of the Missions whereas LIG category is eligible under only CLSS component of the Mission.

Mission with all its component has become effective from the date 17.06.2015 and will be implemented up to 31.03.2022.

This mission would be covered in three phases as follows:

Phase I (April 2015 - March 2017)

Phase II (April 2017 - March 2019)

Phase III (April 2019 - March 2022)

Our ULB has 33 slums and non-slum areas in our 22 no. of wards in scattered ways of which 23 slums have been chosen as per eligibility criterion of Housing for All Mission. For the year 2015-16, DPR has been prepared for 21 nos beneficiaries for beneficiary-led construction of houses in 2 slums.

This DPR has been prepared for a total outlay of Rs. 85 lakhs and the physical schemes for this town have been identified on the basis of preliminary assessment befitting with the final and comprehensive development project plan for the entire ULB.

INTRDUCTORY NOTE AND CITY PROFILE OF DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY:

Dum Dum Municipality is a small municipality but it plays an important role in the economy since it is the entry point of West Bengal and as well as the eastern region of India through Dum Dum Airport. The municipality was founded in 1929. Earlier it was considered as one of the important industrial areas of West Bengal but now main industries are closed (Like Jessop & Co.) – only to mention the Ordnance Factory Dum Dum and Sa Re Ga Ma Pvt. Ltd. (formerly HMV). Dum Dum Central Jail is also situated in our municipality.

Since this is a mixed colonial area, people of different religion and community reside here. We believe in secularism and tolerance and we ensure that our residents are not deprived of their rights. We care for our citizens and try our best to improve the livelihood and lifestyles for them by delivering the best services by improving infrastructure and other services. Our main constraint is limited resources but we are confident to cope up the problems and make ourselves capable to meet the aspirations & dreams of our people through modernisation of our service delivery methods and introducing fresh blood in each respect of our work.

We are dedicated to improve the lifestyle of our citizens and to do that we are taking the opportunity under The Housing for All scheme (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana). We believe that we are progressing in the right direction and 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.

Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA) of Dumdum Municipality under this scheme has been prepared as part of the Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) programme. This document outlines the overall development goals of the slum & non-slum areas of the municipality to ensure that no new slums crops up thereby fulfil our dream to make Dum Dum Municipality a total slum-free zone.

As the Chairman of Dumdum Municipality I acknowledge the efforts of all concerned officials and staffs of the Municipality who were striving to compile and collate unfathomable information regarding this Municipality and give a shape to our dreams to march forward towards a great future.

Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

Annexure 7C
(Para 14.5 of the Guidelines)

Format for Projects under Beneficiary led Construction or Enhancement

1.	Name of the State	:	WEST BENGAL						
2.	Name of the City	:	DUM DUM						
3.	Project Name	:	HOUSING FOR ALL						
4.	Project Code *	:							
5.	State Level Nodal Agency	:	SUDA						
6.	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY						
7.	Date of approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:							
8.	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	85 LACS						
9.	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Total	
			17	0	0	0	4	21	
10.	(i) No. of Beneficiaries (New Construction)	:	21						
	(ii) No. of Beneficiaries (Enhancement)	:	0						
11.	Whether selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land?	:	YES						
12.	Whether building Plan for all houses have been approved?	:	YES						
13.	i) GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible Beneficiary) (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	32 LACS						
	ii) State grant, if any (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	44 LACS						
	iii) ULB grant, if any (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	4 LACS						
	iv) Beneficiary Share (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	5 LACS						
	v) Total (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	85 LACS						
14.	Whether technical specification/ design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards/NBC/ State norms?	:	YES						
15.	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation?	:	YES						
16.	Brief of project, including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish	:	YES						

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

Manjari Biswas

Signature
(Nodal Officer)

Signature
(Chairman/Vice-Chairman)

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

Attested
Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Dum Dum Municipality was formed in the year 1929 with 3.11 sq Km of area. The then British Government used this area as their military base and cantonment area. After independence people from Bihar, UP, Orissa and erstwhile East Pakistan occupied the place vacated by cantonment board. In the year 1999 Govt. of West Bengal desired expansion of Dum Dum Municipality and as a result adjoining rural areas of Sultanpur Gram Panchayats(I and II), Ward Number 1 and 4 (part) of South Dum Dum municipality and part of airport area incorporated in DDM leaving its present area of approximately **5.20** sq Km (approx) i.e. about 1.7 times its past area.

Dum Dum is a bustling municipality, north of KMC and significant because it accommodates part of the Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport. The place has historical significance since it earlier housed the Army Cantonment and several old institutions like Dum Dum Central Jail and Sarojini Naidu Women's College among others. Dum Dum is also an important industrial hub with some major large industries like Ordinance factory, SAREGAMA and Jessop & Co. along with several medium and small industries. Until recently Dum Dum was the final station for the North-South metro route and is also connected by the Kolkata Suburban railway network and has the Dum Dum and Durganagar Station within its boundaries.

SLUM WISE DETAILS OF FUND

Project Details

1	State		:	West Bengal
2	City		:	Dum Dum Municipality
3	Project Name		:	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing for All (Urban)
4	Project Cost	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	84.97
5	Central Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	31.50
6	State Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	44.36
7	ULB Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	3.86
8	Beneficiary Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	5.25
9	Total Infrastructure cost	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	7.72
10	Percentage of Infrastructure cost of Housing Cost		:	10.00 %
11	Infrastructure cost per dwelling unit	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	0.3678
12	Year of Implementation		:	2015-16
13	Component Housing construction		:	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)
14	SOR Adopted		:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum.

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

Sl No.	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (in Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (in lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (in lakh)	Central Share (@ Rs. 1.5 Lac/D.U.)	State Govt. Share (@Rs.1.92858 Lac/D.U.)	ULB Share	Benificiaries Share (@ Rs. 0.25 Lac/D.U.)
A. HOUSING											
1	New in- situ										
	Single storied units		21	Nos.	367858.00	77.25	77.25	31.50	40.50	0.00	5.25
	Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)					**77.25**	**77.25**	**31.50**	**40.50**	**0.00**	**5.25**
B. INFRASTRUCTURE											
Sl No.	**Scheme Component**	**Type**	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Rate (in Rs./unit)**	**Proposed project cost (in lakh)**	**Appraised Project Cost (in lakh)**	**Central Share (in lakh)**	**State Govt. Share (@ 50%) (in lakh)**	**ULB Share (@ 50%) (in lakh)**	**Benificiaries Share (in lakh)**
1	**Roads**										
i	BT Roads	Bituminous	0	Sqm	612.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii	CC Roads	Cement Concrete	377	Sqm	1073.26	4.05	4.05	0.00	2.02	2.02	0.00
2	**Water Supply**										
i	Pipeline (Dist.)	100 mm dia. Dist. (DI)	0	Mtr	1066.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	**Storm Water Drains**										
i	Surface drain	Brick Masonry	141	Mtr	2608.40	3.68	3.68	0.00	1.84	1.84	0.00
	Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)					**7.72**	**7.72**	**0.00**	**3.86**	**3.86**	**0.00**
	Grand Total (A+B)					**84.97**	**84.97**	**31.50**	**44.36**	**3.86**	**5.25**

Signature of the ULB Level Competent Technical officer

Name & Designation: Samir Majumder (Engineer)

Address: DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY, 44, DR. S. DAS SARAM, KOL-28

Fax No: + 91-33- 2549-5214

Telephone No.: + 91-33- 2551-3017

Mobile No.: 9831158383

E-mail: hfa.dumdum@gmail.com

SAMIR MAJUMDER
Nodal Officer
Housing For All & Engineer
Dum Dum Municipality

Signature of the State Level Nodal Officer

Name & Designation: Sri M.N. Pradhan, IAS
Director, SUDA

Address: State Urban Development Agency

Fax No: 91-33-23585767

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Signature of the State Level Competent Technical Officer

Chief Engineer
M.E. D. W.C.D. etc
Dept. of Municipal Affairs
Govt. of West Bengal

Name & Designation: Amit Das, Chief Engineer, Municipal Engeneering Dte, Govt. of West Bengal

Address: Bikash Bhawan, South Block, 1St Floor, Salt lake , Kolkata - 7000 91

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Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

Signature of the Chairman / CEO/Commissioner of ULB/ Implementing Agency

Name & Designation:
Chairman, Dum Dum Municipality

Address: 44 Dr. Sailen Das Sarani, Kol - 28

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Telephone No.: 2551-3017

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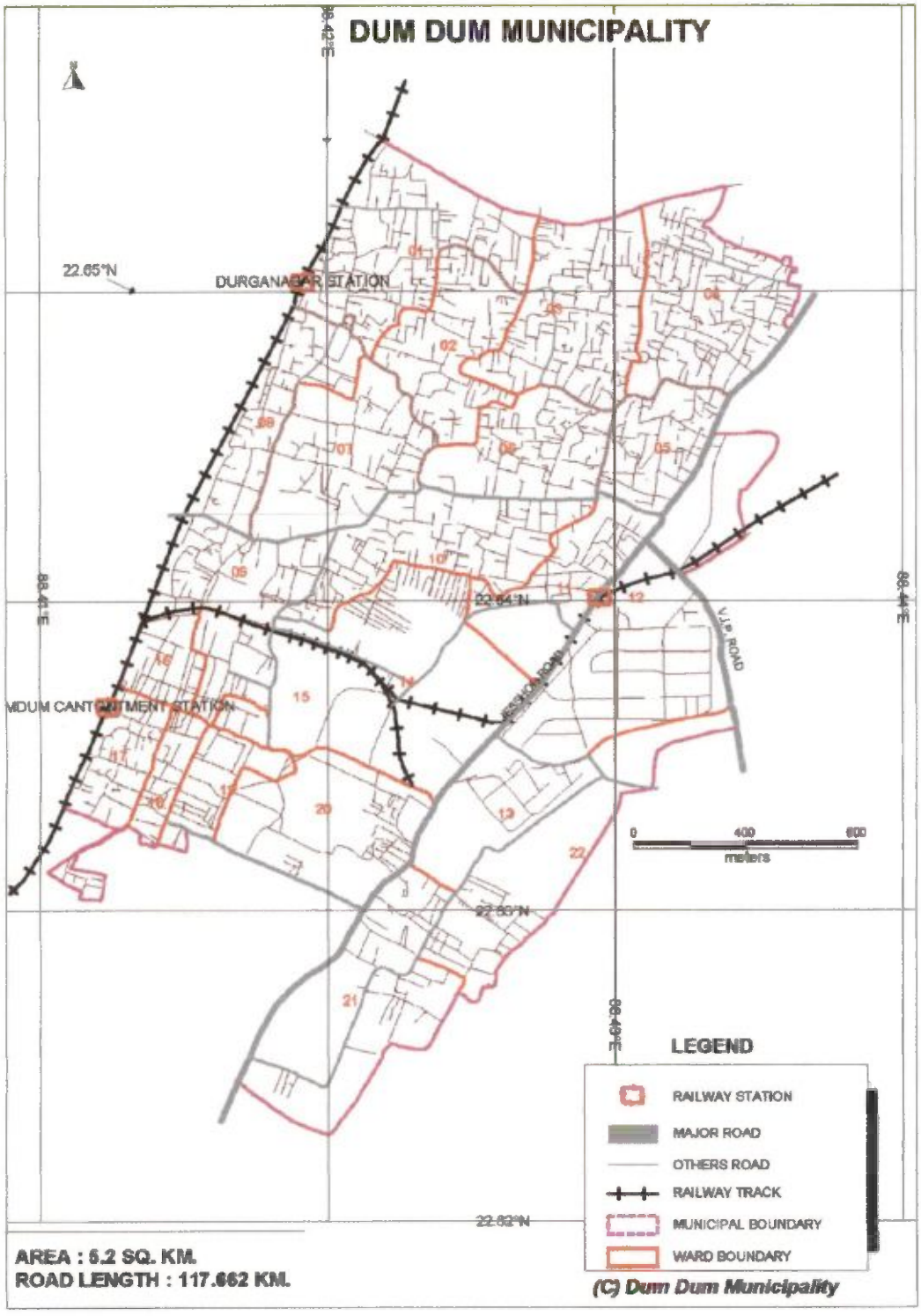
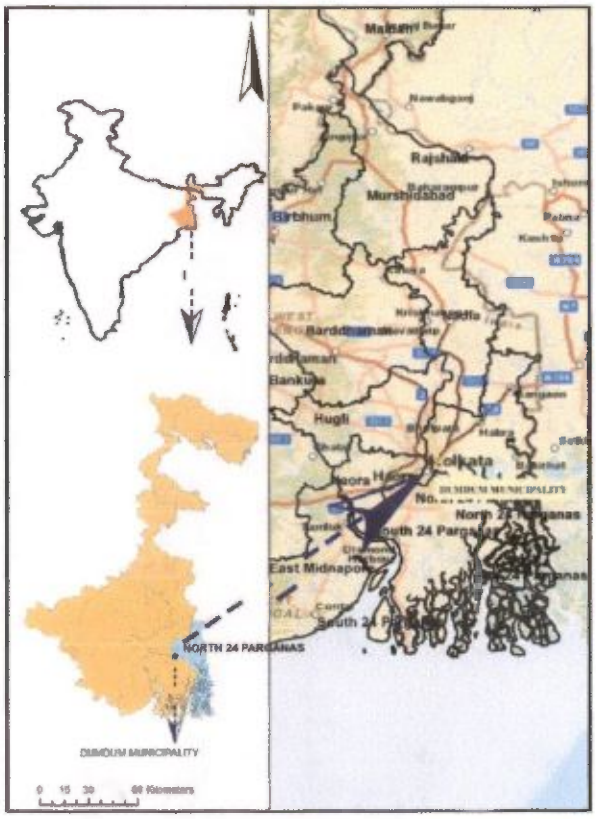
DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY


DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY
22.65°N
DURGANAGAR STATION
88.42°E
22.64°N
88.41°E
V.I.P. ROAD
0
400
800
meters
22.63°N
LEGEND
RAILWAY STATION
MAJOR ROAD
OTHERS ROAD
RAILWAY TRACK
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
AREA : 5.2 SQ. KM.
ROAD LENGTH : 117.662 KM.
(C) Dum Dum Municipality

City Profile

Dum Dum is a bustling municipality located about 10 kms from the central portion of Kolkata and comes under the Barrackpore subdivision in North 24 Parganas district. Geographically, the town is strategically positioned by the side of Jessore Road and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, formerly Dum Dum Airport and is the junction point of Barasat and Kolkata municipal corporation, two important settlements. Till recently, Dum Dum was the last stop for Metro Line-1 or the North-South Metro of Kolkata. The present day municipality took shape in 1999 post inclusion of adjoining rural areas of Sultanpur & Badra Gram Panchayats(I and II), Ward Number 1 and 4 (part) of South Dum Dum municipality and part of airport area within the municipality boundaries, making its present area of approximately 5.19 sq Km (approx)[1] i.e. about 1.7 times its past area. The municipality boasts of some notable industries like Jessop & Co., Ordinance Factory and SAREGAMA unit (formerly known as HMV). The municipality is also home to the well-known Dum Dum Correctional Centre (formerly known as Dum Dum Central Jail), established in 1937.



History and Evolution of Dum Dum

Dum Dum the erstwhile military base and cantonment for the British Empire during the early 19th century was a head quarter of Bengal artillery and is also known as the birthplace of Indian Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The name of the place was derived from a particular type of bullet developed by Captain Neville Bertie-Clay, which was informally known as dum-dum. The municipality was formed in 1929 covering an area of 3.11 sq.km. In 1999, the municipal boundaries were expanded by incorporating areas of Sultanpur Gram Panchayat, Wards 1 and 4 of South Dum Dum Municipality and a part of the airport area. This increased the ward area to 5.19 sq. kms. The existing 14 wards and the new areas were then reconstituted to 22 wards of the present municipality. Broadly the newly added areas comprised of ward nos 1 to 11, while the remaining were the older wards, except for portions of ward nos. 12 and 17.

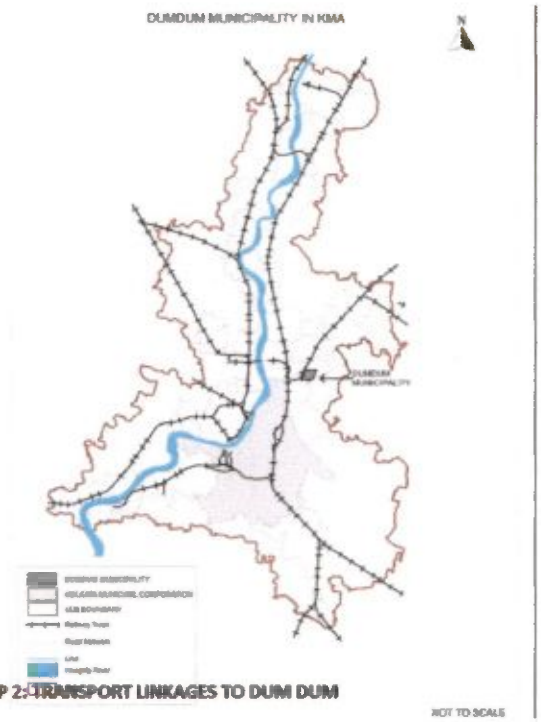
[1] Though the notified area for Dum Dum is stated to be 9.73 sq. km, the final area obtained from the GIS database in 5.19 sq. km and the same been adopted in this report.

Location of Dum Dum

The municipality is surrounded partially by South Dum Dum Municipality in the south and west side and the North Dum Dum Municipality at its north. The eastern side is occupied by the Rajarhat Municipal area and the Airport area.

It is at the middle of Kolkata Metropolitan Area (KMA) with its latitude longitude position being 22.62°latitude North and 88.42°longitude East. It has an average elevation of 12 metres (36 feet). Geographically, the municipality is encircled by urban areas from all the sides with namely North Dum Dum situated in the North, Kamarhati Municipality in the West, Rajarhat-Gopalpur Municipality in the East and South Dum Dum Municipality in the South. But, in terms of proximity to other major city, Dum Dum is situated northern side of Kolkata.

MAP 1: LOCATION MAP OF DUM DUM



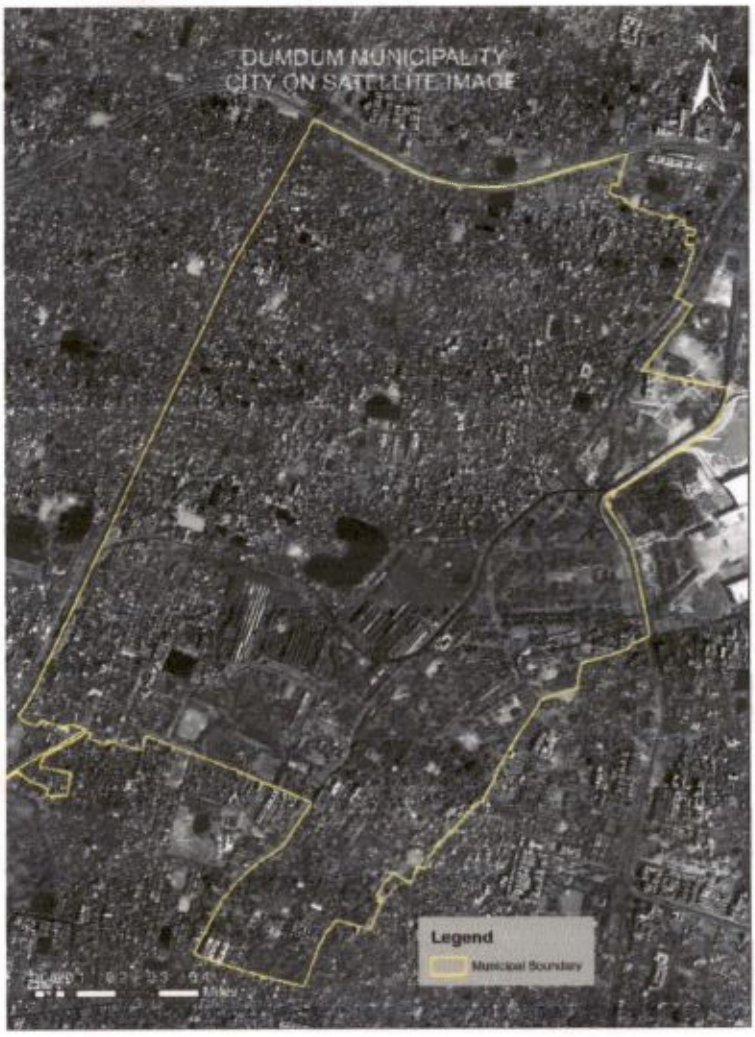
Physical Linkages

The Municipality is very well connected with its surrounding areas by road, rail and metro and is in the neighbourhood of the international airport. The regional road pattern of Dum Dum fans out in all directions. The Jessore Road is one of the major roads, which has connected the area with Kolkata and North 24 Parganas. It's also connected with VIP road which connects eastern fringes of Kolkata including Salt lake township and the Rajarhat Township as well. Other major roads like Belgharia Expressway have connected the municipality with 2nd Hooghly Bridge and with the rest of the country via NH-34 which started from Dalkhola and end in Dum Dum. The road conditions are moderately good. The town is connected with remaining part of the hinterland by railway as well. The nearest railway station is Dum Dum Junction through which this municipality is connected with Kolkata and whole of North 24 Parganas. The suburban rail services in the area support the major transit movement in the area.

MAP 2: TRANSPORT LINKAGES TO DUM DUM

Dum Dum was the terminal station of the Line 1 metro in Kolkata till the recent extension to Noapara. The image below is a satellite image of the showing the municipality boundaries and its immediate surroundings and the physical linkages.

MAP 3: DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY ON SATELLITE IMAGE



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY

SOIL AND TOPOGRAPHY

Dum Dum is situated on the Eastern bank of Hooghly River of South Bengal and is around 145 Km off coast of Bay of Bengal. The general ground structure of Dum Dum is by and large composed of thick alluvium soil. The soil in most of this town is of clayey nature with an outside strata or varying coat of two to three feet kankar or filled up surface. There is a layer of thick impermeable clayey strata at a depth of about 10 meters from the existing ground level, Bagjola khal is situated east part of the Dum Dum which is connected to 'Kestopur khal'.The north western part is relatively higher land than south eastern part of the ULB area. Maximum water of municipal area is discharged through 'Bagjola khal'.

CLIMATE

Dum Dum is located in the hot humid climate for about eight months starting from middle of March till the early November. Strong monsoon winds blowing from the South Bay of Bengal over this area generates ample rainfall. Temperatures varying from min of 26 degrees - 28 degrees to a maximum of 38 degrees – 40 degrees Celsius during summer. The average rainfall is about 120mm. The winter starts from middle of November and lasts up to the end of February with temperatures varying from a minimum of 10 degrees – 14 degrees to a maximum of 25 degrees – 28 degrees Celsius and relative humidity between 50% in March and 90% in July.

TABLE 1 : CITY AT A GLANCE

Sl.no	Indicator	2001	2011	2015 **
1.2	Municipal Area (Sq. Km)	5.2	5.2	5.2
1.3	Area of Slums (Sq. Km)	0.55045	0.57327	0.57327
2	Number of Municipal Wards	22	22	22
3.1	Total Population (no's in millions)	101.296	114.786	114.786
3.2	Number of Households	22561	27702	27702
3.3	Density of Population	4338.65	5327.31	5327.31
3.4	Slum households		5810	3860
3.5	Slum households as percentage of total Households in city		20.97	13.93

** 2011 Census Data

EXISTING CENTRAL GOVT PROJECTS OF DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

HOUSING FINANCE TO THE POOR

Dum Dum Municipality has been successful in implementing Phase-I of BSUP programme, under which it has completed 297 beneficiary households. Contribution of beneficiaries in this respect had been affixed at Rs. 20,000/ DU. However, following a resolution, the Municipality limited its role by handing over its share directly to the beneficiaries who in turn constructed their houses themselves under the scheme of BLC.

Under Housing for the Poor scheme that provides financial support to the urban poor for construction of new dwelling units or upgradation of existing dwelling units, 30 beneficiaries have been identified by various ward councillors, and funds have arrived for 15 units. The Municipality was instrumental in identification of the beneficiaries.

Dum Dum Municipality shall also leverage the NULM scheme to provide gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment for slum residents. In addition, the scheme shall be leveraged to provide shelters for urban homeless

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROFILE

WATER SUPPLY

Dum Dum Municipality has a water supply network with primary network pipe line of 84 km length. Currently the municipality produces 13.38 MLD from surface water sources and supplies 78 lpcd for 6 hrs daily to 90% of the households who have individual tap connections and the public taps. For groundwater access, there are 31 deep tube wells, 279 hand tube wells and 357 public stand posts spread across the municipality.

A 24X7 Surface Water Supply Scheme for Dum Dum, South Dum Dum and North Dum Dum Municipal Towns executed by KMDA started in 2008 is nearing completion. The project aims at 24x7 Water Supply to all the citizens @ 135 lpcd with removal of dependence on ground water in the three municipal towns. The main components of the project are a 136.4 MLD WTP, 27 elevated service reservoirs, Primary Feeder line of 35 Km. and a distribution network of 194 km.

The WTP shall be constructed at the existing campus of Baranagar Kamarhati water Treatment Plant. Six additional elevated reservoirs have been proposed along with the existing 2 underground reservoirs for Dum Dum. The expected demand for Dum Dum municipality including the industrial demand for 2026 is estimated at 31.5 MLD.

The table below presents a service level standard of Dum Dum in terms of coverage of the city with respect to water supply

TABLE 2 SLB FOR WATER SUPPLY IN DUM DUM

	Indicator	Central Level Benchmarks	State Level Benchmarks	Present Status 2013-14
1	**Coverage of Water Supply Connection**	**100%**	**100%**	**90%**
2	**Per Capita available of Water at consumer end**	**135 Lpcd**	**135 Lpcd**	**78 Lpcd**
3	**Extent of metering of Water Connections**	100%	100%	0%
4	**Extent of Non-Revenue Water**	20%	20%	-
5	**Continuity of Water Supply**	24/7 Hrs/Day	24/7 Hrs/Day	6 Hrs/Day
6	**Efficiency in redressal of customer complaints**	80%	80%	90%
7	**Quality of Water supplied**	100%	100%	80%
8	**Cost recovery in water supply service**	100%	100%	-
9	**Efficiency in collection of water supply related charges**	90%	90%	Nil

Source: MOUD, GoI & Dum Dum Municipality

STORM WATER DRAINAGE

Dum Dum municipality has in-adequate storm water drainage infrastructure with a network of katcha and pucca drains running across the municipality. There are few isolated occurrences of water logging for noticeable periods. The Bagjola and the Cantonment Canal in the south and the Noai canal in the north cater to large catchment areas in the municipality. The table below presents a service level standard of Dum Dum in terms of coverage of the city with respect to storm water drainage.

TABLE 3 SLB FOR STORM WATER DRAINAGE IN DUM DUM

	Indicator	Central Level Benchmarks	State Level Benchmarks	Present Status 2013-14
1	**Coverage of Storm Water Drainage Network**	100%	100%	65%

Source: MOUD, GoI & Dum Dum Municipality

Sewerage & Sanitation

Dum Dum municipality has no existing sewerage system. Around 90% of the households are connected to individual septic tanks and 241 sanitary latrines have also been constructed. In the slum areas, large numbers of community latrines have been constructed under the KUSP fund. The municipality has two vehicles for cleaning the septic tanks of capacity 3200 lts and 3000 lts. These ply every day to collect the waste which is dumped at a site outside the municipality boundaries at Pramod Nagar-Matkhal Gorai in South Dum Dum.

Solid Waste Management

Dum Dum municipality generates approximately 1825 MT of waste in a month from various residential, commercial and institutional sources. Presently the waste is only collected and dumped at Pramod Nagar, and none of it is recycled. The municipality has 3 trucks of capacity 3 metric tons and 4 mini lorries of 3 metric tons, each conducting 3 trips a day for waste collection from all households. There are around 266 safai karmacharis and other workers involved in the solid waste collection and management process. The table below presents a service level standard of Dum Dum in terms of coverage of the city with respect to solid waste management.

TABLE 4 SLB FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

	Indicators	Central Level Benchmarks	State Level Benchmarks	Present Status 2013-14
1	**Household level coverage of solid waste management services**	100%	100%	0
2	**Efficiency of collection of municipal solid waste**	100%	100%	100%
3	**Extent of segregation of municipal solid waste**	100%	100%	0
4	**Extent of municipal solid waste recovered**	80%	80%	0
5	**Extent of scientific disposal of municipal solid waste**	100%	100%	0
6	**Extent of cost recovery in solid waste management services**	100%	100%	0
7	**Efficiency in collection of solid waste management charges**	90%	90%	0
8	**Efficiency in redressal of customer complaints**	80%	80%	0

Source: MOUD, GoI & Dum Dum Municipality

Note: The ULB has not rated Indicators 1 and 3 to7 since relevant functions are not yet implemented

Road Coverage and Condition

The 22 wards are almost completely covered with metalled road. The municipality has a total length of 115 km of road running across it, of which 60 km is non-metalled road. As per the land use mapped in GIS, roads take up nearly 11% of the municipality area. The two major roads running along the length and breadth of Dum Dum are the Jessore Road with ROW of 60 feet and the Belgharia Expresway with ROW of 70 feet. Most of the intra-municipal roads are narrow two-lane roads and some require widening. The P.K Guha road is one such important road with ROW of approximately 20 feet.

LIST OF SLUMS & NON-SLUMS FOR THE YEAR 2015-16

We have 33 slums & 8 non-slum areas in our municipality. But all of those cannot be taken up in the financial year 2015-16. Therefore, we have chosen 2 slums & 1 non-slum area based on the size of slum & priority. Those are given below :

1) Joynagar Bustee – Ward 3
2) Kalidham Colony – Ward 14
3) Manikpur Nabapally (non-slum area) – ward 3

NATIONAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME AND PMAY

The Government of India's Housing for All (HFA) or Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is a reform driven scheme which acknowledges the presence of poor in cities, recognizes their contribution as essential to the city's functioning and aims to redress the fundamental reasons for inequity that ties them down to poverty. HFA envisages a "Slum-Free India" with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic and social services and decent shelter.

HFA aims to achieve this vision by encouraging States/Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive manner, by a multi-pronged approach focusing on:

- bringing all existing slums, notified or non-notified within the formal system and enabling them to avail 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; and
- 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.

HFA is a Programme launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), in Mission mode which visualizes provision of Housing for All by 2022 when the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence. The Mission chalks out the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

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

It is mentioned here that HFAPoA includes all urban poor who may not necessarily be slum dwellers and it is thus required to integrate all four programme verticals of the HFA .

A beneficiary is defined as a family comprising of husband, wife and unmarried children. Such beneficiary should not own a pucca house either in his / her name or in the name of any member of his/ her family in any part of India to receive central assistance under the Mission. EWS category of beneficiaries is eligible for assistance in all four verticals of the Missions whereas LIG category is eligible under only CLSS component of the Mission.

Mission with all its component has become effective from the date 17.06.2015 and will be implemented upto 31.03.2022.

HFAPoA and Housing for All

HFAPoA denotes Housing for All Plan of Action which underlines the coverage of the scheme. The HFAPoA for Dum Dum has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India. Overall approach adopted throughout the preparation of this HFAPoA has been based on three key principles,

- Well rounded stakeholder consultations,
- Continuous community involvement,
- Providing innovative solutions and coordination & validation.

Methodology adopted for preparation of HFAPoA is demonstrated in the figure below:

1) Listing all the slum & non-slum areas
2) Taking Initiative for Demand Assessment Survey.
3) Conducting Orientation Programme with elected representative and officers of ULB.
4) Conducting Orientation programme with Supervisors and Enumerators.
5) Conducting Demand survey and complete the work.
6) Conducting Data Entry of the survey form and complete the work
7) Analysis of the data.
8) Filling up the requisite formats.
9) Planning of project with elected representatives and officers of ULB.
10) Preparing investment requirement and Financial plan
11) Finalization of HFAPoA.

Initiation of Preparation of HFA

1.2.1 Stakeholders Consultations Workshops

HFA envisages continuous involvement of all stakeholders with specific reference to the community members for the preparation of HFAPoA. With an objective to develop a detailed understanding of the provisions and procedures of HFA as stipulated by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), GoI a number of workshops and capacity building programmes were organised by the State Urban Development

Agency (SUDA), GoWB both at the state level as well as ULB level. Details of the workshop and capacity building programmes organised by SUDA are provided in the table below :

TABLE 5: LIST OF ORIENTATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOPS

Sl. No.	Topics Covered	Participants	Date of meetings
1.	Orientation Programme for New Scheme Guidelines on HFA	• Officials of Dum Dum Municipality • Members of SUDA & HFA PMU	25.06.2015
2.	HFA Orientation Training	• Officials of Dum Dum Municipality • Councillors, Dum Dum Municipality	18.08.2015
3.	HFA Orientation training on Demand Survey	• Officials of Dum Dum Municipality • Members of SUDA & HFA PMU	11.09.2015
4.	HFA Orientation training on Demand Survey	• Officials of Dum Dum Municipality • Enumerators & Supervisers	15.09.2015
5.	HFA Data validation workshop of Dum Dum	• Officials of Dum Dum Municipality • HFA PMU Team	02.11.2015
6.	Discussion on city profile and slum tenability	• Officials of Dum Dum Municipality • HFA PMU Team	05.11.2015
7.	Discussion on Slum prioritisation	• Officials of Dum Dum Municipality	09.11.2015
8.	Feedback and discussion on slum development Models and investments required	• Officials of Dum Dum Municipality	16.11.2015
9.	Submission of DraftHFAPoA	• Officials of Dum Dum Municipality • Members of DFID HFA PMU	26.11.2015

Introduction to Prodhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

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

- Bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town.
- Redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums.
- Tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor and force them to resort to extra-legal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood and employment.
- Enactment of a set of reforms at the state and city level related to inclusive planning, regulation and financing, which would ensure that adequate fresh housing stock and services get created on an ongoing basis to address both current and future needs of cities.
- An integrated approach covering shelter, services and livelihoods for poor Slum communities.

The duration of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana [PMAY] 2015 TO 2022

iv. *Eligible Components of the PMAY:*

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.

Projects pertaining to the following will not 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
- Creation of fresh rental housing stock and transit shelters
- 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.

Funding Pattern of PMAY

Support from Central Government shall include -

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

Approvals & Release of Funds

- Releases and approvals to be on the basis of DPRs which need to be submitted with approval of State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee.

Status of Physical Infrastructure

1. KALIDHAM COLONY	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Yes
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Concrete Pavement
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
2. JAYNAGAR BUSTEE	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Yes
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 7 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	CC Road / Brick Pavement / Damaged Road
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Partially exists
2. MANIKPUR NABAPALLY (NON-SLUM)	
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected

2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Bituminous Road
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

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

Slum No.	Name of Slum	Slum Code	Area SqKm	Households	Dwelling Units		Drainage (M)		Pipe Line @ Rs.1066.00		Bituminous Roads		Concrete Roads		Total cost of Infrastructu	Grand Total (Rs. In lakh)
					Qty.	Amt. (in Lakh)	Qty.	Amt. (in Lakh)	Qty.	Amt. (in Lakh)	Qty.	Amt. (in Lakh)	Qty.	Amt. (in Lakh)		
1	KalidhamColony	(S.C.-016)	59.6	119	10	36.79	141	3.68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	**3.68**	**40.46**
2	Joynagar Bustee	(S.C.-005)	114	77	11	40.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	377	4.05	**4.05**	**44.51**
3	Manikpur, Nabapally (Non-slum)				2	7.36	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	**0.00**	**7.36**

Samir Majumdar

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Nodal O...
Housing For All & E...
Dum Dum Munici...

Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

House Type / Structure for 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Katcha	Semi-Pucca	Total
1	Kalidham Colony	1	9	10
2	Joynagar Bustee	0	9	9
3	Manikpur Nabapally	1	1	2

SAMIR MAJUMDER
Nodal Officer
Housing For All & Enginee
Dum Dum Municipalit

Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

Proposed Houses in Slum Area

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	Total No. of Slum Households as per PMAY Demand Survey	Proposed Development Strategy i. Affordable Housing Project (AHP) ii. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) iii. Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) iv. Clubbing with other Tenable Slums**	Proposed Year of Intervention
KALIDHAM COLONY(S.C.-016)	59600	119	i) - nil, ii) - 9, iii) -110	2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18
JAYNAGAR BUSTEE(S.C.-005)	114000	77	i) - nil, ii) - 77, iii) - nil	2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18

FUND FLOW PATTERN

Rupees in lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR 2015-16				TOTAL
		GOI	GOWB	ULB	Benificiaries	
PMAY project - , DumDum Municipality	84.97	31.50	44.36	3.86	5.25	84.97

PHASING OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

YEAR 2015-16	RELEASE OF FUND				
	GOI	GOWB	ULB	Benificiaries	TOTAL
1st Installment @ 40%	12.60	17.74	1.54	5.25	37.14
2nd Installment @ 40%	12.60	17.74	1.54	0.00	31.89
3rd Installment @ 20%	6.30	8.87	0.77	0.00	15.94
TOTAL	31.50	44.36	3.86	5.25	84.97

REQUIREMENT OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

SL. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	YEAR 2015-16	TOTAL
1	PMAY project - , DumDum Municipality	84.97	84.97
Total		84.97	84.97

DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

Samir Majumder (engineer)

SAMIR MAJUMDER
Nodal Officer
Housing For All & Engr.
Dum Dum Municipality

- Innovative projects to be considered for sanction even in the preparatory stage.
- Central Funds to be released in 3 instalments to the State Governments/SLNA; central assistance under different components will be released to the state / UTs after the approval of CSMC and with concurrence of the integrated Financial Division of the Ministry. Central share would be released in 3 instalment of 40%, 40% and 20% each.

Status of existing infrastructure & services

Municipality, with its elected local body in place, has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spreading over an area of 5.2 square kilometres is comprised of 22 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 DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

The social and demographic profile of Dum Dum Municipality can be determined from analyzing the census data of the municipality, the district and comparable municipalities in its vicinity.

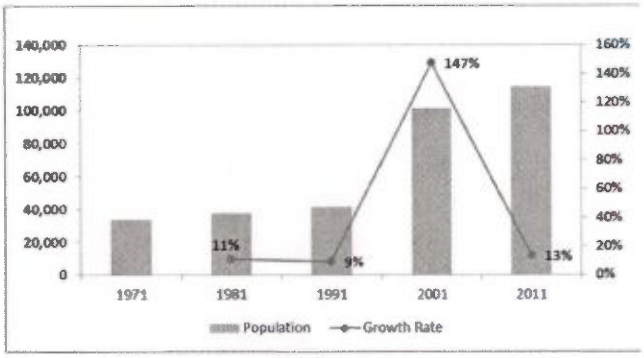
Census records show that district of North 24 Parganas has recorded a high growth of urban population of around 18.2% during 2001-2011 period. On the other hand, Dum Dum municipality witnessed a growth of 13% in the same period but a huge growth of 147.35% in the decade 1991-2001 due to the addition of new areas to the municipality in 1999. It is only 2% of the districts' urban population and is relatively small compared to its neighbouring municipalities like South Dum Dum and Rajarhat-Gopalpur. Demographic overview of the municipality over the decades has been presented in the table below.

TABLE 6 OVERVIEW OF THE DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

No.	Indicators	1991	2001	2011	2015 (P)
1.	**Population (In Lakhs)**	0.41	1.01	1.15	1.19
2.	**Decadal Population Growth Rate**	9%	147%	13%	11%
3.	**No of HHs**	-	22561	27702	28695
4.	**Average Household Size**	-	4.48	4.14	4.14
5.	**Population Density (Persons per Sq. Km)**	13170	19480	22074	22846
6.	**Overall Male-Female Ratio**	-	52:48	51:49	--

Source: Census Database; Population Projection

FIGURE 1: POPULATION GROWTH IN DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY



Source: ULB & Census of India

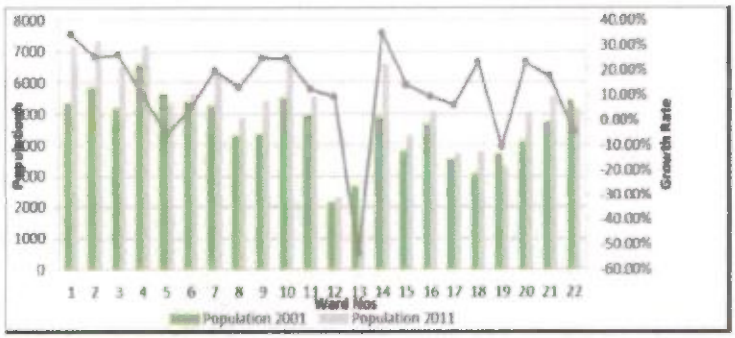
Following observations can be made from the table above and the figure alongside:

- The population of the municipality witnessed a drastic growth in the decade 1991-2001 (as shown in figure).Due to the addition of the mouzas in 1999.

The growth rate from 2001-2011 is comparable to those of 1971-81 and 1981-91. This indicates that there is no particular case for major population influx in Dum Dum during this period, and the growth can mostly be attributed to natural growth.

- The projected population for 2014 and the assumed growth rate[2] are heavily influenced by the population surge in 1999. The population in 2014 is expected to be around 1.32 lakhs.

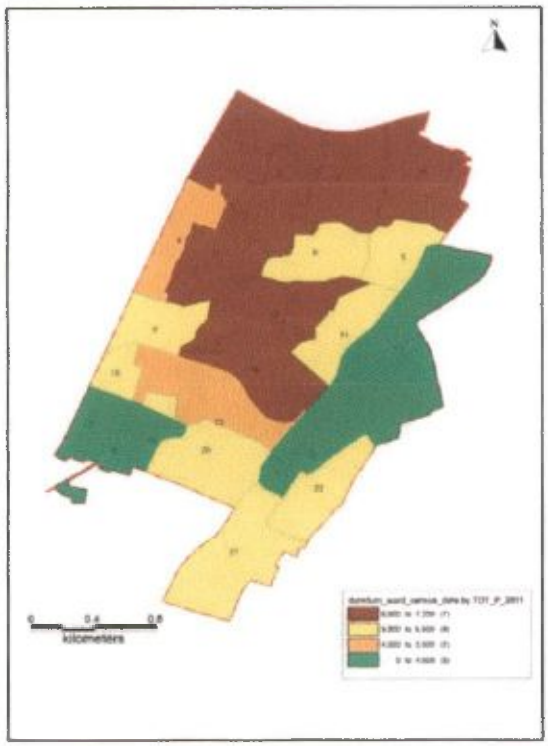
FIGURE 2: WARD WISE POPULATION GROWTH IN DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY



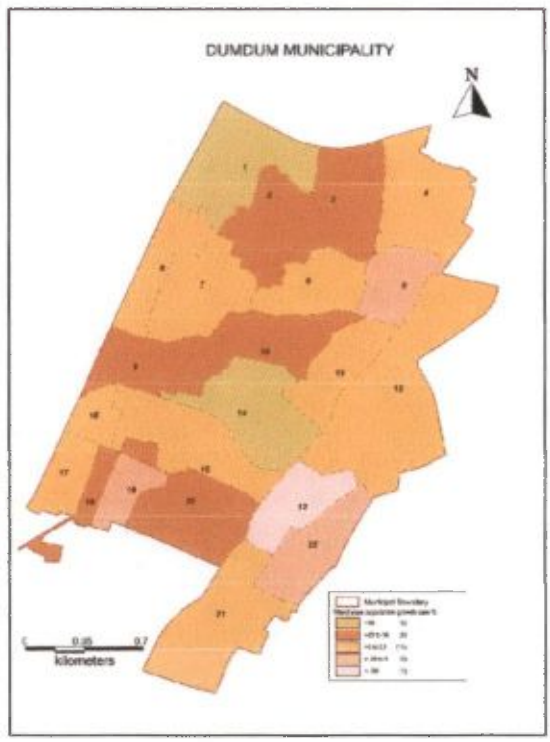
From the figure it is observed that:

Of the total 22 wards, four wards (5, 13, 19 and 22 Nos.) are observed to have recorded negative growth rate during 2001-2011 period and significant among them are Ward nos. 12 and 13. These two wards are the least populated wards on one hand and moreover, the latter exhibits a negative growth rate of 53.61%. This may be attributed due to outmigration or temporary absence of house members during the period of enumeration.

MAP 4: WARD WISE POPULATION (2011)



MAP 5: WARD WISE POPULATION GROWTH RATE (2001-11)



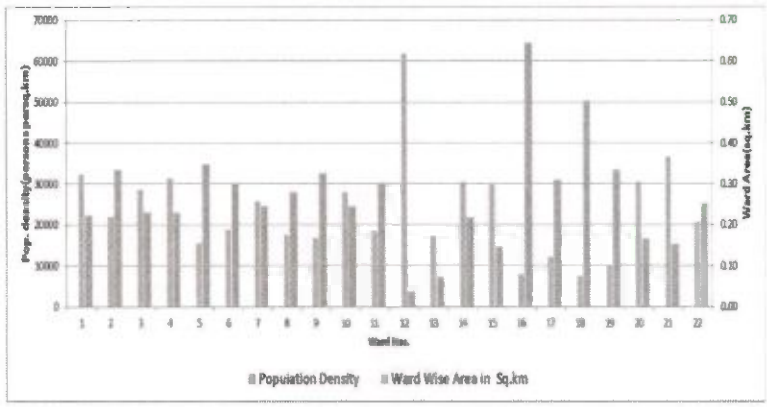
[2] As per the CMA Vision Document, the population of Dum Dum was estimated to be 0.5 lakhs in 2011 and 0.55 lakhs in 2021 and the projection estimate did not consider population upsurge due to inclusion of the additional areas after 1999. Thus, the population for 2014 has been projected assuming an average annual growth rate based on the decadal growth rate observed since 1961-2011, barring 1991-2011, since that was growth by major inclusion of other areas and not natural

Apart from Wards no. 5, 13, 19 and 22, all the wards have shown a positive growth in population over the last decade, most noticeable being in Ward nos. 1 and 14 which are the newly added former rural areas.The maps above represent the ward wise population and population growth rate for the period 2001-11.

POPULATION DENSITY

The average population density for the entire Dum Dum Municipality is 22074 persons/sq.km, which is considerably higher than the state average and also one of the highest among its neighbouring municipalities [3] . The average wardwise population density is 26802 persons/ sq. km.

FIGURE 3: POPULATION DENSITY AND AREA OF WARDS IN DUM DUM



Source: 2011 Census of India

The observations made from the figure above are:

- The ward with the highest density of more than 64000 persons per sq.km is found in ward no. 16, followed by ward no. 18 with a population density of 50194 persons per sq.km.
- Ward nos. 12, 13 and 15 are mostly occupied by airport and industries, thus have the least population density. Apart from these two, the lowest density of below 20,000 persons per sq.km is found in ward nos. 20 which houses the central jail complex and ward no. 21 which has several institutional campuses like Sarojini Naidu Women's College and Christ Church Girl's High School.
- Ward nos. 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 17, 19 exhibit a population density of more than 30,000 persons per sq.km. These are mostly residential wards with a prominent feature of commercial strip development along the P.K Guha road cutting across these wards.
- Ward nos. 17 and 19 near Gora Bazar, Dum Dum Cantonment Station Road in the south west, and areas neighboring Rajarhat-Gopalpur Municipality in the east have easy access to VIP road and that could have led to them being densely populated.
- Ward 12 has the least population density, which can be attributed to the fact that a significant portion of it area is in proximity to the airport.
- Population density distribution in ward nos. 1 to 11 is nearly uniform with an average density of 27853
- Ward nos 1 to 11 comprise mostly of the newly added mouzas and occupy 49% of the municipality area and houses nearly 60% of its population.

[3] The population density of the urban area in West Benagal is approximately 11,200 persons/sq.km. Among the neighbouring municipalities, the population density of South Dum Dum is the highest at 23641 persons per sqkm, while Rajarhat Gopalpur and North Dum Dum have densities of 14387 and 9419 respectively (as per 2011 census)

- Population density distribution in ward nos. 13 to 22 fluctuates from a minimum of 7185 persons per sq.km (ward 13) to 64466 persons per sq.km (Ward 16) and has an average density of 27948
- Ward nos. 13 to 22 are mostly parts of the original municipality and occupy 39% of the municipality area and houses 38% of its population.

Spatial Growth Patterns

Existing pattern of Development

The development in Dum Dum municipality is very distinct in its nature. Erstwhile Dum Dum was mainly an industrial area along with facilities like central jail with very little residential areas. The older residential areas had grown in the vicinity of these industries as the habitat of the people associated with them. Many of these are presently in a poor condition. Broadly the development can be summarized as:

- Northern and central portion of the western flank of Jessore Road, north of the branch of Eastern Railway Line towards the airport; mostly within ward nos.1 to 11 have mostly unplanned, residential growth and commercial development in strips along the main roads. This is moderately interspersed with open spaces like parks and playgrounds and waterbodies of varying sizes. The northern portion of the area mostly comprises of the erstwhile Sultanpur Mouza, Badra Mouza and SDDM-1. The southernmost ward in this region, ward no. 14 is mostly consumed by a large water body called Kamarpur Jheel and a section of the Jessop factory.
- The region south of the branch of Eastern Railway Line towards the airport and west of Jessore road; is the cantonment area and is majorly occupied by a section of Jessop Factory, the Dum Dum Correction Facility (erstwhile Central Jail). The remaining is mostly residential along with prominent commercial development along the arterial roads.
- The eastern flank of Jessore Road. within the municipal boundaries is a linear stretch, bordered by the VIP road and Rajarhat- Gopalpur Municipality and containing some of the most prominent features of the municipality. The northern portion is under the Airport Authority of India and comprises the airport colony and some utilitarian functions of the airport. This is followed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya school and it grounds and the Ordinance factory adjacent to it. The region below this is residential with some small scale industries and the famous Sarojini Naidu College for Women.

Growth Direction of City

Dum Dum municipality is a densely populated area and locked between important municipalities in all directions. Therefore, the pressure for growth is not only internal but from its neighbours as well. Even though the area of the municipality increased by nearly 2.0 sq. km with the inclusion of the mouzas and parts of South Dum Dum, all these areas were already developed and had very little vacant land to offer for new large scale development. Due to circumstances, the older part of the municipality, comprising of the cantonment area in ward no 19 and the industrial area in ward nos. 21 and 22 have become the breeding ground for new residential and commercial projects. This is mainly attributed to the shutting down of several small and medium industries located here leading to freeing large tracts of land, with good accessibility, potential growth

drivers for residential and commercial ventures. Though vacant land is found in ward nos. 3 & 4 as well, they do not attract development due to accessibility issues.

One of the major residential projects is by the Saltee Group in ward 21 and a shopping complex, CityLife in ward no. 19.

Table below presents the list of most promising wards in terms of growth as measured by the municipality along with the underlying reason behind the growth in these wards.

TABLE 7 NATURE OF GROWTH AND GROWTH DRIVERS FOR DUM DUM

Ward No.	Nature of Growth		Growth Drivers		
	Residential	Commercial	Population Growth	Road Connectivity	Vacant Land availability
1			√	√	√
14	√		√	√	√
19	√	√		√	√
21	√		√	√	√
22				√	√

LAND USE

The total area of Dum Dum municipality is 5.19 sq.km. The total area along with the area occupied by different land uses within the municipality boundaries were computed in GIS. The table below lists the main land uses

TABLE 8 LAND USE DISTRIBUTION FOR DUM DUM

No.	Land Categories	Area in Sq. Km.	% of the Total area
1.	Residential	2.07	40%
2.	Commercial	0.21	4%
3.	Public Semi-public	0.95	18%
4.	Industry	0.72	14%
5.	Recreation	0.03	1%
6.	Others	1.21	23%
	Total	5.19	100%

- 31% of the area is consumed by industrial and public semi-public uses. This can be attributed to the large nos. of industries and facilities like the central jail and Sarojini Naidu Women's College within the municipality.
- A prominent feature in the land use is the commercial strips that are spread across the municipality.
- Industries take up 14% of the Land Use. A huge portion of this is under the Jessop factory which is no longer functional. The remaining are spread across the ward nos 13, 21 and 22

Components falling under "Others" category comprise of following further categories which are presented in the table below:

No.	Land Categories	Area in Sq. Km.	% of the Total area
1.	Transport	0.57	47%
2.	Open Space	0.09	7%
3.	Residential with vegetation cover	0.26	21%
4.	Water body & canals	0.25	21%
5.	Railway	0.04	4%
Total		1.21	100%

The "Others" category includes land use as well as land cover and information like ownership with the 'Railways'. It was noted that several areas had residential growth but in the midst of dense vegetation. These areas have been categorized separately as 'Residential with vegetation cover' to portray the exact scenario.

The Land Use Development Control Plan, published in 1999 is a reference of any proposed land use for Dum Dum. The erstwhile area within the municipal boundary had been delineated into 3 main zones. Since the addition of the mouzas happened later in the same year, the area was excluded from the LUDCP and has been earmarked in the following map accordingly. The zones identified in Dum Dum are:

Development Control Zone C – Areas that are used intensively for commercial activities mixed with residential and other uses. This zone also includes the area which are likely to be used in future for intense commercial activities. There are two parcels under this category, **C1**and **C2** as denoted in the map.

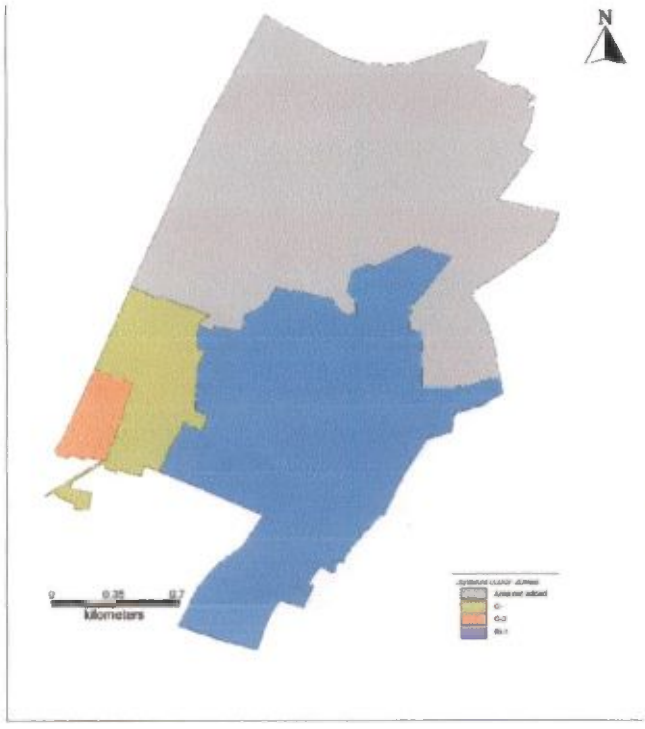
Development Control Zone R1 – areas that are used for residential or industrial purposes but are mixed with other uses.

The comparison of the LUDCP and the existing land use realizes the following points:

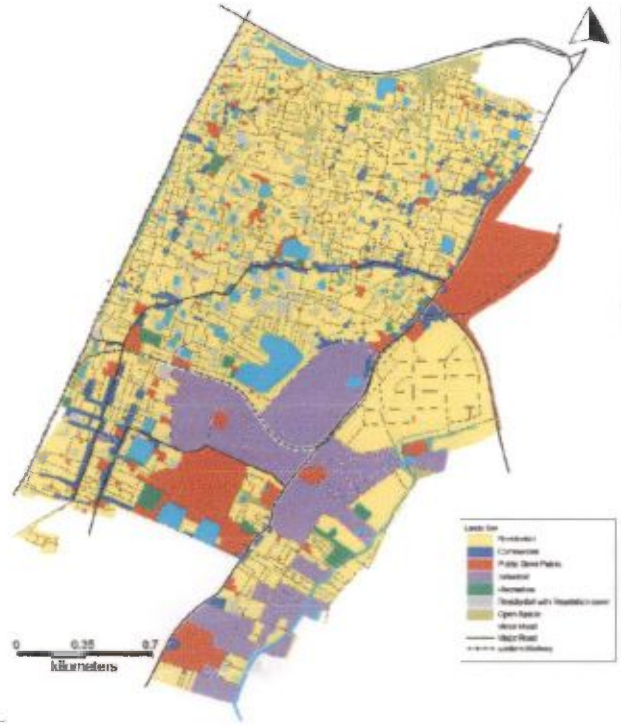
- The land use of zone R1 has developed in the lines of the proposal in the LUDCP, having a large share of industries and public and semi-public uses along with residential.
- The land use of zones C1 and C2 have developed mostly as residential but interspersed with prominent commercial zones.
- The major part of the existing municipality, not covered under LUDCP has developed mostly as a residential area.

The following maps represent the existing Land Use and the zones in proposed LUDCP respectively

MAP 6: LUDCP MAP OF DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY



MAP 7: LAND USE MAP OF DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY



SOURCE: DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY AND LUDCP

Work Force Participation

The census records show that the workforce participation has increased by 20.93% in the period 2001-11, but only by 7148 persons in absolute nos. the main contributor to this rise has been the marginal working section, especially the female marginal workers, which has increased significantly.

Economic Profile

Dum Dum Municipality has 3 large scale industries, 7 medium scale industries and around 39 small scale industries which are currently operational. Each of these sectors employ around 2000, 260 and 440 people respectively[4], but only 25-30% of the employees reside within Dum Dum Municipality and the rest come from neighbouring municipalities like North or South Dum Dum. Nearly 10,000 persons are a part of the informal working sector comprising of rickshaw pullers, hawkers, and domestic helpers among others. The service sectors listed in the 1st generation DDP report very low participation in the service sector. The dependence on the industrial sector for employment is very high in Dum Dum and the closing of several medium-small industries or bigger industries like Jessop & Co. could have significant impact on the economic scenario of the municipality.

[4] As per the Second Generation Draft Development Plan (DDP) for Dum Dum Municipality (2012-2017). The First Generation DDP cites an approximate share of employees of each industry who reside within the municipality.

HOUSING PROFILE

The growth in the number of households and the number of houses in Dum Dum is 23% and 20% respectively, and therefore can be assumed is complementary. In absolute numbers, there has been an increase of 5141 households and 4747 houses in the municipality.

As per the 2011 census, the overall housing condition in Dum Dum can be categorized as good, since majority, i.e. 78.5% of the houses are in "Good Condition", followed by 19.5 % of houses in "Livable Condition" and a mere 2% are in "Dilapidated Condition". The share of houses in good condition has also witnessed a substantial increase of 38% in the last decade.

The share in the number of house owners is nearly 72% in the municipality and has seen a substantial rise from 59% in 2001. On the other hand, the share of rental housing has gone down from 37% to 26%. It was observed that nearly 65% of the households reside in one or two rooms and only 3.5% of the population have no individual rooms of their own.

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

The chosen slum and non slum areas are totally unhygienic, with very little open space & limited cement concrete road. Garbage is accumulated openly which cannot be cleared daily making the environment polluted for the habitants. Houses are also made up of materials which are either semi-pucca or katcha thereby introducing slum standard of living. Details have been furnished in tabular format below :

PRESENT STATUS OF SLUMS / NON-SLUM AREAS

Name of Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housing	Road Status	Habitation Pattern
KALIDHAM COLONY (S.C.-016)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	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 concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
JAYNAGAR BUSTEE (S.C.-005)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	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 & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Name of the area	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housing	Road Status	Habitation Pattern
NABA PALLY	The condition of living in the non-slum is hygienic.	Private owned	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in bricks with R.C.C. roof.	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the non-slums is planwaise with open space.

Status of Slums under Municipality

1. Municipality's population which resides in slums, squatters and other poor settlements contribute to city's economy and has been also been growing over the period.
2. In the absence of a focused program and in a background of ever-increasing urbanisation, the slum dwellers continue to be deprived of access to basic services, socio- economic needs. The problems are multiplied by increasing migration. It is necessary, therefore, to develop clear-cut strategies, Programmes and action plans to provide the basic Services to the Urban Poor.
3. Municipality is basically a town and has been having substantial industrial and economic growth over the years. This has resulted in substantial growth in population triggered of by substantial migration. Continued influxes of migrants have resulted in mushrooming of slums and squatter settlements. Quality of life has thus suffered and the gaps between the demand and supply of essential services and other infrastructures have widened many fold.
4. Slum settlements have multiplied over decades and the living conditions of the poor have not improved. Environmental decline, vehicular pollution, inadequate basic services and infrastructure in the poor settlements hit the poor hardest. Slums are scattered across the city occupying both private land and lands belonging to various public entities. However, they were neither adequate nor did they have proper ventilation or hygiene.
5. Lack of sufficient ventilation in the rooms, low and damp floor levels, congestion, want of proper drainage, and general unhygienic conditions from the characteristics common feature of these bustees. Privy accommodation in many cases is far too inadequate considering the number of the inmates. Through the service privies have been converted, but the numbers are not increased. In fact the slums found in Dum Dum Municipal area.
6. Firstly slums that grew up in the own lands of the dwellers but have no civic amenities, which are basically found in the listed 34 slums.

Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan

The development objectives are:

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

- To ensure economic upliftment

Key Findings – Slums under Municipality:

Water Supply:

The main source of water supply in Municipality Municipal area is Ground, which is used for different purposes including 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 ILCS 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 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.

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.

Details of Social Infrastructure at a glance:

1. KALIDHAM COLONY (S.C.-016)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 3.0 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA

Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 3.0 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	1
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

2. JAYNAGAR BUSTEE (S.C.-005)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	NA
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	1
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Urban Health Post	NA

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

Design data

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

Reference codes:

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

Identification of Beneficiaries

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

Allotment of Houses

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

Town Planning Norms

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

All planning are done as per UDPFI & CPHEOO guidelines and local Municipal Bye-laws.

Compliance with Municipal Bye laws

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

Tenure

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

Summary of Investment

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

The cost components include:

Infrastructure *:* Cost of infrastructure development / up-gradation including water-supply, storm water drainage, roads (BT & CC) & drainage,etc.

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

GOI Contribution:

PMAY scheme guidelines stipulate that,1.5 lakhs of the unit cost of dwelling unit.

The Central share would be available as per milestones set out in Memorandum of Agreement (MoA).

Beneficiary Contribution:

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

State Contribution:

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

ULB Contribution:

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

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

Type of City/Towns as per 2011 census	Component	Contribution of			
		Centre Rs.(Lakhs)	State Rs.(Lakhs)	ULB Rs.(Lakhs)	Beneficiaries Rs.(Lakhs)
Total cost of Beneficiary LED Construction	Housing	1.5	1.92858	Nil	0.25
	Infrastructure	Nil	5 %	5 %	Nil

Project Cost and Financing Strategy

For Dwelling Unit

Total no of Dwelling unit = 21 Nos

Rate per Dwelling unit = 3.67858 Lakhs

Total Cost of Dwelling unit = 21 x 3.67858 = 77.25 Lakhs

Central Share = 21 x 1.5 Lakhs = 31.5 Lakhs

State Share = 21 x 1.92858 Lakhs = 40 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = 21 x 0.25 Lakhs = 15.375 Lakhs

ULB Share = NIL

For Infrastructure

10 % of total Dwelling unit cost = 77.25 Lakhs x 10% = 7.725 Lakhs

Central Share = NIL

State Share = 50% x 7.725 Lakhs = 3.8625 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = NIL

ULB Share = 50% x 7.725 Lakhs = 3.8625 Lakhs

The total project cost will be 81.1125 lakhs

Out of these **81.1125 lakhs** is the cost of Housing Infrastructure. The following table shows the share of cost between housing infrastructure & Physical Infrastructure.

Cost Breakup between Housing & Infrastructure

SlNo.	Component	Cost in Lakhs
1.	Housing Cost (21) Dwelling Units)	77.25
2.	Infrastructure Cost	7.725
Total		**81.1125**

Post Project Monitoring

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

Sector wise Monitoring and Implementation Plan

Background

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

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

National Level

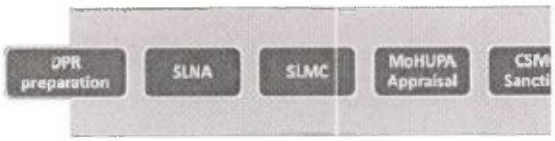
PMAY Mission Directorate

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

handholding support to States/UTs.

State PMAY Mission Director

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



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

The BWMC will have representatives of local councilor, Chairman-in-Council, municipal engineers, town project officer, community organizers and member from the local slum dwellers. Some of the responsibilities of BWMC are listed below:

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

Participation through Beneficiary committees

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

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

Some of the responsibilities the Ward Committee will be:

i. Supervision of the physical progress of the work under the project

ii. Designating in-charge, who would be held responsible for individual scheme under the project

iii. Collecting user charges for operation and maintenance (O&M) activities

iv. Ensuring proper maintenance of each of the assets that is created under the project

Participation through Community Based Organization

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

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

Social Infrastructure

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

In the first step, community health facilities will be provided from centrally located Community Seva Kendra in slum pockets and for different type of imparting education and other training purpose, Community Centre will be put in place.

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

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

- Creation of a dedicated cell for administrative activities and maintenance of the Community Seva Kendra
- Assistance from some NGOs like Rotary, Lions, IMA, etc.
- Request to the district outfit of the Health and Family Welfare Department to

depute doctors to the UHC by rotation for 2-3 hours, three times a week.

- Engage duly certified inoculators or health workers for immunization only on the basis of token honorarium.
- Engage private medical practitioners who are motivated to provide service to the poor community and pay them token honorarium in recognition of their service.

Physical Infrastructure

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

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

Other Environmental Improvement Measures

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

Creating income and employment opportunities for women

i. Identification of marketable skills for women.

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

Housing

Monitoring

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

Evaluation Studies

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

Modality of implementation

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

Transparency in implementation of Housing Scheme

The list of items on which information would be made available to people to bring about greater transparency at the State, District and Corporation levels is given below:

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

Monitoring & Evaluation

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

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

Convergence of Health and Education

Health

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

Theme 1: Public Health Services:

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

maternity homes.

Theme 2: Reproductive and Child Health Care Services:

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

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

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

Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

Social Security

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

Adult Education: To promote self-dependability.

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

Self Help Group: To promote self and micro entrepreneurship.

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

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

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

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

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

Operation & Maintenance

Formulation and Implementation of "Operation and Maintenance Plan for Slum Level Infrastructure work"

Background

It is recognized that the assets created in slums are required to be properly used and maintained. For this purpose, 'Operation and Maintenance Plan' for the slum is being prepared

Formulation and implementation of O&M Plan

1. The assets created in project area are required to be properly used and maintained.
2. The following steps will be taken prior to preparation of the 'Operation and Maintenance Plan' for each slum :
   i. The ULB along with the CDS working in the Slum where infrastructure works were performed will arrange a meeting (1st) with all slum dwellers of that particular slum.
   ii. At this meeting the Local Councillor, Chairman-in-Council or Chairman-in-Council of slum development work, Municipal Engineers, Town Project Officer, Community Organiser, CDS members and RCVs of that particular slum will be present. Other members / officials as felt necessary may also be present.
   iii. At this meeting the need for formation of Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC) for looking after ‚Operation and Maintenance Plan for Slum Level Infrastructure work' will be explained to the slum dwellers.
   iv. The stock of work done and assets created under slum level infrastructure works of that particular slum will be listed at this meeting.
   v. At this meeting the ULB will brief the slum dwellers about the constitution, role and functions of the BWMC.
   vi. A similar next meeting (2nd) will be held at which the BWMC will be elected as per constitution through informal election. If one meeting is not sufficient more such meetings may be arranged.
   vii. Minute of each meeting with signature of the participants should be maintained.

Constitution & functions of the Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC):

i. The BWMC will consist of minimum 5 members, all of whom will be resident of that particular slum.

ii. In addition, one RCV from that slum will be member.

iii. There will be at least two female members in the BWMC.

iv. The members of the BWMC may be from BPL / APL or both.

v. At least one member will belong to a Neighbourhood Group (NHG) from that slum.

vi. The BWMC will be elected through an informal process of election.

vii. There must be good publicity to ensure wide attendance.

viii. At least 40% of slum dwellers must be present in the meeting during election of BWMC.

ix. The BWMC will be an independent body. The ULB will be responsible for overseeing the work of BWMC.

x. The BWMC will hold office for a period of two years, after which a new committee will be elected. If any member resigns or moves out of the slums or is incapable of functioning for any reason, another member will be elected in his / her place within one month.

xi. Each BWMC will open and operate a separate bank account. This bank account will function as the O&M fund for that slum.

xii. The BWMC will be authorized by the ULB to raise funds for O&M as is elaborated under item no. 13.

xiii. The ULB will make matching contribution against the fund raised by the BWMC through user charges to encourage the process.

xiv. The BWMC will report to the slum dwellers in a meeting held once in six months on revenue, expenditure and maintenance issues. This meeting will be attended by Local Councillors, ULB Officials & Engineers, Community Organizer, Town Project Officer, CDS member.

xv. There must be an agreed upon O&M Plan between the ULB, CDS and BWMC for the assets created in that particular slum under IHSDP as listed in 1st meeting.

xvi. They will need interim hand holding which will be extended by the ULB by providing their technical person and accounts person for technical and accounts support. Otherwise the ULB can take help of local NGOs / CSOs for providing support to BWMC.

xvii. Chairman, Secretary and Cashier will be selected within the BWMC. Bank account will

be operated by any two of them jointly.

xviii. The existing Beneficiary Committee will cease after the BWMC is formed.

Maintenance: Water Supply: Routine maintenance

a) Daily cleaning

b) Petty repair

c) Periodical testing of water

Petty repair involves mainly replacement of street stand posts, repairing of hand pump and platform. It is to be ascertained by the ULB / Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC) how much money is roughly required per month for meeting the cost of this petty repair, daily cleaning and periodical testing of water. The cost of petty repair works and daily cleaning is to be met from collection of fund from the Beneficiaries.

The Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC) will supervise this ‚Daily cleaning and petty repair work'.

Sanitation: Community latrine

Daily cleaning and petty repair work:

- It requires daily cleaning (once, twice or more) by engaging a sweeper on contract.
- Replacement of Bib cock and other petty repairing work

It is to be ascertained by the ULB / BWMC as to how much money is required per month for carrying out the work of item (i & ii). The cost of item (i & ii) is to be met from ULB fund / Beneficiary Contribution / or a combination of both in every month. This decision may be taken. The BWMC is required to collect the contribution from Beneficiaries every month and supervise the work.

Major repair and maintenance work:

Periodical maintenance of latrine structure by way of plastering, colour washing, door, window, floor repairing, replacement of broken (W.C.) pan, cleaning of septic tank etc

Major repair and maintenance work will be implemented by the ULBs from their fund by engaging CDS / contractor or ULB staff.

Drainage:

Petty repair, operation and maintenance:

It requires cleaning at least once or twice in a week and occasional petty repair. This work should be executed by the BWMC, for which the BWMC will first decide how much money will be required i n every month for getting this work done. Once the amount is ascertained, the ULBs will decide whether this expenditure may be fully met from the contribution of the Beneficiaries only or proportionately shared by ULB and Beneficiaries. The BWMC will collect the contribution from Beneficiaries. It is to be decided how the contribution be collected. The BWMC will supervise the work.

Major maintenance and repairing work like plastering, reconstruction of damaged portion and other works may be needed from time to time.

Major maintenance and repairing work will be executed by the ULBs from their fund by engaging CDS / contractor or ULB staff.

Road:

Maintenance of Concrete paved road: Sweeping, petty repair and maintenance will be implemented by the BWMC for which they will collect contribution from Beneficiaries.

Solid waste management:

1. Daily door to door collection and depositing to the nearby container / trailer
2. Will be done by the ULB with existing staff. The staff engaged for this work will report to the BWMC who will supervise their work. The BWMC will maintain the attendance of the staff attending the work and report on weekly basis to the ULB regarding their attendance and performance. BWMC will first assess how much money will be required every month. The BWMC will collect the contribution from Beneficiaries every month. BWMC will supervise the work.
3. Transporting from container / trailer to dumping / composting ground
4. The ULBs will execute the work from their fund.

Duties of BWMC

1. They will maintain a register showing the existing services / structures under their control:

i. **Water supply**

   i. What is the length of water line
   ii. What is the diameter and material of water line
   iii. How many stand posts are there
   iv. How many small dia-deep tube wells are there and their status (functioning / defunct)
   v. How many big dia deep tube wells are there and their status (functioning / defunct)

They will maintain a register for keeping stock of materials which are often required for day to day maintenance work like bib cock, short pipe for stand posts etc.

Institutional Capacity

Dum Dum 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 5.2 square kilometers is comprised of 22 wards With efficient and trained manpower, the Municipal Corporation 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 and infrastructural facilities to the citizens:

- **Solid Waste Management**
- **Birth and Death Registration**
- **Crematoria and burial ground**
- **Prevention of food adulteration**
- **Preventive Health Care and Health Care**
- **Services**
- **Roads and its development**
- **Widening & improvement to roads**
- **Street Lighting**
- **Bus Stands, Public Urinals**
- **Markets**
- **Storm Water Drainage and Flood Control.**
- **Parks and Playgrounds**
- **Plantations**
- **Town Planning**
- **Slum Improvement and Urban Community**
- **Development**
- **Education**
- **Water**
- **Beautification**
- **Auditoriums**

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)

Total Covered Area- 32.18 sq.m (With Electrical Works)

Referance of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda (Kolkata /24 Pgs (N & S)/ Kalyani Sub Div.)

Floor Area 25.37 sqm

SL No	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Earthwork in excavation in foundation trenches or drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing spreading or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m as directed including trimming the sides of trenches, levelling, dressing and ramming the bottom, bailing out water etc. as required complete. a) Depth of excavation not exceeding 1500mm . **SOR, PWD, P-1, I -2 a**	13.000	%cu.m	12047.00	1566.11
2	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good earth in layers not exceeding 150 mm. including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete.(Payment to be made on the basis of measurement of finished quantity of work) a) With earth obtained from excavation of foundation. **SOR, PWD, P-1, T/3 a**	11.120	%cu.m	7831.00	870.81
3	Supplying Laying Polithin Sheets etc. **SOR, PWD, P-45, T - 13**	22.000	sqm	25.00	550.00
4	Cement concrete with graded Stone ballast (40 mm.) excluding shuttering.a) In ground floor and foundation.6 : 3 : 1 proportion Pakur variety **SOR, PWD, Page 24 ; Item -10 a**	3.500	cu.m.	5823.00	20380.50
5	25 mm. thick damp proof with cement concrete (4:2:1) (with graded stone aggregate 10 mm. Normal size) and painting the top surface with a coat of bitumen using 1.7 kg. per sq.m. including heating the bitumen and cost and carriage of all materials complete. **SOR, PWD, P-45, T-12**	6.810	sqm,	297.00	2022.57
6	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6:1) a) In foundation and plinth. b) In super structure **SOR, PWD, P-29, T -22(a), (b)**	10.430 15.240	cum cum	5719.00 5943.00	59649.17 90571.32
7	125mm thick brick work with 1st. class bricks in cement mortar (4:1). a) In ground floor **SOR, PWD, P-73, I -29**	23.220	sq.m.	783.00	18181.26
8	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes. (i) Pakur Variety **SOR, PWD, P-14, T -7(i)**	3.940	cu.m.	6851.66	26995.54
9	Reinforcements for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures including distribution bars, stirrups, binders etc. including supply of rods, initial straightening and removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking and bending to correct shape, placing in proper position and binding with 16G black annealed wire at every inter-section complete as per drawing and direction. (a) For works in foundation, basement and upto roof of ground floor / upto 4m. (i) Tor steel/Mild steel. **SOR, PWD, P-27, T -15(i)**	0.309	MT	60705.93	18775.74

SL No	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
10	Hire and labour charges for shuttering with centreing and necessary staging upto 4 m. using approved stout props and thick hard wood planks of approved thickness with required bracing for concrete slabs, beams, columns, lintels curved or straight including fitting, fixing and striking out after completion of works. (upto roof of ground floor). (When the height of a particular floor is more than 4 m. the equivalent floor ht. shall be taken as 4 m. and extra for works beyond the initial 4 m. ht. shall be allowed under 12(e) for every 4 m. or part thereof.) **SOR, PWD, P-66, T -12(a)** 25 mm. to 30 mm. thick wooden shuttering as per decision & direction of Engineer-in-charge. Ground Floor	37.063	M^2	360.00	13342.68
11	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints or roughening of concrete surface, including throating, nosing and drip course where necessary . In ground floor. A) With 6:1 cement mortar. a) Inside wall 20 mm thick plaster **SOR, PWD, P-151, T -2 (i)(b)**	116.940	sq.m.	181.00	21166.14
	b) Out side Wall, 15mm th. **SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)**	111.950	sq.m.	156.00	17464.20
	B)10mm th celling plaster (4:1) **SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)**	23.330	sq.m.	140.00	3266.20
12	Neat cement punning about 1.5mm thick in wall, dado, window, sills, floor, drain etc. **SOR, PWD, P-152, I -8**	26.700	sq.m.	38.00	1014.60
13	Artificial stone in floor,dado, staircase etc. with cement conctrete (4:2:1) with stone chips laid in panels as directed with topping made with ordinary or white cement (as necessary) and marble dust in proportion (2:1) including smooth finishing and rounding off corners and including application of cement slurry before flooring works, using cement @ 1.75 kg./sq.m. all complete including all materials and labour. In ground floor. 3 mm. thick topping (High polishing grinding on this item is not permitted) with ordinary cement. 20mm thick **SOR, PWD, P-40, I -3 (i)**	26.490	sq.m.	265.00	7019.85
14	Supplying, fitting & fixing MS clamp for fixing door and window frame made of flat bent bar, end bifurcated, fixed in cement concrete with stone chips (4:2:1)a fitted and fixed omplete as per direction. 40mm x 6mm x 125 mm length. (Cost of cement concrete will be paid separately) **SOR, PWD, P-90, I -18 (c)**	34	each	22.00	748.00
15	Wood work in door and window frame fitted and fixed complete including a protective coat of painting at the contact surface of the frame other Local wood **SOR, PWD, P-85, T -1(i)**	0.213	cu.m.	46171.00	9834.42
16	Panel Shutter of door & Window (each Panal Consisting Of single Plan without Join) 25 mm thick shutter with 12 mm thick Panal of size 30 to 45 cm. Other Local wood **SOR, PWD, P-105, I -84 (iv)c**	8.520	sq.m.	1567.00	13350.84
17	Iron butt hinges of approved quality fitted and fixed with steel screws, with ISI mark. a)75mm x 47mm x 1.70mm **SOR, PWD, P-91, T -20(iv)**	32.000	each	34.00	1088.00
18	Iron Socket Bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete. i) 150 mm long x 10 mm dia **SOR, PWD P-93, I-25,c**	11.000	each	71.00	781.00
19	White washing including cleaning and smoothening surface thoroughly (5 parts of stone lime and 1 part of shell lime should be used in the finishing coat). Two Coats **SOR, PWD, P-155, I -3 (b)**	124.960	%sq.m.	1887.00	2358.00
20	Colour washing with ella with a coat of white wash priming including cleaning and smoothing surface thoroughly external surface One Coat **SOR, PWD, P-155, I - 4(ii)(a)**	100.560	%sq.m.	1514.00	1522.48

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
21	Priming one coat on timber, plastered or on steel or other metal surface with synthetic enamel/oil bound primer of approved quality including smoothening surfaces by sand papering etc.				
	1) On timber surface **SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(a)**	21.690	sq.m.	41.00	889.29
	2) On Steel Surface **SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(b)**	2.700	sq.m.	31.00	83.70
22	Painting with best quality synthetic enamel paint of approved make and brand including smoothening surface by sand papering etc. including using of approved putty etc. on the surface, if necessary :				
	With super gloss (hi-gloss)-With any shade except white				
	a) On timber or plastered surface Two Coats	21.690	sq.m.	89.00	1930.41
	b) On Steel surface Two Coats	2.700	sq.m.	86.00	232.20
	SOR, PWD, P - 162, - 8A(aii),(bii)				
23	Iron hasp bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete (oxidised) with 16 mm diad with center bolt and round fitting. 300 mm long **SOR, PWD, P-93, I - 27c**	2.000	each	193.00	386.00
24	Precast piered concrete jally work as per design and manufacture's specification including moulding etc. with stone chips and necessary reinforcement shuttering complete including fitting, fixing in position in all floors. (a) 37.5 mm th. panels Cement & steel required for this item **will not be** issued by deptt. **SOR, PWD, P-32, I - 38 (b)**	1.690	sq.m.	351.00	593.19
25	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal etc.) complete. **P-173, I-21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii)** **SOR, PWD, P173, I - 21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii)**				
	i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia	3.000	Mtr.	291.00	873.00
	ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia	2.000	each	162.00	324.00
	iii) UPVC Shoe 110 mm	1.000	each	128.00	128.00
26	M.S.or W.I. Ornamental grill of approved design joints continuously welded with M.S, W.I. Flats and bars of windows, railing etc. fitted and fixed with necessary screws and lugs in ground floor. Grill weighing 10 kg/sq m to16 kg/m2 **SOR, PWD, P - 76, I - 10 (i)** ***(2.70sqm @ 10.5kg per sqm = 28.35 kg)***	0.284	Qntl	8247.00	2342.15
27	Shallow water closet Indian pattern(I.P.W.C.) of approved make in white vitreous chinaware supplied ,fitted and fixed in position (excluding cost of concrete for fixing). 450 mm long **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 65, I - 1 (iii)**	1.000	each	1062.00	1062.00
28	Foot rest for water closet of size 275 mm X 125 mm with Artificial stone(4:2:1) with 6 mm stone chips and chequered including adding colour as necessary. **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 66, I - 9**	1.000	Pair	70.00	70.00
29	Supplying,fitting and fixing cast iron 'P' or 'S' trap conformimg to I.S. 3989 / 1970 and 1729 / 1964 including lead caulked joints and painting two coats to the exposed surface. S Trap 100 mm **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 54, I - 14(B-iii)**	1.000	each	923.00	923.00
30	Supplying, fitting fixing CI Round Gratings 150mm dia **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 55, I - 18(ii)**	1.000	Each	100.00	100.00

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	Construction of 2 circular leach pit of inside diameter 1000 mm. & a depth of 1000 mm. With a layer of 250 mm. Thick brick work with cement morter (6:1) & honeycombed brick wall (4:1) at every alternate layer upto a height of 925 mm. From bottom and then 125 mm. thick brick wall (4:1) for a height of 300 mm. and covered with 75m. RCC slab (4:2:1) with 8mm tor steel @ 150 mm. centre to centre both ways including plustering and neat cement punning on top of the slab and making hooking arrangment on slab for lifting of the slab if require as well as jointing the connection with the inspection pit (450 x 450) covered with 50mm thick RCC slab (4:2:1) with stone chips and necessary renforcement and connected with 100 mm dia PVC pipe laid over rammed earth and then covered the pipe properly with powder earth including supplying fitting fixing fibre glass pan P-tap & polythene pipe as per requirement to connect with the inspection pit complete with all respect as per direction of EIC.(ANNEXURE-II)	1	Item	7544.00	7544.00
	TOTAL AMOUNT		**Rs.**		**350000.36**
	Say		**Rs.**		**350000.00**
	Add for Electrical Works (ANNEXURE-I)		**Rs.**		**17858.00**
	TOTAL AMOUNT		**Rs.**		**367858.00**
(Rupees Three lakh Sixty seven thousand Eight hundred & Fifty eight only)					

Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

SAMIR MAJUMD
Nodal Offic
Housing For All &
Dum Dum Muni

DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

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

ESTIMATE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS FOR ONE DWELLING UNIT UNDER RAY (ANNEXURE-I)						
Sl.No.	SOR	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
1	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) A/1(b)/E-9	Supplying & fitting polythene pipe complete with fittings as necessary. Under celing /beam/bound with 22SWG GI wire inclusive S & Drawing 1x18 SWG GI wire as fish wire inside the pipe & fittings and providing 55 mm dia disc of MS sheet (20SWG) having colour paint at one face first ended at the load point end of the polythene pipe with fish wire (synchronizing with roof/beam casting work of building construction) 19 mm dia 3 mm thick polythene pipe	RM	39.00	25.00	975.00
2	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) A/1(m)/E-17	Powerckt wiring supplying and drawing 1 ; 1KV grade single core stranded FR PVC insulated & unseathed single core stranded Copper wire (Finolex make) 2 x 2.5 sqmm (PH & N) +1x1.5 sqmm (ECC) per laid polythene pipe and by the prelaid GI fish wire & making necessary connections as required.	RM	76.00	50.00	3800.00
3	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) A/1/2 (a- i)/E-17	Concealed Distribution wiring in in 2x1.5 sqmm single core standard *FR* insulated and unseathed cop per wire Finolex make & 1x1.5 sq mm single core stranded PVC cinsulated and unseathed cop per (Finolex make) wire used as ECC in 19 mm bore 3 mm thk. polyythene pipe complete with all accessries embedded in wall smooth run to light / fan/call bell point with pino key type switchb (6 Amps) **(Anchor** make) fixed on sheet metal (16 SWG) Switch Board with bakelite/ perspex (wall maching colour) Top cover (3 mm thick) flushed in wall including mending all good damages to original finish Average per point 6.00 mt.	points	828.00	10.00	8280.00
4	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) A/4 (a-i)/E-18	Deistribution concealed wiring with 2x1.5 sq mm (PH & N) single core stranded FR PVC insulated & unsheathed single core sttranded 1.1 KV grade Copper Wire (finolex) & 1x1.5 sq mm (ECC) single core stranded (PH & N) 1.1 KV grade cu wire (finolex) & 1 x 1.5 sq mm single core stranded PVC insulted & unsheathed cu wire (finolex) used as ECC in 19 mm bore, 3 mm thick polythene pipe complete with all accessories embedded in wall 250 volt 5 amp 3 pin plug point including S & F 250 Volt 5 amp 3 pin flush type plug socket & piano key type swich (Anchor make) on **existing switch board as mentioned sl. no.3**	points	76.00	2.00	152.00

Sl.No.	SOR	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
5	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) E-17, A 1-e	Supplying & drawing 1.1 KV grade single core srtanded FR PVC insulated & unseathed single core sranded cu Wire 3x2.5 sq mm (finolex make) in the prelaid polythene pipe & by the prelaid GI fishwire & making necessary connection as required **(CESC supply to consumer DP near to CESC & inside the room another DP near CESC & inside the room another DP of dwelling units)**	RM	86.00	15.00	1290.00
Sl.No.	SOR	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
6	KMC 2008-09)A/(1/e) p/(h)	Supplying Delivery & instalation on wall of 30/32 amp DP MCBof Havel's make with enclosed box along with all its necessary 1 connection complete.(Anchor)	nos	808.00	2	1616.00
7	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) 2(a) G-1	Earthing in soft soil with 50 mm dia GI pipe (TATA make Medium) 3.64 mm th. X 3.04 Mtr long and 1 x 4 SWG GI (hot dip) wire (4 m long) 13 mmdia x 80 mm long GI bolts, double nuts, double washer including S & F 15 mm dia GI protection (1 mtr long) to be filled with bitumen partlyunder the ground level & partly above GL driven to an average depth of **3.65 m** below the GL & restoring surface duly rammed.	each	1715.00	1	1715.00
8	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) 5(a-iv) G-3	Connecting the equipment to earth BUSbar inclussive S&F 10 SWG (Hot Dip) GI wire on wall /floor with a staples buried inside wall /floor as required & making connection to equipments with bolt, nut, washer, cable lugs etc. as required & mending good damages.	M	6.00	5	30.00
				TOTAL		17858.00
Rupees Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy Eight Only						**17858.00**

Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

SAMIR MAJUMDER
Nodal Officer
Housing For All & Engineer
Dum Dum Municipality

DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit
Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm

	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L	
		4.65			3.375			1.275	
		0.8			1.15			0.9	
		1.15			1.15	2.3		2.175	
		3.45			2.187				
		1.15			1.9				
		1.7			1.387	5.474			
		3.375			11.149				
		1.275							
		2.825							
		3.125							
		23.5							
	X wall	1.25							
Sl.no.									
1	Earth workin excavation								
	250 mm wall								
	1	23.5	0.75	0.7	12.34				
		0.875	0.75	0.7	0.46				
		24.375			12.8	m3			
	125 mm Wall								
		2.625	0.4	0.225	0.24				
	WC	0.4	0.4	0.225	0.04				
	Bath	0.65	0.4	0.225	0.06				
	5.474	0.75		0.225					
		4.724	0.4	0.225	0.43				
	Varanda	1.425	0.4	0.225	0.13				
					0.88				
	Step	0.5	0.9	0.075	0.034				
					13.715	m3			
2	Soling								
		24.375	0.75		18.281				
		11.45	0.4		4.58				
					22.861				
3	Polythene sheet								
		2.575	3.125		8.047				
		2.875	2.625		7.547				
		2	1.65		3.3				
	passage	0.625	2.375		1.484				
	Bath&WC	2.7	0.9		2.43				
	Varndah	1.025	0.6		0.615				
	step	0.9	0.5		0.45				
					23.873				
4	Jhama concrete								
			18.28	0.075	1.371				
			4.58	0.075	0.344				
			23.93	0.075	1.795				
					3.51				
5	Earth work in filling 1/5 excavation								
			13.715	5	2.743				
			23.48	0.375	8.805				
					11.548	m3			

		23.5	0.625	14.6875					
		23.5	0.5	11.75					
		23.5	0.375	8.8125					
				35.25	0.15	5.288			
		23.5	0.25		0.525	3.084			
	X wall	0.938	0.625	0.586					
		1	0.5	0.5					
		1.063	0.375	0.399					
				1.485	0.15	0.223			
		1.125	0.25		0.525	0.148			
	125mm	3.125	0.25		0.525	0.41			
	Bath&WC	2	0.9	0.25	0.523	0.235			
	Kit	5.224	0.25		0.525	0.686			
	Vard	1.925	0.25		0.525	0.253			
	Steps	0.5	0.9		0.15	0.068			
		0.25	0.9		0.15	0.034			
						10.427	m3		
7	DPC	23.5							
		1.125							
		24.625		0.25		6.156			
		3.125							
		1.8							
		5.224							
		10.149		0.125		1.269			
						7.425			
	Less	0.9		0.25	0.225				
		0.9		0.125	0.113				
	3	0.75		0.125	0.281				
						0.619			
						6.806	sqm		
8	BW in super structure (6:1)								
		23.5							
		1.125							
		24.625	2.75	0.25	16.93				
	Parapet	23.8	0.075	0.25	0.446				
						17.376			
	Less opens								
	1	0.9	2.1	1.89					
	4	0.9	0.9	3.24					
	1	0.75	0.9	0.675					
	3	0.75	0.75	1.688					
				7.493	0.25	1.873			
	Lintel								
	1	1.525	1.525						
	4	1.2	4.8						
	1	1.05	1.05						
			7.375	0.25	0.1	0.184			
	Wo2								
	1	3.05	3.05	0.25	0.1	0.076			
					(-)	2.134			

9	125 th. Brick work (6:1)								
	room		3.125	2.6	8.125				
	kit		2.125	2.75	5.844				
			1.65	2.75	4.5375				
			1.45	2.65	3.8425				
	2		0.9	2.1	3.78				
						26.12875			
	Less opening								
	1	0.9	0.9						
	3	0.75	2.25						
			3.15	2.1	6.615				
	Lintel								
	1	1.3	1.3						
	1	1.025	1.025						
			2.325	0.1	0.2325				
					6.8475				
						19.28125			
	Parapet								
		23.5		0.15		3.525			
						22.806			
	passege	0.75		0.55		0.4125			
						23.219	sqm		
10	Conc M-20								
	Roof slab								
	32.15	1.1475	31.003		0.1	3.1			
	Beam		3.625	0.25	0.15	0.136			
			2.575	0.25	0.1	0.064			
	Lintel						3.301		
	D1	1	1.525	1.525					
	W1	4	1.2	4.8					
	W2	1	1.05	1.05					
	WO2	1	3.05	3.05					
				10.425	0.25	0.1	0.261		
	D1	1	1.39	1.39					
	D2	1	1.025	1.025					
	D2	2	1.4	2.8					
	O2	1	0.875	0.875					
	D2	2		6.09	0.125	0.1	0.076		
	Chaja								
	W1	4	1.2	4.8					
	W2	1	1.03	1.03					
	D1	1	1.275	1.275					
	W02	1	3.05	3.05					
				10.155	0.3	0.075	0.228		
							3.866	m	
11	Reinforcement								
		3.866	0.80%	1	7850	0.243	MT		
12	Shuttering								

			24.63	0.25					
	31			6.156	24.844				
	Side beam	2	3.125	0.15	0.9375				
		2	2.325	0.1	0.465				
	side slab	1	25.3	0.1	2.53				
	Lintel	1	0.9	0.25	0.225				
		1	1.525	0.1	0.153				
		1	1.275	0.35	0.446				
		1	0.3	0.05	0.015				
						29.615	sqm		
	4W1	4	0.9	0.25	0.9				
		4	1.2	0.1	0.48				
		4	1.2	0.35	1.68				
	2	4	0.3	0.05	0.12				
	1W2	1	0.75	0.25	0.188				
		1	1.05	0.1	0.105				
		1	1.05	0.35	0.368				
	2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03				
	WO2	3	0.75	0.25	0.563				
	1	1	3.05	0.1	0.305				
		1	3.05	0.35	1.068				
	2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03				
	Lintel 125 Wall								
	D1	1	0.9	0.125	0.113				
		2	1.3	0.1	0.26				
	D2	2	0.75	0.125	0.188				
	2	2	1.15	0.1	0.46				
	D2	2	0.75	0.125	0.188				
		2	1.9	0.1	0.38				
						7.423			
						37.038	sqm		
13	Plaster (6:1)								
	Out side 15 mmth.								
			2.85	1.125	0.45				
		25.3			4.425	111.953	sqm		
	Inside 20 mm th.								
	2	2.7	3.125	2.75	32.038				
	2	2.875	2.625	2.75	30.25				
	2	2	1.65	2.75	20.075				
	2	2.075		2.75	11.413				
	Above lintel								
	1	0.75		0.65	0.488				
	Bath								
	2	0.9		2.75	4.95				
	WC								
	1	2.95		2.75	8.113				
	1	2.25		2.75	6.188				
	4	2.2		0.9	7.92				
	T. 125 wall								
	2	0.9		0.125	0.225				
						121.658			
	Open out side less								

					(-)	4.725			
						116.933	sqm		
	Celling Plaster				24.47				
	Less				1.14				
						23.33	Sqm		
14	Neat cement punning								
	Out side	Plinth							
		25.3	0.45			11.385	Sqm	11.385	
	Inside		2.7	3.125					
		2		5.825	0.1	1.165	Sqm		
			2.875	2.625					
		2		5.5	0.1	1.1	Sqm		
	Kithen		2	1.65					
		2		3.65	0.45	3.285	Sqm		
		1		1.65	0.45	0.743	Sqm		
		2		2.075	0.1	0.415	Sqm		
	Varanda			1.775	0.1	0.178	Sqm		
	step WC	1		3	0.45	1.35	Sqm		
	Bath			3.5	2	7	Sqm		
				0.75	0.1	0.075	Sqm		
	In side punning						15.31	15.31	
	Total							26.695	Sqm
15	Art. Stone flooring								
	Floor area					25.37	sqm		
	Step	2	0.9	0.25		0.45			
	W1	4	0.9	0.1		0.36			
	W2	1	0.75	0.1		0.075			
	W3	3	0.75	0.1		0.225			
							26.48	Sqm	
16	Ms Clamp for door & window								
	D1+D2	4	6			24			
	W1+W2	5	2			10			
							34	nos.	
17	Wood work in Door & window frame								
	D1	2	5.1	10.2					
	D2	2	4.95	9.9					
	W1	4	3.6	14.4					
	W2	1	3.3	3.3					
				37.8	0.075	0.075	0.213	m3	
18	Z batten shutter								
	D1	2	0.775	2.025		3.139			
	D2	2	0.625	2.025		2.531			
	W1	4	0.775	0.775		2.403			
	W2	1	0.775	0.625		0.484			
							8.557	sqm	
19	Iron Butt Hinges								
	D1+D2					12			
	W1	4	4			16			
	W2	1	4			4			
							32	nos.	

20	Iron soket bolt								
	Door			6					
	Window			5					
							11	nos.	
21	White wash								
	Inside+Celling Plaster- inside punning								
			116.933	23.33	15.31		124.953	sqm	
22	Colour wash								
	Out side Plaster- out side punning								
			111.953	11.385			100.568	sqm	
23	Priming on timber sutrface								
	2	2	0.9	2.1		7.56			
	2	2	0.75	2.1		6.3			
	4	2	0.9	0.9		6.48			
	1	2	0.75	0.9		1.35			
							21.69	sqm	
24	Painting best quality on wooden surface								
	same sl.no. 23						21.69	sqm	
25	MS ornamental gril....10Kg-16 Kg								
	W1	4	0.75	0.75	2.25				
	W2	1	0.75	0.6	0.45				
					2.7				
					@12Kg/sqm		32.4	Kg	
26	Priming on Steel sutrface						2.7	sqm	
27	Painting best quality on steel surface						2.7	sqm	
	same sl.no. 24								
28	R.C.C. Shelf								
		1.75	0.5				0.875	sqm	
29	Roof treatment with cow dang								
				32.18					
	Deduct	1.14	(varanda)	1.14					
	Cornice	25	0.125	3.125					
				27.915			27.915	sqm	

Cost Estimate for 2 Nos Leach Pit for single unit Dwelling Unit P.W.D Schedule of Rates effect from 1st July 2014					
(ANNEXURE-II)					
Sl No	**Description of Items**	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Rate**	**Amount**
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bttom boiling out water aqs requred complete . Depth of exavation not existing 1500mm **P.No-1, I-2(a)**	2.500	%Cu.M	12047.00	301.18
2	Cement concrete with graded jhama Khoa ballast (30 mm size) excluding shuttering. In ground floor and foundation (a) 6:3:1 proportion.	0.050	Cu.M	5803.06	290.15
3	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6 :1). a) In foundation & Plinth **P.no-29, I-21(a)**	0.010	Cu.M	5719.00	57.19
4	125 mm. thick brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4 : 1) G.Floor	3.000	SqM	714.00	2,142.00
5	Controlled Cement concrete with well graded stone chips (20 - mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement with complete design of concrete as per I : 456 and relevant special publications submission of job mix formula after preliminary mlx design after testing of concrete cubes as per direction of Engineer-in charge Consumption of cement will not be less than 300 Kg of cement -with Super plasticiser per cubic meter of controlled concrete but actual consumption will be determined on- the basis of preliminary test and job mix formula. -I n ground floor and foundation. [Using concrete mixture] M 20 Grade	0.145	Cu.M	6871.54	996.37
6	Reinforcemnet for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures incl. Distribution bars, stirrups, binder etc. incl. supply of rods, initial straightening & removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking etc **P.no-27, I-15(a)(i)**	0.010	M.T	68508.00	685.08
7	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal etc.) complete.				
	i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia	4.000	Mtr	291.00	1,164.00
	ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia **P.no-174, I-21(B)C(ii)**	2.000	Each	162.00	324.00
8	Jaffri brick work 125 mm. thick with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) including 12 mm. thick cement plaster (4:1) in all faces in ground floor .P.no-32, I-35	2.000	SqM	792.00	1,584.00
				Cost of 2 no leach pit	7,543.97
				Total=	7,544.00

Sanjib Majumdar (Engineer)

SAMIR KUMAR
Nodal Officer
Housing For All & Eng

Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

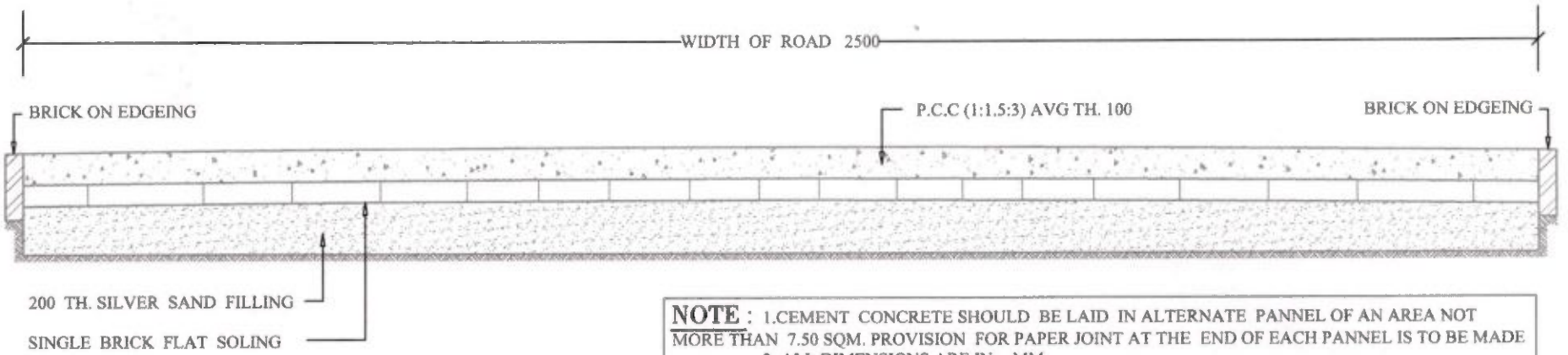
ESTIMATE OF CEMENT CONCRETE ROAD UNDER PMAY
(UNIT LENGTH AND WIDTH 2.5m)

Sl.No.	Description of item	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1 Pg.-1,I-1	Surface Dressing of the ground in any kind of soil including removing vegetation inequalities not exceeding 15 cm depth and disposal of the rubbish within a lead upto 75 m as directed.	2.5	m^2	11	27.5
2 pg.-1,I-2	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing, spreading or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches, levelling, dressing and ramming the bottom, bailing out water as required complete. (a) Depth of excavation not exceeding 1,500 mm.	0.312	%m^3	12047	37.59
3 pg.-11,I-1	Single Brick Flat Soling of picked jhama bricks including ramming and dressing bed to proper level and filling joints with local sand.	2.5	m^2	377	942.5
4 pg.-26,I-12(f)	Hire and labour charges for shuttering with centering and necessary staging upto 4 m using approved stout props and thick hard wood planks of approved thickness with required bracing for concrete slabs, beams and columns, lintels curved or straight including fitting, fixing and striking out after completion of works (upto roof of ground floor) (f) 25 mm to 30 mm shuttering without staging in foundation	0.2	m^2	225	45
5 Pg.-11,I-5	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:2:4) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement,if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes. a) Pakur Variety	0.25	m^3	6111.98	1527.99
6 Pg.-1,I-3(a)	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good earth, in layers not exceeding 150 mm. including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete. (Payment to be made on the basis of measurement of finished quantity of work) (a) With earth obtained from excavation of foundation.	0.312	%m^3	7831	24.43
				TOTAL=	2605.01
				Add Contingency @ 3%	78.1503
				G.TOTAL	2683.16
				RATE/SQM.	1073.26

DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

SAMIR MAJUMDER



NOTE : 1.CEMENT CONCRETE SHOULD BE LAID IN ALTERNATE PANNEL OF AN AREA NOT MORE THAN 7.50 SQM. PROVISION FOR PAPER JOINT AT THE END OF EACH PANNEL IS TO BE MADE
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM.

TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF CEMENT CONCRETE ROAD

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA
HOUSING FOR ALL (URBAN)

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER
MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL

DWG. NO.

Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

SAMIR MUKHERJEE
Nodal Officer
Housing For All & Engg.

Abstract of Estimated Cost for Drain section of 400mm x 400mm

All rates are taken from P.W.D. Schedule 2014 ,Kolkata location followed.

Length= 1.0 Mtr.

Sl. No	Description						UNIT	QTY.	RATE (RS.)	AMOUNT (RS.)
	Details	No	L	B	H	Qnty.				
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains. Inall sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing. Spreading or stacking the spills within a lead of 75m. As directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trances, leveling dressing and ramming the bottom complete a) Depth of excavation not exceeding1500mm. **Page-1, Item-2.**						%Cum	0.60	12,047.00	72.73
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.05	0.575	0.60				-
					Total-	0.60				-
2	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good earth. In layers not exceeding 150 mm. including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete. (Payment to be made on basis of measurement of finished quantity of work). (a) With earth obtained from excavation of foundation. **Page-1, Item No.-3.a**						%Cum	0.04	7,831.00	3.13
	Consider total Earth	2.0	1.000	0.050	0.400	0.04				-
					Total-	0.04				-
3	Single Brick Flat Soling of picked jhama bricks including ramming and dressing bed to proper level and filling joints with local sand. **Page-11, Item-1.**						Sqm	1.05	377.00	395.85
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.050		1.05				-
					Total-	1.05				-
4	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:2:4) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement, if any, as per relevant IS codes. A) Pakur Variety. Page-11, Item-5.a a)Ground floor.						Cum	0.11	4,603.00	483.32
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.050	0.100	0.11				-
					Total-	0.11				-
5	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) (a) In foundation and plinth **Page-29, Item No.-21.a**						Cum	0.2	6,068.00	1,213.60
	For drain	2.0	1.000	0.250	0.400	0.20				-
										-
					Total-	0.20				-
6	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints including throating, nosing and drip course, scaffolding/staging where necessary (Ground floor).[Excluding cost of chipping over concrete surface] (ii) with 1:4 cement mortar **Page-151, Item-2.II.b** (a) 15mm thick plaster						m^2	1.7	176.00	299.20
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.700		1.70				-
				Total-		1.70				-
7	Neat cement punning about 1.5mm thick in wall,dado,window sill,floor etc. **Page-152, Item-8.** NOTE:Cement 0.152 cu.m per100 sq.m.						m^2	1.7	38.00	64.60
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.700		1.70				
					Total-	1.70				

Total-	**2,532.43**
Add Contingency @ 3%	**75.97**
G. Total-	**2,608.40**
Rate /Mtr length=	**2,608.40**

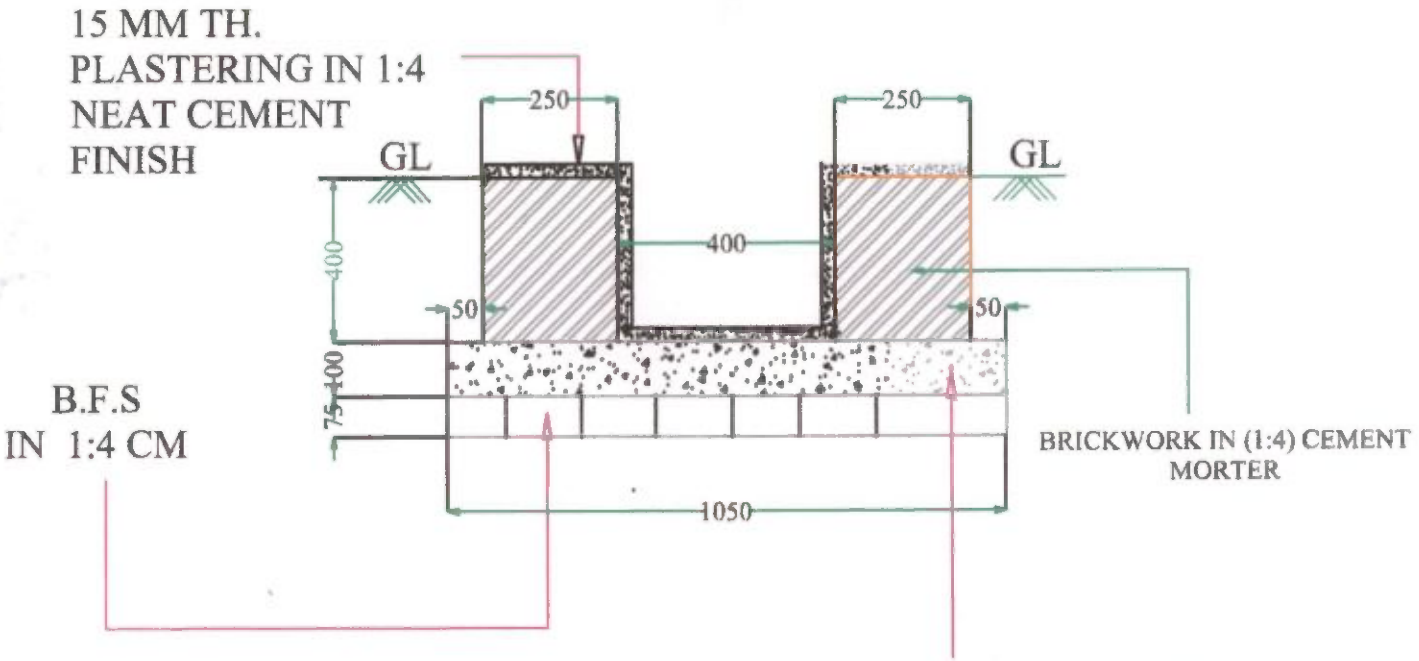
Samir Majumder (Engineer)

SAMIR MAJUMDER
Nodal Officer
Housing For All & Engineer
Dum Dum Municipality

Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

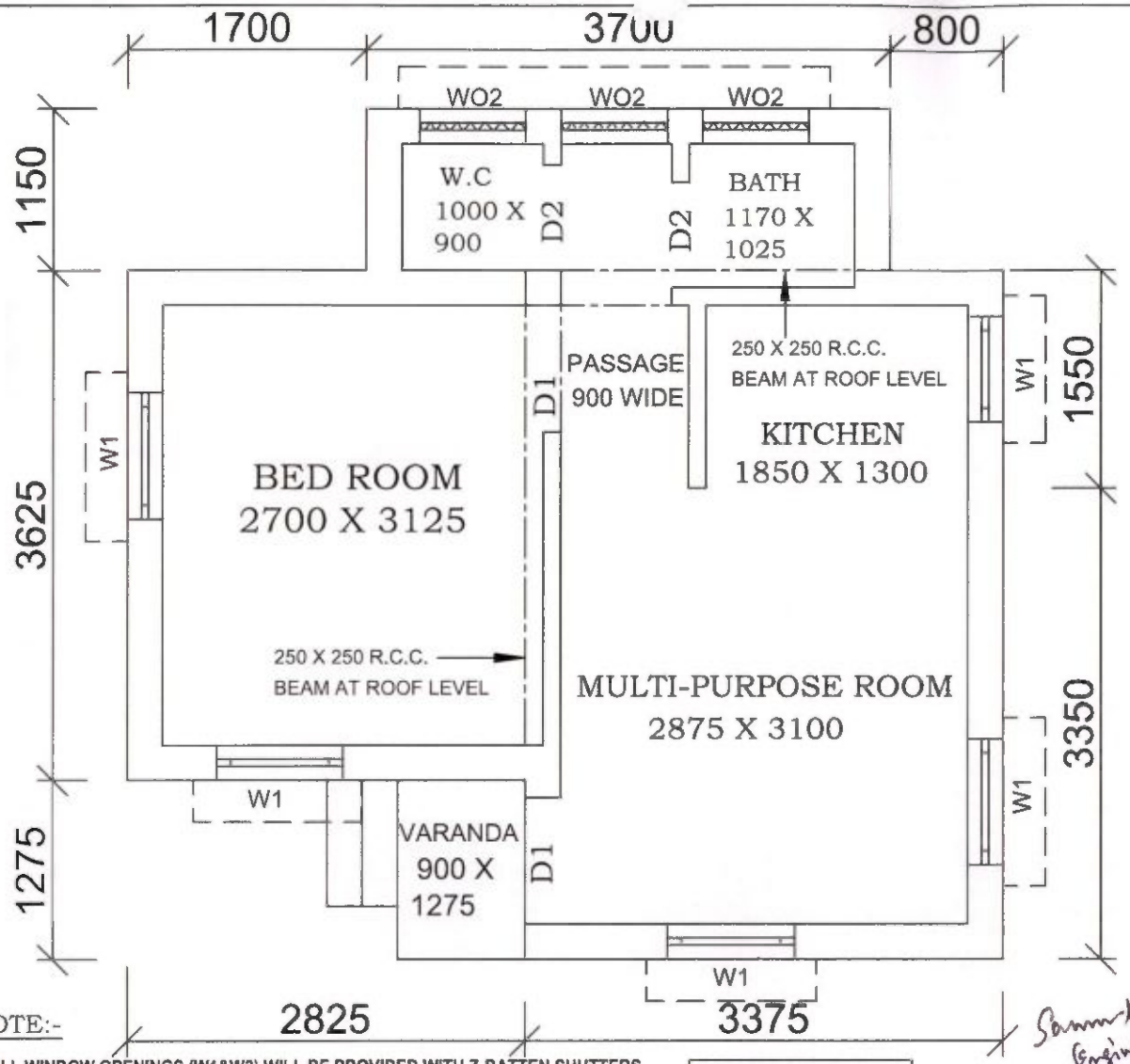
CROSS SECTION OF DRAIN (400 x 400)



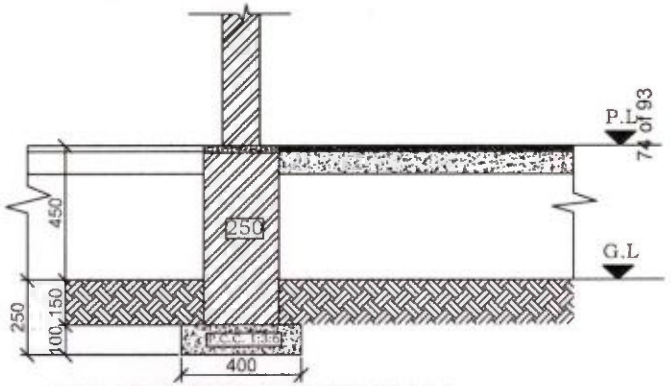
SAMIR MAJUMDER
Nodal Officer
Dum Dum Municipality
Sub -Assistant Engineer

DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

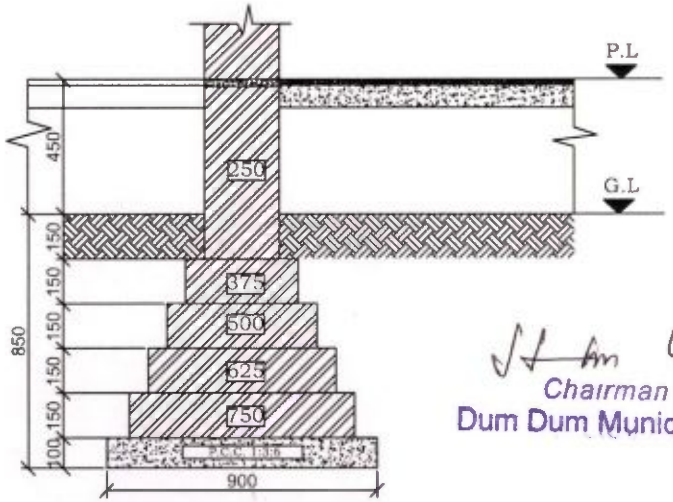
Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality
Chairman



FOUNDATION DETAILS



125 MM THK. BRICK WALL



250 MM THK. BRICK WALL

Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

NOTE:-

1. ALL WINDOW OPENINGS (W1&W2) WILL BE PROVIDED WITH Z-BATTEN SHUTTERS.
2. ALL DOORS (D1&D2) -25TH Z-BATTERN SHUTTERS, SINGLE LEAF.
3. WO2 - OPENING PROVIDED WITH R.C.C. JALLI.
4. PLINTH HEIGHT - 450 TH.
5. CEILING HEIGHT - 2750 TH.
6. MAIN WALL - 250 TH.
7. PARTITION WALL - 125 TH.
8. ROOF SLAB, BEAM, LINTEL, ETC. WITH REINFORCED CEMENT CONCRETE M20 GRADE.
9. FLOOR OF VERANDAH, WC, BATH, & KITCHEN ROOM TO BE KEPT 15 MM BELOW THE FLOOR LEVEL OF ROOM & PASSAGE.
10. 100 MM TH. PIECE LINTEL OVER OPENING HAVE BEEN PROVIDED.
11. ALL DIMENSION ARE IN MM.

DOORS & WINDOWS SCHEDULE	
MARKING	DIMENSION
WI	900 X 900
W2	750 X 900
WO2	750 X 750
DI	900 X 2100
D2	750 X 2100

FLOOR AREA - 25.37 SQM.

BUILT UP AREA - 32.18 SQM.

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

SAMIR MAJUMDER
Nodal Officer For All & Empl...
Dum Dum ...

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA

HOUSING FOR ALL (URBAN)

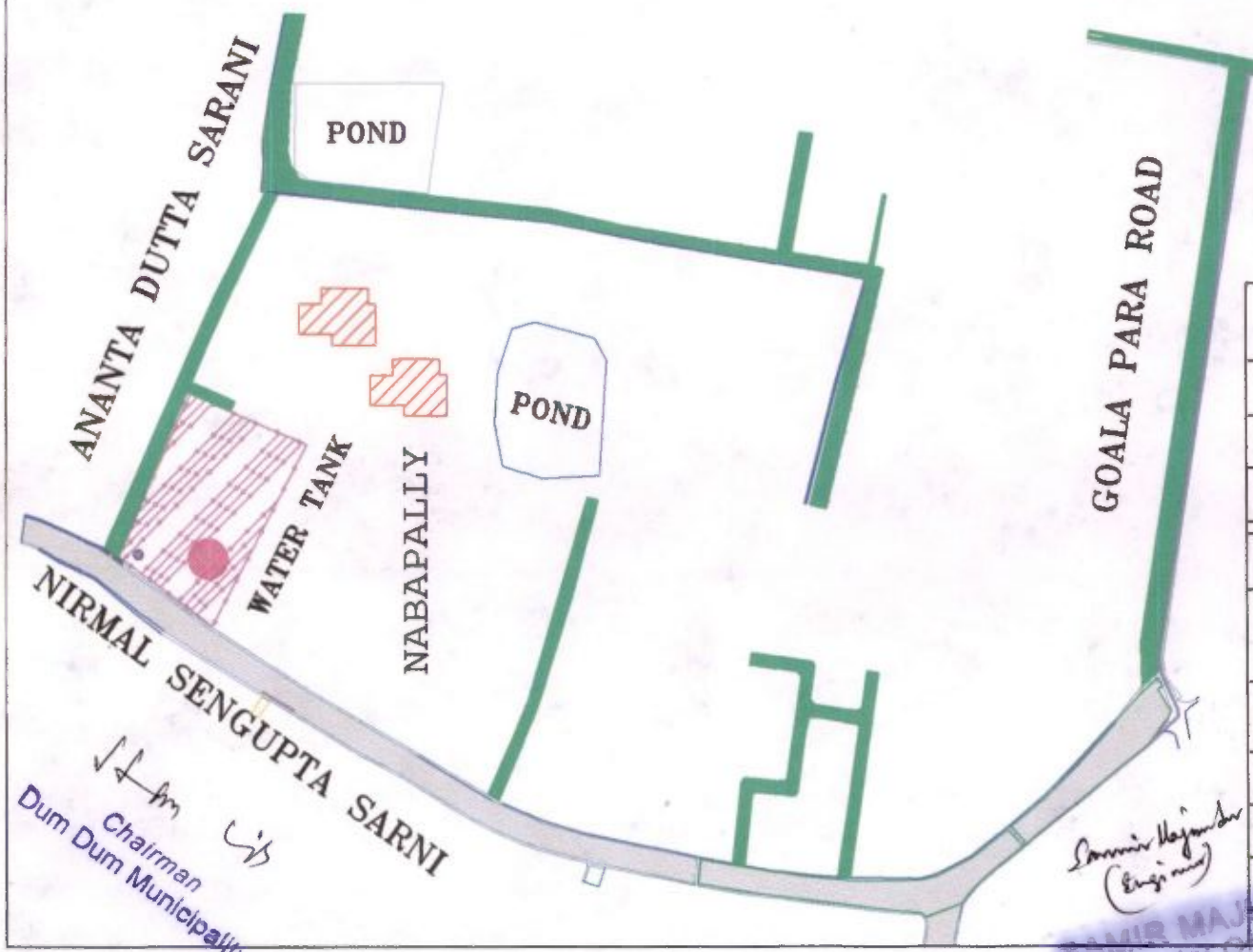
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE

GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL

DWG. NO.

SCALE :- 1:50 & 1:25



PROPSED DWELLING HOUSES AT SOME PART OF NON-SLUM AREA OF WARD NO.-3, UNDER DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY.

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 0.114 SQKM

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQKM.: 13567.02

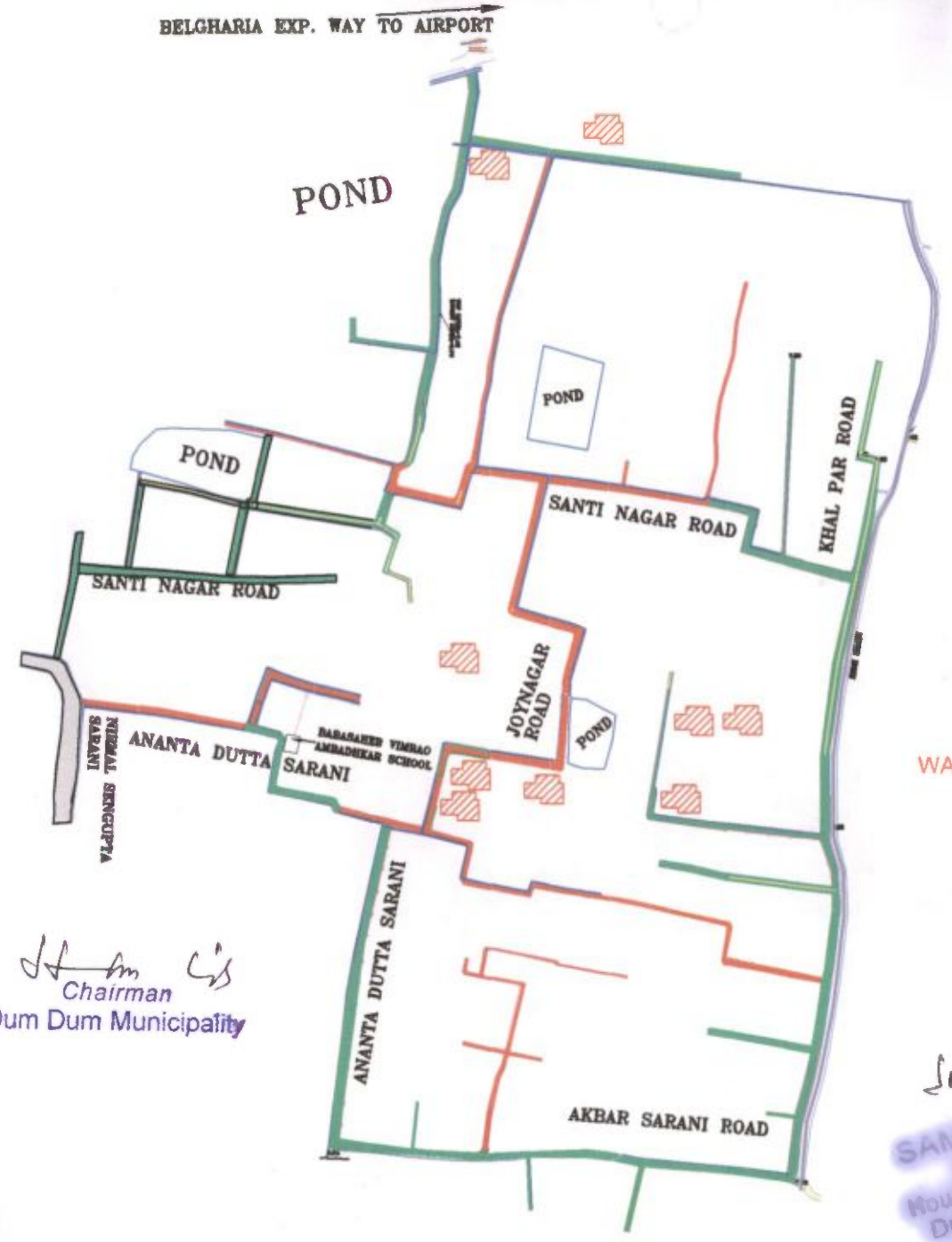
CLIENT :DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

LEGEND

ITEMS	PROPOSED SYMBOL	EXISTING SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE(NOS) FOR THE YEAR 2015-16			2
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (Sq.M.)			NIL
CONCRETE ROAD (Sq.M)			NIL
DRAINAGE(M.)			NIL
PIPELINE(M.)			NIL

SAMIR MAJUMDER
Nodal Officer
Housing For All & Engineer
Dum Dum Municipality

DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY



Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

WARD NO:- 4

PROPSED DWELLING HOUSES AT JAYNAGAR BUSTEE (SLUM AREA) OF WARD NO.-3, UNDER DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY.

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 0.114 SQKM

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQKM.: 13567.02

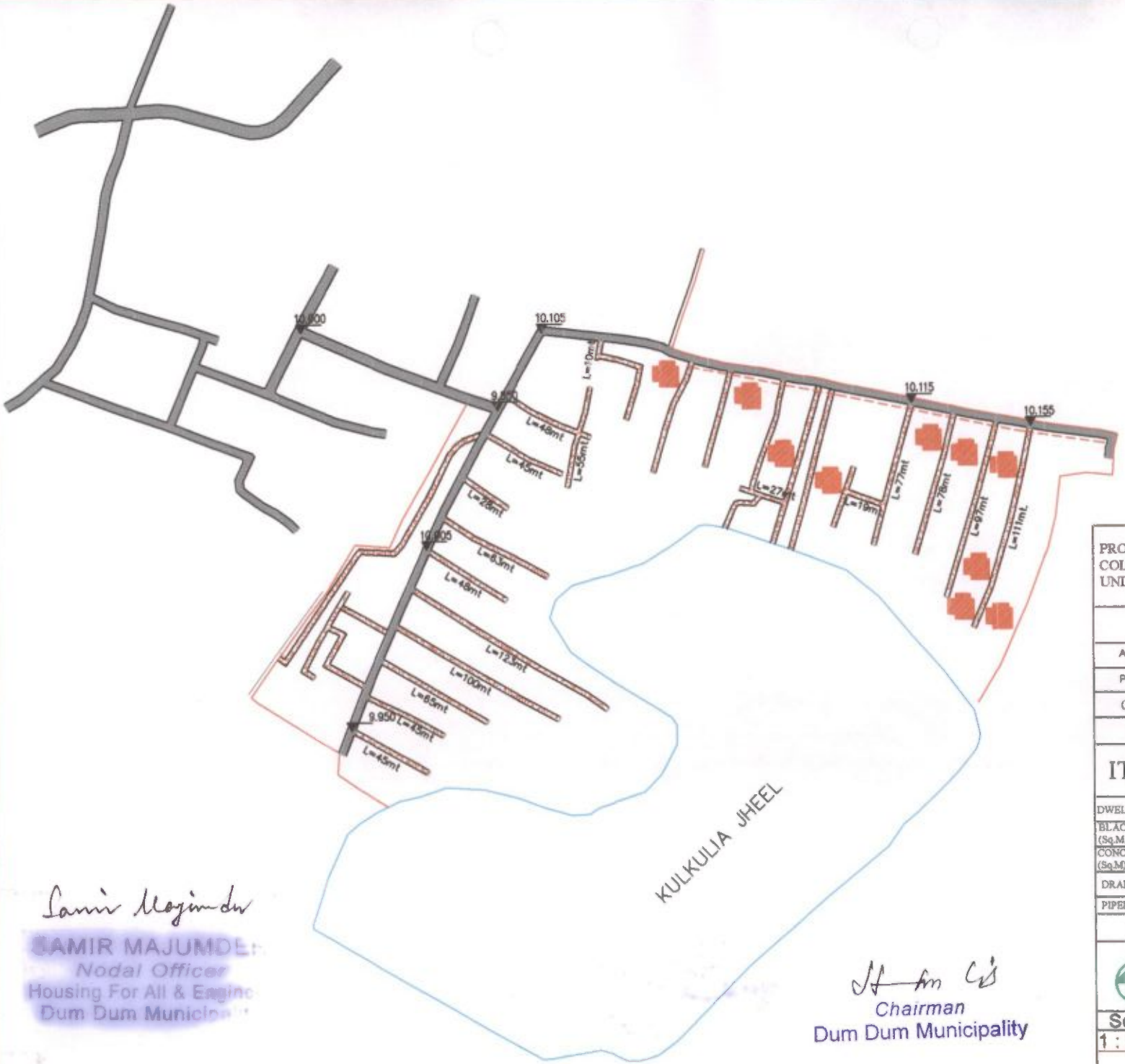
CLIENT :DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

LEGEND

ITEMS	PROPOSED / EXISTING SYMBOL	QTY (SOME PART OF PROPOSED QTY.)
DWELLINGHOUSE(NOS) FOR THE YEAR 2015-16		9
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (Sq.M.)		NIL
CONCRETE ROAD(Sq.M) FOR THE YEAR 2015-16		377
DRAINAGE(M.)		NIL
PIPELINE(M.)		NIL

SAMIR MAJUMDER
Nodal Officer
Housing For All & Env
Dum Dum Municipality

DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY



PROPSED DWELLING HOUSES AT KALIDHAM COLONY (SLUM AREA) OF WARD NO.-14, UNDER DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY.

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 0.060 SQKM

POPULATION : 3511

CLIENT : DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

LEGEND

ITEMS	KUCHHA	
	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE(NOS)		10
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (Sq.M.)		NIL
CONCRETE ROAD (Sq.M)		NIL
DRAINAGE (M.)		142
PIPELINE (M.)		NIL

DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

N

Name of the Slum
KALIDHAM COLONY

Scale
1 : 3000

Samir Majumder

SAMIR MAJUMDER
Nodal Officer
Housing For All & Enginc
Dum Dum Municipality

Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

Extract from the proceedings of the BOC Meeting of Dum Dum Municipality held on the 31st day of October '2015 in the meeting Hall.

Resolution No. 6 :

Considered the report of the Demand Survey for Housing for all **(HFA) -2022** conducted by Dum Dum Municipality . The number of houses as come out from the survey is **1464**

Certified to be true copy.

Chairman 02/11/15

Dum Dum Municipality

Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality
44, Dr. Sailen Das Sarani
Dum Dum, Kolkata-700028

Sd/- Harendra Singh

Chairman,

Dum Dum Municipality

DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

Attested

Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

From USHA data

From Demand Survey of PMAY

													Ownership details (Question no- 6 from demand Survey)			Type of house based on Roof(Question no- 7 from demand Survey)		Indicative Vertical (PPP/AHP/CLSS/Beneficiary led) as per Demand survey question Number 21)			
Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca)	AREA in Sq Mt	SC	ST	Minority	Physical location	Ownership of Land	Prone to flooding	Household Density per Hectare(From USHA)	Tenability (Yes/no)	Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)	Own	Rented	Otherwise	Semi-Pucca	Katcha	PPP	CLSS	AHP	BLC
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w
14	(S.C.-016)	KALIDHAM COLONY(S.C.-016)	1700	59600	14	1		Along River/Water Body	Private Bank owned	No	93.46	Yes	Z4	118	1		109	10		9		110
3	(S.C.-005)	JAYNAGAR BUSTEE(S.C.-005)	420	114000	22	2		Along Nallah	Private owned	No	34.47	Yes	Z1	74	2	1	73	4		77		
4	(S.C.-006)	AMBAGAN BUSTEE(S.C.-006)	218	46200	21	1		Along Nallah	Private owned	No	33.33	Yes	Z1	91			79	12		82		9
5	(S.C.-008)	HARIJAN BUSTEE (1)(S.C.-008)	331	30500	67	2		Along Major Transport	Private owned	No	59.67	Yes	Z4	53	1		53	1		54		
2	(S.C.-004)	NOORMIYAN BUSTEE(S.C.-004)	819	51800	68	5		Along Other Drains	Private owned	No	156.56	Yes	Z4	33	44	2	43	36		79		
14	(S.C.-017)	PASCHIM KAMALAPUR BUSTEE(S.C.-017)	135	43200	8	0		Along Railway Line	Private owned	No	26.85	Yes	Z4	8			8					8
1	(S.C.-002)	CHANUA BUSTEE (S.C.-002)	85	2365	1	0		Along Other Drains	Private owned	No	232.55		Z1									
4	(S.C.-007)	SILPARA BUSTEE(S.C.-007)	74	10700	4	0		Along Major Transport	Private owned	No	51.4		Z4									
7	(S.C.-011)	SAHEB BAGAN BUSTEE(S.C.-011)	56	9140.451	3	0		Along Major Transport	Private owned	No	44.86		Z4	58			58			58		
18	(S.C.-022)	BANDHAB NAGAR(S.C.-022)	48	9371.773	0	0		Along Other Drains	Private owned	No	45.86	Yes	Z4	20	3		23					23
18	(S.C.-023)	ROYAL BARRACK BUSTEE(S.C.-023)	173	10800	39	0		Along Major Transport	Private owned	No	65.74	Yes	Z4	90			90			90		
15	(S.C.-018)	SHAHID BINYA PALLY(S.C.-018)	36	3282.116	0	0		Along Railway Line	Railways	No	103.59	No	Z4			6	6			6		
13	(S.C.-019)	ORAON BUSTEE(S.C.-019)	122	3370.309	18	17		Along Other Drains	Private owned	No	228.47	Yes	Z4	4		10	13	1				14
17	(S.C.-020)	ZAMINDAR BUSTEE(S.C.-020)	78	5021.507	3	0		Along Major Transport	Private owned	No	97.58	Yes	Z4	15	1			16		3		13
18	(S.C.-021)	HARIJAN BUSTEE (2)(S.C.-021)	104	6839.873	60	0		Along Major Transport	Public local body	No	57.25		Z4									
18	(S.C.-014)	KALUMIYAN BUSTEE(S.C.-014)	52	3258.932	13	0		Along River/Water Body	Private owned	No	141.15	Yes	Z4	42			42			42		
7	(S.C.-010)	NEPALI BUTEE(S.C.-010)	36	1103	7	0		Along Other Drains	Private owned	No	262.88		Z4									
21	(S.C.-29)	NEPALI & HINDUSTHANI BUSTEE 1(S.C.-29)	137	1802.938	21	0		Along Other Drains	Private owned	No	759.87	Yes	Z4	115	1		115	1		116		
20	(S.C.-024)	SHREE DURGA COLONY(S.C.-024)	70	28000	0	1		Along Major Transport	Private owned	No	22.5	Yes	Z1	14	17		30	1				31
21	(S.C.-028)	CHRISTIAN COLNY(S.C.-028)	102	7469.722	11	1		Along Other Drains	Private owned	No	62.92											

20	(S.C.-027)	SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJEE ROAD(S.C.-027)	66	9053.859	3	0		Along Major Transport	Private owned	No	64.06	Yes	Z1	6	20		26						26
1	(S.C.-001)	JAINAL BUSTEE(S.C.-001)	85	14300	0	2		Along Railway Line	Private owned	No	52.45	Yes	Z1	3	55		58			58			
9	(S.C.-012)	CHHATULAL BUSTEE(S.C.-012)	65	1587.559	21	0		Along Railway Line	Private owned	No	207.57		Z4										
10	(S.C.-013)	KALIDHAM ANANDA PALLY(S.C.-013)	32	3553.685	0	0		Along Nallah	Private owned	No	78.79		Z4										
22	(S.C.-032)	AMTALA HAREKRISHNA COLONY(S.C.-032)	99	11100	5	0		Along Nallah	Private owned	No	64.86	Yes	Z4	38			38						38
26	(S.C.-025)	SIDDHESWARI COLONY(S.C.-025)	84	11700	8	0		Along Major Transport	Private owned	No	44.44	Yes	Z4	8			8						8
28	(S.C.-026)	RAMKRISHNA COLONY(S.C.-026)	40	6632.719	5	0		Along River/Water Body Bank	Private owned	No	36.18	Yes	Z4	4			4			1			3
6	(S.C.-009)	SANTHAL BUSTEE(S.C.-009)	34	1374	5	10		Along Other Drains	Private owned	No	167.45	Yes	Z4	7			7						7
10 & 11	(S.C.-015)	HOSPITAL BUSTEE(S.C.-015)	166	38900	24	2		Along Other Drains	Private owned	No	39.85	Yes	Z4	25			25						25
21	(S.C.-30)	NEPALI & HINDUSTANI BUSTEE 2(S.C.-30)	36	1278.367	0	1		Along Nallah	Private owned	No	281.61		Z4										
1	(S.C.-003)	HIGHWAY BUSTEE (1)(S.C.-003)	244	18000	119	1		Along Railway Line	State Government	No	134.44		Z1										
22	(S.C.-31)	HIGHWAY 2 BUSTEE TATA GATE (S.C.-31)	34	4766.102	3	0		Along Nallah	Private & local body	No	58.75	Yes	Z1	9			9						9
22	(S.C.-31)	METRO GALI (S.C.-31)	29	1977.821	0	0		Along Other Drains	Private owned	No	146.62		Z4										

Non Slum Urban Poor Data

	Land ownership			Hosuing Status		Homeless, If any	Beneficiary-led Construction	Credit Linked Subsidy	Affordable Housing in Partnership	Existing Housing shortage (H+I+J)
	Own	Rented	Otherwise	Semi pucca	Kutcha					
Ward 1	23	52	67	141	1		21	121		142
Ward 2	23	2		25			4	21		25
Ward 3	16			13	3		2	14		16
Ward 4										0
Ward 5										0
Ward 6	25			25			25			25
Ward 7	82			82				82		82
Ward 8	4				4		4			4
Ward 9										0
Ward 10	18	8	1	23	4			27		27
Ward 11	12			11	1		12			12
Ward 12										0
Ward 13										0
Ward 14	18			18				18		18
Ward 15	12	13	34	51	8		57	2		59
Ward 16	7	42	2	51			1	50		51
Ward 17										0
Ward 18										0
Ward 19										0
Ward 20										0
Ward 21										0
Ward 22	4			4			4			4

Year	Future projected urban Poor HHS
2015	0
2016	80
2017	80
2018	80
2019	80
2020	80
2021	80
2022	80

Note: Take from CDP or Project population

I. Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Tenable Slums

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq.mts	Total No. of Slum Households as per ..... *	Eligible Slum Households	Whether 'in-situ' redevelopment with Private Participation	Required Area for in-situ Redevelopment in Sq.mts	FSI/FAR		Name of other slum if proposed for resettlement in this slum	Proposed Year of Intervention
						Existing	Proposed		

Note: * Please mention source of data

II. Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Untenable Slums

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	Total No. of Slum Households as per PMAY Demand Survey	Proposed Development Strategy i. Affordable Housing Project (AHP) ii. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) iii. Beneficiary Led Construction iv. Clubbing with other Tenable Slums**	Proposed Year of Intervention
KALIDHAM COLONY(S.C.-016)	59600	119	i) - nil, ii) - 9, iii) -110	2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18
JAYNAGAR BUSTEE(S.C.-005)	114000	77	i) - nil, ii) - 77, iii) - nil	2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18
AMBAGAN BUSTEE(S.C.-006)	46200	91	i) - nil, ii) - 82, iii) - 9	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
HARIJAN BUSTEE (1)(S.C.-008)	30500	54	i) - nil, ii) 54, iii) - nil	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20
NOORMIYAN BUSTEE(S.C.-004)	51800	79	i) - nil, ii) - 79, iii) - nil	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20
PASCHIM KAMALAPUR BUSTEE(S.C.-017)	43200	8	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 8	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
SAHEB BAGAN BUSTEE(S.C.-011)	9140.451	58	i) - nil, ii) - 58, iii) - nil	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
BANDHAB NAGAR(S.C.-022)	9371.773	23	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 23	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19

ROYAL BARRACK BUSTEE(S.C.-023)	10800	90	i) - nil, ii) - 90, iii) - nil	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21
SHAHID BINYA PALLY(S.C.-018)	3282.116	6	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 6	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
ORAON BUSTEE(S.C.-019)	3370.309	14	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 14	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20
ZAMINDAR BUSTEE(S.C.-020)	5021.507	16	i) - 3, ii) - nil, iii) - 13	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
KALUMIYAN BUSTEE(S.C.-014)	3258.932	42	i) - nil, ii) - 42, iii) - nil	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
NEPALI & HINDUSTHANI BUSTEE 1(S.C.-29)	1802.938	116	i) - nil, ii) - 116, iii) - nil	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21
SHREE DURGA COLONY(S.C.-024)	28000	31	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 31	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJEE ROAD(S.C.-027)	9053.859	26	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 26	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
JAINAL BUSTEE(S.C.-001)	14300	58	i) - nil, ii) - 58, iii) - nil	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20
AMTALA HAREKRISHNA COLONY(S.C.-032)	11100	38	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 38	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19

SIDDHESWARI COLONY(S.C.-025)	11700	8	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 8	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
RAMKRISHNA COLONY(S.C.-026)	6632.719	4	i) - nil, ii) - 1, iii) - 3	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
SANTHAL BUSTEE(S.C.-009)	1374	7	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 7	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
HOSPITAL BUSTEE(S.C.-015)	38900	25	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 25	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
HIGHWAY 2 BUSTEE TATA GATE (S.C.-31)	4766.102	9	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 9	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19

Note: * Please mention source of data

III. Year-wise Proposed Interventions in Slums

Year	Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)													
	Redevelopment thru Private Partner Participation*			Beneficiary-led Construction			Credit Linked Subsidy***			Affordable Housing in Partnership			Total	
	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
2015-16	0	0	0	1	11	0.165	1	11		0	0	0	22	0.165
2016-17	0	0	0	15	56	0.84	10	191		0	0	0	247	0.84
2017-18	0	0	0	15	108	1.62	9	227		0	0	0	335	1.62
2018-19	0	0	0	14	108	1.62	8	138		0	0	0	246	1.62
2019-20	0	0	0	1	41	0.615	3	63		0	0	0	104	0.615
2020-21	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	45		0	0	0	45	0
2021-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	46	324	4.86	33	675	0	0	0	0	999	4.86

* Each benefeciary at the rate of one lakh each, **Each Beneficiary at the rate of 1.5 lakh each, *** Just put number of beneficiaries, amount is not required,**** Affordable Housing in Partnership @ 1.5 lakh each

IV. Year-wise Proposed Interventions for Other Urban Poor based on demand survey

Year	Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)									
	Beneficiary-led Construction		Credit Linked Subsidy		Affordable Housing in Partnership		Future Urban Poor projection(AHP)		Total	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Benificiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
2015-16	10	0.15	10		0	0			20	0.15
2016-17	40	0.6	100		0	0	80	1.2	140	1.8
2017-18	30	0.45	80		0	0	80	1.2	110	1.65
2018-19	20	0.3	70		0	0	80	1.2	90	1.5
2019-20	20	0.3	38		0	0	80	1.2	58	1.5
2020-21	10	0.15	37		0	0	80	1.2	47	1.35
2021-22		0		0		0	80	1.2	0	1.2
Total	130	1.95	335	0	0	0	480	7.2	465	9.15

V. Year-wise targets under different components

Interventions		Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)														Total	
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22			
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Redevelopment through Private Participation	Slums	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
Subsidy for beneficiary-led/ improvement of existing house	Slums	11	0.165	56	0.84	108	1.62	108	1.62	41	0.615	0	0	0	0	324	4.86
	Non-Slums	10	0.15	40	0.6	30	0.45	20	0.3	20	0.3	10	0.15	0	0	130	1.95
Credit linked subsidy to individual beneficiaries	Slums	11		191		227		138		63		45		0		675	0
	Non-Slums	10		100		80		70		38		37		0		335	0
Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	Slums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Slums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Future Urban Poor projection	N.A	80	1.20	80	1.20	80	1.20	80	1.20	80	1.20	80	1.20	0	0.00	480	7.2
Total		42	0.315	387	1.44	445	2.07	336	1.92	162	0.915	92	0.15	0	0	1464	14.01

Signature
(State Level Nodal Officer)

SAMIR MAJUMDER
Nodal Officer
Housing For All & Enginee
Dum Dum Municipality

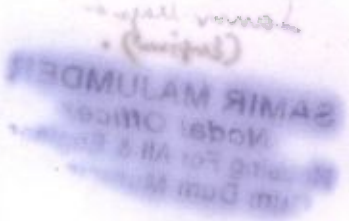
Signature
(Secretary/Principal Secretary, Co[illegible]Department)
Dum Dum Municipality

JAYNAGAR BUSTEE

Ward No. 3

Samir Majumder
(Engineer)

SAMIR MAJUMDER
Nodal Officer
Housing For All & Engineer
Dum Dum Municip



KALIDHAM COLONY

Ward No. 14

DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

Samir Majumder (Engineer)

SAMIR MAJUMDER
Nodal Officer
Housing For All & Engineer
Dum Dum Municipality

Sl. No.	Name of Beneficiary	Father's Name / Husband's Name	Holding No.	Category							Gender	UID NO. / Voter Card	Photo
				SC	ST	OBC	Minority	PH	EWS	General			
Ward No. 3													
1	Non Slum Rupa Haque	Aliboddin Shekh	214	-	-	-	yes	9874227036	yes	yes	Female	532252389635	
2	Mukul Paul	Narendra Nath Paul		-	-	-	-	9874649306 / 8961280445	yes	yes	Male	RXC1283910	
3	Non Slum Sabina Yasmin	Anwar Hossain Tarafdar	98/3	-	-	-	yes	9836276640	yes	yes	Female	591054314334	
4	Alik Mondal	Satish Mondal	77	-	-	-	-	9874364834	yes	yes	Male	987291567817	
5	Sridam Naskar	Hiru Naskar	69	yes	-	-	-	9163133622	yes	-	Male	BWC3433224	
6	Jatin Majumder	Lt Karmadhar Majumder	45	-	-	-	-	3325129024	yes	yes	Male	WB/20/138/579029	
7	Susoma Naskar	Sadananda Naskar	76	yes	-	-	-	8013833152	yes	-	Female	WB/20/138/579773	
8	Jogendra Ram	Lt Punit Ram	6	yes	-	-	-	9831218492	yes	-	Male	813257306096	
9	Pinki Sarkar	Ajoy Sarkar		-	-	-	-	8902558196	yes	yes	Female	BWC2919124	
10	Kanika Dey	Lt Subhas Dey	11/2	-	-	-	-	9748017428	yes	yes	Female	623755561487	
11	Arati Das	Subal Ch. Das	40	-	-	-	-	NA	yes	yes	Female	BWC3433075	

Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

Ward 14													
1	Bharati Mitra	Shyamal Mitra	8/37	-	-	-	-	8697585158	yes	yes	Female	476810414958	
2	Shyamal Das	Santosh Das	8/39	-	-	-	-	8653310387	yes	yes	Male	BWC3724572	
3	Ramesh Biswas	Ashutosh Biswas	8/14	-	-	-	-	9051092771	yes	yes	Male	77860382880	
4	Sreepati Deb	Bhabatosh Deb	8/51	-	-	-	-	9830591606	yes	yes	Male	950290814641	
5	Gita Das	Haru Das	8/81	-	-	-	-	8017914611	yes	yes	Female	BWC0934919	
6	Aparna Sen	Ashish Sen	8/76	-	-	-	-	8017447228	yes	yes	Female	BWC1960830	
7	Subhash Dey	Feducharan Dey	8/111	-	-	-	-	9836227281	yes	yes	Male	BWC1959444	
8	Durga Paul	Chitu Paul	8/121	-	-	-	-	9874776093	yes	yes	Female	BWC1960368	
9	Gouri Rani Das	Anil Das	8/176	-	-	-	-	9804343325	yes	yes	Female	BWC1960004	
10	Niranjan Das	Lt Ramdayal Das	8/190	-	-	-	-	8697169927	yes	yes	Male	BWC0936518	

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