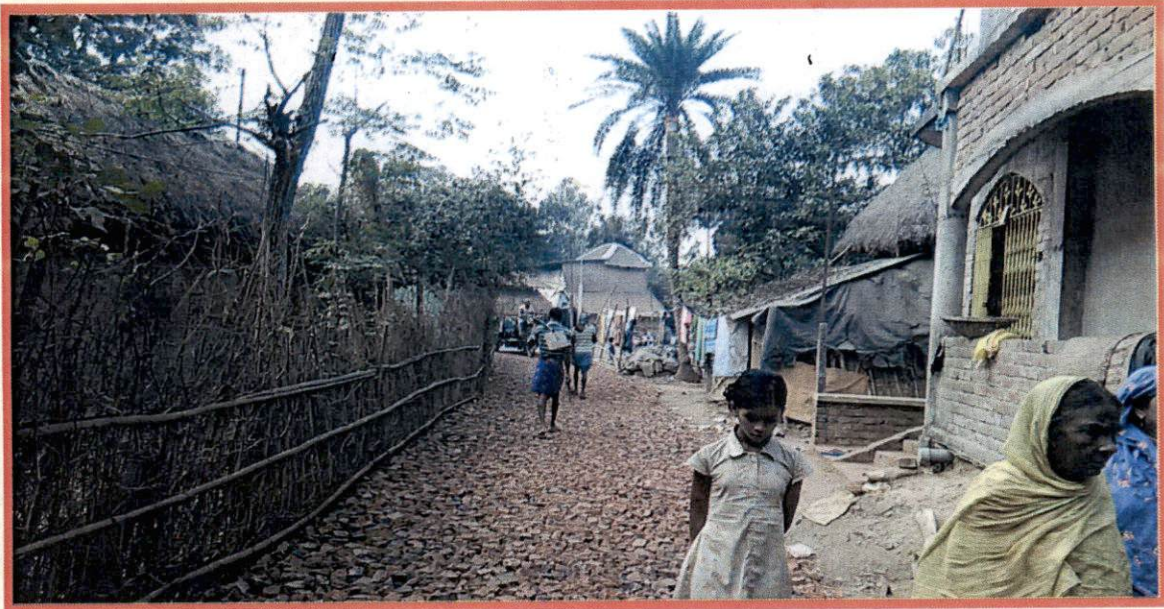




EGRA MUNICIPALITY

Detailed Project Report for Construction of 1200
EWS Houses under BLC mode of Pradhan Mantri
Awas Yojana(PMAY)-HFA (U) for Egra Municipality

(2019-20)



Submitted by

EGRA MUNICIPALITY

Dist - Purba Medinipur, West Bengal

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

The town has 82 Nos. Slum and stand scatter Non Slum Pockets. DPR has been prepared on 80 Nos. Slum scattered. Non Slum Pockets to minimize the deficiencies in civic amenities after carrying out necessary field survey work, the Slums.

This project report has been prepared for total outlay of Rs. 4857.60 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 town.

Introductory Note by Chairperson

Egra is a Sub-divisional small town in West Bengal but its important feathers is on agricultural based trade and booming centre along with small cottage centre in the outer fringe of South Bengal. The geographical and topographical location of Egra town is unique and of utmost importance with so many aspects. Its present structural position in all respects, Egra town has gained to-day. It is well connected by roads with the neighbouring Principal towns of West Bengal and State-Orissa and north side gateway of famous Digha sea beach.



(Sri Sankar Bera)

Egra is a peaceful and better service provider town, attract the neighboring people. Egra Municipality with the active cooperation of citizen from the beginning of Municipality has grown up as capable and robust institute for effective service delivery and better governance. During these years the shape and the socio- cultural atmosphere of the Municipality has changed to unimaginable extent. In the past years, with the help of the people, we have tried to address the problems of urban poor & slums keeping the aspirations of people and development objectives and targets in mind

Now Egra is in the process of preparing the Housing For All Annual Implementation Plan (HFAAIP) & DPR for the Year. 2019-20. The programme will promote the livelihood options for community with a thrust on covering the vulnerable population. It brings an opportunity to provide shelter to urban poor, resident in notified and non-notified slums in the ULB. At some point we have been successful in realizing the dreams of the people while in others we were not. Implementation and monitoring opened a new challenge to us – the challenge of providing all basic services to all poor people and ensuring equitable socio-economic development of the people of Egra.

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

The project HFA (U) will provide development of all slums and ensure that new slums do not come up and thereby developing Egra into an energetic economy. Learning from the past we look forward towards achieving long term benefits, perspectives and convergences rather than short term goals. The Housing For All Plan of Action has been prepared and we look forward for a great future.


Chairman
Egra Municipality
Chairman
EGRA MUNICIPALITY
Egra, Purba Medinipur

HISTORY OF EGRA MUNICIPALITY

Historical Back Ground

In the historical perspective, the geographical and topographical location of Egra town is unique and of utmost importance with so many aspects. Its present structural position in all respects, Egra town has gained to-day, has been built up with endeavour of people for many years since distance past. In ancient time the Bay of Bengal was extended to this area, even up to Tamluk, which was an ancient seaport. As for instance an ancient lighthouse has been still existing 5km. from Egra town towards south. An anchor station 'Angarghat' at Angargaria is said to be existed to the south of ward No.-2. In course of time due to anchoring of sheeps at that site, the place has got the name as Angorgaria. The ancient name of Egra was 'Agrapattan' and gradually Agrapattan becomes Egra by changing dialect colloquially. The historical Shiva temple at Hottanagar is situated at the Egra town. There is a hearsay that this Shiva temple was constructed during the reign of Mukundadev, the king of Orissa. Inside the temple the 'Shivalingam' having the equivalent height of the temple is installed at the heart of the temple. In ancient time the temple area was completely full of jungle and woods. There is usage that a milch cow would come to the deep forest and give milk upon the Shivalingam. Being heard of this event, Orissa king Mukundadev searched and traced out the said Shivalingam and started to construct the temple there. Every year on the occasion of Shivachaturdasi a great fair takes place at that site.

Bankim Chandra Chattapadhaya the laurete of Bengali literature took over the charges of Negua, the then Sub-Division, as Deputy Magistrate and would reside at Egra, the then Sub-Divisional town. During his stay at Egra he wrote his famous novel "Kapalkundala". This place where he would live is called Duckbungalow and at this place the Egra municipal administrative building has been established at present.

Egra was a famous ground of freedom struggle of many freedom fighters. The martyr Khudiram Basu used to come Egra town to encourage, attract and make the youngsters expert in 'swimming and fighting with sticks (Lathi Khela). The crownless emperor, Birendranath Sasmal, the resident of Contai came many times at Egra town to attend to the pogrammes of Indian freedom movement. Egra was one of the most remarkable centre places of freedom movement; its practice centre was at Egra Hottanagar temple, an ancient traditional sacred place.

At present Egra town is directly connected with highway connectivities with different places such as Kanthi, Digha, Mohanpur, Solpatta, Dantan, Sonakonia, Pataspur, Bhagwanpur, Balichak, Debra, Kharagpur, Medinipur, Tamluk, Haldia, Kolkata, Bishnupur, Bankura, Purulia, Durgapur, Burdwan, Asansol, Siuri, and Chittaranjan etc. Apart from these link roads, direct highway communications with Jaleswar, Baleswar, Chandbali, Dhamra, Katak, Bhubaneswar of Orissa state and Tatanagar, Jamsedpur of Bihar state and so on, Egra town has converted and become a great business and commercial hub.

It has gained extra importance for being the gateway to the famous tourist site of Digha with special emphasis on its sea beach. As a result, the inhabitants of Egra town have got modern urban amenities and the socio-Economic conditions of them have been developed. Egra Sub-Division has earned fame to a remarkable extent in the field of education, cultural activities and various games and sports. At present Egra has become a big-town and gradually it has been developed in many foldes.

Description

In terms of the notification no-342/C-4/M-1/M-30/89 dated 09.06.1993 and 343/C-8/M-1/M-30/98 dated 09.06.1993 Egra Municipality was formed on June 9, 1993 with some parts of Kasba Egra-1 and Kasba Egra-2 Gram Panchayats, comprising 15 Mouzas all together of Egra-1 Panchayat Samiti under the District of undivided Medinipur.

Area of Egra Municipality is 17.21 SqKM. As per 1991 census population of the municipality was 20919

with 10785 male, 10134 female, 2434 Schedule Cast, and 413 Schedule Tribe.

As per census 2001 the total population of Egra Municipality was 25180 with 12,858 male, 12,322 female, 3,118 Schedule Cast and 465 Schedule Tribe. As per census 2011 the total population is 30148.

At the inception Egra Municipality was formed with 12 wards and afterwards the Municipality consists of 14 wards.

Now all the councilors, the officers and the staff are working together under the stewardship of the Chairman of Egra Municipality unstintedly with continuous effort for its all-out development.

TOWN FEATURES

Egra in Purba Medinipur District is an ancient place of the state having its reference in the history ancient 'angrahat' area and famous "Hattanagar" temple. It is believed that previous Bay of Bengal was just besides Agrapattan now known as Egra area and building materials for construction of "Hattanagar" temple were carried through waterways of Bay of Bengal. Famous writer Bankim Chandra Chattapoddhaya posted at the then Sub-Division Negua as Deputy Magistrate, stayed at Egra and wrote his novel "Kapalkundala". Egra gave birth to many freedom fighters of India and this area was one of the main centre of freedom movement under Midnapore District. Hattanagar temple area was the secret meeting place of freedom fighters. The town is flourishing as an important business centre due to its close connection by roads with almost all the main towns under Midnapore District as well as towns like Balasore, Chandipur, Chandbali, Tatanagar etc.

BASIC INFORMATION :

(i) LOCATION

Egra Municipal Town is situated in the Purba Midnapore district of West Bengal and located in the South of West Bengal at a distance of 170 Km. away from Kolkata, 65 Km. from Kharagpur and 80 Km. from District Head Quarter Tamluk. It is well connected by roads with the neighbouring Principal towns of West Bengal and Orissa. The town is situated at distance of 65 km. from NH-6. & a State highway passing through this town which is linked with NH-5 to a

distance of 29 Km. Digha, the only sea-side health resort of West Bengal, is only 35 km. away from



(ii) AREA

The area of the Municipality is 17.21 Sq. Km.

(iii) POPULATION

According to draft Census report it appears that the population of Egra were only 10,572 but after formation of Egra Municipality, i.e. after 9th June 1993 the population growth rate became more and has reached to 25,1807 as per Census of 2001 and census 2011 population is 30148.

1	Population (Census 2011):	30148
1.1	Male	15291
1.2	Female	14857
1.3	Total	30148
2	Density of Population (Per sq. km.)	1752
3	Break up of Population (2011):	
3.1	SC	3518
3.2	ST	538
3.3	Minorities	5427

(iv) SOIL

The geology of the area comprises of mainly two portions namely laterite, older alluvium and a little part comprising of newer alluvium. Laterite is the origin with two different categories, hard crust and soft crust and is the result of laterization of the surface layers of the older alluvium. The upland of the area are mostly by comprised of laterite with variable thicknesses. Sand and clay of varying thicknesses are found in isolated pockets on the laterite upland. The topography of the town is plane.

(v) ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

Egra town is the Sub-Divisional head quarter. This town achieved Municipality status in the year 1993. Now it is administrated by the board of Councilors with the Chairman & Vice-Chairmen.

(vi) OCCUPATION

Primarily the Egra town was an agricultural base town and dependable on agriculture. But in course of time they have changed their agricultural livelihood and started some other business like small scale industries, shops of food grains, clothings, Building materials, Jewellery, Electrical goods, carpentry etc. People got engaged in Govt. Services, commercial and other service activities. It appears from the survey that 30% of population is slum population. These people spend their lively-hood by pulling Rickshaw, Troller, Cowcart, Bidimaking, Labour, Manson, Agriculture labour etc. The females of slum population are spending their lively-hood

by making paper bag, cow-dung cake, broom stick, brush & made servant etc. Rice, Jute, Potato, Bettle, Leaves, Groundnut, Muster seed are the main agricultural produces of this town.

CLIMATE & RAIN FALL

The climate of this local body is very fair. It is neither very cold nor very hot. Rainfall is normal. But thunder showers & stormy weather occurs February to July. Due to deep depression in the Bay of Bengal flood occurs. The highest mean temperature recorded in summer is around 38⁰ C in the end of the April and beginning of May. The average annual rainfall in the area is about 150 cm. which comes mostly as monsoon rain. December & January are the coldest months with the mean daily minimum temperature at 13⁰ C.

AGRICULTURE

The main town is situated in ward nos. 1,2,5, 6,7, 8,9,12, &13. Rest areas are either agriculture based or sand dunes where no agriculture activities are possible.

COMMUNICATION

Communication of the town is mainly based on Bus service. Train service is not enough (nearest Railway station is Contai, which is 27 Km. away from Egra). However, this Town is well connected by road with its hinterland as well as with the state capital and other district head quarters. Many long distant buses are plying through this town. Many district towns including North Bengal also well connected through long distance bus services. All main roads of this town are Bituminous. The internal road system of the town is not well laid out. The fast pace of development at the present and increase in activities in the central areas have caused encroachments on the right of way and resulted in traffic bottlenecks and congestion. Some of these roads and other streets and lanes have become quite narrow for the present day increasing number of vehicles of different kinds. Most of the roads are in need of improvement-either widening or repairing of the surfaces. There are 15 Km. of metallic roads & 75 Km. 15 Km. of metallic roads in this town. Out of these there are only 48 km. motorable roads.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

a) HEALTH FACILITY

The town has 100 nos. bedded Sub-divisional hospital and one Super Specialty Hospital. In addition there are Red Cross Society, Lions Club & 10 nos. of private Nursing Home & Clinical Laboratories in this town and the number of practicing doctors are 30 including 19 Nos.

homeopathy practitioners. The medical facilities, which exist at present in this town, are not enough. So, better treatment facilities should be provided to the people of this town. At present Municipality has only Ambulance service. As per need of the day Municipality is maintaining immunization programme.

b) EDUCATION FACILITIES

In Egra Municipal town there are one College, two Higher Secondary School (one for Boys and other for Girls), one junior basic school, ten nos. Primary school and twelve Nursery School. There is also a public library in the town. At present state Government along with some voluntary organisations are striking hard to remove illiteracy and a good result has already been found. Beside the above there are nos. of Computer Centers, Motor Driving Schools, Commercials Centre in spite of the above, more facilities should be required.

c) POST & TELEGRAPH

Egra town has 1 main Post Office, 1 Sub-Post Office.

d) BANKING FACILITIES

Egra town is the Sub-Divisional Head Quarter, there are more about 7 National Bank Branch has setup and 4nos Urban Co-Operative Bank provide their service for past.

e) TOURIST FACILITIES

It is the Gateway of Digha. Behiri which is situated 6 Km. from this town is a historical place. The Temple of Goddess Sitala which is situated 8 Km. from this town is also a Historical place. Kapal Kundala Temple is also a Historical place & Dariapur which took place in the novel of Bankim Chandra Chattapadhyaya is also a place of interest. Beside their Junput, sea-based fishing centre are sand dunes of Egra attract the visitors.

f) RECREATION

There are no such recreation facilities. There are 2 nos. of Play Ground, Cultural Institutions and Byamagars in the town. Though it is not enough for growing need of the day, it is urgently required to enhance recreation facilities in each ward.

g) PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

i) ROAD SYSTEM

There are 36.16 Km. Bituminous roads, 20.87 Km CC Road and 49.72 Km. water bound macadam road and 27.86KM Earthen Road in this town. The link roads & lanes require immediate repairing due to growth of population, widening of link roads & lanes are urgently

require. Beside this one circular road is also require for easy movement of vehicle & passengers.

ii) DRAINAGE SYSTEM

There is no systematic drainage system for draining the domestic waste, storm water and industrial effluent. Drainage problem is a burning problem in this town. Present kuchha open surface drains which are unhygienic to the inhabitants and also the ideal mosquito breeding place in the town should be replaced by the proper drainage arrangements. At present there are 19Km. pucca drains and 37km. kuccha drains. Planning of the drainage system of the town is urgently required.

iii) WATER SUPPLY

Main source of drinking water of this town is the hand-operated tubewell, which is not hygienic. There are some areas of this town is non-tubewell area. The Municipality has been supplying drinking water to those areas through pipeline water. House to house connection is increasing day to day under UIDSSMT Project.

iv) MARKET FACILITY

The town has one municipal market at present. Due to steady rise in trading activities there is high demand of shopping facilities in the town. There are about 3500 Nos. private shop in the town, and at every Wednesday and Saturday a hut is taking place in the heart of the town.

v) HOUSING FACILITIES

The condition of housing in the Egra Municipal area is very good like that of housing in most of the other Municipal towns in West Bengal. The buildings of the town range from very small one to large one and from very old fashioned design to that of modern one. There are also some Govt. quarter are constructed for Govt. employees. Due to growth of population there is high demand for housing complexes.

vi) SEWERAGE & CONSERVANCY

There is no underground sewerage system in this town. There are about 4500 Nos. septic tanks in the town. Most of the holdings have no facilities of any type of sanitary latrines. Under ILCS & HHL programme two pit pour flush latrines has implemented in the town. The town produces about 15 tons of solid waste per day. The waste is of mixed nature. Municipality collects the waste by hand carts and wheel barrows and disposes to the trenching grounds outside the town limits.

vii) ELECTRIC FACILITIES

The Electric energy is supplied & maintained by W.B.S.E.D.C.L But street light has been maintaining by the Municipality. All areas of this Municipality are covered by the electricity. Extension of electricity is urgently required on some these areas.

viii) LAND USE PATTERN

The following table and chart show that about 32.94 percent of total land is Residential area.49.13 percent of total area is Agricultural area.0.05 percent of total land is mixed land. A detail of land distribution shows as per following table.

Sl. No.	Land Use	Area (in sq km)	Percentage to total area of the Municipality	Comparison to the Standards of UDPI Guidelines
1.	Road area (Sq km.)	0.143	0.83	Not Applicable
2.	Drain area (sqkm.)	0.021	0.12	Not Applicable
3.	Transport infrastructure (sq km)	0.002	0.01	12 - 14
4.	Residential land area (sqkm.)	5.669	32.94	35-40
5.	Agriculture land area (sqkm.)	4.855	49.13	4-5
6.	Water bodies (Sq Km)	1.45	8.44	18 - 20
7.	Vacant land area (sqkm.)	0.129	0.75	Not Applicable
8.	Commercial land area (sq km.)	1.18	6.87	10-12
9.	Mixed(Sq km)	0.009	0.05	Not Applicable
10.	Public & semi public (sq km)	0.146	0.85	12-14

Source: Baseline survey

Land use distribution is given below in pie chart

PROJECT AT A GLANCE (Annexure 7C)

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

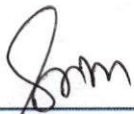
1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal				
2	Name of the District:	:	Purba Medinipur				
3	Name of the City:	:	Egra				
4	Project Name:	:	Hfa-Egra -2019-20				
5	Project Code:	:	19801761044N0				
6	State Level Nodal Agency:	:	State Urban Development Agency				
7	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	Egra Municipality				
8	Date of Approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:					
9	No. of location covered in project: No of Slum Area Covered & No of Non Slum Area Covered	:	Name of Location	No. of beneficiaries	Whether Slum / Non-Slum	If Slum, then Slum type	If slum, whether it gets completely rehabilitated
		:	Egra Municipal Area	1200	Covering both Slum & Non-Slum area	Notified	No
10	Project Cost (Rs. In	:					

	Lakhs)								
11	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Minority	Person with Disability
		:	998	116	10	76	1200	190	1
12	Whether beneficiary have been selected as PMAY Guidelines?	:	Yes						
13	No. of Houses constructed / acquired. Please specify ownership (Any of these)	:	Joint	Female	Male	Transgender			
		:	1084	46	70	0			
14	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Male	Female	Transgender				
		:	964	236					
15	Whether it has been ensured that selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land ?	:	Yes						
16	Whether building plan for all houses have been Approved?	:	Yes						
17	i. GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible beneficiary) (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1,800.00						
	ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2,536.80						
	iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	220.80						
	iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	300.00						
	v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	4,857.60						
18	Whether technical specification / design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards / NBC/ State Norms?	:	Yes						
19	Whether it has been ensured that balance cost of construction is tied up with State Grant, ULB Grant & Beneficiary Share ?	:	Yes						
	Whether trunk and line infrastructure is existing	:							

	or being provisioned ?		
	i. Water Supply	:	Yes
	ii. Sewerage	:	No
	iii. Road	:	Yes
	iv. Storm Water Drain	:	Yes
	v. External Electrification	:	No
	vi. Solid Waste Management	:	No
	vii. Any Other	:	No
	viii. In case, any infrastructure has not been proposed, reason thereof.	:	No
20	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation of the project ?	:	Yes
21	Whether Demand Survey Completed for entire city ?	:	Yes
22	Whether City-wide integrated project have been formulated ? If not reasons thereof ?	:	Yes
23	Whether validation with SECC data for housing condition conducted ?	:	Yes
24	Whether Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of fund to individual bank account of beneficiary ensured in the project ?	:	Yes
25	Whether there is provision in DPR for tracking/monitoring the progress of individual houses through geo-tagged photographs ?	:	Yes
26	Whether any innovation/cost effective / Green technology adopted in the project?	:	Yes
27	Comments of SLAC	:	Project covers the most needy beneficiaries

	after techno economic appraisal of DPR		
28	Project brief including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish	:	The project covers all wards
29	Project Submission Date to SLSMC	:	

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



 Signature of the
 Chairman
 Egra Municipality
EGRA MUNICIPALITY
Egra, Purba Medinipur

 Signature
 Chief Engineer
 M.E Dte,GoWB

 Signature
 (Director,SUDA)

 Signature
 (Secretary,UD & MA
 Department,Go WB)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

Project Details

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal
2	Name of the District:	:	Purba Medinipur
3	Name of the City:	:	Egra
4	Project Name:	:	Hfa-Egra -2019-20
5	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	4,857.60
6	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1,800.00
7	State Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2,536.80
8	ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	220.80
9	Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	300.00
10	Total Infrastructure Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	441.60
11	Percentage of Infrastructure Cost of Housing Cost	:	10%
12	Infrastructure Cost per Dwelling Unit (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	0.368
13	Year of Implementation	:	2019-20
14	Component Housing Construction	:	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)
15	SOR Adopted	:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.11.17 with current corrigendum

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

S	Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. 1.5Lakh/ DU)	State Govt. Share (Rs. 1.93Lakh/D U)	ULB Share	Beneficiaries Share @ 0.25 Lakh/DU)
A. HOUSING												
1		New in-situ										
		Single Storied Units	BLC	1200	Nos	368000.00	4,416.00	4,416.00	1,800.00	2,316.00	0.0	300.00
Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)							4,416.00	4,416.00	1,800.00	2,316.00	0.0	300.00
B. INFRASTRUCTURE												
S	Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. in Lakh)	State Govt. Share (@50%) (in Lakh)	ULB Share (@50%) (in Lakh)	Beneficiaries Share (in Lakh)
ROADS												

1.	Concrete Road	c.c	1091 9.88	Sqm	1348.00	147.200	147.200	0.0	73.600	73.600	0.0
1.	Road Protection wall	Bolder masonary	356.2 7	Mtr.	10329.00	36.799	36.799	0.0	18.400	18.400	0.0
2. WATER SUPPLY (Proposed)											
	Laying of Distribution Pipe line	100mm dia (DI)	1675 2.65	Mtr.	1318.00	220.800	220.800	0.0	110.400	110.400	0.0
3 STORM WATER DRAINS											
	Strome water Drains	Concrete	1137. 90	Mtr.	3234.00	36.800	36.800	0.0	18.400	18.400	0.0
Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)						441.60	441.60	0.0	220.80	220.80	0.0
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)						4857.60	4857.60	1800.00	2536.80	220.80	300.00

Signature of the ULB level
Competent Technical officer
Egra Municipality
Name & Designation:

S. A. E.
Egra Municipality

Fax No: 03220-244371

Telephone No: 03220-244371

E-mail: egramunicipality@gmail.com

Signature of the State
level Competent
Technical Officer

Name & Designation: Chief Engineer,
MeDte, GoWB
Bikash Bhavan, South Block, 1st Floor, Se
lake, Kol-91

Fax No: 033-23375474

Telephone No: 033-23371331

E-mail: ce_medte@yahoo.co

Signature
Director (SU
DA)

Signature of the Chairman
EGRA MUNICIPALITY
Egra, Purba Medinipur
Municipality

Name & Designation: Debarati Dutta Gupta

Director, SUDA

Fax No: 033-23585767

Telephone No: 033-23585767

E-mail: wbsudadir@gmail.com

Name & Designation: SANKAR BERA

(CHAIRMAN)

Fax No: 03220-244371

Telephone No: 03220-244371

E-mail: egramunicipality@gmail.com

FUND FLOW PATTERN

Rupees in lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR 2019-20				TOTAL
		GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	
PMAY project - ,Egra Municipality	4857.60	1800.00	2536.80	220.80	300.00	4857.60

PHASING OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

YEAR 2019-20	RELEASE OF FUND				
	GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	TOTAL
1st Installment @ 40%	720.00	1014.72	88.32	120.00	1943.04
2nd Installment @ 40%	720.00	1014.72	88.32	120.00	1943.04
3rd Installment @ 20%	360.00	507.36	44.16	60.00	971.52
TOTAL	1800.00	2536.80	220.80	300	4857.60

REQUIREMENT OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

SL. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	YEAR 2019-20	TOTAL
1	PMAY project - ,Egra Municipality	4857.60	4857.60
Total		4857.60	4857.60

SLUM WISE DETAILS OF FUND(Work cost)
MAP OF EGRA MUNICIPALITY
Land use map

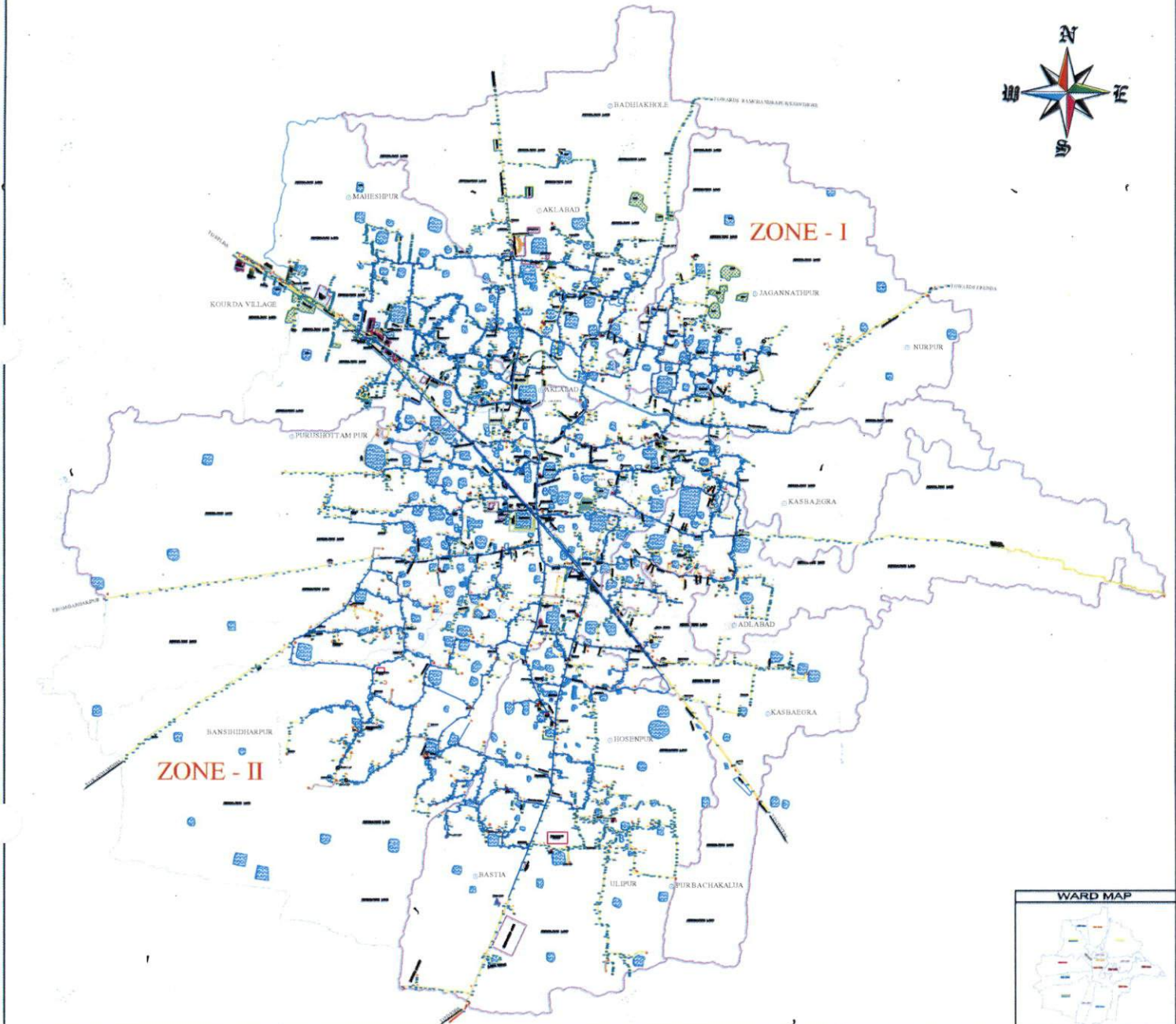
WORK & COST SUMMARY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF VARIOUS SLUMS IN EGRA MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR 2019-20

Sl. No	WARD NO.	SLUM NAME	SLUM CODE	Number of total Households (Including puuca)	D.Us No.	UNIT COST (LACK)	TOTAL COST	CC ROAD (SQmtr.)	Cost / Sq.Mtr. in Lack	Total Cost	BT. Road	UNIT COST (LACK)	Road Protection wall	Total Cost	Cost for Mtr. in Lack	Total Cost	Pipeline(Mtr. t.)	Cost / Mtr. in Lack	Total Cost	Drain (Mtr.)	Cost/ Mtr. (In Lack)	Total Cost (In Lack)	Grand Total (In Lack)
1	1	PATNA BUSTEE	10001	427	28	3.68000	103.04	200	0.01348	2.696	0	0.018	0	0	0.10329	0	1200	0.01318	15.816		0.03234	0	121.552
2	1	JANA PARA	10002	177	23	3.68000	84.64		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	84.640
3	1	MAITY PARA	10003	184	18	3.68000	66.24	200	0.01348	2.696		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	68.936
4	1	PATLAIKA PARA	10053	326	2	3.68000	7.36		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	7.360
5	1	VIVEKANANDA PARA	10054	136	5	3.68000	18.4	380	0.01348	5.122		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	23.522
6	1	MASTER PARA	20081	109	3	3.68000	11.04		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	11.040
7	2	ANGAR GERIA	10004	221	13	3.68000	47.84	400	0.01348	5.392		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0	1500	0.01318	19.770		0.03234	0	73.00
8	2	PAYRA PARA	10016	690	15	3.68000	55.2		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	55.200
9	2	MANNA PARA	10030	325	10	3.68000	36.8		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	36.800
10	2	PATNA(DALAINA)	10052	448	21	3.68000	77.28		0.01348	0		0.018	0	100	0.10329	10.329		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	87.609
11	2	PRAHARAJ PARA	10055	453	18	3.68000	66.24	380	0.01348	5.122		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	71.362
12	2	LAIKA PUKUR	20063	120	4	3.68000	14.72		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0	1000	0.01318	13.180		0.03234	0	27.900
13	2	TRIPATHI PARA	20070	212	9	3.68000	33.12		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	33.120
14	3	HARIMANCHA PARA	10005	313	8	3.68000	29.44	200	0.01348	2.696		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	32.136
15	3	KALI MANDIR PARA	10017	374	13	3.68000	47.84		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0	500	0.01318	6.590		0.03234	0	54.430
16	3	BASANTA SARANI COLO	10031	373	10	3.68000	36.8	180	0.01348	2.426		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	39.226
17	3	KUMOR PARA	10051	324	15	3.68000	55.2	400	0.01348	5.392		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	60.592
18	4	BELTALA PURBA	10006	533	19	3.68000	69.92		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	69.920
19	4	MA MANGLA.PASCHIM	10018	363	23	3.68000	84.64		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	16.170	100.810
20	4	HARI SAWAJ PARA	10032	505	23	3.68000	84.64	136	0.01348	1.833		0.018	0	100	0.10329	10.329	1200	0.01318	15.816		0.03234	0	112.618
21	4	ASHA BISHRAM PASCHI	10050	440	19	3.68000	69.92		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0	500	0.01318	6.590		0.03234	0	76.510
22	4	MANSHATALA UTTAR	10056	366	25	3.68000	92	644	0.01348	8.681		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	100.681
23	4	BELTALA UTTAR	20071	346	13	3.68000	47.84		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	47.840
24	5	ADIBASI PARA	10007	575	18	3.68000	66.24		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	66.240
25	5	PAHARI PARA	10019	456	4	3.68000	14.72	780	0.01348	10.5144		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0	1000	0.01318	13.180		0.03234	0	38.414
26	5	BERA PARA	10033	306	16	3.68000	58.88		0.01348	0		0.018	0	100	0.10329	10.329		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	69.209
27	5	DEBNATH PARA	10049	320	2	3.68000	7.36		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	7.360
28	5	SAU PARA	20067	329	5	3.68000	18.4		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	18.400
29	6	GIRIPARA ADIBASI COL	10008	419	30	3.68000	110.4	780	0.01348	10.5144		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0	1500	0.01318	19.770		0.03234	0	140.684
30	6	SING PARA	10020	193	6	3.68000	22.08		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	22.080
31	6	INDIRA COLONY	10034	308	8	3.68000	29.44		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	29.440
32	6	MAYAK PARA CHOWDH	10048	83	13	3.68000	47.84		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	47.840

WORK & COST SUMMARY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF VARIOUS SLUMS IN EGRA MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR 2019-20

Sl. No	WARD NO.	SLUM NAME	SLUM CODE	Number of total Households (Including pucca)	D.Us No.	UNIT COST (LACK)	TOTAL COST	CC ROAD (SQmtr.)	Cost / Sq.Mtr. in Lack	Total Cost	BT. Road	UNIT COST (LACK)	Total Cost	Road Protection wall	Cost for Mtr. in Lack	Total Cost	Pipeline(Mtr. t.)	Cost / Mtr. in Lack	Total Cost	Drain (Mtr.)	Cost/ Mtr. (Mtr.)	Total Cost (In Lack)	Grand Total (In Lack)
33	6	RAJIB COLONY	20069	93	3	3.68000	11.04		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	11.040
34	6	RISHI BANKIM COLONY	20079	175	2	3.68000	7.36		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	7.360
35	7	MISHRA PARA DAN COL	10009	260	0	3.68000	0		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	0
36	7	HATTANAGAR PASCHIM	10021	424	13	3.68000	47.84		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	47.840
37	7	DOM COLONI	10035	242	4	3.68000	14.72		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	14.720
38	7	SOCIETY PARA	20080	257	3	3.68000	11.04		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	11.040
39	8	MALLICK MAHALLA	10010	590	64	3.68000	235.52		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	235.520
40	8	MASJIT MAHALLA	10022	228	0	3.68000	0		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	0
41	8	SITALA MANDIR PARA	10036	782	29	3.68000	106.72		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	106.720
42	8	BALUPANDA COLONY	10047	229	9	3.68000	33.12		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	33.120
43	8	KIRASANGHA COLONY	10057	155	15	3.68000	55.2		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	55.200
44	8	MAHESPUR COLONY	20064	271	23	3.68000	84.64	137	0.01348	1.847		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0	1000	0.01318	13.180		0.03234	0	99.667
45	8	DAKSHIN PARA	20072	252	10	3.68000	36.8		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	36.800
46	8	JANA PARA	20073	237	19	3.68000	69.92		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	69.920
47	8	MATANGINI COLONY	20076	221	2	3.68000	7.36	644	0.01348	8.68112		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0	1000	0.01318	13.180		0.03234	0	29.221
48	9	NAMASUDRA PARA	10011	212	12	3.68000	44.16	780	0.01348	10.5144		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	54.674
49	9	BAGCHA PARA	10023	231	39	3.68000	143.52		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	143.520
50	9	DHAR PARA	10037	390	8	3.68000	29.44		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	29.440
51	9	BINDHANI PARA	10046	227	19	3.68000	69.92		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	69.920
52	9	FARID PARA	10058	344	22	3.68000	80.96		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0	800	0.01318	10.544		0.03234	0	91.504
53	9	JABBAR PARA	20065	256	19	3.68000	69.92		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	69.920
54	9	MAJHI PARA	20074	62	7	3.68000	25.76		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	25.760
55	9	HARIJAN PALLY	20077	329	7	3.68000	25.76		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	25.760
56	10	TRIPATHI PARA	10012	365	8	3.68000	29.44		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	29.440
57	10	MAITY PARA	10024	533	33	3.68000	121.44	780	0.01348	10.5144		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0	800	0.01318	10.544		0.03234	0	142.498
58	10	PAL PARA	20068	502	32	3.68000	117.76		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	117.760
59	11	KAJI NAJUL ISLAM PAR	10013	156	6	3.68000	22.08		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0	637.9	0.03234	20.630	42.710
60	11	NURPUR	10025	184	1	3.68000	3.68	136	0.01348	1.833		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0	500	0.01318	6.590		0.03234	0	12.103
61	11	BHUNIA PARA	10038	297	17	3.68000	62.56		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	62.560
62	11	PAYRA PARA	10045	336	33	3.68000	121.44		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	121.440
63	11	MADHYA PARA	10059	426	20	3.68000	73.6		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	73.600
64	11	GIRI PARA	20066	349	27	3.68000	99.36	643	0.01348	8.668		0.018	0	56.27	0.10329	5.812	550	0.01318	7.249		0.03234	0	121.089
65	11	PASCHIM PARA	20075	453	36	3.68000	132.48		0.01348	0		0.018	0	0	0.10329	0		0.01318	0		0.03234	0	132.480

BASE MAP WITH ROAD NETWORK OF EGRA MUNICIPALITY



LEGEND		NOTES :- (1) ALL LEVELS & DISTANCE ARE IN METRES. (2) PROJECTION OF THIS MAP IS UTM (UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR) AS NORTHERN HEMISPHERE ZONE AND THE DATUM IS WGS 84. (3) EGRA MUNICIPALITY TBM POSITION :- (I) TBM-10 = On Central bus stand (RL=99.717M). (II) TBM-14 = Near Egra Municipality on metal road (RL=98.485M). (III) TBM-17 = Near Sub Division office/Abad more on Metal road (RL=98.485M).	SURVEYED & DRAWN BY		APPROVED BY		CLIENT: EGRA MUNICIPALITY	
SL.NO.	DESCRIPTION		SYMBOL	SURVEYED BY :-	DRAWN BY :-	EX. ENGINEER	CHAIRMAN	SURVEY AGENCY: SOFTA GeoTechnical Pvt Ltd, BARASAT, KOLKATA-700124, W.B.
1.	MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY		NAME:-	NAME:-	NAME:	NAME:	PROJECT:	DRAWING TITLE
2.	WARD BOUNDARY		SIGN:	SIGN:	SIGN:	SIGN:	DRAWING NO: SOFTA/EM/01	Sheet 1 OF 1
3.	ZONE BOUNDARY		DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	Scale:	
4.	ROAD CENTER LINE		Stamp	Stamp	Stamp	Stamp	Revision details	
5.	METAL ROAD						By: _____ Chk: _____ SIGN: _____	
6.	CONCRETE ROAD							
7.	JAWA ROAD							
8.	KARCHA ROAD							
9.	BRICK ROAD							
10.	MUD ROAD							
11.	RAILWAY LINE							
12.	ELECTRIC POST/SINGLE POLE							
13.	LIGHT POST							
14.	TELEPHONE POST							
15.	TRANSFORMER							
16.	TANK WELL / WAP							
17.	WELL							
18.	WATER TOWER							
19.	WATER SUPPLY MAIN LINE							
20.	WATER SUPPLY BRANCH LINE							
21.	WATER TANK							
22.	TBM							
AT A GLANCE								
(1) TOTAL WARD = 14 Nos.								
(2) TOTAL ZONE = 2 Nos.								
(3) TOTAL ROAD LENGTH = 110.300 Kms.								

S.A.E.
 11/4-8-19
 S. A. E.
 Egra Municipality

Chairman
 EGRA MUNICIPALITY
 Egra, Purba Medinipur
 25

KASBA EGRA G.P.

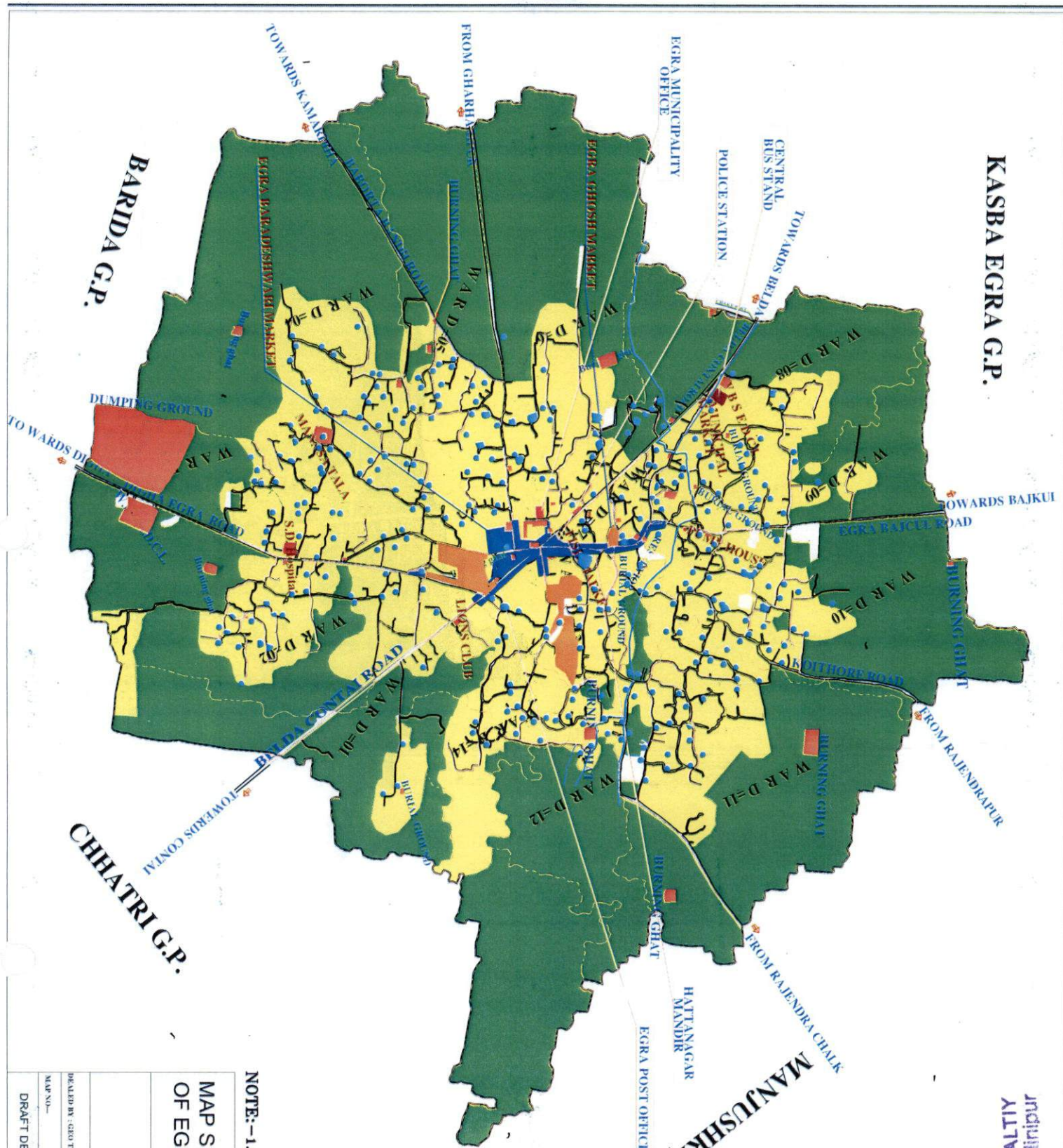
EGRA MUNICIPALITY
Egra, Purba Medinipur

NORTH



S. A. E.
Egra Municipality

11-8-11



DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
Municipal Boundary	—
Ward Boundary	—
Road	—
Public & Semi Public	—
Transportation	—
Residential	—
Commercial	—
Agriculture	—
Vacant Land	—
Water Bodies	—
Drain	—

NOTE:-1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRE.

MAP SHOWING EXISTING LANDUSE OF EGRA MUNICIPALITY



DETAILED BY: GEO TECH SURVEY
 APPROVED BY: _____
 DATE: _____
 MAP NO.: _____
 DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF EGRA MUNICIPALITY 2008-09 to 2012-13

CITY PROFILE

Name of the Urban Local Body: EGRA

1	Name of the District:	Purba Medinipur
2	Year of establishment:	1993
3	Area (in sq. Km):	17.21 sq.km
4	No. of wards:	14
5	Population (Census 2011):	30148
5.1	Male	15291
5.2	Female	14857
5.3	Total	30148
6	Density of Population (Per sq. km.)	1752
7	Break up of Population (2011):	
7.1	SC	3518
7.2	ST	538
7.3	Minorities	5427
8	Date when last election held:	25-04-2015
9	Year of Last Assessment of Properties:	July, 2001
10	Literacy Rate	79.1%
11	Number of BPL Household (as per SUDA Survey):	4413
12	Slum Scenario	
12.1	Total No of Slum	82
12.2	Total Slum Population (as per USHA)	25637
12.3	Percentage of Slum Population to the total population	85%
13	Housing status for Urban Poor: (as on 31.03.14)	
13.1	No. of beneficiaries provided with Houses under BSUP / IHSDP/ "Housing for Urban Poor"	IHSDP- 332 Housing for Urban Poor- 34
14	Length of Municipal Road: (in km.)	136.2 km.
15	Length of Drain: (in km.)	59.73 km.
16	Water Supply:	85.80 km.
16.1	No. of Tubewell	175
16.2	No. of Stand post	275
16.3	No. of houses connected with water supply network	1
17	Total no. of light posts.	1722
18	Health :	
18.1	No. of Hospital (ULB / Govt./ Private)	1
18.2	No. of Municipal Health Sub-Centre	3
19	Education :	
19.1	No. of Higher Secondary School (Municipal/ others)	2
19.2	No. of Secondary School (Municipal/ others)	1
19.3	No. of Primary School(Municipal/ others)	10
19.4	No. of Sishu Siksha Kendras (SSK)	5
20	Other Infrastructure (Both Municipal & Others) :	

20.1	Bridge	Nil
20.2	Flyover	Nil
20.3	Stadium	Nil
20.4	Parks and Gardens	Nil
20.5	Playground	2
20.6	Auditorium/Community Hall	1
20.7	Borough Office	N.A
20.8	Ward office	Nil
20.9	Market	11
20.10	Burning Ghat	12
20.11	Electric Crematorium	Nil
20.12	Burial Ground	6
20.13	Public Library	1
20.14	Bus Terminus	1
20.15	Ferry Ghat	Nil
20.16	Guest House/ Tourist Lodge	4
20.17	Community Latrine	5
20.18	Night Shelter	Nil
20.19	Others (Please specify) -	

COMPLETED CENTRAL GOVT. PROJECT OF EGRA MUNICIPALITY

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROJECT

Name of Project- IHSDP

1	NAME OF TOWN	:	Egra	
2	CATEGORY	:	Municipality	
3	DISTRICT	:	Purba Medinipur	
4	ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS	:	Sub-Division	
	TOTAL PROJECT COST	:	649.07 Lakhs	
	a) Housing	:	332.00 Lakhs	
	b) Slum Infrastructure Development	:	193.83 Lakhs	
	c) Social Infrastructure Development	:	123.24 Lakhs	
9	FUNDING PATTERN (Rs. in lakh)			
	HOUSING	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	TOTAL

GOI	265.60	155.05	98.60	519.25
GOWB		29.08	18.48	47.56
LOCAL BODY		9.70	6.16	15.86
BENEFICIARY	66.40			66.40
TOTAL	332.00	193.83	123.24	649.07
10	PROJECT DURATION	:	1 year	
11	IMPLEMENTARY AGENCY	:	Local Body	
12	TECHINCAL ASSISTANCE	:	ME Dte., Govt. of West Bengal	
13	NODAL AGENCY	:	SUDA	

ABSTRACT COST ESTIMATE

(Rs. In
lakhs)

1	HOUSING	332.00
2	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	193.83
3	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	123.24
	TOTAL	649.07

	GOI	GOWB	LOCAL BODY	BENEFICIARY	TOTAL
HOUSING	265.60			66.40	332.00
SLUM DEVELOPMENT	155.05	29.08	9.70		193.83
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	98.60	18.48	6.16		123.24
TOTAL	519.25	47.56	15.86	66.40	649.07

The project is fully completed.

UIDSSMT Schemes of JNNURM under EGRA MUNICIPALITY

Water Supply (UIDSSMT)

1.	Name of the Project	Water Supply Scheme for zone- I, II & III within Egra Municipality.
2.	Name of the Program	UIDSSMT Program under JNNURM.
3.	Total project cost(original)	Rs. 1496.78 Lakh.
4.	Funding Pattern	Govt. of India : Rs. 1197.42 Lakh. Govt. of West Bengal : Rs. 224.52 Lakh. Egra Municipality : Rs74.84 Lakh.
5.	Command Area	i) Zone- I: Municipal wards no. – 1,2,3,4,5,6 ii) Zone- II: Municipal wards no. – 7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14
6	Source of Water	Ground water to be supplied from 4 nos. deep tubewell of 300x200 mm dia. Situated in three rural areas adjacent to each zone.
7	Length of Rising Main (two Zone)	150 mm dia.- 5000 mtr. 250 mm dia.- 19600 mtr.
8	Length of Distribution Line (for three zones)	59 km. (400 mm to 100 mm dia.).
9	Pipe material used	DI pipe of class- K9 & K7.
10	Pumping Machineries used	i) Zone- I: 25 HP submersible pump for each Tubewell (4 nos.) & 2 nos. 35 HP Centrifugal pump for CWR. ii) Zone- II: 10 HP Submersible pump for each Tubewell (4 nos.) & 2 nos. 50 HP Centrifugal pump for CWR.

The Project fully completed

Physical Infrastructure profile

Water Supply:

There is no integrated water supply scheme prevailing over the Egra Municipal area.

Currently there are 4 nos. of Deep Tube wells(DTW). Out of these 3 nos are operating simultaneously and the other is used as a standby. these DTWs are numbered 1,2,3,4 and located at ward-8, 9, 1, 3 respectively. Tube wells 1, 2, 4, are functioning and 3 has been kept as standby. Tube wells 1, 2 were installed in the year 1971 and 3,4 in year the 2007. Tube well 4 is supplying drinking water directly to ward-1,2,3,4,&5 and Tube Wells 1&2 are supplying drinking water to ward-6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 through Over Headed Reservoir, situated at in ward-7. The quantity of 150000 gallons drinking water per day available from these sources to the citizens at present. The capacity of the elevated reservoir is 179000 gallon with a staging height of 20M. It has been constructed in the year 1971. Water is being distributed via 8.75 Km of pipeline mainly comprising of AC/UPVC pipes. Most of the pipelines were laid in between 1985 to 1993. The quantity of water received meets only partial requirements of six wards mainly through stand posts. Secondary source of drinking water for the inhabitants of the town is 60 - 80 feet deep hand operated Tube wells, which yield saline & extremely un-hygienic water. For this the people of the town suffer from the several water borne diseases. Under this circumstances UIDSSMT water supply project is prepared to supply potable water for the entire Egra Municipal area. competent approval for the scheme/ project has been obtained.

Egra being a Sub-divisional town and due to its closed proximity to Digha, the most important tourist spot in the state of west Bengal, many commercial and administrative activities do exists in the Town. Population of this town is increasing by leaps & bounds and the town is now very much congested.

No. Of Overheated Reservoir: 3

Capacity of Reservoir: 1, 79,000 gallon /reserver'

No. Of pumps: 5 (old) & 4(New) total=9

Total lengths: 59.00 Km. (New) and 26.80km old

Stand post: 276, Tube well: 139

The size of the pipes which lined under the ground following below.

6" CI, 1.56 km

4" AC, 1.34km

3" AC 7.01Km

3" PVC 0.91km

1.5" GI 7.0 Km

1.5" PVC 7.98 k

SOURCE OF WATER

No river passes through the adjacent vicinity of the town. Nearest river is Subarna Rekha. Which is 35-40K.M. away from the town. So the surface water could not be used as the proposed source of supply.

The existing Water Supply for Egra town has got 5 nos. deep tube wells which have been functioning satisfactorily for near a decade. Near about 350000 gallon drinking water pumped to supply to the citizens at present per day. 2 nos. pumps connected with 1 over head reserver and 3 nos pump direct connected with ling pipeline. Ground water is considered as the proposed source of supply. Electricity for running the pump will also be interrupted frequently in all the areas where Tube wells are proposed to be sunk.

Municipality has completed the UIDSSST (Water supply) project. Ling of pipe line is covered 60% area of Municipality and under this project 3 nos Over Head reserver has set up and 4nos pump sinking in the municipality. House to house connection of water supply under in process.

17	Water Supply :-	
17.1	No. of Water Treatment Plant	Nil
17.2	No. of Deep Tube well	9
17.3	No. of Hand Tube well	175
17.4	No. of Street Stand post	275
17.5	Length of Water pipeline (in km)	85.80
17.6	No. of Underground Reservoir	Nil
17.7	No. of Overhead Reservoir	3
17.8	No. of wards fully covered with water supply pipeline	4
17.9	No. of houses connected with Water Supply Network	1
17.1	Who is maintaining water supply – Municipality / PHE Dept./ KMDA / KMWSA	Municipality

Drainage

Drainage Network: According to survey report of drainage Network system in Egra Municipality area total drain length is 59.73 km, pucca drain is about 11.32 km. The ward wise distribution of drainage length is given bellow. (Existing drain along with KUTCHA & PUCCA

There is no systematic drainage system for draining the domestic waste, and storm water. Drainage problem is a burning problem in this town. Present kuchha open surface drains which are unhygienic to the inhabitants and also the ideal mosquito breeding place in the town should be replaced by the proper drainage arrangements the survey has been conducted to review the existing drainage system in the Municipality. This emphasizes different types of drainage system presently available. In this municipality at least 2K.M. pucca drains have already covered. Other drain have no covered also.

The carrying capacities of the drainage channels namely Kharer Khal, Kudi Khal have been substantially reduced due to deposition of silt and thus raising of their beds. The water / waste water that pour into them do not flow easily and this sluggishness in flow gives rise to drainage congestion in different parts of the town and adds to the misery of the citizens.

Enhancement of carrying capacity of these channels by re excavation and other allied works like lining over the slopes would help get rid of the situation and accordingly such works have been proposed for a stretch starting from Barida to the west continuing to Kasba Egra to the north, Chhatri to the south east to take care of the situation.

16	Drainage :	
16.1	Length of Kutcha Drain (in km.)	37.81 km.
16.2	Length of Pucca Drain (in km.)	19.68 km.
16.3	Length of underground / covered Drain (in km.)	Nil
16.4	Total length of Drain (in km.)	57.49 km.
16.5	No. of wards fully covered with Pucca Drain	0
16.6	No. of wards partly covered with Pucca Drain	6

Road network

There is a long-standing necessity and demand to improve a number of roads linking Manjushree GP and Barida GP with different areas of Egra Municipality in order to facilitate movements of agricultural products from the field to the market. These roads when improved by widening, strengthening and wear resistant surfacing would make movements of men and materials between the destinations much easier and faster. Accordingly proposals for 3 such roads have been initiated.

There are 134.09 km. road in total exist within the Egra Municipality , apart from 36.16 km. is Metal Road, non metal road is 20.87 km and other Road is 77.06 km. ,

15	Road :	
15.1	Length of Metalled Road (in km.)	36.16 km.
15.2	Length of Non-Metalled Road (in km.)	20.87 km.
15.3	Length of other Roads (in km.)	77.06 km.
15.4	Total length of Road (in km.)	134.09 km.
15.5	Total no. of wards fully covered with Metal / Cement Concrete Road	1

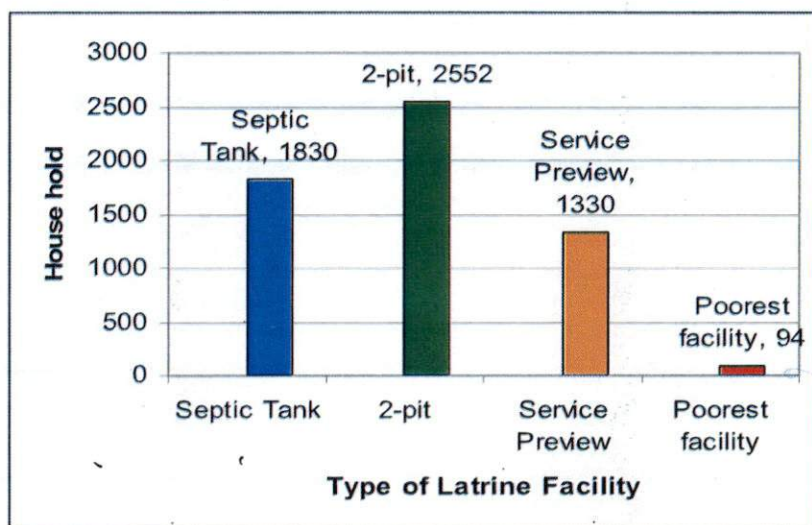
Solid Waste Management:

Presently Municipality render service for disposal of solid waste amounting to 6.5 ton daily collected from road side drains, market place and nearest households vats of different wards though manual loading and unloading by appointed a group of contractor thrice in a week. Door to door collection and segregation not yet been started. An additional sanitary inspector supervises the scheduled activity. The waste is of mixed garbage. Staffs of the contractor collect the waste by hand carts, wheel barrows and tractor disposes to the outside the town.

It is found that sweeper comes every thrice in a week in commercial holding whereas in residential areas sweepers come and collect the solid waste from the vats in a regular manner.

Sanitation & Sewerage:

There is no underground sewerage system in this town. 1330 holdings have service preview facilities of sanitary latrines. Under ILCS programme 2-pit pour flush latrines have implemented in the town. The following chart shows the latrine facility in this municipal area.



18	Sewerage and Sanitation :	
18.1	No. of sanitary latrine constructed	4227
18.2	No. of family provided with Sanitary Latrine under ILCS + BSUP / IHSDP+ HUP (together)	450
18.3	No. of Community Latrine /Public Toilet	5
18.4	Length of Sewer Line (in kilometer)	Nil
18.5	No. of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	Nil

Street Light:

A large portion of the town is not adequately covered by street lighting facilities. Demand for adequate street lighting has been stepping up day by day with the increase in the civic and commercial activities in those areas. There are 1643 nos. concrete posts in the different road sides of the Municipality for street lighting the deferent type of street light coverage in Egra Municipality, like- 60 watt bulb, 100 watt bulb, Sodium vapor, C.F.L. lamps.

20	Street Light :	
20.1	No. of Light Post	1722
20.2	No. of High Mast Light Post	4
20.3	No. of Trident Light Post	Nil
20.4	No. of other Ornamental Light Post	Nil
20.5	No. of Wards covered with light posts	10

NORTH



DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY	—————
WARD BOUNDARY	-----
MAIN ROAD	—————
SLUM	■

John
 Chairman
 EGRA MUNICIPALITY
 Egra, Purba Medinipur

NOTE:-1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRE.

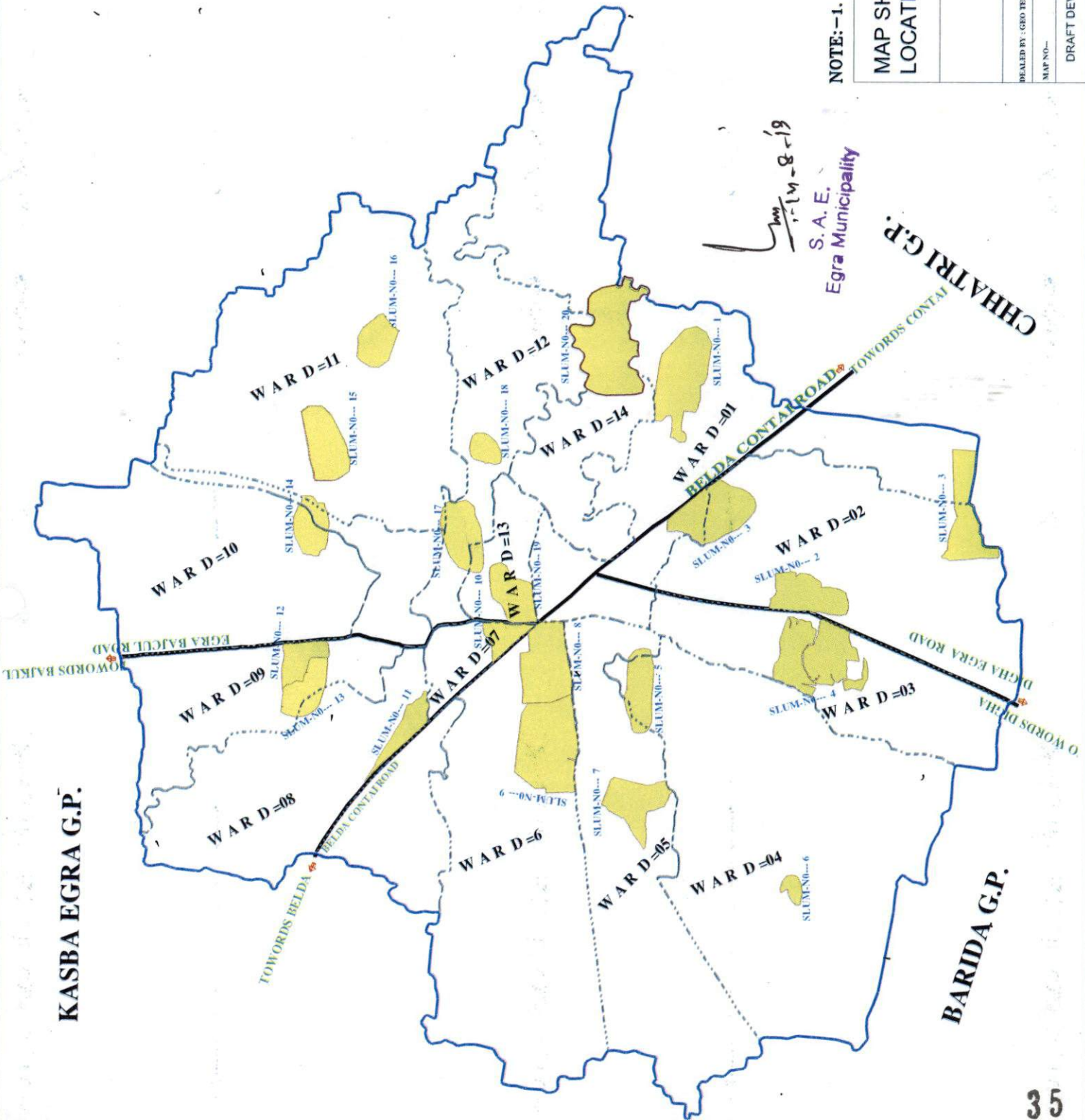
MAP SHOWING EXISTING SLUM POCKETS
 LOCATION OF EGRA MUNICIPALITY



DETAILED BY: GEO TECH SURVEY

APPROVED BY: DATE

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF EGRA MUNICIPALITY 2008-09 to 2012-13

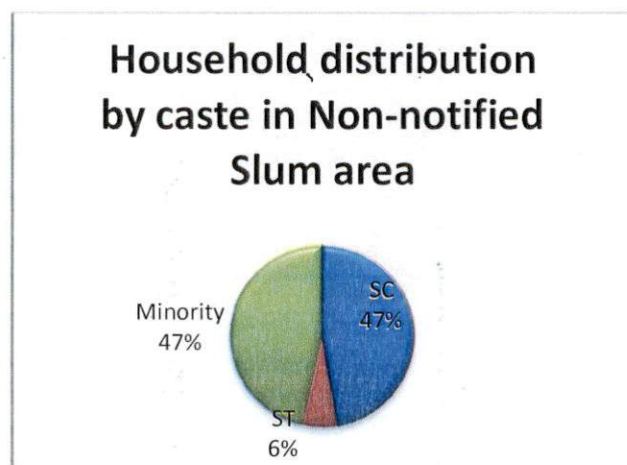


Notified and Non-Notified Slum :There are 62 Notified 20 Non-notified slums. The details are given below.

Non-Notified Slum Data

Ward Number	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca)	AREA in Sq Mt	SC	ST	Minority
1	MASTER PARA	21	59710	4	0	0
2	LAIKA PUKUR	31	39780	12	0	0
2	TRIPATHI PARA	84	53850	30	0	0
4	BELTALA UTTAR	80	63240	4	0	0
5	SAU PARA	75	56570	12	0	0
6	RAJIB COLONY	27	40630	2	0	0
6	RISHI BANKIM COLONY	41	43210	3	0	0
7	SOCIETY PARA	53	43710	1	0	4
8	MAHESPUR COLONY	52	51020	1	0	20
8	DAKSHIN PARA	64	50310	0	0	0
8	JANA PARA	52	49780	2	4	0
8	MATANGINI COLONY	51	49510	3	4	0
9	JABBAR PARA	56	53710	1	0	26
9	MAJHI PARA	17	36370	12	0	0
9	HARIJAN PALLY	85	59170	62	0	0
10	PAL PARA	106	53240	1	0	0
11	GIRI PARA	80	63180	1	0	0
11	PASCHIM PARA	104	66350	2	0	0
12	DAS PARA	94	50370	3	0	0
13	HATTANAGAR MANDIR PARA	33	39320	0	1	1
Total		1206	1023030	156	9	51

Figure-6 Household distribution by caste in Non-notified Slum area

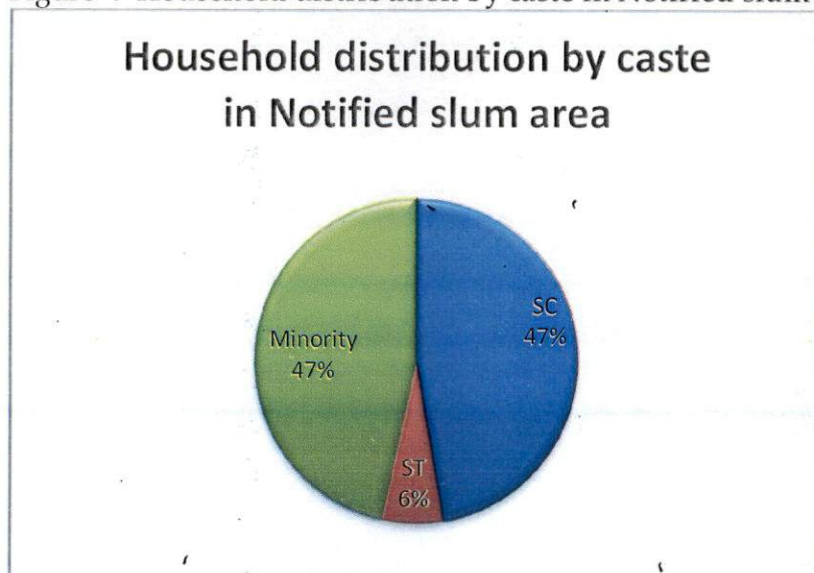


Notified Slum Data

Ward Number	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca)	AREA in Sq Mt	SC	ST	Minority
1	PATNA BUSTEE	85	73360	0	0	85
1	JANA PARA	45	94560	34	1	
1	MAITY PARA	37	65540	2	0	1
1	PATLAIKA PARA	75	46580	9	0	0
1	VIVEKANANDA PARA	31	40320	1	0	0
2	ANGAR GERIA	44	53650	43	0	0
2	PAYRA PARA	72	69710	0	0	0
2	MANNA PARA	68	69680	0	0	0
2	PATNA(DALALNA)	90	53290	43	0	0
2	PRAHARAJ PARA	93	60610	39	0	0
3	HARIMANCHA PARA	75	63810	0	0	0
3	KALI MANDIR PARA	79	79210	0	0	0
3	BASANTA SARANI COLONY	88	53790	0	0	0
3	KUMOR PARA	77	60310	5	0	0
4	BELTALA PURBA	124	75340	1	0	0
4	MA MANGLA PASCHIM	90	69410	12	2	0
4	HARI SAMAJ PARA	112	70690	17	0	0
4	ASHA BISHRAM PASCHIM	95	69230	0	0	0
4	MANSHATALA UTTAR	87	76150	0	0	0
5	ADIBASI PARA	119	67980	7	19	0
5	PAHARI PARA	103	71620	12	0	0
5	BERA PARA	68	50340	20	0	1
5	DEBNATH PARA	70	59720	9	3	0
6	GIRIPARA ADIBASI COLONY	110	84310	35	21	0
6	SING PARA	48	63780	8	27	0
6	INDIRA COLONY	80	63350	2	0	0
6	NAYAK PARA CHOWDHURI COLONY	20	61340	8	1	0
7	MISHRA PARA DAN COLONY	51	52360	5	0	0
7	HATTANAGAR PASCHIM COLONY	97	54980	5	2	0
7	DOM COLONI	66	53490	16	0	2
8	MALLICK MAHALLA	112	87310	0	0	105
8	MASJIT MAHALLA	41	79560	0	0	38
8	SITALA MANDIR PARA	169	91570	0	0	98
8	BALIPANDA COLONY	51	58920	1	1	13
- 8	KIRASANGHA COLONY	31	46540	0	0	31
9	NAMASUDRA PARA	50	80310	1	0	0

Ward Number	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca)	AREA in Sq Mt	SC	ST	Minority
9	BAGCHA PARA	100	91360	19	0	22
9	DHAR PARA	57	48150	11	0	0
9	BINDHANI PARA	55	57680	4	0	0
9	FARID PARA	77	59850	0	1	38
10	TRIPATHI PARA	50	97130	1	0	0
10	MAITY PARA	117	98380	27	0	0
11	KAJI NAJRUL ISLAM PARA	41	86530	6	0	20
11	NURPUR	45	64580	8	0	2
11	BHUNIA PARA	68	53560	33	0	2
11	PAYRA PARA	148	67280	13	0	0
11	MADHYA PARA	102	66420	28	0	0
12	BARIK PARA	40	68430	12	0	0
12	BIJBASTI PARA	106	83460	12	0	87
12	KANSARI PARA	41	43560	7	0	0
12	PATHAN MOHALLA	82	43910	5	0	48
12	JELE PARA	30	46310	22	0	0
13	SHIT PARA	69	53270	14	0	0
13	PANDA PARA	76	53190	0	0	0
13	PATRA PARA	25	40670	5	0	0
13	JAGANNATH MANDIR COLONY	91	48710	2	0	0
13	ACHARIYA PARA	108	53710	7	0	0
14	BHUIA PARA	74	43280	0	0	9
14	KANSARI PARA	68	73450	11	1	0
14	PRIMARY SCHOOL PARA	59	69820	2	1	0
14	BARIK PARA	52	65120	11	0	0
14	DESHAPRAN COLONY	36	53170	16	0	0
Total		4570	4003700	611	80	602

Figure- 7 Household distribution by caste in Notified slum area



National Poverty Alleviation Programmes and PMAY

Slum: the focus Area

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

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

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

The analysis of the data in this report provided an overview of the population characteristics of slums and squatter settlements and is expected to serve as a benchmark for pragmatic and

realistic town planning while dealing with the issue of slums and slum dwellers.

Background

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

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

2. It is increasingly clear that sustainable growth can only take place when it is inclusive and when the entire population including the poor and marginalized need to have at the least access to decent shelter, basic amenities, livelihoods and a voice in governance. Keeping this in mind the Government of India and the various State Governments have been taking up several schemes on partnership mode.

National Missions for Slum Development and Poverty Reduction

- i. The Government of India is committed to creating a slum-free India as part of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) submission on Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP). More recently it has also launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022 when the Nation Complete 75 years of its independence.
- ii. **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):** JNNURM is a form-linked urban development and slum upgrading program. Under JNNURM, the Government of India has been providing central assistance to 65 metro and large cities to invest in infrastructure improvements with governance reforms under submission on Urban Development.
- iii. **Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY):** SJSRY is a centrally sponsored program

and it mainly emphasizes on the poverty reduction through employment generation. Main target groups of the program are: Urban poor, Women, SC/ST, Disabled etc.

iv. **National Slum Development Program(NSDP):**

NSDP is a centrally assisted slum development program. NSDP is mainly for improvement in the environment in the slums as a broader objective through provision of infrastructure facilities and shelter for improving living conditions in the slums.

v. **Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY):** VAMBAY is a central Government scheme to provide housing to the poor. Under VAMBAY scheme, an amount of Rs.50,000 is extended to a beneficiary in a city with more than 10 lacs population while in the cities having population less than 10 lacs. Each beneficiary gets Rs.40,000/- fifty percent of the amount is central government grant while the rest could be taken as loan from HUDCO/ other nationalized banks/state government/urban local bodies.

vi. **Integrated housing and slum development program (IHSDP):** IHSDP was under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) beginning from the year 2006-2008.

The major objectives for the IHSDP program are:-

- Focussed attention to integrated development of basic services to the poor. The basic services include security of tenure at affordable price, improving housing, water supply and sanitation.
- Secure effective link ages between asset creation and asset management so that the basic services to the urban poor created in the cities, are not only maintained efficiently but also become self-sustaining over time.

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

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

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

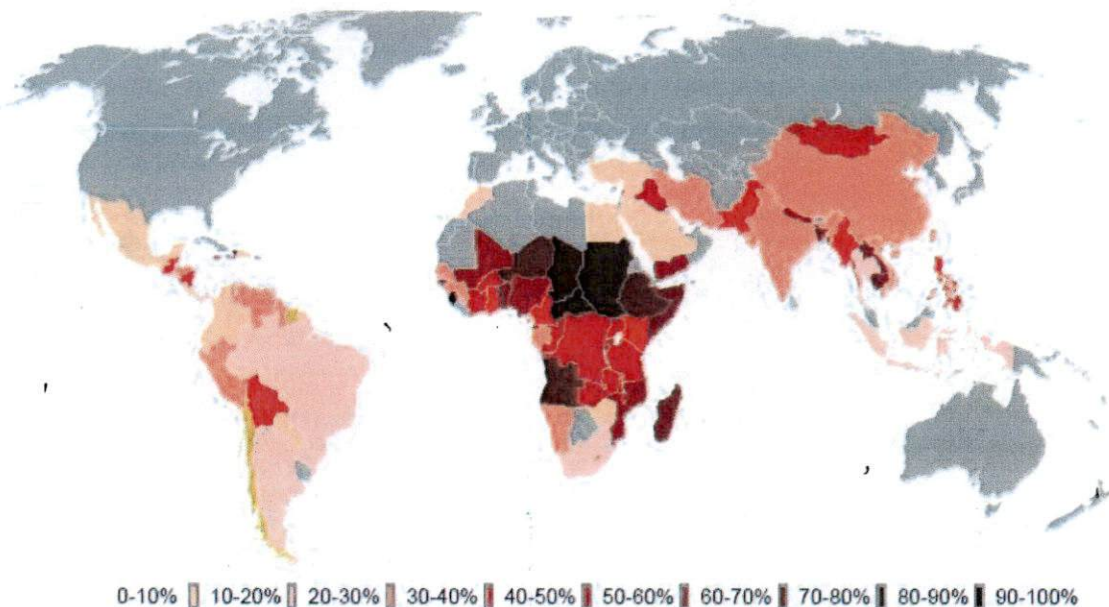
basis of demand survey and other available data, cities prepare Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA). HFAPoA contain the demand of housing by eligible beneficiaries in the city along with the interventions selected out of four verticals. The information regarding beneficiaries is collected by ULB in suitable. While preparing HFAPoA, ULB and Implementing Agencies also consider the affordable housing stock already available in the city as Census data suggests that large number of houses are vacant.

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

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

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

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



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

- a. Survey of all slums – notified and non-notified;
 - b. Mapping of slums using the state-of-art technology;
 - c. Integration of geo-spatial and socio-economic data; and
 - d. Identification of development model proposed for each slum.
-
1. Base maps to an appropriate scale would be a pre-requisite for the preparation of Slum Development Plan/Slum-free City Plan. States/UTs may need to proceed in the following steps for the preparation of Slum-free City Plans.
 2. Securing CARTOSAT II/latest satellite images from NRSC/ISRO and preparation of base maps for the whole city and its fringes using the images;
 3. Identification and inventory of all slum clusters of all descriptions in the urban agglomeration with the help of satellite image and other available data;
 4. Inventory of all possible vacant lands in each zone of the urban agglomeration that could be used for slum development/ rehabilitation development purposes;
 5. Development of Slum Map of every slum within the city and its fringes using GIS with CARTOSAT II images, ground level spatial data collected through total station survey, collating spatial information with respect to plot boundaries, network of basic infrastructure like roads, sewerage, storm drainage and water lines, etc and superimposing this on the satellite image and importing them into GIS platform as the first step towards the preparation of Slum Development Plans and Slum Free City Plan,
 6. This may be undertaken with the help of technical partners of NRSC/ ISRO/other technical institutions.
 7. Identification and engagement of Lead NGO/CBO to guide and anchor community mobilization for the purpose of slum survey, (May be more than one NGO/CBO in different slum zones) of the city. These Lead NGOs/CBOs should also be associated in slum survey operations and dialogues for preparation of slum level development plans;

8. Conduct of Slum Survey based on the detailed formats (with or without changes) prepared by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation with the help of National Buildings Organization (NBO) - after due training of trainers, training of survey personnel / canvassers and canvassing. It would be helpful for community mobilization to pick as many canvassers from the sourced slum or nearby slum pockets;
9. Collection of bio-metric identification data of slum dwellers based on the above survey (subject to guidelines issued by Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI));
10. Entry of data from Slum Surveys in the web-enabled MIS application (to be provided by Ministry of HUPA), compilation and collation of data, preparation of Slum-wise, City and State Slum Survey Database and Baseline Reports. The MIS will assist in developing a robust Slum and Slum Households Information System. (Guidelines and software for development of the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);
11. Integration of Slum MIS with GIS Maps to enable the preparation of GIS-enabled
Slum Information System that is to be used for the preparation of meaningful
Slum
Development Plans and Slum-free City Plan using a city-wide/zone-based approach. (Guidelines and software for development of GIS platform and its integration with the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);

Introduction to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

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

- Bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town.
- Redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums.
- Tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter

out of reach of the urban poor and force them to resort to extra-legal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood and employment.

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

- An integrated approach covering shelter, services and livelihoods for poor slum communities.

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

Eligible Components of the PMAY:

Allotment of Houses

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

A EWS beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife and unmarried children. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission. EWS households are defined as households having an annual income up to Rs.3,00,000 (Rupees Three Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.

Following infrastructure will be considered for support under PMAY:

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

Need for Projects

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

Such innovation could encompass:

- Projects with strong community participation i.e. Slum upgradation/ redevelopment projects initiated/spearheaded by the community; or with their demonstrable involvement and participation in design, planning and implementation
- New models of public-private partnerships whereby the private sector can be encouraged to take up affordable housing for the EWS/LIG.
- Innovations in planning, demonstrating integrated livelihoods, shelter and services; or convergence.
- Innovative or cost effective and green building design and technologies.
- Financial innovations in delivering the city/state wide programme.

Aims and Objectives

Vision

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

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

Objectives

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

- ▶ Integrated development of all existing slums, notified or non-notified, i.e., development of infrastructure and housing in the slums/rehabilitation colonies for the slum dwellers/urban poor, including rental housing.
- ▶ Development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor, including water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, approach and internal road, street lighting.
- ▶ The Creation of affordable housing stock, including rental housing with the provision of civic infrastructure and services, on ownership.
- ▶ 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

Funding pattern for PMAY (Housing for all)

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

Approvals & Release of Funds

- ✧ Releases and approvals to be on the basis of dprs which need to be submitted with approval of State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee
- ✧ Innovative projects to be considered for sanction even in the preparatory stage.
- ✧ Central Funds to be released in three installments to the State Governments/ SL NA; central assistance under different components will be

released
to the state / uts after the approval of CSMC and with concurrence of the
integrated
Financial Division of the Ministry. Central share would be released in three
installment of 40%,40% and 20% each.

Status of existing infrastructure & services

Municipality, with it selected localbody in place, has developed in stitutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spreading ver an area of 17.21 square kilometers is comprised of 14 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 réform municipalities are required to take on newtasks, 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 planin such away so as to ensure that they can meet the needs of citizens effectively and efficiently

Demographic features of the Egra Municipality:

Total Area	17.21 Sq. Km.
Population (as per 2011 SECC)	30148
Male (as per 2011 SECC)	15291
Female (as per 2011 SECC)	14851
Density of Population (as per 2011 SECC)	1752
Number of Municipal Wards	14
Number of Councillors	14

Urban Services

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

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

Water Supply

Main source for the supply of drinking water is ground water. Shallow tube well is within easy reach to all the residents of this Municipal area.

At present the Municipality has 2 no. of overhead reservoirs which are constructed under UIDSSMT project. Capacity of these reservoirs is 5.36 Lakh liters. The Municipality will start house to house new connection very soon.

Drainage & Solid Waste Disposal Drains

The drainage problem is the burning issue of this municipality. no outlet facility in this area. Storm water and rain water are outlet to the agricultural field. Presently so many drainage improvement scheme has been implemented and trying to taking initiative for outlet channel to Kudi Khal.

Solid waste disposal

The multifarious types of wastes arising out of human & animal activities that are normally solid in nature and are being discarded as useless are considered as solid waste. There is 1 dumping ground. Municipal staff collects waste from market and house and dumped to the dumping ground by tractor.

Status of Slums under Municipality

1. As per the available data, the total number of people living in slums amounts to 25637 covering an area of 4 sq.km. Thus over two-third of Municipality's population resides in slums, squatters and other poor settlements. Their contribution to city's economy has been also been growing over the period.
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 permanent 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 this 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 82 slums.

Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan

The development objectives are:

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

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

City Level Number of notified and non-notified slums			
Name of City	No of Notified Slum	No of Non Notified Slum	% of population of Slum
Egra	62	20	85

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 running in central ward. Once in 3 days waste collect from slum and fringe area.

Existing Slums Details

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

Project Land Particulars (2015-16)

Table- 24 Ward wise slum report on Household, area, physical location, density & land value

Ward Number	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca)	AREA in Sq Mt	Physical location	Ownership of Land	Household Density per Hectare(From USHA)	Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)
1	PATNA BUSTEE	85	73360	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	11.6	Z4
1	JANA PARA	45	94560	Along Major Transport Alignment	Private	4.8	Z4
1	MAITY PARA	37	65540	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	5.6	Z4
1	PATLAIKA PARA	75	46580	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	16	Z1
1	VIVEKANANDA PARA	31	40320	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	7.75	Z4
1	MASTER PARA	21	59710	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	3.5	Z4
2	ANGAR GERIA	44	53650	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-	Private	8.3	Z4

Ward Number	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca)	AREA in Sq Mt	Physical location	Ownership of Land	Household Density per Hectare(From USHA)	Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)
				Objectionable)			
2	PAYRA PARA	72	69710	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	10	Z4
2	MANNA PARA	68	69680	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	9.8	Z4
2	PATNA(DALALNA)	90	53290	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	17	Z4
2	PRAHARAJ PARA	93	60610	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	15.5	Z4
2	LAIKA PUKUR	31	39780	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	State Government	7.9	Z4
2	TRIPATHI PARA	84	53850	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	15.8	Z4
3	HARIMANCHA PARA	75	63810	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	11.9	Z4
3	KALI MANDIR PARA	79	79210	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	10	Z4
3	BASANTA SARANI COLONY	88	53790	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	16.6	Z1
3	KUMOR PARA	77	60310	Along Major Transport Alignment	Private	12.8	Z1
4	BELTALA PURBA	124	75340	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	16.53	Z4
4	MA MANGLA PASCHIM	90	69410	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	13	Z4
4	HARI SAMAJ PARA	112	70690	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	16	Z4
4	ASHA BISHRAM PASCHIM	95	69230	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	13.8	Z4

Ward Number	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca)	AREA in Sq Mt	Physical location	Ownership of Land	Household Density per Hectare(From USHA)	Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)
4	MANSHATALA UTTAR	87	76150	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	11.4	Z4
4	BELTALA UTTAR	80	63240	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	12.7	Z4
5	ADIBASI PARA	119	67980	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	17.76	Z4
5	PAHARI PARA	103	71620	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	14.71	Z4
5	BERA PARA	68	50340	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	13.6	Z4
5	DEBNATH PARA	70	59720	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	11.9	Z4
5	SAU PARA	75	56570	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	13.4	Z1
6	GIRIPARA ADIBASI COLONY	110	84310	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	13	Z4
6	SING PARA	48	63780	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	7.6	Z4
6	INDIRA COLONY	80	63350	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	12.6	Z1
6	NAYAK PARA CHOWDHURI COLONY	20	61340	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	3	Z4
6	RAJIB COLONY	27	40630	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	6.7	Z4
6	RISHI BANKIM COLONY	41	43210	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	9.5	Z1
7	MISHRA PARA DAN COLONY	51	52360	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	9.8	Z1
7	HATTANAGAR PASCHIM	97	54980	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-	Private	18	Z1

PMAY (HFA) Urban Egra Municipality

Ward Number	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca)	AREA in Sq Mt	Physical location	Ownership of Land	Household Density per Hectare(From USHA)	Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)
	COLONY			Objectionable)			
7	DOM COLONI	66	53490	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	12.4	Z1
7	SOCIETY PARA	53	43710	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	12.3	Z1
8	MALLICK MAHALLA	112	87310	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	12.8	Z4
8	MASJIT MAHALLA	41	79560	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	5.1	Z4
8	SITALA MANDIR PARA	169	91570	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	18.7	Z4
8	BALIPANDA COLONY	51	58920	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	8.7	Z4
8	KIRASANGHA COLONY	31	46540	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	6.7	Z4
8	MAHESPUR COLONY	52	51020	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	10	Z4
8	DAKSHIN PARA	64	50310	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	12.8	Z4
8	JANA PARA	52	49780	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	10.6	Z4
8	MATANGINI COLONY	51	49510	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	10.4	Z4
9	NAMASUDRA PARA	50	80310	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	6.3	Z4
9	BAGCHA PARA	100	91360	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	10.9	Z1
9	DHAR PARA	57	48150	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	11.9	Z4

PMAY (HFA) Urban Egra Municipality

Ward Number	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca)	AREA in Sq Mt	Physical location	Ownership of Land	Household Density per Hectare(From USHA)	Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)
9	BINDHANI PARA	55	57680	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	9.6	Z4
9	FARID PARA	77	59850	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	13	Z4
9	JABBAR PARA	56	53710	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	10.6	Z4
9	MAJHI PARA	17	36370	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	4.7	Z4
9	HARIJAN PALLY	85	59170	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	14.4	Z4
10	TRIPATHI PARA	50	97130	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	5.1	Z4
10	MAITY PARA	117	98380	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	11.9	Z4
10	PAL PARA	106	53240	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	20	Z4
11	KAJI NAJRUL ISLAM PARA	41	86530	ALONG Storm Water Drain/Nallah	Not known	4.8	Z4
11	NURPUR	45	64580	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	7	Z4
11	BHUNIA PARA	68	53560	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	12.8	Z4
11	PAYRA PARA	148	67280	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	22	Z4
11	MADHYA PARA	102	66420	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	15.4	Z4
11	GIRI PARA	80	63180	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	12.6	Z4
11	PASCHIM PARA	104	66350	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-	Private	15.7	Z4

Ward Number	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca)	AREA in Sq Mt	Physical location	Ownership of Land	Household Density per Hectare(From USHA)	Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)
				Objectionable)			
12	BARIK PARA	40	68430	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	5.8	Z4
12	BIJBASTI PARA	106	83460	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	12.8	Z4
12	KANSARI PARA	41	43560	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	9.5	Z4
12	PATHAN MOHALLA	82	43910	Along Major Transport Alignment	Private	19	Z4
12	JELE PARA	30	46310	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	6.5	Z4
12	DAS PARA	94	50370	Along Major Transport Alignment	Private	18.8	Z4
13	SHIT PARA	69	53270	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	13	Z4
13	PANDA PARA	76	53190	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	14.3	Z4
13	PATRA PARA	25	40670	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	6.25	Z4
13	JAGANNATH MANDIR COLONY	91	48710	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	18.9	Z4
13	ACHARIYA PARA	108	53710	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	20.3	Z4
13	HATTANAGAR MANDIR PARA	33	39320	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	8.5	Z1
14	BHUIA PARA	74	43280	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Not known	17.2	Z4
14	KANSARI PARA	68	73450	Others(non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	9.3	Z4

Ward Number	Slum Name	Number of total Households (Including pucca)	AREA in Sq Mt	Physical location	Ownership of Land	Household Density per Hectare (From USHA)	Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)
14	PRIMARY SCHOOL PARA	59	69820	Others (non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	8.5	Z4
14	BARİK PARA	52	65120	Others (non-Hazardous/Non-Objectionable)	Private	8	Z4
14	DESHAPRAN COLONY	36	53170	Along Major Transport Alignment	Not known	6.7	Z4

Housing Status (For 2015-16)

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

Ownership details

Ward No	Ownership details		
	Own	Rented	Otherwise
1	155	3	27
2	336	11	0
3	200	7	5
4	441	7	6
5	376	6	0
6	283	13	1
7	77	10	25
8	672	2	35
9	412	0	3
10	182	0	0
11	442	3	0
12	271	8	0
13	176	18	5
14	331	7	0
Total	4354	95	107

Housing structure details of the households

Ward No	Type of house based on Roof	
	Semi-Pucca	Katcha
1	38	142
2	48	292
3	41	158
4	121	324
5	117	256
6	51	218
7	28	81
8	87	600
9	41	351
10	4	177
11	39	389
12	36	233
13	55	136
14	98	213
Total	804	3570

Physical Infrastructure

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

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

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

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROFILE OF SLUMS

Name of Slum	PATNA BUSTEE
Ward No	1
Location	Fringe Area
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Not Connected

3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	3 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in 7 Days
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
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

Name of Slum	ANGAR GERIA
Ward No	2
Location	Fringe Area
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Not Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Not Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	3 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in 15 Days
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	NA
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 1 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable Katch
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

Name of Slum	HARIMANGHA PARA
Ward No	3
Location	Fringe Area
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected

2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Not Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	2 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in 3 Days
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	NA
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pucca
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable Katcha
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Partially

Name of Slum	BELTALA PURBA
Ward No	4
Location	Fringe Area
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Not Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	5 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Collected
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	NA
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pucca
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road ,	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable Katcha
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

Name of Slum	ADIBASI PARA
Ward No	5
Location	Fringe Area
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	No Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Not Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	7 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Collected
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	NA
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non Motorable Kutchha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable Katcha
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

Name of Slum	GIRI PARA ADIBASI COLONY
Ward No	6
Location	Fringe Area
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Not Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	7 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Collected
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	NA
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Kutchha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable Katcha

11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
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<i>Name of Slum</i>	<i>MISHRA PARA DAN COLONY</i>
<i>Ward No</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Location</i>	<i>Core City</i>
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	1 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	NA
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pucca
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

<i>Name of Slum</i>	<i>MALLICK MAHALLA</i>
<i>Ward No</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Location</i>	<i>Fringe Area</i>
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	1 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	NA
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pucca