

**Detailed Project Report for Construction of 1364 EWS Houses under
BLC mode of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-HFA (U) for
Halisahar Municipality**



2018-2019

Submitted by

HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

Dist: North 24 Parganas, West Bengal

November, 2018

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.

Total beneficiaries of the scheme are 1364 nos from 35 nos slums and 2 nos non slums projected for the year 2018-19.

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 5521.47 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.


Chairman
Halisahar Municipality

Executive Summary

Project Details

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal
2	Name of the District:	:	North 24 Parganas
3	Name of the City:	:	Halisahar
4	Project Name:	:	HFA - HALISAHAR 2018-19
5	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	5,521.47
6	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2,046.00
7	State Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2,883.50
8	ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	250.98
9	Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	341.00
10	Total Infrastructure Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	501.95
11	Percentage of Infrastructure Cost of Housing Cost	:	10
12	Infrastructure Cost per Dwelling Unit (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	0.368
13	Year of Implementation	:	2018-19
14	Component Housing Construction	:	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)
15	SOR Adopted	:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum

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

Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. 1.5Lakh/ DU)	State Govt. Share (Rs. 1.93Lakh/ DU)	ULB Share @ 0.184 Lakh/ DU	Beneficiaries Share @ 0.25 Lakh/DU)
A. HOUSING											
1	New in-situ										
	Single Storied Units		1364	Nos	368000.00	5,019.52	5,019.52	2,046.00	2,632.52	0.00	341.00
Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)						5,019.52	5,019.52	2,046.00	2,632.52	0.00	341.00
B. INFRASTRUCTURE											
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)
1 ROADS											
1	Concrete Road	CC	11728	M	4097	480.51	480.51	0.00	240.25	240.25	0.00
2. WATER SUPPLY											
1	Housing Connection	Plumbing	1364	Per connection	1572	21.44	21.44	0.00	10.73	10.73	0.00


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FUND FLOW PATTERN

Rupees in lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR 2018-19				TOTAL
		GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	
PMAY project - Halisahar Municipality	5521.47	2046.00	2883.50	250.97	341.00	5521.47

PHASING OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

YEAR 2018-19	RELEASE OF FUND				TOTAL
	GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	
1st Installment @ 40%	818.40	1153.40	100.39	341.00	2413.19
2nd Installment @ 40%	818.40	1153.40	100.39	0.00	2072.19
3rd Installment @ 20%	409.20	576.70	50.19	0.00	1036.09
TOTAL	2046.00	2883.50	250.97	341.00	5521.47

REQUIREMENT OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

SL. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	YEAR 2018-19	TOTAL
1	PMAY project - Halisahar Municipality	5521.47	5521.47
Total		5521.47	5521.47


 Chairman
 Halisahar Municipality

SL. NO	SLUM/ NON- SLUM NAME	DWELLING UNIT	INFASTRUCTURES					Total
			Cost involved @ Rs. 3.68 Lakhs per DU.	Water Connection Unit(Numbers)	Cost involved @ Rs. 0.01572 Lakh per Connection	C.C. ROADS (In Meter)	Cost involved @ Rs. 0.04097 lakh per meter	
1	AMAR MATI COLONY BUSTEE	8	29.44	8	0.13	68.79	2.82	32.38
2	BACHHA SINGH ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	18	66.24	18	0.28	154.77	6.34	72.86
3	EAST BASANTA BURITALA BUSTEE	40	147.20	40	0.63	343.94	14.09	161.92
4	KONA GOVT. COLONY NO-1 BUSTEE	98	360.64	98	1.54	842.65	34.52	396.70
5	R. N. BOSH GARDEN SOUTH BUSTEE	8	29.44	8	0.13	68.79	2.82	32.38
6	RATHITALA COLONY BUSTEE	38	139.84	38	0.60	326.74	13.39	153.82
7	P. D MISHRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	38	139.84	38	0.60	326.74	13.39	153.82
8	NATUNBAZAR BUSTEE	50	184.00	50	0.79	429.92	17.61	202.40
9	BARO BIGHA KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	49	180.32	49	0.77	421.33	17.26	198.35
10	MUJIB NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	53	195.04	53	0.83	455.72	18.67	214.54
11	UTTAR PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	51	187.68	51	0.80	438.52	17.97	206.45
12	SUKANTA PALLY BUSTEE	24	88.32	24	0.38	206.36	8.45	97.15
13	DHARAMBIRA -I COLONY BUSTEE	41	150.88	41	0.64	352.54	14.44	165.97
14	EAST KABIRAJ PARA BUSTEE	67	246.56	67	1.05	576.10	23.60	271.22
15	EAST SUBHASH NAGAR BUSTEE	44	161.92	44	0.69	378.33	15.50	178.11
16	KHASBATI NORTH BUSTEE	37	136.16	37	0.58	318.14	13.03	149.78
17	WEST LEBU BAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	12	44.16	12	0.19	103.18	4.23	48.58
18	PURBACHAL COLONY WEST BUSTEE	7	25.76	7	0.11	60.19	2.47	28.34
19	DHARAMBIRA -2 NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	84	309.12	84	1.32	722.27	29.59	340.03
20	BALUR PARA WEST BUSTEE	10	36.80	10	0.16	85.99	3.52	40.48
21	NEW PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	58	213.44	58	0.91	498.71	20.43	234.78
22	NORTH RAMPRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	24	88.32	24	0.38	206.36	8.45	97.15
23	ACHARJEE PARA EAST BUSTEE	48	176.64	48	0.75	412.73	16.91	194.30
24	SURI PARA WEST BUSTEE	5	18.40	5	0.08	42.99	1.76	20.24
25	SUSHIL SARANI SOUTH SIDE BUSTEE	44	161.92	44	0.69	378.33	15.50	178.11
26	MUNICIPAL EAST SIDE BUSTEE	25	92.00	25	0.39	214.96	8.81	101.20


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 Halisahar Municipality

27	SASTI TOLA WEST BUSTEE	26	95.68	26	0.41	223.56	9.16	105.25
28	MAIL PUKUR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	117	430.56	117	1.84	1006.02	41.22	473.62
29	MAIL PUKUR BARENDRA GALI BUSTEE	35	128.80	35	0.55	300.95	12.33	141.68
30	SAHA PARA NARKEL BAGAN BUSTEE	40	147.20	40	0.63	343.94	14.09	161.92
31	MISSRI PUKUR EAST BUSTEE	50	184.00	50	0.79	429.92	17.61	202.40
32	MALLIK BAG BAZAR SIDE BUSTEE	18	66.24	18	0.28	154.77	6.34	72.86
33	DESHBANDHU CENTRAL BUSTEE	16	58.88	16	0.25	137.58	5.64	64.77
34	H K BHATTER ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	8	29.44	8	0.13	68.79	2.82	32.38
35	AMBAGAN COLONY NORTH BUSTEE	63	231.84	63	0.99	541.70	22.19	255.02
	Sub Total	1354	3161.12	1354	21.28	11667	478.10	5480.99
	Non Slum							
36	Ward No-14	7	25.76	7	0.11	60.19	2.47	28.34
37	Ward No-15	3	11.04	3	0.05	1.06	0.04	11.13
	Sub Total	10	36.8	10	0.16	61	2.41	39.47
	Total	1364	5019.52	1364	21.44	11728	480.51	5521.47

Implementation Schedule December, 2018 to October, 2019

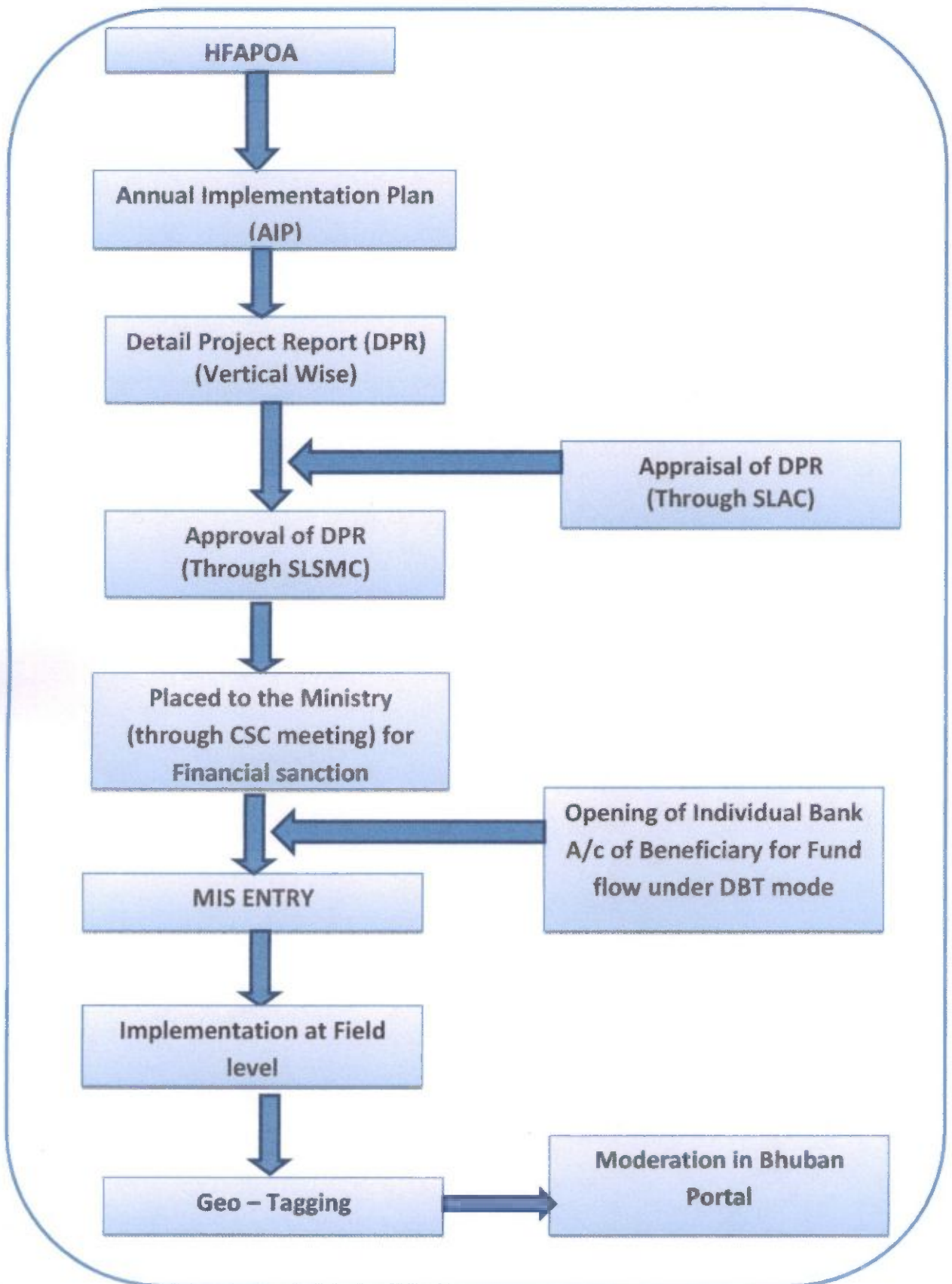
2017

Sl. No.	Activity	2017																																											
		December, 18			January, 19			February, 19			March, 19			April, 19			May, 19			June, 19			July, 19			August, 19			September, 19			October, 19													
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th								
1.0	Preparation of field works & MIS entry																																												
2.0	Construction of Single storied DU including S & P, Elec.																																												
3.0	Geo-tagging of DU																																												
4.0	Infrastructure Works/Tendering formalities and implementation for field works																																												


Chairman
Halisahar Municipality

PMAY (Housing for All): Halisahar Municipality

Work flow of PMAY – HFA (U) for 2018-19




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**Chairman
Halisahar Municipality**

Introductory Note by Chairman



On the outset I would like to take this privilege to let know you that Halisahar Municipality has finished the preparation of **Detailed Project Report for the time frame 2018-19**. The municipality has conducted introductory workshop of the Housing for ALL among the members of Board of councillors. Thereafter the core team has been formed for the preparation of the DPR. The Core team has organized several workshops, Focus Group Discussions, Ward Level Consultations among the people across the sections of the citizens and the staff members of the municipality. Citizen, elected councillors and other stakeholders have had interactive sessions and opined about their need, demand, aspirations and the concerned personnel duly recorded those views. The **Detailed Project Report for the time frame 2018-19** is the outcome of the series of Demand survey workshops, FGDs, Consultations and meetings. It has been compiled by the technical persons of Halisahar Municipality which have eventually become the **Detailed Project Report for the time frame 2018-19** of Halisahar Municipality. The respected citizens expressed their valuable opinions and views. Again those views have been duly incorporated in the **Detailed Project Report for the time frame 2018-19**.

The people of the municipality, the elected councillors, the staff members, the surveyors, the technical persons have extended their fullest cooperation in preparing the whole process of **Detailed Project Report for the time frame 2018-19**. I must take the opportunity to acknowledge their endeavours and extend gratitude to the authorities of MED, SUDA and MA Department of Govt. Of W.B. for extending their cooperation.

I wish that this **Detailed Project Report for the time frame 2018-19** would enable the ULB to undertake comprehensive, sustainable development of its jurisdiction with the growing demand of 21st century's modernized society.

Chairman

Halisahar Municipality



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Abbreviation

A&OE	Administrative and Other Expenses	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
AHP	Affordable Housing in Partnership	MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
AIP	Annual Implementation Plan	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CDP	City Development Plan	IIT	Indian Institute of Technology

CLS	Credit linked subsidy	NA	Non Agricultural (NA)
CNA	Central Nodal Agencies	NBC	National Building Code
CSMC	Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee	NHB	National Housing Bank
DIPP	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	NOC	No Objection Certificate
		NPV	Net Present Value
DPR	Detailed Project Report	PLI	Primary Lending Institution
EMI	Equated Monthly Instalment	SFCPoA	Slum Free City Plan of Action
EWS	Economically Weaker Section	SLAC	State Level Appraisal Committee
FAR	Floor Area Ratio	SLNA	State level Nodal Agencies
FSI	Floor Space Index	SLSMC	State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee
HFA	Housing for All		
HFAPoA	Housing for All Plan of Action	TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation	TPQMA	Third Party Quality Monitoring Agency
IEC	Information Education & Communication	ULB	Urban Local Body
IFD	Integrated Finance Division	UT	Union Territory
LIG	Low Income Group	MD	Mission Directorate

Working Definitions

Affordable Housing Project:	Housing projects where 35% of the houses are constructed for EWS category
Beneficiary	A 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.
Carpet Area	Area enclosed within the walls, actual area to lay the carpet. This area does not include the thickness of the inner walls
Central Nodal Agencies	Nodal Agencies identified by Ministry for the purposes of implementation of Credit linked subsidy component of the mission
Economically Weaker Section (EWS):	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.


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EWS House	An all weather single unit or a unit in a multi-storeyed super structure having carpet area of upto 30 sq. m. with adequate basic civic services and infrastructure services like toilet, water, electricity etc. States can determine the area of EWS as per their local needs with information to Ministry.
“Floor Area Ratio” (FAR)/FSI	The quotient obtained by dividing the total covered area (plinth area) on all the floors by the area of the plot: $\text{FAR} = \frac{\text{Total covered area on all the floors} \times 100}{\text{Plot area}}$ <p>If States/Cities have some variations in this definition, State/City definitions will be accepted under the mission</p>
Implementing Agencies	Implementing agencies are the agencies such as Urban Local Bodies, Development Authorities, Housing Boards etc. which are selected by State Government/SLSMC for implementing Housing for All Mission.
Low Income Group (LIG):	LIG households are defined as households having an annual income between Rs.3,00,001 (Rupees Three Lakhs One) up to Rs.6,00,000 (Rupees Six Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.
Primary Lending Institutions (PLI)	Scheduled Commercial Banks, Housing Finance Companies, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), State Cooperative Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks or any other institutions as may be identified by the Ministry
Slum	A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.
State Land Nodal Agencies (SLNAs)	Nodal Agency designated by the State Governments for implementing the Mission
Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)	TDR means making available certain amount of additional built up area in lieu of the area relinquished or surrendered by the owner of the land, so that he can use extra built up area himself in some other land.



Brief Project Details

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 people are not getting 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.

Total beneficiaries of the scheme are 1364 nos from 35 nos slum and 2 nos of Non Slum projected for the year 2018-19.

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 5520.46 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.



Table-1: Format for Projects under Beneficiary led Construction

Annexure 7C (Para 14.5 of the Guidelines) Format for Project under Beneficiary Led Construction Or Enhancement	
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1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal						
2	Name of the District:	:	North 24 Parganas						
3	Name of the City:	:	Halisahar						
4	Project Name:	:	HFA - HALISAHAR 2018-19						
5	Project Code:	:	19801692034N0						
6	State Level Nodal Agency:	:	State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)						
7	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	Halisahar 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		
		:	Halisahar Municipal Area	1364	Covering both Slum & Non-Slum area	Notified	No		
10	Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	5,521.47						
11	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Minority	Person with Disability
		:	696	385	9	274	1364	287	Nil
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			
		:	Nil	798	566	Nil			
14	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Male	Female	Transgender				
		:	566	798	Nil				
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)	:	2,046.00						
	ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2,883.50						
	iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	250.98						
	iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	341.00						


 Chairman
 Halisahar Municipality

	v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	5,521.47
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	:	Yes
	vi. Solid Waste Management	:	Yes
	vii. Any Other	:	Yes
	viii. In case, any infrastructure has not been proposed, reason thereof.	:	Sewerage Scheme has not been proposed due to desired level of supply of water as CPHEEO norms has not been achieved.
20	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation of the project ?	:	Yes
21	Whether Demand Survey Completed for entire city ?	:	Yes
22	Whether City-wide integrated project have been formulated ? If not reasons thereof ?	:	Yes
23	Whether validation with SECC data for housing condition conducted ?	:	Yes
24	Whether Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of fund to individual bank account of beneficiary ensured in the project ?	:	Yes
25	Whether there is provision in DPR for tracking/monitoring the progress of individual houses through geo-tagged photographs ?	:	Yes
26	Whether any innovation/cost effective / Green technology adopted in the project?	:	Yes
27	Comments of SLAC after techno economic appraisal of DPR	:	Project covers the most needy beneficiaries
28	Project brief including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish	:	The project covers all wards
29	Project Submission Date to SLSMC	:	

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

Signature of the
Mayor/ Chairperson/Municipal Commissioner

Chairman
Halisahar Municipality

Signature
Director,SUDA

Signature
Chief Engineer
M.E Dte,GoWB

Signature
Principal Secretary,
UD & MA Department,GoWB


Chairman
Halisahar Municipality

DPR Main Report

City Profile and Overview

History

The Halisahar Municipality was established in the year 1903 at the northern end of the District of North 24 Parganas. This Municipality is situated on the eastern bank of the River Hooghly, surrounded by the border of Kalyani Municipality of Nadia District at the north, Naihati Municipality at the south, and Kanchrapara Municipality and Halisahar Railway Station at the east. Halisahar is believed to exist from Indian early middle ages since the reign of Sultanates and was known as a city of palaces (*Haveli Shahar*) during the Bengal Governorship of Ikhtiar ud din Bakhtiar Khilji in early 13th Century. One can find references of this township in Abul Fazal's Ain-e-Akbari drafted in late 16th century as Halisahar. It is also believed that earlier the area was known as Kumarhatta according to a school of historians specialists in post Sashanka (one of the greatest rulers of Bengal) period. It is the birthplace of many renowned spiritual and political leaders like Sripad Iswarpuri – The Guru of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Sadhak Kabi Shri Ramparasd Sen, Lokmata Rani Rashmani, Freedom fighter Shri Bipin Bihari Ganguly and others.

Physical Features:

(i) Location

The geographical location of the Municipality is 22 degree 57 minutes 15 seconds north Latitude and 88 degree 26 minutes 22 seconds longitude. The area is bounded on the north by the Kalyani and Kanchrapara Municipality, on the east by the Jetia Panchayet, on the south by Naihati Municipality, and on the west by the Ganges River.

The maximum length from east to west is around 4 kms, while the maximum breadth from north to south is about 6 kms.

Eastern railway – Sealdah Division Main line also connects Halisahar, which takes approximately one hour from the Sealdah Railway Station.

The Municipality can also be accessed through Dankuni by crossing the River Hooghly. The distance between the nearest airport and Halisahar is only 60 km and it takes approximately one hour to travel. Iswar Gupta Setu over river Hooghly is 2 km off Halisahar Municipality and connected to GT Road (NH-2), Assam Road, State Highway No. 6 with NH-34, Krishnanagar Road via Kalyani-Barackpore Expressway linking Northern, North-western, Eastern part of India and Bangladesh.

(ii) Climate

Halisahar Municipality is located on the great Gangetic delta. Its climate is very much influenced by the sea. The Municipality has a very tropical savanna type of climate, same as Kolkata and is dominated by 3 seasons – summer, monsoon and winter. The summer is hot and humid and continues from April to June. Summer is

dominated by strong southwesterly monsoon winds. Monsoon arrives in mid June and stays up to September. Winter is the most pleasant time and lasts for 3 months of December, January and February

(iii) Rainfall

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

(iv) Temperature

Early morning mists are common in winter. The annual mean temperature is 26.80 C. The maximum temperature often exceeds 40 C. The temperature does not fall below 10 C.

(v) Geology

The total built-up or developed area is 628.28 Hectare or 75.79% of total land, whereas the non-built area is 200.72 Hectare i.e., 24.21%. An amount of total 146.38 Hectare i.e., 17.63% of land are currently either lying unused or used for unorganized wetlands, in-sanitary watercourses, drainage network and/or outfalls and disaster prone areas. The maximum land is being used for residential purposes, i.e., 49.35%, whereas 9.52% is being used for industry, 3.30% for agriculture, 1.24% for commercial, 2.85% for institutional, 5.47% for roads, 1.62% for railways, 3.28% for public parks/gardens and 3.16% for semi public purposes.

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

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

(vi) Environment

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

The Private sector located in the Halisahar Municipality contributes marginal costs of this basic infrastructure, mainly for the provision of water supply and sanitation for their own employees and units. The main industries that are located in this municipality are: - Hoogly Mills Project Limited – Hukumchand Unit; Naihati Jute Mills Company Limited; Indian Paper Pulp etc.

(vii) Wind

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

Key Resources

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

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Economic Activities

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

The Private sector located in the Halisahar Municipality contributes marginal costs of this basic infrastructure, mainly for the provision of water supply and sanitation for their own employees and units. The main industries that are located in this municipality are: - Hoogly Mills Project Limited – Hukumchand Unit; Naihati Jute Mills Company Limited; Indian Paper Pulp etc.

The other service providers are various commercial banks, post and telecommunication offices, hospitals and health care facilities including Office of Malaria Prevention Centre, charitable dispensaries, medicine shops, West Bengal National Volunteer Force, pathological centers, office of sub-inspector of primary school, provision of supply of dairy milk, rationing office, ration shops, grocery shops, shops for other essential commodities and products, training facilities for police, police out posts, amusement facilities, hotels and so on. The local transport

is being served by private sector either by bus or by local vans or rickshaws. In addition to that there are many small-scale enterprises doing business on wood, steel, biri binding, sugar-candy, bakery etc.

The Municipality has 50 primary schools including 13 private primary schools, 11 secondary schools and 8 libraries. The Municipality is in close proximity to the Kalyani University, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya which are renowned major hubs for education and training.

Year of establishment of Municipality

The Halisahar Municipality was established in the year 1903 at the northern end of the District of North 24 Parganas. This Municipality is situated on the eastern bank of the River Hooghly, surrounded by the border of Kalyani Municipality of Nadia District at the north, Naihati Municipality at the south, and Kanchrapara Municipality and Halisahar Railway Station at the east. The geographical location of the Municipality is 22 degree 57 minutes 15 seconds north Latitude and 88 degree 26 minutes 22 seconds longitude.

Administrative Boundaries

The area is bounded on the north by the Kalyani and Kanchrapara Municipality, on the east by the Jetia Panchayet, on the south by Naihati Municipality, and on the west by the Ganges River.

Linkage of Rail, Road, Port & Air

The Halisahar Municipality is 50 km away from Kolkata, and can be accessed either by the National Highway No. 34 or through Kalyani Expressway by road and roughly takes 1 hour 30 minutes as commuting time.

Eastern railway – Sealdah Division Main line also connects Halisahar, which takes approximately one hour from the Sealdah Railway Station.

The Municipality can also be accessed through Dankuni by crossing the River Hooghly. The distance between the nearest airport and Halisahar is only 60 km and it takes approximately one hour to travel. Iswar Gupta Setu over river Hooghly is 2 km off Halisahar Municipality and connected to GT Road (NH-2), Assam Road, State Highway No. 6 with NH-34, Krishnanagar Road via Kalyani-Barackpore Expressway linking Northern, North-western, Eastern part of India and Bangladesh.

Millstones:

ELECTRIC Crematorium :

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

Sesh Kheya :

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

Ambulance Facility :

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

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

Health Centre

Maternity Centre

Diagnostic Centre

Primary Health Posts

Preservation of Surface Water:

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

Water Supply provided by KMDA

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

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

Demographic Growth & Population Project

Population growth in Halisahar shows a steady rise resulting from migration towards the peri-urban area. This is causing a serious stress on the infrastructure particularly in terms of availability of transport facilities, resulting in congestion and pressures on land and housing. Presently the Municipality consists of 23 wards covering an area of 8.96 sq kms with a population of 124851(Census 2011) persons. Males constitute 53% of the population and females 47%. Halisahar has an average literacy rate of 62%, higher than the national average of 59.5%; with male literacy of 69% and female literacy of 55%. 9% of the population is under 6 years of age. These problems are often aggravated by lack of planned development through shared understanding and knowledge. Halisahar depicts typical characteristics of a peri-urban region. Encroachments, traffic congestion, vehicular pollution are gradually affecting the people of the municipality.

Table-2: Ward wise population profile as per 2011 census

Ward No	Male	Female	Total
1	3271	3128	6399
2	3629	3617	7246
3	2855	2749	5604
4	1940	1911	3851
5	3063	2866	5929
6	2346	2243	4589
7	3915	3740	7655
8	3147	3057	6204
9	2345	2333	4678
10	1955	1795	3750
11	2879	2355	5234
12	2531	2373	4904
13	2750	2642	5392
14	2563	2526	5089
15	2285	2275	4560
16	3150	2819	5969
17	2116	1912	4028
18	5573	4849	10422
19	3040	2029	5069
20	1881	1496	3377
21	2730	2116	4846
22	2461	2091	4552
23	3162	2342	5504
Total	65587	59264	124851

Population Projection-

Table-3: Population Projection

Year	Population	Area (Sq. km)	Density (Pop/Sq. km)	% Growth 81-91				
				Halisaha r	KMC	West Bengal	India	
2001	1,24,479	8.96	13,771	19.30	20.45	24.77	23.52	
2011	1,24,851	Source : Percentage of growth rate - KMDA Vision 2025						
2021	1,86,000							

Detail Profile of the Urban Local Body: Halisabar Municipality**Table-4: Detail Profile of the Urban Local Body: Halisabar Municipality**

1	Name of the District :	North 24 Parganas
2	Year of establishment :	1903
3	Area (in sq. Km) :	8.96
4	No. of wards :	23
5	Distance from District Headquarter :	30 km
6	Population (census 2011) :	124851
6.1	Male	65587
6.2	Female	59264
6.3	Total	124851
7	Density of Population (Per sq. km.) :	13965
8	Break up of Population (2011) :	
8.1	Scheduled Caste	NA
8.2	Scheduled Tribe	NA
8.3	Minorities	NA
9	Date when last election held	2016
10	Assessment of Property:	
10.1	Total holdings	27667
10.2	Total no. of holdings whose assessment has been done	20122
10.3	No. of holdings to whom demand notice are issued	Nil
10.4	Total demand for 2013-14	98.46
10.5	Total Collection for 2013-14	81.95
10.6	Year of Last assessment by West Bengal Valuation Board	2013-14
10.7	Year / quarter of Imposition of current Property Tax	1 st Quarter 2013-14
11	Literacy :	
11.1	Male	81%
11.2	Female	70%
11.3	Total	NA
11.4	Percentage of Literate Population(2011)	NA
12	Number of BPL Household (as per SUDA Survey) :	5091
13	Scenario of Slum :	
13.1	Total No. of Slum	102
13.2	Total Slum Population (as per USHA survey)	On going
13.3	Percentage of Slum Population to the total population	On going
13.4	No. of Slum where Slum Infrastructure Improvement sanctioned under BSUP/ IHSDP	72
13.5	No. of Slum where Slum Infrastructure Improvement already done under BSUP/ IHSDP-	72
14	Housing status for Urban Poor :(as on 31.03.2014)	
14.1	No. of dwelling units targeted to be provided under BSUP/ IHSDP	4945
14.2	No. of beneficiaries already provided with Houses under BSUP/ IHSDP	4453

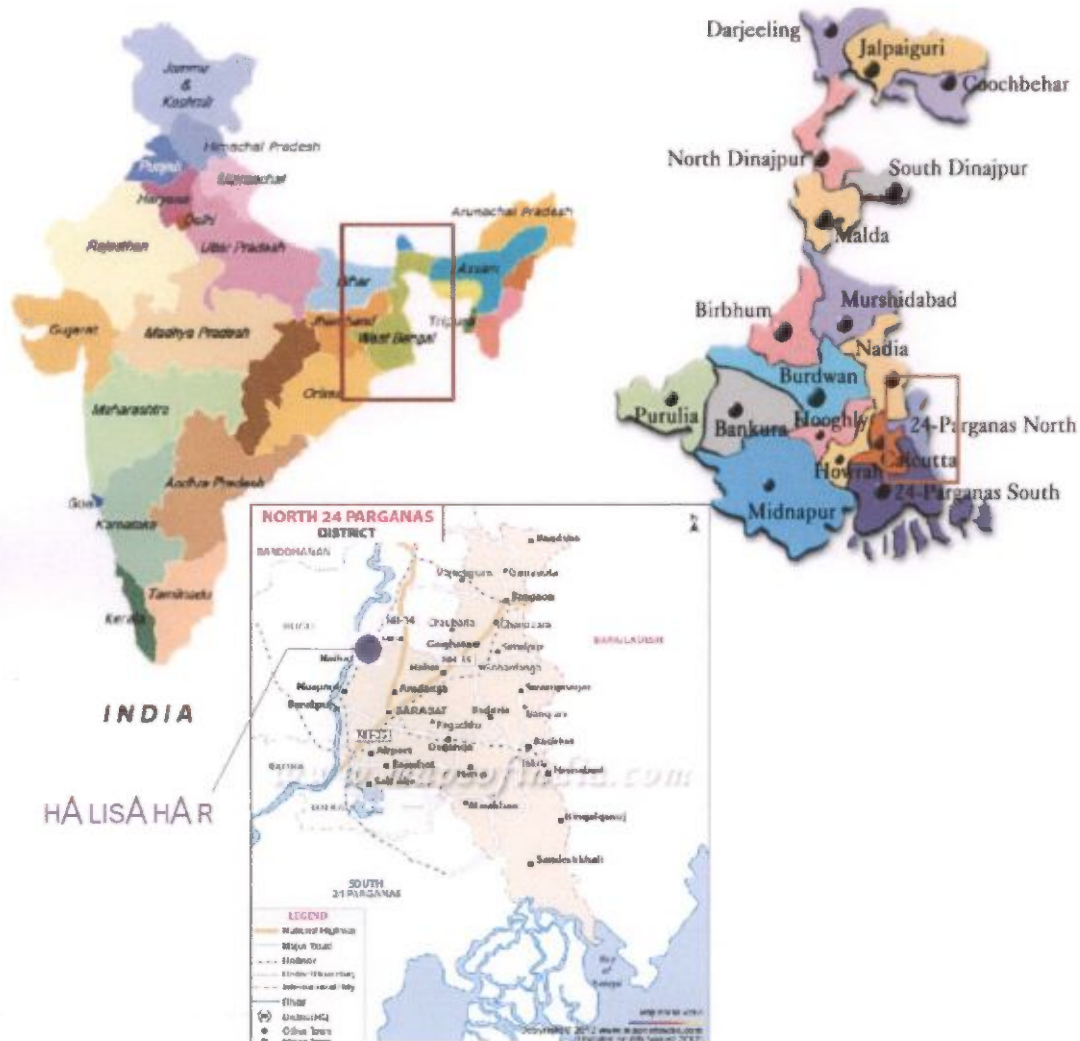
14.3	No. of beneficiaries provided with Houses under " Housing for Urban Poor "	119
15	Road :	
15.1	Length of Metalled Road (in km.)	48.51
15.2	Length of Non-Metalled Road (in km.)	108.85
15.3	Length of other Roads (in km.)	
15.4	Total length of Road (in km.)	157.38
15.5	Total no. of wards fully covered with Metal / Cement Concrete Road	NA
16	Drainage :	
16.1	Length of Kutcha Drain (in km.)	45.72
16.2	Length of Pucca Drain (in km.)	55.23
16.3	Length of underground / covered Drain (in km.)	NA
16.4	Total length of Drain (in km.)	100.95
16.5	No. of wards fully covered with Pucca Drain	NA
16.6	No. of wards partly covered with Pucca Drain	9
17	Water Supply :-	
17.1	No. of Water Treatment Plant	1
17.2	No. of Deep Tube well	35
17.3	No. of Hand Tube well	207
17.4	No. of Street Stand post	1182
17.5	Length of Water pipeline (in kilometer)	100.39
17.6	No. of Underground Reservoir	1
17.7	No. of Overhead Reservoir	10
17.8	No. of wards fully covered with water supply pipeline	NA
17.9	No. of houses connected with Water Supply Network	20841
17.1	Who is maintaining water supply – Municipality / PHE Dept./ KMDA / KMWSA	ULB and KMDA
18	Sewerage and Sanitation :	
18.1	No. of sanitary latrine constructed	NA
18.2	No. of family provided with Sanitary Latrine under ILCS + BSUP / IHSDP+ HUP (together)	NA
18.3	No. of Community Latrine /Public Toilet	6
18.4	Length of Sewer Line (in kilometer)	NA
18.5	No. of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	NA
19	Solid Waste Management :	
19.1	No. of Dumping Ground, if any	2
19.2	No. of Landfill site , if any	1
19.3	No of Mechanical Sweeper, if any	NA
19.4	No. of Compactors, if any	NA
20	Street Light :	
20.1	No. of Light Post	3237
20.2	No. of High Mast Light Post	18
20.3	No. of Trident Light Post	NA
20.4	No. of other Ornamental Light Post	NA

20.5	No. of Wards covered with light posts	NA
21	Health :	
21.1	No. of Hospital (ULB + Govt. + Others)	Nil
21.2	No. of Municipal Maternity Home	1
21.3	No. of Regional Diagnostic Centre	
21.4	No. of Extended Specialist Out Patient Department (ESOPD) (IPP-VIII)	1
21.5	No. of Municipal Health Sub-Centre	10
21.6	No. of Municipal Health Administrative Unit (HAU)(IPP-VIII)	3
21.7	No. of Municipal Dispensaries	1
21.8	No. of Municipal Ambulances	3
21.9	No. of Hearse Car	NA
22	Education :	
22.1	No. of Higher Secondary School (Municipal)	NA
22.2	No. of Higher Secondary School (others)	11
22.3	No. of Secondary School (Municipal)	NA
22.4	No. of Secondary School (others)	NA
22.5	No. of Primary School (Municipal)	NA
22.6	No. of Primary School (others)	50
22.7	No. of Sishu Siksha Kendras (SSK)	7
22.8	No. of ICDS Centre	NA
22.9	No. of Junior High School	NA
22.10	No. of beneficiaries under SC/ST scholarship	NA
22.11	No. of beneficiaries under Minority scholarship	NA
23	Other Infrastructure :	
23.1	Bridge	Nil
23.2	Flyover	NA
23.3	Stadium	NA
23.4	Parks	27
23.5	Playground	11
23.6	Auditorium/Community Hall	1
23.7	Borough Office	NA
23.8	Ward office	8
23.9	ULB Market	13
23.10	Burning Ghat	1
23.11	Electric Crematorium	1
23.12	Burial Ground	4
23.13	Public Library	8
23.14	Bus Terminus	NA
23.15	Ferry Ghat	1

23.16	Guest House/ Tourist Lodge	1
23.17	Road Roller	2
23.18	Cess Pool	4
23.19	No. of Slaughter House:	NA
23.19.1	Municipal Slaughter House	NA
23.19.2	Other Slaughter House	NA
23.20	Others (Please specify)	NA
24	Community Structure under SJSRY :-	
24.1	Total No. of CDS -	2
24.2	Total No. of NHC -	38
24.3	Total No. of NHG -	421
24.4	No. of Thrift & Credit Group (TCG)-	32
24.5	No. of SHG-	NA
24.6	No. of DWCUA formed -	NA
25	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) :-	
25.1	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) -	1221
25.2	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) -	1866
25.3	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) -	32
25.4	No. of beneficiaries under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) -	9
26	No. of Annapurna Antodaya Yojana (AY) card holder :-	NA
27	No. of Annapurna Anno Yojana (AAY) card holder :-	NA
28	No. of beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) :-	NA
29	No. of beneficiaries under KANYASHREE scheme :-	NA
30	No. of beneficiaries under YUBASHREE scheme :-	NA
31	Municipal Staff(as on 01.04.2014) :-	
32.1	Total No. of sanctioned Post -	295
32.2	Actual Staff Strength(Regular) -	245
32.3	Actual Staff Strength(Contractual, not Casual) -	4
33	Registration of Births and Deaths during 2013-14 :-	
33.1	Whether Birth & Death Certificate issued through e-governance System – Yes / No.	Yes
33.2	No. of Births Registered -	378
33.3	No. of Birth Certificate issued -	378
33.3.1	Male	263
33.3.2	Female	115
33.4	No. of Death Registered -	500
33.5	No. of Death Certificate issued -	500
33.5.1	Male	292
33.5.2	Female	208
34	Own Revenue (2013-14)(Rs in Lakh)	

34.1	Tax Revenue	97.10
34.2	Non-Tax Revenue	335.87
34.3	Total Revenue	432.97
34.4	Percentage of collection of Own revenue to Budgeted (2013-14)Own revenue	83.23

Figure-1: Linkage Municipal Map



Section I: Introduction

“Housing for All” Mission for urban area will be implemented during 2015-2022 and Mission will provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States and UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries by 2022. Mission will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) except for the component 1.2 of credit linked subsidy which will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme. A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife, unmarried sons and/or unmarried daughters. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission. States/UTs, at their discretion, may decide a cut-off date on which beneficiaries need to be resident that urban area for being eligible to take benefits under the scheme. Mission with all its component has become effective from the date 17.06.2015 and will be implemented upto 31.03.2022. All 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011 with focus on 500 Class I cities would be covered in three phases as follows:

- Phase I (April 2015 - March 2017) to cover 100 Cities selected from States/UTs as per their willingness.
- Phase II (April 2017 - March 2019) to cover additional 200 Cities
- Phase III (April 2019 - March 2022) to cover all other remaining Cities

Ministry, however, will have flexibility regarding inclusion of additional cities in earlier phases in case there is a resource backed demand from States/UTs.

The HFAPoA for Halisahar has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India. Overall approach adopted throughout the preparation of this HFAPoA has been based on four key principles,

- well rounded stakeholder consultations,
- continuous community involvement,
- providing innovative solutions and
- coordination & validation.

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

- 1) Taking Initiative for Demand Assessment Survey.
- 2) Conducting Orientation Programme with elected representative and officers of ULB.
- 3) Conducting Orientation programme with Supervisors and Enumerators.
- 4) Conducting Demand survey and complete the work.
- 5) Conducting Data Entry of the survey form and complete the work
- 6) Analysis of the data.
- 7) Filling up the requisite formats.

- 8) Planning of project with elected representatives and officers of ULB.
- 9) Preparing investment requirement and Financial plan
- 10) Finalization of HFAPoA.

BSUP Schemes of JNNURM under HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

BSUP PHASE-I

Project Name :	BSUP Scheme for the Town of Halisahar (Phase-I), 24 Parganas (North) ,West Bengal, PH-I.
Date of Sanction :	18 th CSMC dated 26/09/2007. (Originally approved) 148 th CSMC dated 26/11/2013. (Revised)
Project Cost (Rs in Lakh)	Rs. 3249.10 Lakhs (Revised)
Number of Dwelling Units	2253 No's

Infrastructure Component

Funding Pattern (Rs. In Lakh)

1. Water Supply	Govt. of India	Rs. 1399.25
2. Drainage	Govt. of W.B	Rs. 1290.14
3. Cement Concrete Road	ULB	Rs. 27.28
4. Bituminous Road	Beneficiary	Rs. 450.60
5. Street Light	KMDA	Rs. 81.83
6. Community Hall	Total =	Rs. 3249.10

This project completed.

Technical Assistance	MED
Nodal Agency	KMDA

BSUP Schemes of JNNURM under HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

BSUP PHASE-II

Project Name :	BSUP Scheme for the Town of Halisahar , 24 Parganas (North) ,West Bengal, PH-II.
Date of Sanction :	17/02/2011



Project Cost (Rs in Lakh) Rs. 2682.09 Lakhs

Number of Dwelling Units 500 No's

Infrastructure Component

Funding Pattern (Rs. In Lakh)

1. Water Supply	Govt. of India	Rs. 1341.05
2. Drainage	Govt. of W.B	Rs. 804.63
3. Cement Concrete Road	ULB	Rs. 66.60
4. Bituminous Road	Beneficiary	Rs. 270.00
5. Street Light	KMDA	Rs. 199.81
6. Community Hall		
	Total =Rs. 2682.09	

This project completed.

Technical Assistance

MED

Nodal Agency

KMDA

BSUP Schemes of JNNURM under HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

BSUP PHASE-III

Project Name : BSUP Scheme for the Town of Halisahar , 24 Parganas (North) ,West Bengal, PH-III.

Date of Sanction : 09/02/2012

Project Cost (Rs in Lakh) Rs. 9848.45 Lakhs

Number of Dwelling Units 2192 No's

Infrastructure Component

Funding Pattern (Rs. In Lakh)

1. Water Supply (External)	Govt. of India	Rs. 4924.23
2. Water Supply (Internal)	Govt. of W.B	Rs. 2934.81
3. Drainage	ULB	Rs. 201.43

4. Cement Concrete Road	Beneficiary	Rs. 1183.68
5. Septic Tank	KMDA	Rs. 604.30
6. Street Light	Total =	Rs. 9848.45

This project completed.

Technical Assistance

MED

Nodal Agency

KMDA

Housing for ALL of Halisahar Municipality

Table-5: Status of Housing for ALL of Halisahar Municipality, 2016-2017

Slum No.	Name of slum	Dwelling Units (@ Rs.3.68 Lakh/ each)		Concrete Roads (@Rs.40 97.00/M)			Internal Pipe Line @1572.00 /M			Grand Total (Rs. in lakh)	Status
		Qty.	Amt.	Qty.		Amt.	Qty.		Amt.		
1	Ramprasad Sarani Subhash Nagar	236	868.48	2028	0.01951	83.09	236	0.01227	3.71	955.28	Work in Progress
3	Khasbati South Bustee	131	482.08	1126	0.01951	46.13	131	0.01227	2.06	530.27	Work in Progress
5	West Basanta Buritala Bustee	38	139.84	327	0.01951	13.40	38	0.01227	0.60	153.83	Work in Progress
7	Leubagan Colony Bustee	84	309.12	722	0.01951	29.58	84	0.01227	1.32	340.02	Work in Progress
8	Bachcha Singh Road side Bustee	81	298.08	696	0.01951	28.52	81	0.01227	1.27	327.87	Work in Progress
11	Mitra Para Lalkuthi Bustee	17	62.56	146	0.01951	5.98	17	0.01227	0.27	68.81	Work in Progress
25	Ambagan Colony Bustee	298	1096.64	2561	0.01951	104.92	298	0.01227	4.68	1206.25	Work in Progress
33	Paulpara Bustee	100	368.00	859	0.01951	35.19	100	0.01227	1.57	404.77	Work in Progress
34	Deshbandhu Colony Bustee	66	242.88	567	0.01951	23.23	66	0.01227	1.04	267.15	Work in Progress
36	Sushil Sarani Bustee	68	250.24	584	0.01951	23.93	68	0.01227	1.07	275.24	Work in Progress

37	East Prasad Nagar Bustee	96	353.28	825	0.01951	33.80	96	0.01227	1.51	388.59	Work in Progress
46	Sarkar Para Bustee	121	445.28	1040	0.01951	42.61	121	0.01227	1.90	489.79	Work in Progress
49	Dharambira Colony No.2	28	103.04	241	0.01951	9.87	28	0.01227	0.44	113.35	Work in Progress
51	Mitra Babu Bazar Bustee	6	22.08	52	0.01951	2.13	6	0.01227	0.09	24.30	Work in Progress
59	South Kona Colony Bustee	190	699.20	1633		66.90	190		2.99	769.09	Work in Progress
62	Balur Para West Bustee	40	147.20	344		14.09	40		0.63	161.92	Work in Progress
67	South M.C Mitra Bustee	62	228.16	533		21.84	62		0.97	250.97	Work in Progress
70	North Kalachand Pally Bustee	63	231.84	541		22.16	63		0.99	255.00	Work in Progress
72	Dharambira -1 North Bustee	171	629.28	1470		60.23	171		2.69	692.19	Work in Progress
73	Arabinda Pally - 1 Busted	37	136.16	318		13.03	37		0.58	149.77	Work in Progress
78	Bazarpara Busted	25	92.00	215		8.81	25		0.39	101.20	Work in Progress
91	Railway Boundary Road East Bustee	46	169.28	395		16.18	46		0.72	186.19	Work in Progress
NON SLUM	Bazarpara	18	66.24	155		6.35	18		0.28	72.87	Work in Progress
Total		2022	7440.96	11774	0.27314	711.98	1370	0.17178	31.79	8185.00	



Section: 2 Salient features of HFAPoA and its linkage with proposed project and its justification

2.1 General introduction on status and Prioritization for proposed project

In summarizing the HFAPoA of Halisahar Municipality, Halisahar Municipality takes one for implementation of the project i.e. "Beneficiary -led - construction". For this project, Halisahar Municipality conducted Demand Assessment survey for getting total requirement of houses in the ULB. From this survey, the total survey form received 6140. 6033 form received from 102 slums and 107 forms received from non-slums. 6140 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction".

2.2. Summary of findings of HFAPoA. Physical infrastructure & Social infrastructure, Spatial, demographic and socio-economic profiles of slums/ Non slums;

Summary of Findings of HFAPoA:

Housing for All (HFA) Scheme has since been launched by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Govt. of India in Mission mode which envisages provision of Housing for All by 2022 when the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence. The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

- Redevelopment of slums with private participation
- Promotion of affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy
- Affordable Housing in partnership with public sectors
- Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

In compliance with the objective and as per direction of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) and State Urban Development agency(SUDA), West Bengal was undertaken a demand survey through suitable means for accessing the actual demand of housing. For this mission Halisahar Municipality conducted Demand survey on 16.09.2015 and completed the survey on 21.09.2015. From this survey, different information have been took off. Summary of findings of survey have been given below:

Table-6 : Distribution of family heads of the slum

WARD NO	FAMILY HEAD			TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	OTHER	
1	182	89	0	271
2	185	86	0	271
3	250	94	0	344
4	158	70	0	228
5	290	90	0	380
6	133	82	0	215
7	453	236	0	689
8	272	110	0	382
9	189	46	0	235
10	185	49	0	234
11	52	5	0	57
12	333	119	0	452
13	432	158	0	590
14	220	110	0	330
15	156	42	0	198
16	276	114	0	390

WARD NO	FAMILY HEAD			TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	OTHER	
17	95	34	0	129
18	297	90	0	387
19	0	0	0	0
20	44	11	0	55
21	58	28	0	86
22	64	16	0	80
23	27	3	0	30
Total	4351	1682	0	6033

Source ; Demand survey,2015

From the above table, it is noticed that Municipality conducted of survey of 6033 household. Out of 6033 households, 4351 households headed by male member, 1682 households headed by female member. Ward-wise details are given in the table.

Table 7: Religion of the households

WARD NO	HINDU	MUSLIM	CHRISTIAN	SIKH	OTHER	BUDDHISM	JANISM	ZAROASTRANISM	TOTAL
1	258	1	1						260
2	276								276
3	342		2						344
4	246								246
5	375	1	1						377
6	208	1	3			1			213
7	693	11	7	1		3			715
8	376	6	2	1		2		1	388
9	243						1		244
10	234								234
11	57								57
12	451								451
13	578	4	5						587
14	337								337
15	188	1				11			200
16	258	121							379
17	129								129
18	152	165				1			318
19									0
20	50	4							54
21	25	81				1			107
22	52	28							80
23	32	4	1						37
Total	5560	428	22	2	0	19	1	1	6033

Source ; Demand survey,2015

From the above table, it is noticed that out of 6033 households, 5560 households falls under Hindu community, 428 households falls under Muslim Community, 22 households falls under Christian community, 1 household falls other community and 19 households falls under Buddhism and 1 household falls under Jainism community each. Ward-wise details are given in the table.

Table 8: Ownership details of the households

Ownership details (Question no- 6 from demand Survey)			
Slum Name	Own	Rented	Otherwise
c	o	p	q
RAMPRAMPRASAD SARANI SUBASH NAGAR BUSTEE	273	0	0
PURBA BARUI PARA BUSTEE	147	0	0
KHASBATI SOUTH BUSTEE	130	1	0
AMAR MATI COLONY BUSTEE	5	0	0
WEST BASANTA BURI TALA BUSTEE	38	0	0
LAXMI NARAYAN COLONY BUSTEE	178	2	0
LEBUBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	84	0	0
BACHHA SINGH ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	81	0	0
R N BOSH GARDEN NORTH BUSTEE	19	0	0
BHANJO COLONY BUSTEE	23	0	0
MITTRA PARA LALKUTHI BUSTEE	17	0	0
NICHU PURBACHAL BUSTEE	3	0	0
ARABINDA PALLY BUSTEE	55	0	0
EAST BASANTA BURITALA BUSTEE	53	0	0
KONA GOVT. COLONY NO-1 BUSTEE	81	1	0
DOMPARA BUSTEE	59	0	0
MITRA PARA RANI RASHMONI BUSTEE	58	0	0
R. N. BOSH GARDEN SOUTH BUSTEE	18	0	0
RATHTALA COLONY BUSTEE	39	0	0
P. D MISHRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	52	0	0
NATUNBAZAR BUSTEE	63	0	0
BALUR PARA BUSTEE	15	0	0
MITRA PARA BUSTEE	21	0	0
BARO BIGHA KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	64	0	0
AMBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	299	0	0
MUJIB NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	131	0	0
NABA NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	70	0	0
WEST PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	22	0	0
RAMPRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	44	0	0
M C MITTRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	91	0	0
ADARSHA PALLY BUSTEE	49	0	0
ACHARJEE PARA BUSTEE	76	0	0
PAL PARA BUSTEE	100	0	0
DESHBANDHU COLONY BUSTEE	66	0	0
UTTAR PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	63	0	0
SUSHIL SARANI BUSTEE	68	0	0
EAST PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	96	0	0

Ownership details (Question no- 6 from demand Survey)			
Slum Name	Own	Rented	Otherwise
SUKANTA PALLY BUSTEE	32	0	0
CHAITANYA DOBA BUSTEE	30	0	0
SAHA PARA BUSTEE	5	0	0
BANAK PARA BUSTEE	24	0	0
SUBHASH PALLY BUSTEE	20	0	0
DHARAMBIRA -1 COLONY BUSTEE	45	0	0
DWARIK JUNGLE BUSTEE	20	0	0
BAGDI PARA BUSTEE	174	0	0
SARKAR PARA BUSTEE	121	0	0
SURI PARA BUSTEE	6	0	0
ZAMINDAR ROAD BUSTEE	145	0	0
DHARAMBIRA COLONY NO -2 BUSTEE	28	0	0
EAST KABIRAJ PARA BUSTEE	126	0	0
MITTRA BABU BAZAR BUSTEE	6	0	0
SURYA SEN COLONY BUSTEE	50	0	0
EAST SUBHASH NAGAR BUSTEE	54	0	0
KHASBATI NORTH BUSTEE	53	1	0
WEST LEBU BAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	13	0	0
LALKUTHI BUSTEE	28	0	0
PURBACHAL COLONY WEST BUSTEE	26	0	0
ARABINDA PALLY EAST BUSTEE	0	0	0
SOUTH KONA COLONY BUSTEE	190	0	0
WEST DOM PARA BUSTEE	11	0	0
DHARAMBIRA -2 NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	155	0	0
BALUR PARA WEST BUSTEE	40	0	0
AMBAGAN SOUTH BUSTEE	19	0	0
NABA NAGAR COLONY SOUTH BUSTEE	113	0	0
NEW PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	11	0	0
NORTH RAMPRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	23	0	0
SOUTH M C MITTRA BUSTEE	62	0	0
ACHARJEE PARA EAST BUSTEE	64	0	0
DESHBANDHU COLONY SOUTH BUSTEE	68	0	0
NORTH KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	63	0	0
SURI PARA WEST BUSTEE	16	2	0
DHARAMBIRA -1 NORTH BUSTEE	171	0	0
ARABINDA PALLY 1	37	0	0
BJOYNAGAR RIVER SIDE BUSTEE	34	0	0
NATUN BAZAR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	26	0	0
SUSHIL SARANI NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	18	0	0
SUSHIL SARANI SOUTH SIDE BUSTEE	54	0	0
BAZAR PARA BUSTEE	25	0	0
MUNICIPAL EAST SIDE BUSTEE	16	0	0
SASTI TOLA WEST BUSTEE	16	0	0
SASTITOLA EAST BUSTEE	65	0	0

Ownership details (Question no- 6 from demand Survey)			
Slum Name	Own	Rented	Otherwise
MAIL PUKUR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	156	0	0
SAHEB PUKUR BUSTEE	32	0	0
MAIL PUKUR BARENDRA GALI BUSTEE	47	0	0
SAHA PARA NARKEL BAGAN BUSTEE	58	0	0
BAIDYA PARA RIVER SIDE BUSTEE	44	0	0
MISHRI PUKUR WEST BUSTEE	21	0	0
MISSRI PUKUR EAST BUSTEE	67	0	0
K P GUPTA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	5	0	0
SOUTH PURBACHAL BUSTEE	10	0	0
RAILWAY BOUNDARY ROAD EAST BUSTEE	46	0	0
BARO PUKUR RABINDRAPALLY BUSTEE	108	0	0
MAYMON SINGH EAST BUSTEE	19	0	0
JAMINDER ROAD WEST BUSTEE	90	0	0
MAYMON SINGH WEST BUSTEE	36	0	0
MALLIK BAG BAZAR SIDE BUSTEE	15	0	0
SUKANTA PALLI WEST BUSTEE	0	0	0
K P GUPTA ROAD NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	0	0	0
DESHBANDHU CENTRAL BUSTEE	4	0	0
H K BHATTER ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	12	0	0
BATTALA BUSTEE	56	0	0
AMBAGAN COLONY NORTH BUSTEE	147	0	0
	6026	7	

Source ; Demand survey,2015 (Note – Only B format)

From the above mentioned table, it implies that Out of total 6033 households, 6026 households have own ownership, 7 households lives in rented house but they have own land. Slum-wise details are given in the table.

Table 9: Housing structure details of the households

Type of house based on Roof(Question no- 7 from demand Survey)			
Slum Code	Slum Name	Semi-Pucca	Katcha
b	c	r	s
001	RAMPRAMPASAD SARANI SUBASH NAGAR BUSTEE	138	135
002	PURBA BARUI PARA BUSTEE	117	30
003	KHASBATI SOUTH BUSTEE	38	95
004	AMAR MATI COLONY BUSTEE	5	0
005	WEST BASANTA BURI TALA BUSTEE	30	8
006	LAXMI NARAYAN COLONY BUSTEE	80	100
007	LEBUBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	10	74
008	BACHHA SINGH ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	53	28
009	R N BOSH GARDEN NORTH BUSTEE	6	13
010	BHANJO COLONY BUSTEE	10	13
011	MITTRA PARA LALKUTHI BUSTEE	14	3
012	NICHU PURBACHAL BUSTEE	3	0
013	ARABINDA PALLY BUSTEE	0	55

Type of house based on Roof(Question no- 7 from demand Survey)			
Slum Code	Slum Name	Semi-Pucca	Katcha
014	EAST BASANTA BURITALA BUSTEE	21	32
015	KONA GOVT. COLONY NO-1 BUSTEE	59	23
016	DOMPARA BUSTEE	38	21
017	MITRA PARA RANI RASHMONI BUSTEE	53	5
018	R. N. BOSH GARDEN SOUTH BUSTEE	0	18
019	RATHALA COLONY BUSTEE	1	38
020	P. D MISHRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	26	26
021	NATUNBAZAR BUSTEE	27	36
022	BALUR PARA BUSTEE	11	4
023	MITRA PARA BUSTEE	9	12
024	BARO BIGHA KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	48	16
025	AMBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	186	110
026	MUJIB NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	94	37
027	NABA NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	14	56
028	WEST PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	3	19
029	RAMPRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	23	21
030	M C MITTRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	59	32
031	ADARSHA PALLY BUSTEE	43	6
032	ACHARJEE PARA BUSTEE	33	43
033	PAL PARA BUSTEE	32	68
034	DESHBANDHU COLONY BUSTEE	19	47
035	UTTAR PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	38	25
036	SUSHIL SARANI BUSTEE	32	36
037	EAST PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	42	54
038	SUKANTA PALLY BUSTEE	5	27
039	CHAITANYA DOBA BUSTEE	26	4
040	SAHA PARA BUSTEE	5	0
041	BANAK PARA BUSTEE	24	0
042	SUBHASH PALLY BUSTEE	18	2
043	DHARAMBIRA -1 COLONY BUSTEE	37	8
044	DWARIK JUNGLE BUSTEE	20	0
045	BAGDI PARA BUSTEE	57	117
046	SARKAR PARA BUSTEE	94	27
047	SURI PARA BUSTEE	3	3
048	ZAMINDAR ROAD BUSTEE	40	105
049	DHARAMBIRA COLONY NO -2 BUSTEE	26	2
050	EAST KABIRAJ PARA BUSTEE	27	99
051	MITTRA BABU BAZAR BUSTEE	5	1
052	SURYA SEN COLONY BUSTEE	38	12
053	EAST SUBHASH NAGAR BUSTEE	24	30
054	KHASBATI NORTH BUSTEE	17	37
055	WEST LEBU BAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	9	4
056	LALKUTHI BUSTEE	27	1
057	PURBACHAL COLONY WEST BUSTEE	15	11

Type of house based on Roof(Question no- 7 from demand Survey)			
Slum Code	Slum Name	Semi-Pucca	Katcha
058	ARABINDA PALLY EAST BUSTEE	0	0
059	SOUTH KONA COLONY BUSTEE	106	84
060	WEST DOM PARA BUSTEE	9	2
061	DHARAMBIRA -2 NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	85	70
062	BALUR PARA WEST BUSTEE	33	7
063	AMBAGAN SOUTH BUSTEE	8	11
064	NABA NAGAR COLONY SOUTH BUSTEE	21	92
065	NEW PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	3	8
066	NORTH RAMPRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	18	5
067	SOUTH M C MITTRA BUSTEE	40	22
068	ACHARJEE PARA EAST BUSTEE	38	26
069	DESHBANDHU COLONY SOUTH BUSTEE	35	33
070	NORTH KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	37	26
071	SURI PARA WEST BUSTEE	13	5
072	DHARAMBIRA -1 NORTH BUSTEE	102	69
073	ARABINDA PALLY 1	22	15
074	BIJOYNAGAR RIVER SIDE BUSTEE	0	34
075	NATUN BAZAR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	23	3
076	SUSHIL SARANI NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	12	6
077	SUSHIL SARANI SOUTH SIDE BUSTEE	53	1
078	BAZAR PARA BUSTEE	12	13
079	MUNICIPAL EAST SIDE BUSTEE	12	4
080	SASTI TOLA WEST BUSTEE	8	8
081	SASTITOLA EAST BUSTEE	35	30
082	MAIL PUKUR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	61	95
083	SAHEB PUKUR BUSTEE	13	19
084	MAIL PUKUR BARENDRA GALI BUSTEE	22	25
085	SAHA PARA NARDEL BAGAN BUSTEE	12	46
086	BAIDYA PARA RIVER SIDE BUSTEE	35	9
087	MISHRI PUKUR WEST BUSTEE	9	12
088	MISSRI PUKUR EAST BUSTEE	57	10
089	K P GUPTA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	0	5
090	SOUTH PURBACHAL BUSTEE	3	7
091	RAILWAY BOUNDARY ROAD EAST BUSTEE	27	19
092	BARO PUKUR RABINDRAPALLY BUSTI	0	108
093	MAYMON SINGH EAST BUSTEE	10	9
094	JAMINDER ROAD WEST BUSTEE	89	1
095	MAYMON SINGH WEST BUSTEE	12	24
096	MALLIK BAG BAZAR SIDE BUSTEE	10	5
097	SUKANTA PALLI WEST BUSTEE	0	0
098	K P GUPTA ROAD NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	0	0
099	DESHBANDHU CENTRAL BUSTEE	2	2
100	H K BHATTER ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	12	0
101	BATTALA BUSTEE	24	32

Type of house based on Roof(Question no- 7 from demand Survey)			
Slum Code	Slum Name	Semi-Pucca	Katcha
102	AMBAGAN COLONY NORTH BUSTEE	4	143
		3059	2974

Source ; Demand survey,2015 (Note – Only B format)

From the above table, it shows that, out of total 6033 households,3059 households lives in semi-pucca structure house and 2974 households lives in kucha structure house. Slum-wise details are given in the table.

Table 10: Type of Housing requirement details of the households

Indicative Vertical (PPP/AHP/CLSS/Beneficiary led) as per Demand survey question Number 21)					
Slum Code	Slum Name	PPP	CLSS	AHP	BLC
b	c	t	u	v	w
001	RAMPRAMPASAD SARANI SUBASH NAGAR BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	273
002	PURBA BARUI PARA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	147
003	KHASBATI SOUTH BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	131
004	AMAR MATI COLONY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	5
005	WEST BASANTA BURI TALA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	38
006	LAXMI NARAYAN COLONY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	180
007	LEBUBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	84
008	BACHHA SINGH ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	81
009	R N BOSH GARDEN NORTH BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	19
010	BHANJO COLONY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	23
011	MITTRA PARA LALKUTHI BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	17
012	NICHU PURBACHAL BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	3
013	ARABINDA PALLY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	55
014	EAST BASANTA BURITALA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	53
015	KONA GOVT. COLONY NO-1 BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	82
016	DOMPARA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	59
017	MITRA PARA RANI RASHMONI BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	58
018	R. N. BOSH GARDEN SOUTH BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	18
019	RATHTALA COLONY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	39
020	P. D MISHRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	52
021	NATUNBAZAR BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	63
022	BALUR PARA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	15
023	MITRA PARA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	21
024	BARO BIGHA KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	64
025	AMBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	298
026	MUJIB NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	131
027	NABA NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	70
028	WEST PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	22
029	RAMPRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	44
030	M C MITTRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	91
031	ADARSHA PALLY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	49
032	ACHARJEE PARA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	76
033	PAL PARA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	100

Indicative Vertical (PPP/AHP/CLSS/Beneficiary led) as per Demand survey question Number 21)

Slum Code	Slum Name	PPP	CLSS	AHP	BLC
034	DESHBANDHU COLONY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	66
035	UTTAR PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	63
036	SUSHIL SARANI BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	68
037	EAST PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	96
038	SUKANTA PALLY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	32
039	CHAITANYA DOBA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	30
040	SAHA PARA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	5
041	BANAK PARA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	24
042	SUBHASH PALLY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	20
043	DHARAMBIRA -1 COLONY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	45
044	DWARIK JUNGLE BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	20
045	BAGDI PARA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	174
046	SARKAR PARA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	121
047	SURI PARA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	6
048	ZAMINDAR ROAD BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	145
049	DHARAMBIRA COLONY NO -2 BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	28
050	EAST KABIRAJ PARA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	126
051	MITTRA BABU BAZAR BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	6
052	SURYA SEN COLONY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	50
053	EAST SUBHASH NAGAR BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	54
054	KHASBATI NORTH BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	54
055	WEST LEBU BAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	13
056	LALKUTHI BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	28
057	PURBACHAL COLONY WEST BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	26
058	ARABINDA PALLY EAST BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	0
059	SOUTH KONA COLONY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	190
060	WEST DOM PARA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	11
061	DHARAMBIRA -2 NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	155
062	BALUR PARA WEST BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	40
063	AMBAGAN SOUTH BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	19
064	NABA NAGAR COLONY SOUTH BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	113
065	NEW PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	11
066	NORTH RAMPRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	23
067	SOUTH M C MITTRA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	62
068	ACHARJEE PARA EAST BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	64
069	DESHBANDHU COLONY SOUTH BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	68
070	NORTH KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	63
071	SURI PARA WEST BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	18
072	DHARAMBIRA -1 NORTH BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	171
073	ARABINDA PALLY 1	NA	NA	NA	37
074	BUJOYNAGAR RIVER SIDE BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	34
075	NATUN BAZAR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	26
076	SUSHIL SARANI NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	18
077	SUSHIL SARANI SOUTH SIDE BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	54

Indicative Vertical (PPP/AHP/CLSS/Beneficiary led) as per Demand survey question Number 21)					
Slum Code	Slum Name	PPP	CLSS	AHP	BLC
078	BAZAR PARA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	25
079	MUNICIPAL EAST SIDE BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	16
080	SASTI TOLA WEST BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	16
081	SASTITOLA EAST BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	65
082	MAIL PUKUR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	156
083	SAHEB PUKUR BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	32
084	MAIL PUKUR BARENDRA GALI BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	47
085	SAHA PARA NARKEL BAGAN BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	58
086	BAIDYA PARA RIVER SIDE BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	44
087	MISHRI PUKUR WEST BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	21
088	MISSRI PUKUR EAST BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	67
089	K P GUPTA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	5
090	SOUTH PURBACHAL BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	10
091	RAILWAY BOUNDARY ROAD EAST BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	46
092	BARO PUKUR RABINDRAPALLY BUSTI	NA	NA	NA	108
093	MAYMON SINGH EAST BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	19
094	JAMINDER ROAD WEST BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	90
095	MAYMON SINGH WEST BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	36
096	MALLIK BAG BAZAR SIDE BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	15
097	SUKANTA PALLI WEST BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	0
098	K P GUPTA ROAD NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	0
099	DESHBANDHU CENTRAL BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	4
100	H K BHATTER ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	12
101	BATTALA BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	56
102	AMBAGAN COLONY NORTH BUSTEE	NA	NA	NA	147
					6033

Source ; Demand survey,2015

From the above table, it is noticed that out of total 6033 households falls under the scheme. From that only 6033 household require new house construction. slum-wise details are given in the table.

In summarizing the HFAPoA of Halisahar Municipality, Halisahar Municipality takes one for implementation of the project i.e. "Beneficiary -led - construction". For this project, Halisahar Municipality conducted Demand Assessment survey for getting total requirement of houses in the ULB. From this survey, the total survey form received 6140. Out of 6033 form received from 102 slums and 107 forms received from non slums. 6140 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction."

Land Use Pattern

The total area of the Halisahar Municipality computed on GIS Platform. The different utilities and detailed features of Halisahar Municipality Land use were mapped in GIS and were broadly categorized in line with the UDPFI guidelines.

Table below shows Land use distribution of Halisahar.

Table 11: Land use distribution of Halisahar

Land use (in Sq.Km)	As in 2001	Existing Land use 2011
Residential	4.86	4.86
Commercial	0.2	0.2
Industrial	0.79	0.79
Recreational	2.29	2.29
Public & Semi public	0.36	0.36
Transport & Communication	0.46	0.46
Total Developed Area	8.96	8.96
Source: GIS Survey		

Land Use Map

Status of all 102 slums and non slums in respect of the four infrastructures is detailed below:

a) Spatial coverage and adequacy of Water supply

As Halisahar is situated mostly on bank of river Ganga and the water supplied by piped water from Hooghly River through Kalyani water treatment plant. Though the water supply network extends over most of the core city and peripheral areas, it does not meet consumer demand as only 25% of the households within municipal limits are covered with piped water supply system. Apart from the surface water, ground water also serves as another source of water supply in the municipality as around 30% percent is served. The features of water supply in Halisahar is presented in the table below:

Table-12: Status of Water Supply service levels

Sr. No.	Indicators	Present status	MOUD Benchmark
1	Coverage of water supply connections	75%	100%
2	Per capita supply of water	85LPCD	135 LPCD
3	Extent of metering of water connections	0%	100%
4	Extent of non-revenue water	97%	20%
5	Quality of water supplied	100%	100%
6	Cost recovery in water supply services	3%	100%
7	Efficiency in collection of water supply related charges	85%	90%

1. Coverage of water supply connections -25% GAP
2. Per capita supply of water- 50 LPCD GAP
3. Extent of metering of water connections -100% GAP
4. Extent of non-revenue water -77% GAP
5. Quality of water supplied- 0% GAP
6. Cost recovery in water supply services -97%GAP
7. Efficiency in collection of water supply related charges -5%GAP

Table-13: Demand Gap Assessment for Water Supply

Component	2015			2021	
	Present	Ongoing projects	Total	Demand	Gap
Source	13.70 MLD	Nil	13.70 MLD	21.74MLD	8.04MLD
Treatment capacity	8.50 MLD	Nil	8.50 MLD	21.74MLD	13.24 MLD

Component	2015			2021	
	Present	Ongoing projects	Total	Demand	Gap
Elevated Storage capacity	1.88MG	Nil	1.88MG	2.63 MG	0.75MG
Distribution network coverage	193.62KM	Nil	193.62KM	328.12KM	134.5KM

b) solid waste management

The Solid Waste Generated in the municipality consist of mainly

- House hold domestic solid waste
- Market solid waste
- Industrial Waste
- Bio Medical waste

Total Solid waste generated is in the range of 450 gms. per capita per day, amounting to 25 MT / day approximately. In addition to this about 6 MT of solid waste is generated from markets. Presently 96 hand carts are used for door to door collection of solid waste. For secondary storage there are about 29 vats. Four tractors are working for Solid Waste transportation and one is kept for night soil. The SLB Report (dated 15.03.2011) reveals the following facts:

Table 14: Solid Waste Management

1	Total quantity of Waste disposed in Open Dumpsite	498 MT / month
2	Total quantity of waste collected and transported to disposal site	1440 MT / month
4	No. of households covered by door to door collection	Limited to couple of wards at present.
5	No. of hotels and restaurants covered	21 nos.
6	No. of Commercial Institutions	23 nos.

c) Sewerage

The town is not provided with any sewerage system. Wastewater from households and some industrial establishments is discharged directly into roadside drains, which also convey storm runoff from the town. Few existing septic tanks are all in dilapidated condition.

Table 15: Benchmarks on Sewerage and Sanitation

Sr. No.	Indicators (as per SLB framework)	Existing Service Level	MOUD Benchmarks
1	Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	82.19%	100%
2	Coverage of sewerage network services	0%	100%
3	Efficiency of collection of sewerage	0%	100%
4	Efficiency in Treatment: Adequacy of sewerage treatment capacity	0%	100%

Table-16: Demand Gap Assessment for Storm Water Drainage Sector

Component	2015			2021	
	Present	Ongoing projects	Total	Demand	Gap
Major Drains (new construction)	30	0	30	50	20
Network requirement to provide proper drainage to all identified water stagnant point/ flooding points up to the end discharge point (in Km)	22	0	22	40	18
Network length where households discharging wastewater directly into the drains	20	0	20	30	10
Rejuvenation of existing primary drains and primary drains including covering and installation of filter	68	0	68	178	110

d) Road Coverage and Condition

Road network in Halisahar Municipality has grown to a total of 182 km. While more than 46% of roads are black topped and concrete, around 30% of the road network is still katcha road and 24% is brick Roads. Most of the existing arterial roads are narrow with two lane carriageways and needs to be widened to cater for the increasing vehicular traffic. Due to lack of proper maintenance, the surface conditions of the roads are not good which in turn reduces the speed of moving traffic.

Project Justification

For the following reasons Halisahar Municipality selected the slums namely mentioned below as first project for preparation of DPR under HFAPoA (PMAY):

Table-17: Justification of the Project

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	AMAR MATI COLONY BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	BACHHA SINGH ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	EAST BASANTA BURITALA BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	KONA GOVT. COLONY NO-1 BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	R. N. BOSH GARDEN SOUTH BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
6	RATHTALA COLONY BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
7	P. D MISHRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	NATUNBAZAR BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
9	BARO BIGHA KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

10	MUJIB NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
11	UTTAR PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
12	SUKANTA PALLY BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
13	DHARAMBIRA -1 COLONY BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	EAST KABIRAJ PARA BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
15	EAST SUBHASH NAGAR BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
16	KHASBATI NORTH BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
17	WEST LEBU BAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
18	PURBACHAL COLONY WEST BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
19	DHARAMBIRA -2 NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
20	BALUR PARA WEST BUSTEE	The condition of living in the	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway -	Major population is living in huts,	Majority portion of roads are	Habitation pattern in the slums is

		slum is unhygienic			2 is 5.0 kms away	made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	brick paved or damaged roads.	congested with insufficient open space
21	NEW PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
22	NORTH RAMPRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
23	ACHARJEE PARA EAST BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
24	SURI PARA WEST BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
25	SUSHIL SARANI SOUTH SIDE BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
26	MUNICIPAL EAST SIDE BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
27	SASTI TOLA WEST BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
28	MAIL PUKUR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
29	MAIL PUKUR BARENDRA GALI BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
30	SAHA PARA NARKEL BAGAN BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

31	MISSRI PUKUR EAST BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
32	MALLIK BAG BAZAR SIDE BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
33	DESHBANDHU CENTRAL BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
34	H K BHATTER ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
35	AMBAGAN COLONY NORTH BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

2.3 Tenure Status

As per the demand survey and geographical location of the city out of four verticals municipality has taken only Beneficiary Lead Construction (BLC) for the year 2018-19. In the 2nd year of implementation of Housing for All, 1364 beneficiaries have been identified for the construction of New House through BLC. The above beneficiaries have been selected only who have their own land required for the construction of new house under BLC.

2.4 Choice of Option/Vertical and its justification for housing and/or infrastructure

- "In-situ" Slum Redevelopment using land as Resource(include viability analysis)
- Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)
- Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)
- Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement

In the case of Halisahar Municipality, Municipality takes only one vertical i.e. is "Beneficiary led construction". From present Demand Assessment survey for Housing for all (HFA), it is noticed that 6140 household covering under this project. 6140 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction" and each beneficiary will get 1.5 lakh from central assistance.

Table-18: Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Tenable Slums

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	Total No. of Slum Households as per Demand Survey	Proposed Development Strategy			
			i. Affordable Housing Project (AHP)	ii. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	iv. Clubbing with other Tenable Slums**
						Proposed Year of Intervention


 Chairman
 Halisahar Municipality

RAMPRAMPASAD SARANI SUBASH NAGAR BUSTEE	336265	273	III BLC (273)	2015-16
PURBA BARUI PARA BUSTEE	113356	147	III BLC (147)	2019-20
KHASBATI SOUTH BUSTEE	117922	131	III BLC (131)	2015-16
AMAR MATI COLONY BUSTEE	60505	5	III BLC (005)	2017-18
WEST BASANTA BURI TALA BUSTEE	54558	38	III BLC (038)	2015-16
LAXMI NARAYAN COLONY BUSTEE	126348	180	III BLC (180)	2016-17
LEBUBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	75665	84	III BLC (084)	2015-16
BACHHA SINGH ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	45314	81	III BLC (081)	2015-16
R N BOSH GARDEN NORTH BUSTEE	19809	19	III BLC (019)	2021-22
BHANJO COLONY BUSTEE	37105	23	III BLC (023)	2016-17
MITTRA PARA LALKUTHI BUSTEE	15410	17	III BLC (017)	2015-16
NICHU PURBACHAL BUSTEE	20919	3	III BLC (003)	2016-17
ARABINDA PALLY BUSTEE	56757	55	III BLC (055)	2016-17
EAST BASANTA BURITALA BUSTEE	57162	53	III BLC (053)	2018-19
KONA GOVT. COLONY NO-1 BUSTEE	63477	82	III BLC (082)	2017-18
DOMPARA BUSTEE	77741	59	III BLC (059)	2021-22
MITRA PARA RANI RASHMONI BUSTEE	54923	58	III BLC (058)	2016-17
R. N. BOSH GARDEN SOUTH BUSTEE	28749	18	III BLC (018)	2017-18
RATHITALA COLONY BUSTEE	41007	39	III BLC (039)	2017-18
P. D MISHRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	56292	52	III BLC (052)	2017-18
NATUNBAZAR BUSTEE	40746	63	III BLC (063)	2018-19
BALUR PARA BUSTEE	35530	15	III BLC (015)	2016-17
MITRA PARA BUSTEE	50160	21	III BLC (021)	2020-21
BARO BIGHA KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	28773	64	III BLC (064)	2018-19
AMBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	131942	298	III BLC (298)	2015-16
MUJIB NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	106439	131	III BLC (131)	2017-18
NABA NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	129382	70	III BLC (070)	2019-20
WEST PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	22577	22	III BLC (022)	2016-17
RAMPRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	63153	44	III BLC (044)	2016-17
M C MITTRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	23499	91	III BLC (091)	2016-17
ADARSHA PALLY BUSTEE	47340	49	III BLC (049)	2016-17
ACHARJEE PARA BUSTEE	60241	76	III BLC (076)	2016-17
PAL PARA BUSTEE	112126	100	III BLC (100)	2015-16
DESHBANDHU COLONY BUSTEE	100037	66	III BLC (066)	2015-16
UTTAR PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	48242	63	III BLC (63)	2017-18
SUSHIL SARANI BUSTEE	99811	68	III BLC (68)	2015-16
EAST PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	155659	96	III BLC (96)	2015-16
SUKANTA PALLY BUSTEE	80187	32	III BLC (32)	2017-18
CHAITANYA DOBA BUSTEE	112617	30	III BLC (30)	2019-20
SAHA PARA BUSTEE	15194	5	III BLC (005)	2016-17
BANAK PARA BUSTEE	18532	24	III BLC (024)	2016-17
SUBHASH PALLY BUSTEE	72842	20	III BLC (020)	2019-20
DHARAMBIRA -1 COLONY BUSTEE	115666	45	III BLC (045)	2017-18
DWARIK JUNGLE BUSTEE	19351	20	III BLC (020)	2020-21
BAGDI PARA BUSTEE	195386	174	III BLC (174)	2016-17
SARKAR PARA BUSTEE	41991	121	III BLC (121)	2015-16

SURI PARA BUSTEE	14235	6	III BLC (006)	2016-17
ZAMINDAR ROAD BUSTEE	108320	145	III BLC (145)	2016-17
DHARAMBIRA COLONY NO -2 BUSTEE	92776	28	III BLC (028)	2015-16
EAST KABIRAJ PARA BUSTEE	42722	126	III BLC (126)	2017-18
MITRA BABU BAZAR BUSTEE	19530	6	III BLC (006)	2015-16
SURYA SEN COLONY BUSTEE	78568	50	III BLC (050)	2016-17
EAST SUBHASH NAGAR BUSTEE	69736	54	III BLC (054)	2018-19
KHASBATI NORTH BUSTEE	66816	54	III BLC (054)	2017-18
WEST LEBU BAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	75151	13	III BLC (013)	2017-18
LALKUTHI BUSTEE	78015	28	III BLC (028)	2016-17
PURBACHAL COLONY WEST BUSTEE	22646	26	III BLC (026)	2018-19
ARABINDA PALLY EAST BUSTEE	41897	0	III BLC (0)	2015-16
SOUTH KONA COLONY BUSTEE	125578	190	III BLC (190)	2015-16
WEST DOM PARA BUSTEE	31975	11	III BLC (011)	2020-21
DHARAMBIRA -2 NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	112308	155	III BLC (155)	2017-18
BALUR PARA WEST BUSTEE	35809	40	III BLC (040)	2015-16
AMBAGAN SOUTH BUSTEE	63049	19	III BLC (019)	2016-17
NABA NAGAR COLONY SOUTH BUSTEE	163983	113	III BLC (113)	2016-17
NEW PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	33699	11	III BLC (011)	2017-18
NORTH RAMPRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	43484	23	III BLC (023)	2017-18
SOUTH M C MITTRA BUSTEE	44238	62	III BLC (062)	2015-16
ACHARJEE PARA EAST BUSTEE	40266	64	III BLC (064)	2018-19
DESHBANDHU COLONY SOUTH BUSTEE	66278	68	III BLC (068)	2016-17
NORTH KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	37001	63	III BLC (063)	2015-16
SURI PARA WEST BUSTEE	9042	18	III BLC (018)	2017-18
DHARAMBIRA -1 NORTH BUSTEE	114625	171	III BLC (171)	2015-16
ARABINDA PALLY I	83530	37	III BLC (037)	2018-19
BUJOYNAGAR RIVER SIDE BUSTEE	39005	34	III BLC (034)	2020-21
NATUN BAZAR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	41239	26	III BLC (026)	2019-20
SUSHIL SARANI NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	94000	18	III BLC (018)	2020-21
SUSHIL SARANI SOUTH SIDE BUSTEE	72131	54	III BLC (054)	2018-19
BAZAR PARA BUSTEE	192746	25	III BLC (025)	2015-16
MUNICIPAL EAST SIDE BUSTEE	55629	16	III BLC (016)	2017-18
SASTI TOLA WEST BUSTEE	62989	16	III BLC (016)	2018-19
SASTITOLA EAST BUSTEE	102691	65	III BLC (065)	2019-20
MAIL PUKUR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	127940	156	III BLC (156)	2017-18
SAHEB PUKUR BUSTEE	33164	32	III BLC (032)	2019-20
MAIL PUKUR BARENDRA GALI BUSTEE	46812	47	III BLC (047)	2017-18
SAHA PARA NARKEL BAGAN BUSTEE	71608	58	III BLC (058)	2018-19
BAIDYA PARA RIVER SIDE BUSTEE	80855	44	III BLC (044)	2019-20
MISHRI PUKUR WEST BUSTEE	30204	21	III BLC (021)	2016-17
MISSRI PUKUR EAST BUSTEE	89727	67	III BLC (067)	2018-19
K P GUPTA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	37251	5	III BLC (005)	2021-22
SOUTH PURBACHAL BUSTEE	83854	10	III BLC (010)	2019-20
RAILWAY BOUNDARY ROAD EAST BUSTEE	72757	46	III BLC (046)	2015-16
BARO PUKUR RABINDRAPALLY BUSTEE	9640	108	III BLC (108)	2020-21

MAYMON SINGH EAST BUSTEE	29869	19	III BLC (019)	2020-21
JAMINDER ROAD WEST BUSTEE	63649	90	III BLC (090)	2019-20
MAYMON SINGH WEST BUSTEE	14357	36	III BLC (036)	2019-20
MALLIK BAG BAZAR SIDE BUSTEE	39505	15	III BLC (015)	2018-19
SUKANTA PALLI WEST BUSTEE	29418	0	III BLC (0)	2021-22
K P GUPTA ROAD NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	23930	0	III BLC (0)	2020-21
DESHBANDHU CENTRAL BUSTEE	19789	4	III BLC (004)	2018-19
H K BHATTER ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	30410	12	III BLC (012)	2020-21
BATTALA BUSTEE	55232	56	III BLC (056)	2019-20
AMBAGAN COLONY NORTH BUSTEE	99719	147	III BLC (147)	2018-19

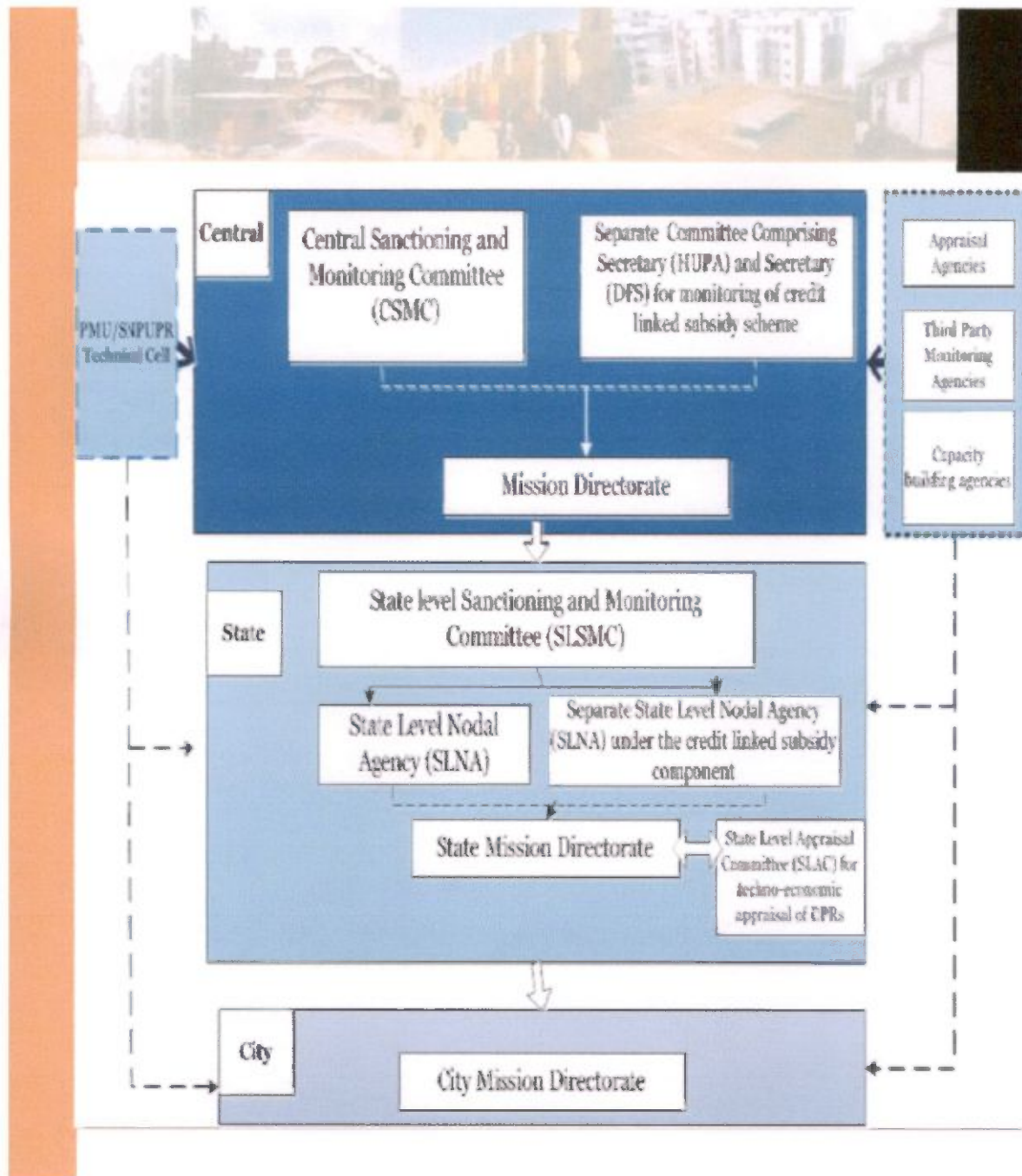
Table-19: Year-wise Proposed Interventions for Other Urban Poor based on demand survey

Year	Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)							
	Beneficiary-led Construction		Credit Linked Subsidy		Affordable Housing in Partnership		Total	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
2015-16	18	0.27	0	0	0	0	18	0.27
2016-17	48	0.72	0	0	0	0	48	0.72
2017-18	3	0.05	0	0	0	0	3	0.05
2018-19	8	0.12	0	0	0	0	8	0.12
2019-20	16	0.24	0	0	0	0	16	0.24
2020-21	7	0.11	0	0	0	0	7	0.11
2021-22	7	0.11	0	0	0	0	7	0.11
Total	107	1.6	0	0	0	0	107	1.61

2.5 Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy

Physical and social infrastructure require to develop in slum and non slum area to be covered another central and state schemes like 13th FC, 4th SFC, UWES etc. Beneficiaries belong to pro poor families, unable to contribute the beneficiary contribution under HFA project should be cover under project of SUHP funded by State Government.

Figure-2: Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy



Roles and responsibilities of the Institutions:


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Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC)

- An inter-ministerial committee under Chairpersonship of Secretary (HUPA) for implementation of the Mission, approvals there under and monitoring.

Indicative Functions of CSMC

- Overall review and Monitoring of the Mission
- Assessing resource requirement based on HFAPoA and AIP submitted by States/UTs
- Approval of central releases under various components of the Mission
- Approval of Capacity Building Plans of States/UTs
- Devising financial and other norms for various activities undertaken as part of the Mission
- Approval of Annual Quality Monitoring Plans, Social Audit plans etc.
- Any other important issues required for implementation of the Mission.

State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)

Indicative functions of SLSMC

- Approval of Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA)
- Approval of Annual Implementation Plan
- Approval of DPRs under various components of the Mission
- Approval of Annual Quality Monitoring Plans
- Reviewing progress of approved projects in the State and cities
- Monitoring of implementation of Mission
- Any other issues required for effective implementation of the Mission.


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Section 3: Project Concept and Scope

3.1 Introduction of slum(s)/non Slum 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.

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.

It is increasing 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.

Table-20: Introduction of slum(s)/non Slum Area

Sl.No	Slum Name	Slum Code	Ward Number	Sq Km
1	RAMPRAMPASAD SARANI SUBASH NAGAR BUSTEE	001	7	0.336265
2	PURBA BARUI PARA BUSTEE	002	5	0.113356
3	KHASBATI SOUTH BUSTEE	003	10	0.117922
4	AMAR MATI COLONY BUSTEE	004	15	0.060505
5	WEST BASANTA BURI TALA BUSTEE	005	22	0.054558
6	LAXMI NARAYAN COLONY BUSTEE	006	12	0.126348
7	LEBUBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	007	9	0.075665
8	BACHHA SINGH ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	008	21	0.045314
9	R N BOSH GARDEN NORTH BUSTEE	009	18	0.019609
10	BHANJO COLONY BUSTEE	010	6	0.037105
11	MITRA PARA LALKUTHI BUSTEE	011	11	0.01541
12	NICHU PURBACHAL BUSTEE	012	15	0.020919
13	ARABINDA PALLY BUSTEE	013	4	0.056757
14	EAST BASANTA BURITALA BUSTEE	014	18	0.057162
15	KONA GOVT. COLONY NO-1 BUSTEE	015	12	0.063477
16	DOMPARA BUSTEE	016	6	0.077741
17	MITRA PARA RANI RASHMONI BUSTEE	017	2	0.054923
18	R. N. BOSH GARDEN SOUTH BUSTEE	018	22	0.028749
19	RATHTALA COLONY BUSTEE	019	4	0.041007
20	P. D MISHRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	020	18	0.056292
21	NATUNBAZAR BUSTEE	021	4	0.040746
22	BALUR PARA BUSTEE	022	20	0.03553
23	MITRA PARA BUSTEE	023	3	0.05016
24	BARO BIGHA KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	024	16	0.026773

25	AMBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	025	13	0.131942
26	MUJIB NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	026	14	0.106439
27	NABA NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	027	8	0.129382
28	WEST PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	028	17	0.022577
29	RAMPRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	029	5	0.063153
30	M C MITTRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	030	18	0.023499
31	ADARSHA PALLY BUSTEE	031	10	0.04734
32	ACHARJEE PARA BUSTEE	032	3	0.060241
33	PAL PARA BUSTEE	033	8	0.112126
34	DESHBANDHU COLONY BUSTEE	034	14	0.100037
35	UTTAR PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	035	16	0.048242
36	SUSHIL SARANI BUSTEE	036	5	0.099811
37	EAST PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	037	17	0.155659
38	SUKANTA PALLY BUSTEE	038	3	0.080187
39	CHAITANYA DOBA BUSTEE	039	3	0.112617
40	SAHA PARA BUSTEE	040	21	0.015194
41	BANAK PARA BUSTEE	041	22	0.018532
42	SUBHASH PALLY BUSTEE	042	2	0.072842
43	DHARAMBIRA -1 COLONY BUSTEE	043	1	0.115666
44	DWARIK JUNGLE BUSTEE	044	18	0.019351
45	BAGDI PARA BUSTEE	045	7	0.195386
46	SARKAR PARA BUSTEE	046	3	0.041991
47	SURI PARA BUSTEE	047	23	0.014235
48	ZAMINDAR ROAD BUSTEE	048	16	0.10932
49	DHARAMBIRA COLONY NO -2 BUSTEE	049	2	0.092776
50	EAST KABIRAJ PARA BUSTEE	050	13	0.042722
51	MITTRA BABU BAZAR BUSTEE	051	23	0.01953
52	SURYA SEN COLONY BUSTEE	052	1	0.078568

53	EAST SUBHASH NAGAR BUSTEE	053	7	0.069736
54	KHASBATI NORTH BUSTEE	054	10	0.066816
55	WEST LEBU BAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	055	9	0.075151
56	LALKUTHI BUSTEE	056	11	0.076015
57	PURBACHAL COLONY WEST BUSTEE	057	15	0.022646
58	ARABINDA PALLY EAST BUSTEE	058	4	0.041897
59	SOUTH KONA COLONY BUSTEE	059	12	0.125578
60	WEST DOM PARA BUSTEE	060	6	0.031975
61	DHARAMBIRA -2 NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	061	2	0.112306
62	BALUR PARA WEST BUSTEE	062	20	0.035809
63	AMBAGAN SOUTH BUSTEE	063	13	0.063049
64	NABA NAGAR COLONY SOUTH BUSTEE	064	8	0.163983
65	NEW PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	065	17	0.033699
66	NORTH RAMPRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	066	5	0.043484
67	SOUTH M C MITTRA BUSTEE	067	18	0.044238
68	ACHARJEE PARA EAST BUSTEE	068	3	0.040266
69	DESHBANDHU COLONY SOUTH BUSTEE	069	14	0.066278
70	NORTH KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	070	16	0.037001
71	SURI PARA WEST BUSTEE	071	23	0.009042
72	DHARAMBIRA -1 NORTH BUSTEE	072	1	0.114625
73	ARABINDA PALLY 1	073	4	0.08353
74	BIJOYNAGAR RIVER SIDE BUSTEE	074	4	0.039005
75	NATUN BAZAR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	075	5	0.041239
76	SUSHIL SARANI NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	076	5	0.094
77	SUSHIL SARANI SOUTH SIDE BUSTEE	077	5	0.072131
78	BAZAR PARA BUSTEE	078	6	0.192746

79	MUNICIPAL EAST SIDE BUSTEE	079	6	0.055629
80	SASTI TOLA WEST BUSTEE	080	6	0.062989
81	SASTITOLA EAST BUSTEE	081	6	0.102691
82	MAIL PUKUR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	082	7	0.12794
83	SAHEB PUKUR BUSTEE	083	7	0.033164
84	MAIL PUKUR BARENDRA GALI BUSTEE	084	8	0.046812
85	SAHA PARA NARKEL BAGAN BUSTEE	085	8	0.071608
86	BAIDYA PARA RIVER SIDE BUSTEE	086	9	0.080855
87	MISHRI PUKUR WEST BUSTEE	087	9	0.030204
88	MISSRI PUKUR EAST BUSTEE	088	9	0.089727
89	K P GUPTA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	089	14	0.037251
90	SOUTH PURBACHAL BUSTEE	090	15	0.083854
91	RAILWAY BOUNDARY ROAD EAST BUSTEE	091	15	0.072757
92	BARO PUKUR RABINDRAPALLY BUSTI	092	15	0.00984
93	MAYMON SINGH EAST BUSTEE	093	16	0.029869
94	JAMINDER ROAD WEST BUSTEE	094	18	0.063649
95	MAYMON SINGH WEST BUSTEE	095	16	0.014357
96	MALLIK BAG BAZAR SIDE BUSTEE	096	2	0.039505
97	SUKANTA PALLI WEST BUSTEE	097	3	0.029418
98	K P GUPTA ROAD NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	098	7	0.02393
99	DESHBANDHU CENTRAL BUSTEE	099	14	0.019789
100	H K BHATTER ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	100	11	0.03041
101	BATTALA BUSTEE	101	14	0.055232
102	AMBAGAN COLONY NORTH BUSTEE	102	13	0.099719

Slum Map



**Chairman
Halisahar Municipality**

Table-21: Non Slum Area

Ward Number	AREA in Sq M
7	759832
9	569032



Non Slum Map

3.2. Location of slum(s) / non Slum Area, Tenure Status, Land use and Land Possession status

Table-22: Location of slum(s) / non Slum Area, Tenure Status, Land use and Land Possession status

Slum Name	Slum Location	Age of Slum	Ownership of Land	Tenability (Yes/no)	Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)
RAMPRAMPASAD SARANI SUBASH NAGAR BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
PURBA BARUI PARA BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
KHASBATI SOUTH BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
AMAR MATI COLONY BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
WEST BASANTA BURI TALA BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
LAXMI NARAYAN COLONY BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
LEBUBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
BACHHA SINGH ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
R N BOSH GARDEN NORTH BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
BHANJO COLONY BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
MITRA PARA LALKUTHI BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
NICHU PURBACHAL BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
ARABINDA PALLY BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
EAST BASANTA BURITALA BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
KONA GOVT. COLONY NO-1 BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
DOMPARA BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
MITRA PARA RANI RASHMONI BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
R. N. BOSH GARDEN SOUTH BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
RATHFALA COLONY BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
P. D MISHRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
NATUNBAZAR BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
BALUR PARA BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
MITRA PARA BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
BARO BIGHA KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
AMBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z4
MUJIB NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z4
NABA NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z4
WEST PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z4
RAMPRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z4
M C MITTRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z4
ADARSHA PALLY BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z4
ACHARJEE PARA BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
PAL PARA BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
DESHBANDHU COLONY BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
UTTAR PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
SUSHIL SARANI BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
EAST PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
SUKANTA PALLY BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
CHAITANYA DOBA BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
SAHA PARA BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
BANAK PARA BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3

SUBHASH PALLY BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
DHARAMBIRA -1 COLONY BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
DWARIK JUNGLE BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
BAGDI PARA BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
SARKAR PARA BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
SURI PARA BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
ZAMINDAR ROAD BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z4
DHARAMBIRA COLONY NO -2 BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z4
EAST KABIRAJ PARA BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z4
MITTRA BABU BAZAR BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
SURYA SEN COLONY BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
EAST SUBHASH NAGAR BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
KHASBATI NORTH BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
WEST LEBU BAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
LALKUTHI BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
PURBACHAL COLONY WEST BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
ARABINDA PALLY EAST BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
SOUTH KONA COLONY BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
WEST DOM PARA BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
DHARAMBIRA -2 NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
BALUR PARA WEST BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
AMBAGAN SOUTH BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
NABA NAGAR COLONY SOUTH BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
NEW PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
NORTH RAMPRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
SOUTH M C MITTRA BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
ACHARJEE PARA EAST BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
DESHBANDHU COLONY SOUTH BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
NORTH KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
SURI PARA WEST BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
DHARAMBIRA -1 NORTH BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
ARABINDA PALLY I	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
BJOYNAGAR RIVER SIDE BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
NATUN BAZAR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
SUSHIL SARANI NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
SUSHIL SARANI SOUTH SIDE BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
BAZAR PARA BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
MUNICIPAL EAST SIDE BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
SASTI TOLA WEST BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
SASTITOLA EAST BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
MAIL PUKUR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
SAHEB PUKUR BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
MAIL PUKUR BARENDRA GALI BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
SAHA PARA NARKEL BAGAN BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
BAIDYA PARA RIVER SIDE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3

BUSTEE					
MISHRI PUKUR WEST BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
MISSRI PUKUR EAST BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
K P GUPTA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
SOUTH PURBACHAL BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
RAILWAY BOUNDARY ROAD EAST BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
BARO PUKUR RABINDRAPALLY BUSTI	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z4
MAYMON SINGH EAST BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z4
JAMINDER ROAD WEST BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
MAYMON SINGH WEST BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
MALLIK BAG BAZAR SIDE BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
SUKANTA PALLI WEST BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
K P GUPTA ROAD NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
DESHBANDHU CENTRAL BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
H K BHATTER ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
BATTALA BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
AMBAGAN COLONY NORTH BUSTEE	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z1
Non slum area					
Ward No-7	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward No-15	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3

Water Supply

In Halisahar Municipality the water is supplied through two main sources: i) Surface water which comes from Kalyani and ii) Ground water. The ground water in Halisahar is sourced through deep tube well. As per the physicochemical and bacteriological tests report from Govt. laboratory, the quality of water is found to be safe and potable. It also reveals that the water is free from Arsenic contamination.

The existing piped water supply facilities in the slum are not adequate. The slums have sufficient source of water in the form of either tube wells or existing municipal water sources but they lack a proper distribution system for efficient use of the water. In order to meet the requirement smoothly, a network of distribution lines in slum pockets have been proposed. This will not only lessen their inconvenience for procurement of water from a distant place but also improve their personal health & hygiene.

The main distribution line is connected with overhead reservoir already exists very near to some slum pockets. At present the length of pipeline existing in slum is 100393.8 m.

There are 193 tube wells. Of them 78 are in good condition

Drainage System

Random growth and settlement in the slum area has checked the natural drainage courses, which in turn causes water logging and stagnation in different parts of the slum. This accumulated water results in various health problems. The proposed drainage system by means of construction of new drains will help to provide relief to the slum dwellers by means of efficient and effective disposal of storm water through the outfall channels. These drains will carry both sewerage and storm water. Thus it will enhance the quality of civic life by promoting and safeguarding the public health and environmental pollution. The drainage system in the slum areas of Halisahar Municipality is very poor. The slum dwellers get affected in a worst manner during the rainy season. Incidence of stagnation of water is a common feature of each slum especially during the monsoon days. To improve this condition proper drainage system is very essential by constructing pucca drains, which will enable to dispose off the stagnant water to main drains. At present the total length of drainage network is 100954.9 m in the slum.

(source baseline survey 2012)

Roads:

With fast urbanisation and increasing demand, it is becoming difficult to cope up with the existing road network system of the slum in Halisahar Municipality. In order to bear the additional load due to enhanced civic, economic and commercial activities of the slum, existing road network system in several places are required either to be upgraded or widened and new roads are also to be constructed in a number of places where the network is inadequate. This will ease the movement of slum dwellers and smooth flow of pedestrian and light vehicle, and will enhance the quality of civic amenities in the slum. The roads in most of the slums are worn out brick paved and kancha. The slum dwellers have to face lot of difficulties for movement. A blacktopped road which will lead to some municipal road and serve the purpose of the main road of the slum can be constructed. Concrete roads are proposed to ease the movement of slum dwellers and smooth flow of pedestrian and light vehicles.

157382 m total length of roads in the slum, of it	Kancha road	=	28416 m
	Brick road	=	40995m
Bituminous road	=	48512 m	
	Concrete road	=	39459 m

Street Light:

The light system in the slum pockets of Halisahar Municipality is insufficient. With an aim to remove prevailing darkness in slum area at night and alleviate the quality of civic life street lights are very

important. So installation of electrical posts with extension of line is required in the slum areas. Presently there exist 3765 street lights in the slums out of which 3060 are functioning properly.

Latrine & Toilet:

There are some families in the slums who do not have any access to standard sanitary latrines. Mostly they are tenant households use a dug well latrine enclosed by jute or *durma* sheets. Some use the railway track for defecation. With an aim to provide safe sanitation to the slum dwellers, HalisarMunicipality constructed the following:

Table- 23: Community Toilet Facilities in Slums

Ward No.	Numbers
3	1 (4 seater)
6	1 (8 seater)
18	1 (4 seater)
21	3 (8 seater)

Five community toilets are being constructed in war nos. 8, 9, 15, 18 and 19 in the places like Sarkar bazaar, Chowmatha Bazar, Hazinagar Unit 1 and 2 etc.

Health Facility:

To cater proper health services to its citizens the Municipality has set up one Primary health centre and one dispensary within the distance of 1250m from the slum pockets. There are 10 health sub centres at a maximum distance of 1000m and one maternity hospital. To look after the smooth functioning of these, three administrative units are there within the HalisaharMunicipality within 1500 m distance from the slums. The ESOPD is about 1250 m from the slum.

Solid waste disposal

Overall management of solid waste is a serious problem to Halisahar Municipality. Although the Municipality is committed to keep the city clean and healthy, by proper scientific disposal and treatment of solid waste generated the existing equipments, man power etc. engaged for this purpose is very much lacking. Efforts are being taken for collection of waste at source by the householders, traders and institutions, but due to lack of public awareness, wastes are thrown outside at random. Recyclable

waste materials are also not segregated at source and are disposed off on the streets along with domestic, trade and other wastes. All wastes are being dumped into the municipal drain leading to blockages of the drains and as well as outfalls. About 454 Quintals of domestic solid waste is generated per day in the 69 slums altogether. House to house collection service at present has been reduced to a minimum due to lack of resources.

3.3. Existing basic infrastructure and its coverage The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure:

102 nos Slums and all non slums have been selected as a First Project under PMAY scheme by Halisahar Municipality in consultation with the state level Nodal Agency - The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department, GoWB.

Table-24: The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure

Present Status of Physical Infrastructure																			
Sl. No	Name of the Slums	The project slum site	Ward No	Road Type Running in front of the Slum	Slum connects it to major areas	Distance of Nearest Rail Station	Slum Age	Area In sqm	Ownership of slum	Existing House Hold	Population	Slum Dwellers' Occupation	Environmental Condition	Condition of Drain	Road Condition	Street Light	SW status	Housing Condition	Water Supply
1	AMAR MATTI COLONY BUSTEE	Fringe area	15	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station is at a distance of 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	80505	The ownership of land lies with Own	328	1470	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting in clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
2	BACHHA SINGH ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	Core Area	21	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station is at a distance of 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	45314	The ownership of land lies with Own	120	540	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting in clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

3	EAST BASANTA BURTALA BUSTEE	18	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	45314	The ownership of land lies with Own	78	351	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste, thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
4	KONA GOVT. COLONY NO-1 BUSTEE	12	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	57162	The ownership of land lies with Own	240	1080	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste, thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
5	R. N. BOSH GARDEN SOUTH BUSTEE	22	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	63477	The ownership of land lies with Own	132	594	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste, thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
6	RATHALA COLONY BUSTEE	4	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	28749	The ownership of land lies with Own	291	1310	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste, thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

7	P. D MISHRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	Core Area	18	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Municipality connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km	More than 15 years	41007	The ownership of land lies with Own	148	666	others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environment in the slum is little bit poor	surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
8	NATUNBAZAR BUSTEE	Fringe area	4	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	56292	The ownership of land lies with Own	161	725	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environment in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
9	BARO BIGHA KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	Core Area	16	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	83530	The ownership of land lies with Own	207	932	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area	The environment in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

10	MUJIB NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	Fringe area	14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	40746	The ownership of land lies with Own	144	648	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environment in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste, thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
11	UTTAR PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	Fringe area	16	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	26773	The ownership of land lies with Own	109	491	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environment in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste, thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
12	SUKANTA PALY BUSTEE	Fringe area	3	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	106439	The ownership of land lies with Own	45	203	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environment in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste, thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
13	DHARAMBIRA - I COLONY BUSTEE	Fringe area	1	Metal road is running	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	48242	The ownership of land lies with Own	143	644	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environment in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste, thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

14	EAST KABIRAJ PARA BUSTEE	Core Area	13	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	80187	The ownership of land lies with Own	402	1809	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environment in the slum is little bit poor	in the slum is little bit poor	covered with drains but are tilted and broken condition resulting in clogging	within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	100% street lights present in the slum	Slum adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidate	Water supply is sufficient
15	EAST SUBHASH NAGAR BUSTEE	Fringe area	7	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	115666	The ownership of land lies with Own	73	329	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environment in the slum is little bit poor	in the slum is little bit poor	covered with drains but are tilted and broken condition resulting in clogging	within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	100% street lights present in the slum	Slum adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidate	Water supply is sufficient
16	KHASBATTI NORTH BUSTEE	Fringe area	10	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	42722	The ownership of land lies with Own	358	1611	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as	The environment in the slum is little bit poor	in the slum is little bit poor	covered with drains but are tilted and broken condition resulting in clogging	within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	100% street lights present in the slum	Slum adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidate	Water supply is sufficient

17	WEST LEBU BAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	Core Area	9	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Haisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	69736	The ownership of land lies with Own	231	1040	cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	and broken condition resulting in clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
18	PURBACHAL COLONY WEST BUSTEE	Fringe area	15	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Haisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	66616	The ownership of land lies with Own	404	1818	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	and broken condition resulting in clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
19	DHARAMBIRA - 2 NORTH SIDE BUSTEE	Fringe area	2	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Haisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	75151	The ownership of land lies with Own	167	752	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	and broken condition resulting in clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient



20	BALUR PARA WEST BUSTEE	Core Area	20	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	35809	The ownership of land lies with Own	249	1121	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
21	NEW PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	Fringe area	17	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	22546	The ownership of land lies with Own	166	747	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
22	NORTH RAMPRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	Fringe area	5	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	35809	The ownership of land lies with Own	173	779	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
23	ACHARJEE PARA EAST BUSTEE		3	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	33699	The ownership of land lies with Own	134	670	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient


24	SURI PARA WEST BUSTEE	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	43484	The ownership of land lies with Own	121	590	housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environment in the slum is little bit poor	but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting in clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste, thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
25	SUSHIL SARANI SOUTH SIDE BUSTEE	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	9042	The ownership of land lies with Own	147	621	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting in clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste, thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
26	MUNICIPAL EAST SIDE BUSTEE	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	72131	The ownership of land lies with Own	324	1490	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environment in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting in clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste, thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

27	SASTI TOLA WEST BUSTEE	6	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station is at a distance of 1.5 to 2 Km	55629	The ownership of land lies with Own	243	1390	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
28	MAIL PUKUR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	7	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station is at a distance of 1.5 to 2 Km	62989	The ownership of land lies with Own	148	780	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
29	MAIL PUKUR BARENDRA GALI BUSTEE	8	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station is at a distance of 1.5 to 2 Km	127940	The ownership of land lies with Own	189	970	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
30	SAHA PARA NARKEL BAGAN BUSTEE	8	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station is at a distance of 1.5 to 2 Km	46612	The ownership of land lies with Own	192	970	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

31	MISSRI PUKUR EAST BUSTEE	9	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Municipality	distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	71608	Own	157	873	others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging.	are semi metallic or kuchha road	lights present in the slum	sanitation method for their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
32	MALLIK BAG BAZAR SIDE BUSTEE	2	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Municipality	distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	89727	Own	214	1570	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging.	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
33	DESHBANDHU CENTRAL BUSTEE	14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Municipality	distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	30410	Own	247	1340	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

34	H K BHATTER ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	11	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station is at a distance of 1.5 to 2 Km	30410	The ownership of land lies with Own	321	1690	Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	condition resulting in clogging. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting in clogging.	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste, thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient	
35	AMBAGAN COLONY NORTH BUSTEE	13	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station is at a distance of 1.5 to 2 Km	99719	The ownership of land lies with Own	183	630	Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting in clogging.	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste, thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient	
Non slum																		
36	Ward No-14	14	Metal road is running in front of the ward	Ward connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station is at a distance of 1.5 to 2 Km	56148	The ownership of land lies with Own	2458	12290	Most of the dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners	The environmental condition in the ward is little bit poor	The ward is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting in clogging.	Most of the roads within ward are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the ward	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste, thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient	

37	Ward No-15	Core Area	15	Metal road is running in front of the ward	Ward connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 15 years	54783	The ownership of land lies with Own	1657	8285	at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environment in the ward is little bit poor	The ward is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within ward are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the ward	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
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 Halisahar Municipality

Social Infrastructure at a glance

Table-26: Social Infrastructure at a glance

Sl. No	Slum Name	Anga nawa di unde r ICD S	M un i c i p a l P r e s c h o o l	P r i v a t e P r i m a r y S c h o o l	S t a t e G o v e r n m e n t P r i m a r y S c h o o l	M u n i c i p a l H i g h S c h o o l	P r i v a t e H i g h S c h o o l	S t a t e G o v e r n m e n t H i g h S c h o o l	M a t e r n a l C e n t r e	P r i v a t e C l i n i c	R e g i s t e r e d M e d i c a l P r a c t i s e r (R M P)	A y u r v e d i c D o c t o r / V a i d y a	S o c i a l D e v e l o p m e n t / W e l f a r e	C o m m u n i t y H a l l	V o c a t i o n a l T r a i n i n g / T r a i n i n g C e n t r e	S t r e e t C h i l d r e n R e h a b i l i t a t i o n C e n t r e	N i g h t S h e l t e r	O i l A g e H o m e	S a f e H e l p G r o u p s / D W C U G r o u p s i n S l u m	N a. o f N e i g h b o u r h o o d G r o u p s (N H G s) i n s l u m	S l u m - d w e l l e r s A s s o c i a t i o n	Y o u t h A s s o c i a t i o n	W o m e n ' s A s s o c i a t i o n / M a h i l a S a m i t h a
1	LAXMI NARAYAN COLONY BUSTEE	With in d i s t a n c e l e s s t h a n 1 k m	N A	N A	W i t h i n d i s t a n c e l e s s t h a n 0.5 k m	N A	N A	W i t h i n d i s t a n c e l e s s t h a n 2 k m	Y e s	Y e s	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	1	N A
2	BHANJO COLONY BUSTEE	With in d i s t a n c e l e s s t h a n 1 k m	N A	N A	W i t h i n d i s t a n c e l e s s t h a n 0.5 k m	N A	N A	W i t h i n d i s t a n c e l e s s t h a n 2 k m	Y e s	Y e s	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	1	N A
3	NICHU PURBAC HAL BUSTEE	With in d i s t a n c e l e s s t h a n 1 k m	N A	N A	W i t h i n d i s t a n c e l e s s t h a n 0.5 k m	N A	N A	W i t h i n d i s t a n c e l e s s t h a n 2 k m	Y e s	Y e s	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	1	N A
4	ARABIN DA PALLY BUSTEE	With in d i s t a n c e l e s s t h a n 1 k m	N A	N A	W i t h i n d i s t a n c e l e s s t h a n 0.5 k m	N A	N A	W i t h i n d i s t a n c e l e s s t h a n 2 k m	Y e s	Y e s	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	1	N A

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5	MITRA PARA RANI RASHMO NI BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	NA	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
6	BALUR PARA BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	NA	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
7	WEST PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	NA	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
8	RAMPRA SAD NAGAR BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	NA	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
9	MC MITTRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	NA	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
10	ADARSH A PALLY BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	NA	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
11	ACHARJ EE PARA BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	NA	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

19	AMBAGAN SOUTH BUSTEE	With in distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	With in distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
20	NABANAGAR COLONY SOUTH BUSTEE	With in distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	With in distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
21	DESHBANDHU COLONY SOUTH BUSTEE	With in distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	With in distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
22	MISHRI PUKUR WEST BUSTEE	With in distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	With in distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
Non Slum																					
23	Ward no-07	With in distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	With in distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
24	Ward no-09	With in distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	With in distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA



Section 4 – Description of Proposed Project and Planning

4.1 Provision of Housing

The Supply Demand Gap and Requirements

Particulars

Requirements

Housing: Dwelling Unit provision for Households with standard provisions:

- 1 Multipurpose Room
- 1 Bed Room
- 1 Kitchen
- 1 Toilet
- 1 W.C

Physical Infrastructure Requirement:

Standard Infrastructure Provision for

- Water Supply
- Drainage
- Roads
- Electricity

Project Development Option

In-situ redevelopment and whole of the project will be addressed in the project

Proposed Development

Based on preliminary understanding, the following components are being proposed

- Housing Units [Single storied in situ].
- Standard Physical Infrastructure to be provided in the form of Circulation of Water Supply Drainage, Roads and Electricity

Innovations proposed in Project Planning

Background

Housing activities are known to have the capacity to play a significant role in social-economic development, because they help not only in creation of shelter for the people by also in generating employment opportunities for a large variety skilled and unskilled work force which is a prerequisite for growth and development of settlement. A considerable section of the people

without land are in a still worse position as housing schemes for the poor have hitherto been targeted on paper but not applied in practice. Both the serviced land and shelter have become beyond the reach for half of the population-hence formation of slums, encroachments, informal colonies and unauthorized constructions. No land is earmarked for Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups in Master Plan. The population density norms are required to re-look to enable better utilization of valuable land, as certain areas in the city. This growing slum population and the lack of basic facilities like water and sanitation will badly impact on overall development and prosperity of urban centres like Municipality.

- To overcome the existing situation and to promote planned development the following innovative strategies can be adopted for the improvement of the city.
- To ensure that housing, along with the supporting services is treated as a priority and at par with the infrastructure sector.
- Forging strong partnerships between private, public, and cooperative sectors to enhance the capacity of the construction industry.
- Organizing public consultations to meet the special needs of slum dwellers.
- Promotion of livelihood for the slum dwellers.

Financial Implementation:

Beneficiary led Participation:

Implies development of housing by involvement of Beneficiary

Tasks:

- Composition of beneficiaries and organizing the area meetings.
- Involvement of community and sustainable livelihood framework (SLF) in decision making and prioritization of needs of the slum.
- Understating of Social-economic profile

Post Project Monitoring

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

Physical Infrastructure

Background

The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India has released the report of a nation-wide survey carried out by it during July 2008 to June 2009 (65th round) on the condition of urban slums.

The aim of the survey was to collect information on the present condition of the slums and on recent changes, if any, in the condition of facilities available therein. Both 'notified slums' – areas notified as slums by the municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities – and non-notified slums were surveyed – a non-notified slum being any compact urban area with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions. The present report gives the condition of urban slums, covering ownership, area type, structure, road within and approaching the slum, living facilities like electricity, drinking water, latrine, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, and distance of slums from the nearest primary school and government hospital/health centre. It also estimates the proportion of slums where certain specific facilities have improved/deteriorated over the five years preceding the date of survey.

Comprehensive data on this subject was last collected by NSSO in its 58th round (July - December

2002). The present report provides key indicators from the 58th round as well, for

comparison. Some important findings of the survey are given below.

- About 49 thousand slums were estimated to be in existence in urban India in 2008-09, 24% of them were located along *nallahs* and drains and 12% along railway lines.
- About 57% of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies, state government, etc.
- In 64% of notified slums, a majority of the dwellings were pucca, the corresponding percentage for the non-notified ones being 50%.
- For 95% slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or tube wells.
- Only 1% notified and 7% non-notified slums did not have electricity connection.
- About 78% of notified slums and 57% of the non-notified slums had a pucca road inside the slum.
- About 73% notified and 58% non-notified slums had a motorable approach road.

- About 48% of the slums were usually affected by water logging during monsoon – 32% with inside of slum waterlogged as well as approach road to the slum, 7% where the slum was waterlogged but not the approach road, and 9% where only the approach road was waterlogged in the monsoon.
- The sanitary conditions in the slums in terms of latrine facility during 2008-09 showed considerable improvement since 2002. Latrines with septic tanks (or similar facility) were available in 68% notified and 47% non-notified slums (up from 66% and 35% respectively in 2002). At the other extreme, 10% notified and 20% non-notified slums (down from 17% and 51% in 2002) did not have any latrine facility at all.
- About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any drainage facility. The corresponding proportions in 2002 had been 15% for notified and 44% for non-notified slums. Underground drainage systems or drainage systems constructed of pucca materials existed in about 39% notified slums (25% in 2002) and 24% non-notified slums (13% in 2002).
- Underground sewerage existed in about 33% notified slums (30% in 2002) and 19% non-notified slums (15% in 2002).
- Government agencies were collecting garbage from 75% notified and 55% non-notified slums.
 - Among these slums, garbage was collected at least once in 7 days in 93% notified and 92% non-notified slums. About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any regular mechanism for garbage disposal.
- Over the last five years, facilities had improved in about 50% of notified slums in terms of roads (both within-slum road and approach road) and water supply. The incidence of deterioration of any of the existing facilities in notified slums during the last five years was quite low (about 6% or below).
- In case of most slum facilities – sewerage and medical facilities being exceptions – the facility was reported to have improved during the last five years in more than 20% of non-notified slums. Deterioration of any of the existing facilities in non-notified slums, like notified slums, was rare (about 9% or below).
- Facilities such as street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and medical facilities were each reported by more than 10% of notified slums to be non-existent both at the time of survey and five years earlier. In case of non-notified slums, facilities like street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and garbage disposal were each reported by more than 20% of the slums to be non-existent, both during the survey and five years earlier. Where

improvement had been brought about during the last 5 years, it was due to the

- Government's efforts in about 80-90% of slums, both notified as well as non-notified and for all the facilities. Improvement in educational facilities at primary level was attributed to NGOs in 13% of the notified slums where such improvement was reported. NGOs were also found to have played a role in the improvement of latrine and sewerage system in non-notified slums.

Topographical survey and GIS mapping

The preparation of base map of Wood Industries slum has been prepared with Global Positioning Stations (GPS) and temporary Benchmarks (TBM) for Georeferencing and accurately locating the slum. These points have been selected and located at well defined locations on the ground after discussion with the ULB officials. The existing topographical features have been represented to the actual terrestrial position.

Based on the Total Station survey and Socio-economic survey GIS based thematic maps were generated. This helped in accurate representation of the ground scenario with that of the socio-economic conditions of the people. The following GIS maps were generated for inclusive planning:

- Map showing existing Land use Map
- Map showing Household Size
- Map showing House Type/Structure, Flooring, Cooking
- Map showing Minority Status
- Map showing existing toilet facility
- Map showing existing road type in front of house
- Map showing existing source of drinking water
- Map showing existing source of house lighting

Water Supply

Proposal Rationale

Water and poverty are inextricably linked. Poor access to water and insufficient sanitation affect the health of the poor, their food security, and their prospects for making a living especially for vulnerable groups, such as children, the elderly, and women in general. Safe and adequate quantities of water and food security are recognized as preconditions for an acceptable development

standard.

In almost whole of Asia and the Pacific region - home to nearly 900 million of the world's poorest people - one in three people does not have safe drinking water and one in two lacks adequate sanitation. Water is a critical resource for the poor and plays a key role in many aspects of their livelihoods.

Poor people depend on or are affected by water resources in four key ways:

- As direct inputs into production**
- For health, welfare, and food security**
- For ecosystems viability**
- For combating water-related hazards**

Keeping the above in mind, a water scheme for the urban poor needs to be drawn up which shall **Improved Access to Quality Water Services and also** build up institutions accessible to the poor that can efficiently manage water resources. These institutions need to be responsive to the poor and should have an adequate opportunity for the poor to raise their views.

The management of water resources must take place within the wider ecosystems context, and all actions should be based on an understanding of the flows of water resources within river basins and how they affect the poor.

In view of this, the water scheme needs to take into account the following broad objectives:

- To provide adequate Treated Water**
- To ensure access for the Urban poor**
- To develop institutional framework taking into account the requirements of the Urban Poor**

Outcome

Water is a basic requirement of life. Absence of adequate water is a major issue for health as well as comfort for the poor. With the implementation of the project, the slum dwellers will have access to safe drinking water, which will greatly help their personal health, and hygiene. Quality of life would improve significantly and the multiplier effect due to this investment would reap significant benefit to the economy of this region within a considerable short period of time.

Water supply includes sources of supply, features of collection and distribution system,

water demand and availability, quality of surface and groundwater source, reuse and recycling of water including conservation of water at the household level. The endeavour for all the proposals is to optimize the total cost of the system.

Assessment of Overall State of Infrastructure

In line with the City Development Plan for Kolkata Metropolitan Area (Pg 11-28), it has been resolved that the entire KMA are will be switched over to surface water.

The following norms have been fixed for the region:

- Kolkata Municipal Corporation Area** **200 lpcd**
- Howrah Municipal Corporation Area** **150 lpcd**
- Municipal & Non-Municipal Area** **135 lpcd**

Previously the area was largely dependent on ground water. The status of ground water availability is as follows:

Keeping in mind the reduced rate of aquifer, traces of Arsenic Contamination and presence of Iron on the water, it has been decided to switch over to surface water from River Damodar.

Accordingly, the plant design is adequate to cater to the future requirement of the entire region and no augmentation of supply is required for the present project

Situation Appraisal & Key Intervention for Identified Slum

Presently accessibility to water supply facilities in the slum pocket is inadequate. The major source of water is from the common tap water available in the slums. The slum is partially connected to the municipal water supply main.

It is now proposed that water pipeline shall be provided in each household with requisite number of taps, as computed during the survey as felt needs shall be provided under this Project. However, considering that the houses are being provided with water, the provisions of multiple taps have not been encouraged and kept to the minimal level.

Design of distribution system was carried out on the following basis:

- Population projection
- Project horizon years
- Design period for various project components
- Per capita water supply



- Factors affecting consumption
- Existing water supplies
- Pipeline pressure requirement
- Supply of water on 24 x 7 basis
- Economical size of conveying main
- Choice of pipe materials
- Peak factor
- Residual pressure
- Hydraulic zoning

Design Period for various Project Components

Water supply projects are designed normally to meet the requirements over a period of 30 years after their completion. The time lag between design and completion of the project should also be taken into account which should not exceed two to five years depending on the size of the project. CPHEEO guidelines have been followed has suggested the design period for various water supply components.

Service Plan

The pipelines needs to be regularly and kept in full working conditions. It is proposed that operation and maintenance of these pipelines and other assets be done in conjunction with the maintenance programme of the Municipal Corporation. The Bustee Working Committee shall be the first level of responsibility for ensuring that the pipelines etc are kept in good order. The overall operation and maintenance shall be carried out by the project cell of the Municipal Corporation.

Proposed Interventions

According to the above, the water supply design requirement for Municipality has been fixed at 135 lpcd

(Domestic Requirement) + 15% (head loss) + $100 \cdot (p^{0.5}) = 163.25$ lpcd (approx).

There is existing water supply scheme which has the capacity for meeting the requirement. Thus there is no additional requirement of any reservoir. There are street stand posts for the slum proposed. But to achieve house connection at slum 100 mm dia. DI pipes are proposed.

The details of water supply lines provide are as follow:

Transmission of Water

Halisahar Municipality has water supply through ESR having (24x7) water supply. For the proposed multi-storied buildings sump and pump with OHR is provided for each building. The water supply

network for this slum will be connected to the citywide water supply network.

Water supply system broadly involves transmission of water from the water supply main to the area of consumption normally through pipelines. Pipelines normally follow the profile of the ground surface quite closely, normally at 1 metre below ground.

Following design criteria are adopted for this Project:

- Gravity pipelines have to be laid below the hydraulic gradient.
- Pipes are of Ductile Iron, Mild steel, GRP, HDPE, PVC, Plastic etc.
- The design of water supply conduits is dependent on pipe friction, available head, velocity allowable, etc.
- Minimum sizes of 100mm for towns having population up to 50,000 and 150mm for those above 50,000 are recommended.
- There are a number of formulae available for use in calculating the velocity of flow. However,
- Hazen William's formula for pressure conduits and Manning's formula for free flow conduits are popularly used.

Drainage and Solid waste management

Proposal Rationale

The status of adequate Drainage has a close and direct link with environment, water supply and its cleanliness, health and hygiene. The problem of adequate drainage associated with steep influx of population in urban areas, therefore needs to be addressed forth with, debated and deliberated at length, by the policy planners for the development of urban/city areas. Inadequate Drainage results in accumulation of stagnant water and is a major health hazard for the people living in the region.

In the slums there is no proper drainage system and hence stagnation of water is a common occurrence for the slums. In order to improve the situation, there is a need for constructing pucca drains, which will dispose of the stagnant water to the main drains.

Outcome

The proposed drainage system by means of construction of new drains and improvement of existing will help to provide relief to the slum dwellers by means of efficient and effective disposal of storm water through the outfall channels. The outcome of this scheme will by and large enhance the quality of civic life by way of promotion and safeguarding the public health and environmental pollution.

Assessment Overall State of Infrastructure

One of the priority area identified for Wood Industries slum has been absence of adequate drainage. Most of the drainage is kutcha and inadequate for covering the slums which had led to water logging which in turn affected the environment and health of the people on an overall basis.

As mentioned above poor drainage system and consequently chronic water logging are the major issues of concern. There is hardly any pucca drain. The state of drain also affects the condition of the road.

Though there are storm water drains on the main road around the slums, but there is no systematic connection with the internal areas of the slum, thereby leading to acute water logging within the slum. It is worth mentioning that apart from lack of drainage network in several slum pockets, major challenge lies with its maintenance. In numerous cases drains in slums gets choked due to improper disposing of solid waste and other hazardous materials into the existing drains.

Situation gets beyond control particularly during monsoon season like July and August. Accumulated water causes to generate public health problems. Haphazard growth and settlement in the slum area has blocked the natural drainage courses, which in turn causes water logging and stagnation in different parts of the slum.

Proposed Interventions

It is thus proposed to have an integrated drainage programme covering the slum pocket. The programme shall envisage construction of pucca drain throughout the road length and installing a maintenance programme to ensure that the drains are kept free from clogging from plastics and other materials. Depending on the availability of space and requirement, a sections have been designed, Designs of which have been provided in the relevant sections.

Road Infrastructure

Proposal Rationale

A key component of the Proposal is a focused initiative to provide strong connectivity and provision of movement in the slums. This will enable the poor people to benefit from greater mobility and would increase their employment opportunities, open up trading and marketing of products, and important improve access to health, education, and other social services.

Roads in the slum are highly undeveloped and ill maintained. Poor roads are strong barrier to the development of the slums. Poor road condition and absence of road facility in several slums makes life difficult for all slum dwellers, especially, women and children. It also hampers prompt movement of sick; particularly those who require urgent medical attention. Lack of maintenance, coupled with poor drainage makes life even worse during monsoon season. Road are rarely re-built or re-paired

periodically due to several reason. Provision of basic quality road is thus an important element of slum development. The existing road network system of the slum has become inadequate to cope up with the present and ever increasing needs. In order to bear the additional pressure due to enhanced civic, economic and commercial activities of the slum, existing road network system in several places are required either to be up-graded or winded and new roads are also be constructed in a number of places where the network is inadequate.

Proposed status and strategy

The existing condition of the road is poor and cause great hardship to the slum dwellers particularly women and children. The existing roads in the slum areas are predominantly made of brick pavement. These roads are substantially worn out. The lane roads are Kutcha roads. These roads are highly vulnerable and are in a poor condition particularly in rainy season

One of the major issues is absence of proper maintenance. In view of this it is proposed that the entire road network is to be converted to concrete pavement as concrete pavements are durable and easy to maintain.

The Road needs to be maintained. It is proposed that operation and maintenance and servicing of these roads be done by the Municipality. The Bustee Working Committee shall be the first level of responsibility for ensuring that the pipelines etc. are kept in good order. The project cell of the Municipal Corporation shall carry out the overall operation and maintenance.

Proposed Intervention

All the proposed roads are rigid pavement-cement concrete roads. Rigid pavements are those which posses note worthy flexural strength. The concrete pavement slab can very well serve as a wearing surface as well as effective base course. Therefore usually rigid pavement structure consists of a cement concrete slab, below which a granular base or sub base course may be provided. Rigid pavements are generally designed and the stresses are analyzed using elastic theory, assuming pavement as an elastic plate resting over elastic or a viscous foundation.

Construction of granular sub-base (GSB) 200 mm thick. Construction of 150 mm thick cement concrete pavement, as per Clause 1501.2.2 M30 (Grade), as per drawing and Technical Specification Clause 1501.

Outcome

After successful implementation of the scheme the slum dwellers will have facilities like pre-school education, adult education, non-formal education and social, recreational activities in the

slum area. The community centres would provide the people to gather in, to meet and discuss their problems. It is not just a physical location but a space; where poor people could own, develop their thoughts and also could contribute their own skill and labour to make their dream come true. It will also provide the Municipal Corporation in networking with the urban poor communities in order to exchange information and views.

Proposed Intervention

In view of the above, it is proposed that a Community Centre is established to cater the slum population. For community development a community centre is proposed. The one storied community centre has total plinth area of 223.4 sq m.

There will be Multipurpose hall which may be used as skill development centres or livelihood centre, health centres and Crèche are provided.

The Community Centres act mainly as a supporting unit for livelihood and for revenue generation for O&M.

Materials of construction:

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

Definition of Slum for Housing

Different definitions of a slum exist in different statutes and in urban poverty literature. For the purpose of HOUSING SCHEME, it is proposed to adopt the definition given in the 2001 Census, which is as follows:

- a. All areas notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act;
- b. All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration, which have not been formally notified as slum under any Act;

'Slum' or 'Slum Area' – is a compact settlement of at least 20 households (For NE & Special Category States it is 10-15 households) with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water

facilities in unhygienic conditions.

Situation Appraisal

The people living in the slums mostly have kutcha (10) and semi-pucca (186) housing. In certain cases where pucca housing is available, they are usually in dilapidated condition. The kutcha houses are in very poor condition and require extensive repairs. Most of the houses have tiles on roof. While during the survey some of the houses have been noted to be in average condition, the quality of these houses is also speedily deteriorating.

Proposed Intervention

In line with the vision to **Housing for All** an integrated housing programme is proposed to be implemented. The target will be all the slum dwellers in the pocket. In situ single dwelling units are proposed.

Table-20: Dwelling units

Building type	Number of DU
In situ single Unit	1364 within 102 slums and non slums

Building Plan

The buildings are proposed to cover an area of approximate 32 Sq.mt along with provision of 2 rooms, kitchen and sanitation facility. The layout, size and type design of housing dwelling units depends on the local conditions and the preferences of the beneficiary. The houses, has been designed in accordance with the desire of the beneficiaries, keeping in view the climatic conditions and the need to provide ample space, kitchen, ventilation, sanitary facilities, etc. and the community perceptions, preferences and cultural attitudes.

In line with the scheme, carpet area of the house will be not less than 25 sq. mts and preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet should be constructed.

Building material

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

- IPS flooring

Structural Design

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

Design data

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

Reference codes:

- IS 456: 2000 - Code of practice -Plain and Reinforced concrete.
- IS :1893 :2002 - Criteria for Earthquake resistant design of structures(Part-1)
- IS: 13920: 1993 - Ductile detailing of Reinforced concrete structures subjected to seismic forces.
- SP: 34 - Hand Book on Concrete Reinforcement and Detailing.
- S: 875: 1987 - Code of practice for design loads (other than earthquake) for buildings and structures. (Part-2)
- NBC:2005

Identification of Beneficiaries

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

Allotment of Houses

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

Town Planning Norms

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

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

Compliance with Municipal Bye laws

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

Tenure

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

Summary of Investment

Project Costing

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

The cost components include:

Infrastructure: Cost of infrastructure development/up-gradation including water supply, sewerage, storm water drainage, solid waste management, roads & drainage, street lights, etc.

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

GOI Contribution:

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

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

Beneficiary Contribution:

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

State Contribution:

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

ULB Contribution:

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

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

Table-21: Share of Fund

Type of City/Towns as per 2011 census	Component	Contribution of			
		Central Rs.(Lakhs)	State Rs.(Lakhs)	ULB Rs.(Lakhs)	Beneficiaries Rs.(Lakhs)
Total cost of Beneficiary LED Construction	Housing	1.5	1.93	Nil	0.25
	Infrastructure	Nil	5 %	5 %	Nil

4.2. Disaster Management and Mitigation

Most of the citizens admit the necessity of elimination of hazards arising out of collapse of ill maintained buildings of temporary nature during periods of heavy rains and storms and immediate renovation of drainage system by construction of drains of adequate size and re-sectioning of the channels for increasing their carrying capacities by following appropriate design for the same. The structural design of the building is made by the MED, Govt. of West Bengal considering the norms of disaster management

4.3. Statutory approval including environmental clearance (as applicable)

Table-28: Statutory approval including environmental clearance

IMPACT & REMEDIES		
1.	Utilization of alternative material Characteristics and availability of alternative material	Locally available bricks etc. will be used.
2.	Rehabilitation of water bodies & measures for maintaining surface runoff smoothly	No water body is affected by the alignment of road. The road side open C. C. / Brick masonry drains have been provided for free flow of storm water.
3.	Measures for Erosion Control	Not applicable for the slum area.
4.	Conservation of Topsoil a. Extent of loss of topsoil b. Area requirement for topsoil conservation c. Inclusion of conservation of topsoil d.	Not applicable for the slum area.
5.	Impact on Heritage & Culture a. Identification of locally significant cultural properties b. Assessment of likely impacts on each cultural property due to project implementation c. Possible measures for avoidance i) Identification of alternative routes ii) Relocation of Culture property in consultation with the local community iii) Common Property	Question does not arise.
6.	Location of Natural Habitants	It will not be disturbed
7.	Construction of site office / Camp	Temporary construction of camp / office shall be established by contractor and since the project is small and scattered, the temporary impact on

		environment for Construction Camp / office at the time of execution of work is negligible.
8.	Quarrying of Materials	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sourcing of materials from quarries b. Lead from various existing quarries c. Adequacy of material for the project in these quarries 	<p>The construction materials require for the project shall be procured from :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Stone metal: from the existing. b) Bricks: From the existing brick fields nearby the project site. c) Sand: From the nearest source. <p>All the materials are sufficiently available.</p>
9.	Water Requirement; Identification of potential sources of water	Water required for the construction of work will be available from ground water. There is no scarcity of water in the region.
10.	Location of Waste Water Disposal :	
	a. Location for disposal of waste water	The surface drain have been proposed in the slum for disposal of waste water.
	b. Outfalls locations for longitudinal drains	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Outfall level and back flow 	Natural slope of the ground will be maintained for waterways for discharge of surface runoff. No possibility of back flow except in the case of heavy flood.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii) The outfall is in natural stream; measures shall be taken to prevent sediment into the stream. 	The storm water drain of the slums will discharge the water to the main high drain of the town.
11.	Air Pollution during construction work	Work shall be carried out by equipments like concrete mixer machine vibrator etc. at this time of concerting work only for which air pollution will be negligible.
12.	Identify locations susceptible to induced development	<p>Locations vulnerable to induced development: In such location the Municipality has committed not to allow building construction activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lands within 50 m of junctions b. Agricultural lands with enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. Stretches within 100m of worship places, weekly fairs and locations of community mass gatherings.
13.	Roles and responsibilities of municipality in regulating development	<p>The municipality shall lay down restrictions on building activities along the by-pass roads :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipality will enforce restriction on



		<p>building activity on either side of road.</p> <p>2. Development of Residential sites outside Existing Settlement.</p> <p>Appropriate measure towards the removal of encroachments onto the public land to be taken.</p>
14.	Traffic Congestion and related air & noise pollution	As the road passes through the slum area of the town and two wheelers, Three wheelers, light vehicle will move hence there will not be any traffic congestion, related air & noise pollution.
15.	Opportunity in economic activities due to ease of transportation system	<p>The benefits due to this project are :</p> <p>1. Generation of Man days</p> <p>2. Improvement in Household or population sector i.e. Improvement of personal health, hygiene, socio- economic condition, education etc.</p>

Section 5 – Project Cost Estimate

5.1. Abstract cost estimates

5.1.1 Component wise abstract for each slum/Non slums area

Table-29: Component wise abstract for each slum/Non slums area

SL. NO	SLUM/ NON- SLUM NAME	DWELLING UNIT	INFASTRUCTURES					Total
			Cost involved @ Rs. 3.68 Lakhs per DU.	Water Connection Unit(Numbers)	Cost involved @ Rs. 0.01572 Lakh per Connection	C.C. ROADS (In Meter)	Cost involved @ Rs. 0.04097 lakh per meter	
1	AMAR MATI COLONY BUSTEE	8	29.44	8	0.13	68.79	2.82	32.38
2	BACHHA SINGH ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	18	66.24	18	0.28	154.77	6.34	72.86
3	EAST BASANTA BURITALA BUSTEE	40	147.20	40	0.63	343.94	14.09	161.92
4	KONA GOVT. COLONY NO-1 BUSTEE	98	360.64	98	1.54	842.65	34.52	396.70
5	R. N. BOSH GARDEN SOUTH BUSTEE	8	29.44	8	0.13	68.79	2.82	32.38
6	RATHTALA COLONY BUSTEE	38	139.84	38	0.60	326.74	13.39	153.82
7	P. D MISHRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	38	139.84	38	0.60	326.74	13.39	153.82
8	NATUNBAZAR BUSTEE	50	184.00	50	0.79	429.92	17.61	202.40
9	BARO BIGHA KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	49	180.32	49	0.77	421.33	17.26	198.35

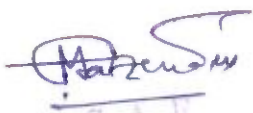
36	Ward No-14	7	25.76	7	0.11	60.19	2.47	28.34
37	Ward No-15	3	11.04	3	0.05	1.06	0.04	11.13
	Sub Total	10	36.8	10	0.16	61	2.41	39.47
	Total	1364	5019.52	1364	21.44	11728	480.51	5521.47

5.2. Detailed Estimates

5.2.1. Detailed Estimate of Provision of Housing


Table-24: Detailed Estimate of Provision of Housing

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban) Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works) Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda Floor Area 25.77 sqm					
SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Earthwork in excavation in foundation trenches or drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing spreading or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m as directed including trimming the sides of trenches, levelling, dressing and ramming the bottom, bailing out water etc. as required complete. a) Depth of excavation not exceeding 1500mm. SOR, PWD, P-1, I -2 a	13.000	%cu.m.	12047.00	1566.11
2	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good earth in layers not exceeding 150 mm. including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete.(Payment to be made on the basis of measurement of finished quantity of work) a) With earth obtained from excavation of foundation. SOR, PWD, P-1, T/3 a	11.120	%cu.m.	7831.00	870.81
3	Supplying Laying Polithin Sheets etc. SOR, PWD, P-45, T -13	22.000	sqm	25.00	550.00
4	Cement concrete with graded Stone ballast (40 mm.) excluding shuttering) In ground floor and foundation.6 : 3 : 1 proportion Pakur variety SOR, PWD, Page 24 ; Item -10 a	3.500	cu.m.	5823.00	20380.50
5	25 mm. thick damp proof with cement concrete (4:2:1) (with graded stone aggregate 10 mm. Normal size) and painting the top surface with a coat of bitumen using 1.7 kg. per sq.m. including heating the bitumen and cost and carriage of all materials complete. SOR, PWD, P-45, T-12	6.810	sqm,	297.00	2022.57


S. A. E.
HOUSING FOR ALL
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY


Chairman
Halisahar Municipality

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban) Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works) Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda Floor Area 25.77 sqm					
SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
6	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6:1)				
	a) In foundation and plinth.	10.430	cum	5719.00	59649.17
	b) In super structure SOR, PWD, P-29, T -22(a), (b)	15.240	cum	5943.00	90571.32
7	125mm thick brick work with 1st. class bricks in cement mortar (4:1). a) In ground floor SOR, PWD, P-73, I -29	23.220	sq.m.	783.00	18181.26
8	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes. (i) Pakur Variety SOR, PWD, P-14, T -7(i)	3.940	cu.m.	6851.66	26995.54
9	Reinforcements for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures including distribution bars, stirrups, binders etc. including supply of rods, initial straightening and removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking and bending to correct shape, placing in proper position and binding with 16G black annealed wire at every inter-section, complete as per drawing and direction. (a) For works in foundation, basement and upto roof of ground floor / upto 4m. (i) Tor steel/Mild steel. SOR, PWD, P-27, T -15(i)	0.309	MT	60705.93	18775.74
10	Hire and labour charges for shuttering with centering and necessary staging upto 4 m. using approved stout props and thick hard wood planks of approved thickness with required bracing for concrete slabs, beams, columns, lintels curved or straight including fitting, fixing and striking out after completion of works. (upto roof of ground floor). (When the height of a particular floor is more than 4 m. the equivalent floor ht. shall be taken as 4 m. and extra for works beyond the initial 4 m. ht. shall be allowed under 12(e) for every 4 m. or part thereof.)SOR, PWD, P-66, T -12(a)				
	25 mm. to 30 mm. thick wooden shuttering as per decision & direction of Engineer-in-charge. Ground Floor	37.063	M ²	360.00	13342.68
11	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints or roughening of concrete surface, including throating, nosing and drip course where necessary . In ground floor. A) With 6:1 cement mortar. a) Inside wall 20 mm thick plaster	116.940	sq.m.	181.00	21166.14


 S. A. E.
 HOUSING FOR ALL
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY


 Chairman
 Halisahar Municipality

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE					
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)					
Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works)					
Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda					
Floor Area 25.77 sqm					
SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	SOR, PWD, P-151, T -2 (i)(b)				
	b) Out side Wall, 15mm th. SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)	111.950	sq.m.	156.00	17464.20
	B)10mm th ceiling plaster (4:1) SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)	23.330	sq.m.	140.00	3266.20
12	Neat cement punning about 1.5mm thick in wall, dado, window, sills, floor, drain etc. SOR, PWD, P-152, I -8	26.700	sq.m.	38.00	1014.60
13	Artificial stone in floor,dado, staircase etc. with cement concrete (4:2:1) with stone chips laid in panels as directed with topping made with ordinary or white cement (as necessary) and marble dust in proportion (2:1) including smooth finishing and rounding off corners and including application of cement slurry before flooring works, using cement @ 1.75 kg./sq.m. all complete including all materials and labour. In ground floor. 3 mm. thick topping (High polishing grinding on this item is not permitted) with ordinary cement. 20mm thick SOR, PWD, P-40, I -3 (i)	26.490	sq.m.	265.00	7019.85
14	Supplying, fitting & fixing MS clamp for fixing door and window frame made of flat bent bar, end bifurcated, fixed in cement concrete with stone chips (4:2:1)a fitted and fixed complete as per direction. 40mm x 6mm x 125 mm length. (Cost of cement concrete will be paid separately) SOR, PWD, P-90, I -18 (c)	34	each	22.00	748.00
15	Wood work in door and window frame fitted and fixed complete including a protective coat of painting at the contact surface of the frame other Local wood SOR, PWD, P-85, T -1(i)	0.213	cu.m.	46171.00	9834.42
16	Panel Shutter of door & Window (each Panal Consisting Of single Plan without Join) 25 mm thick shutter with 12 mm thick Panal of size 30 to 45 cm. Other Local wood SOR, PWD, P-105, I -84 (iv)c	8.520	sq.m.	1567.00	13350.84
17	Iron butt hinges of approved quality fitted and fixed with steel screws, with ISI mark. a)75mm x 47mm x 1.70mm SOR, PWD, P-91, T -20(iv)	32.000	each	34.00	1088.00
18	Iron Socket Bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete. i) 150 mm long x 10 mm dia	11.000	each	71.00	781.00

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE					
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)					
Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works)					
Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda					
Floor Area 25.77 sqm					
SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	SOR, PWD P-93, I-25,c				
19	White washing including cleaning and smoothening surface thoroughly (5 parts of stone lime and 1 part of shell lime should be used in the finishing coat). Two Coats SOR, PWD, P-155, I-3 (b)	124.960	%sq.m.	1887.00	2358.00
20	Colour washing with ella with a coat of white wash priming including cleaning and smoothening surface thoroughly external surface One Coat SOR, PWD, P-155, I-4(ii)(a)	100.560	%sq.m.	1514.00	1522.48
21	Priming one coat on timber, plastered or on steel or other metal surface with synthetic enamel/oil bound primer of approved quality including smoothening surfaces by sand papering etc. 1) On timber surface SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(a) 2) On Steel Surface SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(b)	21.690 2.700	sq.m. sq.m.	41.00 31.00	889.29 83.70
22	Painting with best quality synthetic enamel paint of approved make and brand including smoothening surface by sand papering etc. including using of approved putty etc. on the surface, if necessary : With super gloss (hi-gloss)-With any shade except white. a) On timber or plastered surface Two Coats b) On Steel surface Two Coats SOR, PWD, P - 162, - 8A(aii),(bii)	21.690 2.700	sq.m. sq.m.	89.00 86.00	1930.41 232.20
23	Iron hasp bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete (oxidised) with 16 mm diad with center bolt and round fitting. 300 mm long SOR, PWD, P-93, I - 27c	2.000	each	193.00	386.00
24	Precast piered concrete jally work as per design and manufacture's specification including moulding etc. with stone chips and necessary reinforcement shuttering complete including fitting, fixing in position in all floors. (a) 37.5 mm th. panels Cement & steel required for this item will not be issued by deptt. SOR, PWD, P-32, I - 38 (b)	1.690	sq.m.	351.00	593.19
25	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal				

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban) Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works) Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda Floor Area 25.77 sqm					
SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	etc.) complete. P-173, I-21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii) SOR, PWD, P173, I - 21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii)				
	i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia	3.000	Mtr.	291.00	873.00
	ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia	2.000	each	162.00	324.00
	iii) UPVC Shoe 110 mm	1.000	each	128.00	128.00
26	M.S.or W.I. Ornamental grill of approved design joints continuously welded with M.S, W.I. Flats and bars of windows, railing etc. fitted and fixed with necessary screws and lugs in ground floor. Grill weighing 10 kg/sq m to 16 kg/m2 SOR, PWD, P - 76, I - 10 (i) <i>(2.70sqm @ 10.5kg per sqm = 28.35 kg)</i>	0.284	Qntl	8247.00	2342.15
27	Shallow water closet Indian pattern(I.P.W.C.) of approved make in white vitreous chinaware supplied, fitted and fixed in position (excluding cost of concrete for fixing). 450 mm long SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 65, I - 1 (iii)	1.000	each	1062.00	1062.00
28	Foot rest for water closet of size 275 mm X 125 mm with Artificial stone(4:2:1) with 6 mm stone chips and chequered including adding colour as necessary. SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 66, I - 9	1.000	Pair	70.00	70.00
29	Supplying, fitting and fixing cast iron 'P' or 'S' trap conforming to I.S. 3989 / 1970 and 1729 / 1964 including lead caulked joints and painting two coats to the exposed surface. S Trap 100 mm SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 54, I - 14(B-iii)	1.000	each	923.00	923.00
30	Supplying, fitting fixing CI Round Gratings 150mm dia SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 55, I - 18(ii)	1.000	Each	100.00	100.00
	Construction of 2 circular leach pit of inside diameter 1000 mm. & a depth of 1000 mm. With a layer of 250 mm. Thick brick work with cement mortar (6:1) & honeycombed brick wall (4:1) at every alternate layer upto a height of 925 mm. From bottom and then 125 mm. thick brick wall (4:1) for a height of 300 mm. and covered with 75m. RCC slab (4:2:1) with 8mm tor steel @ 150 mm. centre to centre both ways including plastering and neat cement punning on top of the slab and making hooking arrangement on slab for lifting of the slab if require as well as jointing the connection with the inspection pit (450 x 450) covered with 50mm thick RCC slab (4:2:1) with stone chips and necessary reinforcement and connected with 100 mm dia PVC pipe laid over rammed earth	1	Item	7544.00	7544.00

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE					
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)					
Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works)					
Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigena					
Floor Area 25.77 sqm					
SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	and then covered the pipe properly with powder earth including supplying fitting fixing fibre glass pan P-tap & polythene pipe as per requirement to connect with the inspection pit complete with all respect as per direction of EIC.(ANNEXURE-II)				
	TOTAL AMOUNT		Rs.		350000.36
	Say		Rs.		350000.00
	Add for Electrical Works (ANNEXURE-I)		Rs.		17858.00
	TOTAL AMOUNT		Rs.		367858.00
	Say		Rs.		368000.00
(Rupees Three lakh Sixty eight thousand only)					

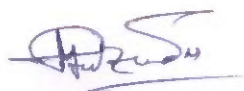
Table-25: ESTIMATE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS FOR ONE DWELLING UNIT UNDER PMAY

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

	x 1.5 sq mm single core stranded PVC insulated & unsheathed cu wire (finolex) used as ECC in 19 mm bore, 3 mm thick polythene pipe complete with all accessories embedded in wall 250 volt 5 amp 3 pin plug point including S & F 250 Volt 5 amp 3 pin flush type plug socket & piano key type swich (Anchor make) on existing switch board as mentioned sl. no.3				
5	Supplying & drawing 1.1 KV grade single core srtanded FR PVC insulated & unseathed single core stranded cu Wire 3x2.5 sq mm (finolex make) in the prelaid polythene pipe & by the prelaid GI fishwire & making necessary connection as required (CESC supply to consumer DP near to CESC & inside the room another DP near CESC & inside the room another DP of dwelling units)	RM	86.00	15.00	1290.00
Sl. No.	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
6	Supplying Delivery & instalation on wall of 30/32 amp DP MCBof Havel's make with enclosed box along with all its necessary I connection complete.(Anchor)	nos	808.00	2	1616.00
7	Earthing in soft soil with 50 mm dia GI pipe (TATA make Medium) 3.64 mm th. X 3.04 Mtr long and 1 x 4 SWG GI (hot dip) wire (4 m long) 13 mmdia x 80 mm long GI bolts, double nuts, double washer including S & F 15 mm dia GI protection (1 mtr long) to be filled with bitumen partlyunder the ground level & partly above GL driven to an average depth of 3.65 m below the GL & restoring surface duly rammed.	each	1715.00	1	1715.00
8	Connecting the equipment to earth BUSbar inclusive S&F 10 SWG (Hot Dip) GI wire on wall /floor with a staples buried inside wall /floor as required & making connection to equipments with bolt, nut, washer, cable lugs etc. as required & mending good damages.	M	6.00	5	30.00
	<i>Saunderson</i>		TOTAL		17858.00
Rupees Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy Eight Only					17858.00

Table-26: Cost Estimate for 2 Nos Leach Pit for single unit Dwelling Unit

Cost Estimate for 2 Nos Leach Pit for single unit Dwelling Unit P.W.D Schedule of Rates effect from 1st July 2014					
(ANNEXURE-II)					
Sl No	Description of Items	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bottom boiling out water as required complete . Depth of excavation not existing 1500mm P.No-1, 1-2(a)	2.500	%Cu.M	12047.00	301.18




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2	Cement concrete with graded jhama Khoa ballast (30 mm size) excluding shuttering. In ground floor and foundation (a) 6:3:1	0.050	Cu.M	5803.06	290.15
3	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6 :1). a) In foundation & Plinth P.no-29, I-21(a)	0.010	Cu.M	5719.00	57.19
4	125 mm. thick brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4 : 1) G.Floor P.no-31, I-29	3.000	SqM	714.00	2,142.00
5	Controlled Cement concrete with well graded stone chips (20 - mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement with complete design of concrete as per I : 456 and relevant special publications submission of job mix formula after preliminary mix design after testing of concrete cubes as per direction of Engineer-in charge Consumption of cement will not be less than 300 Kg of cement -with Super plasticiser per cubic meter of controlled concrete but actual consumption will be determined on- the basis of preliminary test and job mix formula. -I n ground floor and foundation. [Using concrete mixture] M 20 Grade P.no-12, I-6(a)	0.145	Cu.M	6871.54	996.37
6	Reinforcement for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures incl. Distribution bars, stirrups, binder etc. incl. supply of rods, initial straightening & removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking etc P.no-27, I-15(a)(i)	0.010	M.T	68508.00	685.08
7	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal etc.) complete.				
	i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia P.no-173, I-21(A)(ii)	4.000	Mtr	291.00	1,164.00
	ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia P.no-174, I-21(B)C(ii)	2.000	Each	162.00	324.00

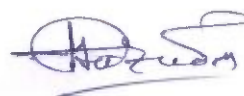
8	Jaffri brick work 125 mm. thick with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) including 12 mm. thick cement plaster (4:1) in all faces in ground floor .P.no-32, 1-35	2.000	SqM	792.00	1,584.00
				Cost of 2 no leach pit	7,543.97
				Total=	7,544.00

Table-27: Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit

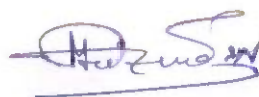
Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm							
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall		Varandah C/L
		4.65			3.375		1.275
		0.8			1.15		0.9
		1.15			1.15	2.3	2.175
		3.45			2.187		
		1.15			1.9		
		1.7			1.387	5.474	
		3.375			11.149		
		1.275					
		2.825					
		3.125					
		23.5					
	X wall	1.25					
Sl.no.							
1	Earth workin excavation						
	250 mm wall						
	1	23.5	0.75	0.7	12.34		
		0.875	0.75	0.7	0.46		
		24.375			12.8	m3	
	125 mm Wall						
		2.625	0.4	0.225	0.24		
	WC	0.4	0.4	0.225	0.04		
	Bath	0.65	0.4	0.225	0.06		
	5.474	0.75		0.225			
		4.724	0.4	0.225	0.43		
	Varanda	1.425	0.4	0.225	0.13		
					0.88		
	Step	0.5	0.9	0.075	0.034		
					13.715	m3	
2	Soling						
		24.375	0.75		18.281		

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm						
	C/L of main outer wall			125 mm Partitionwall		Varandah C/L
	11.45	0.4		4.58		
				22.861		
3	Polythene sheet					
	2.575	3.125		8.047		
	2.875	2.625		7.547		
	2	1.65		3.3		
	passage	0.625	2.375	1.484		
	Bath&WC	2.7	0.9	2.43		
	Varndah	1.025	0.6	0.615		
	step	0.9	0.5	0.45		
				23.873		
4	Jhama concrete					
			18.28	0.075	1.371	
			4.58	0.075	0.344	
			23.93	0.075	1.795	
					3.51	
5	Earth work in filling 1/5 excavation					
			13.715	5	2.743	
			23.48	0.375	8.805	
					11.548	m3
6	B.W (6:1) in Foundation of plinth					
	23.5	0.625		14.6875		
	23.5	0.5		11.75		
	23.5	0.375		8.8125		
				35.25	0.15	5.288
	23.5	0.25		0.525	3.084	
	X wall	0.938	0.625	0.586		
		1	0.5	0.5		
		1.063	0.375	0.399		
				1.485	0.15	0.223
		1.125	0.25		0.525	0.148
	125mm	3.125	0.25		0.525	0.41
	Bath&WC	2	0.9	0.25	0.523	0.235
	Kit	5.224	0.25		0.525	0.686

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall		Varandah		C/L	
	Vard	1.925	0.25		0.525	0.253			
	Steps	0.5	0.9		0.15	0.068			
		0.25	0.9		0.15	0.034			
						10.427	m3		
7	DPC	23.5							
		1.125							
		24.625		0.25		6.156			
		3.125							
		1.8							
		5.224							
		10.149		0.125		1.269			
						7.425			
	Less	0.9		0.25	0.225				
		0.9		0.125	0.113				
	3	0.75		0.125	0.281				
						0.619			
						6.806	sqm		
8	BW in super structure (6:1)								
		23.5							
		1.125							
		24.625	2.75	0.25	16.93				
	Parapet	23.8	0.075	0.25	0.446				
						17.376			
	Less opens								
	1	0.9	2.1	1.89					
	4	0.9	0.9	3.24					
	1	0.75	0.9	0.675					
	3	0.75	0.75	1.688					
				7.493	0.25	1.873			
	Lintel								
	1	1.525	1.525						
	4	1.2	4.8						
	1	1.05	1.05						
			7.375	0.25	0.1	0.184			
	Wo2								
	1	3.05	3.05	0.25	0.1	0.076			



Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit									
Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
C/L of main outer wall			125 mm Partitionwall				Varandah C/L		
					(-)	2.134			
	Net brick work						15.242	m3	
9	125 th. Brick work (6:1)								
	room		3.125	2.6	8.125				
	kit		2.125	2.75	5.844				
			1.65	2.75	4.5375				
			1.45	2.65	3.8425				
	2		0.9	2.1	3.78				
						26.12875			
	Less opening								
	1	0.9	0.9						
	3	0.75	2.25						
			3.15	2.1	6.615				
	Lintel								
	1	1.3	1.3						
	1	1.025	1.025						
			2.325	0.1	0.2325				
					6.8475				
						19.28125			
	Parapet								
		23.5		0.15	3.525				
					22.806				
	passege	0.75		0.55	0.4125				
					23.219	sqm			
10	Conc M-20								
	Roof slab								
	32.15	1.1475	31.003		0.1	3.1			
	Beam								
			3.625	0.25	0.15	0.136			
			2.575	0.25	0.1	0.064			
	Lintel						3.301		
	D1	1	1.525	1.525					
	W1	4	1.2	4.8					
	W2	1	1.05	1.05					
	WO2	1	3.05	3.05					
				10.425	0.25	0.1	0.261		
	D1	1	1.39	1.39					




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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm								
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L
	D2	1	1.025	1.025				
	D2	2	1.4	2.8				
	O2	1	0.875	0.875				
	D2	2		6.09	0.125	0.1	0.076	
	Chaja							
	W1	4	1.2	4.8				
	W2	1	1.03	1.03				
	D1	1	1.275	1.275				
	W02	1	3.05	3.05				
				10.155	0.3	0.075	0.228	
							3.866	m3
11	Reinforcement							
		3.866	0.80%	1	7850	0.243	MT	
12	Shuttering							
	31	23.5	1.125					
			24.63	0.25				
	31			6.156	24.844			
	Side beam	2	3.125	0.15	0.9375			
		2	2.325	0.1	0.465			
	side slab	1	25.3	0.1	2.53			
	Lintel	1	0.9	0.25	0.225			
		1	1.525	0.1	0.153			
		1	1.275	0.35	0.446			
		1	0.3	0.05	0.015			
						29.615	sqm	
	4W1	4	0.9	0.25	0.9			
		4	1.2	0.1	0.48			
		4	1.2	0.35	1.68			
		2	4	0.3	0.05	0.12		
	1W2	1	0.75	0.25	0.188			
		1	1.05	0.1	0.105			
		1	1.05	0.35	0.368			
		2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03		
	W02	3	0.75	0.25	0.563			
		1	1	3.05	0.1	0.305		

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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L	
		1	3.05	0.35	1.068				
	2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03				
	Lintel 125 Wall								
	D1	1	0.9	0.125	0.113				
		2	1.3	0.1	0.26				
	D2	2	0.75	0.125	0.188				
		2	1.15	0.1	0.46				
	D2	2	0.75	0.125	0.188				
		2	1.9	0.1	0.38				
						7.423			
						37.038	sqm		
13	Plaster (6:1)								
	Out side 15 mmth.								
			2.85	1.125	0.45				
		25.3			4.425	111.953	sqm		
	Inside 20 mm th.								
	2	2.7	3.125	2.75	32.038				
	2	2.875	2.625	2.75	30.25				
	2	2	1.65	2.75	20.075				
	2	2.075		2.75	11.413				
	Above lintel								
	1	0.75		0.65	0.488				
	Bath								
	2	0.9		2.75	4.95				
	WC								
	1	2.95		2.75	8.113				
	1	2.25		2.75	6.188				
	4	2.2		0.9	7.92				
	T. 125 wall								
	2	0.9		0.125	0.225				
						121.658			
	Open out side less								
	3	0.75		2.1	4.725				
					(-)	4.725			
						116.933	sqm		
	Celling Plaster				24.47				
	Less				1.14				

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit									
Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall			125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L		
						23.33	Sqm		
14	Neat cement punning								
	Out side	Plinth							
		25.3	0.45			11.385	Sqm	11.385	
	Inside		2.7	3.125					
		2		5.825	0.1	1.165	Sqm		
			2.875	2.625					
		2		5.5	0.1	1.1	Sqm		
	Kithen		2	1.65					
		2		3.65	0.45	3.285	Sqm		
		1		1.65	0.45	0.743	Sqm		
		2		2.075	0.1	0.415	Sqm		
	Varanda			1.775	0.1	0.178	Sqm		
	step WC	1		3	0.45	1.35	Sqm		
	Bath			3.5	2	7	Sqm		
				0.75	0.1	0.075	Sqm		
	In side punning						15.31	15.31	
	Total							26.695	Sqm
15	Art. Stone flooring								
	Floor area					25.37	sqm		
	Step	2	0.9	0.25		0.45			
	W1	4	0.9	0.1		0.36			
	W2	1	0.75	0.1		0.075			
	W3	3	0.75	0.1		0.225			
							26.48	Sqm	
16	Ms Clamp for door & window								
	D1+D2	4		6			24		
	W1+W2	5		2			10		
							34	nos.	
17	Wood work in Door & window frame								
	D1	2	5.1	10.2					
	D2	2	4.95	9.9					
	W1	4	3.6	14.4					
	W2	1	3.3	3.3					
				37.8	0.075	0.075	0.213	m3	


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HOUSING FOR ALL Halisahar Municipality
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall			125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L		
18	Z batten shutter								
	D1	2	0.775		2.025		3.139		
	D2	2	0.625		2.025		2.531		
	W1	4	0.775		0.775		2.403		
	W2	1	0.775		0.625		0.484		
							8.557	sqm	
19	Iron Butt Hinges								
	D1+D2						12		
	W1	4		4			16		
	W2	1		4			4		
							32	nos.	
20	Iron soket bolt								
	Door				6				
	Window				5				
							11	nos.	
21	White wash								
	Inside+Ceiling Plaster- inside punning								
			116.933	23.33	15.31		124.953	sqm	
22	Colour wash								
	Out side Plaster- out side punning								
			111.953	11.385			100.568	sqm	
23	Priming on timber surface								
		2	0.9		2.1		7.56		
		2	0.75		2.1		6.3		
		4	0.9		0.9		6.48		
		1	0.75		0.9		1.35		
							21.69	sqm	
24	Painting best quality on wooden surface								
	same sl.no. 23						21.69	sqm	
25	MS ornamental gril....10Kg-16 Kg								
	W1	4	0.75	0.75	2.25				
	W2	1	0.75	0.6	0.45				

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm								
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L
					2.7			
					@12Kg/sqm	32.4		Kg
26	Priming on Steel surface					2.7		sqm
27	Painting best quality on steel surface					2.7		sqm
	same sl.no. 24							
28	R.C.C. Shelf							
		1.75	0.5			0.875		sqm
29	Roof treatment with cow dang							
					32.18			
	Deduct	1.14	(varanda)	1.14				
	Cornice	25	0.125	3.125				
				27.915		27.915		sqm

5.2.2. Detailed Estimate of adoption of Concrete Road:

Table-28: Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Concrete road

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ROAD 2.5 MRTRE WIDE Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban) Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Corrigenda								
PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014								
Sl No	Description of Items	Length	Breadth	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bttom boiling out water aqs required complete . Depth of excavation not existing 1500mm P.No-1, I-2(a)	1.00	2.5	0.400	1.000	%Cu.M	12047.00	120.47
2	Filling foundation or plinth by silver sand in layer not exceeding 150 mm. as directed and consolidating same by through saturation with water rammingcomplete. Including the cost of supply of sand. (a) by fine sand P.No-2 , I-4(B)	1.00	2.5	0.200	0.500	%Cu.M	110422.00	552.11
3	Single brick flat soling of picked jhama bricks including ramming and dressing bed to proper level and filling joints with powdered earth or local sand P.no-11, I-1	1.00	2.5		2.500	Sq.M	377.00	942.50

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ROAD 2.5 MRTRE WIDE
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)
 Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Corrigenda

PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014

Sl No	Description of Items	Length	Breadh	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
4	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement, if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes P.no-24, I-10(a)	1.00	2.5	0.125	0.313	Cu.M	6802.74	2,125.86
5	Brick edging 75 mm. wide with picked jhama bricks, laid true to line and level including cutting necessary trench in sopil or in hard metalled surface, laying the bricks and repacking the trench (on both sides of the edging) with spoils and ramming the same thoroughly, complete as per direction. (b) Brick-on-end edging (250 mm) depth. P.No-189 , I-3(b)	2.00			2.000	%Mtr	9392.00	187.84
6	Removal of rubbish, earth etc. from the working site and disposal of the same beyond the compound in conformity with the Municipapal /Corporation Rules forsuch disposal, loading into truck and cleaning the site in all respect as per direction of Engineer - in -Charge P.no-9, I-13	1.00	2.500	0.400	1.000	Cu.M	168.00	168.00
							Toatl=	4,096.78
							Total=	4,097.00

Rate Analysis

Brick Work 4:1 in foundation & plinth

Step - 1	Schedule Rate	Rs	6068.00(A)
Step - 2	Deduct cost of cement=(Qty of cement)x(lissue rate of cement vide item no-1 column-4 Table 1-1 of Annexure-1 0.055x8100	Rs	672.30(B)
Step - 3	Add cost of cement supplied by cost contractor including 10% proffite = 1.1x(Quality of cement)x(Basik price of cement vide item no -1 column- 5 table-1-1 of annexure -1 1.1x.055x7364	Rs	672.33 (C.)
	Note:- Quantity of cement shall be same as step-2 Final Rate of item = Rs A - Rs B + Rs C = Rs D	Rs	6068.03 (D)

Rate Analysis

Ordinary Mix Concrete 1:1.5:3

Step - 1	Schedule Rate	Rs	6802.63 (A)
Step - 2	Deduct cost of cement=(Qty of cement)x(lissue rate of cement vide item no-1 column-4 Table 1-1 of Annexure-1 0.286x8100	Rs	2316.6 (B)
Step - 3	Add cost of cement supplied by cost contractor including 10% proffite = 1.1x(Quality of cement)x(Basik price of cement vide item no -1 column- 5	Rs	2316.71 (C.)

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ROAD 2.5 MRTRE WIDE								
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)								
Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Corrigenda								
PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014								
Sl No	Description of Items	Length	Breadth	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
	table-1-1 of annexure -1			1.1x.286x7364				
	Note:- Quantity of cement shall be same as step-2 Final Rate of item = Rs A - Rs B + Rs C = Rs D				Rs		6802.74 (D)	

Rate Analysis

P.C.C 1:3:6 With Jhama Khoa

Step - 1	Schedule Rate	Rs	5803.00 (A)
Step - 2	Deduct cost of cement=(Quanty of cement)x(lissue rate of cement vide item no-1 column-4 Table 1-1 of Annexure-1 0.16x8100	Rs	1296.00(B)
Step - 3	Add cost of cement supplied by cost contractor including 10% proffite = 1.1x(Quanty of cement)x(Basik price of cement vide item no -1 column- 5 table-1-1 of annexure -1 1.1x.16x7364	Rs	1296.06 (C.)
	Note:- Quantity of cement shall be same as step-2 Final Rate of item = Rs A - Rs B + Rs C = Rs D	Rs	5803.06 (D)

Annexure - II**Format - A**

(Format for Rate Analysis of Cement Concrete Item)

Item 7. Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes.

(i) Pakur Variety

Consumption of Stone aggregate (Page B-59)	20 mm =	0.573	Cum	
	10 mm =	0.287	Cum	
Distance of site considered =		10	Km	
Steps	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
Step - 1 Rate of item as per relevant section of this Schedule A =	1.00	CUM	5389.00	5389.00
Step - 2 Add cost of stone aggregate of different grading as per consumption required for one cum of concrete.				
(As per table:T-1)				
Station : kalyani				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	1463.00	838.30
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	1296.00	371.95
Total B =				1210.25
Step - 3 Add cost of carriage of stone aggregate as per consumption required for one cum of concrete.				
(As per table:T-2)				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	178.50	102.28
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	178.50	51.23
Total C =				153.51

Step - 4 Add cost for loading and unloading of stone aggregate (As per table:T-3)				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	58.00	33.23
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	58.00	16.65
Total D =				49.88
Final Rate of Item = [Rs. A - Rs.B + Rs.C + Rs.D] = Rs.				6802.64

5.2.3. Detailed Estimate of adoption of Water Connection:

Table-29: Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Water Connection

ESTIMATE OF THE INTERIOR PIPE LINE FOR SINGLE DWELLING UNIT					
P.W.D S.O.R Sanitary and Plumbing Work from 1 st July-2014					
SL NO	DESCRIPTON	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
1 P-11 I-19(I)	Supplying fitting fixing PVC pipes of pproved quality conforming to ASTM-D-1785 and threaded to mach with GI pipes as per IS:1239 (Part-I) wit all necessary accessories specials viz.socket,beny,tee,union,cross,elbow,nipple,long screw, reducing socket, reducing tee, short piece, etc. complete in all respect including cost of all necessary fittings as required ,jointing materials and two coats of painting with approved paint in any position above ground. (a) For exposed work PVC Pipes 15mm dia	12.00	Meter	106.00	1272.00
2 P- 6 I (f)(i)	Supplying fitting and fixing polythene Bib Cock with metal inlet (EMCO / ATLAS or equivalent) 15mm	3.00	Each	100.00	300.00
Total=					1572.00
Rupees One Thousand Five Hundred Seventy Two Only.					

Section 6 – Project Implementation & Management Framework

6.1. Institutional Framework for implementation

(SLTC and CLTC etc)

Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC)

- An inter-ministerial committee under Chairpersonship of Secretary (HUPA) for implementation of the Mission, approvals there under and monitoring.

Indicative Functions of CSMC

- Overall review and Monitoring of the Mission
- Assessing resource requirement based on HFAPoA and AIP submitted by States/UTs
- Approval of central releases under various components of the Mission
- Approval of Capacity Building Plans of States/UTs
- Devising financial and other norms for various activities undertaken as part of the Mission
- Approval of Annual Quality Monitoring Plans, Social Audit plans etc.
- Any other important issues required for implementation of the Mission.

State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)

Indicative functions of SLSMC

- Approval of Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA)
- Approval of Annual Implementation Plan
- Approval of DPRs under various components of the Mission
- Approval of Annual Quality Monitoring Plans
- Reviewing progress of approved projects in the State and cities
- Monitoring of implementation of Mission
- Any other issues required for effective implementation of the Mission.

Halisahar Municipality

Halisahar Municipality shall be the nodal agency for implementation of SFCPoA and has set up a robust administrative structure for implementation. The roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholder are as follows:

- I. **Housing for All Nodal Officer:** Assistant Engineer of the Halisahar Municipality has been designated as the HFA Nodal Officer for the Halisahar Municipality demonstrating the commitment and willingness of the Halisahar Municipality to implement the HFAPoA.
- II. **Housing for All Working Group:** Halisahar Municipality has created a HFA working group with departmental heads of all key departments including PWD, Revenue, Health, Water Supply, Planning, Poverty and BSUP. The working group was instrumental in preparing the HFAPoA and going forward will be responsible for the implementation of HFAPoA.
- III. **Slum level federation at city level and slum dweller association at slum level:** Halisahar Municipality has two CDS covering 23 wards and plan to establish a slum level federation at city level and slum dweller association at slum level for smooth implementation of HFA and ensuring that the detailed project reports are prepared in consultation with the community. The slum dweller association would also implement the O&M plan, which community had agreed upon, by collecting the contributions amongst themselves and formation of group housing societies as may be required.

6.2. Implementation schedule

1. Tendering and process for award of work must be completed within one month from the date approval of the Project.
2. Quarterly fund requirement to match the project schedule will be followed as per guideline of the State Government.
3. Slum-wise project delivery will be done within six months from the date approval of the Project.

6.3 Quarterly component wise investment schedule vis-a-vis means of finance (Central/State/ULB/Beneficiaries share)

Table-35: Quarterly component wise investment schedule vis-a-vis means of finance (Central/State/ULB/Beneficiaries share)

Fund Type	Total Project cost			DU for 1364 nos			Physical Infrastructure		
	DU for 1364 nos	Physical Infrastructure	Total	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Total	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Total
Central	2046.00	0.00	2046.00	818.40	1227.60	2046.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State	2632.52	250.47	2882.99	1153.00	1479.52	2632.52	100.19	150.28	250.47
ULB	0.00	250.47	250.47				100.19	150.28	250.47
Beneficiaries share	341.00	0.00	341.00	341.00	0.00	341.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	5019.52	500.94	5520.46	2312.40	2707.12	5019.52	200.38	300.56	500.94

6.4. Monitoring mechanism at State, ULB and Community level.

Mission will be monitored at all three levels: City, State and Central Government. CSMC will monitor formulation of HFAPoA, Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs) and project implementation. Suitable monitoring mechanisms will be developed by the Mission. States and cities will also be required to develop monitoring mechanism for monitoring the progress of mission and its different components.

6.5. Quality Control & Quality Assurance Plan.

The implementation and management arrangement should mention the role of the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), State Level Technical Cell (SLTC), City Level Mission Directorate, City Level Technical Cell (CLTC) and Project Management Consultant (PMC.)

Section 7 – Operation & Maintenance Plan

The Road needs to be maintained. It is proposed that operation and maintenance and servicing of these roads should be done by the Municipality. The Bustee Working Committee shall be the first level of responsibility for ensuring that the pipelines etc. are kept in good order. The project cell of the Municipality shall carry out the overall operation and maintenance.

Section 8 – Project Financials**Table-36: Project Financials**

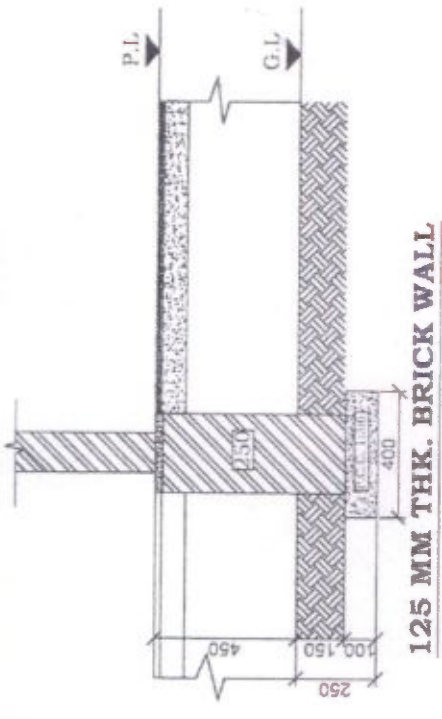
Component	Central share	State share	ULB share	Beneficiary Share	Total project cost
Housing	2046.00	2632.52	0.00	341.00	5019.53
Infrastructure	0.00	250.47	250.47	0.00	500.94
*O&M charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
*DPR Preparation, PM, TPIM, Social Audit Charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	2046.00	2882.99	250.47	341.00	5520.47

Future Provision for construction of Housing

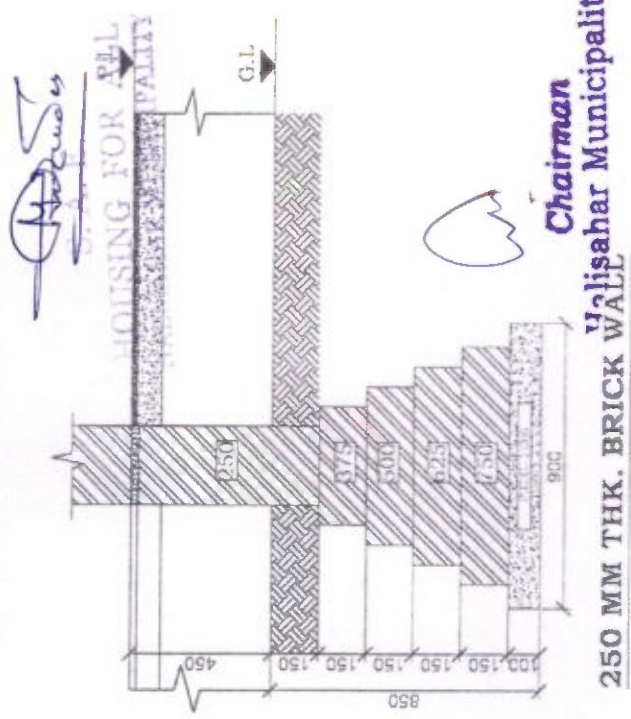
The poor people, who are residing on the land of Railway, the housing will be constructed on the railway land by Halisahar Municipality if the Railway Dept. Govt. of India gives any permission.

Drawing of DU, Road

FOUNDATION DETAILS



125 MM THK. BRICK WALL



250 MM THK. BRICK WALL

Chairman

Majlisahar Municipality

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA

HOUSING FOR ALL (URBAN)

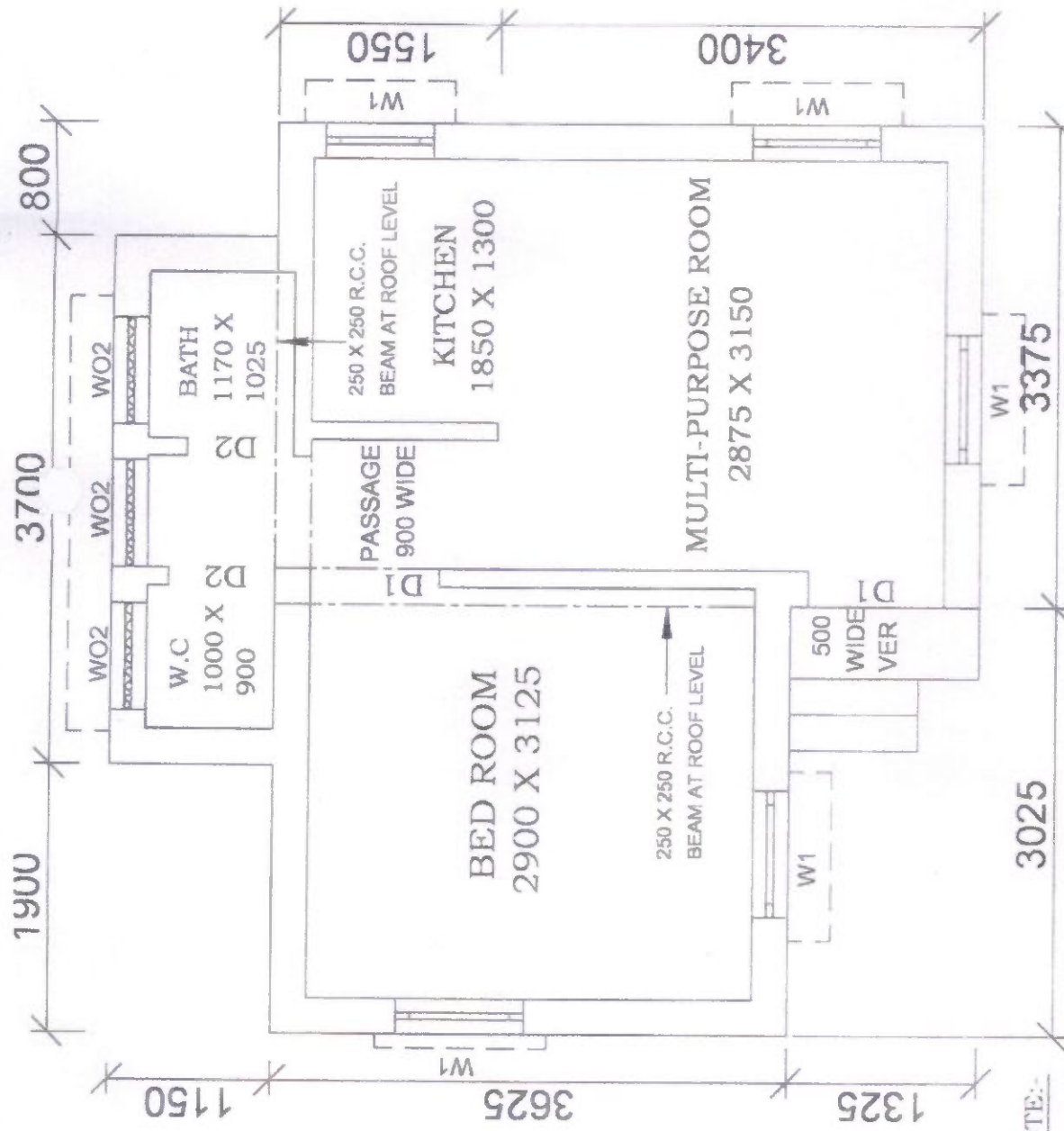
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE

GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL

DWG. NO.

SCALE :- 1:50 & 1:25



DOORS & WINDOWS SCHEDULE	
MARKING	DIMENSION
W1	900 X 900
W2	750 X 900
W02	750 X 750
D1	900 X 2100
D2	750 X 2100

FLOOR AREA - 25.77 SQM.

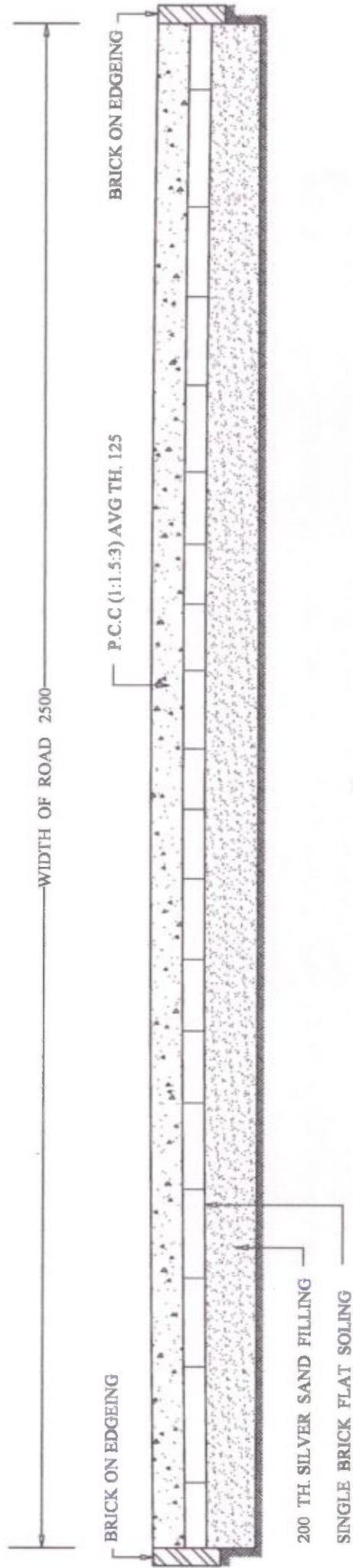
BUILT UP AREA - 32.58 SQM.

NOTE:-

1. ALL WINDOW OPENINGS (W1&W2) WILL BE PROVIDED WITH Z-BATTEN SHUTTERS.
2. ALL DOORS (D1&D2) -25TH Z-BATTEN SHUTTERS, SINGLE LEAF.
3. W02 - OPENING PROVIDED WITH R.C.C. JALLI.
4. PLINTH HEIGHT - 450 TH.
5. CEILING HEIGHT - 2750 TH.
6. MAIN WALL - 250 TH.
7. PARTITION WALL - 125 TH.
8. ROOF SLAB, BEAM, LINTEL, ETC. WITH REINFORCED CEMENT CONCRETE M20 GRADE.
9. FLOOR OF VERANDAH, WC, BATH, & KITCHEN ROOM TO BE KEPT 15 MM BELOW THE FLOOR LEVEL OF ROOM & PASSAGE.
10. 100 MM TH. PIECE LINTEL OVER OPENING HAVE BEEN PROVIDED.
11. ALL DIMENSION ARE IN MM.

HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY
HALISAHAR

TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF CEMENT CONCRETE ROAD



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

Chairman
Halisahar Municipality

HOUSING FOR ALL
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

Annexure for Slum and non Slum Beneficiary List

HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 01

DHARAMBIRA - 1 COLONY BUSTEE

SLUM NO:- 043

AREA:- 48242.0 SQM.



S. A. E.

**S. A. E.
HOUSING FOR ALL
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

PROPOSED LAND USE

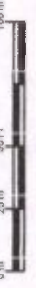
AREA OF SLUM : 48242.0 SQM.

POPULATION : 644

CLIENT : HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

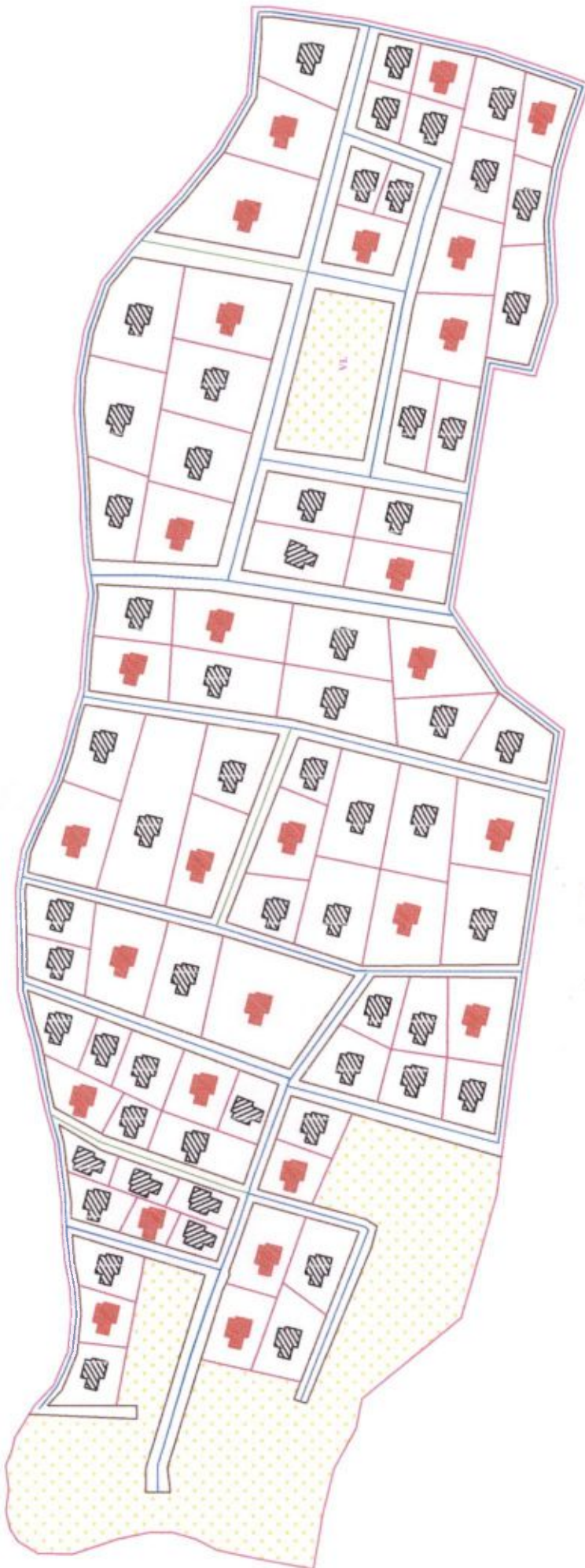
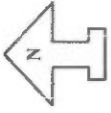
LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	QTY	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE		47 nos		47 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
CONCRETE ROAD				352.54 M
WATER CONNECTION				47 nos



S. A. E.

**Chairman
Halisahar Municipality**



PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 75151.0 SQM.

POPULATION : 752

CLIENT : HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL		SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE				65 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
CONCRETE ROAD				7:2.17 M
WATER CONNECTION				65 nos

[Handwritten Signature]
S.A.B.

**HOUSING FOR ALL
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 02

DHARAMBIRA - 2 NORTH SIDE BUSTEE

SLUM NO:- 061

AREA:- 75151.0 SQM.

[Handwritten Signature]
**Chairman
Halisahar Municipality**

