

**Detailed Project Report for Construction of 642 Houses under  
BLC mode of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-HFA (U) for  
Halisahar Municipality**



**2019-2020**

**Submitted by**

**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

**Dist: North 24 Parganas, West Bengal**

**December, 2019**

## **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 642 nos from 22 nos slums projected for the year 2019-20.

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 2598.82 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.



## Executive Summary

### Project Details : HFA 19-20 under PMAY

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 2019-20
5	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2598.82
6	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	963.00
7	State Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1357.19
8	ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	118.13
9	Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	160.50
10	Total Infrastructure Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	236.26
11	Percentage of Infrastructure Cost of Housing Cost	:	10
12	Infrastructure Cost per Dwelling Unit (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	0.368
13	Year of Implementation	:	2019-20
14	Component Housing Construction	:	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)
15	SOR Adopted	:	VOL-I, PWD (WB) w.e.f 01.11.2017 with current corrigendum

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

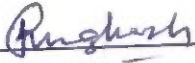
Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. 1.5Lakh/ DU)	State Govt. Share (Rs. 1.93Lakh/ DU)	ULB Share @ 0.184 Lakh/ DU	Beneficiaries Share @ 0.25 Lakh/DU)
<b>A. HOUSING</b>											
1	New in-situ										
	Single Storied Units		642	Nos	368000.00	2362.56	2362.56	963.00	1239.06	0.00	160.50
<b>Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)</b>						<b>2362.56</b>	<b>2362.56</b>	<b>963.00</b>	<b>1239.06</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>160.50</b>



CHAIRMAN  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

**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)
<b>ROADS</b>											
2	Concrete Road	CC	13922.22	Sqm	1697.00	236.26	236.26	0.00	118.13	118.13	0.00
<b>Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)</b>						236.26	236.26	0.00	118.13	118.13	0.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b>						2598.82	2598.82	963.00	1357.19	118.13	160.50



Signature of the ULB level  
Competent Technical officer

Name & Designation:

Fax No:

Telephone No:

E-mail:

Signature

Director(SUDA)

Name & Designation:

Fax No:

Telephone No:

E-mail:

Smt D. Dutta Gupta,  
Director,SUDA

033-23585767

033-23585767

wbsudadir@gmail.com

Signature of the State  
level Competent  
Technical Officer

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

Fax No:

Telephone No:

E-mail:

033-23375474

033-23371331

ce\_medte@yahoo.com



Signature of the Mayor/  
Chairperson/ Municipal  
Commissioner/Administrator

CHAIRMAN  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

Name & Designation:

Fax No:

Telephone No:

E-mail:

## FUND FLOW PATTERN

Rupees in lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR 2019-20				TOTAL
		GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	
PMAY project - Halisahar Municipality	2598.82	963.00	1357.19	118.13	160.50	2598.82

### PHASING OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

YEAR 2019-20	RELEASE OF FUND				
	GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	TOTAL
1st Installment @ 40%	385.20	542.88	47.25	160.50	1135.83
2nd Installment @ 40%	385.20	542.88	47.25	0.00	975.33
3rd Installment @ 20%	192.60	271.44	23.63	0.00	487.66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>963.00</b>	<b>1357.19</b>	<b>118.13</b>	<b>160.50</b>	<b>2598.82</b>

### REQUIREMENT OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

SL NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	YEAR 2019-20	TOTAL
1	PMAY project - Halisahar Municipality	2598.82	2598.82
<b>Total</b>		<b>2598.82</b>	<b>2598.82</b>



CHAIRMAN  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY



## Table of Content

Introductory Note by Chairman.....	1
List of Tables.....	2
List of Figures and Maps.....	3
Abbreviations.....	3-4
Working Definitions .....	4-5
Brief Project Details.....	6-9
DPR Main Project.....	10-122
City Profile and Over view .....	11-22
Section 1: Introduction .....	23-27
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.....	28
2.2. Summary of findings of HFAPoA. Physical infrastructure & Social infrastructure, Spatial, demographic and socio-economic profiles of slums/ Non slums;.....	28-45
2.3 Tenure Status .....	45
2.4 Choice of Option/Vertical and its justification for housing and/or infrastructure .....	45-48
2.5 Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy .....	49-51
Section 3: Project Concept and Scope	
3.1 Introduction of slum(s)/non Slum Area: .....	52-59
3.2. Location of slum(s) / non Slum Area, Tenural Status, Land use and Land Possession status.....	60-65
3.3. Existing basic infrastructure and its coverage .....	66-76
Section 4 – Description of Proposed Project and Planning	
4.1 Provision of Housing.....	77-94
4.2 Disaster Management and mitigation.....	94
4.3 Statutory approval including environmental clearance (as applicable).....	94-96
Section 5 – Project Cost Estimate	
5.1. Abstract cost estimates	
5.1.1 Component wise abstract for each slum/Non slums area.....	96-97
5.2. Detailed Estimates	
5.2.1. Detailed Estimate of Provision of Housing.....	98-115



**5.2.2. Detailed Estimate of adoption of concrete Road..... 115-118**

**Section 6 – Project Implementation & Management Framework**

**6.1. Institutional Framework for implementation ..... 118-120**

**6.2. Implementation schedule ..... 120**

**6.3. Quarterly component wise investment schedule vis-a-vis means of finance  
(Central/State/ULB/Beneficiaries share) ..... 121**

**6.4. Monitoring mechanism at State, ULB and Community level. .... 121**

**6.5. Quality Control & Quality Assurance Plan..... 121**

**Section 7 – Operation & Maintenance Plan-----121**

**Section 8 – Project Financials ..... 122**

**Annexure-1: Annexure of Drawings**

**Annexure-2: Annexure of Slums and Non slums Map**

**Annexure-3: Annexure of Slums and Non slums Photos**

**Annexure-4: Annexure of Slums and Non slums Beneficiary List**

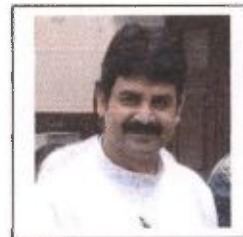
**Annexure-5: Annexure of BoC Resolution**

**Annexure-6: Annual implementation Plan**





## 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 2019-20**. 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 2019-20** 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 2019-20** 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 2019-20**.*

*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 2019-20**. 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 2019-20** would enable the ULB to undertake comprehensive, sustainable development of its jurisdiction with the growing demand of 21<sup>st</sup> century's modernized society.*



Chairman

Halisahar Municipality  
CHAIRMAN  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

## List of Tables

Sl. No	Name of the Table
1	Table-1: Format for Projects under Beneficiary led Construction or Enhancement
2	Table-2: Ward wise population profile as per 2011 census
3	Table-3: Population Projections
4	Table-4: Detail Profile of the Urban Local Body: Halisahar Municipality
5	Table-5: Status of Housing for ALL of Halisahar Municipality, 2015-2016
6	Table-6 : Distribution of family heads of the slum
7	Table 7: Religion of the households
8	Table-8: Ownership details of the households
9	Table-9: Housing structure details of the households
10	Table-10: Type of Housing requirement details of the households
11	Table-11: Land Use pattern in Halisahar
12	Table-12: Status of Water Supply service levels
13	Table-13: Demand Gap Assessment for Water Supply
14	Table 14: Solid Waste Management
15	Table 15: Benchmarks on Sewerage and Sanitation
16	Table-16: Demand Gap Assessment for Storm Water Drainage Sector
17	Table-17: Justification of the Project
18	Table-18: Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Tenable Slums
19	Table-19: Year-wise Proposed Interventions for Other Urban Poor based on demand survey
20	Table-20: Introduction of slum(s)/non Slum Area
21	Table-21: Non Slum Area
22	Table-22: Location of slum(s) / non Slum Area, Tenure Status, Land use and Land Possession status
23	Table- 23: Community Toilet Facilities in Slums
24	Table-24: The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure

Sl. No	Name of the Table
25	Table-25: Details of Social Infrastructure at a Glance
26	Table-26: Dwelling units
27	Table-27: Share of Fund
28	Table-28: Statutory approval including environmental clearance
29	Table-29: Component wise abstract for each slum/Non slums area
30	Table-30: Detailed Estimate of Provision of Housing
31	Table-31: ESTIMATE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS FOR ONE DWELLING UNIT UNDER PMAY
32	Table-32: Cost Estimate for 2 Nos Leach Pit for single unit Dwelling Unit
33	Table-33: Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit
34	Table-34: Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Concrete
35	Table-35: Quarterly component wise investment schedule vis-a-vis means of finance (Central/State/ULB/Beneficiaries share)
36	Table-36: Project Financials

**List of Figures**

Sl.No	Name of the Figure
1	Figure-1: Linkage Municipal Map
2	Figure-2: Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy

**List of Maps**

Sl. No	Name of the Maps
1	Land Use Map
2	All Slum showing in Map
3	All Non-Slum showing in Map

**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.

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 642 nos from 22 nos slum projected for the year 2019-20.

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 2598.82 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									
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 2019-20						
5	Project Code:	:	19801692044N0						
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	642	Covering both Slum & Non-Slum area	Notified	No		
10	Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	2598.82						
11	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Minority	Person with Disability
			514	99	0	29	642	21	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	175	467	Nil			
14	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Male	Female	Transgender				
			467	175	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)	:	963.00						
	ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1357.19						
	iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	118.13						
	iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	160.50						
	v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2598.82						

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature  
Director,SUDA

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature  
Principal Secretary,  
UD & MA Department,GoWB

**(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 Westerly winds 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.

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.

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>65587</b>	<b>59264</b>	<b>124851</b>

## 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	<u>Source</u> : Percentage of growth rate - KMDA Vision 2025						
2021	1,86,000							

## Detail Profile of the Urban Local Body: Halisahar Municipality

Table-4: Detail Profile of the Urban Local Body: Halisahar 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 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2013-14

<b>11</b>	<b>Literacy :</b>	
11.1	Male	81%
11.2	Female	70%
11.3	Total	NA
11.4	Percentage of Literate Population(2011)	NA
<b>12</b>	<b>Number of BPL Household (as per SUDA Survey) :</b>	5091
<b>13</b>	<b>Scenario of Slum :</b>	
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
<b>14</b>	<b>Housing status for Urban Poor :( as on 31.03.2014)</b>	
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
<b>15</b>	<b>Road :</b>	
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
<b>16</b>	<b>Drainage :</b>	
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
<b>17</b>	<b>Water Supply : -</b>	
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
<b>18</b>	<b>Sewerage and Sanitation :</b>	

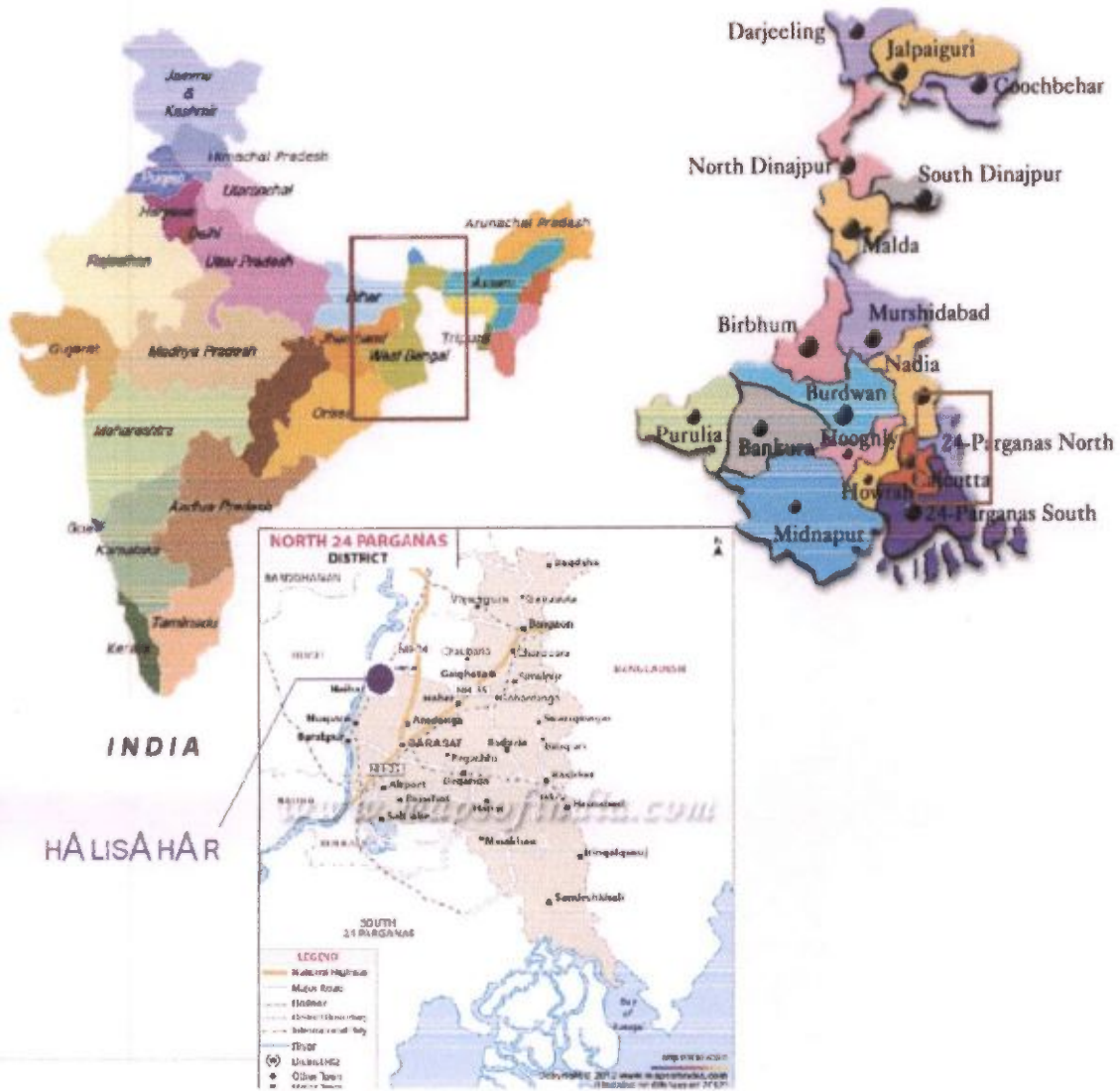


18.1	No. of sanitary latrine constructed	NA
18.2	No. of family provided with Sanitary Latrine under ILCS + BSUP / IHSDP+ HUP (together)	NA
18.3	No. of Community Latrine /Public Toilet	6
18.4	Length of Sewer Line (in kilometer)	NA
18.5	No. of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	NA
<b>19</b>	<b>Solid Waste Management :</b>	
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
<b>20</b>	<b>Street Light :</b>	
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
<b>21</b>	<b>Health :</b>	
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
<b>22</b>	<b>Education :</b>	
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

<b>23</b>	<b>Other Infrastructure :</b>	
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
<b>24</b>	<b>Community Structure under SISRY :-</b>	
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
<b>25</b>	<b>National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) :-</b>	
25.1	No. of beneficiaries under Indra Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) -	1221
25.2	No. of beneficiaries under Indra Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) -	1866
25.3	No. of beneficiaries under Indra Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) -	32
25.4	No. of beneficiaries under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) -	9
<b>26</b>	<b>No. of Annapurna Antodaya Yojana (AY) card holder :-</b>	NA
<b>27</b>	<b>No. of Annapurna Anno Yojana (AAY) card holder :-</b>	NA
<b>28</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) :-</b>	NA
<b>20  </b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries under KANYASHREE scheme :-</b>	NA

31	No. of beneficiaries under YUBASHREE scheme: -	NA
32	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<sup>th</sup> CSMC dated 26/09/2007. (Originally approved)

148<sup>th</sup> 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	<b>Total =</b>	<b>Rs. 3249.10</b>

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		
	<b>Total =Rs. 2682.09</b>	

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

MED, Govt. of W.B

Page 25

CHAIRMAN  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

**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	<b>Total =</b>	<b>Rs. 9848.45</b>

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, 2015-2016

Slum No.	Name of slum	Dwelling Units (@ Rs.3.08 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	4.66	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

MED, Govt. of W.B

Page 26

CHAIRMAN  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY



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	278	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>4351</b>	<b>1682</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6033</b>

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	JAINISM	ZARAOASTRIANISM	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>5690</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6033</b>

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- 8 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	36	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
BHANUO 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	50	0	0
MITRA PARA RANI RASHMONI BUSTEE	58	0	0
R. N. BOSH GARDEN SOUTH BUSTEE	18	0	0
RATHALA COLONY BUSTEE	39	0	0
P. D MISHRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	52	0	0
NATUNBAZAR BUSTEE	83	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	298	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- 8 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
MITRA 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
FURBACHAL 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 MITRA 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
BIJOYNAGAR 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	18	0	0
SASTI TOLA WEST BUSTEE	18	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 BUSTI	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
	<b>6026</b>	<b>7</b>	

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	RAMPRAMPRASAD SARANI SUBASH NAGAR BUSTEE	138	135
002	PURBA BARUI PARA BUSTEE	117	30
003	KHASBATI SOUTH BUSTEE	36	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	RATHTALA COLONY BUSTEE	1	38
020	P. D MISHRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	26	26
021	NATUNBAZAR BUSTEE	27	36
022	BALLUR PARA BUSTEE	11	4
023	MITRA PARA BUSTEE	9	12
024	BARO BIGHA KALACHAND PALLY BUSTEE	48	18
025	AMBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	188	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	28	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	KHASSATI NORTH BUSTEE	17	37
055	WEST LEBU BAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	9	4
056	LALKUTHI BUSTEE	27	1
057	FURBACHAL 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	28
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	BJOYNAGAR 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 NARKEL 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
		<b>3059</b>	<b>2974</b>

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	RAMPRAMPRASAD 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	28
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	BIJOYNAGAR 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
					<b>6033</b>

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	8.60 MLD	Nil	8.60 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	134.6KM

#### 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	PURBA BARUI 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
2	KHASBATI 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
3	WEST BASANTA BURI TALA 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	BALUR 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
5	AMBAGAN 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
6	NABA 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
7	EAST 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
8	CHAITANYA DOBA 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	SAHA 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
10	SUBHASH 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
11	MITTRA BABU BAZAR 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	LALKUTHI 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	SOUTH KONA 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	DHARAMBIRA -1 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
15	ARABINDA PALLY I	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	SASTITOLA 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
17	SAHEB PUKUR 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	BAIDYA PARA RIVER 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
19	SOUTH PURBACHAL 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	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with

						sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	roads.	insufficient open space
20	JAMINDER ROAD 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
21	MAYMON SINGH 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
22	BATTALA 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 2019-20. In the 2nd year of implementation of Housing for All, 642 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)	Proposed Year of Intervention
RAMPRAMPRASAD SARANI SUBASH NAGAR BUSTEE	336265	273	III BLC (273)	2015-16
PURBA BARUI PARA BUSTEE	113356	70	III BLC (070)	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	28	III BLC (028)	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	19609	19	III BLC (019)	2021-22
BHANJO COLONY BUSTEE	37105	23	III BLC (023)	2016-17
MITRA 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
RATHALA 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	26773	64	III BLC (064)	2018-19
AMBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	131942	298	III BLC (298)	2015-16
MUHB NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	106439	131	III BLC (131)	2017-18
NABA NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	129382	37	III BLC (037)	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 MITRA ROAD SIDE BUSTEE	23499	91	III BLC (091)	2016-17
ADARSHA PALLY BUSTEE	47340	49	III BLC (049)	2016-17
ACHARJEE PARA BUSTEE	80241	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	33	III BLC (033)	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	43	III BLC (043)	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	109320	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	76015	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	39	III BLC (039)	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 MITRA 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	114626	171	III BLC (171)	2015-16
ARABINDA PALLY I	83530	37	III BLC (037)	2018-19
BIJOYNAGAR RIVER SIDE BUSTEE	39005	34	III BLC (034)	2020-21
NATUN BAZAR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	41239	29	III BLC (029)	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	64	III BLC (064)	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	41	III BLC (041)	2019-20
MISHRI PUKUR WEST BUSTEE	30204	21	III BLC (021)	2016-17
MESRI 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	4	III BLC (004)	2019-20
RAILWAY BOUNDARY ROAD EAST BUSTEE	72757	46	III BLC (046)	2015-16
BARO PUKUR RABINDRAPALLY BUSTEE	9840	108	III BLC (108)	2020-21
MAYMON SINGH EAST BUSTEE	29869	19	III BLC (019)	2020-21
JAMINDER ROAD WEST BUSTEE	63649	21	III BLC (021)	2019-20
MAYMON SINGH WEST BUSTEE	14357	61	III BLC (061)	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	23830	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	20	III BLC (020)	2019-20
AMBAGAN COLONY NORTH BUSTEE	99719	147	III BLC (147)	2018-19

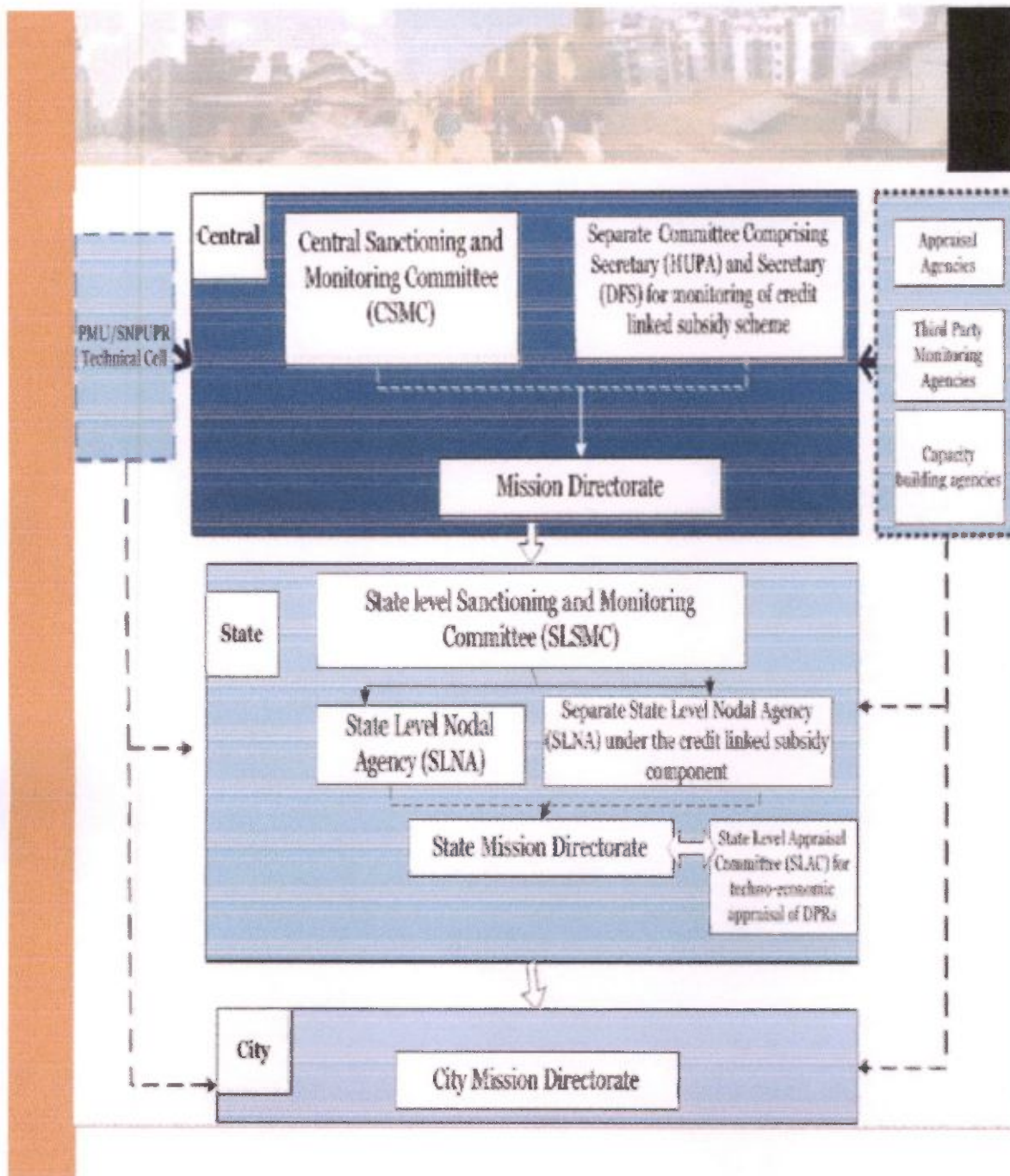
Table-19: Year-wise Proposed Interventions for Other Urban Poor based on demand survey

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	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
2018-19	18	0.27	0	0	0	0	18	0.27
2019-20	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
2020-21	23	0.35	0	0	0	0	23	0.35
2021-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	107	1.61	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 13<sup>th</sup> FC, 4<sup>th</sup> 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:

  
 CHAIRMAN  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY



**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.

---



CHAIRMAN  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

## 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 descent 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	RATHALA 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 I	073	4	0.08353
74	BJOYNAGAR 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

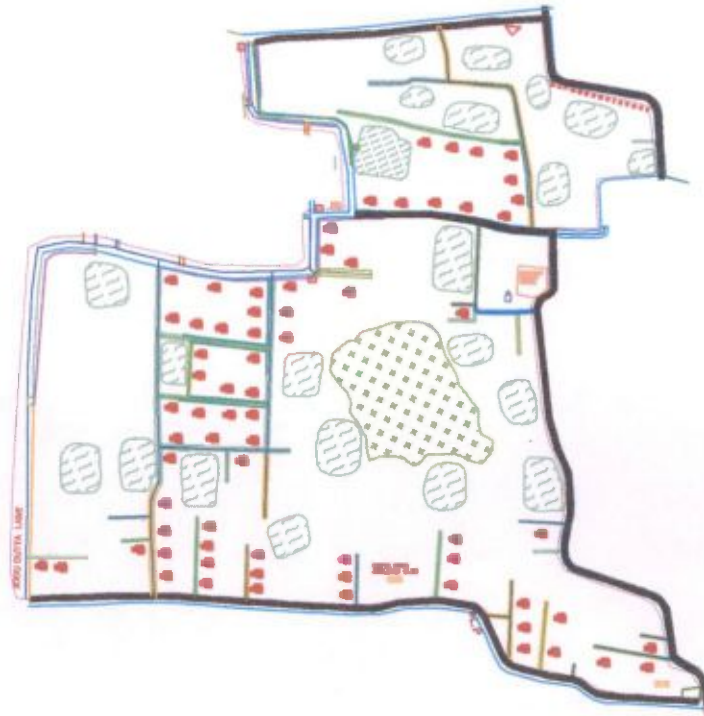
79	MUNICIPAL EAST SIDE BUSTEE	079	6	0.055629
80	SASTI TOLA WEST BUSTEE	080	6	0.062989
81	SASTITOLA EAST BUSTEE	081	6	0.102691
82	MAIL PUKUR EAST SIDE BUSTEE	082	7	0.12794
83	SAHEB PUKUR BUSTEE	083	7	0.033164
84	MAIL PUKUR BARENDRA GALI BUSTEE	084	8	0.046812
85	SAHA PARA NARKEL BAGAN BUSTEE	085	8	0.071608
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



**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

**WARD NO - 5**  
**PURBA BARUI PARA BUSTEE**  
**SLUM NO:- 002**  
**AREA:- 0.113356 SqKm**



**PROPOSED LAND USE**

AREA OF SLUM : 0.113356 Sq Km

POPULATION : 1942

CLIENT :HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

**LEGEND**

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			70 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			601.89 M.
WATER CONNECTION			70 nos

*(Signature)*

Sub Assistant Engineer

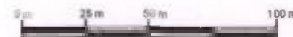
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*(Signature)*

ASSISTANT ENGINEER  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*(Signature)*

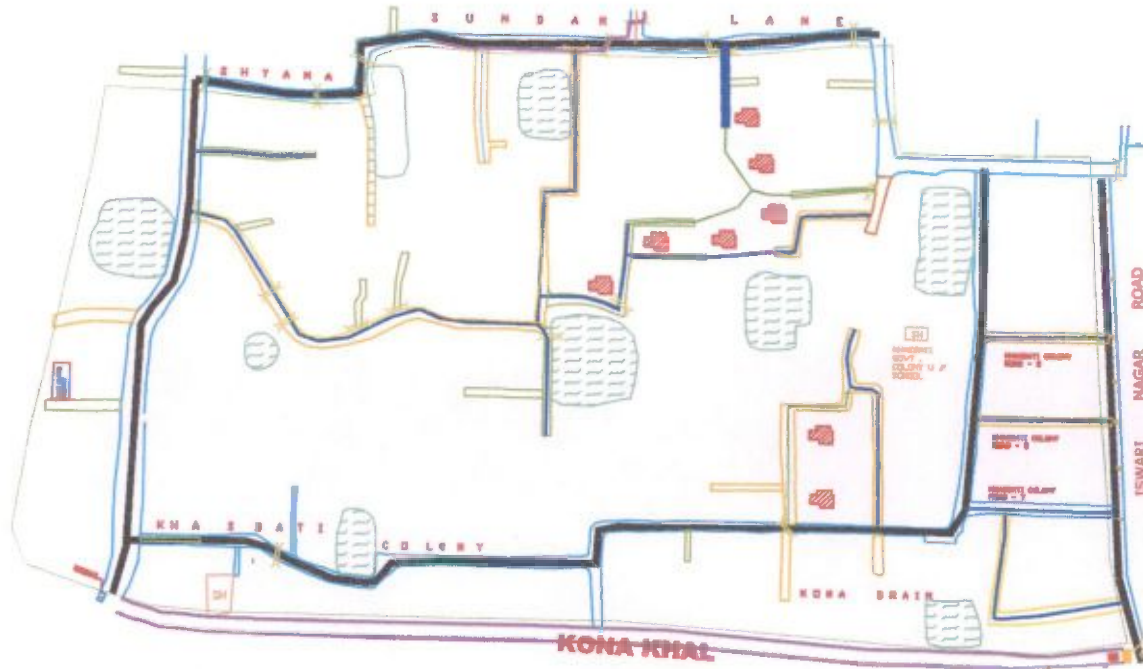
CHAIRMAN  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY





**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

**WARD NO - 10**  
**KHASBATI SOUTH BUSTEE**  
**SLUM NO:- 003**  
**AREA:- 0.117922 SqKm**



**PROPOSED LAND USE**

AREA OF SLUM : 0.117922 Sq Km

POPULATION : 2362

CLIENT : HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

**LEGEND**

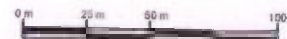
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			8 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			68.79 M
WATER CONNECTION			8 nos

*(Signature)*  
 Sub Assistant Engineer

HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*(Signature)*  
 ASSISTANT ENGINEER  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

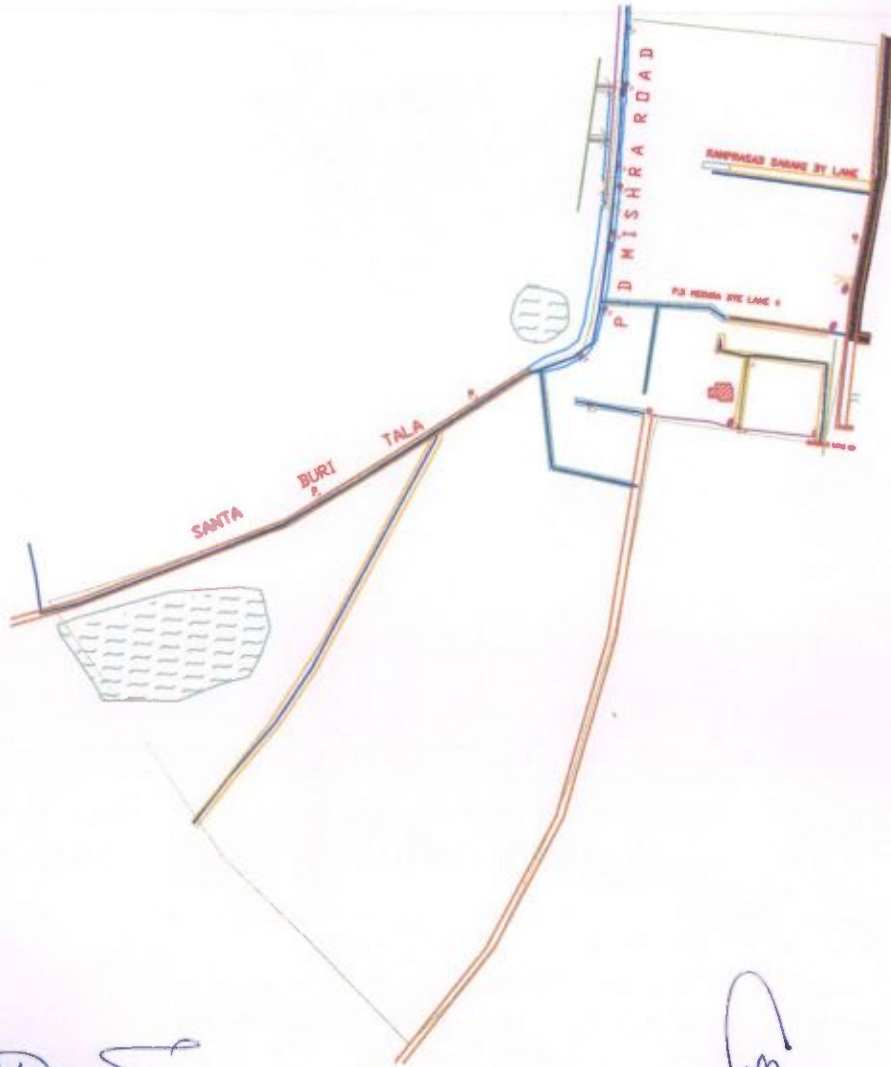
*(Signature)*  
 CHAIRMAN  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY



**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**



**WARD NO - 22**  
**WEST BASANTA BURI TALA BUSTEE**  
**SLUM NO:- 005**  
**AREA:- 0.054558 SqKm**



**PROPOSED LAND USE**

AREA OF SLUM : 0.054558 Sq Km

POPULATION : 2351

CLIENT : HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

**LEGEND**

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			1 no
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			8.60 M
WATER CONNECTION			1 no

*[Signature]*  
 Sub Assistant Engineer  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
 ASSISTANT ENGINEER  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
 CHAIRMAN  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY



**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

**WARD NO - 20**  
**BALUR PARA BUSTEE**  
**SLUM NO:- 022**  
**AREA:- 0.03553 SqKm**



*[Signature]*  
**Sub Assistant Engineer**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

*[Signature]*  
**ASSISTANT ENGINEER**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

*[Signature]*  
**CHAIRMAN**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**



PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.03553 Sq Km			
POPULATION : 1548			
CLIENT :HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			3 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			25.80 M
WATER CONNECTION			3 nos

**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

**WARD NO - 13  
AMBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE**

**SLUM NO:- 025**

**AREA:- 0.131942 Sq Km**



**PROPOSED LAND USE**

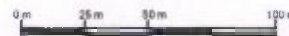
AREA OF SLUM :0.131942 Sq Km

POPULATION : 2495

CLIENT :HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

**LEGEND**

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			56 NOS
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			481.52 M
WATER CONNECTION			56 NOS



*[Signature]*  
Sub Assistant Engineer  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
CHAIRMAN  
ASSISTANT ENGINEER  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

**WARD NO - 8  
NABANAGAR COLONY BUSTEE**

**SLUM NO:- 027**

**AREA:- 0.129382 SqKm**



**PROPOSED LAND USE**

AREA OF SLUM : 0.129382 Sq Km  
 POPULATION : 2016  
 CLIENT : HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

**LEGEND**

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			37 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			318.14 M.
WATER CONNECTION			37 nos

*[Signature]*  
 Sub Assistant Engineer

*[Signature]*  
 ASSISTANT ENGINEER  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
 CHAIRMAN  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY



**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**



**WARD NO - 17**  
**EAST PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE**  
**SLUM NO:- 037**  
**AREA:- 0.155659 SqKm**



*[Handwritten Signature]*

**Sub Assistant Engineer**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
**ASSISTANT ENGINEER**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
**CHAIRMAN**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**



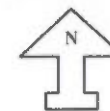
PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.155659 Sq Km			
POPULATION : 3128			
CLIENT : HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			18 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			154.77 M.
WATER CONNECTION			18 nos

**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

**WARD NO - 3  
CHAITANYA DOBA BUSTEE**

**SLUM NO:- 039**

**AREA:- 0.112617 SqKm**



**Sub Assistant Engineer**

**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

*Binghosh*  
**ASSISTANT ENGINEER**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

*[Signature]*  
**CHAIRMAN**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**



**PROPOSED LAND USE**

AREA OF SLUM : 0.112617 Sq Km

POPULATION : 1580

CLIENT : HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

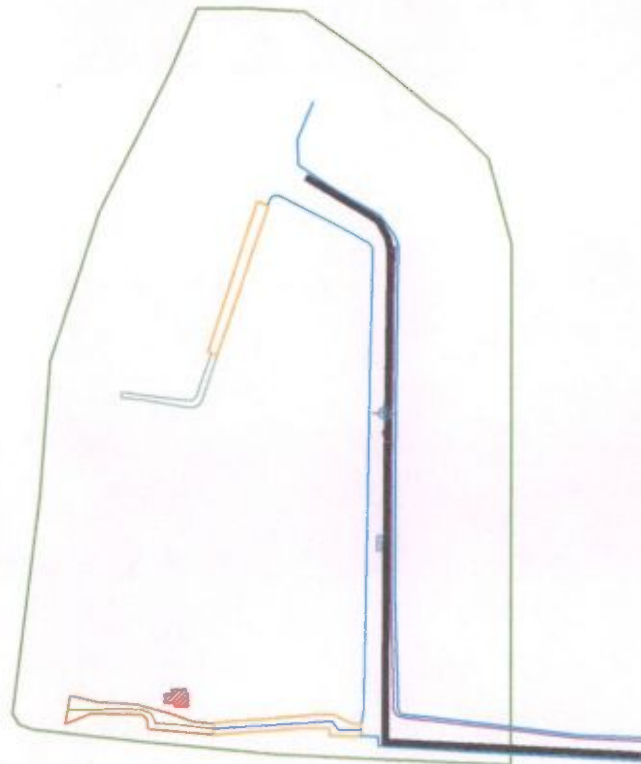
**LEGEND**

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			33 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			283.75 M
WATER CONNECTION			33 nos

**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**



**WARD NO - 21**  
**SAHA PARA BUSTEE**  
**SLUM NO:- 040**  
**AREA:- 0.015194 SqKm**



PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.015194 Sq Km			
POPULATION : 239			
CLIENT :HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			1 no
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			8.60 M.
WATER CONNECTION			1 no

*[Signature]*  
 Sub Assistant Engineer  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
 ASSISTANT ENGINEER  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
 CHAIRMAN  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

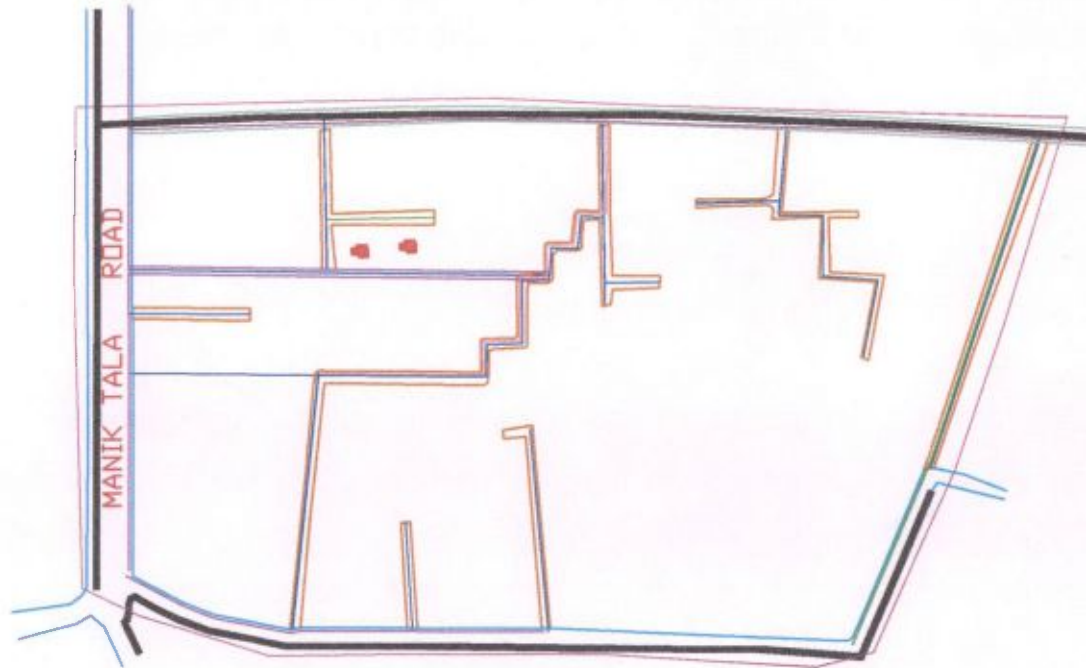






**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

**WARD NO - 23**  
**MITRA BABU BAZAR BUSTEE**  
**SLUM NO:- 051**  
**AREA:- 0.01953 SqKm**



**PROPOSED LAND USE**

AREA OF SLUM : 0.01953 Sq Km

POPULATION : 1271

CLIENT : HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

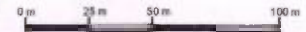
**LEGEND**

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			2 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			17.20 M
WATER CONNECTION			2 nos

*[Signature]*  
 Sub Assistant Engineer  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
 ASSISTANT ENGINEER  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

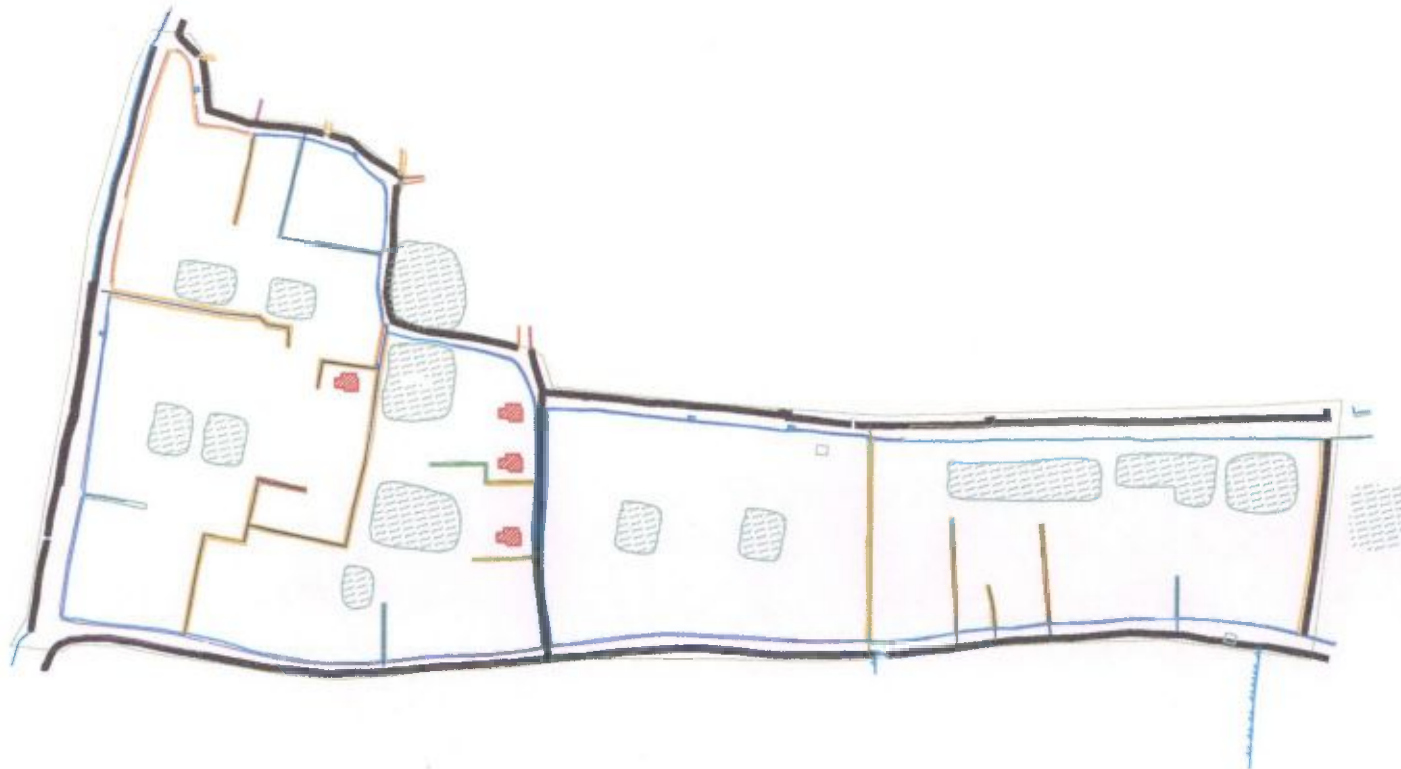
*[Signature]*  
 CHAIRMAN  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY



**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**



**WARD NO - 11**  
**LALKUTHI BUSTEE**  
**SLUM NO:- 056**  
**AREA:- 0.076015 SqKm**



**PROPOSED LAND USE**

AREA OF SLUM : 0.076015 Sq Km

POPULATION : 2149

CLIENT :HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

**LEGEND**

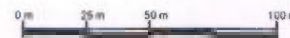
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			4 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			34.39 M.
WATER CONNECTION			4 nos

Sub Assistant Engineer

HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

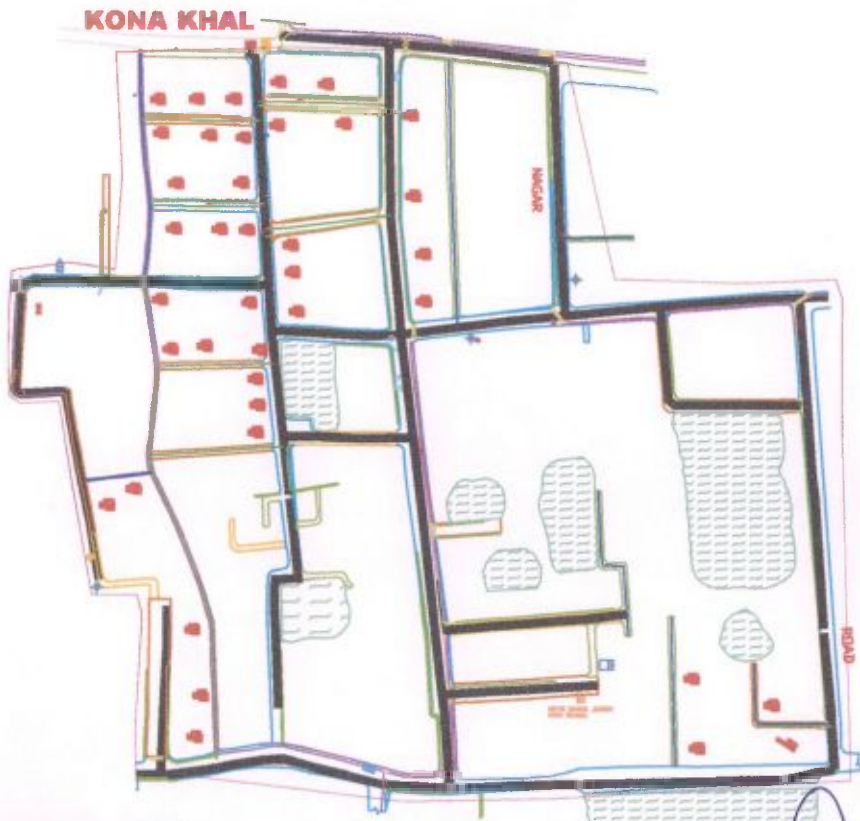
ASSISTANT ENGINEER  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

CHAIRMAN  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY



**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

**WARD NO - 12**  
**SOUTH KONA COLONY BUSTEE**  
**SLUM NO:- 059**  
**AREA:- 0.125578 SqKm**



*[Signature]*  
 Sub Assistant Engineer  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
 ASSISTANT ENGINEER  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

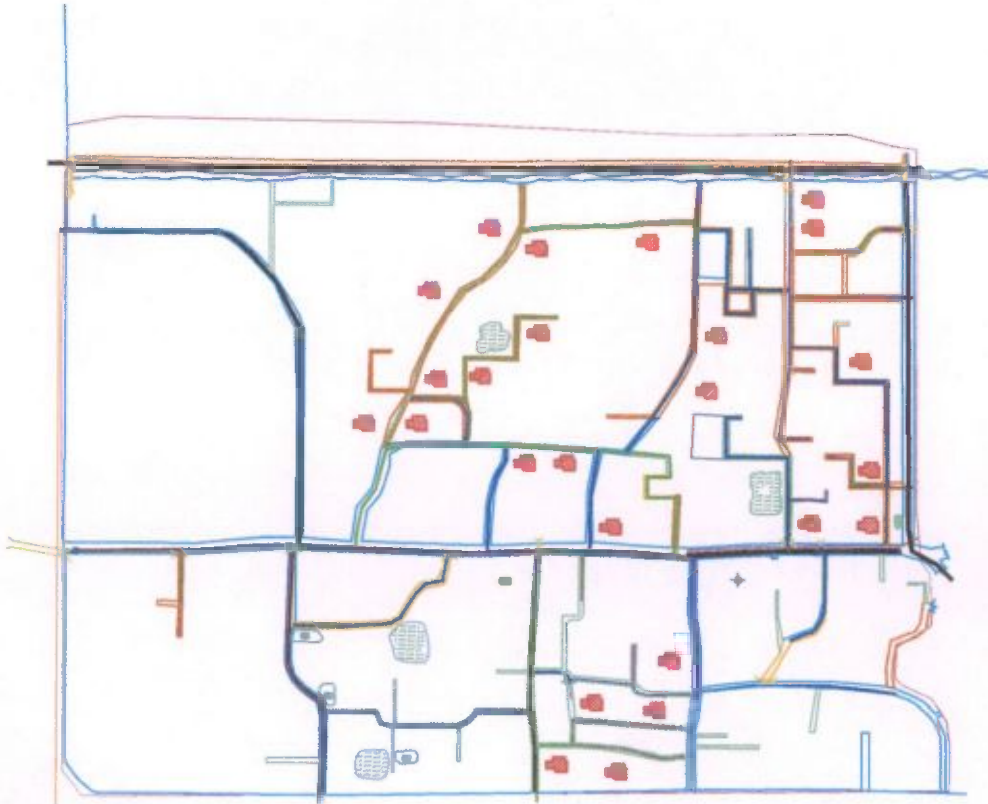
*[Signature]*  
 CHAIRMAN  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY



PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.125578 Sq Km			
POPULATION : 2139			
CLIENT :HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			38 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			326.74 M.
WATER CONNECTION			38 nos

**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

**WARD NO - 1**  
**DHARAMBIRA-1 NORTH BUSTEE**  
**SLUM NO:- 072**  
**AREA:- 0.114625 SqKm**



**PROPOSED LAND USE**

AREA OF SLUM : 0.114625 Sq Km

POPULATION : 1117

CLIENT :HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

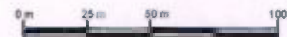
**LEGEND**

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			25 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			214.96 M
WATER CONNECTION			25 nos

*[Signature]*  
 Sub Assistant Engineer  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
 ASSISTANT ENGINEER  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
 CHAIRMAN  
 HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY



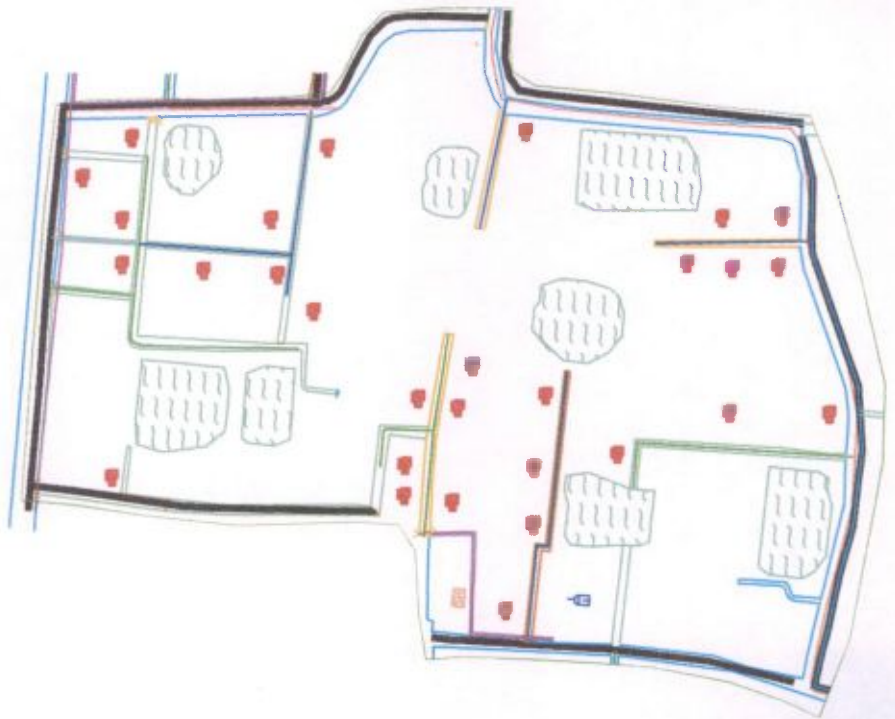
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

**WARD NO - 4**

**ARABINDA PALLY 1 BUSTEE**

**SLUM NO:- 073**

**AREA:- 0.08353 SqKm**



*[Signature]*  
**Sub Assistant Engineer**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

*[Signature]*  
**ASSISTANT ENGINEER**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**



**CHAIRMAN**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**



**PROPOSED LAND USE**

AREA OF SLUM : 0.08353 Sq Km

POPULATION : 1138

CLIENT : HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

**LEGEND**

ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	QTY	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE		29 nos		29 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
CONCRETE ROAD				249.36 M
WATER CONNECTION				29 nos

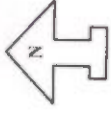
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

**WARD NO - 6**

**SASTITOLA EAST BUSTEE**

**SLUM NO:- 081**

**AREA:- 0.102691 SqKm**



*[Signature]*  
**Sub Assistant Engineer**  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
**ASSISTANT ENGINEER**  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
**CHAIRMAN**  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY



**PROPOSED LAND USE**

AREA OF SLUM : 0.102691 Sq Km

POPULATION : 1357

CLIENT : HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

**LEGEND**

ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	QTY	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE		63 nos		63 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
CONCRETE ROAD				541.70 M
WATER CONNECTION				63 nos

**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

**WARD NO - 7**

**SAHEB PUKUR BUSTEE**

**SLUM NO:- 083**

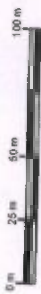
**AREA:- 0.033164 SqKm**



*[Signature]*  
Sub Assistant Engineer  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
ASSISTANT ENGINEER  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
CHAIRMAN  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY



**PROPOSED LAND USE**

AREA OF SLUM : 0.033164 Sq Km

POPULATION : 452

CLIENT : HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

**LEGEND**

ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	QTY	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE		64 nos		64 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
CONCRETE ROAD				550.30 M
WATER CONNECTION				64 nos



**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

**WARD NO - 9**

**BAIDYA PARA RIVER SIDE BUSTEE**

**SLUM NO:- 086**

**AREA:- 0.080855 SqKm**



*[Signature]*  
Sub Assistant Engineer  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
ASSISTANT ENGINEER  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY  
CHAIRMAN  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY



**PROPOSED LAND USE**

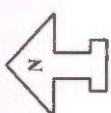
AREA OF SLUM : 0.080855 Sq Km

POPULATION : 1202

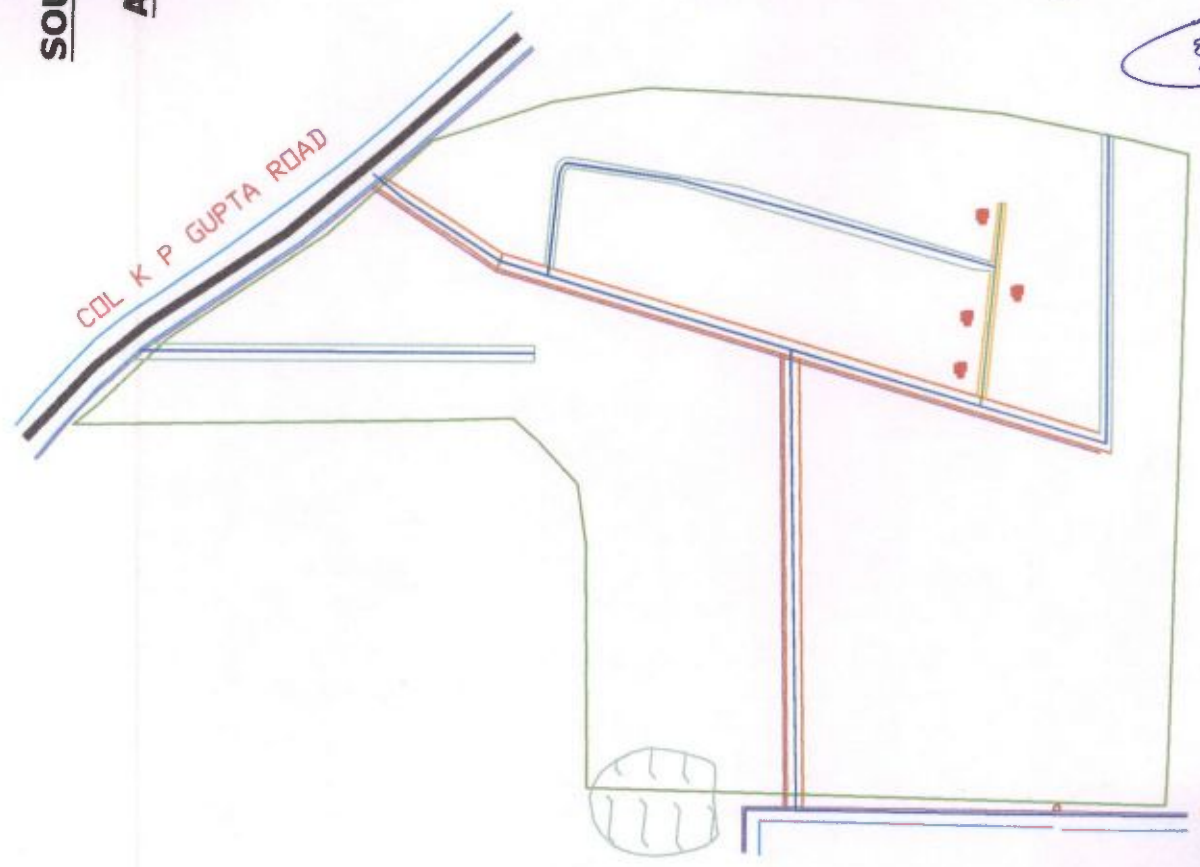
CLIENT HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

**LEGEND**

ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL		SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE				41 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
CONCRETE ROAD				352.54 M
WATER CONNECTION				41 nos



**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**  
**WARD NO - 15**  
**SOUTH PURBACHAL BUSTEE**  
**SLUM NO:- 090**  
**AREA:- 0.083854 SqKm**



*[Signature]*  
**Sub Assistant Engineer**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

*[Signature]*  
**ASSISTANT ENGINEER**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

*[Signature]*

**CHAIRMAN**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**



<b>PROPOSED LAND USE</b>			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.083854 Sq Km			
POPULATION : 633			
CLIENT : HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY			
<b>ITEMS</b>		<b>LEGEND</b>	
	EXIG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			4 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			34.39 M
WATER CONNECTION			4 nos





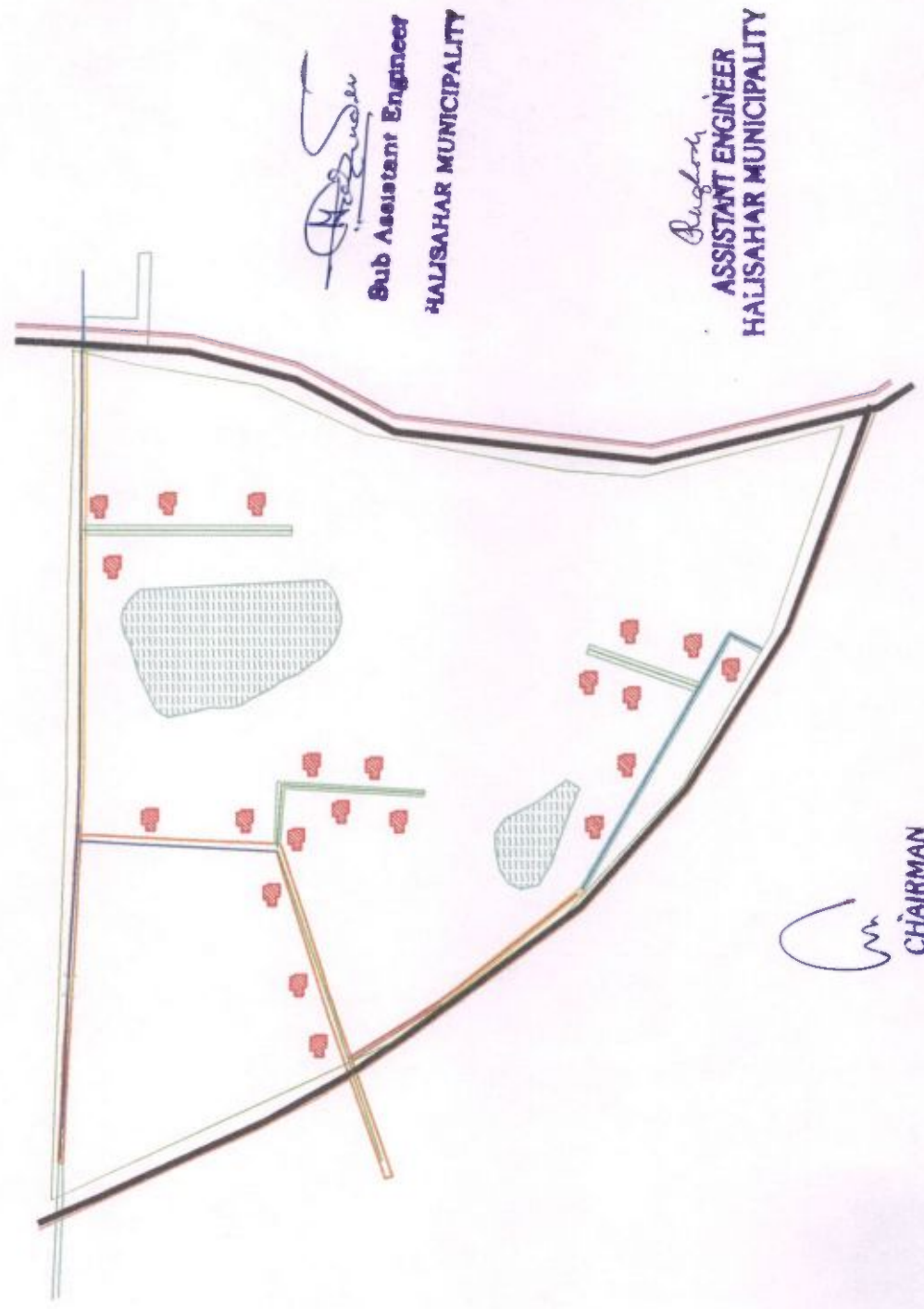
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

**WARD NO - 18**

**JAMINDER ROAD WEST BUSTEE**

**SLUM NO:- 094**

**AREA:- 0.063649 SqKm**



*Sub Assistant Engineer*  
**Sub Assistant Engineer**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

*Assistant Engineer*  
**ASSISTANT ENGINEER**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

*Chairman*  
**CHAIRMAN**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

<b>PROPOSED LAND USE</b>			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.063649 Sq Km			
POPULATION : 1756			
CLIENT : HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY			
<b>LEGEND</b>			
<b>ITEMS</b>	<b>EXTG</b>		<b>PROPOSED</b>
	<b>SYMBOL</b>	<b>SYMBOL</b>	<b>QTY</b>
DWELLING HOUSE			21 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			180.57 M
WATER CONNECTION			21 nos

**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**



**WARD NO - 16**  
**MAYMON SINGH WEST BUSTEE**  
**SLUM NO:- 095**  
**AREA:- 0.014357 SqKm**



*[Signature]*

**Sub Assistant Engineer**

**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

*[Signature]*  
**ASSISTANT ENGINEER**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

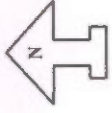
*[Signature]*  
**CHAIRMAN**  
**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**



PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM - 0.014357 Sq Km			
POPULATION - 564			
CLIENT : HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			61 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			524.51 M.
WATER CONNECTION			61 nos

**HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY**

**WARD NO - 14**  
**BATTALA BUSTEE**  
**SLUM NO:- 101**  
**AREA:- 0.055232 SqKm**



*Arjun*  
Sub Assistant Engineer

HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

*Am*

ASSISTANT ENGINEER  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY

CHAIRMAN  
HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY



PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.055232 Sq Km			
POPULATION : 806			
CLIENT : HALISAHAR MUNICIPALITY			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			20 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			171.97 ML
WATER CONNECTION			20 nos

Table-21: Non Slum Area

Ward Number	AREA in Sq Mt
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)
RAMPRAMPRASAD 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
MITTRA 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
RATHALA 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
BLOYNAGAR 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 BUSTEE	Core Area	More than 15	Private Own Land	Yes	Z3
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 urbanization 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 Halisahar Municipality 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	PURBA BARUI PARA BUSTEE	Fringe area	5	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	60505	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	KHASBATI SOUTH BUSTEE	Core 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	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	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	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

DPR for BLC under Housing for All in slum and Non Slum, Halisahar Municipality for 2019-20

3	WEST BASANTA,BURI TALA BUSTEE	Fringe area	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	45314	The ownership of land lies with Own	78	351	nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	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 waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
4	BALLUR PARA BUSTEE	Fringe area	20	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	nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	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 waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
5	AMBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	Fringe 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	63477	The ownership of land lies with Own	132	594	nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	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 waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
6	NABA NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	Fringe area	8	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	nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	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 waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient





10	SUBHASH PALLY BUSTEE	Fringe area	2	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisabar 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 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
11	MITTRA BABU BAZAR BUSTEE	Fringe area	23	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisabar 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 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
12	LALKUTHI BUSTEE	Fringe area	11	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisabar 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 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
13	SOUTH KONA COLONY	Fringe area	12	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Halisabar 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 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



14	DHARAMBIRA - NORTH BUSTEE	Core Area	1	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 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 dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
15	ARABINDA PALLY 1	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	115666	The ownership of land lies with Owa	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 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 dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
16	SASTITOLA EAST BUSTEE	Fringe area	6	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	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha	There is 100% street lights present in the	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their	Most of the dwelling units are dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

DPR for BLC under Housing for All in slum and Non Slum, Halisahar Municipality for 2019-20 PMA Y: Urban

17	SAHEB PUKUR BUSTEE	Core 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	69736	The ownership of land lies with Own	231	1040	local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	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	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 dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
18	BAIDYA PARA RIVER SIDE BUSTEE	Fringe area	9	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	68816	The ownership of land lies with Own	404	1818	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 clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	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 dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient	
19	SOUTH PURBACHAL 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 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 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 clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	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 dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient	

**DPR for BLC under Housing for All in slum and Non Slum, Halisahar Municipality for 2019-20**

**PMAY: Urban**

20	JAMINDER ROAD WEST BUSTEE	Core Area	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	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 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
21	MAYMON SINGH WEST 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	22646	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 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
22	BATTALA 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	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 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

### Social Infrastructure at a glance

Table-26: Social Infrastructure at a glance

Sl. No	Slum Name	Angas made for ICD S	Manila Private Pre school	Manila Primary School	State Government Primary School	State Government High School	Maternity Centre	Private Clinic	Regin Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Ayurvedic Doctor/ Vaidya	Social Development/Welfare	Community Hall	Vocational Training /Training cum Production Centre	Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	Night Shelter	Old Age Home	Self Help Groups/ DWCU Groups in Slum	No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	Slum dwellers Association	Youth Association	Women's Association/Mahila Samithi
1	PURBA BARUI PARA BUSTEE	With in distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	With in distance less than 0.5 km	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
2	KHASBATI SOUTH BUSTEE	With in distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	With in distance less than 0.5 km	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
3	WEST BASANTA BURITALA BUSTEE	With in distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	With in distance less than 0.5 km	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
4	BALUR PARA BUSTEE	With in distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	With in distance less than 0.5 km	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

	With in dista nce less than 1 km	N A	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Withi n distan ce less than 2 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
5	AMBAGAN COLONY BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	N A	NA	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Withi n distan ce less than 2 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
6	NABA NAGAR COLONY BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	N A	NA	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Withi n distan ce less than 2 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
7	EAST PRASAD NAGAR BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	N A	NA	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Withi n distan ce less than 2 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
8	CHAITANYA DOBA BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	N A	NA	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Withi n distan ce less than 2 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
9	SAHA PARA BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	N A	NA	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Withi n distan ce less than 2 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
10	SUBHASH PALLY BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	N A	NA	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Withi n distan ce less than 2 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
11	MITRA BABU BAZAR BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	N A	NA	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Withi n distan ce less than 2 km	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

DPR for BLC under Housing for All in slum and Non Slum, Halisahar Municipality for 2019-20 PMAY: Urban

12	LALKUTHI BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 2 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
13	SOUTH KONA COLONY BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 2 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
14	DHARAMBIR A-1 NORTH BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 2 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
15	ARABINDA PALLY 1	With in dista nce less than 1 km	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 2 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
16	SASTIOLA EAST BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 2 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
17	SAHEB PUKUR BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 2 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
18	BAIDYA PARA RIVER SIDE BUSTEE	With in dista nce less than 1 km	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 0.5 km	NA	Withi n distan ce less than 2 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA



DPR for BLC under Housing for All in slum and Non Slum, Halisahar Municipality for 2019-20 PMAY: Urban

19	SOUTH PURBACHAL 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	NA	NA	1	NA
20	JAMINDER ROAD 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	NA	NA	1	NA
21	MAYMON SINGH 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	NA	NA	1	NA
22	BAITALA 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	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 (65<sup>th</sup> 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 kutchra 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 possess noteworthy 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
- 1<sup>st</sup> 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 kutchha (10) and semi-pucca (186) housing. In certain cases where pucca housing is available, they are usually in dilapidated condition. The kutchha 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	642 within 22 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
- 1<sup>st</sup> 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/m<sup>2</sup> at typical floor
- 1.5 kN/m<sup>2</sup> on terrace (With Access) : 0.75 kN/m<sup>2</sup> on terrace (without Access)
- Floor finish 50mm (0.05\*24) = : 1.2 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
- Ceiling plaster 12mm (0.012\*20.8) : 0.25 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
- Partition walls (Wherever Necessary) : 1.0 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
- Terrace finish: 1.5 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
- Earthquake load: As per IS-1893 (Part 1) - 2002
- Depth of foundation below ground: ,0.7 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