Detailed Project Report (DPR) For Beneficiary Led Construction

Under

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) : Urban

Submitted by

Municipal Engineering Directorate,

Govt. of West Bengal

& Jhargram Municipality

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Introductory Note by Chairperson

Jhargram is a subdivisional municipality situated in the western part of Paschim Medinipur District of West Bengal, India. Jhargram offers the most exotic beauties of undulating topography culminating in hill ranges of Belpahari, Kankrajhor in the North to the serene beauties of meandering Subarnarekha River in the South. Jhargram is the paradise of nature lovers with bountiful forests of Sal, Mahul, wild elephants, deer and birds. The ancient temples, royal palaces, folk tunes and rhythms of tribal make it all the more attractive destination of tourists who love to discover the unknown and unaffected beauties of nature.

In this context the Municipality has prepared Housing for All Plan of Action during the period from 2015-16 to 2021-22 and Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Beneficiary Led Construction for the year 2015-16.

In this regard I would like to thank all the Municipal citizen, ward committee, respective ward councillors, CDS, NHC, NHG, Municipal staff and who have rendered their valuable services towards the completion of DPR. I would also take this opportunity to thank Municipal Engineering Dirctorate and Municipal Affaire Dept. Govt of WB and especially to the SUDA for their guidance and support as and when it was required.

From the demand survey under this project it was reveled that the demand of housing is 4908 nos. Out of these nos. 387 nos. has taken up for slum area and 370 nos. has taken up for Non-Slum areas for the year 2018-19

After successful implementation of this project housing problem among economically weaker section will be solved by 2021-22.

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Chairperson
Jhargram Municipality

Chairman
Jhargram Municipality

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Abbreviations

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 NPV	No Objection Certificate 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: FAR = Total covered area on all the floors x 100 / Plot area If States/Cities have some variations in this definition, State/City definitions will be accepted under the mission
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 60-70households 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.

Executive Summary

Project Details

1	Name of the State:	:	**West Bengal**
2	Name of the District:	:	**Paschim Medunipur**
3	Name of the City:	:	**Jhargram**
4	Project Name:	:	**HFA-JHARGRAM 2018-19**
5	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**3064.34**
6	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**1135.50**
7	State Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**1600.30**
8	ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**139.29**
9	Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**189.25**
--	Total Infrastructure Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**278.57**
11	Percentage of Infrastructure Cost of Housing Cost	:	**10**
12	Infrastructure Cost per Dwelling Unit (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**0.368**
13	Year of Implementation	:	**2018-19**
14	Component Housing Construction	:	**Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)**
15	SOR Adopted	:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum

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

Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. 1.5Lakh/ DU)	State Govt. Share (Rs. 1.93Lakh/ DU)	ULB Share @ 0.184 Lakh/ DU	Beneficiaries Share @ 0.25 Lakh/DU)
	A. HOUSING										
1	**New in-situ**										
	Single Storied Units		757	Nos	368000.00	2,785.76	2,785.76	1,135.50	1,461.01	0.00	189.25
	Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)					2,785.76	2,785.76	1,135.50	1,461.01	0.00	189.25
	B. INFRASTRUCTURE										
Sl	**Scheme Component**	**Type**	**Qty**	**Unit**	**Rate (in Rs/Unit)**	**Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)**	**Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)**	**Central Share (Rs. in Lakh)**	**State Govt. Share (@50%) (in Lakh)**	**ULB Share (@50%) (in Lakh)**	**Beneficiaries Share (in Lakh)**
1 ROADS (TO BE FILLED UP)											
i)	**BT Roads**										
ii)	**CC Roads**	2.5m wide	6509.05	Mtr	4097.00	266.68	266.68	0.00	133.34	133.34	0.00

2. WATER SUPPLY (TO BE FILLED UP)											
i)	**Internal Pipeline**	800	Nos.	1572.00	11.900	11.900	0.00	0.00	5.95	5.95	0.00
3 STORM WATER DRAINS (TO BE FILLED UP)											
	Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)					278.57	278.57	**0.00**	139.29	139.29	**0.00**
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					**3,064.34**	**3,064.34**	**1,135.50**	**1,600.30**	**139.29**	**189.25**

06.07.18

Signature of the ULB level Competent Technical officer

Name & Designation: SWAPAN GUHA SAE

Fax No: 03221-255098

Telephone No: 03221-255021

E-mail: jhargram.municipality@gmail.com

Signature of the State level Competent Technical Officer

Name & Designation: Chief Engineer, MeDte, GoWB
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Fax No: 033-23375474

Telephone No: 033-23371331

E-mail: ce_medte@yahoo.com

Signature

Director(SUDA)

Name & Designation: Sri Sutanu Prasad Kar, IAS, Director, SUDA

Fax No: 033-23585767

Telephone No: 033-23585767

E-mail: wbsudadir@gmail.com

Signature of the Mayor/ Chairperson/ Municipal Commissioner

Chairman
Jhargram Municipality

Name & Designation: Sibaprasad Hakadeb

Fax No: 03221 – 255098

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COMPONENT WISE ABSTRACT FOR EACH SLUM/ NON SLUM AREA

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum Code	Slum Name	Dwelling Unit		Internal Water Connection		CC Road		Total Project Cost
				Proposed No.	Cost Involved (@Rs 3.68 lakhs/unit)	No. Of Connection	Cost Involved (@Rs 0.01572 lakhs/unit)	Proposed (In mtrs)	Cost Involved	
1	1	10013	ADIBASI PARA	3	11.04	3	0.05	25.794	1.058	12.15
2	1	10014	SIRISCHAK LODHA PARA	5	18.40	5	0.08	42.99	1.763	20.24
3	2	10012	LEPROCY COLONEY AND SANKARI PARA	1	3.68	1	0.02	8.598	0.353	4.05
4	3	10010	BALARAMDIHI JHARNA PARA	4	14.72	4	0.06	34.392	1.410	16.19
5	4	10008	ADIBASI PARA	12	44.16	12	0.19	103.176	4.230	48.58
6	4	10009	NAMOJAMDA AND TALDANGA PARA	11	40.48	11	0.17	94.578	3.878	44.53
7	5	1001	VALUKKHULIA LODHA PARA	7	25.76	7	0.11	60.186	2.468	28.34
8	5	10002	CHNDABILA LODHA PARA	37	136.16	37	0.58	318.126	13.043	149.78
9	5	10003	BALARAMDIHI JHARNA PARA	6	22.08	6	0.09	51.588	2.115	24.29
10	5	10004	UTTAR BAMDA PARA	3	11.04	3	0.05	25.794	1.058	12.15
11	6	10005	AAMBAGAN PARA	1	3.68	1	0.02	8.598	0.353	4.05
12	6	10006	TANTIDAS AND RANA PARA	1	3.68	1	0.02	8.598	0.353	4.05
13	6	10039	SATBHAIA AND BIJAYA PARA	3	11.04	3	0.05	25.794	1.058	12.15
14	8	10035	RAJIB COLONY	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.000	0.00
15	9	10033	KESANDIHI PARA	3	11.04	3	0.05	25.794	1.058	12.15
16	9	10036	NATUNDIHI BASTI	8	29.44	8	0.13	68.784	2.820	32.39
17	10	10015	SITALADIHI PARA	17	62.56	17	0.27	146.166	5.993	68.82
18	11	10019	PATAR PARA	17	62.56	17	0.27	146.166	5.993	68.82
19	11	10020	BATTALA AND DAKKHIN PARA	26	95.68	26	0.41	223.548	9.165	105.26
20	11	10021	DOM AND CHRISTAN PARA	23	84.64	23	0.36	197.754	8.108	93.11
21	11	10024	ORIA MAJHI AND BABU PARA	37	136.16	37	0.58	318.126	13.043	149.78
22	12	10018	ADARSA PALLI	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.000	0.00
23	13	10022	SATTYABAN PALLI	18	66.24	18	0.28	154.764	6.345	72.87
24	13	10023	ANANDA PALLY	10	36.80	10	0.16	85.98	3.525	40.49
25	15	10029	RAGHUNATHPUR BASTI	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.000	0.00
26	16	10030	BHARATPUR AND BENAGERIA PARA	14	51.52	14	0.22	120.372	4.935	56.68
27	16	10038	SRIRAMPUR AND SRIRAMPUR AND BHARATPUR PARA	12	44.16	12	0.19	103.176	4.230	48.58
28	17	10026	NUNNUNGERIA DOBA PARA	15	55.20	15	0.24	128.97	5.288	60.73
29	17	10037	MODEL PARA	12	44.16	12	0.19	103.176	4.230	48.58
30	18	10027	BIDDYASAGAR PALLY	81	298.08	81	1.27	696.438	28.554	327.90
Sub Total of Slums				**387**	**1424.16**	**387**	**6.11**	**3327.43**	**136.42**	**1566.69**

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Non Slum Name	Dwelling Unit		Internal Water Connection		CC Road		Total Project Cost
			Proposed No.	Cost Involved (@Rs 3.68 lakhs/unit)	No. Of Connection	Cost Involved (@Rs 0.01572 lakhs/unit)	Proposed (In mtrs)	Cost Involved	
1	1	Non-Slum Area in Ward No. 1	43	158.24	43	0.68	369.714	15.158	174.08

2	2	Non-Slum Area in Ward No. 2	50	184.00	50	0.79	429.9	17.626	202.42
3	3	Non-Slum Area in Ward No. 3	27	99.36	27	0.42	232.146	9.518	109.30
4	4	Non-Slum Area in Ward No. 4	69	253.92	69	1.08	593.262	24.324	279.32
5	6	Non-Slum Area in Ward No. 6	21	77.28	21	0.33	180.558	7.403	85.01
6	7	Non-Slum Area in Ward No. 7	18	66.24	18	0.28	154.764	6.345	72.87
7	8	Non-Slum Area in Ward No. 8	16	58.88	16	0.25	137.568	5.640	64.77
8	9	Non-Slum Area in Ward No. 9	3	11.04	3	0.05	25.794	1.058	12.15
9	10	Non-Slum Area in Ward No. 10	3	11.04	3	0.05	25.794	1.058	12.15
10	11	Non-Slum Area in Ward No. 11	34	125.12	34	0.53	292.332	11.986	137.64
11	12	Non-Slum Area in Ward No. 12	3	11.04	3	0.05	25.794	1.058	12.15
12	13	Non-Slum Area in Ward No. 13	7	25.76	7	0.11	60.186	2.468	28.34
13	14	Non-Slum Area in Ward No. 14	22	80.96	22	0.35	189.156	7.755	89.07
14	15	Non-Slum Area in Ward No. 15	9	33.12	9	0.14	77.382	3.173	44.34
15	16	Non-Slum Area in Ward No. 16	39	143.52	39	0.61	335.322	13.748	157.88
16	18	Non-Slum Area in Ward No. 18	6	22.08	6	0.09	51.588	2.115	44.34
Sub Total of Slums			370	1361.60	370	5.82	3181.26	130.432	1497.65
Total			**757**	**2785.76**	**757**	**11.90**	**6509.05**	**266.680**	**3064.34**

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 Yojona (PMAY) also aims at providing a pucca house to every family with toilet facilities, 24 X 7 electricity supply.

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, 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 757 nos from 37 nos slum and 14 nos of Non Slum projected for the year 2018-19

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 3064.33 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

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:	:	Paschim Medunipur						
3	Name of the City:	:	Jhargram						
4	Project Name:	:	HFA-JHARGRAM 2018-19						
5	Project Code:	:	19801756024N0						
6	State Level Nodal Agency:	:	State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)						
7	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	Jhargram Municipality						
	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		
		:	Jhargram Municipal Area	757	Covering both Slum & Non-Slum area	Notified	No		
10	Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	3064.34						
11	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Minority	Person with Disability
		:	580	81	28	68	757	24	0
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	218	539	NIL			
14	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Male	Female	Transgender				
		:	539	218	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)	:	1135.50
	ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1,600.30
	iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	139.29
	iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	189.25
	v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	3064.34
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	:	No
	v. External Electrification	:	No
	vi. Solid Waste Management	:	No
	vii. Any Other	:	No
	viii. In case, any infrastructure has not been proposed, reason thereof.	:	N/A
	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation of the project ?	:	Yes
21	Whether Demand Survey Completed for entire city ?	:	Yes
22	Whether City-wide integrated project have been formulated ? If not reasons thereof ?	:	Yes
23	Whether validation with SECC data for housing condition conducted ?	:	Yes
24	Whether Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of fund to individual bank account of beneficiary ensured in the project ?	:	Yes

25	Whether there is provision in DPR for tracking/monitoring the progress of individual houses through geo-tagged photographs ?		Yes
26	Whether any innovation/cost effective / Green technology adopted in the project?	:	Yes
27	Comments of SLAC after techno economic appraisal of DPR	:	Project covers the most needy beneficiaries
28	Project brief including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish	:	The project covers all wards
29	Project Submission Date to SLSMC	:	

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

Signature of the
Mayor/ Chairperson/Municipal Commissioner

Chairman
Jhargram Municipality

Signature
Chief Engineer
M.E Dte,GoWB

Signature

(Director,SUDA)

Signature

(Secretary,UD & MA Department,GoWB)

AIP Tables

City Profile and Overview

History

In the fifteenth century (1560-1565) there was a State situated near Fatepur Sikri in Rajasthan. The Raja & his brother of the state mentioned belonged to the Kshatriya Chandra Banshiya clan. They were interested in visiting Shri-Kshetra (Puri) in Orissa. They left accompanied by their cavalry & Military force for their security and reached within a month to Shri-Kshetra and paid their homage to Lord Jagannath. After residing in this area four months they left for their homeland Rajasthan. As per custom of the Raj family the elder brother would ascend the throne and become the Raja of the State and the younger brother would be Prime Minister or Advisor to the Raja and therefore would be entitled to an allowance from the state.

As the younger brother of the Raja. Raja Sarbeswar Malla Deb desired not to go back to his native place. He together with his cavalry and Military force involved the Jungle Khand which was encircled by deep forests presently known as Jhargram. The area was populated by Tribals known as Santhals, Mal, Bhumij and Lodha.

This area belonged to Mal Raja. Raja Sarbeswar Malla Deb won and captured the Jungle Khand area from Mal Raja. In order to commerate this victory, every year an idol of Mal Raja is made and killed on Vijoya Dasami day.

Before the abolition of Zamindars in independent India in the year 1954, the area of the estate was 252 sq. miles. In this seventeenth century Jhargram Raj family has taken part in "CHUAR MUTINY" to protect them independent status. Around 1667 British army came from Midnapore via Radhanagar to invade Jhargram. Raja revolted against British Raj but ultimately surrendered to the British Raj and the Revenue was fixed for only 500/- per year.

Year of Establishment

1982

Linkages of Rail, Road, Port and Air

Administrative Boundaries:

Comprising eight blocks and nine Police Stations, Jhargram town is the Head quarter of Jhargram Sub-Division. Jhargram town achieved its municipal status in 1982 adopting 25 mouzas of Jhargram Panchayat Samity. There are 17 wards of the municipality with one councillor each ward.

Linkages of Rail: Jhargram town is located on Howrah-Mumbai Railway line and 155 km away from Kolkata and only 20 km away from the border of Jharkhand State and 35 km away from District Headquarter, Midnapur and 15km away from N.H – 06.

Linkage of Road: Jhargram town is well connected with other parts of the state and country through N.H. 6 passing 15 km away from the town. At present there are 52 km Pucca (bituminous) road, 75 km Morum road and 45 km Kutcha road which are very insufficient in comparison to increase of traffic load and habitations. The municipal authority could do very little development in improvement of road due to paucity of fund.

The municipal authority built one bus-terminus that was inaugurated by Honourable Transport Minister, Govt. of West Bengal. Sri Subhas Chakraborty on 10th March 2002 and is now linked with 48 numbers of bus & tracker route and one hundred buses and truckers ply from the said terminus daily.

Economic Activity

Being an economical backward area the people of the area have to depend mainly on small scale industry, business and cultivation. There are no large industries. One segment of people depends upon bell metal and forest base house holds industries. One medium size Edible-Oil industry, a few rice mills, two soap factories, cashew nut factories are visible. There are a few big industries out side the Municipality but within the radius of 7 km of the town like Rashmi Cement Factory, one Paper Mill and three Sponge Iron Factories. There is sufficient potentiality of establishing of small and medium size industries within and adjacent areas of the town.

Population

Total Area of Municipality	**21.40 Sq. Km.**
Population	**61,682**
Male	**30,945**
Female	**30,737**
Density of Population	**2882.33 per Sq.km**
Number of Slum	**39**
Slum Population	**21,395**
Slum Household	**6918**
Area of Slum as per RAY slum survey	**5.65 Sq.km**
Number of Municipal Wards	**18**
Number of Councillors	**17**

Table 2: Population of Census 2011

Population : According to draft census report of 2001 it appears that the town has been reached to 53,158 and there is a trend to influx from the nearest villages of the town as well as from abroad due to availability of Medical aids , Education & Marketing facilities . There is huge gathering of people everyday from all parts of the Sub-Division and neighboring states to get the above facilities and official works which automatically increasing the demand of water-supply , sanitation road facility conservancy expansion of markets and other Municipal services - the decadal variation of the town population has always shown in considerable high which may be seen from the following tables.

Year	Population
1951	7975
1961	13965

1971	19237
1981	26707
1991	42075
2001	53158

Table 3: Population Projection

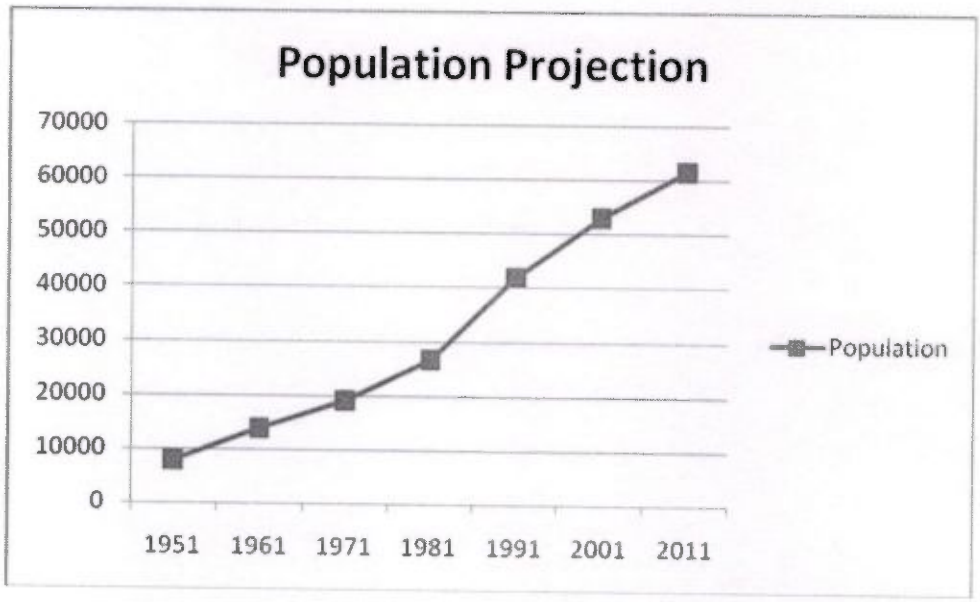


Figure 1 : Population Projection

Places of Interest

Jhargram is an interesting tourist place for its unique location and natural beauty. There are several tourist places throughout the Sub-Division. Most of the tourists stay at Jhargram town during their tour.

Temples:

Sabitri Temple: Devi Sabitri at Jhargram is an old fact. It is said that Jhargram's princely ancestors made this place in the middle of 17th century. No idols are kept here but a stone resembling Devi Sabitri.

City at a Glance

Sl.no	Indicator	2001	2011	2015
1	Area (inSqKm)	17.04	21.40	21.40

1.1	Planning Area (Sq. Km)	17.04	21.40	21.40
1.2	Municipal Area (Sq. Km)	17.04	21.40	21.40
1.3	Area of Slums(Sq. Km)		5.65	5.65
2	Number of Municipal Wards	24	17	18
3	PopulationandHouseholds	9435	13701	17036
3.1	TotalPopulation (no'sinmillions)	53153	61682	64000
3.2	Number of Households			
3.3	Density of Population	3119	2885	2990
3.4	Slum households as percentage of total Households in city		5580	
3.5	Current (2015) Population(Year of Survey) (no'sinmillions)	40%		0.64
3.6	Current Number (2015) of Households(Year of survey)			17036
3.7	Slum populationaspercentageof total populationincity			27867

Table 4: City at a Glance

DPR Main Report

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 Memari 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.

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 Jhargram Municipality, it takes one for implementation of the project i.e. "Beneficiary –led – construction". For this project, Jhargram Municipality conducted Demand Assessment survey for getting total requirement of houses in the ULB. From this survey, the total survey form received 4908. Out of total survey forms received, 3859 form received from 39 slums and 1059 forms received from non slums.

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

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:

a) Redevelopment of slums with private participation
b) Promotion of affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy
c) Affordable Housing in partnership with public sectors
d) 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 undertake a demand survey through suitable means for accessing the actual demand of housing. For this mission Jhargram Municipality undertook Demand survey on 15.09.2015 and completed the survey on 10.10.2015. From this survey, different information have been took off. Summary of findings of survey have been given below:

Ward wise slum details and brief slum profile

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum Code	Slum Name	Number of total Households (Including pucca)	Population	Area in Sq Mt
1	1	10013	ADIBASI PARA	83	374	60000
2	1	10014	SIRISCHAK LODHA PARA	188	846	280000
3	2	10012	LEPROCY COLONEY AND SANKARI PARA	81	365	150000
4	4	10008	ADIBASI PARA	40	180	20000
5	4	10009	NAMOJAMDA AND TALDANGA PARA	55	248	170000
6	5	1001	VALUKKHULIA LODHA PARA	148	666	200000
7	5	10002	CHNDABILA LODHA PARA	270	1215	210000
8	5	10003	BALARAMDIHI JHARNA PARA	168	756	140000
9	5	10004	UTTAR BAMDA PARA	345	1553	230000
10	6	10005	AAMBAGAN PARA	236	1062	80000
11	6	10006	TANTIDAS AND RANA PARA	203	914	100000
12	6	10039	SATBHAIA AND BIJAYA PARA	110	495	30000
13	8	10035	RAJIB COLONY	104	468	70000
14	9	10033	KESABDIHI PARA	149	671	50000
15	9	10036	NATUNDIHI BASTI	251	1130	110000
16	10	10015	SITALADIHI PARA	79	356	140000
17	11	10019	PATAR PARA	130	585	10000
18	11	10020	BATTALA AND DAKKHIN PARA	253	1139	170000
19	11	10021	DOM AND CHRISTAN PARA	143	644	120000
20	11	10024	ORIA MAJHI AND BABU PARA	233	1049	60000
21	12	10018	ADARSA PALLI	130	585	40000
22	13	10022	SATTYABAN PALLI	64	288	240000
23	13	10023	ANANDA PALLI	150	675	140000
24	15	10029	RAGHUNATHPUR BASTI	146	657	30000
25	16	10030	BHARATPUR AND BENAGERIA PARA	287	1292	70000
26	16	10038	SRIRAMPUR AND BHARATPUR PARA	68	306	460000
27	17	10026	NUNNUNGERIA DOBA PARA	317	1427	180000
28	17	10037	MODEL PARA	132	594	110000
29	18	10027	BIDDYASAGAR PALLI	139	626	160000

30	**1 , 2,11**	10011	MAJHI PANDIT AND DOM PARA	285	1283	160000
31	**10,13**	10016	BIBEKANANDA PALLI	104	468	130000
32	**11,18**	20025	RAJ COLLEGE COLONEY	308	1386	230000
33	**12,13**	10017	NRIPEN AND LAXMI PALLI	279	1256	270000
34	**15,16**	10028	SUBHASPALLI PURBA PARA	79	356	100000
35	**3,4**	10007	SAKTINAGAR UPAR AND RUIDAS PARA	277	1247	280000
36	**3,4**	10010	SAKTINAGAR NICHU PARA	290	1305	230000
37	**9,16**	10034	NATUN PALLI-CHANDIPUR PARA	114	513	40000

Table 5: Ward wise slum details and brief slum profile

Slum dwelling unit density, land ownership and tenure status of the slums

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	AREA in Sq Mt	Own	Rented	Otherwise	Semi-Pucca	Katcha
5	1001	VALUKKHULIA LODHA PARA	200000	62			56	6
5	10002	CHNDABILA LODHA PARA	210000	154			124	30
5	10003	BALARAMDIHI JHARNA PARA	140000	103			35	68
5	10004	UTTAR BAMDA PARA	230000	151			30	121
6	10005	AAMBAGAN PARA	80000	48			27	21
6	10006	TANTIDAS AND RANA PARA	100000	18			2	16
3,4	10007	SAKTINAGAR UPAR AND RUIDAS PARA	280000	210			28	182
4	10008	ADIBASI PARA	20000	26			3	23
4	10009	NAMOJAMDA AND TALDANGA PARA	170000	20				20
3,4	10010	SAKTINAGAR NICHU PARA	230000	214	0		46	168
1 , 2,11	10011	MAJHI PANDIT AND DOM PARA	160000	139	1		43	97

2	10012	LEPROCY COLONEY AND SANKARI PARA	150000	59			6	53
1	10013	ADIBASI PARA	60000	61	0		8	53
1	10014	SIRISCHAK LODHA PARA	280000	114	1		17	98
10	10015	SITALADIHI PARA	140000	53			10	43
10,13	10016	BIBEKANANDA PALLI	130000	147	1		121	27
12,13	10017	NRIPEN AND LAXMI PALLI	270000	192	2		79	115
12	10018	ADARSA PALLI	40000	72	1		32	41
11	10019	PATAR PARA	10000	107			92	15
11	10020	BATTALA AND DAKKHIN PARA	170000	162			84	78
11	10021	DOM AND CHRISTAN PARA	120000	146			131	15
13	10022	SATTYABAN PALLI	240000	111			92	19
13	10023	ANANDA PALLI	140000	131			110	21
11	10024	ORIA MAJHI AND BABU PARA	60000	121			21	100
11,18	20025	RAJ COLLEGE COLONEY	230000	248			36	212
17	10026	NUNNUNGERIA DOBA PARA	180000	109			99	10

18	10027	BIDDYASAGAR PALLI	160000	125			34	91
15,16	10028	SUBHASPALLI PURBA PARA	100000	69			15	54
15	10029	RAGHUNATHPUR BASTI	30000	47			17	30
16	10030	BHARATPUR AND BENAGERIA PARA	70000	340	2		49	293
16	10031	SARADA PALLI	120000	66			8	58
16	10032	BENAGERIA-SUBHAS PALLI PASCHIM PARA	70000	36			7	29
9	10033	KESABDIHI PARA	50000	30			12	18
9,16	10034	NATUN PALLI-CHANDIPUR PARA	40000	43			19	24
8	10035	RAJIB COLONY	70000	10			2	8
9	10036	NATUNDIHI BASTI	110000	18			7	11
17	10037	MODEL PARA	110000	29			20	9
16	10038	SRIRAMPUR AND BHARATPUR PARA	460000	14	1		0	15
6	10039	SATBHAIA AND BIJAYA PARA	30000	45			21	24

Table 6: Land ownership and tenure status of the slums

Brief Details of Non-Slum Area

There are all 18 wards where Kutcha house and Semi Pucca House exist as per Demand Survey. Brief Profile of Non-Slum area are given below.

	Land ownership			Hosuing Status	
	Own	Rented	Otherwise	Semi pucca	Kutcha
Ward 1	51	1		15	37
Ward 2	130			56	74
Ward 3	157			60	97
Ward 4	2			2	
Ward 5	0	0		0	0
Ward 6	91			23	68
Ward 7	100	2		69	33
Ward 8	204	2		63	143
Ward 9	87			32	55
Ward 10	92			2	90
Ward 11	41			30	11
Ward 12	9			6	3
Ward 13	0	0		0	0
Ward 14	53	3		31	25
Ward 15	18			4	14
Ward 16	5			2	3
Ward 17	1				1
Ward 18	0	0			

Table 7: Land ownership and tenure status of Non-slum areas

Slum Population by Gender

Population by Gender				
Slum	No.of Households	Total Population	Male	Female
Aambagan Para	236	965	507	458
Adarsa Palli	130	512	255	257
Adibasi Para	83	324	149	175
Adibasi Para	38	167	79	88
Ananda Palli	149	540	274	266
Balaramdihi Jharna Para	165	719	373	346
Battala And Dakkhin Para	253	940	451	489
Benageria-Subhas Palli Paschim Para	326	1569	800	769
Bharatpur And Benageria Para	287	1152	577	575
Bibekananda Palli	104	413	201	212
Biddyasagar Palli	139	532	265	267
Chndabila Lodha Para	270	1028	524	504
Dom And Christan Para	142	643	297	346
Kesabdihi Para	149	590	302	288
Leprocy Coloney And Sankari Para	79	295	137	158
Majhi Pandit And Dom Para	283	1176	564	612
Model Para	130	541	259	282
Namojamda And Taldanga Para	55	229	113	116
Natundihi Basti	251	1039	531	508
Natun Palli-Chandipur Para	114	453	224	229
Nripen And Laxmi Palli	277	1130	578	552
Nunnungeria Doba Para	316	1145	544	601
Oria Majhi And Babu Para	232	790	394	396
Patar Para	129	480	238	242
Raghunathpur Basti	146	686	342	344
Raj College Coloney	305	1332	695	637
Rajib Colony	104	432	220	212
Saktinagar Nichu Para	290	1279	654	625
Saktinagar Upar And Ruidas Para	276	1220	616	604
Sarada Palli	129	542	293	249
Satbhaia And Bijaya Para	110	453	234	219
Sattyaban Palli	64	186	92	94
Sirischak Lodha Para	188	693	346	347
Sitaladihi Para	79	326	171	155
Srirampur And Bharatpur Para	66	261	130	131
Subhaspalli Purba Para	79	347	164	183
Tantidas And Rana Para	203	847	434	413
Uttar Bamda Para	340	1342	692	650

Valukkhulia Lodha Para	145	579	276	303
Total	6861	27897	13995	13902

Table 8: Slum Population by Gender

No. of dwelling units by type of Structure

No.of dwelling units by type of Structure					
Slum	Notified/Non-Notified	Type of Structure of the slums			
		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Total
VALUKKHULIA LODHA PARA	Notified	62	44	40	146
CHNDABILA LODHA PARA	Notified	96	22	142	260
BALARAMDIHI JHARNA PARA	Notified	98	7	63	168
UTTAR BAMDA PARA	Notified	98	54	192	344
AAMBAGAN PARA	Notified	77	66	86	229
TANTIDAS AND RANA PARA	Notified	94	46	62	202
SAKTINAGAR UPAR AND RUIDAS PARA	Notified	13	28	230	271
ADIBASI PARA	Notified	5	13	16	34
NAMOJAMDA AND TALDANGA PARA	Notified	1	3	51	55
SAKTINAGAR NICHU PARA	Notified	22	47	211	280
MAJHI PANDIT AND DOM PARA	Notified	47	43	186	276
LEPROCY COLONEY AND SANKARI PARA	Notified	20	6	55	81
ADIBASI PARA	Notified	16	5	61	82
SIRISCHAK LODHA PARA	Notified	89	12	86	187
SITALADIHI PARA	Notified	22	3	53	78
BIBEKANANDA PALLI	Notified	3	17	83	103
NRIPEN AND LAXMI PALLI	Notified	62	52	158	272
ADARSA PALLI	Notified	23	40	67	130
PATAR PARA	Notified	17	26	84	127
BATTALA AND DAKKHIN PARA	Notified	63	49	132	244
DOM AND CHRISTAN PARA	Notified	9	11	117	137
SATTYABAN PALLI	Notified	5	10	48	63
ANANDA PALLI	Notified	1	15	134	150
ORIA MAJHI AND BABU PARA	Notified	38	43	143	224
RAJ COLLEGE COLONEY	Non-Notified	57	52	198	307
NUNNUNGERIA DOBA PARA	Notified	82	49	175	306
BIDDYASAGAR PALLI	Notified	40	50	48	138
SUBHASPALLI PURBA PARA	Notified	31	9	39	79
RAGHUNATHPUR BASTI	Notified	60	33	49	142
BHARATPUR AND BENAGERIA PARA	Notified	42	64	179	285
SARADA PALLI	Notified	21	25	77	123
BENAGERIA-SUBHAS PALLI PASCHIM PARA	Notified	116	78	134	328

KESABDIHI PARA	Notified	13	37	94	144
NATUN PALLI-CHANDIPUR PARA	Notified	29	19	65	113
RAJIB COLONY	Notified	11	17	68	96
NATUNDIHI BASTI	Notified	66	52	124	242
MODEL PARA	Notified	31	50	49	130
SRIRAMPUR AND BHARATPUR PARA	Notified	7	22	39	68
SATBHAIA AND BIJAYA PARA	Notified	58	23	29	110
Total	Total	1645	1242	3867	6754

Table 9 : No. of dwelling units by type of Structure

Average Monthly Income of Household in Slums

City Level Average Monthly Income of Households								
City	No.of Households	Total Population	Average Monthly Income of Household(in Rs.)					
			<2000	2000-3000	3000-4000	4000-6000	6000-9000	>9000
Jhargram	6861	27897	2334	4520	0	1	0	6
Total	6861	27897	2334	4520	0	1	0	6

Table 10: Average Monthly Income of Household in Slums.

Average Monthly Expenditure of Household in Slums

City Level Average Monthly Expenditure of Households								
City	No.of Households	Total Population	Average Monthly Expenditure of Household(in Rs.)					
			<2000	2000-3000	3000-4000	4000-5000	5000-8000	>8000
Jhargram	6861	27897	2703	4156	0	0	0	2
Total	6861	27897	2703	4156	0	0	0	2

Table 11: Average Monthly Expenditure of Household in Slums.

Caste wise distribution of household in slum

Slum Level No.of Households by Caste						
Slum	No.of Households	Total Population	General	SC	ST	OBC
Aambagan Para	236	965	175	52	4	5
Adarsa Palli	130	512	105	9	11	5
Adibasi Para	83	324	45	12	25	1
Adibasi Para	38	167	24	1	6	7
Ananda Palli	149	540	54	34	50	11
Balaramdihi Jharna Para	165	719	122	26	8	9
Battala And Dakkhin Para	253	940	202	34	2	15
Benageria-Subhas Palli Paschim Para	326	1569	255	34	37	0
Bharatpur And Benageria Para	287	1152	159	46	72	10
Bibekananda Palli	104	413	60	20	16	8
Biddyasagar Palli	139	532	54	22	45	18
Chndabila Lodha Para	270	1028	121	21	107	21
Dom And Christan Para	142	643	140	1	1	0
Kesabdihi Para	149	590	122	18	8	1
Leprocy Coloney And Sankari Para	79	295	57	3	18	1
Majhi Pandit And Dom Para	283	1176	192	73	12	6
Model Para	130	541	77	16	13	24
Namojamda And Taldanga Para	55	229	5	0	41	9
Natundihi Basti	251	1039	202	16	23	10
Natun Palli-Chandipur Para	114	453	103	8	0	3
Nripen And Laxmi Palli	277	1130	158	80	6	33
Nunnungeria Doba Para	316	1145	171	71	64	10
Oria Majhi And Babu Para	232	790	186	15	31	0
Patar Para	129	480	98	26	5	0
Raghunathpur Basti	146	686	123	15	1	7
Raj College Coloney	305	1332	186	95	15	9
Rajib Colony	104	432	64	13	14	13
Saktinagar Nichu Para	290	1279	164	52	27	47
Saktinagar Upar And Ruidas Para	276	1220	197	21	48	10
Sarada Palli	129	542	95	17	4	13
Satbhaia And Bijaya Para	110	453	85	16	3	6
Sattyaban Palli	64	186	20	14	15	15
Sirischak Lodha Para	188	693	48	16	123	1

Sitaladihi Para	79	326	59	13	1	6
Srirampur And Bharatpur Para	66	261	42	7	17	0
Subhaspalli Purba Para	79	347	58	9	10	2
Tantidas And Rana Para	203	847	98	32	44	29
Uttar Bamda Para	340	1342	104	88	130	18
Valukkhulia Lodha Para	145	579	94	11	19	21
Total	6861	27897	4324	1057	1076	404

Table 12: Caste wise distribution of household in slum

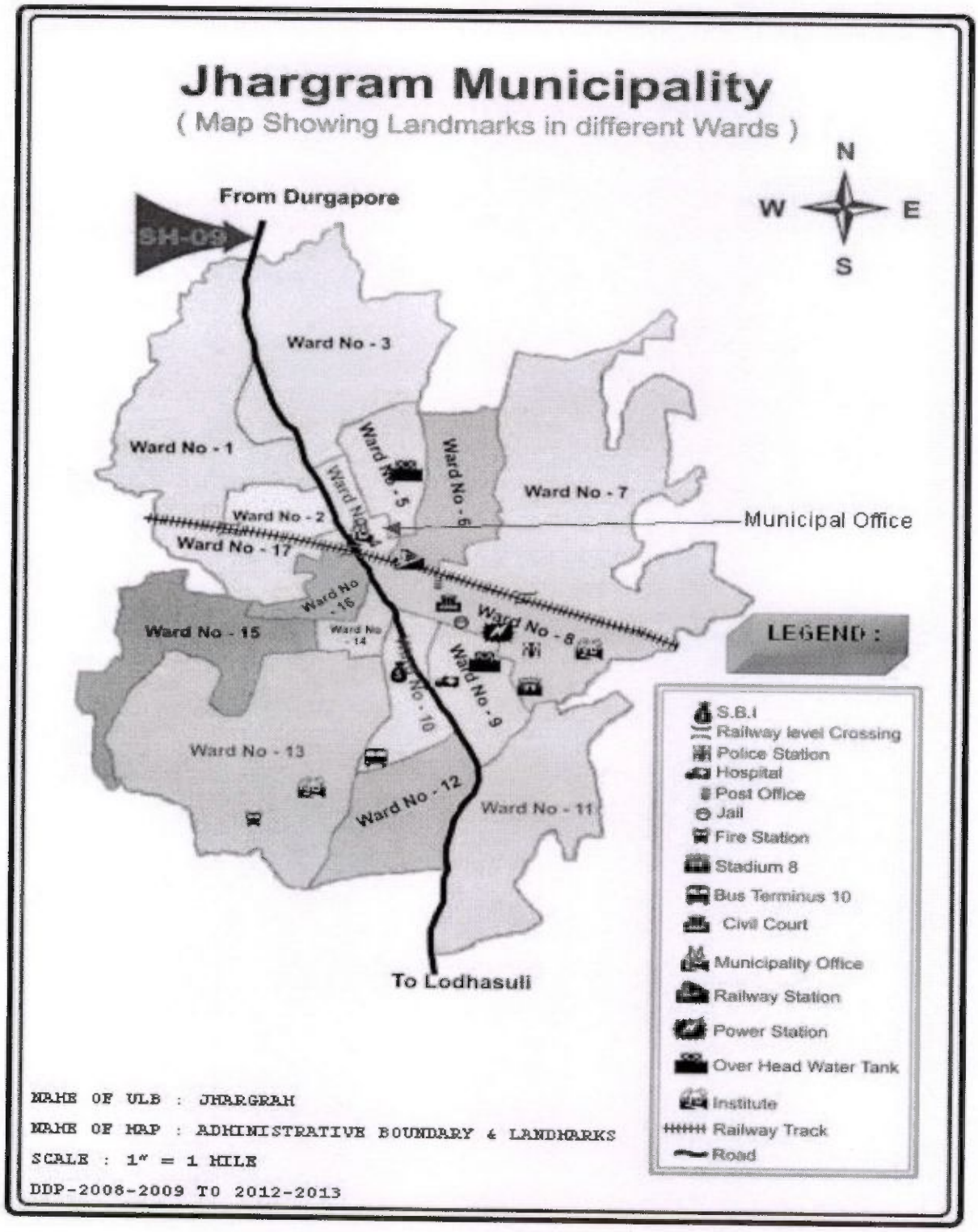
Housing structure of all slums

Slum Level No.of Households by Type/Structure					
Slum	No.of Households	Total Population	House by Type/Structure		
			Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha
Aambagan Para	236	965	77	66	86
Adarsa Palli	130	512	23	40	67
Adibasi Para	83	324	16	5	61
Adibasi Para	38	167	3	13	16
Ananda Palli	149	540	1	15	133
Balaramdihi Jharna Para	165	719	95	7	63
Battala And Dakkhin Para	253	940	63	49	132
Benageria-Subhas Palli Paschim Para	326	1569	115	78	133
Bharatpur And Benageria Para	287	1152	42	64	179
Bibekananda Palli	104	413	3	17	83
Biddyasagar Palli	139	532	40	50	48
Chndabila Lodha Para	270	1028	96	22	142
Dom And Christan Para	142	643	9	11	116
Kesabdihi Para	149	590	13	37	94
Leprocy Coloney And Sankari Para	79	295	18	6	55
Majhi Pandit And Dom Para	283	1176	47	43	185
Model Para	130	541	31	49	48
Namojamda And Taldanga Para	55	229	1	3	51
Natundihi Basti	251	1039	66	52	124
Natun Palli-Chandipur Para	114	453	29	19	65
Nripen And Laxmi Palli	277	1130	61	51	158
Nunnungeria Doba Para	316	1145	81	49	175
Oria Majhi And Babu Para	232	790	37	43	143
Patar Para	129	480	17	26	83
Raghunathpur Basti	146	686	60	33	49
Raj College Coloney	305	1332	56	52	196

Rajib Colony	104	432	11	17	68
Saktinagar Nichu Para	290	1279	22	47	211
Saktinagar Upar And Ruidas Para	276	1220	13	28	229
Sarada Palli	129	542	21	25	77
Satbhaia And Bijaya Para	110	453	58	23	29
Sattyaban Palli	64	186	5	10	48
Sirischak Lodha Para	188	693	89	12	86
Sitaladihi Para	79	326	22	3	53
Srirampur And Bharatpur Para	66	261	7	21	38
Subhaspalli Purba Para	79	347	31	9	39
Tantidas And Rana Para	203	847	94	46	62
Uttar Bamda Para	340	1342	95	54	190
Valukkhulia Lodha Para	145	579	62	43	38
Total	6861	27897	1630	1238	3853

Table 13: Housing structure of all slums

Base Map of Jhargram Municipality



Map 1: Base Map of Jhargram Municipality

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 2015-16. In the 1st year of implementation of Housing for All, 644 beneficiaries have been identified for the construction of New House through BLC. The above beneficiaries have been selected only who are able to provide the land required for the construction of new house under BLC.

Table showing Land Tenure Status in connection with Housing for All in Slums

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	AREA in Sq Mt	Own	Rented	Otherwise	Semi-Pucca	Katcha
5	1001	VALUKKHULIA LODHA PARA	200000	62			56	6
5	10002	CHNDABILA LODHA PARA	210000	154			124	30
5	10003	BALARAMDIHI JHARNA PARA	140000	103			35	68
5	10004	UTTAR BAMDA PARA	230000	151			30	121
6	10005	AAMBAGAN PARA	80000	48			27	21
6	10006	TANTIDAS AND RANA PARA	100000	18			2	16
3,4	10007	SAKTINAGAR UPAR AND RUIDAS PARA	280000	210			28	182
4	10008	ADIBASI PARA	20000	26			3	23
4	10009	NAMOJAMDA AND TALDANGA PARA	170000	20				20

3,4	10010	SAKTINAGAR NICHU PARA	230000	214	0		46	168
1 , 2,11	10011	MAJHI PANDIT AND DOM PARA	160000	139	1		43	97
2	10012	LEPROCY COLONEY AND SANKARI PARA	150000	59			6	53
1	10013	ADIBASI PARA	60000	61	0		8	53
1	10014	SIRISCHAK LODHA PARA	280000	114	1		17	98
10	10015	SITALADIHI PARA	140000	53			10	43
10,13	10016	BIBEKANANDA PALLI	130000	147	1		121	27
12,13	10017	NRIPEN AND LAXMI PALLI	270000	192	2		79	115
12	10018	ADARSA PALLI	40000	72	1		32	41
11	10019	PATAR PARA	10000	107			92	15
11	10020	BATTALA AND DAKKHIN PARA	170000	162			84	78
11	10021	DOM AND CHRISTAN PARA	120000	146			131	15
13	10022	SATTYABAN PALLI	240000	111			92	19
13	10023	ANANDA PALLI	140000	131			110	21

11	10024	ORIA MAJHI AND BABU PARA	60000	121			21	100
11,18	20025	RAJ COLLEGE COLONEY	230000	248			36	212
17	10026	NUNNUNGERIA DOBA PARA	180000	109			99	10
18	10027	BIDDYASAGAR PALLI	160000	125			34	91
15,16	10028	SUBHASPALLI PURBA PARA	100000	69			15	54
15	10029	RAGHUNATHPUR BASTI	30000	47			17	30
16	10030	BHARATPUR AND BENAGERIA PARA	70000	340	2		49	293
16	10031	SARADA PALLI	120000	66			8	58
16	10032	BENAGERIA-SUBHAS PALLI PASCHIM PARA	70000	36			7	29
9	10033	KESABDIHI PARA	50000	30			12	18
9,16	10034	NATUN PALLI-CHANDIPUR PARA	40000	43			19	24
8	10035	RAJIB COLONY	70000	10			2	8
9	10036	NATUNDIHI BASTI	110000	18			7	11
17	10037	MODEL PARA	110000	29			20	9
16	10038	SRIRAMPUR AND BHARATPUR PARA	460000	14	1		0	15
6	10039	SATBHAIA AND BIJAYA PARA	30000	45			21	24

Table 14: Land Tenure Status in connection with Housing for All in Slums

Table showing Land Tenure Status in connection with Housing for All in Non-Slum areas

	Land ownership			Hosuing Status	
	Own	Rented	Otherwise	Semi pucca	Kutcha
Ward 1	51	1		15	37
Ward 2	130			56	74
Ward 3	157			60	97
Ward 4	2			2	
Ward 5	0	0		0	0
Ward 6	91			23	68
Ward 7	100	2		69	33
Ward 8	204	2		63	143
Ward 9	87			32	55
Ward 10	92			2	90
Ward 11	41			30	11
Ward 12	9			6	3
Ward 13	0	0		0	0
Ward 14	53	3		31	25
Ward 15	18			4	14
Ward 16	5			2	3
Ward 17	1				1
Ward 18	0	0			

Table 15: Land Tenure Status in connection with Housing for All in Non-Slum Areas

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

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:

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

Considering the Geographical location and outcome of Demand Survey, Jhargram 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 all the households i.e. 4908 want their house through "Beneficiary-led-Construction".

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	Total No. of Slum Households as per Demand SURVEY	Proposed Development Strategy i. Affordable Housing Project (AHP) ii. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) iii. Beneficiary Led Construction iv. Clubbing with other Tenable Slums**	Proposed Year of Intervention
VALUKKHULIA LODHA PARA	200000	62	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
CHNDABILA LODHA PARA	210000	154	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
BALARAMDIHI JHARNA PARA	140000	103	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
UTTAR BAMDA PARA	230000	151	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
AAMBAGAN PARA	80000	48	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
TANTIDAS AND RANA PARA	100000	18	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
SAKTINAGAR UPAR AND RUIDAS PARA	280000	210	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
ADIBASI PARA	20000	26	iii. Beneficiary Led	2015-16 TO 2021-22

			Construction	
NAMOJAMDA AND TALDANGA PARA	170000	20	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
SAKTINAGAR NICHU PARA	230000	214	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
MAJHI PANDIT AND DOM PARA	160000	140	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
LEPROCY COLONEY AND SANKARI PARA	150000	59	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
ADIBASI PARA	60000	61	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
SIRISCHAK LODHA PARA	280000	115	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
SITALADIHI PARA	140000	53	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
BIBEKANANDA PALLI	130000	148	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
NRIPEN AND LAXMI PALLI	270000	194	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
ADARSA PALLI	40000	73	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
PATAR PARA	10000	107	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
BATTALA AND DAKKHIN PARA	170000	162	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
DOM AND CHRISTAN PARA	120000	146	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
SATTYABAN PALLI	240000	111	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
ANANDA PALLI	140000	131	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
ORIA MAJHI AND BABU PARA	60000	121	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
RAJ COLLEGE COLONEY	230000	248	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
NUNNUNGERIA DOBA PARA	180000	109	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
BIDDYASAGAR PALLI	160000	125	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
SUBHASPALLI PURBA PARA	100000	69	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
RAGHUNATHPUR BASTI	30000	47	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
BHARATPUR AND BENAGERIA PARA	70000	342	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
SARADA PALLI	120000	66	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
BENAGERIA-SUBHAS PALLI PASCHIM PARA	70000	36	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
KESABDIHI PARA	50000	30	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
NATUN PALLI-CHANDIPUR PARA	40000	43	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22

RAJIB COLONY	70000	10	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
NATUNDIHI BASTI	110000	18	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
MODEL PARA	110000	29	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
SRIRAMPUR AND BHARATPUR PARA	460000	15	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22
SATBHAIA AND BIJAYA PARA	30000	45	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 TO 2021-22

Table 16: Slum and Non-Slum wise Intervention strategies for for 2015-16

III. Year-wise Proposed Interventions in Slums

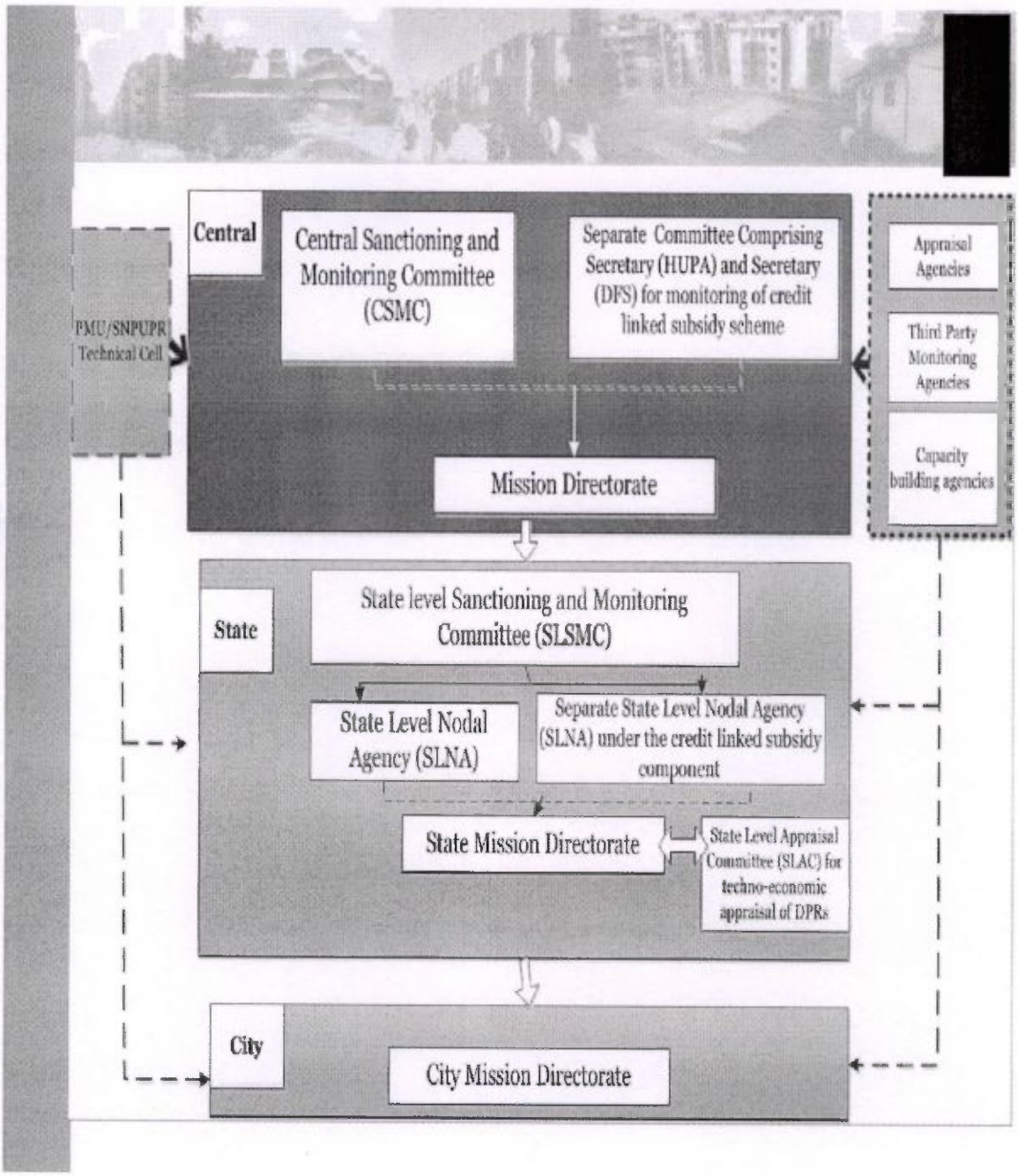
Year	Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)													
	Redevelopment thru Private Partner Participation*			Beneficiary-led Construction			Credit Linked Subsidy***			Affordable Housing in Partnership			Total	
	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
2015-16	0	0	0	39	847	12.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	847	12.71
2016-17	0	0	0	39	799	11.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	799	11.99
2017-18	0	0	0	39	567	8.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	567	8.51
2018-19	0	0	0	39	455	6.83	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	6.83
2019-20	0	0	0	39	496	7.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	7.44
2020-21	0	0	0	39	457	6.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	457	6.86
2021-22	0	0	0	39	238	3.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	3.57
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**		**3859**	**57.91**							**3859**	**57.91**

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

Table 17: Year-wise targets under different components

2.5 Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy

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



Roles and responsibilities of the Institutions:

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.

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.

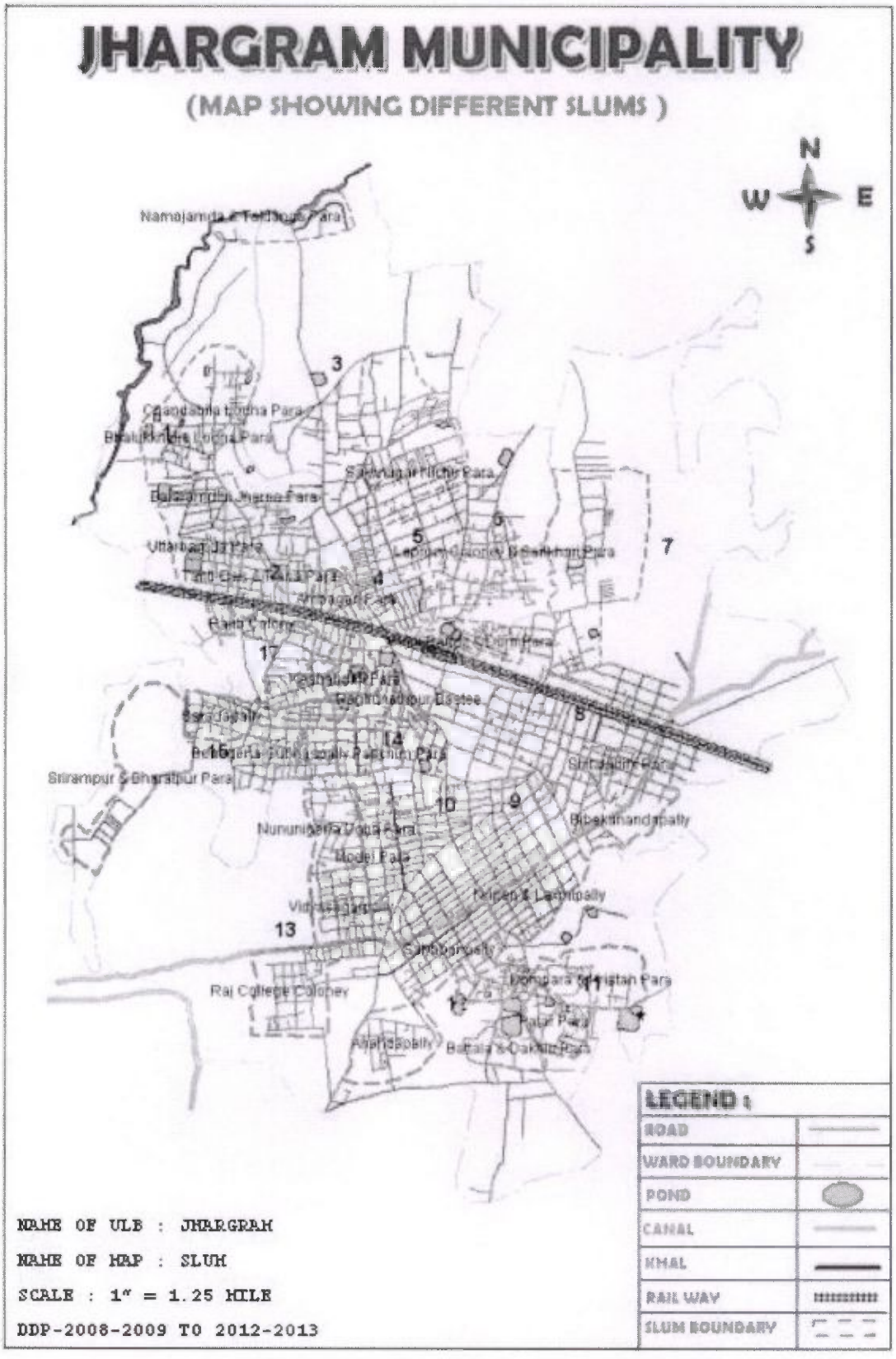
Table showing Slum areas

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum Code	Slum Name	Number of total Households (Including pucca)	Population	Area in Sq Mt
1	1	10013	ADIBASI PARA	83	374	60000
2	1	10014	SIRISCHAK LODHA PARA	188	846	280000
3	2	10012	LEPROCY COLONEY AND SANKARI PARA	81	365	150000
4	4	10008	ADIBASI PARA	40	180	20000
5	4	10009	NAMOJAMDA AND TALDANGA PARA	55	248	170000
6	5	1001	VALUKKHULIA LODHA PARA	148	666	200000
7	5	10002	CHNDABILA LODHA PARA	270	1215	210000
8	5	10003	BALARAMDIHI JHARNA PARA	168	756	140000
9	5	10004	UTTAR BAMDA PARA	345	1553	230000
10	6	10005	AAMBAGAN PARA	236	1062	80000
11	6	10006	TANTIDAS AND RANA PARA	203	914	100000
12	6	10039	SATBHAIA AND BIJAYA PARA	110	495	30000
13	8	10035	RAJIB COLONY	104	468	70000
14	9	10033	KESABDIHI PARA	149	671	50000
15	9	10036	NATUNDIHI BASTI	251	1130	110000
16	10	10015	SITALADIHI PARA	79	356	140000
17	11	10019	PATAR PARA	130	585	10000
18	11	10020	BATTALA AND DAKKHIN PARA	253	1139	170000
19	11	10021	DOM AND CHRISTAN PARA	143	644	120000
20	11	10024	ORIA MAJHI AND BABU PARA	233	1049	60000
21	12	10018	ADARSA PALLI	130	585	40000
22	13	10022	SATTYABAN PALLI	64	288	240000
23	13	10023	ANANDA PALLI	150	675	140000
24	15	10029	RAGHUNATHPUR BASTI	146	657	30000
25	16	10030	BHARATPUR AND BENAGERIA PARA	287	1292	70000
26	16	10038	SRIRAMPUR AND BHARATPUR PARA	68	306	460000
27	17	10026	NUNNUNGERIA DOBA PARA	317	1427	180000
28	17	10037	MODEL PARA	132	594	110000

29	**18**	10027	BIDDYASAGAR PALLI	139	626	160000
30	**1 , 2,11**	10011	MAJHI PANDIT AND DOM PARA	285	1283	160000
31	**10,13**	10016	BIBEKANANDA PALLI	104	468	130000
32	**11,18**	20025	RAJ COLLEGE COLONEY	308	1386	230000
33	**12,13**	10017	NRIPEN AND LAXMI PALLI	279	1256	270000
34	**15,16**	10028	SUBHASPALLI PURBA PARA	79	356	100000
35	**3,4**	10007	SAKTINAGAR UPAR AND RUIDAS PARA	277	1247	280000
36	**3,4**	10010	SAKTINAGAR NICHU PARA	290	1305	230000
37	**9,16**	10034	NATUN PALLI-CHANDIPUR PARA	114	513	40000

Table 18: Slum areas

Map Showing Slums



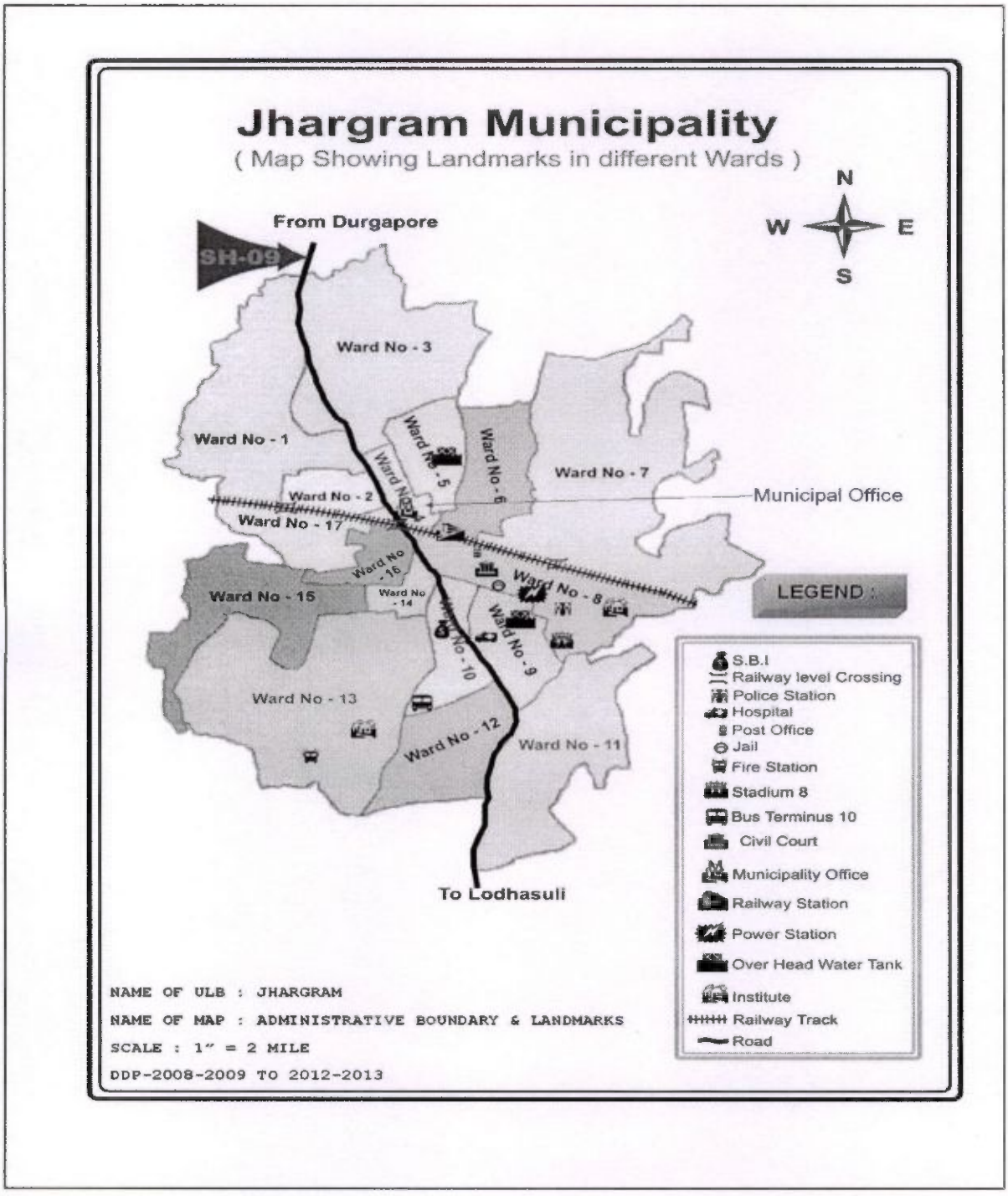
Map 2: Map Showing Slums

Table showing Non-Slum areas

Ward No.	Area	Land ownership			Hosuing Status	
		Own	Rented	Otherwise	Semi pucca	Kutcha
Ward 1	3671947.40	51	1		15	37
Ward 2	884695.07	130			56	74
Ward 3	606378.92	157			60	97
Ward 4	2285802.40	2			2	
Ward 5	2072343.50	0	0		0	0
Ward 6	374805.46	91			23	68
Ward 7	332501.74	100	2		69	33
Ward 8	615167.52	204	2		63	143
Ward 9	372494.36	87			32	55
Ward 10	1217889.10	92			2	90
Ward 11	1875014.50	41			30	11
Ward 12	676652.51	9			6	3
Ward 13	1058897.70	0	0		0	0
Ward 14	597258.16	53	3		31	25
Ward 15	241497.95	18			4	14
Ward 16	1313636.40	5			2	3
Ward 17	1218100.00	1				1
Ward 18	1987426.00	0	0			

Table 19: Non-Slum Areas

Non-Slum Map



Map 3: Map Showing Non-Slums Areas

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

Lication of Slum and Non-Slum Areas

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum Code	Slum Name	Area in Sq Mt	Tenabe (Yes/no)	Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)
1	1	10013	ADIBASI PARA	60000	YES	Z4
2	1	10014	SIRISCHAK LODHA PARA	280000	YES	Z4
3	2	10012	LEPROCY COLONEY AND SANKARI PARA	150000	YES	Z4
4	4	10008	ADIBASI PARA	20000	YES	Z4
5	4	10009	NAMOJAMDA AND TALDANGA PARA	170000	YES	Z4
6	5	1001	VALUKKHULIA LODHA PARA	200000	YES	Z4
7	5	10002	CHNDABILA LODHA PARA	210000	YES	Z4
8	5	10003	BALARAMDIHI JHARNA PARA	140000	YES	Z4
9	5	10004	UTTAR BAMDA PARA	230000	YES	Z4
10	6	10005	AAMBAGAN PARA	80000	YES	Z4
11	6	10006	TANTIDAS AND RANA PARA	100000	YES	Z4
12	6	10039	SATBHAIA AND BIJAYA PARA	30000	YES	Z4
13	8	10035	RAJIB COLONY	70000	YES	Z4
14	9	10033	KESABDIHI PARA	50000	YES	Z4
15	9	10036	NATUNDIHI BASTI	110000	YES	Z4
16	10	10015	SITALADIHI PARA	140000	YES	Z4
17	11	10019	PATAR PARA	10000	YES	Z4
18	11	10020	BATTALA AND DAKKHIN PARA	170000	YES	Z4
19	11	10021	DOM AND CHRISTAN PARA	120000	YES	Z4
20	11	10024	ORIA MAJHI AND BABU PARA	60000	YES	Z4
21	12	10018	ADARSA PALLI	40000	YES	Z4
22	13	10022	SATTYABAN PALLI	240000	YES	Z4
23	13	10023	ANANDA PALLI	140000	YES	Z4
24	15	10029	RAGHUNATHPUR BASTI	30000	YES	Z4
25	16	10030	BHARATPUR AND BENAGERIA PARA	70000	YES	Z4
26	16	10038	SRIRAMPUR AND BHARATPUR PARA	460000	YES	Z4
27	17	10026	NUNNUNGERIA DOBA PARA	180000	YES	Z4
28	17	10037	MODEL PARA	110000	YES	Z4
29	18	10027	BIDDYASAGAR PALLI	160000	YES	Z4
30	1 , 2,11	10011	MAJHI PANDIT AND DOM PARA	160000	YES	Z4

31	**10,13**	10016	BIBEKANANDA PALLI	130000	YES	Z4
32	**11,18**	20025	RAJ COLLEGE COLONEY	230000	YES	Z4
33	**12,13**	10017	NRIPEN AND LAXMI PALLI	270000	YES	Z4
34	**15,16**	10028	SUBHASPALLI PURBA PARA	100000	YES	Z4
35	**3,4**	10007	SAKTINAGAR UPAR AND RUIDAS PARA	280000	YES	Z4
36	**3,4**	10010	SAKTINAGAR NICHU PARA	230000	YES	Z4
37	**9,16**	10034	NATUN PALLI-CHANDIPUR PARA	40000	YES	Z4

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Non Slum Area			
1	1	Non-Slum Area in Ward No 1			
2	2	Non-Slum Area in Ward No 2			
3	3	Non-Slum Area in Ward No 3			
4	4	Non-Slum Area in Ward No 4			
5	6	Non-Slum Area in Ward No 6			
6	7	Non-Slum Area in Ward No 7			
7	8	Non-Slum Area in Ward No 8			
8	9	Non-Slum Area in Ward No 9			
9	10	Non-Slum Area in Ward No 10			
10	11	Non-Slum Area in Ward No 11			
11	12	Non-Slum Area in Ward No 12			
12	14	Non-Slum Area in Ward No 14			
13	15	Non-Slum Area in Ward No 15			
14	16	Non-Slum Area in Ward No 16			

Table 20 :: Location of Slum and Non-Slum

Land tenure status of slums.

Slum Level No.of Households by Land Tenure Status								
Slum	No.of Households	Total Population	Land Tenure Status					
			With Patta	Possession Certificate/ Occupancy Right	Encroached-Private Land	Enchroached-Public Land	On Rent	Other
Aambagan Para	236	965	80	11	42	42	2	59
Adarsa Palli	130	512	0	0	4	126	0	0
Adibasi Para	83	324	26	0	4	15	0	37
Adibasi Para	38	167	4	16	8	1	0	8
Ananda Palli	149	540	2	0	0	145	0	2
Balaramdihi Jharna Para	165	719	0	0	37	96	11	4
Battala And Dakkhin Para	253	940	54	46	0	1	7	128
Benageria-Subhas Palli Paschim Para	326	1569	1	2	0	0	0	313
Bharatpur And Benageria Para	287	1152	19	1	208	3	1	48
Bibekanand a Palli	104	413	0	0	1	92	0	0
Biddyasaga r Palli	139	532	18	11	20	82	5	3
Chndabila Lodha Para	270	1028	95	47	65	49	1	3
Dom And Christan Para	142	643	12	7	0	2	1	120
Kesabdihi Para	149	590	5	1	0	1	0	121
Leprocy Coloney And Sankari Para	79	295	14	0	7	55	3	0
Majhi Pandit And Dom Para	283	1176	41	67	12	52	6	101

Model Para	130	541	27	10	14	24	4	48
Namojamda And Taldanga Para	55	229	0	1	1	6	13	34
Natundihi Basti	251	1039	1	0	16	199	16	14
Natun Palli-Chandipur Para	114	453	0	0	0	1	0	113
Nripen And Laxmi Palli	277	1130	22	0	32	204	7	11
Nunnungeria Doba Para	316	1145	99	5	31	140	24	7
Oria Majhi And Babu Para	232	790	39	0	14	94	0	63
Patar Para	129	480	5	27	0	10	0	76
Raghunathpur Basti	146	686	12	1	6	17	3	104
Raj College Coloney	305	1332	71	4	14	206	2	6
Rajib Colony	104	432	59	0	0	0	0	45
Saktinagar Nichu Para	290	1279	27	8	53	97	38	56
Saktinagar Upar And Ruidas Para	276	1220	5	11	107	16	122	8
Sarada Palli	129	542	0	3	119	4	1	0
Satbhaia And Bijaya Para	110	453	4	26	23	4	7	46
Sattyaban Palli	64	186	0	0	0	13	0	47
Sirischak Lodha Para	188	693	48	0	11	0	0	47
Sitaladihi Para	79	326	1	1	9	53	0	14
Srirampur And Bharatpur Para	66	261	31	0	6	0	0	24
Subhaspalli Purba Para	79	347	4	0	1	1	0	70
Tantidas And Rana Para	203	847	15	0	53	95	18	21
Uttar Bamda Para	340	1342	1	0	216	78	11	11
Valukkhulia Lodha Para	145	579	0	0	91	52	1	0
Total	6861	27897	842	306	1225	2076	304	1812

Table 21: Land tenure status of slums.

3.3. Existing basic infrastructure and its coverage

Housing Profile:

The Municipality has already constructed of houses in 39 slums over 18 words as a piecemeal basis leveraging ISHDP schemes in phase manner.

The First Phase of ISHDP scheme total 645 houses were constructed in 39 nos. of slums.

.

Infrastructure projects like roads, drain & pipe line work were also targeted in some of the slums. In the Second Phase of ISHDP scheme 205 nos. of dwelling units have been constructed, along with concrete road, drain & water supply distribution line. The following table's gives ward wise construction of urban poor & ISHDP, Phase-I & Phase-II.

Number of Housing proposals under different projects

Ward No	Housing Under ISHDP (Ph-I & II)	Housing under State Government Sponsored Scheme	Total
1	106	2	108
2	32	7	39
3	30	3	33
4	25	3	28
5	129	4	133
6	54	4	58
7	13	3	16
8	26	2	28
9	34	5	39
10	12	2	14
11	43	3	46
12	48	5	53
13	67	4	71
14	14	3	17
15	17	-	17
16	55	5	60
17	72	2	74
18	73	2	75
Total	**850**	**59**	**909**

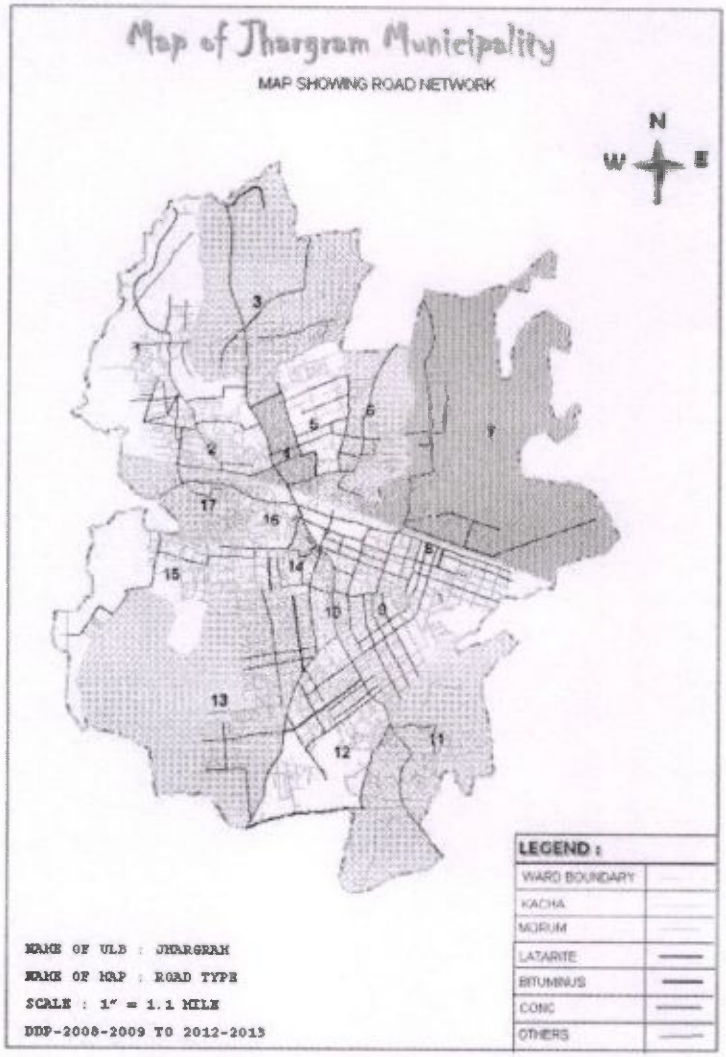
Table 22 : Number of Housing proposals under different projects

Location : Jhargram town is located on Howrah-Mumbai railway line and 155Km away from Kolkata and only 20 km away from the border of Jharkhand State and 36 km away from District Headquarter, Midnapur and 15Km away from N.H. -6.

Area : Total area of the town is 21.40 Sq.Km. The town expanding in such a way that it is very difficult to identify the Panchayet area and Municipal area at the outskirts in three sides. Now there are 17 wards in the Municipality.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Road System : At present there are 47 Km metalled and 65 Km. moorum road and 35 Km. Katcha road. The town is mainly dependent on a main road running through the centre of the town from north to south. This road is state high way no. –09. There is dire necessity of improvement of road converting the moorum and katcha road into metal road and widening of existing metal led road. The Municipality is taking initiative but could not do considerable progress for want of fund. A proposal for allocation of fund to construct 3 Km. Metalled roads has been submitted to the Govt. through Zilla Parishad.



Map 4 : Map Showing Road Network

Drainage System : The town has no underground drainage system, only the town is dependent on insufficient surface drainage system. The commercial place of the town faces water logging during rainy season. The town dwellers are mainly dependent on Katcha drains that are silted and encroached for construction of houses and accumulation of wastages. The burning need of the town is to arrange proper and ideal drainage facilities. Length of existing Pacca drain is 5 Km.

Benchmarks: Sewerage and Sanitation in Jhargram as on 2011

Sewerage & Sanitation Services	Benchmark	National Average	Current Service Level Benchmarks in Jhargram
Toilet Coverage	44%	100%	**44%**
Sewerage network coverage	0%	100%	**0%**
Waste water collection efficiency	0%	100%	**0%**
Wastewater treatment adequacy	0%	100%	**0%**
Quality of wastewater treatment	0%	100%	**0%**
Extent of reuse & recycling of treated MSW	0%	20%	**0%**
Cost recovery - waste water	6%	100%	**7%**
Collection efficiency	82%	100%	**85%**
Complaints redressal	74%	80%	**75%**

Table 23 : Benchmarks: Sewerage and Sanitation in Jhargram as on 2011

Water Supply : Drinking water is supplied through pipe water from 12 deep tube wells; 8 nos. maintained by P.H.E. Dept. and 4 nos. by Municipality, and 2 overhead reservoir; one is of 1Lakh gallons & another is of 50 thousand gallons & 37 hand pump tube wells. 2.71 Lakh gallons of water supplied daily from the 12 Deep Tube Wells against the daily total requirement of 16.28 lakh gallons. Through 65% area of the town has been covered so far by providing insufficient drinking water from 850 standpoint through 70 Km. pipeline. People of rest portion depend on ring wells for drinking water which is unsafe. No holding is provided with house connection due to scarcity of drinking water . Due to scanty rainfall underground water level is drawing down day by day. To provide with drinking water to the uncovered area of the town and to provide house connection a few Deep Tube Wells & reservoirs are required to installed at this moment and surface water of the river Kangsabati, 7Km. away from the town, may be utilized to meet the need of the town.

Features for Water supply in Jhargram as on 2011

Source	Quantity and type
Surface water	0 (zero)
Ground water	8 Lacks litter/day
No. of OHTs	1 (One)
Distribution Line	140 Km
No. of stand posts	1260
No. of Hand pumps	2 (Two)
Total no. of service connections	Nil
Domestic connections	Nil
Non-domestic	Nil

Table 24 : Features for Water supply in Jhargram as on 2011

Market Facilities : Only one vegetable market parallel to the railway line serves the purpose of town dwellers and other people of adjacent villages. Insufficient space of the market has made it very congested. At this moment 2 vegetable markets are required to be installed for the convenience of the consumers and vendors. The town has 1 main market and other small markets are scattered in dense areas of the town.

The Municipality has 2 market complexes; 1 is Raghunathpur Super Market and the other is Nimtala Market in its jurisdiction. And another market complex is under construction in the bus-terminus in collaboration with a private enterprise which is well known PPP (Private Public Partnership) project.

Housing Facilities : Jhargram is no exception to other district and Sub-divisional Towns as regards the type and pattern of existing houses. 90% houses are brick-built while 10% are mud-built with straw roofing. Some multi-storied house complexes have been built. Govt. housing complexes are there with several quarters for officials. A considerable number of subsidized low-cost housing are required for slum-dwellers who are sunk in dismal hovels.

Sewerage & Conservancy : Jhargram has no underground sewerage system. The town is free from service privy. 3 dumping ground is located in the 3 corners of the town. For clearance of the garbage from the several vats the Municipality uses its own tractor. The dustbin not made in proper scientific & hygienic manner moreover most of the areas are devoid of Dustbin/Vats. Most of the habitants do not use the dustbin but cast the household waste in the road side causing hindrance to the proper drainage network. No fund is available for door-to-door wastage collection but the Municipal authority has intention to do that in near future.

Electricity Facilities : The electric energy is controlled and maintained by WESEB in the town . The Municipality maintains the street light arrangement. One 33KV station supplies electricity in the town and major parts of the sub division. The town suffers from low voltage through out the years and frequent power cut. To wipeout the problem and to cover the electric-less villages of vast area of Jhargram Sub-division one 132 KV station is going to be installed in the town. The Municipality has to spend nine to ten Lakh rupees in the year for electric bill for streetlight, running of 12DTW and two market complex. Due to want of fund streetlight could not be provided to all the areas of the town. Only 10,500 domestic, 1400 commercial and 160 industrial connections are there in the town. 1800 families of low-income group are yet devoid of electric connection.

Land use Pattern : The pattern of land use reflects the characters of rapidly growing urbanization. The total area of Municipality 21.40 Sq.kms is used in following purpose.

Land Use Pattern

Head	% Land
i) Dwelling houses, market, offices, educational Institutions, play grounds, roads, parks, etc.	59 %
ii) Forest	16 %
iii) Agril. Land & ponds etc.	25 %

Table 25 : Land Use Pattern

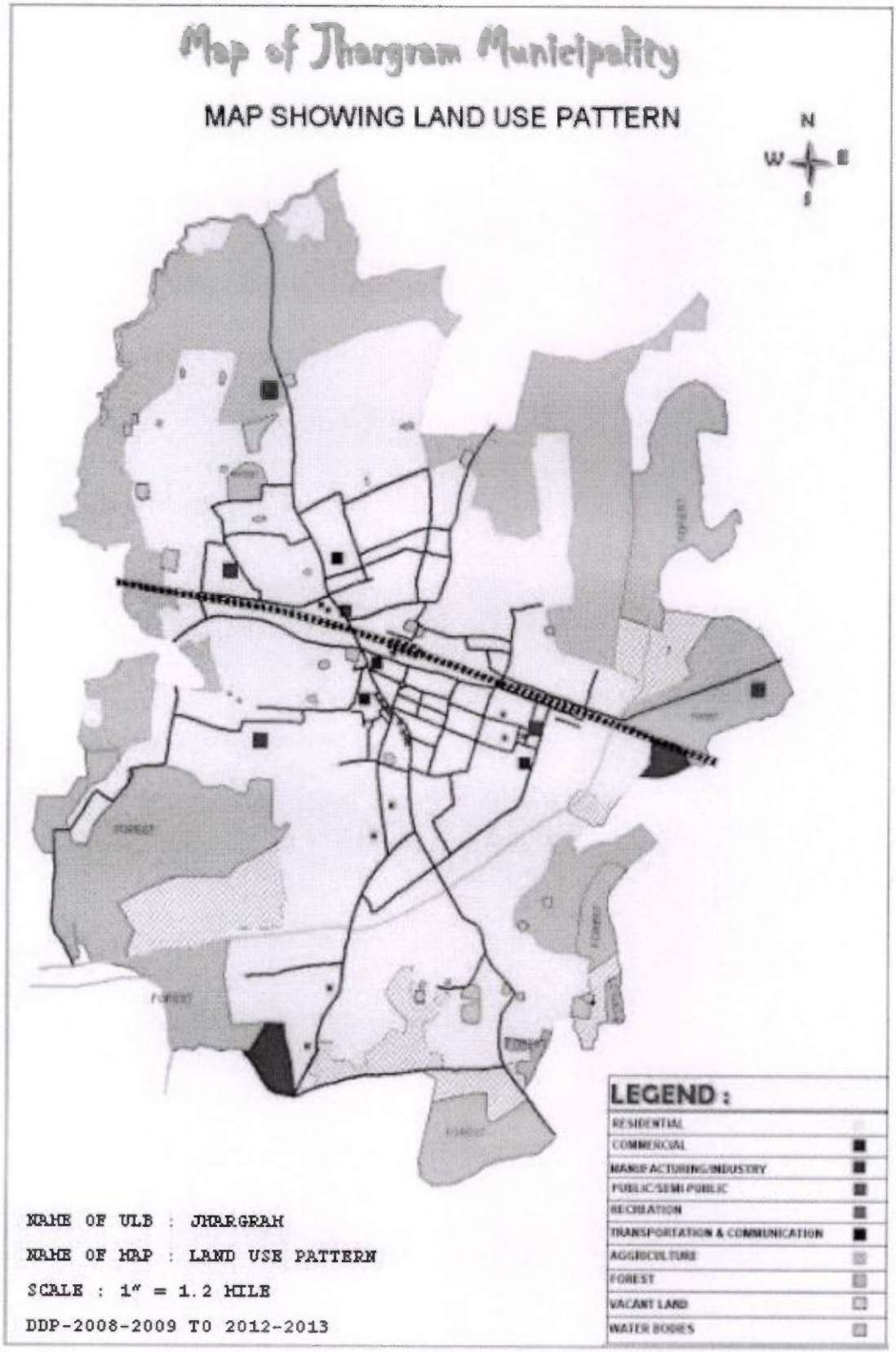
20% of the total land of the Municipality area was vested to the Govt. Most of which has been unauthorisely Occupied for dwelling purpose and rest areas are still available for any development activities.

Land Use of Planning Area

Land use (in Sq.Km)	As in 2001	Existing Land use 2011
Residential	11.77	12.50
Commercial	0.64	0.85
Industrial	0.64	0.64
Recreational	0.21	0.24
Public & Semi public	5.58	4.41
Transport & Communication	2.56	2.76
Total Developed Area	21.40 sq. km	21.40 sq. km.
Source: Municipality. From DDP 2008-09 to 2012-13		

Table 26 : Land Use of Planning Area

Land Use Map of Jhargram Municipality



Map 5 : Land Use Map of Jhargram Municipality

Annexure-C

DPR SCRUTINITY REPORT FOR THE PROJECT UNDER BENEFICIARIES LED INDIVIDUAL HOUSE CONSTRUCTION / ENHANCEMENT COMPONENT OF PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY)

BASIC INFORMATION:					
1	Name of the State	:	West Bengal		
2	Name of the City	:	Jhargram		
3	Project Name	:	HFA under PMAY		
4	Project Code	:	19801756014		
5	State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA)	:	SUDA		
6	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	Jhargram Municipality		
7			**Total**	**New construction**	**Enhancement**
	i) Project Cost (Rs in Lakhs)	:	4218.02	3834.56	Nil
	ii) GoI grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1563.00	1563.00	Nil
	iii) State Grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2202.78	2011.06	Nil
	iv) ULB/ Implementing agency share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	191.72	Nil	Nil
	v) Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	260.50	260.50	Nil
	vi) others, if any (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Sources of availability of beneficiary share (self/loan/any other):	:	Self		
			(As per Annexure I)		
9	Project Brief:	:	HFA under PMAY		
10	No of eligible Beneficiaries for GoI grant:	:	1042		
11	Project duration (in months):	:	12		
ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS					
12	Date of State Level Appraisal Committee (SLAC) approval of the project:	:			
13	Whether observations of SLAC have been incorporated?	:	Yes		
14	Date of SLSMC approved the project:	:			
15	Whether the format as per Annexure 7C of PMAY scheme guidelines has been signed by competent authorities:	:	Yes		
LAND DETAILS					
16	Whether selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of land?	:	Yes		

TECHNICAL DETAILS			
17	No of Proposed houses	:	
	i) New Construction	:	1042
	ii) Enhancement	:	Nil
18	Whether the carpet area of proposed houses is up to 30 Sqm? If more, whether consultation with the Ministry has been done for determining the size of houses?	:	Within 30 Sqm
19	Whether building plans for all houses have been approved?	:	Yes
20	Schedule of Rates (SOR)adopted (Year)	:	
21	Whether cost index has been taken over the SOR rates? if Yes, whether supporting documents approving the same is furnished.	:	Yes
22	Whether technical specifications/design of housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards/NBC/State norms	:	Yes
23	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation of the project? Please specify.	:	Yes
24	Whether statutory approvals from competent authorities have been obtained? If required	:	Yes
25	Whether any innovative / cost effective / green technology adopted in the project? If yes, please specify	:	No
26	Whether Beneficiaries have access to basic civic and social infrastructure facilities?	:	Yes
27	How Quality Assurance is proposed to be ensured for beneficiary led construction? Specify	:	Yes

Table 27: Annexure C- DPR Scrutiny Report for BLC

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 hither to 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 centers like Municipality.

To overcome the existing situation and to promote planned development the following innovative strategies can be adopted for the improvement of the city.

- To ensure that housing, along with the supporting services is treated as a priority and at par with the infrastructure sector.
- Forging strong partnerships between private, public, and cooperative sectors to enhance the capacity of the construction industry.
- Organizing public consultations to meet the special needs of slum dwellers.
- Promotion of livelihood for the slum dwellers.

Financial Implementation:

Beneficiary led Participation:

implies development of housing by involvement of Beneficiary

Tasks:

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

Post Project Monitoring

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

Physical Infrastructure

Background

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

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

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

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

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

- About 49 thousand slums were estimated to be in existence in urban India in 2008-09, 24% of them were located along *nallahs* and drains and 12% along railway lines.
- About 57% of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies, state government, etc.
- In 64% of notified slums, a majority of the dwellings were pucca, the corresponding percentage for the non-notified ones being 50%.
- For 95% slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or tube wells.
- Only 1% notified and 7% non-notified slums did not have electricity connection.
- About 78% of notified slums and 57% of the non-notified slums had a pucca road inside the slum.
- About 73% notified and 58% non-notified slums had a motorable approach road.
- About 48% of the slums were usually affected by water logging during monsoon –

32% with inside of slum waterlogged as well as approach road to the slum, 7% where the slum was waterlogged but not the approach road, and 9% where only the approach road was waterlogged in the monsoon.

- The sanitary conditions in the slums in terms of latrine facility during 2008-09 showed considerable improvement since 2002. Latrines with septic tanks (or similar facility) were available in 68% notified and 47% non-notified slums (up from 66% and 35% respectively in 2002). At the other extreme, 10% notified and 20% non-notified slums (down from 17% and 51% in 2002) did not have any latrine facility at all.

- About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any drainage facility. The corresponding proportions in 2002 had been 15% for notified and 44% for non-notified slums. Underground drainage systems or drainage systems constructed of pucca materials existed in about 39% notified slums (25% in 2002) and 24% non-notified slums (13% in 2002).

- Underground sewerage existed in about 33% notified slums (30% in 2002) and 19% non- notified slums (15% in 2002).

- Government agencies were collecting garbage from 75% notified and 55% non-notified slums.

Among these slums, garbage was collected at least once in 7 days in 93% notified and 92% non-notified slums. About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any regular mechanism for garbage disposal.

- Over the last five years, facilities had improved in about 50% of notified slums in terms of roads (both within-slum road and approach road) and water supply. The incidence of deterioration of any of the existing facilities in notified slums during the last five years was quite low (about 6% or below).

- In case of most slum facilities – sewerage and medical facilities being exceptions – the facility was reported to have improved during the last five years in more than 20% of non-notified slums. Deterioration of any of the existing facilities in non-notified slums, like notified slums, was rare (about 9% or below).

- Facilities such as street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and medical facilities were each reported by more than 10% of notified slums to be non-existent both at the time of survey and five years earlier. In case of non-notified slums, facilities like street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and garbage disposal were each reported by more than 20% of the slums to be non- existent, both during the survey and five years earlier. Where improvement had been brought about during the last 5 years, it was due to the

Government's efforts in about 80-90% of slums, both notified as well as non-notified

and for all the facilities. Improvement in educational facilities at primary level was attributed to NGOs in 13% of the notified slums where such improvement was reported. NGOs were also found to have played a role in the improvement of latrine and sewerage system in non- notified slums.

Topographical survey and GIS mapping

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

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

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

Water Supply

Proposal Rationale

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Outcome

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

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

Assessment of Overall State of Infrastructure

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

The following norms have been fixed for the region:

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

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

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

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

Situation Appraisal & Key Intervention for Identified Slum

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

It is now proposed that water pipeline shall be provided in each household with requisite number of

taps, as computed during the survey as felt needs shall be provided under this Project. However, considering that the houses are being provided with water, the provisions of multiple taps have not been encouraged and kept to the minimal level.

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

- Population projection
- Project horizon years
- Design period for various project components
- Per capita water supply
- Factors affecting consumption
- Existing water supplies
- Pipeline pressure requirement
- Supply of water on 24 x 7 basis
- Economical size of conveying main
- Choice of pipe materials

- Peak factor
- Residual pressure
- Hydraulic zoning

Design Period for various Project Components

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

Service Plan

The pipelines needs to be regularly and kept in full working conditions. It is proposed that operation and maintenance of these pipelines and other assets be done in conjunction with the maintenance

programme of the Municipal Corporation. The Bustee Working Committee shall be the first level of responsibility for ensuring that the pipelines etc are kept in good order. The overall operation and maintenance shall be carried out by the project cell of the Municipal Corporation.

Proposed Interventions

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

(Domestic Requirement) + 15% (head loss) + 100*(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

Memari 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, uPVC, Plastic etc.
- The design of water supply conduits is dependent on pipe friction, available head, velocity allowable, etc.
- Minimum sizes of 100mm for towns having population up to 50,000 and 150mm for those above 50,000 are recommended.
- There are a number of formulae available for use in calculating the velocity of flow. However,
- Hazen William's formula for pressure conduits and Manning's formula for free flow conduits are popularly used.

Drainage and Solid waste management

Proposal Rationale

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

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

Outcome

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

Assessment Overall State of Infrastructure

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

basis.

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

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

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

different parts of the
slum.

Proposed Interventions

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

Road Infrastructure

Proposal Rationale

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

Roads in the slum are highly undeveloped and ill maintained. Poor roads are strong barrier to the development of the slums. Poor road condition and absence of road facility in several

slums makes life difficult for all slum dwellers, especially, women and children. It also hampers prompt movement of sick; particularly those who require urgent medical attention. Lack of maintenance, coupled with poor drainage makes life even worse during monsoon season. Road are rarely re-built or re-paired periodically due to several reason. Provision of basic quality road is thus an important element of slum development. The existing road network system of the slum has become inadequate to cope up with the present and ever increasing needs. In order to bear the additional pressure due to enhanced civic, economic and commercial activities of the slum, existing road network system in several places are required either to be up-graded or winded and new roads are also be constructed in a number of places where the network is inadequate.

Proposed status and strategy

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

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

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

Proposed Intervention

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

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

Specification Clause 1501.

Outcome

After successful implementation of the scheme the slum dwellers will have facilities like pre-school education, adult education, non-formal education and social, recreational activities in the slum area. The community centres would provide the people to gather in, to meet and discuss their problems. It is not just a physical location but a space; where poor people could own, develop their thoughts and also could contribute their own skill and labour to make their dream come true. It will also provide the Municipal Corporation in networking with the urban poor communities in order to exchange information and views.

Proposed Intervention

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

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

The Community Centres act mainly as a supporting unit for livelihood and for revenue generation for

O & M.

Materials of construction:

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

Definition of Slum for Housing

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

a. All areas notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act;

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

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

Situation Appraisal

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

Proposed Intervention

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

Table-28: Number of dwelling units

Building type		Number of DU
In situ single Unit		1042 within 37 slums & 14 non slum areas

Building Plan

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

In line with the scheme, carpet area of the house will be not less than 25 sq. mts and

preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet should be constructed.

Building material

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

Structural Design

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

Design data

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

Reference codes:

- IS 456: 2000 - Code of practice -Plain and Reinforced concrete.
- IS :1893 :2002 - Criteria for Earthquake resistant design of structures(Part-1)

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

Identification of Beneficiaries

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

Allotment of Houses

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

Town Planning Norms

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

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

Compliance with Municipal Bye laws

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

Tenure

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

Summary of Investment

Project Costing

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

The cost components include:

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

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

GOI Contribution:

PMAY scheme guidelines stipulate that, 1.5 lakhs of the unit cost of Dwelling unit.
The Central share would be available as per milestones set out in Memorandum of Agreement (MoA).

Beneficiary Contribution:

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

State Contribution:

Remaining share i.e. 1.93 lakhs per Dwelling Unit would have to be arranged by the State. State will also contribute 5% of total Dwelling cost for infrastructure.

ULB Contribution:

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

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

Table-29: Share of Fund

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

4.2. Disaster Management and Mitigation

Though Jhargram Town is not a disaster prone area but the people of the town suffer from severe water logging which creates flood like situation during rainy season. Water logging occurs due to poor drainage system throughout the Municipality and bad condition (fill up by silt and nuisance) of outlets of the town. To escape from these worse conditions it requires pucca drainage work throughout the town.

The structural design of the building is made by the MED, Govt. of West Bengal considering the norms of disaster management.

4.3. Statutory approval including environmental clearance (as applicable)

Statutory approval including environmental clearance

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

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

Drawing of Dwelling Unit

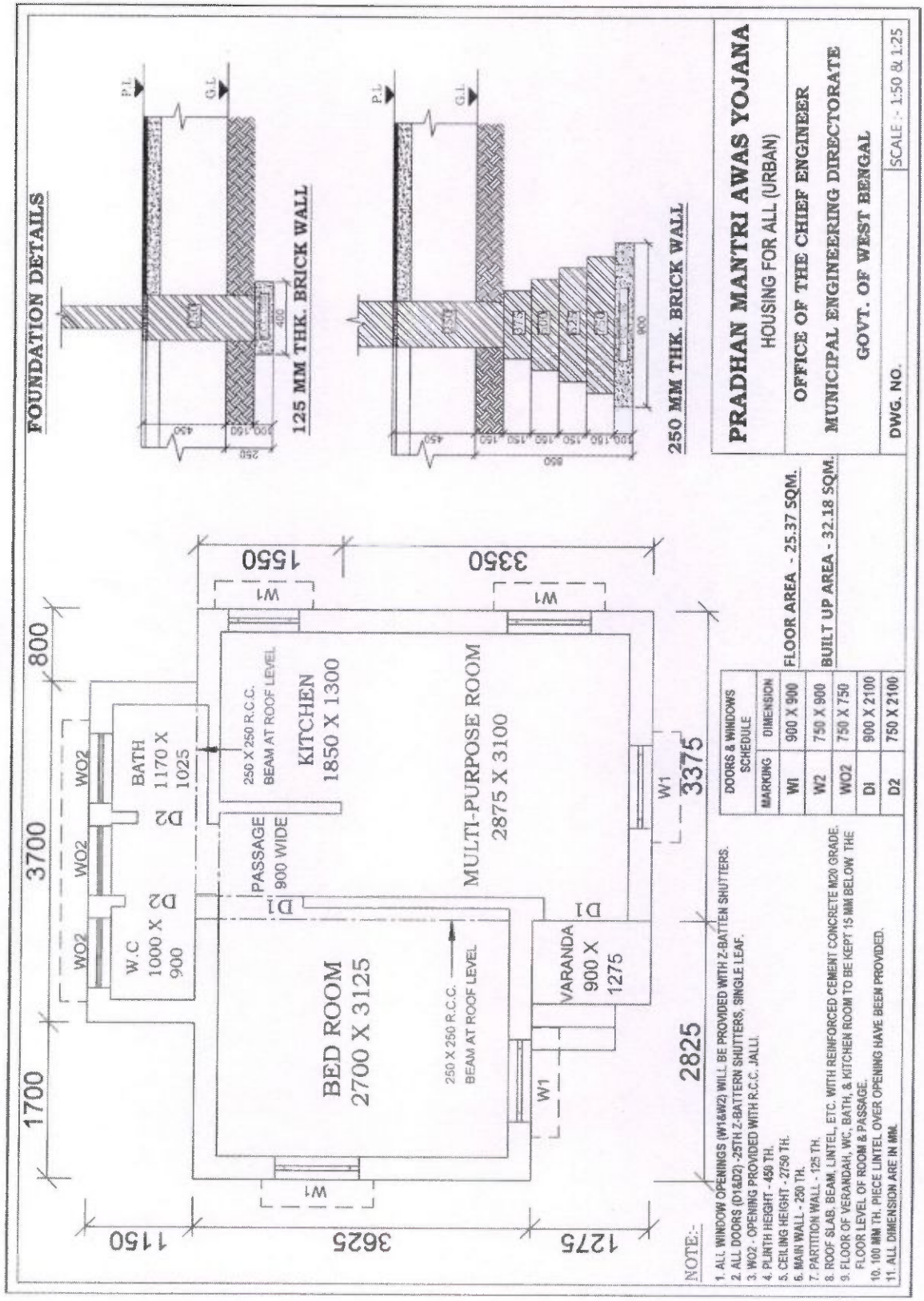


Figure- 2: Drawing of Dwelling Unit

5.2. Detailed Estimates

5.2.1. Detailed Estimate of Provision of Housing

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)
Total Covered Area- 32.18 sq.m (With Electrical Works)
Referance of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda (Kolkata /24 Pgs (N & S)/ Kalyani Sub Div.)
Floor Area 25.37 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Earthwork in excavation in foundation trenches or drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing spreading or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m as directed including trimming the sides of trenches, levelling, dressing and ramming the bottom, bailing out water etc. as required complete. a) Depth of excavation not exceeding 1500mm .	13.000	%cu.m.	12047.00	1566.11
	SOR, PWD, P-1, I -2 a				
2	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good earth in layers not exceeding 150 mm. including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete.(Payment to be made on the basis of measurement of finished quantity of work)				
	a) With earth obtained from excavation of foundation.	11.120	%cu.m.	7831.00	870.81
	SOR, PWD, P-1, T/3 a				
3	Supplying Laying Polithin Sheets etc. **SOR, PWD, P-45, T - 13**	22.000	sqm	25.00	550.00
4	Cement concrete with graded Stone ballast (40 mm.) excluding shuttering.a) In ground floor and foundation.6 : 3 : 1 proportion Pakur variety **SOR, PWD, Page 24 ; Item -10 a**	3.500	cu.m.	5823.00	20380.50
5	25 mm. thick damp proof with cement concrete (4:2:1) (with graded stone aggregate 10 mm. Normal size) and painting the top surface with a coat of bitumen using 1.7 kg. per sq.m.	6.810	sqm,	297.00	2022.57

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Floor Area 25.37 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	including heating the bitumen and cost and carriage of all materials complete.				
	SOR, PWD, P-45, T-12				
6	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6:1)				
	a) In foundation and plinth.	10.430	cum	5719.00	59649.17
	b) In super structure **SOR, PWD, P-29, T -22(a), (b)**	15.240	cum	5943.00	90571.32
7	125mm thick brick work with 1st. class bricks in cement mortar (4:1). a) In ground floor **SOR, PWD, P-73, I -29**	23.220	sq.m.	783.00	18181.26
8	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes.	3.940	cu.m.	6851.66	26995.54
	(i) Pakur Variety				
	SOR, PWD, P-14, T -7(i)				
9	Reinforcements for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures including distribution bars, stirrups, binders etc. including supply of rods, initial straightening and removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking and bending to correct shape, placing in proper position and binding with 16G black annealed wire at every inter-section, complete as per drawing and direction.				
	(a) For works in foundation, basement and upto roof of ground floor / upto 4m. (i) Tor steel/Mild steel.	0.309	MT	60705.93	18775.74
	SOR, PWD, P-27, T -15(i)				

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Floor Area 25.37 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
10	Hire and labour charges for shuttering with centreing and necessary staging upto 4 m. using approved stout props and thick hard wood planks of approved thickness with required bracing for concrete slabs, beams, columns, lintels curved or straight including fitting, fixing and striking out after completion of works. (upto roof of ground floor). (When the height of a particular floor is more than 4 m. the equivalent floor ht. shall be taken as 4 m. and extra for works beyond the initial 4 m. ht. shall be allowed under 12(e) for every 4 m. or part thereof.)**SOR, PWD, P-66, T -12(a)**				
	25 mm. to 30 mm. thick wooden shuttering as per decision & direction of Engineer-in-charge. Ground Floor	37.063	M^2	360.00	13342.68
11	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints or roughening of concrete surface, including throating, nosing and drip course where necessary . In ground floor. A) With 6:1 cement mortar. a) Inside wall 20 mm thick plaster **SOR, PWD, P-151, T -2 (i)(b)**	116.940	sq.m.	181.00	21166.14
	b) Out side Wall, 15mm th. **SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)**	111.950	sq.m.	156.00	17464.20
	B)10mm th celling plaster (4:1) **SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)**	23.330	sq.m.	140.00	3266.20
12	Neat cement punning about 1.5mm thick in wall, dado, window, sills, floor, drain etc. **SOR, PWD, P-152, I -8**	26.700	sq.m.	38.00	1014.60

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Floor Area 25.37 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
13	Artificial stone in floor,dado, staircase etc. with cement conctrete (4:2:1) with stone chips laid in panels as directed with topping made with ordinary or white cement (as necessary) and marble dust in proportion (2:1) including smooth finishing and rounding off corners and including application of cement slurry before flooring works, using cement @ 1.75 kg./sq.m. all complete including all materials and labour. In ground floor. 3 mm. thick topping (High polishing grinding on this item is not permitted) with ordinary cement. 20mm thick **SOR, PWD, P-40, I -3 (i)**	26.490	sq.m.	265.00	7019.85
14	Supplying, fitting & fixing MS clamp for fixing door and window frame made of flat bent bar, end bifurcated, fixed in cement concrete with stone chips (4:2:1)a fitted and fixed omplete as per direction. 40mm x 6mm x 125 mm length. (Cost of cement concrete will be paid separately) **SOR, PWD, P-90, I -18 (c)**	34	each	22.00	748.00
15	Wood work in door and window frame fitted and fixed complete including a protective coat of painting at the contact surface of the frame other Local wood **SOR, PWD, P-85, T -1(i)**	0.213	cu.m.	46171.00	9834.42
16	Panel Shutter of door & Window (each Panal Consisting Of single Plan without Join) 25 mm thick shutter with 12 mm thick Panal of size 30 to 45 cm. Other Local wood **SOR, PWD, P-105, I -84 (iv)c**	8.520	sq.m.	1567.00	13350.84

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Floor Area 25.37 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
17	Iron butt hinges of approved quality fitted and fixed with steel screws, with ISI mark. a)75mm x 47mm x 1.70mm **SOR, PWD, P-91, T -20(iv)**	32.000	each	34.00	1088.00
18	Iron Socket Bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete. i) 150 mm long x 10 mm dia **SOR, PWD P-93, I-25,c**	11.000	each	71.00	781.00
19	White washing including cleaning and smoothening surface thoroughly (5 parts of stone lime and 1 part of shell lime should be used in the finishing coat). Two Coats **SOR, PWD, P-155, I -3 (b)**	124.960	%sq.m.	1887.00	2358.00
20	Colour washing with ella with a coat of white wash priming including cleaning and smoothing surface thoroughly external surface One Coat **SOR, PWD, P-155, I - 4(ii)(a)**	100.560	%sq.m.	1514.00	1522.48
21	Priming one coat on timber, plastered or on steel or other metal surface with synthetic enamel/oil bound primer of approved quality including smoothening surfaces by sand papering etc.				
	1) On timber surface **SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(a)**	21.690	sq.m.	41.00	889.29
	2) On Steel Surface **SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(b)**	2.700	sq.m.	31.00	83.70
22	Painting with best quality synthetic enamel paint of approved make and brand including smoothening surface by sand papering etc. including using of approved putty etc. on the surface, if necessary : With super gloss (hi-gloss)-With any shade except white.				
	a) On timber or plastered surface Two Coats	21.690	sq.m.	89.00	1930.41
	b) On Steel surface Two Coats **SOR, PWD, P - 162, - 8A(aii),(bii)**	2.700	sq.m.	86.00	232.20

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE
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Floor Area 25.37 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
23	Iron hasp bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete (oxidised) with 16 mm diad with center bolt and round fitting. 300 mm long **SOR, PWD, P-93, I - 27c**	2.000	each	193.00	386.00
24	Precast piered concrete jally work as per design and manufacture's specification including moulding etc. with stone chips and necessary reinforcement shuttering complete including fitting, fixing in position in all floors. (a) 37.5 mm th. panels Cement & steel required for this item **will not be** issued by deptt. **SOR, PWD, P-32, I - 38 (b)**	1.690	sq.m.	351.00	593.19
25	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal etc.) complete. **P-173, I-21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii)**				
	SOR, PWD, P173, I - 21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii)				
	i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia	3.000	Mtr.	291.00	873.00
	ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia	2.000	each	162.00	324.00
	iii) UPVC Shoe 110 mm	1.000	each	128.00	128.00
26	M.S.or W.I. Ornamental grill of approved design joints continuously welded with M.S, W.I. Flats and bars of windows, railing etc. fitted and fixed with necessary screws and lugs in ground floor. Grill weighing 10 kg/sq m to16 kg/m2 **SOR, PWD, P - 76, I - 10 (i)** ***(2.70sqm @ 10.5kg per sqm = 28.35 kg)***	0.284	Qntl	8247.00	2342.15

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE
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Floor Area 25.37 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
27	Shallow water closet Indian pattern(I.P.W.C.) of approved make in white vitreous chinaware supplied ,fitted and fixed in position (excluding cost of concrete for fixing). 450 mm long **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 65, I - 1 (iii)**	1.000	each	1062.00	1062.00
28	Foot rest for water closet of size 275 mm X 125 mm with Artificial stone(4:2:1) with 6 mm stone chips and chequered including adding colour as necessary. **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 66, I - 9**	1.000	Pair	70.00	70.00
29	Supplying,fitting and fixing cast iron 'P' or 'S' trap conformimg to I.S. 3989 / 1970 and 1729 / 1964 including lead caulked joints and painting two coats to the exposed surface. S Trap 100 mm **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 54, I - 14(B-iii)**	1.000	each	923.00	923.00
30	Supplying, fitting fixing CI Round Gratings 150mm dia **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 55, I - 18(ii)**	1.000	Each	100.00	100.00
	Construction of 2 circular leach pit of inside diameter 1000 mm. & a depth of 1000 mm. With a layer of 250 mm. Thick brick work with cement morter (6:1) & honeycombed brick wall (4:1) at every alternate layer upto a height of 925 mm. From bottom and then 125 mm. thick brick wall (4:1) for a height of 300 mm. and covered with 75m. RCC slab (4:2:1) with 8mm tor steel @ 150 mm. centre to centre both ways including plustering and neat cement punning on top of the slab and making hooking arrangment on slab for lifting of the slab if require as well as jointing the connection with the inspection pit (450 x 450) covered with 50mm thick RCC slab (4:2:1) with stone chips and necessary renforcement and connected with 100 mm dia PVC pipe laid over rammed earth and then covered the pipe properly with powder	1	Item	7544.00	7544.00

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE
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Referance of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda (Kolkata /24 Pgs (N & S)/ Kalyani Sub Div.)
Floor Area 25.37 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	earth including supplying fitting fixing fibre glass pan P-tap & polythene pipe as per requirement to connect with the inspection pit complete with all respect as per direction of EIC.(ANNEXURE-II)				
	TOTAL AMOUNT		**Rs.**		**350000.36**
	Say		**Rs.**		**350000.00**
	Add for Electrical Works (ANNEXURE-I)		**Rs.**		**17858.00**
	TOTAL AMOUNT		**Rs.**		**367858.00**
	Say		**Rs.**		**368000.00**
(Rupees Three lakh Sixty eight thousand only)					

ESTIMATE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS FOR ONE DWELLING UNIT UNDER PMAY

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

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

Cost Estimate for 2 Nos Leach Pit for single unit Dwelling Unit

Cost Estimate for 2 Nos Leach Pit for single unit Dwelling Unit P.W.D Schedule of Rates effect from 1st July 2014					
(ANNEXURE-II)					
Sl No	**Description of Items**	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Rate**	**Amount**
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bttom boiling out water aqs requred complete . Depth of exavation not existing 1500mm **P.No-1, I-2(a)**	2.500	%Cu.M	12047.00	301.18
2	Cement concrete with graded jhama Khoa ballast (30 mm size) excluding shuttering. In ground floor and foundation (a) 6:3:1 proportion.	0.050	Cu.M	5803.06	290.15
3	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6 :1). a) In foundation & Plinth **P.no-29, I-21(a)**	0.010	Cu.M	5719.00	57.19
4	125 mm. thick brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4 : 1) G.Floor **P.no-31, I-29**	3.000	SqM	714.00	2,142.00
5	Controlled Cement concrete with well graded stone chips (20 - mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement with complete design of concrete as per I : 456 and relevant special publications submission of job mix formula after preliminary mlx design after testing of concrete cubes as per direction of Engineer-in charge Consumption of cement will not be less than 300 Kg of cement -with Super plasticiser per cubic meter of controlled concrete but actual consumption will be determined on- the basis of preliminary test and job mix formula. -I n ground floor and foundation. [Using concrete mixture] M 20 Grade **P.no-12, I-6(a)**	0.145	Cu.M	6871.54	996.37

6	Reinforcemnet for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures incl. Distribution bars, stirrups, binder etc. incl. supply of rods, initial straightening & removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking etc **P.no-27, I-15(a)(i)**	0.010	M.T	68508.00	685.08
7	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal etc.) complete.				
	i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia **P.no-173, I-21(A)(ii)**	4.000	Mtr	291.00	1,164.00
	ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia **P.no-174, I-21(B)C(ii)**	2.000	Each	162.00	324.00
8	Jaffri brick work 125 mm. thick with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) including 12 mm. thick cement plaster (4:1) in all faces in ground floor **.P.no-32, I-35**	2.000	SqM	792.00	1,584.00
				Cost of 2 no leach pit	**7,543.97**
				Total=	**7,544.00**

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm										
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L		
		4.65			3.375			1.275		
		0.8			1.15			0.9		
		1.15			1.15	2.3		2.175		
		3.45			2.187					
		1.15			1.9					
		1.7			1.387	5.474				
		3.375			11.149					
		1.275								
		2.825								
		3.125								
		23.5								
	X wall	1.25								

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L	
Sl.no.									
1	Earth workin excavation								
	250 mm wall								
	1	23.5	0.75	0.7	12.34				
		0.875	0.75	0.7	0.46				
		24.375			12.8	m3			
	125 mm Wall								
		2.625	0.4	0.225	0.24				
	WC	0.4	0.4	0.225	0.04				
	Bath	0.65	0.4	0.225	0.06				
	5.474	0.75		0.225					
		4.724	0.4	0.225	0.43				
	Varanda	1.425	0.4	0.225	0.13				
					0.88				
	Step	0.5	0.9	0.075	0.034				
					13.715	m3			
2	Soling								
		24.375	0.75		18.281				
		11.45	0.4		4.58				
					22.861				
3	Polythene sheet								
		2.575	3.125		8.047				
		2.875	2.625		7.547				
		2	1.65		3.3				
	passage	0.625	2.375		1.484				
	Bath&WC	2.7	0.9		2.43				
	Varndah	1.025	0.6		0.615				
	step	0.9	0.5		0.45				
					23.873				
4	Jhama concrete								
			18.28	0.075	1.371				
			4.58	0.075	0.344				
			23.93	0.075	1.795				
					3.51				
5	Earth work in filling 1/5 excavation								
			13.715	5	2.743				
			23.48	0.375	8.805				
					11.548	m3			

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L	
6	B.W (6:1) in Foundation of plinth								
		23.5	0.625	14.6875					
		23.5	0.5	11.75					
		23.5	0.375	8.8125					
				35.25	0.15	5.288			
		23.5	0.25		0.525	3.084			
	X wall	0.938	0.625	0.586					
		1	0.5	0.5					
		1.063	0.375	0.399					
				1.485	0.15	0.223			
		1.125	0.25		0.525	0.148			
	125mm	3.125	0.25		0.525	0.41			
	Bath&WC	2	0.9	0.25	0.523	0.235			
	Kit	5.224	0.25		0.525	0.686			
	Vard	1.925	0.25		0.525	0.253			
	Steps	0.5	0.9		0.15	0.068			
		0.25	0.9		0.15	0.034			
						10.427	m3		
7	DPC	23.5							
		1.125							
		24.625		0.25		6.156			
		3.125							
		1.8							
		5.224							
		10.149		0.125		1.269			
						7.425			
	Less	0.9		0.25	0.225				
		0.9		0.125	0.113				
	3	0.75		0.125	0.281				
						0.619			
						6.806	sqm		
8	BW in super structure (6:1)								
		23.5							
		1.125							
		24.625	2.75	0.25	16.93				
	Parapet	23.8	0.075	0.25	0.446				
						17.376			

	Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm								
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L	
	Less opens								
	1	0.9	2.1	1.89					
	4	0.9	0.9	3.24					
	1	0.75	0.9	0.675					
	3	0.75	0.75	1.688					
				7.493	0.25	1.873			
	Lintel								
	1	1.525	1.525						
	4	1.2	4.8						
	1	1.05	1.05						
			7.375	0.25	0.1	0.184			
	Wo2								
	1	3.05	3.05	0.25	0.1	0.076			
					(-)	2.134			
	Net brick work						15.242	m3	
9	125 th. Brick work (6:1)								
	room		3.125	2.6	8.125				
	kit		2.125	2.75	5.844				
			1.65	2.75	4.5375				
			1.45	2.65	3.8425				
	2		0.9	2.1	3.78				
						26.12875			
	Less opening								
	1	0.9	0.9						
	3	0.75	2.25						
			3.15	2.1	6.615				
	Lintel								
	1	1.3	1.3						
	1	1.025	1.025						
			2.325	0.1	0.2325				
					6.8475				
						19.28125			
	Parapet								
		23.5		0.15		3.525			
						22.806			
	passege	0.75		0.55		0.4125			
						23.219	sqm		
10	Conc M-20								

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L	
	Roof slab								
	32.15	1.1475	31.003		0.1	3.1			
	Beam		3.625	0.25	0.15	0.136			
			2.575	0.25	0.1	0.064			
	Lintel						3.301		
	D1	1	1.525	1.525					
	W1	4	1.2	4.8					
	W2	1	1.05	1.05					
	WO2	1	3.05	3.05					
				10.425	0.25	0.1	0.261		
	D1	1	1.39	1.39					
	D2	1	1.025	1.025					
	D2	2	1.4	2.8					
	O2	1	0.875	0.875					
	D2	2		6.09	0.125	0.1	0.076		
	Chaja								
	W1	4	1.2	4.8					
	W2	1	1.03	1.03					
	D1	1	1.275	1.275					
	W02	1	3.05	3.05					
				10.155	0.3	0.075	0.228		
							3.866	m3	
11	Reinforcement								
		3.866	0.80%	1	7850	0.243	MT		
12	Shuttering								
	31	23.5	1.125						
			24.63	0.25					
	31			6.156	24.844				
	Side beam	2	3.125	0.15	0.9375				
		2	2.325	0.1	0.465				
	side slab	1	25.3	0.1	2.53				
	Lintel	1	0.9	0.25	0.225				
		1	1.525	0.1	0.153				
		1	1.275	0.35	0.446				
		1	0.3	0.05	0.015				
						29.615	sqm		
	4W1	4	0.9	0.25	0.9				

	Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L		
		4	1.2	0.1	0.48					
		4	1.2	0.35	1.68					
	2	4	0.3	0.05	0.12					
	1W2	1	0.75	0.25	0.188					
		1	1.05	0.1	0.105					
		1	1.05	0.35	0.368					
	2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03					
	WO2	3	0.75	0.25	0.563					
	1	1	3.05	0.1	0.305					
		1	3.05	0.35	1.068					
	2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03					
	Lintel 125 Wall									
	D1	1	0.9	0.125	0.113					
		2	1.3	0.1	0.26					
	D2	2	0.75	0.125	0.188					
	2	2	1.15	0.1	0.46					
	D2	2	0.75	0.125	0.188					
		2	1.9	0.1	0.38					
						7.423				
						37.038	sqm			
13	Plaster (6:1)									
	Out side 15 mmth.									
			2.85	1.125	0.45					
		25.3			4.425	111.953	sqm			
	Inside 20 mm th.									
	2	2.7	3.125	2.75	32.038					
	2	2.875	2.625	2.75	30.25					
	2	2	1.65	2.75	20.075					
	2	2.075		2.75	11.413					
	Above lintel									
	1	0.75		0.65	0.488					
	Bath									
	2	0.9		2.75	4.95					
	WC									
	1	2.95		2.75	8.113					
	1	2.25		2.75	6.188					
	4	2.2		0.9	7.92					
	T. 125 wall									
	2	0.9		0.125	0.225					

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L	
						121.658			
	Open out side less								
	3	0.75		2.1	4.725				
					(-)	4.725			
						116.933	sqm		
	Celling Plaster				24.47				
	Less				1.14				
						23.33	Sqm		
14	Neat cement punning								
	Out side	Plinth							
		25.3	0.45			11.385	Sqm	11.385	
	Inside		2.7	3.125					
		2		5.825	0.1	1.165	Sqm		
			2.875	2.625					
		2		5.5	0.1	1.1	Sqm		
	Kithen		2	1.65					
		2		3.65	0.45	3.285	Sqm		
		1		1.65	0.45	0.743	Sqm		
		2		2.075	0.1	0.415	Sqm		
	Varanda			1.775	0.1	0.178	Sqm		
	step WC	1		3	0.45	1.35	Sqm		
	Bath			3.5	2	7	Sqm		
				0.75	0.1	0.075	Sqm		
	In side punning						15.31	15.31	
	Total							26.695	Sqm
15	Art. Stone flooring								
	Floor area					25.37	sqm		
	Step	2	0.9	0.25		0.45			
	W1	4	0.9	0.1		0.36			
	W2	1	0.75	0.1		0.075			
	W3	3	0.75	0.1		0.225			
							26.48	Sqm	
16	Ms Clamp for door & window								
	D1+D2	4	6			24			
	W1+W2	5	2			10			
							34	nos.	
17	Wood work in Door & window frame								

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L	
	D1	2	5.1	10.2					
	D2	2	4.95	9.9					
	W1	4	3.6	14.4					
	W2	1	3.3	3.3					
				37.8	0.075	0.075	0.213	m3	
18	Z batten shutter								
	D1	2	0.775	2.025		3.139			
	D2	2	0.625	2.025		2.531			
	W1	4	0.775	0.775		2.403			
	W2	1	0.775	0.625		0.484			
							8.557	sqm	
19	Iron Butt Hinges								
	D1+D2					12			
	W1	4	4			16			
	W2	1	4			4			
							32	nos.	
20	Iron soket bolt								
	Door			6					
	Window			5					
							11	nos.	
21	White wash								
	Inside+Celling Plaster- inside punning								
			116.933	23.33	15.31		124.953	sqm	
22	Colour wash								
	Out side Plaster- out side punning								
			111.953	11.385			100.568	sqm	
23	Priming on timber sutrface								
	2	2	0.9	2.1		7.56			
	2	2	0.75	2.1		6.3			
	4	2	0.9	0.9		6.48			
	1	2	0.75	0.9		1.35			
							21.69	sqm	
24	Painting best quality on wooden surface								
	same sl.no. 23						21.69	sqm	

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L	
25	MS ornamental gril....10Kg-16 Kg								
	W1	4	0.75	0.75	2.25				
	W2	1	0.75	0.6	0.45				
					2.7				
					@12Kg/sqm		32.4	Kg	
26	Priming on Steel sutrface						2.7	sqm	
27	Painting best quality on steel surface						2.7	sqm	
	same sl.no. 24								
28	R.C.C. Shelf								
		1.75	0.5				0.875	sqm	
29	Roof treatment with cow dang								
				32.18					
	Deduct	1.14	(varanda)	1.14					
	Cornice	25	0.125	3.125					
				27.915			27.915	sqm	

5.2.2. Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Concrete Road:

Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Concrete Road

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ROAD 2.5 MRTRE WIDE								
PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014								
Sl No	**Description of Items**	**Length**	**Breadh**	**Depth**	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Rate**	**Amount**
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bttom boiling out water aqs requred complete . Depth of exavation not existing 1500mm **P.No-1, I-2(a)**	1.00	2.5	0.400	1.000	%Cu.M	12047.00	120.47
2	Filling foundation or plinth by silver sand in layer not exceeding 150 mm. as directed and consolidating same by through saturation with water rammingcomplete. Including the cost of supply of sand. (a) by fine sand **P.No-2 , I-4(B)**	1.00	2.5	0.200	0.500	%Cu.M	110422.00	552.11
3	Single brick flat soling of picked jhama bricks including ramming and dressing bed to proper level and filling joints with powdered earth or local sand **P.no-11, I-1**	1.00	2.5		2.500	Sq.M	377.00	942.50
4	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement, if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes **P.no-24, I-10(a)**	1.00	2.5	0.125	0.313	Cu.M	6802.74	2,125.86

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ROAD 2.5 MRTRE WIDE								
PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014								
Sl No	**Description of Items**	**Length**	**Breadh**	**Depth**	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Rate**	**Amount**
5	Brick edging 75 mm. wide with picked jhama bricks, laid true to line and level including cutting necessary trench in sopil or in hard metalled surface, laying the bricks and repacking the trench (on both sides of the edgeing) with spoils and ramming the same throughly, complete as per direction. (b) Brick-on-end edging (250 mm) depth. **P.No-189 , I-3(b)**	2.00			2.000	%Mtr	9392.00	187.84
6	Removal of rubbish, earth etc. from the working site and disposal of the same beyond the compound in conformity with the Municipapal /Corporation Rules forsuch disposal, loading into truck and cleaning the site in all respect as per direction of Engineer - in -Charge **P.no-9, I-13**	1.00	2.500	0.400	1.000	Cu.M	168.00	168.00
							Toatl=	**4,096.78**
							Total=	**4,097.00**

Rate Analysis

Brick Work 4:1 in foundation & plinth

Step - 1	Schedule Rate	Rs	**6068.00(A)**
Step - 2	Deduct cost of cement=(Quanty of cement)x(Iissue rate of cement vide item no-1 column-4 Table1-1 of Annexure-1 0.055x8100	Rs	**672.30(B)**
Step - 3	Add cost of cement supplied by cost contractor including 10% proffite = 1.1x(Quanty of cement)x(Basik price of cement vide item no -1 column- 5 table-1-1 of annexure -1 1.1x.055x7364	Rs	**672.33 (C.)**
	Note;- Quantity of cement shall be same as step-2 Final Rate of item = Rs A - Rs B + Rs C = Rs D	Rs	**6068.03 (D)**

Rate Analysis

Ordinary Mix Concreate 1:1.5:3

Step - 1	Schedule Rate	Rs	**6802.63 (A)**
Step - 2	Deduct cost of cement=(Quanty of cement)x(Iissue rate of cement vide item no-1 column-4 Table 1-1 of Annexure-1 0.286x8100	Rs	**2316.6 (B)**
Step - 3	Add cost of cement supplied by cost contractor including 10% proffite = 1.1x(Quanty of cement)x(Basik price of cement vide item no -1 column- 5 table-1-1 of annexure -1 1.1x.286x7364	Rs	**2316.71 (C.)**
	Note;- Quantity of cement shall be same as step-2 Final Rate of item = Rs A - Rs B + Rs C = Rs D	Rs	**6802.74 (D)**

Rate Analysis

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

Step - 1	Schedule Rate	Rs	**5803.00 (A)**
Step - 2	Deduct cost of cement=(Quanty of cement)x(Iissue rate of cement vide item no-1 column-4 Table 1-1 of Annexure-1 0.16x8100	Rs	**1296.00(B)**

Step - 3	Add cost of cement supplied by cost contractor including 10% proffite = 1.1x(Quanty of cement)x(Basik price of cement vide item no -1 column- 5 table-1-1 of annexure -1 1.1x.16x7364	Rs	**1296.06 (C.)**
	Note;- Quantity of cement shall be same as step-2 Final Rate of item = Rs A - Rs B + Rs C = Rs D	Rs	**5803.06 (D)**

Annexure - II

Format - A

(Format for Rate Analysis of Cement Concrete Item)

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

(i) Pakur Variety

Consumptionof Stone aggregate (Page B-59) 20 mm = 0.573 Cum

10 mm = 0.287 Cum

Distance of site considered = 10 Km

Steps	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
Step - 1 Rate of item as per relevant section of this Schedule A =	1.00	CUM	5389.00	**5389.00**
Step - 2 Add cost of stone aggregate of different grading as per consumption required for one cum of concrete.				
(As per table:T-1)				
Station : kalyani				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	1463.00	838.30
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	1296.00	371.95
Total B =				**1210.25**
Step - 3 Add cost of carriage of stone aggregate as per consumption required for one cum of concrete.				
(As per table:T-2)				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	178.50	102.28
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	178.50	51.23
Total C =				**153.51**
Step - 4 Add cost for loading and unloading of stone aggregate				
(As per table:T-3)				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	58.00	33.23
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	58.00	16.65
Total D =				**49.88**
Final Rate of Item = [Rs. A - Rs.B + Rs.C + Rs.D] = Rs.				**6802.64**

5.2.3. Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Water Connection:

COST ESTIMATE OF THE INTERIOR PIPE LINE FOR SINGLE DWELLING UNIT

P.W.D S.O.R Sanitary and Plumbing Work from 1st July-2014

SL NO	DESCRIPTON	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
1 P-11 I-19(I)	Supplying fitting fixing PVC pipes of pproved quality conforming to ASTMD-1785 and threaded to mach with GI pipes as per IS:1239 (Part-I) wit all necessary accessories specials viz.socket,beny,tee,union,cross,elbow,nipple,long screw, reducing socket, reducing tee, short piece, etc. complete in all respect including cost of all necessary fittings as required ,jointing materials and two coats of painting with approved paint in any position above ground. (a) For exposed work PVC Pipes 15mm dia	12.00	Meter	106.00	1272.00
2 P-6 I (f)(i)	Supplying fitting and fixing polythene Bib Cock with metal inlet (EMCO / ATLAS or equivalent) 15mm	3.00	Each	100.00	300.00
Total=					**1572.00**

Rupees One Thousend Five Hudread Seventy Two Only.

Section 6 – Project Implementation & Management Framework

6.1. Institutional Framework for implementation

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.

Jhargram Municipality

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

I. **Housing for All Nodal Officer:** Executive Officer of the Jhargram Municipality has been designated as the Nodal Officer for HFA.

II. **Housing for All Working Group:** Jhargram Municipality has decided to create a HFA working group with departmental heads of all key departments including PWD, Revenue, Health, Water Supply, Planning and Poverty. The working group was instrumental in preparing the DPR and will be responsible for the implementation of DPR.

III. **Federation at city level and slum dweller association at slum level:** Jhargram Municipality has one CDS covering 18 wards and plan to establish a federation at city level and slum dweller association at slum level for smooth implementation of HFA.

6.2. Implementation schedule

A time-bound action plan covering

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

Fund Type	Total Project cost (Rs. In			DU for 757 nos (Rs. In Lakh)			Physical Infrastructure		
	DU for 757 nos @ Rs. 3.68 Lakhs/DU)	Physical Infrastructure	**Total**	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	**Total**	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	**Total**
Central	1135.5	0	**1135.5**	567.75	567.75	**1135.5**	0	0	**0**
State	1461.01	139.29	**1600.3**	800.15	800.15	**1600.3**	69.645	69.645	**139.29**
ULB	0	139.29	**139.29**	0	0	**0**	69.645	69.645	**139.29**
Beneficiaries share	189.25	0	**189.25**	94.625	94.625	**189.25**	0	0	**0**
Total	**2785.76**	**278.58**	**3064.34**	**1462.525**	**1462.525**	**2925.05**	**139.29**	**139.29**	**278.58**

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

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

Section 7 – Operation & Maintenance Plan

Dwelling Units should be constructed by the beneficiary themselves in their own land. Therefore ownership of house goes to beneficiary. Operation & Maintenence should be done by the beneficiary in future. If construction of dwelling unit done by the municipality, poperty rights should be handed over to the beneficiary. Therefore Operation & Maintenence of dwelling units should be done by the beneficiary themselves in future.

Concrete road created under this project should be maintained by the Municipality through municipal fund and state govt. Fund time to time.

Rs. In lakh

Component	Central share	State share	ULB share	Beneficiary Share	Total project cost
Housing	1135.5	1461.01	0	189.25	2785.76
Infrastructure	0	139.29	139.29	0	278.58
*O&M charges	0	0	0	0	0
*DPR Preparation, PM, TPIM, Social Audit Charges	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0		0
Total	1135.5	1600.3	139.29	189.25	3064.34
***these charges will be shared between Central and State Govt.**					

Section 8 – Project Financials

Component wise financial statement for each slum indicating cost, Central/State/ULB/Beneficiaries share or/and any other share. One consolidated statement covering all slums should also be furnished as per format given below

Rs. In lakh

Component	Central share	State share	ULB share	Beneficiary Share	Total project cost
Housing	1563	2011.06	0	260.50	3834.56
Infrastructure	0	191.73	191.73	0	383.46
*O&M charges	0	0	0	0	0
*DPR Preparation, PM, TPIM, Social Audit Charges	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0		0
Total	1563	2202.79	191.73	260.50	4218.02
*these charges will be shared between Central and State Govt. as per applicable sharing pattern					

Future Provision for construction of Housing

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

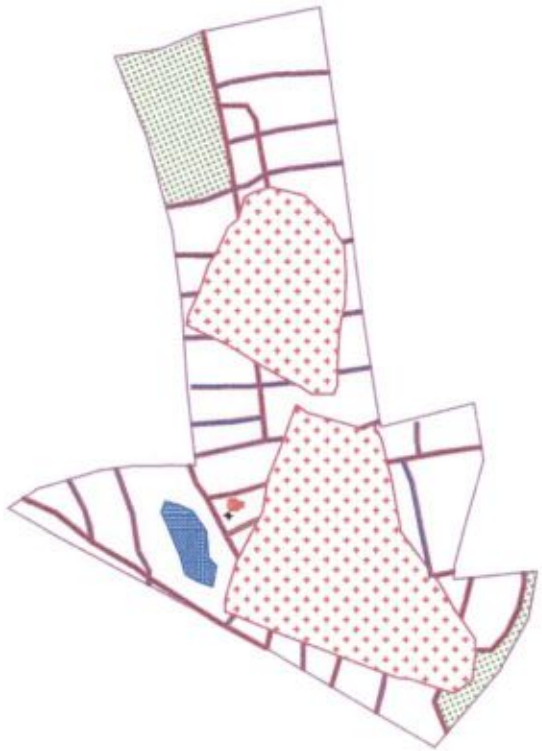
SLUM AREA

JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 6

PROPOSED LAND USE		
NON SLUM WARD NO - 6		
AREA OF SLUM : 374806.46 sqm		NON SLUM - 6
POPULATION : 2825 NO'S		

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			28 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			241.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			28 nos



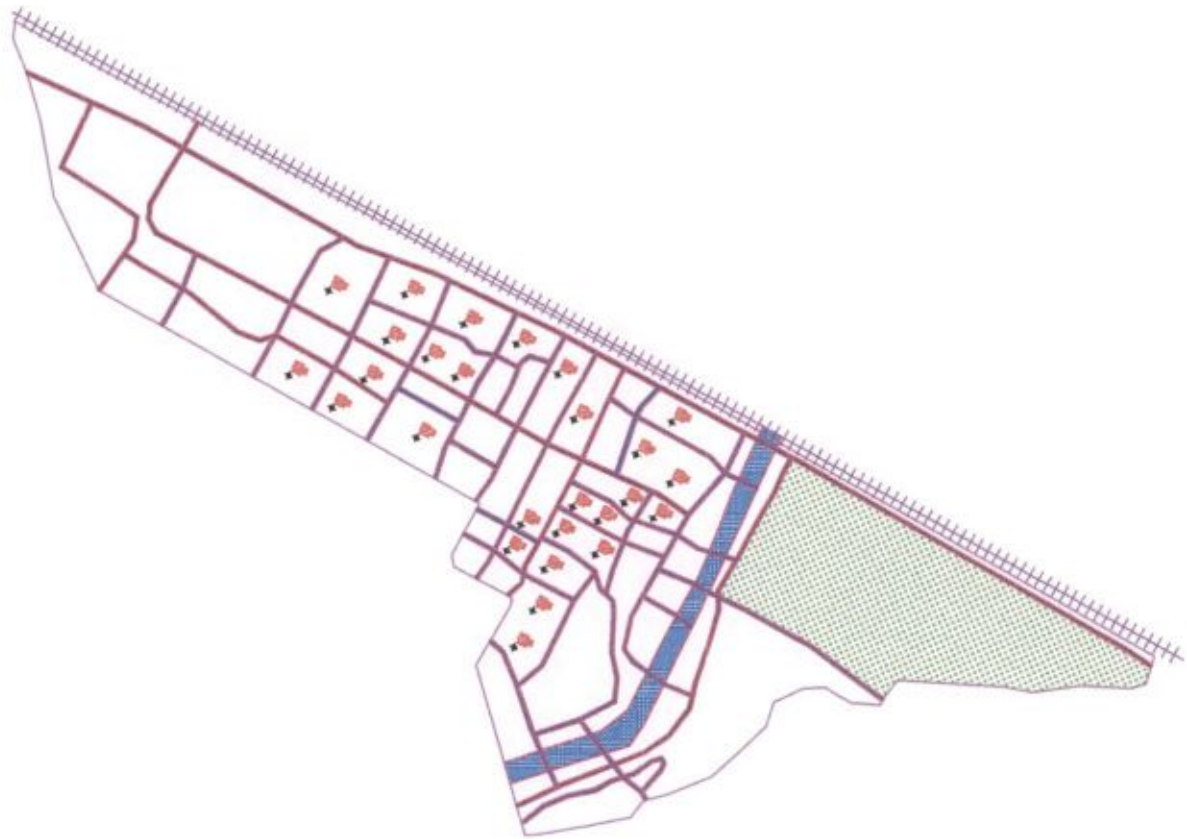
SLUM AREA

JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO - 4

PROPOSED LAND USE	
NON SLUM WARD NO - 4	
AREA OF SLUM : 2285802.40 sqm	NON SLUM - 4
POPULATION : 3208 NO'S	

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			1 no
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			9.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			1 no



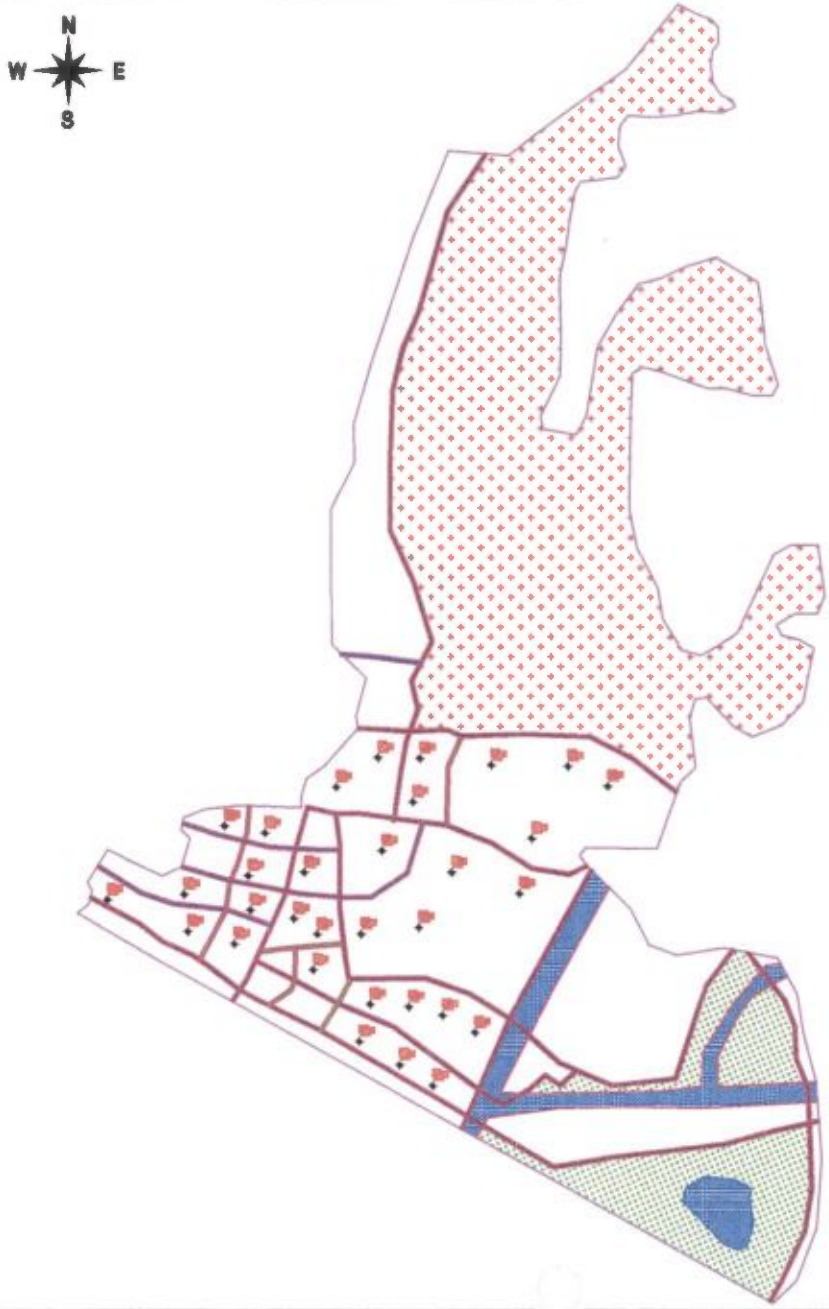
SLUM AREA

JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 8

PROPOSED LAND USE			
NON SLUM WARD NO - 8			
AREA OF SLUM : 615157.52 sqm		NON SLUM -7	
POPULATION : 2669 NO'S			

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			27 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			232.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			27 nos



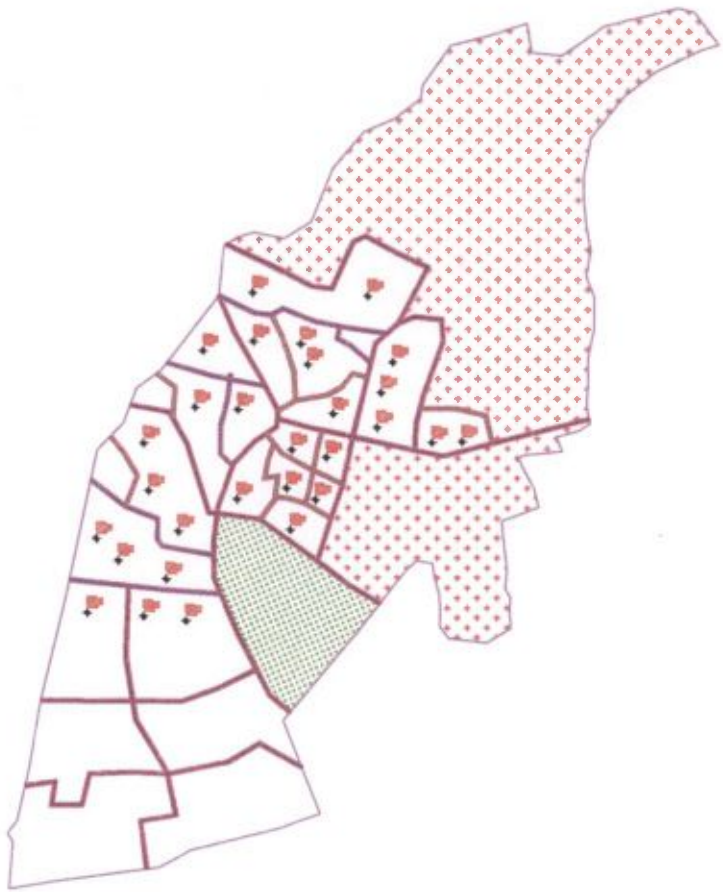
SLUM AREA

JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO - 7

PROPOSED LAND USE		
NON SLUM WARD NO - 7		
AREA OF SLUM : 332501.74 sqm		NON SLUM - 6
POPULATION : 4083 NO'S		

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			32 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			275.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			32 nos



SLUM AREA

JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO - 11

PROPOSED LAND USE			
NON SLUM WARD NO - 11			
AREA OF SLUM : 1875014.60 sqm		NON SLUM - 10	
POPULATION : 3495 NO'S			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			29 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			249.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			29 nos

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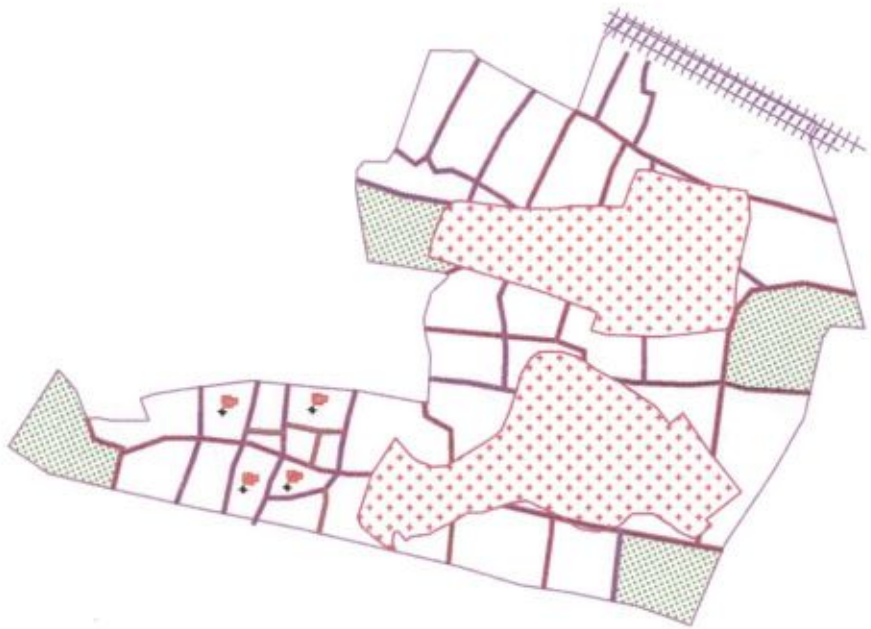


SLUM AREA

JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 16

PROPOSED LAND USE

NON SLUM WARD NO - 16

AREA OF SLUM : 1313636.40 sqm NON SLUM - 14

POPULATION : 3483 NO'S

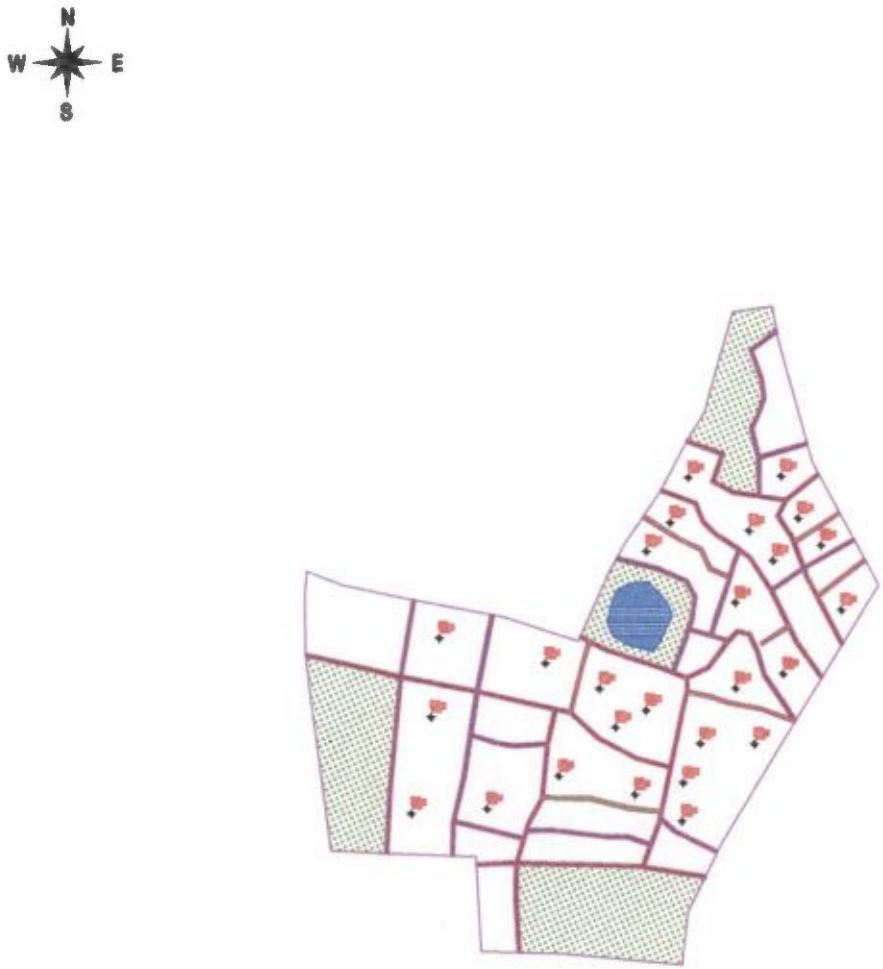
LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			4 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			34.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			4 nos

SLUM AREA

JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 12

PROPOSED LAND USE			
NON SLUM WARD NO - 12			
AREA OF SLUM : 676652.61 sqm		NON SLUM - 11	
POPULATION : 3608 NO'S			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			5 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			43.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			5 nos



SLUM AREA

JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 14

PROPOSED LAND USE

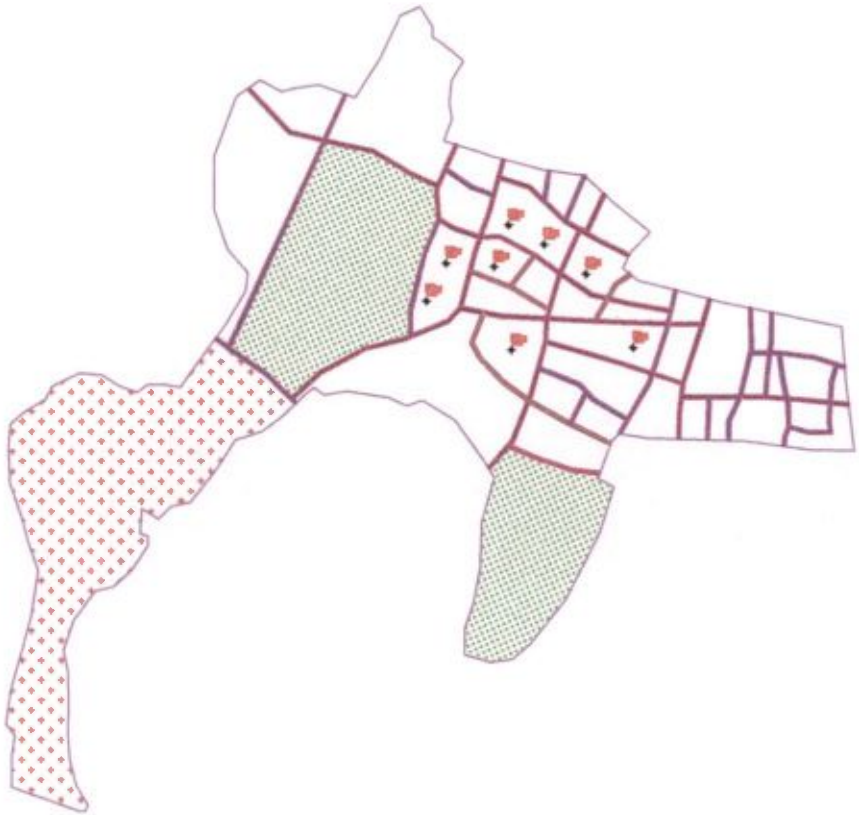
NON SLUM WARD NO - 14

AREA OF SLUM : 597258.16 sqm — NON SLUM - 12

POPULATION : 2670 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			26 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			224.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			26 nos



SLUM AREA

JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 15

PROPOSED LAND USE			
NON SLUM WARD NO - 15			
AREA OF SLUM : 241497.95 sqm		NON SLUM - 13	
POPULATION : 4207 NO'S			

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			7 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			65.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			7 nos

SLUM AREA

JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 1

PROPOSED LAND USE			
NON SLUM WARD NO - 1			
AREA OF SLUM : 3671947.40 sqm.		NON SLUM - 1	
POPULATION : 3960 NO'S			

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			17 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			146.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			17 nos

SLUM AREA

JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 2

PROPOSED LAND USE		
NON SLUM WARD NO - 2		
AREA OF SLUM : 884695.07 sqm		NON SLUM - 2
POPULATION : 3024 NO'S		

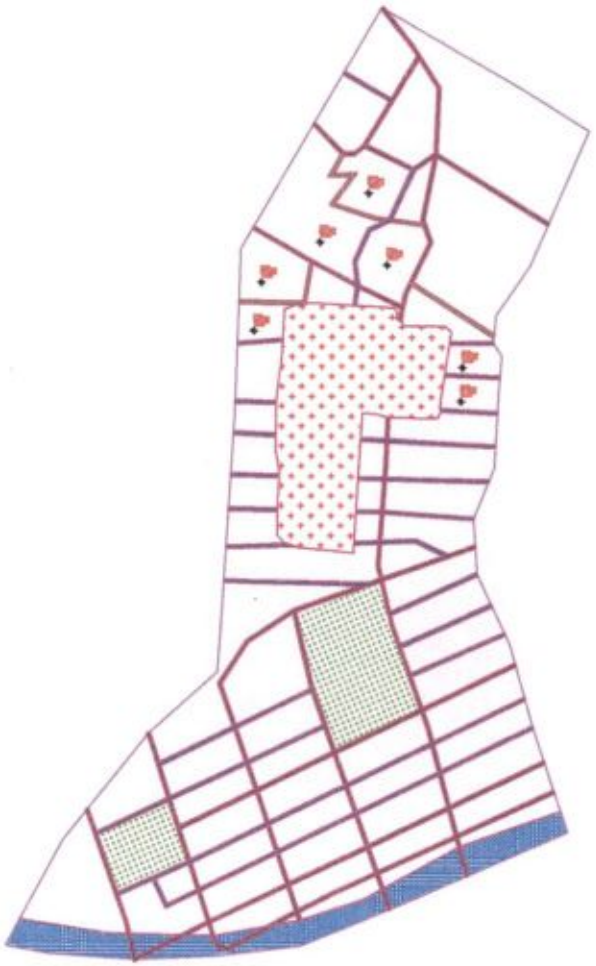
LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			51 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			439.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			51 nos

SLUM AREA

JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 3

PROPOSED LAND USE			
NON SLUM WARD NO - 3			
AREA OF SLUM : 606378.92 sqm		NON SLUM - 3	
POPULATION : 3711 NO'S			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			36 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			310.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			36 nos



SLUM AREA

JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO - 10

PROPOSED LAND USE		
NON SLUM WARD NO - 10		
AREA OF SLUM : 1217659.10 sqm		NON SLUM -9
POPULATION : 3662 NO'S		

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			7 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			60.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			7 nos

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SLUM NAME : KESABDIHI PARA

SLUM NAME : NATUNDIHI BASTI

JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO - 09

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : KESABDIHI PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 50000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 10033

POPULATION : 671 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			1 no
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			9.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			1 no

SLUM NAME : NATUNDIHI BASTI

AREA OF SLUM : 110000 SQM — SLUM CODE - 10036

POPULATION :1130 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			6 no
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			52.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			6 no

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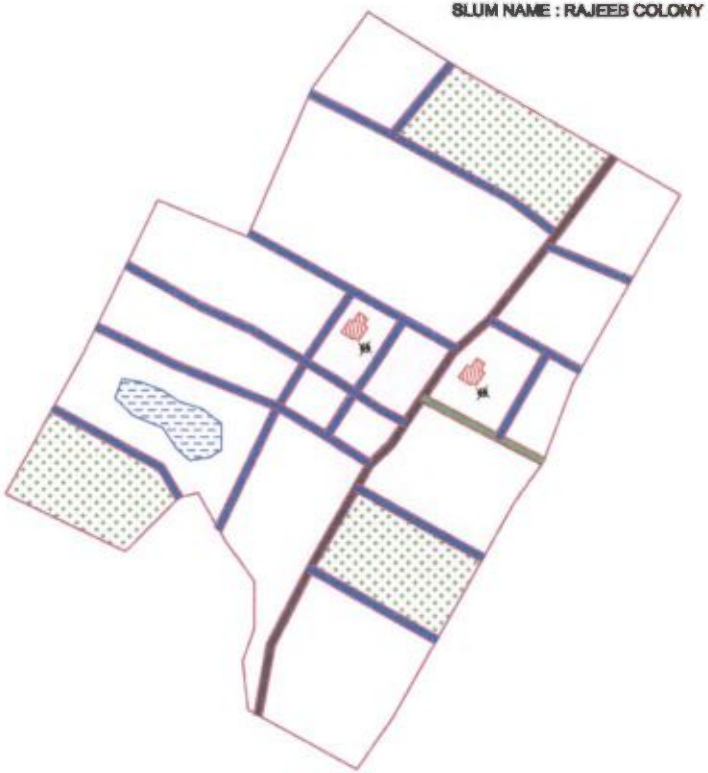
SLUM NAME : RAJEEB COLONY



JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 08

PROPOSED LAND USE	
SLUM NAME : RAJEEB COLONY	
AREA OF SLUM : 70000.0 SQM	SLUM CODE - 10035
POPULATION : 466 NO'S	

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			2 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			17.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			2 nos

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SLUM NAME : SNATUN PALLY CHANDIPUR PARA

JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 9,16

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : SNATUN PALLY CHANDIPUR PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 40000.0 SQM SLUM CODE - 10034

POPULATION : 513 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			2 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			16.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			2 nos

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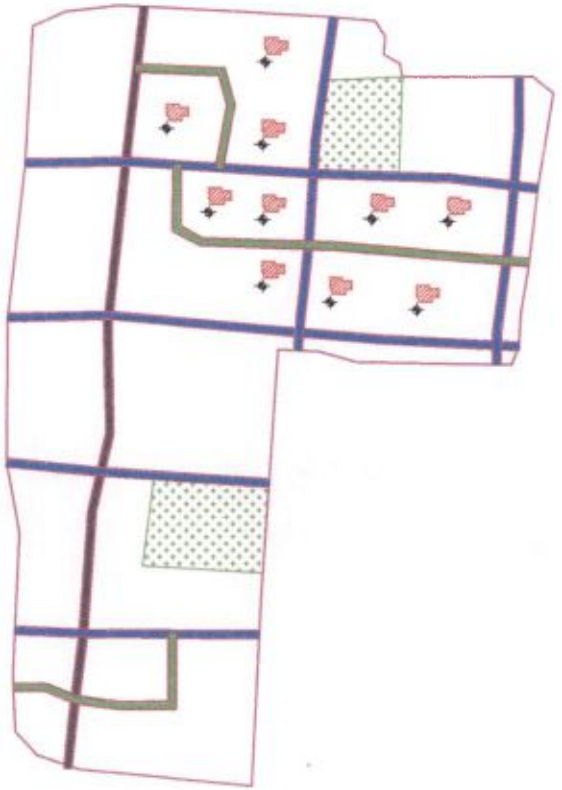
SLUM NAME : SITALADIHI PARA



JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO - 10

PROPOSED LAND USE	
SLUM NAME : SITALADIHI PARA	
AREA OF SLUM : 140000.0 SQM	SLUM CODE - 10015
POPULATION : 358 NO'S	

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			10 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			36.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			10 nos

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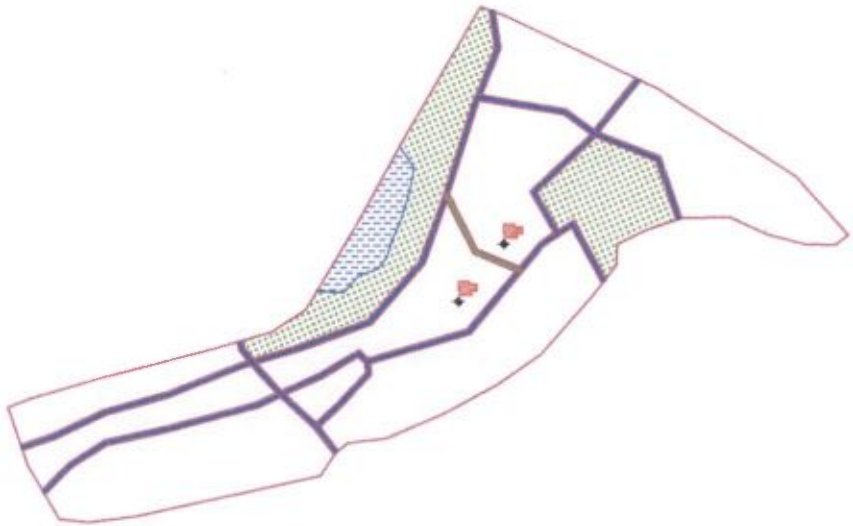
SLUM NAME : BIBEKANANDA PALLY



JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 10,13

PROPOSED LAND USE

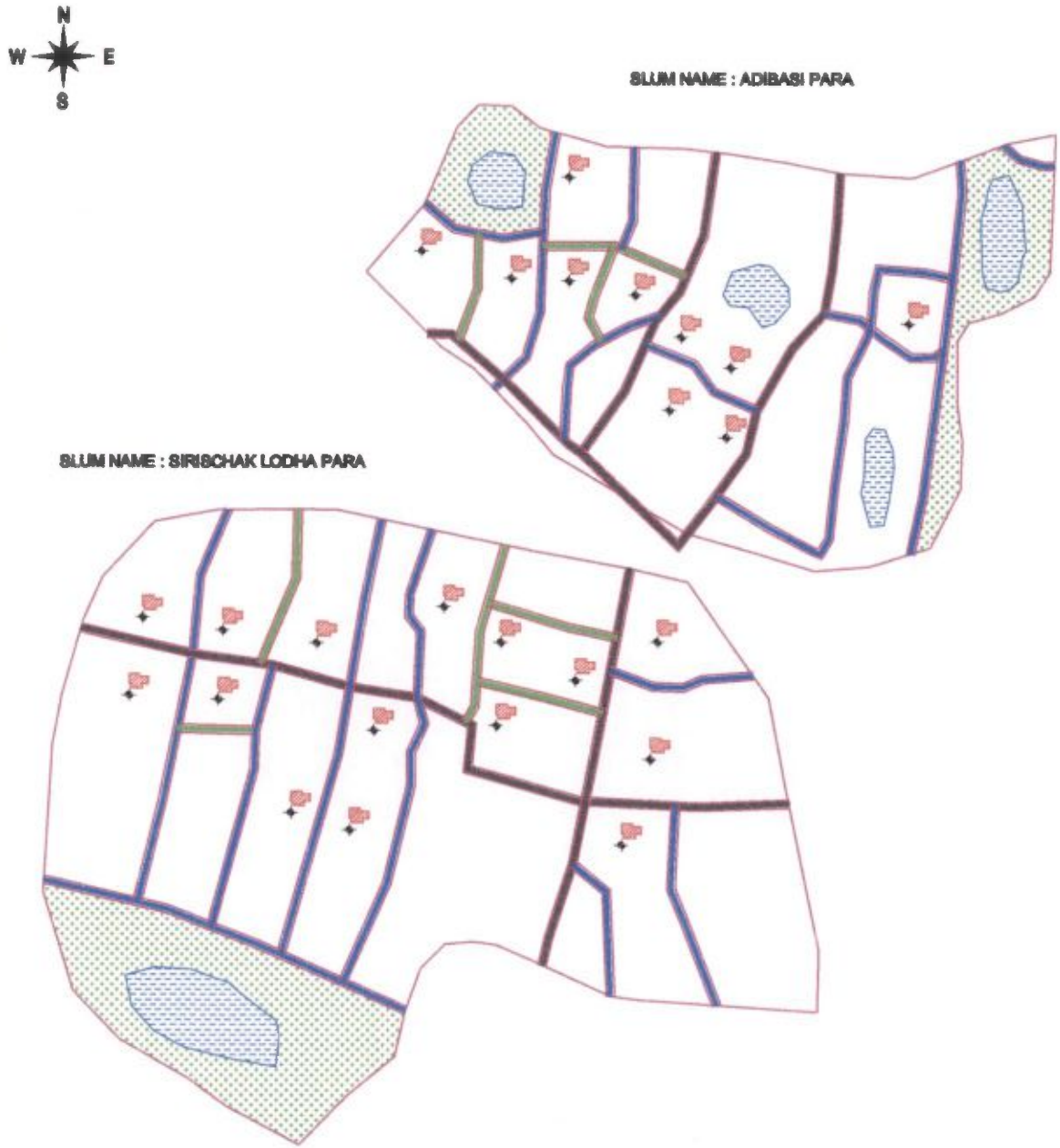
SLUM NAME : BIBEKANANDA PALLY

AREA OF SLUM : 130000.0 SQM SLUM CODE - 10016

POPULATION : 468 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			2 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			17.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			2 nos



JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO - 01

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : ADIBASI PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 6000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 10013

POPULATION : 374 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			10 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			86.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			10 nos

SLUM NAME : SIRISCHAK LODHA PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 28000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 10014

POPULATION : 846 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			15 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			129.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			15 nos

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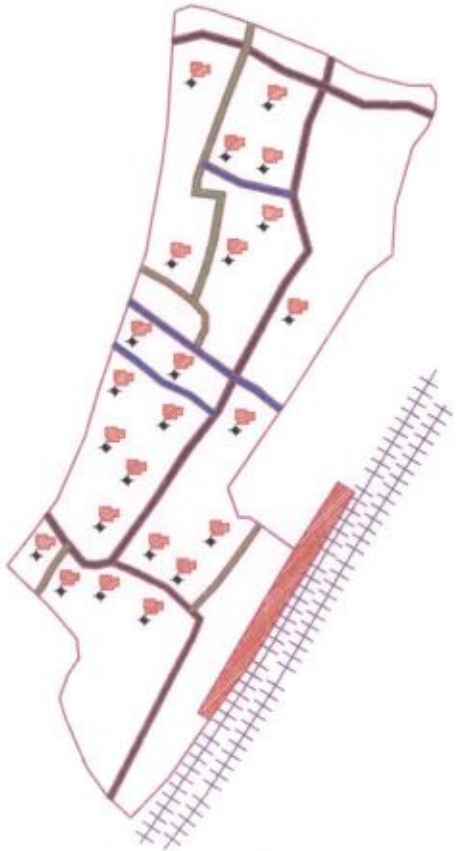
SLUM NAME : MAJHI PANDIT & DOM PARA



JHARGRAM MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 1,2,11

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : MAJHI PANDIT & DOM PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 160000.0 SQM SLUM CODE - 10011

POPULATION : 1283 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			23 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			198.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			23 nos