

**Detailed Project Report for Construction of 300 EWS Houses  
under  
BLC mode of Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana (PMAY)-HFA (U) for  
Kalimpong Municipality for 2018-19**

**2018-19**



**MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE, GOVT. OF  
WEST BENGAL BIKASH BHAVAN, SALT LAKE, KOLKATA-91**

# Table of Content

Introductory Note by Chairman.....	1
List of Tables.....	2-3
List of Figures and Maps.....	3
Abbreviations.....	4
Working Definitions.....	4-5
Brief Project Details.....	6
Annexure 7c.....	7-9
DPR Main Project.....	10-89
City Profile and Over view .....	11-19
Section 1: Introduction.....	19-22
Section 2: Salient features of HFAPoA and its linkage with proposed project and its justification.....	22-36
2.1 General introduction on status and Prioritization for proposed project.....	22
2.2 Summary of findings of HFAPoA. Physical infrastructure & Social infrastructure, Spatial, demographic and socio-economic profiles of slums/ Non slums;.....	22-34
2.3 Tenure Status .....	34
2.4 Choice of Option/Vertical and its justification for housing and/or infrastructure.....	34-35
2.5 Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy .....	35-36
Section 3: Project Concept and Scope	
3.1 Introduction of slum(s)/non Slum Area:.....	37-39
3.2. Location of slum(s) / non Slum Area, Tenural Status, Land use and Land Possession status.....	40-42
3.3. Existing basic infrastructure and its coverage .....	43-51
Section 4 – Description of Proposed Project and Planning	
4.1 Provision of Housing.....	52-67
4.2 Disaster Management and mitigation.....	67
4.3 Statutory approval including environmental clearance (as applicable).....	67-70
Section 5 – Project Cost Estimate	
5.1. Abstract cost estimates	
5.1.1 Component wise abstract for each slum/Non slums area.....	70-75
5.2. Detailed Estimates	
5.2.1. Detailed Estimate of Provision of Housing.....	75-84
5.2.2. Detailed Estimate of adoption of concrete Road.....	83-86
5.2.3. Detailed Estimate of adoption of Water Connection.....	85-87
Section 6 – Project Implementation & Management Framework	

<b>6.1. Institutional Framework for implementation .....</b>	<b>87-88</b>
<b>6.2. Implementation schedule .....</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>6.3. Quarterly component wise investment schedule vis-a-vis means of finance (Central/State/ULB/Beneficiaries share) .....</b>	<b>88-89</b>
<b>6.4. Monitoring mechanism at State, ULB and Community level. ....</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>6.5. Quality Control &amp; Quality Assurance Plan.....</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Section 7 – Operation &amp; Maintenance Plan.....</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Section 8 – Project Financials.....</b>	<b>89-90</b>
<b>Annexure-1: Annexure of Drawings</b>	
<b>Annexure-2: Annexure of Slums and Non slums Photos</b>	
<b>Annexure-3: Annexure of Slums and Non slums Beneficiary List</b>	

## **PREFACE**

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

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

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

Total beneficiaries of the scheme are 300 nos from slum and Non Slum projected for the year 2018-19.

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 1455.30 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

## Executive Summary

### Project Details

1	Name of the State:	:	<b>West Bengal</b>
2	Name of the District:	:	<b>Kalimpong</b>
3	Name of the City:	:	<b>Kalimpong</b>
4	Project Name:	:	<b>HFA - KALIMPONG 2018-19</b>
5	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	<b>1,455.30</b>
6	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	<b>450.00</b>
7	State Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	<b>864.15</b>
8	ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	<b>66.15</b>
9	Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	<b>75.00</b>
10	Total Infrastructure Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	<b>132.30</b>
11	Percentage of Infrastructure Cost of Housing Cost	:	<b>10</b>
12	Infrastructure Cost per Dwelling Unit (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	<b>0.441</b>
13	Year of Implementation	:	<b>2018-19</b>
14	Component Housing Construction	:	<b>Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)</b>
15	SOR Adopted	:	<b>PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum</b>

### 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. 2.66Lakh/ DU)	ULB Share @ 0.2205 Lakh/ DU	Beneficiaries Share @ 0.25 Lakh/DU)
<b>A. HOUSING</b>											
1	New in-situ										
	Single Storied Units		300	Nos	441000.00	1,323.00	1,323.00	450.00	798.00	0.00	75.00
<b>Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)</b>						<b>1,323.00</b>	<b>1,323.00</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>798.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>75.00</b>
<b>B. INFRASTRUCTURE</b>											
Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share ( Rs. in Lakh)	State Govt. Share ( @50% ) (in Lakh)	ULB Share ( @50% ) (in Lakh)	Beneficiaries Share (in Lakh)
<b>1 ROADS</b>											
	Concrete Road	CT	8000	Sq. M	0.00540	43.20	43.20	0.00	21.60	21.60	0.00
<b>2. WATER SUPPLY</b>											
	Water Supply	-	3000	M	0.00600	18.00	18.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00

**3 STORM WATER DRAINS**

<b>Drains</b>	-	<b>4740</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>0.01500</b>	<b>71.10</b>	<b>71.10</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>35.55</b>	<b>35.55</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)</b>					<b>132.30</b>	<b>132.30</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>66.15</b>	<b>66.15</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b>					<b>1,455.30</b>	<b>1,455.30</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>864.15</b>	<b>66.15</b>	<b>75.00</b>

*Samridhi Rai*  
**Samridhi Rai**

SUB. ASST. ENGINEER  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

Signature of the ULB level  
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*Shri. Rabi Pradhan*  
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## Introductory Note by Chairman

I would like to take this privilege to inform you that the Kalimpong Municipality has finished the preparation of **DPR of BLC for 2018-19**. The information provided in the document is absolutely flawless and reliable.

In this regard I would like to thank all the municipal staff, ward committee members, respective ward councilors, TPO, who have rendered their valuable services towards the completion of this plan document. I would also take this opportunity to thank SUDA and MA Dept. for their guidance as and when it was required.

I wish that this **DPR of BLC for 2018-19** will enable Kalimpong Municipality to design comprehensive development of its jurisdiction.

We are indebted to all of our Municipal Officials, local business persons for their continuing work and cooperation. We take this opportunity to express our deep sense of thankfulness to the people of our locality who, in spite of their limitations, took part with zeal in the awareness campaigns, meetings and workshops.



Chairman

**Kalimpong Municipality**  
*Chairman*  
**Kalimpong Municipality**  
**Kalimpong**

## List of Tables

Sl. No	Name of the Table
1	Table-1: Format for Projects under Beneficiary led Construction or Enhancement
2	Table-2 : City at a Glance
3	Table-3: Housing constructed under the scheme of IHSDP
4	Table-4: Housing constructed under the scheme of SHUP
5	Table-5: Distribution of family heads of the slum
6	Table-6: Religion of the households
7	Table-7: Ownership details of the households
8	Table-8: Housing structure details of the households
9	Table-9: Type of Housing requirement details of the households
10	Table-10: Caste details
11	Table-11: Demand of Road
12	Table-12: Justification of the Project
13	Table-13: Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Tenable Slums
14	Table-14: Year-wise Proposed Interventions for Other Urban Poor based on demand survey
15	Table-15: Introduction of slum(s)/non Slum Area
16	Table-16: Non Slum Area
17	Table-17: Location of slum(s) / non Slum Area, Tenure Status, Land use and Land Possession status
18	Table 18: Present status Water supply in Kalimpong as on 2011
19	Table-19: Details of Social Infrastructure at a Glance
20	Table-20: Dwelling units



Sl. No	Name of the Table
21	Table-21: Share of Fund
22	Table-22: Statutory approval including environmental clearance
23	Table-23: Component wise abstract for each slum/Non slums area
24	Table-24: Detailed Estimate of Provision of Housing
25	Table-25: ESTIMATE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS FOR ONE DWELLING UNIT UNDER PMAY
26	Table-26: Cost Estimate for 2 Nos Leach Pit for single unit Dwelling Unit
27	Table-27: Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit
28	Table-28: Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Concrete
29	Table-29: Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Water Connection
30	Table-30: Quarterly component wise investment schedule vis-a-vis means of finance (Central/State/ULB/Beneficiaries share)
31	Table-31: Project Financials

## List of Figures

Sl.No	Name of the Figure
1	Figure-1: Location of the Municipality
2	Figure-2: Land Use Map
3	Figure-3: Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy

## List of Maps

Sl. No	Name of the Maps
1	Map 1: All Slum showing in Map
2	Map 2: All Non Slum showing in Map

## Abbreviation

A&OE	Administrative and Other Expenses	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
AHP	Affordable Housing in Partnership	MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
AIP	Annual Implementation Plan	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CDP	City Development Plan	IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
CLS	Credit linked subsidy	NA	Non Agricultural (NA)
CNA	Central Nodal Agencies	NBC	National Building Code
CSMC	Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee	NHB	National Housing Bank
DIPP	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	NOC 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: $FAR = \frac{\text{Total covered area on all the floors} \times 100}{\text{Plot area}}$ 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 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.
State Land Nodal Agencies (SLNAs)	Nodal Agency designated by the State Governments for implementing the Mission
Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)	TDR means making available certain amount of additional built up area in lieu of the area relinquished or surrendered by the owner of the land, so that he can use extra built up area himself in some other land.

### Brief Project Details

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

The urban homeless persons contribute to the economy of the cities and thus the Nation as cheap labour in the informal sector; yet they live with no shelter or social security. The urban homeless people are not getting service with many challenges like no access to elementary Public Services such as health, education, food, water and sanitation. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) also aims at providing a pucca house to every family with water connection, toilet facilities, 24 X 7 electricity supply and access.

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

Total beneficiaries of the scheme are 300 nos from slum and Non Slum projected for the year 2018-19.

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 1455.30 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:	:	Kalimpong						
3	Name of the City:	:	Kalimpong						
4	Project Name:	:	HFA - KALIMPONG 2018-19						
5	Project Code:	:	19801635024N0						
6	State Level Nodal Agency:	:	State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)						
7	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	Kalimpong Municipality						
8	Date of Approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:							
9	No. of location covered in project: No of Slum Area Covered & No of Non Slum Area Covered	:	Name of Location	No. of beneficiaries	Whether Slum / Non-Slum	If Slum, then Slum type	If slum, whether it gets completely rehabilitated		
		:	Kalimpong Municipal Area	300	Covering both Slum & Non-Slum area	Notified	No		
10	Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	1,455.30						
11	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Minority	Person with Disability
		:	160	59	62	19	300	7	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			
		:	0	135	165	0			
14	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Male	Female	Transgender				
		:	135	165	0				
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)	:	450.00
	ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	864.15
	iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	66.15
	iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	75.00
	v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1,455.30
18	Whether technical specification / design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards / NBC/ State Norms?	:	Yes
19	Whether it has been ensured that balance cost of construction is tied up with State Grant, ULB Grant & Beneficiary Share ?	:	Yes
	Whether trunk and line infrastructure is existing or being provisioned ?	:	
	i. Water Supply	:	Yes
	ii. Sewerage	:	No
	iii. Road	:	Yes
	iv. Storm Water Drain	:	Yes
	v. External Electrification	:	Yes
	vi. Solid Waste Management	:	Yes
	vii. Any Other	:	Yes
viii. In case, any infrastructure has not been proposed, reason thereof.	:	-	
20	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation of the project ?	:	Yes
21	Whether Demand Survey Completed for entire city ?	:	Yes
22	Whether City-wide integrated project have been formulated ? If not reasons thereof ?	:	Yes
23	Whether validation with SECC data for housing condition conducted ?	:	Yes
24	Whether Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of fund to individual bank	:	Yes

	account of beneficiary ensured in the project ?	
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.

  
 Chairman  
 Kalimpong Municipality  
 Signature of the Mayor/Chairperson/Municipal Commissioner

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

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

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

# DPR Main Report



## City Profile and Overview

### 1. HISTORY

Kalimpong is a very picturesque little town with a fantastic view from all around. The breath taking sight of the mighty Kanchenjunga, the densely forested valley around it and the exotic flora and fauna of Kalimpong have the potential to attract a large number of visitors.

Looking back, as often is the case when we look ahead, Kalimpong region was once a part of the kingdom of Bhutan. In 1865, after loosing out to an armed British intervention, Bhutan lent the territory and Kalimpong to British India, previously Kalimpong was known by the name of "DALIMKOTE". As the tea garden opened up in nearby Darjeeling, people from neighbourhood migrated in search of livelihood. Some spilled over to Kalimpong. The British missionaries came in during the late 1800's and left a legacy of good schools, high educational standard and charitable Institutions.

Kalimpong is the largest of the four sub-divisions of Darjeeling District. Kalimpong sub-division is more or less covered by forest and terrace agricultural land where rice, corn, millet and seasonal vegetables are grown. Herbs and spices like ginger, cardamom and turmeric are also grown as a cash crop by the villagers.

Kalimpong town developed a historical importance as a commercial center during the trade between India and Tibet. The goods mainly traded during those days used to be musk, fur, hide, curios, herbs and minerals of medicinal value. Initially Kalimpong was merely a receiving and dispatching center but later on grew significantly in its importance with a number of Godowns built in the Topkhana area which currently falls under ward no.VII As business grew in size and number, the number of buildings also grew side by side but unfortunately this growth was nipped in the bud by the unfortunate Chinese occupation of Tibet. The Je-lep-la pass was shut for security reasons and along with numerous business houses closed specially the Godowns and one of it is still ironically being used as a school for the Tibetans- the Central School for Tibetans!

The early Christian missionaries also played a significant role in the spreading of education and health. Most of the missionary schools fall within the purview of the Municipality. Missionary education and trade with Tibet were mainly the few reasons for the early development and expansion of Kalimpong. As

door towards the Tibet trade was firmly shut, Floriculture and Horticulture have now replaced the staple trade of wool which used to be the predominant trade during the early days. Till date, much of Kalimpong depends on these trades along with that of Schools and Tourism.

## **2. YEAR ESTABLISHMENT**

Kalimpong Municipality was established in 1945. It originally comprised of with specific reservations for SC/ST and women and it approximately covers a total area of 8.68Sq.Km. It started initially with a total of 15 wards and gradually in the year 1999 due to de-limitation it was increased into 23 wards and remains the same till date. However the total area of the Municipality yet remained the same.

Kalimpong compares favourably with other hill stations in India. In fact it has advantages over most with its temperate climate, good residential facilities, almost round the clock electricity, good schools and hospitals, clean surroundings, relaxed atmosphere and its magnificent view of the Himalayan range and nearby hills. The best vantage points are the two hills Delo (1704Mts.)and Durpin(1372 Mts.) a short distance north and south of the town.

Kalimpong town itself is the headquarter of the Sub-Division by the same name. The town is not compact or concentrated but scattered along a ridge from an elevation of approx.1150 Mts. to 1450mts.

## **3. ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARY:**

Kalimpong is a hilly area within Kalimpong District, situated between Teesta and Rangit river in the west, Relli river in the east and South, Teesta river in the North . Total area of the block is 81.803 Sq.Km with Kalimpong Municipal Town in the Western side of the block situated at an elevation of 1250 meter from sea level. Total population of the block is 2, 51,378 as per 2001 census. This is an attractive tourist spot with famous Delo View Point within 1.5 Km radius from the town. It is connected with Siliguri through NH-31A. The economy of the Kalimpong is dependent on the Schools, Agriculture, Tourism and Tea Garden.

Kalimpong is 68 kms. from Siliguri and 78 kms from the nearest Airfield of Bagdogra. Kalimpong has all the facilities to fulfill the needs of a tourist; it is surrounded by forests, flowers and is a very peaceful place, which attracts the tourists automatically.

The town is centred at the ridge of the River Teesta and Relli. Landscaped gardens, the tourism department cottages and Beautiful Houses in the road sides with Kanchenjunga sceneries facilities have made Kalimpong an attractive resort town. Weather is very pleasant here. The dense forest of pine, cardamom and orange will definitely captivate your heart. Another attraction of Kalimpong is DurpinGumba, Lava Lolaygaon, Relli River, Teesta for boarding, Rafting

Temperature rarely crosses 30 degrees during the summers. But the winters are very cold, temperature max 13oC. Accommodation in Kalimpong is good and cheap with hotels concentrated near the Kalimpong. Rainfall is around 279.4 cm annually.

#### 4. LINKAGES:

**By Road:** Kalimpong is connected by road with Siliguri, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Dooars, Bhutan, with the routes passing through stretches of great scenic beauty, mountains and valleys of Kalimpong.

**By Air:** The nearest airport is Bagdogra, 85km away.

**By Rail:** Broad gauge railhead is new Jalpaiguri at a distance of 75km. The toy train station nearest to Kalimpong are Ghoom (41km), Kurseong (46km), Darjeeling(49km).

**LODGING:** Besides a Tourist Lodge and Tourist cottages, there are plenty of private hotels.

**FOODING :** There are number of Govt. Tourist Lodges in Kalimpong i.e. Hill Top Tourist Lodge, Morgan House, Tasheding Tourist Lodge etc. beside the DGHC also has number of Tourist lodges such as Delo Tourist logde, Wayside Inn, Chitray, Relli Tourist Cottage etc. In addition to this there are many private hotels in Kalimpong.

Table INT-1:-DISTANCE FROM MAJOR TOWNS AND DURATION TAKEN BY ROAD.

Siliguri	68 Km	2 & 1/2 Hours journey
Darjeeling	55 Km	2 & 1/2 Hours journey
Gangtok	72 Km	3 Hours
Bagdogra	80 Km	3 Hours
N.J.P	75 Km	3 Hours

## 5. ECONOMIC BASE INCLUDING MAJOR ESTABLISHMENT

Kalimpong Municipality posses large business community with the Wards 1-10. Within the peripheries of the Municipality we have close to 9 market places located in the following wards 1,2,3,4,5,9,10,11,12 with the main market known as the Haat bazaar in ward 10. This market is basically a vegetable market with bi-weekly stalls put during Wednesday and Saturday. There are permanent stalls maintained by the ULB for which a small amount of tax is collected. This area is highly congested and forms the basis of the main commercial center ranging from wholesale to retail outlet within its peripheries.

## 6. DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH & POPULATION PROJECTION

Table INT 2:-Demographic Growth

Year	West Bengal Area:~87,853 Sq.Km			Kolkata Metropolitan Area Area;~1350 Sq.Km			Kalimpong Municipality Area:~8.68 Sq.Km		
	Population	Gross Density ( Person/ Sq.Km)	Growth Rate- Decadal (%)	Population	Gross Density ( Person/ Sq.Km)	Growth Rate- Decadal (%)	Population	Gross Density ( Person/ Sq.Km)	Growth Rate- Decadal (%)
1991	689,00,000	785	-	118,60,000	8,785	-	38,787	4468.54	-
2001	802,00,000	913	16%	147,20,000	10,902	24%	42,998	4,953.69	10.73%
2011							46,138	5315.44	6.8%

Population of this municipality as per 1991 census was 38,787 and 42,998 as per 2001 census and in 2011 is 46,138 estimated population in the year 2021 population is expected to be nearly 48906. Decadal growth rate of population is 6.8% (approx) as per 2011 census.

## 7. PLACES OF INTEREST

### DURPIN DARA VIEW POINT:~

This view point, provides a heard stopping view of the Teesta river and TeestaValley. The sound of the river following below and the beautiful forest all around makes this view point a great place for an excursion or a picnic.

A viewpoint from where one can get a sweeping view of the Teesta, Rangit and RelliVelly some parts of the plains and the Kanchanjuna mountains. sunset seen from this point are unforgettable sights.

**DELO DARA:~**

Situated at the height of 5500feet,Delo is the highest point in the Kalimpongtown.The two water reservoirs at the Delo hill supply drinking water to the town.The view from Delo hill is a fantastic one. One can see the entire Kalimpong town, the surrounding villages and RelliVelly on one side and on the other side the entire Teestariver,Teesta valley, surrounding villages of South Sikkim and the massive mountains of West Sikkim. The view of the Mount Kanchanjunga and its adjacent peaks from Delo hill, on a clear day,is breathtaking. A short trek to a small Hindu temple, a short distance away is a wonderful experience.This is an Ideal place for a day's picnic with one's family.

Another observation point offering a panoramic view of the TeestaRangitVelly, the hills and the peaks.

**LEPROSY DARA:~**

Another observation point offering a panoramic view of the TeestaRangitVelly, the hills and the peaks.

**MANGAL DHAM:~**

This beautiful constructed temple is one of the most splendid Hindu temple in Northern India. This belongs to the followers of the Shri Krishna Pranami Dharma which was founded by the revered NijanandaacharyShriDevchandrajiMaharaj.Thiswell constructed temple is situated about a kilometer from the centre of the town and is spread over an area of two acres. This temple has been build in memory of GurujiShriMangaldasjiMaharaj,who was born in Illam district of Nepal and after arriving in Kalimpong in the year 1940,worked intensively with the poor and needy of kalimpong and helped build schools,hospitals,orphanages and temples.

**DURPIN GUMBA(ZANG DHOK PALRI PHODANG):~**

This is the largest and most beautiful monastery in Kalimpong.Consecrated by His Holiness, the Dalai lama in 1976 who also presented' The Kangyur',in 108 volumes to it. Being situated at a height of 1372 meters on the peak of Durpin Hill, the monastery commands a majestic view of the surroundings areas as well as the town of Kalimpong.On a clear day, a panaromic view of the Kanchanjunga and the adjacent

peaks can be had from this ground. The ZangDhokPalriPhodang belongs to the Yellow Hat Sect of Buddhism (Gelupa Sect) to which the present Dalai Lama belongs.

#### ST.TERESA'S CHURCH:~

This is the largest Roman Catholic Church in Kalimpong and it is run by the catholic Fathers. Having been build by local craftsmen, the religious personalities in the painting that decorate the wall have a distinct Tibetan Touch.

Hanuman Top

#### 7<sup>th</sup> MILE VIEW POINT~

3 Km from the town on the way to Teesta Bazar. A panoramic view of Teesta and Rangeet valley can be seen from here.

#### THE GOLF COURSE:~

The Lion's Golf course a challenging and picturesque Army Golf course consisting of nine(9) holes, has been laid by the military authorities along the most picturesque, beautiful and undulating stops at Durpin ridge, opposite the historic Singamari Tourist Lodge of West Bengal Government and Circuit House. The greeneries are very attractive. About 1000 plants have planted along the Golf course, consisting of Durpineyprus and silver oak on the way of the slopes; crocus lilies and bougainvillea add colors and beauty to the cause in its natural surroundings.

Other spots include:~ Privately owned Nurseries, Lava and Lolaygaon, Rikisim and Relli River banks

### 8. FESTIVALS IN KALIMPONG MONTH WISE:~

- JANUARY:~
- 1) *MagheSankranti* (first day of Nepali month *Magh*)
  - 2) *Chakrasambhara (Mandala)* prayer, They have a festival to avert the negativity of the Old Year
- FEBRUARY:~
- 1) *Losar* (Tibetan New Year)
  - 2) *Sarswati Puja*, Hindus of Darjeeling worship the goddess of knowledge Sarswati
  - 3) *Cho NgaChopa*, Tibetans celebrate in order to increase the merit and aid the devotion of future disciples

PMAY: Urban

- MARCH:~
- 1) *Holi, Festival of colours*
  - 2) *Ram Nawami, (Lord Ram's birthday).*
  - 3) *ChaitaDasai (original dasai of Nepali Hindus)*
  - 4) *ChotrulDuechen, Tibetans celebrate Day of Offerings during this month.*
- APRIL:~
- 1) *Buddha Jayanti, birth anniversary of Lord Buddha*
  - 2) *Sansari Puja, is a Nepali Hindu ceremony for the good of the world.*
  - 3) *Good Friday and Easter Sunday celebrated in different Churches in town.*
  - 4) *Muharram during the first month of the Islamic year remembering Hasan's battle against Yezid with street procession depicting mock battles.*
- MAY:~  
Parinirvana.
- 1) *Saga Dawa* celebrate Buddha Shakyamuni's Enlightenment and
- JUNE:~  
Nepalis to
- 1) *AsharkoPandra (15th day of Nepali month Asar) is a special day for eat curd and chewra (beaten rice).*
- JULY:~
- 1) *On 6th July Tibetans celebrate the birthday of His Holiness Dalai Lama.*
  - 2) *Dzam Ling Chi Sang - Local Deities' Day.*
  - 3) *SawaneSankrati, is the first day of the Nepali month Sawan.*
- AUGUST:~
- 1) *On 8th August Lepchas celebrate TendongLhoRumfaat, the prayer of Tendong mountain.*
  - 2) *KwatiPurne, The full moon of the Nepali month of Bhadau is Newar's (a Nepali caste)*
  - 3) *Guru Purne (Fullmoon of the Gurus) is a special day for Nepali shamanism.*
  - 4) *RakshaBandhan (Thread of Protection) this day is celebrated by Nepali hindus*
  - 5) *15th August is India's Independence Day and a public holiday.*
  - 6) *Naag (Snake) Panchami (5th day of the month) which is celebrated by the Nepali Hindu.*
- SEPTEMBER:~
- 1) *KusheAaushi, is celebrated by the Nepali Hindu.*
  - 2) *Teez, for Nepali Hindus, when the married women go back to their parent's house and celebrate.*
  - 3) *Biswakarma Puja, a special day for Hindus, when they worship Lord Biswakarma, the god of machines and tools.*
- OCTOBER:~  
father
- 1) *2nd October is Gandhi Jayanti (birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, of the nation), a public holiday.*
  - 2) *Dasain, JamareAunshi, Durga Puja, Shakti (Power) puja, PhulPati (Flowers and petals), Tika and Maar (the day of sacrifice) all part of a 15 day celebration of a Hindu festival.*
- NOVEMBER:~  
long
- 1) *Tihar, Govardhan puja, BhaiTikaandMah (self) puja all part of a week long*

celebration of a Hindu festival.

2) *Lha Bab Duchen* - Buddha Shakyamuni's Descent from Heaven.

3) End of November Lepchas celebrate *Leerum* (prayer of the house and

prayer

of the ancestors), *Chenrum* (prayer of the nature) and *Cheurum* (prayer of the snowy mountains, Kanchenjunga is the guardian deity of the Lepchas).

DECEMBER:~ 1) Lepchas celebrate *Nambun*, the day the demon *LhasoMungPunu* was finally

defeated after 12 years of battle.

2) *NgenpaGuDzom* - Nine bad omens occurring together.

3) 25th December, Christmas, is a special day for Christians

## 9. TRADITIONAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

Kalimpong has been well known for its local arts and crafts since the days of the Indo- Tibetan trade. Influences of the Tibetan culture can be seen in the local arts and crafts ranging from *thanka* paintings to wooden carved mask's.

The Lepchas, Bhutias and the Tibetans form the bulk of local artists dabbling into the art of making locally woven bags, shoes and shawls. These artists mainly come from the areas where early Tibetan settlers used to dwell. Much of these art has been handed over from generation to generation and soon is becoming a dying art as much of the younger generation refrain from continuing the family tradition.

As a matter of fact much of these items come factory made from places like Delhi and Agra. The market is flooded with such items and even common items like *khadas* ( silk scarves) come from Delhi and other cities.

## 10. CLIMATE

Kalimpong experiences four seasons a year with distinct spring, summer, autumn and winter. It experiences heavy rainfall from the month of late May upto early September The Geographical features of the town is listed below in the table.

## 11. SOIL AND GROUND WATER SCENARIO

The soils of Darjeeling Hill area have developed depending upon the underlying geological structure. But, in general the soils have been developed by both fluvial action and lithological disintegration. The soils that have developed in the Kalimpong area are predominantly reddish in color. Occasional dark soils are found due to extensive existence of phyletic and schist.



All the soils are definitely acidic in nature with the tendency to increase slightly in depth in most cases indicating the lacking of bases from surface and accumulation in the lower horizons. The weathering of lateritic type is the substantial mechanism in the transformation of the substratum. The variable thickness of the regolith and soils depend on the rate of weathering and gradient of the longitudinal slope profiles and intensity / gravity of mass movements. The basic soil types are yellow soils, red brown soils and brown forest soils. Red and yellow soils have developed on gneiss while brown on schist and shale.

## 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 Kalimpong 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.

In context of Kalimpong Municipality 76% of households live in pucca or partially pucca houses. Housing condition in its slums is not in good shape as 24% houses are either Katcha or semi-pucca. Considering the above, municipality has already initiated construction of affordable houses in 18 slums spread over 20 wards on a piecemeal basis leveraging IHSDP scheme in a phased manner. In the First phase (2008-2012) total 984 houses were constructed in 18 slums spread over 20 wards in IHSDP and SUHP. Infrastructure projects like Road, Drain and pipeline work were also targeted in some of the slums. Infrastructure projects like Road, Drain and pipeline work were also targeted in some of the slums.

The following table gives ward-wise construction of urban poor houses planned during 2007-08 till date under IHSDP and SHUP.

**Table-3: Housing constructed under the scheme of IHSDP**

Summary list for Dwelling House completed in IHSDP PH-I,II & III					
SI No	Ward No	PH-I	PH-II	PH-III	Total
1	1		7	5	12
2	2		28	11	39
3	3	32	3	2	37

Summary list for Dwelling House completed in IHS DP PH-I,II & III					
SI No	Ward No	PH-I	PH-II	PH-III	Total
4	4		39	13	52
5	5		34	15	49
6	6		4	7	11
7	7		6	6	12
8	8		10	11	21
9	9		14	21	35
10	10		2	2	4
11	11	72	9	45	126
12	12		2	71	73
13	13		7	7	14
14	14		7	7	14
15	15		6	9	15
16	16		14	34	48
17	17		12	38	50
18	18		27	43	70
19	19	24	72	27	123
20	20		61	38	99
Total		128	364	412	904

Table-4: Housing constructed under the scheme of SHUP

Summary list of Dwelling unit constructed under SHUP project Phase - I			
SI No	Ward No	PH-I	Total
1	1	2	2

2	2	4	4
3	3		
4	4	5	5
5	5	3	3
6	6	4	4
7	7	4	4
8	8	4	4
9	9	5	5
10	10	3	3
11	11	5	5
12	12	4	4
13	13	6	6
14	14	4	4
15	15	6	6
16	16	5	5
17	17	3	3
18	18	5	5
19	19	4	4
20	20	4	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>

## 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 Kalimpong Municipality, Kalimpong Municipality takes one for implementation of the project i.e. "Beneficiary-led – construction". For this project, Kalimpong Municipality conducted Demand

Assessment survey for getting total requirement of houses in the ULB. From this survey, the total survey form received 2701. Out of 1501 form received from 18 slums and 1200 forms received from non slums. 2701 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction."

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

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 Kalimpong Municipality undertook Demand survey on 18.09.2015 and completed the survey on 28.09.2015. From this survey, different information have been took off. Summary of findings of survey have been given below:

**Table-5: Distribution of family heads of the slum**

FAMILY HEAD				
WARD NO	MALE	FEMALE	OTHER	TOTAL
1	82	34		116
2	87	35		122
3	482	87	12	581
4	61	36		97

5	60	26		86
6	18	5		23
7	27	10		37
8	16	6	1	23
9	47	22	1	70
10	86	11		97
11	12	5		17
12	0	6		6
13	37	15		52
14	32	11		43
15	90	36		126
16	29	24		53
17	52	18		70
18	85	44	1	130
19	73	46		119
20	53	39		92
<b>Total</b>	<b>1429</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1960</b>

Source; Demand survey,2015

From the above table, it is noticed that Municipality conducted of survey of 1960 household. Out of 1960 households, 1429 households headed by male member, 516 households headed by female member and 15 households headed by other. Ward-wise details are given in the table.

1960 households falls under Form -B (Slum - 1133 & Non- Slum - 827.

Table-06: Religion of the households

WARD NO	Religion							TOTAL
	HINDU	MUSLIM	CHRISTIAN	SIKH	OTHER	BUDDHISM	JAINISM	
1	98	18						116
2	122							122
3	506	68	1		6			581
4	92	4		1				97
5	86	0						86
6	23							23
7	37							37
8	23							23
9	70							70
10	97							97
11	17							17
12	6							6
13	52							52
14	43							43
15	123	2		1				126
16	53							53
17	70							70
18	130							130
19	119							119
20	92							92
<b>Total</b>	<b>1859</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1960</b>

Source; Demand survey,2015

From the above table, it is noticed that out of 1960 households, 1859 households falls under Hindu community, 92 households falls under Muslim Community, 1 household falls under Christian community and 2 households fall Sikh community and 6 households are under others. Ward-wise details are given in the table.

**Table-7: Ownership details of the households**

Ownership Details				
Ward No.	Own	Rented	Otherwise	TOTAL
1	116			116
2	121		1	122
3	561		20	581
4	97			97
5	86			86
6	23			23
7	37			37
8	23			23
9	70			70
10	97			97
11	17			17
12	6			6
13	52			52
14	43			43
15	126			126
16	53			53
17	70			70
18	130			130



19	119			119
20	92			92
<b>Total</b>	<b>1939</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1960</b>

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

From the above mentioned table, it implies that Out of total 1960 households, 1939 households have own ownership, 21households lives in others house but they have own land.

**Table-8: Housing structure details of the households**

Type of house			
Ward No.	Semi pucca	Kucha	TOTAL
1	115	1	116
2	120	2	122
3	478	103	581
4	94	3	97
5	85	1	86
6	23		23
7	37		37
8	23		23
9	70		70
10	97		97
11	17		17
12	6		6
13	52		52
14	43		43
15	124	2	126

16	53		53
17	70		70
18	130		130
19	114	5	119
20	91	1	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1960</b>

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

From the above table, it shows that, out of total 1960 households, 1842 households lives in semi-pucca structure house and 118 households lives in kucha structure house. Ward-wise details are given in the table.

**Table-9: Type of Housing requirement details of the households**

TYPE OF HOUSING REQUIRMENT			
WARD NO	ENHANCMENT	NEW HOUSE	TOTAL
1	0	116	116
2	0	122	122
3	0	581	581
4	0	97	97
5	0	86	86
6	0	23	23
7	0	37	37
8	0	23	23
9	0	70	70
10	0	97	97
11	0	17	17

12	0	6	6
13	0	52	52
14	0	43	43
15	0	126	126
16	0	53	53
17	0	70	70
18	0	130	130
19	0	119	119
20	0	92	92
<b>Total</b>		<b>1960</b>	<b>1960</b>

Source ; Demand survey,2015

From the above table, it is noticed that out of total 1960 households falls under the scheme. From that 1960 household require new house construction. Ward-wise details are given in the table.

**Table-10: Caste Details**

Caste Details						
Ward No.	General	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	TOTAL
1	92	6			18	116
2	117	3		2		122
3	505	1			75	581
4	91	1			5	97
5	82	4				86
6	21	2				23
7	34	3				37
8	23					23

9	70					70
10	95	2				97
11	17					17
12	6					6
13	36	15		1		52
14	43					43
15	120	3			3	126
16	53					53
17	70					70
18	129	1				130
19	119					119
20	88	4				92
	<b>1811</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1960</b>

Source ; Demand survey,2015

There are 1811 households belong to general caste out of 1960 households and 45 households are SC community, 3 households are in OBC and 26 nos households are minority.

In summarizing the HFAPoA of Kalimpong Municipality, Kalimpong Municipality takes one vertical for implementation of the project i.e. "Beneficiary –led – construction". For this project, Kalimpong Municipality conducted Demand Assessment survey for getting total requirement of houses in the ULB. From this survey, the total survey form received 2701. From 2701 forms, 2701 forms for Format B. Out of 1501 form received from 18 slums and 1200 from non slums. 2701 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction".

#### Land use and Land availability

Total area of Kalimpong Municipality is 8.68 sq. km. Kalimpong is mainly a residential zone or area. Residential zone is near about 3 sq km where there is no agricultural zone at Kalimpong Municipality. Commercial land is .014 sq. km. and industrial area is .34 sq. Km

Figure-2: Land Use Map

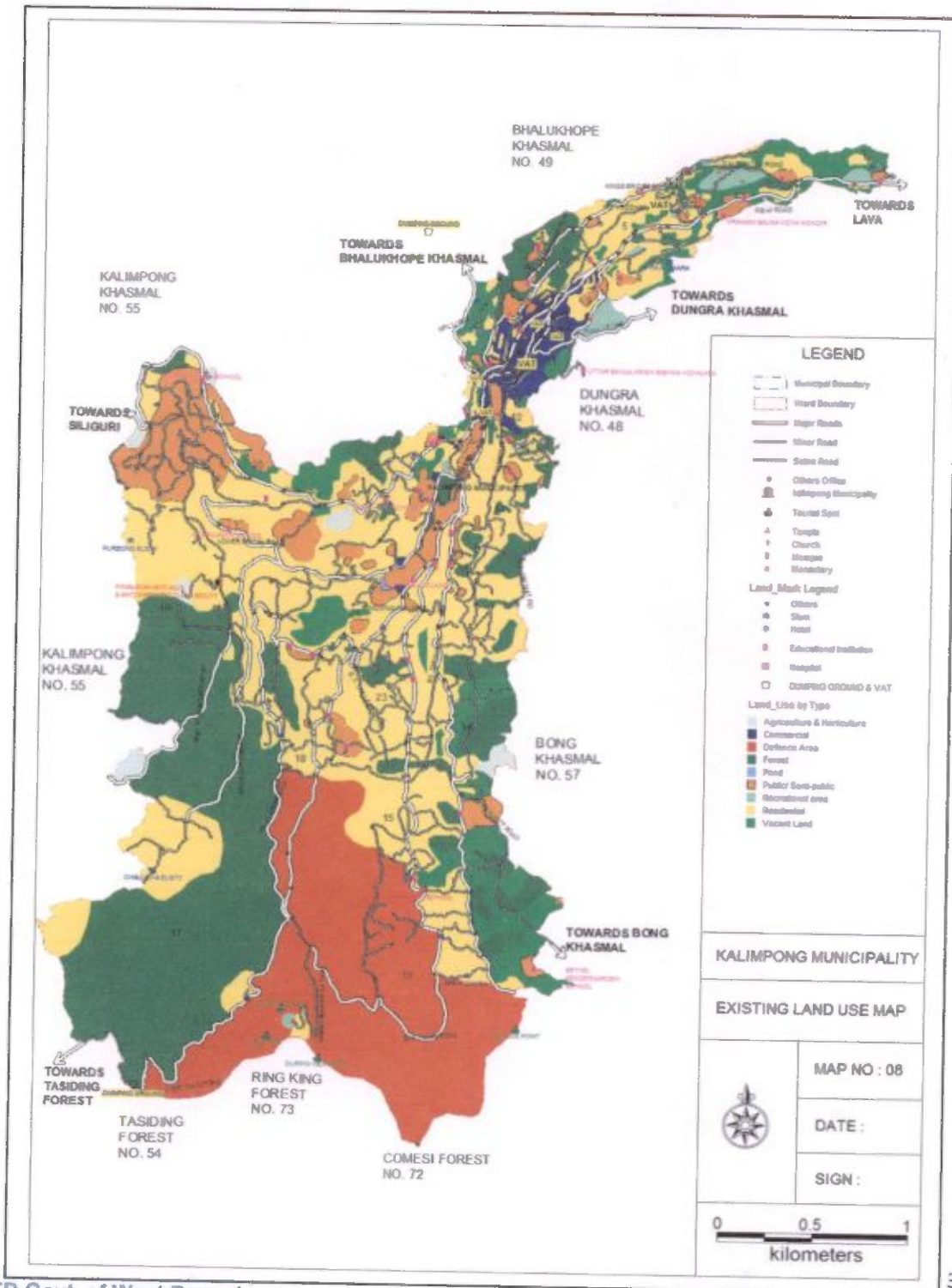
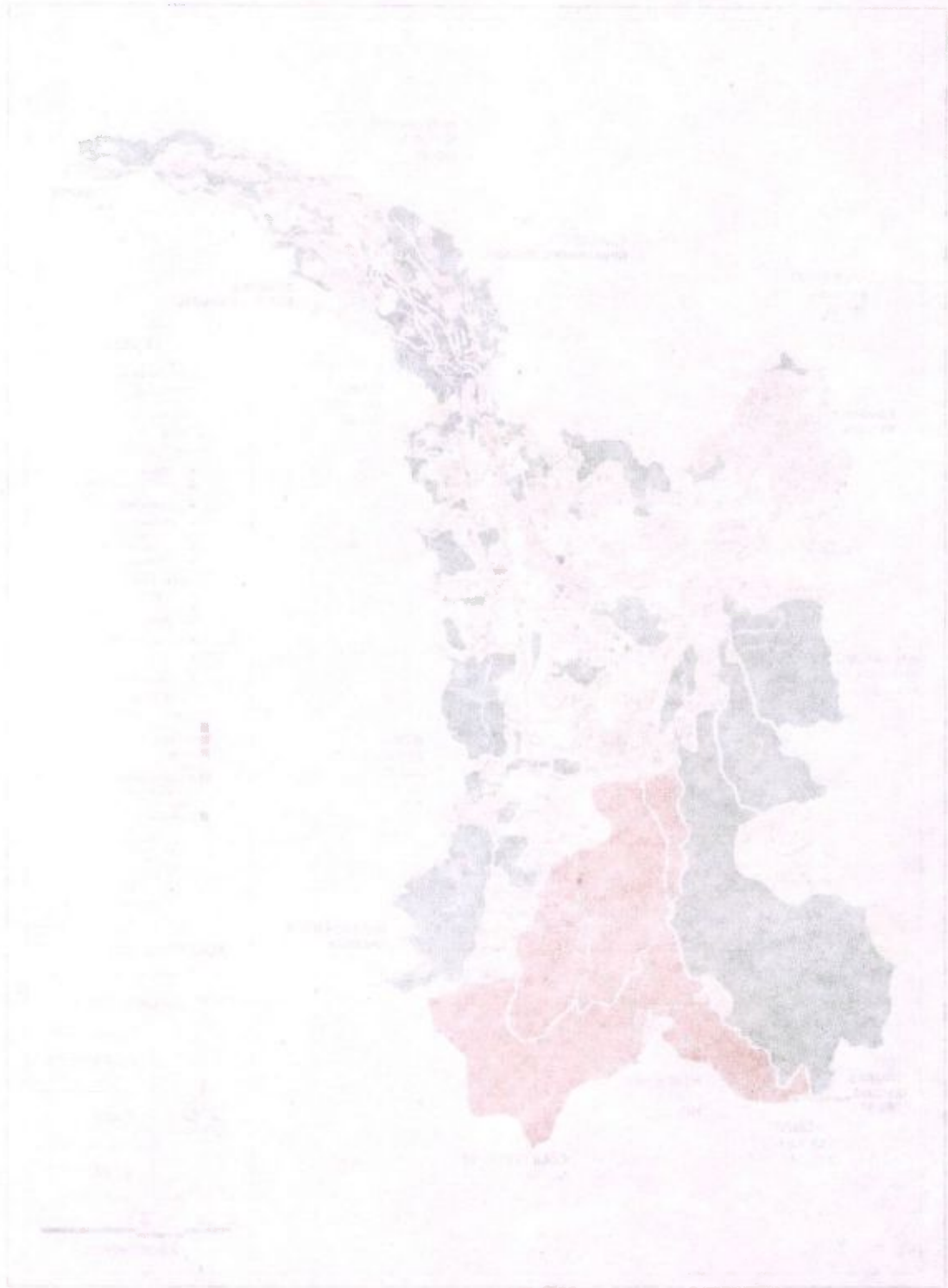


Figure 1: Land Use



### **Water**

The water supply facilities in the slum pockets are inadequate to meet the rising demand of water supply. In spite of number of spot tube wells the slum dwellers do not get sufficient water every day. They have to depend on polluted ponds or distant stand posts or tube wells. Water pipe line, septic tank etc are also needed for the infrastructure development of slums under Kalimpong Municipality.

### **Drainage**

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 town, this accumulated water are carrier of diseases and causes health hazards. The drainage system in the slums is not up to the mark. As a result the slums are worst affected in the rainy season.

Drainage network is a very much important portion of infrastructure. All slums are not covered by drainage at the same time many drains are kaccha and open

### **Road**

The road network in the slums is inadequate to cater to the ever-increasing population of the slums. In order to bear the rising population, an increasing civic, economic and commercial activity in the slums, existing road network in several places need either immediate repair and up gradation and construction of new roads to connect very household.

When we consider infrastructure of the slums, it is seen that although the roads are not very much poor but need to construct new bituminous and concrete roads where necessary. So projects on roads have been taken by this way. Bituminous road of total length 6310m of total project cost 51.81 lakhs will be constructed. The demand of 5825m concrete road of width 2mm miters of project cost 136.19 lakhs.and the project cost of 2254m concrete road of width 3mm is Rs.77.30 lakhs.

### **Solid waste disposal**

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

awareness, wastes are thrown outside at random. Recyclable waste materials are also not segregated at source and are disposed off on the streets along with domestic, trade and other wastes. All wastes are being dumped into the municipal drain leading to blockages of the drains and as well as outfalls.

#### **Street Light:**

The light system in the slum pockets of Kalimpong Municipality is insufficient. With an aim to remove prevailing darkness in slum area at night and alleviate the quality of civic life street lights are very important. So installation of electrical posts with extension of line is required in the slum areas.

All slums are not covering by Streetlights. But Street lights are very much important for all people for safe and secured journey. So 311 no. of streetlight pulls will be commissioned of project cost Rs. 63.04 lakhs.

#### **Latrine & Toilet:**

There are some families in the slums who do not have any access to standard sanitary latrines. 1450 nos households as per Insanitary Latrine survey in 2015 use a dug well latrine enclosed by brick wall. Some use the railway track for defecation.

### **Project Justification**

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

**Table-12: Justification of the Project**

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	DHOBI DHARA KOPCHAY GAON	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space



2	C-HOSTEL	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	SHANTINAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	SAIPATRI GAON	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	Non Slum	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

### 2.3 Tenure Status

As per the demand survey and geographical location of the city out of four verticals municipality has taken only Beneficiary Lead Construction (BLC) for the year 2018-19. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of implementation of Housing for All, 300 beneficiaries have been identified for the construction of New House through BLC. The above beneficiaries have been selected only who have their own land required for the construction of new house under BLC.

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

- "In-situ" Slum Redevelopment using land as Resource( include viability analysis)
- Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)
- Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)

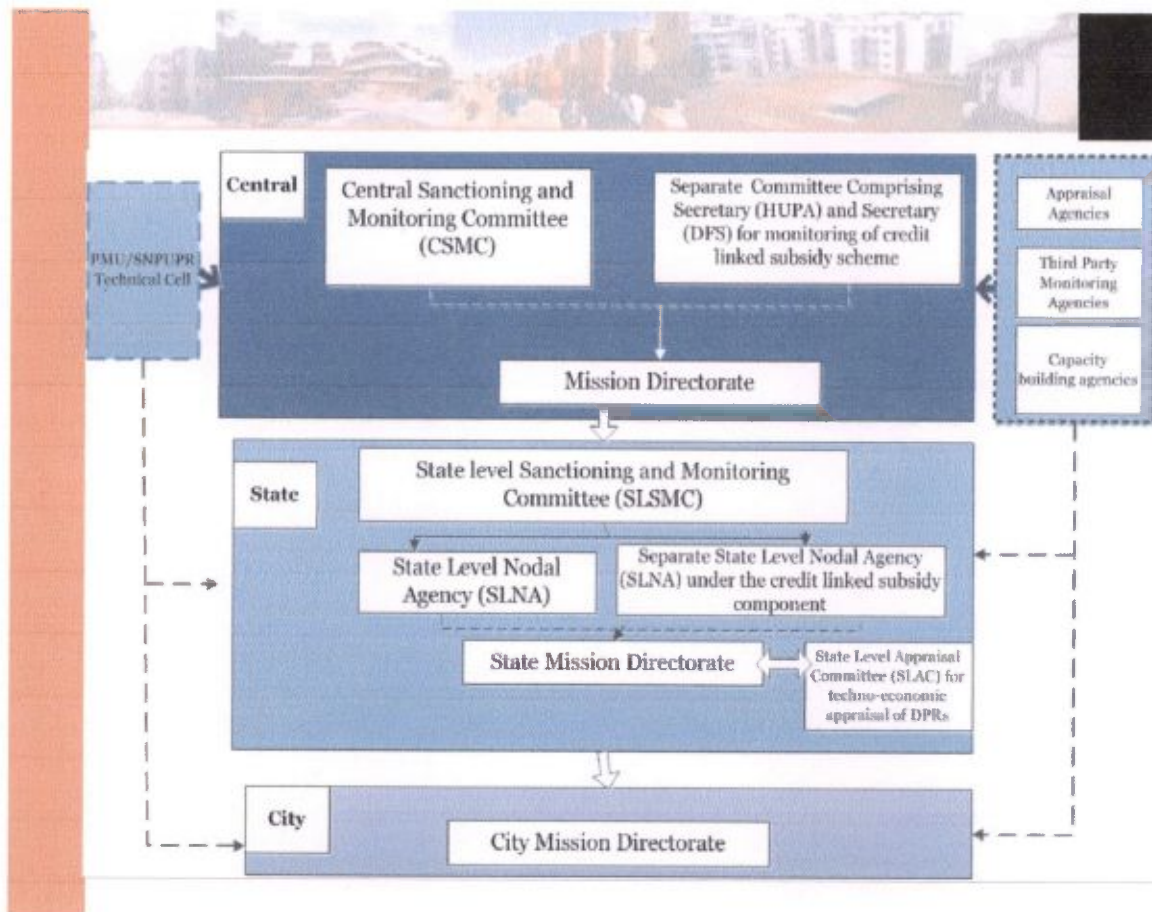
- **Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement**

In the case of Kalimpong 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 1960 household covering under this project. 2701 houses will be constructed through “Beneficiary-led-Construction” Under “Beneficiary-led-Construction” each beneficiary will get 1.5 lakh from central assistance.

## 2.5 Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy

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

**Figure-3: Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy**



**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 increasingly clear that sustainable growth can only take place when it is inclusive and when the entire population including the poor and marginalized need to have at the least access to decent shelter, basic amenities, livelihoods and a voice in governance.\* Keeping this in mind the Government of India and the

various State Governments have been taking up several schemes on partnership mode.

### **Slum Map**

**Non Slum Map**

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

Table-17: Location of slum(s) / non Slum Area, Tenure Status, Land use and Land Possession status

Slum Name	Slum Location	Age of Slum	Ownership of Land	Tenability (Yes/no)	Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)
DHOBI DHARA KOPCHAY GAON	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Land	Yes	Z4
C-HOSTEL	Core Area	More than 15	Private Land	Yes	Z5
SHANTINAGAR	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Land	Yes	Z6
SAIPATRI GAON	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Land	Yes	Z7
GOSHKHAN	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Land	Yes	Z8
SADHUDHARA	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Land	Yes	Z9
MOKTAN GAON	Core Area	More than 15	Private Land	Yes	Z10
THAPA SIMIK GAON	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Land	Yes	Z11
ARMY CHENA DARA	Core Area	More than 15	Private Land	Yes	Z12
CHALISAY	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Land	Yes	Z13
HAPPY VILLA	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Land	Yes	Z14
Mangal Dara	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Land	Yes	Z15
SADHUDHARA	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Land	Yes	Z16
DUMSHIPAKHA	Core Area	More than 15	Private Land	Yes	Z17
TAMANG BARBOTE GAON	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Land	Yes	Z18
SCHOOL DARA	Fringe area	More than 15	Private Land	Yes	Z19

## a) Spatial coverage and adequacy of Water supply

From analysis of the feedback received from individual wards it is generally found that all households have not yet been connected with the pipe water supply; water pressure in many places is inadequate; turbidity in water observed in few places where the original pipeline laying was made in late 50s. From the municipal record it is seen that house water connection has increased year to year. So new projects on water supply have been considered by this way so that the uncovered area may be covered by water supply. Demand for further quantity

of water supply is proposed to be made by installation of few Deep tube wells and boosting pumps with provision of reservoir.

Table-18: Present status of water supply is as follows:

Water Supply (Water Department)		2010-11
	Service Levels	
1.	Total water supplied per day (MLD)	
	Ground water (MLD)	6
	Surface water (MLD)	3.4
2	% of population covered	94
3	% of area covered	98
	Service Coverage	98
1	No. of stand posts (Cumulative figure per year)	
	In slum areas	358
	In non- slum areas	190
2	No. of hand pumps (Cumulative figure per year)	
	In slum areas	160
	In non slum areas	140
3	Per capita supply( in liters) (per day)	0
	Slum	120
	Non slum	116
	Service Cost and Efficiency	
1.	Total no. of connections (Cumulative figure per year)	12840
2.	No. of connections metered (Cumulative figure per year)	



It is seen that total no. of connection is increasing year by year. So our aim is to connect 100% population by water connection. Already 98% area has been covered by water supply. Only 2% has remained uncover.

**b) solid waste management**

As it is normal in urban area, Kalimpong Municipality produces great quantity of solid waste which includes biodegradable, non-biodegradable including medical waste. This is very problematic subject and in the past these were utilized in filling low areas of the Municipality, resulting sanitation and health hazards. At present Kalimpong Municipality is showing great interest in collecting solid waste through door to door collection.

**c) Sewerage**

It is generally seen that there remains a good length of semi pucca drain requiring conversion to pucca drain. Water logging occurs many areas at different wards due to absence of drainage system or poor drainage system. Following the contour of Kalimpong Municipality all the drainage lines were laid irrespective of freefall, resulting water logging in places. To rectify this defect, depths of the drainage channel are to be resection from place to place. Two underground sewerage lines have been installed in C.S Mukherjee Street and part of S.C Chaterjee Street crossing Criper Road and Haran Banerjee Lane. Performances of these two sewerage lines have not yet been properly judged. It is however, to be stressed that underground sewerage line throughout the Municipality is a necessity both for sanitation and environmental ground.

Due to open drainage system in vogue, mosquito breeding is unbearable. Covered sewerage should be attempted in for main roads. The tanks and ponds in Kalimpong Municipality area kept clean. Daily spreading of bleaching powder/mosquito oil is considered.

**d) storm water drainage**

Providing safe sanitary system for all inhabitants. Ensuring that the entire existing main channel drain and all other connecting (pucca/katcha) drains are renovated with proper width and slope for disposal of drain water into existing main outfall drains and canals. Conversion of the existing open drains to closed drainage system within the Konnagar area. Special emphasis is to be given on the areas which become under logged during rainy season.

### 3.3. Existing basic infrastructure and its coverage

The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure:

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

#### **DHOBI DHARA KOPCHAY GAON**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-01. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Kalimpong Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 19064 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 337 with a total population of 1163. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. There is need of water connection in this slum.

#### **C-HOSTEL**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Kalimpong Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3.0Km. The slums are 10 years old with a total site area is 67110 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 467 with a total population of 1254. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method

for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. There is need of water connection in this slum.

**SHANTINAGAR**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Kalimpong Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3.0Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 38433 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 85 with a total population of 295. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. There is need of water connection in this slum.

**SAIPATRI GAON**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Kalimpong Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3.0Km. The slums are 10 years old with a total site area is 22053 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 235 with a total population of 811. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. There is need of water connection in this slum.

**Non Slum**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-1,2,4,5,7,8,12, 13, 14, 15, 16 ,17, 18, 19 20. Metal road is running in front of the non slums connects it to major areas of Kalimpong Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. There is need of water connection in this slum.

#### Details of Social Infrastructure at a Glance:

Table-19: Details of Social Infrastructure at a Glance

DHOBI DHARA KOPCHAY  
GAON

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA

PMAY: Urban

Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

C-HOSTEL

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA

State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

SHANTINAGAR

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA

Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

SAIPATRI GAON

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA



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

### Non Slum

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

Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

## Section 4 – Description of Proposed Project and Planning

### 4.1 Provision of Housing

#### The Supply Demand Gap and Requirements

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Requirements</u>
--------------------	---------------------

*Housing: Dwelling Unit provision for Households with standard provisions:*

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

*Physical Infrastructure Requirement: Standard Infrastructure Provision for*

- Water Supply
- Drainage
- Roads
- Electricity

#### Project Development Option

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

#### Proposed Development

Based on preliminary understanding, the following components are being proposed

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

#### Innovations proposed in Project Planning

##### Background

Housing activities are known to have the capacity to play a significant role in social-economic development, because they help not only in creation of shelter for the people by also in generating

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

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

**Financial Implementation:**

**Beneficiary led Participation:**

Implies development of housing by involvement of Beneficiary

**Tasks:**

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

**Post Project Monitoring**

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

## Physical Infrastructure

### Background

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

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

Comprehensive data on this subject was last collected by NSSO in its 58th round (July - December 2002). The present report provides key indicators from the 58th round as well, for comparison. Some important findings of the survey are given below.

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

- About 48% of the slums were usually affected by water logging during monsoon – 32% with inside of slum waterlogged as well as approach road to the slum, 7% where the slum was waterlogged but not the approach road, and 9% where only the approach road was waterlogged in the monsoon.
- The sanitary conditions in the slums in terms of latrine facility during 2008-09 showed considerable improvement since 2002. Latrines with septic tanks (or similar facility) were available in 68% notified and 47% non-notified slums (up from 66% and 35% respectively in 2002). At the other extreme, 10% notified and 20% non-notified slums (down from 17% and 51% in 2002) did not have any latrine facility at all.
- About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any drainage facility. The corresponding proportions in 2002 had been 15% for notified and 44% for non-notified slums. Underground drainage systems or drainage systems constructed of pucca materials existed in about 39% notified slums (25% in 2002) and 24% non-notified slums (13% in 2002).
- Underground sewerage existed in about 33% notified slums (30% in 2002) and 19% non-notified slums (15% in 2002).
- Government agencies were collecting garbage from 75% notified and 55% non-notified slums.
  - Among these slums, garbage was collected at least once in 7 days in 93% notified and 92% non-notified slums. About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any regular mechanism for garbage disposal.
- Over the last five years, facilities had improved in about 50% of notified slums in terms of roads (both within-slum road and approach road) and water supply. The incidence of deterioration of any of the existing facilities in notified slums during the last five years was quite low (about 6% or below).
- In case of most slum facilities – sewerage and medical facilities being exceptions – the facility was reported to have improved during the last five years in more than 20% of non-notified slums. Deterioration of any of the existing facilities in non-notified slums, like notified slums, was rare (about 9% or below).
- Facilities such as street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and medical facilities were each reported by more than 10% of notified slums to be non-existent both at the time of survey and five years earlier. In case of non-notified slums, facilities like street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and garbage disposal were each reported by more than 20% of the slums to be non-existent, both during the survey and five years earlier. Where improvement had been brought about during the last 5 years, it was due to the

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

#### **Topographical survey and GIS mapping**

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

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

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

#### **Water Supply**

##### **Proposal Rationale**

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

In almost whole of Asia and the Pacific region - home to nearly 900 million of the world's poorest people -

one in three people does not have safe drinking water and one in two lacks adequate sanitation. Water is a critical resource for the poor and plays a key role in many aspects of their livelihoods.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Outcome**

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

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

#### **Assessment of Overall State of Infrastructure**



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

The following norms have been fixed for the region:

- |                          |   |                 |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>Kolkata Municipal Corporation Area</b> | <b>200 lpcd</b> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>Howrah Municipal Corporation Area</b>  | <b>150 lpcd</b> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>Municipal &amp; Non-Municipal Area</b> | <b>135 lpcd</b> |

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

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

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

#### **Situation Appraisal & Key Intervention for Identified Slum**

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

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

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

- Population projection
- Project horizon years
- Design period for various project components
- Per capita water supply
- Factors affecting consumption
- Existing water supplies

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

#### **Design Period for various Project Components**

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

#### **Service Plan**

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

#### **Proposed Interventions**

According to the above, the water supply design requirement for Municipality has been fixed at 135 lpcd (Domestic Requirement) + 15% (head loss) +  $100 \cdot (p^{0.5}) = 163.25$  lpcd (approx).

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

The details of water supply lines provide are as follow:

#### **Transmission of Water**

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

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

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

**Following design criteria are adopted for this Project:**

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

**Drainage and Solid waste management**

**Proposal Rationale**

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

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

**Outcome**

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

### **Assessment Overall State of Infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

### **Proposed Interventions**

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

### **Road Infrastructure**

#### **Proposal Rationale**

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

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

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

#### **Proposed status and strategy**

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

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

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

#### **Proposed Intervention**

All the proposed roads are rigid pavement-cement concrete roads. Rigid pavements are those which possess 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
- 1<sup>st</sup> Class Brick Masonry
- 1:6 (Cement: Sand) plaster – 10 mm on soffit of beam & slab, 15 mm on internal walls & 20 mm on external walls
- IPS flooring

#### **Definition of Slum for Housing**

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

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

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

unhygienic conditions.

#### Situation Appraisal

The people living in the slums mostly have 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-22: Dwelling units**

Building type	Number of DU
In situ single Unit	300 within slums and non slums

#### Building Plan

The buildings are proposed to cover an area of approximate 32 Sq.mt along with provision of 2 rooms, kitchen and sanitation facility. The layout, size and type design of housing dwelling units depends on the local conditions and the preferences of the beneficiary. The houses, has been designed in accordance with the desire of the beneficiaries, keeping in view the climatic conditions and the need to provide ample space, kitchen, ventilation, sanitary facilities, etc. and the community perceptions, preferences and cultural attitudes. In line with the scheme, carpet area of the house will be not less than 25 sq. mts and preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet should be constructed.

#### Building material

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

external walls

- IPS flooring

#### Structural Design

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

#### Design data

- Live load: 2.0 kN/m<sup>2</sup> at typical floor
- 1.5 kN/m<sup>2</sup> on terrace (With Access) : 0.75 kN/m<sup>2</sup> on terrace (without Access)
- Floor finish 50mm (0.05\*24) = : 1.2 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
- Ceiling plaster 12mm (0.012\*20.8) : 0.25 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
- Partition walls (Wherever Necessary) : 1.0 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
- Terrace finish: 1.5 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
- Earthquake load: As per IS-1893 (Part 1) - 2002
- Depth of foundation below ground: ,0.7 m
- Walls: 250 mm thick brick masonry walls at external and 125mm walls internal.

#### Reference codes:

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



### **Identification of Beneficiaries**

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

### **Allotment of Houses**

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

### **Town Planning Norms**

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

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

### **Compliance with Municipal Bye laws**

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

### **Tenure**

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

### **Summary of Investment**

### **Project Costing**

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

### **The cost components include:**

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

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

**GOI Contribution:**

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

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

**Beneficiary Contribution:**

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

**State Contribution:**

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

**ULB Contribution:**

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

In the 1<sup>st</sup> 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-23: 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	2.66	Nil	0.25
	Infrastructure	Nil	5 %	5 %	Nil

#### 4.2. Disaster Management and Mitigation

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

#### 4.3. Statutory approval including environmental clearance (as applicable)

**Table-22: 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	
	<p>a. Sourcing of materials from quarries</p> <p>b. Lead from various existing quarries</p> <p>c. Adequacy of material for the project in these quarries</p>	<p>The construction materials require for the project shall be procured from :</p> <p>a) Stone metal : from the existing.</p> <p>b) Bricks : From the existing brick fields nearby the project site.</p> <p>c) Sand : From the nearest source.</p> <p>All the materials are sufficiently available.</p>
9.	Water Requirement; Identification of potential sources of water	Water required for the construction of work will be available from ground water. There is no scarcity of water in the region.
10.	Location of Waste Water Disposal :	
	a. Location for disposal of waste water	The surface drain have been proposed in the slum for disposal of waste water.
	<p>b. Outfalls locations for longitudinal drains</p> <p>i) Outfall level and back flow</p> <p>ii) The outfall is in natural stream; measures shall be taken to prevent sediment into the stream.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The storm water drain of the slums will discharge the water to the main high drain of the town.</p>
11.	Air Pollution during construction work	Work shall be carried out by equipments like concrete mixer machine vibrator etc. at this time of concerting work only for which air pollution will be negligible.
12.	Identify locations susceptible to induced development	<p>Locations vulnerable to induced development: In such location the Municipality has committed not to allow building construction activity.</p> <p>a. Lands within 50 m of junctions</p> <p>b. Agricultural lands with enforce restriction on</p>

		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.

Section 5 – Project Cost Estimate

5.1. Abstract Cost of Estimates

5.1.1 Component wise abstract for each slum/Non slums area

Table-26: 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)					
Reference of Schedule of Rates PWD (W B) . Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.c. 1-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda ( For Hill Area)					
Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm					
SL NO	Description of Work(s)	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs) Amount (Rs)	
1	Earth work in excavation in foundation trenches and drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing spreading or stacking the soil within a lead of 75 m as directed including trimming the sides of trenches, dressing and ramming the bottom, bailing out water etc. as required complete. a) Depth of excavation not exceeding 1500 mm SOR, PWD, P-1, 1-2 a	13.824	% cu.m	12047.0	166538 166538
2	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good reath in layers not exceeding 150 mm including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete (payment to be made on the basis of measurement of finished quantity of work. a)With earth obtained from excavation of foundation. SOR, PWD, P-1, T/3 a	2.765	% cu.m	7831.0	216.53
3	Supplying laying Polythene sheet etc. SOR, PWD, P-45, T-13	39.254	sq.m	30.0	1177.62
4	Cement concrete with graded stone ballast (40 mm) excluding shuttering : A) In ground floor and foundation 6:3:1 proportion With N.B Valley stone metal SOR, PWD, Page 24; Item-10 B - (C)	3.019	cu.m	6493.2	19603.07 19603.07
5	Rubble masonry in cement (1:6) with hard dressed stones from approved quarries and clean b) In ground floor SOR, PWD, P-38, T-53 (b)	0.632	cu.m	4315.0	2748.68 2748.68
6	125 .. Thick brick work 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) In Ground floor SOR, PWD, P-32, I-29	76.01	sq.m	1102.2	83789.88 83789.88
7	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1: 1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm normal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any in ground floor as per relevant IS codes. (i) River Bazree SOR, PWD, P-14, T-7 (ii)	12.628	cu.m	8150.4	102912.9 102912.9
8	Reinforcements for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures including distribution bars, stirrups, binders etc. including supply of rods, initial strengthening and removal of loose rust ( if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking and bending to correct shape, placing in proper position and binding with 16 G 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 4 m (i) Tor steel/ Mild steel SRO, PWD, P-27, T-15 (i) 9th Item: At. 15.10.2015	0.7967	M	75600.4	60137.5 60137.5
9	Hire and labour charges for Shuttering with or without staging upto 4.0 m height using approved stout props with wooden planks/ply wood/steel sheet plate with required bracing for any kind of plain or reinforced concrete works in all sorts minor structure including culvert, box culvert, cross drain etc. The rate is inclusive of fitting, fixing and striking out after completion of work as per specification and direction. SOR, PWD, P-322, I-18.05 b	120.941	sq.m	214.0	25881.37 25881.37
10	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering comes as directed and raking out joints or roughing 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-164, T-2 (i) (b) - P-151 34-m (C) (i) (C)	102.0	sq.m	231.6	23581.92 23581.92
	b) Out side Wall, 15 mm th SOR, PWD, P-164, T-2 (i) (b) - P-151 34-m (C) (i) (C)	101.76	sq.m	198.00	20148.48 20148.48
	B) 10 mm th ceiling plaster (4:1) SOR, PWD, P-164, I-2 (ii) (C)	23.33	sq.m	175.20	4087.42 4087.42

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DPR for BLC under Housing for All in slum and Non Slum, Kalimpong Municipality for 2018-19

PMAY: Urban

Sl. NO	Description of Work(s)	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
11	Neat cement punning about 1.5 mm thick in wall ,dado, window,sills,floor,drain etc SOR,PWD, P-166, I-8	<del>22.234</del> 21.678	sq.m	<del>386.40</del> 46.88	<del>10716.32</del> 1014.59
12	Artificial stone in floor, dado, staircase etc. with cement concrete (4:2:1) with stone chips land in panels as directed with topping made with with ordinary or white cement ( as necessary) and marble dust in proportion (2:1) 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 items not permitted with ordinary cement 20 mm thick SOR, PWD, P-48, I-3 (i)	27.734	sq.m	386.40	10716.00 10716.42
13	Supplying, fitting & fixing MS clamp for fixing door and window frame of flat bent bar, end bifurcated, fixed in cement concrete with stone chips (4:2:1) a fitted and complete as per direction 40mm x 6mm 125 mm length ( Cost of cement concrete will be paid separately) SOR,PWD,P-98, I-18 (c)	16.00	each	26.40	422.40
14	Wood work in door and window frame fitted and fixed complete including a protective coat of painting at the contact surface the frame other Local wood SOR,PWD, P-20, T-1 (i)	0.142	cu.m	47908.8	6791.07 6803.05
15	Panel Shutter of door & Window ( each Panel Consisting of single Plan without Join) 25 mm thick shutter with 12 mm thick Panel of size 30 to 45 cm Other Local wood SOR,PWD,P-112, I-84(iv) c	<del>6.04</del> 6.435	sq.m	1706.40	10980.68
16	Iron butt hinges of approved quality fitted and fixed with steel steel screws, with ISI mark a) 75mm x 47 mm x 170 mm SOR,PWD, P-65, T-20 (iv)	12.00	each	42.00	504.00
17	Iron Socket Bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete @ 150 mm long 10mm dia SRO,PWD, P-97, T-25 c	24.00	each	<del>62.00</del> 26.40	2073.6
18	White washing including cleaning and smoothing surface throughout (5 parts stone lime and 1 part of shell lime should be used in the finishing coat ) Two coats SOR,PWD,P-159, I-3 (b)	<del>227.99</del> 227.95	%sq.m	2306.40	<del>5268.35</del> 5257.47
19	Colour washing with ella with a coat of white wash priming including cleaning and smoothing surface thoroughly external surface One coat SOR,PWD,P-169, I-4 (ii) (a)	227.99	%sq.m	1848.00	4213.26
20	Priming one coat on timber plastered or on steel or other metal surface with synthetic enamel/oil bound primer of approved quality including smoothing surface by sand papering etc b) On timber surface SOR,PWD,P-176, I-7 (a) (i) B) On steel surface SOR,PWD,P-176, I-7(b)	<del>23.166</del> (23.166)	sq.m	50.40	1167.57
		<del>14.918</del> (14.918)	sq.m	38.40	572.85
21	Painting with best quality synthetic enamel paint of approved make and brand including smoothing 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. b) On timber or plastered surface two coats P-162 8.4.ii B) On steel surface two coats SOR,PWD,P-176 AB (Aii), (bii) 8.6.ii	<del>23.166</del> (23.166)	sq.m	103.20	2390.73
		<del>14.918</del> (14.918)	sq.m	100.80	1501.73
22	Iron hasp bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete (oxidised) with 16 mm dia with center bolt and round fitting 300 mm long SOR, PWD, P-92, I-27 C	2.00	each	241.20	482.40

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DPR for BLC under Housing for All in slum and Non Slum, Kalimpong Municipality for 2018-19

PMAY: Urban

SL NO	Description of Work(s)	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
23	Supplying best Indian sheet glass panes set in putty ( as per IS specification) and fitted and fixed with teak wood besds and nails complete ( In all floors for internal wall & upto 6 m high for external wall ) 3mm thick ( weighing 7.4 kg/sq.m ) (i) 4 mm thick SOR,PWD, P-480; 1-2(i) 166	5.738	sq.m	1195.2	<del>6857.46</del> 6858.96
24	Supplying fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in wall , etc and cutting trenches in any coils through masonry material ( Spunyam, valamoid/ bitumin/ M seal etc) comple P-187-I-21 A(ii), C (ii), D(ii) - SOR, PWD, P-173, I-21 A (ii), C (ii), D (ii)				
	i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia	3.00	each	363.60	1090.80
	ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia	2.00	each	204.00	408.00
	ii) UPVC Shoe 110 mm	1.00	each	169.20	169.20
25	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 with necessary screws and lugs in ground floor. Grill weighing 10 kg/sq.m to 16 kg/m2 SOR, PWD, P-76, I-10 (i) (2.70 sqm @ 10.5 kg per sqm=28.35 kg)	0.60	Qntf	10057.2	<del>6054.43</del> 6058.83
26	Supplying fitting and fixing shallow water closet indian pattern (I.P.W.C) of approved make in white vitreous chinaware in position ( excluding cost of concrete for fixing). 450 mm long SOR,PWD,(sanitary) P-74,I-1 (iii)	1.00	each	1274.40	1274.40
27	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 sdding colour as necessary SOR,PWD,(sanitary)P-75, I-9 (a)	1.00	sq.m	84.00	84.00
28	Supplying,fitting and fixing cast iron 'P' or 'S' trap conforming to I.S 3989 / 1970 and 1729 / 1964 including lead caulked joints and painting two coats to the exposed surface S trap 100 mm SOR,PWD, P-95, T-6, I-14(B- (iii))	1.00	each	1107.60	1107.60
29	Supplying, fitting fixing CI Round Gratings SRO,PWD,(sanitary) P-62, I-14(B-ii) c 21.18. ii	1.00	each	120.00	120.00
30	Construction of 2 circular leach pit of inside diameter 1000 mm & a depth of 1000 mm With a layers of 250 mm Thick brick work with cement mortar (6:1) & honeycombed brick wall (4:1) at every alternate layer upto a height of 925 mm from bottom and then 125 mm thick brick wall (4:1) for a height of 300 mm and covered with 75 mm rcc slab (4:2:1) with 8 mm tor steel @ 150 mm centre to centre both ways including plastering ans neat cement punning on top of the slab and making hooking arrangement on slab for lifting of the slab if require as well jointing the connection with the inspection pit (450 x 450) covered with 50 mm thick RCC slab (4:2:1) with stone chips and then covered the pipe properly with powder earth including supplying fitting fixing fibre glass pan P-trap & polythene pipes as per requirement to connect with the inspection pit complete with all respect as per direction of EIC (ANNEXURE-II) SOR,PWD,P-169, I-3(b)	1.00	Item	<del>2504.00</del> 7544	<del>2504.00</del> 7544.00
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b>				Rs.	420000.00
<b>Say</b>				Rs.	420000.00
<b>Add for Electrical Works (ANNEXURE-I)</b>				Rs.	20537.00
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b>				Rs.	440537.00

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Table-27: ESTIMATE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS FOR ONE DWELLING UNIT UNDER PMAY

ESTIMATE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS FOR ONE DWELLING UNIT UNDER RAY (ANNEXURE-I)					
SL NO	Description of Work(s)	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
1	Supplying and fitting polythene pipe complete with fitting as necessary. Under ceiling / beam/ bound with 22 SWG G.I wire inclusive & Drawing 1 x 18 SWD GI wire as fish inside the pipe and fitting and providing 55 mm dia disc of MS sheet (20 SWG) having colour paint at one face first ended at the load point end of polythene pipe with fish wire (synchronizing with roof/beam casting work of building construction) 19 mm dia 3mm thick polythene pipe.	25.00	RM	39.00	975.00
2	Power kt wiring supplying and drawing 1:1 KV grade single core standed FR PVC insulated & unshethed single core standed Copper wire (finoles make) 2 x 2.5 sq.m (PH & N) + 1 X 1.5 SQ.M (ECC) per laid polythene pipe and by the prelaid GI fish wire & making necessary connections as required.	50.00	RM	76.00	3800.00
3	Concealed Distribution wiring in 2 x 1.5 sqmm single core standed "FR" insulated and unshethed copper wire Finonex make & 1 x 1.5 sq.mm single core standed PVC insulated and unshethed copper (Finonex make) wire used as ECC in 19 mm bore 3 mm thk. polythene pipe complete with all accessries embeded in wall smooth run to light / fan / call bell point with pino key type switch ( 6 Amps) (Anchore make) fixed on sheet metal ( 16 SWG ) Switch Board with bakelite / perspex (wall maching colour) T op cover (3 mm thk) flushed in wall including mending all good damage to original finish Averageper point 6.00 mt	10.00	Points	828.00	8280.00
4	Distribution concealed wiring with 2 x 1.5 sq.mm (PH & N) single core standed FR PVC insulated & unshethed single core standed 1.1 KV grade Copper Wire (finonex) 1x 1.5 sq.mm (ECC) single core standed PVC insulated & unshethed cu wire (finonex) used as ECC in 19 mm bore, 3mm thick polythene pipe complete with all accessories embeded in wall 250 volt 5 amp. 3 pin plug point including S & F 250 volt 5 amp. 3 pin flush type plug socket & piano key type switch(Anchor make) on existing switch board as mentioned si. no. 3.	2.00	Points	76.00	152.00
5	Supplying & drawing 1.1 KV grade single core standed FR PVC insulated & unshethed single core standed cu wire 3 x 2.5 sq mm ( finonex 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)	15.00	RM	86.00	1290.00
6	Supplying Delivery & installation on wall of 30/32 amp DP MCB of Havel's make with enclosed box along with all its necessary connection complete. (Anchore)	2.00	nos	808.00	1616.00
7	Earthing in soft soil with 50 mm dia GI (TATA make medium) 3.64 mm th x 3.04 Mt long and 1 x 4 SWG GI ( hot dip) wire ( 4 m long)13 mm dia x 80 mm long GI bolts, double nuts , double washer including S & F 15 mm dia GI protection ( 1 mts long ) to be filled with bitumin partly under the ground level & partly above g. level driven to an average depth of 3.65 m below the G.I & restoring surface duly rammed.	1.00	each	1715.00	1715.00
8	Connecting the equipment to earth BUS bar unclusive S & R 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.	5.00	M	6.00	30.00
TOTAL				Rs.	17858
Add for Hill Area @ 15 %				Rs.	2678.7
TOTAL				Rs.	20536.7
SAY				Rs.	20537

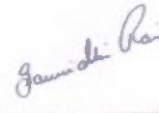
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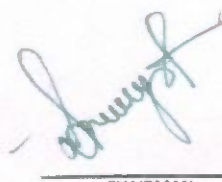
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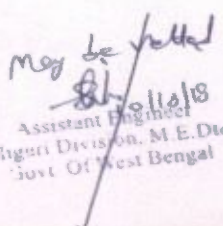
Table-28: Cost Estimate for 2 Nos Leach Pit for single unit Dwelling Unit

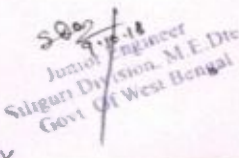
Cost Estimate For 2 Nos Leach Pit For Single Unt Dweeling Unit					
P.W.D Schedule Of Rates effect From 1st July 2014					
(ANNEXURE-II)					
Sl NO	Description of items	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
1	Earth work in excavation in foundation trenches and drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75m as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches levelling dressing and ramming the bottom boiling out water as required complete. depth of excavation not existing 1500mm. P.No-12,2(a)	<del>2.60</del> 2.00	% cu.m	12047.0	<del>31322.20</del> 24094
2	Cement concrete with graded Jhama khoo ballast (30mm size) excluding shuttering P-29 2-10.8.4 in ground floor and foundation <i>Cement. Con. with graded Stone ballast (40mm) excluding shuttering @ Ground floor &amp; foundation</i> (a) 5:3:1 proportion. <i>6:2:1 Proportion with 20% quantity stone ballast.</i>	<del>0.030</del> 0.09	cu.m	<del>6493.20</del> 6809.86	<del>253.78</del> 200.453
3	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6:1) (a) in foundation & plinth P.No-29, 30, 31, 32, 33 - 22. a	0.010	cu.m	<del>4919.00</del> 8160.00	<del>50.19</del> 81.60
4	125mm thick brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) G. floor Pg No-31, 1-29	<del>2.000</del> 1.00	sq.m	<del>734.00</del> 1105.70	<del>2942.00</del> 1105.70
5	Controlled cement concrete with well graded stone chips (20-mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement with complete design of concrete as per-I 456 and relevant special publications submission of job mix formula after preliminary mix design after testing of concrete cubes as per direction of engineer in-charge consumption of cement will not be less than 300 kg of cement with super plasticiser/cubic meter of controlled concrete but actual consumption will be determined on the basis of preliminary test and job mix formula in ground floor and foundation (using concrete mixture) m20 grade <i>and using Cement con. (1:1.5:3) with graded Stone chips as per P.No-12, 2(a) (i) P.No-12, 2(a) (ii) P.No-12, 2(a) (iii) P.No-12, 2(a) (iv)</i> P.No-12, 2(a)	<del>0.1387</del> 0.345	cu.m	<del>4874.54</del> 9150.40	<del>996.370</del> 1130.96
6	Reinforcement for concrete work in all sorts of structure including distribution bars, stirrups, binder etc including supply of rods, initial straightening & removal of loose rust (if nessasery) P.No-27, 1-15(a)(i)	0.010	mt	<del>60500.00</del> 7560.00	<del>605.00</del> 756.00
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 (spunym, valamoid, bitumen, m. seal etc) complete (i) UPVC pipe 110mm dia P.no 173, 1-21(A)(ii) (ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110mm dia P.no-174, 1-21(B)(ii)	4.00 2	mt Each	<del>291.00</del> 36200.0	<del>1164.00</del> 32400.00
8	Jeffri brick work 125 mm thick with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) including 12mm thick cement plaster (4:1) in all faces in ground floor P.no-32, 35	2.00	sq.m	<del>20200.0</del> 1057.60	<del>168400.0</del> 2105.60
COST of 2 no leach pit				→	7544.93
TOTAL				→	7544.00

  
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## 5.2.1. Detailed Estimate of Provision of Housing

Table-29: Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm								
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall		Varandah	C/L
		4.65			3.375		1.275	
		0.8			1.15		0.9	
		1.15			1.15	2.3	2.175	
		3.45			2.187			
		1.15			1.9			
		1.7			1.387	5.474		
		3.375			11.149			
		1.275						
		2.825						
		3.125						
		23.5						
	X wall	1.25						
Sl.no.								
1	Earth workin excavation							
	250 mm wall							
	1	23.5	0.75	0.7	12.34			
		0.875	0.75	0.7	0.46			
		24.375			12.8	m3		
	125 mm Wall							
		2.625	0.4	0.225	0.24			
	WC	0.4	0.4	0.225	0.04			
	Bath	0.65	0.4	0.225	0.06			
	5.474	0.75		0.225				
		4.724	0.4	0.225	0.43			
	Varanda	1.425	0.4	0.225	0.13			
					0.88			
	Step	0.5	0.9	0.075	0.034			
					13.715	m3		
2	Soling							
		24.375	0.75		18.281			
		11.45	0.4		4.58			
					22.861			
3	Polythene sheet							
		2.575	3.125		8.047			
		2.875	2.625		7.547			

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

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit								
Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm								
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L
		1.125						
		24.625		0.25		6.156		
		3.125						
		1.8						
		5.224						
		10.149		0.125		1.269		
						7.425		
	Less	0.9		0.25	0.225			
		0.9		0.125	0.113			
	3	0.75		0.125	0.281			
						0.619		
						6.806	sqm	
8	BW in super structure (6:1)							
		23.5						
		1.125						
		24.625	2.75	0.25	16.93			
	Parapet	23.8	0.075	0.25	0.446			
						17.376		
	Less opens							
	1	0.9	2.1	1.89				
	4	0.9	0.9	3.24				
	1	0.75	0.9	0.675				
	3	0.75	0.75	1.688				
				7.493	0.25	1.873		
	Lintel							
	1	1.525	1.525					
	4	1.2	4.8					
	1	1.05	1.05					
			7.375	0.25	0.1	0.184		
	Wo2							
	1	3.05	3.05	0.25	0.1	0.076		
					(-)	2.134		
	Net brick work						15.242	m3
9	125 th. Brick work (6:1)							
	room		3.125	2.6	8.125			

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit							
Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm							
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall		Varandah C/L
	kit		2.125	2.75	5.844		
			1.65	2.75	4.5375		
			1.45	2.65	3.8425		
	2		0.9	2.1	3.78		
						26.12875	
	Less opening						
	1	0.9	0.9				
	3	0.75	2.25				
			3.15	2.1	6.615		
	Lintel						
	1	1.3	1.3				
	1	1.025	1.025				
			2.325	0.1	0.2325		
					6.8475		
						19.28125	
	Parapet						
		23.5		0.15	3.525		
						22.806	
	passege	0.75		0.55	0.4125		
						23.219	sqm
10	Conc M-20						
	Roof slab						
	32.15	1.1475	31.003		0.1	3.1	
	Beam						
			3.625	0.25	0.15	0.136	
			2.575	0.25	0.1	0.064	
	Lintel						3.301
	D1	1	1.525	1.525			
	W1	4	1.2	4.8			
	W2	1	1.05	1.05			
	WO2	1	3.05	3.05			
				10.425	0.25	0.1	0.261
	D1	1	1.39	1.39			
	D2	1	1.025	1.025			
	D2	2	1.4	2.8			
	O2	1	0.875	0.875			
	D2	2		6.09	0.125	0.1	0.076

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit								
Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm								
	C/L of main outer wall			125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L	
	Chaja							
	W1	4	1.2	4.8				
	W2	1	1.03	1.03				
	D1	1	1.275	1.275				
	W02	1	3.05	3.05				
				10.155	0.3	0.075	0.228	
							3.866	m3
11	Reinforcement							
		3.866	0.80%	1	7850	0.243	MT	
12	Shuttering							
	31	23.5	1.125					
			24.63	0.25				
	31			6.156	24.844			
	Side beam	2	3.125	0.15	0.9375			
		2	2.325	0.1	0.465			
	side slab	1	25.3	0.1	2.53			
	Lintel	1	0.9	0.25	0.225			
		1	1.525	0.1	0.153			
		1	1.275	0.35	0.446			
		1	0.3	0.05	0.015			
						29.615	sqm	
	4W1	4	0.9	0.25	0.9			
		4	1.2	0.1	0.48			
		4	1.2	0.35	1.68			
		2	4	0.3	0.05	0.12		
	1W2	1	0.75	0.25	0.188			
		1	1.05	0.1	0.105			
		1	1.05	0.35	0.368			
		2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03		
	W02	3	0.75	0.25	0.563			
		1	1	3.05	0.1	0.305		
		1	3.05	0.35	1.068			
		2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03		
	Lintel 125 Wall							

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



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

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall			125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L		
	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 socket 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 surface								
	2	2	0.9	2.1		7.56			
	2	2	0.75	2.1		6.3			
	4	2	0.9	0.9		6.48			
	1	2	0.75	0.9		1.35			
							21.69	sqm	
24	Painting best quality on wooden surface								
	same sl.no. 23						21.69	sqm	
25	MS ornamental gril....10Kg-16 Kg								
	W1	4	0.75	0.75	2.25				
	W2	1	0.75	0.6	0.45				

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

5.2.2. Detailed Estimate of adoption of Concrete Road:

Table-30: Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Concrete Road

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ROAD 2.5 METRE WIDE Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban) Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Corrigenda PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014								
Sl No	Description of Items	Length	Breadth	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bottom boiling out water as required complete. Depth of excavation not exceeding 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 ramming complete. 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	1.00	2.5	0.125	0.313	Cu.M	6802.74	2,125.86

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ROAD 2.5 METRE WIDE								
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)								
Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Corrigenda								
PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014								
Sl No	Description of Items	Length	Breadth	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
	and reinforcement, if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes <b>P.no-24, I-10(a)</b>							
5	Brick edging 75 mm. wide with picked jhama bricks, laid true to line and level including cutting necessary trench in soil or in hard metalled surface, laying the bricks and repacking the trench (on both sides of the edging) with spoils and ramming the same thoroughly, complete as per direction. (b) Brick-on-end edging (250 mm ) depth. <b>P.No-189, I-3(b)</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 Municipal /Corporation Rules for such disposal, loading into truck and cleaning the site in all respect as per direction of Engineer - in -Charge <b>P.no-9, I-13</b>	1.00	2.500	0.400	1.000	Cu.M	168.00	168.00
							<b>Total=</b>	<b>4,096.78</b>
							<b>Total=</b>	<b>4,097.00</b>

**Rate Analysis**

**Brick Work 4:1 in foundation & plinth**

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

**Rate Analysis**

**Ordinary Mix Concrete 1:1.5:3**

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

**Rate Analysis**

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

DPR for BLC under Housing for All in slum and Non Slum, Kalimpong Municipality for 2018-19

PMAY: Urban

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ROAD 2.5 METRE WIDE								
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)								
Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Corrigenda								
PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014								
Sl No	Description of Items	Length	Breadth	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount

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

Annexure - II

Format - A

(Format for Rate Analysis of Cement Concrete Item)

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

(i) Pakur Variety

Consumption of Stone aggregate ( Page B-59)	20 mm =	0.573	Cum	
	10 mm =	0.287	Cum	
Distance of site considered =		10	Km	
Steps	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
Step - 1 Rate of item as per relevant section of this Schedule A =	1.00	CUM	5389.00	5389.00
Step - 2 Add cost of stone aggregate of different grading as per consumption required for one cum of concrete.				
( As per table:T-1)				
Station : kalyani				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	1463.00	838.30
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	1296.00	371.95
Total B =				1210.25
Step - 3 Add cost of carriage of stone aggregate as per consumption required for one cum of concrete.				
( As per table:T-2)				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	178.50	102.28
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	178.50	51.23
Total C =				153.51
Step - 4 Add cost for loading and unloading of stone aggregate				
( As per table:T-3)				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	58.00	33.23
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	58.00	16.65
Total D =				49.88
Final Rate of Item = [Rs. A - Rs.B + Rs.C + Rs.D] = Rs.				6802.64

5.2.3. Detailed Estimate of adoption of Water Connection:

Table-31: Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Water Connection

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

Section 6 – Project Implementation & Management Framework

6.1. Institutional Framework for implementation

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.

### Kalimpong Municipality

- I. Kalimpong Municipality shall be the nodal agency for implementation of DPR under HFA and has set up a robust administrative structure for implementation. The roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholder are as follows:
- II. **Housing for All Nodal Officer:** Executive Officer of the Kalimpong Municipality has been designated as the HFA Nodal Officer for the Kalimpong Municipality demonstrating the commitment and willingness of the Kalimpong Municipality to implement the DPR under HFA
- III. **Housing for All Working Group:** Kalimpong Municipality has created a HFA working group with departmental heads of all key departments including PWD, Revenue, Health, Water Supply, Planning, Poverty and IHSDP. The working group was instrumental in preparing the DPR under HFA and going forward will be responsible for the implementation of DPR under HFA
- IV. **Slum level federation at city level and slum dweller association at slum level:** Kalimpong Municipality has two CDS covering 20 wards and plan to establish a slum level federation at city level and slum dweller association at slum level for smooth implementation of HFA and ensuring that the detailed project reports are prepared in consultation with the community. The slum dweller association would also implement the O&M plan, which community had agreed upon, by collecting the contributions amongst themselves and formation of group housing societies as may be required.

### 6.2. Implementation schedule

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

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

Table-32: Quarterly component wise investment schedule vis-a-vis means of finance (Central/State/ULB/Beneficiaries share)

Fund Type	Total Project cost			DU for 300 nos			Physical Infrastructure		
	DU for 300 nos	Physical Infrastructure	Total	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Total	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Total

Central	450	0	450	225	225	450	0	0	0
State	798	66.15	864.15	319.2	478.8	798	33.075	33.075	66.15
ULB	0	66.15	66.15	0	0	0	33.075	33.075	66.15
Beneficiaries share	75	0	75	75	0	75	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1323</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>1455.30</b>	<b>619.20</b>	<b>703.80</b>	<b>1323.00</b>	<b>66.15</b>	<b>66.15</b>	

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

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

#### 6.5. Quality Control & Quality Assurance Plan.

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

### Section 7 – Operation & Maintenance Plan

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

### Section 8 – Project Financials

Table-33: Project Financials

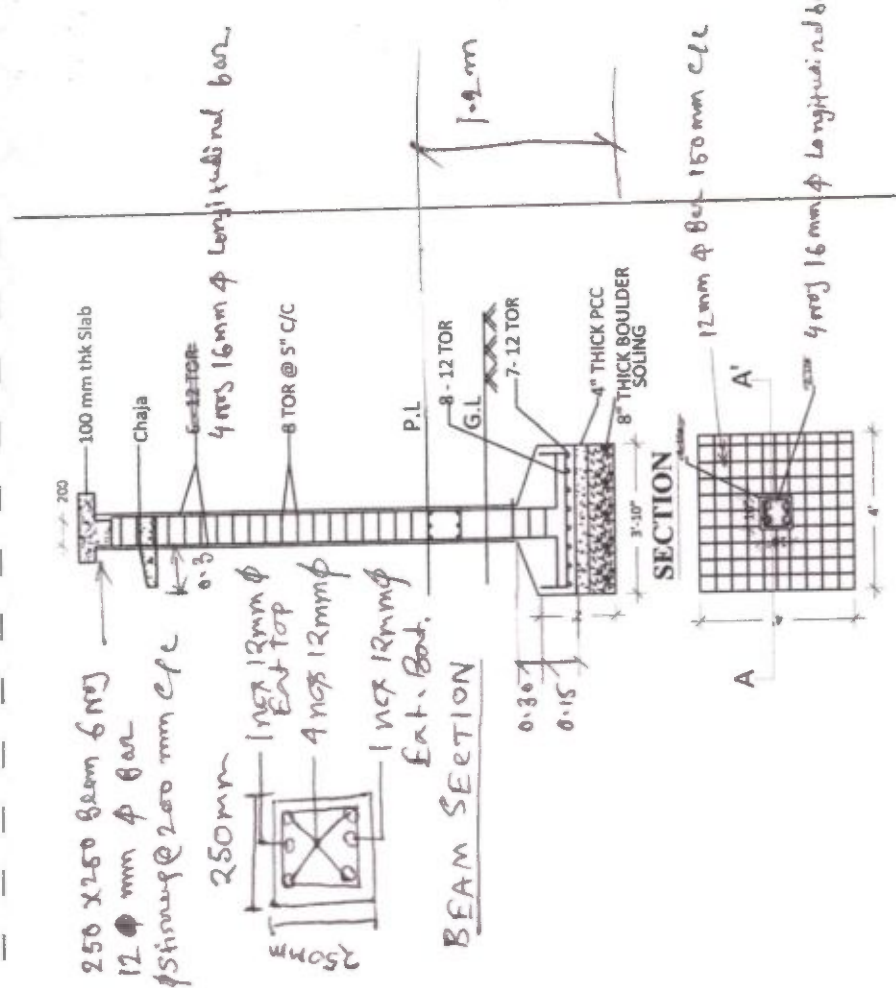
Component	Central share	State share	ULB share	Beneficiary Share	Total project cost
Housing	450	798	0	75	1323
Infrastructure	0	66.15	66.15	0	132.3
*O&M charges	0	0	0	0	0
*DPR Preparation, PM, TPIM, Social Audit Charges	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>864.15</b>	<b>66.15</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>1455.30</b>



**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 Kalimpong Municipality if the Railway Dept. Govt. of India gives any permission.

**Drawing of DU, Road etc.**



**PLAN**  
**COLUMN FOUNDATION DETAIL**

Approved.  
 Dr. B. K. Ghosh  
 29/10/2018

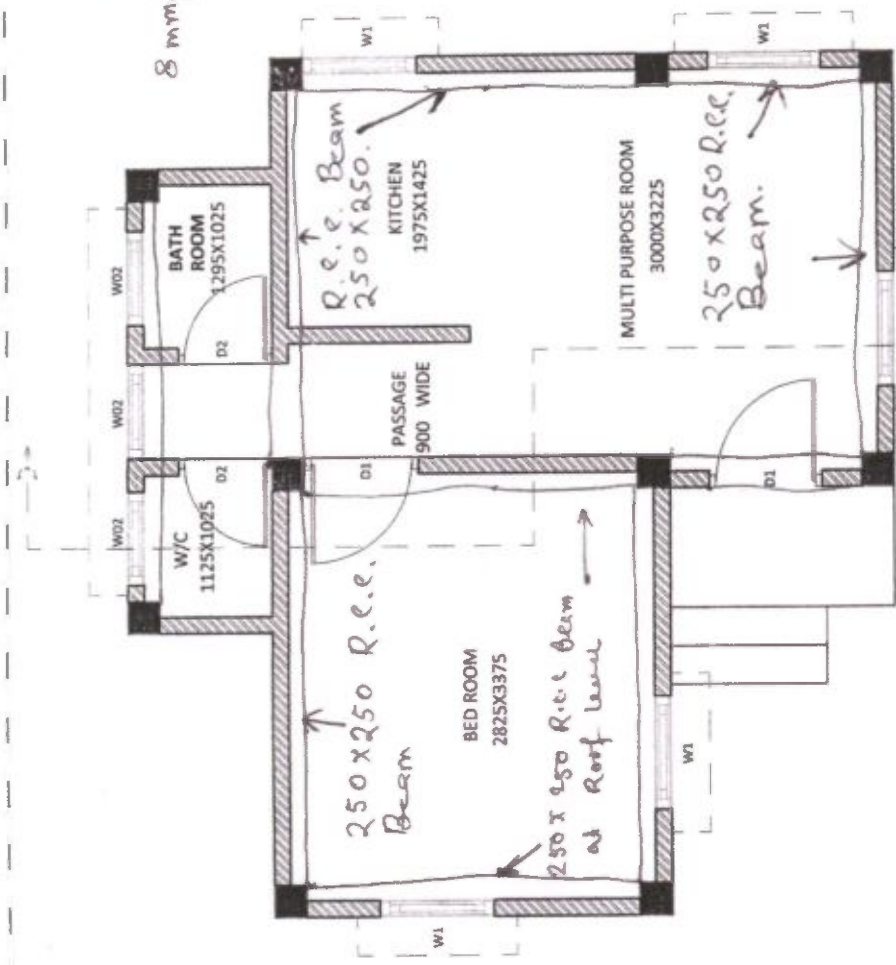
PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJNA (PMAY)  
 HOUSE FOR ALL (URBAN)  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY  
 KALIMPONG

Executive Engineer  
 Suburban Division, M.E.D.  
 Govt. Of West Bengal

CHAIRMAN  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

URBAN PLANNER  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

Kalimpong Municipality  
 Kalimpong



**DOORS & WINDOWS SCHEDULE**

MARKING	DIMENSION
W1	900 X 900
W2	750 X 900
W3	750 X 750
D1	900 X 2100
D2	900 X 2100

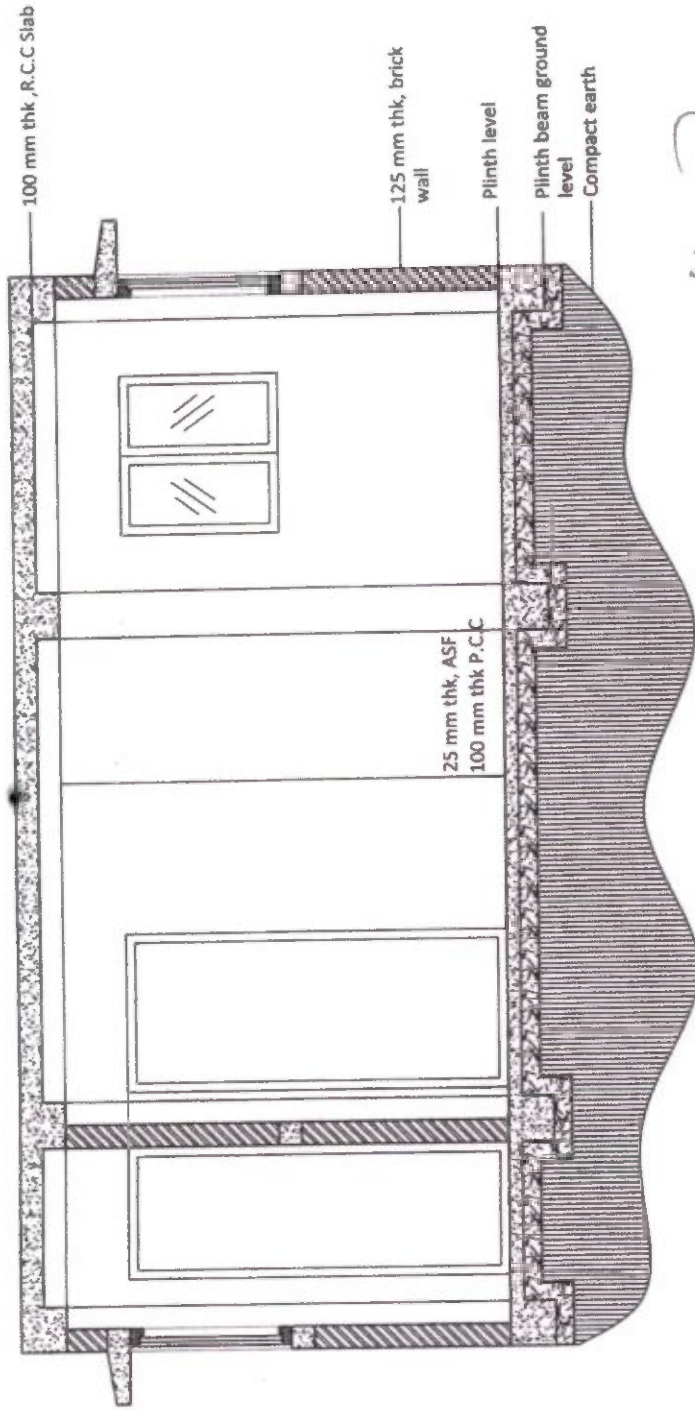
- NOTE:-**
- ALL WINDOW OPENINGS (W1&W2) WILL BE PROVIDED WITH GRILL AND GLASS
  - ALL DOORS (D1&D2) 25TH HATTERM SHUTTERS, SINGLE LEAF
  - W2 OPENINGS PROVIDED WITH R.C.C WALL
  - PLINTH HEIGHT - 450 TH
  - CEILING HEIGHT - 2700MM
  - WALL - 125 MM TH
  - ROOF SLAB, BEAM, JINTEL, ETC WITH REINFORCED CEMENT CONCRETE M20 GRADE
  - FLOOR OF VERANDAH, W/C BATH & KITCHEN ROOM TO BE KEPT 15 MM BELOW THE FLOOR LEVEL OF ROOM & PASSAGE
  - 150 MM TH PIECE LINTEL OVER OPENING HAVE BEEN PROVIDED
  - ALL DIMENSION ARE IN M

Approved  
 29/10/18

URBAN PLANNER  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

S.A.E  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

Sub. Asst. Engineer  
 Kalimpong Municipality  
 Kalimpong



Sectional Elevation at x-x'

Approved  
*An Romya*  
 25.11.0/2018  
 Executive Engineer  
 Division, M.E.Die.  
 Calcutta Division, West Bengal

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

FLOOR AREA-25.37 Sqm  
 BUILT UP AREA -32.18 Sqm

**PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJNA (PMAY)**  
 HOUSE FOR ALL (URBAN)

**KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY**  
**KALIMPONG**

DWG. NO:-  
 SCALE:- 1:50 & 1:25

*Sannidhi Bai*  
 S.A.E  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
 Urban Planner  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

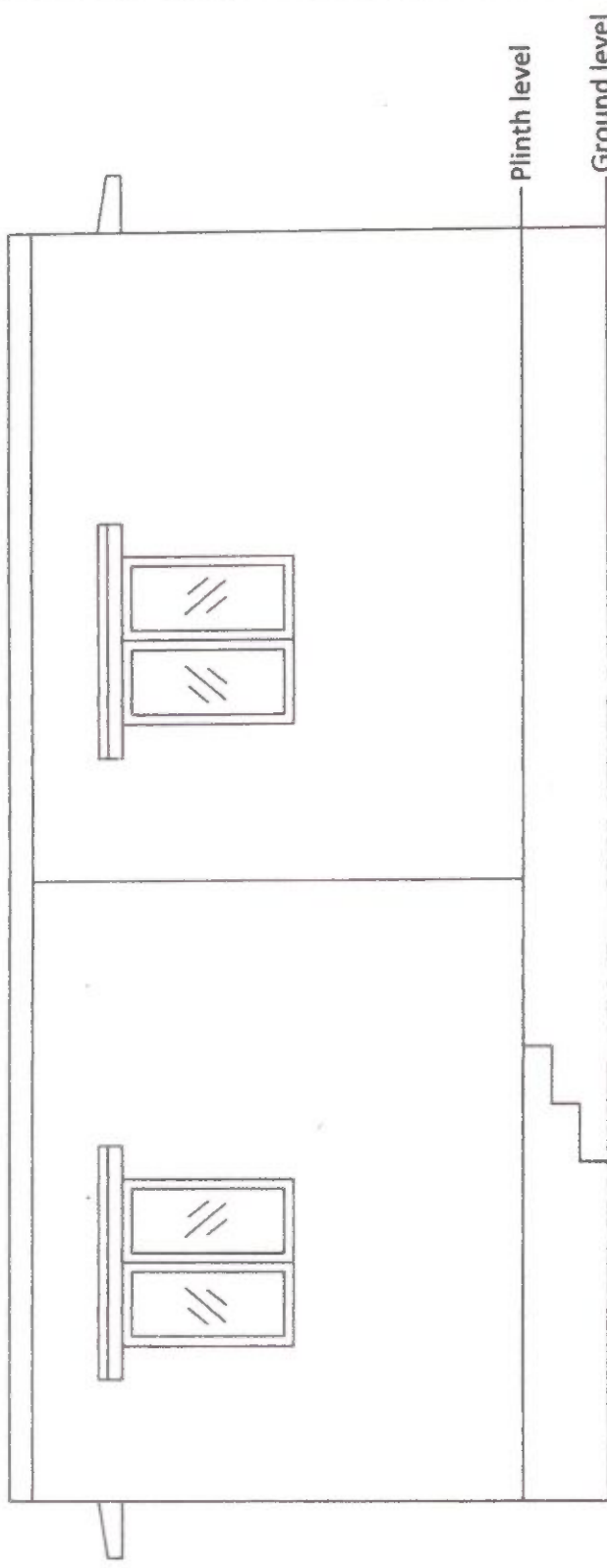
*[Signature]*  
 CHAIRMAN  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY  
 Chairman

Kalimpong Municipality  
 Kalimpong

*[Signature]*  
 25.11.18

*Sannidhi Bai*  
 S05 ASST ENGR.  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

*[Signature]*  
 Executive Engineer  
 Division, M.E.Die.  
 Calcutta Division, West Bengal



**Front Elevation**

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

FLOOR AREA-25.37 Sqm  
 BUILT UP AREA -32.18 Sqm

*Approved*  
*Anuraj*  
 29/10/2018

**PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJNA (PMAY)**  
 HOUSE FOR ALL (URBAN)  
**KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY**  
**KALIMPONG**

DWG. NO:-  
 SCALE:- 1:50 & 1:25

*Samir K. Rai*

S.A.E  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY  
*Samir K. Rai*  
 SUB. ASST. ENGINEER  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

*Approved*  
 29/10/2018

URBAN PLANNER  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

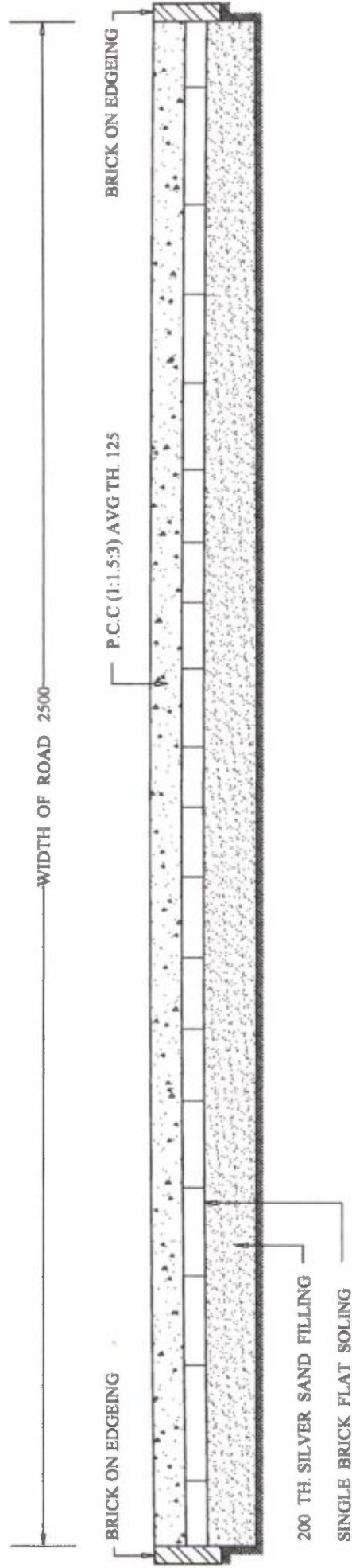
Executive Engineer  
 Urban Division,  
 Kalimpong Municipality

*[Signature]*  
 CHAIRMAN  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY  
 Chairman  
 Kalimpong Municipality  
 Kalimpong

# KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

## KALIMPONG

### TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF CEMENT CONCRETE ROAD



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

*Sausdhi Rai*  
**Samridhi Rai**

SUB. ASST. ENGINEER  
KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

**Annexure for Slum and Non slum photos**

**SLUM PHOTOGRAPHS**

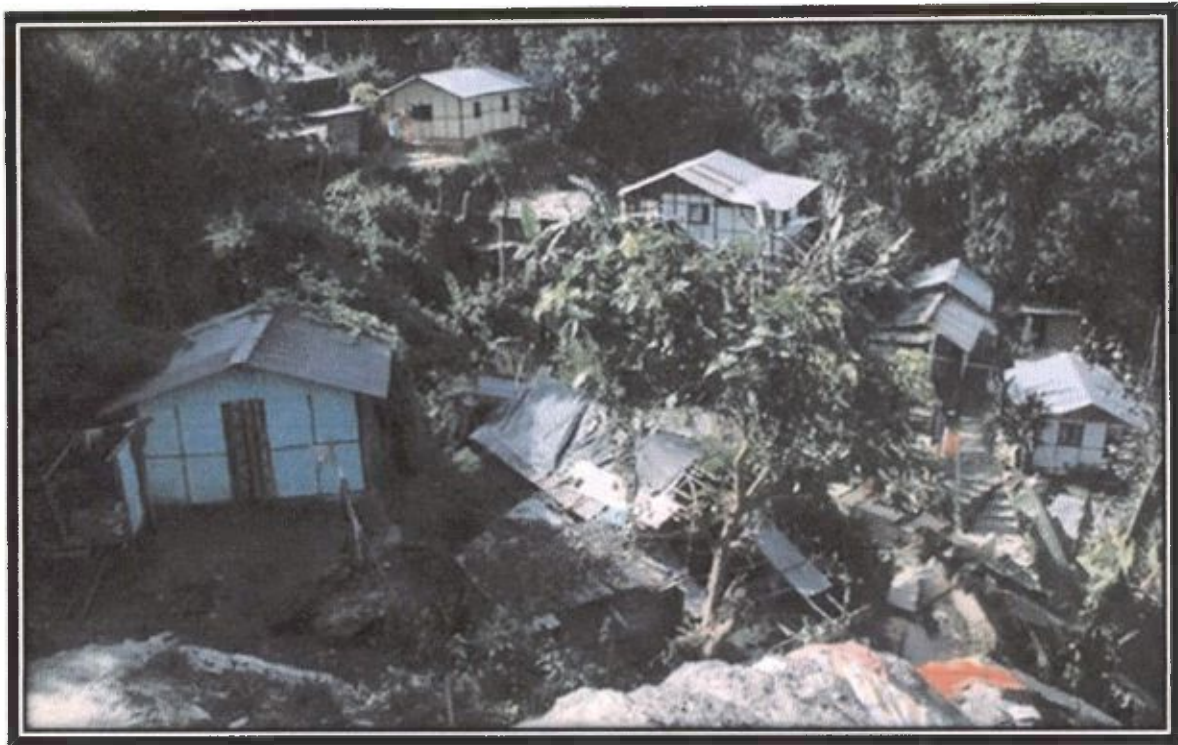


**Ward 1**

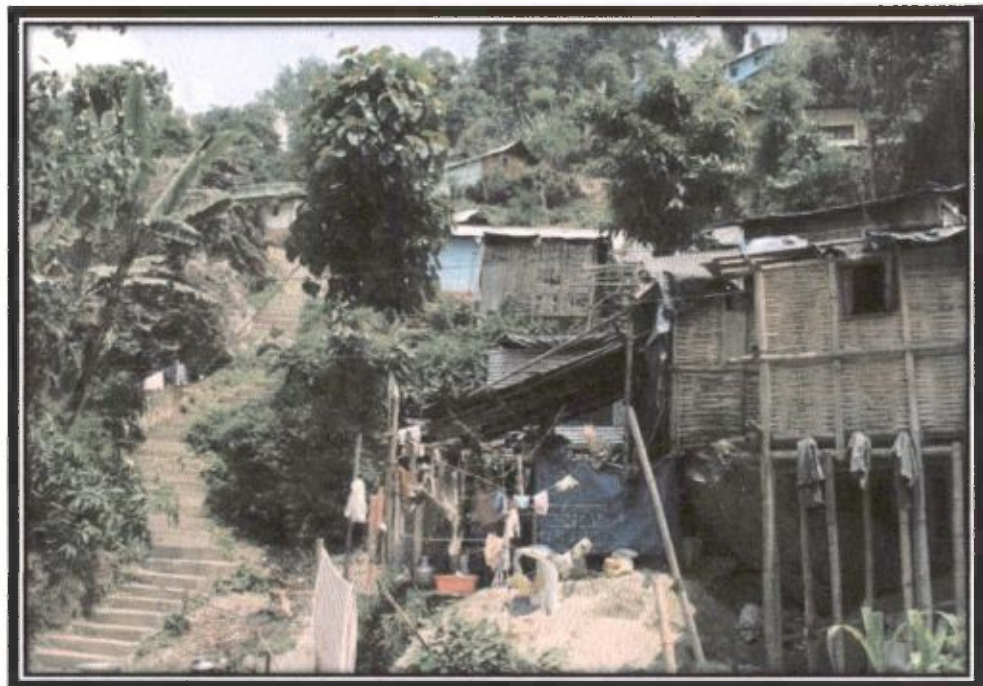


**Ward 4**



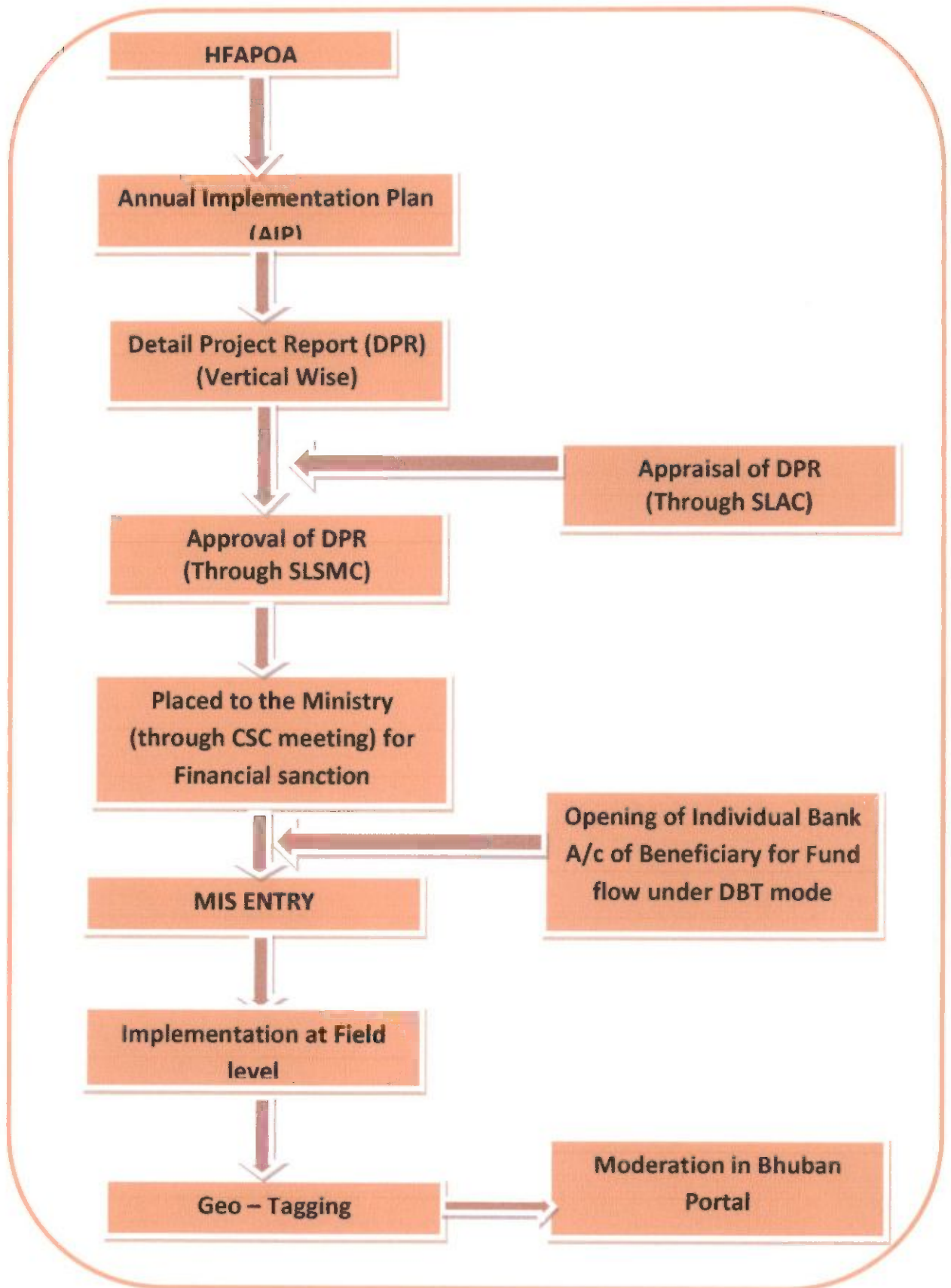


**Ward 21**



**Ward 20**

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





## FUND FLOW PATTERN

Rupees in lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR 2018-19				TOTAL
		GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	
PMAY project - , Kalimpong Municipality	1455.30	450.00	864.15	66.15	75.00	1455.30

## PHASING OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

YEAR 2015-16	RELEASE OF FUND				TOTAL
	GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	
1st Installment @ 40%	180.00	345.66	26.46	75.00	627.12
2nd Installment @ 40%	180.00	345.66	26.46	0.00	552.12
3rd Installment @ 20%	90.00	172.83	13.23	0.00	276.06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>864.15</b>	<b>66.15</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>1455.30</b>

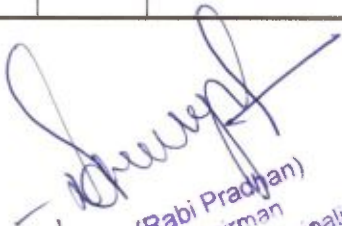
## REQUIREMENT OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

















SL. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	YEAR 2018-19	TOTAL
1	PMAY project - , Kalimpong Municipality	1455.30	1455.30
<b>Total</b>		<b>1455.30</b>	<b>1455.30</b>

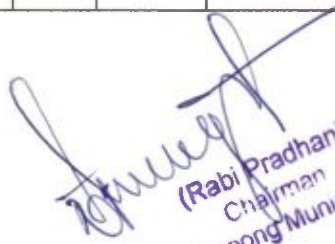
**Annexure for Slum and Non Slum Beneficiary List**

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non-Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
1	1	Non-Slum	Saru Giri	Amber Giri	GN	Female	Hindu	-	822678333482	
2	1	Non-Slum	Kundan Baday	Shyam Baday	SC	Male	Hindu	-	295857426634	
3	1	Non-Slum	Gita Tamang	Lt. Dinesh Chamling	OBC	Female	Hindu	-	356440432031	
4	1	Non-Slum	Diwas Chhetri Thakuri	Lt. Krishna Bahadur Thakuri	GN	Male	Hindu	-	289970671232	
5	1	Non-Slum	Bijay Lama	Jeet Bahadur Tamang Lama	ST	Male	Buddhist	-	911037340202	
6	2	Non-Slum	Bhim Tamang	Buddhiman Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	283/New	701428269994	
7	2	Non-Slum	Roji Pradhan	Arun Kumar Pradhan	GN	Female	Hindu	145/143/New	901224191157	
8	3	Non-Slum	Gayatri Devi Agarwal	Laxmi Narayan Agarwal	GN	Female	Hindu	-	654732155960	
9	3	Non-Slum	Lawrence Wangdi Bhutia	N.K.Wangdi Bhutia	ST	Male	Buddhist	-	727795395007	
10	4	Non-Slum	Yasoda Mukhia	Amar Bhadur Mukhia	GN	Female	Hindu	197/New	781094520884	
11	4	Non-Slum	Jatanvala Rai	Sushil Kumar Rai	GN	Female	Hindu	-	839858513269	
12	4	Non-Slum	Tula Ram Tamang	Lt. Narbir Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	143(47/New)	827100261454	
13	4	Non-Slum	Maniraj Subba	Chemay Hang Subba	ST	Male	Hindu	121	310146907825	
14	4	Non-Slum	Sangita Rasaily	Prasil Rasaily	SC	Female	Hindu	42 (New)	970297158078	
15	4	Non-Slum	Bikram Ghimiray	Dhan Bahadur Ghimiray	GN	Female	Hindu	130 (New)	316279576186	
16	4	Non-Slum	Subarna Rai	D.K. Rai	GN	Female	Hindu	436	407830159374	
17	4	Non-Slum	Narbada Chettri	Bam Bahadur Chettri	GN	Female	Hindu	117 (-)	641790173318	

  
(Rabi Pradhan)  
Chairman  
Kalimpong Municipality

  
Samridhi Rai  
SUB. ASST. ENGINEER  
KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non-Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
18	4	Non-Slum	Karmit Lepcha	Sujit Subba	ST	Female	Buddhist	289/New	544563858184	
19	4	Non-Slum	Shashi Gurung	Sachin Gurung	GN	Female	Hindu	417 (New)p	740530527016	
20	4	Non-Slum	Bikuma Rai	Late Dil Kumar Rai	GN	Female	Hindu	371/New	600717253801	
21	4	Non-Slum	Sangita Pradhan (Rai)	Daniel Rai	GN	Female	Hindu	413 (New)	784645401290	
22	5	Non-Slum	Amita Rai	Lt. Damber Bahadur Rai	GN	Female	Hindu	14(693)	418339073742	
23	5	Non-Slum	Rupa Biswakarma	Chandra Biswakarma	SC	Female	Hindu	-	746853027823	
24	5	Non-Slum	Mamta Rai	Madan Rai	GN	Female	Hindu	472	50999989937	
25	5	Non-Slum	Phuspa Tamang	Kumar Moktan	ST	Female	Buddhist	-	784765109762	
26	5	Non-Slum	Dinesh Shankar	Lt. Manbir Shankar	SC	Male	Hindu	-	239526994067	
27	5	Non-Slum	Naren Mothey	Lt. G.B Mothey	SC	Male	Hindu	327/210/New	867233394722	
28	5	Non-Slum	Pritam Lamgadhey	Gopal Lamgadhey	SC	Male	Hindu	-	438120751749	
29	5	Non-Slum	Tashi Bhutia	Kesang Dorjee Bhutia	ST	Male	Buddhist	-	520695201670	
30	5	Non-Slum	Bina Pradhan	Lt. Balram Pradhan	OBC	Female	Hindu	106/New	995040269874	
31	5	Non-Slum	Manu Robins	Stanley Robins	GN	Female	Christian	224(47)	200795365206	
32	5	Non-Slum	Suklal Lama	T.K Lama	OBC	Male	Buddhist	384	985960925532	
33	5	Non-Slum	Kunti Thapa	Harka Bahadur Thapa	OBC	Female	Hindu	253(11) New	648116988728	

  
**(Rabi Pradhan)**  
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Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non-Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
34	6	Non-Slum	Sarku Tamang	Man Bahadur Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	-	667633199432	
35	6	Non-Slum	Pema Bhutia	Thundup Bhutia	ST	Male	Buddhist	135/49/New	878854344835	
36	6	Non-Slum	Bhumika Rai	Lt. Kumar Rai	GN	Female	Hindu	28/27(-)	505348777219	
37	6	Non-Slum	Merina Rasaily	Dhan Kumar Rasaily	SC	Female	Christian	109(-)74/New	692595380410	
38	6	Non-Slum	Dhanji Prasad	Bhola Prasad	GN	Male	Hindu	78/164/New	223154797701	
39	6	Non-Slum	Phulmaya Darjee	Man Bahadur Darjee	SC	Female	Hindu	77(New)	508270016075	
40	6	Non-Slum	Dhankumar Gajmer	Rambahadur Gazmer	SC	Male	Hindu	52/68	372436281346	
41	6	Non-Slum	Rudra Shilal	Ganesh Shilal	SC	Female	Hindu	40(107)/Old	997024568288	
42	6	Non-Slum	Rajani Roy	Lt. Raju Roy	GN	Male	Hindu	126/8/New	477274629127	
43	6	Non-Slum	Nisha Gajmer	Jupul Gajmer	SC	Female	Hindu	80/51 New	807252129195	
44	6	Non-Slum	Francis Rai	Pius Rai	GN	Male	Christian	113/73 New	817879203988	
45	6	Non-Slum	Reshma Biswakarma	Birju Biswakarma	SC	Female	Hindu	199/New	889694289294	
46	7	Non-Slum	Pushpa Mukhia	Lt. Pratap Mukhia	GN	Female	Hindu	693/New	226619259757	
47	7	Non-Slum	Sima Basor	Ishwar Basor	SC	Female	Hindu	490/New	200155673779	
48	7	Non-Slum	Subash Basur	Kiran Kumar Basur	SC	Male	Hindu	62/40/New	477330466733	
49	7	Non-Slum	Motu Biswakarma	Lt. Harka Bahadur Biswakarma	SC	Male	Hindu	-	630803656130	

  
 (Rabi Pradhan)  
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Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non-Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
50	7	Non-Slum	Nebu Hang Subba	Lt. Lakhman Subba	ST	Male	Hindu	658/New	828580143082	
51	7	Non-Slum	Sita Chettri	Lalit Bahadur Chettri	GN	Female	Hindu	694/New	456957213328	
52	7	Non-Slum	Sachindra Gurung	Mahendra Kumar Gurung	GN	Male	Hindu	25/463/851/162	474892056603	
53	7	Non-Slum	Paul Tamang	Chandraman Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	-	287640755500	
54	7	Non-Slum	Bishan Basur	Bhagirath Basur	SC	Male	Hindu	57/(-)	709239587058	
55	7	Non-Slum	Sharmila Sherpa	Lal Bahadur Chettri	GN	Female	Hindu	480/New	327350110695	
56	7	Non-Slum	Naina Kala Rai	Chandra Bahadur Rai	GN	Female	Hindu	524/New	305467924024	
57	7	Non-Slum	Ganga Sharma	Chandra Thapa	GN	Female	Hindu	496(-)	493342184841	
58	7	Non-Slum	Rajiv Thapa	Balu Thapa	OBC	Male	Hindu	184/219/New	527496155762	
59	7	Non-Slum	Aditya Labar	Nandu Kumar Labar	SC	Male	Hindu	582/New	972284701559	
60	7	Non-Slum	Kamlesh Basor	Lakshuman Basor	SC	Female	Hindu	479/New	543925830859	
61	8	Non-Slum	Jai Prakash Biswakarma	Harka Bahdur Biswakarma	SC	Male	Hindu	408/New	341695740171	
62	8	Non-Slum	Mangal Singh Biswakarma	Harka Bahdur Biswakarma	SC	Male	Hindu	126/214 New	622135616014	
63	8	Non-Slum	Meena Biswakarma	Mohan Biswakarma	SC	Female	Hindu	406/New	632940629400	
64	8	Non-Slum	Manju Chettri	Prabin Chettri	GN	Female	Hindu	164/10 New	350610600295	
65	8	Non-Slum	Gita Khawas	Dal Bahadur Khawas	GN	Female	Hindu	-	922792008114	

  
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Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non-Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
66	8	Non-Slum	Sujata Singh Baraily	Lt. Mohan Kumar Baraily	SC	Female	Hindu	-	721143715033	
67	8	Non-Slum	Sonam Bhutia	Mingma Chhering Bhutia	ST	Female	Buddhist	-	635603376403	
68	8	Non-Slum	Bhakta Bahadur Mangar	Birbahadur Mangar	GN	Male	Hindu	199/21/New	319373128118	
69	8	Non-Slum	Renu Lepcha	Samdup Lepcha	ST	Female	Buddhist	280/New	753084353923	
70	8	Non-Slum	Prem Shila Biswakarma	Prem Kumar Biswakarma	SC	Female	Hindu	379/New	391612424243	
71	8	Non-Slum	Shanti Rai	Maniram Rai	GN	Female	Hindu	174/23/New	326417033549	
72	8	Non-Slum	Chandramaya Sharma	Bishnu Sharma	GN	Female	Hindu	81/182	583969115346	
73	8	Non-Slum	Mani Kumar Biswakarma	Man Bahadur Biswakarma	SC	Male	Hindu	24/39/178 K.P	366686053149	
74	8	Non-Slum	Manika Mangar	Naren Mangar	GN	Female	Hindu	158 (188/New	521350719658	
75	8	Non-Slum	Gopichand Sharma	Yadunath Sharma	GN	Male	Hindu	357/New	854605678861	
76	8	Non-Slum	Dal Bahadur Khawas	Man Bahadur Khawas	GN	Male	Hindu	82/177	308750627065	
77	8	Non-Slum	Deepa Mangar	Bhakta Bahadur Mangar	GN	Female	Hindu	83/186/New	241886995996	
78	8	Non-Slum	Pratima Tamang	Rajen Tamang	ST	Female	Buddhist	259 (-)	371759798921	
79	9	Non-Slum	Praveen Chettri	Lt. Kumar Chettri	GN	Male	Hindu	092/113 New	352548131068	
80	9	Non-Slum	Youden Gyarong	Sonam Tshering Gyarong Bhutia	ST	Female	Buddhist	80/New	954518614775	
81	9	Non-Slum	Srijana Tamang	Diwas Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	186 New	351743934211	

  
 (Rabi Pradhan)  
 Chairman  
 Kalimpong Municipality

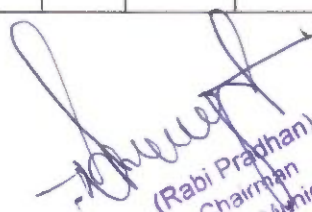
  
 Samridhi Rai  
 SUB. ASST. ENGINEER  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non-Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
82	9	Non-Slum	Manju Mukhia	Dil Bahadur Mukhia	GN	Female	Hindu	202/New	448531935086	
83	9	Non-Slum	Tshering Choden Bhutia	Andu Bhutia	ST	Female	Buddhist	198/New	474451036536	
84	9	Non-Slum	Saran Blon	Dilip Blon	GN	Male	Hindu	168/New	780865840540	
85	9	Non-Slum	Sanjay Rai	Lt. Bijay Rai	GN	Male	Hindu	191/New	310676631399	
86	9	Non-Slum	Tenzing Gyaltshen Bhutia	Jamyang Tshering	ST	Male	Buddhist	041/43D/36	641342774802	
87	10	Non-Slum	Gopi Burma	Padam Burma	SC	Male	Hindu	-	469829733573	
88	11	Non-Slum	Sharda Basoor	Sankar Ram Basoor	SC	Female	Hindu	-	456892632864	
89	11	Non-Slum	Dorje Tsering	Dungga Bhotia	ST	Male	Buddhist	-	349241224358	
90	11	Non-Slum	Dhan Kumar Roka	Dhar Khali Roka	SC	Male	Hindu	-	567380271560	
91	11	Non-Slum	MEERA PARIYAR	LT. RANJAN GHALEY	SC	Female	Hindu	-	713824637258	
92	11	Non-Slum	Kalpna Karkidoli	Kul Bahadur Karkidoli	SC	Female	Hindu	-	891927907123	
93	11	Non-Slum	Jagat Bahadur Tamang	Alak Bahadur Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	312/232	397020393192	
94	11	Non-Slum	Sunita Rai	Robin Tamang	GN	Female	Hindu	-	270238226399	
95	11	Non-Slum	Santosh Kumar Gupta	Matilal Gupta	GN	Male	Hindu	-	490810657632	
96	11	Non-Slum	Manika Roka	Laman Roka	SC	Female	Hindu	237/807(88)	970003544951	
97	11	Non-Slum	Rajena Ghatani	Lt. Deepak Ghatani	SC	Female	Hindu	-	297882022927	

  
 (Rabi Pradhan)  
 Chairmag  
 Kalimpong Municipality

  
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 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non-Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
98	11	Non-Slum	Dolma	Dorjee Tshering	ST	Female	Buddhist	-	312837302160	
99	11	Non-Slum	Asha Rai	Manbahadur Rai	GN	Female	Hindu	269(-)	972977411442	
100	11	Non-Slum	Rajani Mangrati	Mohan Mangrati	SC	Female	Hindu	472(new)	415387408628	
101	11	Non-Slum	Pushpa Chhetri Baniya	Shyam Chhetri Baniya	GN	Female	Hindu	-	547669553295	
102	11	Non-Slum	Ranjana Kalikote Biswa	Bikash Kalikote Biswa	SC	Female	Hindu	-	761130076455	
103	11	Non-Slum	Hema Basoor	Sankar Ram Basoor	SC	Female	Hindu	-	461380611565	
104	12	Non-Slum	Chinta Devi	Rajen Prasad	GN	Female	Hindu	-	292303285407	
105	12	Non-Slum	Prerna Sundas	Prerna Sundas	SC	Female	Hindu	270	550308819472	
106	12	Non-Slum	Jabirul Mansuri	Jabirul Mansuri	GN	Male	Muslim	-	959601245553	
107	13	Non-Slum	Krishna Bahadur Tamang	Singh Bir Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	168/145	310800032764	
108	13	Non-Slum	Puroshottam Newpanay Chettri	Bhim Bahadur Newpanay	GN	Male	Hindu	598/New	923531540922	
109	13	Non-Slum	Bir Bahadur Tamang	Jay Bahadur Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	-	705312187361	
110	13	Non-Slum	Ful Maya Baraily	Lal Bahadur Baraily	SC	Female	Hindu	91/P No-5937	715764755169	
111	13	Non-Slum	Rebika Tamang	Bharat Thapa	ST	Female	Buddhist	-	374258626182	
112	13	Non-Slum	Bishnu Thapa	E.M Bahadur Thapa	OBC	Female	Hindu	197/84/New	429826440994	
113	13	Non-Slum	Shanti Devi Sharma	Damodar Sharma	GN	Female	Hindu	-	811769384918	

  
 (Rabi Pradhan)  
 Chairman  
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Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non-Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
114	13	Non-Slum	Ramesh Chettri	Ram Prasad	GN	Male	Hindu	136/New	820280952248	
115	13	Non-Slum	Tara Thapa	Dilip Thapa	OBC	Female	Hindu	84	474987161272	
116	13	Non-Slum	Bal Bahadur Rai	Chandraman Rai	GN	Male	Hindu	-	844765091876	
117	13	Non-Slum	Yog Bahadur Chhetri	Samser Bahadur Chhetri	GN	Male	Hindu	132	550308236822	
118	13	Non-Slum	Sagar Thapa	Man Bahdur Thapa	OBC	Male	Hindu	178 New	690713915324	
119	13	Non-Slum	Buddha Tamang	Dawa Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	609/New	365603165316	
120	13	Non-Slum	Pramila Chettri	Karna Bahadur Chettri	GN	Female	Hindu	597/New	469447740890	
121	13	Non-Slum	Kamal Tamang	Chunu Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	88/New	518569720441	
122	13	Non-Slum	Shiv Chandra Sharma	Unam Sharma	GN	Male	Hindu	351/New	921222221410	
123	14	Non-Slum	Bhim Bahadur Rai	Man Bahadur Rai	OBC	Male	Hindu	-	514567936031	
124	14	Non-Slum	Laxmi Pradhan	Kishore Kumar Pradhan	OBC	Female	Hindu	206	597600620454	
125	14	Non-Slum	Sandeep Tamang	Lt. Phurba Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	-	837818241884	
126	14	Non-Slum	Bijoy Kumar Gurung	Lt.Karna Bahadur Gurung	GN	Male	Hindu	53	743872229729	
127	14	Non-Slum	Maya Khawas	Tendu Khawas	GN	Female	Hindu	-	9927699906382	
128	14	Non-Slum	Krishna Kumar Pradhan	Narman Pradhan	GN	Male	Hindu	156/New	376405615872	
129	14	Non-Slum	Tenzing Sangmo Sherpa	Norbu Sherpa	ST	Female	Buddhist	309(-)	680423994477	

  
**(Rabi Pradhan)**  
 Chairman  
 Kalimpong Municipality

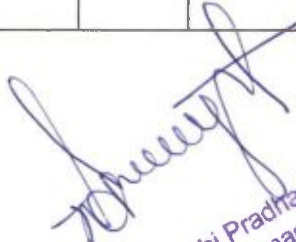
  
**Samridhi Rai**  
 SUB. ASST. ENGINEER  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non-Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
130	14	Non-Slum	Ganga Chhetri	D.B Chhetri	GN	Female	Hindu	-	707700936715	
131	14	Non-Slum	Omkar Sharma	Lakshmikanta	GN	Male	Hindu	99(137 New)	890362336007	
132	14	Non-Slum	Kaushila Sharma	Somnath Sharma	GN	Female	Hindu	260/New	745926453906	
133	14	Non-Slum	Menuka Pradhan	Santosh Pradhan	GN	Female	Hindu	124	842172259426	
134	14	Non-Slum	Bernadettee Chettri	Prakash Chettri	GN	Male	Christian	-	491763581832	
135	14	Non-Slum	Mukund Kazi Pradhan	Hirakaji Pradhan	GN	Male	Hindu	123	785326607267	
136	14	Non-Slum	Purnima Chettri Thapa	Suran Thapa	OBC	Male	Hindu	124 New	804951014879	
137	14	Non-Slum	Dolma Tamang	Binod Tamang	ST	Female	Buddhist	-	662289734282	
138	14	Non-Slum	Srijana Chhetri	J.B Chhetri	GN	Female	Hindu	181(New)	211161213116	
139	14	Non-Slum	Amrita Basnet Pradhan	Lal Bahadur Pradhan	GN	Female	Hindu	-	822338164516	
140	14	Non-Slum	Laxmi Pokhrel	Kiran Chhetri	GN	Female	Hindu	169 New	588538081090	
141	15	Non-Slum	Jamuna Pokhrel	Lt. Ram Pokhrel	GN	Female	Hindu	-	580862088526	
142	15	Non-Slum	Bindya Subba	Santosh Subba	ST	Female	Hindu	8(-)	774779017361	
143	15	Non-Slum	Raj Pradhan	Arun Pradhan	GN	Male	Hindu	-	223080856260	
144	15	Non-Slum	Pratap Pradhan	Karna Bahadur Pradhan	GN	Male	Hindu	669(-)	617014667340	
145	15	Non-Slum	Gopal Tamang	Nar Bahadur Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	187(-)	274571268450	

  
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 Kalimpong Municipality

  
 Samridhi Rai  
 SUB. ASST. ENGINEER  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

Sf. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non-Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
146	15	Non-Slum	Hari Charan Yadav	Sukai Chaudhary Yadav	GN	Male	Hindu	458(-)	299813158058	
147	15	Non-Slum	Churamani Thapa	Ratna Bahadur Thapa	OBC	Male	Hindu	40/332 New	945663439763	
148	15	Non-Slum	Kumari Chettri	Sher Bahadur Chettri	GN	Female	Hindu	60(-)	554777002528	
149	15	Non-Slum	Rup Narayan Chhetri	Chandra Bahadur Chhetri	GN	Male	Hindu	154(-)	782009290495	
150	15	Non-Slum	Amrit Sharma	Lt. Debiprasad Sharma	GN	Male	Hindu	118(-)	873967071802	
151	15	Non-Slum	Uma Roy	Gobind Roy	GN	Female	Hindu	517(-)	552912773378	
152	15	Non-Slum	Padma Bdr. Chettri	Dal Bdr Chettri	GN	Male	Hindu	1788838	781669606334	
153	15	Non-Slum	Raju Chettri	Gautam Chettri	GN	Male	Hindu	264/249 New	534401363820	
154	15	Non-Slum	Shanti Biswakarma	Bal Bahadur Sinchury	SC	Female	Hindu	116(-)	788758428572	
155	15	Non-Slum	Kumar Chhetri	Dhan Bdr. Chhetri	GN	Male	Hindu	280(-)	700309673632	
156	15	Non-Slum	Jay Bdr. Rai	Aitaraj Rai	OBC	Male	Hindu	258	599540540901	
157	15	Non-Slum	Mohan Mukherjee	Lt. Bakul Mukherjee	GN	Male	Hindu	160/218(-)	307822039354	
158	15	Non-Slum	Anna Mothey	Rupesh Mothey	SC	Female	Christian	691(-)	968775280661	
159	15	Non-Slum	Harkamaya Tamang	Deo Kala Tamang	ST	Female	Buddhist	272(-)	608857079543	
160	15	Non-Slum	Ranjit Chettri	Lt. Ganaesh Bahadur Chettri	GN	Male	Hindu	278(-)	374616173589	

  
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 Kalimpong Municipality

  
 Samridhi Rai  
 SUB. ASST. ENGINEER  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non-Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
161	15	Non-Slum	Tek Bahadur Thapa	Dal Bahadur Thapa	OBC	Male	Hindu	623(-)	878973820424	
162	15	Non-Slum	Tilak Sharma	Laxmi Prasad Sharma	GN	Male	Hindu	141(-)	454617927329	
163	15	Non-Slum	Roshan Chettri	Bhakta Bahadur Chettri	GN	Male	Hindu	458	656748540064	
164	15	Non-Slum	Saraswati Tirwa Roka	Damber Roka	SC	Female	Hindu	450 (-)	407401064989	
165	15	Non-Slum	Bijay Kumar Chettri	Arjun Bahadur Chettri	GN	Male	Hindu		392161252596	
166	16	Non-Slum	Dipesh Chettri	Chatraman Chettri	GN	Male	Hindu	-	775396404717	
167	16	Non-Slum	Ranjan Lamgaday	Chandra Kumar Lamgaday	SC	Male	Hindu	-	428229299677	
168	16	Non-Slum	Gopal Darnal	Chandraman	SC	Male	Hindu	76	631020099238	
169	16	Non-Slum	Kiran Chhetri	Govind Chhetri	GN	Male	Hindu	-	459442918486	
170	16	Non-Slum	Binita Sharma	Om Prakash Sharma	GN	Female	Hindu	-	882695988790	
171	16	Non-Slum	Manoj Pradhan	Nanda Maya Pradhan	GN	Male	Hindu	-	472421691672	
172	16	Non-Slum	Ranmaya Sharma	Dilliram Sharma	GN	Female	Hindu	-	872276260525	
173	16	Non-Slum	Kishan Thapa	Chandra Bahadur Thapa	OBC	Male	Hindu	-	239672069259	
174	16	Non-Slum	Dinesh Chettri	Chatraman Chettri	GN	Male	Hindu	-	680859802529	
175	16	Non-Slum	Sunita Sharma	Raju Sharma	GN	Female	Hindu	-	448411501120	
176	16	Non-Slum	Bir Banadur Chhetri	Nar Bahadur Chhetri	GN	Male	Hindu	333	733459168237	
177	16	Non-Slum	Santosh Thapa	D.S Thapa	OBC	Male	Hindu	-	440011631884	

  
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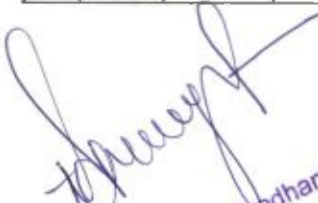


Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non - Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
178	16	Non-Slum	Basanti Rasaily	Arjun Rasaily	SC	Female	Hindu	-	905112466153	
179	16	Non-Slum	Tilu Kumari Kalikotey	Naina Bahadur Kalikotey	SC	Female	Hindu	-	720897337160	
180	16	Non-Slum	Pranoy Chhetri	Lalit Chhetri	GN	Male	Hindu	-	953424244353	
181	17	Non-Slum	Santosh Chhetri	Mansingh Chhetri	GN	Male	Hindu	-	552183874433	
182	17	Non-Slum	Nuraj Chhetri	Lt. H.P. Chhetri	GN	Male	Hindu	-	552607554946	
183	17	Non-Slum	Gyanendra Thapa	Naina Thapa	GN	Male	Hindu	-	456976891468	
184	17	Non-Slum	Dhan Kumar Rai	Late Sher Bahadur Rai	OBC	Male	Hindu	-	538670884192	
185	17	Non-Slum	Binod Chhetri	Hari Prasad Chhetri	GN	Male	Hindu	-	396786670586	
186	17	Non-Slum	Dipu Khawas	Mani Kumar Khawas	GN	Male	Hindu	-	404346620061	
187	17	Non-Slum	Kamal Khawas	Manbahadur Khawas	GN	Male	Hindu	-	554683321495	
188	17	Non-Slum	Mohan Katwal	Kharga Bahadur Katwal	GN	Male	Hindu	-	893205682038	
189	17	Non-Slum	Lalita Rai	Jyoti Rai	OBC	Female	Hindu	-	570268990397	
190	17	Non-Slum	Khil Maya Rai	Nar Bahadur Manger	GN	Female	Hindu	-	407084326206	
191	17	Non-Slum	Dipendra Chhetri	Mohan Lal Chhetri	GN	Male	Hindu	-	602573001486	
192	17	Non-Slum	Indra Khawas	Sher Bahadur Khawas	GN	Male	Hindu	-	457661568459	

  
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 Kalimpong Municipality

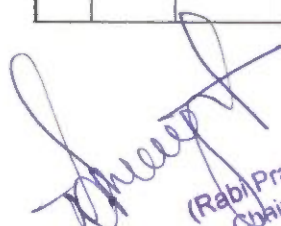
  
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 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non-Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
193	17	Non-Slum	Lal Bahadur Chhetri	Man Bahadur Chhetri	GN	Male	Hindu	-	694952292115	
194	17	Non-Slum	Rajesh Thapa	Tej Bahadur Thapa	GN	Male	Hindu	-	829886770257	
195	17	Non-Slum	Man Kumar Thapa	Prasad Thapa	GN	Male	Hindu	-	403780486203	
196	18	Non-Slum	Ratan Gurung	Padmey Gurung	GN	Male	Hindu	-	386656531643	
197	18	Non-Slum	Kumar Yadav	Shiva Dutta Yadav	GN	Male	Hindu	152 (Galinka Road)	427912586361	
198	18	Non-Slum	Subhash Chettri	Premchandra Chettri	GN	Male	Hindu	48 (West Rishi road)	785941190168	
199	18	Non-Slum	Rup Laxmi Sinchuri	Madan Sinchuri	GN	Female	Hindu	379 (R.K.P. Rd. New)	861796878647	
200	18	Non-Slum	Meena Khati	Anil Khati	SC	Female	Hindu	817 (New)	759294818675	
201	18	Non-Slum	Umesh Gurung	Jit Man Gurung	GN	Male	Hindu	600 (-)	418533171511	
202	18	Non-Slum	Gopi Burma	Padam Burma	SC	Male	Hindu	-	469829733573	
203	18	Non-Slum	Kaushaliya Tamang	Namgyel Tamang	ST	Female	Buddhist	36 (-) Hill Top	494531509150	
204	18	Non-Slum	Pradeep Subba	Subash Subba	ST	Male	Hindu	-	201828973945	
205	18	Non-Slum	Pushpa Giri	Narbahadur Giri	GN	Female	Hindu	47 (-)	333042354615	
206	18	Non-Slum	Padam Kumari Adhikari	Loknath Adhikari	GN	Female	Hindu	411/New (Hill Top Road)	512723719321	
207	18	Non-Slum	Sunny Basor	-	ST	Male	Hindu	159 (-)	809480424098	
208	18	Non-Slum	Arjun Gazmer	Lt. Man Bahadur Gazmer	SC	Male	Hindu	344 (New)	995701835661	

  
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 Kalimpong Municipality


  
 Samridhi Rai  
 SUB. ASST. ENGINEER  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

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209	18	Non-Slum	Subash Chhetri	Bhim Bahadur Chhetri	GN	Male	Hindu	322 (Chandralok) / New	268270957404	
210	18	Non-Slum	Soma Devi Darji	Rabilal Darji	SC	Female	Hindu	119 (K.P New/ Happy Villa	474609738962	
211	18	Non-Slum	Champa Mukhia	Late J.B. Mukhia	GN	Female	Hindu	122 (K.P/New)	446671527374	
212	18	Non-Slum	Pasang Dolma Bhutia	Pasang Bhutia	ST	Female	Buddhist	145	249523404702	
213	18	Non-Slum	Dilmaya Mukhia	Dhan Singh Mukhia	GN	Female	Hindu	177 Chandralok	643383081088	
214	18	Non-Slum	Santosh Basor	Sumilal Basor	GN	Male	Hindu	137 (-)	631067475284	
215	18	Non-Slum	Lalit Basnet	Nazar Sing Basnet	GN	Male	Hindu	95 (K.P/New)	324393773811	
216	18	Non-Slum	Anuj Subba	Nirmal Kumar Subba	ST	Male	Hindu	249 (New)	657534123053	
217	18	Non-Slum	Suman Gurung Thakuri	Indra Gurung	GN	Female	Hindu	265 (113)	385120830805	
218	18	Non-Slum	Bhim Thapa	Late Ram Bahadur Thapa	GN	Male	Hindu	46 (-)	736315156059	
219	18	Non-Slum	Urmila Lohar	Lalit Singh Lohar	SC	Female	Hindu	111/ B.B. 40/ New	713434384378	
220	19	Non-Slum	Bina Rai	Purna Bahadur Rai	GN	Female	Hindu	-	520206925334	
221	19	Non-Slum	Binita Sharma	Dipak Sharma	GN	Female	Hindu	755/ New	898732220627	
222	19	Non-Slum	Surya Bahadur Darjee	Pahal Singh	SC	Male	Hindu	69 (-)	906689119219	
223	19	Non-Slum	Bina Kharga	Chetan Kharga	GN	Female	Hindu	530 (New)	970356459049	
224	19	Non-Slum	Ratan Gurung	Padam Gurung	GN	Male	Hindu	726/-	888212311595	

  
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 Kalimpong Municipality

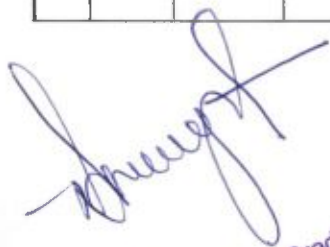
  
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 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non-Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
225	19	Non-Slum	Kumar Sarki	Chandra Bir Sarki	SC	Male	Hindu	733 (New)	439674571852	
226	19	Non-Slum	Biku Yalmo	Nima Yalmo	ST	Male	Buddhist	688 (New)	336020469181	
227	19	Non-Slum	Raju Chettri	Surya Bahadur Chettri	GN	Male	Hindu	544 (New)	977686633028	
228	19	Non-Slum	Suresh Biswakarma	Buddhiman Biswakarma	SC	Male	Hindu	485 (New)	627823236888	
229	19	Non-Slum	Alphonse Chettri	Paul Chhetri	GN	Male	Christian	801 (New)	603799126827	
230	19	Non-Slum	Ranjana Sharma	Basant Kumar Sharma	GN	Female	Hindu	756 (New)	384454420161	
231	19	Non-Slum	Bobby Chhetri	Ram Bahadur Chhetri	GN	Male	Hindu	260/260 (New)	208561095842	
232	19	Non-Slum	Amrita Sunar	Amber Bahadur Sunar	SC	Female	Hindu	61 K.P/New	679113871962	
233	19	Non-Slum	Suresh Giri Chhetri	Gopal Chhetri	GN	Male	Hindu	289 (-)	371484500997	
234	19	Non-Slum	Bijay Khati	Gambahadur Khati	SC	Male	Hindu	11/36	712842092146	
235	19	Non-Slum	Chandra Maya Bhutia	Kyambo Bhutia	ST	Female	Buddhist	-	391931961470	
236	19	Non-Slum	Sunil Subba	Bal Bahadur Subba	ST	Male	Hindu	810 (New)	614824611228	
237	19	Non-Slum	Surya Thapa	Chandra Bahadur Thapa	GN	Female	Hindu	-	973678583081	
238	19	Non-Slum	Suraj Thapa	Chandrabir Thapa	GN	Male	Hindu	414 (New)	842972963787	
239	19	Non-Slum	Bhagat Chhetri	Man Bahadur Chhetri	GN	Male	Hindu	820 (New)	225483731957	
240	19	Non-Slum	Nahan Lon Tshering Nicholas Namchu	Anthony Ago Tshering Nicholas Namchu	ST	Male	Buddhist	-	480709628935	

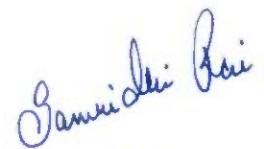
  
 (Rabi Pradhan)  
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 Samridhi Rai  
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 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non - Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
241	20	Non-Slum	Birendra Gautam	Gopal Singh Gautam	GN	Male	Hindu	-	788327997369	
242	20	Non-Slum	Sanjay Singh	Sachin Singh	GN	Male	Hindu	609/New	536920705026	
243	20	Non-Slum	Suren Gautam	G.S. Gautam	GN	Male	Hindu	13, 6/63	215227193307	
244	20	Non-Slum	Jit Bahadur Thapa	Late Kharag Bahadur Thapa	GN	Male	Hindu	199 (New)	882827608002	
245	20	Non-Slum	Pradeep Subba	Late Subash Subba	ST	Male	Hindu	-	201828973945	
246	20	Non-Slum	Sunita Gurung Sherpa	Passang Sherpa	ST	Male	Hindu	36	801118681133	
247	20	Non-Slum	Nirmal Baraily	Nar Bahadur Baraily	SC	Male	Hindu	97 KP. (New)	873010020029	
248	20	Non-Slum	Roman Subba	Ramlal Limbu	ST	Male	Hindu	28	548045296008	
249	20	Non-Slum	Basant Pradhan	Dhan Narayan Pradhan	GN	Male	Hindu	611 (New)	658837536278	
250	20	Non-Slum	Bina Lepcha	Nim Tshring Lepcha	ST	Female	Buddhist	207 (-)	422687925422	
251	20	Non-Slum	Basu Sharma	Bhawani Shankar Sharma	GN	Male	Hindu	185/55 (New)	558531133198	
252	20	Non-Slum	Jeewan Lepcha	Aden Tamsang Lepcha	ST	Male	Hindu	329 (New)	900468603406	
253	21	Non-Slum	Lamu Sherpa	Dawa Rinji Sherpa	ST	Male	Buddhist	160 (New)	241528855119	
254	21	Non-Slum	Usha Sharma	Naren Chettri	GN	Female	Hindu	197/346/ (New)	854103781207	
255	21	Non-Slum	Timbu Pradhan	Balaram Pradhan	GN	Male	Hindu	754 (New)	638405318174	
256	21	Non-Slum	Sita Chettri	Bir Bahadur Chettri	GN	Female	Hindu	141 (New)	427674772243	




(Rabi Pradhan)  
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Kalimpong Municipality




Samridhi Rai  
SUB. ASST. ENGINEER  
KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non-Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
257	21	Non-Slum	Bishal Chhetri	R.B. Chettri	GN	Male	Hindu	295 (147/ New)	988932751368	
258	21	Non-Slum	Ami Sheikh Anwar	Maulabakas Sheikh	GN	Male	Muslim	745	550597930681	
259	21	Non-Slum	Babita Sharma	David Subba	ST	Male	Hindu	759 (New)	782507952989	
260	21	Non-Slum	Sophiya Nurur	Mahammed Nurul Hussain	GN	Female	Muslim	574	245866939586	
261	21	Non-Slum	Mohan Singh Rajput	Mohan Singh Rajput	GN	Male	Hindu	234 (287/New)	339044922479	
262	21	Non-Slum	Durga Darjee	Ambar Darjee	SC	Female	Hindu	412 (New)	360208366923	
263	21	Non-Slum	Lakhi Bhamik	Pulin Bhamik	SC	Female	Hindu	771/New	940128961067	
264	21	Non-Slum	Bal Bahadur Das	Lt. Kalu Das	SC	Male	Hindu	318/33/New	278545778998	
265	21	Non-Slum	Sujata Tamang	Nikolas Tamang	ST	Female	Buddhist	158/New	536469651079	
266	21	Non-Slum	Ravi Biswakarma	S.K. Biswakarma	SC	Male	Hindu	92	521481233830	
267	21	Non-Slum	Sita Devi Sharma	Mahesh Sharma	GN	Female	Hindu	-	899649299767	
268	21	Non-Slum	Bidhya Sherpa	Bishal Sherpa	ST	Female	Buddhist	758/New	952578039637	
269	22	Non-Slum	Purnima Tamang	Karma Tamang	ST	Female	Buddhist	-	772347434445	
270	22	Non-Slum	Harichandra Gupta	Late Lalay Ram	GN	Male	Hindu	39/252/DA	828965750343	
271	22	Non-Slum	Sangita Sherpa	Pasang Sherpa	ST	Female	Buddhist	269/New	838631278047	
272	22	Non-Slum	Sandeep Lama	Pema Tshering Lama	ST	Male	Buddhist	127/100/N	920337710146	

  
 (Rabi Pradhan)  
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 Kalimping Municipality


  
 Samridhi Rai  
 SUB. ASST. ENGINEER  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non-Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
273	22	Non-Slum	Phupden Tamang Lama	Binod Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	72/183	900334172056	
274	22	Non-Slum	Asha Tamang	Dawa Tamang	ST	Female	Buddhist	85/182	281796800990	
275	22	Non-Slum	Tshering Sherpa	Dawa Sherpa	ST	Male	Buddhist	-	677286630309	
276	22	Non-Slum	Kumar Tamang	J.B. Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	160/116/New	402568651985	
277	22	Non-Slum	Shakun Rai	B. Pawal	GN	Female	Hindu	312	756364922301	
278	22	Non-Slum	Neetesh Tamang	M.B. Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	277/New	570273816034	
279	22	Non-Slum	Lucien Lama Tamang	Phup Tshering Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	50	200513122643	
280	22	Non-Slum	Bishnu Chettri	Ram Bahadur Chettri	GN	Male	Hindu	284/New	218670586720	
281	22	Non-Slum	Subhadra Pradhan	Subhadra Pradhan	GN	Female	Hindu	104/144/New	676757306921	
282	22	Non-Slum	Ashish Rai	Bidhan Rai	GN	Male	Hindu	New	327433138794	
283	22	Non-Slum	Dawa Tamang	Late Jas Bahadur Tamang	ST	Male	Buddhist	270/New	223779525416	
284	22	Non-Slum	Krishna Subba	Lakdhoj Subba	ST	Male	Hindu	223/New	839529443757	
285	22	Non-Slum	Sumita Pradhan	S.K. Pradhan	GN	Female	Hindu	169/122/New	575957688027	
286	23	Non-Slum	Bina Sunar	Churamani Khati	SC	Female	Hindu	35/ 82 (New)	468889003351	
287	23	Non-Slum	Radhika Thakuri	Bishnual Thakuri	GN	Female	Hindu	53/244	462448997990	
288	23	Non-Slum	Rohit Khawas	Mani Khawas	GN	Male	Hindu	381	411337813066	

  
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 Kalimping Municipality

  
 Samridhi Rai  
 SUB. ASST. ENGINEER  
 KALIMPONG MUNICIPALITY

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Slum / Non - Slum	Beneficiary Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Caste	Gender	Religion.	Holding No.	Aadhaar No.	Photo
289	23	Non-Slum	Meena Chettri	H.B. Chettri	GN	Female	Hindu	257	492149632969	
290	23	Non-Slum	Kamala Rai	Bhawani Prasad Rai	GN	Female	Hindu	38/85 K.P	558051452917	
291	23	Non-Slum	Suresh Mallick	Palhari Mallick	GN	Male	Hindu	203/11 (New)	270466971400	
292	23	Non-Slum	Suraj Chettri	Suman Chettri	GN	Male	Hindu	286/33 (New)	255273639641	
293	23	Non-Slum	Hima Rai	Maniraj Rai	GN	Female	Hindu	141	453679027548	
294	23	Non-Slum	Gita Pradhan	M.B. Pradhan	GN	Female	Hindu	103 K.P (New)	261419743922	
295	23	Non-Slum	Mina Pradhan	Tarun Pradhan	GN	Female	Hindu	58/New	288986505531	
296	23	Non-Slum	Basant Gurung	Maniraj Gurung	GN	Male	Hindu	315	395023870698	
297	23	Non-Slum	Kishore Shilal	C.M. Shilal	GN	Male	Hindu	84 K.P	890779613039	
298	23	Non-Slum	Ganesh Mallick	Palhari Mallick	GN	Male	Hindu	231/10/ New	693478532054	
299	23	Non-Slum	Sita Rai	Prakash Rai	GN	Female	Hindu	246/262 (New)	518035546726	
300	23	Non-Slum	Em Bahadur Thapa	K.R Thapa	OBC	Male	Hindu	-	970242677000	

  
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## **Annexure for BoC Resolution**