

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**RAMKRISHNA PALLY 2 NO ROAD (Slum code-035)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**RAMKRISHNA PARK 2 (Slum code-115)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km

### Education & Social Infrastructure

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

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**NILGUNJ ROAD ORAW PARA (Slum code-038)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

**MORAL PARA (Slum code-039)**

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

### Education & Social Infrastructure

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

**GOLDERPARA-2 (Slum code-040)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**GOLDERPARA-3 (Slum code-041)**

**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



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

**DAKSHIN PALLY (Slum code-052)**

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA

### Education & Social Infrastructure

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

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA
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**SAHAPARA (Slum code-053)****Education & Social Infrastructure****Pre-primary School**

<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
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<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
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<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
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**Primary School**

<b>Municipal</b>	NA
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<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
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<b>Private</b>	NA
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**High School**

<b>Municipal</b>	NA
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<b>Private</b>	NA
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<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
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<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
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<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
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<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
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<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
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<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
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<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
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<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
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<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
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<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
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<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
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**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**DAKSHIN PALLY PASCHIM (Slum code-054)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**DAKSHIN PALLY MADHYA (Slum code-055)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km

### Education & Social Infrastructure

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

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

**BIDHAN PARA (Slum code-056)**

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

**ASHISH COLONY (Slum code-063)**

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



### Education & Social Infrastructure

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

**SARAT BOSE COLONY 1 (Slum code-064)**

### Education & Social Infrastructure

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

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

**DAKSHIN PALLY 2 (Slum code-070)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**PURBACHAL (Slum code-071)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**ARUNACHAL (Slum code-075)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

**DUTTA BAGAN (Slum code-083)**  
**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**THANA ROAD (Slum code-084)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA



### Education & Social Infrastructure

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

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA
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**IT KHOLA (Slum code-085)****Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

**P.K. BISWAS ROAD (Slum code-089)**

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

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**BALAK NATH TALA (Slum code-091)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
<b>Municipal Pre-School</b>	NA

### Education & Social Infrastructure

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

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

**RASKHOLA BY LANE (Slum code-095)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**THANA ROAD (Slum code-096)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**MADHUSUDAN MUKHERJEE ROAD (Slum code-122)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**



### Education & Social Infrastructure

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

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

**RAGHUNATH SHAW BASTEE (Slum code-097)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**3 NO GOVT. COLONY (Slum code-099)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

**P.N. MUKHERJEE BY LANE (Slum code-104)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

**PANCHANAN TALA BY LANE (Slum code-108)**

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

**Education & Social Infrastructure**

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

# The Supply Demand Gap and Requirements

## Particulars

## Requirements

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

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

*Physical Infrastructure Requirement:*

*Standard Infrastructure Provision for*

- Water Supply
- Drainage
- Roads
- Electricity

## Project Development Option

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

### Proposed Development

Based on preliminary understanding, the following components are being proposed

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

## Innovations proposed in Project Planning

### Background

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



centres like Municipality.

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

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

## **Financial Implementation:**

*Beneficiary led Participation:* implies development of housing by involvement of Beneficiary

### **Tasks:**

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

## **Post Project Monitoring**

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

## **Physical Infrastructure**

### **Background**

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

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

proportion of slums where certain specific facilities have improved/ deteriorated over the five years preceding the date of survey.

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

2002). The present report provides key indicators from the 58th round as well, for comparison. Some important findings of the survey are given below.

- About 49 thousand slums were estimated to be in existence in urban India in 2008-09, 24% of them were located along *nallahs* and drains and 12% along railway lines.
  - About 57% of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies, state government, etc.
  - In 64% of notified slums, a majority of the dwellings were pucca, the corresponding percentage for the non-notified ones being 50%.
  - For 95% slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or tube wells.
  - Only 1% notified and 7% non-notified slums did not have electricity connection.
  - About 78% of notified slums and 57% of the non-notified slums had a pucca road inside the slum.
  - About 73% notified and 58% non-notified slums had a motorable approach road.
  - About 48% of the slums were usually affected by water logging during monsoon - 32% with inside of slum waterlogged as well as approach road to the slum, 7% where the slum was waterlogged but not the approach road, and 9% where only the approach road was waterlogged in the monsoon.
  - The sanitary conditions in the slums in terms of latrine facility during 2008-09 showed considerable improvement since 2002. Latrines with septic tanks (or similar facility) were available in 68% notified and 47% non-notified slums (up from 66% and 35% respectively in 2002). At the other extreme, 10% notified and 20% non-notified slums (down from 17% and 51% in 2002) did not have any latrine facility at all.
  - About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any drainage facility. The corresponding proportions in 2002 had been 15% for notified and 44% for non-notified slums. Underground drainage systems or drainage systems constructed of pucca materials existed in about 39% notified slums (25% in 2002) and 24% non-notified slums (13% in 2002).
  - Underground sewerage existed in about 33% notified slums (30% in 2002) and 19% non-notified slums (15% in 2002).
  - Government agencies were collecting garbage from 75% notified and 55% non-notified slums.
- Among these slums, garbage was collected at least once in 7 days in 93% notified and 92% non-notified slums. About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any regular mechanism for garbage disposal.
- Over the last five years, facilities had improved in about 50% of notified slums in terms of roads (both within-slum road and approach road) and water supply. The incidence of deterioration of any of the existing facilities in notified slums during the last five years was quite low (about 6% or below).
  - In case of most slum facilities - sewerage and medical facilities being exceptions - the facility

was reported to have improved during the last five years in more than 20% of non-notified slums. Deterioration of any of the existing facilities in non-notified slums, like notified slums, was rare (about 9% or below).

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Water Supply Proposal Rationale**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Outcome**

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

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

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

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

The following norms have been fixed for the region:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Service Plan

The pipelines need 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 provided are as follows:

### Transmission of Water

Khardah Municipality has water supply through ESR having (24x7) water supply. For the proposed multi-storied buildings sump and pump with OHR is provided for each building. The water supply network for this slum will be connected to the citywide water supply network.

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

Following design criteria are adopted for this project:

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

## **Drainage and Solid waste management**

### **Proposal Rationale**

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

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

### **Outcome**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Proposed Interventions**

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



## Road Infrastructure

### Proposal Rationale

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

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

### Proposed status and strategy

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

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

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

### Proposed Intervention

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

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

## **Outcome**

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

## **Proposed Intervention**

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

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

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

## **O&M**

### **Materials of construction:**

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

## **Definition of Slum for Housing**

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

- a. All areas notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act;
  - b. All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration, which have not been formally notified as slum under any Act;
- 'Slum' or 'Slum Area'** – is a compact settlement of at least 20 households ( For NE

& Special Category States it is 10-15 households) with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions.

### Situation Appraisal

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

### Proposed Intervention

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

Building type	Number of DU
In situ single Unit	125 within 46 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)

## **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.

### Other costs

*Administrative overheads and engineering design:* In addition to the cost of infrastructure, calculated at the current market prices, a reasonable cost should also be estimated for administrative overheads and engineering design.

*Land:* Own land of Beneficiary.

*Operation & Maintenance Costs:* Costs for O&M of assets created under PMAY is permissible. This has been fixed at 2% of the approved project cost of which the Central share would be 50% i.e 1% of the approved project cost.

### *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 fowing funding pattern should be adopted for implementation of PMAY until further revision.

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

## **Project Cost and Financing Strategy**

### **For Dwelling Unit**

Total no of Dwelling unit = 271 Nos  
Rate per Dwelling unit = 3.67858 Lakhs  
Total Cost of Dwelling unit = 271 x 3.67858 = 996.90 Lakhs  
Central Share = 271 x 1.5 Lakhs = 406.50 Lakhs  
State Share = 271 x 1.93 Lakhs = 522.65 Lakhs  
Beneficiary Share = 271 x 0.25 Lakhs = 67.75 Lakhs  
ULB Share = NIL

### **For Infrastructure**

10 % of total Dwelling unit cost = 996.90 Lakhs x 10% = 99.69 Lakhs  
Central Share = NIL  
State Share = 50% x 99.69 Lakhs = 49.85 Lakhs  
Beneficiary Share = NIL  
ULB Share = 50% x 99.69 Lakhs = 49.85 Lakhs

The total project cost will be 1096.59 Lakhs

Out of these 99.69 Lakhs is the cost of Housing Infrastructure. The following table shows

the share of cost between housing infrastructure & Physical Infrastructure.

**Table: Cost Breakup between Housing & Infrastructure**

Sl No.	Component	Cost on Lakhs
1.	Housing Cost (271 Dwelling Units)	996.90
2.	Infrastructure Cost	99.69
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1096.59</b>

## **Sector wise Monitoring and Implementation Plan**

### **Background**

A strong implementation plan and administration framework is essential for implementation of the identified projects that require strengthening of the Municipal Corporation and evolution of a Community Structure.

Accurate assessment of investment requirements and devising a suitable financing strategy are the key components of any sustainable slum rehabilitation program. Implementing bodies must recognize and measure the various costs of developing infrastructure and housing, including the costs for subsequent maintenance. As the scheme is a collaborative effort of multiple stakeholders, with a few of them contributing financially as well, it is important to estimate the required capital expenditure for developing the infrastructure and improving the housing stock as accurately as possible.

## **National Level**

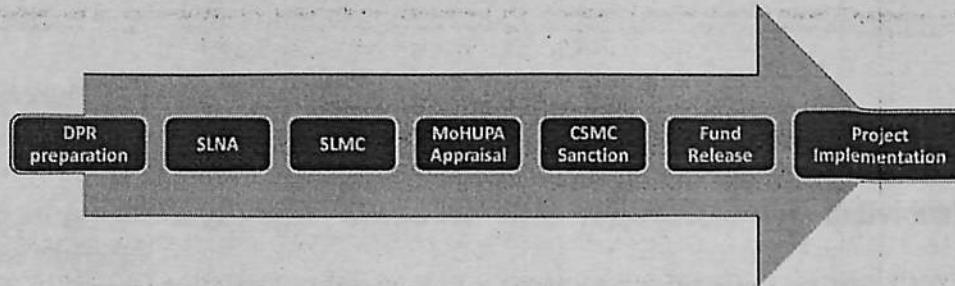
### **PMAY Mission Directorate**

There shall be a PMAY Mission Directorate under the charge of a Joint Secretary under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, supported by staff and a Programme Management Unit with experts having expertise in the areas of survey and statistics, computerization and MIS, GIS, Planning, Project engineering, Social development, Monitoring and evaluation etc. for ensuring effective co-ordination with State Governments for expeditious processing of the State Slum-free PoAs and project proposals and providing handholding support to States/UTs.



## State PMAY Mission Director

The State Level Nodal Agency for PMAY/SUDA, West Bengal will have coordination of all scheme and reform-related activities more than one department handling Urban development, Local self government, and Housing. SLNA. The Mission Directorate supported by a team of dedicated professionals having expertise in the fields of GIS, MIS, town planning, community development, project engineering, capacity development etc



### Khardah Municipality

The Municipality shall act as the implementation agency for the project. Keeping in mind the criticality of the project, a dedicated '**Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC)**' has been set up for implementation and operation & maintenance (O&M) of the proposed infrastructure under the scheme.

The BWMC will have representatives of local councillor, Chairman-in-Council, municipal engineers,

town project officer, community organizers and member from the local slum dwellers. Some of the responsibilities of BWMC are listed below:

- i. Delineation of poverty pockets in this town to execute the scheme.
- ii. Recruitment of community organizers
- iii. Guiding and assisting the community organizer to form neighbourhood group (NHG) and for identification of RCVs.
- iv. Formation of NHCs and CDs.
- v. Constitution of town level planning and monitoring committee (TLPMC).
- vi. Liaison with CMOH and other concerned district level officers and NGOs for conference.
- vii. Regular contact with SUDA and Department of Municipal Affairs.
- viii. Convening meeting of TLPMC to take stock of programme implementation and convergence.
- ix. Dovetail all poverty alleviation programmes with IHSDP.
- x. Obtain regular feedback from CDS and send the required monthly progress report to SUDA by the end of first week of the next month in the prescribed MIS format.

### **Participation through Beneficiary committees**

People's participation in municipal planning and development is critical and shall be ensured through of Ward Committees in each ward irrespective of their population and size. The Ward Committee Rules have also been framed in such a way so as to ensure involvement of the members of the Ward Committees in the overall municipal administration and resource mobilization. The Ward Committee created especially for the purpose of PMAY will be headed by the Councillor of the Ward, who would in turn submit the report of progress to BWMC.

Some of the responsibilities the Ward Committee will be:

- i. Supervision of the physical progress of the work under the project
- ii. Designating in-charge, who would be held responsible for individual scheme under the project
- iii. Collecting user charges for operation and maintenance (O&M) activities
- iv. Ensuring proper maintenance of each of the assets that is created under the project

### **Participation through Community Based Organization**

Participation of poor families in planning and implementation of slum level Basic Infrastructure Development as well as Socio-Economic Development has been ensured through formation of Community Based Organization. The Ward Committee will also have representative of weaker community. Similar structure have also been involved by the municipalities in providing civic services like conservancy services, maintenance of street light, etc. municipal administration and resource mobilization.

However, basic guidelines, which will be followed in implementation of the projects, are been laid down below:

### **Social Infrastructure**

In order to provide preventive health care, mother and childcare, supplementary nutrition, referrals and so on, a cost effective but sustainable community infrastructure or institution needs to be developed.

In the first step, community health facilities will be provided from centrally located Community Seva

Kendra in slum pockets and for different type of imparting education and other training purpose, Community Centre will be put in place.

The Community Seva Kendra will be the hub of all activities of the Unit like: immunization, health-

check up of pregnant women, growth monitoring, referrals, nutrition supplementation, awareness training and campaign and so on, besides other activities like Balwadi, NFE, cultural activities etc. Some part time medical staff may be posted for these Units in the slum pockets and some help from trained medicos will essentially be needed for services like health check up of pregnant women and children, and immunization.

Thus notwithstanding the guidelines in this regard, following alternatives will be tried:

- Creation of a dedicated cell for administrative activities and maintenance of the

## CommunitySeva Kendra

- Assistance from some NGOs like Rotary, Lions, IMA, etc.
- Request to the district outfit of the Health and Family Welfare Department to depute doctors to the UHC by rotation for 2-3 hours, three times a week.
- Engage duly certified inoculators or health workers for immunization only on the basis of token honorarium.
- Engage private medical practitioners who are motivated to provide service to the poor community and pay them token honorarium in recognition of their service.

## Physical Infrastructure

The Ward Committee will not only be supervising and monitoring the progress of the activities, but shall be actively involved in scheme implementation and in mobilization of funds. The Ward Committee will have teams for individual physical infrastructure projects who shall be held responsible the scheme in the slums in the ward. Primary activity of the Committee for schemes is provided below in details.

- i. Assess water supply needs and identify spots for tap.
- ii. Develop water supply plan.
- iii. Train RCVs in hand pump maintenance.
- iv. Develop slum level water and sanitation committee.
- v. Test water quality periodically.
- vi. Construct platform around each hand pump that does not have it already.
- vii. Identify needs for community bathing cubicles for women and selecting ideal spot for constructing the same
- viii. Identify sites for building community toilets cum water points.
- ix. Link community toilets to biogas plant (on experimental basis).
- x. Improve the conditions of drains, soak pits and solid waste disposable bins.

## Other Environmental Improvement Measures

- i. Organise hygiene and sanitation drives in slums.
- ii. Sports, games and cultural activities
- iii. Encourage local NGOs/clubs to create facilities for games and athletics for the children and youth.
- iv. Give support to the above by providing materials for games, etc.
- v. Organize annual sports and tournaments.
- vi. Organize facilities for learning music and dramatics.

- vii. Organize annual competition of music, recitation, drawing, drama, etc.

### **Creating income and employment opportunities for women**

- i. Identification of marketable skills for women.
- ii. Arrange skill training with fund available under SUME of NRY.
- iii. Arrange credit-subsidy under SUME to enable the trained women to start and operate micro enterprise.
- iv. Arrange for supply of inputs and marketing of finished products.
- v. Thrift and Credit Society Formation
- vi. SHG Formation
- vii. DWCUA Formation

## **Housing**

### **Monitoring**

Officers dealing with HOUSING SCHEME at the State headquarters shall visit the slums regularly and ascertain through field visits whether the programme is being implemented satisfactorily and whether the construction of houses is in accordance with the prescribed norms. . A schedule of inspection which prescribes a minimum number of field visits for each supervisory level functionary from the State level to the corporation level shall be drawn up and strictly adhered to.

### **Evaluation Studies**

Periodic evaluation studies on the implementation of HOUSING SCHEME shall be carried out by reputed institutions and organizations on issues identified during concurrent evaluation and reviews. Copies of these studies should be furnished to the Govt. of India. Remedial action shall be taken on the basis of the findings of these studies.

### **Modality of implementation**

Before implementation it will be ascertained that either the property title in the name of the female member of the family or at least the female family member is the co-owner of the holding/property.

### **Transparency in implementation of Housing Scheme**

The list of items on which information would be made available to people to bring about greater transparency at the State, District and Corporation levels is given below:

- i. List of people below poverty line in the urban area.
- ii. List of beneficiaries identified during the preceding year and current year including details of SC/ST, BC, women beneficiaries and physically and mentally challenged persons under HOUSING SCHEME. Allocation made to the State under VAMBAY
- iii. Guideline of HOUSING SCHEME/ Criteria for selecting beneficiaries.

- iv. Display of HOUSING SCHEME signboard / logo on the allotted houses.

## Monitoring & Evaluation

PMAY will be monitored at three levels: City, State and Government of India. In particular,

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation will periodically monitor the scheme.

State Nodal Agency would send Quarterly Progress Report (on-line) to the Ministry of

Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Upon completion of a project, the State Nodal Agency, through the State Government, would submit completion report to the Central Government.

Central Sanctioning-cum-Monitoring Committee will meet as often as required to sanction

and review/monitor the progress of projects sanctioned under the Mission.

States/Cities will be facilitated through independent quality control/ assurance/ third party teams at various levels that may be outsourced to specialized/technical agencies.

Monitoring of projects by States/Urban Local Bodies by conducting Social Audit in conformity with guidelines to be prescribed, right from the stage of project preparation.

The processes of implementation will be monitored by undertaking concurrent evaluation through reputed independent institutions to ensure that corrections to distortions, oversights or shortcomings can be made in time.

## **Convergence of Health and Education Health**

Development Objectives for the Health Care Service Delivery Improvement Plan. Some of the development objectives, which the Khardah Municipality address through their Health Care Service Delivery Improvement Plan, are as follows:

### **Theme 1: Public Health Services:**

- i. Better coordination with State Government hospitals and dispensaries for maintaining a better referral system.
- ii. Improve the asset and human resource utilization pattern of health services such as ambulance services, dispensaries etc.
- iii. Ensure that all types of cooked / uncooked food in the Municipal Corporation area are sold by licensed food sellers to prevent spread of diarrhoeal and other disease in the area.
- iv. Strengthening and developing Health Management Information System.
- v. Exploring opportunities for strengthening decentralization and other public private partnerships in providing such public health services
- vi. Partner with leading private sector providers of medical services for better utilisation and maintenance of medical infrastructure such as municipal dispensaries, maternity homes.

### **Theme 2: Reproductive and Child Health Care Services:**

- i. To establish quality antenatal care to 100% of the slum women.
- ii. To establish 100% institutional delivery for all women living in slums.
- iii. 100% immunization of infants against six killer diseases within 12 months of birth.
- iv. Making sterilization services available by way of improving efforts related to family planning.
- v. Formulate a wider basket of services aimed at providing health priorities within the RCH domain that have not been adequately addressed, as well as some health priorities outside the RCH domain which are major contributors to the burden of disease and impoverishment are included.
- vi. Spreading health awareness through various methods of communication not only to the beneficiaries of the Programme but also to the excluded groups and areas within the wards.

### **All other Government Programmes for Preventive Health Care and other Independent**

#### **Initiatives taken by the ULB:**

- i. Promotion of hygienic measures to lead to reduced diarrhoeal disease with prompt and appropriate care and reducing household expenditure on recurrent diarrhoea.

- ii. Increase the coverage of vector control operations by rationalizing the use of assets and human resources available.
- iii. Effective implementation of Government Programmes to achieve the targeted goals and objectives.
- iv. The following schemes under implementation by the State Govt. in the social sector can be dovetailed and integrated with the IHSDP Program to ensure effective slum development. The Socio Economic Survey has already identified beneficiaries under the scheme.

#### **RCH & IPP VIII Extension:**

A surveillance program initiated by the State Govt. after completion of the World Bank Assistance in the two schemes. Main objective is to provide Health care facilities at the door steps of the slum dwellers / BPL Population, with emphasis on Mother and child health, preventive cares and immunization, Institution delivery, birth control.

#### **Health Program under DFID Assistance:**

With the same objective as above with decentralization of health care activities by formation of Health sub centers, which can be operated from the Community Seva Kendras, proposed earlier.

#### **Education**

The Municipal Corporation has been actively implementing key initiatives in the Education sector through convergence with the following objectives:

- Improvement Of the Status & Infrastructure & Basic Service in Primary Schools under

Municipal Corporation.

- Achieving 100% enrolment in schools for next 5 years.
- Enhancing the quality of education provided in pry school with respect to student performance & teaching quality.
- Leveraging the existing resources created under the NSDP and other programme and increase the coverage in excluded committee and squatter settlements
- Achieving higher enrolment of children in age group of 6-14 in SSK centres
- Strengthening Parent Teacher Association and involving community participation in improving the performance of school
- Creating awareness in the community through the existing community structures (NHG,

NHC, CDS members) on the importance of primary and adult education.

Extensive training programme for teachers & sahayekas is being organized for improvement of quality teaching. Construction, extension and repair of SSK buildings must be done so that a greater portion of children aged 5 to 14 yrs can attend there.

**SSA :** 'Sarba Siksha Abhiyan' – a scheme meant for 'education for all'

**SSK :** 'Sishu Siksha Kendra' – Mainly aimed at offering free primary education to the poorer section of the community.

**Mid-day Meal:** A program initiated to central the drop out rates, has been found success since its initiation.

### **Social Security**

The following Social Security Schemes under State Plan are proposed to be integrated with the current program through convergence:

**Adult Education:** To promote self-dependability.

**Thrift and Credit Society:** For easier Credit and Finance availability.

**Self Help Group:** To promote self and micro entrepreneurship.

**DWCUA:** Upliftment of the life style and self-independency of Women Group.

**Annapurna:** To provide food stock at reduced price to the poorer section of the Community.

**Antyoday Anna Yojana:** To provide food stock free of cost to the older section of the community.

### **Environment Impact Assessment**

<b>IMPACT &amp; REMEDIES</b>		
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	



**IMPACT & REMEDIES**

	<p>b. Area requirement for topsoil conservation  c. Inclusion of conservation of topsoil  d.</p>	Not applicable for the slum area.
5.	<p>Impact on Heritage &amp; 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  iv)</p>	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.	<p>Quarrying of Materials  a. Sourcing of materials from quarries  b. Lead from various existing quarries  c. Adequacy of material for the project in these quarries</p>	<p>The construction materials require for the project shall be procured from :</p> <p>a) Stone metal : from the existing.  b) Bricks : From the existing brick fields nearby the project site.  c) Sand : From the nearest source.  All the materials are sufficiently available.</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.	<p>Location of Waste Water Disposal :</p> <p>a. Location for disposal of waste water</p>	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>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>
	ii) The outfall is in natural stream; measures	The storm water drain of the slums will

**IMPACT & REMEDIES**

	shall be taken to prevent sediment into the stream.	discharge the water to the main high drain of the town.
11.	Air Pollution during construction work	Work shall be carried out by equipments like concrete mixer machine vibrator etc. at this time of concerting work only for which air pollution will be negligible.
12.	Identify locations susceptible to induced development	Locations vulnerable to induced development: In such location the Municipality has committed not to allow building construction activity. a. Lands within 50 m of junctions b. Agricultural lands with enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. Stretches within 100m of worship places, weekly fairs and locations of community mass gatherings.
13.	Roles and responsibilities of municipality in regulating development	The municipality shall lay down restrictions on building activities along the by-pass roads : 1. Municipality will enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. 2. Development of Residential sites outside Existing Settlement. Appropriate measure towards the removal of encroachments onto the public land to be taken.
14.	Traffic Congestion and related air & noise pollution	As the road passes through the slum area of the town and two wheelers, Three wheelers, light vehicle will move hence there will not be any traffic congestion, related air & noise pollution.
15.	Opportunity in economic activities due to ease of transportation system	The benefits due to this project are : 1. Generation of Man days 2. Improvement in Household or population sector i.e. Improvement of personal health, hygiene, socio- economic condition, education etc.

## Operation & Maintenance

### *Formulation and Implementation of "Operation and Maintenance Plan for Slum Level Infrastructure work"*

#### **Background**

It is recognized that the assets created in slums are required to be properly used and maintained. For

this purpose, 'Operation and Maintenance Plan' for the slum is being prepared

#### **Formulation and implementation of O&M Plan**

1. The assets created in project area are required to be properly used and maintained.
2. For this purpose each ULB will formulate and implement a fully resourced 'Operation and Maintenance Plan' for project area where infrastructure works have been undertaken from BSUP funds.
3. The following steps will be taken prior to preparation of the 'Operation and Maintenance Plan' for each slum :
  - a) The ULB along with the CDS working in the Slum where infrastructure works were performed will arrange a meeting (1st) with all slum dwellers of that particular slum.
  - b) At this meeting the Local Councillor, Chairman-in-Council or Chairman-in-Council of slum development work, Municipal Engineers, Town Project Officer, Community Organiser, CDS members and RCVs of that particular slum will be present. Other members / officials as felt necessary may also be present.
  - c) At this meeting the need for formation of Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC) for looking after 'Operation and Maintenance Plan for Slum Level Infrastructure work' will be explained to the slum dwellers.
  - d) The stock of work done and assets created under slum level infrastructure works of that particular slum will be listed at this meeting.
  - e) At this meeting the ULB will brief the slum dwellers about the constitution, role and functions of the BWMC.
  - f) A similar next meeting (2nd) will be held at which the BWMC will be elected as per constitution through informal election. If one meeting is not sufficient more such meetings may be arranged.
  - g) Minute of each meeting with signature of the participants should be maintained.

## **Constitution & functions of the Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC):**

- a. The BWMC will consist of minimum 5 members, all of whom will be resident of that particular slum.
- b. In addition, one RCV from that slum will be member.
- c. There will be at least two female members in the BWMC.
- d. The members of the BWMC may be from BPL / APL or both.
- e. At least one member will belong to a Neighbourhood Group (NHG) from that slum.
- f. The BWMC will be elected through an informal process of election.
- g. There must be good publicity to ensure wide attendance.
- h. At least 40% of slum dwellers must be present in the meeting during election of BWMC.
- i. The BWMC will be an independent body. The ULB will be responsible for overseeing the work of BWMC.
- j. The BWMC will hold office for a period of two years, after which a new committee will be elected. If any member resigns or moves out of the slums or is incapable of functioning for any reason, another member will be elected in his / her place within one month.
- k. Each BWMC will open and operate a separate bank account. This bank account will function as the O&M fund for that slum.
- l. The BWMC will be authorized by the ULB to raise funds for O&M as is elaborated under item no. 13.
- m. The ULB will make matching contribution against the fund raised by the BWMC through user charges to encourage the process.
- n. The BWMC will report to the slum dwellers in a meeting held once in six months on revenue, expenditure and maintenance issues. This meeting will be attended by Local Councillors, ULB Officials & Engineers, Community Organizer, Town Project Officer, CDS member.
- o. There must be an agreed upon O&M Plan between the ULB, CDS and BWMC for the assets created in that particular slum under IHSDP as listed in 1st meeting.
- p. They will need interim hand holding which will be extended by the ULB by providing their technical person and accounts person for technical and accounts support. Otherwise the ULB can take help of local NGOs / CSOs for providing support to BWMC.
- q. Chairman, Secretary and Cashier will be selected within the BWMC. Bank account will be operated by any two of them jointly.

r. The existing Beneficiary Committee will cease after the BWMC is formed.

**Maintenance:**

**Water Supply:**

Routine maintenance

- a) Daily cleaning
- b) Petty repair
- c) Periodical testing of water

Petty repair involves mainly replacement of street stand posts, repairing of hand pump and platform. It is to be ascertained by the ULB / Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC) how much money is roughly required per month for meeting the cost of this petty repair, daily cleaning and periodical testing of water. The cost of petty repair works and daily cleaning is to be met from collection of fund from the Beneficiaries.

The Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC) will supervise this ,Daily cleaning and petty repair work'.

**Sanitation:**

**Community**

**latrine**

Daily cleaning and petty repair work:

- It requires daily cleaning (once, twice or more) by engaging a sweeper on contract.
- Replacement of Bib cock and other petty repairing work

It is to be ascertained by the ULB / BWMC as to how much money is required per month for carrying out the work of item (i & ii). The cost of item (i & ii) is to be met from ULB fund / Beneficiary Contribution / or a combination of both in every month. This decision may be taken. The BWMC is required to collect the contribution from Beneficiaries every month and supervise the work.

**Major repair and maintenance work:**

Periodical maintenance of latrine structure by way of plastering, colour washing, door, window, floor repairing, replacement of broken (W.C.) pan, cleaning of septic tank etc

Major repair and maintenance work will be implemented by the ULBs from their fund by engaging

CDS / contractor or ULB staff

**Drainage:**

Petty repair, operation and maintenance:

It requires cleaning at least once or twice in a week and occasional petty repair. This work should be executed by the BWMC, for which the BWMC will first decide how much money

will be required in every month for getting this work done. Once the amount is ascertained, the ULBs will decide whether this expenditure may be fully met from the contribution of the Beneficiaries only or proportionately shared by ULB and Beneficiaries. The BWMC will collect the contribution from Beneficiaries. It is to be decided how the contribution be collected. The BWMC will supervise the work.

Major maintenance and repairing work like plastering, reconstruction of damaged portion and other works may be needed from time to time.

Major maintenance and repairing work will be executed by the ULBs from their fund by engaging

CDS / contractor or ULB staff.

**Road:**

Maintenance of Concrete paved road:

Sweeping, petty repair and maintenance will be implemented by the BWMC for which they will collect contribution from Beneficiaries.

**Solid waste management:**

1. Daily door to door collection and depositing to the nearby container / trailer
2. Will be done by the ULB with existing staff. The staff engaged for this work will report to the BWMC who will supervise their work. The BWMC will maintain the attendance of the staff attending the work and report on weekly basis to the ULB regarding their attendance and performance. BWMC will first assess how much money will be required every month. The BWMC will collect the contribution from Beneficiaries every month. BWMC will supervise the work.
3. Transporting from container / trailer to dumping / composting ground
4. The ULBs will execute the work from their fund.

**Duties of BWMC**

1. They will maintain a register showing the existing services / structures under their control :
  - i. **Water supply**
    - a) What is the length of water line
    - b) What is the diameter and material of water line
    - c) How many stand posts are there
    - d) How many small dia-deep tube wells are there and their status (functioning /defunct)
    - e) How many big dia deep tube wells are there and their status (functioning /

defunct) They will maintain a register for keeping stock of materials which are often required for day to day maintenance work like bib cock, short pipe for stand posts etc.

**ii. Sanitation, Drainage, Solid waste management, Community Centre**

- a) They will maintain a register showing number of existing community latrines, Community Seva Kendra and community centres under their control with their status. They will also maintain a register of consumable goods like Muriatic acid, brush, broom, towel, soap etc. which will be required for maintenance purpose.
2. They will maintain an attendance Register for the persons attending duties. They should also maintain a register of income (collection) and expenditure.
3. The Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC) will be responsible for awareness generation amongst the slum dwellers for upkeep and maintenance of the assets created

**Function of ULB for O&M work through BWMC:**

- i) Formation of Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC) through a process of election.
- ii) One cashier to be elected among the BWMC for keeping accounts.
- iii) O&M Plan as per format to be discussed with all slum dwellers and agreed and a Tripartite Agreement signed by ULB, CDS and Bustee Works Management Committee.
- iv) ULB to pass the O&M Plan by Board of Council and earmark funds as required.
- v) ULB to allot work to one engineer and one accounts person to supervise, implement of O&M Plan and keep in regular touch with the BWMC to ascertain and solve minor problems. Local councillor may also be asked to supervise along with the engineer and liaise with the BWMC.
- vi) Necessary corrective action from time to time may be taken by ULB.

**Proposed funding pattern for O&M work by BWMC**

Under PMAY Projects, guidelines indicate that, O & M cost of first five years. This should be applicable to Cost of Buildings i.e. group housing, community centre etc. The beneficiaries should form a Residents Welfare association who should be responsible for maintenance of residential buildings, community facilities beyond the first five years. As far as the infrastructure viz. Roads, drains, street lighting, Water supply, sewerage is concerned the O & M becomes part of city wide infrastructure. However it is considered appropriate that beneficiaries would pay user charges for infrastructure for which the concerned authorities should work out appropriate User charge with suitable cross subsidy. In addition, the administrative arrangement for attending to complaint and regular maintenance to ensure on time maintenance also needs to workout.

Future year's operation and maintenance will be met out from a mix of user charges and ULB funding.

Arrangement for training to the members of the BWMC for petty repair, operation and maintenance work should be made by the ULB.

### Central Share

A cost for O&M of assets created under PMAY is permissible. This has been fixed at 2% of the approved project cost of which the Central share would be 50% i.e. 1% of the approved project cost.

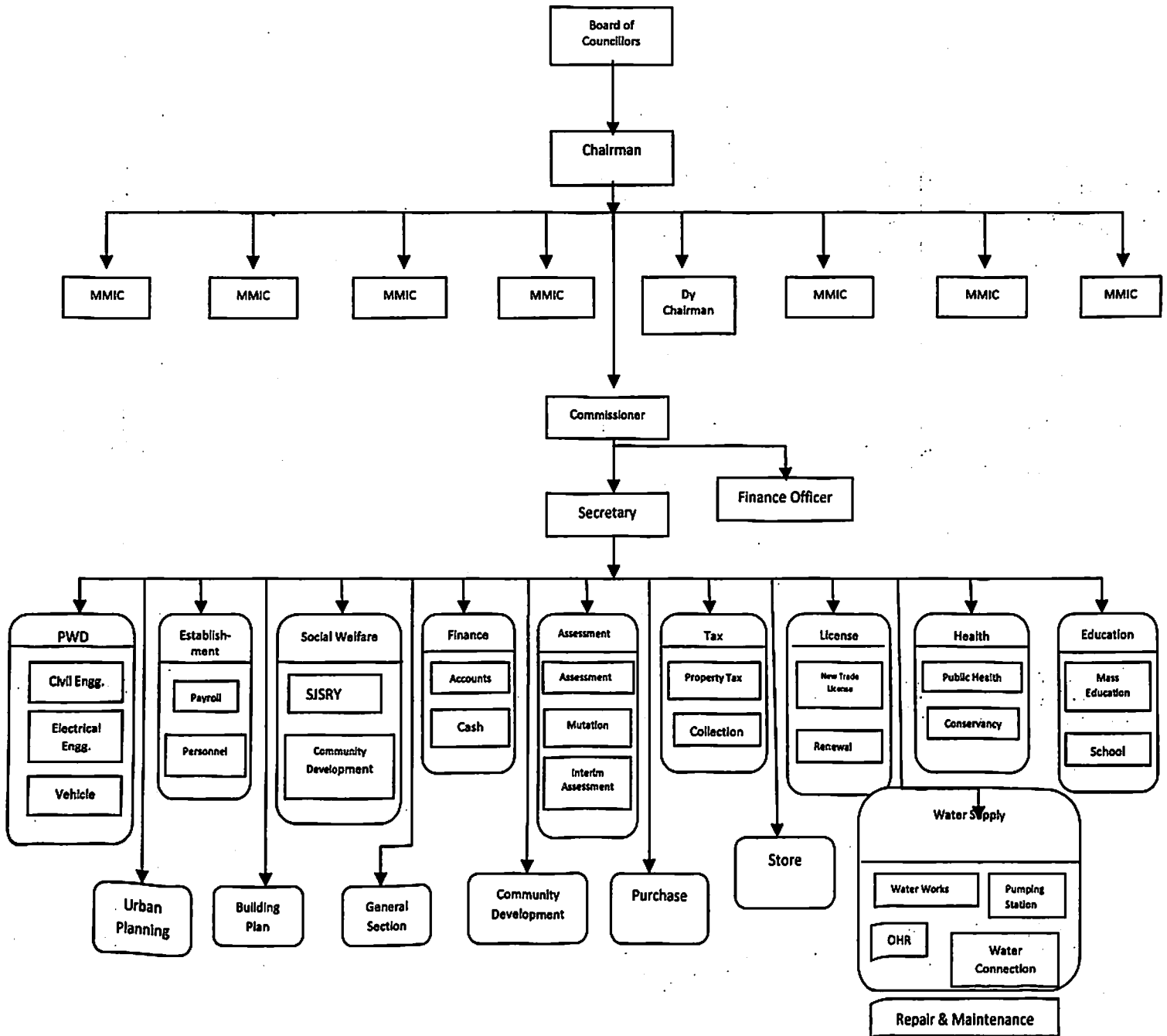
Future year's operation and maintenance will be met out from a mix of user charges and balance from ULB funding

<b>Budget of Operation and Maintenance of Assets created Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing for All (Urban) for 60 months ( O &amp; M Started 3rd year from the date of construction</b>						
Sl.no	Description of Field	Quantity	Unit	Rate per month(Rs.)	Months	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
A	Operational Personnel					
1	Junior Engineer	Service of Municipal Staff to be Utilized				0
2	Plumber					0
3	Electrician					0
4	Gardener					0
	Sub-Total					
B	Repair of Housing & Infrastructure					
1	Housing	271	Nos.	8824	60	5.29
3	Drainage	734	Mtr	1134	60	0.68
4	Road	4678	SqMtr	19335	60	11.6
	Sub-Total					17.57
	Total Expenditure(A+B)					17.57
C	Income Generation					
1	Beneficiaries Subscription	271	Nos.	100	60	16.26
2	Municipality Subsidy			2183	60	1.31
	Sub-Total					17.57
	Total Earning( C)					17.57
	Surplus/Deficit C-(A+B)					0.00



## Institutional Capacity

**Municipality Municipal Corporation**, with its elected local body in place, has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spreading over an area of 6.87 square kilometres is comprised of 22 wards. With efficient and trained manpower, the Municipal Corporation has developed both technical and administrative skills. The development of appropriate municipal organizational structures with qualified staff is essential if municipalities are to provide cost effective services to citizens. With local government reform municipalities are required to take on new tasks, and provide new services. This will only be possible if municipalities have cost-effective and appropriate structures and staff that are well qualified and highly motivated. The municipalities should plan in such a way so as to ensure that they can meet the needs of citizens effectively and efficiently.



The Municipal Corporation is entrusted with the responsibilities of providing the following civic services and infrastructural facilities to the citizens:

- **Solid Waste Management**
- **Birth and Death Registration**
- **Crematoria and burial ground**
- **Prevention of food adulteration**
- **Preventive Health Care and Health Care**
- **Services**
- **Roads and its development**
- **Widening & improvement to roads**
- **Street Lighting**
- **Bus Stands, Public Urinals**
- **Markets**
- **Storm Water Drainage and Flood Control.**
- **Parks and Playgrounds**
- **Plantations**
- **Town Planning**
- **Slum Improvement and Urban Community**
- **Development**
- **Education**
- **Water**
- **Beautification**
- **Auditoriums**

**HOUSING FOR ALL**

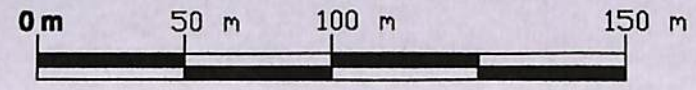
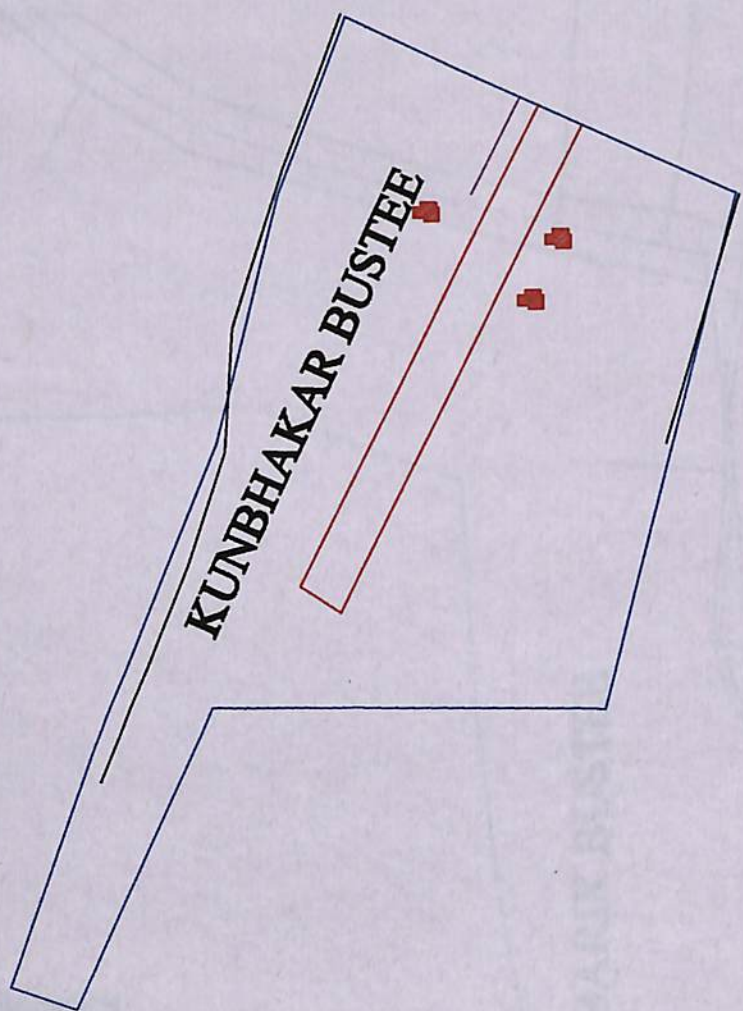
**MAPS**

**KHARDAH**

**MUNICIPALITY**

**FOR THE YEAR**

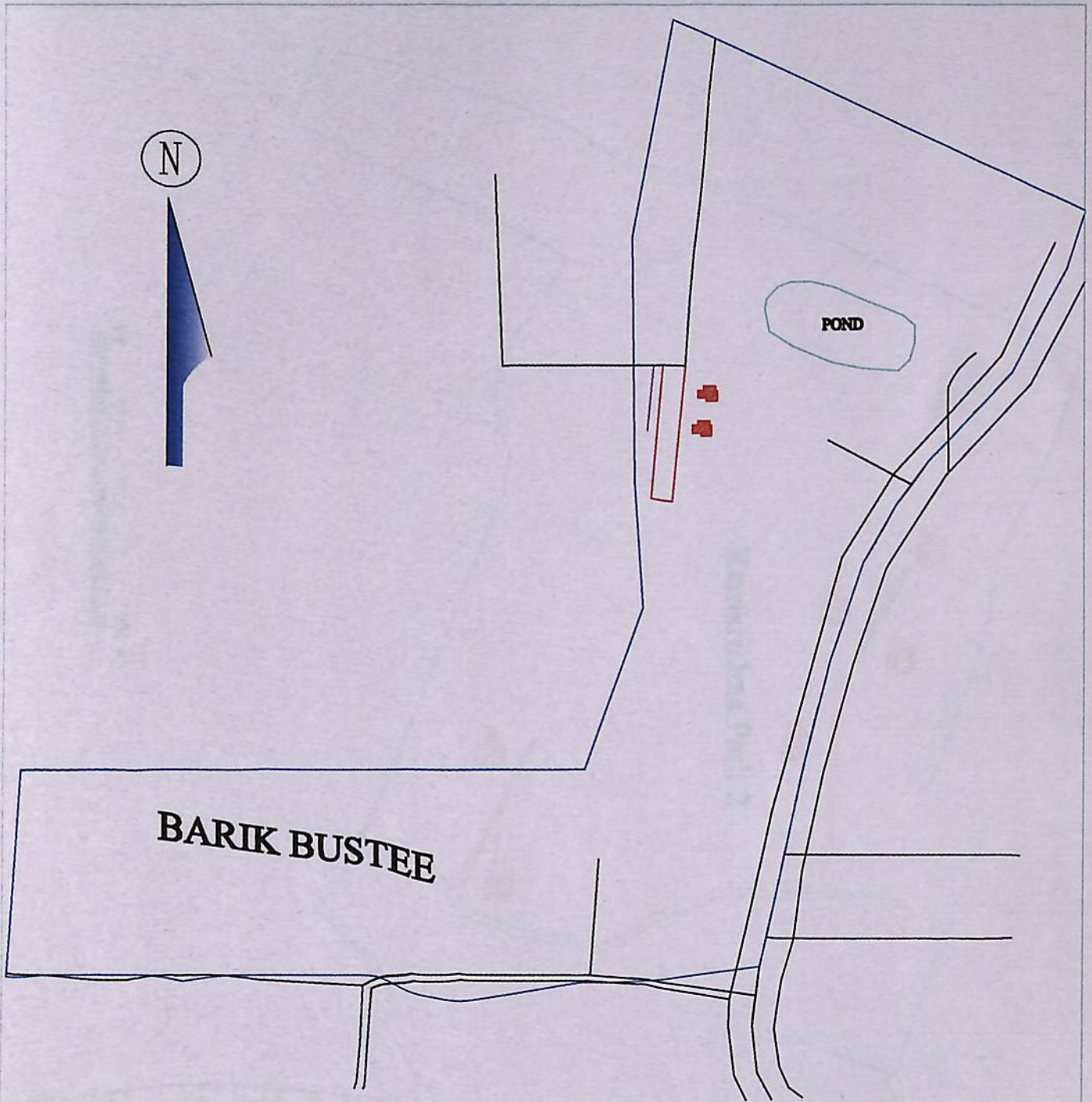
**2015-16**



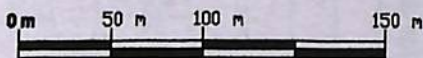
PROPOSED LAND USE			
SULM- KUNBHAKAR SULM CODE- 008			
KHARDAH MUNICIPALITY			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	SEMI PUCCA	KUCHHA	length
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE(NOS)			3
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (Sq.M)			
PROPOSED CONCRETE ROAD (Sq.M)			49
DRAINAGE(M)			10
PIPELINE(M)			

*Prasanna Paul*  
 Chairman  
 Khardah Municipality

*Pooja Prasad*  
 Asstt. Engineer  
 Khardah Municipality

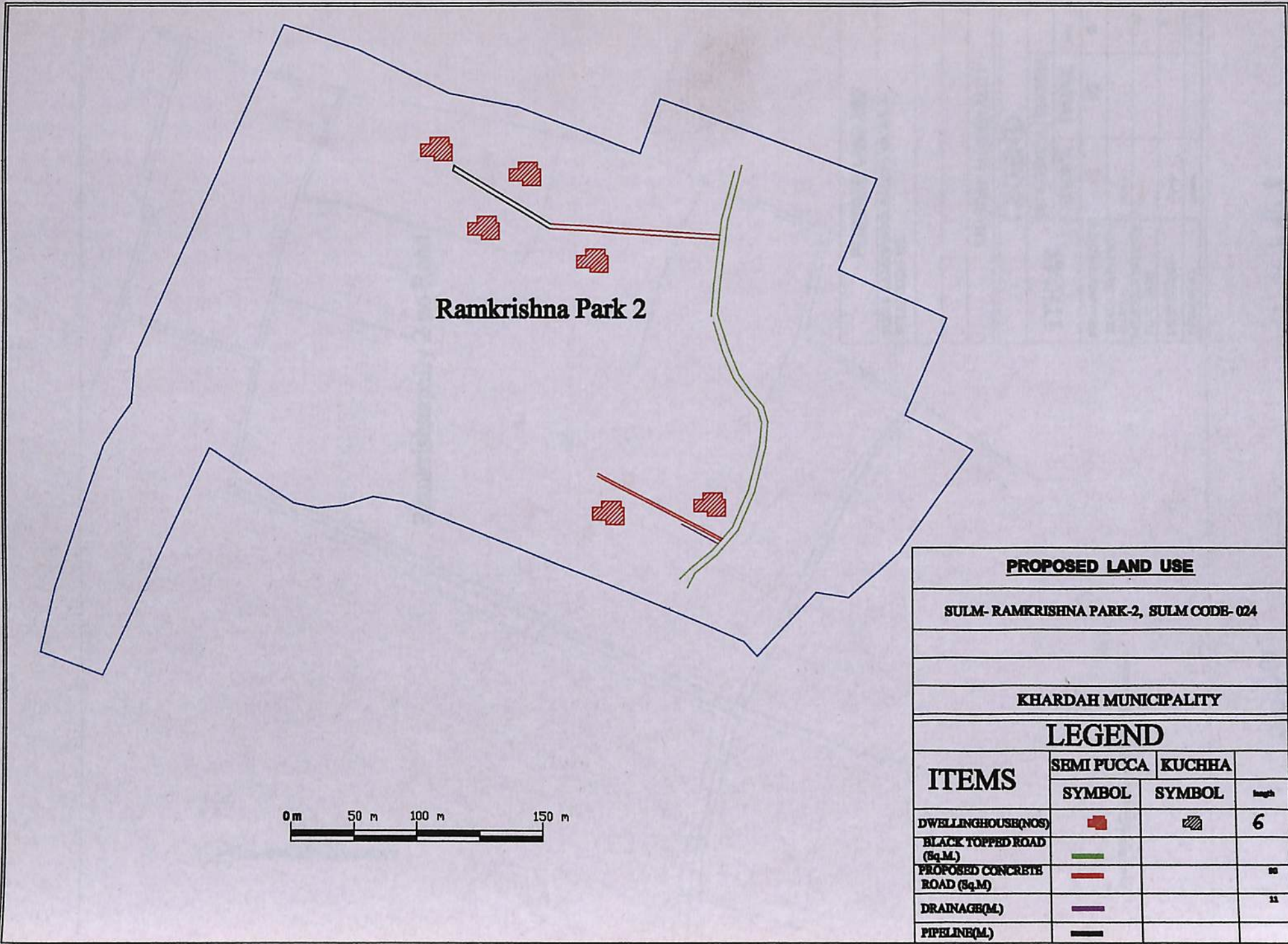


PROPOSED LAND USE			
SULM- BARIK BUSTEE, SULM CODE- 011			
Khardah Municipality			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	SEMI PUCCA	KUCHHA	length
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE(NOS)	■	▨	2
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (Sq.M)	—		
PROPOSED CONCRETE ROAD (Sq.M)	—		25
DRAINAGE(Q.M)	—		12
PIPELINE(Q.M)	—		

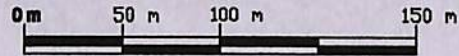


*Prasanna*  
**Asstt. Engineer**  
 Khardah Municipality

*Prasanna Paul*  
**Chairman**  
 Khardah Municipality



**Ramkrishna Park 2**



PROPOSED LAND USE			
SULM- RAMKRISHNA PARK-2, SULM CODE- 024			
KHARDAH MUNICIPALITY			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	SEMI PUCCA	KUCHHA	No.
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE(NOS)			6
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (Sq.M)			
PROPOSED CONCRETE ROAD (Sq.M)			
DRAINAGE(M)			11
PIPELINE(M)			

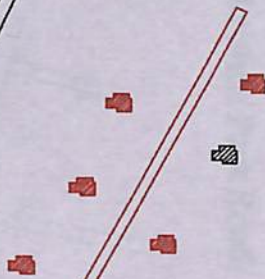
*Rupendra*  
Chairman  
Khardah Municipality

*Rupendra*  
Asstt. Engineer  
Khardah Municipality

N



Ramkrishnapally 2 no Road



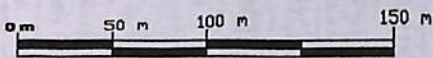
**PROPOSED LAND USE**

SULM- RAMKRISHNA PALLY 2 NO ROAD ,  
SULM CODE- 035

**KHARDAH MUNICIPALITY**

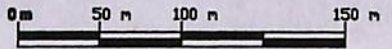
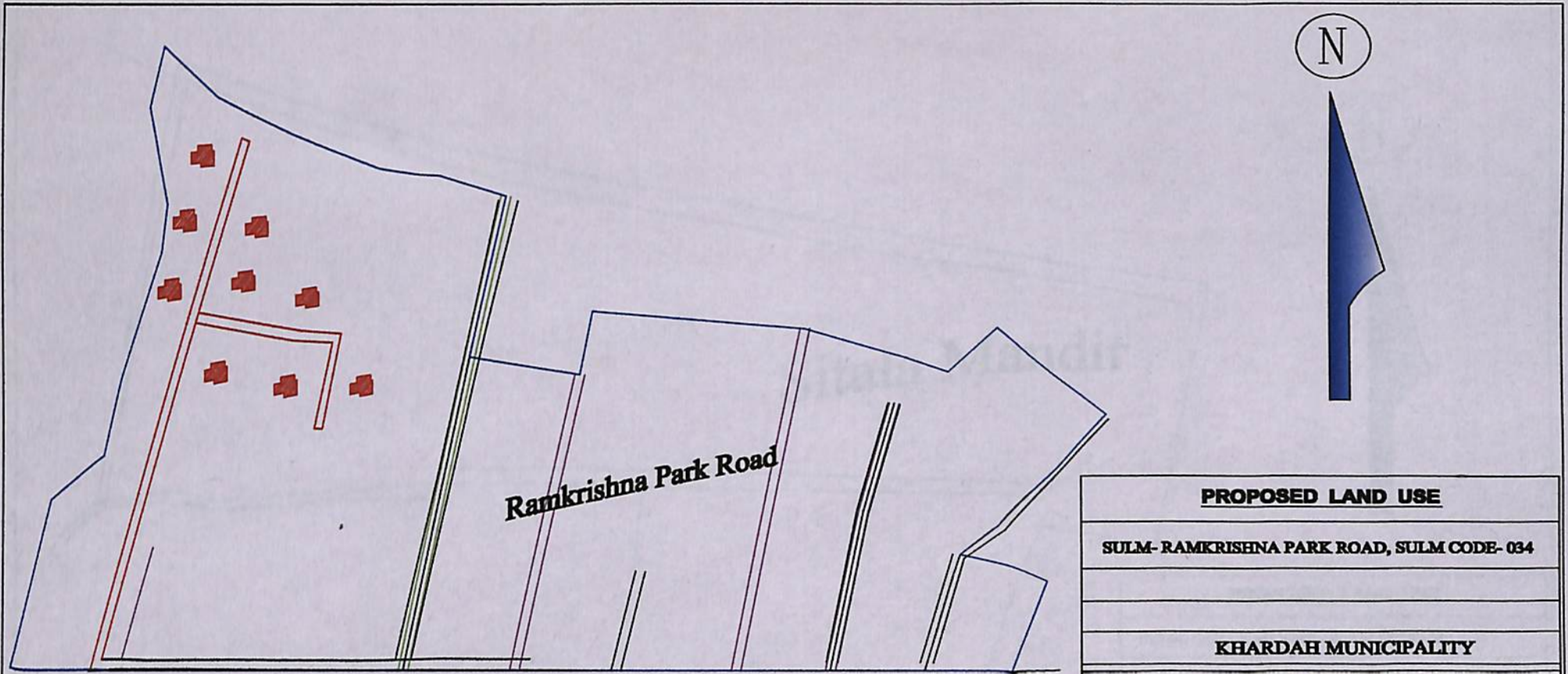
**LEGEND**

ITEMS	SEMI PUCCA	KUCHHA	Length
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE(NOS)			6
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (Sq.M.)			
PROPOSED CONCRETE ROAD (Sq.M)			104
DRAINAGE(Q.L)			18
PIPELINE(M.)			



*[Signature]*  
Asstt. Engineer  
Khardah Municipality

*[Signature]*  
Chairman  
Khardah Municipality



**PROPOSED LAND USE**

SULM- RAMKRISHNA PARK ROAD, SULM CODE- 034

**KHARDAH MUNICIPALITY**

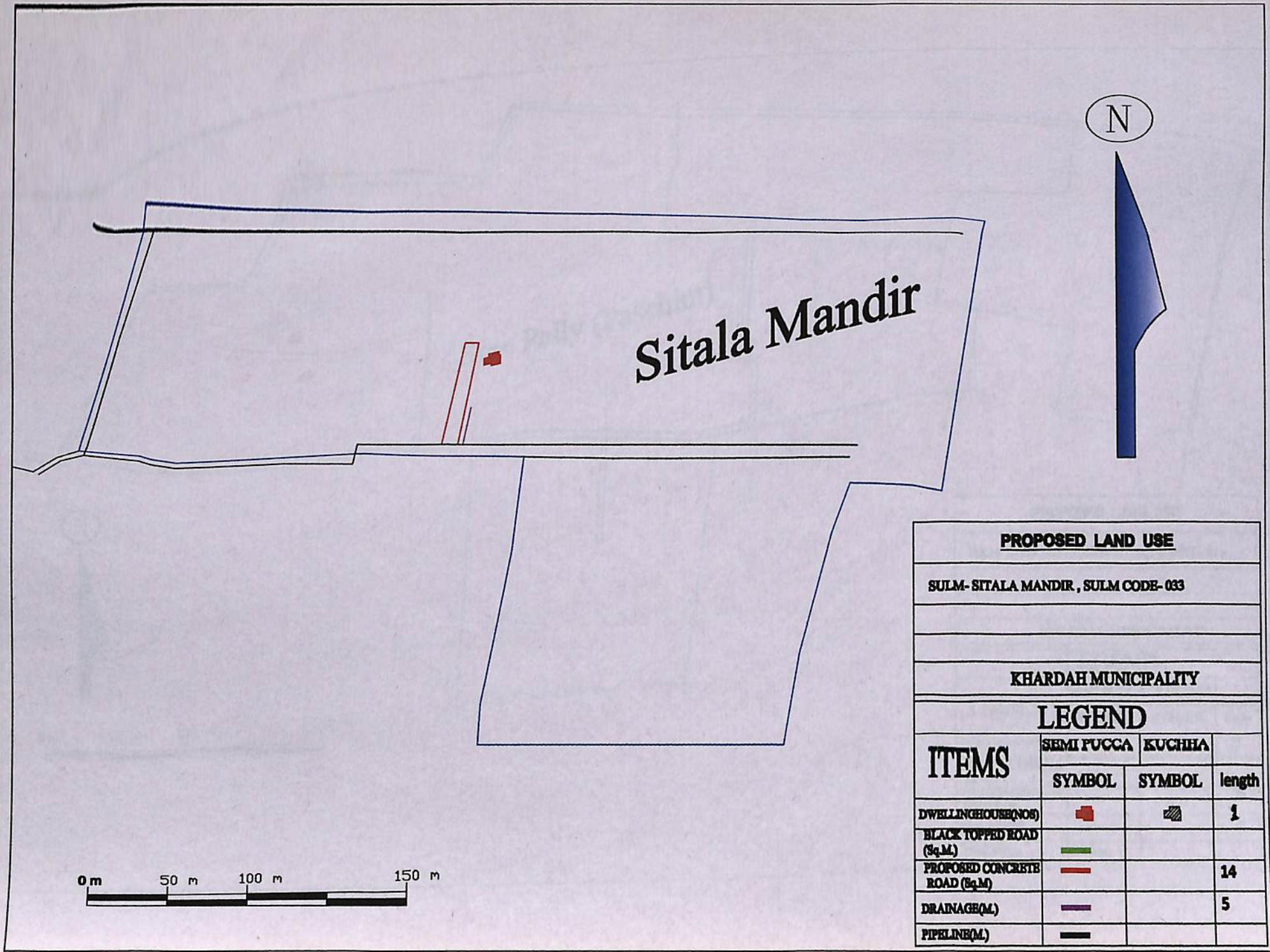
**LEGEND**

ITEMS	SEMI PUCCA	KUCHHA	length
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE(NOS)			9
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (Sq.M)			
PROPOSED CONCRETE ROAD (Sq.M)			160
DRAINAGE(M.)			21
PIPELINE(M.)			

*Narayan Saha*  
Chairman  
Khardah Municipality

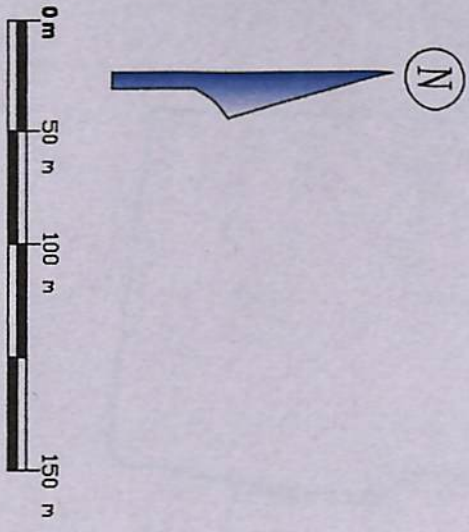
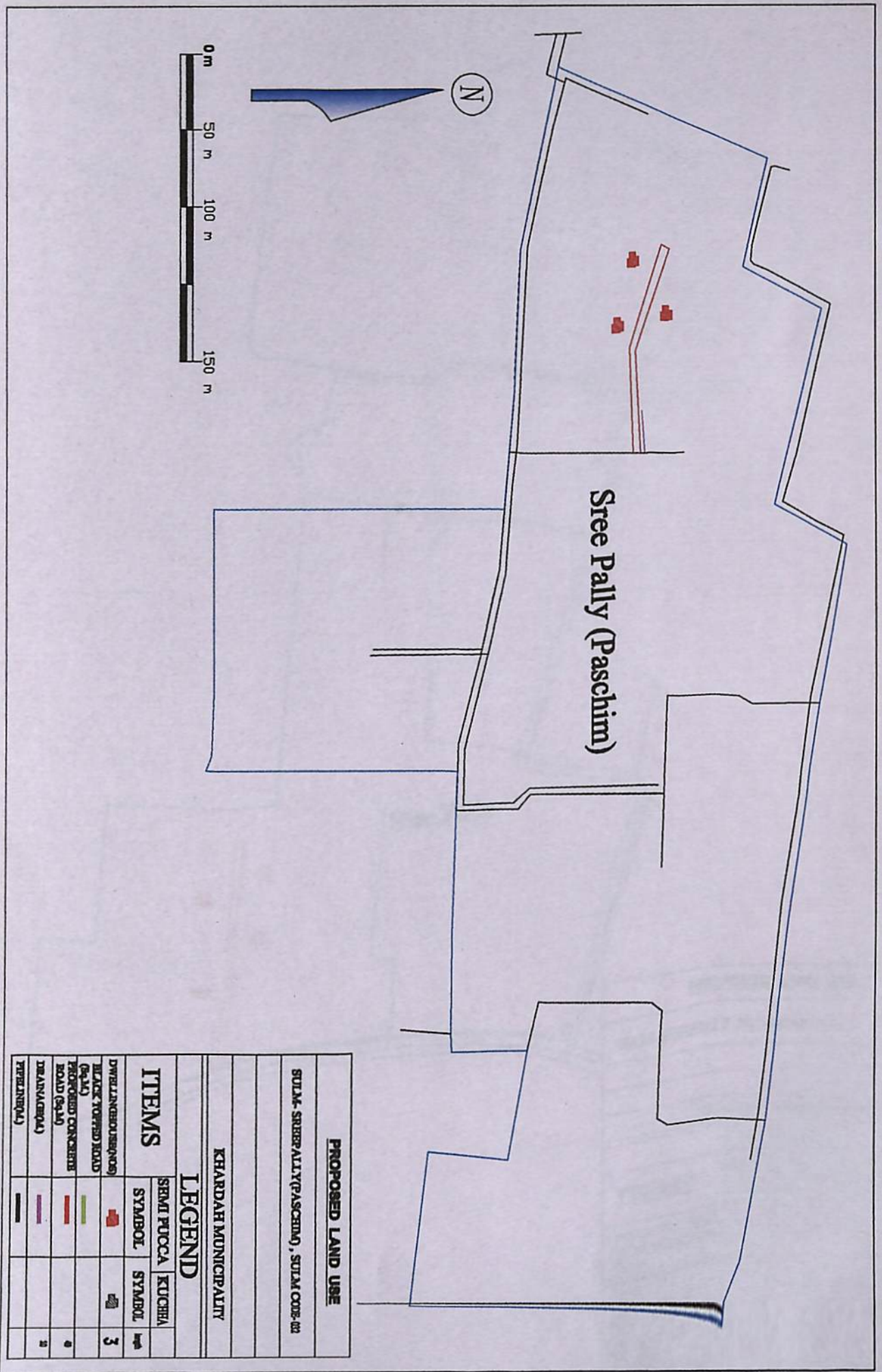
*Mr. Anil Kumar*  
Asstt. Engineer  
Khardah Municipality





*Arupesh Paul*  
 Chairman  
 Khardah Municipality

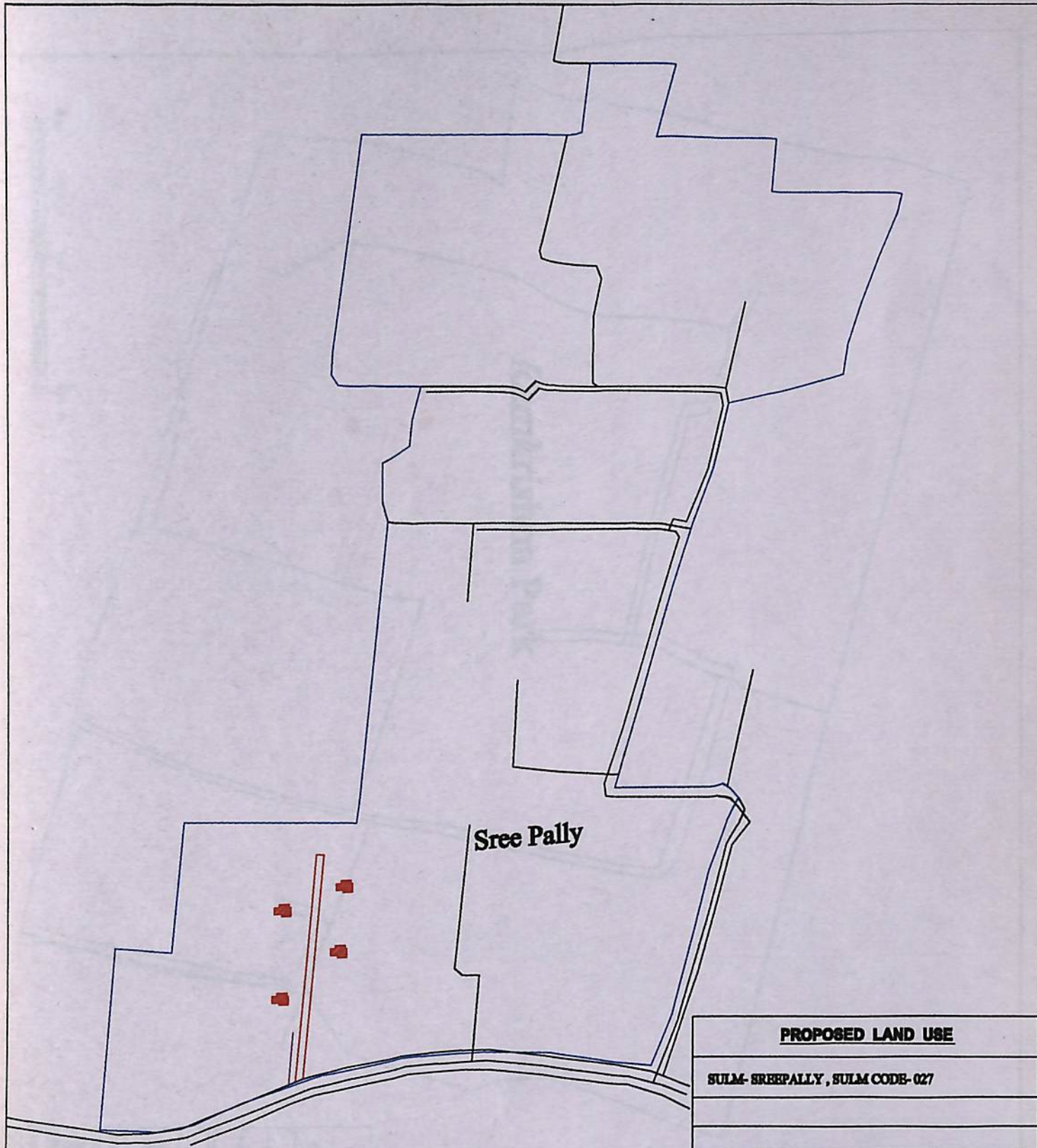
*Pragna*  
 Asstt. Engineer  
 Khardah Municipality



<b>PROPOSED LAND USE</b>			
SULM-SREEPALLY(PASCHIM), SULM CODE-021			
<b>LEGEND</b>			
<b>ITEMS</b>		<b>SHMI PUCCA</b>	<b>KUCCHA</b>
DIRELLANGHOUNGONJ (SHMI)	[Red Square]	[Blue Square]	[Blue Square]
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (SHMI)	[Red Line]	[Blue Line]	[Blue Line]
PROPOSED CONCRETE ROAD (SHMI)	[Red Line]	[Blue Line]	[Blue Line]
DRAINAGE (SHMI)	[Red Line]	[Blue Line]	[Blue Line]
[Red Line]	[Red Line]	[Blue Line]	[Blue Line]

*[Signature]*  
**Asstt. Engineer**  
 Khardah Municipality

*[Signature]*  
**Chairman**  
 Khardah Municipality

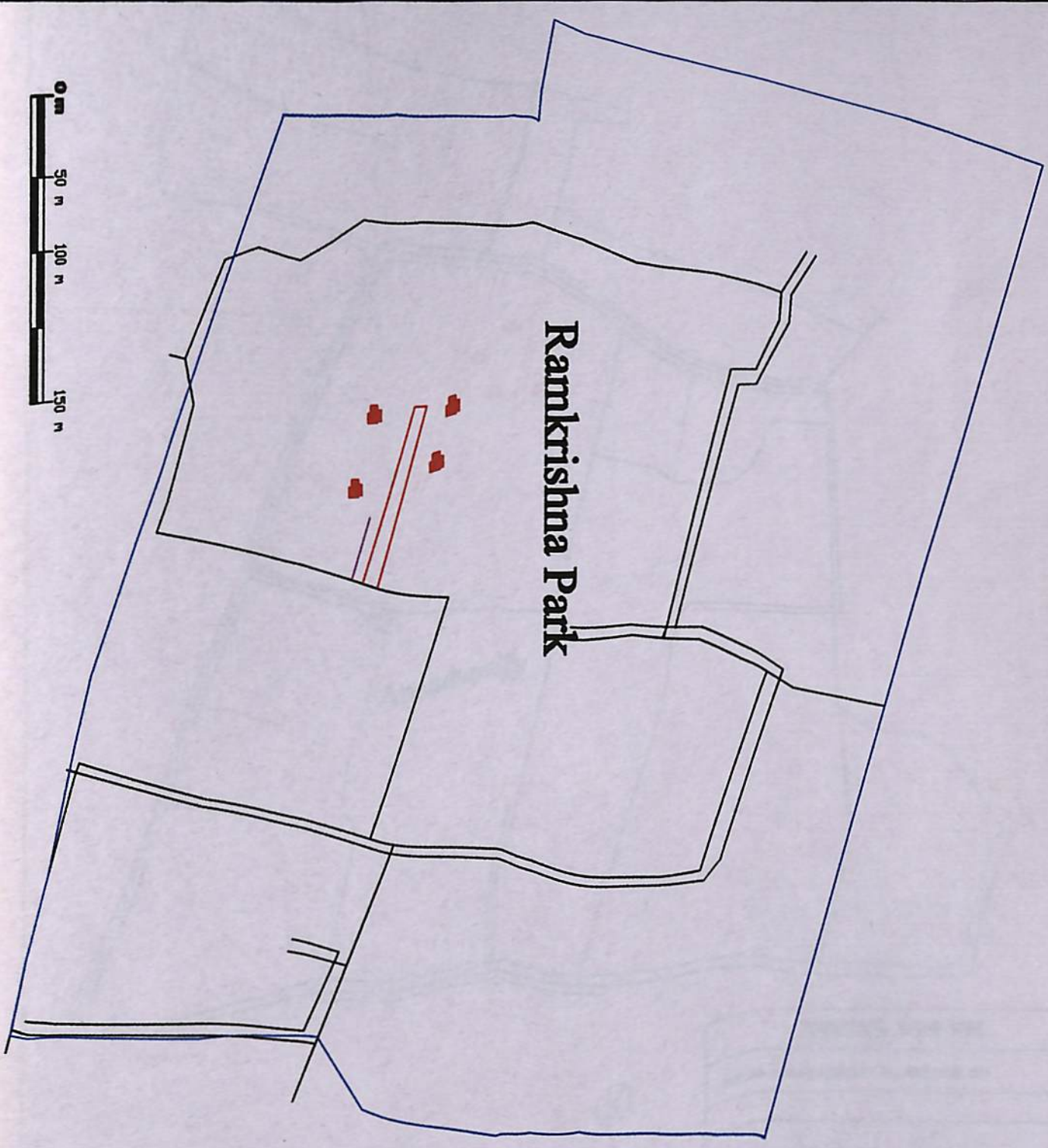


Sree Pally

PROPOSED LAND USE			
SULM- SREEPALLY , SULM CODE- 027			
Khardah Municipality			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	SEMI PUCCA	KUCHHA	NO.
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE(NOS)			4
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (Sq.M)			
PROPOSED CONCRETE ROAD (Sq.M)			0
DRAINAGE(M)			15
PIPELINE(M)			

*[Signature]*  
**Asstt. Engineer**  
 Khardah Municipality

*[Signature]*  
**Chairman**  
 Khardah Municipality



**PROPOSED LAND USE**

SUBJ- RAMKRISHNA PARK, SLM CODE- 05

KHARDAH MUNICIPALITY

**LEGEND**

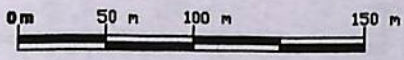
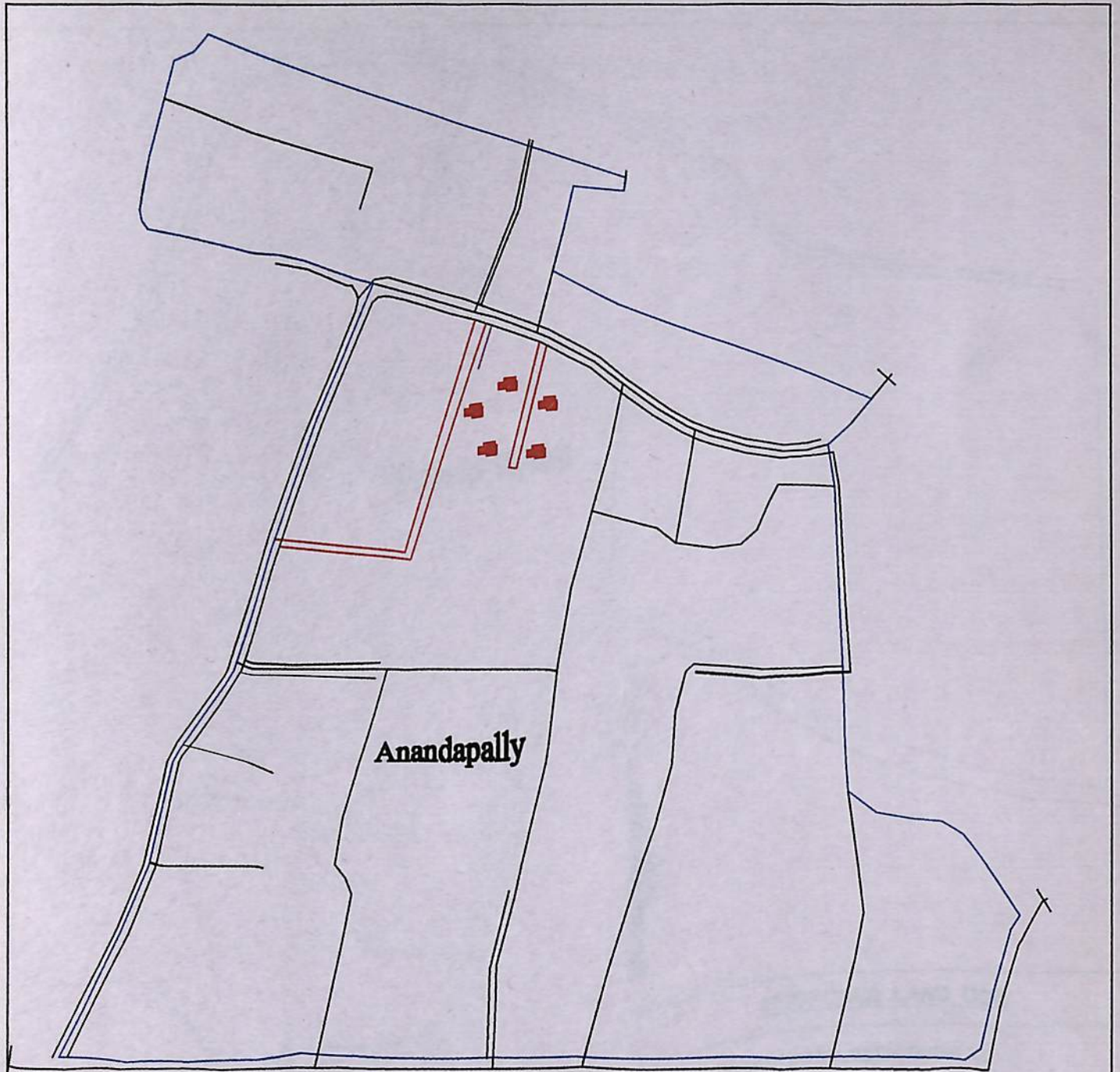
**ITEMS**

ITEMS	KUCCHA		length
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DRAINAGE/SEWERAGE			4
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
UNPAVED CONCRET ROAD (G.L)			28
DRAINAGE/DRAINAGE			
PERIMETER			10



**Asstt. Engineer**  
Khardah Municipality

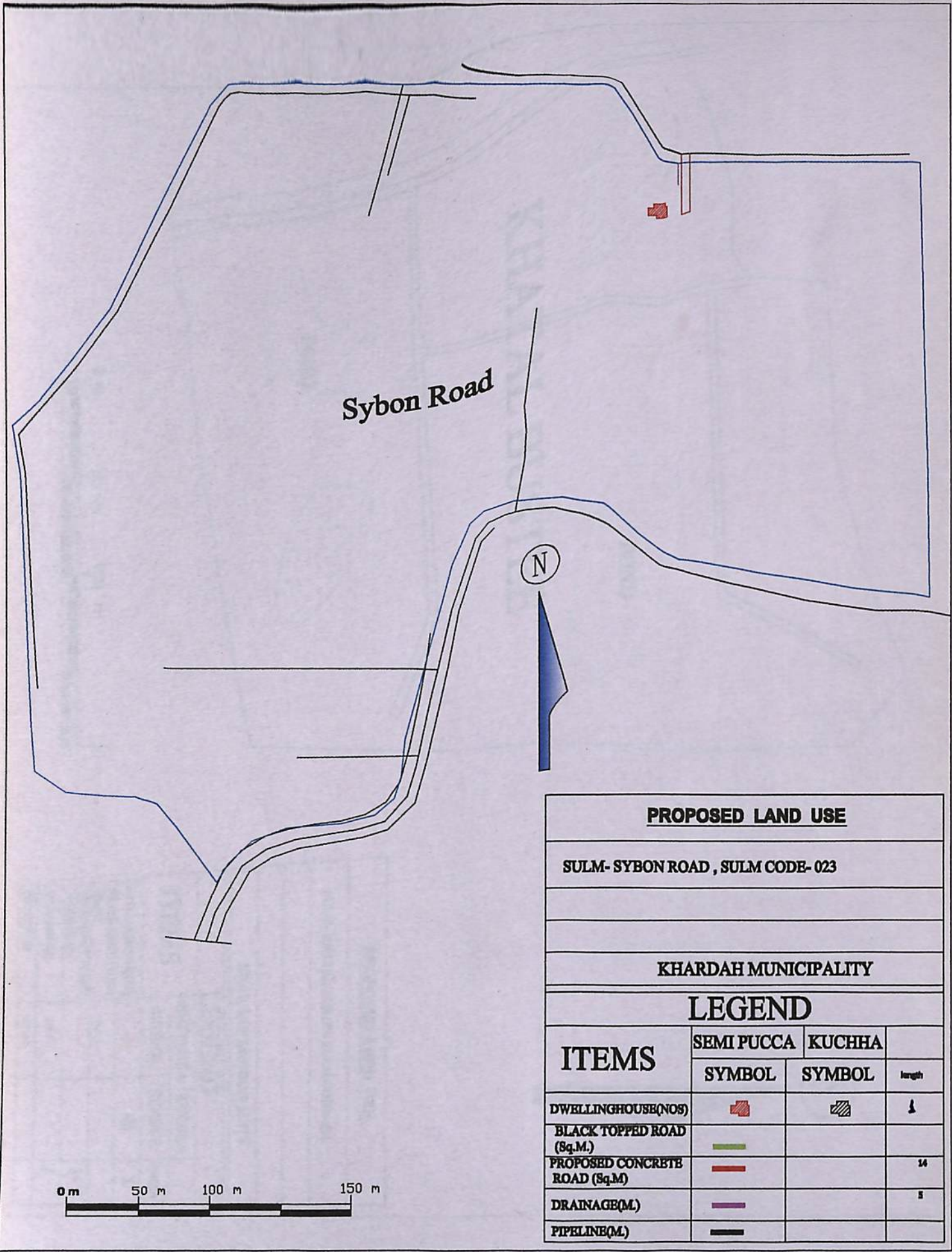
*Rajonh Saw*  
**Chairman**  
Khardah Municipality



PROPOSED LAND USE			
SULM- ANANDAPALLY , SULM CODE- 024			
KHARDAH MUNICIPALITY			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	SEMI PUCCA	KUCCHA	Length
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE(NO6)			5
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (Sq.M)			
PROPOSED CONCRETE ROAD (Sq.M)			10
DRAINAGE(M)			11
PIPELINE(M)			

*Asstt. Engineer*  
**Asstt. Engineer**  
 Khardah Municipality

*Parosh Paul*  
**Chairman**  
 Khardah Municipality



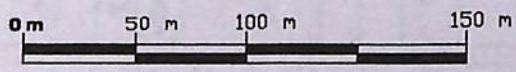
**PROPOSED LAND USE**

SULM- SYBON ROAD , SULM CODE- 023

**KHARDAH MUNICIPALITY**

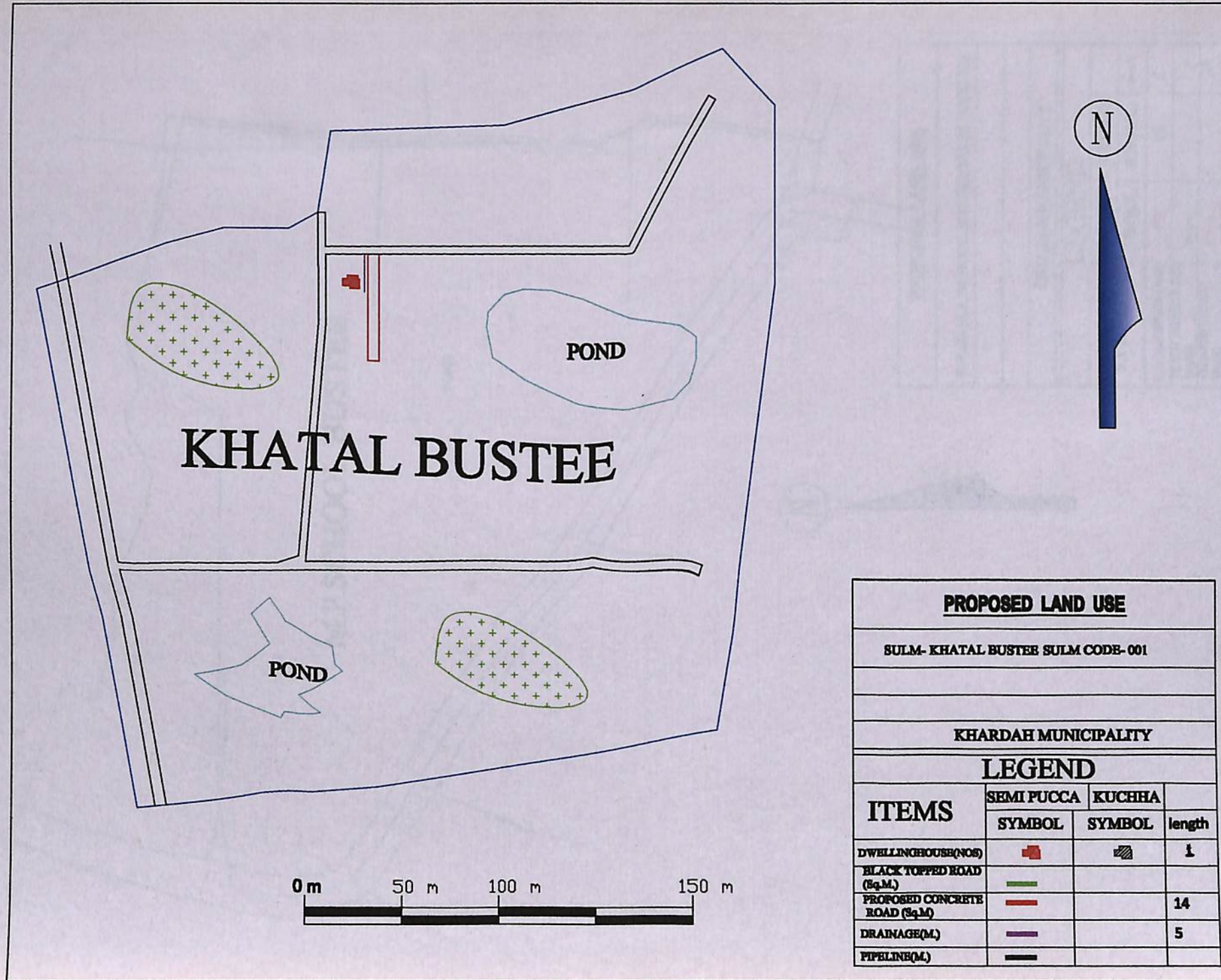
**LEGEND**

ITEMS	SEMI PUCCA	KUCHHA	Length
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE(NOS)			1
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (Sq.M.)			
PROPOSED CONCRETE ROAD (Sq.M)			14
DRAINAGE(M)			5
PIPELINE(M)			



*Asstt. Engineer*  
**Asstt. Engineer**  
 Khardah Municipality

*Chairman*  
**Chairman**  
 Khardah Municipality



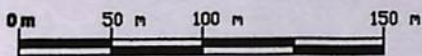
*Masood Javed*  
**Chairman**  
 Khardah Municipality

*Shahid*  
**Asstt. Engineer**  
 Khardah Municipality

# M.P.SCHOOL BUSTEE

POND

N



## PROPOSED LAND USE

SULM- M.P. SCHOOL BUSTEE, SULM CODE-012

KHARDAH MUNICIPALITY

## LEGEND

ITEMS	SEMI PUCCA	KUCHHA	length
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE(NOS)			1
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (Sq.M.)			
CONCRETE ROAD (Sq.M.)			14
DRAINAGE(Q.M.)			5
PIPELINE(Q.M.)			

*[Signature]*  
**Asstt. Engineer**  
 Khardah Municipality

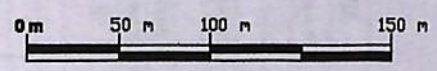
*[Signature]*  
**Chairman**  
 Khardah Municipality





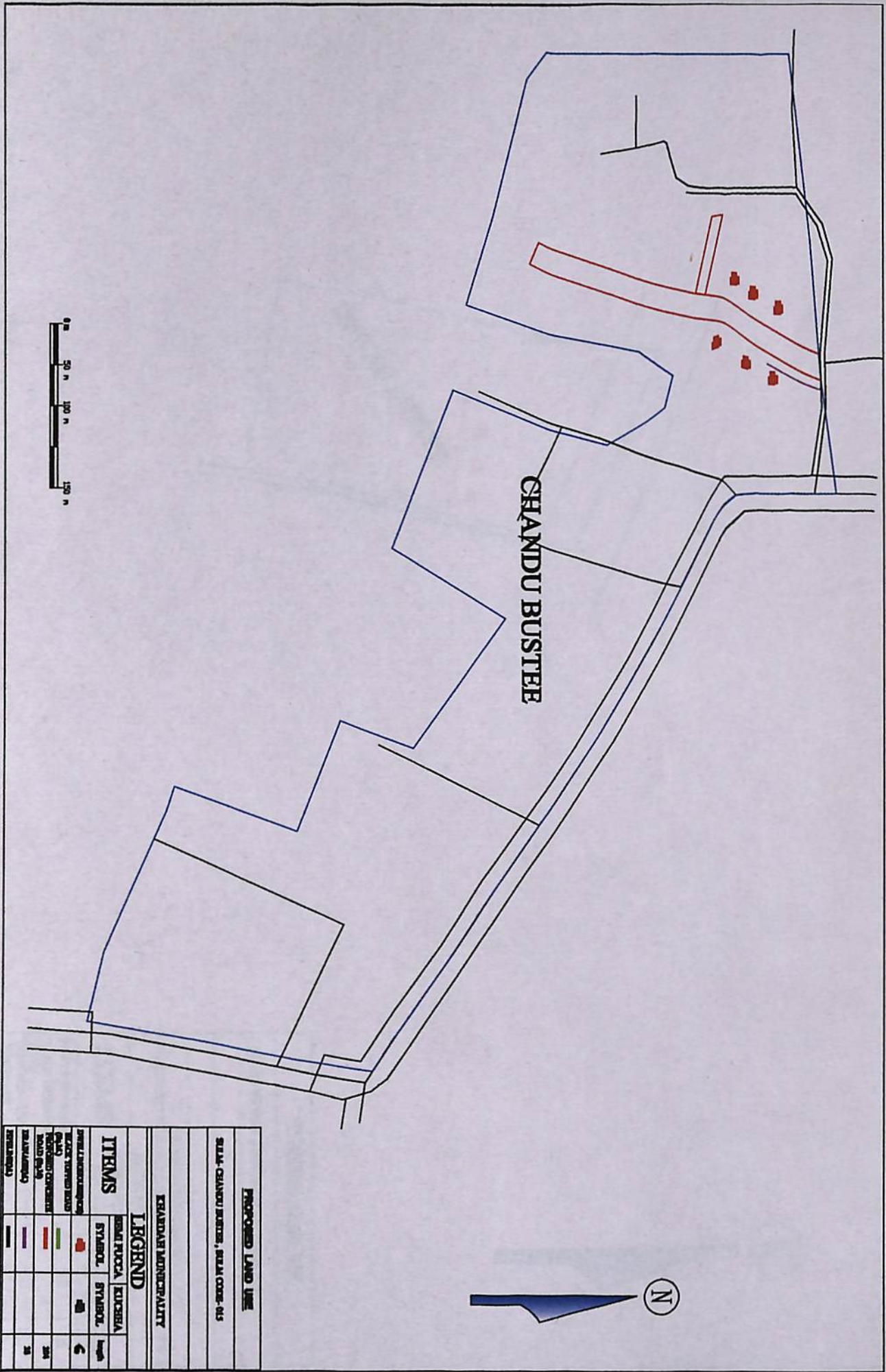
**WAHED BUSTEE**

<b>PROPOSED LAND USE</b>			
SULM- WAHED BUSTEE, SULM CODE- 013			
Khardah Municipality			
<b>LEGEND</b>			
ITEMS	SEMI PUCCA	KUCHHA	length
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE(NOS)			7
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (Sq.M)			
PROPOSED CONCRETE ROAD (Sq.M)			112
DRAINAGE(Q.M)			25
PIPELINE(Q.M)			



*[Signature]*  
**Asstt. Engineer**  
 Khardah Municipality

*[Signature]*  
**Chairman**  
 Khardah Municipality



PROPOSED LAND USE	
SILH - CHANDU BUSTEE, SILH CODE- 015	
KHARDAH MUNICIPALITY	
LEGEND	
ITEMS	SYMBOL
RESIDENTIAL	[Red square]
COMMERCIAL	[Green square]
INDUSTRIAL	[Blue square]
ROAD	[Black line]
RAILWAY	[Grey line]
WATER	[Blue wavy line]



*[Signature]*  
**Asstt. Engineer**  
 Khardah Municipality

*[Signature]*  
**Chairman**  
 Khardah Municipality