

**Detailed Project Report for Construction of 200 EWS
Houses under
BLC mode of Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana (PMAY)-HFA (U)
for Konnagar Municipality for 2019-20**

2019-20



**Submitted By:
KONNAGAR MUNICIPALITY
G.T.Road (West), Konnagar,
Dist.: Hooghly, West Bengal**

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare to your good self that Annexure 7C which is submitted along with the PMAY-HFA 2019-20 DPR, containing Caste category & Gender for Beneficiary Led Constructions (BLC) that there will be no change therein. We also declare that we will strictly adhere to the PMAY-HFA(U) guidelines.

Sanjit Kumar Bar Singh

Signature of Executive Officer

Konnagar Municipality

Executive Officer
Konnagar Municipality

Bob Singh

Signature of Administrator Mayor/Chairman

Konnagar Municipality

Chairman
Konnagar Municipality

PREFACE

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is an initiative by Government of India in which affordable housing will be provided to the urban poor with a target of building 20 million affordable houses by 31 March 2022. It has two components: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-U) for the urban poor and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) (PMAY-G and also PMAY-R) for the rural poor. This scheme is converged with other schemes to ensure houses have a toilet, Saubhagya Yojana electricity connection, Ujjwala Yojana LPG gas connection, access to drinking water and Jan Dhan banking facilities, etc. Cumulative total number of funded houses approved thus far is 39,25,240 in urban area including the subsumed RAY scheme and completion of construction of 5 million rural houses by March 2018 and 10 million rural houses by March 2019 (Feb 2018).

Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) (for the year 2019-20) of PradhanMantriAwasYojana (PMAY) aims at Providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022.

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

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

Total beneficiaries are initiated 200 nos from 190 nos Beneficiary from slum and 10 nos Beneficiary from Non Slum projected under Annual Implementation Plan for the year 2019-20. Total cost of the project is **Rs. 809.60 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

Introductory Note by Chairman

In Hooghly district, Konnagar is, situated on the western bank of river Ganges. We find mention of Konnagar in 'Chandimangal' of Kabi Kankan Mukundaram

& 'Manashamangal' of Bipradas Peeply. 'Chandimangal' was written sometime in 8th decade of 16th century from which it can be deduced that the age of Konnagar is now more than 600 years. Mention of Konnagar is also found in the writings of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay & Rabindranath Tagore. Konnagar is fortunate to have a great man of Maharshi Shibchandra Dev's stature who is considered to be founder of the modern Konnagar. Maharshi Devendranath Tagore had once come here with Rabindranath Tagore in his boyhood to visit Shibchandra Deb's house at Konnagar. Konnagar is again very fortunate to have the footprints of Sri Sri Ramkrishna Deb apart from many other stalwarts in 20th Century.



Today Konnagar is in the process of preparing the Detailed Project Report (DPR). In the last 5 years, with the help of the people, we have tried to address the problems of urban poor & slums keeping the aspirations of people and development objectives and targets in mind. At some point we have been successful in realizing the dreams of the people while in others we were not. Preparation of **Detailed Project Report for the year 2019-20** of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) along with, its implementation and monitoring opened a new challenge to us – the challenge of providing all basic services to all poor people and ensuring equitable socio-economic development of the people of Ranaghat.

Development is not a one point agenda. With the complex social, political and economic situation it is indeed a daunting task. However we believe that we are progressing in the right direction with the support of Government of West Bengal and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India we will be able to achieve the desired objectives.

It is an honour and privilege to present before the people of Konnagar, the **Detailed Project Report for the year 2019-20** which offers to provide development of all slums and ensure that new address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers. Learning from the past we look forward towards achieving long term benefits, perspectives and convergences rather than short term goals. **Detailed Project Report (DPR)** has been prepared and we look forward for a great future.


Chairman
Konnagar Municipality
Chairman
Konnagar Municipality

Annexure 7C
(Para 14.5 of the Guidelines)

Format for Project under Beneficiary Led Construction Or Enhancement

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal						
2	Name of the District:	:	HOOGHLY						
3	Name of the City:	:	KONNAGAR						
4	Project Name:	:	HFA- KONNAGAR 2019-20						
5	Project Code:	:							
6	State Level Nodal Agency:	:	State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)						
7	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	KONNAGAR Municipality						
8	Date of Approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:							
9	No. of location covered in project: No of Slum Area Covered & No of Non Slum Area Covered	:	Name of Location	No. of beneficiaries	Whether Slum / Non-Slum	If Slum, then Slum type	If slum, whether it gets completely rehabilitated		
			Konnagar Municipal Area	200	Covering both Slum & Non-Slum area	Notified	No		
10	Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	809.60						
11	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Minority	Person with Disability
			192	0	0	8	200	8	
12	Whether beneficiary have been selected as PMAY Guidelines?	:	Yes						
13	No. of Houses constructed / acquired. Please specify ownership (Any of these)	:	Joint	Female	Male	Transgender			
			116	84					
14	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Male	Female	Transgender				
			116	84					
15	Whether it has been ensured that selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land ?	:	Yes						
16	Whether building plan for all houses have been Approved?	:	Yes						
17	i. GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible beneficiary)	:	300.00						

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs)	422.80
	iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	36.80
	iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	50.00
	v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	809.60
18	Whether technical specification / design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards / NBC/ State Norms?	Yes
19	Whether it has been ensured that balance cost of construction is tied up with State Grant, ULB Grant & Beneficiary Share ?	Yes
	Whether trunk and line infrastructure is existing or being provisioned ?	
	i. Water Supply	Yes
	ii. Sewerage	Yes
	iii. Road	Yes
	iv. Storm Water Drain	Yes
	v. External Electrification	Yes
	vi. Solid Waste Management	Yes
	vii. Any Other	Yes
	viii. In case, any infrastructure has not been proposed, reason thereof.	Sewerage Scheme has not been proposed due to desired level of supply of water as CPHEEO norms has not been achieved.
20	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation of the project ?	Yes
21	Whether Demand Survey Completed for entire city ?	Yes
22	Whether City-wide integrated project have been formulated ? If not reasons thereof ?	Yes
23	Whether validation with SECC data for housing condition conducted ?	Yes
24	Whether Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of fund to individual bank account of beneficiary ensured in the project ?	Yes

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

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



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

 Signature
 Chief Engineer
 M.E Dte,GoWB

 Signature
 (Director,SUDA)

 Signature
 (Secretary,UD & MA Department,GoWB)

AIP Tables**Annexure 6**

(Para 8.6 & Para 14.4 of the Guidelines)

Summary Sheet for Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) for the Year 2019-20

District:	HOOGHLY					
Name of the ULB:	KONNAGAR					
Admissible Components	Target for	Achievement for	Target for	Achievement for	Target for	Remaining Targets
	Year* 2017 - 18	Year* 2017 -18	Year** 2018-19	Year** 2018-19	Year*** 2019-20	as per HFAPoA
A. Beneficiary-led Construction						
• New Houses	600	600	NIL	NIL	200	1491
• Enhancement	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
• Sub Total (A)	600	600	NIL	NIL	200	1491
B. In-Situ Slum Rehabilitation with Participation of Private Sector						
• Number of Slums	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
• Number of Households (B)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
C. Affordable Housing in Partnership (EWS Category) ©	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
D. Credit linked subsidy						
• EWS Households	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	144
• LIG Households	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	96
• Sub Total (D)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	240
E. Total (A+B+C+D)	600	600	NIL	NIL	200	1731

IV. Affordable Housing for Weaker Section through Credit Linked Subsidy

Year *	No. of Slums	Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy					
		No. of Beneficiaries availed Loan		Resource Mobilisation (Rs in Crores)		Estimated Interest Subsidy Availed	
		EWS	LIG	EWS	LIG	EWS	LIG
2015-16	New Housing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Enhancement (Existing House)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2016-17	New Housing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Enhancement (Existing House)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2017-18	New Housing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Enhancement (Existing House)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2018-19	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing House)						
2019-20	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing House)						
2020-21	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing House)						
2021-22	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing House)						
Total		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Signature of the
Mayor/ Chairperson/
Municipal Commissioner

Chairman
Konnagar Municipality

Signature
(Director, SUDA)

Executive Summary

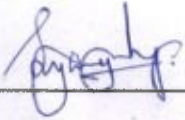
Project Details

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal
2	Name of the District:	:	HOOGLY
3	Name of the City:	:	KONNAGAR
4	Project Name:	:	HFA- KONNAGAR 2019-20
5	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	809.60
6	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	300.00
7	State Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	422.80
8	ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	36.80
9	Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	50.00
10	Total Infrastructure Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	73.60
11	Percentage of Infrastructure Cost of Housing Cost	:	10
12	Infrastructure Cost per Dwelling Unit (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	0.368
13	Year of Implementation	:	2019-20
14	Component Housing Construction	:	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)
15	SOR Adopted	:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.11.17 with current corrigendum

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

Sl. No.	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. 1.5Lakh/ DU)	State Govt. Share (Rs.1.93 Lakh/DU)	ULB Share	Beneficiaries Share @ 0.25 Lakh/DU)
A. HOUSING											
	New in-situ										
	Single Storied Units	BLC	200	NOs	368000.00	736.00	736.00	300.00	386.00		50.00
Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)						736.00	736.00	300.00	386.00		50.00
B. INFRASTRUCTURE											
Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. in Lakh)	State Govt. Share (@50%) (in Lakh)	ULB Share (@50%) (in Lakh)	Beneficiaries Share (in Lakh)
1. ROADS											
	CC Roads	Cement Concrete	1847	Sq m	1736.00	32.06	32.06	0.00	16.03	16.03	0.00

2. WATER SUPPLY											
3. STORM WATER DRAINS											
	Surface drain	Brick Masonry	1510	Mt	2751.00	41.54	41.54	0.00	20.77	20.77	0.00
Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)						73.60	73.60	0.00	36.80	36.80	0.00
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)						809.60	809.60	300.00	422.80	36.80	50.00



Signature of the ULB level
Competent Technical
Officer
Name & Designation:

Fax No:

Telephone No:

E-mail:

Signature

Director(SUDA)

Name & Designation: Sri Sutanu Prasad
Kar, IAS, Director, SUDA
Fax No: 033-23585767
Telephone No: 033-23585767
E-mail: wbsudadir@gmail.com

Signature of the State level
Competent Technical
Officer

Name & Designation: Chief
Engineer, MeDte, GoWB
Bikash Bhavan, South Block, 1st
Floor, Salt lake, Kol-91
Fax No:

033-23375474

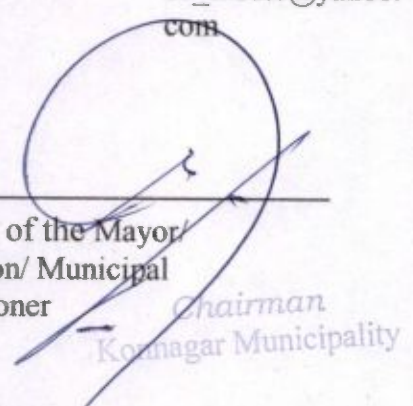
Telephone No:

033-23371331

E-mail:

ce_medte@yahoo.
com

Signature of the Mayor/
Chairperson/ Municipal
Commissioner



Chairman
Konnagar Municipality

Name & Designation:
Fax No:
Telephone No:
E-mail:

Introduction to Konnagar Municipality:

In Hooghly district, Konnagar is, situated on the western bank of river Ganges. We find mention of Konnagar in 'Chandimangal' of Kabi Kankan Mukundaram & 'Manashamangal' of Bipradas Peeply. 'Chandimangal' was written sometime in 8th decade of 16th century from which it can be deduced that the age of Konnagar is now more than 600 years. Mention of Konnagar is also found in the writings of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay & Rabindranath Tagore. Konnagar is fortunate to have a great man of Maharshi Shibchandra Dev's stature who is considered to be founder of the modern Konnagar. Maharshi Devendranath Tagore had once come here with Rabindranath Tagore in his boyhood to visit Shibchandra Deb's house at Konnagar. Konnagar is again very fortunate to have the footprints of Sri Sri Ramkrishna Deb apart from many other stalwarts in 20th Century.

Year of Establishment of the Municipality

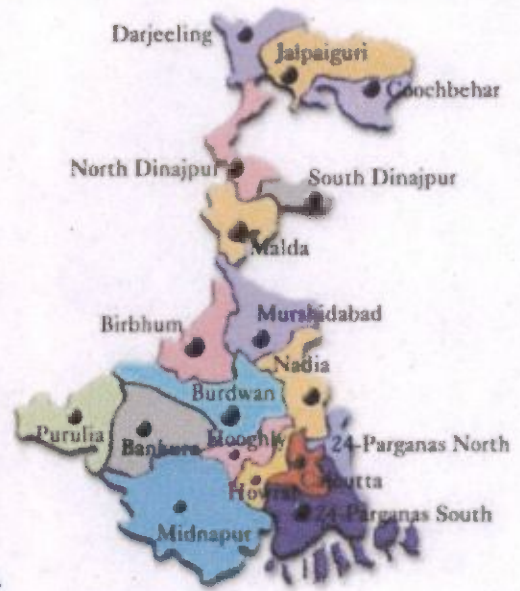
In 1865, Serampore –Uttarpara Municipality was formed in which present municipal area of Konnagar was included. In 1916, Rishra Konnagar Municipality was formed separately. In the 30's of the 20th century electrification of the roads of Konnagar Rishra came into existence.

On 16th January 1944, Konnagar Municipality was established, with its nominated board headed by Sri Nrishingha Das Basu as Chairman

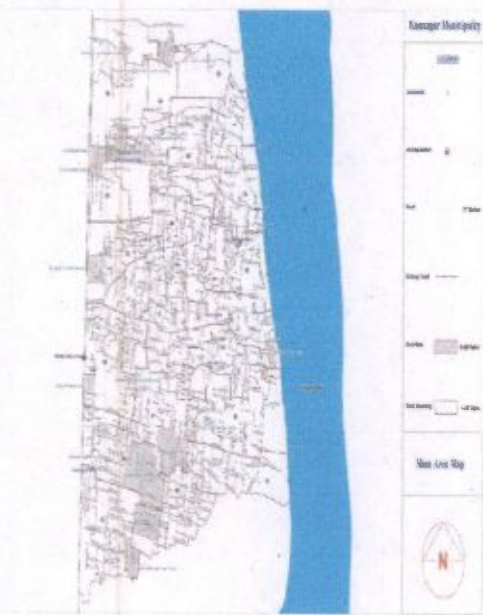
Map No. 2.3.1 LOCATION MAP OF KONNAGAR MUNICIPALITY AREA



Map of India



Map of West Bengal



Location Map of Konnagar



Map of Hooghly district

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Physical Features:

(i) Location

Konnagar is bounded by river Bhagirathi in the East and eastern railway line & Rainal Canal in the west. In the North, Rishra Municipality is separated by Bagkhal and in the South, Uttarpara –Kotrang municipality is separated by Amratala Khal.

(ii) Climate

The climate is characterized by a moderate hot summer and high humidity. The seasons are not very well defined as compared to the other parts of the state. The dry winter and early spring is pleasant. Detailed is given below:

Maximum Temperature	38.6 °C
Minimum Temperature	7.8 °C
Annual average rainfall	1500mm
Height over mean sea level	19m (Approx)

(iii) Rainfall

The entire district of Hooghly receives sufficient rainfall. The annual rainfall in the town is of the order of 1958 mm. The rainfall during the monsoon season June to September constitutes about 71% of the annual rainfall. The variation of temperature from year to year is not large. On an average there are 81 rainy days (that is, days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year. The heaviest rainfall at any station in the district was 293.0 mm at Krishnanagar on September 20, 1900.

(iv) Temperature

The average temperature in summer time is 280 C and in Cold season is 150 C. The Maximum temperature in summer season is 350 C and in cold season is 110 C. In association with passing western disturbances in the cold season, the district as whole is sometimes affected by cold waves and on such occasions the minimum temperature may go down to 3 or 40 C.

(v) Geology

Konnagar Municipality covers an area of 4.67 sq km and has a total population of 76,152 (2011).

In 1981, 27.09% of the total population formed main workers and 72.91% were non-workers in Konnagar Municipality and 49.26% of the total main workers were industrial workers. This may be interpreted as follows: although industrial activities are prominent in the municipal areas of the region, the major portion of the population is commuters and migrants find employment in the area

(vii) Wind

In the summer season winds are mostly North Easterly or easterly but in afternoon Westerly winds blow which are absorbed frequently

(viii) Economic Base :

The economic base of a town is mostly dependent on the major establishments of the town as well as the surrounding area. The main activity of the major portion of the citizen is directly related to the economic strength of the said town. Instead of large scale industries there are a good many nos. of small and medium scale industries, clustered in the town.

(ix) Climatic Condition, Soil and Ground Water Scenario:

The entire district of Hooghly receives sufficient rainfall. The annual rainfall in the town is of the order of 1958 mm. The rainfall during the monsoon season June to September constitutes about 71% of the annual rainfall. The variation of temperature from year to year is not large. On an average there are 81 rainy days (that is, days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year. The heaviest rainfall at any station in the district was 293.0 mm at Krishnanagar on September 20, 1900.

The average temperature in summer time is 280 C and in Cold season is 150 C. The Maximum temperature in summer season is 350 C and in cold season is 110 C. In association with passing western disturbances in the cold season, the district as whole is sometimes affected by cold waves and on such occasions the minimum temperature may go down to 3 or 40 C. By about the end of February the temperature begins to rise. The summer season commences by about The soil quality of the area whether at the disposal ground or near industrial out fall area is not contaminated in general. The pH is about 7.32 and all other mineral contents namely Phosphorus, Lead, Chromium, Nickel, Cadmium etc. are all within tolerable limits excepting Copper which has high concentration in industrial wastes outfall location.

The ground water quality in the area varies from place to place: it has an average pH of 6.80-7.40. At Konnagar both Iron and Chloride contents are within permissible limits. The ground sources show Arsenic in detectable level. No bacterial contamination has been observed.

(X) Linkage

Konnagar has a well-knit connection with the remaining parts of the country through rail, road & so also river. Calcutta & Haldia Port is well connected by road network. Calcutta Airport is connected by a very modern road & bridge network diminishing the travel time nearly to half an hour.

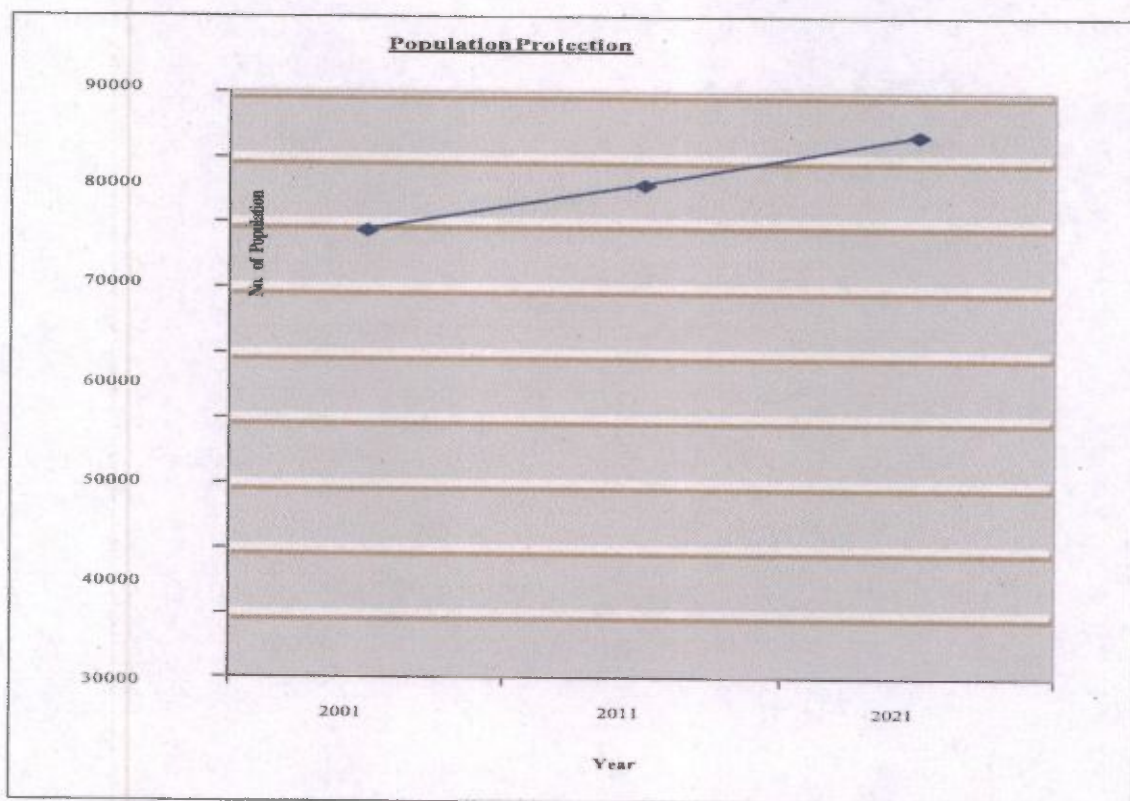
(XI) Economic Base

Economic base of the K.M population is mainly on service sector. Some 10% to 15 % are dependent on industry within K.M and neighbourhood.

Social and Demographic profile

I. Population Trend

- Population projection for the year of 2011 and 2021 of Konnagar Municipal area are shown in the following Graph.
- **Figure-1: Population projection**



Demographic Growth

Total population growth is not matching the level, which is projected upto 2025 for Konnagar Municipal area. It was projected upto 2025 that beside Kolkata, district of Hooghly shows much higher trend of population growth in 1961-71 but falling gradually through 71-81 & 81-91. The trend was followed at succeeding decade also. At the starting decade it was almost same.

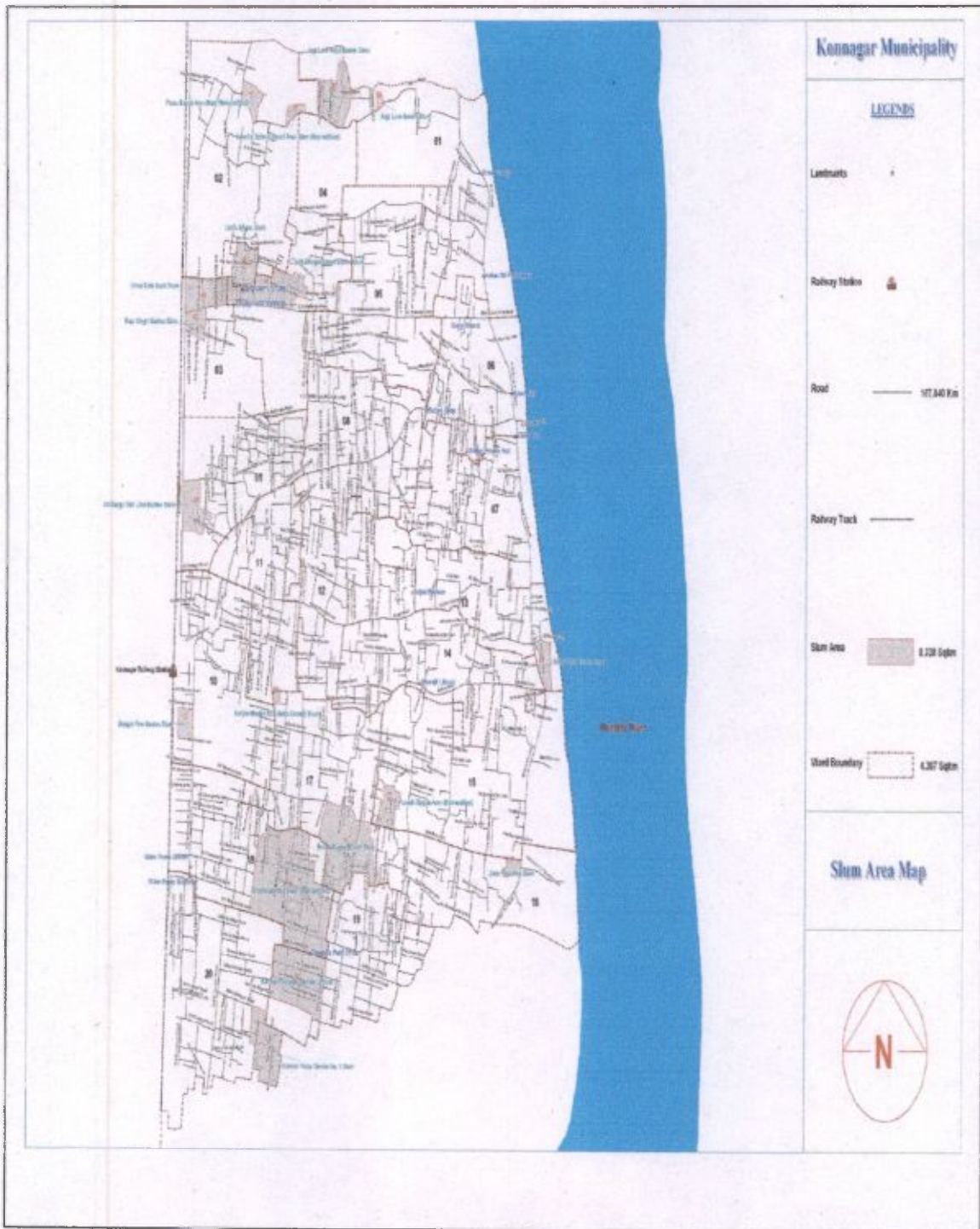
Total population of K.M in 1991 was 62,200 and population density was 13,319 pop. / sq.k.m with growth rate of 16.1% for 10 years. Population in 2001 was 72,211 and population in 2011 was 76152 with growth rate of 5.45%. From above fact it is seen that growth rate fluctuates and decreases abnormally. Population density is becoming 16,306 pop. / sq. k.m. The fact indicates that the population growth in the area is becoming one third than from the growth rate of the previous decade.

Table-2 : City at a Glance

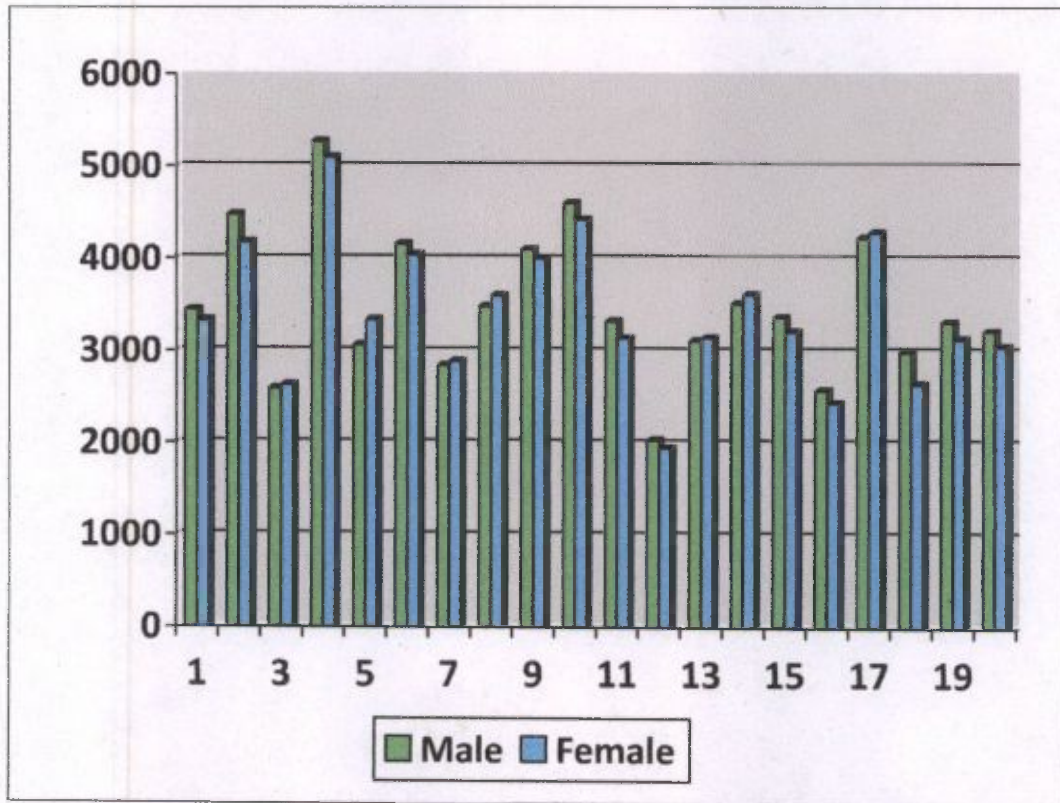
Sl.no	Indicator	2001	2011	2015
1	Area (in SqKm)			
1.1	Planning Area (Sq. Km)	4.67 Sq. Km.	4.67 Sq. Km.	4.67 Sq. Km.
1.2	Municipal Area (Sq. Km)	4.67 Sq. Km.	4.67 Sq. Km.	4.67 Sq. Km.
1.3	Area of Slums (Sq. Km)	0.33 Sq. Km.	0.33 Sq. Km.	0.33 Sq. Km.
2	Number of Municipal Wards	19	20	20
3	Population and Households			
3.1	Total Population (no's in millions)	72177	76172	82037
3.2	Number of Households			
3.3	Density of Population	15455 per sq km	16307 per sq km	17567 per sq km
3.4	Slum households as percentage of total Households in city	13	14	14
3.5	Current (2015) Population (Year of Survey) (no's in	NA		82037

Sl.no	Indicator	2001	2011	2015
	millions)			
3.6	Current Number (2015) of Households (Year of survey)		NA	20488
3.7	Slum population as percentage of total population in city		NA	14

Figure-1: Municipal Map



Ward wise population Comparison between Male & Female Population graph



Grwoth rate Of Konnagar Municipality indicates increasing increasing trends rapidly.

Distribution of family heads of the slum

FAMILY HEAD				
WARD NO	MALE	FEMALE	OTHER	TOTAL
1	82	34		116
2	87	35		122
3	482	87	12	581
4	61	36		97
5	60	26		86
6	18	5		23
7	27	10		37
8	16	6	1	23
9	47	22	1	70
10	86	11		97
11	12	5		17
12	0	6		6
13	37	15		52
14	32	11		43
15	90	36		126
16	29	24		53
17	52	18		70
18	85	44	1	130
19	73	46		119
20	53	39		92
Total	1429	516	15	1960

Source; Demand survey,2015

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

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

Religion of the households

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

Source; Demand survey,2015

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

Ownership details of the households

Ownership Details				
Ward No.	Own	Rented	Otherwise	TOTAL
1	116			116
2	121		1	122
3	561		20	581
4	97			97
5	86			86
6	23			23
7	37			37
8	23			23
9	70			70
10	97			97
11	17			17
12	6			6
13	52			52
14	43			43
15	126			126
16	53			53
17	70			70
18	130			130
19	119			119
20	92			92
Total	1939	0	21	1960

Housing structure details of the households

Type of house			
Ward No.	Semi pucca	Kucha	TOTAL
1	115	1	116
2	120	2	122
3	478	103	581
4	94	3	97
5	85	1	86
6	23		23
7	37		37
8	23		23
9	70		70
10	97		97
11	17		17
12	6		6
13	52		52
14	43		43
15	124	2	126
16	53		53
17	70		70
18	130		130
19	114	5	119
20	91	1	92
Total	1842	118	1960

Type of Housing requirement details of the households

TYPE OF HOUSING REQUIRMENT			
WARD NO	ENHANCMENT	NEW HOUSE	TOTAL
1	0	116	116
2	0	122	122
3	0	581	581
4	0	97	97
5	0	86	86
6	0	23	23
7	0	37	37
8	0	23	23
9	0	70	70
10	0	97	97
11	0	17	17
12	0	6	6
13	0	52	52
14	0	43	43
15	0	126	126
16	0	53	53
17	0	70	70
18	0	130	130
19	0	119	119
20	0	92	92
Total		1960	1960

Caste Details

Caste Details						
Ward No.	General	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	TOTAL
1	92	6			18	116
2	117	3		2		122
3	505	1			75	581
4	91	1			5	97
5	82	4				86
6	21	2				23
7	34	3				37
8	23					23
9	70					70
10	95	2				97
11	17					17
12	6					6
13	36	15		1		52
14	43					43
15	120	3			3	126
16	53					53
17	70					70
18	129	1				130
19	119					119
20	88	4				92
	1811	45	0	3	101	1960

Historical Places:

Photos of historical places of Konnagar



Konnagar Baganbari

Konnagar has a rich old history dating back to 15th century. Mention of Konnagar was found in ancient as well as modern literature. It has many institutions of pride & heritage e.g Konnagar HighSchool (established in 1854), Konnagar Hindu Girls' High School (established in 1860),Konnagar Public Library & Free Reading Room (established in 1858), Brambho Samaj (established in 1879) & some others like this, founded by a great man,Sri Shibchandra Dev, a product of the Young Bengal.With his tireless effort Konnagar post office was established and also Konnagar Railway Station. Konnagar is proud of the fact that it is the ancestral abode of Rishi Aurobindo.At the time of independence,Konnagar was a thinly populated urban town/village. After independence due to the surge of displaced person from East Pakistan its population increased time to time.The present population is 76,152 as on 2011. It is to note that the total households are 14818.Out of which, division male and female are 38,753 and 37399 respectively.

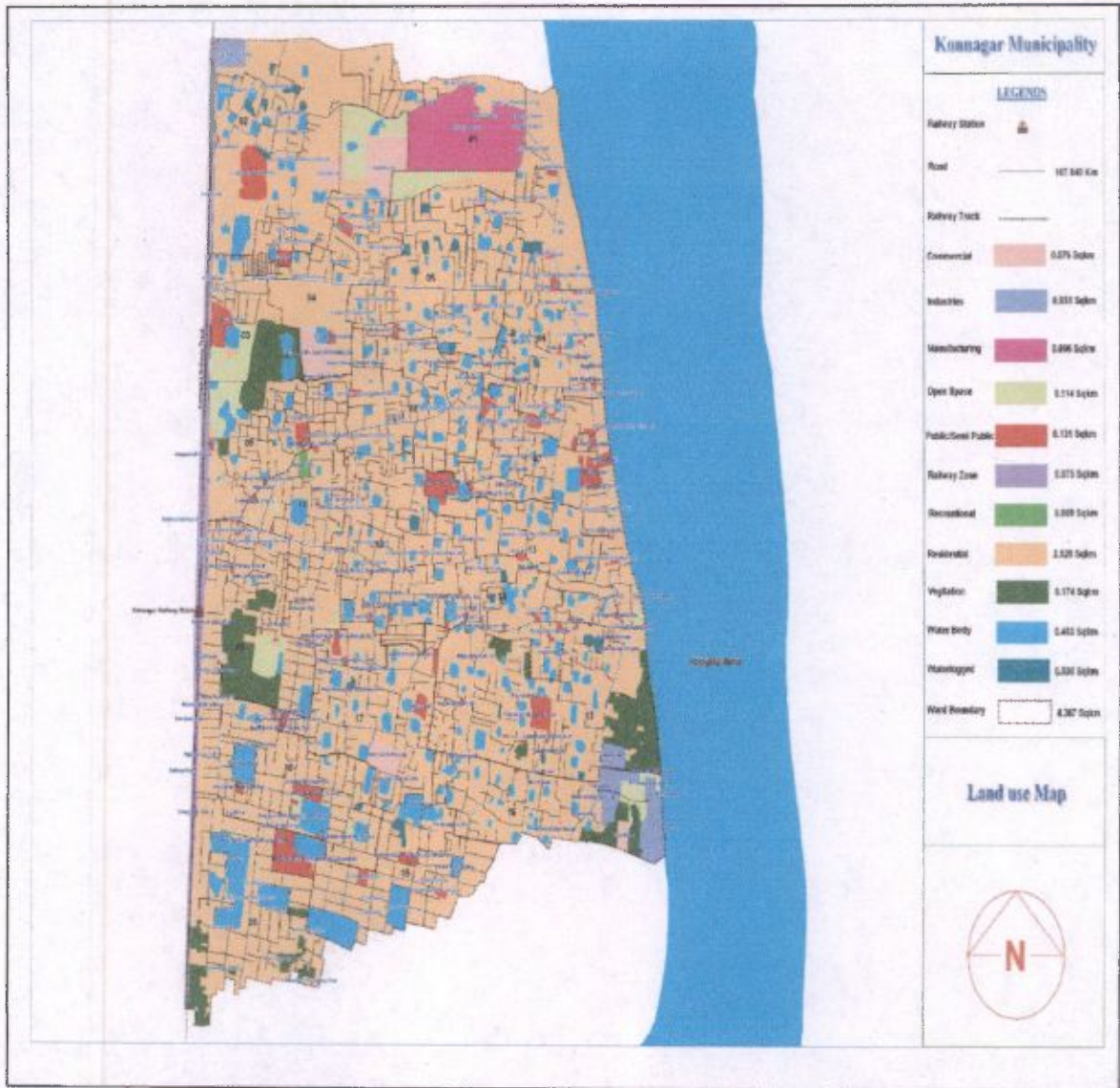
Land use and Land availability

Total area of Konnagar Municipality is 4.67 sq. km. Konnagar is mainly a residential zone or area. Residential zone is near about 3 sq km where there is no agricultural zone at Konnagar Municipality. Commercial land is .014 sq. km. and industrial area is .34 sq. km..From this numerical figures below it is easily seen that there is no specific mixed zone. Local economy is mainly service based and industrial based and many people depend on their small businesses. A big portion of ward no 09, 10,11and 13 are covering by commercial zone because the main Market is situated at ward no 10 and mini markets are at ward no. 09 and 13.

Land Use Pattern

Sl. No.	Land Use	Area (In Sq. km.)
1	Agriculture	0
2	Residential	3
3	Industrial	0.34
4	Commercial	0.014
5	Mixed	0
6	Public/Semi Public	0.058
7	Recreational	0.006
8	Open, unused land/undeveloped land	0.95
9	Institutional	0.017
10	Roads	0.26
11	Wetlands/Lakes/Tanks	0.006
12	Public parks, squares and garden	0.0195
	Total	4.6705

Land Use Map



Infrastructure Status

(i) Water

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

(ii) Drainage

Haphazard growth and settlement in the slum area has blocked the natural drainage courses, which in turn causes water logging and stagnation in different parts of the town, this accumulated water are carrier of diseases and causes health hazards. The drainage system in the slums is not up to the mark. As a result the slums are worst affected in the rainy season.

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

(ii) Road

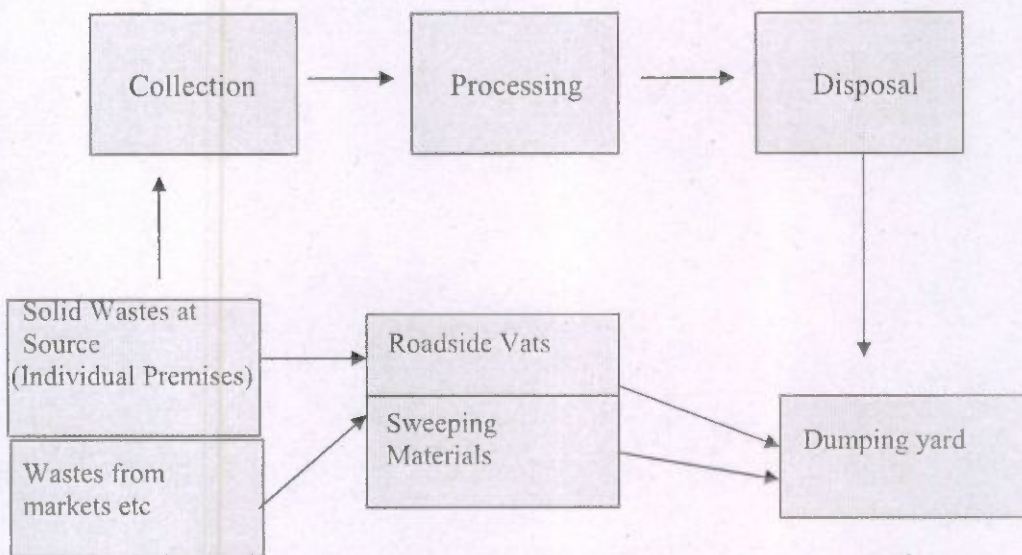
The road network in the slums is inadequate to cater to the ever-increasing population of the slums. In order to bear the rising population, an increasing civic, economic and commercial activity in the slums, existing road network in several places need either immediate repair and up gradation and construction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

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

(iv) Solid waste disposal

Overall management of solid waste is a serious problem to Konnagar Municipality. Although the Municipality is committed to keep the city clean and healthy, by proper scientific disposal and treatment of solid waste generated the existing equipments, man power etc. engaged for this purpose is very much lacking. Efforts are being taken for collection of waste at source by the householders, traders and institutions, but due to lack of public awareness, wastes are thrown outside at random. Recyclable waste materials are also not segregated at source and are disposed off on the streets along with domestic, trade and other wastes. All wastes are being dumped into the municipal drain leading to blockages of the drains and as well as outfalls.

The system of Solid Waste Management in general is based on the three consecutive systems of:



The wastes from individual premises and also from the vats are collected once daily

(v) Street Light:

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

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

(vi) Latrine & Toilet:

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

Jawaharlal Nehru Nation Urban Renewal Mission (Jnnurm)

Government of India has decided to launch Jawaharlal Nehru Nation Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with an aim to encourage reforms and fast-track planned development of identified cities. The focus is majorly on efficiency in urban infrastructure and service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of ULBs / parastatal agencies towards citizens. Solid Waste Management Best performing city.

Overview:

It would be worthwhile to note that there are two submissions under JNNURM, Sub-Mission-I, titled Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG), will be administered by the Ministry of Urban Development through the Sub-Mission Directorate to deal with up-gradation/renewal of basic infrastructure in the selected cities and towns and implementation of various reforms pertaining to improved Municipality governance including sustenance of development activities.

The Sub-Mission-II, titled Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), will be administered by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation through the Sub-Mission Directorate to deal exclusively for urban poor living in slum/squatter settlements in cities and towns. The focus of BSUP is to improve the living conditions of the urban poor by way of providing housing along with infrastructure, with a view to gradually removing slums/squatter settlement from cities and towns.

The Government of India has identified 63 cities from India based on population which will get the benefit of JNNURM. From West Bengal two cities have been identified namely Kolkata and Asansol. In Kolkata there are 42 ULBs including 3 Municipal Corporations and in Asansol there are 5 ULBs including 2 Municipal Corporations. Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority has been selected as State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) to monitor JNNURM projects both for UIG and BSUP.

The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure:

20 nos Slums have been selected as a Project for the year 2019-20 under PMAY scheme by Konnagar Municipality in consultation with the state level Nodal Agency - The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department, GoWB.

➤ JUGI LANE BUSTEE(S.C-008)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 1906 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 73 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

➤ JUGI LANE NAYA BUSTEE(S.C-007)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 900 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 15 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 14 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

➤ **PEARA BAGAN AREA(S.C-015)**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 6430 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 23 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

➤ **JAHAR LAL NEHERU SARANI AREA(S.C.-018)**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 278 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 24 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

➤ **RAJA SINGH BUSTEE(S.C-002)**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 1578 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 35 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 13 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

➤ **CHHAI DEBI BUSTEE(S.C-003)**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 671 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 433 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

➤ **LICHU BAGAN BUSTEE(S.C-004)**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 1270 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 55 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

➤ **C.S.MUKHERJEE STREET BUSTEE(S.C.-006)**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 2753 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 139 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

➤ **SRI DURGA TALIR LINE BUSTEE(S.C-009)**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 1353 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 36 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

➤ **BENGAL FINE BUSTEE(S.C-012)**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 584 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 87 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

➤ **HARIJAN BUSTEE(S.C.-001)**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 691 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 80. Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated

➤ **BAZAR GHAT BUSTEE(S.C-010)**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 322 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 45 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated

➤ **PUNJABI BAGAN AREA(S.C-016)**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 108 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 58 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated

➤ **JANA PARA AREA(S.C.-017)**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 4529 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 410 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated

➤ **BECHU BAGAN BUSTEE(S.C-011)**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 9138 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 512 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated

➤ **JORAPUKUR AREA(S.C-019)**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 3843 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 341 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated

➤ **KANSARI PUKUR BUSTEE NO.2(S.C-014)**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 2205 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 428 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated

➤ **KANSARI PUKUR BUSTEE NO.1(S.C-013)**

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 790 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 81 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 12 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

Photo of Slum & Non- Slum

Slum Photos



JUBILANE BASTEE



CHAIDEBI BASTEE



JORAPUKUR AREA

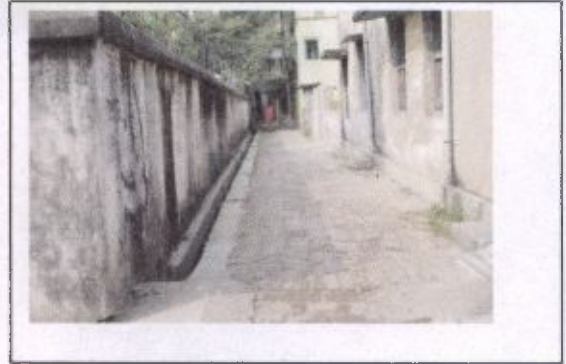


KASARI PUKUR BASTEE

Non Slum Photos



Ward No-1



Ward No-2



Ward No-4



Ward No-5



Ward No-7



Ward No-8

National Poverty Alleviation Programmes and PMAY

Slum: the focus Area

Under section-3 of the Slum Area Improvement and Clearance Act, 1956, slums have been defined as mainly those residential areas where dwellings are in any respect unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and designs of such buildings, narrowness and faulty arrangement of streets, lack ventilation, light or sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety, health and morals. Thus, conceptually slums are compact overcrowded residential areas (and not isolated or scattered dwellings) unfit for habitation due to lack of one or more of the basic infrastructure like drinking water, sanitation, electricity, sewerage, streets etc.

It is in this background that in the 2001 Census, an innovative attempt was made to collect demographic data slum areas across the country.

As per 2001 population census, the slum population is estimated to be 61.8 million, out of a total urban population of 285.35 million people reside in urban areas.

The analysis of the data in this report provided an overview of the population characteristics of slums and squatter settlements and is expected to serve as a benchmark for pragmatic and realistic town planning while dealing with the issue of slums and slum dwellers.

Background

- i. Urbanization is fast becoming the defining process in shaping the course of social transformation & ensuing development concerns in India. About 377 million persons or about 31% of India's population of 1.21 billion lived in urban areas in 2011, spread over 5161 towns.

As per Report on Indian Urban Infrastructure and Services (NIUA) Report, the urban population is likely to grow to about 600 million by 2031. About one-fourth (24%) of the urban population of India is poor i.e. their expenditure on consumption goods is less than the poverty line benchmark. The benefits of urbanization have eluded this burgeoning 67 million urban poor population, most of who live in slums. An analysis of population growth trends between 1991 and 2001 shows that while India grew at an average annual growth rate of 2%, urban India grew at 3% mega cities at 4% and slum populations rose by 5%. This rapid and unplanned urbanization and simultaneous growth of urban population in the limited living spaces has a visible impact on the quality of life of the slum dwellers of the city.

- ii. It is increasingly clear that sustainable growth can only take place when it is inclusive and when the entire population including the poor and marginalized need to have at the least access to decent shelter, basic amenities, livelihoods and a voice in

governance. Keeping this in mind the Government of India and the various State Governments have been taking up several schemes on partnership mode.

National Missions for Slum Development and Poverty Reduction

- i. The Government of India is committed to creating a slum free India as part of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) sub mission on Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP). More recently it has also launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022 when the Nation Complete 75 years of its independence.
- ii. **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) :** JNNURM is a reform- linked urban development and slum upgrading program. Under JNNURM, the Government of India has been providing central assistance to 65 metro and large cities to invest in infrastructure improvements with governance reforms under sub mission on Urban Development.
- iii. **Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) :** BSUP is focussed on slum upgradation and poverty reduction through creating access and networking slums to urban infrastructure improvements. BSUP also has a 7-Point Charter that envisages integration of urban slum upgrading activities with social development programs/missions such as for health, education, social welfare, etc. to ensure comprehensive development.
- iv. **Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) :** SJSRY is a centrally sponsored program and it mainly emphasizes on the poverty reduction through employment generation. Main target groups of the program are: Urban poor, Women, SC/ST, Disabled etc.
- v. **National Slum Development Program (NSDP):** NSDP is a centrally assisted slum development program. NSDP is mainly for improvement in the environment in the slums as a broader objective through provision of infrastructure facilities and shelter for improving living conditions in slums.
- vi. **Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY):** VAMBAY is a central Government scheme to provide housing to the poor. Under VAMBAY scheme, an amount of Rs. 50,000 is extended to a beneficiary in a city with more than 10 lacs population while in the cities having population less than 10 lacs. each beneficiary gets Rs. 40,000/- fifty percent of the amount is central government grant while the rest could be taken as loan from HUDCO/ other nationalized banks/ state government/ urban local bodies.
- vii. **Integrated housing and slum development program (IHSDP):** IHSDP was under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) beginning from the year 2005-2006. The major objectives for the IHSDP program are:-
 - Focussed attention to integrated development of basic services to the poor. The

basic services include security of tenure at affordable price, improving housing, water supply and sanitation.

- Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the basic services to the urban poor created in the cities, are not only maintained efficiently but also become self sustaining over time.

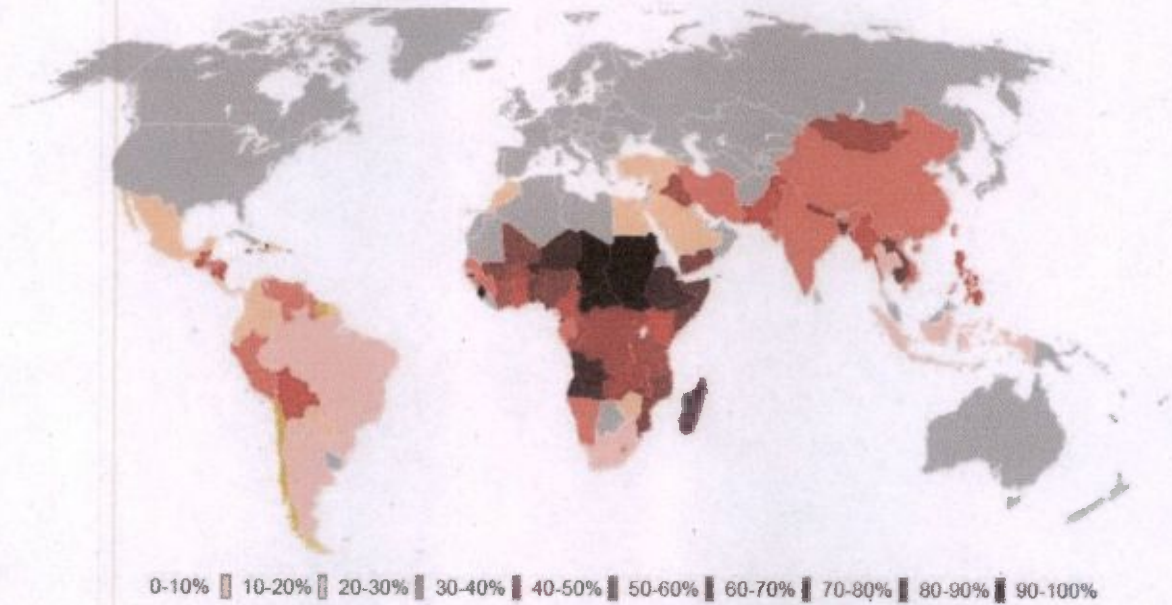
HFAPoA and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All)

To give pucca house for every family is currently on the global agenda. One of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to 'achieve significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers, by 2022'. Similar goals are set forth by Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in 2022, to create pucca house for every family.

ULB undertake a demand survey through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing. While validating demand survey, Cities should consider possible temporary migration from rural areas to the city just to take advantage of housing scheme and exclude such migrants from list of beneficiaries. On the basis of demand survey and other available data, cities will prepare Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA). HFAPoA should contain the demand of housing by eligible beneficiaries in the city along with the interventions selected out of four verticals. The information regarding beneficiaries should be collected by ULB in suitable. While preparing HFAPoA, ULB and Implementing Agencies should also consider the affordable housing stock already available in the city as Census data suggests that large number of houses are vacant. Bank account number and Aadhaar number/Voter ID card/any other unique identification details of intended beneficiaries or a certificate of house ownership from Revenue Authority of beneficiary's native district will be integrated in the data base of HFAPoA for avoiding duplication of benefit to one individual family. Beneficiaries will be validated by ULBs thereby ensuring their eligibility at the time of preparation of the projects and approval of projects.

On the basis of HFAPoA, States/Cities will subsequently prepare the Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs) dividing the task upto 2022 in view of the availability of resources and priority. For larger cities, HFAPoA and AIPs can be prepared at sub-city (ward/zone etc.) level with the approval of concerned State/UT Government. The result of demand survey, draft HFAPoA and draft AIP should be discussed with the local representatives including MLAs and MPs of that area so that their views are adequately factored in while finalising the plans and beneficiary list. Cities which have already prepared Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) or any other housing plan with data on housing, should utilise the existing plan and data for preparing "Housing for All Plan of Action" (HFAPoA). Houses constructed under various schemes should be accounted for while preparing HFAPoA

Urban Population Living in Slums and the Indian Scenario (source: UN-HABITAT)



The preparation of HFAPoA will broadly involve Slum Development/Rehabilitation Plans based on

- a. Survey of all slums – notified and non-notified;
 - b. Mapping of slums using the state-of-art technology;
 - c. Integration of geo-spatial and socio-economic data; and
 - d. Identification of development model proposed for each slum.
1. Base maps to an appropriate scale would be a pre-requisite for the preparation of Slum Development Plan/Slum-free City Plan. States/UTs may need to proceed in the following steps for the preparation of Slum-free City Plans.
 2. Securing CARTOSAT II/latest satellite images from NRSC/ISRO and preparation of base maps for the whole city and its fringes using the images;
 3. Identification and inventory of all slum clusters of all descriptions in the urban agglomeration with the help of satellite image and other available data;
 4. Inventory of all possible vacant lands in each zone of the urban agglomeration that could be used for slum development/ rehabilitation development purposes;
 5. Development of Slum Map of every slum within the city and its fringes using GIS with CARTOSAT II images, ground level spatial data collected through total station survey, collating spatial information with respect to plot boundaries, network of basic infrastructure like roads, sewerage, storm drainage and water lines, etc and superimposing this on the satellite image and importing them into GIS platform as the first step towards the preparation of Slum Development Plans and Slum Free City Plan.
 6. This may be undertaken with the help of technical partners of NRSC/ ISRO/other technical Institutions / agency;
 7. Identification and engagement of Lead NGO/CBO to guide and anchor community mobilization for the purpose of slum survey, (May be more than one NGO/CBO in different slum zones) of the city. These Lead NGOs/CBOs should also be associated in slum survey operations and dialogues for preparation of slum level development plans;
 8. Conduct of Slum Survey based on the detailed formats (with or without changes) prepared by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation with the help of National Buildings Organization (NBO) - after due training of trainers, training of survey personnel /canvassers and canvassing. It would be helpful for community mobilization to pick as many canvassers from the sourced slum or nearby slum pockets;
 9. Collection of bio-metric identification data of slum dwellers based on the above survey (subject to guidelines issued by Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI));

10. Entry of data from Slum Surveys in the web-enabled MIS application (to be provided by Ministry of HUPA), compilation and collation of data, preparation of Slum-wise, City and State Slum Survey Database and Baseline Reports. The MIS will assist in developing a robust Slum and Slum Households Information System. (Guidelines and software for development of the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);
11. Integration of Slum MIS with GIS Maps to enable the preparation of GIS-enabled Slum Information System that is to be used for the preparation of meaningful Slum Development Plans and Slum-free City Plan using a city-wide/zone-based approach.(Guidelines and software for development of GIS platform and its integration with the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);
13. Preparation of Slum-free City Plan should be based on the development plans for all slums and strategies for the prevention of future slums, including reservation of land and housing for the urban poor. The Plan should contain timeline of activities for achieving slum-free city, phasing information and financial estimates against each of the activities

Introduction to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), a path breaking scheme for the slum dwellers and urban poor envisages a 'Pucca house to every family' through encouraging States/Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in a holistic manner. It calls for a multi-pronged approach focusing on:

- Bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town.
- Redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums.
- Tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor and force them to resort to extra-legal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood and employment.
- Enactment of a set of reforms at the state and city level related to inclusive planning, regulation and financing, which would ensure that adequate fresh housing stock and services get created on an ongoing basis to address both current and future needs of cities.
- An integrated approach covering shelter, services and livelihoods for poor slum communities.

The duration of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana [PMAY] 2015 TO 2022

iv. Eligible Components of the PMAY:

A EWS beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife and unmarried children.

The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India. to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission.

EWS households are defined as households having an annual income up to Rs.3,00,000 (Rupees Three Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.

Projects pertaining to the following will not be considered for support under PMAY:

1. Water connection
2. Toilet facilities
3. 24 x 7 Electric facilities
4. Roads

Need for Projects

The projects are needed to fully understand and develop redevelopment models that can be replicated in the city with benefits. One of the key objectives of developing The Projects is to incentivize innovation and encourage new approaches and solutions that can demonstrably improve the quality and quantity of shelter and services for the poor.

Such innovation could encompass:

- Projects with strong community participation i.e. Slum upgradation/ redevelopment projects initiated/spearheaded by the community; or with their demonstrable involvement and participation in design, planning and implementation
- Creation of fresh rental housing stock and transit shelters
- New models of public-private partnerships whereby the private sector can be encouraged to take up affordable housing for the EWS/LIG
- Innovations in planning, demonstrating integrated livelihoods, shelter and services; or convergence
- Innovative or cost effective and green building design and technologies.
- Financial innovations in delivering the city/state wide programme.

Aims and Objectives Vision

The mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

- Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource
- Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy
- Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors
- Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction

Objectives

The project has been designed keeping in mind the following objectives.

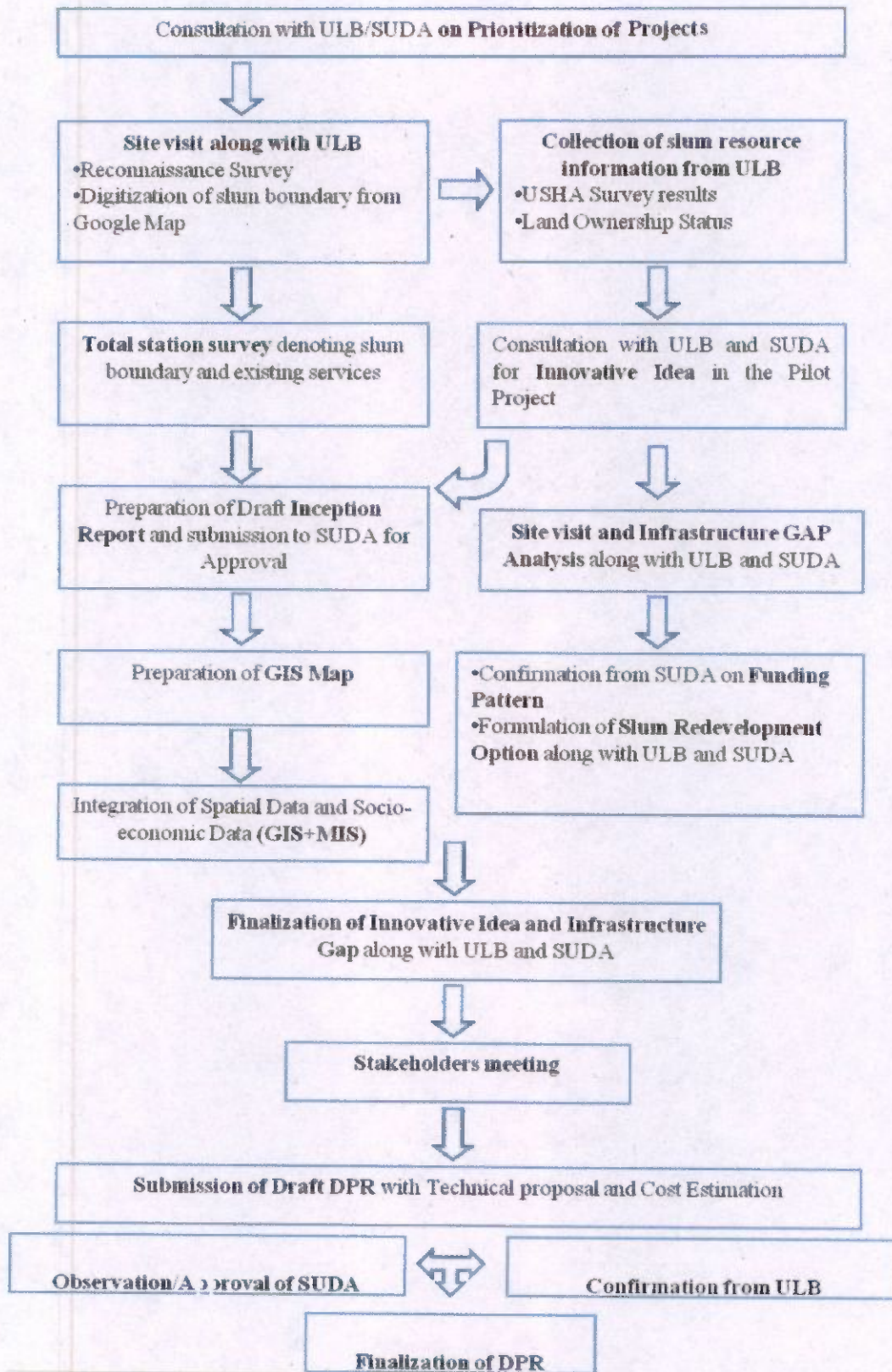
- Integrated development of all existing slums, notified or non-notified, i.e., development of infrastructure and housing in the slums/rehabilitation colonies for the slum dwellers/urban poor, including rental housing.
- Development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor, including water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, approach and internal road, street lighting.
- The Creation of affordable housing stock, including rental housing with the provision of civic infrastructure and services, on ownership, rental or rental-purchase basis.
- Encouraging Public Private Partnership by having pay and use toilets and educate the slum dwellers for keeping the environment clean and hygienic.

State PMAY Mission Director

The Nodal Ministry and National Mission Directorate is Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India.

The Nodal Department for West Bengal is Municipal Affairs Dept. (M.A. Department), Government of West Bengal. The state level Nodal Agency is State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department. State Urban Development Agency was set up in 1991 with a view to ensuring proper implementation and monitoring of the centrally assisted programmes for generating employment opportunities and alleviation of poverty throughout the State. SUDA is a Society registered under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961.

Methodology for Preparation of DPR



Funding Pattern of PMAY

Support from Central Government shall include -

- 1.5 LAKHS of total cost of dwelling unit
- State + ULB to bear the cost of infrastructure
- State share for infrastructure to be minimum 5%
- Cost of infrastructure 10 % of sum total cost of dwelling unit
- Cost of capacity building 5 % of sum total cost of dwelling unit

Approvals & Release of Funds

- Releases and approvals to be on the basis of DPRs which need to be submitted with approval of State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee
- Innovative projects to be considered for sanction even in the preparatory stage
- Central Funds to be released in 3 installments to the State Governments/SLNA;
- First Installment – after sanction of DPR and on submission of financing plan for State/ULB share for the project
- The subsequent installments on receipt of Utilization Certificate for 70% of the earlier release;
- 3 Mandatory reforms within 1 year of DPR sanctions

Status of existing infrastructure & services

Municipality with its elected local body in place, has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spreading over an area of 31.42 square kilometres is comprised of 28 number of wards. With efficient and trained manpower, the Municipal 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.

Urban Services

Role of various agencies engaged in urban sector related services whose jurisdiction includes ULB (Urban Local Bodies).

Water Supply	ULB
Solid Waste Management	ULB
Electricity & Street Lighting	WBSEDCL, DPL, DSP, ULB
Sewerage	ULB
Roads	ULB
Drains	ULB
Health Services	ULB
Education Services	ULB
Social Welfare Services	ULB
Sports & Games	ULB
Building Plan	ULB
Urban Planning	ULB

Status of Slums under Municipality

- i. As per the available data, the total number of people living in 20 slums covering an area of 1.21 sq.km. Thus over 4.58 percent of Municipality population resides in slums, squatters and other poor settlements. Their contribution to city's economy has been also been growing over the period.
- ii. In the absence of a focused program and in a background of ever-increasing urbanisation, the slum dwellers continue to be deprived of access to basic services, socio- economic needs. The problems are multiplied by increasing migration. It is necessary, therefore, to develop clear-cut strategies, Programmes and action plans to provide the basic Services to the Urban Poor.
- iii. Municipality is basically a town and has been having substantial industrial and economic growth over the years. This has resulted in substantial growth in population triggered of by substantial migration. Continued influxes of migrants have resulted in mushrooming of slums and squatter settlements. Quality of life has thus suffered and the gaps between the demand and supply of essential services and other infrastructures have widened many fold.
- iv. Slum settlements have multiplied over decades and the living conditions of the poor have not improved. Environmental decline, vehicular pollution, inadequate basic services and infrastructure in the poor settlements hit the poor hardest. Slums are scattered across the city

occupying both private

land and lands belonging to various public entities. However, they were neither adequate nor did they have proper ventilation or hygiene.

Lack of sufficient ventilation in the rooms, low and damp floor levels, congestion, want of proper drainage, and general unhygienic conditions from the characteristics common feature of these bustees. Privy accommodation in many cases is far too inadequate considering the number of the inmates. Through the service privies have been converted, but the numbers are not increased. In fact the slums found in Konnagar Municipality area .

- Firstly slums that grew up in the own lands of the dwellers but have no civic amenities, which are basically found in the listed 28 slums.

Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan

The development objectives are:

- Ensure basic infrastructure services to all slums to provide better quality of life by giving emphasis on water supply and sanitation.
- Ensure maintenance of the asset created locally by ensuring collection of user charges locally and to enhance community participation.
- Ensure regular water supply and safe drinking water.
- To improve drainage system removing water logging in the slum.
- To ensure timely disposal of garbage of the slum.
- To provide housing for the dwellers of the slum.
- To provide streetlight facilities in the slum area.
- To provide road, community bathroom, community toilet and community seva kendra.
- To ensure economic upliftment

City Level Number of notified and non-notified slums					
City	No. of Non-Slums	No. of Notified Slums	No. of Notified	% Proportion of Slums	
				No. of Notified Non-Slums	No. of Notified
Municipality	20	20	0	100%	0%

Key Findings – Slums under Municipality :

Water Supply:

The main source of water supply in Municipality area is Ground water. Besides that another source is canal, which is used for different purposes except drinking purpose. Like other areas slum dwellers also use the ground water through street tap, municipal pipeline.

Sanitation:

This is one of the most important services to be provided in the slum. Most of slum dwellers use community latrine.

Drainage system:

In this slum there is insufficient drainage network. These areas are generally low and having water logging problems. Drainage network within the slum is to be designed. This system is to be connected to the main drain network of the ULB. Thus in most cases drainage system will not be effective without this development.

Most households, mainly in the notified areas, have made kaccha outlets from their premises that permit wastewater to flow out in to the street. All the kaccha and pucca drains are connected with approach drain. Most of the drains are filled with waste materials of the slum. As a result, the situation becomes even worse during the monsoons. Most of the drains are in overflow and water logged in slum areas.

Slums of Municipality have both type of drainage system i. e. kaccha and pucca.

Solid waste management:

There is door to door waste collection in this Municipality area as well as slum areas. BM held meeting for the campaigning of the system. Proposal for solid wastes collection has taken in all over the Municipality area as well as in the slums.

List of slums under Konnagar Municipality :

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	Total No. of Slum Households as per Demand Survey*	Proposed Development Strategy	Proposed Year of Intervention
			i. Affordable Housing Project (AHP)	
			ii. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	
			iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
iv. Clubbing with other Tenable Slums**				
Jugi Lane Bustee(S.C-008)	0.01906	73	III-BLC(73)	2015-16
Jugi Lane Naya Bustee(S.C-007)	0.00090	15	III-BLC(15)	2017-18
Peara Bagan Area(S.C-015)	0.00643	23	III-BLC(23)	2016-17
Jahar Lal Neheru Sarani Area(S.C.-018)	0.00278	24	III-BLC(24)	2018-19
Raja Singh Bustee(S.C-002)	0.01597	13	III-BLC(13)	2018-19
Chhai Debi Bustee(S.C-003)	0.00671	433	III-BLC(433)	2015-16
Lichu Bagan Bustee(S.C-004)	0.01270	10	III-BLC(10)	2018-19
C.S.Mukherjee Street Bustee(S.C.-006)	0.02753	139	III-BLC(139)	2018-19
Sri Durga Talir Line Bustee(S.C-009)	0.01356	36	III-BLC(36)	2017-18
Bengal Fine Bustee(S.C-012)	0.00584	87	III-BLC(87)	2017-18
Harijan Bustee(S.C.-001)	0.00691	1	III-BLC(1)	2016-17
Bazar Ghat Bustee(S.C-010)	0.00322	5	III-BLC(5)	2017-18
Punjabi Bagan Area(S.C-016)	0.00108	4	III-BLC(4)	2017-18
Jana Para Area(S.C.-017)	0.04529	10	III-BLC(10)	2016-17
Bechu Bagan Bustee(S.C-011)	0.09138	21	III-BLC(21)	2016-17
Jorapukur Area(S.C-019)	0.03843	75	III-BLC(75)	2015-16
Kansari Pukur Bustee No.2(S.C-014)	0.02205	58	III-BLC(58)	2015-16
Kansari Pukur Bustee No.1(S.C-013)	0.00790	106	III-BLC(106)	2019-2020

Proposed Project:

Background

It is a path breaking approach being taken up by Central Govt., State Govt. and Municipal Corporation, as there are some need to embark on this project with the aim of evolving, demonstrating and establishing models that can thereafter be scaled with a key objective to incentives innovation and encourage new approaches and solutions that can demonstrably improve the quality and quantity of shelter and services for the poor.

Project Justification

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

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	Jugi Lane Bustee(S.C-008)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	Chhai Debi Bustee(S.C-003)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	Jorapukur Area(S.C-019)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	Kansari Pukur Bustee No.2(S.C-014)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	Non Slum	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

The proposed PMAY project would address the existing problems in the slum which includes lack of basic physical infrastructure and environmental betterment.

Site Location

The project slum is area in Municipality area.

Site Appraisal

1. Land of the project was belongs to WBSIDC and a part of it (0.12648 Sqkm) has been handed over to this Municipality by them for rehabilitation of the slum dwellers.
2. As the land of WBSIDC has been encroached by the slum dwellers and WBSIDC was unable to handover the land to entrepreneurs for the establishment of their Industries.
3. Condition of the slum was also not very good and the area will be slum free area if it is approved.
4. After implementation this project , this corporation, Our Municipality , WBSIDC , Slum Dwellers and Industrial Entrepreneurs all will be benefited.
5. More over C.I.C. & B.O.C. has also decided to take this slum as 1st PMAY Cluster project in the city.

Existing Slums Details

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. The slums lack basic civic amenities mainly drainage, thereby leading to water logging, mainly during rainy season. This has led to an unhygienic living condition in the slums. Most of the roads within slums are brick paved or kutchra road. Though there are sufficient streetlights available. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health that ultimately leads to significant loss of man-days of work amongst others. Overall physical and social infrastructure is poor.

Project Land Particulars

Slum Code	Ward No	Slum Name	Total Area	Age in years	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
20001	1	Jugi Lane Bustee (S.C-008)	19064	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20026	1	Jugi Lane Naya Bustee (S.C-007)	9011	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20003	2	Peara Bagan Area(S.C-015)	6426	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20002	2	Jahar Lal Neheru Sarani Area(S.C.-018)	2778	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

Slum Code	Ward No	Slum Name	Total Area	Age in years	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
20004	3	Raja Singh Bustee (S.C-002)	15970	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20005	3	Chhai Debi Bustee (S.C-003)	6711	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20006	3	Lichu Bagan Bustee (S.C-004)	12701	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20007	4	C.S.M ukherjee Street Bustee (S.C.-006)	27534	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20008	9	Sri Durga Talir Line Bustee (S.C-009)	13559	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20027	10	Bengal Fine Bustee (S.C-012)	5842	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20030	11	Harijan Bustee (S.C.-001)	6913	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20009	13	Bazar Ghat Bustee (S.C-010)	3218	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

Slum Code	Ward No	Slum Name	Total Area	Age in years	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
20028	15	Punjab i Bagan Area(S .C-016)	1075	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20029	16	Jana Para Area(S .C-017)	45286	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20031	17	Bechu Bagan Bustee (S.C-011)	91380	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20032	18	Jorapukur Area(S .C-019)	38433	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20012	19	Kansar i Pukur Bustee No.2(S .C-014)	22053	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20010	20	Kansar i Pukur Bustee No.1(S .C-013)	7898	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

Migration

Maximum dwellers have migrated from rural areas due to lack of employment in agriculture sector. All household had migrated from rural to urban area. Majority of the population of this slum is living for more than 30 years in this slum. Hence, dwellers are now permanently depending on slums. This justifies as a parameter on the importance of Slum for In situ development.

Housing Status

Housing is the constituent of the social infrastructure of the economy. Like the other constituents, such as the system of education and health, housing also can either reduce or enhance the disparities in the society.

House Type /Structure

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca)	AREA in Sq Mt	Semi-Pucca	Katcha
a	b	c	d	e	r	s
1	S.C-008	Jugi Lane Bustee(S.C-008)	337	19064	73	0
1	S.C-007	Jugi Lane Naya Bustee(S.C-007)	15	9011	15	0
2	S.C-015	Peara Bagan Area(S.C-015)	34	6426	23	0
2	S.C.-018	Jahar Lal Neheru Sarani Area(S.C.-018)	28	2778	24	0
3	S.C-002	Raja Singh Bustee(S.C-002)	87	15970	13	0
3	S.C-003	Chhai Debi Bustee(S.C-003)	279	6711	379	54
3	S.C-004	Lichu Bagan Bustee(S.C-004)	71	12701	10	0
4	S.C.-006	C.S.Mukherjee Street Bustee(S.C.-006)	306	27534	129	10

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca)	AREA in Sq Mt	Semi-Pucca	Katcha
a	b	c	d	e	r	s
9	S.C.-009	Sri Durga Talir Line Bustee(S.C-009)	117	13559	30	6
10	S.C.-012	Bengal Fine Bustee(S.C-012)	83	5842	70	17
11	S.C.-001	Harijan Bustee(S.C.-001)	20	6913	1	0
13	S.C-010	Bazar Ghat Bustee(S.C-010)	42	3218	5	0
15	S.C-016	Punjabi Bagan Area(S.C-016)	17	1075	4	0
16	S.C.-017	Jana Para Area(S.C.-017)	15	45286	10	0
17	S.C-011	Bechu Bagan Bustee(S.C-011)	51	91380	21	0
18	S.C-019	Jorapukur Area(S.C-019)	43	38433	75	0
19	S.C-014	Kansari Pukur Bustee No.2(S.C-014)	235	22053	51	7
20	S.C-013	Kansari Pukur Bustee No.1(S.C-013)	510	7898	93	13
			2290	335852	1026	107

Land Tenure status

All of the existing households are encroachment on Municipal land

Physical Infrastructure

Infrastructure is the basic requirement of urban life and its adequacy and accessibility are two important ingredients and key contributors in the up gradation and enrichment of quality of urban life which is the primary objective of any planned development effort. These infrastructure facilities are broadly classified into two aspects:

Physical infrastructure: Water supply, Drainage, Solid waste, Roads, Electricity.

Social infrastructure: Health, School, Community Hall, Lively Hood Centre
Status of Physical Infrastructure

Physical Infrastructure (Status)													
SL NO.	Slum Code	Name of the Slum	1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	7. Frequency of clearance open drains	8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	10. Internal Road	11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum
1	20001	Jugi Lane Bustee(S.C-008)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
2	20026	Jugi Lane Naya Bustee(S.C-007)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
3	20003	Peara Bagan Area(S.C-015)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
4	20002	Jahar Lal Neheru Sarani Area(S.C-018)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
5	20004	Raja Singh Bustee(S.C-002)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
6	20005	Chhat Debi Bustee(S.C-003)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
7	20006	Lichu Bagan Bustee(S.C-004)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No

Physical Infrastructure (Status)													
SL NO.	Slum Code	Name of the Slum	1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	7. Frequency of clearance open drains	8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	10. Internal Road	11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum
8	20007	C.S.Mukherjee Street Bustee(S.C.-006)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
9	20008	Sri Durga Talir Line Bustee(S.C.-009)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
10	20027	Bengal Fine Bustee(S.C.-012)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
11	20030	Harijan Bustee(S.C.-001)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
12	20009	Bazar Ghat Bustee(S.C.-010)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
13	20028	Punjabi Bagan Area(S.C.-016)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
14	20029	Jana Para Area(S.C.-017)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
15	20031	Bechu Bagan Bustee(S.C.-011)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
16	20032	Jorupukur Area(S.C.-019)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
17	20012	Kansari Pukur Bustee No.2(S.C.-014)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
18	20010	Kansari Pukur Bustee No.1(S.C.-013)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No

Literacy level

There are many Govt. schemes like Sarba Shiksha Abhijan, Sisu Siksha Karmasuchi Sakkarata Mission, (Literacy mission), Child Labour School, and Mid Day Meal Programme which are being implemented through the ULBs .

Details of Social Infrastructure at a glance:

❖ **JUGI LANE BUSTEE(S.C-008)**

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

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

❖ **JUGI LANE NAYA BUSTEE(S.C-007)**

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

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

❖ **PEARA BAGAN AREA(S.C-015)**

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

Education & Social Infrastructure	
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

❖ **JAHAR LAL NEHERU SARANI AREA(S.C.-018)**

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

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

❖ **RAJA SINGH BUSTEE(S.C-002)**

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

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

❖ **CHHAI DEBI BUSTEE(S.C-003)**

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

Education & Social Infrastructure	
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

❖ **LICHU BAGAN BUSTEE(S.C-004)**

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

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

❖ **C.S.MUKHERJEE STREET BUSTEE(S.C.-006)**

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

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

❖ SRI DURGA TALIR LINE BUSTEE(S.C-009)

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

Education & Social Infrastructure	
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

❖ **BENGAL FINE BUSTEE(S.C-012)**

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

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

❖ HARIJAN BUSTEE(S.C.-001)

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

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

❖ **BAZAR GHAT BUSTEE(S.C-010)**

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

Education & Social Infrastructure	
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

❖ PUNJABI BAGAN AREA(S.C-016)

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

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

❖ JANA PARA AREA(S.C.-017)

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

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

❖ **BECHU BAGAN BUSTEE(S.C-011)**

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

Education & Social Infrastructure	
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

❖ JORAPUKUR AREA(S.C-019)

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

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

❖ KANSARI PUKUR BUSTEE NO.2(S.C-014)

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

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

❖ **KANSARI PUKUR BUSTEE NO.1(S.C-013)**

Education & Social Infrastructure

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

Education & Social Infrastructure	
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

The Supply Demand Gap and Requirements

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Requirements</u>
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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 Municipal Corporation.

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

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

Financial Implementation:

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

Tasks:

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

Post Project Monitoring

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

Physical Infrastructure

Background

The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in the Ministry of Statistics and

Programme Implementation, Government of India has released the report of a nation-wide survey carried out by it during July 2008 to June 2009 (65th round) on the condition of urban slums.

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

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

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

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

- About 49 thousand slums were estimated to be in existence in urban India in 2008-09, 24% of them were located along *nallahs* and drains and 12% along railway lines.
- About 57% of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies, state government, etc.
- In 64% of notified slums, a majority of the dwellings were pucca, the corresponding percentage for the non-notified ones being 50%.
- For 95% slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or tube wells.
- Only 1% notified and 7% non-notified slums did not have electricity connection.
- About 78% of notified slums and 57% of the non-notified slums had a pucca road inside the slum.
- About 73% notified and 58% non-notified slums had a motorable approach road.
- About 48% of the slums were usually affected by water logging during monsoon – 32% with inside of slum waterlogged as well as approach road to the slum, 7% where the slum was waterlogged but not the approach road, and 9% where only the

approach road was waterlogged in the monsoon.

- The sanitary conditions in the slums in terms of latrine facility during 2008-09 showed considerable improvement since 2002. Latrines with septic tanks (or similar facility) were available in 68% notified and 47% non-notified slums (up from 66% and 35% respectively in 2002). At the other extreme, 10% notified and 20% non-notified slums (down from 17% and 51% in 2002) did not have any latrine facility at all.
- About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any drainage facility. The corresponding proportions in 2002 had been 15% for notified and 44% for non-notified slums. Underground drainage systems or drainage systems constructed of pucca materials existed in about 39% notified slums (25% in 2002) and 24% non-notified slums (13% in 2002).
- Underground sewerage existed in about 33% notified slums (30% in 2002) and 19% non-notified slums (15% in 2002).
- Government agencies were collecting garbage from 75% notified and 55% non-notified slums.

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

- Over the last five years, facilities had improved in about 50% of notified slums in terms of roads (both within-slum road and approach road) and water supply. The incidence of deterioration of any of the existing facilities in notified slums during the last five years was quite low (about 6% or below).
- In case of most slum facilities – sewerage and medical facilities being exceptions – the facility was reported to have improved during the last five years in more than 20% of non-notified slums. Deterioration of any of the existing facilities in non-notified slums, like notified slums, was rare (about 9% or below).
- Facilities such as street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and medical facilities were each reported by more than 10% of notified slums to be non-existent both at the time of survey and five years earlier. In case of non-notified slums, facilities like street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and garbage disposal were each reported by more than 20% of the slums to be non-existent, both during the survey and five years earlier.
- Where improvement had been brought about during the last 5 years, it was due to the

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

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

Topographical survey and GIS mapping

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

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

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

Water Supply

Proposal Rationale

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

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