

**DETAILED
PROJECT REPORT
(D.P.R – 2015-16)**



**ON
PMAY (H.F.A – 2022)
PROGRAMME
Beneficiary Led Construction
WITHIN
MATHABHANGA, MUNICIPALITY
Coochbehar, West Bengal**

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I

PREFACE

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

The urban homeless persons contribute to the economy of the cities and thus the Nation as cheap labour in the informal sector; yet they live with no shelter or social security . The urban homeless service with many challenges like no access to elementary Public Services such as health, education, food, water and sanitation. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) also aims at providing a pucca house to every family with water connection, toilet facilities, 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 of the scheme are 63 nos from 25 nos slum and 7 nos of Non Slum projected for the year 2015-16 .

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 255 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

Introductory Note by Chairman

On the outset I would like to take this privilege to let know you that Mathabhanga Municipality has finished the preparation of **Housing for All Plan of Action for the time frame 2015-16 to 2021-22**. The municipality has conducted introductory workshop of the Housing for ALL among the members of Board of councillors. Thereafter the core team has been formed for the preparation of the Plan. The Core team has organized several workshops, Focus Group Discussions, Ward Level Consultations among the people across the sections of the citizens and the staff members of the municipality. Citizen, elected councillors and other stakeholders have had interactive sessions and opined about their need, demand, aspirations and the concerned personnel duly recorded those views. The **Housing for All Plan of Action** is the outcome of the series of Demand survey workshops, FGDs, Consultations and meetings. It has been compiled by the technical persons of Mathabhanga Municipality which have eventually become the **Housing for All Plan of Action** of Mathabhanga Municipality. The respected citizens expressed their valuable opinions and views. Again those views have been duly incorporated in the **Housing for All Plan of Action**.

The people of the municipality, the elected councillors, the staff members, the surveyors, the technical persons have extended their fullest cooperation in preparing the whole process of **Housing for All Plan of Action**. I must take the opportunity to acknowledge their endeavours and extend gratitude to the authorities of SUDA and MA Department of Govt. Of West Bengal for extending their cooperation.

I wish that this **Housing for All Plan of Action** would enable the ULB to undertake comprehensive, sustainable development of its jurisdiction with the growing demand of 21st century's modernized society.


Chairman
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar
Mathabhanga Municipality

a. Planning Core Team:

1. Mr. Lakshapati Pramanik, Chairman, Mathabhanga Municipality
2. Mr. Chandan Das, Vice Chairman Mathabhanga Municipality
3. Mr. Rajani Kanta Barman, Nodal Officer, Mathabhanga Municipality
4. Mr. Mihir Dey Chowdhury, S.A.E, Mathabhanga Municipality
5. Mr. Nirmalya Datta, S.A.E, Mathabhanga Municipality
6. Mr. Nirmal Barman, S.A.E, Mathabhanga Municipality
7. Miss. Poulomi Saha, I.T. Co-ordinatour, Mathabhanga Municipality


Chairman
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Bihar

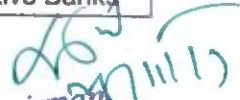
e. Abbreviation

A&OE	Administrative and Other Expenses	LIG	Low Income Group
AHP	Affordable Housing in Partnership	MD	Mission Directorate
AIP	Annual Implementation Plan	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
BMTPC	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council	MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
CDP	City Development Plan	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CLS	Credit linked subsidy	NA	Non Agricultural
CNA	Central Nodal Agencies	NBC	National Building Code
CPHEEO	Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation	NHB	National Housing Bank
CSMC	Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee	NOC	No Objection Certificate
DIPP	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	NPV	Net Present Value
DPR	Detailed Project Report	PLI	Primary Lending Institution
EMI	Equated Monthly Installment	RWA	Residents' Welfare Association
EWS	Economically Weaker Section	SECC	Socio Economic and Caste Census
FAR	Floor Area Ratio	SFCPoA	Slum Free City Plan of Action
FSI	Floor Space Index	SLAC	State Level Appraisal Committee
HFA	Housing for All	SLNA	State Level Nodal Agency
HFAPoA	Housing for All Plan of Action	SLSMC	State Level Sanction and Monitoring Committee
IEC	Information Education & Communication	TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
IFD	Integrated Finance Division	TPQMA	Third Party Quality Monitoring Agency
IIT	Indian Institute, of Technology	ULB	Urban Local Body
IS	Indian Standard	UT	Union Territory

[Handwritten Signature]
 Chairman
 Mathabhanga Municipality
 Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

f. Working Definitions

Affordable Housing Project:	Housing Projects where 35 % of the houses are constructed for EWS category
Beneficiary	A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife and unmarried children. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all-weather dwelling unit) either in his//her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India
Carpet Area	Area enclosed within the walls, actual area to lay carpet. This area does not include the thickness of the inner walls.
Central Nodal Agencies	Nodal Agencies identified by Ministry for the purposes of implementation of Credit Linked subsidy component of the mission
Economically Weaker Section(EWS)	EWS households are defined as households having an annual income up to Rs 3, 00,000(Rupees Three Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre
EWS House	An all-weather single unit or a unit in a multi storeyed super structure having carpet area of upto 30 sq.m. with adequate basic civic services and infrastructure services like toilet , water, electricity etc. States can determine the area of EWS as per their local needs with information to Ministry
"Floor Area Ratio" (FAR)/FSI	<p>The quotient obtained by dividing the total covered area (plinth area) on all the floors by the area of the plot:</p> $\text{FAR} = \frac{\text{Total covered area on all the floors} \times 100}{\text{Plot area}}$ <p>If States/Cities have some variations in this definition, State/City definitions will be accepted under the mission</p>
Implementing Agencies	Implementing agencies are the agencies such as Urban Local Bodies, Development Authorities, and Housing Boards etc. which are selected by State Government / SLSMC for implementing Housing for All Mission.
Low Income Group (LIG)	LIG households are defined as households having an annual income between Rs.3, 00,000 (Rupees Three Lakhs One) up to Rs.6, 00,000 (Rupees Six Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.
Primary Lending	Scheduled Commercial Banks, Housing Finance Companies, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), State Cooperative Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks


 Chairman
 Mathabhanga Municipality
 Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

Institutions (PLI)	or any other institutions as may be identified by the Ministry
Slum	A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.
State Land Nodal Agencies (SLNAs)	Nodal Agency designated by the State Governments for implementing the Mission
Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)	TDR means making available certain amount of additional built up area in lieu of the area relinquished or surrendered by the owner of the land, so that he can use extra built up area himself in some other land.


 Chairman
 Mathabhanga Municipality
 Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

Introduction to Mathabhanga Municipality:

On 15th August 1947, it was the birth of an independent India and Pakistan, free from two hundred years of Colonial Rule. Question arose regarding which nation the State of Cooch Behar will cede to. On the **28th of August 1949** an agreement was contracted between the Governor-General of India and His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, which came to be known as the **Cooch Behar Merger Agreement**, in which His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar ceded to the Dominion Government (Govt. of India) - full and extensive authority, jurisdiction and powers for and in relation to the governance of the State" and agreed "to transfer the administration of the State to the Dominion Government on the 12th day of September, 1949." It was stipulated that from the **12th September, 1949** the Government of India would be competent to govern the State in such a manner and through such agency as it might think fit.

Following is the extract of that Cooch Behar Merger Agreement :-

"Mathabhanga is a Sub Divisional Town in the district of Coochbehar. Prior to the merger with Union of India, Coochbehar was ruled by the Maharaja of Coochbehar, who had formed many Tehsils (Presently known a Sub Divisional towns) for smooth administration for imparting basic Services to the general public, the Maharaja had constituted Town Committees in the Tehsils. The said town committees were guided by the town committee Act 1885 which was later amended as Coochbehar Town Committee Act 1903. Even after the merger of state of Coochbehar in the Union of India, the said Town Committees remained functioning but due to shortage of fund and due to meager source of income, the Town Committees could not render the required basic minimum services to the satisfaction of the general public. However the Town Committee of Mathabhanga was converted into Mathabhanga Municipality on 29th May 1986 and since then the responsibility of extending basic Municipal Services are being shouldered by the Mathabhanga Municipality. Initially the land area of the then Mathabhanga Municipality was 0.79 square miles but later on adjacent area was included the Municipality in the year 1986 and the total land area of the ULB increased to 1.24 square K. m, which was divided into 10 wards, with a total population of 17324 as per census report 1991. After the transformation of the then Town Committee into Mathabhanga Municipality this ULB as per Govt. guideline started following the Bengal Municipal Act. 1993 and this ULB started extending the Municipal services to the general public with much vigor and greater financial help from the Municipal Affairs department. Looking at the effective service of Municipality, the inhabitants of adjoin area raised demand for inclusion of their area into the Municipality and as such further area was included in the Municipality. Presently the total Municipal land area of the ULB is 3.71 Sq. K. m with a population of 23,895 as per census report of 2011 and presently the ULB is being guided and performing it's work under B.M. Act. 1993."

Since then the ULB has been rendering basic Municipal service to its citizens with optimistic zeal, resulting in construction of roads, drains, electrification of streetlight and providing pure drinking water. With the increase in population and constructive approach towards urbanization of the area, furthermore developmental activates have become necessity. Construction of drains, roads, electrification in the slum area and lifting of the economic status of the slum dwells especially B.P.L. population which stands at 1539 families as generation of employment through S.H.G. and other means have become a dire necessity for achieving better financial health, U.L.B. income oriented schemes i.e. constriction of guest houses, market complex etc have become inevitable.

Physical Features:

➤ **Climate**

A highly humid atmosphere and abundant rains characterize the climate of this district, with the temperature being seldom excessive. The Period from June to Beginning of October is south-west monsoon season. October to mid-November constitutes post monsoon season. Cold season being November to February and hot season being March to May. January is the coldest month with temperature varying between 10.4°C to 24.1°C, April is the hottest month with mean daily maximum of 32.5°C and mean daily minimum of 20.2°C. Lowest temperature up to 3.9°C and maximum temperature up to 39.9°C have been recorded. The atmosphere is highly humid throughout the year except February to May when relative humidity is as less as 50 to 70%.

➤ **Rainfall**

Average annual rainfall in the district is 3,201.3 mm. The rainfall generally increases from the south-west to the north-east. About 70% of the annual rainfall is received during the southwest monsoon season, June being the rainiest month. On an average there are about 102 rainy days with records of more than 400 mm rainfall in 24 hours.

➤ **Soil**

Cooch Behar is essentially a flat country with a slight south-eastern slope along which the main rivers of the district flow. Most of the high lands appertain to Sitalkuchi area and most of the low lands lie in Dinhata area. The soil is alluvial of very recent formation. It is mostly sandy and loose. The surface soil is loam and hardly any good clay is found. The rivers flow in a slanting course from north-west to south-east. Six river systems cut through the district flowing in a south-easterly direction. From the west to east these are: the Tista system, Jaldhaka system, Torsa, Kaljani, Raidak and Gadadhar system.

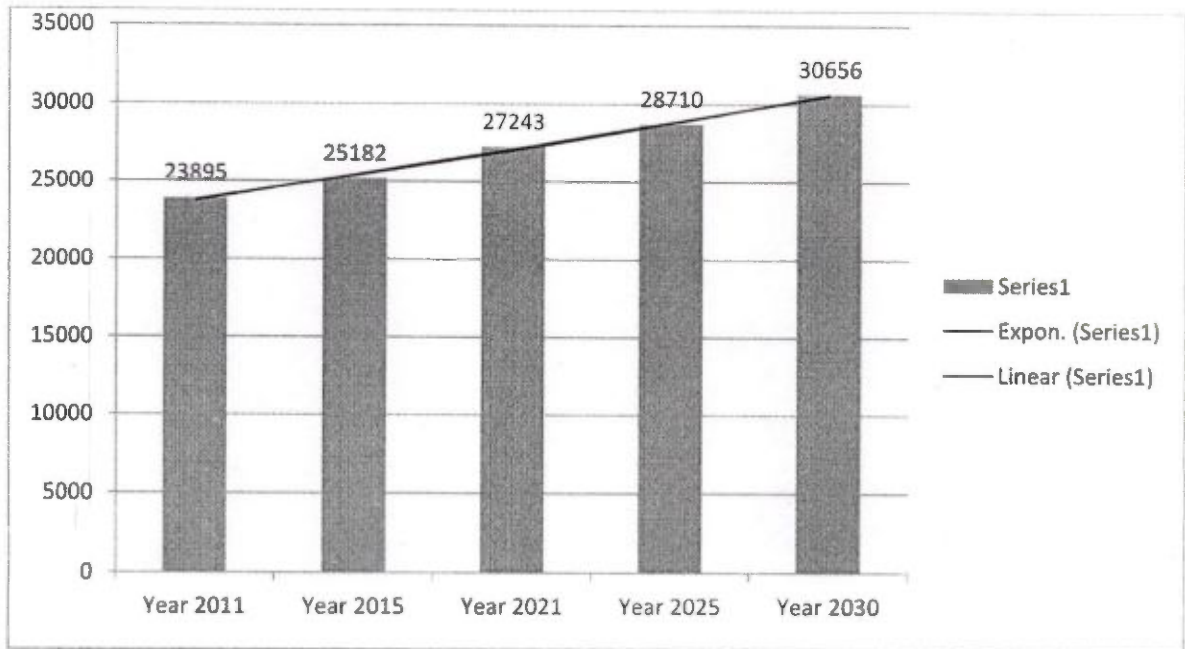
➤ **Flora and Fauna:**

The flora here constitutes among others - palms, bamboos, creepers, ferns, orchids, aquatic plants, fungi, timber, grass, vegetable, fruit trees, etc.

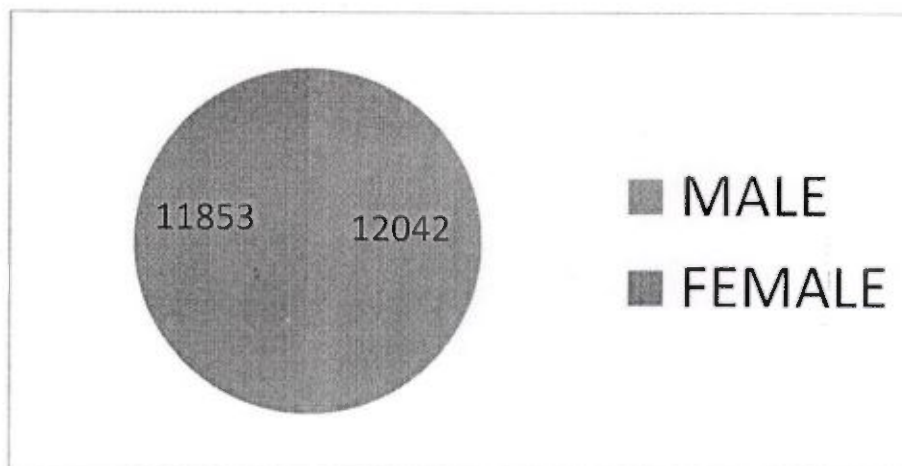
Demographic Profile

As of 2011 India census, Mathabhanga had a population of 23,895. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Mathabhanga has an average literacy rate of 82.70%, higher than the national average of 74.04%: male literacy is 85.61%, and female literacy is 79.74%. In Mathabhanga, 8.49% of the population is under 6 years of age. The population in the year 2011 has reached to 23895 which are calculated at 1.32% of growth per annum.

PROJECTION OF POPULATION – MATHABHANGA



MALE & FEMALE POPULATION RATIO OF THE POPULATION



Key Resources

Mathabhanga Municipality most investment in infrastructure has been publicly funded. The current total infrastructure spending is still financed by governments or public utilities, such as, Municipal Affairs Department, West Bengal State Electricity Board; Public Works Department; West Bengal Pollution Control Board etc. by utilizing their own resources.

Economic Activities

Traditionally, in Mathabhanga Municipality most investment in infrastructure has been publicly funded. The current total infrastructure spending is still financed by governments or public utilities, such as, Municipal Affairs Department, West Bengal State Electricity Board; Public Works Department; West Bengal Pollution Control Board etc. by utilizing their own resources.

The other service providers are various commercial banks, post and telecommunication offices, hospitals and health care facilities including Office of Malaria Prevention Centre, charitable dispensaries, medicine shops, West Bengal National Volunteer Force, pathological centers, office of sub-inspector of primary school, provision of supply of dairy milk, rationing office, ration shops, grocery shops, shops for other essential commodities and products, training facilities for police, police out posts, amusement facilities, hotels and so on. The local transport is being served by private sector either by bus or by local vans or rickshaws. In addition to that there are many small-scale enterprises doing business on wood, steel, biri binding, sugar-candy, bakery etc.

The Municipality has 32 primary schools including 6 private primary schools, 1 secondary schools, 4 higher secondary schools and 2 libraries. The Municipality is in close proximity to Mathabhanga College which are renowned major hubs for education and training.

Occupational Profile

Year of establishment of Municipality

The Mathabhanga Municipality was established in the year 1986 within the district of Coochbehar. This Municipality is situated on the eastern bank of Mansai river and another river named Sutungga passes through the Municipal Area. The Ghokshadanga Railway Station is the nearest station which is situated 21 km away from Mathabhanga Municipality.

Administrative Boundaries

The area is bounded on the north, south and west by the Pachagar Gp and on the east by the Mansai River.

Linkage of Rail, Road, Port & Air

The Mathabhanga Municipality is 650 km away from Kolkata, and can be accessed either by road or railway transport. By road it will take time 16hours and by train it will take time 12hours.

Demographic Growth & Population Projection

As of 2001 India census, Municipality had a population of 21110. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Municipality has an average literacy rate of 62%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 74% and, female literacy is 65%. In Municipality, 9% of the population is under 6 years of age.

Demographic Data for Mathabhanga Municipality

Year	Population	Area (Sq. km)	Density (Pop/Sq. km)	% Growth 81-91			
				Mathabhanga	KMC	West Bengal	India
2001	21,110	3.71	5,690	1.13	20.45	24.77	23.52
2011	23,895	Source : Percentage of growth rate - census 2011					
2021							

Milstones:

Ambulance Facility :

This corporation is providing Ambulance facility for carrying patients to Hospital within and outside Municipality area.

Health Service : For the benefit of down trodden & weaker section of our society this Corporation has established Health units are as follows:-

- 3 Health sub-Centre

Water Supply provided by PHE Dte.

In existing water supply system of Municipality town, Mathabhanga Municipality provides water supply to the major part. The infrastructure available with Mathabhanga Municipality includes deep tube wells and pipe-lines including one reserver.

- **Citizen Charter : Followed**
- **Birth & Death Certificate computerization system : On progress**
- **Tax collection computerization system : Followed**
- **Store computerization system : On progress**
- **80% increase in own source revenue: Followed**



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 town.

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 municipal governance including sustenance of development activities.

The Sub-Mission-II, titled Integrated Housing And Slum development Project (IHSDP), 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 settlements in town. The focus of IHSDP 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 settlement from town.

IHSDP Schemes of JNNURM under MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

IHSDP PHASE-I

Project Name : IHSDP (Phase-I) Scheme for the Town of Mathabhanga, Coochbehar, West Bengal.

Date of Sanction : 1st SLCC dated 28/06/2006. (Originally approved)
3rd SLCC dated 11/04/2007. (Revised)

Project Cost (Rs in Lakh) Rs. 289.66 Lakhs

Number of Dwelling Units 181 No's

Housing And Infrastructure Component

Funding Pattern (Rs. In Lakh)

1. Dwelling Units		
2. Water Supply	Govt. of India	Rs. 231.73
3. Roads (Cement Concrete)	Govt. of W.B	Rs. 50.04
4. Drain	ULB	Rs. 21.07
5. Street Light	Beneficiary	Rs. 15.79
6. Community Toilet		

7. Solid Waste Management (SWM)

8. Community Seva Kendra

Total = Rs. 318.63

This project is near to completion.

Technical Assistance

MED

Nodal Agency

SUDA

IHSDP Schemes of JNNURM under Mathabhanga MUNICIPALITY

IHSDP PHASE-II

Project Name : IHSDP (Phase-II) Scheme for the Town of Mathabhanga, Coochbehar, West Bengal.

Date of Sanction : 9TH SLCC dated 11/02/2009.

Project Cost (Rs in Lakh) Rs. 856.33 Lakhs

Number of Dwelling Units 402 No's

Housing And Infrastructure Component

Funding Pattern (Rs. In Lakh)

1. Dwelling Units		
2. Roads i. Cement Congcret		
ii. Bituminus Road	Govt. of India	Rs. 633.61
	Govt. of W.B	Rs. 138.90
3. Drain	ULB	Rs. 19.50
4. Street Light	Beneficiary	Rs. 64.32
5. Community Centre		
6. Digester		
7. Informal Market		
8. Lively hood Centre		
9. Retaining Wall		
	Total =	Rs. 856.33

This project is near to completion.

Technical Assistance

MED

Nodal Agency

SUDA

IHSDP Schemes of JNNURM under Mathabhanga MUNICIPALITY

The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure:

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

1. HARIJAN PALLY AND MANMOHAN PARA:

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-01. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.14 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 168 with a total population of 572. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are semi metal licor kuchha road. There is 75% 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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

2. SHAKHARU PATTY & PART OF PROMOD NAGAR COLONY :

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-01. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.13 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 180 with a total population of 646. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are

semi metal licor kuchha road. There is 70% 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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

3. PROMOD NAGAR COLONY :

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-01. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.17 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 86 with a total population of 705. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 72% 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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

4. NETAJI PARA COLONY :

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.12 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 232 with a total population of 612. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 70% 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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

5. NAZRUL PALLY :

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.12 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 94 with a total population of 485. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 75% 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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

6. DESHBANDHUPARA COLONY :

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.08 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 192 with a total population of 518. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 72% 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.

Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

7. FOREST OFFICE PARA :

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-07. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.10 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 31 with a total population of 624. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 70% 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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

8. NEW HOSPITAL PARA :

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-07. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.10 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 69 with a total population of 513. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 75% 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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

9. SHAKTINAGAR COLONY :

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-07. Bituminous road and concrete

roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.08 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 180 with a total population of 646. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 76% 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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

10. **GOURIYA MATH PARA :**

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-08. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.10 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 59 with a total population of 604. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 70% 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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

11. **DESHBANDHU COLONY :**

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-08. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.12 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 76 with a total population of 610. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries,

others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are semi metal licor kuchha road. There is 72% 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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

12. **NRIPENDRA NARAYAN COLONY :**

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-02. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.10 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 150 with a total population of 863. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 75% 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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

13. **REBATI RAMAN COLONY :**

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-05. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.12 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 303 with a total population of 710. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are

semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 70% 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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

14. **BIDHAN PALLY :**

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-05. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.12 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 303 with a total population of 710. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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15. **PANCHANAN PARA :**

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.12 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 303 with a total population of 710. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

16. PASCHIM TARI :

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.10 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 303 with a total population of 710. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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17. TRINATH COLONY :

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.10 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 303 with a total population of 710. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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18. PACHAGARH COLONY :

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.10 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 303 with a total population of 710. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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19. MAHANANDA COLONY :

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.10 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 303 with a total population of 710. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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20. KANDURAR TARI :

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Bituminous road and concrete

roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.10 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 303 with a total population of 710. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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21. **NAGAR MATHABHANGA:**

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-11. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.10 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 303 with a total population of 710. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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22. **FAKIRA KUTHI COLONY:**

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-11. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.08 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is

303 with a total population of 710. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 70% 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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

23. **NIVEDITA COLONY :**

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.18 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 303 with a total population of 710. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 70% 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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

24. **AMBEDKAR COLONY :**

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.14 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 303 with a total population of 710. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as

vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 70% 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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

25. **ASUTHOSH COLONY :**

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-06. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21.00Km. The slums are 29 years old with a total site area is 0.14 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 303 with a total population of 710. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 70% 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. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

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 over crowded residential areas (and not isolated 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 61.8million, 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 livings paces has a visible impact on the quality of life of the slum dwellers of the town.

- ii. It is increasing clear that sustainable growth can only take place when it is inclusive and when the entire population including the poor and marginalized need to have at the least access to descent shelter, basic amenities, livelihood sand 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). 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 up grading 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 submission on Urban Development.

- iii. **Integrated Housing And Slum Development Project (IHSDP):** IHSDP was under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) beginning from the year 2005-2006. The major objectives for the IHSDP program are:-
- Focused 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 managements of the basic services to the urban poor created in the cities, are not only maintained efficiently but also become self-sustaining over time.
- 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 the 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 town 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.

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 town 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 town 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 town 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-town (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 Town 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)



0-10% ■ 10-20% ■ 20-30% ■ 30-40% ■ 40-50% ■ 50-60% ■ 60-70% ■ 70-80% ■ 80-90% ■ 90-100%

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 Town Plan. States/Uts may need to proceed in the following steps for the preparation of Slum-free Town Plans.
2. Securing CARTOSATII/latest satellite images from NRSC/ISRO and preparation of base maps for the whole town 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 town and its fringes using GIS with CARTOSATII 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 waterlines, etc and super imposing 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 Town Plan.
6. This may be under taken 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 indifferent slum zones) of the town. 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, Town 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 Town Plan using a town-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 Town 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 town, 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 town 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

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 town 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 up gradation/ redevelopment projects initiated/spearheaded by the community; or with their demonstrable involvement and participation in design, planning and implementation
- Creation of fresh rental housings tock 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 town/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.

□ **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; central assistance under different components will be released to the state / UTs after the approval of CSMC and with concurrence of the integrated Financial Division of the Ministry. Central share would be released in 3 installments of 40%, 40% and 20% each.

Status of existing infrastructure & services

Municipality, with its selected local body in place, has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spreading over an area of 3.71 square kilometers is comprised of 12 wards. With efficient and trained manpower, the Municipality 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.

Demographic features of the Mathabhanga Municipality :

Total Area of Municipality	3.71 Sq. Km.
Population (as per 2011 SECC)	23,895
Male (as per 2011 SECC)	12042
Female (as per 2011 SECC)	11853
Density of Population (as per 2011 SECC)	6441
Number of Municipal Wards	12
Number of Councillors	12

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, 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

Water Supply

Existing water supply service is maintained by the PHE Dte, underground water is lifted by deep tubewells and is supplied through pipelines.

At present the Municipality has 1 no. Of overhead reservoir. Capacity of the reservoir is 2 Lakh gallon. The Municipality has 2326 no. Of piped domestic connection, 3 nos. Commercial connection.

Drainage & Solid Waste Disposal

Drains

Municipality being the town of the civic amenities of different company/ plant townships are taken care by the respective company/ plant authorities. Since inception total 10269 Km Concrete drain has been built up. However providing more effective drainage system is the goal of the ULB.

Solid waste disposal

The multifarious types of wastes arising out of human & animal activities that are normally solid in nature and are being discarded as useless are considered as solid waste. Now Solid Waste Management is defined as the method to solve some specific problems of solid waste with its different functional elements. Municipality has four steps of Solid Waste Management. The steps are like: 1. Waste Generation 2. On site storage 3. Collection 4. Disposal. Mathabhanga Municipality generates about 10 TON. of solid waste per day. There are tractors and tailors which disposes the waste to 1 open land fill sites.

Status of Slums under Municipality

- i. As per the available data, the total number of people living in slums amounts to 15000 covering an area of 2.86sq.km. Thus more than half of Municipality's population resides in slums, squatters and other poor settlements. Their contribution to town'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 town 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. Infact the slums found in Mathabhanga Municipal 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 102 slums.

Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan

The development objectives are:

- Ensure basic infrastructure services to all slums to provide better quality of life by giving emphasison 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 street light facilities in the slum area.
- To provide road, community bathroom, community toilet and community sevakendra.
- To ensure economic upliftment

Town Level Number of notified and non-notified slums					
Town	No.of Slums	No.ofNotified Slums	No.ofNon-NotifiedSlums	%ProportionofSlums	
				No.ofNotified Slums	No.ofNon-NotifiedSlums
Municipality	25	0	25	0%	100%

Key Findings–Slums under Municipality:

Water Supply:

The main source of water supply in Municipality Municipal area is surface water of River Ganga. 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 with in 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 added areas, have made kaccha out lets from their premises that permit waste water to flow out into the street. All the kaccha and pucca drains are connected with approach drain. Most of the drains are filled with was tematerials 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 no door to door waste collection in this municipal are a as well as slum areas. BWMC held meeting for the campaigning of the system. Proposal for solid wastes collection has taken in allover the municipal area as well as in the slums.

List of slums under Mathabhanga Municipality:

Sl.No	Slum Code No	Name of the Slum	Location/Address	Ward No	Area of Slum (in sq.km.)
1	001	HARIJAN PALLY & MANMOHAN PARA	Manmohan Para	1	0.14
2	002	SHAKHARU PATTY & PART OF PROMOD NAGAR COLONY	Sakaru patty	1	0.13

Sl.No	Slum Code No	Name of the Slum	Location/Address	Ward No	Area of Slum (in sq.km.)
3	003	PROMOD NAGAR COLONY	Pramod nagar	1	0.17
4	004	NETAJI PARA COLONY	Netaji para	12	0.12
5	005	NAZURAL PALLY	Nazrul pally	12	0.12
6	006	DESHBANDHUPARA COLONY	Deshkbandhu para	12	0.08
7	007	FOREST OFFICE PARA	Hospital para	7	0.10
8	008	NEW HOSPITAL PARA	Hospital para	7	0.10
9	009	SHAKTINAGAR COLONY	Saktinagar Colony	7	0.08
10	010	GOURIYA MATH PARA	New town	8	0.10
11	011	DESHBANDHU COLONY	Deshkbandhu para	8	0.12
12	012	NRIPENDRA NARAYAN COLONY	Purbapara	2	0.10
13	013	REBATI RAMAN COLONY	Dakshinpara	5	0.12
14	014	BIDHAN PALLY	Bidhanpally	5	0.12
15	015	PANCHANAN PARA	Panchanan Para	9	0.12
16	016	PASCHIM TARI	Maynatali More	9	0.10
17	017	TRINATH COLONY	Trinath Colony	9	0.10
18	018	PACHAGARH COLONY	Pachagar	10	0.10
19	019	MAHANANDA COLONY	Pachagar	10	0.10
20	020	KANDUAR TARI	Kandurartari	10	0.10
21	021	NAGAR MATHABHANGA COLONY	Nagar Mathabhanga	11	0.10
22	022	FAKIRAR KUTHI COLONY	Pachagar	11	0.08
23	023	NIVEDITA COLONY	Paschimpara	3	0.18
24	024	AMBEDKAR COLONY	Madhya Para	4	0.14
25	025	ASHUTOSH COLONY	Amlapara	6	0.14

Proposed Project:

Background

It is a path breaking approach being taken up by Central Govt., State Govt. and Municipality, 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 Mathabhanga 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	HARIJAN PALLY & MANMOHAN PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
2	SHAKHARU PATTY & PART OF PROMOD NAGAR COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
3	PROMOD NAGAR COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
4	NETAJI PARA COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
5	NAZURAL PALLY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
6	DESHBANDHUPARA COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
7	FOREST OFFICE PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
8	NEW HOSPITAL PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
9	SHAKTINAGAR COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
10	GOURIYA MATH PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
11	DESHBANDHU COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
12	NRIPENDRA NARAYAN COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
13	REBATI RAMAN COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
14	BIDHAN PALLY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
15	PANCHANAN PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
16	PASCHIM TARI	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
17	TRINATH COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
18	PACHAGARH COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
19	MAHANANDA COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
20	KANDUAR TARI	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
21	NAGAR MATHABHANGA COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
22	FAKIRAR KUTHI COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
23	NIVEDITA COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.
24	AMBEDKAR COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
25	ASHUTOSH COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.

Sl No	Name of Non Slum	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housing	Road Status	Habitation Pattern
1	FALAKATA ROAD	The condition of living in the non-slum is not good.	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in Pucca, Semi Pucca house.	Majority portion of roads are Bitu. & CC roads.	Habitation pattern in the Non slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	PURBA PARA	The condition of living in the non-slum is not good.	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in Pucca, Semi Pucca house.	Majority portion of roads are Bitu. & CC roads.	Habitation pattern in the Non slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	MORANGA ROAD	The condition of living in the non-slum is not good.	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in Pucca, Semi Pucca house.	Majority portion of roads are Bitu. & CC roads.	Habitation pattern in the Non slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	NEW TOWN PARA	The condition	Land belongs to	30	The National Highway -	Major population	Majority portion	Habitation pattern in

		of living in the non-slum is not good.	the beneficiaries within the ULB		31 is 20 kms away	is living in Pucca, Semi Pucca house.	of roads are Bitu. & CC roads.	the Non slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	THANA PARA	The condition of living in the non-slum is not good.	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in Pucca, Semi Pucca house.	Majority portion of roads are Bitu. & CC roads.	Habitation pattern in the Non slums is congested with insufficient open space
6	IMMIGRATION ROAD	The condition of living in the non-slum is not good.	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in Pucca, Semi Pucca house.	Majority portion of roads are Bitu. & CC roads.	Habitation pattern in the Non slums is congested with insufficient open space
7	MADAN BARI ROAD	The condition of living in the non-slum is not good.	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in Pucca, Semi Pucca house.	Majority portion of roads are Bitu. & CC roads.	Habitation pattern in the Non slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	AMLA PARA	The condition of living in the non-slum is not good.	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in Pucca, Semi Pucca house.	Majority portion of roads are Bitu. & CC roads.	Habitation pattern in the Non slums is congested with insufficient open space

9	JADULAL PALLY	The condition of living in the non-slum is not good.	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in Pucca, Semi Pucca house.	Majority portion of roads are Bitu. & CC roads.	Habitation pattern in the Non slums is congested with insufficient open space
10	BANDH ROAD	The condition of living in the non-slum is not good.	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in Pucca, Semi Pucca house.	Majority portion of roads are Bitu. & CC roads.	Habitation pattern in the Non slums is congested with insufficient open space
11	SLK ROAD	The condition of living in the non-slum is not good.	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	The National Highway - 31 is 20 kms away	Major population is living in Pucca, Semi Pucca house.	Majority portion of roads are Bitu. & CC roads.	Habitation pattern in the Non 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 site for the project slum site is at a distance of 21 km from the Station. The project slum is situated at core area in Municipal area. Project slum location: Selected slums are demarked with coloured circle.

The project Non slums and existing scenario of infrastructure:

11 non Slum areas have been selected as a First Project under PMAY scheme (Housing For All) by Mathabhanga Municipality in consultation with the state level Nodal Agency-The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department, GoWB.

1. MORANGA ROAD :

The project non slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. BT road is running in front of the non slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21km. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing number of households is with a total population of 710. Most of the non-slum dwellers works as businessman. Others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers innear by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains. Some drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within non- slums are semi pucca and pucca road. There is 90% street lights present in the non slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing 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 semi pacca or dilapidated. There is needed of water supply network with domestic connection in the non slum area.

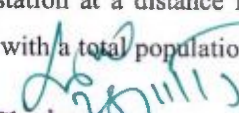
2. IMMIGRATION ROAD :

The project non slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. BT road is running in front of the non slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21km. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing number of households is with a total population of 685. Most of the non slum dwellers works as businessman. Others engaged in local house keeping, as sweepers inlocal areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers innear by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains. Some drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within non- slums are semi pucca and pucca road. There is 90% street lights present in the non slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing 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 semi pacca or dilapidated. There is needed of water supply network with domestic connection in the non slum area.

3. THANA PARA :

The project non slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. BT road is running in front of the non slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21km. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing number of households is with a total population


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Mathabhanga, Cooch-Bihar

of 750. Most of the non slum dwellers works as businessman. Others engaged in local house keeping, as sweepers inlocal areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers innear by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains. Some drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within non- slums are semi pucca and pucca road. There is 90% street lights present in the non slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing 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 semi pucca or dilapidated. There is needed of water supply network with domestic connection in the non slum area.

4. NEW TOWN PARA:

The project non slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. BT road is running in front of the non slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21km. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing number of households is with a total population of 920. Most of the non slum dwellers works as businessman. Others engaged in local house keeping, as sweepers inlocal areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers innear by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains. Some drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within non- slums are semi pucca and pucca road. There is 90% street lights present in the non slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing 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 semi pucca or dilapidated. There is needed of water supply network with domestic connection in the non slum area.

5. FALAKATA ROAD:

The project non slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-01. BT road is running in front of the non slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21km. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing number of households is with a total population of 795. Most of the non slum dwellers works as businessman. Others engaged in local house keeping, as sweepers inlocal areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers innear by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains. Some drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within non- slums are semi pucca and pucca road. There is 90% street lights present in the non slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing 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 semi pucca or dilapidated. There is needed of water supply network with domestic connection in the non slum area.

6. PURBA PARA:

How
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Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

The project non slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-02. BT road is running in front of the non slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21km. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing number of households is with a total population of 995. Most of the non slum dwellers works as businessman. Others engaged in local house keeping, as sweepers inlocal areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers innear by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains. Some drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within non- slums are semi pucca and pucca road. There is 90% street lights present in the non slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing 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 semi pucca or dilapidated. There is needed of water supply network with domestic connection in the non slum area.

7. AMLA PARA :

The project non slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-06. BT road is running in front of the non slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21km. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing number of households is with a total population of 820. Most of the non slum dwellers works as businessman. Others engaged in local house keeping, as sweepers inlocal areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers innear by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains. Some drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within non- slums are semi pucca and pucca road. There is 90% street lights present in the non slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing 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 semi pucca or dilapidated. There is needed of water supply network with domestic connection in the non slum area.

8. MADAN BARI ROAD:

The project non slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04. BT road is running in front of the non slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21km. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing number of households is with a total population of 815. Most of the non slum dwellers works as businessman. Others engaged in local house keeping, as sweepers inlocal areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers innear by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains. Some drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within non- slums are semi pucca and pucca road. There is 90% street lights present in the non slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing 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 semi pucca or dilapidated. There is needed of water supply network with domestic connection

in the non slum area.

9. JADULAL PALLY:

The project non slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. BT road is running in front of the non slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21km. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing number of households is with a total population of 790. Most of the non slum dwellers works as businessman. Others engaged in local house keeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains. Some drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within non- slums are semi pucca and pucca road. There is 90% street lights present in the non slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing 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 semi pucca or dilapidated. There is needed of water supply network with domestic connection in the non slum area.

10. BANDH ROAD:

The project non slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-11. BT road is running in front of the non slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21km. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing number of households is with a total population of 795. Most of the non slum dwellers works as businessman. Others engaged in local house keeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains. Some drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within non- slums are semi pucca and pucca road. There is 90% street lights present in the non slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing 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 semi pucca or dilapidated. There is needed of water supply network with domestic connection in the non slum area.

11. SLK ROAD:

The project non slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-11. BT road is running in front of the non slums connects it to major areas of Mathabhanga Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 21km. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing number of households is with a total population of 820. Most of the non slum dwellers works as businessman. Others engaged in local house keeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in near by areas.

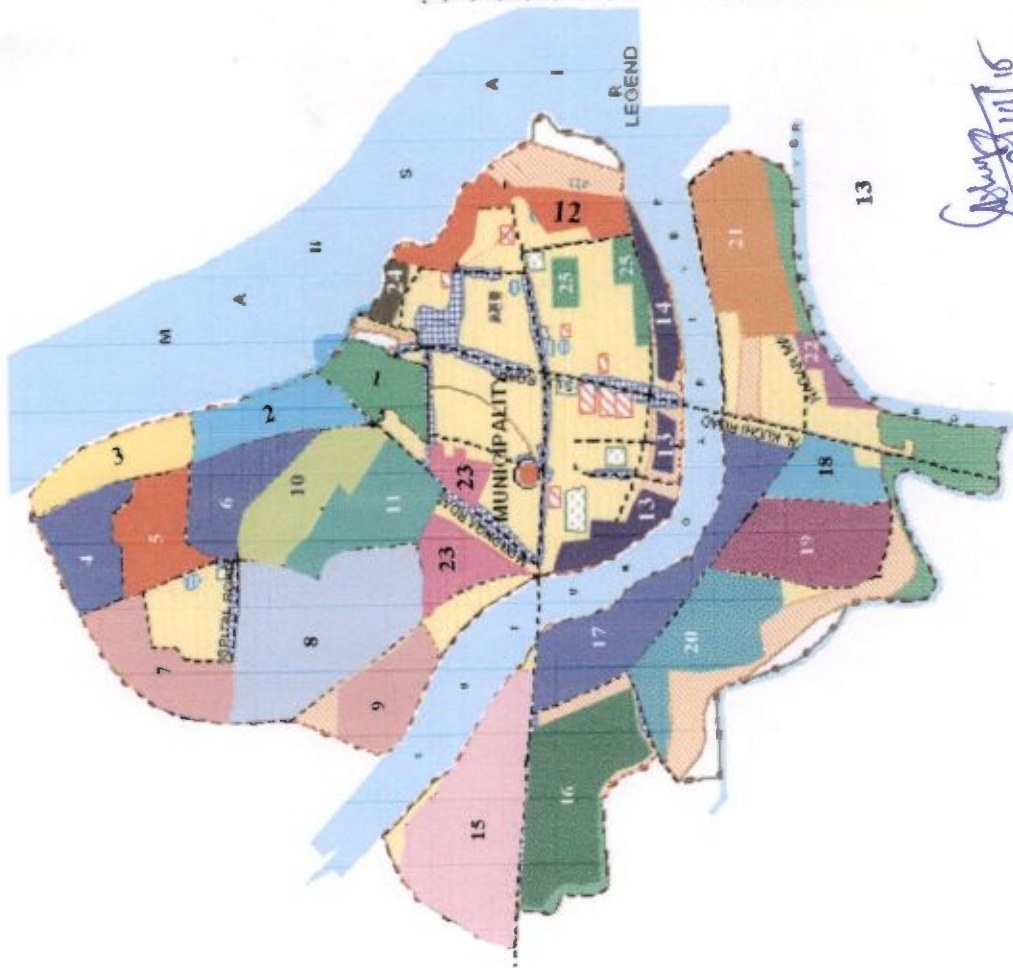
The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains. Some drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within non- slums are semi pucca and pucca road. There is 90% street lights present in the non slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition

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Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are semi pacca or dilapidated. There is needed of water supply network with domestic connection in the non slum area.





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Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Bihar



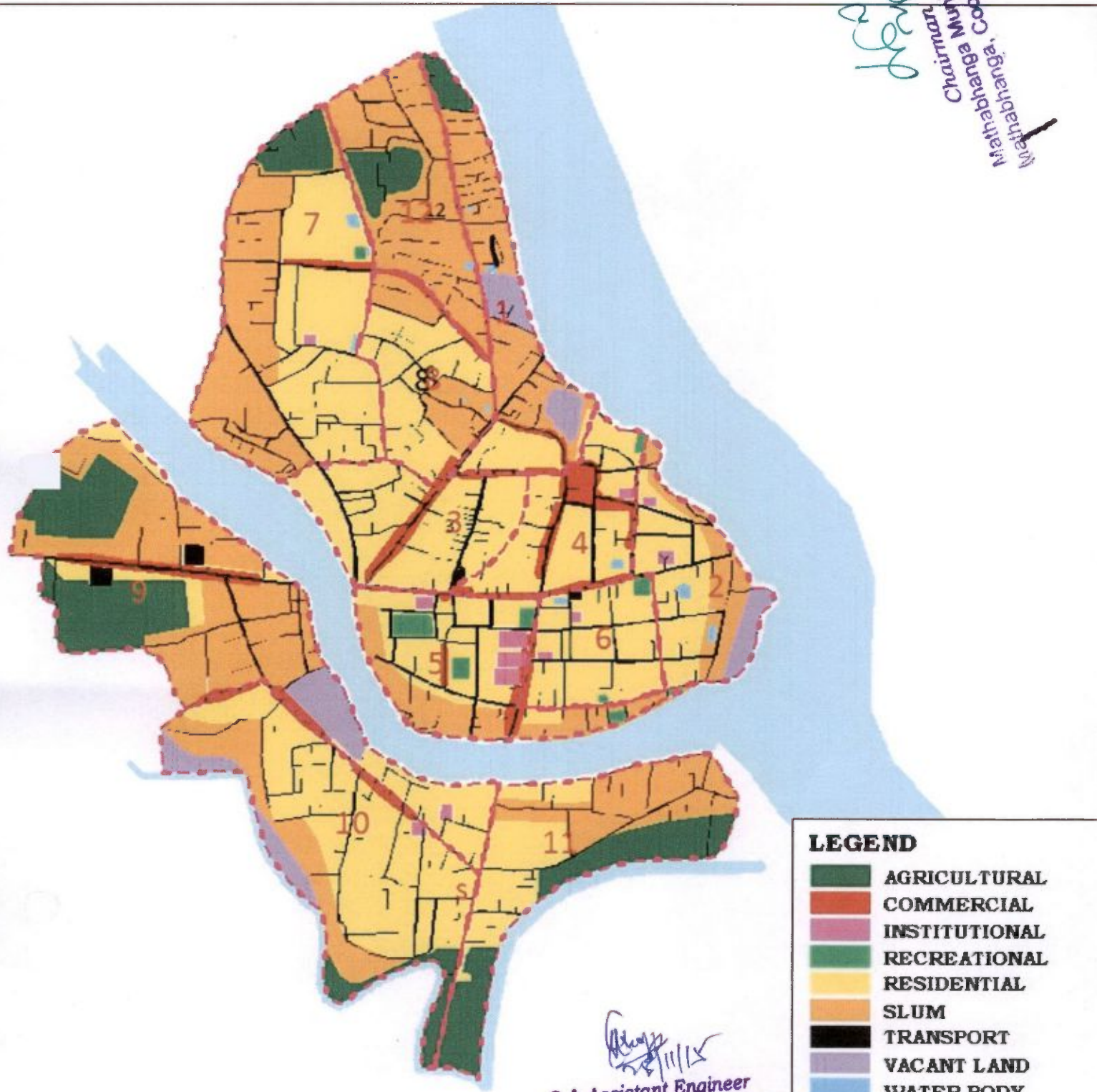
LEGEND

1	Slum No	1	Ward No-1	Marijan Pally & Manmohan Para
2	Slum No	2	Ward No-1	Shakharu Pally & Part of Promod Nagar Colony
3	Slum No	3	Ward No-1	Promod Nagar Colony
4	Slum No	4	Ward No-12	Netaji Para Colony
5	Slum No	5	Ward No-12	Nazrul Pally
6	Slum No	6	Ward No-12	Deshbandhu Colony
7	Slum No	7	Ward No-7	Forest Office Para
8	Slum No	8	Ward No-7	New Hospital Para
9	Slum No	9	Ward No-7	Shakti Nagar Colony
10	Slum No	10	Ward No-8	Gourya Math Para
11	Slum No	11	Ward No-8	Deshbandhu Colony
12	Slum No	12	Ward No-2	Nripendra Narayan Colony
13	Slum No	13	Ward No-5	Rebati Ramain Colony
14	Slum No	14	Ward No-5	Biohan Pally
15	Slum No	15	Ward No-9	Parchanan Para
16	Slum No	16	Ward No-9	Paschim Tari
17	Slum No	17	Ward No-9	Trinath Colony
18	Slum No	18	Ward No-10	Pachagam Colony
19	Slum No	19	Ward No-10	Mahananda Colony
20	Slum No	20	Ward No-10	Kandur Tari
21	Slum No	21	Ward No-11	Nagar Mathabhanga Colony
22	Slum No	22	Ward No-21	Fairer Kuth Colony
23	Slum No	23	Ward No-3	Nivedita Colony
24	Slum No	24	Ward No-4	Ambedkar Colony
25	Slum No	25	Ward No-6	Ashutosh Colony


 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Mathabhanga Municipality
 Mathabhanga, Coochbehar


 Chairperson
 Mathabhanga Municipality
 Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

Mathabhanga Municipality
 Chairman
 Mathabhanga, Coochbehar



(Signature)
 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Mathabhanga Municipality
 Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

LEGEND	
	AGRICULTURAL
	COMMERCIAL
	INSTITUTIONAL
	RECREATIONAL
	RESIDENTIAL
	SLUM
	TRANSPORT
	VACANT LAND
	WATER BODY
	RIVER
	WARD BOUNDARY

LANDUSE MAP OF MUNICIPALITY	DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2008 - 13	SCALE 1 : 16000	
	MUNICIPALITY : MATHABHANGA MATHABHANGA : COOCHBEHAR		MAP NO 13

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 01
HARIJAN PALLY & MANMOHAN PARA
SLUM NO:- 01
AREA:- 0.14 SQ.KM.



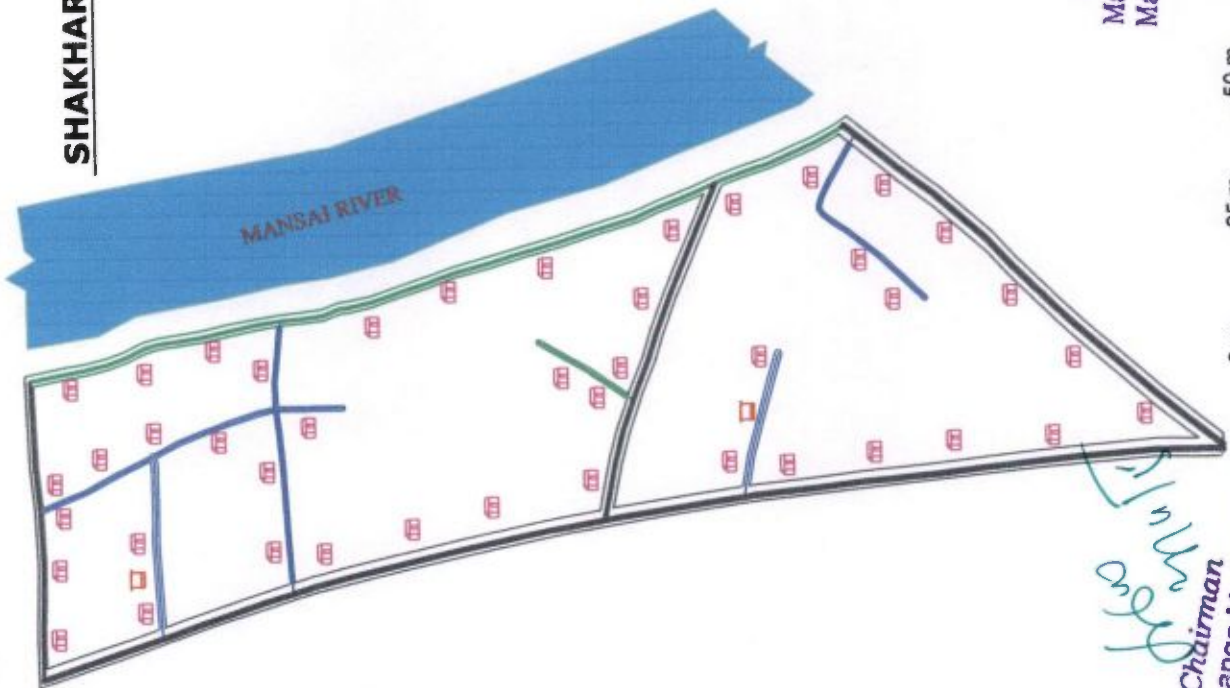
<u>PROPOSED LAND USE</u>			
AREA OF SLUM : <u>0.14 SQ.KM.</u>			
POPULATION : 572			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE			2 NOS
CONCRETE DRAIN			
CONCRETE ROAD			67.00 m
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			

(Signature)
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

(Signature)
Chairman
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 01
SHAKHARU PATTY & PART OF PROMAD NAGAR COLONY
SLUM NO:- 02
AREA:- 0.13 SQ.KM.



(Signature)
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

(Signature)
Chairman
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : **0.13 SQ.KM.**

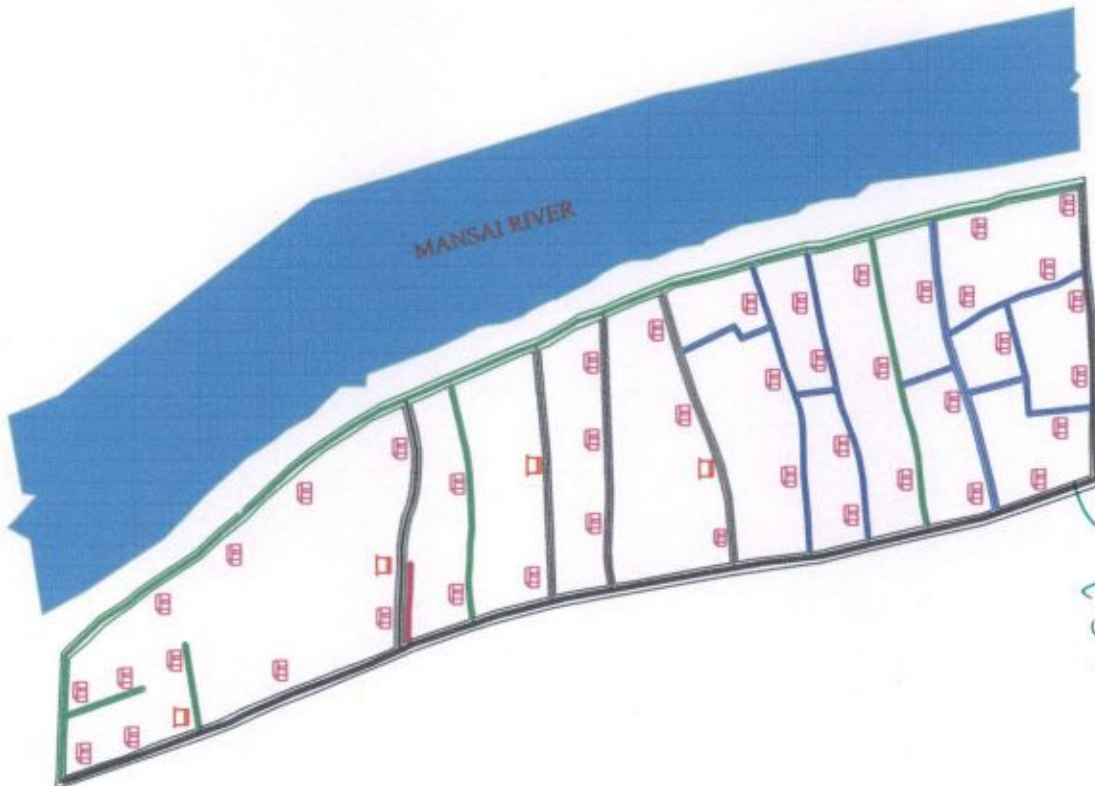
POPULATION : 646

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	QTY	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE				2 NOS
CONCRETE DRAIN				
CONCRETE ROAD				
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
KANCHA ROAD				
RIVER				

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 01
PROMAD NAGAR COLONY
SLUM NO:- 03
AREA:- 0.17 SQ.KM.



Sub-Assistant Engineer
 28/11/15

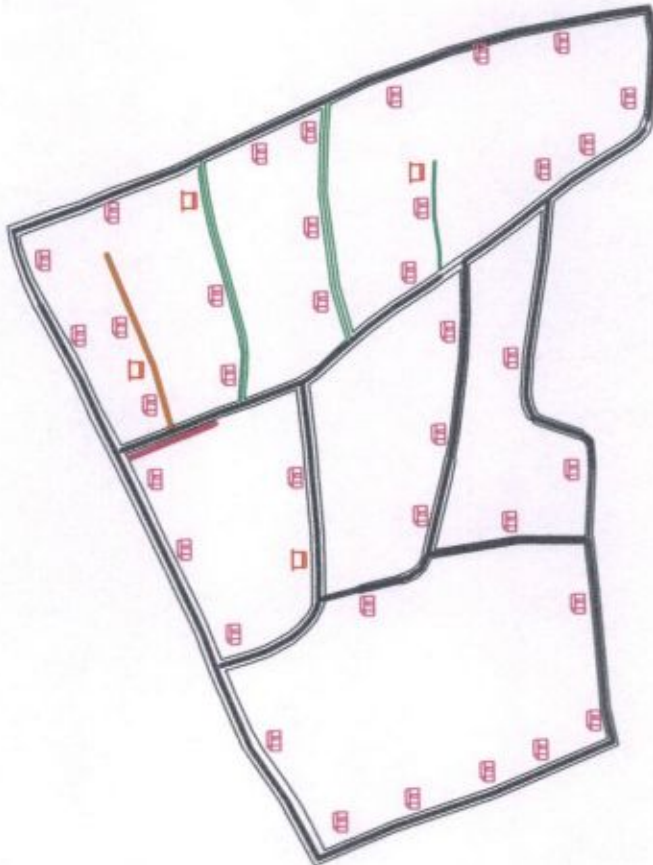
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

Chairman
Chairman
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

PROPOSED LAND USE				
AREA OF SLUM : 0.17 SQ.KM.				
POPULATION : 705				
LEGEND				
ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL		SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE				4 NOS
CONCRETE DRAIN				30.00 m
CONCRETE ROAD				
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
KANCHA ROAD				
RIVER				

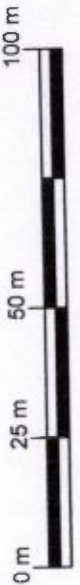
MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 12
NETEJI PARA COLONY
SLUM NO:- 04
AREA:- 0.12 SQ.KM.



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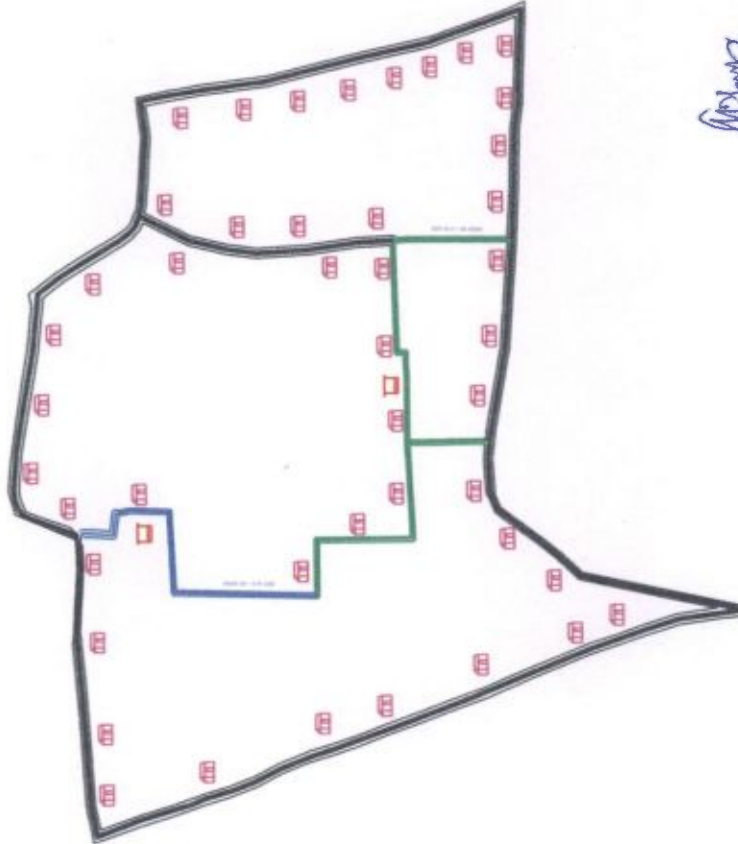
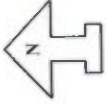
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar



<u>PROPOSED LAND USE</u>			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.18 SQ.KM.			
POPULATION : 612			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE			4 NOS
CONCRETE DRAIN			30.00 m
CONCRETE ROAD			67.00 m
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 12
NAZRUL PALLY
SLUM NO:- 05
AREA:- 0.12 SQ.KM.



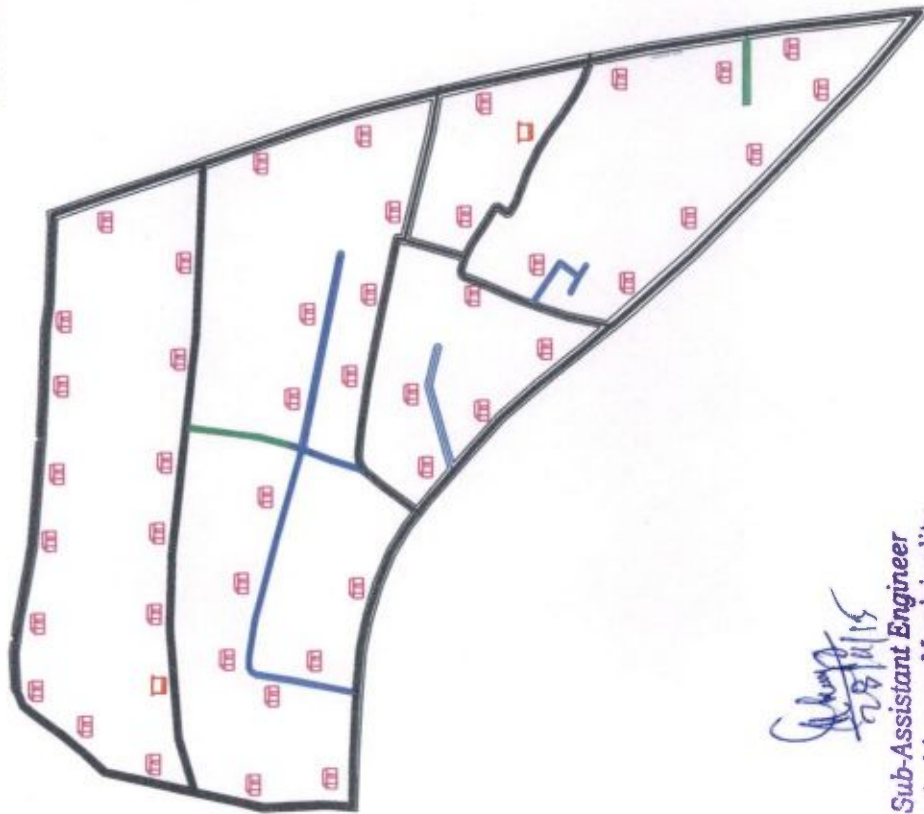
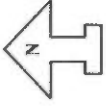
Chairman
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhang, Cooch-Behar

Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhang Municipality
Mathabhang, Coochbehar

PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.12 SQ.KM.			
POPULATION : 612			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE			2 NOS
CONCRETE DRAIN			
CONCRETE ROAD			
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 12
DESHBANDHU PARA COLONY
SLUM NO:- 06
AREA:- 0.08 SQ.KM.



[Signature]
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : **0.08 SQ.KM.**

POPULATION : 518

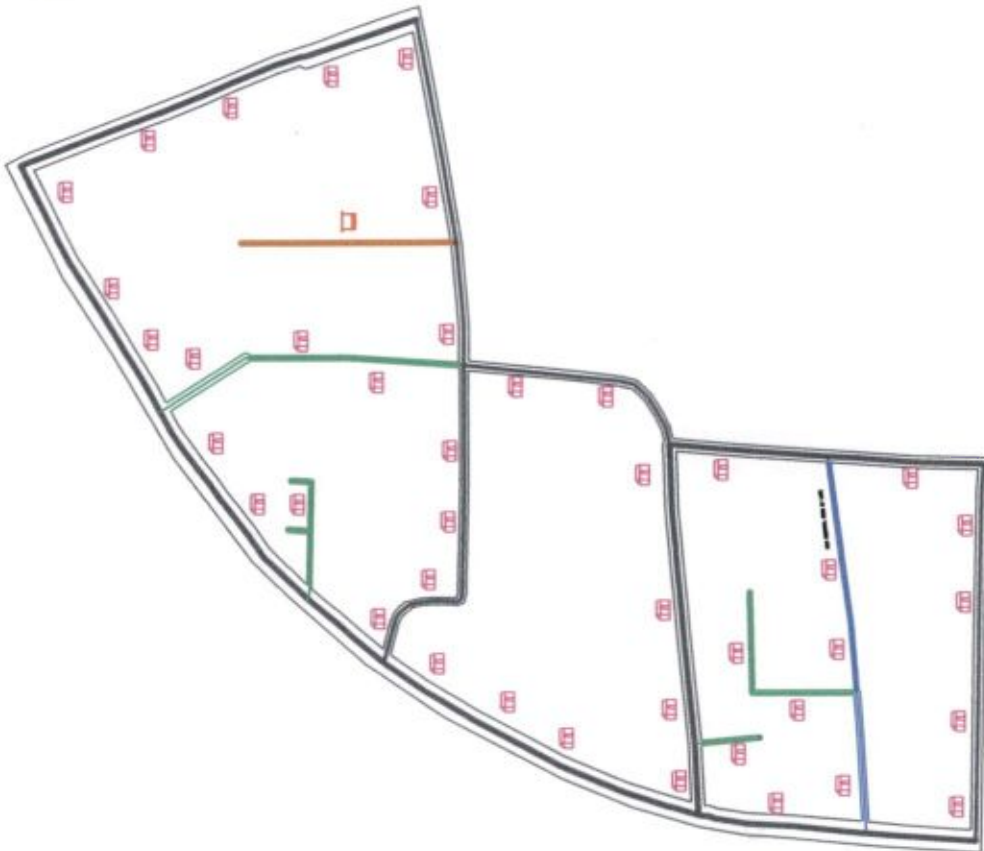
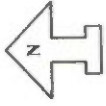
LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	QTY
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE			2 NOS
CONCRETE DRAIN			
CONCRETE ROAD			
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			

[Signature]
Chairman
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 7
FOREST OFFICE PARA
SLUM NO:- 7
AREA:- 0.10 SQ.KM.



[Signature]
 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Mathabhangra Municipality
 Mathabhangra, Coochbehar

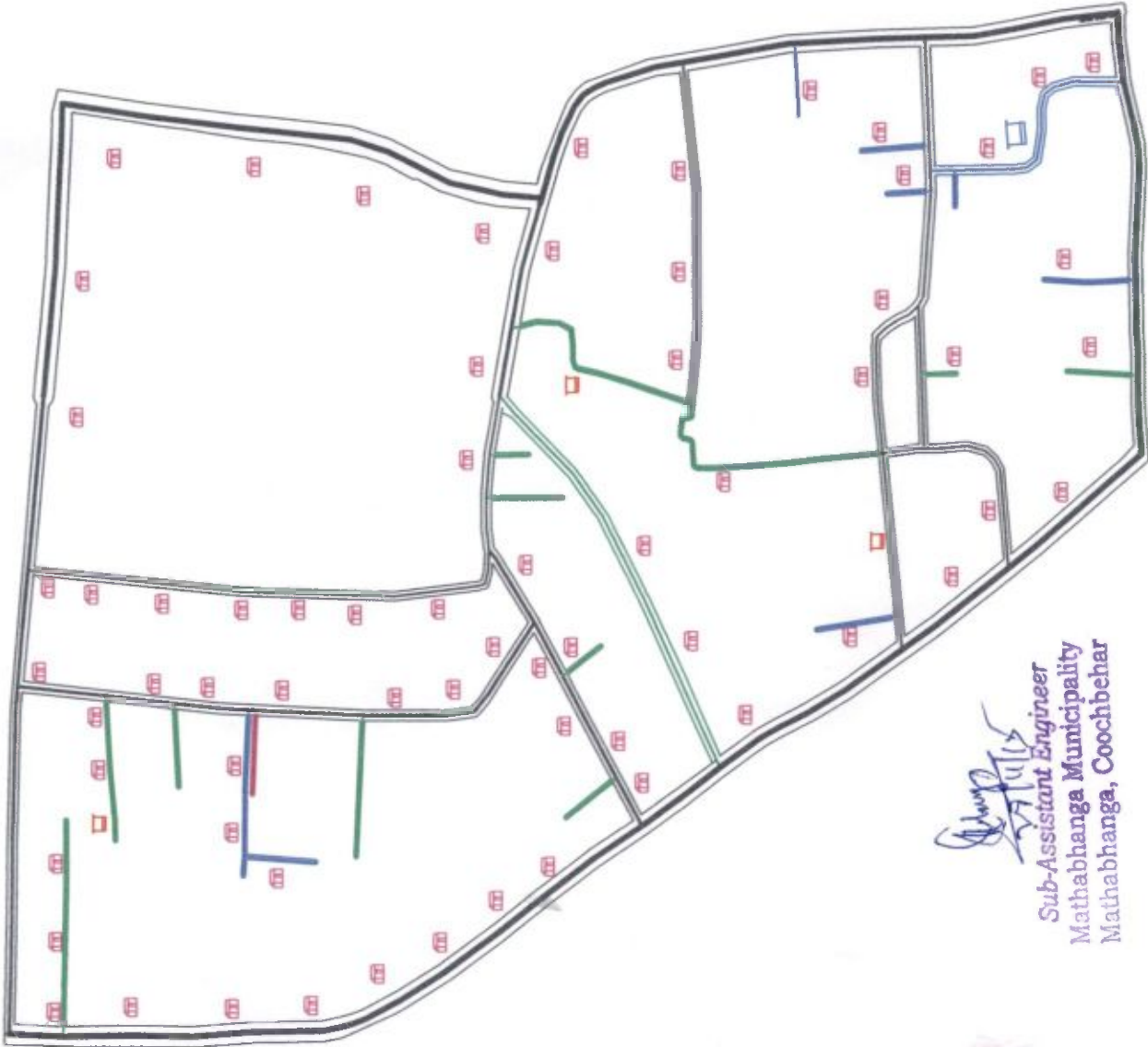
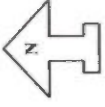


PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.10 SQ.KM.			
POPULATION : 624			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	QTY
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE			1 NOS
CONCRETE DRAIN			
CONCRETE ROAD			67.00
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			

[Signature]
 Mathabhangra Municipality
 Mathabhangra, Cooch-B

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 7
NEW HOSPITAL PARA
SLUM NO:- 8
AREA:- 0.10 SQ.KM.



[Signature]
 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Mathabhanga Municipality
 Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : **0.10 SQ.KM.**

POPULATION : 513

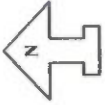
LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL		SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE				3 NOS
CONCRETE DRAIN				30.00 m
CONCRETE ROAD				
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
KANCHA ROAD				

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 Chitrangantha Municipality
 Mathabhanga, Cooch-beh

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 7
SHAKTINAGAR COLONY
SLUM NO:- 9
AREA:- 0.08 SQ.KM.



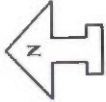
[Signature]
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

<u>PROPOSED LAND USE</u>			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.08 SQ.KM.			
POPULATION : 559			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	QTY
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE			
CONCRETE DRAIN			
CONCRETE ROAD			
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			

[Signature]
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 08
GOURIYA MATH PARA
SLUM NO:- 10
AREA:- 0.10 SQ.KM.



[Signature]
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : **0.10 SQ.KM.**

POPULATION : 604

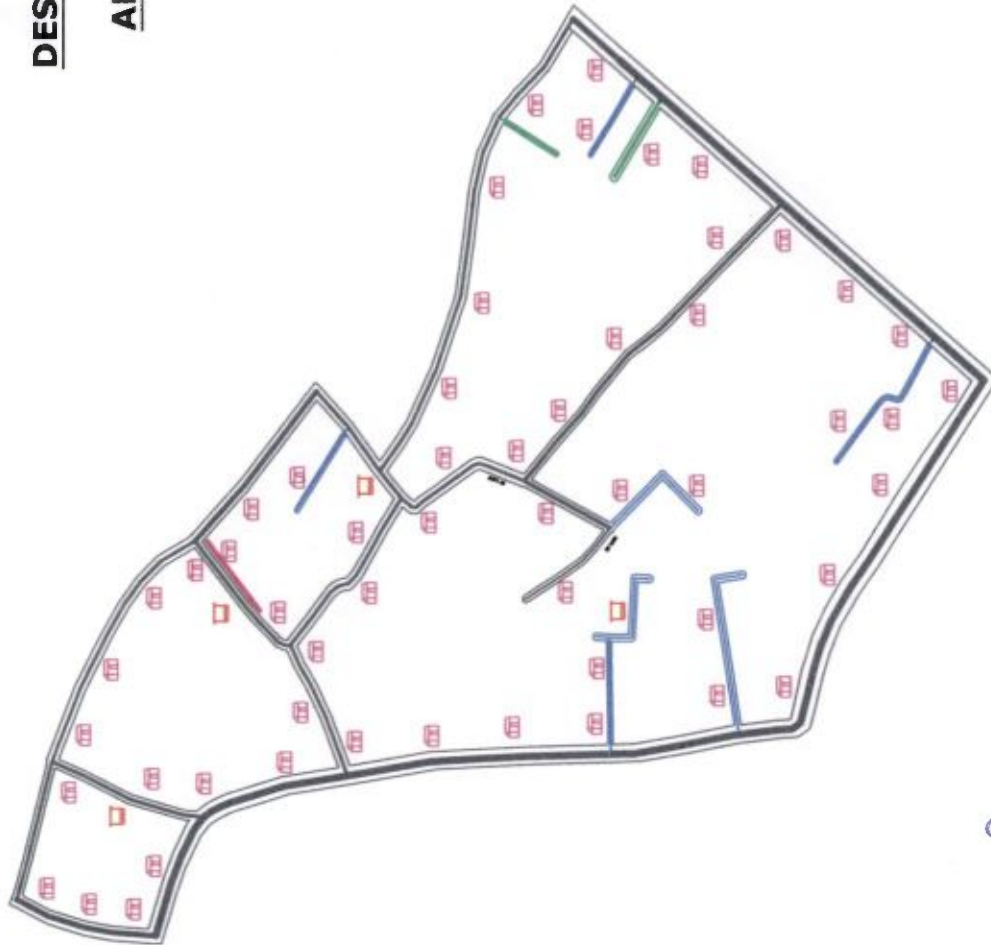
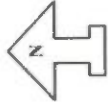
LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL		SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE				4 NOS
CONCRETE DRAIN				
CONCRETE ROAD				67.00 m
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
KANCHA ROAD				

[Handwritten signature]
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-5

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 08
DESHBANDHU COLONY
SLUM NO:- 11
AREA:- 0.12 SQ.KM.



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Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhang Municipality
Mathabhang, Coochbehar

<u>PROPOSED LAND USE</u>			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.12 SQ.KM.			
POPULATION : 610			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	QTY
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE			4 NOS
CONCRETE DRAIN			30.00 m
CONCRETE ROAD			
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			

[Handwritten Signature]
Chaitanya Municipality
Chaitanya, Cooch-Behar

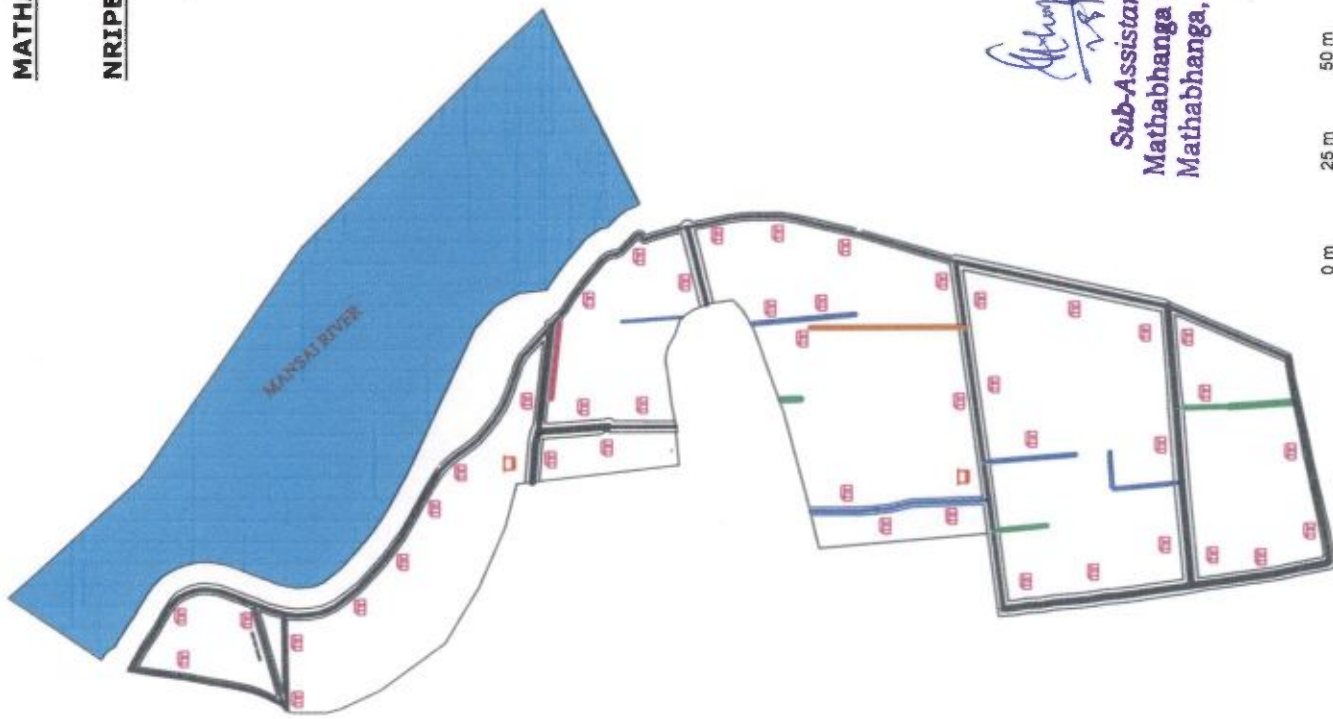
MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 02

NRIPENDRA NARAYAN COLONY

SLUM NO:- 12

AREA:- 0.10 SQ.KM.



PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.10 SQ.KM.			
POPULATION : 863			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	QTY
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE			2 nos
CONCRETE DRAIN			30.00 m
CONCRETE ROAD			67.00 m
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			
RIVER			

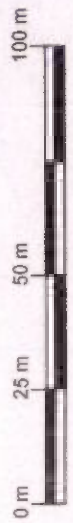
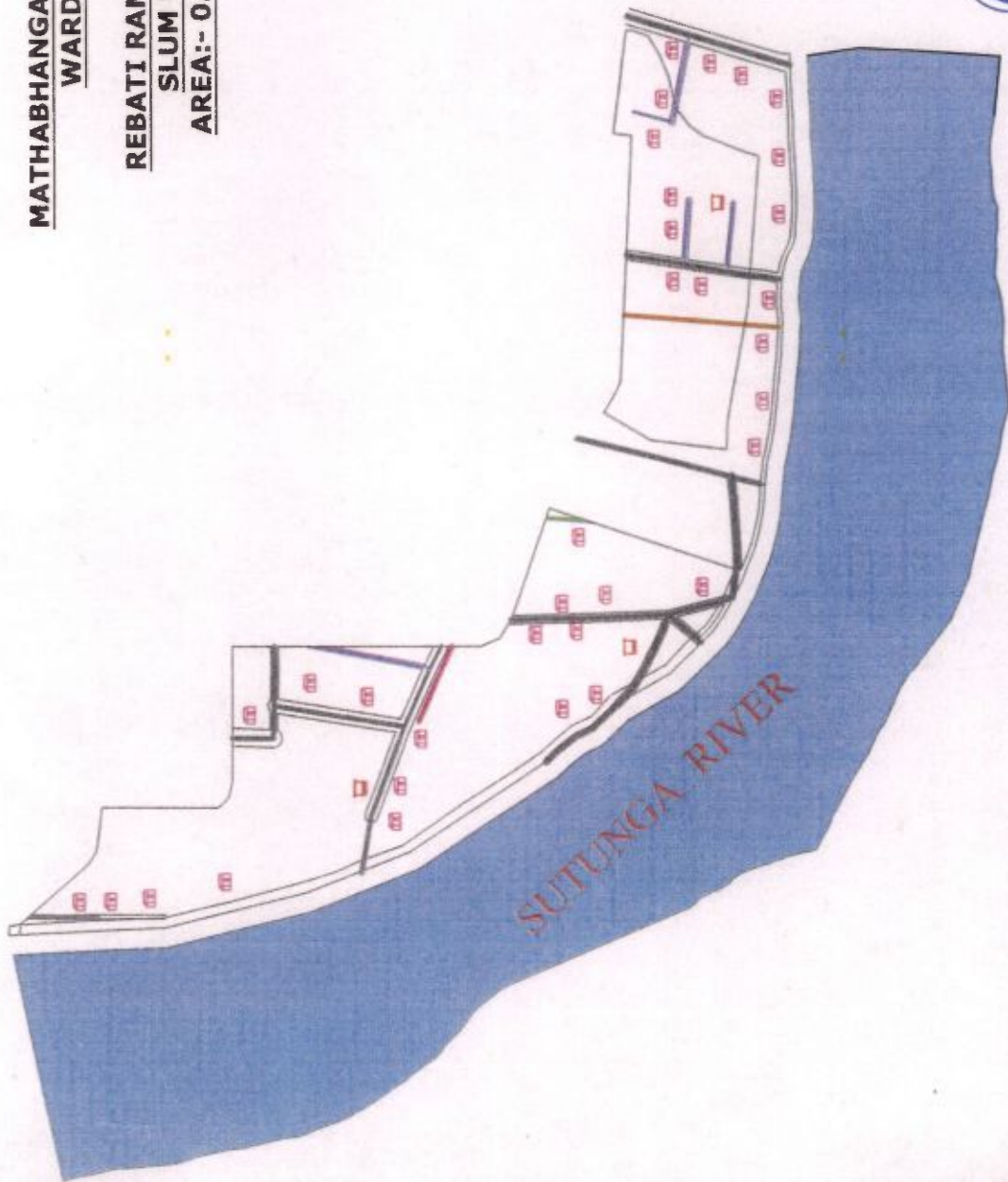
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar



Chaturman Mathabhanga
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO-05

REBATI RAMAN COLONY
SLUM NO:- 13
AREA:- 0.12 SQ.KM.



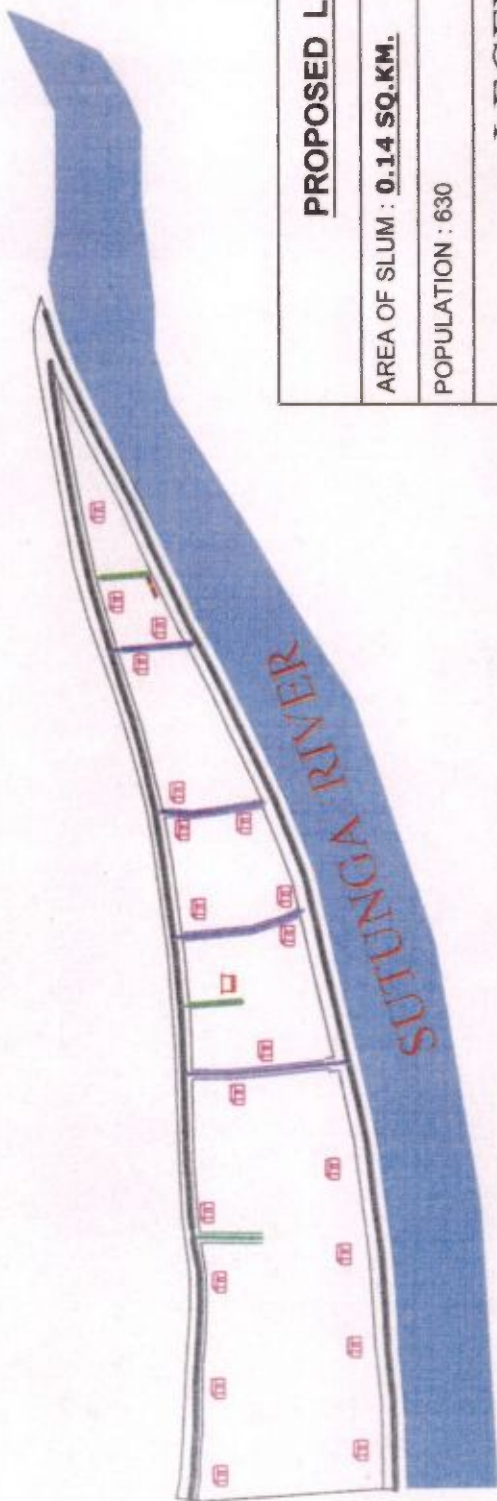
Alamy 28/11/15
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

<u>PROPOSED LAND USE</u>			
AREA OF SLUM : <u>0.12 SQ.KM.</u>			
POPULATION : 710			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	QTY
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE			3 nos
CONCRETE DRAIN			30.00 m
CONCRETE ROAD			67.00 m
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			

Chaitanya
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 05
BIDHAN PALLY
SLUM NO:- 14
AREA:- 0.14 SQ.KM.



Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Mathabhanga Municipality
 Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.14 SQ.KM.			
POPULATION : 630			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE			1 NOS
CONCRETE DRAIN			
CONCRETE ROAD			
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			

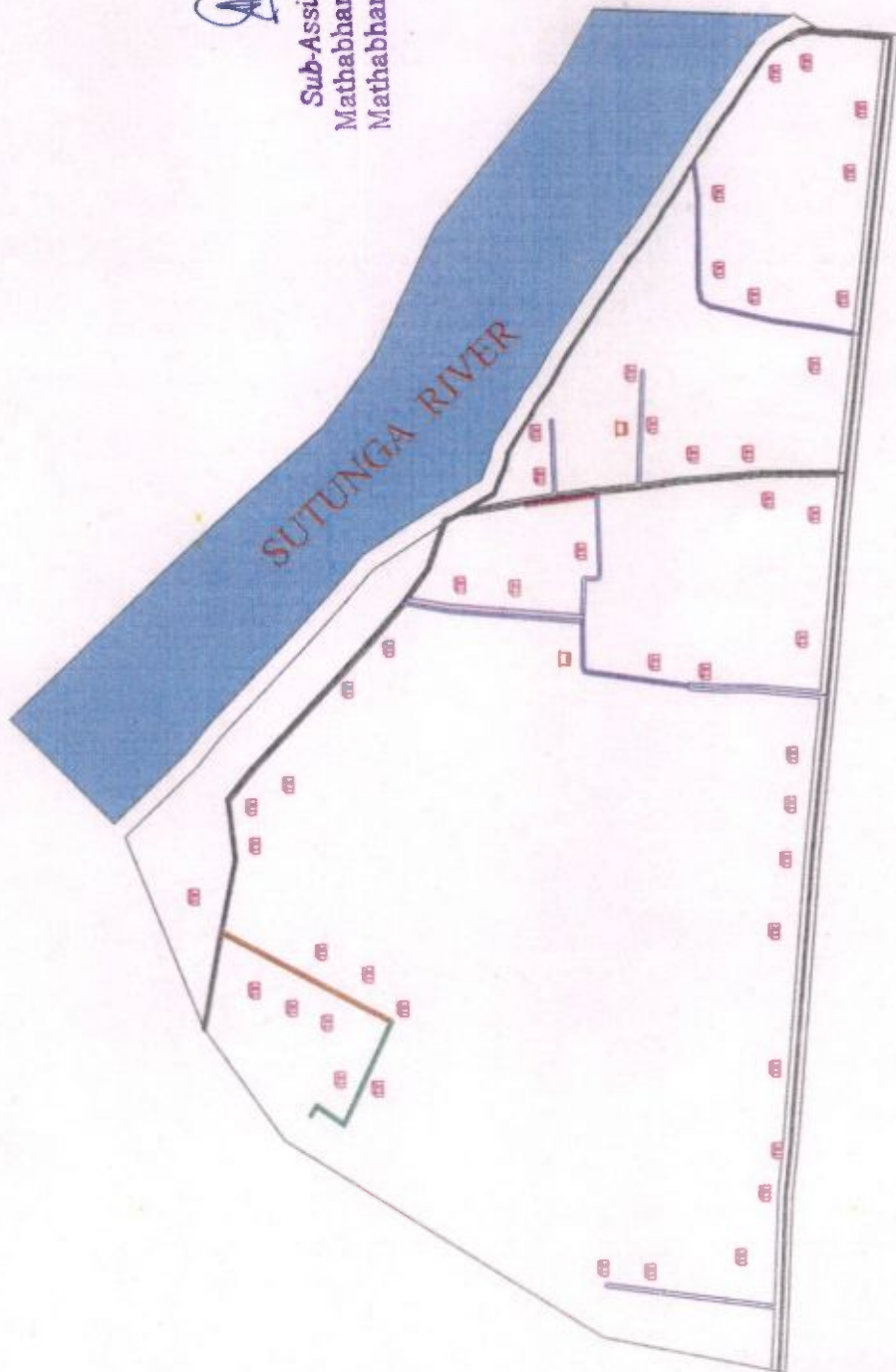
Cr. Mathabhanga Municipality
 Mathabhanga, Cooch-B.

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 09
PANCHANAN PARA
SLUM NO:- 15
AREA:- 0.12 SQ.KM.



Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Mathabhanga Municipality
 Mathabhanga, Coochbehar



PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.12 SQ.KM.			
POPULATION : 686			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE			2 nos
CONCRETE DRAIN			30.00 m
CONCRETE ROAD			67.00 m
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			

Mathabhanga Municipality
 Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 09
PASCHIM TARI
SLUM NO:- 16
AREA:- 0.10 SQ.KM.



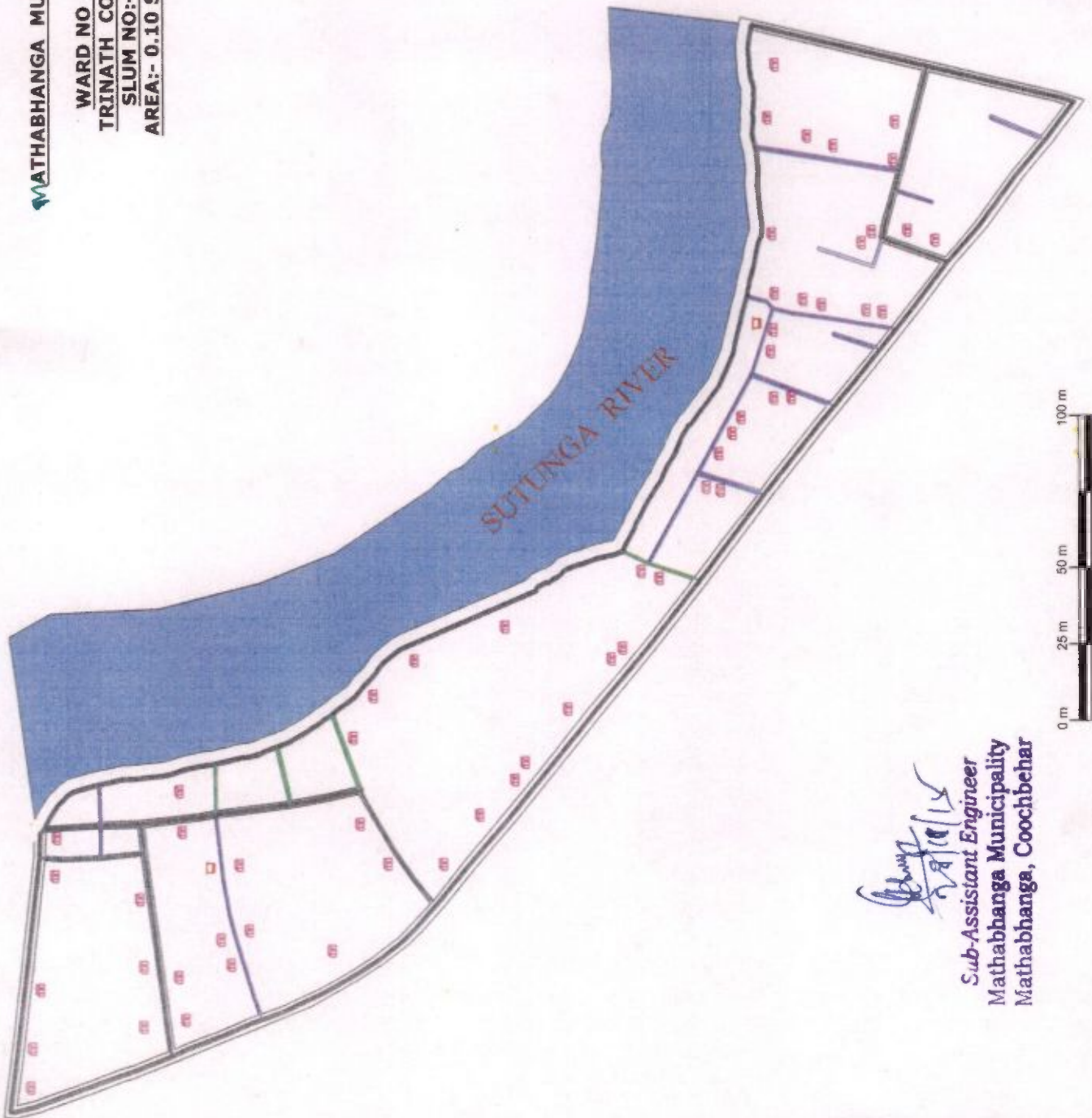
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.10 SQ.KM.			
POPULATION : 535			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	QTY
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE			3 nos
CONCRETE DRAIN			
CONCRETE ROAD			
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			

Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 09
TRINATH COLONY
SLUM NO:- 17
AREA:- 0.10 SQ.KM.



PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : **0.10 SQ.KM.**

POPULATION : 785

LEGEND

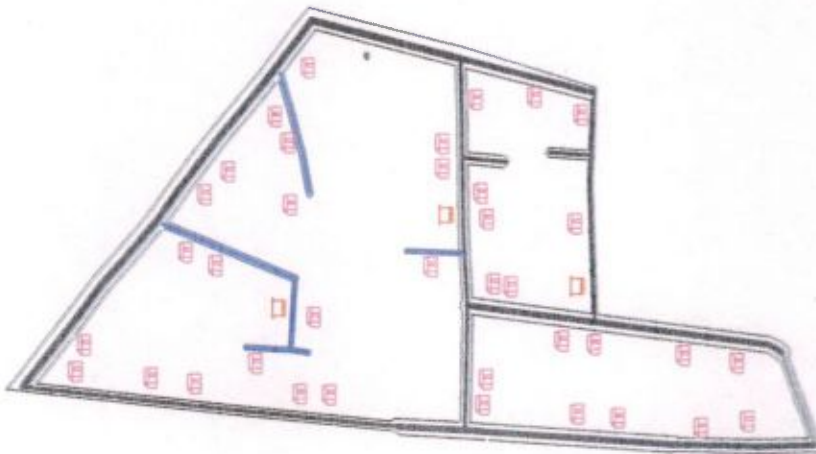
ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	QTY	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE		785		2 nos
CONCRETE DRAIN				
CONCRETE ROAD				
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
KANCHA ROAD				

Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhangamunicipality
Mathabhangam, Coochbehar

Chattaraj
Mathabhangamunicipality
Coochbehar

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 10
PACHAGAR COLONY
SLUM NO:- 18
AREA:- 0.10 SQ.KM.



(Signature)
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

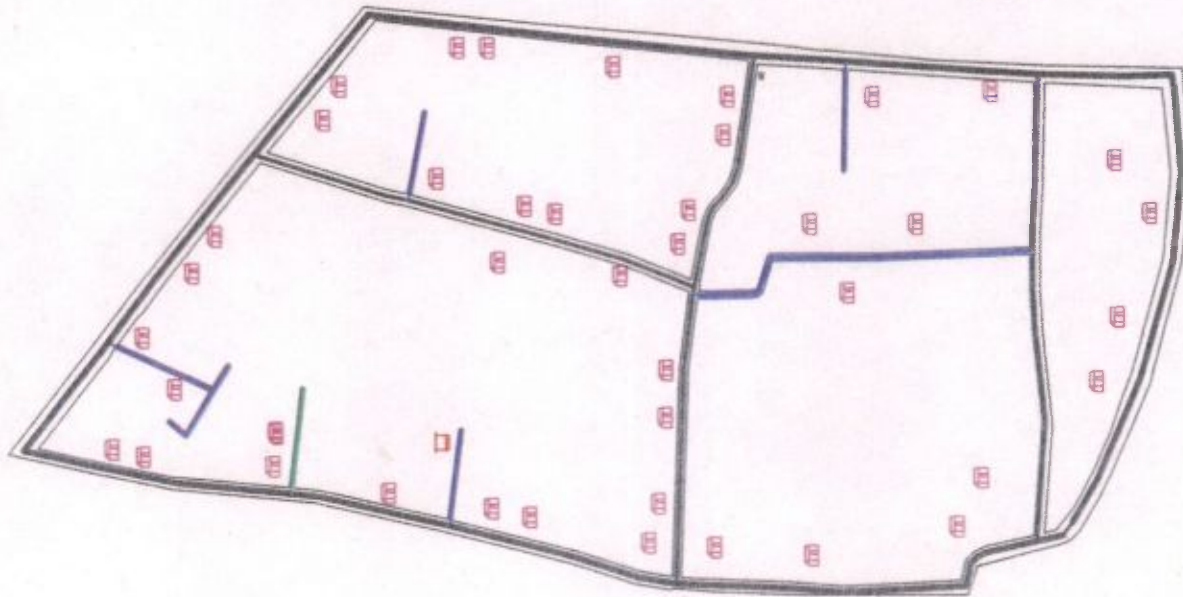


<u>PROPOSED LAND USE</u>			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.10 SQ.KM.			
POPULATION : 480			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	QTY
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE			3 nos
CONCRETE DRAIN			
CONCRETE ROAD			
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			

(Signature)
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 10
MAHANADA COLONY
SLUM NO:- 19
AREA:- 0.10 SQ.KM.



Shyam
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : **0.10 SQ.KM.**

POPULATION : 470

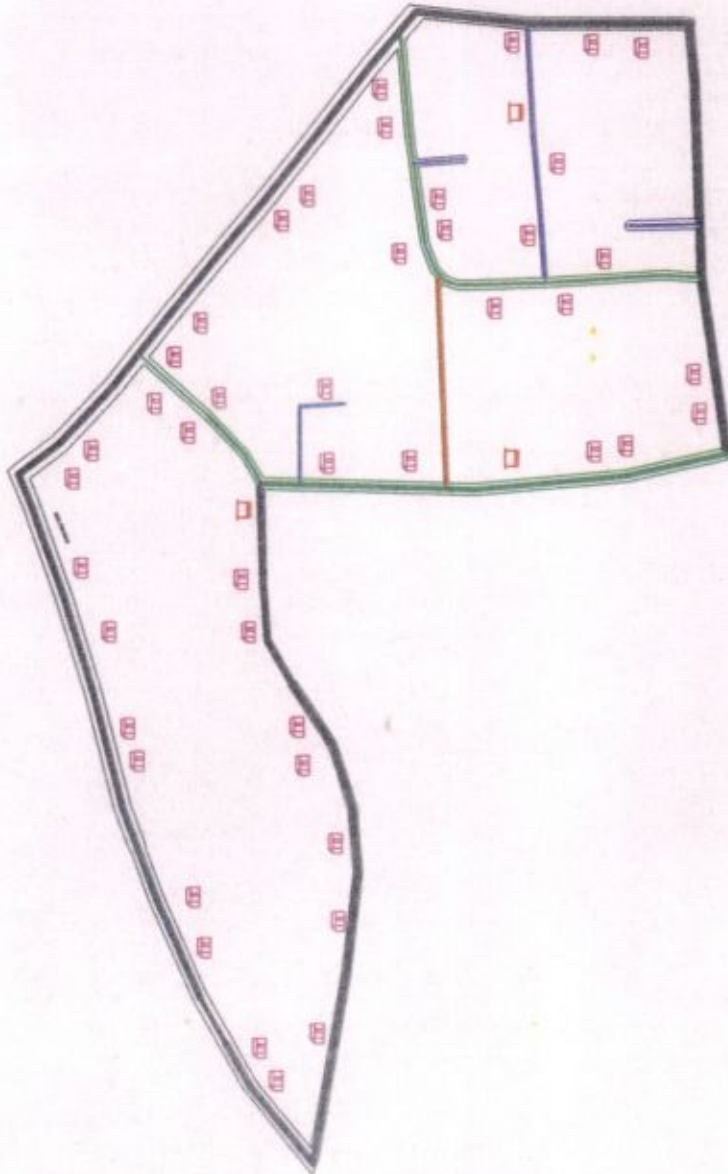
LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL		SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE				1 NO.
CONCRETE DRAIN				
CONCRETE ROAD				
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
KANCHA ROAD				

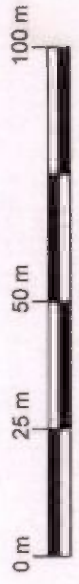
Shyam
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Ber...

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 10
KANDURAR TARI
SLUM NO:- 20
AREA:- 0.10 SQ.KM.



(Signature)
 Sub-Assistant Engineer
 Mathabhanga Municipality
 Mathabhanga, Coochbehar



PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : **0.10 SQ.KM.**

POPULATION : 532

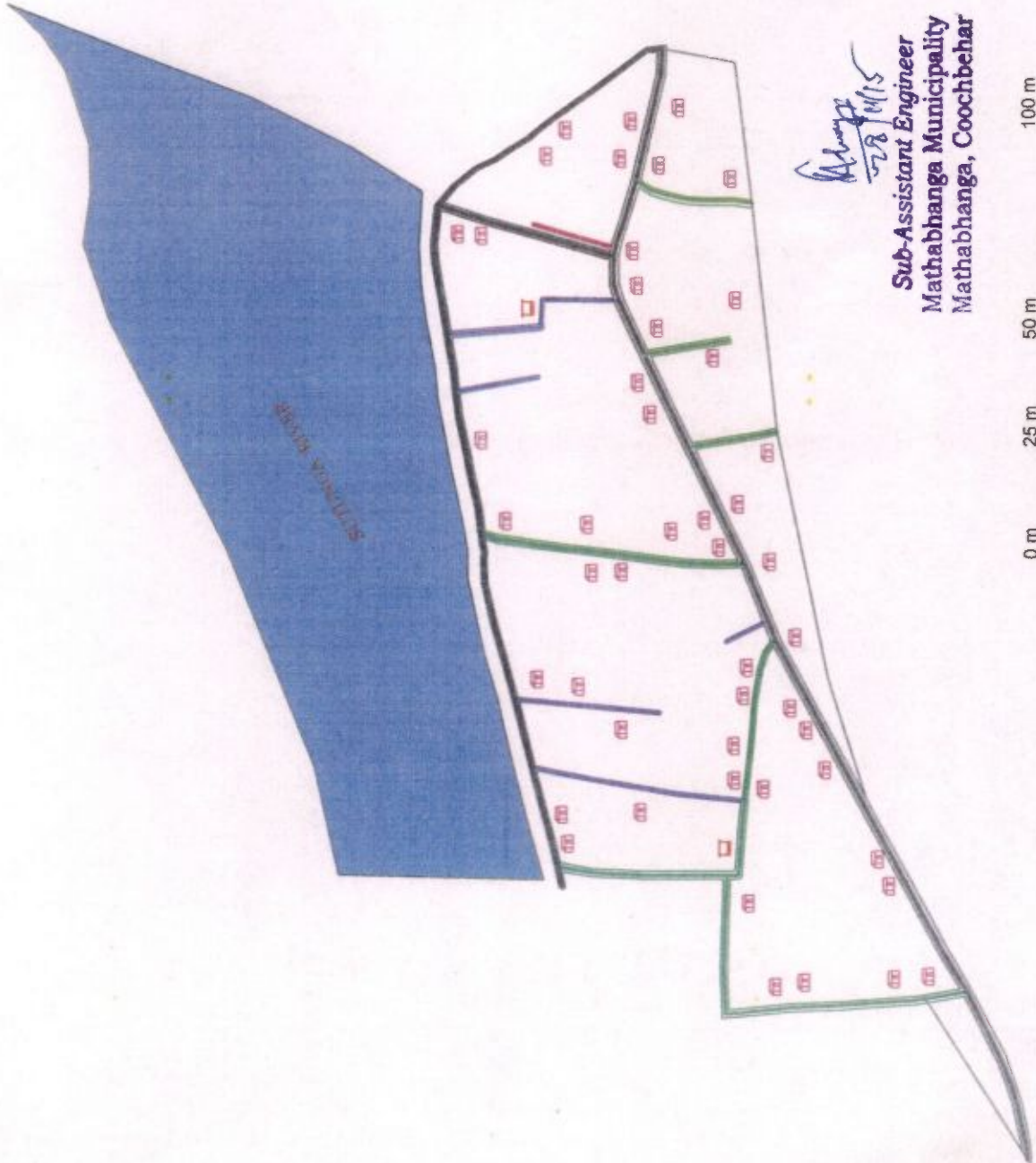
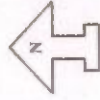
LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	QTY	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE		3		3
CONCRETE DRAIN				
CONCRETE ROAD				67.00 m
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
KANCHIA ROAD				

(Signature)
 Charanbari
 Mathabhanga Municipality
 Mathabhanga, Cooch-Bc

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 11
NAGAR MAHTABHANGA COLONY
SLUM NO:- 21
AREA:- 0.10 SQ.KM.



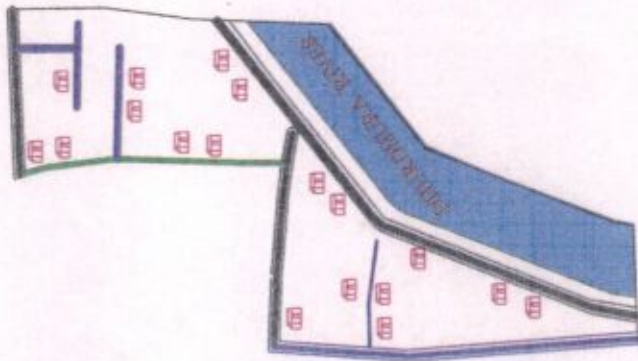
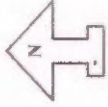
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

<u>PROPOSED LAND USE</u>			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.10 SQ.KM.			
POPULATION : 592			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE			2 NOS
CONCRETE DRAIN			30.00 m
CONCRETE ROAD			
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			

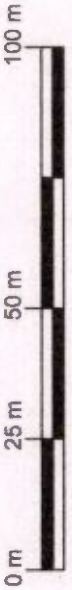
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 11
FAKIRAR KUTHI
SLUM NO:- 22
AREA:- 0.08 SQ.KM.



[Signature]
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

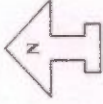


<u>PROPOSED LAND USE</u>			
AREA OF SLUM : <u>0.08 SQ.KM.</u>			
POPULATION : 454			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE			
CONCRETE DRAIN			
CONCRETE ROAD			
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			

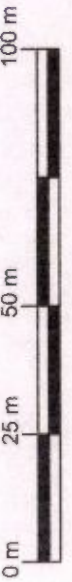
[Signature]
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 03
NIBEDITA COLONY
SLUM NO:- 23
AREA:- 0.18 SQ.KM.



(Signature)
 28/11/15
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

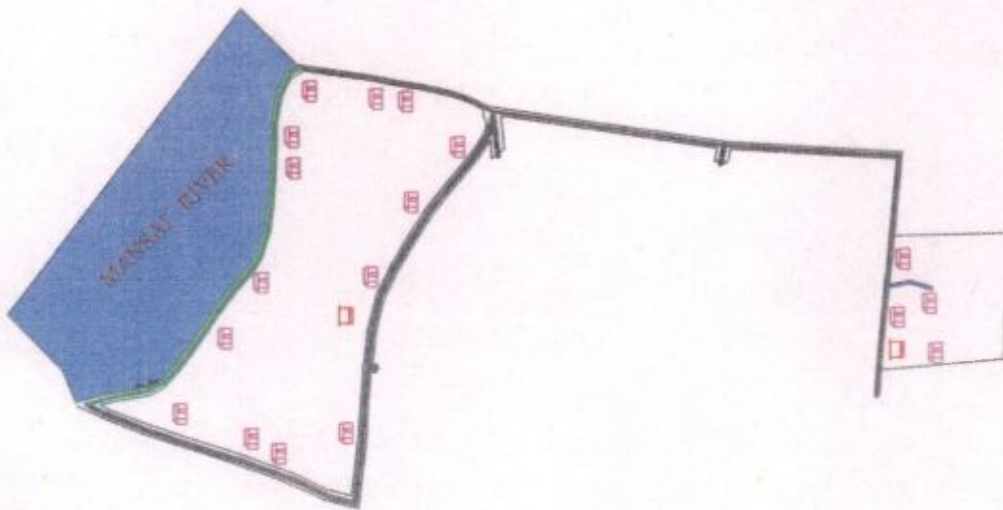
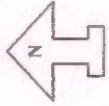


PROPOSED LAND USE		
AREA OF SLUM : 0.18 SQ.KM.		
POPULATION : 610		
LEGEND		
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE		
CONCRETE DRAIN		
CONCRETE ROAD		
BLACK TOPPED ROAD		
KANCHA ROAD		

(Signature)
 28/11/15
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 04
AMBEDKAR COLONY
SLUM NO:- 24
AREA:- 0.14 SQ.KM.



PROPOSED LAND USE

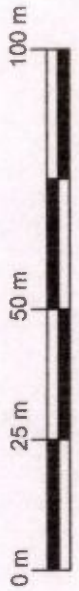
AREA OF SLUM : **0.14 SQ.KM.**

POPULATION : 580

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	QTY	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE				2 NETS
CONCRETE DRAIN				
CONCRETE ROAD				
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
KANCHIA ROAD				

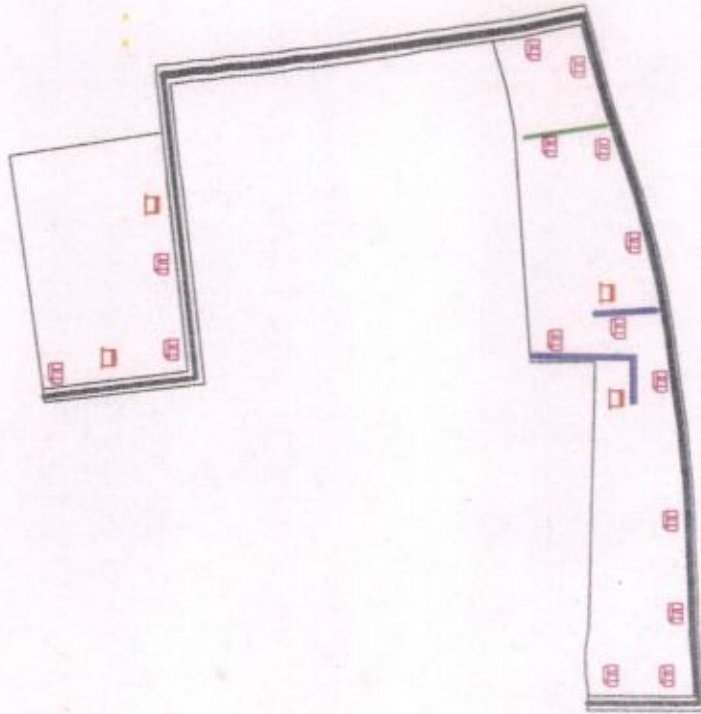
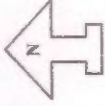
(Signature)
 28/11/15
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar



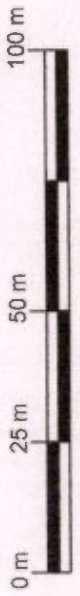
(Handwritten)
 28/11/15
 Mathabhanga Municipality
 Coochbehar

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 06
ASHUTOSH COLONY
SLUM NO:- 25
AREA:- 0.14 SQ.KM.

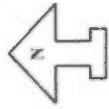


[Signature]
 25/11/15
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar



PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.14 SQ.KM.			
POPULATION : 625			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	QTY
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE			4 nos
CONCRETE DRAIN			
CONCRETE ROAD			
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			

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 Mathabhanga Municipality
 Cooch Behar



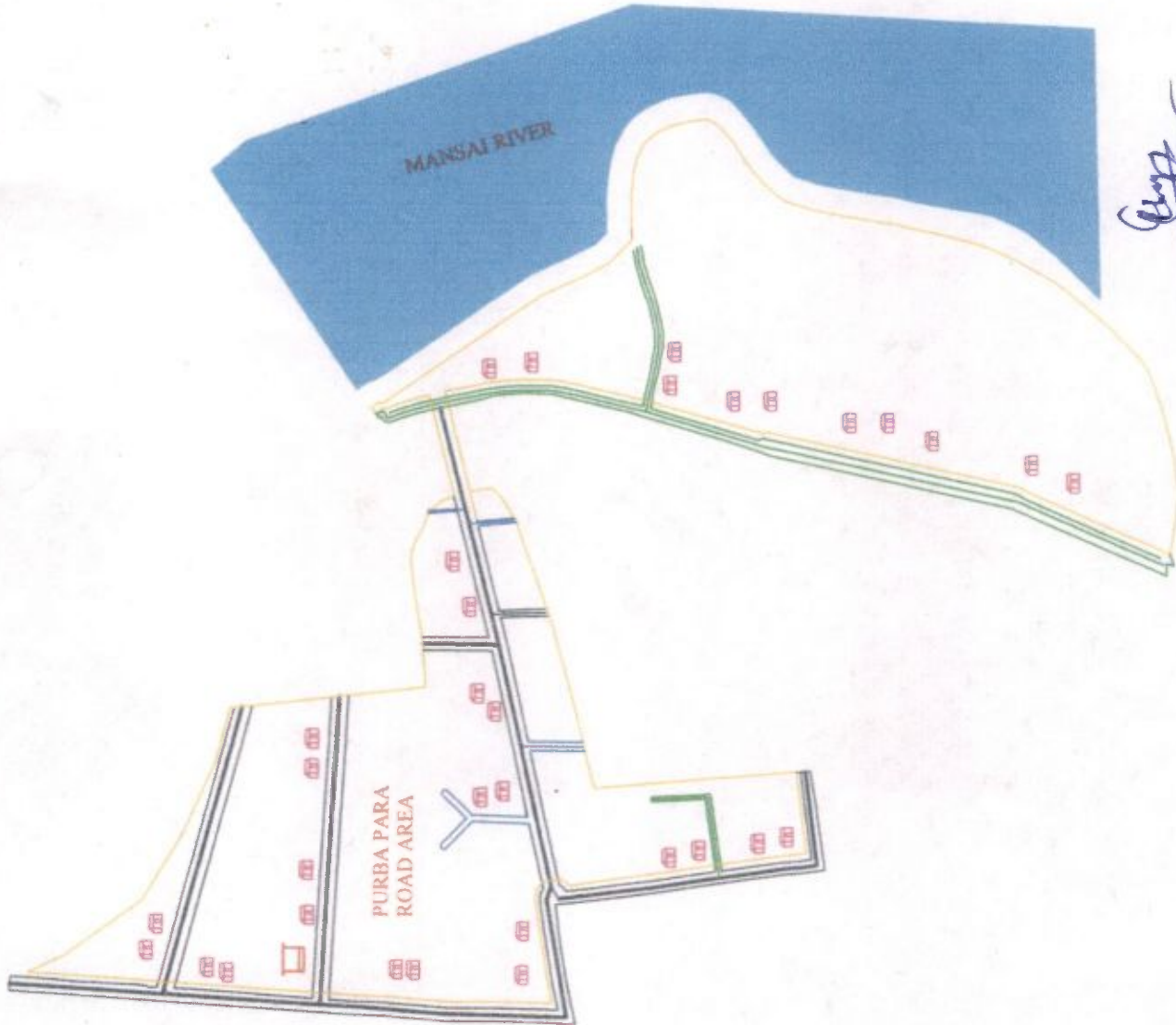
MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 02

PURBA PARA ROAD AREA

NON-SLUM

AREA:- 0.13 SQ.KM.



0 m 25 m 50 m 100 m

[Signature]
7-8/11/16
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF NON-SLUM : **0.13 SQ.KM.**

POPULATION : 995

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	QTY	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE		1 nos		1 nos
CONCRETE DRAIN				
CONCRETE ROAD				
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
KANCHA ROAD				
NON-SLUM BOUNDARY				
RIVER				

[Signature]
Cr. Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar



MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

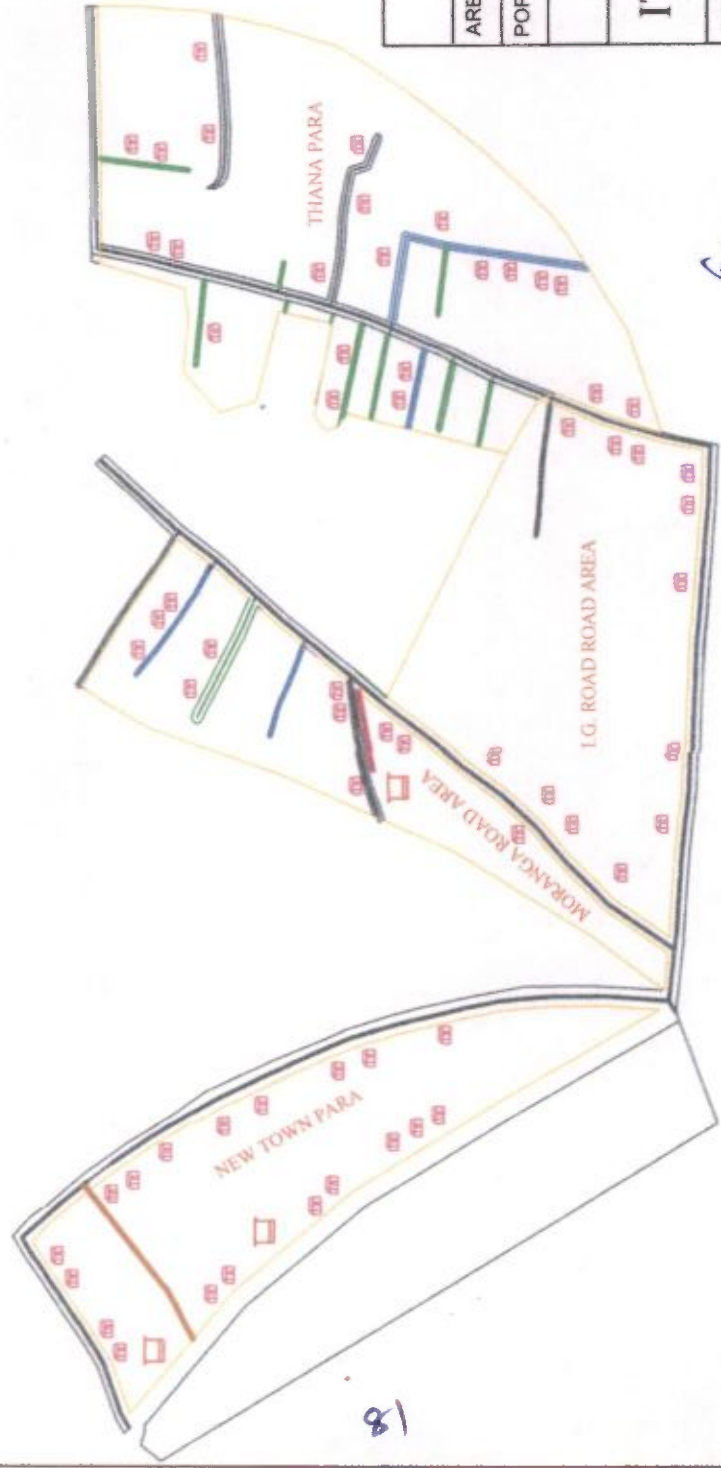
WARD NO - 03

NEW TOWN PARA, MORANGA ROAD AREA, THANA PARA &

I.G. ROAD AREA

NON-SLUM

AREA:- 0.11 SQ.KM.



PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF NON-SLUM : 0.11 SQ.KM.

POPULATION : 532

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	QTY
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE			3 nos
CONCRETE DRAIN			30.00 m
CONCRETE ROAD			67.00 m
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			
NON-SLUM BOUNDARY			

[Signature]
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

[Signature]
Chairman
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Be

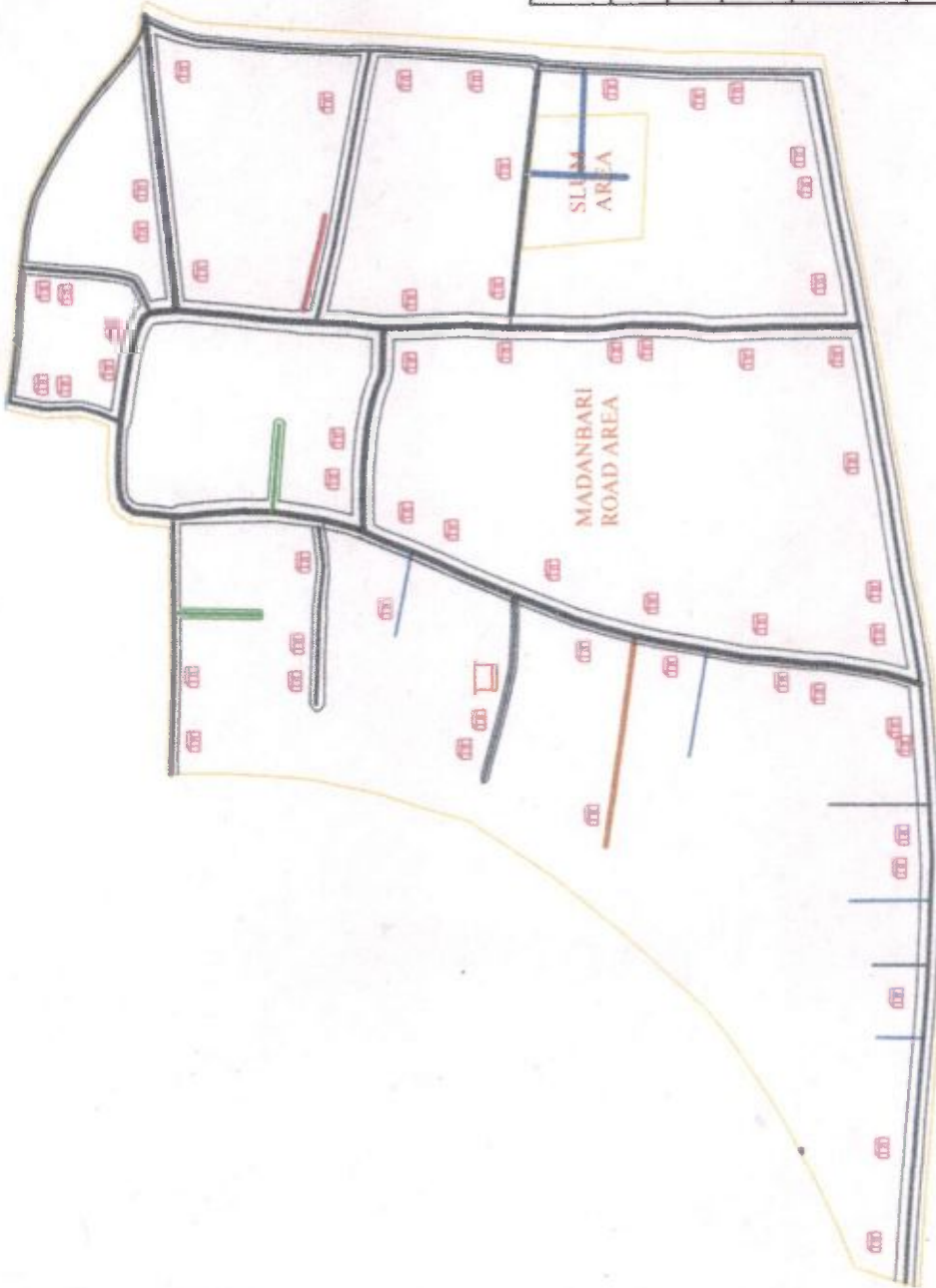


MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 04

**MADANBARI ROAD AREA
NON-SLUM**

AREA:- 0.14 SQ.KM.



S. Anand
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar



PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF NON-SLUM : 0.14 SQ.KM.			
POPULATION : 815			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	QTY
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	
DWELLINGHOUSE			1 sets
CONCRETE DRAIN			30.00 m
CONCRETE ROAD			67.00 m
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
KANCHA ROAD			
NON-SLUM BOUNDARY			

S. Anand
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch Behar

MATHABHANGA MUNICIPALITY



WARD NO - 06
AMLA PARA
NON-SLUM
AREA:- 0.14 SQ.KM.



PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF NON-SLUM : **0.14 SQ.KM.**

POPULATION : 820

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	QTY	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE		1 nos		1 nos
CONCRETE DRAIN		30.00 m		30.00 m
CONCRETE ROAD		67.00 m		67.00 m
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
KANCHA ROAD				
NON-SLUM BOUNDARY				

Ally
 28/11/15
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
 Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

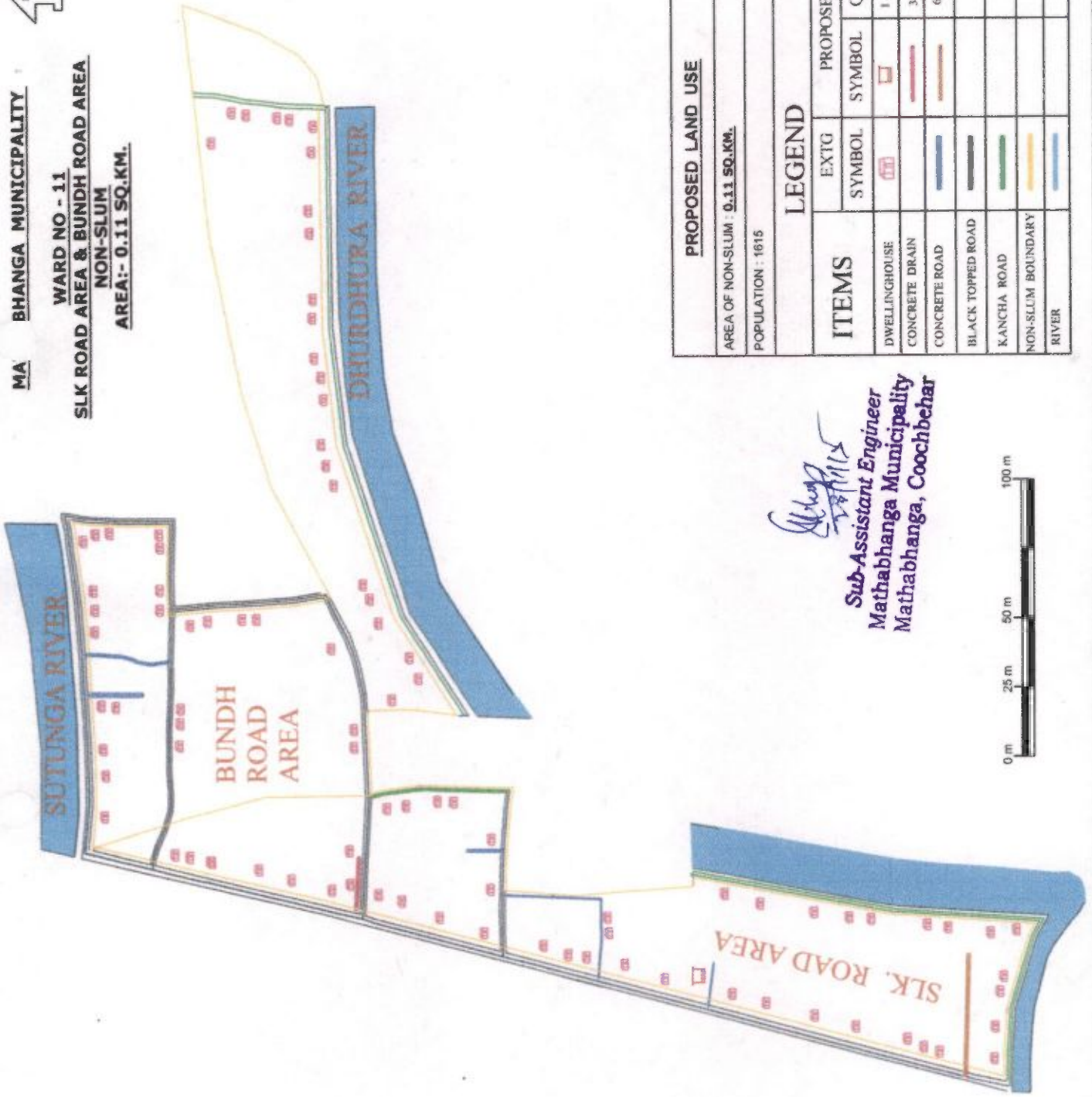


Ally
 Chairman
 Mathabhanga Municipality
 Mathabhanga, Coochbehar

MA BHANGA MUNICIPALITY

WARD NO - 11
SLK ROAD AREA & BUNDH ROAD AREA

NON-SLUM
AREA:- 0.11 SQ.KM.



PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF NON-SLUM : 0.11 SQ.KM.
POPULATION : 1615

ITEMS	EXTG		PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	QTY	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLINGHOUSE		1 nos		30 00 m
CONCRETE DRAIN				67 00 m
CONCRETE ROAD				
BLACK TOPPED ROAD				
KANCHA ROAD				
NON-SLUM BOUNDARY				
RIVER				

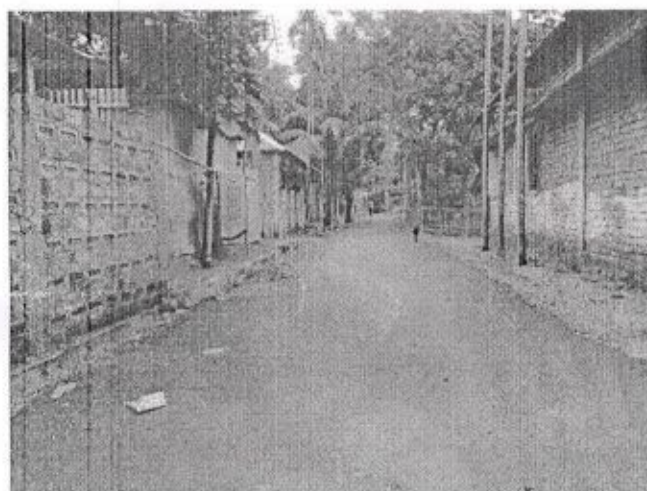
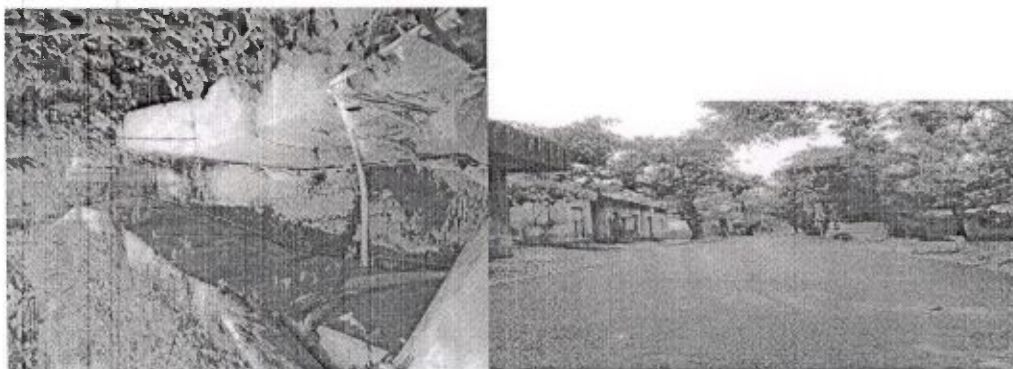
Sub Assistant Engineer
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Coochbehar



Chitranar
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

Site Appraisal

1. Condition of the slum was also not very good and the area will be slum free area if it is approved.
2. More over C.I.C. & B.O.C. has also decided to take this slum as 1stPMAY Cluster project in the town.



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28/11/15
Chairman
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar



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Chairman
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Bihar



Leo
Regis
Chairman
Mathabhanga Municipality
Mathabhanga, Cooch-Behar

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 with in slums are brick paved or kutchra road. Though there are sufficient street lights available. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by causing huge damage to health that ultimately leads to significant loss of man-days of work among to the overall physical and social infrastructure is poor.

Project Land Particulars :

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in core Town/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
1	HARIJAN PALLY & MANMOHAN PARA	1	0.14	30	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
2	SHAKHARU PATTY & PART OF PROMOD NAGAR COLONY	1	0.13	30	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
3	PROMOD NAGAR COLONY	1	0.17	30	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
4	NETAJI PARA COLONY	12	0.12	30	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
5	NAZURAL PALLY	12	0.12	30	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
6	DESHBANDHUPARA COLONY	12	0.08	30	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
7	FOREST OFFICE PARA	7	0.1	30	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
8	NEW HOSPITAL PARA	7	0.1	30	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
9	SHAKTINAGAR COLONY	7	0.08	30	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
10	GOURIYA MATH PARA	8	0.1	30	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to

								the ULB
11	DESHBANDHU COLONY	8	0.12	30	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
12	NRIPENDRA NARAYAN COLONY	2	0.1	30	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
13	REBATI RAMAN COLONY	5	0.12	30	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
14	BIDHAN PALLY	5	0.12	30	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
15	PANCHANAN PARA	9	0.12	30	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
16	PASCHIM TARI	9	0.1	30	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
17	TRINATH COLONY	9	0.1	30	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
18	PACHAGARH COLONY	10	0.1	30	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
19	MAHANANDA COLONY	10	0.1	30	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20	KANDUAR TARI	10	0.1	30	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
21	NAGAR MATHABHANGA COLONY	11	0.1	30	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
22	FAKIRAR KUTHI COLONY	11	0.08	30	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
23	NIVEDITA COLONY	3	0.18	30	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
24	AMBEDKAR COLONY	4	0.14	30	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
25	ASHUTOSH COLONY	6	0.14	30	core Town	Residential	Non-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 25 nos slums and 11 nos Non slum. This justifies as a parameter on the importance of Slum for Insitu 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

Sl No	Name of Slum	Semi Pucca	Kuchha	Total
1	HARIJAN PALLY & MANMOHAN PARA	21	10	31
2	SHAKHARU PATTY & PART OF PROMOD NAGAR COLONY	13	10	23
3	PROMOD NAGAR COLONY	24	34	58
4	NETAJI PARA COLONY	31	19	50
5	NAZURAL PALLY	21	4	25
6	DESHBANDHUPARA COLONY	10	21	31
7	FOREST OFFICE PARA	6	2	8
8	NEW HOSPITAL PARA	34	18	52
9	SHAKTINAGAR COLONY	4	2	6
10	GOURIYA MATH PARA	1	60	61
11	DESHBANDHU COLONY	9	56	65
12	NRIPENDRA NARAYAN COLONY	16	12	28
13	REBATI RAMAN COLONY	21	20	41
14	BIDHAN PALLY	10	12	22
15	PANCHANAN PARA	19	12	31
16	PASCHIM TARI	23	16	39
17	TRINATH COLONY	23	10	33
18	PACHAGARH COLONY	40	1	41
19	MAHANANDA COLONY	4	16	20

20	KANDUAR TARI	19	23	42
21	NAGAR MATHABHANGA COLONY	30	5	35
22	FAKIRAR KUTHI COLONY	3	3	6
23	NIVEDITA COLONY	6	0	6
24	AMBEDKAR COLONY	31	5	36
25	ASHUTOSH COLONY	11	42	53

House Type / Structure

Sl No	Name of Non Slum	Semi Pucca	Kuchha	Total
1	FALAKATA ROAD	4	2	6
2	PURBA PARA	45	7	52
3	MORANGA ROAD	75	6	81
4	NEW TOWN PARA	10	3	13
5	THANA PARA	0	0	0
6	IMMIGRATION ROAD	10	2	12
7	MADAN BARI ROAD	0	0	0
8	AMLA PARA	0	0	0
9	JADULAL PALLY	0	0	0
10	BANDH ROAD	7	1	8
11	SLK ROAD	26	2	28

Most of the dwelling units have mud flooring closely followed by cement flooring. Firewood is the major source of cooking fuel in majority of the slum household.

Land Tenure status

All of the existing households are on beneficiaries's own land within Mathabhanga ULB.

Physical Infrastructure

Infrastructure is the basic requirement of urban life and its adequacy and accessibility are two important ingredients and key contributors in the upgradation 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

1. HARIJAN PALLY & MANMOHAN PARA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Nil
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	CC and Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Partly motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
2. SHAKHARU PATTY & PART OF PROMOD NAGAR COLONY	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to Town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to Town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable

11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
3. PROMOD NAGAR COLONY	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to Town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to Town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	PARTLY
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha and cc road
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Partly
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
4. NETAJI PARA COLONY	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to Town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to Town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	NA
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Twice a week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.50 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
5. NAZURAL PALLY	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to Town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to Town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA

4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Nil
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	CC and Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Partly motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

6. DESHBANDHUPARA COLONY

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to Town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to Town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Nil
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	CC and Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Partly motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

7. FOREST OFFICE PARA

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to Town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to Town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Nil
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	CC and Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Partly motorable

11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
8. NEW HOSPITAL PARA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to Town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to Town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Nil
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	CC and Motorabble katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Partly motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
9. SHAKTINAGAR COLONY	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to Town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to Town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Nil
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	CC and Motorabble katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Partly motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Partly
10. GOURIYA MATH PARA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to Town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to Town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA

4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Nil
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	CC and Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Partly motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
11. DESHBANDHU COLONY	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to Town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to Town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Twice a week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Nil
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	CC and Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Partly motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
12. NRIPENDRA NARAYAN COLONY	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to Town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to Town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Nil
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	CC and Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Partly motorable

11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
13. REBATI RAMAN COLONY	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to Town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to Town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Nil
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	CC and Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Partly motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
14. BIDHAN PALLY	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to Town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to Town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Nil
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	CC and Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Partly motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
15. PANCHANAN PARA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to Town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to Town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA

4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Nil
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	CC and Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Partly motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

16. PASCHIM TARI

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to Town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to Town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Nil
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	CC and Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Partly motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

17. TRINATH COLONY

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to Town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to Town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Nil
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	CC and Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10. Internal Road	Partly motorable