MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY

Detailed Project Report for Construction of 1152 EWS Houses under BLC mode of Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana (PMAY)-HFA (U) for 2018-19

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

PREFACE

PradhanMantriAwasYojana (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. PradhanMantriAwasYojona (PMAY) also aims at providing a pucca house to every family with water connection, toilet facilities, 24 X 7 electricity supply and access.

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

Total beneficiaries of the scheme are 1152 nos from slum and Non Slum projected for the year 2018-19.

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 4663.30 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

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Murshidabad Municipality

Executive Summary

Project Details

1	Name of the State:	:	**West Bengal**
2	Name of the District:	:	**Murshidabad**
3	Name of the City:	:	**Murshidabad**
4	Project Name:	:	**HFA-MURSHIDABAD 2018-19**
5	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**4663.30**
6	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**1728.00**
7	State Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**2435.33**
8	ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**211.97**
9	Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**288.00**
10	Total Infrastructure Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**423.94**
11	Percentage of Infrastructure Cost of Housing Cost	:	**10**
12	Infrastructure Cost per Dwelling Unit (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**0.368**
13	Year of Implementation	:	**2018-19**
14	Component Housing Construction	:	**Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)**
15	SOR Adopted	:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum

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

Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. 1.5Lakh/ DU)	State Govt. Share (Rs. 1.93Lakh/DU)	ULB Share@ 0.184 Lakh/ DU	Beneficiaries Share @ 0.25 Lakh/DU)
	A. HOUSING										
1	New in-situ										
	Single Storied Units		1152	Nos	368000.00	4239.36	4239.36	1728.00	2223.36	0.00	288.00
	Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)					4239.36	4239.36	1728.00	2223.36	0.00	288.00
	B. INFRASTRUCTURE										
...	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. in Lakh)	State Govt. Share (@50%) (in Lakh)	ULB Share (@50%) (in Lakh)	Beneficiaries Share (in Lakh)
	1. ROADS										
1.	Concrete Road	CC	9905.46	M	4097	405.83	405.83	0.00	202.91	202.91	0.00
	2. WATER SUPPLY										
1.	Housing Connection	Plumbing	1152	Per connectio n	1572	18.11	18.11	0.00	9.06	9.06	0.00
	Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)					423.94	423.94	0.00	211.97	211.97	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					4663.30	4663.30	1728.00	2435.33	211.97	288.00

Amarnath Mandal

Signature of the ULB level Competent Technical officer
Name & Designation: S.A.E. Murshidabad Municipality

Signature of the State level Competent Technical Officer
Name & Designation: Chief Engineer, MeDte,GoWB

		Bikash Bhavan,South Block,1st Floor,Salt lake,Kol-91	
Fax No:		Fax No:	033-23375474
Telephone No:	9733611060	Telephone No:	033-23371331
E-mail:		E-mail:	ce_medte@yahoo.com

Signature

Director(SUDA)

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

Signature of theMayor/ Chairperson/ Municipal Commissioner

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Name & Designation:	BIPLAB CHAKRABORTY
Fax No:	
Telephone No:	9434363150
E-mail:	murshidabadmunicipality@gmail.com

FUND FLOW PATTERN

Rupees in lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR 2018-19				TOTAL
		GOI	GOWB	ULB	Benificiaries	
PMAY project - ,Murshidabad Municipality	4663.30	1728.00	2435.33	211.97	288.00	4663.30

PHASING OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

YEAR 2018-19	RELEASE OF FUND				
	GOI	GOWB	ULB	Benificiaries	TOTAL
1st Installment @ 40%	691.20	974.13	84.79	288.00	2038.12
2nd Installment @ 40%	691.20	974.13	84.79	0.00	1750.12
3rd Installment @ 20%	345.60	487.07	42.39	0.00	875.06
TOTAL	1728.00	2435.33	211.97	288.00	4663.30

REQUIREMENT OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

SL. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	YEAR 2018-19	TOTAL
1	PMAY project - ,Murshidabad Municipality	4663.30	4663.30
Total		4663.30	4663.30

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Implementation Schedule December, 2018 to October, 2019

Sl. No.	Activity	2018-19																																					
		December, 18				January, 19				February,19				March, 19				April, 19				May,19				June,19				July, 19				August, 19				September, 19				October, 19			
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1.0	Preparation of field works & MIS entry																																										
2.0	Construction of Single storied DU including S & P, Elec.																																										
3.0	Geo-tagging of DU																																										
4.0	Insfrastructure Works(Tenderin g formalities and Implementation for field works																																										

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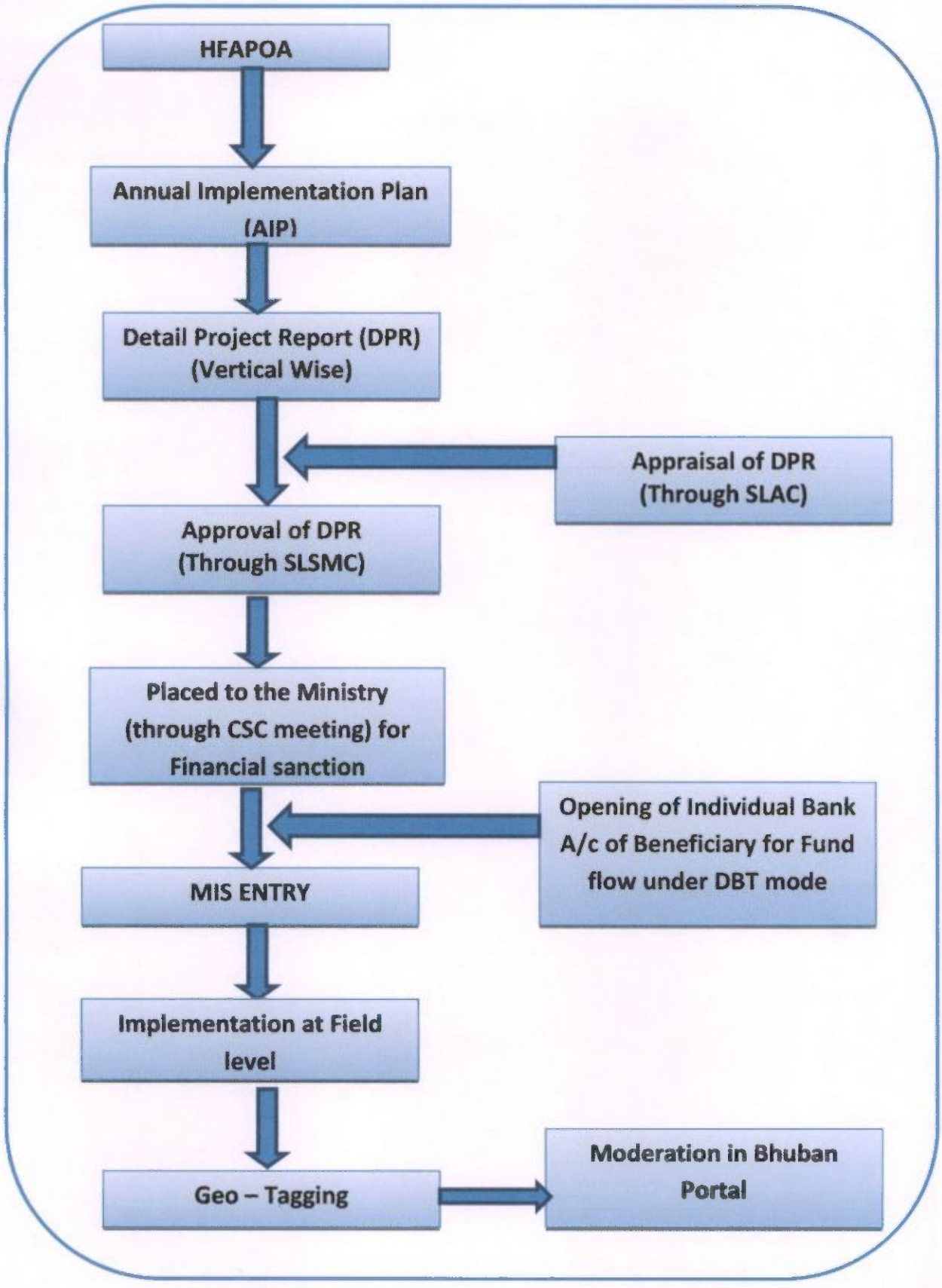
Work flow of PMAY – HFA (U) for 2018-19



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Introductory Note by Chairman

Murshidabad Municipality is a historical and heritage town and it has been established in the year of 1869. From that time the distinguished persons of our town took the valuable responsibility to develop the area that the urban people could get some basic amenities. In the course of the progress of our town we have tackled different kind of crisis of the urban people.

Everybody is well aware of the flood and erosion prone zone of our neighbouring locality. West Bengal noticed a devastating flood and afflux in 2000 A.D. which damaged severely the properties of people, a considerable percentage of them had gone ruined by loss of agricultural lands and dwelling houses as well. So a heavy emigration has been made in our town on that very year and afterwards too.

Apart from this a large number of economically weaker section comprising of hawker, street vendor, rickshaw peddler, fisherman, cart puller, poor farmer etc. have been residing for a long time in our town. These distressed people of our town are very keen to get a dwelling house at least for making a permanent canopy over their heads. Moreover, the slum dwellers are required to upgrade their lives by providing a dwelling house and infrastructural developments.

Under this situation, the Central government assisted program of 'Housing for All under Prime Minister Awas Yojana' will be very effective to minimise their crisis to a great extent. In response to this, we have an utmost interest to make the specified plan, programs to materialize the scheme. And in this context, we have prepared the DPR under 'Housing For All as per guidelines and instructions of SUDA and MED. As we made an achievement in IHSDP, we hope this program also will be a milestone achievement and we all are looking forward very eagerly.

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Abbreviation

A&OE	Administrative and Other Expenses	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
AHP	Affordable Housing in Partnership	MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
AIP	Annual Implementation Plan	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CDP	City Development Plan	IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
CLS	Credit linked subsidy	NA	Non Agricultural (NA)
CNA	Central Nodal Agencies	NBC	National Building Code
CSMC	Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee	NHB	National Housing Bank
DIPP	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	NOC NPV	No Objection Certificate Net Present Value
DPR	Detailed Project Report	PLI	Primary Lending Institution
EMI	Equated Monthly Instalment	SFCPoA	Slum Free City Plan of Action

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EWS	Economically Weaker Section	SLAC	State Level Appraisal Committee
FAR	Floor Area Ratio	SLNA	State level Nodal Agencies
FSI	Floor Space Index	SLSMC	State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee
HFA	Housing for All		
HFAPoA	Housing for All Plan of Action	TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation	TPQMA	Third Party Quality Monitoring Agency
IEC	Information Education & Communication	ULB	Urban Local Body
IFD	Integrated Finance Division	UT	Union Territory
LIG	Low Income Group	MD	Mission Directorate

Working Definitions

Affordable Housing Project:	Housing projects where 35% of the houses are constructed for EWS category
Beneficiary	A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife and unmarried children. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India.
Carpet Area	Area enclosed within the walls, actual area to lay the carpet. This area does not include the thickness of the inner walls
Central Nodal Agencies	Nodal Agencies identified by Ministry for the purposes of implementation of Credit linked subsidy component of the mission
Economically Weaker Section (EWS):	EWS households are defined as households having an annual income up to Rs. 3,00,000 (Rupees Three Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.
EWS House	An all weather single unit or a unit in a multi-storeyed super structure having carpet area of upto 30 sq. m. with adequate basic civic services and infrastructure services like toilet, water, electricity etc. States can determine the area of EWS as per their local needs with information to Ministry.
"Floor Area Ratio" (FAR)/FSI	The quotient obtained by dividing the total covered area (plinth area) on all the floors by the area of the plot: FAR =Total covered area on all the floors x 100 Plot area If States/Cities have some variations in this definition, State/City definitions will be

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	accepted under the mission
Implementing Agencies	Implementing agencies are the agencies such as Urban Local Bodies, Development Authorities, Housing Boards etc. which are selected by State Government/SLSMC for implementing Housing for All Mission.
Low Income Group (LIG):	LIG households are defined as households having an annual income between Rs.3,00,001 (Rupees Three Lakhs One) up to Rs.6,00,000 (Rupees Six Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.
Primary Lending Institutions (PLI)	Scheduled Commercial Banks, Housing Finance Companies, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), State Cooperative Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks or any other institutions as may be identified by the Ministry
Slum	A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.
State Land Nodal Agencies (SLNAs)	Nodal Agency designated by the State Governments for implementing the Mission
Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)	TDR means making available certain amount of additional built up area in lieu of the area relinquished or surrendered by the owner of the land, so that he can use extra built up area himself in some other land.

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Brief Project Details

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

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

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Total beneficiaries of the scheme are 1152 nos from slum and Non Slum projected for the year 2018-19.

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 4663.30 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

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Annexure 7C

(Para 14.5 of the Guidelines)

Format for Project under Beneficiary Led Construction Or Enhancement

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal						
2	Name of the District:	:	Murshidabad						
3	Name of the City:	:	**Murshidabad**						
4	Project Name:	:	**HFA-MURSHIDABAD 2018-19**						
5	Project Code:	:	19801660034N0						
6	State Level Nodal Agency:	:	State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)						
7	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	Murshidabad Municipality						
8	Date of Approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:							
9	No. of location covered in project: No of Slum Area Covered & No of Non Slum Area Covered	:	Name of Location	No. of beneficiaries	Whether Slum / Non-Slum	If Slum, then Slum type	If slum, whether it gets completely rehabilitated		
		:	Murshidabad Municipal Area	1152	Covering both Slum & Non-Slum area	Notified	No		
10	Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	**4663.30**						
11	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Minority	Person with Disability
		:	556	262	36	298	1152	189	Nil
12	Whether beneficiary have been selected as PMAY Guidelines?	:	Yes						
13	No. of Houses constructed / acquired. Please specify ownership (Any of these)	:	Joint	Female	Male	Transgender			
		:	Nil	289	863	Nil			
14	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Male	Female	Transgender				
		:	863	289	Nil				
15	Whether it has been ensured that selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land ?	:	Yes						
16	Whether building plan for all houses have been Approved?	:	Yes						
17	i. GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible beneficiary) (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**1728.00**						
	ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**2435.33**						
	iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**211.97**						
	iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**288.00**						
	v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	**4663.30**						

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18	Whether technical specification / design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards / NBC/ State Norms?	:	Yes
19	Whether it has been ensured that balance cost of construction is tied up with State Grant, ULB Grant & Beneficiary Share ?	:	Yes
	Whether trunk and line infrastructure is existing or being provisioned ?	:	
	i. Water Supply	:	Yes
	ii. Sewerage	:	No
	iii. Road	:	Yes
	iv. Storm Water Drain	:	Yes
	v. External Electrification	:	Yes
	vi. Solid Waste Management	:	Yes
	vii. Any Other	:	No
	viii. In case, any infrastructure has not been proposed, reason thereof.	:	Sewerage Scheme has not been proposed due to desired level of supply of water as CPHEEO norms has not been achieved.
20	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation of the project ?	:	Yes
21	Whether Demand Survey Completed for entire city ?	:	Yes
22	Whether City-wide integrated project havebeen formulated ? If not reasons thereof ?	:	Yes
23	Whether validation with SECC data for housing condition conducted ?	:	Yes
24	Whether Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of fund to individual bank account of beneficiary ensured in the project ?	:	Yes
25	Whether there is provision in DPR for tracking/monitoring the progress of individual houses through geo-tagged photographs ?		Yes
26	Whether any innovation/cost effective / Green technology adopted in theproject?	:	Yes
27	Comments of SLAC after techno economic appraisal of DPR	:	Project covers the most needy beneficiaries
28	Project brief including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish	:	The project covers all wards
29	Project Submission Date to SLSMC	:	

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

Signature of ULB

Mayor/ Chairperson/Municipal Commissioner

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Signature

Chief Engineer

M.E Dte,GoWB

Signature

Director,SUDA

Signature

Principal Secretary,
UD & MA Department,GoWB

DPR Main Report

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City Profile and Overview

History

The Murshidabad Municipality is a very old historical town founded in the 16th century by the great Mughal Emperor Akbar. The city of Murshidabad was the latest capital of Bengal before British era. In 1704, Murshid Quli Khan, the Diwan of Bengal under Aurangzeb transferred the capital from Dacca (present Dhaka in Bangladesh) and renamed the city Murshidabad. In 1716, he attained the title of Nawab of the Subah (province) of Bengal and Murshidabad became his capital. It continued to be the capital under a succession of Nawabs, and also under the British until 1790.

EVOLUTION & GROWTH

As per the DDP, 2008 in the year 1869 Murshidabad Municipality was formed with 8 wards. After Independence, due to increase in population the Municipality expanded in area with 12 wards and in the year 1971 Municipal records show a population of 17110 and 1295 hectares of area. After one decade the number of municipal wards decreased in number from 12 to 10 but the area remained same and with a population of 21341. In 1991, municipality again increases its ward numbers from 10 to 12. In 1991 the population of this municipality was 30327 with an area of 1295 hectares. In the next decade, Murshidabad Municipality again increased the number of wards from 12 to 16 with an area of 1640 hectares and with a population of 36947. Now, Municipality has 16 wards with a population of 44019 (Census 2011) and area is 1750 hectares as per the DDP, 2008.

TOPOGRAPHY

Topographically the town is located in the belt of Gangetic plain and situated at the fringe of the largest Delta in the world. Therefore the town is extremely flat in nature with few submerged low lying areas. Average ground level is approximated to 10.23 m above MSL.

GEOLOGY & GEOMORPHOLOGY

The intermediate tract of Indian portion that lies between Bhagirathi and Padma and from where the great deltaic plain has started is called Murshidabad. The district is divided into two broad zones Radh and Bagri, which are situated on the Western and Eastern side of the river Bhagirathi.

The Murshidabad Municipality comes under the Eastern tract or Bagri. It lies almost entirely between the Ganga, Bhagirathi and is characterized by the nature of inundation with many swamps. The soil of Bagri area is mainly alluvial type with comparatively light texture, low in organic carbon content and soil reaction shows slightly acidic to neutral. The Bhagirathi is a long narrow river valley and is very much fertile and suitable for cultivation.

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CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Murshidabad has a tropical wet-and-dry climate. The annual mean temperature is approximately 27 °C while the monthly mean temperatures range from 17 °C to 35 °C. Summers are hot and humid with temperatures 30deg C and during dry spells the maximum temperatures often exceed 40 °C during May and June. Winter tends to last for only about two and a half months, with seasonal lows dipping to 9 °C – 11 °C between December and anuary. On an average, May is the hottest month with daily average temperatures ranging from a low of 27 °C to a maximum of 40 °C, while January the coldest month has temperatures varying from a low of 12 °C to a maximum of 23 °C. Often during early summer, dusty squalls followed by spells of thunderstorm or hailstorms and heavy rains cum ice sleets lash the district, bringing relief from the humid heat. These thunderstorms are convective in nature, and are locally known as Kal baisakhi. Rains brought by the Bay of Bengal branch of South-West monsoon lash the city between June and September and supplies the district with most of its annual rainfall of approx 1,600 mm (62 in). The highest rainfall occurs during the monsoon in August with 300 mm (12 in).

Demographic Growth

The population of Murshidabad Municipality is 44,019 as per Census 2011 and according to Census 2001 the population of the city was 36,947 with a decadal population growth of 19.15 per cent. The rate of population growth was highest in 1971-1991 because many immigrants entered this city from Bangladesh, then East Pakistan during Pakistan war. After that in the following decade the population growth rate was decreased to 21.82 per cent showing stability of population but again it decreased to 19.15 per cent during 2011 indicating that there is no scope of expansion of the city because of lack of employment opportunities since there is no industrial potential. The citizens of this municipality are migrating to the metro city for employment and education. The growth pattern is shown in the Table and Figure below.

Connectivity

The Murshidabad Municipality is connected to all the other important districts of West Bengal by road and rail transport. The distance of the town from the district Head Quarter Berhampore is 10 km. The town is well connected by Sealdah-Lalgola section and Howrah-Bandel-Azimganj section of Eastern Railway. The distance from capital of West Bengal is 200 km.

Economic Profile

Murshidabad is known for its rich history, the most important feature of this old city is that it has never got adequate attention in spite of the fact that this feature could have been utilized for the overall development of the city as well as the adjoining area. As this town is famous for different types of Old Heritage monuments, approximately fifteen to seventeen lakh of tourists visit this historical town every year. Significant numbers of poor local people are dependent on those tourists for livelihood as there is no existence of large scale industry in this area. Besides this, most of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. There are some silk farms and some weaving factories, but they are losing out fast against the modern industries. Murshidabad is famous for the high quality silk produced here. Beedi industry is also there. Many of the West Bengal's major beedi companies

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are from this Municipality. There is immense possibility for tourism industry as a service sector to flourish in Murshidabad. This would create employment opportunity as well as help us in maintaining different historically important sites thereby bringing about overall economic development. The economic development of Murshidabad Municipal Town is comprehensively based on local investment, driven by the stakeholders. Since there is no large scale industry established yet within the Municipal jurisdiction, initially medium & small scale units need to be promoted for economic development of the middle.

Table-2: City at a Glance

Sl.no	Indicator	2001	2011	2015
1	Area (in SqKm)			
1.1	Planning Area (Sq. Km)	17.5 Sq. Km.	17.5 Sq. Km.	17.5 Sq. Km.
1.2	Municipal Area (Sq. Km)	17.5 Sq. Km.	17.5 Sq. Km.	17.5 Sq. Km.
1.3	Area of Slums (Sq. Km)	7.04 Sq. Km.	7.04 Sq. Km.	7.04 Sq. Km.
2	Number of Municipal Wards	16	16	16
3	Population and Households			
3.1	Total Population (no's in millions)	40057	44019	48415
3.2	Number of Households			
3.3	Density of Population	2108 per sq km	2516 per sq km	2767 per sq km
3.4	Slum households as percentage of total Households in city	NA	67	62
3.5	Current (2015) Population (Year of Survey) (no's in millions)	NA		48415
3.6	Current Number (2015) of Households (Year of survey)	NA		10760
3.7	Slum population as percentage of total population in city	NA		52

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Municipal Map

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Section I: Introduction

"Housing for All" Mission for urban area will be implemented during 2015-2022 and Mission will provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States and UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries by 2022. Mission will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) except for the component 1.2 of credit linked subsidy which will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme. A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife, unmarried sons and/or unmarried daughters. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission. States/UTs, at their discretion, may decide a cut-off date on which beneficiaries need to be resident that urban area for being eligible to take benefits under the scheme. Mission with all its component has become effective from the date 17.06.2015 and will be implemented upto 31.03.2022. All 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011 with focus on 500 Class I cities would be covered in three phases as follows:

- Phase I (April 2015 - March 2017) to cover 100 Cities selected from States/UTs as per their willingness.
- Phase II (April 2017 - March 2019) to cover additional 200 Cities
- Phase III (April 2019 - March 2022) to cover all other remaining Cities

Ministry, however, will have flexibility regarding inclusion of additional cities in earlier phases in case there is a resource backed demand from States/UTs.

The HFAPoA for Murshidabad has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India. Overall approach adopted throughout the preparation of this HFAPoA has been based on four key principles,

- well rounded stakeholder consultations,
- continuous community involvement,
- providing innovative solutions and
- coordination & validation.

Methodology adopted for preparation of HFAPoA is demonstrated in the below:

1) Taking Initiative for Demand Assessment Survey.
2) Conducting Orientation Programme with elected representative and officers of ULB.
3) Conducting Orientation programme with Supervisors and Enumerators.
4) Conducting Demand survey and complete the work.
5) Conducting Data Entry of the survey form and complete the work
6) Analysis of the data.
7) Filling up the requisite formats.
8) Planning of project with elected representatives and officers of ULB.

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9) Preparing investment requirement and Financial plan
10) Finalization of HFAPoA.

The total number of Census houses put to residential use is 12590 and the total number of households in Murshidabad Municipality is 9829 as per Census 2011. Thus it gives a houses/HH ratio of 1.28. Out of the total number of houses 0.5 percent is vacant houses which are an indicator of locked up assets.

In context of Murshidabad Municipality 53% of households live in pucca or partially pucca houses. Housing condition in its slums is not in good shape as 47% houses are either Katcha or semi-pucca. Considering the above, municipality has already initiated construction of affordable houses in 80 slums spread over 16 wards on a piecemeal basis leveraging ISHDP scheme in a phased manner. In the First phase (2008-2012) total 437 houses were constructed in 45 slums spread over 16 wards in IHSDP and SUHP. Infrastructure projects like Road, Drain and pipeline work were also targeted in some of the slums.

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

Table-3: Housing constructed under the scheme of IHSDP

Summary list for Dwelling House completed in IHSDP		
Sl No	Ward No	Total
1	1	40
2	2	10
3	3	32
4	4	15
5	5	10
6	6	7
7	7	40
8	8	50
9	9	35
10	10	40
11	11	35
12	12	35
13	13	8
14	14	40
15	15	50
16	16	50
Total		497

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Table-4: Housing constructed under the scheme of SHUP

Summary list of Dwelling unit constructed under SHUP project		
Sl No	Ward No	Total
1	1	4
2	2	2
3	3	4
4	4	2
5	5	2
6	6	2
7	7	2
8	8	2
9	9	2
10	10	2
11	11	2
12	12	2
13	13	2
14	14	2
15	15	4
16	16	4
Total		40

Section: 2 Salient features of HFAPoA and its linkage with proposed project and its justification

2.1 General introduction on status and Prioritization for proposed project

In summarizing the HFAPoA of Murshidabad Municipality, Murshidabad Municipality takes one for implementation of the project i.e. "Beneficiary –led – construction". For this project, Murshidabad Municipality conducted Demand Assessment survey for getting total requirement of houses in the ULB. From this survey, the total survey form received 7107. Out of 5379 form received from 80 slums and 1728 forms received from non slums. 7107 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction."

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

Housing for All (HFA) Scheme has since been launched by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Govt. of India in Mission mode which envisages provision of Housing for All by 2022 when the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence. The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

a) Redevelopment of slums with private participation

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b) Promotion of affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy

c) Affordable Housing in partnership with public sectors

d) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

In compliance with the objective and as per direction of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) and State Urban Development agency(SUDA), West Bengal was undertake a demand survey through suitable means for accessing the actual demand of housing. For this mission Murshidabad Municipality undertook Demand survey on 20.09.2015 and completed the survey on 05.10.2015.From this survey, different information have been took off. Summary of findings of survey have been given below:

Table-5: Distribution of family heads of the slum

FAMILY HEAD				
WARD NO	MALE	FEMALE	OTHER	TOTAL
1	752	190	1	943
2	253	70	0	323
3	128	34		162
4	63	38		101
5	157	38		195
6	169	69		238
7	210	83		293
8	800	166		966
9	401	125		526
10	166	67		233
11	227	40		267
12	319	42		361
13	611	56		667
14	460	61	1	522
15	325	59	2	386
16	844	80		924
Total	**5885**	**1218**	**4**	**7107**

Source ; Demand survey,2015

From the above table, it is noticed that Municipality conducted of survey of 7107 household. Out of 7107 households, 5885 households headed by male member, 1218 households headed by female member and 4 households headed by other. Ward-wise details are given in the table.

Table-6: Religion of the households

Religion								
WARD NO	HINDU	MUSLIM	CHRISTIAN	SIKH	OTHER	BUDDHISM	JAINISM	TOTAL
1	324	618	1					943
2	221	102						323
3	105	57						162
4	91	9	1					101
5	140	55						195
6	131	107						238

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7	209	84						293
8	655	310		1				966
9	306	219				1		526
10	99	134						233
11	264	3						267
12	304	57						361
13	667							667
14	519	3						522
15	368	18						386
16	924							924
Total	**5327**	**1776**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**7107**

Source ; Demand survey,2015

From the above table, it is noticed that out of 7107 households, 5327 households falls under Hindu community, 1776 households falls under Muslim Community, 2 households falls under Christian community and 1 household fall Jainism community each. Ward-wise details are given in the table.

Table-7: Ownership details of the households

Ownership Details				
Ward No.	**Own**	**Rented**	**Otherwise**	**TOTAL**
1	939	4		943
2	323			323
3	162			162
4	101			101
5	195			195
6	238			238
7	293			293
8	966			966
9	526			526
10	233			233
11	267			267
12	361			361
13	667			667
14	522			522
15	386			386
16	924			924
Total	**7103**	**4**		**7107**

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

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From the above mentioned table, it implies that Out of total 7107 households, 7107 households have own ownership, 4 households lives in rented house but they have own land.

Table-8: Housing structure details of the households

Type of house			
Ward No.	Semi pucca	Kucha	TOTAL
1	262	681	943
2	277	46	323
3	145	17	162
4	58	43	101
5	116	79	195
6	39	199	238
7	17	276	293
8	777	189	966
9	456	70	526
10	40	193	233
11	246	21	267
12	172	189	361
13	12	655	667
14	5	517	522
15	50	336	386
16	83	841	924
Total	**2755**	**4352**	**7107**

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

From the above table, it shows that, out of total 7107 households, 2755 households lives in semi-pucca structure house and 4352 households lives in kucha structure house. Ward-wise details are given in the table.

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

TYPE OF HOUSING REQUIRMENT			
WARD NO	ENHANCMENT	NEW HOUSE	TOTAL
1	0	943	943
2	0	323	323
3	0	162	162
4	0	101	101
5	0	195	195
6	0	238	238
7	0	293	293
8	0	966	966

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9	0	526	526
10	0	233	233
11	0	267	267
12	0	361	361
13	0	667	667
14	0	522	522
15	0	386	386
16	0	924	924
Total	0	**7107**	**7107**

Source ; Demand survey,2015

From the above table, it is noticed that out of total 7107 households falls under the scheme. From that 7107 household require new house construction. Ward-wise details are given in the table.

Table-10: Caste Details

Caste Details						
Ward No.	**General**	**SC**	**ST**	**OBC**	**Minority**	**TOTAL**
1	67	229	1	28	618	943
2	50	71		1	201	323
3	51	51		3	57	162
4	66	21		4	10	101
5	80	56		4	55	195
6	111	18	2	0	107	238
7	188	20		1	84	293
8	488	94		74	310	966
9	161	140	1	5	219	526
10	97	2			134	233
11	7	254	2	1	3	267
12	169	121	4	10	57	361
13	665	2			0	667
14	522				0	522
15	81	257	25	5	18	386
16	102	798	9	15	0	924
	2905	**2134**	**44**	**151**	**1873**	**7107**

Source ; Demand survey,2015

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There are 2905 households belong to general caste out of 7107 households and 2134 households are SC community, 151 households are in OBC, 44 households are ST and 1873 nos households are minority.

In summarizing the HFAPoA of Murshidabad Municipality, Murshidabad Municipality takes two vertical for implementation of the project i.e. "Beneficiary –led – construction" and Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP). For this project, Murshidabad Municipality conducted Demand Assessment survey for getting total requirement of houses in the ULB. From this survey, the total survey form received 7107. Out of 5379 form received from 80 slums. 7107 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction" and Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP).

Land use and Land availability

According to the Draft Development Plan of Murshidabad Municipality 2008, the Special area of Murshidabad Municipality comprises of 1750 hectares. The existing land distribution by types and nature of land is shown in Table below and existing predominant land use of Murshidabad Municipality

Table-11: Land Use Pattern

Sl. No.	Category	Area	%
1	AGRICULTURAL AREA	2.14	12
2	COMMERCIAL AREA	0.67	4
3	RESIDENTIAL AREA	7.96	45
4	PUBLIC- SEMI PUBLIC	1.42	8
5	SLUM AREA	0.77	4
6	VACANT LAND	0.13	1
7	WATER BODY	1.33	8
8	PLAY GROUND	1.10	6
9	TRANSPORTATION	1.98	11
Total		**17.5**	**100**

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Land Use Map

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a) Water Supply

Municipal authority and PHE are supplying water at present in this ULB. Municipal authority supplies water only through 533 nos. of hand-tube wells maintained by them. This supply is inadequate in quantity and in quality as wells. A part of Murshidabad Municipal area (Ward No 1, 8) is Arsenic prone. Therefore using ground water is not safe for the people living here.

PHE supplies water in this ULB thorough 158 nos. of stand posts and the existing distribution network, covering 20% of the total municipal area and meeting only 25% of the total demand. There is no house connection at present in this ULB.

At present there is scarcity of pure water in the slums of Murshidabad Municipality. Average quantity of water that is presently supplied is 33LPCD in Murshidabad Municipal Area and the condition of slums is poorer in this respect. Slum dwellers are mainly dependent on hand tube-wells maintained by the municipality.

b) solid waste management

In this ULB door to door waste collection being introduced lately along with arrangement of more equipment for proper solid waste management. Physical conditions of some existing vats in market places are unsatisfactory and naturally there is demand for more vats to be located at suitable places. At present about 8 Mt of solid waste being generated throughout the municipality and of them 3.75 Mt (47%) being regularly collected and for the absence of proper dumping place those are disposed of at various low lands. There is need for an in depth study and preparation of modern plan keeping in mind the projected values of population for effective SWM system for the municipality.

c) Sewerage and Sanitation

There is no integrated sewerage system in the municipal area at present2. 4520 nos. of Pour Flash Latrines have been constructed in phases under Government schemes. In addition there are about 2200 nos. of Septic tanks in the municipal area. In totality, hygienic sanitary facilities do not cover all the holdings of this ULB. So at present there is an urgent need for enhanced hygienic sanitation facilities.

d) Drainage

The table below shows that there are still Kaccha drains in this ULB in certain wards; Pucca drains are more or less evenly distributed throughout the ULB except in Ward Nos. 8, 11, 13 and 16. Drainage seems to be an inherent and the most serious problem of Murshidabad municipal area. Moreover, growing urbanization and consequent increase in built spaces and other infrastructural developments has blocked some of the natural drainage channels. The percentage of water bodies and wetlands in the land use pattern of the municipal area which used to act as outfalls and reservoirs of drainage water are decreasing in a rapid pace. Thus, water logging in slight rainfall has become a regular incident especially in rainy season when normal life gets totally disrupted in many parts of Murshidabad municipality.

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e) Street Lighting

Street lighting facility is available throughout this Municipality. However due to on-going development of this Municipality extension of street light facility has become a necessity. The illuminating capacities of these bulbs are very poor and they are very prone to be defective in every now and then. This increases the recurring maintenance expenditure. So substitution of these bulbs with energy saving CFLs and Sodium vapours in cases of important road junctions, will enhance the street lighting facilities in this ULB and reduce the maintenance cost and energy consumption as well.

f) Education

Primary survey was conducted to ascertain the demand for pre-primary and primary schooling within the Murshidabad Municipal area with parameters like Awareness and agreement of parents to send their children to schools, Facilities available in the schools particularly of books, Mid-day Meal, school infrastructure, Teacher student –parents relationship and Location and environment of schools as all these factors effect on the overall performance of a school. 23% of the children are not attending schools. These children are either dropouts or they are not being enrolled at all. From the above table it also reveals that though the average rate of children not attending school is 23% it is more than 35% in the ward nos. 1, 3, 7 and 14. However this fact simply speaks on then need of mass awareness on the importance of primary education among the citizens especially from the marginal section. the main reason behind school drop out of children is Financial. Thus it can be said that poverty is playing crucial role in keeping this area backward in terms of primary education.

Project Justification

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

Table-12: Justification of the Project

SLNo	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	MOTIJHIL DARGAPRA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	MOTIJHEEL DASPARA(S.C.-002)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	DIGHI PARA 2	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	BINPARA(S.C.-009)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	HAIPATGANJ BAGAN PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
6	HAIPATGANJ THANAPARA(S.C.-011)	The condition of living in the slum	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5	Major population is living in huts, made of	Majority portion of	Habitation pattern in the slums is

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		is unhygienic			kms away	darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	congested with insufficient open space
7	SAHANAGAR COURT-PALLY(BHAGIRATHI ASHRAM)(S.C.-012)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	TIKATULIPARA(5 NO. TIKATULI)(S.C.-014)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
9	TIKATULI(4 NO. TIKATULI)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
10	FAKIRTULI BANSGOLA NAPIT PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
11	JUBLITANK(S.C.-017)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
12	BANSGOLAROAD, BASTI	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
13	KUTUBPUR HAZRAPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	KALANDARBAGH	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
15	KALANDARBAGH BIHARIPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
16	KALPUKUR RAIL BASTI(S.C.-025)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
17	BAHADUR ALI CHOWRAHA(S.C.-026)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
18	RAIL PARA(S.C.-031)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
19	SABJIKATRA COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
20	Nakurtala,ramKrishna pally	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
21	RAILPARA MATHPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
22	Station Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

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23	Naginabagh, Ghoshpara	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
24	RAJABAZAR KHASPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
25	BUDHAS PARA MANDAL PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
26	Chandrapur	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
27	Nehal bagh	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
28	KILLA BASTI	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
29	Naba Adarsha School Basti	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
30	FARASKHANA BASTI	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
31	ICCHAGANJ DEBNATHPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
32	RAI PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
33	KURMITOLA COLONY NO 2	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
34	NEHAL BAGH THAKUR PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
35	RAIL COLONY KURMITOLA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
36	KURMITOLA COLONY NO 3	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
37	ICHHAGANJ	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
38	ICHHAGANJ MOGATULI	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
39	ICCHAGANJ-GARWANPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

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							roads.	
40	CHAIPARA DEAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
41	KURMITOLA 4 NO COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
42	RANSAGAR MONDAL PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
43	HOSSAIN DALAN, MONDAL PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
44	HATAATH COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
45	KURMITOLLA COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
46	NASHIPUR TAKEPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
47	SATICHURA HARIGANJ	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
48	NASHIPUR GHOSH PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
49	NASHIPUR RAJBATI	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
50	JAFRAGANJ	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
51	SHYAMPUR CHINIMAHAL	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
52	CHAIPARA DEAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
53	BHATAPARA(S.C.-071)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
54	LICHUTALA, MAILBASA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
55	HARIGANJ BAGAN	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
56	KATHGOLA KHASPARA CHINI MOHAL NASHIPUR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin	Majority portion of roads are brick	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with

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						sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	paved or damaged roads.	insufficient open space
57	RANSAGAR NORTH	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
58	KAMALBAGH	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
59	KAMALBAGH BAHUBEGUMBAGH	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
60	TALBAGAN-PUTIAPARA 1	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
61	TALBAGAN-PUTIAPARA 2	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 10 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
62	13 numbers NON SLUM	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Own Land	More than 50 years	The National Highway is 1-1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

2.3 Tenure Status

As per the demand survey and geographical location of the city out of four verticals municipality has taken only Beneficiary Lead Construction (BLC) for the year 2018-19. In the 3rd year of implementation of Housing for All, 1152 beneficiaries have been identified for the construction of New House through BLC. The above beneficiaries have been selected only who have their own land required for the construction of new house under BLC.

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

- "In-situ" Slum Redevelopment using land as Resource(include viability analysis)
- Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)
- Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)
- Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement

In the case of Murshidabad Municipality, Munnicipality takes only one vertical i.e. is " Beneficiary led construction". From present Demand Assessment survey for Housing for all (HFA), it is noticed that 7107 household covering under this project. 5064 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction" and 2043 houses will be constructed through AHP. Under "Beneficiary-led-Construction" and AHP each beneficiary will get 1.5 lakh from central assistance.

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Table-13: Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Tenable Slums

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	Total No. of Slum Households as per Demand Survey*	Proposed Development Strategy	
			i. Affordable Housing Project (AHP)	
			ii. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	
			iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
			AHP	BLC
2 No. Kurmitola	61028	66	0	66
3 No. Kurmitola	37040	40	0	40
Aghoripara Basti	23793	27	27	0
Astabal	7631	27	27	0
Azadhindbagh	121783	317	317	0
Bahadur Ali chowrah	9678	28	0	28
Bakhrigoli	27774	87	40	47
Banshgola Road (basti)	11035	26	0	26
Baulibagh(Batakkhana)	38086	105	63	42
Bhatapara	65044	43	0	43
Binpara	62280	34	0	34
Budhas Para Mondalpara	110114	60	0	60
Burning Ghat More	30421	3	3	0
Chaipara Dear-12	27817	82	0	82
Chaipara Dear-14	59717	65	0	65
Chandrapur	151866	60	0	60
Dakshin Darwaza Hatath colony	20137	107	107	0
Daulat madar	54843	35	31	4
Dighipara 1	11838	41	39	2
Dighipara 2	24373	34	23	11
Fakirtuli & B.Gola N. Para	9421	15	0	15
Faraskhana basti	26133	42	39	3
Gangadhar colony	36783	5	0	5
Haipath ganj bagan para	27089	75	0	75
Haipath ganj thana para	50692	65	0	65
Hariganj bagan	544623	97	0	97
Hatath colony -13	142894	116	0	116

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Hossaine dalan Mondal para	70561	22	0	22
Ichhaganj Debnath Para	44417	16	14	2
Ichhaganj Garwanpara	36678	43	0	43
Ichhaganj	125190	73	0	73
Ichhaganj Mogoltuli	62300	69	0	69
Jafraganj	414941	105	0	105
Jubilee tank	17443	32	0	32
Kadamsarif (Naginabagh)	48460	86	0	86
Kalenderbagh	33228	17	0	17
Kalenderbagh (Behari para)	8816	57	0	57
Kalpukur rail basti	9399	24	0	24
kamalbagh	20834	92	0	92
kamalbagh Bahubegumbagh	169672	58	0	58
Kathgola khash para Chini mohal	51450	99	0	99
Killa basti	41259	45	34	11
Killa Nizamat basti	12408	36	35	1
Kurmitola -4 colony	273139	251	0	251
Kurmitola colony	124162	147	0	147
Kutubpur Hazra para	25630	28	0	28
Lalbagh Sadar ghat	38090	85	84	1
Lichutola - Milebasa	289688	103	0	103
Mandirpara Harisign Dewri	46295	55	55	0
Motijhil Darga Para	116063	177	21	156
Motijhil Das Para	52166	84	43	41
Motijhil khash para	22697	83	56	27
Naba Adarsha School para	32259	51	0	51
Naginabagh Ghosh para	50423	19	0	19
Nakurtola Ramkrishna pally	162242	175	124	51
Nashipur Ghosh para	53036	65	0	65
Nashipur Rajbati	106749	56	0	56
Nasgipur take para	55736	59	0	59
Nehalbagh Thakurpara	194982	12	0	12

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Nehalbagh	19021	24	0	24
Rail para Math para	6745	19	0	19
Rail colony kurmitolla	38334	28	0	28
Rail para Mondal para	38981	9	5	4
Rail para	24282	68	0	68
Rai para	192099	51	0	51
Rajabazar khash para (Clubbing with Salbagan Basti)	53457	93	54	39
Ransagar Mondal para	151635	127	0	127
Ransagar North	174553	146	0	146
Salbagan basti(Untenable)	59494	45	45	0
Sabjikatra colony	13207	106	0	106
Sahanagar court pally	22138	97	49	48
Satichura Hariganj	97374	129	120	9
Shyampur chini mohal	259217	43	0	43
Station para	43956	28	0	28
Station road	2256	21	21	0
Taiyabbagh khash para	142850	101	93	8
Talbagan putiapara -1	263074	146	0	146
Talbagan putiapara -2	65503	17	17	0
Tikatuli (6No. Tikatuli)	13130	30	0	30
Tikatuli para (5 No. Tikatuli)	19204	25	0	25
TOTAL		**5379**	**1586**	**3793**

Table-14: Year-wise Proposed Interventions for Other Urban Poor based on demand survey

Year	Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)									
	Beneficiary-led Construction		Credit Linked Subsidy		Affordable Housing in Partnership		Future projected Urban poor (AHP)		Total	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
2015-16	175	2.63	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	175	2.63
2016-17	195	2.93	0	0	104	1.56	50	0.75	349	5.24
2017-18	195	2.93	0	0	90	1.35	50	0.75	335	5.03
2018-19	195	2.93	0	0	90	1.35	50	0.75	335	5.03
2019-20	195	2.93	0	0	58	0.87	50	0.75	303	4.55
2020-21	164	2.46	0	0	58	0.87	50	0.75	272	4.08
2021-22	152	2.28	0	0	57	0.86	50	0.75	259	3.89
Total	1271	19.07	0	0	457	6.86	300	4.50	2028	30.42

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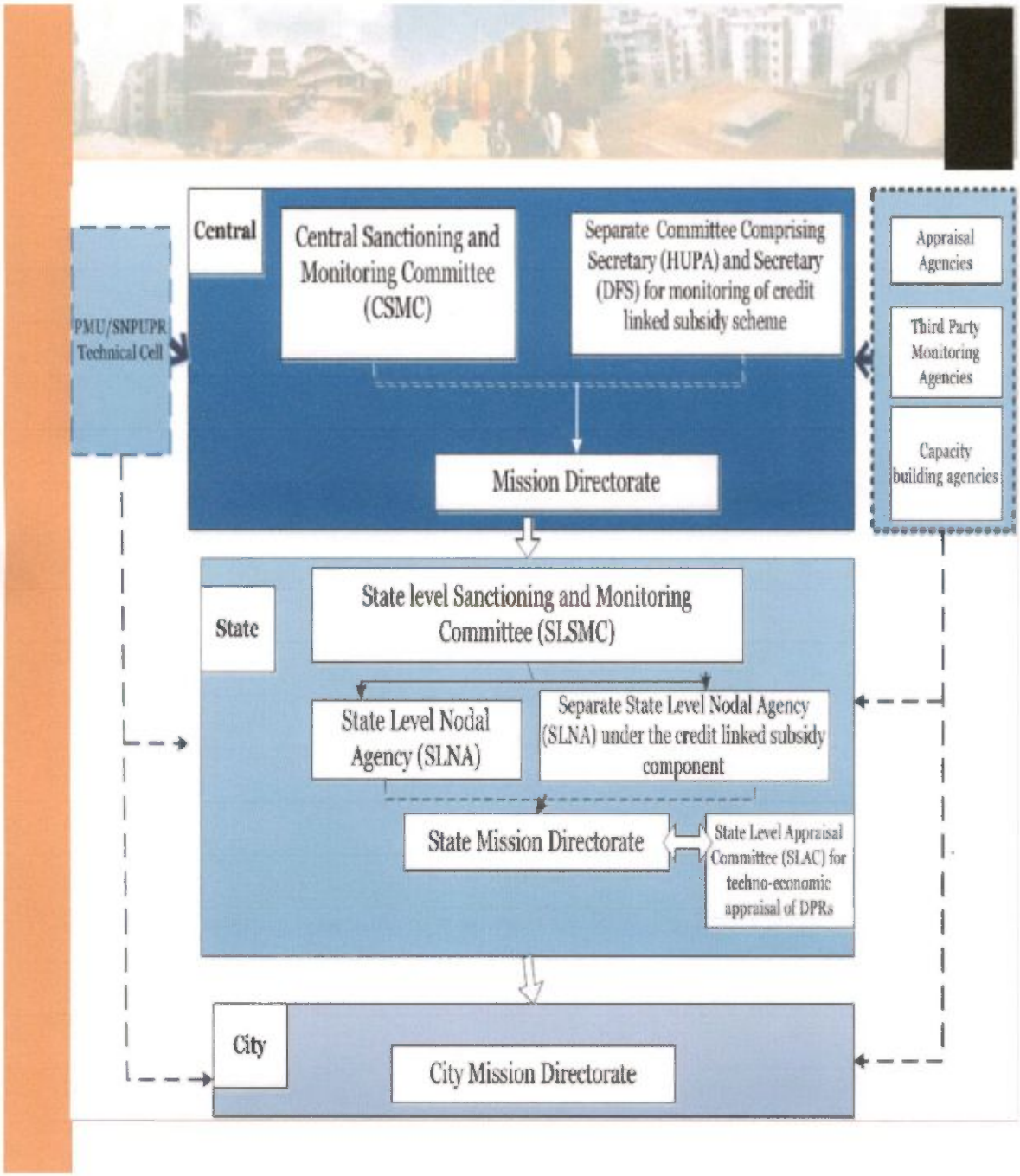
2.5 Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy

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

Figure-1: Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy



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Roles and responsibilities of the Institutions:

Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC)

- An inter-ministerial committee under Chairpersonship of Secretary (HUPA) for implementation of the Mission, approvals there under and monitoring.

Indicative Functions of CSMC

- Overall review and Monitoring of the Mission
- Assessing resource requirement based on HFAPoA and AIP submitted by States/UTs
- Approval of central releases under various components of the Mission
- Approval of Capacity Building Plans of States/UTs
- Devising financial and other norms for various activities undertaken as part of the Mission
- Approval of Annual Quality Monitoring Plans, Social Audit plans etc.
- Any other important issues required for implementation of the Mission.

State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)

Indicative functions of SLSMC

- Approval of Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA)
- Approval of Annual Implementation Plan
- Approval of DPRs under various components of the Mission
- Approval of Annual Quality Monitoring Plans
- Reviewing progress of approved projects in the State and cities
- Monitoring of implementation of Mission
- Any other issues required for effective implementation of the Mission.

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Section 3: Project Concept and Scope

3.1 Introduction of slum(s)/non Slum Area

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is increasing clear that sustainable growth can only take place when it is inclusive and when the entire population including the poor and marginalized need to have at the least access to descent shelter, basic amenities, livelihoods and a voice in governance." Keeping this in mind the Government of India and the various State Governments have been taking up several schemes on partnership mode.

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Table-15: Introduction of slum(s)/non Slum Area

Ward Number	Slum Code	Sl. No.	Slum Name	AREA in Sq Mt
Ward 11	051	1	2 NO. KURMITOLA(S.C.-051)	12000
Ward 11	054	2	3 NO. KURMITOLA(S.C.-054)	13000
Ward 10	045	3	AGHORIPARA BASTI (RANAQUBJA)(S.C.-045)	18000
Ward 07	022	4	ASTABAL(S.C.-022)	9000
Ward 16	079	5	AZADHINDBAGH(S.C.-079)	114000
Ward 07	026	6	BAHADUR ALI CHOWRAHA(S.C.-026)	40000
Ward 09	042	7	BAKHRIGOLI(S.C.-042)	23000
Ward 06	018	8	BANSHGOLA ROAD(BASTI)(S.C.-018)	3000
Ward 08	027	9	BAULIBAGH(BATAKKHANA)(S.C.-027)	34000
Ward 15	071	10	BHATAPARA(S.C.-071)	68000
Ward 02	009	11	BINPARA(S.C.-009)	6000
Ward 09	039	12	BUDHAS PARA MONDAL PARA(S.C.-039)	72000
Ward 02	008	13	BURNING GHAT MORE(S.C.-008)	4000
Ward 12	058	14	CHAIPARA DEAR-12(S.C.-058)	51000
Ward 14	070	15	CHAIPARA DEAR-14(S.C.-070)	5000
Ward 09	040	16	CHANDRAPUR(S.C.-040)	32000
Ward 05	013	17	DAKSHIN DARJA HATHATH COLONY(COLONY PARA)(S.C.-013	11000
Ward 09	043	18	DAULAT MADAR(S.C.-043)	52000
Ward 01	005	19	DIGHIPARA 1(S.C.-005)	10000
Ward 01	006	20	DIGHIPARA 2(S.C.-006)	4000
Ward 06	016	21	FAKIRTULI & B GOLA N PARA(BANSHGOLA RD)(S.C.-016)	3000
Ward 10	047	22	FARASKHANA BASTI(S.C.-047)	18000
Ward 11	050	23	GANGADHAR COLONY(S.C.-050)	4000
Ward 03	010	24	HAIPATGANJ BAGANPARA(S.C.-010)	7000
Ward 03	011	25	HAIPATGANJ THANAPARA(S.C.-011)	1000
Ward 15	073	26	HARIGANJ BAGAN(S.C.-073)	70000
Ward 13	062	27	HATAATH COLONY-13(S.C.-062)	130000
Ward 13	061	28	HOSSAIN DALAN -MONDALPARA(S.C.-061)	65000
Ward 11	048	29	ICCHAGANJ DEBNATHPARA(S.C.-048)	10000
Ward 12	057	30	ICCHAGANJ- GARWANPARA(S.C.-057)	47000
Ward 12	055	31	ICCHAGANJ(S.C.-055)	151000
Ward 12	056	32	ICHHAGANJ MOGHALTULI(S.C.-056)	51000
Ward 14	068	33	JAFRAGANJ(S.C.-068)	10000
Ward 06	017	34	JUBLITANK(S.C.-017)	12000
Ward 08	028	35	KADAMSARIF(NAGINABAGH)(S.C.-028)	7000
Ward 07	021	36	KALANDARBAGH(BIHARIPARA)(S.C.-021)	2000
Ward 07	020	37	KALANDARBAGH(S.C.-020)	12000
Ward 07	025	38	KALPUKUR RAIL BASTI(S.C.-025)	3000
Ward 16	076	39	KAMALBAGH(S.C.-076)	128000
Ward 16	077	40	KAMALBAGH-BAHUBEGUMBAGH(S.C.-077)	60000
Ward 15	074	41	KATGOLA-KHASPARA-CHINIMAHAL- NASHIPUR(S.C.-074)	75000
Ward 10	044	42	KILLA BASTI(S.C.-044)	26000
Ward 10	080	43	KILLA NIJAMAT BASTI(S.C.-080)	28000
Ward 13	059	44	KURMITOLA 4 NO. COLONY(S.C.-059)	372000

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Ward 13	063	45	KURMITOLA COLONY(S.C.-063)	167000
Ward 06	019	46	KUTUBPUR HAZRAPARA(HAZRAPARA)(S.C.-019)	7000
Ward 02	007	47	LALBAGH SADAR GHAT(S.C.-007)	10000
Ward 15	072	48	LICHUTALA-MILABASA(S.C.-072)	184000
Ward 09	037	49	MANDIR PARA HARISING DEWRI(S.C.-037)	18000
Ward 01	001	50	MOTIJHEEL DARGAPARA(S.C.-001)	14000
Ward 01	002	51	MOTIJHEEL DASPARA(S.C.-002)	14000
Ward 01	003	52	MOTIJHEEL KHASPARA(S.C.-003)	12000
Ward 10	046	53	NABA ADARSHA SCHOOL PARA BASTI(S.C.-046)	9000
Ward 08	036	54	NAGINABAGH GHOSH PARA(S.C.-036)	11000
Ward 08	033	55	NAKURTOLA RAMKRISHNA PALLY(S.C.-033)	106000
Ward 14	066	56	NASHIPUR GHOSH PARA(S.C.-066)	3000
Ward 14	067	57	NASHIPUR RAJBATI(S.C.-067)	10000
Ward 14	064	58	NASHIPUR TAKE PARA(S.C.-064)	4000
Ward 11	052	59	NEHALBAGH THAKURPARA(S.C.-052)	6000
Ward 09	041	60	NEHALBAGH(S.C.-041)	9000
Ward 08	034	61	RAI PARA MATH PARA(S.C.-034)	73000
Ward 11	053	62	RAIL COLONY KURMITOLA(S.C.-053)	6000
Ward 08	030	63	RAIL PARA MONDAL PARA(S.C.-030)	21000
Ward 08	031	64	RAIL PARA(S.C.-031)	13000
Ward 11	049	65	RAIPARA(S.C.-049)	8000
Ward 09	029	66	RAJABAZAR KHASPARA(S.C.-038) CLUBBING WITH SAAL BAGAN BASTI(S.C.-029)	14000
Ward 13	060	67	RANSAGAR MONDALPARA(S.C.-060)	121000
Ward 16	075	68	RANSAGAR NORTH(S.C.-075)	97000
Ward 08	029	69	SAAL BAGAN BASTI(S.C.-029)	32000
Ward 08	032	70	SABJIKATRA COLONY(S.C.-032)	51000
Ward 04	012	71	SAHANAGAR COURT-PALLY(BHAGIRATHI ASHRAM)(S.C.-012)	3000
Ward 14	065	72	SATICHURA HARIJANJ(S.C.-065)	4000
Ward 14	069	73	SHYAMPUR CHINIMAHAL(S.C.-069)	12000
Ward 08	035	74	STATION PARA(S.C.-035)	21000
Ward 07	024	75	STATION ROAD(S.C.-024)	10000
Ward 01	004	76	TAIYABBAGH KHASPARA(S.C.-004)	13000
Ward 16	078	77	Talbagan-Putiapara 1(S.C.-078)	263075
Ward 16	023	78	Talbagan-Putiapara 2(S.C.-023	68536
Ward 06	015	79	TIKATULI(4 NO. TIKATULI)(S.C.-015)	1000
Ward 05	014	80	TIKATULIPARA(5 NO. TIKATULI)(S.C.-014)	1000

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Slum Map

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Table-16: Non Slum Area

Ward No	Area
1	1.3
2	0.38
3	0.23
4	0.24
5	0.09
6	0.46
7	0.75
8	1.65
9	0.54
10	0.41
11	1.2
12	0.38
13	0.78
14	0.56
15	0.67
16	0.82
	10.46

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Non Slum Map

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

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

Ward Number	Slum Name	Slum Code	Slum Location	AREA in Sq Mt	Ownership of Land	Tenability (Yes/no)	Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)
Ward 11	2 NO. KURMITOLA(S.C.-051)	051	Fringe area	12000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 11	3 NO. KURMITOLA(S.C.-054)	054	Core Area	13000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 10	AGHORIPARA BASTI (RANAQUBJA)(S.C.-045)	045	Fringe area	18000	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward 07	ASTABAL(S.C.-022)	022	Fringe area	9000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 16	AZADHINDBAGH(S.C.-079)	079	Fringe area	114000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 07	BAHADUR ALI CHOWRAHA(S.C.-026)	026	Fringe area	40000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 09	BAKHRIGOLI(S.C.-042)	042	Core Area	23000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 06	BANSHGOLA ROAD(BASTI)(S.C.-018)	018	Fringe area	3000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 08	BAULIBAGH(BATAKKHANA)(S.C.-027)	027	Core Area	34000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 15	BHATAPARA(S.C.-071)	071	Fringe area	68000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 02	BINPARA(S.C.-009)	009	Fringe area	6000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 09	BUDHAS PARA MONDAL PARA(S.C.-039)	039	Fringe area	72000	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward 02	BURNING GHAT MORE(S.C.-008)	008	Fringe area	4000	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward 12	CHAIPARA DEAR-12(S.C.-058)	058	Core Area	51000	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward 14	CHAIPARA DEAR-14(S.C.-070)	070	Fringe area	5000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 09	CHANDRAPUR(S.C.-040)	040	Fringe area	32000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 05	DAKSHIN DARJA HATHATH COLONY(COLONY PARA)(S.C.-013	013	Core Area	11000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 09	DAULAT MADAR(S.C.-043)	043	Fringe area	52000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 01	DIGHIPARA 1(S.C.-005)	005	Fringe area	10000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 01	DIGHIPARA 2(S.C.-006)	006	Core Area	4000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 06	FAKIRTULI & B GOLA N PARA(BANSHGOLA RD)(S.C.-016)	016	Fringe area	3000	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward 10	FARASKHANA BASTI(S.C.-047)	047	Fringe area	18000	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward 11	GANGADHAR COLONY(S.C.-050)	050	Fringe area	4000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 03	HAIPATGANJ BAGANPARA(S.C.-010)	010	Fringe area	7000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 03	HAIPATGANJ THANAPARA(S.C.-011)	011	Core Area	1000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 15	HARIGANJ BAGAN(S.C.-073)	073	Fringe area	70000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 13	HATAATH COLONY-13(S.C.-062)	062	Core Area	130000	Own Land	Yes	Z3

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Ward 13	HOSSAIN DALAN -MONDALPARA(S.C.-061)	061	Fringe area	65000	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward 11	ICCHAGANJ DEBNATHPARA(S.C.-048)	048	Fringe area	10000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 12	ICCHAGANJ- GARWANPARA(S.C.-057)	057	Fringe area	47000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 12	ICCHAGANJ(S.C.-055)	055	Fringe area	151000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 12	ICHHAGANJ MOGHALTULI(S.C.-056)	056	Core Area	51000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 14	JAFRAGANJ(S.C.-068)	068	Fringe area	10000	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward 06	JUBLITANK(S.C.-017)	017	Fringe area	12000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 08	KADAMSARIF(NAGINABAGH)(S.C.-028)	028	Core Area	7000	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward 07	KALANDARBAGH(BIHARIPARA)(S.C.-021)	021	Fringe area	2000	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward 07	KALANDARBAGH(S.C.-020)	020	Fringe area	12000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 07	KALPUKUR RAIL BASTI(S.C.-025)	025	Core Area	3000	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward 16	KAMALBAGH(S.C.-076)	076	Fringe area	128000	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward 16	KAMALBAGH-BAHUBEGUMBAGH(S.C.-077)	077	Fringe area	60000	Own Land	Yes	z3
Ward 15	KATGOLA-KHASPARA-CHINIMAHAL-NASHIPUR(S.C.-074)	074	Fringe area	75000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 10	KILLA BASTI(S.C.-044)	044	Fringe area	26000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 10	KILLA NIJAMAT BASTI(S.C.-080)	080	Core Area	28000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 13	KURMITOLA 4 NO. COLONY(S.C.-059)	059	Fringe area	372000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 13	KURMITOLA COLONY(S.C.-063)	063	Core Area	167000	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward 06	KUTUBPUR HAZRAPARA(HAZRAPARA)(S.C.-019)	019	Fringe area	7000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 02	LALBAGH SADAR GHAT(S.C.-007)	007	Fringe area	10000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 15	LICHUTALA-MILABASA(S.C.-072)	072	Fringe area	184000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 09	MANDIR PARA HARISING DEWRI(S.C.-037)	037	Fringe area	18000	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward 01	MOTIJHEEL DARGAPARA(S.C.-001)	001	Core Area	14000	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward 01	MOTIJHEEL DASPARA(S.C.-002)	002	Fringe area	14000	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward 01	MOTIJHEEL KHASPARA(S.C.-003)	003	Fringe area	12000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 10	NABA ADARSHA SCHOOL PARA BASTI(S.C.-046)	046	Core Area	9000	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward 08	NAGINABAGH GHOSH PARA(S.C.-036)	036	Fringe area	11000	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward 08	NAKURTOLA RAMKRISHNA PALLY(S.C.-033)	033	Fringe area	106000	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward 14	NASHIPUR GHOSH PARA(S.C.-066)	066	Core Area	3000	Own Land	Yes	Z2

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Ward 14	NASHIPUR RAJBATI(S.C.-067)	067	Fringe area	10000	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward 14	NASHIPUR TAKE PARA(S.C.-064)	064	Fringe area	4000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 11	NEHALBAGH THAKURPARA(S.C.-052)	052	Fringe area	6000	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward 09	NEHALBAGH(S.C.-041)	041	Fringe area	9000	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward 08	RAI PARA MATH PARA(S.C.-034)	034	Core Area	73000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 11	RAIL COLONY KURMITOLA(S.C.-053)	053	Fringe area	6000	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward 08	RAIL PARA MONDAL PARA(S.C.-030)	030	Core Area	21000	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward 08	RAIL PARA(S.C.-031)	031	Fringe area	13000	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward 11	RAIPARA(S.C.-049)	049	Fringe area	8000	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward 09	RAJABAZAR KHASPARA(S.C.-038) CLUBBING WITH SAAL BAGAN BASTI(S.C.-029)	029	Fringe area	14000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 13	RANSAGAR MONDALPARA(S.C.-060)	060	Fringe area	121000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 16	RANSAGAR NORTH(S.C.-075)	075	Core Area	97000	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward 08	SAAL BAGAN BASTI(S.C.-029)	029	Fringe area	32000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 08	SABJIKATRA COLONY(S.C.-032)	032	Fringe area	51000	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward 04	SAHANAGAR COURT-PALLY(BHAGIRATHI ASHRAM)(S.C.-012)	012	Core Area	3000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 14	SATICHURA HARIGANJ(S.C.-065)	065	Fringe area	4000	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward 14	SHYAMPUR CHINIMAHAL(S.C.-069)	069	Fringe area	12000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 08	STATION PARA(S.C.-035)	035	Fringe area	21000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 07	STATION ROAD(S.C.-024)	024	Fringe area	10000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 01	TAIYABBAGH KHASPARA(S.C.-004)	004	Fringe area	13000	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 16	Talbagan-Putiapara 1(S.C.-078)	078	Fringe area	263075	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 16	Talbagan-Putiapara 2(S.C.-023	023	Fringe area	68536	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 06	TIKATULI(4 NO. TIKATULI)(S.C.-015)	015	Fringe area	1000	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward 05	TIKATULIPARA(5 NO. TIKATULI)(S.C.-014)	014	Fringe area	1000	Own Land	Yes	Z4

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3.3. Existing basic infrastructure and its coverage

There are 80 slum pockets spreading across all the 16 wards of the Municipality. The total area of the slum pockets is 7.04 sq kms in aggregate. Within these 80 pockets spread over the aforesaid area a population of about **25035** as per recent assessment, sustain their lives. It is worthwhile to mention that the population of Murshidabad Municipality is 48415 in total.

a) Spatial coverage and adequacy of Water supply

Municipal authority and PHE are supplying water at present in this ULB. Municipal authority supplies water only through 533 nos. of hand-tube wells maintained by them. This supply is inadequate in quantity and in quality as wells. A part of Murshidabad Municipal area (Ward No 1, 8) is Arsenic prone. Therefore using ground water is not safe for the people living here.

PHE supplies water in this ULB thorough 158 nos. of stand posts and the existing distribution network, covering 20% of the total municipal area and meeting only 25% of the total demand. There is no house connection at present in this ULB.

At present there is scarcity of pure water in the slums of Murshidabad Municipality. Average quantity of water that is presently supplied is 33LPCD in Murshidabad Municipal Area and the condition of slums is poorer in this respect. Slum dwellers are mainly dependent on hand tube-wells maintained by the municipality and only a few

b) solid waste management

In this ULB door to door waste collection being introduced lately along with arrangement of more equipment for proper solid waste management. Physical conditions of some existing vats in market places are unsatisfactory and naturally there is demand for more vats to be located at suitable places. At present about 8 Mt of solid waste being generated throughout the municipality and of them 3.75 Mt (47%) being regularly collected and for the absence of proper dumping place those are disposed of at various low lands. There is need for an in depth study and preparation of modern plan keeping in mind the projected values of population for effective SWM system for the municipality.

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c) Sewerage and Sanitation

There is no integrated sewerage system in the municipal area at present2. 4520 nos. of Pour Flash Latrines have been constructed in phases under Government schemes. In addition there are about 2200 nos. of Septic tanks in the municipal area. In totality, hygienic sanitary facilities do not cover all the holdings of this ULB. So at present there is an urgent need for enhanced hygienic sanitation facilities.

d) Drainage

The table below shows that there are still Kaccha drains in this ULB in certain wards; Pucca drains are more or less evenly distributed throughout the ULB except in Ward Nos. 8, 11, 13 and 16. Drainage seems to be an inherent and the most serious problem of Murshidabad municipal area. Moreover, growing urbanization and consequent increase in built spaces and other infrastructural developments has blocked some of the natural drainage channels. The percentage of water bodies and wetlands in the land use pattern of the municipal area which used to act as outfalls and reservoirs of drainage water are decreasing in a rapid pace. Thus, water logging in slight rainfall has become a regular incident especially in rainy season when normal life gets totally disrupted in many parts of Murshidabad municipality.

e) Street Lighting

Street lighting facility is available throughout this Municipality. However due to on-going development of this Municipality extension of street light facility has become a necessity. The illuminating capacities of these bulbs are very poor and they are very prone to be defective in every now and then. This increases the recurring maintenance expenditure. So substitution of these bulbs with energy saving CFLs and Sodium vapours in cases of important road junctions, will enhance the street lighting facilities in this ULB and reduce the maintenance cost and energy consumption as well.

f) Education

Primary survey was conducted to ascertain the demand for pre-primary and primary schooling within the Murshidabad Municipal area with parameters like Awareness and agreement of parents to send their children to schools, Facilities available in the schools particularly of books, Mid-day Meal, school infrastructure, Teacher student –parents relationship and Location and environment of schools as all these factors effect on the overall performance of a school. 23% of

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the children are not attending schools. These children are either dropouts or they are not being enrolled at all. From the above table it also reveals that though the average rate of children not attending school is 23% it is more than 35% in the ward nos. 1, 3, 7 and 14. However this fact simply speaks on then need of mass awareness on the importance of primary education among the citizens especially from the marginal section. the main reason behind school drop out of children is Financial. Thus it can be said that poverty is playing crucial role in keeping this area backward in terms of primary education.

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Existing basic infrastructure and its coverage

The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure:

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

Table-18: The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	The project slum site	Ward No	Road Type Running in front of the Slum	slum connects it to major areas	Distance of Nearest Rail Station	Slum Age	Area in sqm	Ownership of slum	Existing House Hold	Population	Slum Dwellers' Occupation	Environmental Condition	Condition of Drain	Road Condition	Street Light	SW status	Housing Condition	Water Supply
1	MOTIJHIL DARGAPRA	Fringe area	1	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	14000	Own Land	210	1117	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
2	MOTIJHEEL DASPARA(S.C.-002)	Fringe area	1	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	14000	Own Land	76	404	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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3	DIGHI PARA 2	Fringe area	1	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	4000	Own Land	45	239	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
4	BINPARA(S.C.-009)	Fringe area	2	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	6000	Own Land	44	234	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
5	HAIPATGANJ BAGAN PARA	Core Area	3	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	7000	Own Land	178	947	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
6	HAIPATGANJ THANAPARA(S.C.-011)	Fringe area	3	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	1000	Own Land	121	644	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas,	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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												as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas					damage to health		
7	SAHANAGAR COURT-PALLY(BHAGIRATHI ASHRAM)(S.C.-012)	Fringe area	4	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	3000	Own Land	60	319	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
8	TIKATULIPARA(5 NO. TIKATULI)(S.C.-014)	Core Area	5	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	1000	Own Land	20	106	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
9	TIKATULI(4 NO. TIKATULI)	Fringe area	6	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	1000	Own Land	33	176	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
10	FAKIRTULI BANSGOLA NAPIT PARA	Fringe area	6	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance	More than 10 years	3000	Own Land	21	112	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries,	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or	. There is 100% street lights present	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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						is 1.5 to 2 Km						others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	kuchha road	in the slum	disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health		
11	JUBLITANK(S.C.-017)	Core Area	6	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	12000	Own Land	37	197	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
12	BANSGOLAROAD, BASTI	Fringe area	6	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	3000	Own Land	34	181	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
13	KUTUBPUR HAZRAPARA	Fringe area	6	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	7000	Own Land	54	287	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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14	KALANDARBAGH	Fringe area	7	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	12000	Own Land	76	404	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
15	KALANDARBAGH BIHARIPARA	Fringe area	7	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	2000	Own Land	24	128	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
16	KALPUKUR RAIL BASTI(S.C.-025)	Core Area	7	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	3000	Own Land	26	138	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
17	BAHADUR ALI CHOWRAHA(S.C.-026)	Fringe area	7	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	40000	Own Land	33	176	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas,	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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												as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas					damage to health		
18	RAIL PARA(S.C.-031)	Core Area	8	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	13000	Own Land	70	372	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
19	SABJIKATRA COLONY	Fringe area	8	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	51000	Own Land	114	606	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
20	Nakurtala,ramKrishna pally	Fringe area	8	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	106000	Own Land	198	1053	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
21	RAILPARA MATHPARA	Fringe area	8	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance	More than 10 years	73000	Own Land	20	106	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries,	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or	. There is 100% street lights present	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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						is 1.5 to 2 Km						others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	kuchha road	in the slum	disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health		
22	Station Para	Fringe area	8	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	21000	Own Land	30	160	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
23	Naginabagh, Ghoshpara	Fringe area	8	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	11000	Own Land	42	223	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
24	RAJABAZAR KHASPARA	Fringe area	9	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	14000	Own Land	83	442	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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25	BUDHAS PARA MANDAL PARA	Fringe area	9	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	72000	Own Land	79	420	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
26	Chandrapur	Core Area	9	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	32000	Own Land	64	340	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
27	Nehal bagh	Fringe area	9	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	9000	Own Land	26	138	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
28	KILLA BASTI	Fringe area	10	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	28000	Own Land	34	181	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas,	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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												as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas					damage to health		
29	Naba Adarsha School Basti	Core Area	10	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	9000	Own Land	41	218	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
30	FARASKHANA BASTI	Fringe area	10	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	18000	Own Land	39	207	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
31	ICCHAGANJ. DEBNATHPARA	Fringe area	11	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	10000	Own Land	24	128	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
32	RAI PARA	Core Area	11	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance	More than 10 years	8000	Own Land	60	319	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries,	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or	. There is 100% street lights present	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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						is 1.5 to 2 Km						others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	kuchha road	in the slum	disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health		
33	KURMITOLA COLONY NO 2	Fringe area	11	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	12000	Own Land	38	202	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
34	NEHAL BAGH THAKUR PARA	Fringe area	11	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	6000	Own Land	34	181	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
35	RAIL COLONY KURMITOLA	Fringe area	11	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	6000	Own Land	39	207	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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36	KURMITOLA COLONY NO 3	Fringe area	11	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	13000	Own Land	32	170	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
37	ICHHAGANJ	Core Area	12	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	151000	Own Land	142	755	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
38	ICHHAGANJ MOGATULI	Fringe area	12	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	51000	Own Land	144	766	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
39	ICCHAGANJ-GARWANPARA	Core Area	12	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	47000	Own Land	132	702	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas,	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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												as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas					damage to health		
40	CHAIPARA DEAR	Fringe area	12	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	51000	Own Land	99	527	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
41	KURMITOLA 4 NO COLONY	Fringe area	13	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	372000	Own Land	292	1553	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
42	RANSAGAR MONDAL PARA	Fringe area	13	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	121000	Own Land	141	750	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
43	HOSSAIN DALAN, MONDAL PARA	Fringe area	13	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance	More than 10 years	65000	Own Land	34	181	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries,	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or	. There is 100% street lights present	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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						is 1.5 to 2 Km						others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	kuchha road	in the slum	disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health		
44	HATAATH COLONY	Fringe area	13	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	130000	Own Land	181	963	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
45	KURMITOLLA COLONY	Fringe area	13	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	167000	Own Land	151	803	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
46	NASHIPUR TAKEPARA	Fringe area	14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	4000	Own Land	78	415	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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47	SATICHURA HARIGANJ	Core Area	14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	4000	Own Land	133	708	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
48	NASHIPUR GHOSH PARA	Fringe area	14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	3000	Own Land	73	388	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
49	NASHIPUR RAJBATI	Fringe area	14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	10000	Own Land	123	654	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
50	JAFRAGANJ	Core Area	14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	10000	Own Land	136	724	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas,	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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												as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas					damage to health		
51	SHYAMPUR CHINIMAHAL	Fringe area	14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	12000	Own Land	71	378	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
52	CHAIPARA DEAR	Fringe area	14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	5000	Own Land	89	473	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
53	BHATAPARA(S.C.-071)	Core Area	15	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	68000	Own Land	46	245	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
54	LICHUTALA, MAILBASA	Fringe area	15	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance	More than 10 years	184000	Own Land	124	660	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries,	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or	. There is 100% street lights present	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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						is 1.5 to 2 Km						others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	kuchha road	in the slum	disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health		
55	HARIGANJ BAGAN	Fringe area	15	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	70000	Own Land	136	724	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
56	KATHGOLA KHASPARA CHINI MOHAL NASHIPUR	Fringe area	15	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	75000	Own Land	161	857	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
57	RANSAGAR NORTH	Fringe area	16	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	97000	Own Land	200	1064	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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58	KAMALBAGH	Core Area	16	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	128000	Own Land	133	708	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
59	KAMALBAGH BAHUBEGUMBAGH	Fringe area	16	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	60000	Own Land	73	388	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
60	TALBAGAN-PUTIAPARA 1	Core Area	16	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	263075	Own Land	123	654	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
61	TALBAGAN-PUTIAPARA 2	Fringe area	16	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 10 years	68536	Own Land	71	378	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas,	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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												as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas					damage to health		
Non Slum																			
Sl. No	Name of the Slums	The project slum site	Ward No	Road Type Running in front of the Slum	slum connects it to major areas	Distance of Nearest Rail Station	Slum Age	Area in sqkm	Ownership of slum	Existing House Hold	Population	Slum Dwellers' Occupation	Environmental Condition	Condition of Drain	Road Condition	Street Light	SW status	Housing Condition	Water Supply
1	Non Slum	Fringe area	1	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 50 years	1.3	Own Land	1010	4341	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
2	Non Slum	Fringe area	2	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 50 years	0.38	Own Land	840	3526	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
3	Non Slum	Fringe area	4	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 50 years	0.24	Own Land	400	1608	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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												sellers in nearby areas							
4	Non Slum	Fringe area	5	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 50 years	0.09	Own Land	464	1847	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
5	Non Slum	Fringe area	6	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 50 years	0.46	Own Land	486	2158	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
6	Non Slum	Fringe area	7	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 50 years	0.75	Own Land	854	3573	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
7	Non Slum	Core Area	8	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 50 years	1.9	Own Land	1078	5019	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping,	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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												as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		resulting clogging			causing huge damage to health		
8	Non Slum	Fringe area	9	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 50 years	0.54	Own Land	651	3013	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
9	Non Slum	Fringe area	10	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 50 years	0.41	Own Land	381	1682	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
10	Non Slum	Core Area	11	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Murshidabad Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 to 2 Km	More than 50 years	1.2	Own Land	367	1635	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
11	Non Slum	Fringe area	12	Metal road is running in front	Slum connects it to major areas of	The nearest railway station at	More than 50 years	0.38	Own Land	383	1743	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit	The slum is partially covered with	Most of the roads within slums are	. There is 100% street	Most of the population adopts	Most of the dwelling units are	Water supply is sufficient

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18	RAIL PARA(S.C.-031)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
19	SABJIKATRA COLONY	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
20	Nakurtala,ramKrishnapally	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
21	RAILPARA MATHPARA	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
22	Station Para	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
23	Naginabagh, Ghoshpara	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
24	RAJABAZAR KHASPARA	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
25	BUDHAS PARA MANDAL PARA	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
26	Chandrapur	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
27	Nehal bagh	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
28	KILLA BASTI	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
29	Naba Adarsha School Basti	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
30	FARASKHANA BASTI	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
31	ICCHAGANJ DEBNATHPARA	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
32	RAI PARA	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
33	KURMITOLA COLONY NO 2	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
34	NEHAL BAGH THAKUR PARA	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
35	RAIL COLONY KURMITOLA	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
36	KURMITOLA COLONY NO 3	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
37	ICHHAGANJ	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
38	ICHHAGANJ MOGATULI	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
39	ICCHAGANJ - GARWANPARA	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
40	CHAIPARA DEAR	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
41	KURMITOLA 4 NO COLONY	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

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42	RANSAGAR MONDAL PARA	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
43	HOSSAIN DALAN, MONDAL PARA	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
44	HATAATH COLONY	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
45	KURMITOLLA COLONY	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
46	NASHIPUR TAKEPARA	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
47	SATICHURA HARIGANJ	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
48	NASHIPUR GHOSH PARA	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
49	NASHIPUR RAJBATI	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
50	JAFRAGANJ	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
51	SHYAMPUR CHINIMAHAL	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
52	CHAIPARA DEAR	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
53	BHATAPARA(S.C.-071)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
54	LICHUTALA, MAILBASA	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
55	HARIGANJ BAGAN	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
56	KATHGOLA KHASPARA CHINI MOHAL NASHIPUR	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
57	RANSAGAR NORTH	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
58	KAMALBAGH	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
59	KAMALBAGH BAHUBEGUMBAGH	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
60	TALBAGAN-PUTIAPARA 1	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
61	TALBAGAN-PUTIAPARA 2	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
62	Non Slum	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
63	Non Slum	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
64	Non Slum	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
65	Non Slum	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

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66	Non Slum	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
67	Non Slum	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
68	Non Slum	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
69	Non Slum	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
70	Non Slum	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
71	Non Slum	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
72	Non Slum	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
73	Non Slum	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
74	Non Slum	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

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Section 4 – Description of Proposed Project and Planning

4.1 Provision of Housing

The Supply Demand Gap and Requirements

Particulars	Requirements

Housing: Dwelling Unit provision for Households with standard provisions:

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

Physical Infrastructure Requirement: *Standard Infrastructure Provision for*

- Water Supply
- Drainage
- Roads
- Electricity

Project Development Option

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

Proposed Development

Based on preliminary understanding, the following components are being proposed

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

Innovations proposed in Project Planning

Background

Housing activities are known to have the capacity to play a significant role in social-economic development, because they help not only in creation of shelter for the people by also in generating employment opportunities for a large variety skilled and unskilled work force which is a prerequisite for growth and development of settlement. A considerable section of the people without land are in a still worse position as housing schemes for the poor have hither to been targeted on paper but not applied in practice. Both the serviced land and shelter have become beyond the reach for half of the population-hence formation of slums, encroachments, informal colonies and unauthorized constructions. No land is earmarked for

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Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups in Master Plan. The population density norms are required to re-look to enable better utilization of valuable land, as certain areas in the city. This growing slum population and the lack of basic facilities like water and sanitation will badly impact on overall development and prosperity of urban centres like Municipality.

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

Financial Implementation:

Beneficiary led Participation:

Implies development of housing by involvement of Beneficiary

Tasks:

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

Post Project Monitoring

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

Physical Infrastructure

Background

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

The aim of the survey was to collect information on the present condition of the slums and on recent changes, if any, in the condition of facilities available therein. Both 'notified slums' – areas notified as slums

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

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

important findings of the survey are given below.

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

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- Government agencies were collecting garbage from 75% notified and 55% non-notified slums.
  - Among these slums, garbage was collected at least once in 7 days in 93% notified and 92% non-notified slums. About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any regular mechanism for garbage disposal.
- Over the last five years, facilities had improved in about 50% of notified slums in terms of roads (both within-slum road and approach road) and water supply. The incidence of deterioration of any of the existing facilities in notified slums during the last five years was quite low (about 6% or below).
- In case of most slum facilities – sewerage and medical facilities being exceptions – the facility was reported to have improved during the last five years in more than 20% of non-notified slums. Deterioration of any of the existing facilities in non-notified slums, like notified slums, was rare (about 9% or below).
- Facilities such as street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and medical facilities were each reported by more than 10% of notified slums to be non-existent both at the time of survey and five years earlier. In case of non-notified slums, facilities like street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and garbage disposal were each reported by more than 20% of the slums to be non- existent, both during the survey and five years earlier. Where improvement had been brought about during the last 5 years, it was due to the

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

Topographical survey and GIS mapping

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

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

- Map showing existing Land use Map
- Map showing Household Size
- Map showing House Type/Structure, Flooring, Cooking
- Map showing Minority Status

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- Map showing existing toilet facility
- Map showing existing road type in front of house
- Map showing existing source of drinking water
- Map showing existing source of house lighting

Water Supply

Proposal Rationale

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

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

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

Keeping the above in mind, a water scheme for the urban poor needs to be drawn up which shall **Improved Access to Quality Water Services and also** build up institutions accessible to the poor that can efficiently manage water resources. These institutions need to be responsive to the poor and should have an adequate opportunity for the poor to raise their views.
The management of water resources must take place within the wider ecosystems context, and all actions should be based on an understanding of the flows of water resources within river basins and how they affect the poor.
In view of this, the water scheme needs to take into account the following broad objectives:

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

Outcome

Water is a basic requirement of life. Absence of adequate water is a major issue for health as well as comfort for the poor. With the implementation of the project, the slum dwellers will have access to safe

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drinking water, which will greatly help their personal health, and hygiene. Quality of life would improve significantly and the multiplier effect due to this investment would reap significant benefit to the economy of this region within a considerable short period of time.

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

Assessment of Overall State of Infrastructure

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

The following norms have been fixed for the region:

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

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

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

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

Situation Appraisal & Key Intervention for Identified Slum

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

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

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

- Population projection
- Project horizon years

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

Design Period for various Project Components

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

Service Plan

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

Proposed Interventions

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

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

The details of water supply lines provide are as follow:

Transmission of Water

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

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

Following design criteria are adopted for this Project:

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

Drainage and Solid waste management

Proposal Rationale

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

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

Outcome

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

Assessment Overall State of Infrastructure

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

As mentioned above poor drainage system and consequently chronic water logging are the major issues of

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concern. There is hardly any pucca drain. The state of drain also affects the condition of the road.

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

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

Proposed Interventions

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

Road Infrastructure

Proposal Rationale

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

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

Proposed status and strategy

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

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

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

Proposed Intervention

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

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

Outcome

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

Proposed Intervention

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

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

The Community Centres act mainly as a supporting unit for livelihood and for revenue generation for O&M.

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Materials of construction:

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

Definition of Slum for Housing

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

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

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

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

Situation Appraisal

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

Proposed Intervention

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

Table-22: Dwelling units

Building type	Number of DU
In situ single Unit	**1152 within slums and non slums**

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Building Plan

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

Building material

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

Structural Design

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

Design data

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

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- Walls: 250 mm thick brick masonry walls at external and 125mm walls internal.

Reference codes:

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

Identification of Beneficiaries

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

Allotment of Houses

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

Town Planning Norms

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

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

Compliance with Municipal Bye laws

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

Tenure

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

Summary of Investment

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Project Costing

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

The cost components include:

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

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

GOI Contribution:

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

Beneficiary Contribution:

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

State Contribution:

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

ULB Contribution:

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

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

Table-23: Share of Fund

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

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4.2. Disaster Management and Mitigation

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

4.3. Statutory approval including environmental clearance (as applicable)

Table-22: Statutory approval including environmental clearance

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

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	quarries	b) Bricks : From the existing brick fields nearby the project site. c) Sand : From the nearest source. All the materials are sufficiently available.
9.	Water Requirement; Identification of potential sources of water	Water required for the construction of work will be available from ground water. There is no scarcity of water in the region.
10.	Location of Waste Water Disposal :	
	a. Location for disposal of waste water	The surface drain have been proposed in the slum for disposal of waste water.
	b. Outfalls locations for longitudinal drains i) Outfall level and back flow ii) The outfall is in natural stream; measures shall be taken to prevent sediment into the stream.	 Natural slope of the ground will be maintained for waterways for discharge of surface runoff. No possibility of back flow except in the case of heavy flood. The storm water drain of the slums will discharge the water to the main high drain of the town.
11.	Air Pollution during construction work	Work shall be carried out by equipments like concrete mixer machine vibrator etc. at this time of concerting work only for which air pollution will be negligible.
12.	Identify locations susceptible to induced development	Locations vulnerable to induced development: In such location the Municipality has committed not to allow building construction activity. a. Lands within 50 m of junctions b. Agricultural lands with enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. Stretches within 100m of worship places, weekly fairs and locations of community mass gatherings.
13.	Roles and responsibilities of municipality in regulating development	The municipality shall lay down restrictions on building activities along the by-pass roads : 1. Municipality will enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. 2. Development of Residential sites outside Existing Settlement. Appropriate measure towards the removal of encroachments onto the public land to be taken.
14.	Traffic Congestion and related air & noise pollution	As the road passes through the slum area of the town and two wheelers, Three wheelers, light vehicle will move hence there will not be any traffic congestion, related air & noise pollution.
15.	Opportunity in economic activities due to ease of transportation system	The benefits due to this project are : 1. Generation of Man days

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		2. Improvement in Household or population sector i.e. Improvement of personal health, hygiene, socio- economic condition, education etc.

Section 5 – Project Cost Estimate

5.1. Detailed Estimates

5.2.1. Detailed Estimate of Provision of Housing

Table-24: Detailed Estimate of Provision of Housing

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban) Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works) Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda Floor Area 25.77 sqm					
SL No.	**Description of Works**	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Rate (Rs.)**	**Amount (Rs.)**
1	Earthwork in excavation in foundation trenches or drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing spreading or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m as directed including trimming the sides of trenches, levelling, dressing and ramming the bottom, bailing out water etc. as required complete. a) Depth of excavation not exceeding 1500mm .	13.000	%cu.m.	12047.00	1566.11
	SOR, PWD, P-1, I -2 a				
2	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good earth in layers not exceeding 150 mm. including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete.(Payment to be made on the basis of measurement of finished quantity of work)				
	a) With earth obtained from excavation of foundation.	11.120	%cu.m.	7831.00	870.81
	SOR, PWD, P-1, T/3 a				
3	Supplying Laying Polithin Sheets etc. **SOR, PWD, P-45, T - 13**	22.000	sqm	25.00	550.00
4	Cement concrete with graded Stone ballast (40 mm.) excluding shuttering.a) In ground floor and foundation.6 : 3 : 1 proportion Pakur variety **SOR, PWD, Page 24 ; Item -10 a**	3.500	cu.m.	5823.00	20380.50
5	25 mm. thick damp proof with cement concrete (4:2:1) (with graded stone aggregate 10 mm. Normal size) and painting the top surface with a coat of bitumen using 1.7 kg. per sq.m. including heating the bitumen and cost and carriage of all materials complete.	6.810	sqm,	297.00	2022.57

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DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)
Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works)
Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda
Floor Area 25.77 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	SOR, PWD, P-45, T-12				
6	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6:1)				
	a) In foundation and plinth.	10.430	cum	5719.00	59649.17
	b) In super structure **SOR, PWD, P-29, T -22(a), (b)**	15.240	cum	5943.00	90571.32
7	125mm thick brick work with 1st. class bricks in cement mortar (4:1). a) In ground floor **SOR, PWD, P-73, I -29**	23.220	sq.m.	783.00	18181.26
8	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes.	3.940	cu.m.	6851.66	26995.54
	(i) Pakur Variety				
	SOR, PWD, P-14, T -7(i)				
9	Reinforcements for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures including distribution bars, stirrups, binders etc. including supply of rods, initial straightening and removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking and bending to correct shape, placing in proper position and binding with 16G black annealed wire at every inter-section, complete as per drawing and direction.				
	(a) For works in foundation, basement and upto roof of ground floor / upto 4m. (i) Tor steel/Mild steel.	0.309	MT	60705.93	18775.74
	SOR, PWD, P-27, T -15(i)				
10	Hire and labour charges for shuttering with centreing and necessary staging upto 4 m. using approved stout props and thick hard wood planks of approved thickness with required bracing for concrete slabs, beams, columns, lintels curved or straight including fitting, fixing and striking out after completion of works. (upto roof of ground floor). (When the height of a particular floor is more than 4 m. the equivalent floor ht. shall be taken as 4 m. and extra for works beyond the initial 4 m. ht. shall be allowed under 12(e) for every 4 m. or part thereof.)**SOR, PWD, P-66, T -12(a)**				
	25 mm. to 30 mm. thick wooden shuttering as per decision & direction of Engineer-in-charge. Ground Floor	37.063	M^2	360.00	13342.68
11	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints or roughening	116.940	sq.m.	181.00	21166.14

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Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)
Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works)
Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda
Floor Area 25.77 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	of concrete surface, including throating, nosing and drip course where necessary . In ground floor. A) With 6:1 cement mortar. a) Inside wall 20 mm thick plaster **SOR, PWD, P-151, T -2 (i)(b)**				
	b) Out side Wall, 15mm th. **SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)**	111.950	sq.m.	156.00	17464.20
	B)10mm th celling plaster (4:1) **SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)**	23.330	sq.m.	140.00	3266.20
12	Neat cement punning about 1.5mm thick in wall, dado, window, sills, floor, drain etc. **SOR, PWD, P-152, I -8**	26.700	sq.m.	38.00	1014.60
13	Artificial stone in floor,dado, staircase etc. with cement conctrete (4:2:1) with stone chips laid in panels as directed with topping made with ordinary or white cement (as necessary) and marble dust in proportion (2:1) including smooth finishing and rounding off corners and including application of cement slurry before flooring works, using cement @ 1.75 kg./sq.m. all complete including all materials and labour. In ground floor. 3 mm. thick topping (High polishing grinding on this item is not permitted) with ordinary cement. 20mm thick **SOR, PWD, P-40, I -3 (i)**	26.490	sq.m.	265.00	7019.85
14	Supplying, fitting & fixing MS clamp for fixing door and window frame made of flat bent bar, end bifurcated, fixed in cement concrete with stone chips (4:2:1)a fitted and fixed omplete as per direction. 40mm x 6mm x 125 mm length. (Cost of cement concrete will be paid separately) **SOR, PWD, P-90, I -18 (c)**	34	each	22.00	748.00
15	Wood work in door and window frame fitted and fixed complete including a protective coat of painting at the contact surface of the frame other Local wood **SOR, PWD, P-85, T -1(i)**	0.213	cu.m.	46171.00	9834.42
16	Panel Shutter of door & Window (each Panal Consisting Of single Plan without Join) 25 mm thick shutter with 12 mm thick Panal of size 30 to 45 cm. Other Local wood **SOR, PWD, P-105, I -84 (iv)c**	8.520	sq.m.	1567.00	13350.84
17	Iron butt hinges of approved quality fitted and fixed with steel screws, with ISI mark. a)75mm x 47mm x	32.000	each	34.00	1088.00

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Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)
Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works)
Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda
Floor Area 25.77 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	1.70mm **SOR, PWD, P-91, T -20(iv)**				
18	Iron Socket Bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete. i) 150 mm long x 10 mm dia **SOR, PWD P-93, I-25,c**	11.000	each	71.00	781.00
19	White washing including cleaning and smoothening surface thoroughly (5 parts of stone lime and 1 part of shell lime should be used in the finishing coat). Two Coats **SOR, PWD, P-155, I -3 (b)**	124.960	%sq.m.	1887.00	2358.00
20	Colour washing with ella with a coat of white wash priming including cleaning and smoothing surface thoroughly external surface One Coat **SOR, PWD, P-155, I - 4(ii)(a)**	100.560	%sq.m.	1514.00	1522.48
21	Priming one coat on timber, plastered or on steel or other metal surface with synthetic enamel/oil bound primer of approved quality including smoothening surfaces by sand papering etc.				
	1) On timber surface **SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(a)**	21.690	sq.m.	41.00	889.29
	2) On Steel Surface **SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(b)**	2.700	sq.m.	31.00	83.70
22	Painting with best quality synthetic enamel paint of approved make and brand including smoothening surface by sand papering etc. including using of approved putty etc. on the surface, if necessary : With super gloss (hi-gloss)-With any shade except white.				
	a) On timber or plastered surface Two Coats	21.690	sq.m.	89.00	1930.41
	b) On Steel surface Two Coats **SOR, PWD, P - 162, - 8A(aii),(bii)**	2.700	sq.m.	86.00	232.20
23	Iron hasp bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete (oxidised) with 16 mm diad with center bolt and round fitting. 300 mm long **SOR, PWD, P-93, I - 27c**	2.000	each	193.00	386.00
24	Precast piered concrete jally work as per design and manufacture's specification including moulding etc. with stone chips and necessary reinforcement shuttering complete including fitting, fixing in position in all floors. (a) 37.5 mm th. panels Cement & steel required for this item **will not be** issued by deptt. **SOR, PWD, P-32, I - 38 (b)**	1.690	sq.m.	351.00	593.19

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Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works)
Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda
Floor Area 25.77 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
25	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal etc.) complete. **P-173, I-21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii)**				
	SOR, PWD, P173, I - 21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii)				
	i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia	3.000	Mtr.	291.00	873.00
	ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia	2.000	each	162.00	324.00
	iii) UPVC Shoe 110 mm	1.000	each	128.00	128.00
26	M.S.or W.I. Ornamental grill of approved design joints continuously welded with M.S, W.I. Flats and bars of windows, railing etc. fitted and fixed with necessary screws and lugs in ground floor. Grill weighing 10 kg/sq m to16 kg/m2 **SOR, PWD, P - 76, I - 10 (i)** ***(2.70sqm @ 10.5kg per sqm = 28.35 kg)***	0.284	Qntl	8247.00	2342.15
27	Shallow water closet Indian pattern(I.P.W.C.) of approved make in white vitreous chinaware supplied ,fitted and fixed in position (excluding cost of concrete for fixing). 450 mm long **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 65, I - 1 (iii)**	1.000	each	1062.00	1062.00
28	Foot rest for water closet of size 275 mm X 125 mm with Artificial stone(4:2:1) with 6 mm stone chips and chequered including adding colour as necessary. **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 66, I - 9**	1.000	Pair	70.00	70.00
29	Supplying,fitting and fixing cast iron 'P' or 'S' trap conformimg to I.S. 3989 / 1970 and 1729 / 1964 including lead caulked joints and painting two coats to the exposed surface. S Trap 100 mm **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 54, I - 14(B-iii)**	1.000	each	923.00	923.00
30	Supplying, fitting fixing CI Round Gratings 150mm dia **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 55, I - 18(ii)**	1.000	Each	100.00	100.00
	Construction of 2 circular leach pit of inside diameter 1000 mm. & a depth of 1000 mm. With a layer of 250 mm. Thick brick work with cement morter (6:1) & honeycombed brick wall (4:1) at every alternate layer	1	Item	7544.00	7544.00

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DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban) Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works) Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda Floor Area 25.77 sqm					
SL. No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	upto a height of 925 mm. From bottom and then 125 mm. thick brick wall (4:1) for a height of 300 mm. and covered with 75m. RCC slab (4:2:1) with 8mm tor steel @ 150 mm. centre to centre both ways including plustering and neat cement punning on top of the slab and making hooking arrangment on slab for lifting of the slab if require as well as jointing the connection with the inspection pit (450 x 450) covered with 50mm thick RCC slab (4:2:1) with stone chips and necessary renforcement and connected with 100 mm dia PVC pipe laid over rammed earth and then covered the pipe properly with powder earth including supplying fitting fixing fibre glass pan P-tap & polythene pipe as per requirement to connect with the inspection pit complete with all respect as per direction of EIC.(ANNEXURE-II)				
	TOTAL AMOUNT		**Rs.**		**350000.36**
	Say		**Rs.**		**350000.00**
	Add for Electrical Works (ANNEXURE-I)		**Rs.**		**17858.00**
	TOTAL AMOUNT		**Rs.**		**367858.00**
	Say		**Rs.**		**368000.00**
(Rupees Three lakh Sixty eight thousand only)					

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

ESTIMATE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS FOR ONE DWELLING UNIT UNDER PMAY (ANNEXURE-I)					
Sl. No.	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
1	Supplying & fitting polythene pipe complete with fittings as necessary. Under celing /beam/bound with 22SWG GI wire inclusive S & Drawing 1x18 SWG GI wire as fish wire inside the pipe & fittings and providing 55 mm dia disc of MS sheet (20SWG) having colour paint at one face first ended at the load point end of the polythene pipe with fish wire (synchronizing with roof/beam casting work of building construction) 19 mm dia 3 mm thick polythene pipe	RM	39.00	25.00	975.00
2	Powerckt wiring supplying and drawing 1 ; 1KV grade single core stranded FR PVC insulated & unseathed single core stranded Copper wire (Finolex make) 2 x 2.5 sqmm (PH & N) +1x1.5 sqmm (ECC) per laid polythene pipe and by the prelaid GI fish wire & making necessary connections as required.	RM	76.00	50.00	3800.00
3	Concealed Distribution wiring in in 2x1.5 sqmm single core standard *FR* insulated and unseathed cop per wire Finolex make & 1x1.5 sq mm single core stranded PVC cinsulated and unseathed cop per (Finolex make) wire used as	points	828.00	10.00	8280.00

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	ECC in 19 mm bore 3 mm thk. polyythene pipe complete with all accessries embedded in wall smooth run to light / fan/call bell point with pino key type switchb (6 Amps) **(Anchor** make) fixed on sheet metal (16 SWG) Switch Board with bakelite/ perspex (wall maching colour) Top cover (3 mm thick) flushed in wall including mending all good damages to original finish Average per point 6.00 mt.				
4	Deistribution concealed wiring with 2x1.5 sq mm (PH & N) single core stranded FR PVC insulated & unsheathed single core sttranded 1.1 KV grade Copper Wire (finolex) & 1x1.5 sq mm (ECC) single core stranded (PH & N) 1.1 KV grade cu wire (finolex) & 1 x 1.5 sq mm single core stranded PVC insulted & unsheathed cu wire (finolex) used as ECC in 19 mm bore, 3 mm thick polythene pipe complete with all accessories embedded in wall 250 volt 5 amp 3 pin plug point including S & F 250 Volt 5 amp 3 pin flush type plug socket & piano key type swich (Anchor make) on **existing switch board as mentioned sl. no.3**	points	76.00	2.00	152.00
5	Supplying & drawing 1.1 KV grade single core srtanded FR PVC insulated & unseathed single core sranded cu Wire 3x2.5 sq mm (finolex make} in the prelaid polythene pipe & by the prelaid GI fishwire & making necessary connection as required (**CESC supply to consumer DP near to CESC & inside the room another DP near CESC & inside the room another DP of dwelling units**)	RM	86.00	15.00	1290.00
Sl. No	**Item of works**	**Unit**	**Rate**	**Quantity**	**Amount**
6	Supplying Delivery & instalation on wall of 30/32 amp DP MCBof Havel's make with enclosed box along with all its necessary 1 connection complete.(Anchor)	nos	808.00	2	1616.00
7	Earthing in soft soil with 50 mm dia GI pipe (TATA make Medium) 3.64 mm th. X 3.04 Mtr long and 1 x 4 SWG GI (hot dip) wire (4 m long) 13 mmdia x 80 mm long GI bolts, double nuts, double washer including S & F 15 mm dia GI protection (1 mtr long) to be filled with bitumen partlyunder the ground level & partly above GL driven to an average depth of **3.65 m** below the GL & restoring surface duly rammed.	each	1715.00	1	1715.00
8	Connecting the equipment to earth BUSbar inclussive S&F 10 SWG (Hot Dip) GI wire on wall /floor with a staples buried inside wall /floor as required & making connection to equipments with bolt, nut, washer, cable lugs etc. as required & mending good damages.	M	6.00	5	30.00
			TOTAL		17858.00
Rupees Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy Eight Only					**17858.00**

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

Cost Estimate for 2 Nos Leach Pit for single unit Dwelling Unit P.W.D Schedule of Rates effect from 1st July 2014					
(ANNEXURE-II)					
Sl No	**Description of Items**	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Rate**	**Amount**
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bottom boiling out water as requred complete . Depth of exavation not existing 1500mm **P.No-1, I-2(a)**	2.500	%Cu.M	12047.00	301.18
2	Cement concrete with graded jhama Khoa ballast (30 mm size) excluding shuttering. In ground floor and foundation (a) 6:3:1 proportion.	0.050	Cu.M	5803.06	290.15
3	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6 :1). a) In foundation & Plinth **P.no-29, I-21(a)**	0.010	Cu.M	5719.00	57.19
4	125 mm. thick brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4 : 1) G.Floor **P.no-31, I-29**	3.000	SqM	714.00	2,142.00
5	Controlled Cement concrete with well graded stone chips (20 - mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement with complete design of concrete as per I : 456 and relevant special publications submission of job mix formula after preliminary mlx design after testing of concrete cubes as per direction of Engineer-in charge Consumption of cement will not be less than 300 Kg of cement -with Super plasticiser per cubic meter of controlled concrete but actual consumption will be determined on- the basis of preliminary test and job mix formula. -I n ground floor and foundation. [Using concrete mixture] M 20 Grade **P.no-12, I-6(a)**	0.145	Cu.M	6871.54	996.37
6	Reinforcemnet for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures incl. Distribution bars, stirrups, binder etc. incl. supply of rods, initial straightening & removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking etc **P.no-27, I-15(a)(i)**	0.010	M.T	68508.00	685.08

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7	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal etc.) complete.				
	i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia **P.no-173, I-21(A)(ii)**	4.000	Mtr	291.00	1,164.00
	ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia **P.no-174, I-21(B)C(ii)**	2.000	Each	162.00	324.00
8	Jaffri brick work 125 mm. thick with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) including 12 mm. thick cement plaster (4:1) in all faces in ground floor **.P.no-32, I-35**	2.000	SqM	792.00	1,584.00
				Cost of 2 no leach pit	**7,543.97**
				Total=	**7,544.00**

Table-29: Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
		4.65			3.375			1.275	
		0.8			1.15			0.9	
		1.15			1.15	2.3		2.175	
		3.45			2.187				
		1.15			1.9				
		1.7			1.387	5.474			
		3.375			11.149				
		1.275							
		2.825							
		3.125							
		23.5							
	X wall	1.25							
Sl.no.									
1	Earth workin excavation								
	250 mm wall								
	1	23.5	0.75	0.7	12.34				
		0.875	0.75	0.7	0.46				
		24.375			12.8	m3			
	125 mm Wall								
		2.625	0.4	0.225	0.24				
	WC	0.4	0.4	0.225	0.04				
	Bath	0.65	0.4	0.225	0.06				
	5.474	0.75		0.225					

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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
		4.724	0.4	0.225	0.43				
	Varanda	1.425	0.4	0.225	0.13				
					0.88				
	Step	0.5	0.9	0.075	0.034				
					13.715	m3			
2	Soling								
		24.375	0.75		18.281				
		11.45	0.4		4.58				
					22.861				
3	Polythene sheet								
		2.575	3.125		8.047				
		2.875	2.625		7.547				
		2	1.65		3.3				
	passage	0.625	2.375		1.484				
	Bath&WC	2.7	0.9		2.43				
	Varndah	1.025	0.6		0.615				
	step	0.9	0.5		0.45				
					23.873				
4	Jhama concrete								
			18.28	0.075	1.371				
			4.58	0.075	0.344				
			23.93	0.075	1.795				
					3.51				
5	Earth work in filling 1/5 excavation								
			13.715	5	2.743				
			23.48	0.375	8.805				
					11.548	m3			
6	B.W (6:1) in Foundation of plinth								
		23.5	0.625	14.6875					
		23.5	0.5	11.75					
		23.5	0.375	8.8125					
				35.25	0.15	5.288			
		23.5	0.25		0.525	3.084			
	X wall	0.938	0.625	0.586					
		1	0.5	0.5					
		1.063	0.375	0.399					
				1.485	0.15	0.223			
		1.125	0.25		0.525	0.148			

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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
	125mm	3.125	0.25		0.525	0.41			
	Bath&WC	2	0.9	0.25	0.523	0.235			
	Kit	5.224	0.25		0.525	0.686			
	Vard	1.925	0.25		0.525	0.253			
	Steps	0.5	0.9		0.15	0.068			
		0.25	0.9		0.15	0.034			
						10.427	m3		
7	DPC	23.5							
		1.125							
		24.625		0.25		6.156			
		3.125							
		1.8							
		5.224							
		10.149		0.125		1.269			
						7.425			
	Less	0.9		0.25	0.225				
		0.9		0.125	0.113				
	3	0.75		0.125	0.281				
						0.619			
						6.806	sqm		
8	BW in super structure (6:1)								
		23.5							
		1.125							
		24.625	2.75	0.25	16.93				
	Parapet	23.8	0.075	0.25	0.446				
						17.376			
	Less opens								
	1	0.9	2.1	1.89					
	4	0.9	0.9	3.24					
	1	0.75	0.9	0.675					
	3	0.75	0.75	1.688					
				7.493	0.25	1.873			
	Lintel								
	1	1.525	1.525						
	4	1.2	4.8						
	1	1.05	1.05						
			7.375	0.25	0.1	0.184			
	Wo2								
	1	3.05	3.05	0.25	0.1	0.076			
					(-)	2.134			

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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
	Net brick work						15.242	m3	
9	125 th. Brick work (6:1)								
	room		3.125	2.6	8.125				
	kit		2.125	2.75	5.844				
			1.65	2.75	4.5375				
			1.45	2.65	3.8425				
	2		0.9	2.1	3.78				
						26.12875			
	Less opening								
	1	0.9	0.9						
	3	0.75	2.25						
			3.15	2.1	6.615				
	Lintel								
	1	1.3	1.3						
	1	1.025	1.025						
			2.325	0.1	0.2325				
					6.8475				
						19.28125			
	Parapet								
		23.5		0.15		3.525			
						22.806			
	passege	0.75		0.55		0.4125			
						23.219	sqm		
10	Conc M-20								
	Roof slab								
	32.15	1.1475	31.003		0.1	3.1			
	Beam		3.625	0.25	0.15	0.136			
			2.575	0.25	0.1	0.064			
	Lintel						3.301		
	D1	1	1.525	1.525					
	W1	4	1.2	4.8					
	W2	1	1.05	1.05					
	WO2	1	3.05	3.05					
				10.425	0.25	0.1	0.261		
	D1	1	1.39	1.39					
	D2	1	1.025	1.025					
	D2	2	1.4	2.8					
	O2	1	0.875	0.875					
	D2	2		6.09	0.125	0.1	0.076		
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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
	W1	4	1.2	4.8					
	W2	1	1.03	1.03					
	D1	1	1.275	1.275					
	W02	1	3.05	3.05					
				10.155	0.3	0.075	0.228		
							3.866	m3	
11	Reinforcement								
		3.866	0.80%	1	7850	0.243	MT		
12	Shuttering								
	31	23.5	1.125						
			24.63	0.25					
	31			6.156	24.844				
	Side beam	2	3.125	0.15	0.9375				
		2	2.325	0.1	0.465				
	side slab	1	25.3	0.1	2.53				
	Lintel	1	0.9	0.25	0.225				
		1	1.525	0.1	0.153				
		1	1.275	0.35	0.446				
		1	0.3	0.05	0.015				
						29.615	sqm		
	4W1	4	0.9	0.25	0.9				
		4	1.2	0.1	0.48				
		4	1.2	0.35	1.68				
	2	4	0.3	0.05	0.12				
	1W2	1	0.75	0.25	0.188				
		1	1.05	0.1	0.105				
		1	1.05	0.35	0.368				
	2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03				
	WO2	3	0.75	0.25	0.563				
	1	1	3.05	0.1	0.305				
		1	3.05	0.35	1.068				
	2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03				
	Lintel 125 Wall								
	D1	1	0.9	0.125	0.113				
		2	1.3	0.1	0.26				
	D2	2	0.75	0.125	0.188				
	2	2	1.15	0.1	0.46				
	D2	2	0.75	0.125	0.188				
		2	1.9	0.1	0.38				

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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
						7.423			
						37.038	sqm		
13	Plaster (6:1)								
	Out side 15 mmth.								
			2.85	1.125	0.45				
		25.3			4.425	111.953	sqm		
	Inside 20 mm th.								
	2	2.7	3.125	2.75	32.038				
	2	2.875	2.625	2.75	30.25				
	2	2	1.65	2.75	20.075				
	2	2.075		2.75	11.413				
	Above lintel								
	1	0.75		0.65	0.488				
	Bath								
	2	0.9		2.75	4.95				
	WC								
	1	2.95		2.75	8.113				
	1	2.25		2.75	6.188				
	4	2.2		0.9	7.92				
	T. 125 wall								
	2	0.9		0.125	0.225				
						121.658			
	Open out side less								
	3	0.75		2.1	4.725				
					(-)	4.725			
						116.933	sqm		
	Celling Plaster				24.47				
	Less				1.14				
						23.33	Sqm		
14	Neat cement punning								
	Out side	Plinth							
		25.3	0.45			11.385	Sqm	11.385	
	Inside		2.7	3.125					
		2		5.825	0.1	1.165	Sqm		
			2.875	2.625					
		2		5.5	0.1	1.1	Sqm		
	Kithen		2	1.65					
		2		3.65	0.45	3.285	Sqm		
		1		1.65	0.45	0.743	Sqm		

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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm	Partitionwall		Varandah	C/L
		2		2.075	0.1	0.415	Sqm		
	Varanda			1.775	0.1	0.178	Sqm		
	step WC	1		3	0.45	1.35	Sqm		
	Bath			3.5	2	7	Sqm		
				0.75	0.1	0.075	Sqm		
	In side punning						15.31	15.31	
	Total							26.695	Sqm
15	Art. Stone flooring								
	Floor area					25.37	sqm		
	Step	2	0.9	0.25		0.45			
	W1	4	0.9	0.1		0.36			
	W2	1	0.75	0.1		0.075			
	W3	3	0.75	0.1		0.225			
							26.48	Sqm	
16	Ms Clamp for door & window								
	D1+D2	4	6			24			
	W1+W2	5	2			10			
							34	nos.	
17	Wood work in Door & window frame								
	D1	2	5.1	10.2					
	D2	2	4.95	9.9					
	W1	4	3.6	14.4					
	W2	1	3.3	3.3					
				37.8	0.075	0.075	0.213	m3	
18	Z batten shutter								
	D1	2	0.775	2.025		3.139			
	D2	2	0.625	2.025		2.531			
	W1	4	0.775	0.775		2.403			
	W2	1	0.775	0.625		0.484			
							8.557	sqm	
19	Iron Butt Hinges								
	D1+D2					12			
	W1	4	4			16			
	W2	1	4			4			
							32	nos.	
20	Iron soket bolt								
	Door			6					
	Window			5					
							11	nos.	

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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
21	White wash								
	Inside+Celling Plaster- inside punning								
			116.933	23.33	15.31		124.953	sqm	
22	Colour wash								
	Out side Plaster- out side punning								
			111.953	11.385			100.568	sqm	
23	Priming on timber surface								
	2	2	0.9	2.1		7.56			
	2	2	0.75	2.1		6.3			
	4	2	0.9	0.9		6.48			
	1	2	0.75	0.9		1.35			
							21.69	sqm	
24	Painting best quality on wooden surface								
	same sl.no. 23						21.69	sqm	
25	MS ornamental gril....10Kg-16 Kg								
	W1	4	0.75	0.75	2.25				
	W2	1	0.75	0.6	0.45				
					2.7				
					@12Kg/sqm		32.4	Kg	
26	Priming on Steel surface						2.7	sqm	
27	Painting best quality on steel surface						2.7	sqm	
	same sl.no. 24								
28	R.C.C. Shelf								
		1.75	0.5				0.875	sqm	
29	Roof treatment with cow dang								
				32.18					
	Deduct	1.14	(varanda)	1.14					
	Cornice	25	0.125	3.125					
				27.915			27.915	sqm	

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5.2.2. Detailed Estimate of adoption of Concrete Road:

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

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ROAD 2.5 MRTRE WIDE Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban) Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Corrigenda								
PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014								
Sl No	Description of Items	Length	Breadh	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bttom boiling out water aqs requred complete . Depth of exavation not existing 1500mm **P.No-1, I-2(a)**	1.00	2.5	0.400	1.000	%Cu.M	12047.00	120.47
2	Filling foundation or plinth by silver sand in layer not exceeding 150 mm. as directed and consolidating same by through saturation with water rammingcomplete. Including the cost of supply of sand. (a) by fine sand **P.No-2 , I-4(B)**	1.00	2.5	0.200	0.500	%Cu.M	110422.00	552.11
3	Single brick flat soling of picked jhama bricks including ramming and dressing bed to proper level and filling joints with powdered earth or local sand **P.no-11, I-1**	1.00	2.5		2.500	Sq.M	377.00	942.50
4	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement, if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes **P.no-24, I-10(a)**	1.00	2.5	0.125	0.313	Cu.M	6802.74	2,125.86
5	Brick edging 75 mm. wide with picked jhama bricks, laid true to line and level including cutting necessary trench in sopil or in hard metalled surface, laying the bricks and repacking the trench (on both sides of the edgeing) with spoils and ramming the same throughly, complete as per direction. (b) Brick-on-end edging (250 mm) depth. **P.No-189 , I-3(b)**	2.00			2.000	%Mtr	9392.00	187.84
6	Removal of rubbish, earth etc. from the working site and disposal of the same beyond the compound in conformity with the Municipapal /Corporation Rules forsuch disposal, loading into truck and cleaning the site in all respect as per direction of Engineer - in -Charge **P.no-9, I-13**	1.00	2.500	0.400	1.000	Cu.M	168.00	168.00
							Toatl=	**4,096.78**
							Total=	**4,097.00**

Rate Analysis

Brick Work 4:1 in foundation & plinth

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

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ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ROAD 2.5 MRTRE WIDE Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban) Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Corrigenda								
PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014								
Sl No	Description of Items	Length	Breadth	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
	Note;- Quantity of cement shall be same as step-2 Final Rate of item = Rs A - Rs B + Rs C = Rs D				Rs	6068.03 (D)		

Rate Analysis

Ordinary Mix Concreate 1:1.5:3

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

Rate Analysis

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

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

Annexure - II				
Format - A				
(Format for Rate Analysis of Cement Concrete Item)				
Item 7. Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes. (i) Pakur Variety				
Consumptionof Stone aggregate (Page B-59)	20 mm =	0.573	Cum	
	10 mm =	0.287	Cum	
Distance of site considered =		10	Km	
Steps	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
Step - 1 Rate of item as per relevant section of this Schedule A =	1.00	CUM	5389.00	5389.00
Step - 2 Add cost of stone aggregate of different grading as per consumption required for one cum of concrete.				
(As per table:T-1)				
Station : kalyani				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	1463.00	838.30
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	1296.00	371.95
Total B =				1210.25

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Step - 3 Add cost of carriage of stone aggregate as per consumption required for one cum of concrete.				
(As per table:T-2)				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	178.50	102.28
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	178.50	51.23
Total C =				**153.51**
Step - 4 Add cost for loading and unloading of stone aggregate				
(As per table:T-3)				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	58.00	33.23
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	58.00	16.65
Total D =				**49.88**
Final Rate of Item = [Rs. A - Rs.B + Rs.C + Rs.D] = Rs.				**6802.64**

5.2.3. Detailed Estimate of adoption of Water Connection:

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

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

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Section 6 – Project Implementation & Management Framework

6.1. Institutional Framework for implementation

Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC)

- An inter-ministerial committee under Chairpersonship of Secretary (HUPA) for implementation of the Mission, approvals there under and monitoring.

Indicative Functions of CSMC

- Overall review and Monitoring of the Mission
- Assessing resource requirement based on HFAPoA and AIP submitted by States/UTs
- Approval of central releases under various components of the Mission
- Approval of Capacity Building Plans of States/UTs
- Devising financial and other norms for various activities undertaken as part of the Mission
- Approval of Annual Quality Monitoring Plans, Social Audit plans etc.
- Any other important issues required for implementation of the Mission.

State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)

Indicative functions of SLSMC

- Approval of Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA)
- Approval of Annual Implementation Plan
- Approval of DPRs under various components of the Mission
- Approval of Annual Quality Monitoring Plans
- Reviewing progress of approved projects in the State and cities
- Monitoring of implementation of Mission
- Any other issues required for effective implementation of the Mission.

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

I. **Housing for All Nodal Officers:** Executive Officer of the Murshidabad Municipality has been designated as the HFA Nodal Officer for the Murshidabad Municipality demonstrating the commitment and willingness of the Murshidabad Municipality to implement the DPR under HFA.

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

III. **Slum level federation at city level and slum dweller association at slum level:** Murshidabad Municipality has two CDS covering 16 wards and plan to establish a slum level federation at city level and slum dweller association at slum level for smooth implementation of HFA and ensuring that the detailed project reports are prepared in consultation with the community. The slum dweller association would also implement the O&M plan, which community had agreed upon, by collecting the contributions amongst themselves and formation of group housing societies as may be required.

6.2. Implementation schedule

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

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

Table-30: Quarterly component wise investment schedule vis-a-vis means of finance (Central/State/ULB/Beneficiaries share

Fund Type	Total Project cost			DU for 1152 nos			Physical Infrastructure		
	DU for 1152 nos	Physical Infrastructure	Total	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Total	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Total
Central	1728.00	0.00	1728.00	864.00	864.00	1728.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State	2223.36	211.97	2435.33	1111.68	1111.68	2223.36	105.98	105.98	211.97
ULB	0.00	211.97	211.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.98	105.98	211.97
Beneficiaries share	288.00	0.00	288.00	288.00	0.00	288.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**4239.36**	**423.94**	**4663.30**	**2263.68**	**1975.68**	**4239.36**	**211.97**	**211.97**	**423.94**

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

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

6.5. Quality Control & Quality Assurance Plan.

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

Section 7 – Operation & Maintenance Plan

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

Section 8 – Project Financials

Table-31: Project Financials

Component	Central share	State share	ULB share	Beneficiary Share	Total project cost
Housing	1728.00	2223.36	0.00	288.00	4239.36
Infrastructure	0.00	211.97	211.97	0.00	423.94
*O&M charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
*DPR Preparation, PM, TPIM, Social Audit Charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1728.00	2435.33	211.97	288.00	4663.30

Future Provision for construction of Housing

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

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Drawing of DU, Road etc.

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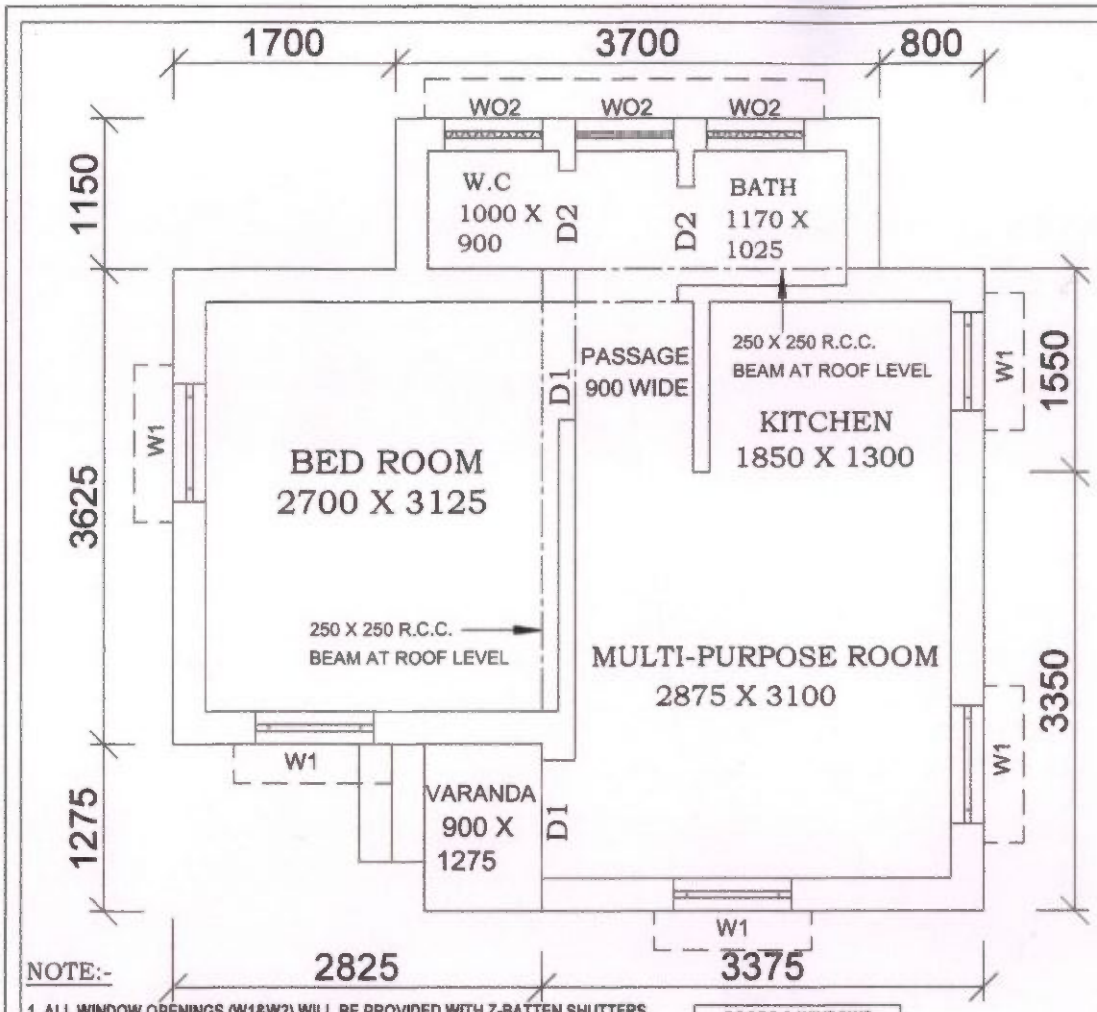
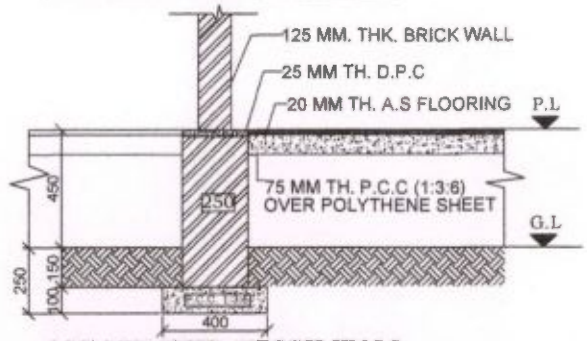
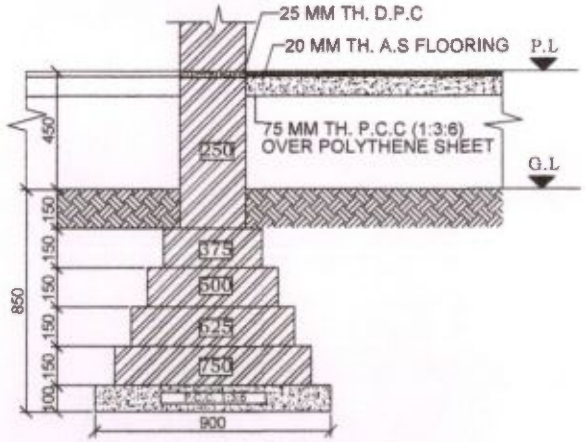


FOUNDATION DETAILS



125 MM THK. BRICK WALL



250 MM THK. BRICK WALL

NOTE:-

1. ALL WINDOW OPENINGS (W1&W2) WILL BE PROVIDED WITH Z-BATTEN SHUTTERS.
2. ALL DOORS (D1&D2) -25TH Z-BATTERN SHUTTERS, SINGLE LEAF.
3. WO2 - OPENING PROVIDED WITH R.C.C. JALLI.
4. PLINTH HEIGHT - 450 TH.
5. CEILING HEIGHT - 2750 TH.
6. MAIN WALL - 250 TH.
7. PARTITION WALL - 125 TH.
8. ROOF SLAB, BEAM, LINTEL, ETC. WITH REINFORCED CEMENT CONCRETE M20 GRADE.
9. FLOOR OF VERANDAH, WC, BATH, & KITCHEN ROOM TO BE KEPT 15 MM BELOW THE FLOOR LEVEL OF ROOM & PASSAGE.
10. 100 MM TH. PIECE LINTEL OVER OPENING HAVE BEEN PROVIDED.
11. ALL DIMENSION ARE IN MM.

DOORS & WINDOWS SCHEDULE	
MARKING	DIMENSION
WI	900 X 900
W2	750 X 900
WO2	750 X 750
DI	900 X 2100
D2	750 X 2100

FLOOR AREA - 25.37 SQM.

BUILT UP AREA - 32.18 SQM.

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA

HOUSING FOR ALL (URBAN)

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE

GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL

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

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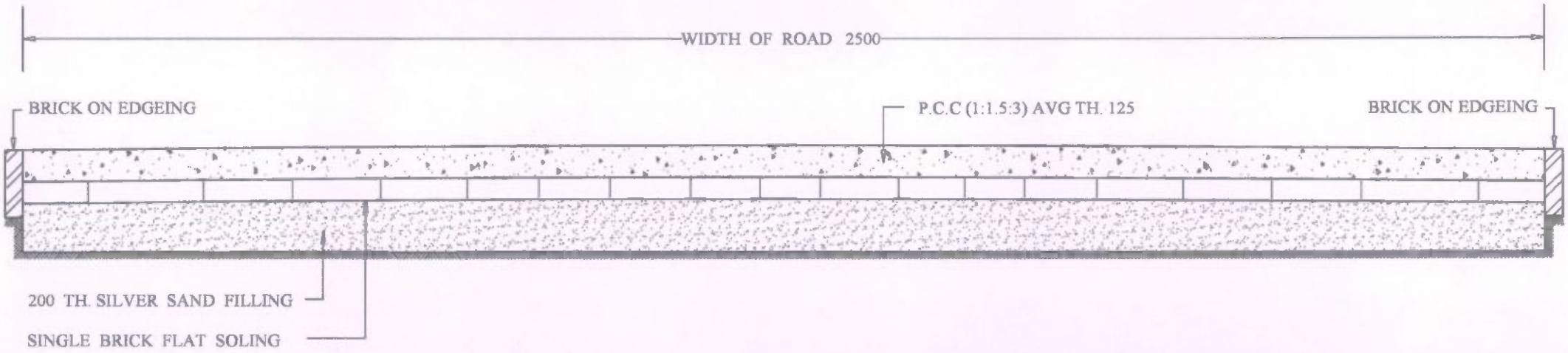
TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF CEMENT CONCRETE ROAD



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

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Annexure for Slum and non-slum proposed maps

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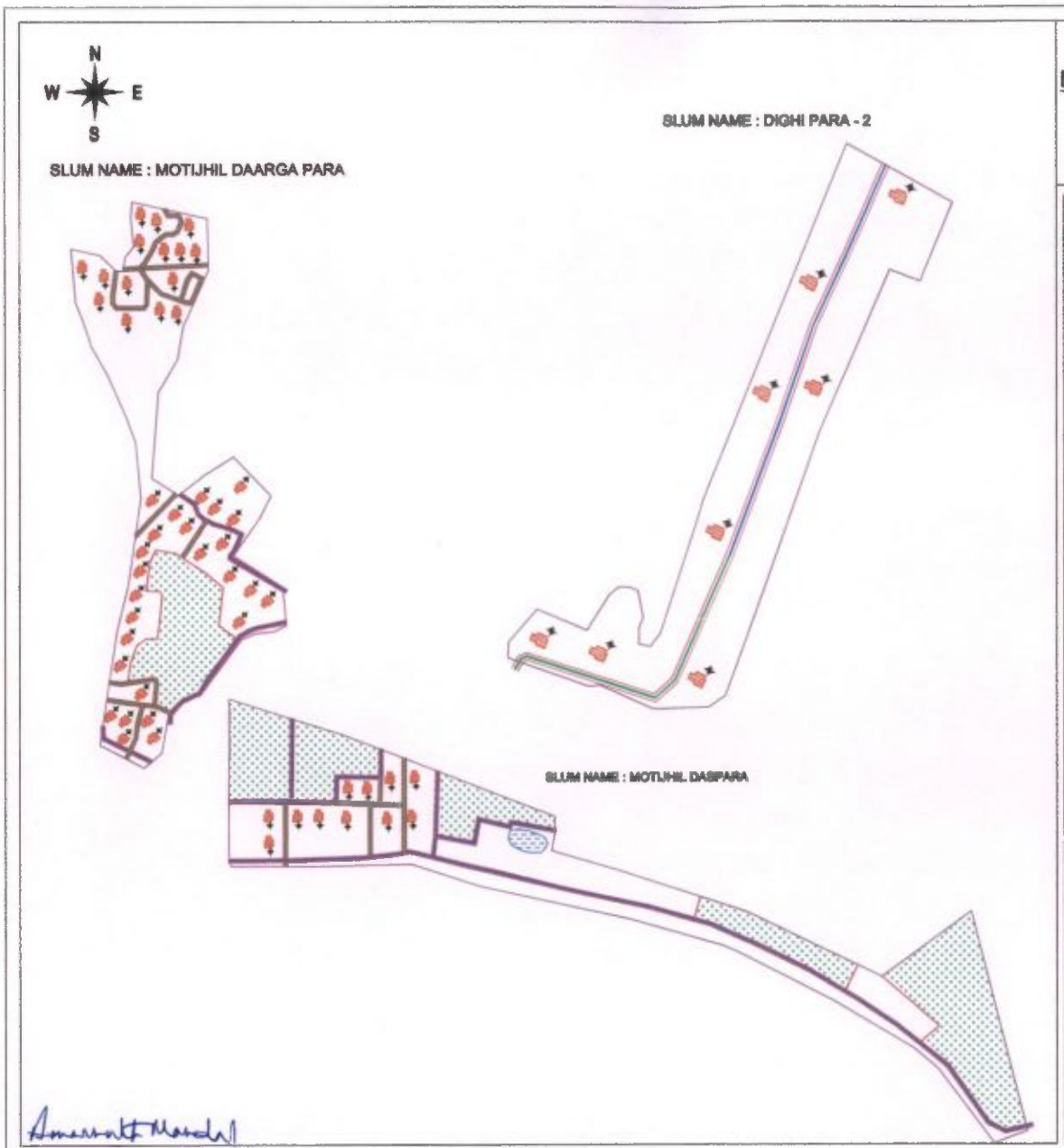

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 1

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : MOTIJHIL DAARGA PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 14000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 001

POPULATION : 1117 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			41 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			353.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			41 nos

SLUM NAME : MOTIJHIL DASPARA

AREA OF SLUM : 14000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 002

POPULATION : 404 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			11 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			95.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			11 nos

SLUM NAME : DIGHI PARA - 2

AREA OF SLUM : 4000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 006

POPULATION : 239 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			8 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			69.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			8 nos

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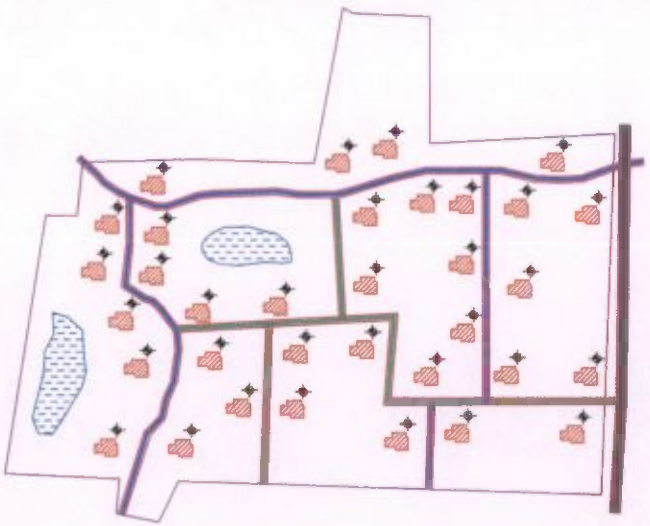
SLUM NAME : BINPARA



MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 2

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : BINPARA

AREA OF SLUM : 6000.0 SQM SLUM CODE - 009

POPULATION : 234 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			34 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			292.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			34 nos

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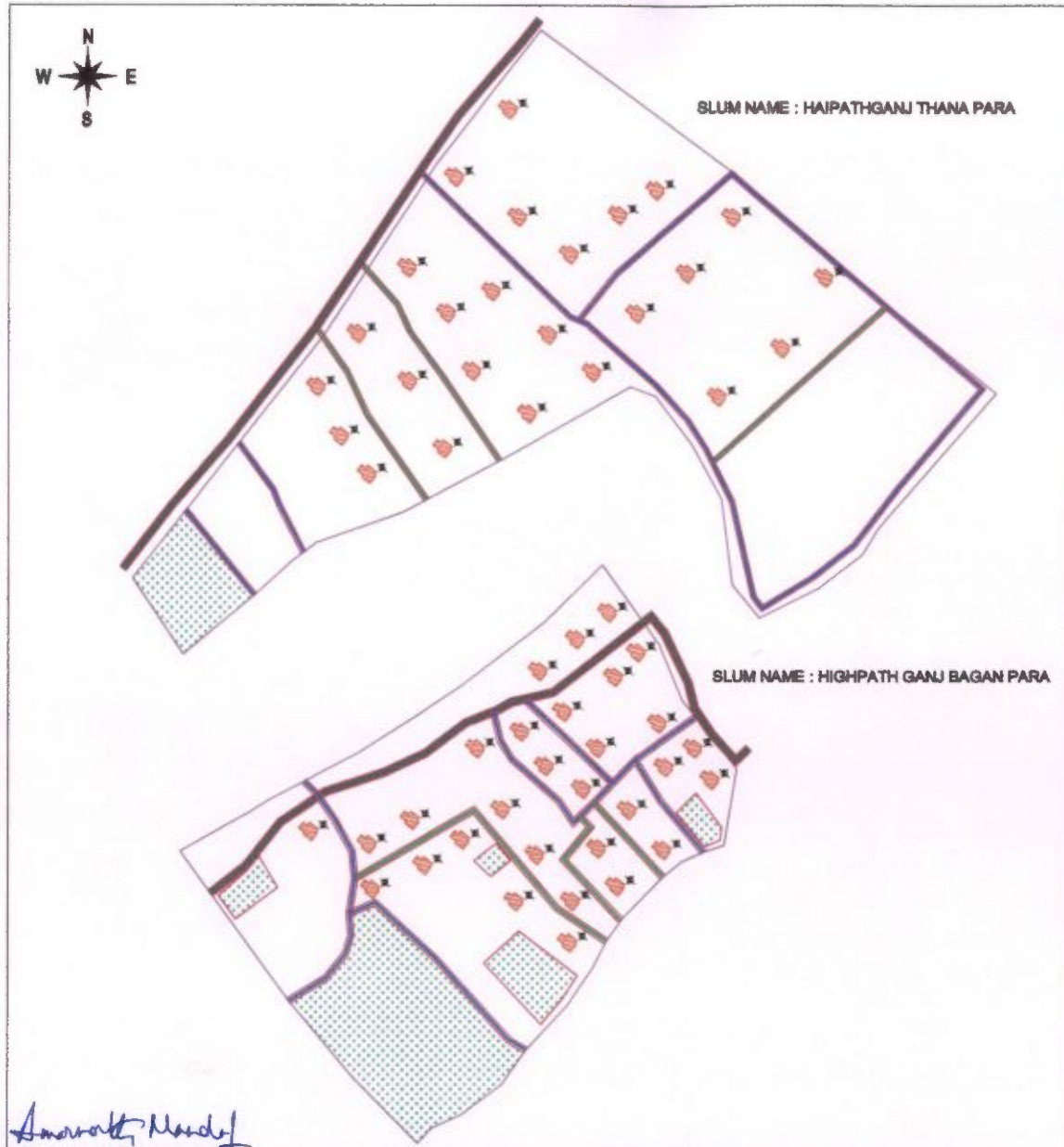

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 03

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : HAIPATHGANJ THANA PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 10000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 011

POPULATION : 844 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			25 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			215.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			25 nos

SLUM NAME : HIGHPATH GANJ BAGAN PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 7000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 010

POPULATION : 947 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			30 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			258.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			30 nos

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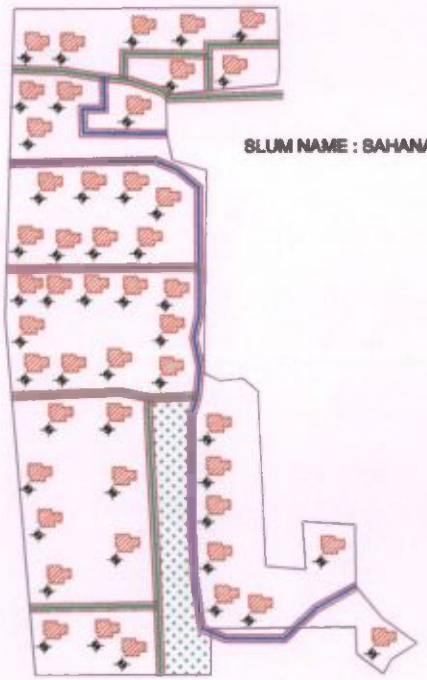

SLUM NAME : SAHANAGAR COURT PALLY

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 4

PROPOSED LAND USE			
SLUM NAME : SAHANAGAR COURT PALLY			
AREA OF SLUM : 3000.0 SQM		SLUM CODE - 012	
POPULATION : 319 NO'S			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			48 no
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			413.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			48 no

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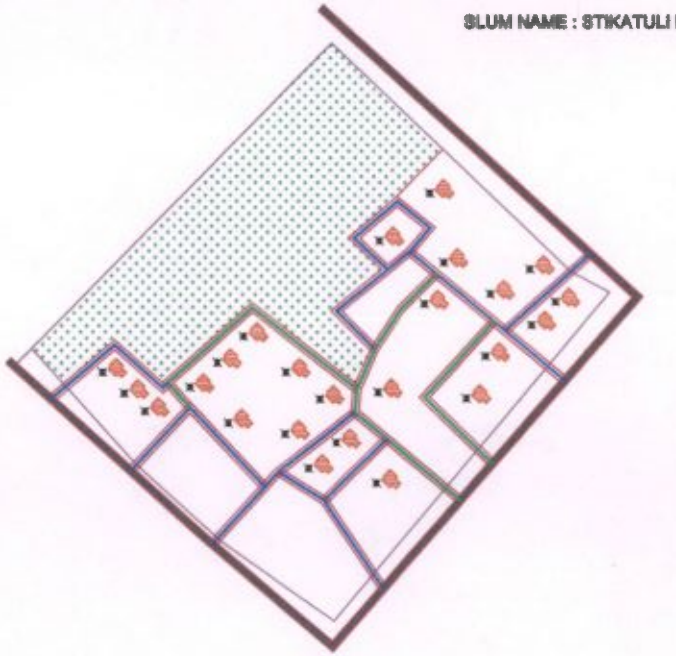
SLUM NAME : STIKATULI PARA



MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 5

PROPOSED LAND USE			
SLUM NAME : STIKATULI PARA			
AREA OF SLUM : 1000.0 SQM		SLUM CODE - 014	
POPULATION : 106 NO'S			

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			25 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			215.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			25 nos

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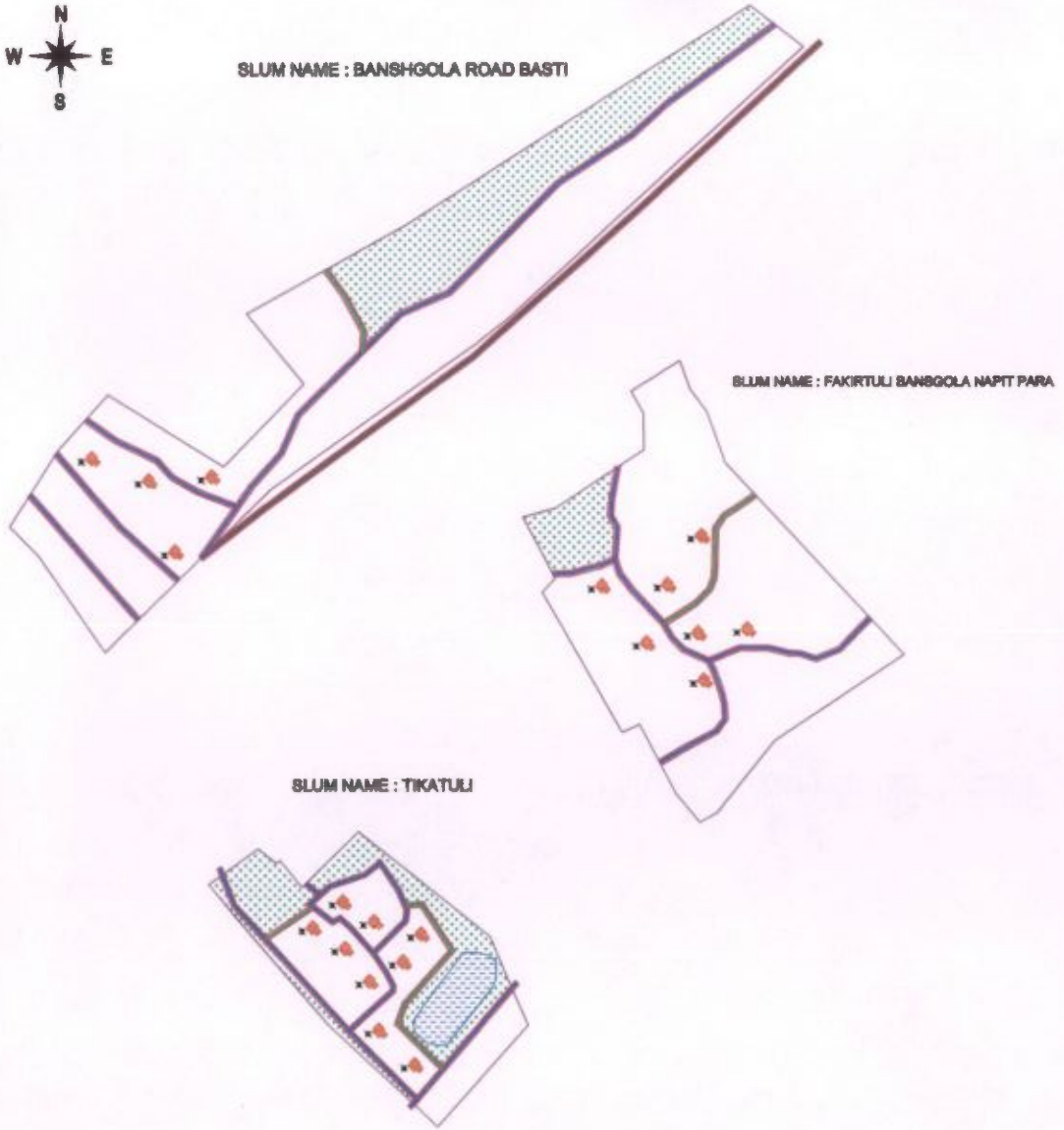

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 6

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : BANSGOLA ROAD BASTI

AREA OF SLUM : 3000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 016

POPULATION : 161 NO'S

LEGEND

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

SLUM NAME : FAKIRTULI BANSGOLA NAPIT PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 3000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 016

POPULATION : 112 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			7 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			68.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			7 nos

SLUM NAME : TIKATULI

AREA OF SLUM : 1000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 015

POPULATION : 178 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			9 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			77.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			9 nos

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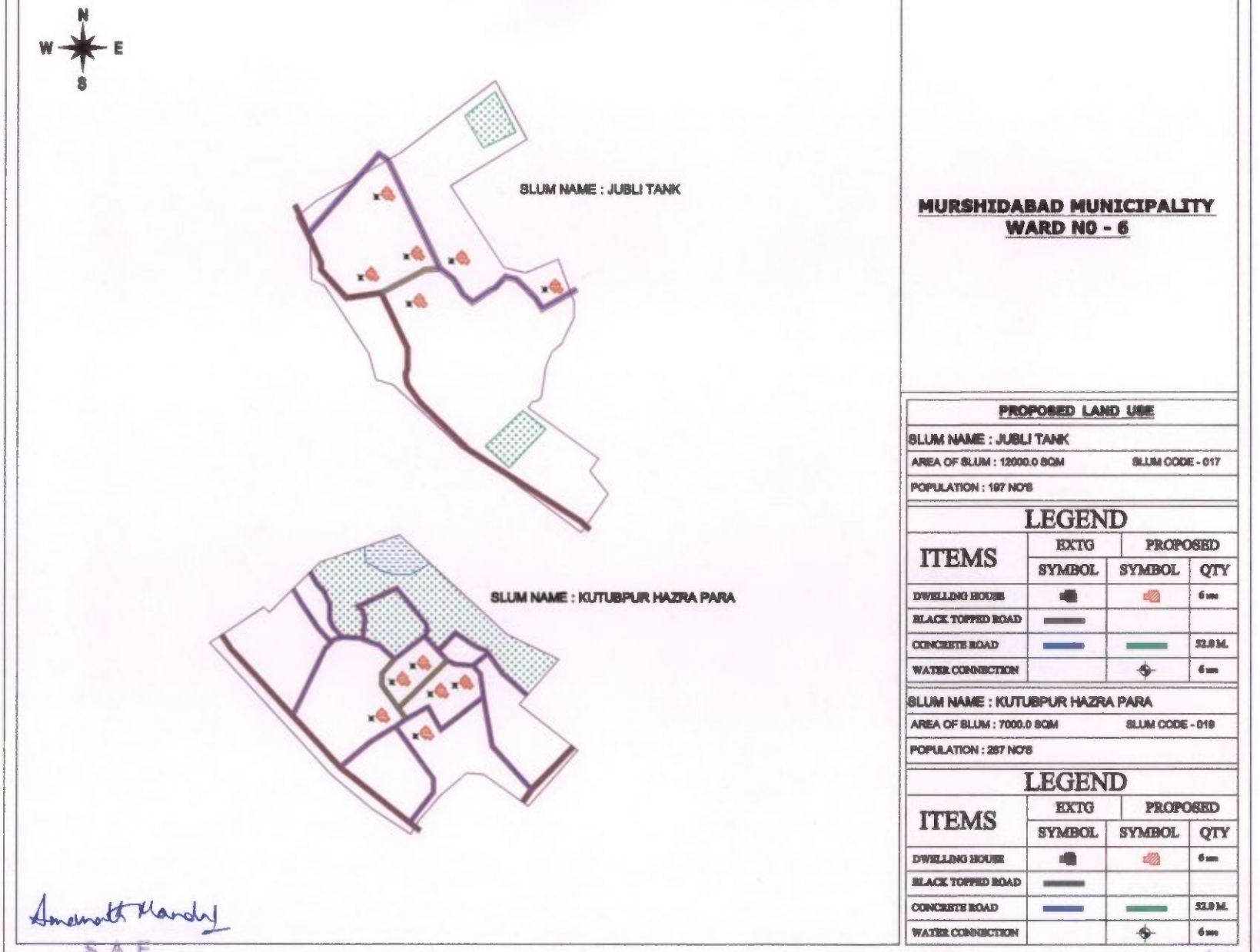

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WARD N0 - 6

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : JUBLI TANK

AREA OF SLUM : 12000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 017

POPULATION : 197 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			6 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			52.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			6 nos

SLUM NAME : KUTUBPUR HAZRA PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 7000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 019

POPULATION : 257 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			6 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			52.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			6 nos

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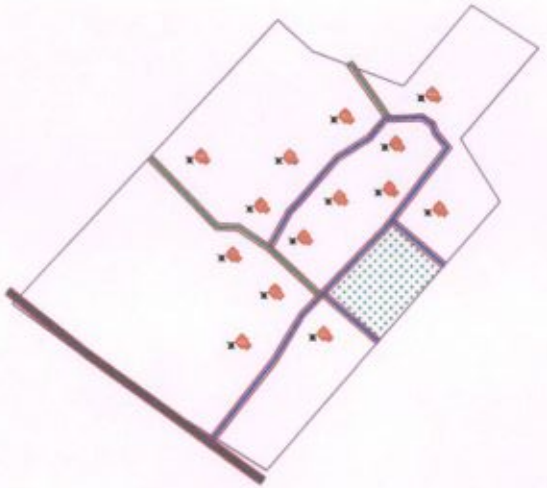
SLUM NAME : KALANDARBAGH BIHARI PARA



SLUM NAME : KALPUKUR RAIL BASTI

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO - 7

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : KALANDARBAGH BIHARI PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 2000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 021

POPULATION : 128 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			14 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			120.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			14 nos

SLUM NAME : KALPUKUR RAIL BASTI

AREA OF SLUM : 3000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 026

POPULATION : 139 NO'S

LEGEND

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

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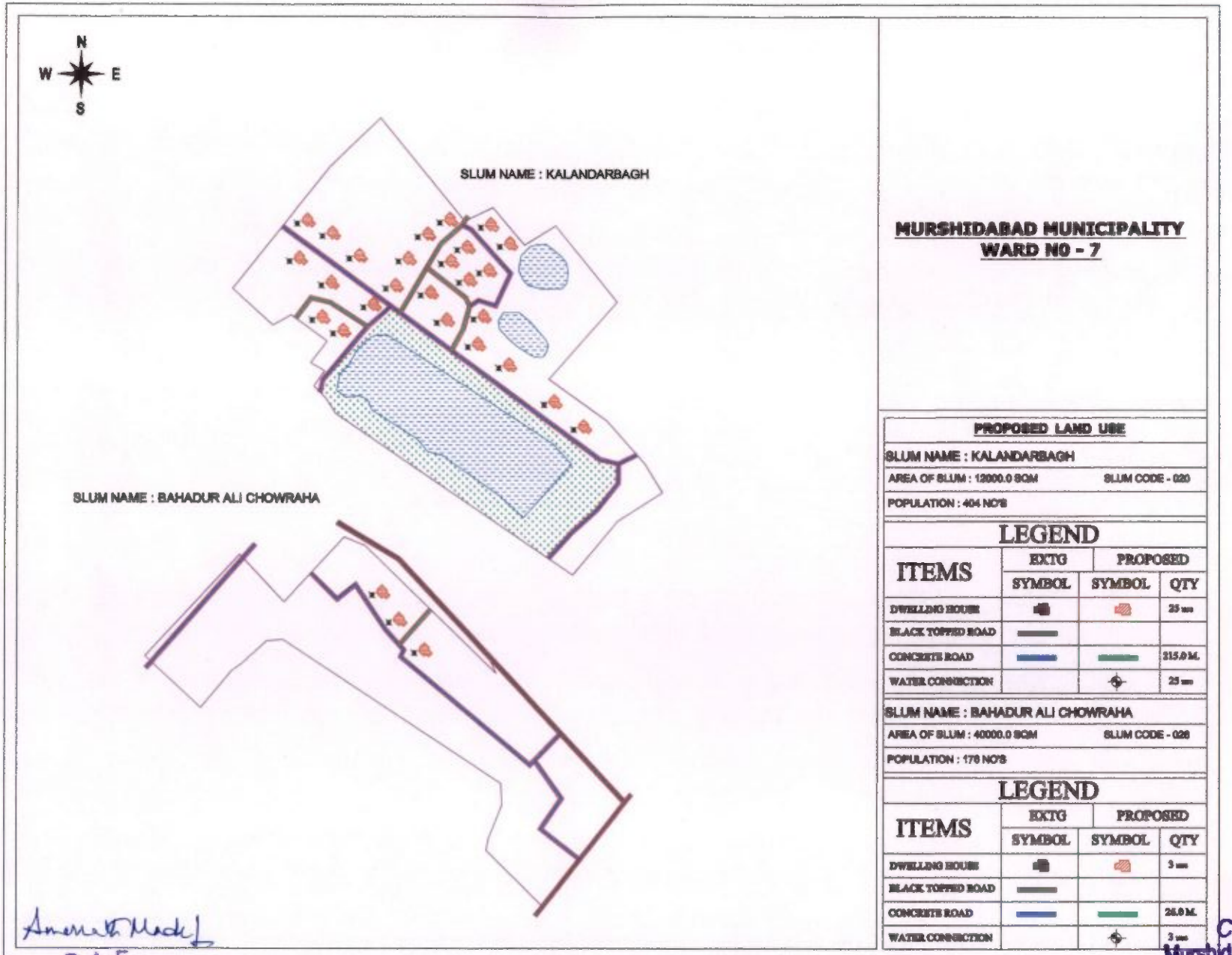

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO - 7

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : KALANDARBAGH

AREA OF SLUM : 12000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 020

POPULATION : 404 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			25 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			215.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			25 nos

SLUM NAME : BAHADUR ALI CHOWRAHA

AREA OF SLUM : 40000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 026

POPULATION : 176 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			5 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			26.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			5 nos

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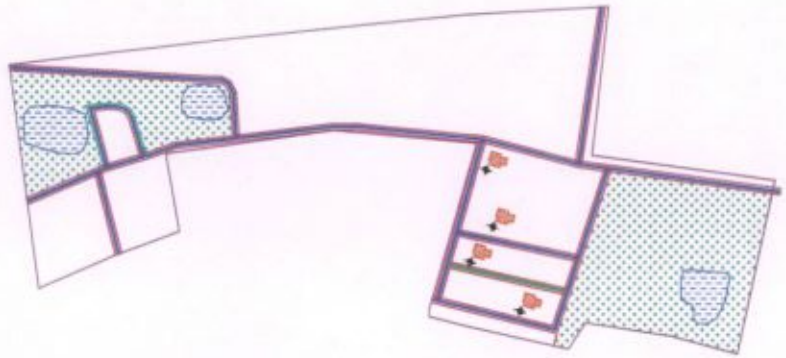
SLUM NAME : NAGINBAGH GHOSH PARA



SLUM NAME : STATION PARA

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 8

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : NAGINBAGH GHOSH PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 11000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 036

POPULATION : 223 NO'S

LEGEND

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

SLUM NAME : STATION PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 21000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 036

POPULATION : 160 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			5 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			43.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			5 nos

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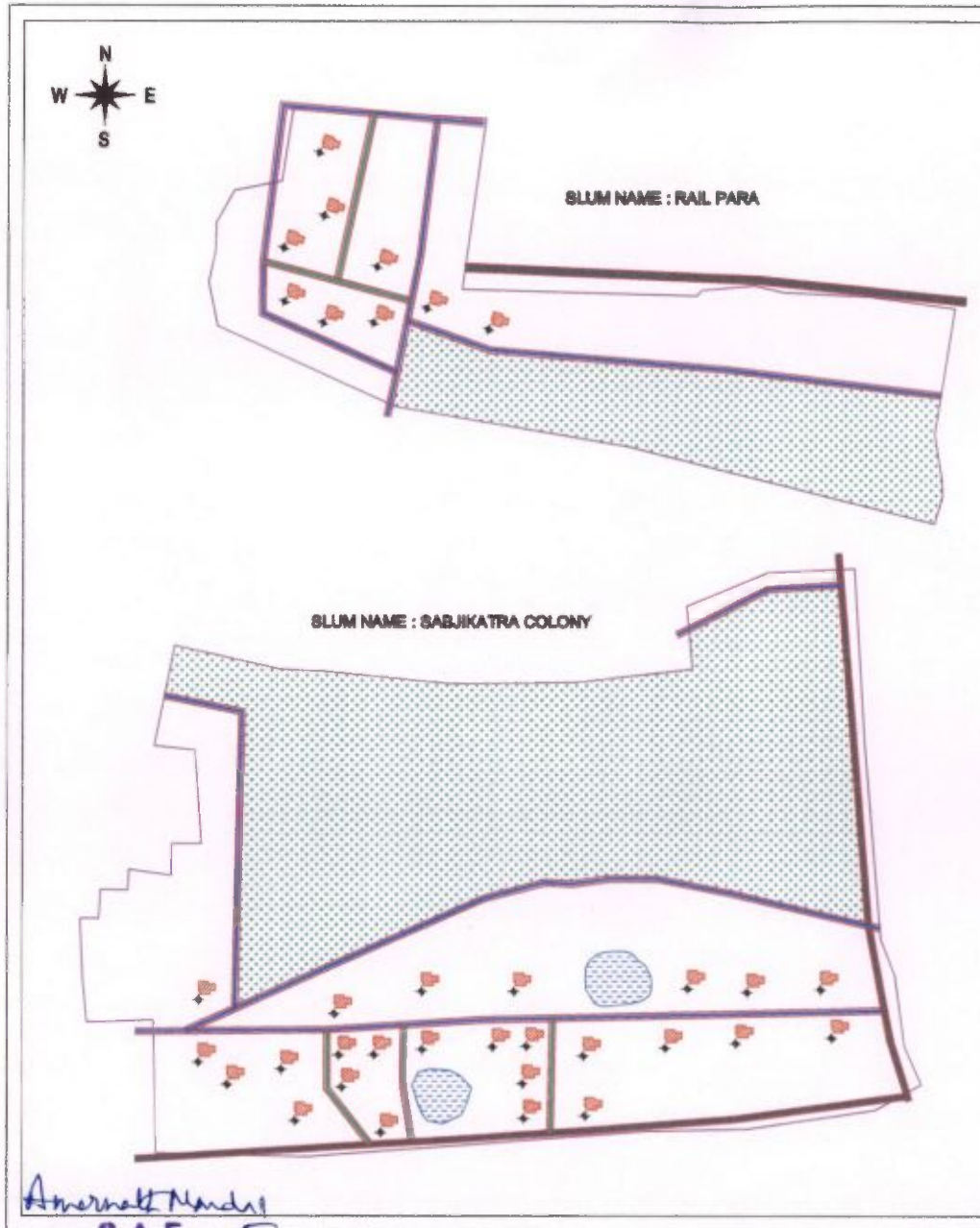

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO - 8

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : RAIL PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 13000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 031

POPULATION : 372 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			9 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			77.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			9 nos

SLUM NAME : SABJIKATRA COLONY

AREA OF SLUM : 61000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 032

POPULATION : 606 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			21 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			181.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			21 nos

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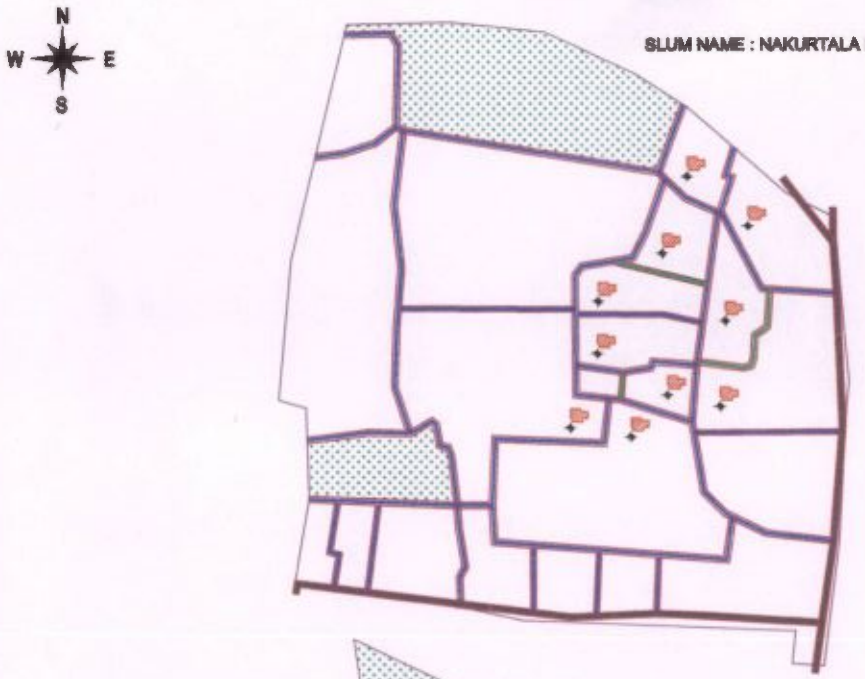
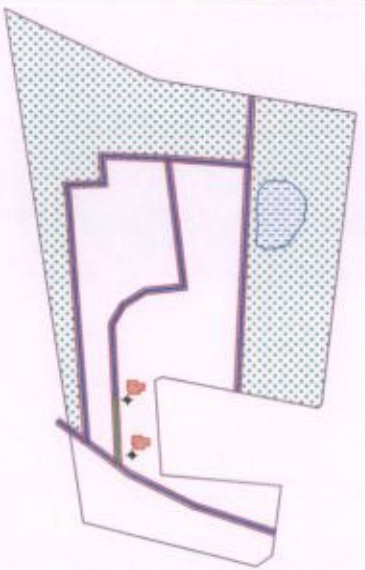


SLUM NAME : NAKURTALA RAMKRISHNA PALLY



SLUM NAME : RAILPARA MATH PARA

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO - 8

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : NAKURTALA RAMKRISHNA PALLY

AREA OF SLUM : 108000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 033

POPULATION : 1053 NO'S

LEGEND

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

SLUM NAME : RAILPARA MATH PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 73000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 034

POPULATION : 106 NO'S

LEGEND

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

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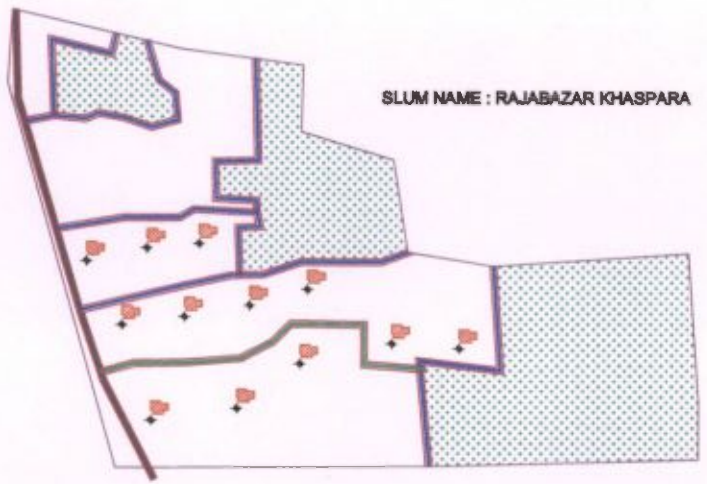
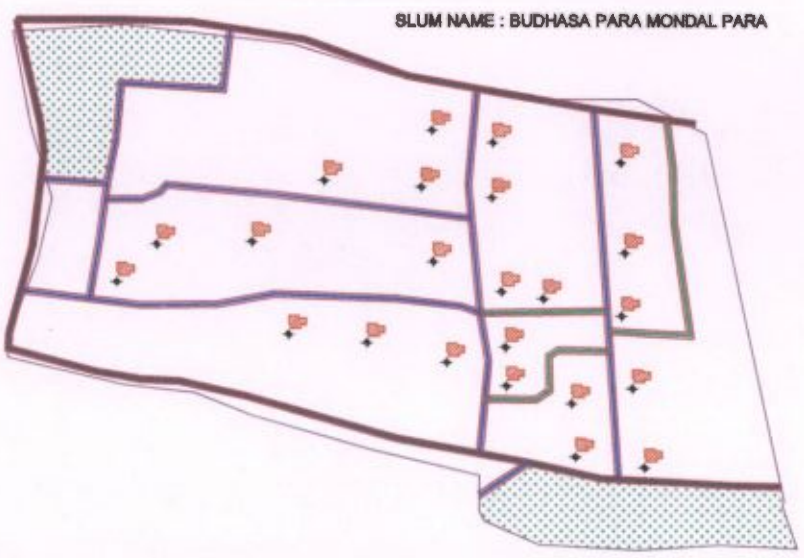


SLUM NAME : RAJABAZAR KHASPARA



SLUM NAME : BUDHASA PARA MONDAL PARA

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 9

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : RAJABAZAR KHASPARA

AREA OF SLUM : 14000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 029

POPULATION : 442 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			12 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			105.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			12 nos

SLUM NAME : BUDHASA PARA MONDAL PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 72000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 030

POPULATION : 420 NO'S

LEGEND

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

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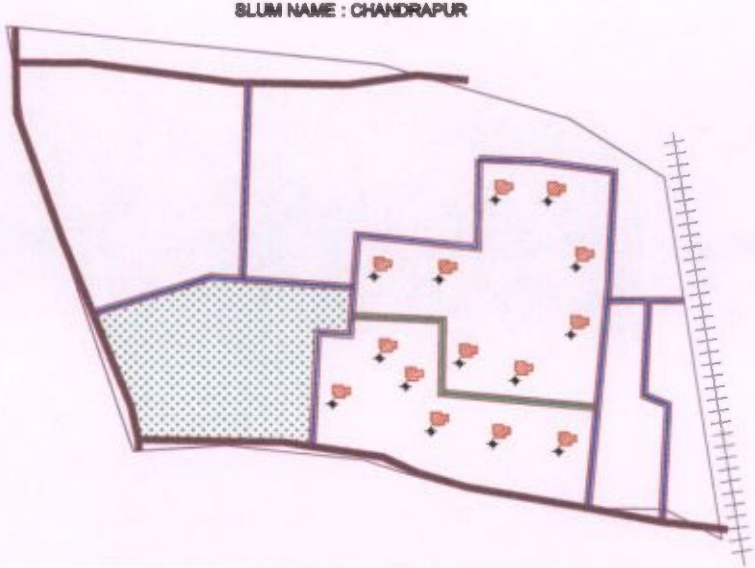
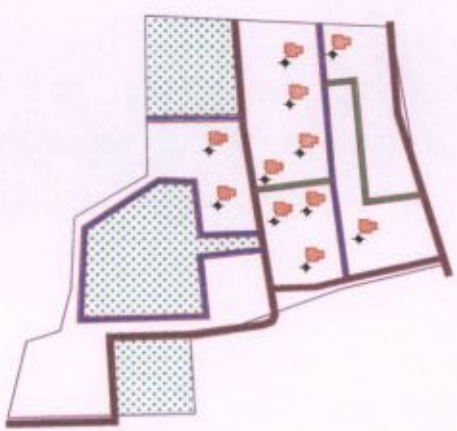
SLUM NAME : CHANDRAPUR



SLUM NAME : NEHAL BAGH



MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO - 9

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : CHANDRAPUR

AREA OF SLUM : 32000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 040

POPULATION : 340 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			14 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			120.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			14 nos

SLUM NAME : NEHAL BAGH

AREA OF SLUM : 9000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 041

POPULATION : 138 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			11 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			95.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			11 nos

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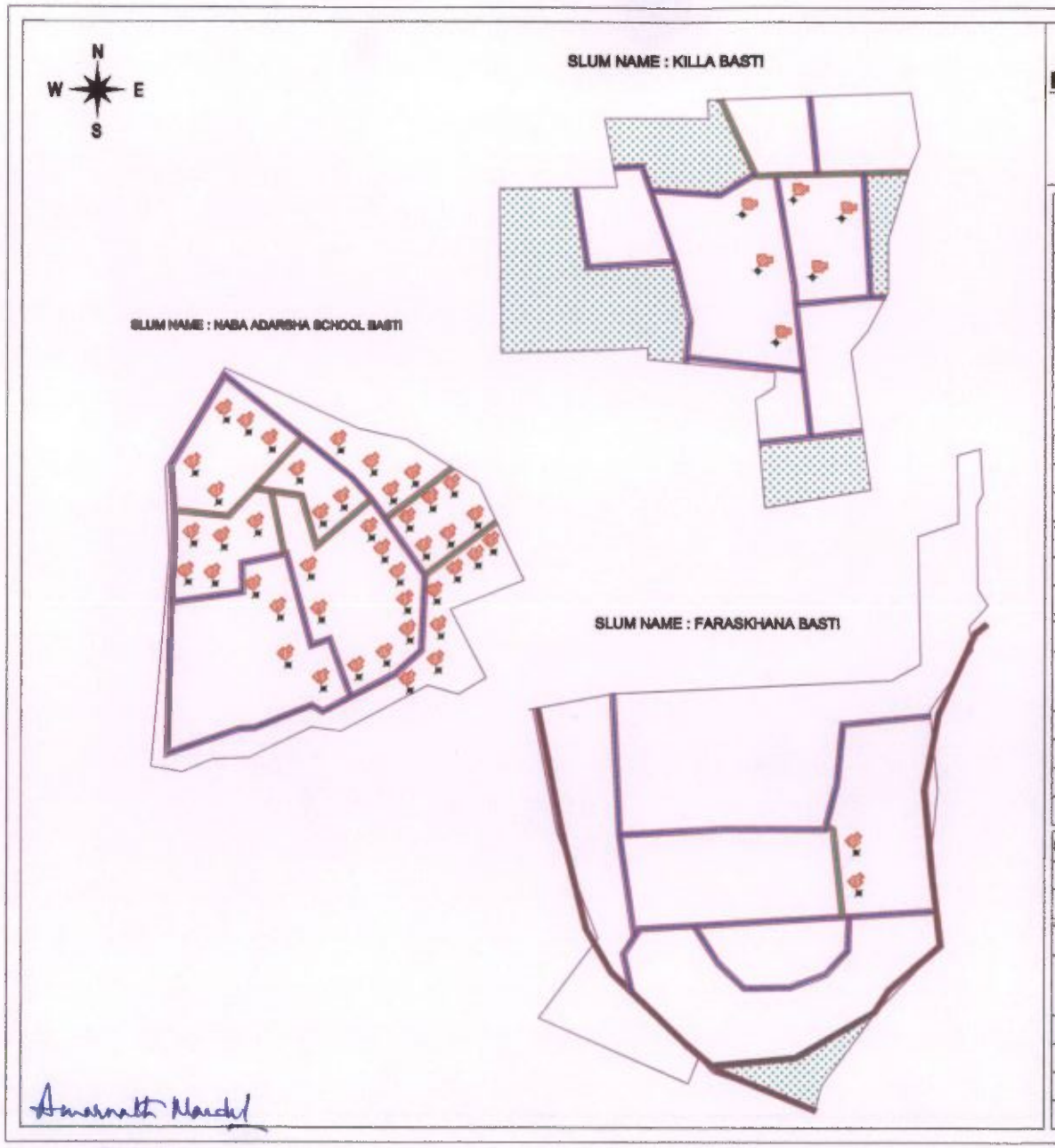

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO - 10

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : KILLA BASTI

AREA OF SLUM : 26000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 044

POPULATION : 181 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			6 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			52.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			6 nos

SLUM NAME : NABA ADARSHA SCHOOL BASTI

AREA OF SLUM : 9000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 049

POPULATION : 218 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			43 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			370.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			43 nos

SLUM NAME : FARASKHANA BASTI

AREA OF SLUM : 18000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 047

POPULATION : 207 NO'S

LEGEND

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

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SLUM NAME : ICHCHCAGANJ DEBNATH PARA

SLUM NAME : RAI PARA

SLUM NAME : KURMI TOLA COLONY - 2

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO - 11

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : ICHCHCAGANJ DEBNATH PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 10000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 048

POPULATION : 128 NO'S

LEGEND

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

SLUM NAME : RAI PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 8000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 049

POPULATION : 319 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			14 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			120.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			14 nos

SLUM NAME : KURMI TOLA COLONY - 2

AREA OF SLUM : 12000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 051

POPULATION : 202 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			3 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			26.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			3 nos

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MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 11

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : NEHAL BAGH THAKUR PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 6000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 052

POPULATION : 161 NO'S

LEGEND

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

SLUM NAME : RAIL COLONY KURMITOLA

AREA OF SLUM : 6000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 053

POPULATION : 207 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			6 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			52.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			6 nos

SLUM NAME : KURMI TOLA COLONY - 3

AREA OF SLUM : 13000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 054

POPULATION : 170 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			11 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			95.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			11 nos

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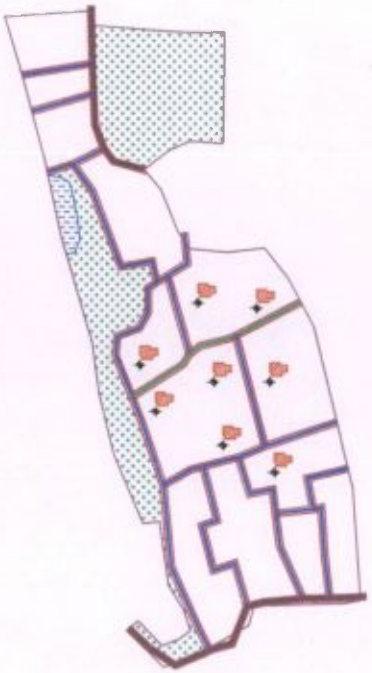
SLUM NAME : ICHCHAGANJ

SLUM NAME : ICHCHAGANJ MOGATULI



MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 12

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : ICHCHAGANJ

AREA OF SLUM : 151000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 055

POPULATION : 755 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			10 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			96.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			10 nos

SLUM NAME : ICHCHAGANJ MOGATULI

AREA OF SLUM : 51000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 056

POPULATION : 766 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			5 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			69.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			5 nos

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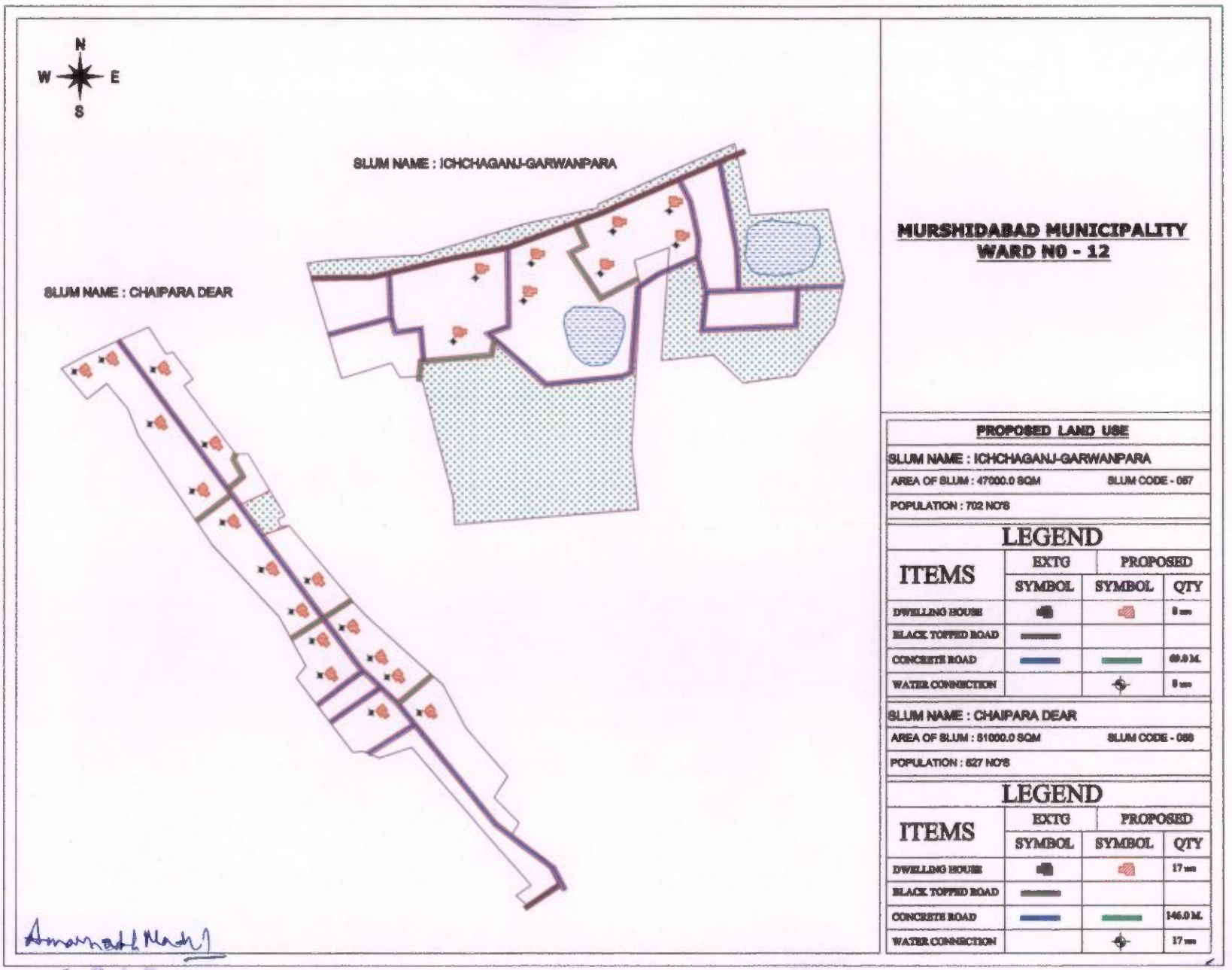

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 12

PROPOSED LAND USE			
SLUM NAME : ICHCHAGANJ-GARWANPARA			
AREA OF SLUM : 47000.0 SQM		SLUM CODE - 057	
POPULATION : 702 NO'S			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			0 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			69.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			0 nos
SLUM NAME : CHAIPARA DEAR			
AREA OF SLUM : 51000.0 SQM		SLUM CODE - 058	
POPULATION : 527 NO'S			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			17 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			146.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			17 nos

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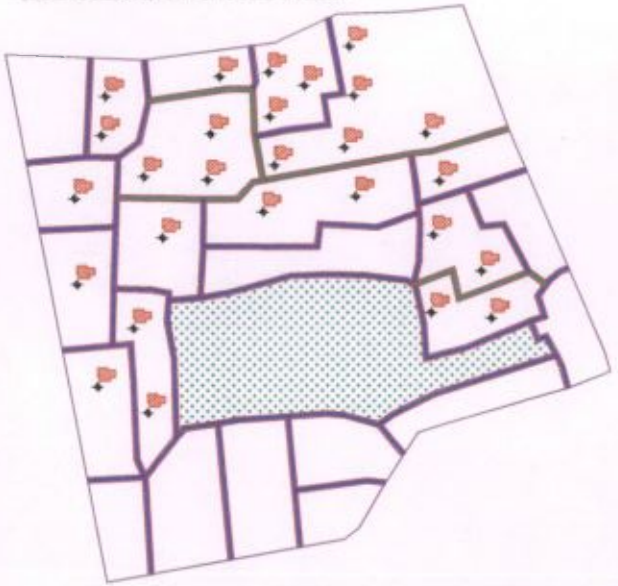
SLUM NAME : KURMITOLA 4 NO COLONY



SLUM NAME : RANSAGAR MONDAL PARA

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 13

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : KURMITOLA 4 NO COLONY

AREA OF SLUM : 372200.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 059

POPULATION : 1583 NO'S

LEGEND

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

SLUM NAME : RANSAGAR MONDAL PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 121000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 060

POPULATION : 760 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			19 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			163.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			19 nos

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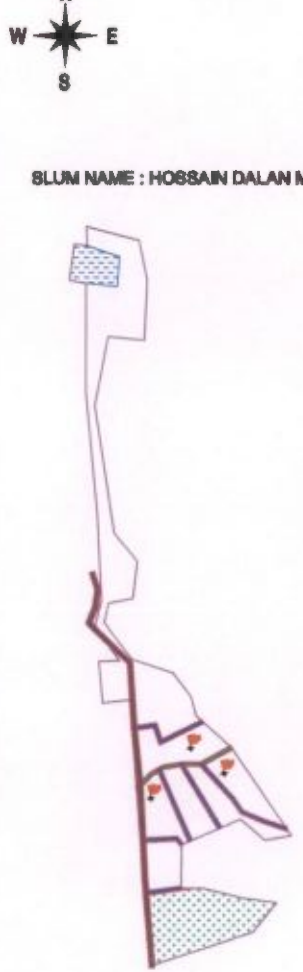
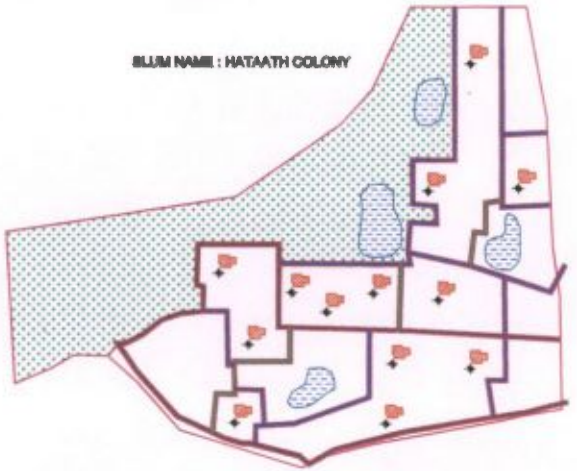
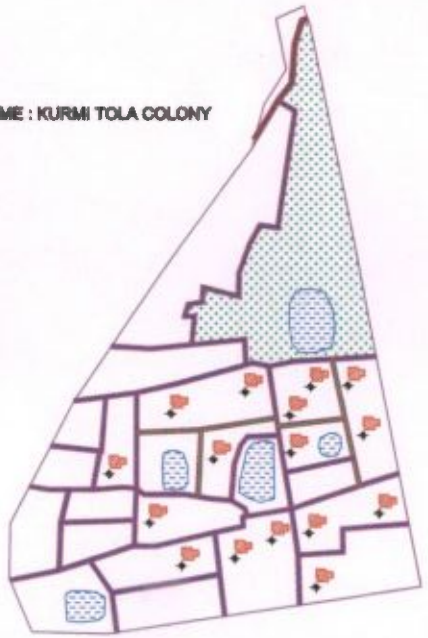


SLUM NAME : HOSSAIN DALAN MONDAL PARA



SLUM NAME : HATAATH COLONY



SLUM NAME : KURMI TOLA COLONY

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 13

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : HOSSAIN DALAN MONDAL PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 65000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 061

POPULATION : 181 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			3 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			26.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			3 nos

SLUM NAME : HATAATH COLONY

AREA OF SLUM : 130000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 062

POPULATION : 663 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			13 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			112.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			13 nos

SLUM NAME : KURMI TOLA COLONY

AREA OF SLUM : 167000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 063

POPULATION : 603 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			16 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			138.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			16 nos

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MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 14

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : NASIPUR TAKEPARA

AREA OF SLUM : 40000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 084

POPULATION : 415 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG SYMBOL	PROPOSED SYMBOL	PROPOSED QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			3 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			26.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			3 nos

SLUM NAME : SATICHURA HARIJANJ

AREA OF SLUM : 40000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 085

POPULATION : 708 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG SYMBOL	PROPOSED SYMBOL	PROPOSED QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			1 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			69.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			1 nos

SLUM NAME : NASHIPUR GHOSH PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 30000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 086

POPULATION : 369 NO'S

LEGEND

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

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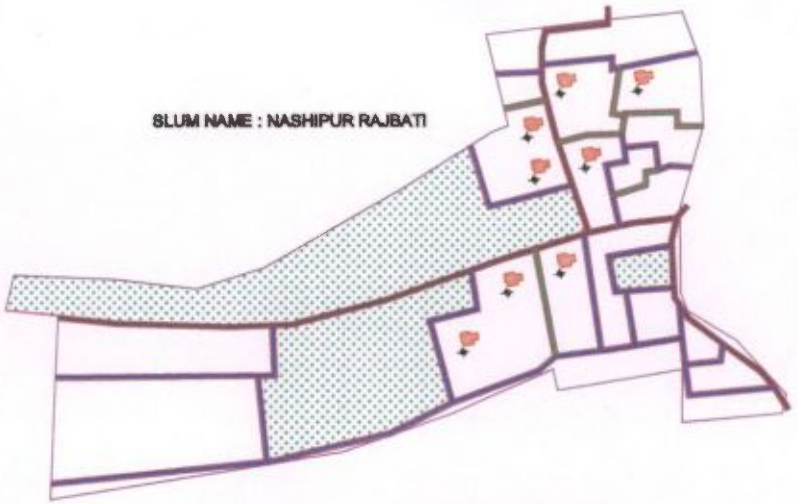
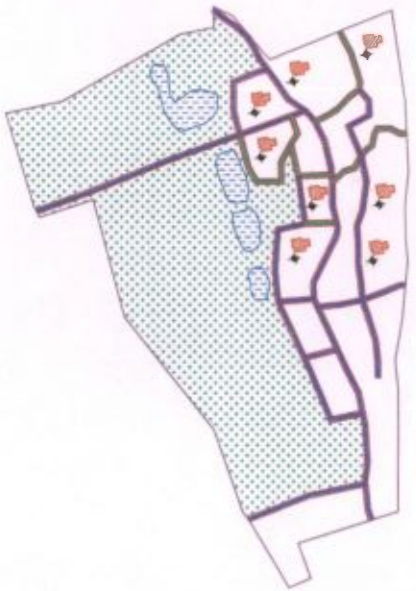
SLUM NAME : NASHIPUR RAJBATI



SLUM NAME : JAFRAGANJ



MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 14

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : NASHIPUR RAJBATI

AREA OF SLUM : 10000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 007

POPULATION : 654 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			5 no.
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			69.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			5 no.

SLUM NAME : JAFRAGANJ

AREA OF SLUM : 10000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 006

POPULATION : 724 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			5 no.
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			69.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			5 no.

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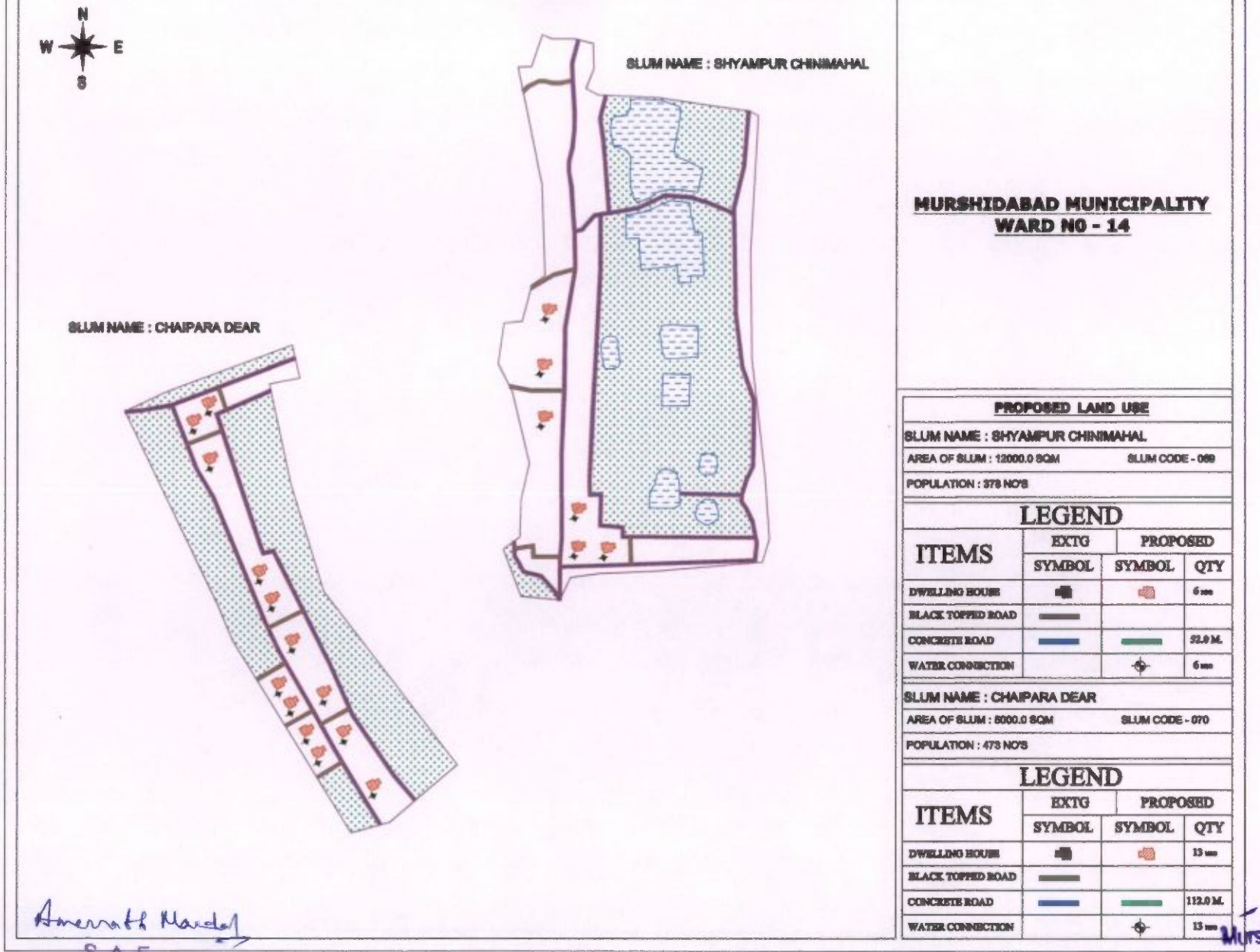

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 14

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : SHYAMPUR CHINIMAHAL

AREA OF SLUM : 12000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 069

POPULATION : 378 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			6 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			92.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			6 nos

SLUM NAME : CHAIPARA DEAR

AREA OF SLUM : 5000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 070

POPULATION : 473 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			13 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			112.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			13 nos

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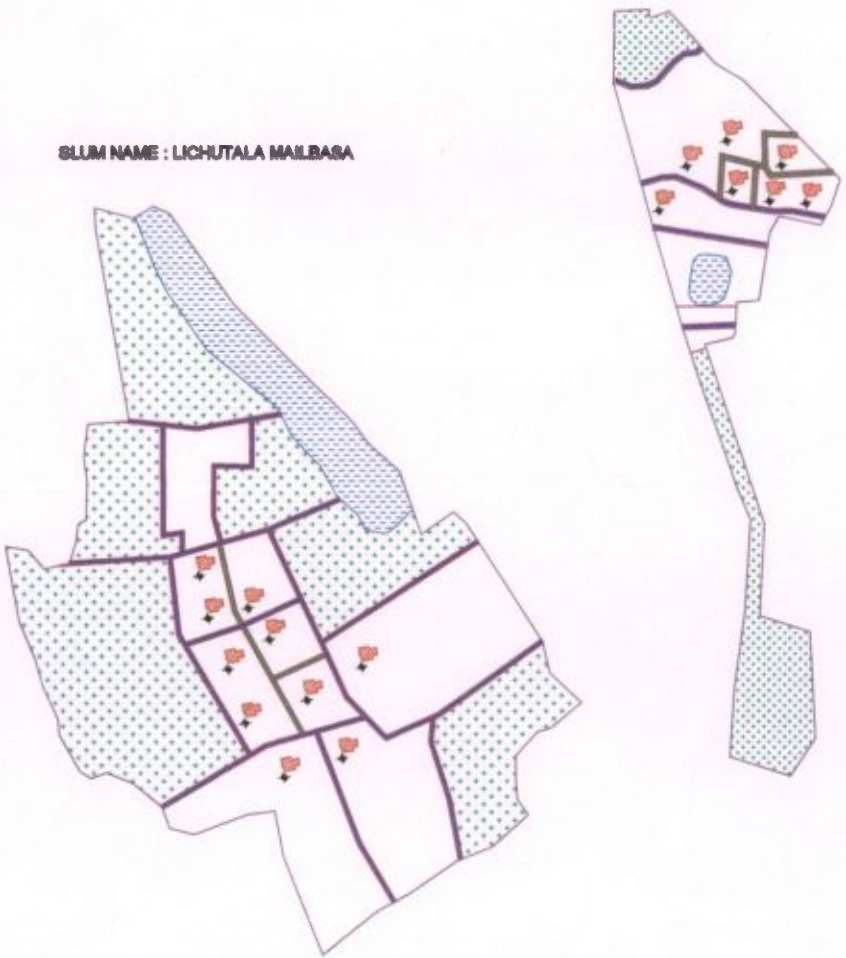
SLUM NAME : BHATA PARA

SLUM NAME : LICHUTALA MAILBASA



MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 15

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : BHATA PARA

AREA OF SLUM : 68000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 071

POPULATION : 245 NO'S

LEGEND

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

SLUM NAME : LICHUTALA MAILBASA

AREA OF SLUM : 184000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 072

POPULATION : 660 NO'S

LEGEND

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

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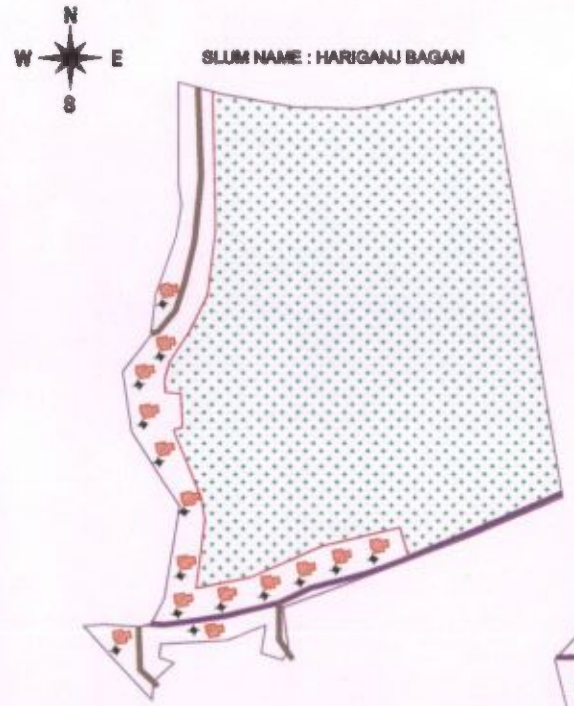

SLUM NAME : HARIGANJ BAGAN

SLUM NAME :KATHGOLA KHASPARA CHINI MAHAL NASHIPUR

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 15

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : HARIGANJ BAGAN

AREA OF SLUM : 70000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 073

POPULATION : 724 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			15 no
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			129.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			15 no

SLUM NAME :KATHGOLA KHASPARA CHINI MAHAL NASHIPUR

AREA OF SLUM : 76000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 074

POPULATION : 657 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			11 no
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			95.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			11 no

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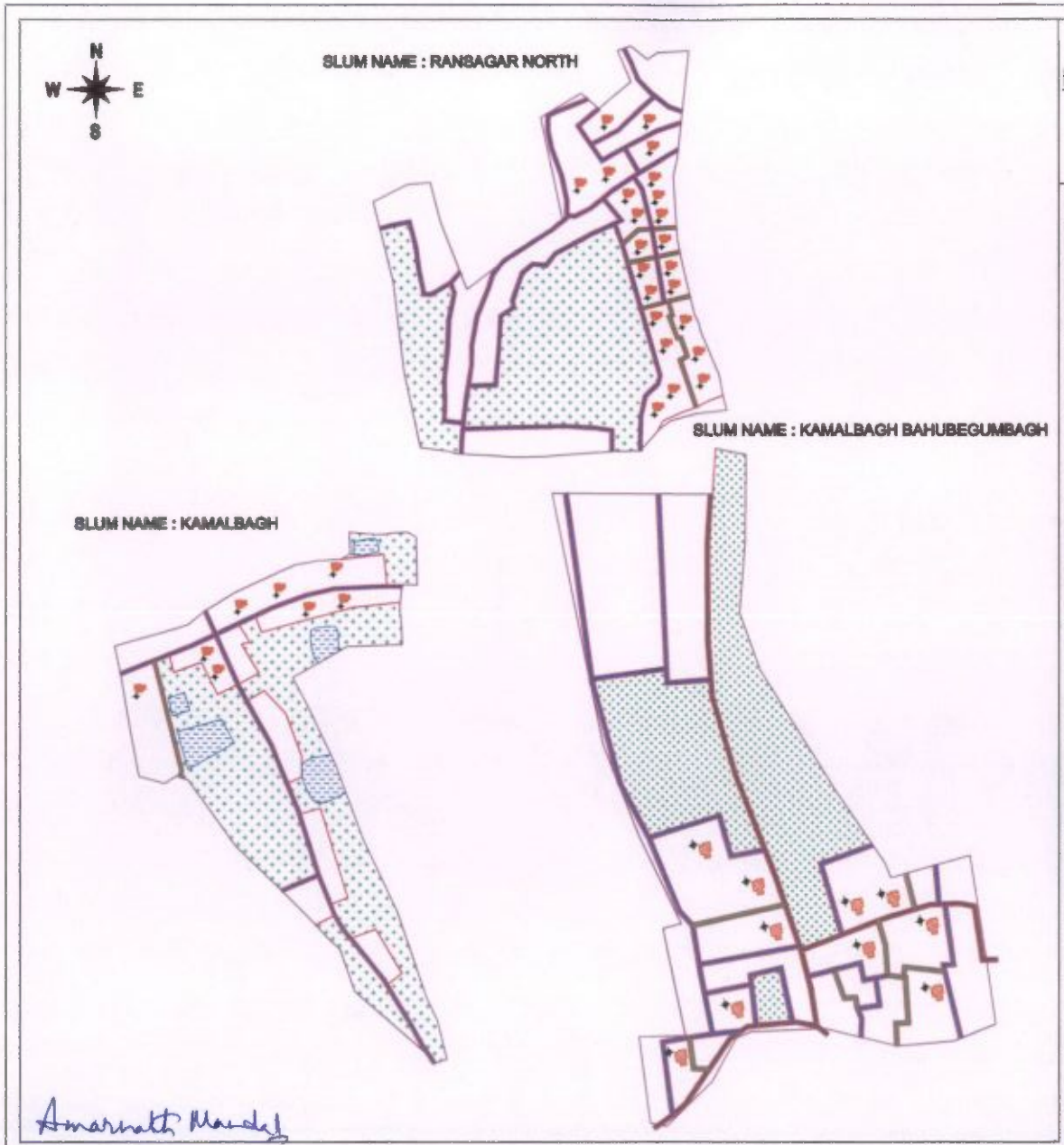

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 16

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : RANSAGAR NORTH

AREA OF SLUM : 97000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 076

POPULATION : 1084 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			21 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			181.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			21 nos

SLUM NAME : KAMALBAGH

AREA OF SLUM : 128000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 078

POPULATION : 708 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			8 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			69.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			8 nos

SLUM NAME : KAMALBAGH BAHUBEGUMBAGH

AREA OF SLUM : 60000.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 077

POPULATION : 368 NO'S

LEGEND

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

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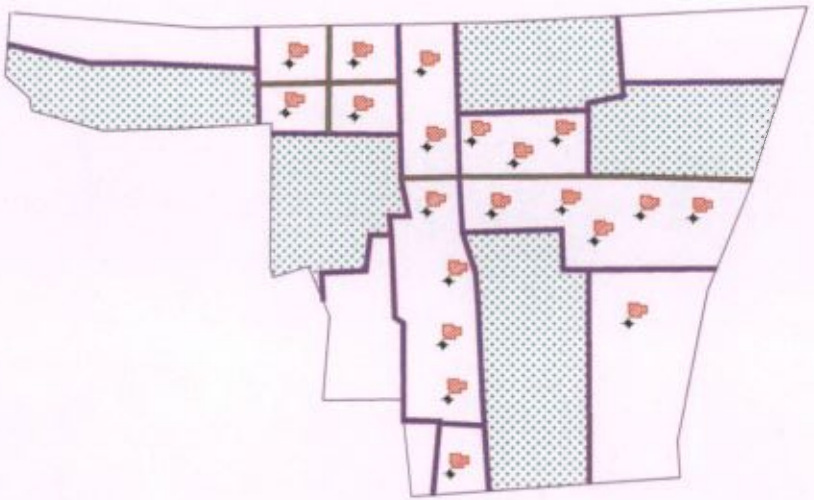
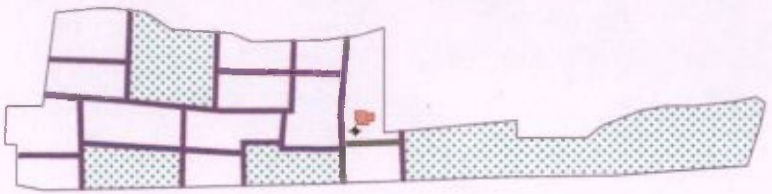
SLUM NAME : TALBAGAN-PUTIA PARA 1



SLUM NAME :TALBAGAN-PUTIA PARA 2



MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD N0 - 16

PROPOSED LAND USE

SLUM NAME : TALBAGAN-PUTIA PARA 1

AREA OF SLUM : 283075.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 078

POPULATION : 654 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			20 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			172.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			20 nos

SLUM NAME :TALBAGAN-PUTIA PARA 2

AREA OF SLUM : 66836.0 SQM — SLUM CODE - 023

POPULATION : 376 NO'S

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			1 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			09.0 M.
WATER CONNECTION			1 nos

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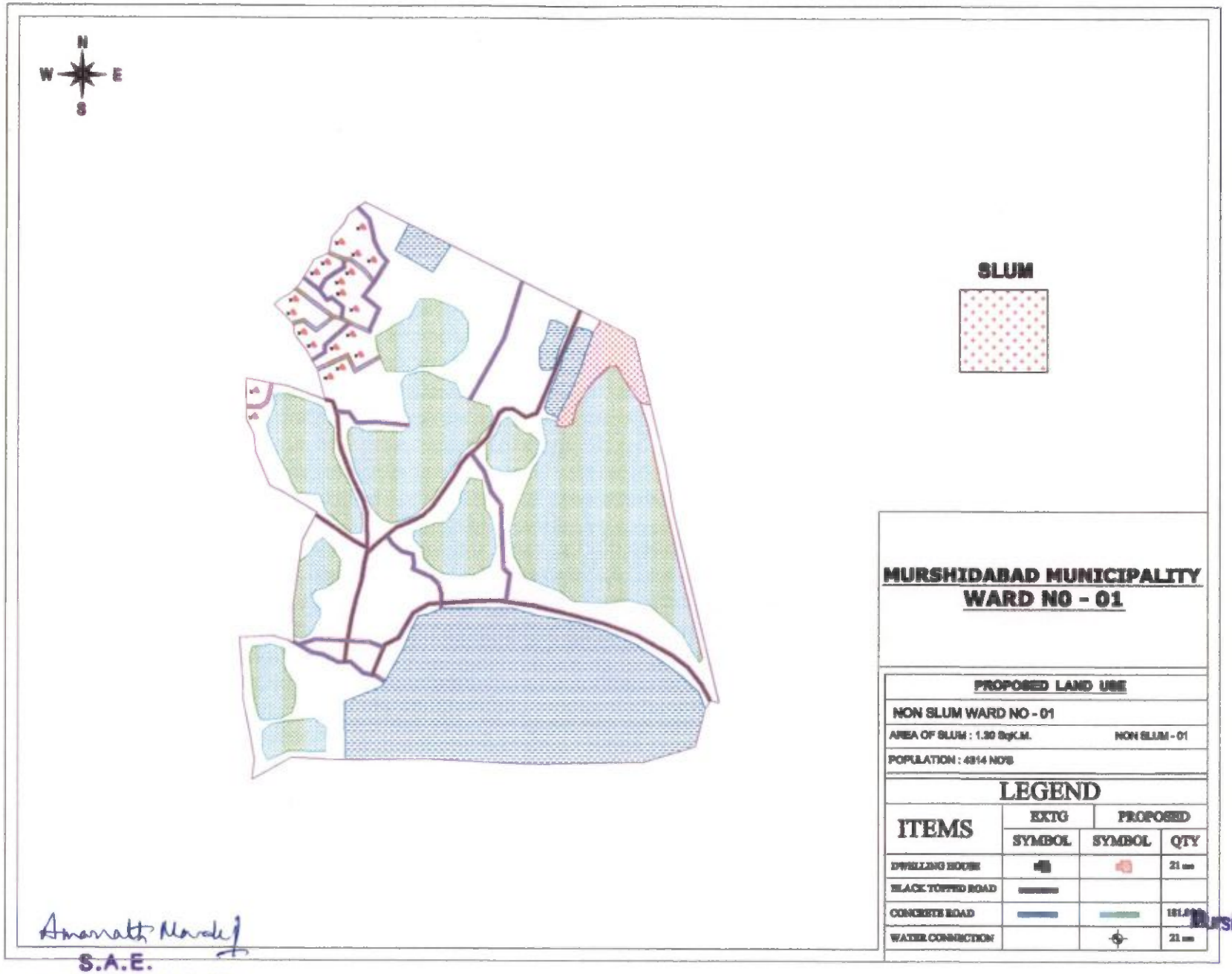

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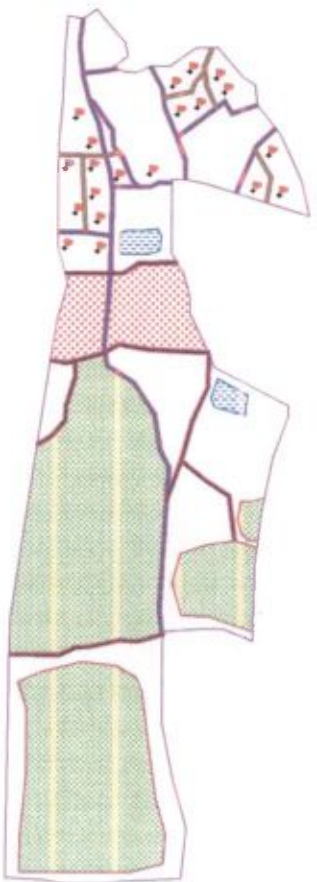

SLUM

MURSHIDABAD MUNICIPALITY
WARD NO - 02

PROPOSED LAND USE			
NON SLUM WARD NO - 02			
AREA OF SLUM : 0.38 Sq.K.M.		NON SLUM - 02	
POPULATION : 3939 NOS			

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXTG	PROPOSED	
	SYMBOL	SYMBOL	QTY
DWELLING HOUSE			20 nos
BLACK TOPPED ROAD			
CONCRETE ROAD			1726 M
WATER CONNECTION			20 nos

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