

**HOUSING FOR ALL BY 2022
DETAILED PROJECT REPORT (DPR)
NAIHATI MUNICIPALITY
UNDER
PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA**

**SUBMITTED BY
NAIHATI MUNICIPALITY
&
STATE URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (SUDA)**

**(FOR THE YEAR 2019-20)
MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL**

PREFACE

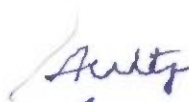
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) aims at Providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022 when the Nation Complete 75 years of its independence.

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

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

Total beneficiaries of the scheme are 490 nos. *from 112 nos.* slum and 158 nos. of Non- Slum projected for the year 2019-20 .

Total cost of the project is Rs 2623.10 lakhs as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.


Chairman
Naihati Municipality

Introductory Note by Chairman:



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

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

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

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Chairman
Naihati Municipality

Chairman
Naihati Municipality

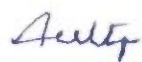
a. Planning Core Team

1. Mr. Ashok Chatterjee,	Chairman,	Naihati Municipality
2. Mr. Bhajan Mukherjee,	Vice-Chairman,	Naihati Municipality
3. Mr. Manas Paul, Member,	Chairman –In- Council,	Naihati Municipality
4. Mr. Kanai Acharya,	Councillor,	Naihati Municipality
5. Mr. Sekhar Bhowmick,	Councillor,	Naihati Municipality
6. Mr. R.P.Barnwal,	E.O.,	Naihati Municipality
7. Mr. Kaushik Ghosh,	Overseer, (Nodal Officer).	Naihati Municipality
8. Mr. Debasish Ghosh,	A.E.,	Naihati Municipality
9. Mr. Goutam Majumder,	Engineer,	Naihati Municipality

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 Chairman
 Naihati Municipality

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e. Abbreviations

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

f. Working Definitions:

Affordable Housing Project:	Housing Projects where 16 % of the houses are constructed for EWS /category
Beneficiary	A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife and unmarried children. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all-weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India
Carpet Area	Area enclosed within the walls, actual area to lay carpet. This area does not include the thickness of the inner walls.
Central Nodal Agencies	Nodal Agencies identified by Ministry for the purposes of implementation of Credit Linked subsidy component of the mission
Economically Weaker Section(EWS)	EWS households are defined as households having an annual income up to Rs 3, 00,000(Rupees Three Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre
EWS House	An all-weather single unit or a unit in a multi - storied 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: $\text{FAR} = \frac{\text{Total covered area on all the floors} \times 100}{\text{Plot area}}$ If States/Cities have some variations in this definition, State/City definitions will be accepted under the mission
Implementing Agencies	Implementing agencies are the agencies such as Urban Local Bodies, Development Authorities, and Housing Boards etc. which are selected by State Government / SLSMC for implementing Housing for All Mission.
Low Income Group (LIG)	LIG households are defined as households having an annual income between Rs.3, 00,000 (Rupees Three Lakhs One) up to Rs.6, 00,000 (Rupees Six Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.
Primary Lending 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 200 population or about 40-45 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.
State Land Nodal Agencies (SLNAs)	Nodal Agency designated by the State Governments for implementing the Mission
Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)	TDR means making available certain amount of additional built up area in lieu of the area relinquished or surrendered by the owner of the land, so that he can use extra built up area himself in some other land.

Town features :

Naihati Municipality is an old Municipality consisting of 31 wards. In 1995, three Panchayat areas were added to this Municipality increasing the area by double. Current geographical area of Naihati Municipality is 11.55 sq. km. It has an average elevation of 15 metres (49 feet). It has a historical importance as it is the birthplace of Rishi Bankim Chandra Chatterjee who wrote Vande Mataram for the country.

The ULB, formerly spelled Nyehatty, was established in 1st March 1869. The provisions of District Towns Act (B.C) of 1868 were extended to this town on 21st May, 1869 under a notification by the Government of Bengal published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 26th. May, 1869 with fairly large area of about 10sq. miles. With Shyamnagore on the south and Kanchrapara on the north it consisted of several villages, viz. Mulajore Authpore, Jagadal, Bhatpara, Kantalpara, Naihati, Garifa, Kona, Halishar and Kanchrapara forming at together one Union of 5 wards with a population of about 40,000 souls . The Town Committee of 15 with the S.D.O of Barasat as chairman, was a recognized body each village being represented by one or two members exercising the powers of 3rd class Magistrate. Under section 41 of the said Act, the Magistrate of Barasat was appointed to be a permanent member and chairman of the Town Committee up to 1885 before the introduction of the Bengal Municipal Act. The Town Committee used to appoint its own members. It had to maintain the police of the town out of the income derived mainly from taxes on the Occupiers of holdings. In 1885 the Bengal Municipal Act come into free, when Babu Chandra Sekhar Gupta was elected as the first non – official chairman and Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Hara Prasad Shastri under the new Municipal Act. (III) of 1884.

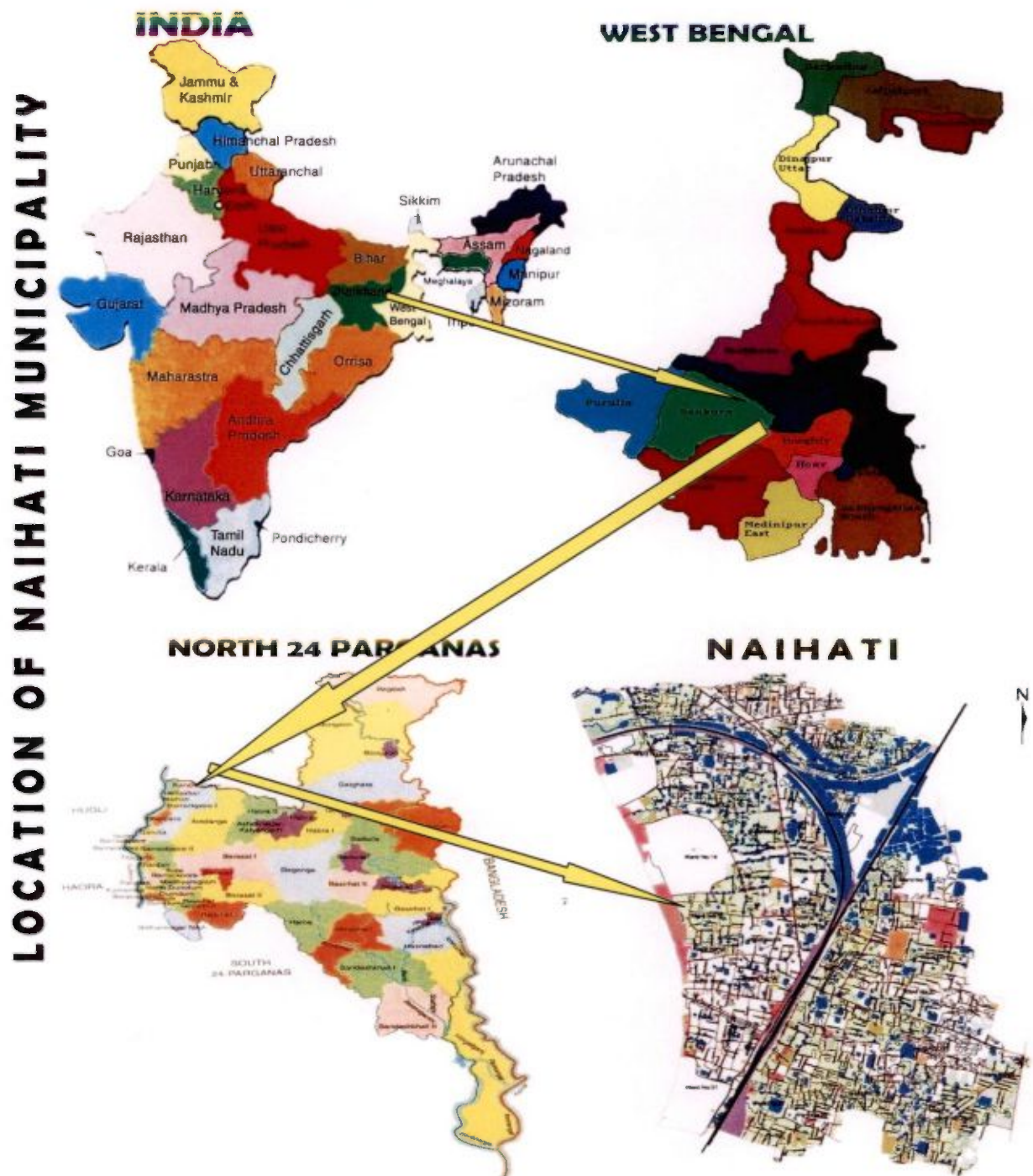
It covered a fairly large area stretching from 'Bagerkhal' in the North to 'Ichapore Khal' in South. In course of time, however, the northern and southern parts became separated from it and converted into two district Municipalities, viz. Bhatpara in 1869 and Halisahar in 1903. Again an area of about ¾ sq. mile beyond the Railway lines on the east, being almost entirely rural, was excluded from the Municipality with effect from the 1st. January 1918, on the authority of Bengal Government notification no.2162 m. dated the 4th December. 1917. Further in 1995, the erstwhile Gram Panchayats namely Rishi Bankim Gram Panchyat, Deshbandhu Uttar gram panchayat and Deshbandhu Dakshin gram panchayat added with Naihati Municipality.

Now the area is divided into 6 Municipalities viz. Halisahar, Kanchrapara, Naihati, Bhatpara, Garulia and part of North Barrackpore. It was developed through setting up of five industries by the British, based on social, economic, geographical and cultural importance which over a period of time, turned into a municipality for governance ease. Basically its economy was depending upon industries. People from various parts migrated and settled here for their livelihoods. The industries have now closed down and the employees, who lost their jobs, belong to BPL families. There is a dramatic change in occupations and livelihoods. Some of them became rickshaw pullers, vegetable vendors, hawkers, mason, rag pickers, van pullers etc. Due to closure of many industries the economy of the municipality has suffered which is hard to recover to the earlier position. The industries closed under the pressure of the changing market demands. The necessary diversification was not made and updated machinery was not installed, leading to the erosion of market for the products.

The ULB is the birth place of eminent national personalities, including the noted novelist and composer of the Indian National Song "Bande Mataram", Rishi Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya, graced as the Chairman of Naihati Municipality in 1874. The ULB has tremendous opportunities for all people, including the poor. It has centres of culture and education. It has space where people can have diverse experiences; different cultures can mingle through a range of human contacts; services are provided on an efficient and cost-effective basis.

Naihati is a town and an important railway junction station on the Indian Railways network, in the district of North 24 Parganas, West Bengal, India. Naihati municipality is one of the oldest in the whole country and was established in 1869.

Map 1 : Location map of Naihati Municipality :



SLUM MAP OF NAIHATI MUNICIPALITY

Arul
Chairman
Naihati Municipality

Physical Features:

(i) Location

Naihati Municipality stretches over an area over an area of 11.55.sq. Km. It is bounded by Halisahar Municipality in the North, Hooghly River in the West , Mamudpur & Shibdaspur Gram Panchayet in the East and Bhatpara Municipality in the South. Barrackpore –Kalyani Expressway passes through boundary the eastern end boundary. It's adjacent to the Nadia district and Chinsurah of Hooghly district. The Eastern Railway line connecting Sealdah-Krishnagar and South-Eastern Railway line via Bandel.

(ii) Climate

Naihati Municipality is located on the great Gangetic delta. Its climate is very much influenced by the sea. The Municipality has a very tropical savanna type of climate, same as Kolkata and is dominated by 3 seasons – summer, monsoon and winter. The summer is hot and humid and continues from April to June. Summer is dominated by strong southwesterly monsoon winds. Monsoon arrives in mid June and stays up to September. Winter is the most pleasant time and lasts for 3 months of December, January and February

(iii) Rainfall

Maximum rainfall occurs during the monsoon in August (306 mm) and the average annual total is 1,582 mm. Total duration of sunshine is 2,528 hours per annum with maximum rainfall occurring in mid July/August.

(iv) Temperature

Early morning mists are common in winter. The annual mean temperature is 26.8⁰ C. The maximum temperature often exceeds 40⁰ C. The temperature does not fall below 10⁰ C.

(v) Geology

As of 2011[update] India census, Naihati had a population of 218,562. Males constitute 50.87% of the population and females 49.13%. Naihati has an average literacy rate of 89.79%, higher than the national average of 75.06%: male literacy is 93.16%, and female literacy is 86.31%. In Naihati, 7.8% of the population is under 6 years of age and population density 18,641/km2, rank 50th city in the World.

The Jute Mills drew in a large labour force from the neighboring states of Bihar and Orissa, as well as eastern Uttar Pradesh, quite often forming an overwhelming majority of the population in the area, living in shanty towns and bustees dotting the mill area.

With the partition of India there was a massive influx of refugees from East Pakistan into Kolkata and its peripheral areas. Of over a million refugees who entered West Bengal in 1950 alone settled mostly in squatter colonies between Naihati and Sonarpur on the east bank of the Hooghly and between Mogra and Uluberia on the west bank.

(vi) Environment

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

The Private sector located in the Naihati Municipality contributes marginal costs of this basic infrastructure, mainly for the provision of water supply and sanitation for their own employees and units.

(vii) Wind

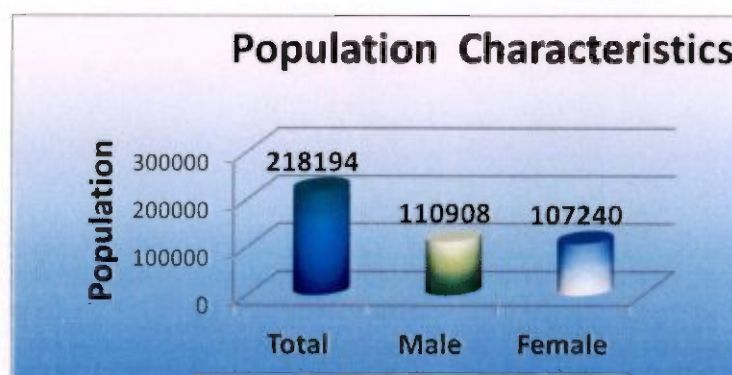
In the summer season winds are mostly North Easterly or easterly but in afternoon Westerly winds blow which are absorbed frequently. During the monsoons the winds blow from the Northeast and Southern direction.

Population

Demographic Data for Naihati Municipality

Year	Population	Area (Sq. km)	Density (Pop/Sq. km)	% Growth 81-91			
				Naihati	KMC	West Bengal	India
2001	215432	11.55	18891	19.30	20.45	24.77	23.52
2011	218194	Source : Percentage of growth rate - KMDA Vision 2025					
2021	229104						

Chart.1 Showing the Population Characteristic



The population projection helps to know the estimated future population of a place on the basis of current Census data. The decadal growth indicates positive rise, due to economic development through large-scale industry and influx of minority community from the adjoining region in search of job and social security. For the decade 2011 to 2021, however a moderate growth of 10% has been assumed with due consideration of the density constraint. The estimated population count has helped to frame out the proposal for improvement of each developmental sector.

Key Resources :

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

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Economic Activities

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

The Municipality has 3 primary schools including 48 private primary schools, 4 secondary schools and 15 High Secondary. The Municipality has 3nos. of Colleges which are renowned major hubs for education and training.

Occupational Profile :

Year of establishment of Municipality

The Naihati Municipality formerly spelled Nyehatty has been established in 1st. March, 1869 and its major eastern portion has been added to the original town that was under three gram panchayets. There are three jute mills, one CC company, one Jonson & Nicholson paint factory. All of them are now closed. But the labours & Mazdoors have been living since long. On the other hand nine to ten wards have been added to this municipality. So the slum area of this Municipality contains 120 Slums still now and many of the people are from economical backward classes and many of people have been living in Semi-Pucca houses. So their up-liftment is necessary.

Administrative Boundaries

Naihati is covered a fairly large area stretching from 'Bagher khal' in the North to 'Ichapore Khal' in South. In course of time, however, the northern and southern parts became separated from it and converted into two district Municipalities, viz. Bhatpara in 1869 and Halisahar in 1903. Again an area of about $\frac{3}{4}$ sq. mile beyond the Railway lines on the east, being almost entirely rural, was excluded from the Municipality with effect from the 1st. January 1918, on the authority of Bengal Government notification no.2162 m. dated the 4th December. 1917. Further in 1995, the erstwhile Gram Panchayats namely Rishi Bankim Gram Panchyat, Deshbandhu Uttar gram panchayat and Deshbandhu Dakshin gram panchayat added with Naihati Municipality.

It is well connected to other parts of West Bengal. It takes one hour to reach Sealdah station by train. It is 38 km from Sealdah. It is part of the Kolkata Suburban Railway system. It is connected to Bandel on the Howrah-Bardhaman main line. The journey takes about 20 minutes. Naihati is also connected to

Kolkata by ferry. The transport via road is chiefly via the well known 85 route (name of the bus route) which operates between Barrackpore and Kanchrapara. There are also some other bus routes like Naihati-Habra and Naihati-Barasat. Recently a new state bus has started from Naihati to Digha. However, there is an alternative route near Naihati called the Kalyani Expressway to reach Kolkata and other parts of the state in least time.

Linkage of Rail, Road, Port & Air

Naihati is well connected to other parts of West Bengal. It takes one hour to reach Sealdah station by train. It is 38 km from Sealdah. It is part of the Kolkata Suburban Railway system. It is connected to Bandel on the Howrah-Bardhaman main line. The journey takes about 20 minutes. Naihati is also connected to Kolkata by ferry. The transport via road is chiefly via the well known 85 route (name of the bus route) which operates between Barrackpore and Kanchrapara. There are also some other bus routes like Naihati-Habra and Naihati-Barasat. Recently a new state bus has started from Naihati to Digha. However, there is an alternative route near Naihati called the Kalyani Expressway to reach Kolkata and other parts of the state in least time.

Demographic Growth & Population Projection

As of 2011 India census, Naihati had a population of 218,194. Males constitute 50.87% of the population and females 49.13%. Naihati has an average literacy rate of 89.79%, higher than the national average of 75.06%: male literacy is 93.16%, and female literacy is 86.31%. In Naihati, 7.8% of the population is under 6 years of age and population density 18,641/km², rank 50th city in the World.

Demographic Data for Naihati Municipality

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2021	229104						

Milestones:

NAIHATI SPORTS COMPLEX :

Naihati Municipality has constructed Naihati Sports Complex named "Naihati Bankimanjali Stadium" by the side of Adhata Road with the help of State Govt. It is one of the milestones within Barrackpore Sub-Division. Naihati Municipality will be able to organize different sports & Games in this ground.

NAIHATI BUS TERMINUS :

Another remarkable feather on this municipality is "Naihati Bus Terminus" named "Rishi Bankim Bus Terminus" by the side of K D Road in ward no. 11. This project is being implemented with the help of Transport Department under State Govt. that will help the common people of the vast adjacent area to reach their destinations all over Bangla as well as adjacent states.

ELECTRIC CREMATORIUM :

Our electric crematorium namely Senpara Burning Ghat has been constructed by Naihati Municipality in the bank of river Hooghly. The Crematorium is double Furnace Unit and with secondary burning chamber. Most modern in its category and Air pollution is nearly Zero. The second unit is under construction through NGRBA beside the first unit. This ULB is trying to construct one Animal Crematorium at Senpara Burning Ghat on Municipal land. Beside it, there is a Wood based Crematorium within this compound.

Parer Tari :

For carrying of dead body in decent manner from Hospitals, residence and finally upto Burning Ghat a Parer Tari is always ready available at our main Administrative Office. The body chamber of our Parer Tari is fully Air Conditioned and stainless steel finish.

Ambulance Facility:

This Municipality is providing Ambulance facility for carrying patients to Hospital within and outside Municipality area. This service is available from main administrative building at City Centre and from Maternity Centre.

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

- Super-specialty Hospital at Municipal office compound.
- ESOPD & Maternity Centre
- HAU-I, HAU-II, HAU-III & HAU-IV.
- Regional Diagnostic Centre
- Primary Health Centers.

Solid Waste Management : The work for Solid Waste Management Project has already been started by the KMDA in order to keep the city clean.

Preservation of Surface Water:

For eco-friendly environment and preservation of sweet potable water this corporation has stressed on Pond cutting for preservation of surface and rain water.

Water Supply provided by KMDA

In existing water supply system of Municipality town, Naihati Municipality provides water supply to the major part. The infrastructure available with NM includes treatment plant.

The Treatment plant, Rising main pipeline, Booster Pumping stations, OHR and distribution network, which are in existence today, have been installed through the KMDA. Extension of the distribution network to cover added areas to meet shortfall in demand have been carried out by HM from time to time.

PROJECT NAME :	13 MGD WATER SUPPLY PROJECT UNDER NAIHATI MUNICIPALITY
TOTAL PROJECT COST:	RS. 4086 LAKHS
TOTAL POPULATION BENEFITED	1.25 LAKH
SOURCE OF FUND	CENTRAL AND STATE FUND.
PIPELINE	i) Rising Main Pipe lines : 7.6 KM ii) Distribution Pipelines: 37 KM
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	KMDA.
PRESENT STATUS	Completed

- **Citizen Charter**
- **Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting System**
- **Birth & Death Certificate computerization system**
- **Tax collection computerization system**
- **Store computerization system**
- **70% increase in own source revenue**

Jawaharlal Nehru Nation Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

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

Overview:

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

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

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

BSUP Schemes of JNNURM under NAIHATI MUNICIPALITY

BSUP PHASE-I

Project Name :	BSUP Scheme for the Town of Naihati. (Phase-I), 24 Parganas (North), West Bengal.
Date of Sanction :	18 th CSMC dated 09/01/2008. (Originally approved)
Project Cost (Rs in Lakh)	Rs. 5256.62 Lakhs.
Number of Dwelling Units	2325 No's

Infrastructure Component

Funding Pattern (Rs. In Lakh)

1. Water Supply	Govt. of India	Rs. 1314.16
2. Drainage	Govt. of W.B	Rs. 788.50
3. Cement Concrete Road	ULB	Rs. 46.00
4. Sewerage	Beneficiary	Rs. 318.90
5. Street Light	KMDA	Rs. 137.40
6. Community Seba kendra		
7. Informal market.		
8. Plantation		
9. Solid waste management	Total =	Rs. 2604.96

This project is near to completion.

Technical Assistance KMDA/RE SECTOR.

Nodal Agency KMDA/RE SECTOR.

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The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure :

112no. Slums have been selected as second phase for the year 2019-20 of the Project under PMAY scheme by Naihati Municipality in consultation with the state level Nodal Agency - The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department, GoWB.

1. Daspara, Amrapally, (Paschin, Madhya, East) & Harinagar Bustee : in ward no. 01 :

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no- 01. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.500 Km. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is 3000.00 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 198 with a total population of 1386. 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 slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting water logging. Most of the roads within slums are kuchha road. There is 80% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

2. Haran Majumder, anandamoyee, Vivekanandapally & Ramkrishnapally Bustee : ward no. 02

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no- 02. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 60 years old with a total site area is 10000.00 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 89 with a total population of 1540. 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 slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

3. Patterson Road, Banakpara & Ishaque Sardar Road Bustee in ward no. 03.

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no- 03. Metal road & Concrete roads are running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.00 Km. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is 29000.00 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 201 with a total population of 1621. 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 slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are kuchha road. There is 80% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

Ausly
Chairman
Naihati Municipality

4. Malapara, Baishnabpara & Patterson Road Bustee -2 : ward no. 04

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no- 04. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.000 Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 60000.00 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 105 with a total population of 1750. 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 slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

5. Musalmanpa, Kaibarttyapar, Roypara, Gobindasen Road,& Roypara Bustee : ward no. 05, 06 & 07.

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no- 05,06 & 07. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.50Km. The slums are 50 years old with a total site area is 21000.00 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 106 with a total population of 1729. 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.

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6. Laldighi (West), A T ghosh Road,Ganjapara & South Amrapally Bustee : ward no. 08 & 09

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no. 08& 09. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 60 years old with a total site area is 10000.00 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 89 with a total population of 1540. 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.

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7. Lichubagan & Telia para Bustee : ward no. 10

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no- 10. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 60 years old with a total site area is 13000.00 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 194 with a total population of 1770. 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.

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8. 7C, Khatal, Jeliapara , Korapara & Goalafatak : ward no. 11

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no- 11. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.5 Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 14000.00 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 153 with a total population of 1371. 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.

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9. Munshibagan & Tulagali Bustee : Ward no. 13

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no- 12. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.3 Km. The slums are 50 years old with a total site area is 13500.00 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 205 with a total population of 1250. 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.

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10. Rambabu, Shibalaya & Tilak Pandey Bustee : ward no.15 & 16

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no- 15 & 16. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 16000.00 Square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 257 with a total population of 1247. 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.

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11. Gangaram Paul, Manashatala & Nalinibabubagan Bustee : ward no. 17 & 18.

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-17 & 18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 16000.00square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 294 with a total population of 1420. 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 slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

12. Jelaipara & 7/B, Bijoynagar & Talpukur Road Bustee : ward no. 19

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 15500.00 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 95 with a total population of 1560. 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.

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13. 6No. Bijoy Nagar & Daspara Bustee : ward no. 20

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no- 20. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.50 Km. The slums are 50 years old with a total site area is 20000.00 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 295 with a total population of 1340. 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 slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

14. Shilpara & Aurobindapally Bustee : ward no. 21

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no- 21. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 22000.000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 184 with a total population of 1826. 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.

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15. Indiranagar Colony, Sastrinagar & Indiranagar Bustee : ward no. 22& 23

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no- 22 & 23. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.50Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 23018.00 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 138 with a total population of 1562. 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.

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16. BRS Colony, Bamunpar, Subhaspally Sastitala & Mathpar Bustee : ward no. 24

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no- 24. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.00 Km. The slums are 45 years old with a total site area is 13000.00 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 137 with a total population of 1564. 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.

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17. Bankimpally, Aanandabazar 1 & 2 Bustee : ward no. 25

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no- 25. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.25 Km. The slums are 45 years old with a total site area is 21000.00 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 281 with a total population of 1176. 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.

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18. 5No. Bijohnagar, Paulpara, Behind RBC College & Mallickpara Bustee : ward no. 26

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no- 26. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.25 Km. The slums are 45 years old with a total site area is 21000.00 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 281 with a total population of 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.

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19. Pani Tanki, Railway Bankim Bridge, Children park & Arjunpukur par Bustee : ward no. 27

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no- 27. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.25 Km. The slums are 45 years old with a total site area is 19000.00 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 481 with a total population of 1316. 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.

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20. Bustee by the side of RBC Rd., George Road, & ThakurSpara Road, & Sanjib chatterjee Road Bustee : ward no. 28 & 29

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no- 28 & 29. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.25 Km. The slums are 45 years old with a total site area is 11500.00 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 281 with a total population of 970. 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.

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21 Tribhuban Sardar Road, Registry office, Lichubagarn, North & South Keorapasdra Road Bustee in ward no. 30 & 31.

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-30& 31. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Naihati Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 16000.00square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 294 with a total population of 1420. 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.

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National Poverty Alleviation Programmes and PMAY :

Slum: the focus Area

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

- ii. It is 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 decent shelter, basic amenities, livelihoods and a voice in governance." Keeping this in mind the Government of India and the various State Governments have been taking up several schemes on partnership mode.

National Missions for Slum Development and Poverty Reduction :

- i. The Government of India is committed to creating a slum free India as part of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) sub mission on Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP). More recently it has also launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022 when the Nation Complete 75 years of its independence.
- ii. **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) :** JNNURM is a reform- linked urban development and slum upgrading program. Under JNNURM, the Government of India has been providing central assistance to 65 metro and large cities to invest in infrastructure improvements with governance reforms under sub mission on Urban Development.
- iii. **Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) :** BSUP is focused on slum up gradation and poverty reduction through creating access and networking slums to urban infrastructure improvements. BSUP also has a 7-Point Charter that envisages integration of urban slum upgrading activities with social development programs/missions such as for health, education, social welfare, etc. to ensure comprehensive development.
- iv. **Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) :** SJSRY is a centrally sponsored program and it mainly emphasizes on the poverty reduction through employment generation. Main target groups of the program are: Urban poor, Women, SC/ST, Disabled etc.
- v. **National Slum Development Program (NSDP):** NSDP is a centrally assisted slum development program. NSDP is mainly for improvement in the environment in the slums as a broader objective through provision of infrastructure facilities and shelter for improving living conditions in the slums.
- vi. **Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY):** VAMBAY is a central Government scheme to provide housing to the poor. Under VAMBAY scheme, an amount of Rs. 50,000 is extended to a beneficiary in a city with more than 10 lacs population while in the cities having population less than 10 lacs. each beneficiary gets Rs. 40,000/- fifty percent of the amount is central government grant while the rest could be taken as loan from HUDCO/ other nationalized banks/ state government/ urban local bodies.
- vii. **Integrated housing and slum development program (IHSDP):** IHSDP was under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) beginning from the year 2005-2006. The major objectives for the IHSDP program are:-
 - ☐ Focused attention to integrated development of basic services to the poor. The basic services include security of tenure at affordable price, improving housing, water supply and sanitation.
 - ☐ Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the basic services to the urban poor created in the cities, are not only maintained efficiently but also become self sustaining over time.

HFAPoA and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All)

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

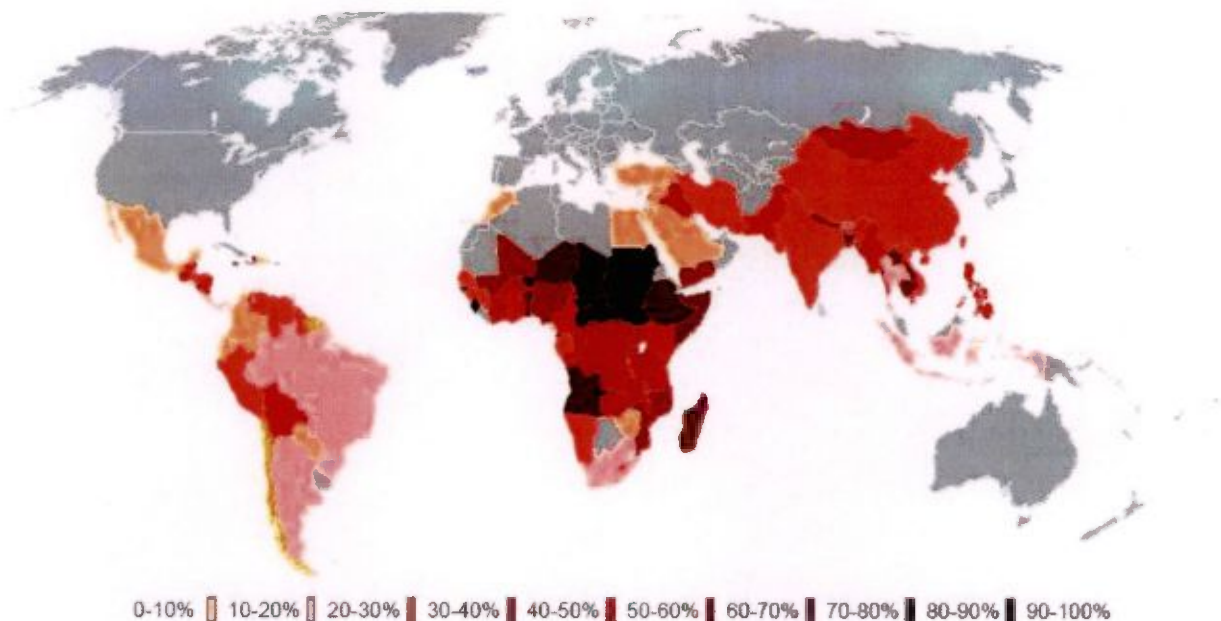
ULB undertake a demand survey through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing. While validating demand survey, Cities should consider possible temporary migration from rural areas to the city just to take advantage of housing scheme and exclude such migrants from list of beneficiaries. On the basis of demand survey and other available data, cities will prepare Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA). HFAPoA should contain the demand of housing by eligible beneficiaries in the city along with the interventions selected out of four verticals. The information regarding beneficiaries should be collected by ULB in suitable. While preparing HFAPoA, ULB and Implementing Agencies should also consider the affordable housing stock already available in the city as Census data suggests that large number of houses are vacant.

Bank account number and Aadhaar number/Voter ID card/any other unique identification details of intended beneficiaries or a certificate of house ownership from Revenue Authority of beneficiary's native district will be integrated in the data base of HFAPoA for avoiding duplication of benefit to one individual family. Beneficiaries will be validated by ULBs thereby ensuring their eligibility at the time of preparation of the projects and approval of projects.

On the basis of HFAPoA, States/Cities will subsequently prepare the Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs) dividing the task upto 2022 in view of the availability of resources and priority. For larger cities, HFAPoA and AIPs can be prepared at sub-city (ward/zone etc.) level with the approval of concerned State/UT Government. The result of demand survey, draft HFAPoA and draft AIP should be discussed with the local representatives including MLAs and MPs of that area so that their views are adequately factored in while finalizing the plans and beneficiary list.

Cities which have already prepared Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) or any other housing plan with data on housing, should utilize the existing plan and data for preparing "Housing for All Plan of Action" (HFAPoA). Houses constructed under various schemes should be accounted for while preparing HFAPoA

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



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

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

robust Slum and Slum Households Information System. (Guidelines and software for development of the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);

11. Integration of Slum MIS with GIS Maps to enable the preparation of GIS-enabled Slum Information System that is to be used for the preparation of meaningful Slum Development Plans and Slum-free City Plan using a city-wide/zone-based approach. (Guidelines and software for development of GIS platform and its integration with the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);
12. Preparation of Slum-free City Plan should be based on the development plans for all slums and strategies for the prevention of future slums, including reservation of land and housing for the urban poor. The Plan should contain timeline of activities for achieving slum-free city, phasing information and financial estimates against each of the activities

Introduction to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) :

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

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

The duration of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana [PMAY] from 2015 to 2022.

iv. Eligible Components of the PMAY:

A EWS beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife and unmarried children. The beneficiary family should not have own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission. EWS households are defined as households having an annual income up to Rs.3,00,000 (Rupees Three Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.

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

1. Water supply to all holdings within the slums.
2. Toilet facilities in each holding.
3. 24 x 7 Electric facilities
4. Construction & Improvement of Roads within the slums.

Need for Projects :

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

Such innovation could encompass:

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

Aims and Objectives :

Vision

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

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

Objectives:

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

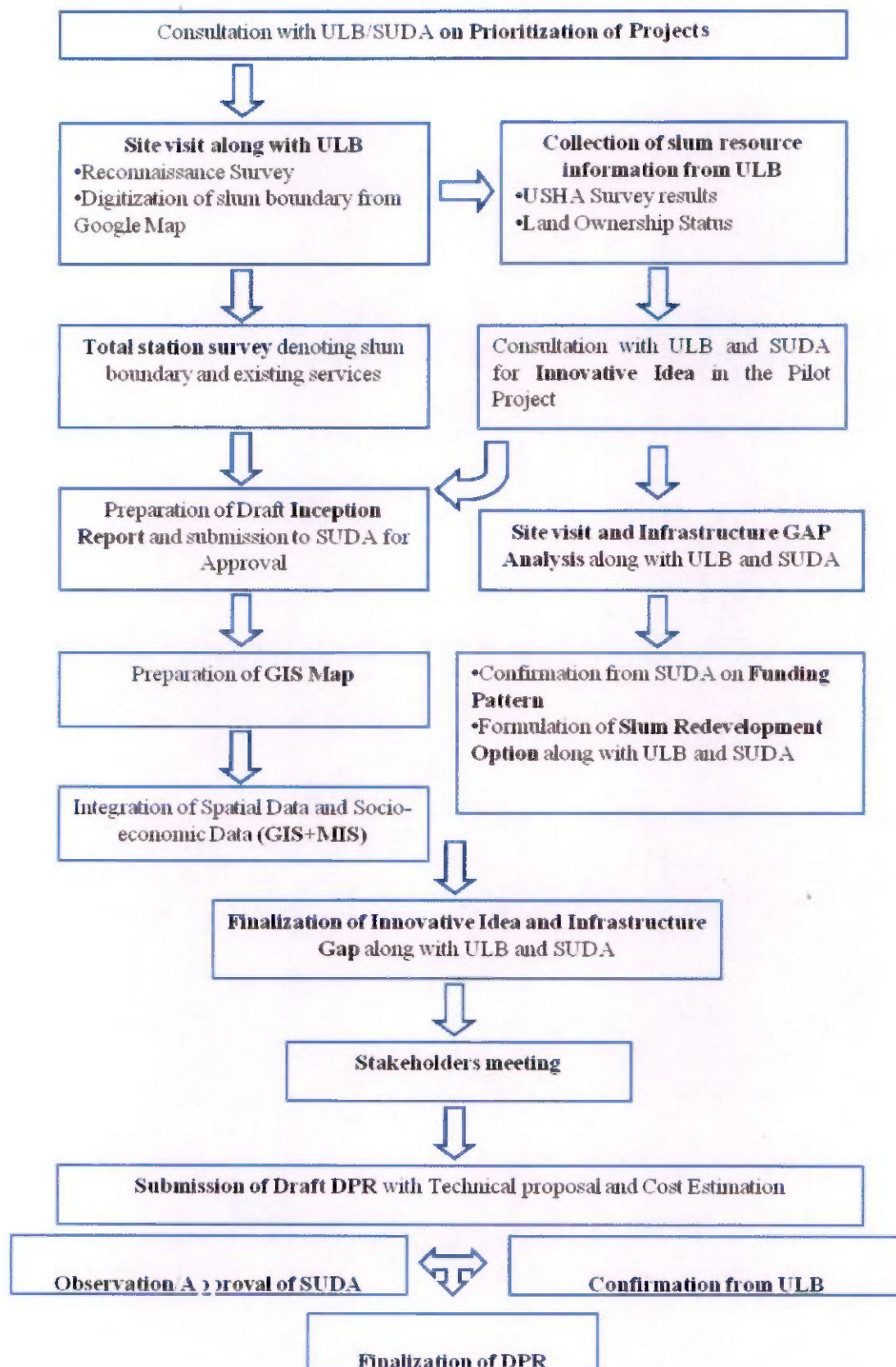
- ☐ Integrated development of all existing slums, notified or non-notified, i.e., development of infrastructure and housing in the slums/rehabilitation colonies for the slum dwellers/urban poor, including rental housing.
- ☐ Development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor, including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

State PMAY Mission Director :

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

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

Methodology for Preparation of DPR :



Funding Pattern of PMAY :

Support from Central Government shall include -

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

Approvals & Release of Funds

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

Status of existing infrastructure & services :

Municipality, with its elected local body in place, has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spreading over an area of 11.55 square kilometres is comprised of 31 wards. With efficient and trained manpower, the Municipal has developed both technical and administrative skills. The development of appropriate municipal organizational structures with qualified staff is essential if municipalities are to provide cost effective services to citizens. With local government reform municipalities are required to take on new tasks, and provide new services. This will only be possible if municipalities have cost-effective and appropriate structures and staff that are well qualified and highly motivated. The municipalities should plan in such a way so as to ensure that they can meet the needs of citizens effectively and efficiently.

Demographic features of the Naihati Municipality:

Total Area of Corporation	11.55 Sq. Km
Population (as per 2011 Census)	218194
Male (as per 2011 Census)	110908
Female (as per 2011 Census)	107240
Density of Population (as per 2011 Census)	18891
Number of Municipal Wards	31
Number of Councillors	31

Urban Services :

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

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

Water Supply :

Water supply in the Municipal area till recent times has been mainly sourced from ground water sources. The Municipality is facing substantial water crisis especially in dry summer months due their high dependence on ground water sources. With depletion of ground water, safe water has become a scarce commodity for quality of life of residents and economic growth of the region.

- There are 20 nos. overhead reservoirs having capacities 0.78 MLD, and 1 under-ground reservoir having capacity 6.0 MLD. These were constructed from the year 1976 to 2005. These are in general, in bad structural conditions.
- There are 41 pump houses located all over the municipality. They are used for pumping drinking water to above overhead reservoirs 20 nos. of deep tube well. These constructed throughout the period from 1976 to 2005 out of them 20 nos. are in bad condition and needs renovation.
- About 127512.00 metres of water distribution pipelines varying in sizes from 80 mm diameter to 400 mm diameter connect the city to the water supply mains. Pipe materials are mostly cast iron. However asbestos cement (AC) also exists in some places in lower diameter. These have been installed from the year 1914 to 2003. There are 2530 nos. of stand posts and 450 nos. of hand pumps spread all over the municipality.

Drainage & Solid Waste Disposal

Drains

The drainage collection network consists of the following:

Table 2: City Level Drainage

Drainage :	
Length of Kutchra Drain (in km.)	118.800 Km.
Length of Pucca Drain (in km.)	264.182 Km.
Length of underground / covered Drain (in km.)	0.360 Km.
Total length of Drain (in km.)	383.342 Km.
No. of wards fully covered with Pucca Drain	21 nos.
No. of wards partly covered with Pucca Drain	10 nos.

Source: Naihati Municipality

In short the drainage system may be described as under:

Waste water from individual houses, markets and other institutions flows through the existing drainage system and is discharged into natural water courses. Over and above the aforesaid waste water, storm water is also received and transported to the outfall through the same drainage system.

Solid waste disposal:

Door to door collection system has already been initiated in about 90% of the municipality with an intention to extend the system throughout the entire municipal area. The solid waste from the remaining part of the municipality is collected through vats located at strategic points. 15 nos. trailers of capacity 3 ton each are used to transport the solid waste from the vats to the dumping ground outside the municipal boundary. Collection is done daily basis. The dumping ground is about 2 km. from Tower Clock, which is centrally located in the town.

Status of Slums under Municipality:

With an objective to formulate appropriate Slum Development Model for each of the slums, availability of latest and reliable baseline data on all the slums is instrumental. This baseline data encompassing indicators including socio-economic, geographical/spatial, physical etc. shall help develop an overall portrait of the slums in Naihati. This shall help in identifying development need for slums and formulating slum specific development strategies.

General overview primarily covers general features of slum in terms of location, status, age, location and area of slums, whereas physical location and flood proneness is detailed in tenability analysis. Socio-economic profile of slums covers overview of population and density across slums, income, whereas other details like caste status, minority population, income level have been highlighted in

section on prioritization of slums as these have direct implications with the prioritization analysis. Likewise, physical profile of slums in terms of access to water supply, sanitation, drainage, roads etc. has been covered in section on prioritization of slum as they are the prime indicators for prioritization.

- Naihati has uneven distribution of slums in its 31 wards. Ward no 1 is the slum with a maximum number of 21 Slums. Other than these Ward no: 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 15, 19, and 29 are wards with more than 10 slums. Ward no 12 and 25 are Wards with only two slum each. Out of total 31 wards all wards have slums.
- Out of total 120 slums, 113 slums are notified slums.
- Out of total 31 wards, ward no. 12 and 25 do not have any notified slums. Ward no 11 and 16 do not have any Non-notified slums. All the other slums have mixed status.
- Average age of the slums is around 41 years and the age varies from 0 years to maximum of 300 years. Number of slums existing for more than 100 years is 8, of which 5 slums are notified slums and rest are non-notified.
- There are 4 slums which are placed in the land of Govt. of India. 4 Slums are in the land of the Urban Local Body, 4 lands are on railway land, 2 Slums are on private land encroach.

Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan :

The development objectives are:

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

City Level Number of notified and non-notified slums					
City	No. of No. of Slums	No. of Non -Notified Slums	Notified Slums	% Proportion of Slums	
				No. of Notified Non- Slums	No. of Notified
Naihati	120	07	113	06%	94%

Key Findings – Slums under Municipality:

Water Supply:

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

Water Supply : -	
No. of Water Treatment Plant	Nil
No. of Deep Tube well	41 Nos.
No. of Hand Tube well	300 Nos.

No. of Street Stand post	1300 Nos.
Length of Water pipeline (in kilometer)	132.25 KM.
No. of Underground Reservoir	1 No.
No. of Overhead Reservoir	20 Nos.
No. of wards fully covered with water supply pipeline	21 Nos.
No. of houses connected with Water Supply Network	14305 Nos.
Who is maintaining water supply – Municipality / PHE Dept./ KMDA / KMWSA	Municipality, KMDA & KMWSA

Source: ULB

Sanitation:

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

Drainage system:

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

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

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

Solid waste management:

There is no door to door waste collection in this municipal area as well as slum areas. BWMC held meeting for the campaigning of the system. Proposal for solid wastes collection has taken in all over the municipal area as well as in the slums.

Solid Waste Management :	
No. of Dumping Ground, if any	Nil
No. of Landfill site , if any	1 No.
No of Mechanical Sweeper, if any	Nil
No. of Compactors, if any	3 Nos.

List of slums under Naihati Municipality:

Slum Code	Name of Slum	Ward No	Area of Sq.mtr
1	TRIBHUBAN SARDAR BUSTEE	31	30000
2	BUSTEE BY THE R.B.C. ROAD(NEAR REGISRTY OFFICE)	31	22650
3	LICHUBAGAN BUSTEE	31	86000
4	NORTH KEORAPARA BUSTEE(EAST)	30	40000

5	SOUTH KEORAPARA BUSTEE(WEST)	30	20000
6	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF SANJIB CHATTERJEE ROAD	29	40000
7	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF THAKUR PARA ROAD	29	15000
8	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF GEORGE ROAD.	28	14500
9	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF R.B.C. ROAD.	28	10000
10	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF THAKURPARA ROAD	28	18000
11	NALINI BABU BAGAN BUSTEE	18	12000
12	KADAMTALA BUSTEE	18	10000
13	MANASATALA BUSTEE	18	11000
14	SHIBALAYA BUSTEE.	15	15000
15	RAMBABU BUSTEE	15	11000
16	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF ROBERTSON ROAD	16	8000
17	TILOK PANDAY BUSTEE	16	8500
18	NARKEL BAGAN BUSTEE	12	11000
19	DOSAD PARA BUSTEE	12	7500
20	BUSTEE BEHIND RAMKRISHNA CINEMA.	12	8000
21	MUNSHIBAGAN BUSTEE	13	12000
22	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF SUNPUKUR POND.	13	8000
23	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF G.G.ROAD(TULA GOLI)	13	13000
24	MIRABAGAN BUSTEE	14	60000
25	BUSTEE NEAR DRAMATIC CLUB.	14	30000
26	GOURIPUR MILL BUSTEE.(SOUTH)	14	80000
27	GOURIPUR MILL BUSTEE.(NORTH)	14	60000
28	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF L.N.KABIRAJ ROAD.	14	14000
29	LICHUBAGAN BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF RAILWAY SIDING.	10	16000
30	TELIAPARA BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF R.B.C. ROAD.	10	15000
31	SOUTH AMRAPALLY BUSTEE	9	16500
32	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF LALDIGHI(NORTH)	9	15000
33	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF LALDIGHI(EAST)	9	14000

34	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF RAILWAY SIDING	9	20000
35	RAJBANDIGARH (SOUTH) BUSTEE.	9	25000
36	BUSTEE SITUATED AT NORTH SIDE OF RAJBANDIGARH(LINE BARI)	9	10000
37	LALDIGHI WEST BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF R.B.C.ROAD.	8	8000
38	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF R.B.C. ROAD.	8	10000
39	A.T.GHOSH ROAD BUSTEE.	8	14000
40	BUSTEE SITUATED AT LALDIGHI KHAL'	8	13000
41	GANJAPARA BUSTEE	8	12000
42	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF ROYPARA.	7	15000
43	KHANPARA BUSTEE	7	16000
44	GHOSH PARA BUSTEE.	7	12000
45	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF PATERSON ROAD.(WEST)	6	10000
46	MUSOLMANPARA BUSTEE.	6	11000
47	MILANPALLY BUSTEE.	6	14000
48	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF C.S. ROY ROAD.	6	15000
49	KAIBATYA PARA BUSTEE.	5	16000
50	GOBINDO SEN BUSTEE	4	15000
51	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF MALAPARA ROAD	4	12000
52	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF BAI SNABPARA ROAD	4	10000
53	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF PATARSON ROAD	4	10000
54	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF PATERSON ROAD (NEAR BRICK FIELD)	3	16000
55	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF PATERSON ROAD (SURIPARA)	3	12000
56	ISHAQUE SARDAR ROAD	3	14000
57	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF BANAKPARA ROAD	3	16500
58	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF HARAN MAJUMDER ROAD	2	15000
59	BUSTEE AT ANNANDAMOYEE PALLY.	2	12000
60	BUSTEE AT BIBEKNAGAR PALLY.	2	14500
61	BUSTEE AT RAMKRISHNA PALLY.	2	140000
62	DASPARA BUSTEE	1	16000

63	AMRAPALLY PASCHIM PARA BUSTEE	1	15000
64	AMRAPALLY MADHYAY PARA BUSTEE	1	14000
65	AMRAPALLY PALLY BUSTEE(EAST)	1	16000
66	HARINAGAR (EAST) BUSTEE	1	16000
67	GOALA FATAK BUSTEE(1)	11	8000
68	KORAPARA BUSTEE.	11	8700
69	GOALAFATAK UTTARPARA BUSTEE NO-1	11	8600
70	GOALAFATAK UTTARPARA BUSTEE NO-2	11	9650
71	COLONY PARA BUSTEE.	11	9350
72	7/A,BIJOYNAGAR(GOALAFATAK)	11	11000
73	BIJOYNAGAR(GOALAFATAK NO-2)	11	11200
74	7/C,KHATAL BUSTEE	11	12000
75	7/C,JELEPARA BUSTEE	11	14500
76	7/C,JELEPARA BUSTEE NO.2	11	11200
77	7/B,BIJAY NAGAR	19	10500
78	SHYAMASREE PALLY.	11	16000
79	7/D, BIJOY NAGAR.	19	15450
80	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF TALPUKUR ROAD	19	15000
81	DASPARA BUSTEE	20	11200
82	AROBINDO PALLY BUSTEE NO-1	21	10250
83	AROBINDO PALLY BUSTEE	21	20000
84	NO.6,BIJOYNAGAR BUSTEE NO-1	20	16000
85	NO.6,BIJOYNAGAR BUSTEE NO-2	21	13500
86	NO.6,BIJOYNAGAR BUSTEE NO-3	21	12000
87	NO.6,BIJOYNAGAR BUSTEE NO-4(EAST NATIONAL PARK)	20	16200
88	INDIRA COLONY BUSTEE.	22	22000
89	SASTRINAGAR BUSTEE.	22	21200
90	NO.4 BIJOYNAGAR BUSTEE	23	16800
91	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF TALPUKUR ROAD(KHATAL)	23	19000

92	SHILPARA BUSTEE.	24	25000
93	BUSTEE AT RABINDRA PALLY.	24	8500
94	BUSTEE AT MONDAL PARA.	24	23000
95	BUSTEE AT SASTRI NAGAR.	24	27000
96	BUSTEE AT NO.1 BIJOYNAGAR'A'	24	14500
97	BUSTEE AT NO.1 BIJOYNAGAR'B'	24	14000
98	INDIRA COLONY BUSTEE.	22	21000
99	BUSTEE AT BRS COLONY(EAST)	24	26000
100	BUSTEE AT BAMUNPARA.	24	17000
101	BUSTEE AT LANE OF 1,2&3,BRS COLONY(WEST)	24	19600
102	BUSTEE AT BRS COKONY(SOUTH)	24	13000
103	BUSTEE AT SUBHASH PALLY.	24	21000
104	BUSTEE AT 44NO. BRS COLONY(WEASTO	24	13000
105	BUSTEE AT SASTI TALA.	25	11000
106	BUSTEE AT MATH PARA.	25	15000
107	BUSTEE AT BANKIM PALLY.	25	9000
108	BUSTEE AT ANNANDABAZAR NO.1	25	8800
109	BUSTEE AT ANNANDABAZAR NO.2	25	8650
110	BUSTEE NEAR PANITANKI	27	7500
111	BUSTEE NEAR RLY.BANKIM BRIDGE.	27	8600
112	ARJUNPUKUR BUSTEE.	27	8300
113	BUSTEE NEAR CHILDREN PARK.	27	9500
114	GANGARAM PAUL RD. BUSTEE	17	8900
115	K.D. RD. (MAJHIPARA)BUSTEE	12	10000
116	2 NO. BIJOYNAGAR(PAULPARA&MALICKPARA)	25	17500
117	5 NO. BIJOYNAGAR(BURIAL GROUND&N.M.SAN)	27	11000
118	3 NO. BIJOYNAGAR(MANASATALA) BUSTEE	26	7900
119	3 NO. BIJOYNAGAR(MADRAL RD.) BUSTEE	26	14600
120	BEHIND R.B.C. COLLEGE BUSTEE	27	16000

Proposed Project:

Background

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

Project Justification:

For the following reasons Naihati Municipality has selected the 112 slums namely mentioned below as second year's (2019-2020) project for preparation of DPR under HFAPoA (PMAY):

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitat pattern
1	TRIBHUBAN SARDAR BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	15	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	BUSTEE BY THE R.B.C. ROAD (NEAR REGISTRAR OFFICE)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	LICHUBAGAN BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

4	NORTH KEORAPARA BUSTEE(EAST)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	20	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
5	SOUTH KEORAPARA BUSTEE(WEST)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	15	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
6	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF SANJIB CHATTERJEE ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
7	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF THAKUR PARA ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	15	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
8	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF GEORGE ROAD.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	25	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space

9	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF R.B.C. ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	25	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
10	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF THAKURPARA ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	15	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
11	NALINI BABU BAGAN BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	15	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
12	KADAMTALA BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	20	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
13	MANASATALA BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	20	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space

14	SHIBALAYA BUSTEE.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
15	RAMBABU BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
16	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF ROBERTSON ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
17	TILOK PANDAY BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
18	NARKEL BAGAN BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

19	DOSAD PARA BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
20	BUSTEE BEHIND RAMKRISHNA CINEMA.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
21	MUNSHIBAGAN BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
22	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF SUNPUKUR POND.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
23	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF G.G.ROAD(TULA GOLI)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

24	MIRABAGAN BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
25	BUSTEE NEAR DRAMATIC CLUB.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
26	GOURIPUR MILL BUSTEE.(SOUTH)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
27	GOURIPUR MILL BUSTEE.(NORTH)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
28	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF L.N.KABIRAJ ROAD.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

29	LICHUBAGAN BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF RAILWAY SIDING.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
30	TELIAPARA BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF R.B.C. ROAD.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
31	SOUTH AMRAPALLY BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
32	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF LALDIGHI(NOR TH)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
33	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF LALDIGHI(EAST)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space

34	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF RAILWAY SIDING	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
35	RAJBANDIGARH (SOUTH) BUSTEE.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
36	BUSTEE SITUATED AT NORTH SIDE OF RAJBANDIGARH (LINE BARI)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
37	LALDIGHI WEST BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF R.B.C. ROAD.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
38	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF R.B.C. ROAD.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

39	A.T.GHOSH ROAD BUSTEE.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
40	BUSTEE SITUATED AT LALDIGHI KHAL'	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
41	GANJAPARA BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
42	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF ROYPARA.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
43	KHANPARA BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space

44	GHOSH PARA BUSTEE.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat on pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
45	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF PATERSON ROAD.(WEST)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat on pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
46	MUSOLMANPARA BUSTEE.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat on pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
47	MILANPALLY BUSTEE.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat on pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
48	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF C.S. ROY ROAD.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat on pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

49	KAIBATYA PARA BUSTEE.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
50	GOBINDO SEN BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
51	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF MALAPARA ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	
52	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF BAISNABPARA ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	
53	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF PATARSON ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space

54	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF PATERSON ROAD (NEAR BRICK FIELD)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
55	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF PATERSON ROAD (SURIPARA)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
56	ISHAQUE SARDAR ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
57	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF BANAKPARA ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
58	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF HARAN MAJUMDER ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

59	BUSTEE AT ANNANDAMOYE PALLY.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
60	BUSTEE AT BIBEKNAGAR PALLY.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
61	BUSTEE AT RAMKRISHNA PALLY.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
62	DASPARA BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
63	AMRAPALLY PASCHIM PARA BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

64	AMRAPALLY MADHYAY PARA BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
65	AMRAPALLY PALLY BUSTEE(EAST)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
66	HARINAGAR (EAST) BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
67	GOALA FATAK BUSTEE(1)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
68	KORAPARA BUSTEE.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space

69	GOALAFATAK UTTARPARA BUSTEE NO-1	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
70	GOALAFATAK UTTARPARA BUSTEE NO-2	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
71	COLONY PARA BUSTEE.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
72	7/A,BIJOYNAGA R(GOALAFATAK)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
73	BIJOYNAGAR(G OALAFATAK NO-2)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space

74	7/C,KHATAL BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
75	7/C,JELEPARA BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
76	7/C,JELEPARA BUSTEE NO.2	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
77	7/B,BIJAY NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
78	SHYAMASREE PALLY.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space

79	7/D, BIJOY NAGAR.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
80	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF TALPUKUR ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

81	DASPARA BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
82	AROBINDO PALLY BUSTEE NO-1	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

83	AROBINDO PALLY BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
84	NO.6,BIJOYNA GAR BUSTEE NO-1	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
85	NO.6,BIJOYNA GAR BUSTEE NO-2	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
86	NO.6,BIJOYNA GAR BUSTEE NO-3	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
87	NO.6,BIJOYNA GAR BUSTEE NO-4(EAST NATIONAL PARK)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space

88	INDIRA COLONY BUSTEE.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
89	SASTRINAGAR BUSTEE.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
90	NO.4 BIJOYNAGAR BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
91	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF TALPUKUR ROAD(KHATAL)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
92	SHILPARA BUSTEE.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

93	BUSTEE AT RABINDRA PALLY.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
94	BUSTEE AT MONDAL PARA.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
95	BUSTEE AT SASTRI NAGAR.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
96	INDIRA COLONY BUSTEE.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
97	BUSTEE AT BRS COLONY(EAST)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

98	BUSTEE AT BAMUNPARA.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
99	BUSTEE AT LANE OF 1,2&3,BRS COLONY(WEST)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
100	BUSTEE AT BRS COKONY(SOUTH)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
101	BUSTEE NEAR PANITANKI	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
102	BUSTEE NEAR RLY.BANKIM BRIDGE.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

103	ARJUNPUKUR BUSTEE.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
104	BUSTEE NEAR CHILDREN PARK.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
105	GANGARAM PAUL RD. BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
106	BUSTEE AT MATH PARA.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
107	BUSTEE AT BANKIM PALLY.	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

108	BUSTEE AT ANNANDABAZAR NO.1	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
109	BUSTEE AT ANNANDABAZAR NO.2	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
110	K.D. RD. (MAJHIPARA) BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
111	2 NO. BIJOYNAGAR(PAULPARA&MALICKPARA)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
112	5 NO. BIJOYNAGAR(BURIAL GROUND&N.M. SAN)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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.	Habitat pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

113	3 NO. BIJOYNAGAR(M ANASATALA) BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienc	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
114	3 NO. BIJOYNAGAR(M ADRAL RD.) BUSTEE	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienc	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space
115		The condition of living in the slum is unhygienc	Land belon gs to the ULB	30	The National Highwa y - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tile s on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damage d roads.	Habitati on pattern in the slums is congeste d with insuffici ent open space

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

Site Location :

The site for the project slum site is at a distance of 3 km from the Station. The Barrackpore -Kalyani Highway is at a distance of 1.50 km approx. The project slum is situated at core area in Municipal area. project slum location: Selected slums are demarked with coloured circle.

Site Appraisal:

1. Condition of the slum was also not very good and the area will be slum free area if it is approved.
2. After implementation this project, this corporation, Our Municipality, WBSIDC, Slum Dwellers and Industrial Entrepreneurs all will be benefited.
3. More over C.I.C. & B.O.C. has also decided to take this slum as 2nd. PMAY Cluster project in the city.

Ankita
Chairman
Naihati Municipality





Details of Existing conditions of projected Slums :

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

Land Particulars of projected 112 nos. Slums :

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. mt.)	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
1	TRIBHUWAN SARADRA BASTI	31	30000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
2	BASTI BESIDE REGISTRY OFFICE	31	40000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
3	LICHU BAGAN BUSTI	31	20000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
4	NORTH KEWRA PARA	30	10000	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
5	SOUTH KEWRA PARA	30	13000	15	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
6	BUSTI BY THE SIDE OF SANJIB CHATTERJEE ROAD	29	14000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
7	THAKURPARA BUSTI	29	140000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
8	BUSTI BY THE SIDE OF RBC ROAD	28	16000	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
9	BUSTI SIDE BY GEORGE ROAD	28	30000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
10	BUSTI BY THE SIDE OF THAKURPARA ROAD	28	40000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
11	NALANI BABU BAGAN BASTI	18	20000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
12	KADAMTALA BASTI	18	30000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
13	MANASTALA BASTI	18	40000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

14	SIBALAYA BUSTEE	15	20000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
15	RAMBABU BASTI	15	10000	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
16	BASTI BY THE SIDE OF ROBERTSON ROAD	16	13000	15	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
17	TILAK PANDEY BASTI	16	14000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
18	NARKEL BAGAN BASTI	12	140000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
19	DOSAD PARA BASTI	12	16000	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20	BEHIND RAMKRISHNA CINEMA HALL	12	30000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
21	MUNSHI BAGAN BASTI	13	40000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
22	BASTI BY THE SIDE OF SHUNPUKUR POND	13	20000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
23	BASTI BY THE SIDE OF G.G.ROAD(TULA GALI)	13	30000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
24	MIRA BAGAN BASTI	14	40000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
25	BASTI NEAR DRAMATIC CLUB	14	20000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
26	GOURIPUR MILL BASTI	14	10000	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
27	GOURIPUR MILL BASTI (NORTH)	14	13000	15	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
28	BASTI BY THE SIDE OF L.N. KABIRAJ ROAD	07	14000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

29	LICHU BAGAN BASTI BY THE SIDE OF RAILWAY SIDING	10	30000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
30	TELIAPARA BASTI BY THE SIDE OF R.B.C. ROAD	10	40000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
31	SOUTH AMRAPALLY BUSTEE	9	20000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
32	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF LALDIGHI (NORTH)	9	10000	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
33	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF LALDIGHI (EAST)	9	13000	15	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
34	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF RAILWAY SIDING	9	14000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
35	RAJBANDIGARH (SOUTH) BUSTEE	9	30000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
36	BUSTEE SITUATED AT NORTH SIDE OF RAJBANDIGARH (LIN	9	40000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
37	LALDIGHI WEST BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF R.B.C.ROAD	8	20000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
38	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF R.B.C.ROAD	8	10000	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
39	A.T.GHOSH ROAD BUSTEE	8	16000	20	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
40	BUSTEE SITUATED AT LALDIGHI KHAL	8	11200	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
41	GANJAPARA BUSTEE	8	20000	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

42	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF ROYPARA	7	22000	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
43	KHANPARA BUSTEE	7	23000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
44	GHOSHPARA BUSTEE	7	21000	30	Fringe area	core City	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
45	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF PATERSON ROAD (WEST)	6	16000	20	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
46	MUSOLMANPARA BUSTEE	6	16000	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
47	MILANPALLY BUSTEE	6	20000	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
48	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF C.S.ROY ROAD	6	12000	15	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
49	KAIBARTYAPARA BUSTEE	5	16000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
50	GOBINDO SEN BUSTEE	5	16000	20	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
51	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF MALAPARA ROAD	4	11200	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
52	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF BAISNABPARA ROAD	4	20000	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
53	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF PATARSON ROAD	4	22000	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
54	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF PATARSON ROAD (NEAR BRICK FI	3	23000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
55	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF PATARSON ROAD	3	21000	30	Fringe area	core City	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

	(SURIPARA)							
56	ISHAQUE SARDAR BUSTEE	3	12500	30	core City	core City	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
57	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF BANAKPARA ROAD	3	12000	30	Fringe area	core City	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
58	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF HARAN MAJUMDER ROAD	2	15000	20	Fringe area	core City	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

59	BUSTEE AT ANANDAMAYEE PALLY	2	11200	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
60	BUSTEE AT BIBEKNANDA PALLY	2	20000	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
61	RAMKRISHNA PALLY	2	13000	15	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
62	DASPARA BUSTEE	1	14000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
63	AMRAPALLY PASCHIM PARA BUSTEE	1	30000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
64	AMRAPALLY MADHYAY PARA BUSTEE	1	40000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
65	AMRAPALLY BUSTEE (EAST)	1	20000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
66	HARINAGAR (EAST) BUSTEE	1	13000	15	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
67	GOLA FATAK BUSTEE (1)	11	14000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
68	KORAPARA BUSTEE	11	30000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

69	GOLA FATAK UTTARPARA BUSTEE NO - 1	11	40000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
70	GOLA FATAK UTTARPARA BUSTEE NO - 2	11	11200	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
71	COLONY PARA BUSTEE	11	20000	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
72	7/A, BIJOYNAGAR BUSTEE (GOALAFATAK)-I	11	22000	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
73	BIJOYNAGAR (GOALAFATAK NO -2)	11	23000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
74	7/C KHATAL BUSTEE	11	21000	30	Fringe area	core City	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
75	7/C JELEPARA BUSTEE	11	12500	30	core City	core City	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
76	7/C JELEPARA BUSTEE NO -2	11	12000	30	Fringe area	core City	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
77	7/B, BIJOY NAGAR BUSTEE	19	11200	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
78	SHYAMASREE PALLY	11	13000	15	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
79	7/D, BIJOY NAGAR BUSTEE	19	14000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
80	BUSTEE BY THE SIDE OF TALPUKUR ROAD	19	30000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
81	DASPARA BUSTEE	21	40000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
82	ARABINDA PALLY BUSTEE	21	20000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
83	NO. 6 BIJOYNAGAR BUSTEE NO. 1	02	13000	15	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
84	NO. 6 BIJOYNAGAR	20	14000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to

	BUSTEE NO. 2							the ULB
85	NO. 6 BIJOYNAGAR BUSTEE NO. 3	20	30000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
86	6 NO. BIJOYNAGAR BUSTEE NO 4(EAST NATIONAL PARK)	20	40000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
87	INDRA COLONY BUSTEE	22	13000	15	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
88	SASTRINAGAR BUSTEE	23	14000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
89	NO. 4 BIJOYNAGAR BUSTEE	23	30000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
90	BUSTI BY THE SIDE OF TALPUKUR ROAD (KHATAL)	19	30000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
91	SHILPARA BUSTEE	22	40000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
92	BUSTEE AT RABINDRAPALLY	22	20000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
93	BUSTEE AT MONDAL PARA	24	30000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
94	BUSTEE AT SASTRI NAGAR	23	40000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
95	AROBINDO PALLY BUSTEE	21	30000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
96	BUSTEE AT NO. 1 BIJOYNAGAR 'A'	23	40000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
97	BUSTEE AT NO. 1 BIJOYNAGAR 'B'	11	30000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
98	BUSTEE AT NO. 1 BIJOYNAGAR 'A'	23	40000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

99	BUSTEE AT NO. 1 BIJOYNAGAR 'B'	22	20000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
100	3 NO. BIJOYNAGAR BUSTEE	25	10000	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
101	BUSTEE AT BRS COLONY (EAST)	24	13000	15	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
102	BUSTEE AT BAMUNPARA	24	14000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
103	BUSTEE AT LANE OF 1,2&3, BRS COLONY (WEST)	24	140000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
104	BUSTEE AT BRS COLONY (SOUTH)	24	16000	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
105	BUSTEE AT SUBHASH PALLY	24	20000	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
106	BUSTEE AT 44 NO. BRS COLONY (WEST)	24	12000	15	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
107	BUSTEE AT SASTITALA	23	16000	15	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
108	BUSTEE AT MATHPARA	24	16000	20	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
109	BUSTEE AT BANKIM PALLY	25	11200	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
110	BUSTEE AT ANANDABAZAR NO. 1	26	20000	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
111	BUSTEE AT ANANDABAZAR NO. 2	26	22000	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
112	BUSTI NEAR PANITANKI	26	23000	30	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
113	BUSTEE NEAR RLY. BANKIM BRIDGE	26	21000	30	Fringe area	core City	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

114	GANGARAM PAUL RD. BUSTEE	17	12500	30	core City	core City	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
115	K.D RD.(MAJHIPARA) BUSTEE	25	12000	30	Fringe area	core City	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
116	2 NO. BIJOYNAGAR (PAULPARA & MALLICKPARA)	25	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB	10000
117	5 NO. BIJOYNAGAR (BURIAL GROUND & N.M.SAN)	26	12500	30	core City	core City	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
118	3 NO. BIJOYNAGAR (MANASTALA) BUSTEE	26	12500	30	core City	core City	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
119	3 NO. BIJOYNAGAR (MADRAL RD) BUSTEE	26	12000	30	Fringe area	core City	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
120	BEHIND R.B.C. COLLEGE BUSTEE	26	20	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB	10000

Migration

Maximum dwellers have migrated from rural areas due to lack of employment in agriculture sector. All household had migrated from rural to urban area. Majority of the population of this slum is living for more than 30 years in this slum. Hence, dwellers are now permanently depending on 19 no. slums. This justifies as a parameter on the importance of Slum for In situ development.

Housing Status :

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

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

Land Tenure status :

All of the existing households are encroachment on Municipal land.

Auty
Chairman
Naihati Municipality

Physical Infrastructure

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

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

Social infrastructure: Health, School, Community Hall, Lively Hood Centre

Status of Physical Infrastructure of 112 nos. Slums :

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

Majority of the household uses public taps for water supply. The situation of water supply in all slums is poor.

Sewerage and Storm Water Drains

Sewerage system is not available at Naihati Municipality. Drainage system as available is very poor. Disposal of storm water/ Sullage disposal drain/ culverts are insufficient. Stagnant water has been observed at many places in and around the slum.

Solid waste

A Solid Waste Management system in the slum is mainly done by the ULB. The waste which is generated is collected daily. The drains are cleared by the local people once in a week. Naihati Municipality is going to construct Compost Plant & SLF for Solid Waste Management with the help of KMDA at Phoolpukur in ward no. 11.

Roads :

Approach roads to the slums are motorable but roads within slum are in dilapidated condition.

Roads in front of premises			
Motorable Pucca	Motorable Katcha	Non- Motorable Pucca	Non Motorable Katcha
0%	40%	30%	30%

Electricity :

Majority of the household (90%) have electricity connections, The street lights are maintained by the Municipality.

Literacy level :

It is observed that 52 % of the population is illiterate. Literacy of the female population is less than that of the male.

Details of Social Infrastructure at a glance:**Tribhuban Sardar Bustee, Bustee by the side of Registry office & Lichubagan Bustee (slum code no. 001,002,003) in ward no. 31**

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA

Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

North & South Keorapasra Bustee (slum code no.004 & 005) in ward no. 30

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	Within distance less than 1.50 km
High School	
Municipal	Urud Medium School
Private	Within a distance 1.00 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Municipal Health Centre within 1.5 km.
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Municipal Primary Health Un it.

Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.50 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	2
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	1

Thakurpara road & Sanjib chatterjee road Bustee (slum code no.006 &007) in ward no. 29.

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	Within distance less than 1.50 km
High School	
Municipal	Urud Medium School
Private	Within a distance 1.00 km.

State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Municipal Health Centre within 1.5 km.
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Municipal Primary Health Un it.
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.50 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	2
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	1

RBC Road & George Road side Bustee (slum code no.008,009 &010)in ward no. 28

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	

Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	Within distance less than 1.50 km
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	Within a distance 1.00 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	Municipal Health Centre within 1.5 km.
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Municipal Primary Health Un it.
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.50 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	2
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	1

Kadamtala, Nalinibabu bagan & Manashatala Bustee (slum code no.011,012 & 013) in ward no. 18.

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km

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

Shybalaya & Rambabu Bustee (slum code no.013,014) in ward no. 15

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km

Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Patterson road bustee & Tilak Paandey Bustee (slum code no. 016 &017) in ward no. 16

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km

Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Munshibagaan & Tulagali Bustee (slum code no.021 & 023) in ward no. 13

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA

Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Laldighi & Teliapara Bustee (slum code no. 033 & 030) in ward no. 09 & 10

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	

Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

A T Ghosh Road Bustee (slum code no. 041) in ward no. 08

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA

Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Roypara Road, Khanpara, Ghoshpara bustee (slum code no.42,43 & 44) in ward no. 07

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km

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

Musalmanpara , Milanpally Bustee (slum code no.045 & 047) in ward no. 06

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km

Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Malapara, Baaishnabpara & Patterson Road dside Bustee (slum code no. 051,053) in ward no. 04.

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km

Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Sunripara & Ishaque Sardar Rd. Bustee & Banakpar road (slum code no. 056,057 & 055) in ward no. 03

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA

Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Haran Majumder, vivekanandapally, Ananadamoveepally roadside bustee in ward no. 02 (slum code no. 058,059 & 061) in ward no. 02

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km

Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Daspara & Amrapally Bustee & Harinagar Bustee (slum code no.062-066) in ward no. 01

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km

Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Goalafatak Bustee & Jeliapara Bustee (slum code no. 067-075) in ward no. 11

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA

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

7D, Bijohnagar & Talpukur Road Bustee (slum code no. 77,79 & 080) in ward no. 19

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km

Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Daspara & 6no. Bijoynagar Bustee (slum code no.081, 082-087)in ward no. 20.

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km

Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

1No. Bijoy nagar "A" & 1No. Bijoy nagar "B"(slum code no. 096 & 097)in ward no. 23.

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA

Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Rabindrapally, Mondalpara . Shastrinagar& Shilpara Bustree (slum code no. 093,095,094) in ward no. 21

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	

Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Shastrinagtar & 4no. Bijohnagar Road side Bustee (slum code no. 089 & 090) in ward no. 23.

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA

Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Sitalatala bustee & Mathpara, Bankimpally & anandazbazar (1&2) Bustee (slum code no. 104-109) in ward no. 25.

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km

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

Bankim Bridge & Arjunpukur Bustree & Panitanki bustee (slum code no. 110-113) in ward no. 27

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km

Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

5no. Bijoynagar, Burialground, Manashatala & Behind RBC college Bustee(slum code no. 117-120) in ward no. 27

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.500 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	0.500 km.
State Government	Within distance less than 0.750 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Maternity Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km

Private Clinic	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Livelihood/Production Centre	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Within distance less than 1.50 km
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	Within distance less than 1.00 km
Old Age Home	Within distance less than 2.00 km
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

The Supply Demand Gap and Requirements:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Requirements</u>
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Housing: Dwelling Unit provision for Households with standard provisions:

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

Physical Infrastructure Requirement:

Standard Infrastructure Provision for

- Water Supply
- Drainage
- Roads
- Electricity

Authy

**Chairman
Naihati Municipality**

Project Development Option :

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

Proposed Development:

Based on preliminary understanding, the following components are being proposed

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

Innovations proposed in Project Planning :

Background

Housing activities are known to have the capacity to play a significant role in social-economic development, because they help not only in creation of shelter for the people by also in generating employment opportunities for a large variety skilled and unskilled work force which is a prerequisite for growth and development of settlement. A considerable section of the people without land are in a still worse position as housing schemes for the poor have hitherto been targeted on paper but not applied in practice. Both the serviced land and shelter have become beyond the reach for half of the population-hence formation of slums, encroachments, informal colonies and unauthorized constructions. No land is earmarked for Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups in Master Plan. The population density norms are required to re-look to enable better utilization of valuable land, as certain areas in the city. This growing slum population and the lack of basic facilities like water and sanitation will badly impact on overall development and prosperity of urban centers 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 by the municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities – and non-notified slums were surveyed – a non-notified slum being any compact urban area with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions. The present report gives the condition of urban slums, covering ownership, area type, structure, road within and approaching the slum, living facilities like electricity, drinking water, latrine, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, and distance of slums from the nearest primary school and government hospital/health centre. It also estimates the proportion of slums where certain specific facilities have improved/ deteriorated over the five years preceding the date of survey.

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

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

non- notified slums (15% in 2002).

- ☐ Government agencies were collecting garbage from 75% notified and 55% non notified slums. Among these slums, garbage was collected at least once in 7 days in 93% notified and 92% non-notified slums. About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any regular mechanism for garbage disposal.
- ☐ Over the last five years, facilities had improved in about 50% of notified slums in terms of roads (both within-slum road and approach road) and water supply. The incidence of deterioration of any of the existing facilities in notified slums during the last five years was quite low (about 6% or below).
- ☐ In case of most slum facilities – sewerage and medical facilities being exceptions – the facility was reported to have improved during the last five years in more than 20% of non-notified slums. Deterioration of any of the existing facilities in non-notified slums, like notified slums, was rare (about 9% or below).
- ☐ Facilities such as street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and medical facilities were each reported by more than 10% of notified slums to be non-existent both at the time of survey and five years earlier. In case of non-notified slums, facilities like street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and garbage disposal were each reported by more than 20% of the slums to be non- existent, both during the survey and five years earlier.
- ☐ Where improvement had been brought about during the last 5 years, it was due to the Government's efforts in about 80-90% of slums, both notified as well as non-notified and for all the facilities. Improvement in educational facilities at primary level was attributed to NGOs in 13% of the notified slums where such improvement was reported. NGOs were also found to have played a role in the improvement of latrine and sewerage system in non- notified slums.

Topographical survey and GIS mapping

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

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

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

Water Supply :

Proposal Rationale:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Outcome :

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

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

Assessment of Overall State of Infrastructure :

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

The following norms have been fixed for the region:

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

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

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

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

Situation Appraisal & Key Intervention for Identified Slum:

Presently accessibility to water supply facilities in the slum pocket is inadequate. The major source of water is from the common tap water available in the slums. The slum is partially connected to the municipal water supply main. It is now proposed that water pipeline shall be provided in each household with requisite number of taps, as computed during the survey as felt needs shall be provided under this Project. However, considering that the houses are being provided with water, the provisions of multiple taps have not been encouraged and kept to the minimal level.

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

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

Design Period for various Project Components:

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

Service Plan :

The pipelines 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) + $100 \times (p^{0.5}) = 163.25$ 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**

Naihati Municipality has water supply through ESR having (24x7) water supply. For the proposed multi-storied buildings sump and pump with OHR is provided for each building. The water supply network for this slum will be connected to the citywide water supply network. Water supply system broadly involves transmission of water from the water supply main to the area of consumption normally through pipelines. Pipelines normally follow the profile of the ground surface quite closely, normally at 1 metre below ground.

Following design criteria are adopted for this project:

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

Drainage and Solid waste management:

Proposal Rationale

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

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

Outcome

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

Assessment Overall State of Infrastructure

One of the priority area identified for Wood Industries slum has been absence of adequate drainage. Most of the drainage is kutchra and inadequate for covering the slums which had led to water logging which in turn affected the environment and health of the people on an overall basis. As mentioned above poor drainage system and consequently chronic water logging are the major issues of concern. There is hardly any pucca drain. The state of drain also affects the condition of the road. Though there are storm water drains on the main road around the slums, but there is no systematic connection with the internal areas of the slum, thereby leading to acute water logging within the slum. It is worth mentioning that apart from lack of drainage network in several slum pockets, major challenge lies with its maintenance. In numerous cases drains in slums gets choked due to improper disposing of solid waste and other hazardous materials into the existing drains. Situation gets beyond control particularly during monsoon season like July and August. Accumulated water causes to generate public health problems. Haphazard growth and settlement in the slum area has blocked the natural drainage courses, which in turn causes water logging and stagnation in different parts of the slum.

Proposed Interventions:

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

Road Infrastructure :

Proposal Rationale

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

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

Proposed status and strategy :

The existing condition of the road is poor and cause great hardship to the slum dwellers particularly women and children. The existing roads in the slum areas are predominantly made of brick pavement. These roads are substantially worn out. The lane roads are Kutcha roads. These roads are highly vulnerable and are in a poor condition particularly in rainy season. One of the major issues is absence of proper maintenance. In view of this it is proposed that the entire road network is to be converted to concrete pavement as concrete pavements are durable and easy to maintain.

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

Proposed Intervention:

All the proposed roads are rigid pavement-cement concrete roads. Rigid pavements are those which posses note worthy flexural strength. The concrete pavement slab can very well serve as a wearing surface as well as effective base course. Therefore usually rigid pavement structure consists of a cement concrete slab, below which a granular base or sub base course may be provided. Rigid pavements are generally designed and the stresses are analyzed using elastic theory, assuming pavement as an elastic plate resting over elastic or a viscous foundation. Construction of granular sub-base (GSB) 200 mm thick. Construction of 150 mm thick cement concrete pavement, as per Clause 1501.2.2 M30 (Grade), as per drawing and Technical Specification Clause 1501.

Outcome :

After successful implementation of the scheme the slum dwellers will have facilities like pre-school education, adult education, non-formal education and social, recreational activities in the slum area. The community centers 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 centers or livelihood centre, health centers and Crèche are provided. The Community Centers act mainly as a supporting unit for livelihood and for revenue generation for O&M.

Materials of construction:

- ☐ PCC (1:3:6) for foundation
- ☐ RCC M-20 for substructure & superstructure (Column, Beam, Slab)
- ☐ HYSD Steel
- ☐ 1st Class Brick Masonry
- ☐ 1:6 (Cement: Sand) plaster – 10 mm on soffit of beam & slab, 15 mm on internal walls & 20 mm on external walls
- ☐ IPS flooring (35mm thick)

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

Proposed Intervention

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

Building type	Number of DU
In situ single Unit	648 within 112 slums & Non-Slum areas

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

Reference codes:

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

Identification of Beneficiaries :

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

Allotment of Houses :

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

Town Planning Norms :

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

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

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

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

Other costs

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

Land: Own land of Beneficiary.

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

GOI Contribution:

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

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

Beneficiary Contribution:

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

State Contribution:

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

ULB Contribution:

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

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

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

Project Cost and Financing Strategy

For Dwelling Unit

Total no of Dwelling unit (Slum & Non slum)= 648 Nos

Rate per Dwelling unit = 3.68 Lakhs

Total Cost of Dwelling unit = 648 x 3.68 = 2384.64 Lakhs

Central Share = 648 x 1.5 Lakhs = 972.00 Lakhs

State Share = 648 x 1.93 Lakhs = 1250.64 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = 648 x 0.25 Lakhs = 162.00 Lakhs

ULB Share = NIL

For Infrastructure

10 % of total Dwelling unit cost = 2384.64 Lakhs x 10% = 238.46 Lakhs

Central Share = NIL

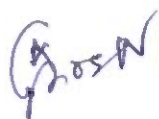
State Share = 50% x 238.46 Lakhs = 119.23 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = NIL

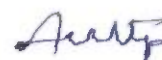
ULB Share = 50% x 238.46 Lakhs = 119.23 Lakhs

The total project cost will be 2623.10 Lakh

Out of these 2623.10 Lakh there is the cost of Housing Infrastructure. The following table shows the share of cost between housing infrastructure & Physical Infrastructure.



Overseer
Naihati Municipality



Chairman
Naihati Municipality

Annexure 7C

(Para 14.5 of the Guidelines)

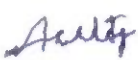
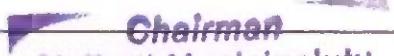
Format for Project under Beneficiary Led Construction Or Enhancement

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal					
2	Name of the District:	:	North 24 Parganas					
3	Name of the City:	:	Naihati					
4	Project Name:	:	HFA-NAIHATI 2019-20					
5	Project Code:	:	19801694034N0					
6	State Level Nodal Agency:	:	State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)					
7	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	Naihati 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		
		:	Naihati Municipal Area	648	Covering both Slum & Non- Slum area	Notified		
10	Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	2623.10 lakh					
11	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Minorit y
		:	501	46	4	74	625	23
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	261	387	Nil		
14	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Male	Female	Transgender			
		:	387	261	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	GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible beneficiary) (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	972.00 lakh					

	ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1369.87 lakh
	iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	119.23 lakh
	iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	162.00 lakh
	v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2623.10 lakh
18	Whether technical specification / design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards / NBC/ State Norms?	:	Yes
19	Whether it has been ensured that balance cost of construction is tied up with State Grant, ULB Grant & Beneficiary Share ?	:	Yes
	Whether trunk and line infrastructure is existing or being provisioned?	:	
	i. Water Supply	:	Yes
	ii. Sewerage	:	Yes
	iii. Road	:	Yes
	iv. Storm Water Drain	:	Yes
	v. External Electrification	:	Yes
	vi. Solid Waste Management	:	Yes
	vii. Any Other	:	No
	viii. In case, any infrastructure has not been proposed, reason thereof.	:	Solid Waste Management Project is going to be implemented by the KMDA.
20	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation of the project?	:	Yes
21	Whether Demand Survey Completed for entire city?	:	Yes
22	Whether City-wide integrated project have been formulated? If not reasons thereof ?	:	Yes
23	Whether validation with SECC data for housing condition conducted?	:	Yes
24	Whether Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of fund to	:	Yes

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

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



Chairman
Naihati Municipality
 Mayor/ Chairperson/Municipal Commissioner

 Signature
 Chief Engineer

 Signature
 Director, SUDA

 Signature
 Principal Secretary,
 UD & MA Department, Go WB

AIP Tables

Annexure 6

(Para 8.6 & Para 14.4 of the Guidelines)

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

District :	North 24 Parganas										
Name of the ULB:	Naihati Municipality										
Admissible Component	Target for the Year 2015-16	Achievement for the Year 2015-16	Target for the Year 2016-17	Achievement for the Year 2016-17	Target for the Year 2017-18	Achievement for the Year 2017-18	Target for the Year 2018-19	Achievement for the Year 2018-19	Target for the Year 2019-20	Achievement for the Year 2019-20	Remaining Target as per HFA PoA
A. Beneficiary Led Construction											
New Houses	412	402	0	0	0	0	890	221	648	0	5349
Enhancement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total (A)	412	402	0	0	0	0	890	221	648	0	5349
B. In-situ Slum Rehabilitation with participation of Private Sector											
Number of Slums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Households (B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Affordable Housing in Partnership (EWS Category) (C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Credit Linked Subsidy											
EWS Households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIG Household	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ds											
Sub Total (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. TOTAL (A+B+C+D)	412	402	0	0	0	Nil	890	890	648	0	5349

I. Subsidy for Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction or Enhancement

Year *	<u>Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction or Enhancement in Slums & Non-Slum Areas</u>								
	No. of Beneficiaries	Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crore)							
	New Housing	Enhancement of Existing House	New Housing	Enhancement of Existing House	Total Cost	Central Share	State Share	Beneficiary Share	ULB Share (if applicable)
2015-16	412	0	16.66	0	16.66	6.18	8.70	1.03	0.75
2016-17	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017-18	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2018-19	890	0	36.02	0	36.02	13.35	18.82	2.22	1.64
2019-20	648	0	26.23	0	26.23	9.72	13.69	1.62	1.19
2020-21									
2021-22									
Total	1950	0	78.91	0	78.91	29.25	41.21	4.87	3.58

**** Cost of each DU : 3.68 Lakh**

II. .**Slum Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with Participation of Private Sector**

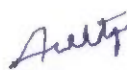
Year *	Slum Rehabilitation through Participation of Private Sector						
	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crore)				
			Total Cost	Central Share	State Share	Beneficiary Share	ULB Share (if applicable)
2015-16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2016-17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2017-18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2018-19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2019-20							
2020-21							
2021-22							
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

III. Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private Sectors

Year *	Affordable Housing in Participation with Public & Private Sectors					
	No. of Projects	No. of Beneficiaries	Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crore)			
			Total Project Cost (AHP)	Central Share	State Share	ULB Share (if applicable)
2015-16	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2016-17	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2017-18	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2018-19	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2019-20	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2020-21						
2021-22						
Total	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

IV. Affordable Housing for Weaker Section through Credit Linked Subsidy

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


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

Signature
 (Director, SUDA)

Executive Summary

Project Details

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal
2	Name of the District:	:	North 24 Parganas
3	Name of the City:	:	Naihati
4	Project Name:	:	HFA-NAIHATI 2019-20
5	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2623.10
6	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	972.00
7	State Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1369.87
8	ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	119.23
9	Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	162.00
10	Total Infrastructure Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	238.46
11	Percentage of Infrastructure Cost of Housing Cost	:	10
12	Infrastructure Cost per Dwelling Unit (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	0.368
13	Year of Implementation	:	2019-20
14	Component Housing Construction	:	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)
15	SOR Adopted	:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.11.17 & Corrig.2018

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/D U)
A. HOUSING											
1	New in-situ										
	Single Storied Units		648	Nos.	3.68	2384.64	2384.64	972.00	1250.64	0.00	162.00
Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)						2384.64	2384.64	972.00	1250.64	0.00	162.00
B. INFRASTRUCTURE											
Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. in Lakh)	State Govt. Share (@50%) (in Lakh)	ULB Share (@50%) (in Lakh)	Beneficiaries Share (in Lakh)

										Lakh)	
1. ROADS :											
1.	Road	2.50 M. wide.	5192.00	Sq. Meter	1680.00/Sq. m.	87.22	87.22	0.00	43.61	43.61	0.00
2. WATER SUPPLY : NIL											
	NA	NA	0.00	NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 STORM WATER DRAINS :											
	Surface	400x4 00 mm(se ction)	5192.0	Mete r.	2913.00/ M	151.24	151.24	0.00	75.62	75.62	0.00
	Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)					238.46	238.46	0.00	119.23	119.23	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					2623.10	2623.10	972.00	1369.87	119.23	0.00

Overseer
Naihati Municipality

Signature of the ULB level
Competent Technical officer

Name & Designation:

Fax No:

Telephone No:

E-mail: ksk_ghosh@yahoo.com

Signature of the State level
Competent Technical Officer

Name & Designation:

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