



2017-18

BARASAT MUNICIPALITY

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana



**D.P.R OF PMAY-HFA
OF BARASAT
MUNICIPALITY**

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 poor persons contribute to the economy of the cities and thus the Nation as cheap labor in the info Barasat Municipality sector; yet they live with no shelter or social security. 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, 24x7 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 this mission, beneficiaries can take advantage under one component only.

The beneficiaries of the scheme under Barasat Municipality are 1000 nos. from 13 nos. Slum and 22 Non-Slums. As per approved future projection up to the year 2017-18 for HFAPoA, the numbers of beneficiaries are 2245nos. Thus, the total number of beneficiaries comes to 3808. Besides the execution of dwelling units of 1563 numbers, we are in the position of making the internal drains and roads within the Slum and Non-Slum areas for all round development.

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Definition

Affordable Housing Project:	Housing projects where 35% of the houses are constructed for EWS category
Beneficiary	A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife and unmarried children. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India.
Carpet Area	Area enclosed within the walls, actual area to lay the carpet. This area does not include the thickness of the inner walls
Central Nodal Agencies	Nodal Agencies identified by Ministry for the purposes of implementation of Credit linked subsidy component of the mission
Economically Weaker Section (EWS):	EWS households are defined as households having an annual income up to Rs. 3,00,000 (Rupees Three Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.
EWS House	An all weather single unit or a unit in a multi-storeyed super structure having carpet area of upto 30 sq. m. with adequate basic civic services and infrastructure services like toilet, water, electricity etc. States can determine the area of EWS as per their local needs with information to Ministry
“Floor Area Ratio” (FAR)/FSI	The quotient obtained by dividing the total covered area (plinth area) on all the floors by the area of the plot: $\text{FAR} = \frac{\text{Total covered area on all the floors} \times 100}{\text{Plot area}}$ <p>If States/Cities have some variations in this definition, State/City definitions will be accepted under the mission</p>
Implementing Agencies	Implementing agencies are the agencies such as Urban Local Bodies, Development Authorities, Housing Boards etc. which are selected by State Government/SLSMC for implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban) Mission.
Low Income Group (LIG):	LIG households are defined as households having an annual income between Rs.3,00,001 (Rupees Three Lakhs One) up to Rs.6,00,000 (Rupees Six Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.
Primary Lending Institutions (PLI)	Scheduled Commercial Banks, Housing Finance Companies, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), State Cooperative Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks or any other institutions as may be identified by the Ministry
Slum	A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.
State Level 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.

CHAPTER I

Introduction:

Housing is one of those basic social conditions that determine the quality of life and welfare of people and places. Rapid urbanization has placed remarkable strain on housing and service land. According to UN HABITAT by 2030, approximately 3 billion people, or above 401 per cent of the world's population, will need proper housing and access to basic infrastructure and services such as water and sanitation systems. This translates into the need to complete 96,150 housing units per day with serviced and documented land from now till 2030. However, ironically supply (especially in the developing world) is often limited by inadequate governance system/ human resource deficiencies/ institutions or regulations which are obsolete or lacking in capacity.

The Indian challenge is to place the reality of a recorded (Census 2011) rate of urbanization of 31.1% (377 million people) expected to house 600 million people by 2030 (up by 59% from 2011) with an expected urban housing shortage of 19 million; the slum population which is presently 66 million is projected at 105 million by 2017; the urban housing demand projected for the same year is as 88.78 million. In 2012 the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) stated there was an undersupply of 18.78 million housing units, of which the economically weaker section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) constituted 95%. Whilst considering housing, it may be noted that Obsolescent houses (est. 2.82 million), as well as those with congestion (est. 18.42% of total households) have to be reckoned with in our Housing Demand.

To fulfill these needs, factors such as affordability of the buyers, development cost and selling price persistently influence the supply and demand in the housing sector. Based on the current situation, housing development is concentrated in the urban and sub-urban areas, where the purchasing power is higher and the market is extensive.

In order to address the current housing needs, both the Government and the private sector must play their respective roles to fulfill their social obligations especially to the low-income and economically weaker sections keeping in view limited public resources available and the heavy investments needed for creating housing infrastructure.

CHAPTER II

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Housing for All: Access to housing facilities, is a basic human need, next only to food and clothing. Effectively, society as a whole and poor in particular, must have access to livelihoods, finance and technology as well as relevant capacities, knowledge and skills for habitat development in order to enjoy the 'right to shelter'.

In order to address issues related to housing and informal settlements, the governments should create an enabling environment through robust National/ State Housing Policies that will help to increase the supply of affordable housing. This call for working together of key stakeholders such as national and local government bodies, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, as well as builders and private sector developers. This will enable well defined institutional and operational conditions in order to support the housing sector more effectively and, in doing so, contribute to the provision of affordable adequate Housing for All.

After 74th Constitutional amendment, The West Bengal Municipal Act, 1993 has clearly envisaged that the Urban Local Bodies will prepare *Development Plan* covering a period of 5 years.

In order to support the process the Kolkata Urban Services for the poor (KUSP) had provided assistance to KMA at the first generation Draft Development plan preparation. Actually speaking CDP has been envisioned as a comprehensive, participatory development plan of the urban local bodies.

While venturing upon such a gigantic people friendly exercise, our Municipality, though very old, had to face multitudinous constraints at the preparatory stage as we were not conversant with such planning process. It is a fact that we have been preparing and implementing annual development plans over the years, but the previous experience and expertise was felt insufficient to cope with the new pattern and method to be followed in completely new arenas of urban planning like livelihood improvement, poverty alleviation, local economic development, organization development including the role management in the mindset of the staff, process and system improvement, financial planning and so on.

But our municipality did not fall back upon in the face of the new challenges since people's interests were always predominant in our mindset. And it is with strong determination we have summoned our existing strength and embarked upon this new venture never witnessed before in the urban development history. In this aspect the steps and procedures as delineated in the guidelines have gone a long way in a time bound schedules of work like launching workshop, orientation and sensitization workshops at ward level to roll out the process of participation at the grass root, constitution of CDP policy group, CDP technical groups and problem identifications and interventions to be needed with the stakeholders concerned.

We have in tune with the time frame formulated the municipal vision and sub component wise objectives for effective and efficient municipal performances in respect of both the service and development systems.

The PG and the WGs have very skillfully utilized their experience and expertise on the one hand, and the services reports, proposal received from different stake holders at different stages on the other. They have successfully tapped local technical resources like EBS and technical persons by way of involving them in the CDP preparation

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processes. With a view to making the planning exercise more authentic and fruitful. All this, it is felt, has made

the plan preparation activities more realistic, down to earth and commensurate with the socio economic needs and aspirations of the citizens at large, albeit always keeping in mind the overall organizational capacity and financial resources of the municipality. In other words, the broad perspective has all along been comprehensive development for citizens irrespective of their socio economic background and strengthening the municipal organization to be capable of addressing citizens charters rolled out through various projects encompassing all the sub component.

It is heartening to note that in all our endeavours people's participation including the poorest of the poor and the minorities has been ensured. People's enlightenment through the planning process is a new and encouraging phenomenon to be of immense help in the future years also. Over and above this much emphasis has been laid on identifying and prioritizing issues and interventions, involving the citizens and others the stakeholders down to the ward level before finalizing the project proposals and validation. In fine, the whole thing was placed before the specially covered meeting of the board of councillors, while after long discussion and due consideration passed the CDP for submission to KMPC and DPC.

It cannot be said that while performing such a gargantuan work a number of deficiencies and gaps was discerned, which was subsequently mended with pragmatic approach. In spite of our best efforts there might occur some lacunae, which may be construed as normal human fallibilities. Any suggestion received from KMPC/DPC in this regard shall be adhered to and incorporated in the CDP by the Board of Councillors.

We are particularly indebted to CMU, KMPC, KMDA and agencies like SUDA, MED, ILGUS and others for their all out support during the stages of the plan preparation. We are also indebted to all our Councillors, Ward Committee members, members of the Staff Senior Citizens, Medical Practitioners, Educationist, Business Houses, Traders Associations, CDS organization, Cultural Organization, Trade Unions and NGOs operating in our municipal area for their continuing work and cooptation. We also express our thankfulness to the West Bengal Municipal Association for its generous guidance.

Last but not least, we take this opportunity to express our deep sense of thankfulness to the people of our locality who, in spite of their limitations, took part with zeal in the awareness campaigns, meetings and work shops, and proved that Development in true sense for the people & by the people.

74th Amendment of Indian Constitution in 1992 has conferred the Urban Local Bodies of the country with the constitutional status as third tier of Local Self Government in urban areas. By way of incorporating the 12th Schedule, in the Indian Constitution, under Article 243W, Urban Local Bodies have been empowered to carry out the various functions which include Urban Planning along with Town Planning, Planning for Economic & Social Development and Regulation of Land-use. Besides, the 12th Schedule has also empowered the Urban Local Bodies to deliver various civic services like water supply, public health, solid waste management, road network, slum improvement, urban amenities, registration of birth and death, urban poverty alleviation as well as to safeguard the interest of the weaker section of the society.

21st Century has been regarded as the Century for Urbanisation. The index of urbanisation in West Bengal is little higher than that of the national average, calling for the greater need for planned intervention. Total urban population in the State is to the tune of 29.1 million is distributed across 128 towns covering only 3% of the total land area of the State. The urban population is likely to increase at a faster rate and expected to reach 38 million in 2021. This increasing urbanisation has manifested congestion, led to inadequate water supply, sanitation, health problems and environment degradation. A large number of urban sprawls have grown during the last few decades which have added considerable increase of slum population. Pressure on habitable land is increasing, resulting conversion of vacant land of various other uses particularly for housing and other commercial activities. All such are thereby leading to unplanned development. On the other hand, this rapid pace of urbanisation has created both opportunities as well as challenges not only to provide adequate

CHAPTER III

HISTORY OF BARASAT

Barasat is one of the oldest town of West Bengal. It has a past history during the period of Mughals. At the period of Mughals, Ram Sundar Mitra had got the lamina at town. After that in 1600 AD Protapaditya, the king of Jessore (at present in Bangladesh) had lost the battle. After that his commander of soldiers Sankar Chakraborty came to and established himself in town. He had done many development works of town during that period. After that in 1700 AD Hazarat Ekdilsha, the muslim saint, had come to and started residing at Quazipara. He had done many social reforming works in this town. After his death a tomb had been constructed at Quazipara where he had been buried. This place is now a pilgrimage place of Muslim community. Protapaditya had made his way to Kolkata from Jessore and Sirajudoullah had made his way to Kolkata from Mushidabad via, which is later on converted into two National Highways.

At the time of British Empire, Town had gradually got its importance. British had made as their week end relaxation place. They had made many garden houses at various places within town. Warren Hestings had made his Villa in the heart of town. During that period, Rishi Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, the renowned Author, was the first Indian Deputy Magistrate of this town.

The Blue merchant had control over and had tortured the poor people for cultivation of Blue. Titumir, the renowned freedom fighter, had declared revolution against Blue merchant at that time at .

The renowned personalities like Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Pyari Charan Sarkar, Kalikrishna Mitra had done many social reformation works like development of education along with women education and widow marriage at town.

In this way was getting importance day by day and British Govt. thought to make , a municipal town along with other ten places. at primary stage was a district and later on it had become division. At present it is the district headquarter of North – 24 Parganas district.

CHAPTER IV

City Profile:

Barasat is a city in the outskirts of Kolkata, West Bengal India and is the district head quarter of the district North 24 Parganas. It is a part of the area under Kolkata Metropolitan Area (KMA). The town is an important railway and roadway junction is also the name of a sub-division centering the city.

As an urban setup in the vicinity of the Kolkata, the town is within the area of Greater Kolkata. Several significant roads like National Highway 34 (Krishnanagar Road leading towards North Bengal), Jessore Road (road leading to Jessore in Bangladesh via Bongaon); road leading to Basirhat etc. cross through the town.

Barasat Municipality:--

Barasat Municipality was established on 1st April 1869, but up to – 1882, it had no any independent existence, like other offices it was controlled by Magistrate Office. During that time there was no Chairman of the municipality; Magistrate was the Controller of municipality. Later on after 1882 Municipality had got its own formation as an autonomous body and became local government. Association, a citizens organization, had help Municipality by donating land for the construction of municipal building.

Total municipal area divided into 29 nos. of Mouzas. Previously, there were no wards and later there were 18 wards under Municipality. Later on after amalgamating surrounding Panchayets within Municipality in 1995 and then after, at present Municipality has 35 nos. wards.

The Geographical Boundary:

Location – Latitude : 88.48^oE , Longitude : 22.72^oN

North: Khilkapur Paschim Panchayat.

South : Kemia Khamarpara Panchayat / Madhyamgram Municipality.

East : Kaira Kadambagachi Panchayat.

West : Ichapur Nilganj Panchayat.

Area : 34.50 sq. km.

No of Wards: 35.

Transportation : Barasat town is well connected with roads to Kolkata, North Bengal, Bangladesh and other towns of West Bengal while many of these routes originates from Bus Terminal. The two nos. of National Highways (NH 34 & NH 35) and one no of State Highway (SH 2) run through town, is also well connected by railway with Sealdah, Bongaon and Basirhat.

Road

From Kolkata, Take Poor Road (Najrul Islam Sarani) off Ultadanga (V.I.P. Crossing) to reach Airport Gate No. 1 and take right to Jessore Road (National Highway 34). is 8 kilometres straight drive from this crossing.

is a major roadway junction. The NH 34 (initially under the name Krishnanagar Road) goes towards north ultimately to the North Bengal and is the major link between Calcutta and the North-East India. The Jessore Road (NH 35) leads to Bongaon and ultimately to the Bangladesh border at Petrapole. The Taki Road leads to Basirhat, Hasnabad and Taki via Berachampa. The Barrackpore Road links National Highway 35 at with Kalyani Expressway and Barrackpore.

Rail

Junction is the railway station, on Bongaon line of Sealdah Station (North Section). This junction is where Bongaon line and Hasnabad-Basirhat line of Kolkata Suburban Railway get separated. The - Basirhat Railway line was originally run by Martin's Light Railways. Now it is a section under Sealdah division of Eastern Railways. Hridaypur (Sealdah-Bongaon line) & Kazipara (- Hasnabad line) are the other railway stations under the area of Municipality. Currently a Metro railway line is under construction which is basically an extension of Kolkata Metro.

Air

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport is about 11 kilometres from city. There are Domestic and International terminals separately for domestic and international flights towards different part of the world.

Municipality houses a present population of 2,78,435 of which over half (32.57%) comprise the low-income slum dwellers. The KMA Perspective Plan 2025 has been considered as the framework for understanding the demographic change. The trend line shows the steep rise in population.

Demographics:-

Details		2001	2011
Population	Total	231,521 (100%)	2,78,435
	Male	118,374 (51%)	1,40,822 (50.57%)
	Female	113,147 (49%)	1,37,613 (49.43%)
Sex ratio		956	977
Literacy Rate		84.74%	89.62%

1	Name of the District:	North 24pargonas
2	Year of establishment:	1869
3	Area (in sq. Km):	34.5
4	No. of wards:	35
5	Population (Census 2011):	
5.1	Male	140822
5.2	Female	137613
5.3	Total	278435
6	Density of Population (Per sq. km.)	8071
7	Break up of Population (2011):	
7.1	SC	50482
7.2	ST	3672
7.3	Minorities	32159
8	Date when last election held:	2010
9	Year of Last Assessment of Properties:	1996-97
10	Literacy Rate	89.62%
11	Number of BPL Household (as per SUDA Survey):	15269
12	Slum Scenario	
12.1	Total No of Slum	159
12.2	Total Slum Population (as per USHA)	90676
12.3	Percentage of Slum Population to the total population	32.57%
13	Housing status for Urban Poor: (as on 31.03.14)	
13.1	No. of beneficiaries provided with Houses under BSUP & "Housing for Urban Poor"	2730
14	Length of Municipal Road: (in km.)	633km
15	Length of Drain: (in km.)	1461km
16	Water Supply:	
16.1	No. of Tubewell	1650
16.2	No. of Stand post	775
16.3	No. of houses connected with water supply network	36638
17	Total no. of light posts.	18516
18	Health :	
18.1	No. of Hospital (ULB / Govt./ Private)	2
18.2	No. of Municipal Health Sub-Centre	48
19	Education :	
19.1	No. of Higher Secondary School (Municipal/ others)	20
19.2	No. of Secondary School (Municipal/ others)	05
19.3	No. of Primary School(Municipal/ others)	64
19.4	No. of Sishu Siksha Kendras (SSK)	08
20	Other Infrastructure (Both Municipal & Others) :	
20.1	Bridge	1
20.2	Flyover	1
20.3	Stadium	1
20.4	Parks and Gardens	27
20.5	Playground	51

20.6	Auditorium/Community Hall	13
20.7	Borough Office	Nil
20.8	Ward office	35
20.9	Market	25
20.10	Burning Ghat	01
20.11	Electric Crematorium	01
20.12	Burial Ground	1
20.13	Public Library	5
20.14	Bus Terminus	2
20.15	Ferry Ghat	Nil
20.16	Guest House/ Tourist Lodge	1
20.17	Community Latrine	28
20.18	Night Shelter	01

CHAPTER V

SLUM DEFINATION AND ANALYSIS

Slum Definition:

slum means it is a cluster of at least 20 families of poor people densely dwelling in huts in a small place mud walled or thatched houses not under concrete roof. Each hut may be housed in a land of minimum plot area and livelihood spends in congested places.

Slum in Barasat Municipality (BM)

The slums found in BM area primarily categorized by QSS Survey in the year 2004 are 3 types. Firstly slums that grew up in the own lands of the dwellers but have no civic amenities. The dwellers of such slums are mostly migrated from various places being evicted from different parts in course of implementation of development projects therein or under some other pressure. Secondly rail line or canal side hutments and these arrangements for rehabilitation and thirdly some adibasi and muslim slums which are very old.

Slum Development Efforts

Previously efforts for improvement of slums in BM were taken place in scattered way. But the comprehensive work started by KUSP from 2004 – 05. Selection of slums was done by NHG/NHC under SGSRY Cell. After the slum survey and study the report was compiled by the UPE Cell and after the technical analysis and according to the opinions of the Ward Committees the slums were selected after QSS Survey. After that BSUP project was introduced under JNNURM in the year 2007-08 in our municipality. Under this project, 3 no. slums and 13 no. slums are taken into consideration for total development of slums i.e construction of dwelling units, physical infrastructure development and social infrastructure development in 2 phases. Now at present RAJIV Abash Yojna has introduced in the year 2012-13 for overall development for making SLUM FREE CITY. At present plan of action has started for slum free city.

Surveys & Studies

The local engineers (EBS), NHG/NHC and Ward Committee members conjointly conducted the survey of existing infrastructure of the local slums. The socio economic surveys were also done by NHG. This has been shown in separate subcomponent of component 2. However after the surveys was done the Board of Councilors declared 151 number of slums in the BM .But later on *more slums were identified. At present 159 slums are identified and notified in total under this municipality. USHA survey has completed in these slums, now GIS and MIS survey is going on in all the 159 slum.

Quick Slum Survey (QSS)

Initially a QSS survey was done in the year 2005 by the NHG for 151 slums and categorized by the KUSP. It was directed that the priority list approved by the KUSP should not be changed. The infrastructure improvement of the slums will be done according to the category and serial.

USHA SURVEY

In the year 2009-10 another slum survey were done with more accuracy, perfection, modified and in more details.

New System of Working

For the developmental work in the slum Work Management Committee and ward committee has been formed.. The development work in the slums is supervised by these committee. During last nine years including this year the work for 19 slums in KUSP and 16 slums in BSUP in two phases have been taken under consideration for development in priority basis

Refer Map no 5.1.2.1. Barasat Slum map

SLUM LEVEL DETAILS:

Sl. No.	Details about the Scheme	Description
1	Total No. of Slums	159 nos.
2	Total Slum Population	90676 nos.
3	Total slum area of 159 slums	9.91 sq.km
4	Total slum household	22118 nos
5	Target Population	SC/ST 48106nos General 42570nos
6	Beneficiary Identification	Voter ID card, ration card, adhar card
7	Social Security	The Municipality has various training centers, primary schools, hospitals, etc. spread over different locations within its area and those are used by the slum dwellers. State Government has already adopted various schemes for weaker/ poorer section of the society namely medical insurance, pension, etc.

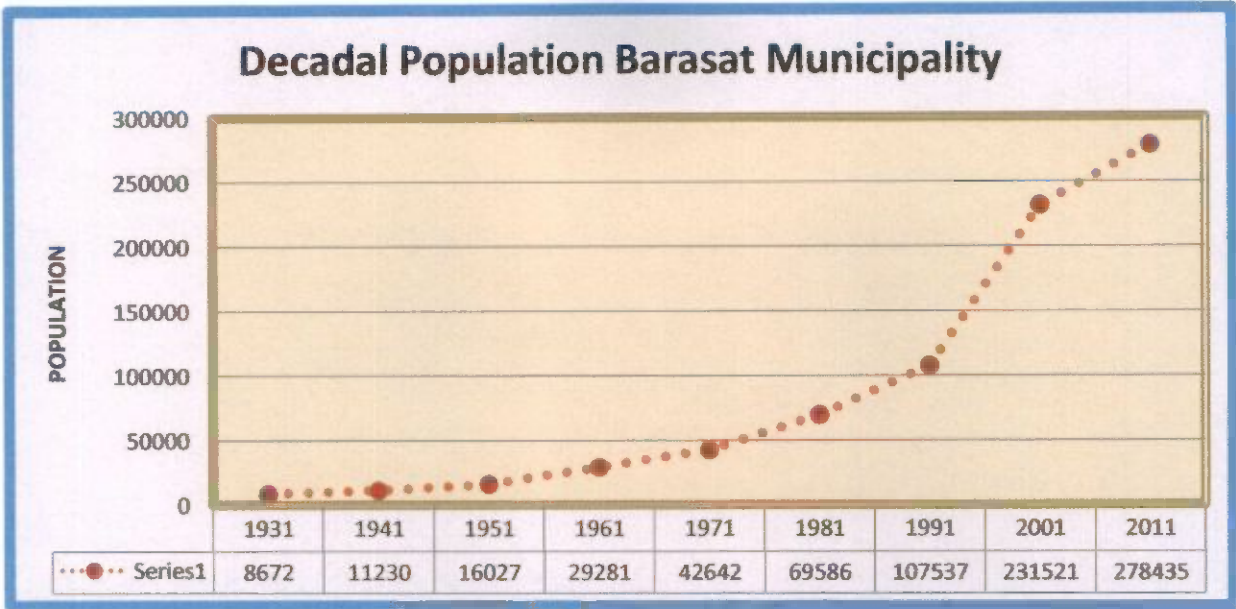


Figure 2.6.1 Decadal Population change pattern

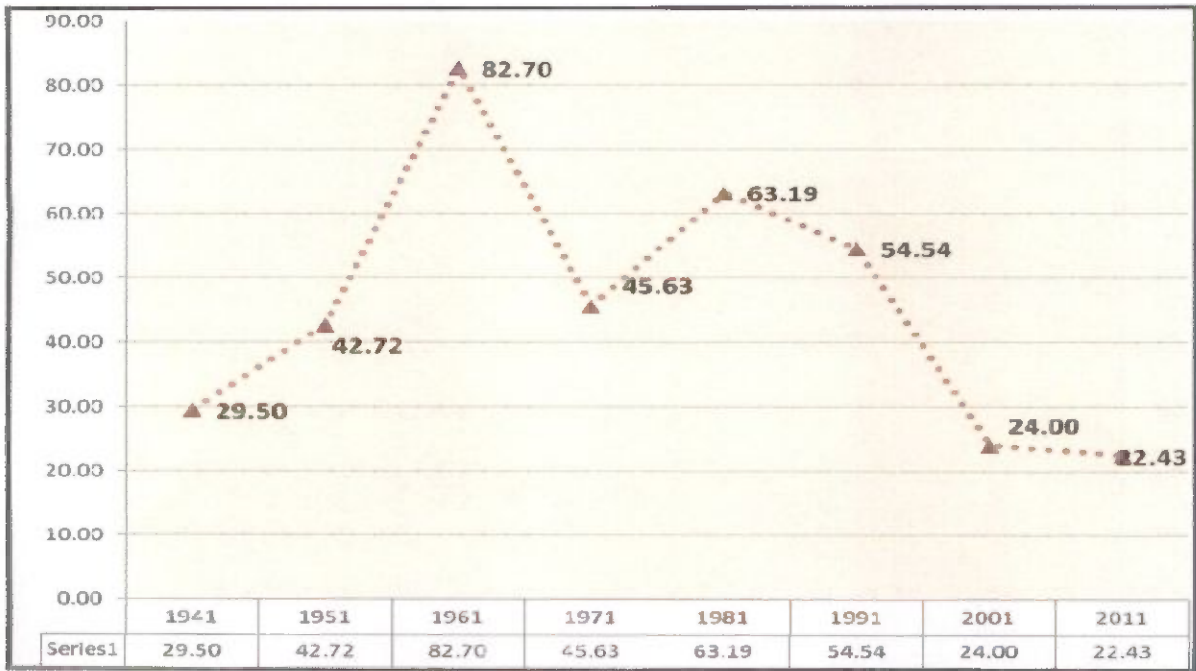


Figure 2.6.2 Decadal growth rate patterns;

YEAR	POPULATION	POP (1000)	INCREMENT per-DECADE	INCREMENTAL INCREASE	% INCREASE PER DECADE	DECREASE IN INCREMENT %
1931	8672	9	0			
1941	11230	11	3	0	29.50	0
1951	16027	16	5	2	42.72	13.22
1961	29281	29	13	8	82.70	39.98
1971	42642	43	13	0	45.63	-37.07
1981	69586	70	27	14	63.19	17.56
1991	107537	108	38	11	54.54	-8.65
2001	133342	133	26	-12	24.00	-30.54
2011	163252	163	30	4	22.43	-1.57
			155	27.35	364.69	-7.07
		AVERAGE	19.32	3.91	45.59	-1.01

Pop in (1000)	$P_n = P + ni$		$P_n = P (1+i/100)^n$			
	AP	II	GP	DRG	Average	% increase
2021	298	302	407	403	353	26.43
2031	318	325	592	583	454	28.87
2041	337	349	862	842	598	31.48
2036	327	337	714	701	520	14.37

Table: 2.6.5 Decadal population projection (mathematics)

	LOG	LINEAR	EXPONENTIAL	POWER	Average	%increase
2021	400529	374050	369957	388473	383252	37.65
2031	575319	493147	484458	540870	523449	36.58
2041	825296	637841	625678	751647	710116	35.66

Table: 2.6.6 Decadal population projection (graphical)

CHAPTER VII

CITY DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES and PLANS.

Following are the development objectives for slum infrastructure improvement:

- To assist the slum dwellers to increase their awareness and to empower them to protect the gradually developed slum infrastructure.
- To diminish discrimination in availing services in comparison to the facilities enjoyed by the advanced section of people in the urban area.
- For the above purpose it is to be ensured that each and every slum dweller may get a supply of minimum 90 to 100 liters of water including drinking water everyday.
- Sanitary latrines are to be built for each slum family.
- Arrangement for removal of solid waste from slum houses is to be made.
- Water logging if any may be drained out from slum area and sanitary sewerage system to be improved.
- Installation of electric lights in the slum pavements and houses are to be made.
- Pavements in slum are to be made and improved.
- Awareness campaigns among the slum dwellers for protection of infrastructure are to be launched.
- Earmarking yearly BSUP funds for focused development of slum and fringe area under unplanned growth pressure.

Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan

There are 159 slums in this municipality. Many of these slums suffer from various infrastructural shortcomings and service deficiencies in the nature of broken septic tanks, open defecation systems, inadequate quantity of drinking water, water logging due to improper drainage, broken roads, inefficient solid waste management etc.

- The development activities aimed at addressing these gaps for improving the living conditions of the slum dwellers. Accordingly all the slums have been considered for improvement under this plan and appropriate projects have been designed for bridging the gaps to a feasible extent. QSS & MIS(Under RAY) data has been used as the basis for prioritisation of slums although on going developments have helped in moderating the final priority. Projects have been planned for the improvement of housing, roads, water supply, and drainage systems and for the maintenance of existing slum Infrastructure. The natures of assets that will be created and maintained out of investments in above

City INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT Objectives and PLAN

Plan for intends to upgrade the services and infrastructure so that the residents enjoy a better quality of life.

Intra-municipal Infrastructure Plan

Municipal services include drainage, water supply, flood protection, solid waste collection and disposal, local roads, street lighting, public transport and traffic management.

At present there are a number of deficiencies, which are enumerated below:

- Due to inadequate drainage facility, the incidence of water logging is evident in many places causing loss of innumerable man-days and threat for water borne diseases.
- Many areas of the municipality still suffer from inadequate water supply causing undue hardship to the residents.
- SWM

DWCUA are conceived as the most pertinent option for mainstreaming the vulnerable. Coupled with this, capacity of the delivery stakeholders needs to be strengthened. In the five year plan period these proposals along with awareness and motivation programmes will definitely enhance the well being of the designated vulnerable. Social security issues have been considered and suitable proposals have been designed for the same with an investment of Rs. 4810.33 Lakhs.

Local Economic Development

High rate of urban population growth combined with the failure of the formal sector to generate sufficient employment has led to the emergence of the informal sector in absorbing the urban workforce. Expansion of informal sector activities however requires an integrated approach in terms of space, infrastructure facilities (supply of power and water, roads, etc.) improved tools, appropriate machinery, innovations, capital, training, workshops, organization of entrepreneurs and building effective relations between the informal and formal sectors particularly for credit linkages. The Municipal area does not have an elaborate industrial setting. Limited resource and limited skill have led to the emergence of small scale manufacturing like readymade garment making, promoting cluster based activities on Food processing, jute diversified products etc. The trend of urbanization has created space for certain services like automobile servicing, hospitality and health care related activities for an integrated and institutionalised operation for economic empowerment of this section, trade-specific licenses in the unorganised sector has been suggested for their regularised operations and secured functioning. Considering the local context the LED approach has been addressed from three angles - firstly identifying natural resources, which have the potential for exploitation economic resources like creation of vegetable hub, mini cold storage, dairy related activities project creating engagement opportunities for the unemployed youth. Utilisation of ponds for Pisciculture and integration with duckery and poultry can be a supportive function for the vulnerable. Secondly, providing promotional and facilitative support to unorganized sector activities for strengthening their resource base like creation of a rickshaw bank, sewing machine bank etc. Thirdly, municipalities are strategically placed to undertake local long-term projects in the area of economic development in association with the private sector with an investment of Rs. 51.60 Lakhs.

Social Infrastructure Development Objectives and Plan

Health

Primary health care in urban areas (comprising both preventive measures and curative facilities at neighborhood level) has generally not been targeted at the poor and has generally not been seen as part of municipal services. The urban poor again lack access because primary health care is seen as an extension of the national health care system rather than as a municipal service. Lack of adequate manpower coupled with lack of awareness of the beneficiaries on key preventive aspects like vector control, RCH and Public Health issues has led to a partial coverage in terms of population and service. Presently this service is catering to the needs of 42% of municipal population.

Municipality needs to stimulate the provision of appropriate primary health care targeted towards the low-income neighborhoods. This will include strengthening of facilities through provision of micro-infrastructure, restructuring of Health Units across wards to ensure proximity and timely service, coordination and integration of Municipality level services with the Public Health care Service and other NGO services like the Red Cross. Another very important action should be taken along the lines of Health Information Base Creation and Information Dissemination through strategically designed IEC material and campaigns. AIDS Awareness and sensitization to eliminate the inherent taboos among people particularly women is a key thrust in the IEC strategy. Community participation in primary health care is of particular importance to ensure sustainability and affordability of the system. In all the sectors social welfare has been a thrust and a Health Insurance programme has been

conceived in the health sector to help the vulnerable receive the basic minimum health care with an investment of Rs. 1715.64 Lakhs.

Existing Situation:

Hospitals, Nursing Homes , Clinics and Doctors in the Municipality area:-

Govt District Hospital:	1
Nursing Homes:	20
Laboratories:	44

Health Administrative Units -8 and Sub Centres 48 under Municipality with 13 Doctors.

About 170 Allopathy Doctors and 87 Homeopathy and Unani Doctors serving or doing Private Practice in the Municipality area.

National Urban Health Mission:

The National Urban Health Mission would aim to improve the health status of the urban population in general, but particularly of the poor and other disadvantaged sections, by facilitating equitable access to quality health care through a revamped public health system, partnerships, community based mechanism with the active involvement of the urban local bodies.

The NUHM would have high focus on:

- Urban Poor Population living in listed and unlisted slums
- All other vulnerable population such as homeless, rag-pickers, street children, rickshaw pullers, construction and brick and lime kiln workers, sex workers, and other temporary migrants.
- Public health thrust on sanitation, clean drinking water, vector control, etc.
- Strengthening public health capacity of urban local bodies.
- Improving the efficiency of public health system in the cities by strengthening, revamping and rationalizing existing government primary urban health structure and designated referral facilities.
- Promotion of access to improved health care at household level through community based groups : Mahila Arogya Samitis.
- Strengthening public health through innovative preventive and promotive action.
- Increased access to health care through creation of revolving fund.
- IT enabled services (ITES) and e- governance for improving access improved surveillance and monitoring.

All the services delivered under the urban health delivery system through the Urban-PHCs and Urban-CHCs will be universal in nature, whereas the outreach services will be targeted to the target groups (slum dwellers and other vulnerable groups). Unlike rural areas, Sub-centres will not be set up in the urban areas as distances and mode of transportation are much better here. Outreach services will be provided through the Female Health Workers (FHWs), essentially ANMs with an induction training of three to six months, who will be headquartered at the Urban PHCs. These ANMs will report at the U-PHC and then move to their respective areas for outreach services (including

school health) on designated days. They will be provided mobility support for providing outreach services. On other days, they will conduct Immunization and ANC clinics etc. at the U-PHC itself.

The NUHM would encourage the effective participation of the community in planning and management of health care services. It would promote a community health volunteer – Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) or Link Worker (LW) in urban poor settlements (one ASHA for 1000-2500 urban poor population covering about 200 to 500 households); ensure the participation by creation of community based institutions like Mahila Arogya Samiti (50-100 households) and Rogi Kalyan Samitis

Education

Primary education plays a crucial role in the social and economic integration of children into a city or a nation. Like primary health care, primary education has generally not been targeted at low-income (slum) neighbourhoods and has generally not been well integrated with municipal services. The experience of the last decades indicates that the percentage of drop-outs originating from low-income families is increasing. This is not caused by affordability problems alone but also by the decrease in quality of primary schools in terms of adequacy of teachers, equipment and teaching environment.

Majority of the schools have reported poor provision of basic infrastructure, drinking water facility and electricity. Most of the schools have inadequate teaching aids and equipments. Parents opined that cost for sending children to Govt/ Municipal run primary school is low but cost of teaching is high as they have to appoint special teachers to support their children as quality of teaching is poor. To address these issues a three-pronged approach will be adopted: Firstly, improving the school infrastructure through micro-infrastructure developments. Stress has been given on development of Toilets and Urinals which restrict enrollment. Secondly, conduct appropriate IEC programmes in wards to motivate parents, as parental involvement will have a positive effect on school attendance. Initiate adult literacy centers targeted towards guardians. And thirdly coordinate the services of other agencies – Government and Non –government to complement and supplement the municipal services in the urban area. The issue of disability has been taken care of and a school for spastics has been proposed with an investment of Rs. 2240.066 Lakhs.

Existing Situation:

- As per National and State level planning Municipality has taken up the programme to ensure Primary Education for all at least up to class VIII standard and to increase literacy rate. This CDP is being produced in order to reach this goal by 2019.
- For developing the existing infrastructure of primary schools within the ULB planned has been taken up for construction of at least four classrooms, one office room including Godown and kitchen shade for all eight nos. of SSK running in municipal area within 2014-16.
- In view of developing the existing infrastructure of primary schools within its purview, the municipality has planned to provide drinking water, more classrooms, toilets etc. in all existing 73 nos. of primary schools out of 99. (26 nos of primary schools are attached with the Higher Secondary school).
- Introduction of mid-day meal in 73 no primary schools and 27 no secondary & higher secondary schools (about 29,029 children are availing of this service at the moment) has actually gone to increase the rate of attendance. This programme should continue in view of reducing the rate of dropouts.
- Food grains (rice) are supplied free of cost 100 & 150gram per child per school per day where cooked hot meal is being served for a minimum of 230 days per year per student for 9-11 months.

Food Corporation of India (FCI) releases food grains to ULBs as per allocation made by

specially people who have come to settle in the municipality from outside, their affordability, craze for English medium and the like.

From survey it shows that only 8% of the total number of boys and the same percentage of the total number girls in 5-9 age group do not attend school. Total number of out-of-school children in this age group residing in this municipality as revealed by this survey is 1275, the reasons for not attending school being mainly ignorance and abject poverty.

Literacy status:

It is found from survey that there has been a steady increase in the rate of literacy in the ULB for setting up of CEC & NCECs and concentrated effort of the part of Literacy campaign launched by the State and Central Govt. as well as the implementing agencies that includes this municipality.

Literacy pie chart

Literacy Rate	2001	2011
	84.74%	89.62%

Literacy(2011)			
	Male	Female	Total
Number	119,254	110,025	229,279
Percentage	52.01	47.99	100.00

INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT

It was evident from the assessment that the student-space ratio is low in most of the govt. schools and the pupil-teacher ratio is also low. Regarding playground and library, most of the govt. schools do not have any of these. Only 9 govt. schools out of 65 have their own playground.

Sl. No.	Description						
		Numbers		Students		Teachers	
		Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.
1	Existing educational facility in the municipality / ULB in Govt. and Private separately						
a	Primary School:	73	46	14359	6670	288	184
b	Secondary schools:	07	-	2684	-	42	-
c	Higher secondary schools:	19	-	16539	-	285	-
d	General Colleges:	03	-	8100	-	63	-
2	Technical / Vocational Institutes						
a	ITIs	-	-	-	-	-	-
b	Polytechnics	-	-	-	-	-	-
c	Engineering Colleges	-	03	-	1600	-	180
d	Medical Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-
e	Other Vocational Institutes	-	10	-	3000	-	62

CHAPTER VIII

Context of preparation of Housing for All Plan of Action:

The Government of India's transformation programme is to "raise living standard of low income households" for which Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) had come up with the "National Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007, a precursor to the current 'Housing for all' by 2022. Several steps would be taken under the Mission to overcome problems pertaining to housing specially involving the poor and the ultra-poor.

An important part here is to ensure that only eligible recipient received housing aid, and that they be identified at their current location through a web portal which has a state wide database for capturing on low-income households, with arrangements for constant monitoring and updation.

In order to address the current housing needs, both the Government and the private sector must play their respective roles to fulfill their social obligations especially to the low-income and economically weaker sections keeping in view limited public resources available and the heavy investments needed for creating housing infrastructure.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) has launched "Housing for All" Mission through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for Urban Area to be implemented during 2015-2022 as a Centrally Scheme (except for the component of Credit Linked subsidy, which will be implemented as a State Sponsored Scheme. The Mission would provide central assistance to implementing agencies through State & UTs for providing housing to eligible families / beneficiaries by 2011. The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers for which all the states are required to prepare 'Housing for All of Action' with Annual Implementation Plans. Mission will assist State /cities in carrying out the activities for preparation of Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA) under capacity building and A & OE funds. HFAPoA addresses urban poor who may not necessarily be slum dwellers.

All 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011 with focus on 500 class I cities would be covered in three phases as follows:

- Phase I (April 2015- March 2017) to cover 100 Cities selected from States /UTs as per their willingness.
- Phase II (April 2017 – March 2019) to cover additional Cities

Ministry, however, will have flexibility regarding inclusion of Additional cities in earlier. The mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals giving option to beneficiaries, ULBs and State Governments. These verticals are:

Slum Redevelopment

Affordable Housing
through credit linked
subsidy

Affordable Housing in
Partnership

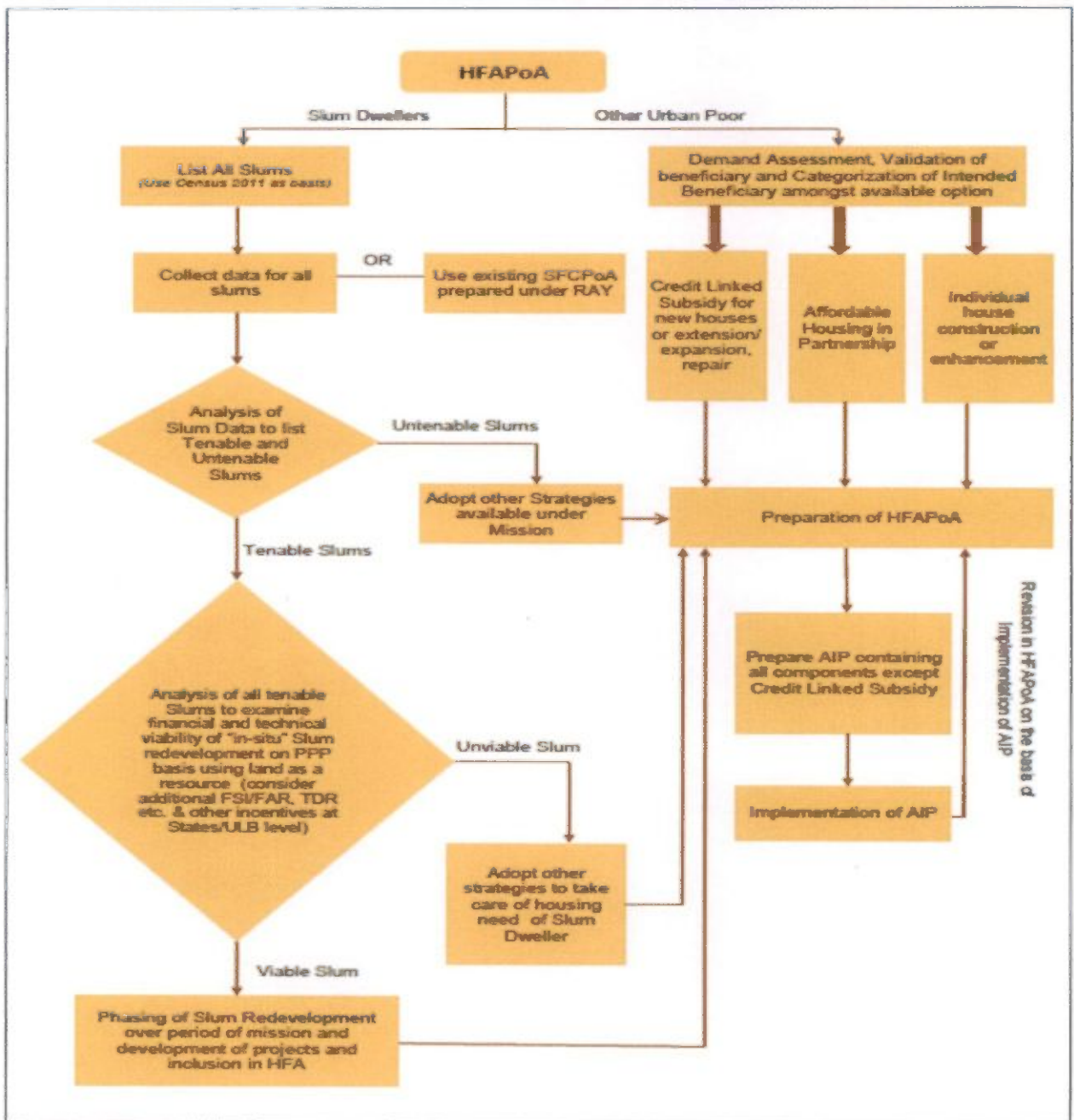
Subsidy for
beneficiary-led
housing

"In-situ" using land as a resource with private participation Extra FSI/FAR and TDR if required GOI grant Rs. 1 lakh per hour

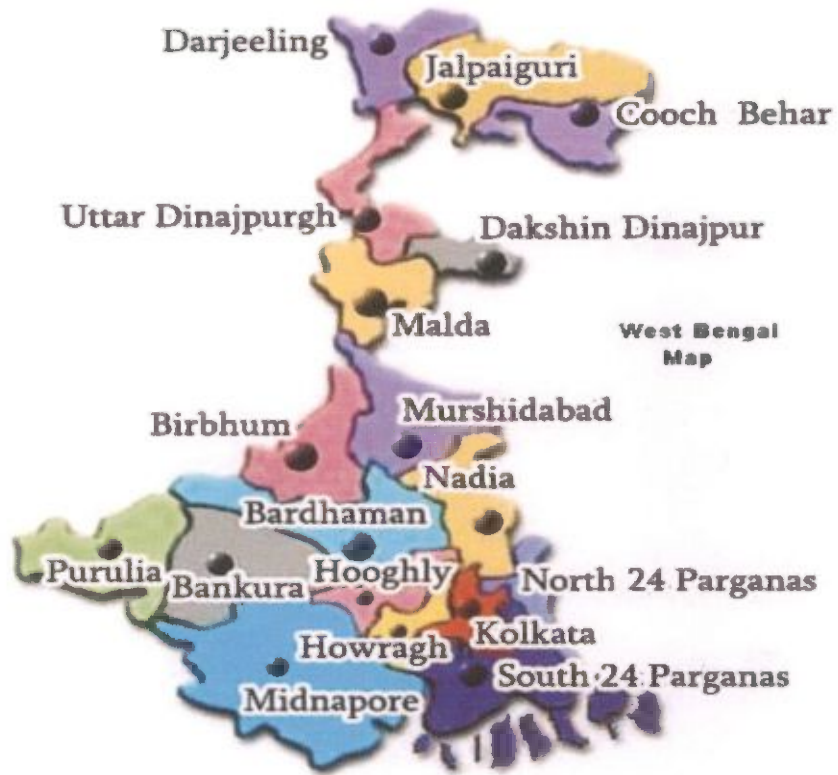
Subsidy for EWS and LIG for new house of incremental housing upfront subsidy @ 6.5% for EWS and LIG for loans upto Rs.6 lakh, calculated at NPV basis

With private sector or public sector including parastatal agencies Central Assistance of Rs. 1.5 lakh per EWS house in projects where 35% houses for

For individuals of EWS category for new house or enhancement cities to prepare a separate integrated project for such beneficiaries Central assistance of Rs. 1.5 lakh per beneficiary.

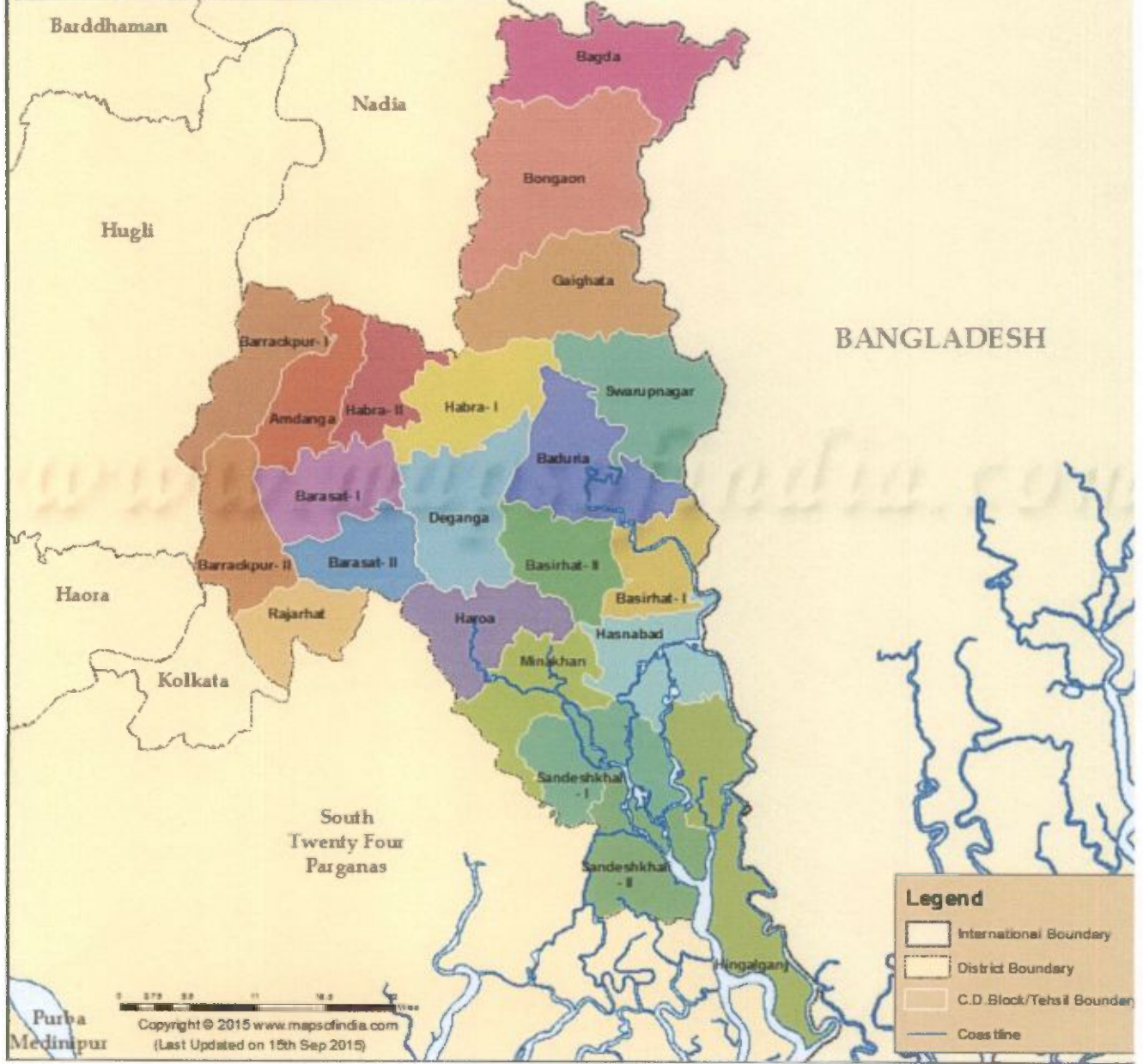


TOWN FEATURE MAPS Of West Bengal,NORTH 24PARAGONAS and BARASAT

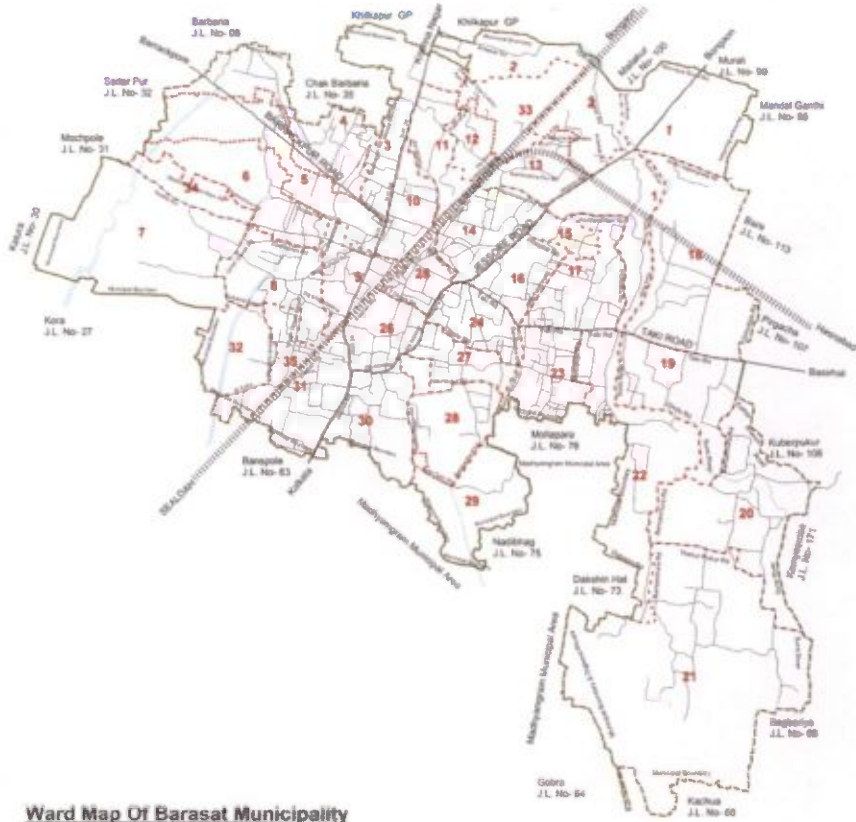


Map of North 24 Pgs.

NORTH TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS
C. D. BLOCK/TEHSIL MAP



Map of Barasat Municipality



- Legend**
- Canal
 - MAJOR_ROAD
 - MAJOR_ROAD
 - Existing Ward Boundary
 - RAILWAY_TRACK
 - Municipal Boundary

Ward Map Of Barasat Municipality

Over view of the Municipality

1	Name of the District:	North 24 Pgs.
2	Year of establishment:	1869
3	Area (in sq. Km):	34.50 sq.km
4	No. of wards:	35 Nos.
5	Population (Census 2011):	
5.1	Male	140822
5.2	Female	137613
5.3	Total	278435
6	Density of Population (Per sq. km.)	3437 per sq.km
7	Break up of Population (2011):	
7.1	SC	50482
7.2	ST	3672
7.3	Minorities	18778
8	Date when last election held:	2015
9	Year of Last Assessment of Properties:	2011
10	Literacy Rate	11.89
11	Number of BPL Household (as per SUDA Survey):	4369
12	Slum Scenario	
12.1	Total No of Slum	64
12.2	Total Slum Population (as per USHA)	20552
12.3	Percentage of Slum Population to the total population	49.83%
14	Length of Municipal Road: (in km.)	84
15	Length of Drain: (in km.)	105
16	Water Supply:	
16.1	No. of Tubewell	243
16.2	No. of Stand post	218
16.3	No. of houses connected with water supply network	4100
17	Total no. of light posts.	3100
18	Health :	
18.1	No. of Hospital (ULB / Govt./ Private)	1
18.2	No. of Municipal Health Sub-Centre	4
19	Education :	
19.1	No. of Higher Secondary School (Municipal/ others)	20
19.2	No. of Secondary School (Municipal/ others)	05
19.3	No. of Primary School(Municipal/ others)	72
19.4	No. of Sishu Siksha Kendras (SSK)	08
20	Other infrastructure (Both Municipal & Others) :	
20.1	Bridge	00
20.2	Flyover	01
20.3	Stadium	01
20.4	Parks and Gardens	0
20.5	Playground	2
20.6	Auditorium/Community Hall	0
20.7	Borough Office	0
20.8	Ward office	0
20.9	Market	1
20.10	Burning Ghat	1
20.11	Electric Crematorium	1
20.12	Burial Ground	13

20.13	Public Library	1
20.14	Bus Terminus	1
20.15	Ferry Ghat	0
20.16	Guest House/ Tourist Lodge	1
20.17	Community Latrine	3
20.18	Night Shelter	0

Table 1 : City at a Glance

Sl.no	Indicator	2001	2011	2015
1	Area (inSqKm)	34.50	34.50	34.50
1.1	Planning Area (Sq. Km)	8	09	09
1.2	Municipal Area (Sq. Km)	34.50	34.50	34.50
1.3	Area of Slums(Sq. Km)			
2	Number of Municipal Wards	30	32	35
3	PopulationandHouseholds			
3.1	TotalPopulation			
3.2	Number of Households	6938	8226	9885
3.3	Density of Population	2841.5 per sq.km	3437 per sq.km	3605.4per sq.km
3.4	Slum households as percentage of total Households in city		4820	4820
3.5	Current (2015) Population(Year of Survey) (no'sinmillions)			43265
3.6	Current Number (2015) of Households(Year of survey)			9885
3.7	Slum populationaspercentageof total populationincity		49.83%	51 %

.4. Housing and Physical Infrastructure profile

Sl. No.	Land Use	Area (In sq.km.)	Percentage to total area of the Municipality
1	Residential	5.40	45.00
2	Commercial	0.24	2.00
3	Office area	0.09	0.75

Sl. No.	Land Use	Area (In sq.km.)	Percentage to total area of the Municipality
4	Mixed	0.17	1.42
5	Industrial	0.06	0.50
6	Open Land	0.31	2.58
7	Education Center	0.04	0.33
8	Road	0.50	4.17
9	Rail Ways	0.26	2.17
10	Water Bodies	1.02	8.5

Annual Implementation Plan(AIP)

Executive Summary

Project Details

1	State	West Bengal
2	City	Barasat Municipality
3	Project Name project	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing for All (Urban)
4	cost	(Rs.In Lack) 4,048.00
5	Central Share State	(Rs.In Lack) 1,500.00
6	Share UBL	(Rs.In Lack) 2,114.00
7	Share Beneficiary	(Rs.In Lack) 184.00
8	Share	(Rs.In Lack) 250.00
12	year of Implementation	2017-18

Project Contributions (Physical + Financial) (Rs.In Lacs)

Sl.No	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	unit	Rate (in Rs/unit)	proposed project cost (in lack)	Appraised project	Central share	State Govt.Share	ULB Share	Beneficiaries Share
Housing											
1	New in situ Single Storied Units			1000	368000	3,680.00	3,680.00	1,500.00	1,930.00	0	250.00
INFRASTRUCTURE											
1	Road CC Roads			7877	1736	136.74	136.74	0	68.37	68.37	0
2	Water Supply Pipeline			5178	1066	52.74	52.74	0	26.37	26.37	0
3	Storm water drains Surface drain			5743	2540	145.87	145.87	0	72.93	72.93	0

Barasat Municipality													
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing for All (Urban)													
work and summary-Slm wise Details													
SLNo	Ward	Name of Slm	Area Sq KM	Popul ation	Housing		INFRASTRUCTURE						GrandTotal (Rs.in lack)
					Dwelling Units (@Rs.3.68 lake/each)		pipe line layput (@Rs.1066/mt)		Concrete Roads (@Rs.1736/sq.m)		Drainage (Rs.2540/mt.		
					Qty.	Amt	Qty.	Amt	Qty.	Amt	Qty.	Amt	
1	1	Nandagarh	0.0168	135	27	99.36	140	1.49	229	3.97	229	3.97	108.79
2	2	Golder Para	0.0985	210	42	154.56	218	2.32	355	6.16	243	6.17	169.21
3	4	Anantapur wireless para	0.0175	140	28	100.8	142	1.51	232	1.02	158	4.01	107.34
4	7	sasti Pukur	0.016	141	32	115.2	162	1.72	265	4.6	181	4.59	126.11
5	8	Lefin Nagar Slum	0.006049	145	27	99.36	140	1.49	229	3.97	229	3.97	108.79
6	9	Bhatrapally	0.02118	129	27	99.36	140	1.49	229	3.97	229	3.97	108.79
7	14	Binay Ghosh Colony	0.001428	112	28	100.8	158	1.68	232	3.97	243	6.17	112.62
8	16	Bidhan Park Jete Para	0.004006	140	30	110.4	156	1.66	254	4.4	173	4.39	120.85
9	20	Gustia school	0.05115	172	43	158.24	223	2.37	264	6.31	248	6.29	173.21
10	21	sardar Para	0.07865	155	31	114.08	161	1.71	262	4.54	179	4.54	124.87
11	22	Debi Pur	0.02542	166	42	154.56	218	2.32	255	6.16	242	6.14	169.18
12	27	Habrupur	0.001606	88	22	81.96	114	1.21	286	3.22	127	3.22	89.61
13	31	Jyoti Nagar	0.008055	128	32	115.2	162	1.72	265	4.6	180	4.57	126.09
Total				1863	411	1512.48	2134	22.74	3357	58.27	2661	67.58	1661.07

Barasat Municipality

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing for All (Urban)										
work and summary-Non-Sulm wise Details										
Ward No	Name of Non-Sulm	Housing		INFRASTRUCTURE						Grand Total
		Dwelling Units (@Rs.3.68 lake/each)		Drainage (Rs.2540/mt.(Section 400x400))		Water Connection (@Rs.1066/mt)		Concrete Roads (@Rs.1736/sq.m)		
		Qty	Amt	Qty.	Amt	Qty.	Amt	Qty.	Amt	
3	Salbagan	29	106.78	156	3.96	140	1.49	229	3.97	374.46
5	Chakroborty Para	29	106.78	156	3.96	140	1.49	229	3.97	374.46
6	Ambagan	30	110.4	156	3.96	140	1.49	229	3.97	374.46
10	Npapara	12	44.16	58	1.47	52	0.55	85	1.47	139.02
11	Kalibari Road	30	110.4	156	3.96	140	1.49	229	3.97	374.46
12	Sabuj sangha Road	18	66.24	87	2.2	78	0.83	127	2.2	208.03
13	Netaji Nagar	22	80.96	115	2.92	104	1.1	169	2.93	277.03
15	Bijoy Nagar	30	110.4	156	3.96	140	1.49	229	3.97	374.46
17	Kalikapur	30	110.4	156	3.96	140	1.49	229	3.97	374.46
18	Ek Dil Sha Road	27	99.36	144	3.65	130	1.38	211	3.66	346.04
19	Bamunmura Road	30	110.4	156	3.96	140	1.49	229	3.97	374.46
23	Ghola Road	29	106.78	156	3.96	140	1.49	229	3.97	374.46
24	Vivekananda Road	31	114.08	144	3.65	130	1.38	211	3.66	346.04
25	K.N.c Road	11	40.48	58	1.47	52	0.55	85	1.47	139.02
26	Milon polliy	29	106.78	156	3.96	140	1.49	229	3.97	374.46
28	Manik Nagar	30	110.4	158	4.01	142	1.51	232	4.02	379.53
29	Kutulsahi Road	30	110.4	156	3.96	140	1.49	229	3.97	374.46
30	Natun Para Road	29	106.78	156	3.96	140	1.49	229	3.97	374.46
32	Netaji Subhas Road	27	99.36	144	3.65	130	1.38	211	3.66	346.04
33	Ardebok Road	32	117.76	170	4.31	152	1.62	248	4.3	405.92
34	Shastriji Road	27	99.36	144	3.65	130	1.38	211	3.66	346.04
35	Nirpen Ghosh Road	27	99.36	144	3.65	130	1.38	211	3.66	346.04
TOTAL		589	2167.52	3082	78.28	2770	29.5	4520	78.46	7397.98

Definition

Affordable Housing Project:	Housing projects where 35% of the houses are constructed for EWS category 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.
Beneficiary	
Carpet Area	Area enclosed within the walls, actual area to lay the carpet. This area does not include the thickness of the inner walls
Central Nodal Agencies	Nodal Agencies identified by Ministry for the purposes of implementation of Credit linked subsidy component of the mission
Economically Weaker Section (EWS):	EWS households are defined as households having an annual income up to Rs. 3,00,000 (Rupees Three Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.
EWS House	An all weather single unit or a unit in a multi-storeyed super structure having carpet area of upto 30 sq. m. with adequate basic civic services and infrastructure services like toilet, water, electricity etc. States can determine the area of EWS as per their local needs with information to Ministry
"Floor Area Ratio" (FAR)/FSI	The quotient obtained by dividing the total covered area (plinth area) on all the floors by the area of the plot: FAR = $\frac{\text{Total covered area on all the floors} \times 100}{\text{Plot area}}$ 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, Housing Boards etc. which are selected by State Government/SLSMC for implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban) Mission.
Low Income Group (LIG):	LIG households are defined as households having an annual income between Rs.3,00,001 (Rupees Three Lakhs One) up to Rs.6,00,000 (Rupees Six Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.
Primary Lending Institutions (PLI)	Scheduled Commercial Banks, Housing Finance Companies, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), State Cooperative Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks or any other institutions as may be identified by the Ministry
Slum	A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.
State Level 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.

Introduction:

Housing is one of those basic social conditions that determine the quality of life and welfare of people and places. Rapid urbanization has placed remarkable strain on housing and service land. According to UN HABITAT by 2030, approximately 3 billion people, or above 401 per cent of the world's population, will need proper housing and access to basic infrastructure and services such as water and sanitation systems. This translates into the need to complete 96,150 housing units per day with serviced and documented land from now till 2030. However, ironically supply (especially in the developing world) is often limited by inadequate governance system/ human resource deficiencies/ institutions or regulations which are obsolete or lacking in capacity.

The Indian challenge is to place the reality of a recorded (Census 2011) rate of urbanization of 31.1% (377 million people) expected to house 600 million people by 2030 (up by 59% from 2011) with an expected urban housing shortage of 19 million; the slum population which is presently 66 million is projected at 105 million by 2017; the urban housing demand projected for the same year is as 88.78 million. In 2012 the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) stated there was an undersupply of 18.78 million housing units, of which the economically weaker section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) constituted 95%. Whilst considering housing, it may be noted that Obsolescent houses (est. 2.82 million), as well as those with congestion (est. 18.42% of total households) have to be reckoned with in our Housing Demand.

To fulfill these needs, factors such as affordability of the buyers, development cost and selling price persistently influence the supply and demand in the housing sector. Based on the current situation, housing development is concentrated in the urban and sub-urban areas, where the purchasing power is higher and the market is extensive.

In order to address the current housing needs, both the Government and the private sector must play their respective roles to fulfill their social obligations especially to the low-income and economically weaker sections keeping in view limited public resources available and the heavy investments needed for creating housing infrastructure.

Housing for All:

Access to housing facilities, is a basic human need, next only to food and clothing. Effectively, society as a whole and poor in particular, must have access to livelihoods, finance and technology as well as relevant capacities, knowledge and skills for habitat development in order to enjoy the 'right to shelter'.

In order to address issues related to housing and informal settlements, the governments should create an enabling environment through robust National/ State Housing Policies that will help to increase the supply of affordable housing. This call for working together of key stakeholders such as national and local government bodies, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, as well as builders and private sector developers. This will enable well defined institutional and operational conditions in order to support the housing sector more effectively and, in doing so, contribute to the provision of affordable adequate Housing for All.

Context of preparation of Housing for All Plan of Action:

The Government of India's transformation programme is to "raise living standard of low income households" for which Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) had come up with the "National Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007, a precursor to the current "Housing for all" by 2022. Several steps would be taken under the Mission to overcome problems pertaining to housing specially involving the poor and the

ultra-poor.

An impotent part here is to ensure that only eligible recipient received housing aid, and that they be identified at their current location through a web portal which has a state wide database for capturing on low-income households, with arrangements for constant monitoring and updation.

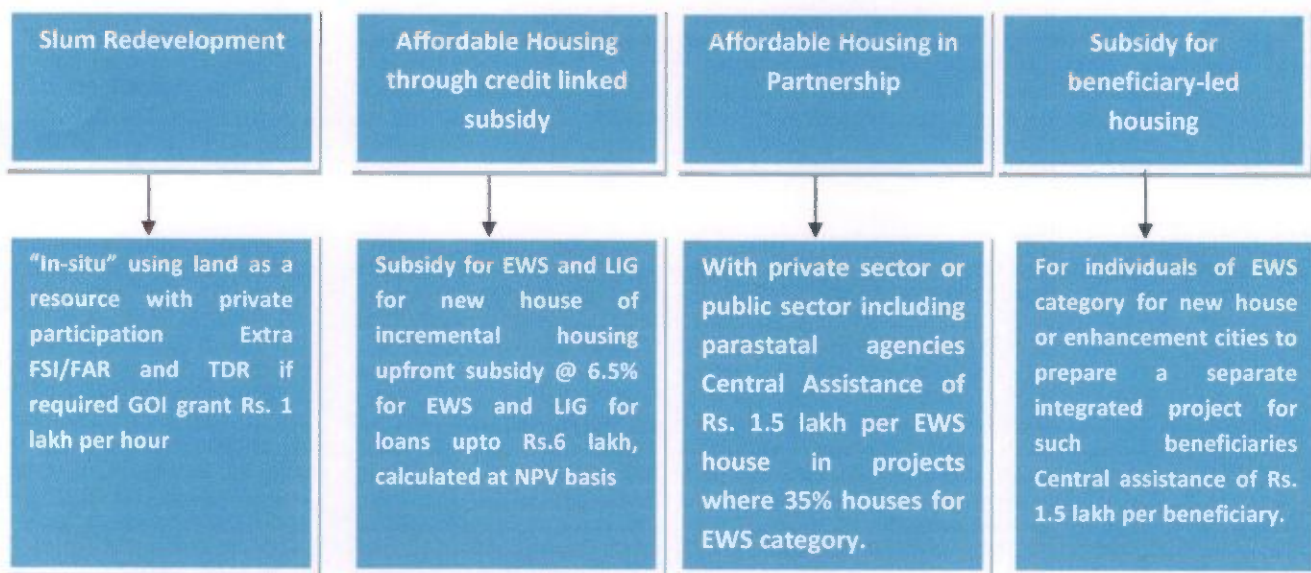
In order to address the current housing needs, both the Government and the private sector must play their respective roles to fulfill their social obligations especially to the low-income and economically weaker sections keeping in view limited public resources available and the heavy investments needed for creating housing infrastructure.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) has launched "Housing for All" Mission through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for Urban Area to be implemented during 2015-2022 as a Centrally Scheme (except for the component of Credit Linked subsidy, which will be implemented as a State Sponsored Scheme. The Mission would provide central assistance to implementing agencies through State & UTs for providing housing to eligible families / beneficiaries by 2011. The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers for which all the states are required to prepare 'Housing for All of Action' with Annual Implementation Plans. Mission will assist State /cities in carrying out the activities for preparation of Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA) under capacity building and A & OE funds. HFAPoA addresses urban poor who may not necessarily be slum dwellers.

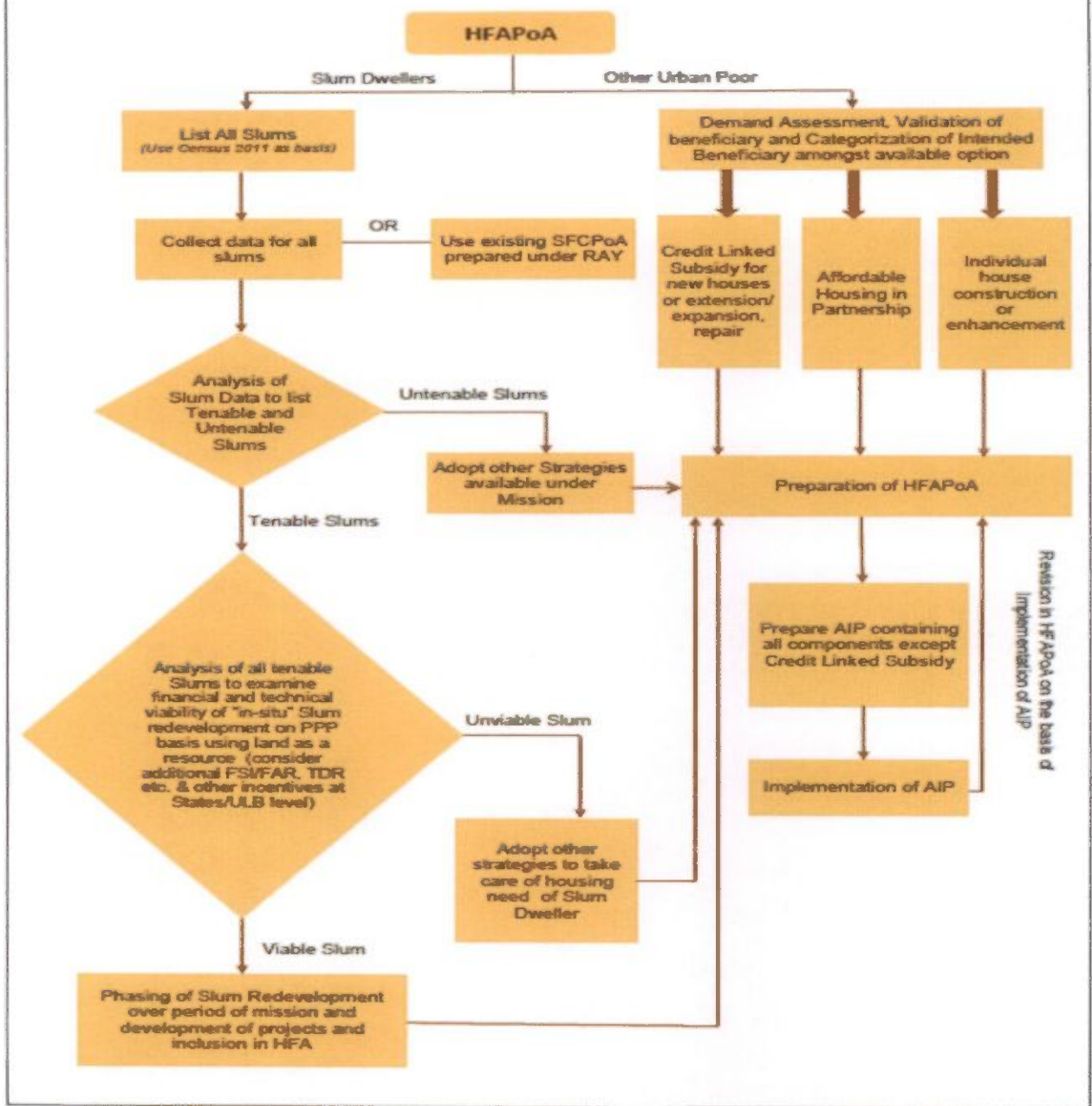
All 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011 with focus on 500 class I cities would be covered in three phases as follows:

- Phase I (April 2015- March 2017) to cover 100 Cities selected from States /UTs as per their willingness.
- Phase II (April 2017 – March 2019) to cover additional Cities

Ministry, however, will have flexibility regarding inclusion of Additional cities in earlier. The mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals giving option to beneficiaries, ULBs and State Governments. These verticals are:



Context of preparation Chat for HFAPoA



DAS PARA			46	46	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
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EKDIL SAHA ROAD EAST	0.1295	73	73	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KAZIPARA MAIN ROAD	0.08151	52	52	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MATHPARA SLUM KARIGAGAR PARA	0.1406	107	107	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NANDA GARH	0.0196	27	27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NAZRUL NAGAR COLONY	0.1302	93	93	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NETAJI NAGAR PARA SLUM	0.0209	48	48	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NETAJI NAGAR DAS PARA	0.0152	60	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UTTAR SITI	0.1235	35	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ARDEBOK LOW LAND AREA	0.0651	101	101	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOLDER PARA	0.0985	42	42	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RAMKRISHNAPUR MUSLIMPARA	0.1144	132	132	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HEMANTA BOSE COLONY	0.0268	299	299	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HEMANTA BOSE SLUM	0.26	371	371	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PAL PARA	0.1653	605	605	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DWIJAHARIDAS NAGAR	0.0576	261	261	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GITANJALI PALLY	0.1007	631	631	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ANANTAPUR BATTALA	0.1519	96	96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ANANTAPUR WIRELESS PARA	0.0175	28	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PANNA IHIL	0.0033	20	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SAINIK NAGAR ANANTPUR LOKNATH SARANI	0.0055	560	560	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
THAKURNAGAR	0.0872	184	184	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
AKRAM PUR SLUM	0.131	135	135	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MASJID BARI ROAD	0.0313	102	102	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WIRELESS PARA	0.0243	176	176	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2NO. KANAPIKUR LOKNATH	0.0419	128	128	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BALI PUKUR	0.0363	108	108	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KANAPIKUR WEST SIDE	0.0703	102	102	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MILAN CHAKRA CLUB	0.0436	86	86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MUSLIM PARA	0.0477	147	147	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PANIPHAL PUKUR	0.0526	95	95	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4 NO.SURYA SEN PALLY	0.0157	22	22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6NO. SURYASEN PALLY	0.0141	208	208	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8NO.SURYA SEN PALLY	0.2421	124	124	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CHANDAN PURBA PARA	0.0513	74	74	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
JAFAR PALLY	0.0296	108	108	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SASTI PUKUR	0.016	32	32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3NO. SURYASEN PALLY	0.008	139	139	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5 NO SURYA SEN PALLY	0.124	40	40	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7NO. SURYASEN PALLY	0.0085	109	109	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9 NO SURYA SEN PALLY	0.4147	47	47	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CHANDAN PUR DAKSHINPARA	0.1706	32	32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CHANDAN PUR UTTAR PARA	0.03152	47	47	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CHANDANPUR MAJER PARA	0.1251	81	81	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

KHUDIRAM BOSU NAGAR	0.1865	75	75	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SABED ALI PALLY	0.03441	304	304	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
APAN PALLY	0.01626	68	68	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SUKANTA SARANI	0.0343	61	61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
LELIN NAGAR COLONY	0.00551	106	106	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
LELIN NAGAR SLUM	0.006049	27	27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BHATRA PALLY	0.02118	27	27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RABINDRA PALLY	0.08373	21	21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BACK SIDE OF NOAPARA	0.001336	50	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3 NO.NIRANJAN NAGAR	0.02599	96	96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NIRANJAN NAGAR (1)5	0.01789	21	21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BAGDI PARA (RAMKRISHNA LANE)	0.008582	107	107	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NIRANJAN NAGAR	0.00237	61	61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
METAH NAGAR COLONY	0.01174	86	86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SURYA SEN NAGAR COLONY	0.02001	128	128	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UNITY COLONY	0.02771	69	69	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UNITY COLONY (83)	0.02281	304	304	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BANAMALIPUR Railway COLONY	0.0009876	23	23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Binay Ghosh Colony	0.001428	28	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DAKSHIN BIJOY NAGAR	0.5417	151	151	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BANIKANTHA NAGAR COLONY	0.1368	847	847	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MAHESWAR PARA	0.01934	55	55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BIDHAN PARK JELE PARA	0.004006	30	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BIDHAN PARK	0.003306	225	225	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UTTARAYAN A & B BLOCK	0.0378	23	23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KALKAPUR	0.01634	48	48	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UTTARAYAN C & D BLOCK	0.02979	23	23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CHOUCHALA	0.05008	219	219	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CHURIWALA PARA	0.09989	79	79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
VIVEK NAGAR	0.1099	123	123	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KHUDIRAM PALLY	0.3466	77	77	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BARA MALLIK PARA HATAT COLONY	0	378	378	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SINTHI BORA SOUTH KAZIPARA	0.1931	420	420	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DAS PARA	0.1255	120	120	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SINTHI CHOTO mallik para SOUTH KAZIPARA	0.25156	206	206	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SRI KRISHNAPUR KADER COLONY	0.1148	80	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MOROL PARA (LASKAR PARA)	0.02538	59	59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MASJID PARA SRIKRISHNA PUR	0.05374	129	129	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SHANTIMOY NAGAR COLONY	0.3113	274	274	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SUBARNAPATTAN	0.05281	189	189	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DAS PARA (63)	0.2508	9	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GUSTIA SCHOOL	0.05115	43	43	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KUBERPUR PAL PARA	0.2907	85	85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

DULAY PARA	0.1321	70	70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KALYAN PUR	0.1627	148	148	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MUSLIM PARA	0.08468	49	49	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DAS PARA (68)	0.009381	39	39	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DEEPTUBEWEL	0.09437	17	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KAYPUTRA PARA	0.1291	110	110	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MAHESWARPUR MUSLIMPARA	0.175473	72	72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RAMA PRASAD COLONY	0.009538	141	141	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SARDAR PARA	0.07865	31	31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BADU KALU PARA	0.08564	27	27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GUSTIA TAL PUKUR	0.02923	160	160	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NETAJI SHUBHAS PALLY	0.02983	232	232	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KELODAR PARA	0.00793	329	329	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MATH PARA	0.026284	84	84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SAROJ MUKHERJEE NAGAR COLONY	0.02701	61	61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ANANTAPUR	0.00842	39	39	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BARENDRA PARA	0.1319	115	115	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DEBI PUR	0.02542	42	42	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PROMOD NAGAR - 02	0.002419	226	226	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CHANDAN HATI	0.388	41	41	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MADHUMURARI	0.1794	592	592	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PROMOD NAGAR - 01	0.01202	79	79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SUKUMAR PUR PASANTA NAGAR	0.07042	230	230	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BANKIM PALLY	0.01638	233	233	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SHRINAGAR	0.04641	221	221	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PURBASHA	0.06	335	335	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NARENDRA PALLY	0.03268	129	129	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
VIDYASAGAR VIVEKANANDA PALLY	0.02939	72	72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SAONTAL PARA	0.001173	27	27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ADIBASI SLUM	0.01078	84	84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
paricharan sarkae colony part 2	0.004884	79	79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Parry charan Sarkar colony -A	0.007274	186	186	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ambedkar colony	0.007279	225	225	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
paricharan sarker colony (6)	0.006479	133	133	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RAMAPRASAD NAGAR	0.008602	78	78	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BAGDI PARA	0.001288	66	66	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NATUN PUKUR	0.001606	22	22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
JOYDEB MATH	0.02203	60	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ASWINIPALLY 4/A LANE (023)	0.07635	71	71	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ASWINI PALLY SCHOOL ROAD	0.04913	204	204	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MOLLA-PARA	0.0263	143	143	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SARADA PALLY	0.04026	117	117	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ASHWINIPALLY MALIR BAGAN	0.04283	369	369	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

BISHUR MATH	0.02682	259	259	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NATUN PARA	0.03465	252	252	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GHOSH PUKUR	0.01024	30	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RATHTALA (KHARGA BAGAN)	0.001097	197	197	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NATUN PARA	0.005574	84	84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SENPUKUR	0.035622	50	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DWIJAHARI DAS COLONY	0.007201	104	104	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
JYOTI NAGAR	0.008055	32	32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KARTICK COLONY	0.007986	169	169	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KHARBAGAN	0.006149	41	41	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
VEVEKANANDA NAGAR COLONY	0.01371	210	210	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HRIDAYPUR GOVT.COLONY	0.04557	320	320	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PRASADPUR SLUM	0.0071	70	70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
APAN PALLY (133)	0.04433	75	75	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ANanda PALLY (134)	0.03037	490	490	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BALAKA	0.118	80	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RAMKRISHNA PALLY	0.09967	183	183	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PURBASA	0.03537	99	99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SUBASPALLY	0.04906	336	336	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SUBHASH PALLY (72)	0.0686	75	75	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SUKANTA SARANI	0.00934	81	81	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Niveditapally	0.1365	55	55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Niveditapally west side	0.1175	224	224	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
INO.SURYA SEN PALLY	0.01747	336	336	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BALAK SANGHA SITALA MANDIR	0.02483	363	363	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MADHYA BALURIA NICHU MATH	0.05551	227	227	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MONDAL BAGAN 2 & 3	0.06969	38	38	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NETAJI PALLY	0.04007	131	131	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MONDAL BAGAN	0.01498	141	141	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

II. Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Untenable Slums & Non PPP Slum					
Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	Total No. of Slum Households as per USHA Survey	Proposed Development Strategy		Proposed this Year of Intervention
			i. Affordable Housing Project (AHP)	ii. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	
			iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	iv. Clubbing with other Tenable Slums**	
DAS PARA	0.1302	46	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction		
EKDIL SAHA ROAD EAST	0.1295	73	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction		
KAZIPARA MAIN ROAD	0.08151	52	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction		
MATHPARA SLUM KARIGAGAR PARA	0.1406	107	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction		
NANDA GARH	0.0166	27	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction		2017-18
NAZRUL NAGAR COLONY	0.1302	93	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction		

NETAJI NAGAR PARA SLUM	0.0209	48	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
NETAJI NAGAR DAS PARA	0.0152	60	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
UTTAR SITI	0.1235	35	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
ARDEBOK LOW LAND AREA	0.0651	101	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
GOLDER PARA	0.0985	42	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2017-18
RAMKRISHNAPUR MUSLIMPARA	0.1144	132	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
HEMANTA BOSE COLONY	0.0268	299	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
HEMANTA BOSE SLUM	0.26	371	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
PAL PARA	0.1653	605	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
DWIJAHARIDAS NAGAR	0.0576	261	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
GITANJALI PALLY	0.1007	631	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
ANANTAPUR BATTALA	0.1519	96	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
ANANTAPUR WIRELESS PARA	0.0175	28	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2017-18
PANNA IBBL	0.0039	20	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SAINIK NAGAR ANANTPUR LOKNATH SARANI	0.0055	560	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
THAKURNAGAR	0.0872	184	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
AKRAM PUR SLUM	0.131	135	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
MASJID BARI ROAD	0.0313	102	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
WIRELESS PARA	0.0243	176	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
ZNO. KANAPUKUR LOKNATH	0.0419	128	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
BALI PUKUR	0.0363	108	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
KANAPUKUR WEST SIDE	0.0703	102	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
MILAN CHAKRA CLUB	0.0436	86	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
MUSLIM PARA	0.0477	147	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
PANIPHAL PUKUR	0.0526	95	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
4 NO,SURYA SEN PALLY	0.0157	22	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
6NO. SURYASEN PALLY	0.0141	208	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
8NO.SURYA SEN PALLY	0.2421	124	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
CHANDAN PURBA PARA	0.0513	74	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
JAFAR PALLY	0.0296	108	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SASTI PUKUR	0.016	32	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2017-18
3NO. SURYASEN PALLY	0.008	139	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
5 NO SURYA SEN PALLY	0.124	40	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
7NO. SURYASEN PALLY	0.0085	109	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
9 NO SURYA SEN PALLY	0.4147	47	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
CHANDAN PUR DAKSHINPARA	0.1706	32	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
CHANDAN PUR UTTAR PARA	0.03152	47	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
CHANDANPUR MAJER PARA	0.1251	81	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
KHUDIRAM BOSU NAGAR	0.1865	75	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SABED ALI PALLY	0.03441	304	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
APAN PALLY	0.01626	68	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SUKANTA SARANI	0.0343	61	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
LEJIN NAGAR COLONY	0.00551	106	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	

LELIN NAGAR SLUM	0.00605	27	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2017-18
BHATRA PALLY	0.02118	27	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2017-18
RABINDRA PALLY	0.08373	21	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
BACK SIDE OF NOAPARA	0.00134	50	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
3 NO. NIRANJAN NAGAR	0.02599	96	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
NIRANJAN NAGAR (1)S	0.01789	21	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
BAGDI PARA (RAMKRISHNA LANE)	0.00858	107	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
NIRANJAN NAGAR	0.00237	61	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
NETAJI NAGAR COLONY	0.01174	86	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SURYA SEN NAGAR COLONY	0.02001	128	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
UNITY COLONY	0.02771	69	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
UNITY COLONY (83)	0.02281	304	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
BANAMALIPUR Railway COLONY	0.00099	23	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
Binay Ghosh Colony	0.00143	28	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2017-18
DAKSHIN BIJOY NAGAR	0.5417	151	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
BANIKANTHA NAGAR COLONY	0.1368	847	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
MAHESWAR PARA	0.01934	55	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
BIDHAN PARK JELE PARA	0.00401	30	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2017-18
BIDHAN PARK	0.00331	225	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
UTTARAYAN A & B BLOCK	0.0378	23	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
KALIKAPUR	0.01634	48	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
UTTARAYAN C & D BLOCK	0.02979	23	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
CHOUHALA	0.05008	219	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
CHURIWALA PARA	0.09989	79	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
VIVEK NAGAR	0.1099	123	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
KHUDIRAM PALLY	0.3466	77	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
BARA MALLIK PARA HATAT COLONY	0	378	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SINTHI BORA SOUTH KAZIPARA	0.1931	420	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
DAS PARA	0.1255	120	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SINTHI CHOTO mallik para SOUTH KAZIPARA	0.25156	206	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SRI KRISHNAPUR KADER COLONY	0.1148	80	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
MOROL PARA (LASKAR PARA)	0.02538	59	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
MASIID PARA SRIKRISHNA PUR	0.05374	129	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SHANTIMOY NAGAR COLONY	0.3113	274	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SUBARNAPATTAN	0.05281	189	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
DAS PARA (63)	0.2508	9	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
GUSTIA SCHOOL	0.05115	43	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2017-18
KUBERPUR PAL PARA	0.2907	85	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
DULAY PARA	0.1321	70	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
KALYAN PUR	0.1627	148	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
MUSLIM PARA	0.08468	49	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
DAS PARA (68)	0.00938	39	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
DEEPTUBEWEL	0.09437	17	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	

KAYPUTRA PARA	0.1291	110	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
MAHESWARPUR MUSLIMPARA	0.17547	72	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
RAMA PRASAD COLONY	0.00954	141	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SARDAR PARA	0.07865	31	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2017-18
BADU KALU PARA	0.08564	27	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
GUSTIA TAL PUKUR	0.02923	160	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
NETAJI SHUBHAS PALLY	0.02983	232	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
KELODAR PARA	0.00793	329	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
MATH PARA	0.02628	84	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SAROJ MUKHERJEE NAGAR COLONY	0.02701	61	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
ANANTAPUR	0.00842	39	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
BARENDRA PARA	0.1319	115	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
DEBI PUR	0.02542	42	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2017-18
PROMOD NAGAR - 02	0.00242	226	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
CHANDAN HATI	0.388	41	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
MADHUMURARI	0.1794	592	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
PROMOD NAGAR - 01	0.01202	79	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SUKUMAR PUR PASANTA NAGAR	0.07042	230	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
BANKIM PALLY	0.01638	233	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SHRINAGAR	0.04641	221	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
PURBASHA	0.06	335	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
NARENDRA PALLY	0.03268	129	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
VIDYASAGAR VIVEKANANDA PALLY	0.02939	72	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SAONTAL PARA	0.00117	27	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
ADIBASI SLUM	0.01078	84	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
paricharan sarkae colony part 2	0.00488	79	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
Pary charan Sarkar colony -A	0.00727	186	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
Ambedkar colony	0.00728	225	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
paricharan sarkar colony (6)	0.00648	133	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
RAMAPRASAD NAGAR	0.0086	78	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
BAGDI PARA	0.00129	66	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
NATUN PUKUR	0.00161	22	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2017-18
JOYDEB MATH	0.02203	60	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
ASWINIPALLY 4/A LANE (023)	0.07635	71	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
ASWINI PALLY SCHOOL ROAD	0.04913	204	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
MOLLA-PARA	0.0263	143	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SARADA PALLY	0.04026	117	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
ASHWINIPALLY MALIR BAGAN	0.04283	369	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
BISHUR MATH	0.02682	259	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
NATUN PARA	0.03465	252	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
GHOSH PUKUR	0.01024	30	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
RATHTALA (KHARGA BAGAN)	0.0011	197	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
NATUN PARA	0.00557	84	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	

SENPUKUR	0.03562	50	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
DWIJAHARI DAS COLONY	0.0072	104	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
JYOTI NAGAR	0.00806	32	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	2017-18
KARTICK COLONY	0.00799	169	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
KHARBAGAN	0.00615	41	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
VEVEKANANDA NAGAR COLONY	0.01371	210	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
HRIDAYPUR GOVT. COLONY	0.04557	320	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
PRASADPUR SLUM	0.0071	70	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
APAN PALLY (133)	0.04433	75	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
ANanda PALLY (134)	0.03037	490	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
BALAKA	0.118	80	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
RAMKRISHNA PALLY	0.09967	183	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
PURBASA	0.03537	99	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SUBASPALLY	0.04906	336	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SUBHASH PALLY (72)	0.0686	75	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
SUKANTA SARANI	0.00934	81	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
Niveditapally	0.1365	55	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
Niveditapally west side	0.1175	224	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
INO.SURYA SEN PALLY	0.01747	336	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
BALAK SANGHA SITALA MANDIR	0.02483	363	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
MADHYA BALURIA NICHU MATH	0.05551	227	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
MONDAL BAGAN 2 & 3	0.06969	38	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
NETAJI PALLY	0.04007	131	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
MONDAL BAGAN	0.01498	141	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	

III. Year-wise Proposed Interventions in Slums

Year	Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)													
	Redevelopment thru Private Partner Participation*			Beneficiary-led Construction			Credit Linked Subsidy***			Affordable Housing in Partnership			Total	
	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
2015-16	NA	NA	NA	19	1592	23.88	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.88
2016-17	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
2017-18	NA	NA	NA	13	1000	36.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36.8
2018-19	NA	NA	NA	72	7658	281.81	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	281.81
2019-20	NA	NA	NA	19	3892	58.954	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.954
2020-21	NA	NA	NA	16	3116	47.19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47.19
2021-22	NA	NA	NA	19	1939	2937	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2937

Total	NA	NA	NA	158	19197	3385.63 4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3385.63 4
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IV. Year-wise Proposed Interventions for Other Urban Poor based on demand survey

Year	Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)							
	Beneficiary-led Construction		Credit Linked Subsidy		Affordable Housing in Partnership		Total	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
2015-16	1592	23.88	NA	NA	NA	NA	1592	23.88
2016-17	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0
2017-18	1000	36.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	1000	36.8
2018-19	7658	281.81	NA	NA	NA	NA	7658	281.81
2019-20	3892	58.954	NA	NA	NA	NA	3892	58.954
2020-21	3116	47.19	NA	NA	NA	NA	3116	47.19
2021-22	1939	2937	NA	NA	NA	NA	1939	2937
Total	19197	3385.634	NA	NA	NA	NA	19197	3385.634

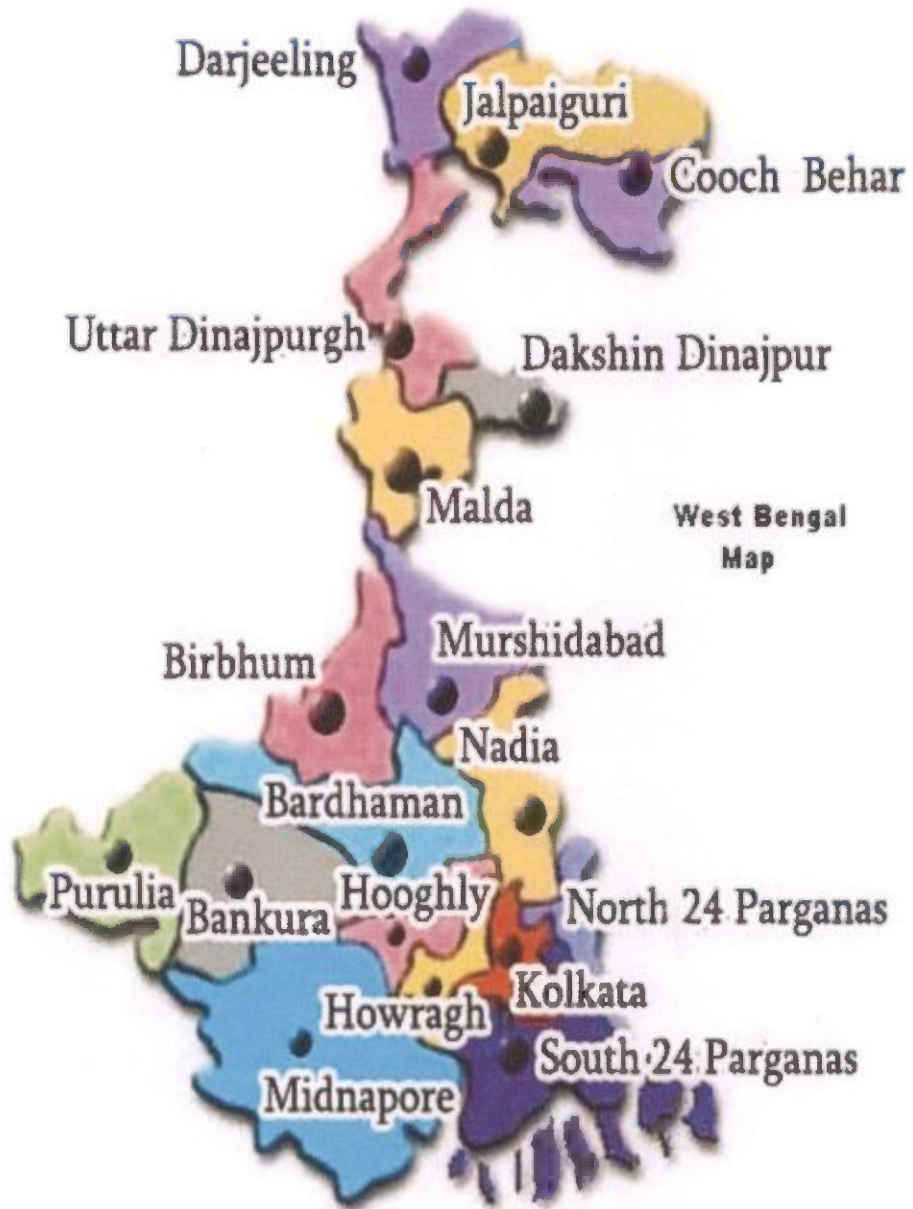
V. Year-wise targets under different components

Interventions	Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)	Total
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TOWN FEATURE

Location Of Barasat Municipality

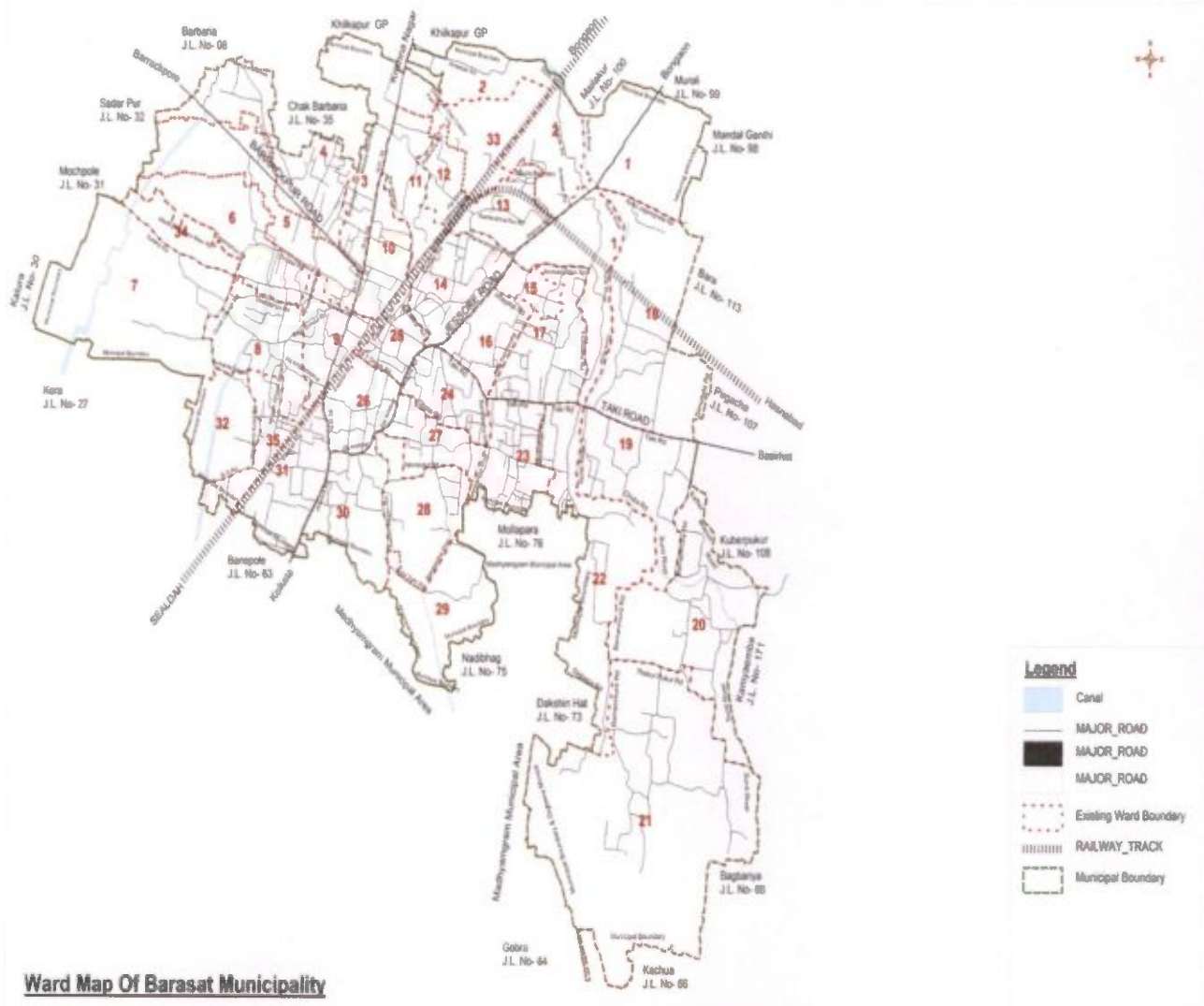
Map Of West Bengal



Map of North 24 Pgs.



Map of Barasat Municipality

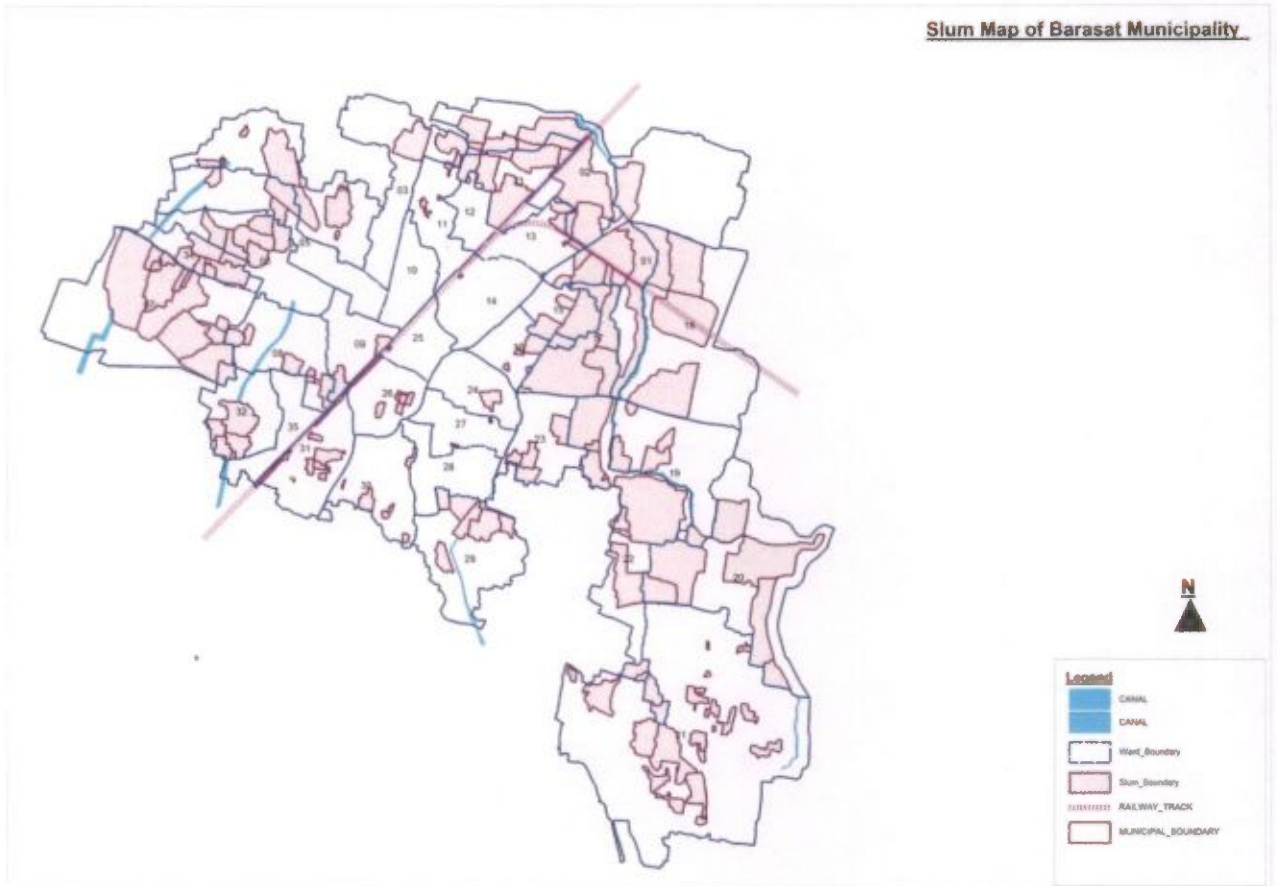


Area and Boundary:

Barasat Municipality stretches over an area of 34.50sq. Km. It is bounded by Khilkapur Gram Panchyets in North, Madhyamgram municipality in South, Pirgacha village in the East and Katura, Sadarpur-Madhyamgram Municipality in the west. Jessore Road-Krishna Nagar highways are passed over in the middle portion from North to South and Taki Road in the East. The City is adjacent to Madhyamgram Municipality and also the corridor to Bangladesh. This town is district headquarter. The Sealdah-Bongaon Rail line connecting through Barasat.

SLUM MAP OF BARASAT MUNICIPALITY

Slum Map of Barasat Municipality



Over view of the Municipality

1	Name of the District:	North 24 Pgs.
2	Year of establishment:	1869
3	Area (in sq. Km):	34.50 sq.km
4	No. of wards:	35 Nos.
5	Population (Census 2011):	
5.1	Male	140822
5.2	Female	137613
5.3	Total	278435
6	Density of Population (Per sq. km.)	8070 per sq.km
7	Break up of Population (2011):	
7.1	SC	50482
7.2	ST	3672
7.3	Minorities	18778
8	Date when last election held:	2015
9	Year of Last Assessment of Properties:	2011
10	Literacy Rate	89.62%
11	Number of BPL Household (as per SUDA Survey):	15269
12	Slum Scenario	
12.1	Total No of Slum	159
12.2	Total Slum Population (as per USHA)	88476
12.3	Percentage of Slum Population to the total population	31.76

14	Length of Municipal Road: (in km.)	240 (PACCA),371 (KUTCHA)
15	Length of Drain: (in km.)	2445 (PACCA),1015 (KUTCHA)
16	Water Supply:	
16.1	No. of Tubewell	243
16.2	No. of Stand post	218
16.3	No. of houses connected with water supply network	4100
17	Total no. of light posts.	3100
18	Health :	
18.1	No. of Hospital (ULB / Govt./ Private)	1 (Govt.) ,26 (Pvt)
18.2	No. of Municipal Health Sub-Centre	10
19	Education :	
19.1	No. of Higher Secondary School (Municipal/ others)	20
19.2	No. of Secondary School (Municipal/ others)	05
19.3	No. of Primary School(Municipal/ others)	72
19.4	No. of Sishu Siksha Kendras (SSK)	08
20	Other Infrastructure (Both Municipal & Others) :	
20.1	Bridge	00
20.2	Flyover	01
20.3	Stadium	01
20.4	Parks and Gardens	7
20.5	Playground	24
20.6	Auditorium/Community Hall	2 (Auditorium) 7/(Community)
20.7	Borough Office	0
20.8	Ward office	11
20.9	Market	12
20.10	Burning Ghat	1
20.11	Electric Crematorium	0
20.12	Burial Ground	13
20.13	Public Library	8
20.14	Bus Terminus	1
20.15	Ferry Ghat	0
20.16	Guest House/ Tourist Lodge	6
20.17	Community Latrine	13
20.18	Night Shelter	0

Table 2 : City at a Glance

Sl.no	Indicator	2001	2011	2015
1	Area (inSqKm)	34.50	34.50	34.50
1.1	Planning Area (Sq. Km)	8	09	09
1.2	Municipal Area (Sq. Km)	34.50	34.50	34.50
1.3	Area of Slums(Sq. Km)	10.55	10.55	10.55
2	Number of Municipal Wards	30	32	35
3	Population and Households			
3.1	Total Population	231213	278435	302209
3.2	Number of Households	6938	8226	9885
3.3	Density of Population	2841.5 per sq.km	3437 per sq.km	3605.4per sq.km
3.4	Slum households as percentage of total Households in city		4820	4820
3.5	Current (2015) Population(Year			43265

	of Survey) (no's in millions)		
3.6	Current Number (2015) of Households (Year of survey)		9885
3.7	Slum population as percentage of total population in city	49.83%	51 %

4. Housing and Physical Infrastructure profile

Sl. No.	Land Use	Area (In sq.km.)	Percentage to total area of the Municipality
1	Residential	5.40	45.00
2	Commercial	0.24	2.00
3	Office area	0.09	0.75
4	Mixed	0.17	1.42
5	Industrial	0.06	0.50
6	Open Land	0.31	2.58
7	Education Center	0.04	0.33
8	Road	0.50	4.17
9	Rail Ways	0.26	2.17
10	Water Bodies	1.02	8.5

Annexure 6

(Para 8.6 & 14.4 of the Guidelines)

Summary Sheet for Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) for the year 2017-18

Admissible Components	Target for Year 2015 - 16	Achievement for Year 2015 - 16	Target for Year* 2016 - 17	Achievement for Year* 2016 - 17	Target for Year** 2017 - 18	Remaining Targets as per HFAPoA
A. Beneficiary-led Construction						
• New Houses	1592	1563	NA	NA	1000	
• Enhancement						
• Sub Total (A)						
B. In-Situ Slum Rehabilitation with Participation of Private Sector	NO TARGET SO FAR					
• Number of Slums						
• Number of Households (B)						
C. Affordable Housing in Partnership (EWS Category) ©	NO TARGET SO FAR					

D. Credit linked subsidy	NO TARGET SO FAR					
• EWS Households						
• LIG Households						
• Sub Total (D)						
E. Total (A+B+C+D)						

Note: * The year preceding to the year of this AIP

** The year for which Annual Implementation Plan has been prepared

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

I. Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction or Enhancement									
Year *	No. of Beneficiaries		Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crores)						
	New Housing	Enhancement of existing House	New Housing	Enhancement of existing housing	Total Cost	Central Share	State share	Beneficiary Share	ULB share (if applicable)
2015-16	1592				632724480	248988800	342725760	41009920	0
2016-17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2017-18	1000				3680.00	1500.00	1930.00	250.00	0
2018-19									
2019-20									
2020-21									
2021-22									
Total									

Note: * Please fill the projected figures for the year for which AIP is proposed and actual figures of achievement for preceding years

** Total Cost per dwelling unit Rs. 3.68 /- Lakhs

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

II. Slum Rehabilitation through Participation of Private Sector

Year *	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crores)				
			Total Cost	Central Share	State share	Beneficiary Share	ULB share (if applicable)
2015-16	NO TARGET SO FAR						
2016-17							
2017-18							
2018-19							
2019-20							
2020-21							
2021-22							
Total							

Note: * Please fill the projected figures for the year for which AIP is proposed and actual figures of achievement for preceding years

III. Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private Sectors						
Year *	Number of Projects	No. of Beneficiaries	Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crores)			
			Total Project Cost (AHP)	Central Share	State Share	ULB Share (if applicable)
2015-16	NO TARGET SO FAR					
2016-17						
2017-18						
2018-19						
2019-20						
2020-21						
2021-22						
Total						

Note: * Please fill the projected figures for the year for which AIP is proposed and actual figures of achievement for preceding years

IV. Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy							
Year *	Credit Link Subsidy Availed for	Number of Beneficiaries Availed Loan		Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crores)			
				Estimated Loan			Estimated Interest Subsidy Availed
		EWS	LIG	EWS	LIG	EWS	LIG
2015-16	New Housing	NO TARGET SO FAR					
	Enhancement (Existing Housing)						
2016-17	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing Housing)						
2017-18	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing Housing)						
2018-19	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing Housing)						
2019-20	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing Housing)						
2020-21	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing Housing)						
2021-22	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing Housing)						
Total							

Note: * Please fill the projected figures for the year for which AIP is proposed and actual figures of achievement for preceding years

V. Year-wise targets under different components

Interventions		Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)														Total	
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22			
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		
Redevelopment through Private Participation	Slums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subsidy to beneficiary and improvement of existing houses	112	17634820	NA	N.A.	411	7164080	678	246136000	259	47888021	192	3748899	1307	69140821	1482	23029775
Credit linked subsidy to individual beneficiaries	Slums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Slums	406	78587350	NA	NA	500	29675300	902	331936000	107	16251267	954	14436715	672	10179120	4056	795267600
Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	Slums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Slums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Future Urban Poor projection	Slums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		159	24114820	0	0	100	3030000	765	261814000	389	58954070	311	47198610	193	25371062	1919	290786557

CHAPTER -XI

Beneficiaries List for PMAY-HFA (U)

Year 2017-18