

# ISLAMPUR MUNICIPALITY

## DETAILED PROJECT REPORT ON PMAY (HOUSING FOR ALL), BENEFICIARY LED CONSTRUCTION



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

## PREFACE

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

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

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

Total beneficiaries of the scheme are 1284 nos from 75nos slums and 05nos non slums projected for the year 2018-19.

Total cost of the project is **Rs 5197.63 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

  
**Chairman**  
**Islampur Municipality**  
**Islampur, U/Dinajpur**

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**Chairman**  
**Islampur Municipality**  
**Islampur, U/Dinajpur**

## Executive Summary


### Project Details

1	State		:	West Bengal
2	City		:	Islampur
3	Project Name		:	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana , Housing For All. (Urban)
4	Project Cost	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	5197.63
5	Central Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	1926.00
6	State Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	2714.376
7	ULB Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	236.256
8	Beneficiary Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	321.00
10	SOR Adopted		:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum.

### **Project Contributions (Physical + Financial) (Rs. In lacs)**

Sl No.	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (in Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (in lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (in lakh)	Central Share (Rs.1.5 lakh/DU)	State Govt. Share (Rs.1.93lakh/DU)	ULB Share (Rs.0.184lakh/DU)	Beneficiaries Share (Rs.0.25lakh/DU)
<b><u>A. HOUSING</u></b>											
1	New in- situ										
	Single storied units		1284	Nos.	368000.00	4725.12	4725.12	1926.00	2478.12		321.00
	Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)					4725.12	4725.12	1926.00	2478.12	0	321.00
<b><u>B. INFRASTRUCTURE</u></b>											
1	Roads										
i	CC Roads		21500.00	Sq.Mtr	1736.00	373.24	373.24	0	186.62	186.62	
iii	Interlocking Block					0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	

iv	Culverts					0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
2	Water Supply										
i	Water Supply Connection	NA	1284.00	Nos.	1572.00	20.18	20.18	0	10.09	10.09	
3	Storm Water Drains										
			1888.54	Mtr.	4188.00	79.09	79.09		39.546	39.546	
	Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)					472.54	472.54		236.256	236.256	0
	Total (A+B)					5197.63	5197.63	1926.00	2714.376	236.256	321.00

Signature of the ULB Level Competent   
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Signature of the State Level Nodal Officer  
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 Director, SUDA

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Signature of the Chairman   
 Name & Designation:  
 Chairman, Islampur Municipality

Address:

Fax No.:  
 Telephone No.:  
 Mobile No.:  
 E-mail No.:

**Chairman**  
**Islampur Municipality**  
**Islampur, U/Dinejour**

**SLUM AND NON SLUM WISE DETAILS OF DU AND INFRASTRUCTURE COST OF 2018-19**

SL. NO	Slum No	SLUM/ NON- SLUM NAME	Area in Sq mt/Sqkm.	Population	PROPOSED DWELLING UNIT	Cost involved @ Rs. 3.68 Lakhs per DU.	INFRASTRUCTURES						
							House Connection	Cost involved @ Rs. 0.01572 Lakh per connection	C.C. ROADS (In Sq.Meter)	Cost involved @ Rs. 0.01736 lakh per sq.meter	SURFACE DRAIN (In Meter)	Cost involved @ Rs. 0.04188 lakh per sq.meter	Total Rs. In Lakh
1	001	Ambagan Biharipara(S.C.-001)	18000	165	42	154.56	42	0.66	270	4.69	20.00	0.84	160.75
2	002	Ambagan Durga mandir(S.C.-002)	13000	226	31	114.08	31	0.49	285	4.95	22.00	0.92	120.44
3	003	Ambagan Paschim Para(S.C.-003)	19000	429	19	69.92	19	0.30	210	3.65	25.00	1.05	74.91
4	004	Ambagan Muslim Para(S.C-004)	34000	583	45	165.60	45	0.71	303	5.26	25.00	1.05	172.61
5	005	Ashrampara Roypara(S.C.-005)	17000	611	24	88.32	24	0.38	295	5.12	30.00	1.26	95.08
6	006	Goala Basti Purbo Para(S.C.-006)	10000	380	36	132.48	36	0.57	205	3.56	25.00	1.05	137.65
7	007	Rice Mill Colony(S.C.-007)	20000	990	20	73.60	20	0.31	289	5.02	25.00	1.05	79.98
8	008	Mission Para Lichu Bagan Colony(S.C.-008)	10000	473	4	14.72	4	0.06	270	4.69	25.00	1.05	20.52
9	010	Puratanpally(S.C.-010)	26000	660	32	117.76	32	0.50	289	5.02	25.00	1.05	124.33
10	011	Bibekananda Para(S.C.-011)	36000	226	10	36.80	10	0.16	273	4.74	25.00	1.05	42.74
11	012	Rabindra Nagar(S.C.-012)	61000	787	13	47.84	13	0.20	275	4.77	25.00	1.05	53.87
12	013	Sayed Nagar Melamath(S.C.-013)	10000	132	6	22.08	6	0.09	265	4.60	25.00	1.05	27.82
13	014	Melamath(S.C.-014)	14000	132	2	7.36	2	0.03	279	4.84	30.00	1.26	13.49
14	015	Kherbari(S.C.-015)	60000	528	10	36.80	10	0.16	265	4.60	22.00	0.92	42.48
15	016	Alinagar(S.C.-016)	56000	525	7	25.76	7	0.11	271	4.70	25.00	1.05	31.62
16	017	Subhashnagar(S.C.-017)	37000	655	20	73.60	20	0.31	275	4.77	20.00	0.84	79.53
17	018	Hussainpur(S.C.-018)	67000	660	14	51.52	14	0.22	270	4.69	25.00	1.05	57.47
18	019	Rabindra Nagar(S.C.-019)	30000	110		0.00	0	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00
19	020	Puratanpally(S.C.-020)	40000	1573	22	80.96	22	0.35	301	5.23	28.00	1.17	87.70
20	021	Lokhnath Para(S.C.-021)	57000	110	1	3.68	1	0.02	271	4.70	21.00	0.88	9.28
21	022	Kshudirampally Mushlim Para(S.C.-022)	23000	242	25	92.00	25	0.39	289	5.02	24.00	1.01	98.42
22	023	Kshudirampally West Side(S.C.-023)	20000	946	39	143.52	39	0.61	530	9.20	25.00	1.05	154.38
23	024	Puratanpally North(S.C.-024)	9000	385	6	22.08	6	0.09	266	4.62	29.00	1.21	28.01
24	025	Modak Para(S.C-025)	4000	264	5	18.40	5	0.08	297	5.16	30.00	1.26	24.89
25	026	Malakar Para(S.C-026)	6000	347	14	51.52	14	0.22	305	5.29	27.00	1.13	58.17
26	027	Saha para(S.C.-027)	9000	110	8	29.44	8	0.13	285	4.95	27.00	1.13	35.64
27	028	Nath Para(S.C.-028)	6000	160	16	58.88	16	0.25	285	4.95	29.00	1.21	65.29
28	029	Islampur Bastee Uttar Para(S.C.-029)	10000	985	45	165.60	45	0.71	271	4.70	21.00	0.88	171.89

U30	Puratan pally Karmakar para(S.C.-U30)	8000	508	5	33.12	9	0.14	305	5.29	35.00	1.47	40.02
30	031 Champabag(S.C.-031)	14000	164	9	33.12	9	0.14	305	5.29	35.00	1.47	40.02
31	032 Teenpool(S.C.-032)	23000	561	25	92.00	25	0.39	314	5.45	30.00	1.26	99.10
32	033 Sarda Pally(S.C.-033)	30000	424	18	66.24	18	0.28	295	5.12	20.00	0.84	72.48
33	034 Pipal Baste(S.C-034)	110000	286	12	44.16	12	0.19	255	4.43	25.00	1.05	49.82
34	035 Eluabari(S.C-035)	190000	754	34	125.12	34	0.53	269	4.67	24.00	1.01	131.33
35	036 Chhowsia(S.C.-036)	72000	600	31	114.08	31	0.49	265	4.60	30.00	1.26	120.42
36	037 Chhowsia Bihari Para(S.C.-037)	26000	358	10	36.80	10	0.16	273	4.74	24.00	1.01	42.70
37	038 College Para(S.C-038)	41000	187	9	33.12	9	0.14	279	4.84	29.00	1.21	39.32
38	039 Kathal Bari(S.C-039)	129000	506	39	143.52	39	0.61	263	4.57	18.00	0.75	149.45
39	040 Jamal Bari(S.C-040)	104000	165	11	40.48	11	0.17	261	4.53	21.00	0.88	46.06
40	041 Sonakhoda(S.C-041)	101000	215	11	40.48	11	0.17	295	5.12	19.00	0.80	46.57
41	042 Noori nagar (Naya Baste)(S.C-042)	68000	344	50	184.00	50	0.79	269	4.67	20.00	0.84	190.29
42	043 Kasai baste ( Majid Nagar)(S.C.-043)	12000	237	13	47.84	13	0.20	310	5.38	20.00	0.84	54.26
43	044 Bhudhu Baste Sonakhoda(S.C.-044)	36000	152	7	25.76	7	0.11	280	4.86	21.00	0.88	31.61
44	045 Ramkrishna pally Chowhan Para(S.C-045)	22000	105	2	7.36	2	0.03	263	4.57	20.00	0.84	12.79
45	046 Gurij Baste(S.C-046)	68000	138	15	55.20	15	0.24	205	3.56	21.00	0.88	59.87
46	047 Pul Dangi(S.C-047)	124000	259	23	84.64	23	0.36	275	4.77	20.00	0.84	90.61
47	048 Ismail Chowk(S.C-048)	6000	253	6	22.08	6	0.09	314	5.45	27.00	1.13	28.76
48	049 Hotel Patty(S.C-049)	6000	523	7	25.76	7	0.11	295	5.12	20.00	0.84	31.83
49	050 Millat Nagar (Ukil Para)(S.C-050)	3000	237	7	25.76	7	0.11	265	4.60	15.00	0.63	31.10
50	051 Churipatty(S.C-051)	4000	204	11	40.48	11	0.17	251	4.36	35.00	1.47	46.48
51	077 Hospital Para(S.C-077)	4000	308	1	3.68	1	0.02	302	5.24	20.00	0.84	9.78
52	078 Kali Bari(S.C-078)	8000	94	1	3.68	1	0.02	303	5.26	10.00	0.42	9.37
53	079 Power House Para(S.C-079)	12000	110	2	7.36	2	0.03	259	4.50	15.00	0.63	12.52
54	052 Santinagar West Side(S.C-052)	125000	1238	18	66.24	18	0.28	305	5.29	20.00	0.84	72.66
55	053 Santinagar Dakhin Para(S.C-053)	60000	1689	34	125.12	34	0.53	251	4.36	22.00	0.92	130.93
56	054 Lokhnath Colony(S.C-054)	42000	963	12	44.16	12	0.19	287	4.98	18.00	0.75	50.08
57	055 Lokhnath Colony Uttar Para(S.C-055)	43000	1601	13	47.84	13	0.20	263	4.57	20.00	0.84	53.45
58	056 Milanpally Muslim Para(S.C-056)	138000	336	2	7.36	2	0.03	295	5.12	25.00	1.05	13.56
59	057 Milanpally Adibasi Para(S.C-057)	102000	677	3	11.04	3	0.05	215	3.73	27.00	1.13	15.95
60	058 Milanpally Colony Para(S.C-058)	98000	270	1	3.68	1	0.02	295	5.12	30.00	1.26	10.07
61	060 Milanpally Paschimpara(S.C-060)	62000	523	17	62.56	17	0.27	227	3.94	31.00	1.30	68.07
62	061 Deahbandhu Para(S.C-061)	17000	160	17	62.56	17	0.27	315	5.47	20.00	0.84	69.13

63	062	Verani Pukur(S.C-062)	13000	110	14	51.52	14	0.22	305	5.29	25.00	1.05	58.08
64	063	Netajee Pally(S.C-063)	37000	583	31	114.08	31	0.49	319	5.54	27.00	1.13	121.24
65	064	Natun Para(S.C-064)	34000	226	10	36.80	10	0.16	275	4.77	29.00	1.21	42.95
66	065	Shibdangi Para(S.C-065)	11000	121	8	29.44	8	0.13	268	4.65	24.00	1.01	35.22
67	066	Netajee Pally(S.C-066)	28000	721	9	33.12	9	0.14	279	4.84	29.00	1.21	39.32
68	067	Block Para(S.C-067)	19000	655	16	58.88	16	0.25	314	5.45	33.00	1.38	65.96
69	068	Mushar Ali Basti(S.C-068)	8000	220	21	77.28	21	0.33	203	3.52	31.00	1.30	82.43
70	069	Sukantapally(S.C-069)	14000	743	15	55.20	15	0.24	251	4.36	27.00	1.13	60.92
71	070	Teesta Para(S.C-070)	42000	495	6	22.08	6	0.09	214	3.72	26.00	1.09	26.98
72	071	Mahabbat Pur(S.C-071)	83000	1183	68	250.24	68	1.07	277	4.81	30.00	1.26	257.37
73	072	Charkhamba(S.C-072)	148000	710	36	132.48	36	0.57	298	5.17	30.00	1.26	139.48
74	073	Pagla Bastee(S.C-073)	43000	116	4	14.72	4	0.06	305	5.29	26.00	1.09	21.17
75	074	Aambagan(S.C-074)	85000	280	7	25.76	7	0.11	355	6.16	22.00	0.92	32.95
76	075	School Para(S.C-075)	65000	864	19	69.92	19	0.30	345	5.99	25.00	1.05	77.26
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>1254</b>	<b>4614.72</b>	<b>1254</b>	<b>19.71</b>	<b>21076</b>	<b>365.88</b>	<b>1846.00</b>	<b>77.33</b>	<b>5077.64</b>
		<b>Non Slum</b>											
77	1	Ward 7	0.249	3474	9	33.12	9	0.14	95	1.65	5.00	0.21	35.12
78	2	Ward 10	0.170	3025	4	14.72	4	0.06	116	2.01	8.00	0.34	17.13
79	3	Ward 11	0.421	1825	6	22.08	6	0.09	92	1.60	10.00	0.42	24.19
80	4	Ward 13	0.508	4329	6	22.08	6	0.09	76	1.32	12.00	0.50	24.00
81	5	Ward 14	1.490	2998	5	18.40	5	0.08	45	0.78	7.00	0.29	19.55
		<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>110.40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>42.00</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>119.98</b>
		<b>Total</b>			<b>1284</b>	<b>4725.12</b>	<b>1284</b>	<b>20.18</b>	<b>21500</b>	<b>373.24</b>	<b>1888.00</b>	<b>79.09</b>	<b>5197.63</b>

Sub Assistant Engineer  
Islampur Municipality  
Islampur, U/Dinajpur

  
**Chakman**  
Islampur Municipality  
Islampur, U/Dinajpur



# FUND FLOW PATTERN

Rupees in lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR 2018-19				TOTAL
		GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	
PMAY project -, Islampur Municipality	5197.63	1926.00	2714.37	236.25	321.00	5197.63

## PHASING OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

YEAR 2018-19	RELEASE OF FUND				
	GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	TOTAL
1st Installment @ 40%	770.40	1085.75	94.50	321.00	2271.65
2nd Installment @ 40%	770.40	1085.75	94.50	0	1950.65
3rd Installment @ 20%	385.20	542.87	47.25	0.00	975.32
<b>TOTAL</b>	1926.00	2714.376	236.256	321.00	5197.63

## REQUIREMENT OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

SL. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	YEAR 2018-19	TOTAL
1	PMAY project -, Islampur Municipality	5197.63	5197.63
<b>Total</b>		5197.63	5197.63

  
**Chairman**  
 Islampur Municipality  
 Islampur, U/Dinajpur

## **Table of Content**

Introductory Note by Chairman.....	1
List of Tables .....	2-3
List of Figures and Maps.....	3
Abbreviations.....	3-4
Working Definitions .....	4-5
Brief Project Details .....	6-7
DPR Main Project.....	8-125
City Profile and Over view .....	9-15
Section 1: Introduction.....	16-18
Section 2: Salient features of HFAPoA and its linkage with proposed project and its justification.....	
2.1 General introduction on status and Prioritization for proposed project.....	18
2.2. Summary of findings of HFAPoA. Physical infrastructure & Social infrastructure, Spatial, demographic and socio-economic profiles of slums/ Non slums; .....	18-38
2.3 Tenure Status.....	39
2.4 Choice of Option/Vertical and its justification for housing and/or infrastructure .....	39-41
2.5 Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy .....	42-43
Section 3: Project Concept and Scope	
3.1 Introduction of slum(s)/non Slum Area:.....	44-49
3.2. Location of slum(s) / non Slum Area, Tenural Status, Land use and Land Possession status.....	50-52
3.3. Existing basic infrastructure and its coverage .....	53-85
Section 4 – Description of Proposed Project and Planning .....	86-100
4.1 Provision of Housing.....	100
4.2 Disaster Management and mitigation.....	100-102
4.3 Statutory approval including environmental clearance (as applicable).....	100-102
Section 5 – Project Cost Estimate	
5.1. Abstract cost estimates	
5.1.1 Component wise abstract for each slum/Non slums area.....	102-104
5.2. Detailed Estimates	
5.2.1. Detailed Estimate of Provision of Housing.....	104-120

5.2.2. Detailed Estimate of adoption of concrete Road .....	120-122
5.2.3. Detailed Estimate of Water Connection.....	122
<b>Section 6 – Project Implementation &amp; Management Framework</b>	
6.1. Institutional Framework for implementation .....	123
6.2. Implementation schedule .....	124
6.3. Quarterly component wise investment schedule vis-a-vis means of finance (Central/State/ULB/Beneficiaries share).....	124
6.4. Monitoring mechanism at State, ULB and Community level. ....	124
6.5. Quality Control & Quality Assurance Plan.....	124
<b>Section 7 – Operation &amp; Maintenance Plan-----</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Section 8 – Project Financials .....</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Annexure-1: Annexure of Drawings</b>	
<b>Annexure-2: Annexure of Slums and Non slums Map</b>	
<b>Annexure-3: Annexure of Slums and Non slums Photos</b>	
<b>Annexure-4: Annexure of Slums and Non slums Beneficiary List</b>	
<b>Annexure-5: Annexure of BoC Resolution</b>	

## Introductory Note by Chairman



I would like to take this privilege to inform you that the Islampur Municipality has finished the preparation of DPR for BLC under Housing for All in slum and Non Slum area for 2018-19. The information provided in the document is absolutely flawless and reliable.

Islampur Municipality with the active cooperation of citizen for last so many years has grown up as capable and robust institute for effective service delivery and better governance. During these years the shape and the socio- cultural atmosphere of the Municipality has changed to unimaginable extent. And gradually it too has imbibed the spirit of contemporary civilization of 21<sup>st</sup> century and got acquainted with the sphere of Modernization. Industrialization and Globalization.

In this regard I would like to thank all the Municipal citizen, ward committee, respective ward councillors, CDS, NHC, NHG, Municipal staff and who have rendered their valuable services towards the completion of the draft plan document. I would also take this opportunity for thanking to Municipal Affaire Dept. Govt of WB and especially to the SUDA and MED for their guidance and support as and when it was required.

The external agency who provided the all-round support to technical analysis to documentation & compilation and finally preparing the document in its present form along with staff. The Municipality wishes to express deep gratitude to all of them.

I wish that this DPR for BLC under Housing for All in slum and Non Slum area for 2018-19 would enable our ULB to design comprehensive development of its jurisdiction.

Chairman

Islampur Municipality

**Chairman**  
**Islampur Municipality**  
**Islampur, U/Dinajpur**

## List of Tables

Sl. No	Name of the Table
1	Table-1: Format for Projects under Beneficiary led Construction
2	Table-2: Demographic Growth & Population Project
3	Table-3: Population Projection
4	Table-4: City at a Glance
5	Table -5: IHSDP
6	Table-6: Housing Under HUP
7	Table-7: Proposed Houses in slum area
8	Table-8: Proposed Houses in non slum area
9	Table- 9: Existing Land Use Pattern of Islampur Municipal Area
10	Table 10: Features for Water supply in Islampur as on 2011
11	Table-11: Water supply norms as per UDPFI Guidelines (for Domestic Supply)
12	Table-12: Ward-Wise Type of Road Network (Meter)
13	Table-13: Justification of the Project
14	Table-14: Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Tenable Slums
15	Table-15: Year-wise Proposed Interventions for Other Urban Poor based on demand survey
16	Table-16: Introduction of slum(s)/non Slum Area
17	Table-17: Non Slum Area
18	Table-18: Location of slum(s) / non Slum Area, Tenure Status, Land use and Land Possession status
19	Table-19: The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure
20	Table-20: Social Infrastructure at a glance
21	Table-21: Dwelling units
22	Table-22: Share of Fund
23	Table-23: Statutory approval including environmental clearance
24	Table-24: Component wise abstract for each slums and non-slums area
25	Table-25: Detailed Estimate of Provision of Housing
26	Table-26: ESTIMATE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS FOR ONE DWELLING UNIT UNDER

	PMAY
27	Table-27: Cost Estimate for 2 Nos Leach Pit for single unit Dwelling Unit
28	Table-28: Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit
29	Table-29: Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Concrete
30	Table-30: Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Water Connection
31	Table-31: Quarterly component wise investment schedule vis-a-vis means of finance (Central/State/ULB/Beneficiaries share)
32	Table-32: Project Financials

### List of Figures

Sl.No	Name of the Figure
1	<b>Figure-1: Population projection</b>
2	Figure-2: Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy

### List of Maps

Sl. No	Name of the Maps
1	Land Use Map
2	All Slum showing in Map
3	Non Slum Map

### Abbreviation

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

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

### Working Definitions

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

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



## Brief Project Details

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

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

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

Total beneficiaries of the scheme are 1284 nos from 75 nos slum and 05 nos non slums projected for the year 2016-17.

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 5197.62 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

Annexure 7C

Table-1: Format for Projects under Beneficiary led Construction

1.	Name of the State	:	WEST BENGAL
2.	Name of the City	:	Islampur
3.	Project Name	:	HFA
4.	Project Code *	:	HFA - ISLAMPUR 2018-19
5.	State Level Nodal Agency	:	WEST BENGAL STATE URBAN DEDELOPMENT AGENCY
6.	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	Islampur Municipality
7.	Date of approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:	
8.	Project Cost (Rs. IN Lakh)	:	5197.63

9.	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Ge	SC	S	OBC	Minorit	Total
			n		T		y	
			451	181	5	204	443	1284
10.	(i) No. of Beneficiaries ( New Construction)	:	1284					
	(ii) No. of Beneficiaries ( Enhancement)	:	Not applicable					
11.	Whether selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land?	:	yes					
12.	Whether building Plan for all houses have been approved?	:	yes					
13.	i) GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible Beneficiary) (Rs. Rs. IN CR)	:	1926.00					
	ii) State grant, if any (Rs. Rs. IN Lakh)	:	2714.376					
	iii) ULB grant, if any (Rs. Rs. IN Lakh)	:	236.256					
	iv) Beneficiary Share (Rs. Rs. IN Lakh)	:	321.00					
	v) Total (Rs. Rs. IN Lakh)	:	5197.63					
14.	Whether technical specification/ design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards/NBC/ State norms?	:	YES					
15.	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation?	:	YES					
16.	Brief of project, including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish	:	YES					

(Where, 'AB' is State Code as per census, 'CDEFGH' is City Code as per census, 'IJ' is running number of project of the city and 'K' is project component code i.e. 'K' will be 1 - for In-situ slum redevelopment, 2- for Relocation, 3 - for AHP and 4 - for Beneficiary Led Construction or enhancement)

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

Signature

(Nodal Officer, Islampur Municipality)



Signature

(Chairman, Islampur Municipality)

**Chairman**  
**Islampur Municipality**  
**Islampur, U/Dinajpur**

# **DPR Main Report**

## City Profile and Overview

### History

Islampur was ceded from Bihar (Purnea district) and merged with the – then West Dinajpur district in the year 1956. After that Islampur subdivision disclosed-its identity, and tagged with West Dinajpur district. Later on the administrative bifurcation of West Dinajpur district on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1992, this subdivision was got merged with Uttar Dinajpur district.

On 21<sup>st</sup>.March, 1959, the Islampur subdivision was inaugurated by the –then Honourable Chief Minister Late Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy by herding inaugural function at the newly constructed administrative building of the S.D.O. Islampur. i.e. at the Subdivision headquarter of this Subdivision.

Practically, there were minimum urban facilities in Islampur at the time of declaration of Sub division head quarter. Islampur town subsequently became an important centre for trade and commerce activities as a result there was an incremental growth in the demographic profile. This growth coupled with changing needs, aspiration of the people generated necessity of establishment of a Municipality.

Accordingly the craving wish was fulfilled by the Govt. by issuing notification for establishment of Islampur Municipality with demarcated area of 11.40 .sq.km. On 9<sup>th</sup> December 1988, Islampur Municipality started functioning under the Chairmanship of Sri Adhir Biswas with the nominated Councillors. In 1999 and 2004 the elections were held and both the time Sri Kanaia Lal Agarwal was elected as the Chairman. At the time of establishment of this Municipality, the Municipal office was accommodated in the 1<sup>st</sup>. Floor of the Public Hall and continued there for several years. After prolonged persuasion, a plot of land was acquired from the Govt. through the lease-rent method to set the Administrative Building of Islampur Municipality.

Sri Ashok Bhattacharjee. Hon`ble Minister-in-charge, Department of Municipal Affairs, Govt. of West Bengal, inaugurated the said Administrative building on 2<sup>nd</sup>. October, 2003.

### Administrative Boundaries

Islampur Town and Municipality is located between 26°27'N to 88° 20'E. It is 120 k.m. from Raiganj (District head quarters of the district of Uttar Dinajpur) and 75 k.m. from Siliguri. Bangladesh border in the eastern side is 15 k.m. away from Islampur Town. The boundary of Islampur Municipality is as follows:

- East: Islampur Gram Panchayat area
- West: Bihar State
- North: Islampur Gram Panchayat area
- South: Islampur Gram Panchayat area

## Linkage

The National Highway 31 passes through this Municipal Town from south to north dividing the Municipal area in two parts. The Railway line passes through this Town. Aluabari Road is the Railway Station of Islampur. The embankment of Teesta Canal is also passing through this Town.

## Economic Base

The economy of the town is based on service sectors. So, the main occupation of the town is business, professions .etc. The percentage of literate population is about 76.37% in this Municipal area, out of which 78.20% male and 21.80% female. According to 2011 census 30.07% of the total populations of the district are workers of which 8.11% are shown as primary, 1.52% as secondary and 90.38% as tertiary workers.

There is a direct correlation between livelihood and income of households. As for Islampur, the majority of households earn their livelihood from business and service sector activities. The socio-economic study of Islampur households was recently undertaken by us. The occupation characteristics are shown in Table. Thus, the data in general tend to suggest that the emerging nature of Islampur's economy is mercantile in general and a considerable proportion of households have been engaged in service sector activities like distributive trade, transport activities and various administrative and personal services.

## Climatic Condition, Soil and Ground Water Scenario

The Climate of this Municipality is characterized by hot summer with high humidity, abundant Rainfall and Cold Winter. The summer begins from April and the mean temperature in April is max. 34 C and min. 25 C. December and January are the coldest months with average temperature of max. 24 C and min. 12 C. Monsoon starts from June and lasts still September.

## Demographic Growth & Population Project

Table-2: Demographic Growth & Population Project

WARD NO.	HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL POPULATION	MALES	FEMALES
1	724	3405	1774	1631
2	687	3373	1774	1599
3	638	3280	1683	1597
4	1451	5450	2855	2595
5	638	2791	1436	1355
6	434	2156	1116	1040
7	630	3474	1797	1677
8	666	3025	1620	1405
9	588	3164	1714	1450
10	588	3025	1566	1459

WARD NO.	HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL POPULATION	MALES	FEMALES
11	456	1825	925	900
12	773	2832	1400	1432
13	947	4329	2222	2107
14	630	2998	1566	1432
15	844	3470	1766	1704
16	715	3114	1656	1458
17	559	2657	1368	1289
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11968</b>	<b>54368</b>	<b>28238</b>	<b>26130</b>

Census 2011

**Population Projection**

**Table-3: Population Projection**

Year	Population Size (as per Census)	Decadal Growth Rate (%)	Area (Sq Km)	Population density (per Sq Km)	Number of Wards
		$[(P2-P1/P1)*100]$		$[Population/Area]$	
Year-1991	45206				14
Year-2001	52738	16.7	11.4	4,626.14	14
Year-2011	54368	3.09	11.4	4769.12	17
Year-2021 (projected)	55998	2.99	11.4	4912.10	17

**Figure-1: Showing Population Projection**

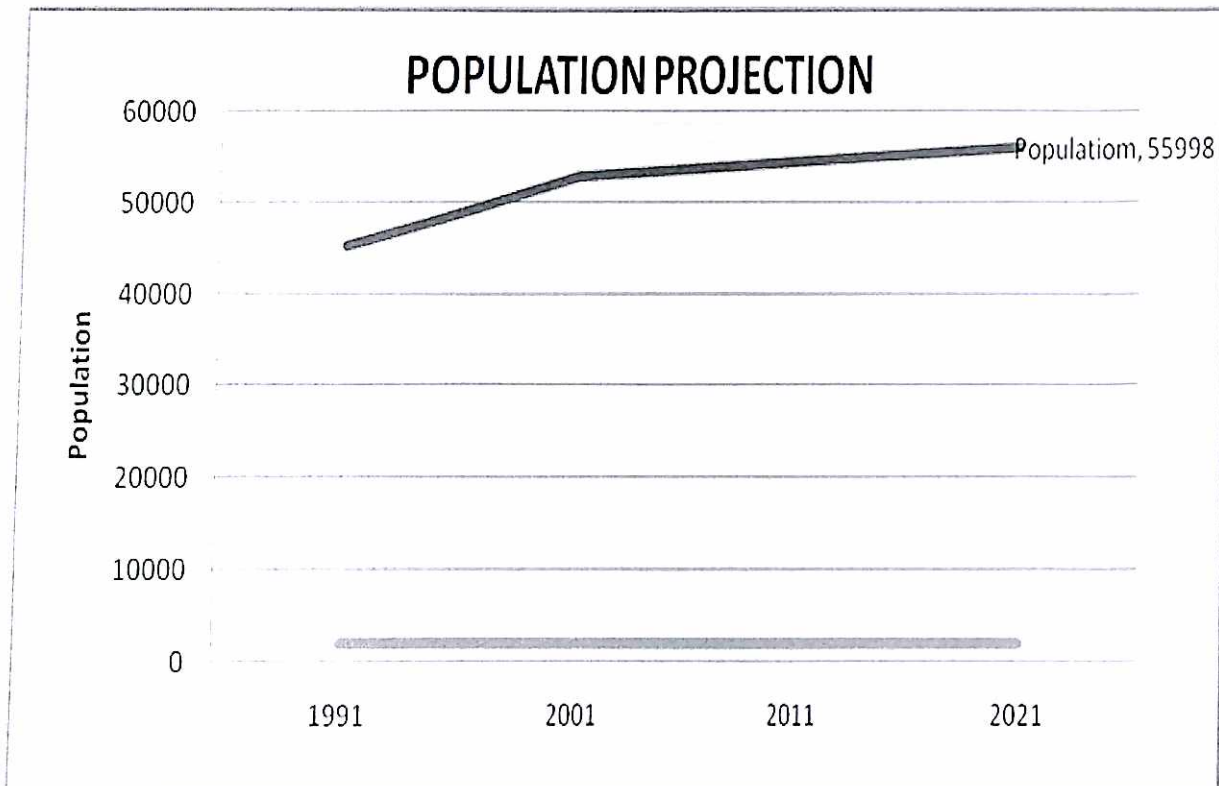


Table-4: City at a Glance

1	Name of the District :	Uttar Dinajpur
2	Year of establishment :	09.12.1988
3	Area (in sq. Km) :	11.4 Sq km
4	No. of wards :	17
5	Distance from District Headquarter :	110 km
6	Population (census 2011) :	-----
6.1	Male	28227
6.2	Female	26113
6.3	Total	54368
7	Density of Population (Per sq. km.) :	4766.66
8	Break up of Population (2011) :	-----
8.1	Scheduled Caste	9044
8.2	Scheduled Tribe	587
8.3	Minorities	14587
9	Date when last election held	26.06.2009
10	Assessment of Property:	-----
10.1	Total holdings	12900
10.2	Total no. of holdings whose assessment has been done	12900
10.3	No. of holdings to whom demand notice are issued	12900
10.4	Total demand for 2013-14	202.52 Lakh
10.5	Total Collection for 2013-14	35.95 Lakh
10.6	Year of Last assessment by West Bengal Valuation Board	2011
10.7	Year / quarter of Imposition of current Property Tax	2012
11	Literacy :	-----
11.1	Male	21261
11.2	Female	17279
11.3	Total	38540
11.4	Percentage of Literate Population(2011)	71%
12	Number of BPL Household (as per SUDA Survey) :	3798 as on 3.9.2007 SUDA survey
13	Scenario of Slum :	-----
13.1	Total No. of Slum	75
13.2	Total Slum Population (as per USHA survey)	31193
13.3	Percentage of Slum Population to the total population	57.4%
13.4	No. of Slum where Slum Infrastructure Improvement sanctioned under BSUP/ IHSDP	75
13.5	No. of Slum where Slum Infrastructure Improvement already done under BSUP/ IHSDP-	Not yet completed

14	Housing status for Urban Poor :( as on 31.03.2014)	-----
14.1	No. of dwelling units targeted to be provided under BSUP/ IHSDP	370
14.2	No. of beneficiaries already provided with Houses under BSUP/ IHSDP	338
14.3	No. of beneficiaries provided with Houses under “ Housing for Urban Poor “	44
15	Road :	-----
15.1	Length of Metalled Road (in km.)	328085.48 Sq.mt
15.2	Length of Non-Metalled Road (in km.)	1446881.88 Sq.mt
15.3	Length of other Roads (in km.)	WBM=18209.30 Sq.mt
15.4	Total length of Road (in km.)	1793176.66 Sq.mt
15.5	Total no. of wards fully covered with Metal / Cement Concrete Road	3 Nos
16	Drainage :	-----
16.1	Length of Kutcha Drain (in km.)	3.66 km
16.2	Length of Pucca Drain (in km.)	35.18 km
16.3	Length of underground / covered Drain (in km.)	0.38 km
16.4	Total length of Drain (in km.)	39.22 km
16.5	No. of wards fully covered with Pucca Drain	Nil
16.6	No. of wards partly covered with Pucca Drain	4 Nos
17	Water Supply :-	-----
17.1	No. of Water Treatment Plant	1 IEP
17.2	No. of Deep Tube well	5
17.3	No. of Hand Tube well	1498
17.4	No. of Street Stand post	180
17.5	Length of Water pipeline (in kilometer)	36 KM
17.6	No. of Underground Reservoir	Nil
17.7	No. of Overhead Reservoir	2
17.8	No. of wards fully covered with water supply pipeline	5 Nos
17.9	No. of houses connected with Water Supply Network	1448
17.1	Who is maintaining water supply – Municipality / PHE Dept./ KMDA / KMWSA	PHE
18	Sewerage and Sanitation :	-----
18.1	No. of sanitary latrine constructed	4902
18.2	No. of family provided with Sanitary Latrine under ILCS + BSUP / IHSDP+ HUP (together)	ILCS=4520, IHSDP338,HUP=44
18.3	No. of Community Latrine /Public Toilet	Public Toilet=2 Nos
18.4	Length of Sewer Line (in kilometer)	Nil
18.5	No. of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	Nil
19	Solid Waste Management :	-----
19.1	No. of Dumping Ground, if any	1
19.2	No. of Landfill site , if any	1
19.3	No of Mechanical Sweeper, if any	Nil
19.4	No. of Compactors, if any	Nil
20	Street Light :	-----



20.1	No. of Light Post	5823
20.2	No. of High Mast Light Post	3
20.3	No. of Trident Light Post	Nil
20.4	No. of other Ornamental Light Post	Nil
20.5	No. of Wards covered with light posts	17
21	Health :	-----
21.1	No. of Hospital (ULB + Govt. + Others)	1 Govt.
21.2	No. of Municipal Maternity Home	1
21.3	No. of Regional Diagnostic Centre	9
21.4	No. of Extended Specialist Out Patient Department (ESOPD) (IPP-VIII)	Nil
21.5	No. of Municipal Health Sub-Centre	4
21.6	No. of Municipal Health Administrative Unit (HAU)( IPP-VIII)	1
21.7	No. of Municipal Dispensaries	Nil
21.8	No. of Municipal Ambulances	2
21.9	No. of Hearse Car	Nil
22	Education :	-----
22.1	No. of Higher Secondary School (Municipal)	Nil
22.2	No. of Higher Secondary School (others)	5
22.3	No. of Secondary School (Municipal)	Nil
22.4	No. of Secondary School (others)	2
22.5	No. of Primary School (Municipal)	1
22.6	No. of Primary School (others)	18
22.7	No. of Sishu Siksha Kendras (SSK)	17
22.8	No. of ICDS Centre	35
22.9	No. of Junior High School	1
22.10	No. of beneficiaries under SC/ST scholarship	SC=72,ST=25
22.11	No. of beneficiaries under Minority scholarship	NA
23	Other Infrastructure :	-----
23.1	Bridge	5
23.2	Flyover	Nil
23.3	Stadium	1
23.4	Parks	1
23.5	Playground	4
23.6	Auditorium/Community Hall	16
23.7	Borough Office	Nil
23.8	Ward office	Nil
23.9	ULB Market	3
23.10	Burning Ghat	1
23.11	Electric Crematorium	Nil
23.12	Burial Ground	6
23.13	Public Library	3
23.14	Bus Terminus	1

23.15	Ferry Ghat	Nil
23.16	Guest House/ Tourist Lodge	4
23.17	Road Roller	1
23.18	Cess Pool	1
23.19	No. of Slaughter House:	Nil
23.19.1	Municipal Slaughter House	Nil
23.19.2	Other Slaughter House	Nil
23.20	Others (JCB)	1
24	Community Structure under SJSRY :-	-----
24.1	Total No. of CDS -	2
24.2	Total No. of NHC -	28
24.3	Total No. of NHG -	351
24.4	No. of Thrift & Credit Group (TCG)-	130
24.5	No. of SHG-	NA
24.6	No. of DWCUA formed -	2
25	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) :-	-----
25.1	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) -	1175
25.2	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) -	787
25.3	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) -	22
25.4	No. of beneficiaries under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)	40
26	No. of Annapurna Antodaya Yojana (AY) card holder :-	NA
27	No. of Annapurna Anno Yojana (AAY) card holder :-	NA
28	No. of beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) :-	75
15   Page 30	No. of beneficiaries under KANYASHREE scheme: -	NA
31	No. of beneficiaries under YUBASHREE scheme: -	NA
32	Municipal Staff( as on 01.04.2014) :-	-----
32.1	Total No. of sanctioned Post -	57
32.2	Actual Staff Strength(Regular) -	53
32.3	Actual Staff Strength(Contractual, not Casual) -	5
33	Registration of Births and Deaths during 2013-14 :-	-----
33.1	Whether Birth & Death Certificate issued through e-governance System – Yes / No.	Yes
33.2	No. of Births Registered -	2392
33.3	No. of Birth Certificate issued -	2392
33.3.1	Male	1303
33.3.2	Female	1089
33.4	No. of Death Registered -	173
33.5	No. of Death Certificate issued -	173
33.5.1	Male	113
33.5.2	Female	60
34	Own Revenue (2013-14)(Rs in Lakh)	-----

34.1	Tax Revenue	37.95
34.2	Non-Tax Revenue	62.77
34.3	Total Revenue	100.72
34.4	Percentage of collection of Own revenue to Budgeted (2013-14)Own revenue	38%

## Section I: Introduction

“Housing for All” Mission for urban area will be implemented during 2015-2022 and Mission will provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States and UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries by 2022. Mission will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) except for the component 1.2 of credit linked subsidy which will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme. A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife, unmarried sons and/or unmarried daughters. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission. States/UTs, at their discretion, may decide a cut-off date on which beneficiaries need to be resident that urban area for being eligible to take benefits under the scheme.

Mission with all its component has become effective from the date 17.06.2015 and will be implemented upto 31.03.2022. All 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011 with focus on 500 Class I cities would be covered in three phases as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

A number of households do not have a shelter to sleep at night. In context of Islampur, 55% of households live in pucca or partially pucca houses. Housing condition in its slums is not in good shape as 80% houses are either Katcha or semi-pucca. Considering the above, municipality has already initiated construction of affordable houses in 79 slums spread over 17 wards on a piecemeal basis leveraging IHSDP scheme in a phased manner. Infrastructure projects like Road, Drain, community center, rickshaw shade etc. were also targeted in some of the slums.

### **IHSDP Schemes of JNNURM under ISLAMPUR MUNICIPALITY**

#### **IHSDP PHASE-I**

**Table No-5: IHSDP**

<b>IHSDP</b>			
<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Sanctioned</b>	<b>Completed</b>
1	<b>Dwelling Unit</b>	370 nos	370 nos
<b>Infrastructure Development(ID)</b>			
1	Roads	6073 sqm	6170 sqm
2	Drains	5398 mtr	3360 mtr
3	Street Light	46	34
4	Digester/Change to C.C. Road	1/4038 sqm	2125 sqm
5	Community Centre	18 nos	Complete
6	Rickshaw Shed	4 nos	work in progress
7	Animal Pen	4 nos	work in progress
8	Hedge Boundary	8960 mtr	nil
9	Liveli hood centre	4 nos	1 nos complete
10	cinder track/change to C.C.Road	4056 mtr/2051 sqm	work in progress

### **Number of Housing proposals under different projects**

**Table-6: Housing Under HUP**

Ward No	Housing Under HUP
1	5
2	5
3	5
4	9
5	4
6	5
7	4
8	7
9	5
10	4
11	2
12	6
13	6
14	4
15	6
16	5
17	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>

These projects have successfully been completed.

Technical Assistance

MED

Nodal Agency

SUDA

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

### **2.1 General introduction on status and Prioritization for proposed project**

In summarizing the HFAPoA of Islampur Municipality, Islampur Municipality takes two verticals for implementation of the project i.e. "Credit Linked Subsidy" and "Beneficiary-led - construction". For this project, Islampur Municipality conducted Demand Assessment survey for getting total requirement of houses in the ULB. From this survey, the total survey form received 3631. From 3631 forms, 3631 forms for Format B. Out of 3631, 3494 form received from 77 slums and 136 forms received from non slums. Out of these 3613 houses, 3630 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction" and 1 house will be constructed through "Credit Linked Subsidy".

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

Housing for All (HFA) Scheme has since been launched by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Govt. of India in Mission mode which envisages provision of Housing for All by 2022

when the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence. The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

Redevelopment of slums with private participation

Promotion of affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy

Affordable Housing in partnership with public sectors

Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

In compliance with the objective and as per direction of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) and State Urban Development agency(SUDA), West Bengal was undertake a demand survey through suitable means for accessing the actual demand of housing. For this mission Islampur Municipality undertook Demand survey on 22.09.2015 and completed the survey on 30.09.2015. From this survey, different information have been took off.

### Proposed Houses in slum area

Table-7: Proposed Houses in slum area

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	Total No. of Slum Households as per Demand Survey	Proposed Development Strategy	Proposed Year of Intervention					
			i. Affordable Housing Project (AHP)						
			ii. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)						
			iii. Beneficiary Led Construction						
			iv. Clubbing with other Tenable Slums**	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Ambagan Biharipara(S.C.-001)	18000	51	Beneficiary Led Construction	24	0	42	0	0	0
Ambagan Durga mandir(S.C.-002)	13000	75	Beneficiary Led Construction	26	0	31	8	0	0
Ambagan Paschim Para(S.C.-003)	19000	41	Beneficiary Led Construction	14	0	19	8	0	0
Ambagan Muslim Para(S.C.-004)	34000	79	Beneficiary Led Construction	22	0	45	7	0	0
Ashrampara Roypara(S.C.-005)	17000	29	Beneficiary Led Construction	7	0	24	0	0	0
Goala Basti Purbo Para(S.C.-006)	10000	51	Beneficiary Led Construction	14	0	36	0	0	0
Rice Mill Colony(S.C.-007)	20000	61	Beneficiary Led Construction	19	0	20	21	0	0
Mission Para Lichu Bagan Colony(S.C.-008)	10000	9	Beneficiary Led Construction	3	0	4	2	0	0

Melamath(S.C.-009)	14000	0	Beneficiary Led Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puratanpally(S.C.-010)	26000	98	Beneficiary Led Construction	25	0	32	41	0	0
Bibekananda Para(S.C.-011)	36000	26	Beneficiary Led Construction	4	0	10	12	0	0
Rabindra Nagar(S.C.-012)	61000	34	Beneficiary Led Construction	6	0	13	15	0	0
Sayed Nagar Melamath(S.C.-013)	10000	23	Beneficiary Led Construction	9	0	6	8	0	0
Melamath(S.C.-014)	14000	11	Beneficiary Led Construction	1	0	2	8	0	0
Kherbari(S.C.-015)	60000	44	Beneficiary Led Construction	8	0	10	26	0	0
Alinagar(S.C.-016)	56000	41	Beneficiary Led Construction	4	0	7	30	0	0
Subhashnagar(S.C.-017)	37000	77	Beneficiary Led Construction	6	0	20	51	0	0
Hussainpur(S.C.-018)	67000	50	Beneficiary Led Construction	7	0	14	29	0	0
Rabindra Nagar(S.C.-019)	30000	2	Beneficiary Led Construction	1	0	0	1	0	0
Puratanpally(S.C.-020)	40000	76	Beneficiary Led Construction	23	0	22	31	0	0
Lokhnath Para(S.C.-021)	57000	10	Beneficiary Led Construction	1	0	1	8	0	0
Kshudirampally Mushlim Para(S.C.-022)	23000	43	Beneficiary Led Construction	26	0	25	0	0	0
Kshudirampally West Side(S.C.-023)	20000	85	Beneficiary Led Construction	42	0	39	0	0	0
Puratanpally North(S.C.- 024)	9000	21	Beneficiary Led Construction	12	0	6	3	0	0
Modak Para(S.C-025)	4000	16	Beneficiary Led Construction	4	0	5	7	0	0
Malakar Para(S.C-026)	6000	22	Beneficiary Led Construction	7	0	14	1	0	0
Saha para(S.C.-027)	9000	17	Beneficiary Led Construction	6	0	8	3	0	0
Nath Para(S.C.-028)	6000	23	Beneficiary Led Construction	4	0	16	6	0	0
Islampur Bastee Uttar Para(S.C.-029)	10000	93	Beneficiary Led Construction	15	0	45	30	0	0
Puratan pally Karmakar para(S.C.-030)	8000	8	Beneficiary Led Construction	4	0	3	1	0	0
Champabag(S.C.-031)	14000	21	Beneficiary Led Construction	6	0	9	6	0	0
Teenpool(S.C.-032)	23000	95	Beneficiary Led Construction	27	0	25	43	0	0
Sarda Pally(S.C.-033)	30000	31	Beneficiary Led Construction	8	0	18	5	0	0

Pipal Bastee(S.C-034)	110000	26	Beneficiary Led Construction	11	0	12	3	0	0
Eluabari(S.C-035)	190000	71	Beneficiary Led Construction	20	0	34	17	0	0
Chhowsia(S.C.-036)	72000	87	Beneficiary Led Construction	18	0	31	38	0	0
Chhowsia Bihari Para(S.C.-037)	26000	51	Beneficiary Led Construction	28	0	10	13	0	0
College Para(S.C-038)	41000	44	Beneficiary Led Construction	16	0	9	19	0	0
Kathal Bari(S.C-039)	129000	66	Beneficiary Led Construction	17	0	39	10	0	0
Jamal Bari(S.C-040)	104000	25	Beneficiary Led Construction	8	0	11	6	0	0
Sonakhoda(S.C-041)	101000	27	Beneficiary Led Construction	12	0	11	4	0	0
Noori nagar (Naya Bastee)(S.C-042)	68000	86	Beneficiary Led Construction	16	0	50	20	0	0
Kasai bastee ( Majid Nagar)(S.C.-043)	12000	28	Beneficiary Led Construction	4	0	13	11	0	0
Bhudhu Bastee Sonakhoda(S.C.-044)	36000	19	Beneficiary Led Construction	13	0	7	0	0	0
Ramkrishna pally Chowhan Para(S.C-045)	22000	10	Beneficiary Led Construction	4	0	2	4	0	0
Gurij Bastee(S.C-046)	68000	25	Beneficiary Led Construction	8	0	15	2	0	0
Pul Dangi(S.C-047)	124000	45	Beneficiary Led Construction	19	0	23	2	0	0
Islmail Chowk(S.C-048)	6000	13	Beneficiary Led Construction	7	0	6	0	0	0
Hotel Patty(S.C-049)	6000	28	Beneficiary Led Construction	6	0	7	15	0	0
Millat Nagar (Ukil Para)(S.C-050)	3000	27	Beneficiary Led Construction	16	0	7	4	0	0
Churipatty(S.C-051)	4000	28	Beneficiary Led Construction	14	0	11	3	0	0
Sukantapally(S.C-076)	10000	0	Beneficiary Led Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital Para(S.C-077)	4000	10	Beneficiary Led Construction	5	0	1	0	0	0
Kali Bari(S.C-078)	8000	35	Beneficiary Led Construction	24	0	1	10	0	0
Power House Para(S.C-079)	12000	7	Beneficiary Led Construction	4	0	2	1	0	0
Santinagar West Side(S.C-052)	125000	120	Beneficiary Led Construction	8	0	18	94	0	0
Santinagar Dakhin Para(S.C-053)	60000	183	Beneficiary Led Construction	34	0	34	115	0	0
Lokhnath Colony(S.C-054)	42000	56	Beneficiary Led Construction	31	0	12	13	0	0



Lokhnath Colony Uttar Para(S.C-055)	43000	41	Beneficiary Led Construction	7	0	13	21	0	0
Milanpally Muslim Para(S.C-056)	138000	31	Beneficiary Led Construction	11	0	2	18	0	0
Milanpally Adibasi Para(S.C-057)	102000	65	Beneficiary Led Construction	15	0	3	47	0	0
Milanpally Colony Para(S.C-058)	98000	31	Beneficiary Led Construction	13	0	1	17	0	0
Milanpally Mohata Para(S.C-059)	52000	6	Beneficiary Led Construction	0	0	0	6	0	0
Milanpally Paschimpara(S.C-060)	62000	64	Beneficiary Led Construction	14	0	17	33	0	0
Deahbandhu Para(S.C-061)	17000	31	Beneficiary Led Construction	13	0	17	1	0	0
Verani Pukur(S.C-062)	13000	10	Beneficiary Led Construction	5	0	14	0	0	0
Netajee Pally(S.C-063)	37000	110	Beneficiary Led Construction	42	0	31	28	0	0
Natun Para(S.C-064)	34000	32	Beneficiary Led Construction	17	0	10	5	0	0
Shibdangi Para(S.C-065)	11000	23	Beneficiary Led Construction	3	0	8	12	0	0
Netajee Pally(S.C-066)	28000	73	Beneficiary Led Construction	14	0	9	50	0	0
Block Para(S.C-067)	19000	56	Beneficiary Led Construction	12	0	16	28	0	0
Mushar Ali Basti(S.C-068)	8000	49	Beneficiary Led Construction	6	0	21	22	0	0
Sukantapally(S.C-069)	14000	35	Beneficiary Led Construction	7	0	15	13	0	0
Teesta Para(S.C-070)	42000	47	Beneficiary Led Construction	12	0	6	29	0	0
Mahabbat Pur(S.C-071)	83000	130	Beneficiary Led Construction	27	0	68	35	0	0
Charkhamba(S.C-072)	148000	89	Beneficiary Led Construction	26	0	36	27	0	0
Pagla Bastee(S.C-073)	43000	13	Beneficiary Led Construction	2	0	4	7	0	0
Aambagan(S.C-074)	85000	15	Beneficiary Led Construction	6	0	7	2	0	0
School Para(S.C-075)	65000	63	Beneficiary Led Construction	31	0	19	13	0	0

**Proposed Houses in non slum area**

**Table-8: Proposed Houses in non slum area**

	Land ownership			Housing Status		Homeless, If any	Beneficiary-led Construction	Credit Linked Subsidy	Affordable Housing in Partnership	Existing Housing shortage (H+I+J)
	Own	Rented	Otherwise	Semi pucca	Kutch a					
Ward 1	3	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	3
Ward 2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0
Ward 3	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0
Ward 4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Ward 5	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0
Ward 6	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0
Ward 7	24	0	0	12	12	0	24	0	0	24
Ward 8	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0
Ward 9	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0
Ward 10	31	0	0	9	22	0	31	0	0	31
Ward 11	29	0	0	18	11	0	29	0	0	29
Ward 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward 13	31	0	0	17	14	0	31	0	0	31
Ward 14	17	0	1	12	6	0	18	0	0	18
Ward 15	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0
Ward 16	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0
Ward 17	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0

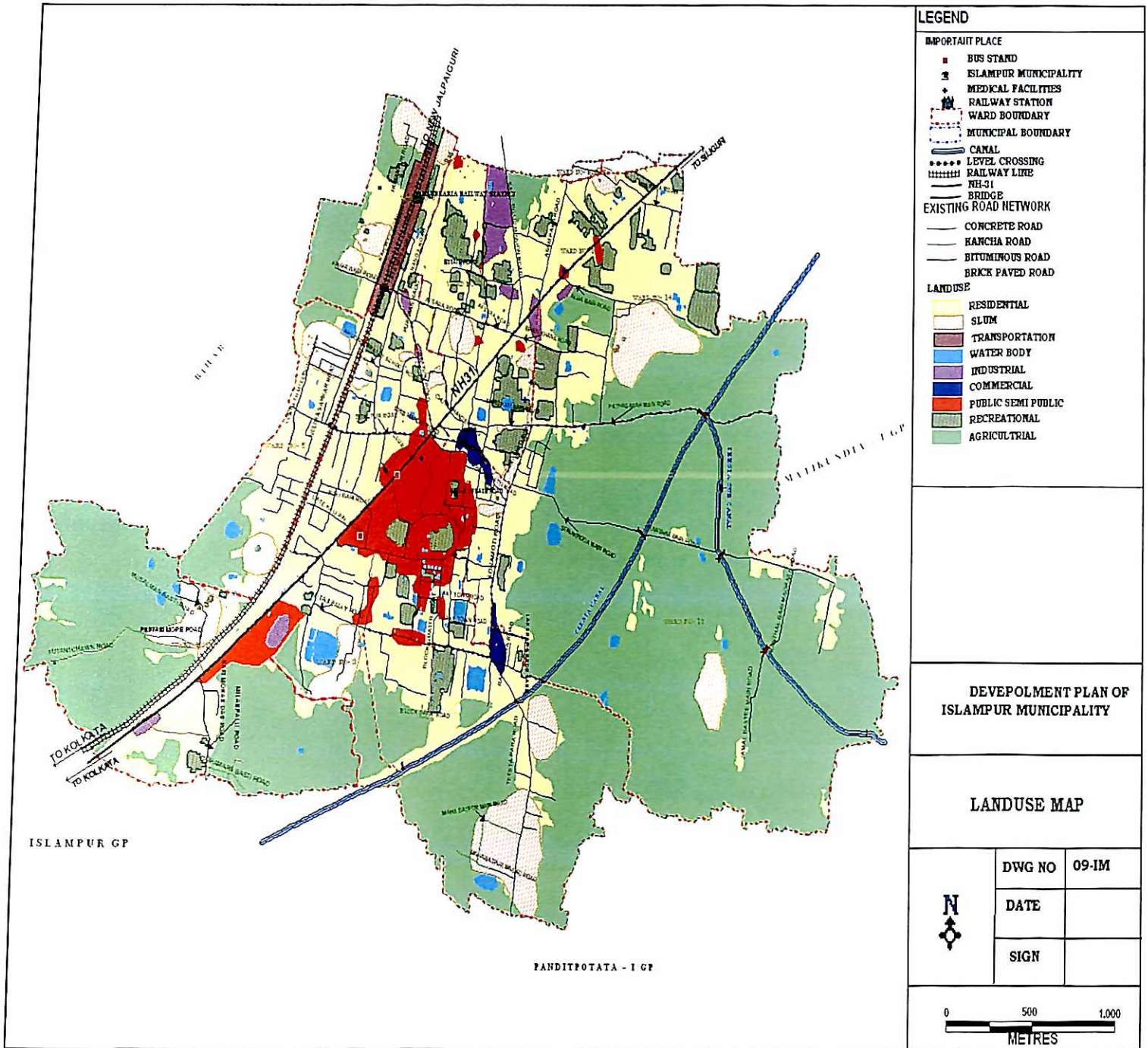
### Land Use Pattern

The total area of the Islampur computed on GIS Platform is 11.4 sq. Km. The different utilities and detailed features of Islampur Land use were mapped in GIS and were broadly categorized in line with the UDPFI guidelines.

**Table- 9: Existing Land Use Pattern of Islampur Municipal Area**

Land Categories	Area in Sq. Km	% of the Total area	Remarks
<b>Residential</b>	4.67	40.96	Dwelling units including hostels, boarding houses, Govt. housing, slums / bustees
<b>Commercial</b>	0.3	2.63	Retail shopping, wholesale trading, warehouses and godowns, banks, commercial offices, professional chambers, regulated markets, theatres, cinemas, hotels and restaurants.
<b>Institutional</b>	1	8.77	Govt. and semi-govt. offices, educational facilities, health and medical institutions, social, cultural and religious institutions, parks and gardens, crematoria and burial grounds, and areas belonging to defence dept.
<b>Others</b>	5.43	47.64	Developed but unoccupied land, public open spaces, fair grounds, and recreational zone. Service industries, light industries, household industries
<b>Total Area</b>	11.4	100	

Land Use Map



Status of all 79 slums and 17 non slum in respect of the infrastructures is detailed below:

### **Water supply**

The ground water table in North Bengal excluding the mountain tract reveals ground water depth. less than 5m to 10m during summer months and less than 1m to 2m during the monsoon. The mean water table depths of Islampur vary from 6m-8m in lowlands, 7m-9m in midland areas, and 8m-10m in upland areas.

The supply of water is through P.H.E. pipe line (1.5 lakhs gallons) and hand-operated tube well (50,000 gallons). There are 1448 domestic water connections and approximately 180 stand posts. Islampur Municipal area is divided into two zones for the purpose of water supply. Each zone has two numbers of 200 mm diameter tube wells with pumps, an underground tank of 87,500 litres, and an overhead reservoir of 1.5 lakhs gallons. Each zone also has a chlorination unit, and an Iron elimination plant of 1.75 lakhs litres capacity. Total period of water supply per day is 4 hours.

It is important to analyze the quality of water being drawn from underground sources. There is no formal sewerage system in Islampur. Mostly septic tanks are being used for the purpose. In this method, the liquid portion overflowing into a soak-pit from where it seeps into the ground may not be free from pathological germs. Although the tube wells for supply of water to any building would be drawing water from an aquifer much below the level of the underground septic tank, there should be regular monitoring of the pumped water quality. For the dug-wells, it is most likely that the source is the shallow water aquifer that may be polluted beyond the limits prescribed for human consumption. Hence, the checking of water quality of wells is an absolute necessity.

Current available infrastructure of the Municipality shows that apart from the stand posts set up by the P.H.E deptt. Domestic water connections (PHE) has been extended to more households by the Municipality. Besides the above, hand operated tube wells have also been sunk in different areas of this Municipality, there 1498 tube wells looked after by PHE department.

**Table 10: Features for Water supply in Islampur as on 2011**

Source	Quantity and type
Surface water	Nil
Ground water	1.085 MLD
No. of OHTs	--
Distribution Line	36 km
No. of stand posts	180
No. of Hand pumps	--
Total no. of service connections	1454
Domestic connections	1448
Non-domestic	6

Islampur Municipality is a water supply deficit municipality with deficit likely to increase up to 45 LPCD in 2015. Within the areas served with piped water supply, the population does not get water as water supply is intermittent throughout the town and available for only 4 hours a day and water had arsenic contents in some slum pockets.

Keeping in consideration of the above gap, Islampur Municipality has taken up a water supply project to improve the situation in all 17 wards.

**Table-11: Water supply norms as per UDPFI Guidelines (for Domestic Supply)**

Small Cities (<50000)	Medium Cities (>50000-100000)		Large Cities & Metros (>10 lakhs)
1. Absolute minimum	70 LPCD	40-100 LPCD	135 LPCD (can be reduced to 70 LPCD)
2. Desirable	100 LPCD	135-150 LPCD	150-200 LPCD

Note: Water supply standards as per the norms UDPFI Guide line

### Sanitation and sewerage

There is no formal sewerage system in Islampur. 30.90% of the population is covered by septic tanks, and 41.36% is covered by ILCS (Integrated Low Cost Sanitation). There are about 2800 individual pour flush latrines under the predominant system of sewage disposal, therefore, the untreated effluent over flowing from soak-pits and draining into the town's drainage system tends to pollute the water considerably apart from emanating foul smell into the atmosphere. In fact, the report by the Planning Commission for the tenth five-year plan emphasizes that all cities/towns/industrial-areas should compulsorily have sewage treatment plants (STP) and these should be implemented in a time-bound manner. To make it cost effective and to ensure proper running and maintenance of the system perhaps some tax structure has to be evolved to make the project sustainable.

One important aspect of sanitation that needs to be addressed for Islampur town is the provision of public toilets. Especially in the commercial localities and other public places like bus stand, rickshaw stand, etc. public amenities such as these are essential in order to keep the surrounding clean and environment healthy. The running and upkeep of these utilities may perhaps be got done through NGOs as is common in many Indian towns with the establishment of community pay and use toilets. Another area where the sanitation standard needs to be improved is in educational institutions. It is generally noticed that the cleanliness of urinals and toilets in schools and colleges are invariably neglected. Though this may be due to various reasons, the common of all being paucity of fund, it is absolutely essential that this aspect is given immediate attention. It is suggested that all the schools of Islampur may be instructed to maintain cleanliness of toilets and urinals and the sanitary inspector may impose strict fines on flouting the rules by erring school authorities.

One digester has been proposed under IHSDP programme which would improve the sanitation facility of the area.

### **Drainage**

The embankment of Teesta canal is completely passing through this town. The natural slope of average land is from Northwest to Southeast. During monsoon the town is inundated as the slope of natural drainage is hampered with NH-31 and again with Teesta Canal bank. The catchments area is triangular with the N.H. 31 on the East, broad gauge line on the west, and a cucha road on the north intercepting the discharge of the upper reach on the north and the township proper. The inundation of water is further worsened by converging flood water from Bihar side.

An examination of the area showed that natural drainage of the township is along the N.H. 31 through the borrow pit channel. Due to urbanization on both sides of N.H. 31 of Islampur area by levelling up grounds there is hardly any scope of drainage of accumulated water from Western to Eastern side of N.H. 31. The road sides borrow pits on western side through which the proposed channel passes have been blocked by inhabitants of town area at various places by making approach roads of their houses and slope. A clear water passage is required through road side borrow pits on the West side. Augmentation of existing drainage channel on the southern side is essential, though the urbanisation will present difficulty in acquisition of fresh land for construction of any drainage channel. Necessary arrangement of disposal of accumulated water from Western to Eastern side of N.H. 31 may be made through road culvert at 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> km. of Islampur town area. The ultimate disposal of drainage water is River Sariano and Doloncha.

Though there is an overall perception of severe flooding in Islampur, the Municipal Survey results show that 40% of respondents have reported occasional flooding. This can be attributed to non-existence of fully connected drainage network. It has been observed that several drains in the town end abruptly, thus leading to poor drainage of rain water and subsequent flooding. Another problem is the reduction in the carrying capacities of the drainage arteries due to irresponsible dumping of rubbish and solid wastes. The Master plan

prepared by IIT for the area needs to be considered along with preparing a drainage master plan for the town to solve the drainage problem. It has been proposed that cross drainage points at the northern as well as southern part of the Municipality and STP to be constructed. The major drainage outfall proposed in Tista Canal where the water to be disposed off through STPs and after examination of BoD test.

### Solid waste management

The town of Islampur has limited infrastructure to manage solid waste. There are ward-wise secondary collection point where the primary collected waste are deposited off by the Municipal waste collectors. The garbage is thereafter collected and transported and disposed to the assigned dumping ground at Satipukur in Ward.No. 17 on a daily basis but there is no provision for waste segregation before disposal in the dumping ground and absence of collection and disposal system. For waste collection at present there are 5 handcarts of 15 cft capacity each that make on an average collection and disposes 10 trips per day. There is only one tractor-trailer available. It has 100 cft capacities and makes on an average 3 trips per day. All markets dump their garbage in Ward 13 in an open space which is completely hazardous and in long run the air and water will get contaminated.

### Road

It has been revealed that Bituminous Road concentration is pre-dominant in this Municipality, that is 43% and Kuttcha road concentration is 36%, which is also high as near to Bituminous road. Other type of road like Concrete road (15%), WBM road (4%) and Brick Paved road (2%) concentration is very low, in this Municipality. In the Islampur Municipality area an important road is NH 31, which is goes through the boundary of wards no 1,14,2,12,6,10,7,8.

**Table-12: Ward-Wise Type of Road Network (Meter)**

Ward	Bituminous Road	Brick Paved Road	Concrete Road	Kutchha Road	WBM Road	Total
1	2,594.99	59.18	849.18	2,029.19	247.21	5,779.75
2	2,570.61	58.62	841.19	2,010.12	244.89	5,725.43
3	2,060.46	443.50	529.39	1,978.85	125.71	5,137.91
4	4,182.86	3,612.47	3,264.91	2,368.64	1,442.48	14,871.36
5	3,317.05	0.00	1,283.92	682.86	0.00	5,283.83
6	1,354.38	291.52	347.97	1,300.74	82.63	3,377.23
7	3,329.70	0.00	956.67	487.26	202.83	4,976.45
8	4,056.80	30.21	1,010.57	3,649.90	716.11	9,463.59
9	6,946.83	0.00	524.81	11,180.65	575.80	19,228.08
10	3,429.69	0.00	1,311.97	949.34	0.00	5,691.00
11	6,865.87	103.27	1,222.43	244.53	114.29	8,550.38
12	3,641.88	0.00	1,075.69	749.93	0.00	5,467.50



Ward	Bituminous Road	Brick Paved Road	Concrete Road	Kutcha Road	WBM Road	Total
13	4,225.32	179.17	680.79	3,616.65	281.01	8,982.94
14	1,772.21	0.00	2,538.14	5,227.85	0.00	9,538.20
15	3,364.46	0.00	1,833.15	2,119.55	125.69	7,442.84
16	3,522.56	428.55	883.33	2,454.71	0.00	7,289.15
17	3,005.61	365.65	753.69	2,094.46	0.00	6,219.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,241.28</b>	<b>5,572.13</b>	<b>19,907.80</b>	<b>43,145.20</b>	<b>4,158.63</b>	<b>133,025.04</b>

## Project Justification

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

**Table-13: Justification of the Project**

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	Ambagan Biharipara(S.C.-001)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	Ambagan Durga mandir(S.C.-002)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	Ambagan Paschim Para(S.C.-003)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	Ambagan Muslim Para(S.C.-004)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

5	Ashrampara Roypara(S.C.-005)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
6	Goala Basti Purbo Para(S.C.-006)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
7	Rice Mill Colony(S.C.-007)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	Mission Para Lichu Bagan Colony(S.C.-008)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
9	Puratanpally(S.C.-010)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
10	Bibekananda Para(S.C.-011)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
11	Rabindra Nagar(S.C.-012)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with

						tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	damaged roads.	insufficient open space
12	Sayed Nagar Melamath(S.C.-013)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
13	Melamath(S.C.-014)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	Kherbari(S.C.-015)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
15	Alinagar(S.C.-016)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
16	Subhashnagar(S.C.-017)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
17	Hussainpur(S.C.-018)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
18	Rabindra Nagar(S.C.-019)	The condition	Owned	More than	The National	Major population	Majority portion	Habitation pattern in

		of living in the slum is unhygienic		15 years	Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested with insufficient open space
19	Puratanpally(S.C.-020)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
20	Lokhnath Para(S.C.-021)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
21	Kshudirampally Muslim Para(S.C.-022)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
22	Kshudirampally West Side(S.C.-023)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
23	Puratanpally North(S.C.-024)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
24	Modak Para(S.C.-025)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

						asbestos/tiles on roof		
25	Malakar Para(S.C-026)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
26	Saha para(S.C.-027)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
27	Nath Para(S.C.-028)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
28	Islampur Bastee Uttar Para(S.C.-029)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
29	Puratan pally Karmakar para(S.C.-030)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
30	Champabag(S.C.-031)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
31	Teenpool(S.C.-032)	The condition of living in the slum is	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km	Major population is living in huts, made	Majority portion of roads are	Habitation pattern in the slums is

		unhygienic			to 2 kms away	of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	brick paved or damaged roads.	congested with insufficient open space
32	Sarda Pally(S.C.-033)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
33	Pipal Bastee(S.C-034)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
34	Eluabari(S.C-035)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
35	Chhowsia(S.C.-036)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
36	Chhowsia Bihari Para(S.C.-037)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
37	College Para(S.C-038)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

38	Kathal Bari(S.C-039)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
39	Jamal Bari(S.C-040)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
40	Sonakhoda(S.C-041)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
41	Noori nagar (Naya Bastee)(S.C-042)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
42	Kasai bastee ( Majid Nagar)(S.C-043)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
43	Bhudhu Bastee Sonakhoda(S.C-044)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
44	Ramkrishna pally Chowhan Para(S.C-045)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with

						tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	damaged roads.	insufficient open space
45	Gurij Bastee(S.C-046)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
46	Pul Dangi(S.C-047)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
47	Islmail Chowk(S.C-048)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
48	Hotel Patty(S.C-049)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
49	Millat Nagar (Ukil Para)(S.C-050)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
50	Churipatty(S.C-051)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
51	Hospital Para(S.C-077)	The condition	Owned	More than	The National	Major population	Majority portion	Habitation pattern in



		of living in the slum is unhygienic		15 years	Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested with insufficient open space
52	Kali Bari(S.C-078)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
53	Power House Para(S.C-079)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
54	Santinagar West Side(S.C-052)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
55	Santinagar Dakhin Para(S.C-053)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
56	Lokhnath Colony(S.C-054)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
57	Lokhnath Colony Uttar Para(S.C-055)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

						asbestos/tiles on roof		
58	Milanpally Muslim Para(S.C-056)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
59	Milanpally Adibasi Para(S.C-057)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
60	Milanpally Colony Para(S.C-058)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
61	Milanpally Paschimpara(S.C-060)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
62	Deahbandhu Para(S.C-061)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
63	Verani Pukur(S.C-062)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
64	Netajee Pally(S.C-063)	The condition of living in the slum is	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km	Major population is living in huts, made	Majority portion of roads are	Habitation pattern in the slums is

		unhygienic			to 2 kms away	of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	brick paved or damaged roads.	congested with insufficient open space
65	Natun Para(S.C-064)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
66	Shibdangi Para(S.C-065)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
67	Netajee Pally(S.C-066)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
68	Block Para(S.C-067)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
69	Mushar Ali Basti(S.C-068)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
70	Sukantapally(S.C-069)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

71	Teesta Para(S.C-070)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
72	Mahabbat Pur(S.C-071)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
73	Charkhamba(S.C-072)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
74	Pagla Bastee(S.C-073)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
75	Aambagan(S.C-074)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
76	School Para(S.C-075)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
77	5 nos Non slums	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 30 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with

						tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	damaged roads.	insufficient open space
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### 2.3 Tenure Status

As per the demand survey and geographical location of the city out of four verticals municipality has taken only Beneficiary Lead Construction (BLC) for the year 2016-17. In the 1st year of implementation of Housing for All, 1284 beneficiaries have been identified for the construction of New House through BLC. The above beneficiaries have been selected only who have their own land required for the construction of new house under BLC.

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

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

In the case of Islampur Municipality, Municipality takes only one vertical i.e. is " Beneficiary led construction". From present Demand Assessment survey for Housing for all (HFA), it is noticed that 3631 household covering under this project. 27983630 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction" Under "Beneficiary-led-Construction", and 1 house will be constructed through CLSS each beneficiary will get 1.5 lakh from central assistance.

**Table-14: Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Tenable Slums**

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	Proposed Development Strategy	
		i. Affordable Housing Project (AHP)	Proposed Year of Intervention
		ii. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	
		iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	
iv. Clubbing with other Tenable Slums**	2018-19		
Ambagan Biharipara(S.C.-001)	18000	Beneficiary Led Construction	42
Ambagan Durga mandir(S.C.-002)	13000	Beneficiary Led Construction	31
Ambagan Paschim Para(S.C.-003)	19000	Beneficiary Led Construction	19
Ambagan Muslim Para(S.C-004)	34000	Beneficiary Led Construction	45
Ashrampara Roypara(S.C.-005)	17000	Beneficiary Led Construction	24

Goala Basti Purbo Para(S.C.-006)	10000	Beneficiary Led Construction	36
Rice Mill Colony(S.C.-007)	20000	Beneficiary Led Construction	20
Mission Para Lichu Bagan Colony(S.C.-008)	10000	Beneficiary Led Construction	4
Puratanpally(S.C.-010)	26000	Beneficiary Led Construction	32
Bibekananda Para(S.C.-011)	36000	Beneficiary Led Construction	10
Rabindra Nagar(S.C.-012)	61000	Beneficiary Led Construction	13
Sayed Nagar Melamath(S.C.-013)	10000	Beneficiary Led Construction	6
Melamath(S.C.-014)	14000	Beneficiary Led Construction	2
Kherbari(S.C.-015)	60000	Beneficiary Led Construction	10
Alinagar(S.C.-016)	56000	Beneficiary Led Construction	7
Subhashnagar(S.C.-017)	37000	Beneficiary Led Construction	20
Hussainpur(S.C.-018)	67000	Beneficiary Led Construction	14
Rabindra Nagar(S.C.-019)	30000	Beneficiary Led Construction	
Puratanpally(S.C.-020)	40000	Beneficiary Led Construction	22
Lokhnath Para(S.C.-021)	57000	Beneficiary Led Construction	1
Kshudirampally Mushlim Para(S.C.-022)	23000	Beneficiary Led Construction	25
Kshudirampally West Side(S.C.-023)	20000	Beneficiary Led Construction	39
Puratanpally North(S.C.-024)	9000	Beneficiary Led Construction	6
Modak Para(S.C-025)	4000	Beneficiary Led Construction	5
Malakar Para(S.C-026)	6000	Beneficiary Led Construction	14
Saha para(S.C.-027)	9000	Beneficiary Led Construction	8
Nath Para(S.C.-028)	6000	Beneficiary Led Construction	16
Islampur Bastee Uttar Para(S.C.-029)	10000	Beneficiary Led Construction	45
Puratan pally Karmakar para(S.C.-030)	8000	Beneficiary Led Construction	3
Champabag(S.C.-031)	14000	Beneficiary Led Construction	9
Teenpool(S.C.-032)	23000	Beneficiary Led Construction	25
Sarda Pally(S.C.-033)	30000	Beneficiary Led Construction	18
Pipal Bastee(S.C-034)	110000	Beneficiary Led Construction	12
Eluabari(S.C-035)	190000	Beneficiary Led Construction	34
Chhowsia(S.C.-036)	72000	Beneficiary Led Construction	31
Chhowsia Bihari Para(S.C.-037)	26000	Beneficiary Led Construction	10
College Para(S.C-038)	41000	Beneficiary Led Construction	9
Kathal Bari(S.C-039)	129000	Beneficiary Led Construction	39
Jamal Bari(S.C-040)	104000	Beneficiary Led Construction	11
Sonakhoda(S.C-041)	101000	Beneficiary Led Construction	11

Noori nagar (Naya Bastee)(S.C-042)	68000	Beneficiary Led Construction	50
Kasai bastee ( Majid Nagar)(S.C.-043)	12000	Beneficiary Led Construction	13
Bhudhu Bastee Sonakhoda(S.C.-044)	36000	Beneficiary Led Construction	17
Ramkrishna pally Chowhan Para(S.C-045)	22000	Beneficiary Led Construction	2
Gurij Bastee(S.C-046)	68000	Beneficiary Led Construction	15
Pul Dangi(S.C-047)	124000	Beneficiary Led Construction	23
Islmail Chowk(S.C-048)	6000	Beneficiary Led Construction	6
Hotel Patty(S.C-049)	6000	Beneficiary Led Construction	7
Millat Nagar (Ukil Para)(S.C-050)	3000	Beneficiary Led Construction	7
Churipatty(S.C-051)	4000	Beneficiary Led Construction	11
Sukantapally(S.C-076)	10000	Beneficiary Led Construction	0
Hospital Para(S.C-077)	4000	Beneficiary Led Construction	1
Kali Bari(S.C-078)	8000	Beneficiary Led Construction	1
Power House Para(S.C-079)	12000	Beneficiary Led Construction	2
Santinagar West Side(S.C-052)	125000	Beneficiary Led Construction	18
Santinagar Dakhin Para(S.C-053)	60000	Beneficiary Led Construction	34
Lokhnath Colony(S.C-054)	42000	Beneficiary Led Construction	12
Lokhnath Colony Uttar Para(S.C-055)	43000	Beneficiary Led Construction	13
Milanpally Muslim Para(S.C-056)	138000	Beneficiary Led Construction	2
Milanpally Adibasi Para(S.C-057)	102000	Beneficiary Led Construction	3
Milanpally Colony Para(S.C-058)	98000	Beneficiary Led Construction	1
Milanpally Paschimpara(S.C-060)	62000	Beneficiary Led Construction	17
Deahbandhu Para(S.C-061)	17000	Beneficiary Led Construction	17
Verani Pukur(S.C-062)	13000	Beneficiary Led Construction	14
Netajee Pally(S.C-063)	37000	Beneficiary Led Construction	31
Natun Para(S.C-064)	34000	Beneficiary Led Construction	10
Shibdangi Para(S.C-065)	11000	Beneficiary Led Construction	8
Netajee Pally(S.C-066)	28000	Beneficiary Led Construction	9
Block Para(S.C-067)	19000	Beneficiary Led Construction	16
Mushar Ali Basti(S.C-068)	8000	Beneficiary Led Construction	21
Sukantapally(S.C-069)	14000	Beneficiary Led Construction	15
Teesta Para(S.C-070)	42000	Beneficiary Led Construction	6
Mahabbat Pur(S.C-071)	83000	Beneficiary Led Construction	68
Charkhamba(S.C-072)	148000	Beneficiary Led Construction	36
Pagla Bastee(S.C-073)	43000	Beneficiary Led Construction	4
Aambagan(S.C-074)	8500	Beneficiary Led Construction	7
School Para(S.C-075)	65000	Beneficiary Led Construction	19

Table-13: Year-wise Proposed Interventions for Other Urban Poor based on demand survey