

Detailed Project Report for Beneficiary Led Construction-2019-20

Under Housing for All Plan of Action



BELDANGA MUNICIPALITY



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PREFACE

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

The urban homeless persons contribute to the economy of the cities, and thus the Nation, as cheap labour in the informal sector; yet they live with no shelter or social security. The urban homeless is faced 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, Affordable Housing in partnership and subsidy for beneficiary led individual house. Under the mission, beneficiaries can take advantage under one component only.

Beldanga Municipality takes one verticals for implementation of the project i.e. "Beneficiary -led - construction". For this project, Beldanga Municipality conducted Demand Assessment survey for getting total requirement of houses in the ULB. From this survey, the total survey form received 3322 for "Beneficiary-led-Construction". Out of this, 1594 form received from 44 slums and 1728 forms received from non slums. These houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction". However, for implementation in the fourth plan period, i.e. 2019-20, the Municipality, through deliberations, has decided to consider only 929 beneficiaries, under Beneficiary led construction, across all 14 wards including slum and non-slum households. In this phase 475 no. of slums & 454 non slum pockets have been selected.

The total project estimate for construction of dwelling units, including provision of infrastructure for 929 households under Beneficiary-Led-Construction is Rs. 3760.59 Lakhs.



INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY CHAIRMAN

It gives me highest pleasure that today Beldanga Municipality has prepared its DPR for Beneficiary Led Construction under Housing for All Action Plan for the period 2015-2016 to 2021-2022 as per requirement. Our municipality intends to create an environment where citizens feel free to suggest better service delivery improvement mechanism and become a part of municipal governance system. Our municipality believes in the philosophy that it is the citizens of the town who are the primary stakeholders of the municipality and the ownership of this document lies with them only. Beldanga municipality will confirm participation of poor households in municipal development activities and ensure that BPL and EWS families have adequate and equitable access to basic municipal services. In other words, Beldanga Municipality emphasizes an inclusive development approach as against traditional concept of sectoral development planning approach.

Beldanga Municipality likes to see in future that it creates an example to other municipalities as Municipality for the citizens, by the citizens, and of the citizens.

Preparation of **Housing For All Plan of Action & its DPR** along with, its implementation and monitoring opened a new challenge to us – the challenge of providing all basic services to all poor people and ensuring equitable socio-economic development of the people of Beldanga.

Development is not a one point agenda. With the complex social, political and economic situation it is indeed a daunting task. However we believe that we are progressing in the right direction with the support of Government of West Bengal and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India we will be able to achieve the desired objectives.

It's an honour and privilege to present before the people of Beldanga, the 4th DPR of Housing For All Plan of Action which offers to provide development of all slums and ensure that new slums do not come up and thereby developing Beldanga into a vibrant economy. Learning from the past we look forward towards achieving long term benefits, perspectives and convergences rather than short term goals. The DPR has been prepared and we look forward for a great future.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "B. Chandra", written over a horizontal line.

Chairman
Beldanga Municipality

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

		Agency	
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology	ULB	Urban Local Boday
IS	Indian Standard	UT	Union Territory

Working Definitions

Affordable Housing Project:		Housing Projects where 35 % of the houses are constructed for EWS category
Beneficiary		A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife and unmarried children. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all-weather dwelling unit) either in his//her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India
Carpet Area		Area enclosed within the walls, actual area to lay carpet. This area does not include the thickness of the inner walls.
Central Agencies	Nodal	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 Ratio" (FAR)/FSI	Area	The quotient obtained by dividing the total covered area (plinth area) on all the floors by the area of the plot: <div style="text-align: right;"> Total covered area on all the floors x 100 FAR = _____ Plot area </div> If States/Cities have some variations in this definition, State/City definitions will be accepted under the mission
Implementing Agencies		Implementing agencies are the agencies such as Urban Local Bodies, Development Authorities, and Housing Boards etc. which are selected by State Government / SLSMC for implementing Housing for All Mission.

Low Income Group (LIG)	LIG households are defined as households having an annual income between Rs.3, 00,000 (Rupees Three Lakhs One) up to Rs.6, 00,000 (Rupees Six Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.
Primary Lending Institutions (PLI)	Scheduled Commercial Banks, Housing Finance Companies, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), State Cooperative Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks or any other institutions as may be identified by the Ministry
Slum	A compact area of at least 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.

1. INTRODUCTION TO BELDANGA MUNICIPALITY

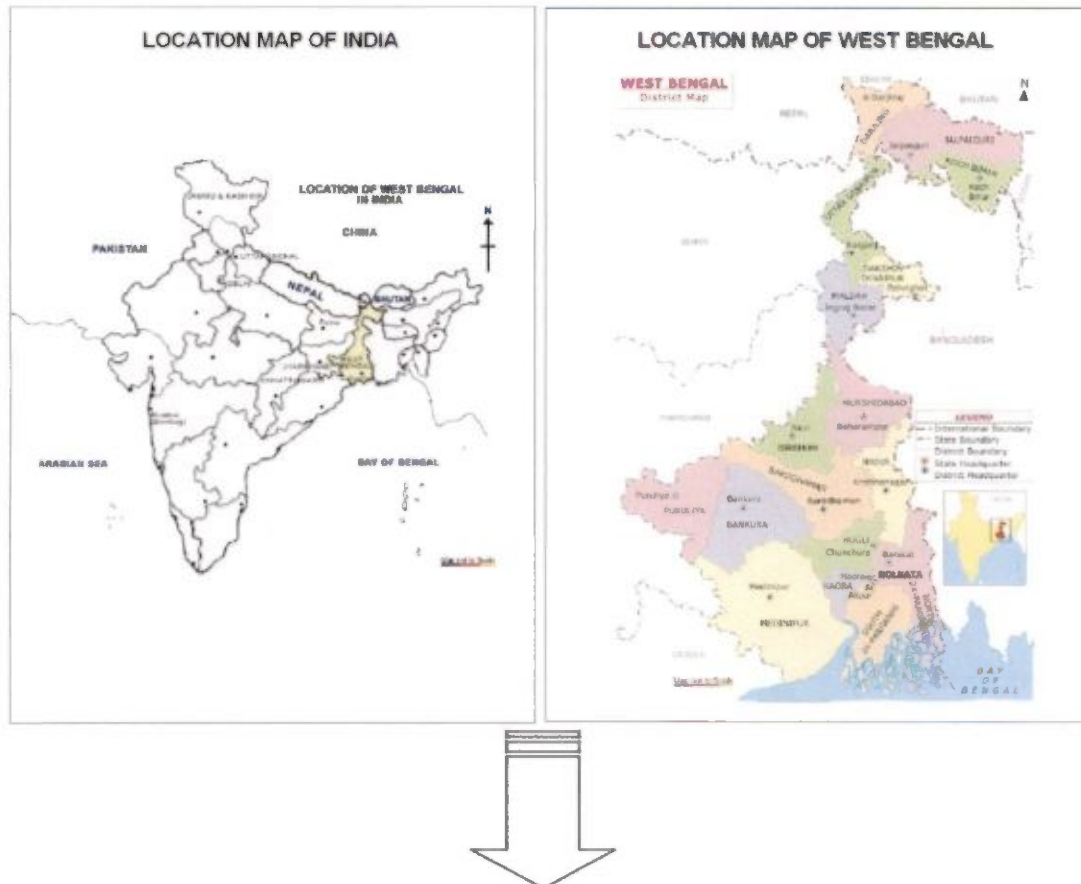
1.1. History of Beldanga Municipality

Beldanga is the smallest and the youngest municipality of Murshidabad district, situated in the eastern part of river Bhagirathi. Beldanga started to urbanize during the 1960's till its population grew to the size of a municipality during 1970's. Finally the municipality was established on 28th November 1981 with the notification number 928, C-4, M.I.M-36/79 dated 19/11/1979. Before it was declared as a notified area, it was a gram panchayat, namely Beldanga, a part of Debkundu. It was formed after taking 3.98 sq. Kilometer from Debkundu Gram Panchayat. At the beginning it was divided into 17 wards but later they were merged into 14 wards. According to the Beldanga Mouza Map the entire area includes the following areas: J.L. No-51, same parts of Sarulia Mouza J.L. No-59 and same parts of Barua Mouza J.L. No.-60.

1.2. Physical Location

Beldanga is located between 23.93°N and 88.25°E. It has an average elevation of 20 metres (65 feet). At the beginning it was divided into 17 wards but later they were merged into 14 wards. According to the Beldanga Mouza Map the entire area includes the following areas: J.L. No-51, same parts of Sarulia Mouza J.L. No-57 and same parts of Barua Mouza J.L. No.-60. The town is well connected by roads and railway with the district Head Quarter Berhampore and Kolkata. The National Highway-34 is passing through the town.

Location Map of Beldanga Municipality



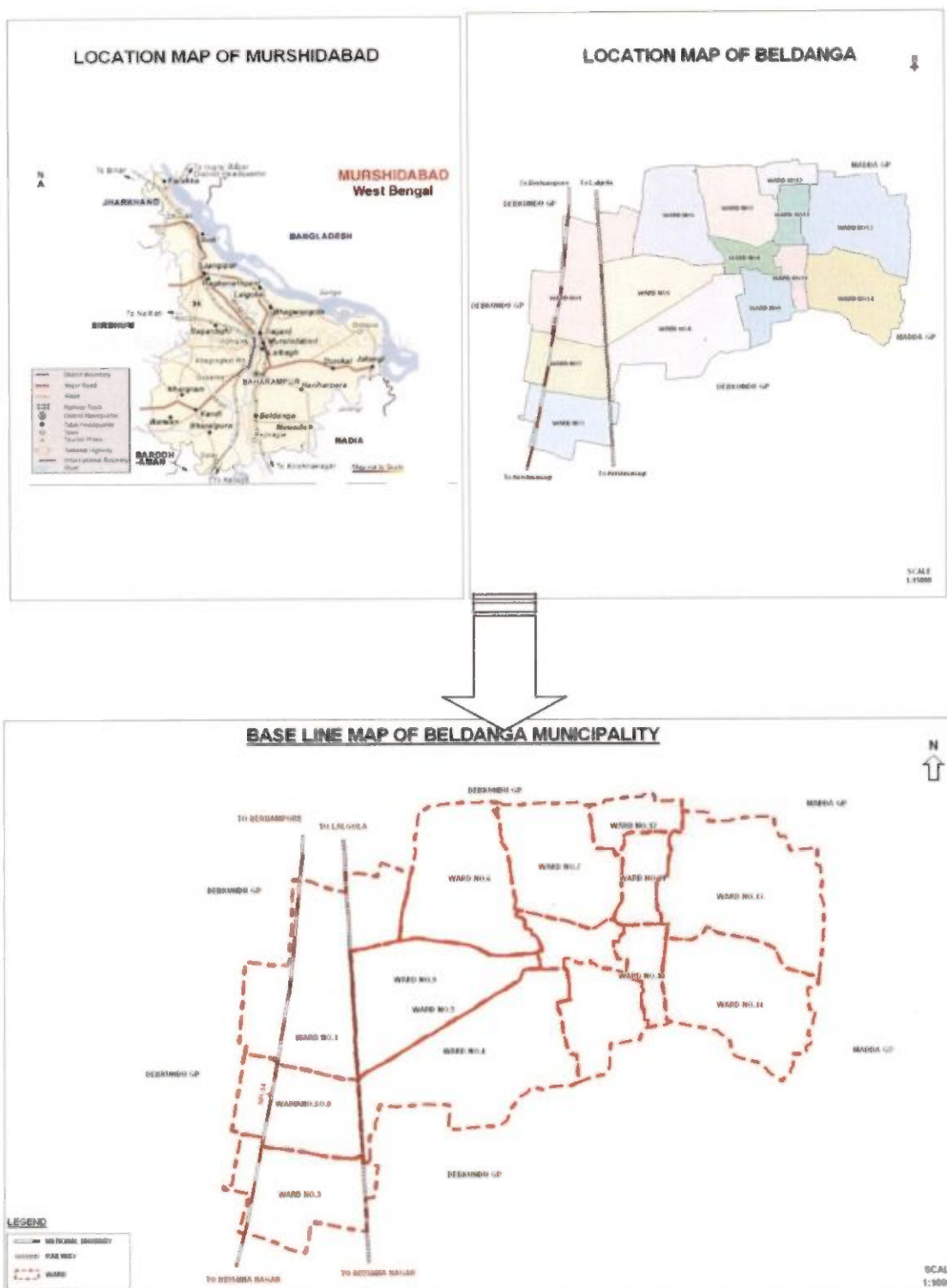


Figure 1: Location Map of Beldanga Municipality

Source: CDP, Beldanga

1.3. Population

Population growth in Beldanga shows a steady rise resulting from migration towards the peri-urban area. This is causing a serious stress on the infrastructure particularly in terms of availability of transport facilities, resulting in congestion and pressures on land and housing. Presently the Municipality consists of 14 wards covering an area of 3.98 sq kms with a population of 29182 (Census 2011) persons. Males

constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Beldanga has an average literacy rate of 73%, higher than the national average of 63%; with male literacy of 75% and female literacy of 71%. 9% of the population is under 6 years of age. Beldanga depicts typical characteristics of a peri-urban region. Encroachments, traffic congestion, vehicular pollution are gradually affecting the people of the municipality.

Table 1: Population of Beldanga Municipality

Sl. No.	Demographic Data	
1	Total area (Census 2011) (Sq Km)	3.98
2	Total population (Census 2011)	29182
2	Decadal Growth (Census 2011) (%)	1.41
3	Density	7332

Source: Census of India, 2011

Highest population is found in ward no.3 with 2860 persons followed by 2741 at ward 4 .Ward no 8 having the lowest population i.e 1424 persons followed by 1454 persons at Ward 11. The distribution pattern is shown in the following table.

Table 2: Ward wise break up of population at Beldanga Municipality

Ward No	Population	Male	Female	Other
1	2280	1160	1120	0
2	2214	1125	1089	0
3	2860	1454	1406	0
4	2741	1398	1343	0
5	1758	895	863	0
6	2318	1177	1141	0
7	1693	875	818	0
8	1424	688	736	0
9	2432	1242	1189	1
10	1614	787	827	0
11	1454	719	735	0
12	1809	901	908	0
13	2422	1197	1225	0
14	2163	1096	1067	0
Total	29182	14714	14467	1

Source: CDP, Beldanga

Table 3: City at a Glance

1	Name of the District:	Murshidabad
2	Year of establishment:	1981
3	Area (in sq. Km):	3.98
4	No. of wards:	14
5	Population (Census 2011):	29182
5.1	Male	14714
5.2	Female	14467
5.3	Other	1
5.4	Total	29182

6	Density of Population (Per sq. km.)	7337
7	Break up of Population (2011):	
7.1	SC	2442
7.2	ST	45
7.3	Minorities	
10	Literacy Rate	73.3%
11	Total holdings	7757
12	Number of BPL Household (as per SUDA Survey):	2552
13	Slum Scenario	
13.1	Total No of Slum	44
13.2	Total Slum Population (as per USHA)	10362
13.3	Percentage of Slum Population to the total population	35.5%
14	Housing status for Urban Poor: (as on 31.03.14)	
14.1	No. of beneficiaries provided with Houses under BSUP / IHSDP / "Housing for Urban Poor"	445

Source: Beldanga Municipality

1.4. Slums in Beldanga

There are 44 Slums in Beldanga Municipality area. These slums have various infrastructural and service deficiencies. Beldanga municipality is one among the 85 Non KMA municipalities where the Integrated Housing and Slum Development project (IHSDP) and BSUP (Basic services For Urban poor) have been undertaken and proposals are taken up for implementation. For slum infrastructure, the strategy was to prioritize the slums for upliftment of worst slums with development of on-site work and integrating the same with off-site infrastructure. These comprehensive plans consist of drainage, water supply, sanitation, solid waste, shelter upgrading etc. for each prioritized slums. The plan also covers the improvements of roads, street-lighting.

Population in the slum area in Beldanga is significant. More than 10000 people have been living in the slums according to the survey done in Beldanga in the year 2012 as shown in the following table.

Table 4: Population in Slum Areas, 2012

Sl. No.	Name of Slum	Slum Code	Male	Female	Total
1.	Bhusi Para	1	90	102	192
2.	South of B. D. O. Office	2	38	40	78
3.	Hatath Colony	3	133	123	256
4.	South Side of Duck Banglo	4	12	13	25
5.	Hawker Para	5	27	25	52
6.	Barua Das Para	6	41	38	79
7.	Barua Nath Para	7	130	116	246
8.	Bittar Para	8	149	149	298
9.	Khash Para	9	53	44	97

Sl. No.	Name of Slum	Slum Code	Male	Female	Total
10.	Beside Halder Saw-Mill	10	30	32	62
11.	PYC Field Surrounding Area	11	268	289	557
12.	Math Para of Banipith School	12	233	214	447
13.	Fulbashtala	13	96	83	179
14.	East Side of Ashram Para	14	58	50	108
15.	Rajak Para	15	20	29	49
16.	Darjee Para (1)	16	160	157	317
17.	Bagan Para	17	282	230	512
18.	New Hospital Para	18	223	237	460
19.	Hat Para	19	102	109	211
20.	Near The Jahirul Master	20	253	223	476
21.	Side of the Kulupukur	21	168	158	326
22.	Dangapara & Hazipara	22	94	81	175
23.	Kha Para	23	73	81	154
24.	Bauri Para (No. 1)	24	19	24	43
25.	Bauri Para (No. 2)	25	99	70	169
26.	Pahar Para	26	547	553	1100
27.	Adjacent Ofidgaha	27	103	88	191
28.	Darjee Para (2)	28	214	201	415
29.	Majhpara	29	199	189	388
30.	Kaharpara & Tilipara	30	140	131	271
31.	Kamarpara	31	47	37	84
32.	Baganpara & Sardarpara	32	210	199	409
33.	Daspara (1)	33	50	47	97
34.	23-Pally	34	52	40	92
35.	22-Pally	35	43	42	85

Sl. No.	Name of Slum	Slum Code	Male	Female	Total
36.	Haripara	36	84	82	166
37.	Makrampur	37	321	317	638
38.	Bagdi Para (1)	38	92	71	163
39.	Ghoshpara	39	76	75	151
40.	Sweeper Pally	40	41	41	82
41.	Bakali Para	41	139	122	261
42.	Bagdipara (2)	42	5	6	11
43.	Das Para (2)	43	28	26	54
44.	Suman Nagar	44	71	65	136
	Total		5313	5049	10362

Source: CDP, Beldanga

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

2.1. Introduction to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

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

For this purpose, each ULB has undertaken a demand survey through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing. While validating demand survey, the ULBs have considered possible temporary migration from rural areas to the city just to take advantage of housing scheme and excluded such migrants from list of beneficiaries. On the basis of demand survey and other available data, cities prepared the Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA). HFAPoA contains the demand of housing by eligible beneficiaries, in the city, along with the interventions selected out of four verticals. The information regarding beneficiaries was collected by the ULB in suitable format. While preparing HFAPoA, ULB and Implementing Agencies also considered the affordable housing stock already available in the city as Census data suggests that large number of houses are vacant.

During the demand survey process, bank account number and Aadhaar number/Voter ID card/any other unique identification details of intended beneficiaries or a certificate of house ownership from Revenue Authority of beneficiary's native district were integrated in the data base of HFAPoA to avoid duplication of benefit to one individual family. Beneficiaries have been validated by ULBs thereby ensuring their eligibility at the time of preparation of the projects and approval of projects.

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

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

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

- a. Survey of all slums – notified and non-notified;
- b. Mapping of slums using the state-of-art technology;
- c. Integration of geo-spatial and socio-economic data; and
- d. Identification of development model proposed for each slum.
 - Base maps to an appropriate scale would be a pre-requisite for the preparation of Slum Development Plan/Slum-free City Plan. States/UTs may need to proceed in the following steps for the preparation of Slum-free City Plans.
 - Securing CARTOSAT II/latest satellite images from NRSC/ISRO and preparation of base maps for

the whole city and its fringes using the images;

- Identification and inventory of all slum clusters of all descriptions in the urban agglomeration with the help of satellite image and other available data;
- Inventory of all possible vacant lands in each zone of the urban agglomeration that could be used for slum development/ rehabilitation development purposes;
- Development of Slum Map of every slum within the city and its fringes using GIS with CARTOSAT II images, ground level spatial data collected through total station survey, collating spatial information with respect to plot boundaries, network of basic infrastructure like roads, sewerage, storm drainage and water lines, etc and superimposing this on the satellite image and importing them into GIS platform as the first step towards the preparation of Slum Development Plans and Slum Free City Plan.
- This may be undertaken with the help of technical partners of NRSC/ ISRO/other technical institutions.
- Identification and engagement of Lead NGO/CBO to guide and anchor community mobilization for the purpose of slum survey, (May be more than one NGO/CBO in different slum zones) of the city. These Lead NGOs/CBOs should also be associated in slum survey operations and dialogues for preparation of slum level development plans;
- Conduct of Slum Survey based on the detailed formats (with or without changes) prepared by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation with the help of National Buildings Organization (NBO) - after due training of trainers, training of survey personnel /cavassers and canvassing. It would be helpful for community mobilization to pick as many cavassers from the sourced slum or nearby slum pockets;
- Collection of bio-metric identification data of slum dwellers based on the above survey (subject to guidelines issued by Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI));
- Entry of data from Slum Surveys in the web-enabled MIS application (to be provided by Ministry of HUPA), compilation and collation of data, preparation of Slum-wise, City and State Slum Survey Database and Baseline Reports. The MIS will assist in developing a robust Slum and Slum Households Information System. (Guidelines and software for development of the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);
- Integration of Slum MIS with GIS Maps to enable the preparation of GIS-enabled Slum Information System that is to be used for the preparation of meaningful Slum Development Plans and Slum-free City Plan using a city-wide/zone-based approach.(Guidelines and software for development of GIS platform and its integration with the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);

2.2. Duration of PMAY

PMAY programme covers the period between 2015-16 to 2021-22

2.3. Eligible Components of the PMAY:

2.3.1. Allotment of Houses

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

Following infrastructure will be considered for support under PMAY:

1. Water connection
2. Toilet facilities
3. 24 x 7 Electric facilities
4. Roads

2.4. Need for Project

This development project is envisaged to give immense benefit to the urban poor. One of the key objectives of developing the Project is to incentivize innovation and encourage new approaches and solutions that can demonstrably improve the quality and quantity of shelter and services for the poor.

Such innovation could encompass:

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

2.5. Aims and Objectives

2.5.1. Vision

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

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

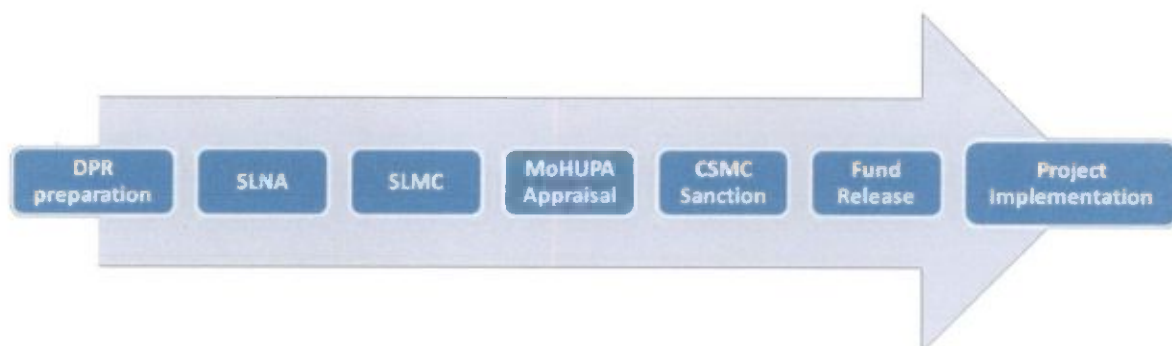
2.5.2. Objectives:

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

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

2.5.3. State PMAY Mission Director

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



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

of poverty throughout the State. SUDA is a Society registered under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961.

2.5.4. Funding Pattern for PMAY(Housing for All)

Central Share	1.5 Lakhs of total cost of dwelling unit
Beneficiary Share	0.25 Lakhs of total cost of dwelling unit
State Share	Rest of the total cost of dwelling unit

State and ULB will bear the cost of the infrastructure. State Share for infrastructure to be minimum 5% and ULB Share of infrastructure to be minimum 5%. Total Cost of infrastructure= 10 % of the sum of total cost of dwelling unit.

2.5.5. Approval and Release of Funds

Releases and approvals to be on the basis of DPRs which need to be submitted with approval of State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee

Innovative projects to be considered for sanction even in the preparatory stage.

Central Funds to be released in three installments to the State Governments/SLNA; Central assistance under different components will be released to the state / UTs after the approval of CSMC and with concurrence of the integrated Financial Division of the Ministry. Central share would be released in three installments of 40%, 40% and 20% each.

2.6. General Introduction on Status and Prioritization for proposed project

Beldanga Municipality takes into account one of the four verticals for the implementation of the project i.e. "Beneficiary-led-construction". The municipality conducted a total survey of 9859 households.

Out of 3322 households, 1594 households are from Slums & 1728 from non-slum pockets are proposed to be constructed under 'Beneficiary-led-Construction'.

2.7. Summary of findings of HFAPoA

Under the programme, housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers is sought to be addressed through the following verticals:

- a) Redevelopment of slums with private participation
- b) Promotion of affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy
- c) Affordable Housing in partnership with public sectors
- d) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

For this mission Beldanga Municipality undertook Demand survey on 18.09.2015 and completed the survey on 01.10.2015. Summary of findings of survey have been given below:

Table 5: Slum Information from Demand Survey

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca)	AREA in Sq Mt
1	6	Barua Das Para	17	2500
	7	Barua Nath Para	57	4480
	8	Bittar Para	79	14500
2	4	South Side Of Duck Banglo	6	6430
3	1	Bhushi Para	38	37400
	2	South Of B.D.O. Office	53	54700
	3	Hatath Colony	63	20209
4	11	PYC Field Surrounding Area	121	42400
	12	Math Para Of Banipith School	99	35000
	14	East Side of Ashram Para	31	13200
	15	Rajak Para	24	7330
	16	Darjee Para-1	46	17100
5	5	Hawker Para	13	19750
	9	Khash Para	25	10100
	10	Beside Haldar Saw-Mill	17	10100
	20	Near The Jahirul Master	67	24100
6	18	New Hospital Para	88	19000
	19	Hat Para	52	6800
7	17	Bagan Para	83	54200
	21	Side Of The Kulupukur	59	10600
8	22	Dangapara & Hazipara	82	17700
	23	Kha Para	19	5340
	25	Bauri Para No.-2	17	4740
9	13	Fulbashtala	38	14600
	23	Kha Para	18	5340
	26	Pahar Para	226	45330
	27	Adjacent of Idgaha	35	13400
	28	Darjee Para-2	93	6400
	29	Majh Para	81	19600
10	24	Bauri Para No.-1	15	2500
11	30	Kaharpara & Tilipara	72	10079
	31	Kamar Para	46	20500
12	32	Baganpara & Sardar Para	88	25100
13	33	Daspara	8	10000
	34	23-Pally	20	8800
	35	22-Pally	21	7500
	36	Hari Para	54	8350
	37	Makrampur	131	8400
	38	Bagdi Para-1	79	19400
14	39	Ghosh Para	32	29300
	40	Sweeper Pally	65	100000

41	Bakali Para	54	17700
42	Bagdi Para-2	54	25200
43	Das Para	11	5090
44	Suman Nagar	31	13500

Source: Demand Survey, 2015

Table 6: Ownership of Houses in Slums

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Own	Rented	Otherwise
1	6	Barua Das Para	0	0	0
	7	Barua Nath Para	4	0	0
	8	Bittar Para	5	0	1
2	4	South Side Of Duck Banglo	7	0	0
3	1	Bhushi Para	46	0	9
	2	South Of B.D.O. Office	35	1	0
	3	Hatath Colony	82	0	11
4	11	PYC Field Surrounding Area	105	0	0
	12	Math Para Of Banipith School	78	0	0
	14	East Side of Ashram Para	0	0	0
	15	Rajak Para	16	1	0
	16	Darjee Para-1	76	4	1
5	5	Hawker Para	0	0	0
	9	Khash Para	13	0	0
	10	Beside Haldar Saw-Mill	0	1	21
	20	Near The Jahirul Master	6	1	7
6	18	New Hospital Para	31	0	8
	19	Hat Para	40	6	18
7	17	Bagan Para	36	0	7
	21	Side Of The Kulupukur	0	0	0
8	22	Dangapara & Hazipara	38	3	1
	23	Kha Para	20	10	1
	25	Bauri Para No.-2	10	0	0
9	13	Fulbashtala	0	0	0
	23	Kha Para	12	0	0
	26	Pahar Para	25	0	0
	27	Adjacent of Idgaha	37	0	0
	28	Darjee Para-2	17	1	0
	29	Majh Para	113	0	12
10	24	Bauri Para No.-1	10	0	0
11	30	Kaharpara & Tilipara	55	1	0
	31	Kamar Para	8	0	0
12	32	Baganpara & Sardar Para	90	0	13
13	33	Daspara	12	0	0
	34	23-Pally	16	1	0

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Own	Rented	Otherwise
	35	22-Pally	22	3	1
	36	Hari Para	27	1	0
	37	Makrampur	46	4	0
	38	Bagdi Para-1	86	4	0
14	39	Ghosh Para	54	2	0
	40	Sweeper Pally	19	0	0
	41	Bakali Para	62	0	3
	42	Bagdi Para-2	57	0	0
	43	Das Para	13	0	0
	44	Suman Nagar	23	0	0

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

Table 7: Type of Housing

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Semi-Pucca	Katcha
1	6	Barua Das Para	0	0
	7	Barua Nath Para	3	0
	8	Bittar Para	3	1
2	4	South Side Of Duck Banglo	7	0
3	1	Bhushi Para	51	3
	2	South Of B.D.O. Office	29	2
	3	Hatath Colony	84	4
4	11	PYC Field Surrounding Area	87	0
	12	Math Para Of Banipith School	74	1
	14	East Side of Ashram Para	0	0
	15	Rajak Para	14	1
	16	Darjee Para-1	73	3
5	5	Hawker Para	0	0
	9	Khash Para	4	0
	10	Beside Haldar Saw-Mill	22	0
	20	Near The Jahirul Master	5	0
6	18	New Hospital Para	28	6
	19	Hat Para	46	0
7	17	Bagan Para	29	7
	21	Side Of The Kulupukur	0	0
8	22	Dangapara & Hazipara	33	3
	23	Kha Para	27	2
	25	Bauri Para No.-2	10	0
9	13	Fulbashtala	0	0
	23	Kha Para	12	0
	26	Pahar Para	15	4

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Semi-Pucca	Katcha
	27	Adjacent of Idgaha	34	1
	28	Darjee Para-2	18	0
	29	Majh Para	63	20
10	24	Bauri Para No.-1	10	0
11	30	Kaharpara & Tilipara	37	17
	31	Kamar Para	6	2
12	32	Baganpara & Sardar Para	76	7
13	33	Daspara	8	1
	34	23-Pally	14	2
	35	22-Pally	20	1
	36	Hari Para	23	0
	37	Makrampur	38	1
	38	Bagdi Para-1	76	2
14	39	Ghosh Para	40	0
	40	Sweeper Pally	19	0
	41	Bakali Para	60	2
	42	Bagdi Para-2	54	1
	43	Das Para	13	0
	44	Suman Nagar	5	0

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

Table 8: Choice of verticals for Households under Demand Survey

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	PPP	CLSS	AHP	BLC
1	6	Barua Das Para	0	0	0	0
	7	Barua Nath Para	0	0	0	4
	8	Bittar Para	0	0	0	6
2	4	South Side Of Duck Banglo	0	0	0	7
3	1	Bhushi Para	0	1	0	54
	2	South Of B.D.O. Office	0	1	0	35
	3	Hatath Colony	0	0	0	93
4	11	PYC Field Surrounding Area	0	1	0	104
	12	Math Para Of Banipith School	0	0	0	78
	14	East Side of Ashram Para	0	0	0	0
	15	Rajak Para	0	1	0	16
	16	Darjee Para-1	0	0	0	81
5	5	Hawker Para	0	0	0	0
	9	Khash Para	0	0	0	13
	10	Beside Halder Saw-Mill	0	0	0	22
	20	Near The Jahirul Master	0	1	0	13
6	18	New Hospital Para	0	0	0	39

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	PPP	CLSS	AHP	BLC
	19	Hat Para	0	7	0	57
7	17	Bagan Para	0	0	0	43
	21	Side Of The Kulupukur	0	0	0	0
8	22	Dangapara & Hazipara	0	0	0	42
	23	Kha Para	0	2	0	29
	25	Bauri Para No.-2	0	0	0	10
9	13	Fulbashtala	0	0	0	0
	23	Kha Para	0	0	0	12
	26	Pahar Para	0	0	0	25
	27	Adjacent of Idgaha	0	1	0	36
	28	Darjee Para-2	0	0	0	18
	29	Majh Para	0	7	0	118
10	24	Bauri Para No.-1	0	0	0	10
11	30	Kaharpara & Tilipara	0	1	0	55
	31	Kamar Para	0	0	0	8
12	32	Baganpara & Sardar Para	0	19	0	84
13	33	Daspara	0	0	0	12
	34	23-Pally	0	0	0	17
	35	22-Pally	0	0	0	26
	36	Hari Para	0	1	0	27
	37	Makrampur	0	1	0	49
	38	Bagdi Para-1	0	0	0	90
14	39	Ghosh Para	0	4	0	52
	40	Sweeper Pally	0	0	0	19
	41	Bakali Para	0	5	0	60
	42	Bagdi Para-2	0	0	0	57
	43	Das Para	0	0	0	13
	44	Suman Nagar	0	23	0	0
TOTAL			0	76	0	1594
GRAND TOTAL						1670

Source: Demand Survey, 2015 (Note – Only B format)

2.8. Broad infrastructure status in slum areas

2.8.1. Water Supply

Beldanga Municipality does not produce drinking water on its own. The whole water production is being done by the Public Health Engineering Department, Govt. of West Bengal. The present demand as estimated by the municipality 3000000 litres per day whereas the supply status of water against the said demand is 1700000 litres per day. Thus the present gap of water supply against demand comes to 1300000 litres / day. The whole water supply system is administered through two numbers of overhead

reservoirs having capacity of 568000 litres and 35000 litres respectively. Besides municipality has provided 219 numbers of hand tube wells in different locations. It has also provided 221 numbers of street stand posts in the various locations. The total length of water pipeline is between 11 Kms. to 15 Kms. There are altogether 1021 numbers of house connections provided by the municipality. At present there is no facility of underground reservoir but the municipal authority feels that there should be at least 3 numbers of underground reservoir of 3,50,000 lbs capacity each is required for proper and effective water supply system in the town considering the present gap in supply and future demand of the town. Out of 2 numbers of overhead reservoirs the one reservoir is as old as of 35 years and another one is 4 years old.

2.8.2. Sanitation

Sanitation is an essential physical infrastructure service that keeps a municipal area clean, healthy and livable. Sanitation system is essential for the smooth functioning of the municipal area. Hence it is essential that there exists a proper Sanitation system in the municipal area. More than 83% of the citizens have proper Sanitation facility in their house. Proper sanitation facility is a must to keep the area for human inhabitant. Though about 17% of the citizens do not have the proper sanitation facility, it is concern for worried not have proper sanitation at any municipal area. These aspects should be taken care of in the planning process and also the same needs to be incorporated in the development master plan. The septic tank clearance is presently carried out manually. The municipality possesses 1 no. of Cess Pull which is old and invalid.

2.8.3. Drains

Drainage seems to be an inherent and the most serious problem of Beldanga municipal areas, as per the typical topographical condition of the region. Moreover, growing urbanization and consequent increase in built spaces and other infrastructural developments has blocked most of the natural drainage channels. The percentage of water bodies and wetlands in the land use pattern of the municipal area, which used to act as outfalls and reservoirs of drainage water are decreasing in a rapid pace. Thus water logging in slight rainfall has become a regular incident especially in rainy season when normal life gets totally disrupted in many parts of Beldanga municipality. In Beldanga 4.38% of the drains are kuccha. The total drainage system is as under:

- a) Total length : 38 Km.
- b) Kutch Drain : 05 Km.
- c) Pucca Drain : 33Km. (need repairing/ renovation)

2.8.4. Solid Waste Management

Presently waste is cleared from house / street / vat in alternate day. At present there is no landfill site possessed by the municipality and there is no mechanical sweeper or composting plant in the municipality. Solid waste generation is 0.21(Kg/Capita/day). According to the existing population of 29182, 6mt waste will be generated everyday where as in 2031, 8 MT solid waste will be generated. According to the service level benchmark Household level coverage, collection and segregation of solid waste management services should be 100%.

2.8.5. Roads

The municipal area is connected by a pucca road network of a length of about 26 km having widths varying from 5 ft to 22ft. Different types of vehicular traffic including heavy vehicles like buses and trucks ply on them. Most of the major roads are damaged and subjected to encroachments and congestion. The total length of roads according to municipal records is 49 kms. In Beldanga 62% roads are black topped. While, 28% roads are cemented and 6% roads are brick road. Only, 4% roads are kutcha.

2.9. Implementation Structure-Beldanga Municipality

Beldanga Municipality shall be the nodal agency for implementation of HFAPoA and has set up a robust administrative structure for implementation. The roles and responsibilities of the key officials are as follows:

- I. **Nodal Officer:** Sudhakar Mondal, Sub Assistant Engineer of the Beldanga Municipality has been designated as the HFA Nodal Officer for the Beldanga Municipality demonstrating the commitment and willingness of the Beldanga Municipality to implement the HFAPoA
- II. **Working Group:** Beldanga Municipality has created a HFA working group with all staff of PWD Section. The working group was instrumental in preparing the HFAPoA and going forward will be responsible for the implementation of HFAPoA.

Slum level federation at city level and slum dweller association at slum level: Beldanga Municipality has three CDS covering 14 wards and plan to establish a slum level federation at city level and slum dweller association at slum level for smooth implementation of HFA and ensuring that the detailed project reports are prepared in consultation with the community. The slum dweller association would also implement the O&M plan, which community had agreed upon, by collecting the contributions amongst themselves and formation of group housing societies as may be required.

3. Selection of Vertical for DPR for the Year 2019-20

Beldanga Municipality takes two verticals for implementation of the project i.e. "Affordable Housing Project (AHP)" and "Beneficiary –led – construction". For this project, Beldanga Municipality conducted Demand Assessment survey for getting total requirement of houses in the ULB. From this survey, the total survey form received 3538. Out of this, 2424 form received from 44 slums and 1110 forms received from non slums. Out of these 3538 houses, 2990 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction" and 185 houses will be constructed through "Affordable Housing Project (AHP)". However, for implementation in the third plan period, i.e. 2019-20, the Municipality, through deliberations, has decided to consider 1110 beneficiaries, under Beneficiary led construction, across all 14 wards including slum and non-slum households. In this phase 605 no. of beneficiaries have been selected from slums & 505 no. of beneficiaries have been selected from non slum pockets. The list of beneficiaries is as follows:

Table 5: No. of Beneficiaries under BLC Vertical-Proposed Year of intervention is 2019-20

Ward No.	Name	No. of Beneficiaries	Total
1	SLUM	40	69
	NON SLUM	29	
2	SLUM	0	52
	NON SLUM	52	
3	SLUM	67	103
	NON SLUM	36	
4	SLUM	97	97
	NON SLUM	0	
5	SLUM	13	28
	NON SLUM	15	
6	SLUM	53	64
	NON SLUM	11	
7	SLUM	10	56
	NON SLUM	46	
8	SLUM	25	55
	NON SLUM	30	
9	SLUM	58	69
	NON SLUM	11	
10	SLUM	8	39
	NON SLUM	31	
11	SLUM	13	42
	NON SLUM	29	

Ward No.	Name	No. of Beneficiaries	Total
12	SLUM	18	81
	NON SLUM	63	
13	SLUM	16	61
	NON SLUM	45	
14	SLUM	57	113
	NON SLUM	56	
			929

3.1. Project Justification:

The key objective of the project is to provide incentives that can improve the the quality and quantity of shelter and services for the poor. The baseline study, eventually leading to selection of slums for the 1st plan period, is mentioned below:

3.1.1. Characteristic Features of the Slums selected for DPR

Sl No.	Slum Name	Status	Land ownership	Age in Years	Status of housing	Road status	Habitation Pattern
1	BARUA NATH PARA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly pucca and semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	HATATH COLONY	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	BHUSIPARA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	SOUTH OF BDO OFFICE	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	DARJIPARA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl No.	Slum Name	Status	Land ownership	Age in Years	Status of housing	Road status	Habitation Pattern
6	MATHPARA OF BANIPITH SCHOOL	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
7	PYC FIELD SURRENDING AREA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	RAJAKPARA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
9	Khaspara	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
10	Beside Halder Saw Mill	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
11	HATPARA	Notified	Public local body	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
12	NEW HOSPITAL PARA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
13	Hospitalpara,south side of Hospital Road	Notified	Airport	1	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	Side of Kulupukur	Notified	State Government	1	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
15	Near Jahirul Master	Notified	State Government	1	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
16	DANGA PARA & HAZIPARA	Notified	State Government	1	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl No.	Slum Name	Status	Land ownership	Age in Years	Status of housing	Road status	Habitation Pattern
17	KHAPARA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
18	BAURI PARA-1	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
19	DARJEE PARA-2	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
20	IDGAHA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
21	BAURI PARA-2	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
22	PAHAR PARA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
23	MAJHPARA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
24	KAHARPARA & TILI PARA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
25	KAMAR PARA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
26	BAGANPARA & SARDARPARA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
27	23 PALLI	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl No.	Slum Name	Status	Land ownership	Age in Years	Status of housing	Road status	Habitation Pattern
28	BAGDI PARA-1	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
29	HARI PARA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
30	MAKRAMPUR	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
31	BAGDIPARA-2	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
32	BAKALIPARA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
33	DASPARA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
34	GHOSHPARA	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
35	SWEER PALLY (Srish Chandra School para)	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
46	SUMANNAGAR	Notified	State Government	6	Mostly semi pucca	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

3.1.2. Status of Infrastructure of Slums:

Although housing is proposed to be constructed for selected beneficiaries in slums across all wards, infrastructure development will be implemented only in 17 slum areas. The present infrastructure status in these slums is given in the tables below:

BaruaNath Para-Ward 1	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	3-Time in a week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice in a weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Bituminous& C.C. Lane.
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Passes through the slum.
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
South side of Duck Bangio -Ward 2	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	No
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	3-Time in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative day .
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non-motorable C.C. Lane.
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Passes through the slum.
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable (Cement Concrete)
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Bhushi Para -Ward 3	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	3-Time in a week

6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative day excluding high drain
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Bituminous& C.C. Lane.
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Passes through the slum.
10.Internal Road	Motorable Bituminous & Non-motorable (Cement Concrete)
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
South of BDO office -Ward 3	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	3-Time in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative day
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Bituminous & C.C. Lane
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Passes through the slum.
10.Internal Road	Motorable Bituminous & Non-motorable (Cement Concrete)
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Hathat Colony -Ward 3	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	3-Time in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha

9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
PYC Field Surrounding Area -Ward 4	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	3-Time in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Math Para of Banipith school -Ward 4	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
East Side of Ashram Para -Ward 4	

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Rajak Para -Ward 4	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Darjee Para 1 -Ward 4	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to	No

rains	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Hawker Para -Ward 5	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Khash Para -Ward 5	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha

9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Beside Haldar Saw-Mill -Ward 5	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Near The Jahirul Master -Ward 5	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
New Hospital Para -Ward 6	

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Partially Connected
Hat Para -Ward 6	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Bagan Para -Ward 7	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to	No

rains	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Side Of The Kulupukur -Ward 7	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Dangapara&Hazipara -Ward 8	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha

9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Kha Para -Ward 8	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Bauri Para No.2 -Ward 8	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Fulbashtala -Ward 9	

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Kha Para -Ward 9	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Pahar Para -Ward 9	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to	No

rains	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Adjacent of Idgaha -Ward 9	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Partially Connected
Darjee Para-2 -Ward 9	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha

9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Majhpara -Ward 9	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Bauri Para No.-1 -Ward 10	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Kaharpara&Tilipara -Ward 11	

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Kamar Para -Ward 11	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Bagan Para and Sardar Para -Ward 12	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to	No

rains	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Kaharpara&Tilipara -Ward 11	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	onected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
23 Pally -Ward 13	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha

9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
22 Pally -Ward 13	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Hari Para -Ward 13	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Makrampur -Ward 13	

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Bagdi Para 1 - Ward 13	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Ghosh Para - Ward 14	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to	No

rains	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Sweeper Pally -Ward 14	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Bakali Para -Ward 14	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha

9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Partially Connected
Bagdi Para 2 -Ward 14	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Das Para -Ward 14	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
Suman Nagar -Ward 14	

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially Connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	No
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a week
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	House to house collection and disposal to road side lowland.
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 weeks
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorablekatcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

4. Project Development

4.1. The Supply-Demand Gap and Requirements

Particulars	Requirements
-------------	--------------

Housing: Dwelling Unit provision for Households with standard provisions:

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

Physical Infrastructure Requirement:

Standard Infrastructure Provision for

- Water Supply
- Drainage
- Roads
- Electricity

4.2. Project Development Option

The approach being adopted for the project is in-situ development. Based on preliminary understanding, the following components are being proposed:

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

4.3. Innovations proposed in Project Planning

4.3.1. Background

To overcome the existing situation and to promote planned development the following innovative strategies can be adopted for the improvement of the city.

- To ensure that housing, along with the supporting services is treated as a priority and at par with the infrastructure sector.
- Forging strong partnerships between private, public, and cooperative sectors to enhance the capacity of the construction industry.
- Organizing public consultations to meet the special needs of slum dwellers.
- Promotion of livelihood for the slum dwellers.

4.3.2. Post Project Monitoring

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

4.4. Physical Infrastructure

4.4.1. Water Supply

Proposal Rationale

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

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

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

Keeping the above in mind, a water scheme for the urban poor needs to be drawn up which shall lead to **Improved Access to Quality Water Services and also** build up institutions accessible to the poor that can efficiently manage waste resources. These institutions need to be responsive to the poor and should have an adequate opportunity for the poor to raise their views. In view of this, the water scheme needs to take into account the following broad objectives:

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

Design Period for various Project Components

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

Service Plan

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

Proposed Interventions

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

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

Following design criteria are adopted for this Project:

- Gravity pipelines have to be laid below the hydraulic gradient.
- Pipes are of Ductile Iron ,Mild steel, GRP , HDPE, uPVC ,Plastic etc.
- The design of water supply conduits is dependent on pipe friction, available head, velocity allowable, etc.
- Minimum sizes of 100 mm for towns having population up to 50,000 and 150 mm for those above 50,000 are recommended.
- There are a number of formulae available for use in calculating the velocity of flow. Drainage and Solid waste management

4.4.2. Drainage

Proposal Rationale

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

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

Outcome

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

4.4.3. Road Infrastructure

Proposal Rationale

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

Roads in the slum are highly undeveloped and ill maintained. Poor roads are strong barrier to the development of the slums. The existing road network system of the slum has become inadequate to cope up with the present and ever increasing needs. In order to bear the additional pressure due to enhanced

civic, economic and commercial activities of the slum, existing road network system in several places are required either to be up-graded or winded and new roads are also to be constructed.

Proposed Intervention

All the proposed roads are rigid pavement –cement concrete roads. Rigid pavements are those which possess noteworthy strength. The concrete pavement slab can very well serve as a wearing surface as well as effective base course. Therefore usually rigid pavement structure consists of a cement concrete slab, below which a granular base or sub-base course may be provided. Rigid pavements are generally designed and the stresses are analyzed using elastic theory.

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

4.4.4. Housing

The people living in the slums mostly have kutcha and semi-pucca housing. In certain cases where pucca housing is available, they are usually in dilapidated condition. Most of the houses have tiles on roof.

Proposed Intervention

In line with the vision of PMAY program, In situ single dwelling units are proposed.

Table 6: Dwelling units to be constructed

Type	Nos.	No. of Dwelling Units to be Constructed
Slums	44	475
Non-Slums	63	454

Building Plan

The buildings are proposed to cover an area of approximate 325sq.mt along with provision of 2 rooms, kitchen and sanitation facility. The layout, size and type design of housing dwelling units depends on the local conditions and the preferences of the beneficiary. The houses, has been designed in accordance with the desire of the beneficiaries, keeping in view the climatic conditions and the need to provide ample space, kitchen, ventilation, sanitary facilities, etc. In line with the scheme, carpet area of the house will be not less than 25sq.mts and preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet should be constructed.

Building material

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

Structural Design

- Following are the general considerations in the analysis/design.
- For all structural elements, M20 grade concrete and Fe415 grade of steel is used.
- Plinth beams passing through columns are provided as tie beams
- Pedestals are proposed up to ground level
- Beam Centre-line dimensions are followed for analysis and design
- For all the building, walls of 250 mm and 125mm thick with 20mm External plaster and 12mm thick internal plaster are considered
- Seismic loads are considered acting in the horizontal direction along either of the two principal directions

Design data

- Liveload: 2.0kN/m^2 at typical floor
- 1.5kN/m^2 on terrace (With Access): 0.75kN/m^2 on terrace (without Access)
- Floor finish 50mm (0.05*24) = 1.2kN/m^2
- Ceiling plaster 12mm (0.012*20.8): 0.25kN/m^2
- Partition walls (Wherever Necessary): 1.0kN/m^2
- Terrace finish: 1.5kN/m^2
- Earthquake load: As per IS-1893 (Part 1) - 2002
- Depth of foundation below ground: 0.7m
- Walls: 250 mm thick brick masonry walls at external and 125 mm walls internal

Reference codes:

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

Allotment of Houses

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

4.5. Project Costing

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

- **Cost of Infrastructure:** infrastructure development/up-gradation including water supply, sewerage, storm water drainage, solid waste management, roads& drainage, streetlights, etc.
- **Housing:** Construction Costs would need to be arrived from the various components that are proposed to be implemented and would vary depending on the development option identified

GOI Contribution:

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

Beneficiary Contribution:

In order to ensure beneficiaries interest, financial contribution by the beneficiaries is critical. The share of beneficiary contribution in housing is proposed to be a minimum of 25000/-. No contribution is required from the beneficiary for infrastructure improvement.

State Contribution:

State will contribute 5% of total Dwelling cost for infrastructure. In addition to this, the residual amount after Central and beneficiary contribution is to be borne by the State.

ULB Contribution:

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

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

TABLE 7: Share of Fund

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

4.6. Statutory approval including environmental clearance (as applicable)

TABLE 8: Statutory approval including environmental clearance

IMPACT & REMEDIES		
1.	Utilization of alternative material Characteristics availability of alternative material	Locally available bricks etc. will be used. and

2.	Rehabilitation of water bodies & measures for maintaining surface runoff smoothly	No water body is affected by the alignment of road. The road side open C. C. / Brick masonry drains have been provided for free flow of storm water.
3.	Measures for Erosion Control	Not applicable for the slum area.
4.	Conservation of Topsoil a. Extent of loss of topsoil b. Area requirement for topsoil conservation c. Inclusion of conservation of topsoil	Not applicable for the slum area.
5.	Impact on Heritage & Culture a. Identification of locally significant cultural properties b. Assessment of likely impacts on each cultural property due to project implementation c. Possible measures for avoidance i) Identification of alternative routes ii) Relocation of Culture property in consultation with the local community iii) Common Property	Question does not arise.
6.	Location of Natural Habitants	It will not be disturbed
7.	Construction of site office / Camp	Temporary construction of camp / office shall be established by contractor and since the project is small and scattered, the temporary impact on environment for Construction Camp / office at the time of execution of work is negligible.
8.	Quarrying of Materials a. Sourcing of materials from quarries b. Lead from various existing quarries c. Adequacy of material for the project in these quarries	The construction materials require for the project shall be procured from : a) Stone metal : from the existing. b) Bricks : From the existing brick fields nearby the project site. c) Sand : From the nearest source. All the materials are sufficiently available.
9.	Water Requirement; Identification of potential sources of water	Water required for the construction of work will be available from ground water. There is no scarcity of water in the region.
10.	Location of Waste Water Disposal : a. Location for disposal of waste water	The surface drain have been proposed in the slum for disposal of waste water.
	b. Outfalls locations for longitudinal drains i) Outfall level and back flow ii) The outfall is in natural stream; measures shall be taken to prevent sediment into the stream.	Natural slope of the ground will be maintained for waterways for discharge of surface runoff. No possibility of back flow except in the case of heavy flood. The storm water drain of the slums will discharge the water to the main high drain of the town.
11.	Air Pollution during construction work	Work shall be carried out by equipments like concrete mixer machine vibrator etc. at this time of concerting work only for which air pollution will be negligible.
12.	Identify locations susceptible to induced development	Locations vulnerable to induced development: In such location the Municipality has committed not to allow building construction activity. a. Lands within 50 m of junctions

		b. Agricultural lands with enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. Stretches within 100m of worship places, weekly fairs and locations of community mass gatherings.
13.	Roles and responsibilities of municipality in regulating development	The municipality shall lay down restrictions on building activities along the by-pass roads : 1. Municipality will enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. 2. Development of Residential sites outside Existing Settlement. Appropriate measure towards the removal of encroachments onto the public land to be taken.
14.	Traffic Congestion and related air & noise pollution	As the road passes through the slum area of the town and two wheelers, Three wheelers, light vehicle will move hence there will not be any traffic congestion, related air & noise pollution.
15.	Opportunity in economic activities due to ease of transportation system	The benefits due to this project are : 1. Generation of Man days 2. Improvement in Household or population sector i.e. Improvement of personal health, hygiene, socio- economic condition, education etc.

5. Project Cost Estimate

The total project estimate for construction of dwelling units, including provision of infrastructure for 1110 households under Beneficiary-Led-Construction is Rs.4493.28 Lakhs.

Project Cost and Financing Strategy For Dwelling Unit

Total no of Dwelling unit = 929 Nos

Rate per Dwelling unit = 3.68 Lakhs

Total Cost of Dwelling unit = $929 \times 3.68 = 3418.72$ Lakhs

Central Share = 929×1.5 Lakhs = 1393.50 Lakhs

State Share = 929×1.93 Lakhs = 1792.97 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = 929×0.25 Lakhs = 232.25 Lakhs

ULB Share = NIL

For Infrastructure

10 % of total Dwelling unit cost = 3418.72 Lakhs $\times 10\% = 341.87$ Lakhs

Central Share = NIL

State Share = $50\% \times 341.87$ Lakhs = 170.935

Lakhs Beneficiary Share = NIL

ULB Share = $50\% \times 341.87$ Lakhs = 170.935 Lakhs

The total project cost will be 3760.59 Lakhs

Out of these 408.48 Lakhs is the cost of Housing Infrastructure. The following table shows the share of cost between housing infrastructure & Physical Infrastructure.

Table 9: Cost Breakup between Housing & Infrastructure

Sl No.	Component	Cost in Lakhs
1.	Housing Cost (929) Dwelling Units	3418.72
2.	Infrastructure Cost	341.87
	Total	3760.59

5.1. Abstract cost estimate

The summary of cost as per Annexure 7C is as follows:

5.2. Component Wise abstract for each slum/Non slum area

Under 'Beneficiary Led-Construction Scheme', 475 beneficiaries in slum areas & 454 in non-slum areas would be catered to both housing cost of new construction for 929 beneficiaries (slums & non-slums), and infrastructure have been planned across all 14 wards. This infrastructure work will include laying of drains of 300*300m dimensions, laying of D.I Pipe line (100 mm dia) and Concrete roads of 2.5 width. 2 unit Leach Pit for every single dwelling unit.

The proposed budget for housing & infrastructure development is:

Ward. No.	Slum / Non-Slum	Grand Total (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Slum	161.92
	Non-Slum	117.39
2.	Slum	0.00
	Non-Slum	210.50
3.	Slum	271.22
	Non-Slum	145.73
4.	Slum	392.66
	Non-Slum	0.00
5	Slum	52.62
	Non-Slum	60.72
6	Slum	214.54
	Non-Slum	44.53
7	Slum	40.48
	Non-Slum	186.21
8	Slum	101.20
	Non-Slum	121.44
9	Slum	234.78
	Non-Slum	44.53
10	Slum	32.38
	Non-Slum	125.49
11	Slum	52.62
	Non-Slum	117.39
12	Slum	72.86
	Non-Slum	255.02
13	Slum	64.77
	Non-Slum	182.16
14	Slum	230.74
	Non-Slum	226.69
Total =		3760.59

Table 10: Summary of Costs of Infrastructure Work

SL. NO	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE PER UNIT (In Rs.)	TOTAL COST (Rs. In lakh)
1	Concrete Roads	5467	METER	4097.00	224.00
2	Pipeline (Raising main & Dist.)	2000	METER	1249.00	24.98
3	Drainage (M) –Section 300*300	6944	METER	2297.00	159.50



Annexure 7C

(Para 14.5 of the Guidelines)

Format for Project under Beneficiary Led Construction Or Enhancement

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal						
2	Name of the District:	:	Murshidabad						
3	Name of the City:	:	Beldanga						
4	Project Name:	:	Hfa-Beldanga -2019-20						
5	Project Code:	:	19801662044N0						
6	State Level Nodal Agency:	:	State Urban Development Agency						
7	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	Beldanga Municipality						
8	Date of Approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:							
9	No. of location covered in project: No of Slum Area Covered & No of Non Slum Area Covered	:	Name of Location	No. of beneficiaries	Whether Slum / Non-Slum	If Slum, then Slum type	If slum, whether it gets completely rehabilitated		
		:	Beldanga Municipality Area	929	Covering both Slum & Non-Slum area	Notified	No		
10	Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	3,760.59						
11	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Minority	Person with Disability
		:	465	75	1	388	929	499	0
	Whether beneficiary have been selected as PMAY Guidelines?	:	Yes						
13	No. of Houses constructed / acquired. Please specify ownership (Any of these)	:	Joint	Female	Male	Transgender			
		:	0	446	483	0			
14	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Male	Female	Transgender				
		:	483	446	0				
15	Whether it has been ensured that selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land ?	:	Yes						
16	Whether building plan for all houses have been Approved?	:	Yes						
17	i. GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible beneficiary)	:	1,393.50						

	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1,963.91
	iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	170.94
	iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	232.25
	v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	3,760.59
18	Whether technical specification / design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards / NBC/ State Norms?	:	Yes
19	Whether it has been ensured that balance cost of construction is tied up with State Grant, ULB Grant & Beneficiary Share ?	:	Yes
	Whether trunk and line infrastructure is existing or being provisioned ?	:	
	i. Water Supply	:	Yes
	ii. Sewerage	:	No
	iii. Road	:	Yes
	iv. Storm Water Drain	:	Yes
	v. External Electrification	:	No
	vi. Solid Waste Management	:	No
	vii. Any Other	:	No
	viii. In case, any infrastructure has not been proposed, reason thereof.	:	No
20	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation of the project ?	:	Yes
21	Whether Demand Survey Completed for entire city ?	:	Yes
22	Whether City-wide integrated project have been formulated ? If not reasons thereof ?	:	Yes
23	Whether validation with SECC data for housing condition conducted ?	:	Yes
24	Whether Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of fund to individual bank account of beneficiary ensured in the project ?	:	Yes

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

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



Signature of the Chairman
Beldanga Municipality
(BHARAT KUMAR JHAWAR)
Chairman
Beldanga Municipality

Signature
Chief Engineer
M.E Dte, GoWB

Signature
(Director, SUDA)

Signature
(Secretary, UD & MA Department, GoWB)

Executive Summary

Project Details

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal
2	Name of the District:	:	Murshidabad
3	Name of the City:	:	Beldanga
4	Project Name:	:	Hfa-Beldanga -2019-20
5	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	3,760.59
6	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1,393.50
7	State Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1,963.91
8	ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	170.94
9	Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	232.25
10	Total Infrastructure Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	341.87
11	Percentage of Infrastructure Cost of Housing Cost	:	10%
12	Infrastructure Cost per Dwelling Unit (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	0.368
13	Year of Implementation	:	2019-20
14	Component Housing Construction	:	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)
15	SOR Adopted	:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.11.17 with current corrigendum

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

Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. 1.5Lakh/ DU)	State Govt. Share (Rs. 1.93Lakh/ DU)	ULB Share	Beneficiaries Share @ 0.25 Lakh/DU)
A. HOUSING											
1	New in-situ										
	Single Storied Units	BLC	929	Nos	368000.00	3,418.72	3,418.72	1,393.50	1,792.97	0.00	232.25
Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)						3,418.72	3,418.72	1,393.50	1,792.97	0.00	232.25
B. INFRASTRUCTURE											
Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. in Lakh)	State Govt. Share (@50%) (in Lakh)	ULB Share (@50%) (in Lakh)	Beneficiaries Share (in Lakh)
IROADS											
1.1	C.C. Road	2.5 m wide	6124	Mtr.	3462.00	212.00	212.00	0.00	106.00	106.00	0.00

2. WATER SUPPLY (Proposed)

2.1	Pipeline (Raising main & Dist. including cutting, laying, repairing and mending complete of the road)	100 mm dia. Dist.	2002	Mtr.	1248.00	24.98	24.98	0.00	12.49	12.49	0.00
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3 STORM WATER DRAINS

3.1	Onsite drain & Culvert	Surfa ce Drain: 300x3 00	5271	Mtr.	1990.00	104.89	104.89	0.00	52.445	52.445	0.00
Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)						341.87	341.87	0.00	170.935	170.935	0.00
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)						3760.59	3760.59	1393.50	1963.905	170.935	232.25

Signature of the ULB level
Competent Technical officer

Beldanga Municipality

Name & Designation:

Sudhakar Mondal

Fax No:

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9932272739

E-mail:

sudhakarmondal1961@gmail.com

Signature of the State level
Competent Technical
Officer

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Name & Designation: Bharat Kumar Jhawar

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(BHARAT KUMAR JHAWAR)
Chairman
Beldanga Municipality


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

Admissible Components	Target for Year 2015 -16	Achievement for Year 2015 -16	Target for Year* 2016 -17	Achievement for Year* 2016 -17	Target for Year** 2017-18	Achievement for Year* 2017-18	Target for Year** 2018-19	Achievement for Year* 2018-19	Target for Year** 2019-20	Remaining Targets as per HFAPoA
A. Beneficiary-led Construction										
• New Houses	NIL	NIL	210	210	900	900	1110	1110	929	173
• Enhancement	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
• Sub Total (A)	NIL	NIL	210	210	900	900	1110	1110	929	173
B. In-Situ Slum Rehabilitation with Participation of Private Sector										
• Number of Slums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
• Number of Households (B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
C. Affordable Housing in Partnership (EWS Category) ©										
D. Credit linked subsidy										
• EWS Households	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	185
• LIG Households	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
• Sub Total (D)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	185
E. Total (A+B+C+D)	NIL	NIL	210	210	900	900	1110	1110	929	358

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

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


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

I. Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction or Enhancement									
Year *	No. of		Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crores)						
	New Housing	Enhancement of existing House	New Housing	Enhancement of existing housing	Total Cost	Central Share	State share	Beneficiary Share	ULB share (if applicable)
2015-16	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
2016-17	210	0	7.73	0	7.73	3.15	4.05	0.53	NA
2017-18	900	0	33.12	0	33.12	13.50	17.37	2.25	NA
2018-19	1110	0	40.85	0	40.85	16.65	21.42	2.70	NA
2019-20	929	0	34.19	0	34.19	13.94	17.93	2.32	NA
2020-21		0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
2021-22		0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Total	3149	0	115.88	0	115.88	47.24	60.78	7.87	NA

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

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



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

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

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


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

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




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IV. Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy							
Year *	Credit Link Subsidy Availed for	Number of Beneficiaries Availed Loan		Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crores)			
				Estimated Loan		Estimated Interest Subsidy Availed	
		EWS	LIG	EWS	LIG	EWS	LIG
2015-16	New Housing Enhancement (Existing Housing)	NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR					
2016-17	New Housing Enhancement (Existing Housing)	NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR					
2017-18	New Housing Enhancement (Existing Housing)	NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR					
2018-19	New Housing Enhancement (Existing Housing)	NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR					
2019-20	New Housing Enhancement (Existing Housing)	NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR					
2020-21	New Housing Enhancement (Existing Housing)	100					
2021-22	New Housing Enhancement (Existing Housing)	85					
	Total	185					

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


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DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)

Total Covered Area- 32.18 sq.m (With Electrical Works)

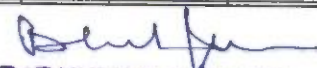
Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2017 & Corrigenda

Murshidabad District)

Floor Area 25.37 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Earthwork in excavation in foundation trenches or drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing spreading or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m as directed including trimming the sides of trenches, levelling, dressing and ramming the bottom, bailing out water etc. as required complete. a) Depth of excavation not exceeding 1500mm . SOR, PWD, P-1, I -2 a	13.000	%cu.m	11927.00	1550.51
2	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good earth in layers not exceeding 150 mm. including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete.(Payment to be made on the basis of measurement of finished quantity of work) a) With earth obtained from excavation of foundation. SOR, PWD, P-1, T/3 a	11.120	%cu.m	7754.00	862.24
3	Supplying Laying Polithin Sheets etc. SOR, PWD, P-45, T - 13	22.000	sqm	24.00	528.00
4	Cement concrete with graded Stone ballast (40 mm.) excluding shuttering.a) In ground floor and foundation.6 : 3 : 1 proportion Pakur variety SOR, PWD, Page 24 ; Item -10 a	3.500	cu.m.	5189.00	18161.50
5	25 mm. thick damp proof with cement concrete (4:2:1) (with graded stone aggregate 10 mm. Normal size) and painting the top surface with a coat of bitumen using 1.7 kg. per sq.m. including heating the bitumen and cost and carriage of all materials complete. SOR, PWD, P-45, T-12	6.810	sqm,	267.00	1818.27
6	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6:1) a) In foundation and plinth. b) In super structure SOR, PWD, P-29, T -22(a), (b)	9.400 15.240	cum cum	4928.00 5151.00	46323.20 78501.24
7	125mm thick brick work with 1st. class bricks in cement mortar (4:1). a) In ground floor SOR, PWD, P-73, I -29	23.220	sq.m.	677.00	15719.94
8	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes. (i) Pakur Variety SOR, PWD, P-14, T -7(i)	3.940	cu.m.	6088.00	23986.72
9	Reinforcements for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures including distribution bars, stirrups, binders etc. including supply of rods, initial straightening and removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking and bending to correct shape, placing in proper position and binding with 16G black annealed wire at every inter-section, complete as per drawing and direction. (a) For works in foundation, basement and upto roof of ground floor / upto 4m. (i) Tor steel/Mild steel. SOR, PWD, P-27, T -15(i)	0.309	MT	68053.00	21048.11
10	Hire and labour charges for shuttering with centring and necessary staging upto 4 m. using approved stout props and thick hard wood planks of approved thickness with required bracing for concrete slabs, beams, columns, lintels curved or straight including fitting, fixing and striking out after completion of works. (upto roof of ground floor). (When the height of a particular floor is more than 4 m. the equivalent floor ht. shall be taken as 4 m. and extra for works beyond the initial 4 m. ht. shall be allowed under 12(e) for every 4 m. or part thereof.) SOR, PWD, P-66, T -12(a) 25 mm. to 30 mm. thick wooden shuttering as per decision & direction of Engineer-in-charge. Ground Floor	37.063	M ²	330.00	12230.79


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SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
11	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints or roughening of concrete surface, including throating, nosing and drip course where necessary . In ground floor. A) With 6:1 cement mortar. a) Inside wall 20 mm thick plaster SOR, PWD, P-151, T -2 (I)(b) b) Out side Wall, 15mm th. SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (I)(c) B)10mm th ceiling plaster (4:1) SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (I)(c)	116.940 111.950 23.330	sq.m. sq.m. sq.m.	163.00 142.00 127.00	19061.22 15896.90 2962.91
12	Neat cement punning about 1.5mm thick in wall, dado, window, sills, floor, drain etc. SOR, PWD, P-152, I -8	26.700	sq.m.	34.00	907.80
13	Artificial stone in floor,dado, staircase etc. with cement concrete (4:2:1) with stone chips laid in panels as directed with topping made with ordinary or white cement (as necessary) and marble dust in proportion (2:1) including smooth finishing and rounding off corners and including application of cement slurry before flooring works, using cement @ 1.75 kg./sq.m. all complete including all materials and labour. In ground floor. 3 mm. thick topping (High polishing grinding on this item is not permitted) with ordinary cement. 20mm thick SOR, PWD, P-40, I -3 (I)	26.490	sq.m.	232.00	6145.68
14	Supplying, fitting & fixing MS clamp for fixing door and window frame made of flat bent bar, end bifurcated, fixed in cement concrete with stone chips (4:2:1)a fitted and fixed omplete as per direction. 40mm x 6mm x 125 mm length. (Cost of cement concrete will be paid separately) SOR, PWD, P-90, I -18 (c)	34	each	20.00	680.00
15	Wood work in door and window frame fitted and fixed complete including a protective coat of painting at the contact surface of the frame other Local wood SOR, PWD, P-85, T -1(i)	0.213	cu.m.	36302.00	7732.33
16	Panel Shutter of door & Window (each Panai Consisting Of single Plan without Join) 25 mm thick shutter with 12 mm thick Panai of size 30 to 45 cm. Other Local wood SOR, PWD, P-105, I -84 (iv)c	8.520	sq.m.	1332.00	11348.64
17	Iron butt hinges of approved quality fitted and fixed with steel screws, with ISI mark. a)75mm x 47mm x 1.70mm SOR, PWD, P-91, T -20(iv)	32.000	each	31.00	992.00
18	Iron Socket Bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete. i) 150 mm long x 10 mm dia SOR, PWD P-93, I-25,c	11.000	each	63.00	693.00
19	White washing including cleaning and smoothening surface thoroughly (5 parts of stone lime and 1 part of shell lime should be used in the finishing coat). Two Coats SOR, PWD, P-155, I -3 (b)	124.960	%sq.m	1814.00	2266.77
20	Colour washing with ella with a coat of white wash priming including cleaning and smoothening surface thoroughly external surface One Coat SOR, PWD, P-155, I - 4(ii)(a)	100.560	%sq.m	1455.00	1463.15
21	Priming one coat on timber, plastered or on steel or other metal surface with synthetic enamel/oil bound primer of approved quality including smoothening surfaces by sand papering etc. 1) On timber surface SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(a) 2) On Steel Surface SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(b)	21.690 2.700	sq.m. sq.m.	38.00 29.00	824.22 78.30
22	Painting with best quality synthetic enamel paint of approved make and brand including smoothening surface by sand papering etc. including using of approved putty etc. on the surface, if necessary : With suner aloss (hi-aloss)-With anv shade excent white. a) On timber or plastered surface Two Coats b) On Steel surface Two Coats SOR, PWD, P - 162, - 8A(aii),(bii)	21.690 2.700	sq.m. sq.m.	81.00 81.00	1756.89 218.70

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SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
23	Iron hasp bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete (oxidised) with 16 mm dia with center bolt and round fitting. 300 mm long SOR, PWD, P-93, I - 27c	2.000	each	166.00	332.00
24	Precast piered concrete jally work as per design and manufacture's specification including moulding etc. with stone chips and necessary reinforcement shuttering complete including fitting, fixing in position in all floors. (a) 37.5 mm th. panels Cement & steel required for this item will not be issued by deptt. SOR, PWD, P-32, I - 38 (b)	1.690	sq.m.	312.00	527.28
25	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal etc.) complete. P-173, I-21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii) SOR, PWD, P173, I - 21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii) i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia iii) UPVC Shoe 110 mm	3.000 2.000 1.000	Mtr. each each	251.00 160.00 111.00	753.00 320.00 111.00
26	M.S.or W.I. Ornamental grill of approved design joints continuously welded with M.S, W.I. Flats and bars of windows, railing etc. fitted and fixed with necessary screws and lugs in ground floor. Grill weighing 10 kg/sq m to 16 kg/m2 SOR, PWD, P - 76, I - 10 (i) (2.70sqm @ 10.5kg per sqm = 28.35 kg)	0.284	Qntl	9888.00	2808.19
27	Shallow water closet Indian pattern(I.P.W.C.) of approved make in white vitreous chinaware supplied ,fitted and fixed in position (excluding cost of concrete for fixing). 450 mm long SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 65, I - 1 (iii)	1.000	each	872.00	872.00
28	Foot rest for water closet of size 275 mm X 125 mm with Artificial stone(4:2:1) with 6 mm stone chips and chequered including adding colour as necessary. SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 66, I - 9	1.000	Pair	58.00	58.00
29	Supplying,fitting and fixing cast iron 'P' or 'S' trap conforming to I.S. 3989 / 1970 and 1729 / 1964 including lead caulked joints and painting two coats to the exposed surface. S Trap 100 mm SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 54, I - 14(B-iii)	1.000	each	803.00	803.00
30	Supplying, fitting fixing CI Round Gratings 150mm dia SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 55, I - 18(ii)	1.000	Each	85.00	85.00
	Construction of 2 circular leach pit of inside diameter 1000 mm. & a depth of 1000 mm. With a layer of 250 mm. Thick brick work with cement mortar (6:1) & honeycombed brick wall (4:1) at every alternate layer upto a height of 925 mm. From bottom and then 125 mm. thick brick wall (4:1) for a height of 300 mm. and covered with 75m. RCC slab (4:2:1) with 8mm tor steel @ 150 mm. centre to centre both ways including plustering and neat cement punning on top of the slab and making hooking arrangment on slab for lifting of the slab if require as well as jointing the connection with the inspection pit (450 x 450) covered with 50mm thick RCC slab (4:2:1) with stone chips and necessary reinforcement and connected with 100 mm dia PVC pipe laid over rammed earth and then covered the pipe properly with powder earth including supplying fitting fixing fibre glass pan P-tap & polythene pipe as per requirement to connect with the inspection pit complete with all respect as per direction of EIC.(ANNEXURE-II)	1	Item	7387.00	7387.00
	TOTAL AMOUNT		Rs.		307815.51
	Say		Rs.		307816.00
	Add for Electrical Works (ANNEXURE-I)		Rs.		17858.00
	TOTAL AMOUNT		Rs.		325674.00
	GST (12%)				39080.88
	CESS (1%)				3256.74
					368011.62
			Say	Rs.	368000.00
	(Rupees Three lakh Sixty eight thousand only)				

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ESTIMATE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS FOR ONE DWELLING UNIT

(ANNEXURE-I)

SLNo	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
1	Supplying & fitting polythene pipe complete with fittings as necessary. Under ceiling /beam/bound with 22SWG GI wire inclusive S & Drawing 1x18 SWG GI wire as fish wire inside the pipe & fittings and providing 55 mm dia disc of MS sheet (20SWG) having colour paint at one face first ended at the load point end of the polythene pipe with fish wire (synchronizing with roof/beam casting work of building construction) 19 mm dia 3 mm thick polythene pipe	RM	39.00	25.00	975.00
2	Powerckt wiring supplying and drawing 1 ; 1KV grade single core stranded FR PVC insulated & unseathed single core stranded Copper wire (Finolex make) 2 x 2.5 sqmm (PH & N) +1x1.5 sqmm (ECC) per laid polythene pipe and by the prelaid GI fish wire & making necessary connections as required.	RM	76.00	50.00	3800.00
3	Concealed Distribution wiring in in 2x1.5 sqmm single core standard *FR* insulated and unseathed cop per wire Finolex make & 1x1.5 sq mm single core stranded PVC insulated and unseathed cop per (Finolex make) wire used as ECC in 19 mm bore 3 mm thk. polythene pipe complete with all accessries embedded in wall smooth run to light / fan/call bell point with pino key type switchb (6 Amps) (Anchor make) fixed on sheet metal (16 SWG) Switch Board with bakelite/ perspex (wall maching colour) Top cover (3 mm thick) flushed in wall including mending all good damages to original finish Average per point 6.00 mt.	points	828.00	10.00	8280.00
4	Deistribution concealed wiring with 2x1.5 sq mm (PH & N) single core stranded FR PVC insulated & unsheathed single core strtranded 1.1 KV grade Copper Wire (finolex) & 1x1.5 sq mm (ECC) single core stranded (PH & N) 1.1 KV grade cu wire (finolex) & 1 x 1.5 sq mm single core stranded PVC insulated & unsheathed cu wire (finolex) used as ECC in 19 mm bore, 3 mm thick polythene pipe complete with all accessories embedded in wall 250 volt 5 amp 3 pin plug point including S & F 250 Volt 5 amp 3 pin flush type plug socket & piano key type swich (Anchor make) on existing switch board as mentioned sl. no.3	points	76.00	2.00	152.00
5	Supplying & drawing 1.1 KV grade single core strtranded FR PVC insulated & unseathed single core stranded cu Wire 3x2.5 sq mm (finolex make) in the prelaid polythene pipe & by the prelaid GI fishwire & making necessary connection as required (CESC supply to consumer DP near to CESC & inside the room another DP near CESC & inside the room another DP of dwelling units)	RM	86.00	15.00	1290.00
6	Supplying Delivery & instalation on wall of 30/32 amp DP MCBof Havel's make with enclosed box along with all its necessary 1 connection complete.(Anchor)	nos	808.00	2	1616.00
7	Earthing in soft soil with 50 mm dia GI pipe (TATA make Medium) 3.64 mm th. X 3.04 Mtr long and 1 x 4 SWG GI (hot dip) wire (4 m long) 13 mmdia x 80 mm long GI bolts, double nuts, double washer including S & F 15 mm dia GI protection (1 mtr long) to be filled with bitumen partlyunder the ground level & partly above GL driven to an average depth of 3.65 m below the GL & restoring surface duly rammed.	each	1715.00	1	1715.00
8	Connecting the equipment to earth BUSbar inclusive S&F 10 SWG (Hot Dip) GI wire on wall /floor with a staples buried inside wall /floor as required & making connection to equipments with bolt, nut, washer, cable lugs etc. as required & mending good damages.	M	6.00	5	30.00
			TOTAL		17858.00
Rupees Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy Eight Only					17858.00

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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit
Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm

	C/L of main outer wall			125 mm Partitionwall		Varandah C/L	
	4.65			3.375		1.275	
	0.8			1.15		0.9	
	1.15			1.15	2.3	2.175	
	3.45			2.187			
	1.15			1.9			
	1.7			1.387	5.474		
	3.375			11.149			
	1.275						
	2.825						
	3.125						
	23.5						
	X wall	1.25					
Sl.no.							
1	Earth work in excavation						
	250 mm wall						
	23.5	0.75	0.7	12.34			
	0.875	0.75	0.7	0.46			
	24.375			12.8	m ³		
	125 mm Wall						
	2.625		0.4	0.225	0.24		
	WC	0.4	0.4	0.225	0.04		
	Bath	0.65	0.4	0.225	0.06		
	5.474	0.75		0.225			
	4.724	0.4		0.225	0.43		
	Varanda	1.425	0.4	0.225	0.13		
					0.88		
	Step	0.5	0.9	0.075	0.034		
					13.715	m ³	
2	Soling						
	24.375	0.75		18.281			
	11.45	0.4		4.58			
				22.861			
3	Polythene sheet						
	2.575	3.125		8.047			
	2.875	2.625		7.547			
	2	1.65		3.3			
	passage	0.625	2.375	1.484			
	Bath&WC	2.7	0.9	2.43			
	Varndah	1.025	0.6	0.615			
	step	0.9	0.5	0.45			
				23.873			
4	Jhama concrete						
		18.28	0.075	1.371			
		4.58	0.075	0.344			
		23.93	0.075	1.795			
				3.51			
5	Earth work in filling 1/5 excavation						
		13.715	5	2.743			
		23.48	0.375	8.805			
				11.548	m ³		

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6	B.W (6:1) in Foundation of plinth							
		23.5	0.625	14.6875				
		23.5	0.5	11.75				
		23.5	0.375	8.8125				
				35.25	0.15	5.288		
		23.5	0.25		0.525	3.084		
	X wall	0.938	0.625	0.586				
		1	0.5	0.5				
		1.063	0.375	0.399				
				1.485	0.15	0.223		
		1.125	0.25		0.525	0.148		
	125mm	3.125	0.25		0.525	0.41		
	Bath&WC	2	0.9	0.25	0.523	0.235		
	Kit	5.224	0.25		0.525	0.686		
	Vard	1.925	0.25		0.525	0.253		
	Steps		0.5	0.9	0.15	0.068		
			0.25	0.9	0.15	0.034		
						10.427	m ³	
7	DPC	23.5						
		1.125						
		24.625		0.25		6.156		
		3.125						
		1.8						
		5.224						
		10.149		0.125		1.269		
						7.425		
	Less		0.9	0.25	0.225			
			0.9	0.125	0.113			
	3		0.75	0.125	0.281			
						0.619		
						6.806	sqm	
8	BW in super structure (6:1)							
		23.5						
		1.125						
		24.625	2.75	0.25	16.93			
	Parapet	23.8	0.075	0.25	0.446			
						17.376		
	Less opens							
	1	0.9	2.1	1.89				
	4	0.9	0.9	3.24				
	1	0.75	0.9	0.675				
	3	0.75	0.75	1.688				
				7.493	0.25	1.873		
	Lintel							
	1	1.525	1.525					
	4	1.2	4.8					
	1	1.05	1.05					
			7.375	0.25	0.1	0.184		
	Wo2							
	1	3.05	3.05	0.25	0.1	0.076		

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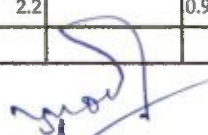
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					(-)	2.134			
	Net brick work						15.242	m ³	
9	125 th. Brick work (6:1)								
	room		3.125	2.6	8.125				
	kit		2.125	2.75	5.844				
			1.65	2.75	4.5375				
			1.45	2.65	3.8425				
	2		0.9	2.1	3.78				
						26.12875			
	Less opening								
	1 0.9		0.9						
	3 0.75		2.25						
			3.15	2.1	6.615				
	Lintel								
	1 1.3		1.3						
	1 1.025		1.025						
			2.325	0.1	0.2325				
					6.8475				
						19.28125			
	Parapet								
	23.5			0.15		3.525			
						22.806			
	passeege	0.75		0.55		0.4125			
						23.219	sqm		
10	Conc M-20								
	Roof slab								
	32.15	1.1475	31.003		0.1	3.1			
	Beam		3.625	0.25	0.15	0.136			
			2.575	0.25	0.1	0.064			
	Lintel						3.301		
	D1	1	1.525	1.525					
	W1	4	1.2	4.8					
	W2	1	1.05	1.05					
	WO2	1	3.05	3.05					
				10.425	0.25	0.1	0.261		
	D1	1	1.39	1.39					
	D2	1	1.025	1.025					
	D2	2	1.4	2.8					
	O2	1	0.875	0.875					
	D2	2		6.09	0.125	0.1	0.076		
	Chaja								
	W1	4	1.2	4.8					
	W2	1	1.03	1.03					
	D1	1	1.275	1.275					
	W02	1	3.05	3.05					
				10.155	0.3	0.075	0.228		
							3.866	m ³	
11	Reinforcement								
		3.866	0.80%	1	7850	0.243	MT		

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12	Shuttering							
	31	23.5	1.125					
			24.63	0.25				
	31			6.156	24.844			
	Side beam	2	3.125	0.15	0.9375			
		2	2.325	0.1	0.465			
	side slab	1	25.3	0.1	2.53			
	Lintel	1	0.9	0.25	0.225			
		1	1.525	0.1	0.153			
		1	1.275	0.35	0.446			
		1	0.3	0.05	0.015			
						29.615	sqm	
	4W1	4	0.9	0.25	0.9			
		4	1.2	0.1	0.48			
		4	1.2	0.35	1.68			
	2	4	0.3	0.05	0.12			
	1W2	1	0.75	0.25	0.188			
		1	1.05	0.1	0.105			
		1	1.05	0.35	0.368			
	2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03			
	WO2	3	0.75	0.25	0.563			
	1	1	3.05	0.1	0.305			
		1	3.05	0.35	1.068			
	2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03			
	Lintel 125 Wall							
	D1	1	0.9	0.125	0.113			
		2	1.3	0.1	0.26			
	D2	2	0.75	0.125	0.188			
	2	2	1.15	0.1	0.46			
	D2	2	0.75	0.125	0.188			
		2	1.9	0.1	0.38			
						7.423		
						37.038	sqm	
13	Plaster (6:1)							
	Out side 15 mmth.							
			2.85	1.125	0.45			
		25.3			4.425	111.953	sqm	
	Inside 20 mm th.							
	2	2.7	3.125	2.75	32.038			
	2	2.875	2.625	2.75	30.25			
	2	2	1.65	2.75	20.075			
	2	2.075		2.75	11.413			
	Above lintel							
	1	0.75		0.65	0.488			
	Bath							
	2	0.9		2.75	4.95			
	WC							
	1	2.95		2.75	8.113			
	1	2.25		2.75	6.188			
	4	2.2		0.9	7.92			
	T. 125 wall							


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	2	0.9		0.125	0.225				
						121.658			
	Open out side less								
	3	0.75		2.1	4.725				
					(-)	4.725			
						116.933	sqm		
	Celling Plaster				24.47				
	Less				1.14				
						23.33	Sqm		
14	Neat cement punning								
	Out side	Plinth							
		25.3	0.45			11.385	Sqm	11.385	
	Inside		2.7	3.125					
			2	5.825	0.1	1.165	Sqm		
			2.875	2.625					
			2	5.5	0.1	1.1	Sqm		
	Kithen		2	1.65					
			2	3.65	0.45	3.285	Sqm		
			1	1.65	0.45	0.743	Sqm		
			2	2.075	0.1	0.415	Sqm		
	Varanda			1.775	0.1	0.178	Sqm		
	step WC	1		3	0.45	1.35	Sqm		
	Bath			3.5	2	7	Sqm		
				0.75	0.1	0.075	Sqm		
	In side punning						15.31	15.31	
	Total							26.695	Sqm
15	Art. Stone flooring								
	Floor area					25.37	sqm		
	Step	2	0.9	0.25		0.45			
	W1	4	0.9	0.1		0.36			
	W2	1	0.75	0.1		0.075			
	W3	3	0.75	0.1		0.225			
							26.48	Sqm	
16	Ms Clamp for door & window								
	D1+D2	4		6		24			
	W1+W2	5		2		10			
								34 nos.	
17	Wood work in Door & window frame								
	D1	2	5.1	10.2					
	D2	2	4.95	9.9					
	W1	4	3.6	14.4					
	W2	1	3.3	3.3					
				37.8	0.075	0.075	0.213	m	
18	Z batten shutter								
	D1	2	0.775	2.025		3.139			
	D2	2	0.625	2.025		2.531			
	W1	4	0.775	0.775		2.403			
	W2	1	0.775	0.625		0.484			
							8.557	sqm	
19	Iron Butt Hinges								

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	D1+D2					12			
	W1	4	4			16			
	W2	1	4			4			
							32	nos.	
20	Iron socket bolt								
	Door			6					
	Window			5					
							11	nos.	
21	White wash								
	Inside+Ceiling Plaster- inside punning								
			116.933	23.33	15.31		124.953	sqm	
22	Colour wash								
	Out side Plaster- out side punning								
			111.953	11.385			100.568	sqm	
23	Priming on timber sutrface								
	2	2	0.9	2.1		7.56			
	2	2	0.75	2.1		6.3			
	4	2	0.9	0.9		6.48			
	1	2	0.75	0.9		1.35			
							21.69	sqm	
24	Painting best quality on wooden surface								
	same sl.no. 23						21.69	sqm	
25	MS ornamental gril....10Kg-16 Kg								
	W1	4	0.75	0.75	2.25				
	W2	1	0.75	0.6	0.45				
					2.7				
					@12Kg/sqm		32.4	Kg	
26	Priming on Steel sutrface						2.7	sqm	
27	Painting best quality on steel surface						2.7	sqm	
	same sl.no. 24								
28	R.C.C. Shelf								
		1.75	0.5				0.875	sqm	
29	Roof treatment with cow dang								
				32.18					
	Deduct	1.14	(varanda)	1.14					
	Cornice	25	0.125	3.125					
				27.915			27.915	sqm	


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Cost Estimate for 2 Nos Leach Pit for single unit Dwelling Unit
P.W.D Schedule of Rates effect from 1st July 2017

(ANNEXURE-II)

Sl No	Description of Items	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bottom boiling out water aqs required complete. Depth of exavation not existing 1500mm	2.500	%Cu.M	11927.00	298.18
2	Cement concrete with graded jhama Khoa ballast (30 mm size) excluding shuttering. In ground floor and foundation (a) 6:3:1 proportion.	0.050	Cu.M	5189.00	259.45
3	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6:1). a) In foundation & Plinth	0.010	Cu.M	4928.00	49.28
4	125 mm. thick brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) G.Floor	3.000	SqM	677.00	2,031.00
5	Controlled Cement concrete with well graded stone chips (20 - mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement with complete design of concrete as per I : 456 and relevant special publications submission of job mix formula after preliminary mix design after testing of concrete cubes as per direction of Engineer-in charge Consumption of cement will not be less than 300 Kg of cement -with Super plasticiser per cubic meter of controlled concrete but actual consumption will be determined on- the basis of preliminary test and job mix formula. -I n ground floor and foundation. [Using concrete mixture] M 20 Grade	0.145	Cu.M	6871.54	996.37
6	Reinforcemnet for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures incl. Distribution bars, stirrups, binder etc. incl. supply of rods, initial straightening & removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking etc	0.010	M.T	68053.00	680.53
7	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal etc.) complete.				
	i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia	4.000	Mtr	291.00	1,164.00
	ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia	2.000	Each	162.00	324.00
8	Jaffri brick work 125 mm. thick with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) including 12 mm. thick cement plaster (4:1) in all faces in ground floor	2.000	SqM	792.00	1,584.00
Cost of 2 no leach pit					7,386.81
Total=					7,387.00


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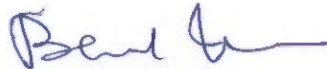
Rate Analysis
Ordinary Mix Concreate 1:1.5:3

1	Cost of stone chips (20 mm)	0.573x1743.00	Rs	942.58
2	Cost of stone chips (10 mm)	0.287x 1576.00	Rs	434.51
3	Loading, Unloading and carriage charges	0.86x356.50	Rs	306.59
4	Ordinary Cement Concrete (1:1.5:3)		Rs	4405.00
TOTAL				6,088.68

Ordinary Mix Concreate 1:2:4

1	Cost of stone chips (20 mm)	0.66x1743.00	Rs	1,085.70
2	Cost of stone chips (10 mm)	0.22x 1576.00	Rs	338.08
3	Loading, Unloading and carriage charges	0.86x356.50	Rs	308.72
4	Ordinary Cement Concrete (1:2:4)		Rs	3808.00
TOTAL				5,540.50


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Annexure - II

Format - A

(Format for Rate Analysis of Cement Concrete Item)

Item 7. Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding
Consumption of Stone aggregate (Page B-59)

20 mm = 0.573 Cum

10 mm = 0.287 Cum

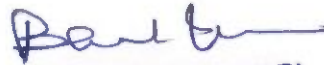
10 Km

Distance of site considered =

Steps	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
Step - 1 Rate of item as per relevant section of this Schedule A =	1.00	CUM	4405.00	4405.00
Step - 2 Add cost of stone aggregate of different grading as per consumption required for one cum of concrete.				
(As per table:T-1)				
Station : Beldanga				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	1463.00	942.58
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	1296.00	434.51
Total B =				1377.09
Step - 3 Add cost of carriage of stone aggregate as per consumption required for one cum of concrete.				
(As per table:T-2)				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	178.50	204.59
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	178.50	102.00
Total C =				306.59
Final Rate of Item = [Rs. A - Rs.B + Rs.C + Rs.D] = Rs.				6088.68



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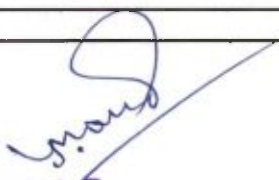



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ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ROAD 2.5 MRTRE WIDE

PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2017

Sl No	Description of Items	Length	Breadth	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bottom boiling out water aqs required complete . Depth of exavation not existing 1500mm P.No-1, I-2(a)	1.00	2.5	0.400	1.000	%Cu.M	11927.00	119.27
2	Filling foundation or plinth by silver sand in layer not exceeding 150 mm. as directed and consolidating same by through saturation with water ramming complete. Including the cost of supply of sand. (a) by fine sand P.No-2 , I-4(B)	1.00	2.5	0.200	0.500	%Cu.M	59961.00	299.81
3	Single brick flat soling of picked jhama bricks including ramming and dressing bed to proper level and filling joints with powdered earth or local sand P.no-11, I-1	1.00	2.5		2.500	Sq.M	324.00	810.00
4	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement, if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes P.no-24, I-10(a)	1.00	2.5	0.125	0.313	Cu.M	6088.00	1,902.50
5	Brick edging 75 mm. wide with picked jhama bricks, laid true to line and level including cutting necessary trench in sopil or in hard metalled surface, laying the bricks and repacking the trench (on both sides of the edging) with spoils and ramming the same thoroughly, complete as per direction. (b) Brick-on-end edging (250 mm) depth. P.No-189 , I-3(b)	2.00			2.000	%Mtr	8223.00	164.46
6	Removal of rubbish, earth etc. from the working site and disposal of the same beyond the compound in conformity with the Municipal /Corporation Rules for such disposal, loading into truck and cleaning the site in all respect as per direction of Engineer - in -Charge P.no-9, I-13	1.00	2.500	0.400	1.000	Cu.M	166.00	166.00
							Toatl=	3,462.04
							Total=	3,462.00


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Supplying laying of D.I Pipe line (100 mm dia)

SCHEDULE FOLLOWS


A. P.W.D. Schedule of Rates For Building Works, Materials and Labour Effective from 1st July 2017

B. K.M.D.A. Water Supply Schedule of Rates 2004.


Considering 1000 m. length

Sl. No.	Description of Item	Quantity	Rate	Unit	Amount (in Rs.)
1. Page-1 It No-2(a)	Earth work in Excavation of Foundation trenches or drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sand stone) including removing, spreading or stacking the spoils with a lead of 75 Mtr as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches, leveling dressing and ramming the bottom, bailing out water as required complete. a) Depth of Excavation not exceeding 1,500 mm. (i) $1000 \times 0.50 \times 1.00 = 500.00$	500.00	11,927.00	% M ³	59,635.00
2. Page-1 It No-3(a)	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good earth. In layers not exceeding 150 mm including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete. (Payment to be made on the basis of measurement of finished quantity of work) [(i)- $(3.14 \times 0.1^2) \times 1000 = 31.40$, $500.00 - 31.40 = 468.60$ cum a) with earth obtain from excavation of foundation.	468.60	7,754.00	% M ³	36,335.24
3. Page -53 It No-1.2.2 (b)	Lowering any type of D.I pipe and specials and laying along trench at any depth as per specification and direction of the Engineer in charge. b) 100 mm Dia	1,000.00	394.00	%M	3,940.00
4. Page No-56 It No-1.2.5 (b)	Rubber gasket joints to C.I / D.I pipes and laying along trench at any depth as per specification and direction of the Engineer in Charge. b) 100 mm Dia	270.00	20	Each	5,400.00
5. Page No-57 IT No-1.2.6 (b)	Flange joint to C.I / D.I / M.S pipes and specials including supply of rubber gasket, nuts, bolts washers ect. Of best quality to make the joint water tight at required hydraulic presser all complete as specification & direction of the Engineer in charge. b) 100 mm Dia	29.00	210	Each	6,090.00
6. Page No-58 It No-1.2.7 (b)	Cutting of C.I / D.I pipes for fitting with pipes and or specials of similar or de similar materials at the time of laying without damaging any part of the required length including taking out of the broken pieces from the trench and restacking the same at the specified location as per direction of the Engineering in charge. b) 100 mm Dia	50.00	33.00	Each	1,650.00


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Sl. No.	Description of Item	Quantity	Rate	Unit	Amount (in Rs.)
7. Page No- 71 It No- 1.5 (b)	Chamfering the spigot end of C.I / D.I pipes for fittings with the socket of C.I / D.I pipes and or specials in tyton jointed water mains or otherwise using electric grinder as per Engineering in charge. b) 100 mm Dia	30.00	35.00	Each	1,050.00
8. Page No-71 It No- 1.5 (b)	Lowering, fitting and fixing all types of valve in proper position and alignment using chain pulley block or crane (for diameter above 250 mm) by providing temporary support as required, gasket nuts & bolts etc. all complete as per specification and direction of the Engineer in charge. b) 100 mm Dia	11.00	443.00	Each	4,873.00
9. Page No- 78 It No- 4.1 (b)	Hydraulically testing of C.I / D.I / AC pipe line in sections under a head of water not less then 60m(6Kg/Cm2 pressure) or above as per specific requirements by filling the main with supply of water including supply of all specials and equipments, like pump set, gauges, end caps, blank flange etc. all complete as per instruction of the Engineer in charge. b) 100mm Dia	1,000.00	8.00	M	8,000.00
10. Page No- 80 It No- 5.1 (b)	Disinfections of water main by filling with water containing bleaching powder of sufficient quantity capable of maintaining a residual chlorine concentration of 10mg/1 within the main after a detention period of two hours and complete as per specification and direction of the Engineer in charge. b) 100mm Dia	1,000.00	4.00	M	4,000.00
11. Page No- 82 It No-6.1	Dewater by pumps including all heads lifts and making all arrangements of disposal, where continues flow of water from a source other than natural or ground water is encountered in case of emergency maintenance works related to leakage, breakage and making wet connections.	1,290.00	12.00	HP.Hr	15,480.00
12. Page No-105 It No-9.6 (a)(i) & (c)(i)	All types of ductile iron (spun) special (viz Bend, Tee, Taper, Tail piece etc.) size confirming to I.S. Specification No-9523 / 2000 with cement mortar lining (inside and bituminous coating (outside) (25% of payments will be held up till successful hydraulic testing) i) All socketed Tee 80 mm- 300 mm 150x150x100, 6 Nos @ 29.50 Kg/each =177 Kg 100x100x100, 6 Nos @ 21.50 Kg/each =129 Kg	306.00	67.00	Kg	20,502.00
	j) Tail Piece 80 mm- 300 mm 100x100, 18 Nos @ 9.70 Kg/Each =174.60 Kg	174.60	80.00	Kg	13,968.00
13. Page No-108 It No-9.8 (ii)	Single / Double bit SBR gasket suitable for jointing C.I / D.I presser pipes, confirming to I.S. 5382-1985 b) 100 mm Dia	312.00	31.00	Each	9,672.00



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Sl. No.	Description of Item	Quantity	Rate	Unit	Amount (in Rs.)
14. Page No-108. It- No-9.8 (ii)	Cast iron double flanged valves generally conforming to I.S. 14846 : 2000 having four faces and spindle nut or gunmetal, inside screw non rising type brass / AISI 410 spindle ; seat tested to 10 Kg / CM2 And body tested to 15 Kg / CM2 Flanges flat faces and drilled to I.S: 1538: 1993 b) 100 mm Dia	10.00	3,209.00	Each	32,090.00
15. Page No-87 It No-6.26 (b)	Supplying Including cost of installation of compression flanged socket tailpiece for connecting flanged fitting to the plain (spigot) end of C.I / D.I pipes. b) 100 mm Dia	18.00	1,028.00	Each	18,504.00
16. Page No-93 It No-6.33 (b)	Supplying including cost of installation of cast iron mechanical joint Double socket 90° Bend for connecting two plain ends of C.I / D.I pipes, with C.I body and follower gland, zinc coated MS. Fasteners and sealing rubber gasket as per IS: 13382-90 complete. b) 100 mm Dia	4.00	2241	Each	8,964.00
17. Page No-93 It No-6.33 (b)	Supplying including cost of installation of cast iron mechanical joint Double socket 45° Bend for connecting two plain ends of C.I / D.I pipes, with C.I body and follower gland, zinc coated MS. Fasteners and sealing rubber gasket as per IS: 13382-90 complete. d) 100 mm Dia	4.00	1977	Each	7,908.00
18. Page No-93 It No-6.34 4(b)	Supplying including cost of installation of cast iron mechanical joint Double socket 22.5° Bend for connecting two plain ends of C.I / D.I pipes, with C.I body and follower gland, zinc coated MS. Fasteners and sealing rubber gasket as per IS: 13382-90 complete. f) 100 mm Dia	3.00	1887	Each	5,661.00
19. Page No-22 It No-15	Sluice valve chamber with C.I heavy cover with locking arrangement (weight not less then 25 Kg) (size of chamber 450 mm x 600 mm inside up to 900 mm depth) 250mm thick cement brick walls (6:1) 150 mm thick cement concrete (6:3:1) bed with jhama chips 19 mm thick cement plaster (6:1) for inside wall and 12 mm thick cement plaster (6:1) for outer walls including rounding corners b) 100 mm Dia sluice valve chamber	10.00	7,576.00	Each	75,760.00
20	Supply of D.I Pipe with conformation to relevent IS codes and as per direction of EIC. 100 mm dia	1,000.00	867.00	M	867,000.00
21	Removal of rubbish, earth etc. from the working site and disposal of the same beyond the compound in conformity with the Municipapal /Corporation Rules forsuch disposal, loading into truck and cleaning the site in all respect as per direction of Engineer - in - Charge. 1000x0.5x0.5=250 cum	250.00	166.00	cum	41,500.00
Total Rs.					1,247,982.24
Say=					1,247,982.00

Per meter Length=Rs. 1248.00

(Rupees Twelve Hundread Fourty Nine only)


S. A. E.
Beldanga Municipality


(BHARAT KUMAR JHAWAR)
Chairman
Beldanga Municipality

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SURFACE DRAIN (300X300)

PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2017

Sl No	Description of Items	Length	Breadth	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bottom boiling out water as required complete. Depth of excavation not exceeding 1500mm	1.00	0.95	0.475	0.451	%Cu.M	11927.00	53.82
2	Single brick flat soling of picked jhama bricks including ramming and dressing bed to proper level and filling joints with powdered earth or local sand	1.00	0.95		0.950	Sq.M	324.00	307.80
3	Cement concrete with graded jhama Khoa ballast (30 mm size) excluding shuttering. In ground floor and foundation (a) 6:3:1 proportion.	1.00	0.95	0.100	0.095	Cu.M	5189.00	492.96
4	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4 :1). a) In foundation & Plinth	1.00	0.25	0.600	0.150	Cu.M	5137.00	770.55
5	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints or roughening of concrete surface including throating, nosing and drip course where necessary. (Gr.floor). i) With 4:1 cement mortar. a) 20 mm. Thick plaster.	1.00	1.1		1.100	Sq.M	178.00	195.80
6	Neat cement punning above 1.5 mm thick in wall, dado, windowsills, floor, drain etc.	1.00	1.100		1.100	Sq.M	34.00	37.40
7	Artificial stone in floor dado staircase etc. with cement concrete 1:2:4 with stone chips laid in pannels as directed with topping made with ordinary or white cement (as measured) and marble dust in proportion (2:1) including smooth finishing and round	1.00	0.300		0.300	Sq.M	230.00	69.00
8	Removal of rubbish, earth etc. from the working site and disposal of the same beyond the compound in conformity with the Municipal /Corporation Rules for such disposal, loading into truck and cleaning the site in all respect as per direction of Engineer - in -Charge	1.00	0.800	0.475	0.3800	Cu.M	166.00	63.08
							Toatl=	1,990.41
							Total=	1,990.00

S. A. E.
Beldanga Municipality

(BHARAT KUMAR JHAWAR)
Chairman
Beldanga Municipality

Annexure II: Model Drawing of Dwelling Unit

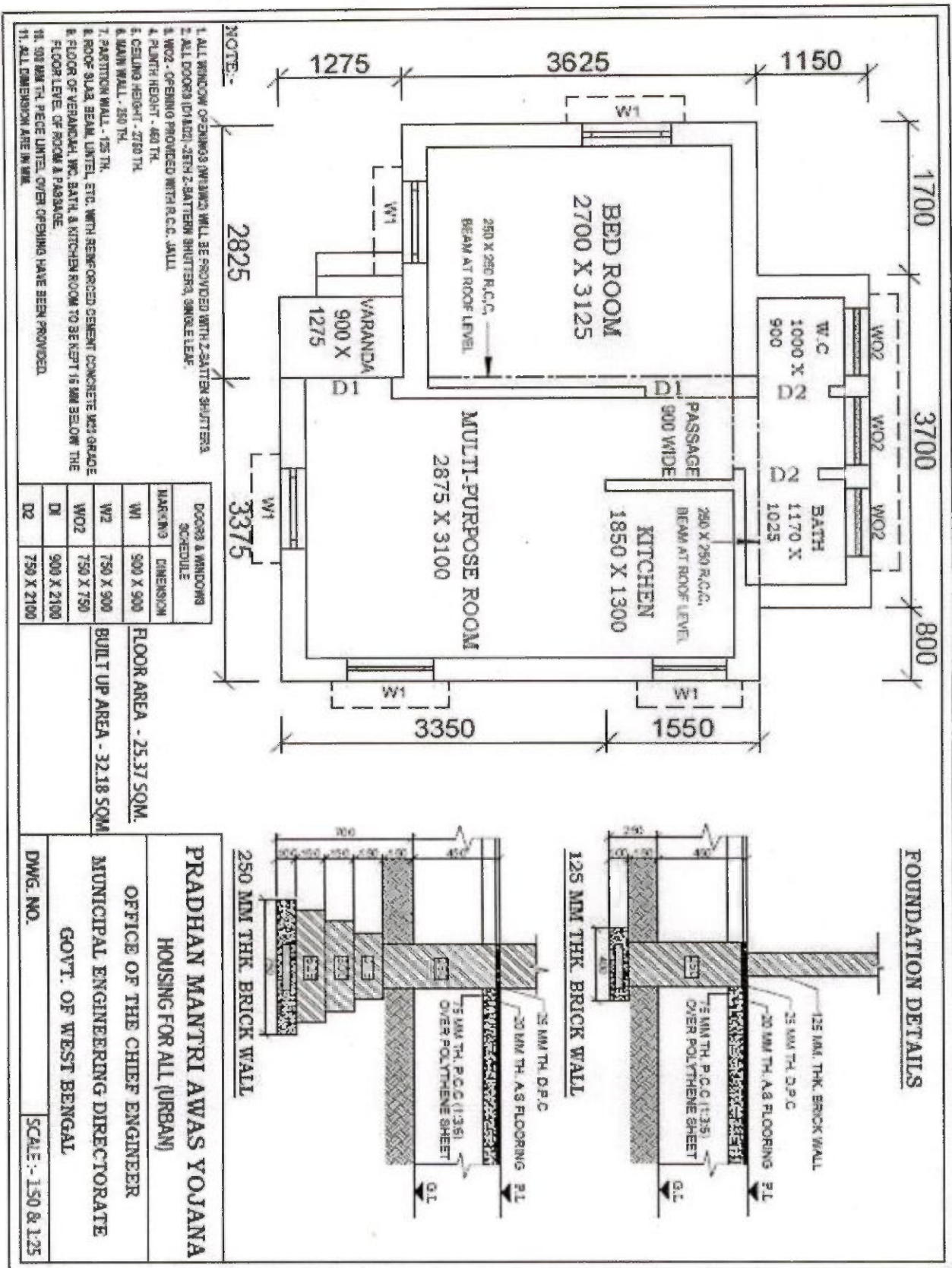


Figure 4: Model Drawing of Dwelling Unit

112

S.A.E.
Beldanga Municipality

(BHARAT KUMAR JHAWAR)
Chairman
Beldanga Municipality

Annexure III: Model Section of Concrete Road

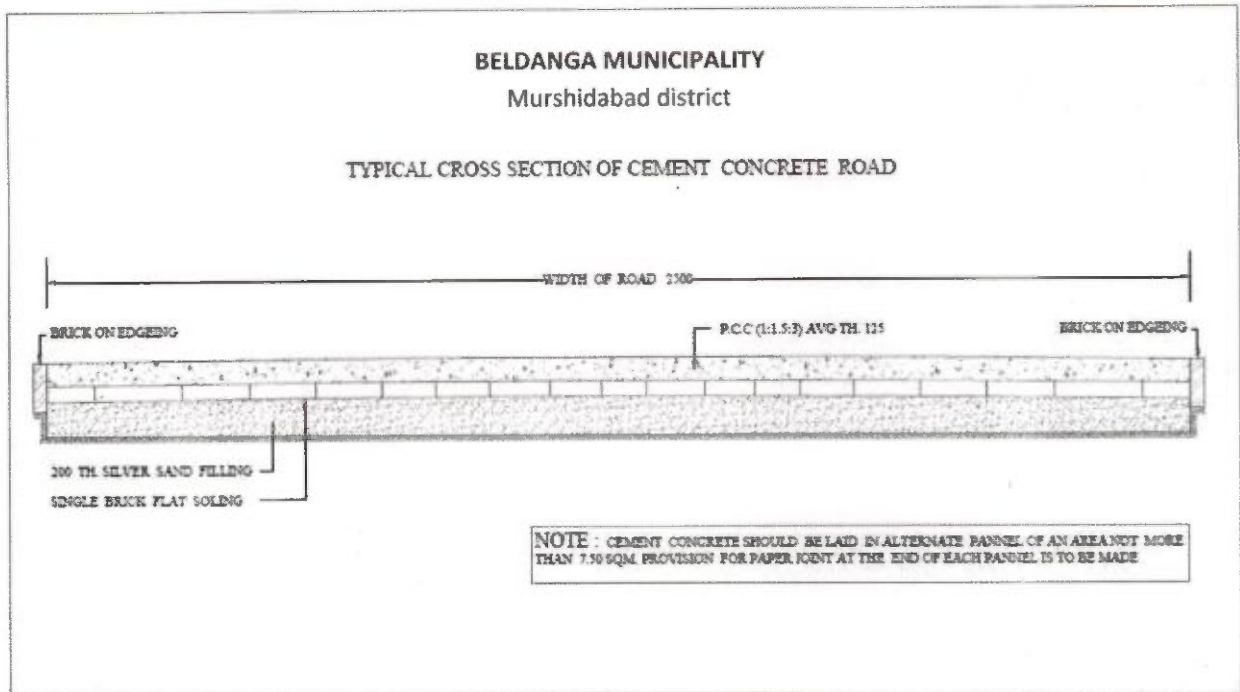


Figure 5: Typical Cross section of Concrete Road

S. A. E.
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Chairman
Beldanga Municipality

LEGEND

IMPORTANT PLACE

- COLLEGE
- GOVT OFFICE
- MEDICAL FACILITIES
- MORE
- MUNICIPALITY OFFICE
- RAILWAY STATION
- SCHOOL
- STATUE
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- EXISTING ROAD NETWORK
- BITUMINOUS ROAD
- BRICK PAVED ROAD
- CEMENT CONCRETE ROAD
- KANCHHA ROAD
- WARD BOUNDARY
- MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY
- PONDS
- POST OFFICE

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF BELDANGA MUNICIPALITY 2008-09 TO 2012-13

BASE MAP

DWG NO 01-BM

DATE MAY 09

SIGN



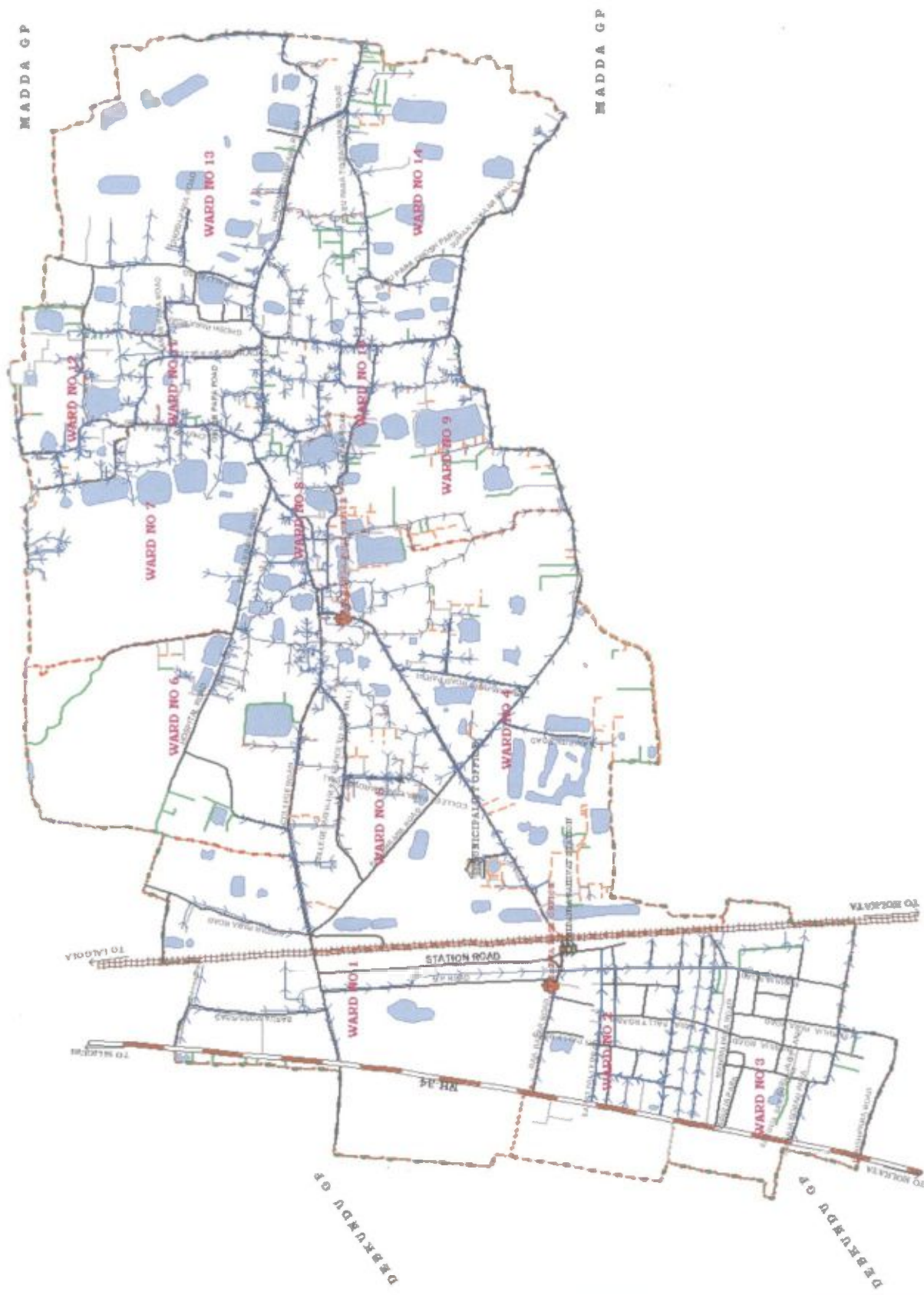
LEGEND

- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- EXISTING ROAD NETWORK
- BITUMINOUS ROAD
- BRICK PAVED ROAD
- CEMENT CONCRETE ROAD
- KARCHA ROAD
- WARD BOUNDARY
- MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY
- IMPORTANT PLACE
- MUNICIPALITY OFFICE
- RAILWAY STATION
- POST OFFICE
- PONDS
- EXISTING DRAINAGE NETWORK
- KARCHA
- KARCHA(ON PUCHAGE LAND)
- PUCCA DRAIN
- PUCCA CANAL
- PUCCA(HYDRAULIC)

**DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF
BELDANGA MUNICIPALITY
2008-09 TO 2012-13**

**EXISTING DRAINAGE
NETWORK**

	DWG NO	03-BM
	DATE	MAY 09
	SIGN	



LEGEND

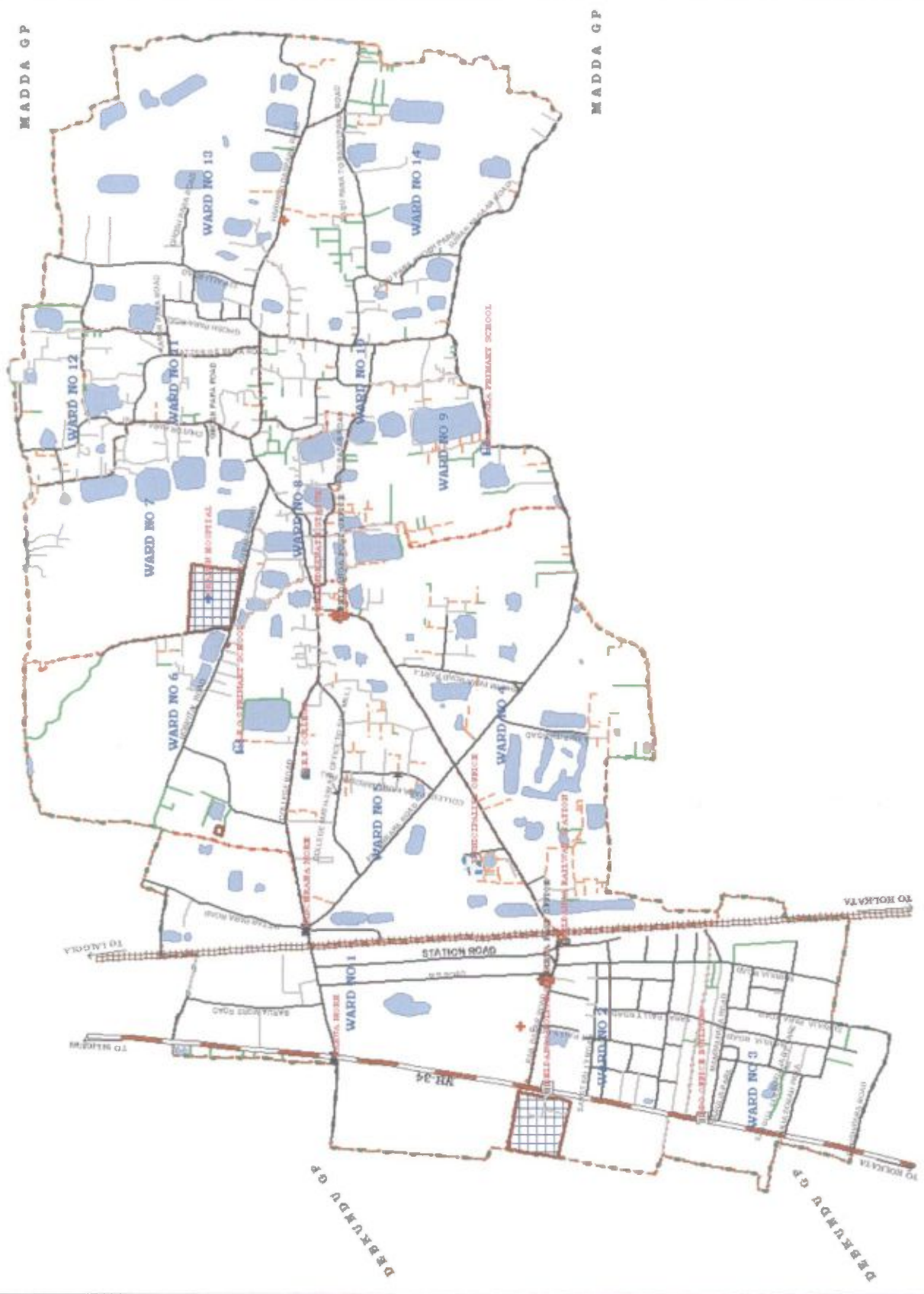
IMPORTANT PLACE

- COLLEGE
- GOVT OFFICE
- MEDICAL FACILITIES
- MORE
- MUNICIPALITY OFFICE
- RAILWAY STATION
- SCHOOL
- STATUE
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- EXISTING ROAD NETWORK
- BITUMINOUS ROAD
- BRICK PAVED ROAD
- CEMENT CONCRETE ROAD
- KANCHHA ROAD
- WARD BOUNDARY
- MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY
- PONDS
- POST OFFICE
- MEDICAL FACILITIES
- CPHCS SUB CENTRE

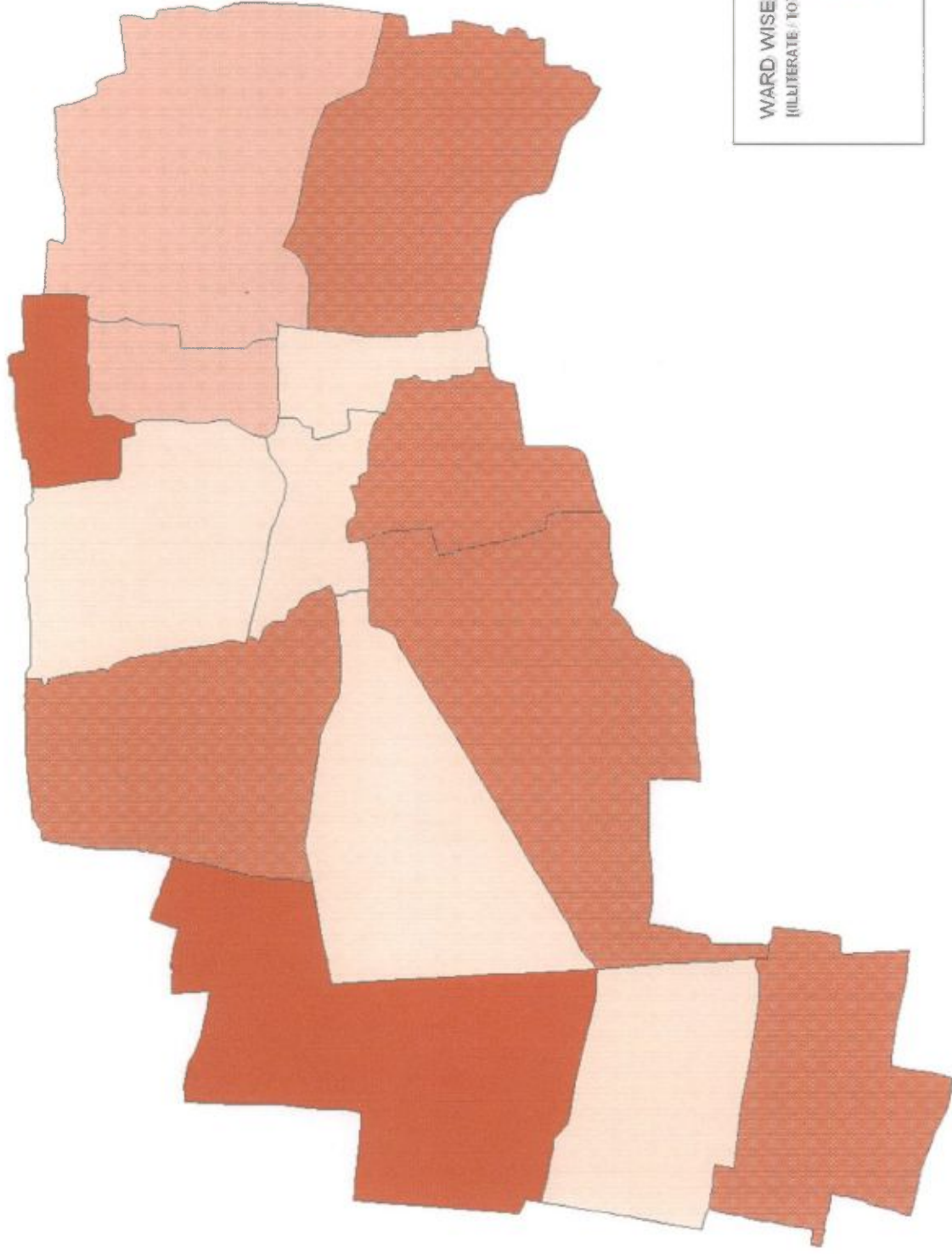
DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF
BELDANGA MUNICIPALITY
2008-09 TO 2012-13

MAP SHOWING
HEALTH FACILITY

DWG NO	05-BM
DATE	MAY 09
SIGN	



BELDANGA MUNICIPALITY



MAP BASED ON WARD WISE ILLITERATE PERCENTAGE FOR THE YEAR 2007-2008

SCALE
1 : 100000

LEGEND

IMPORTANT PLACE

- COLLEGE
- GOVT OFFICE
- MEDICAL
- MORE
- MUNICIPALITY OFFICE
- RAILWAY STATION
- SCHOOL
- STATUE
- POST OFFICE
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE

EXISTING ROAD NETWORK

- BITUMINOUS ROAD
- BRICK PAVED ROAD
- CEMENT CONCRETE ROAD
- KARCHA ROAD
- WARD BOUNDARY
- MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY

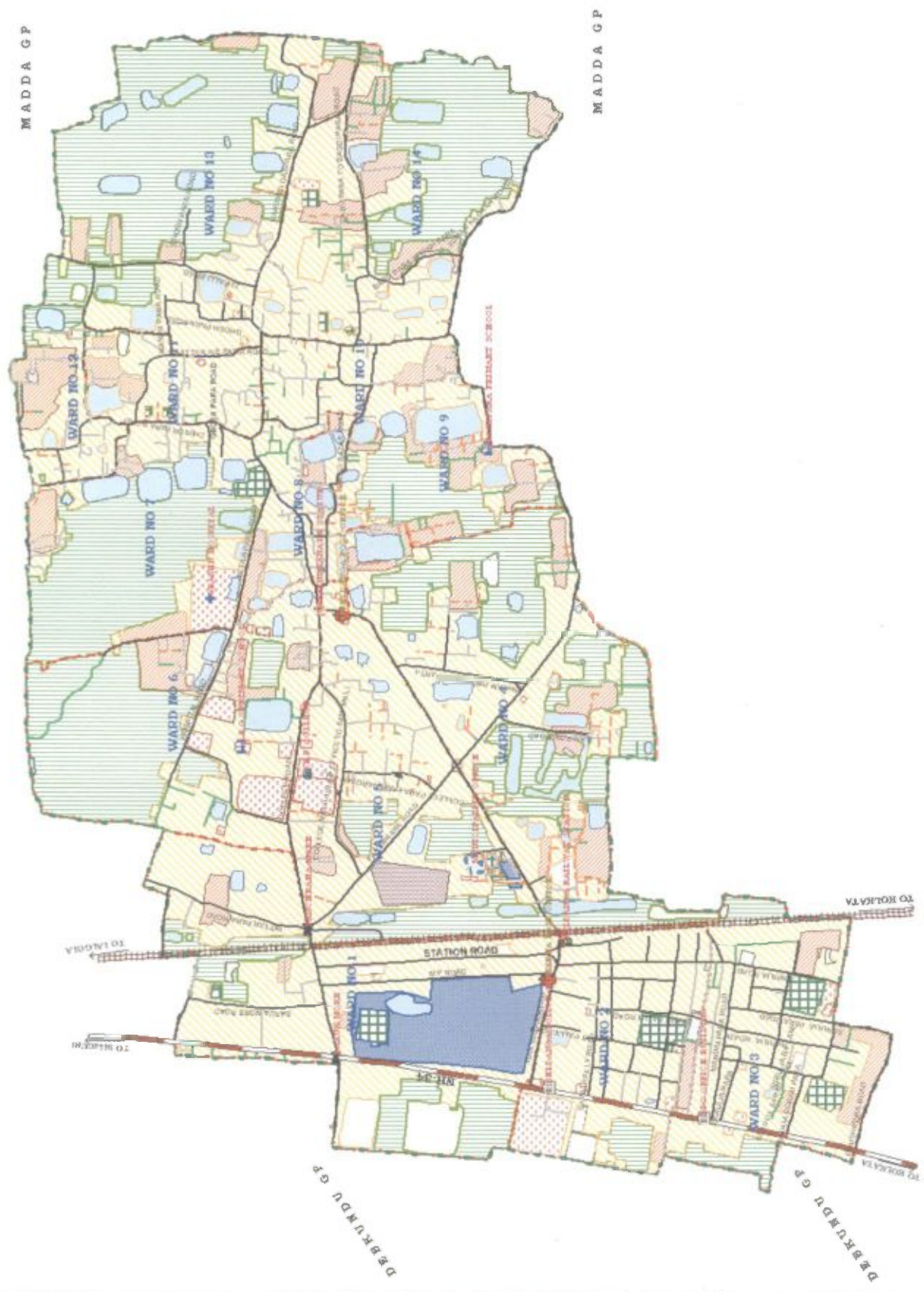
EXISTING LANDUSE

- AGRICULTURE AREA
- COMMERCIAL AREA
- INDUSTRIAL AREA
- WATER BODIES
- PUBLIC SEMI PUBLIC
- RAILWAY AREA
- RECREATIONAL AREA
- RESIDENTIAL AREA
- SLUM AREA
- VACANT LAND

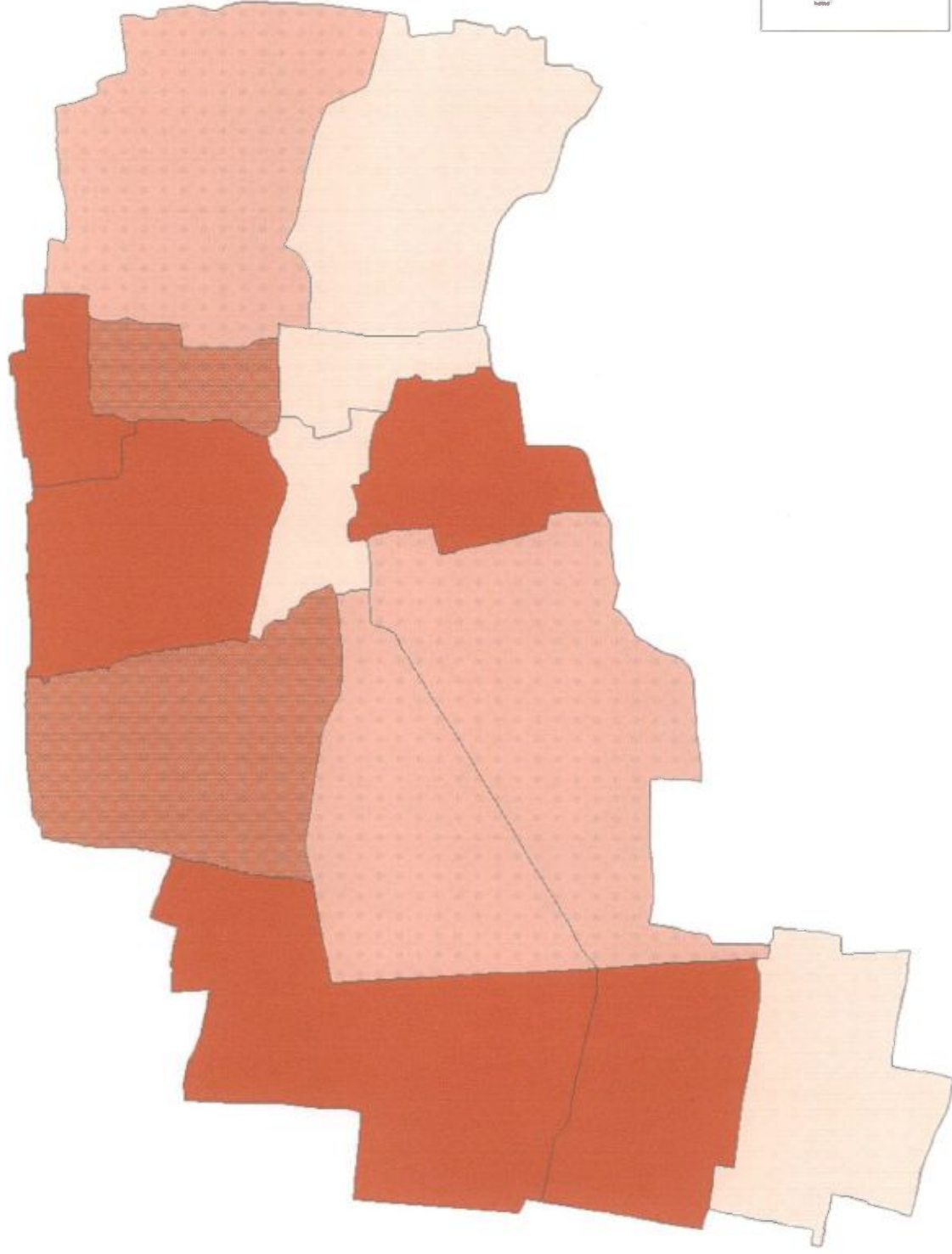
DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF
BELDANGA MUNICIPALITY
2008-09 TO 2012-13

LANDUSE MAP

DWG NO	07-BM
DATE	MAY 09
SIGN	



BELDANGA MUNICIPALITY



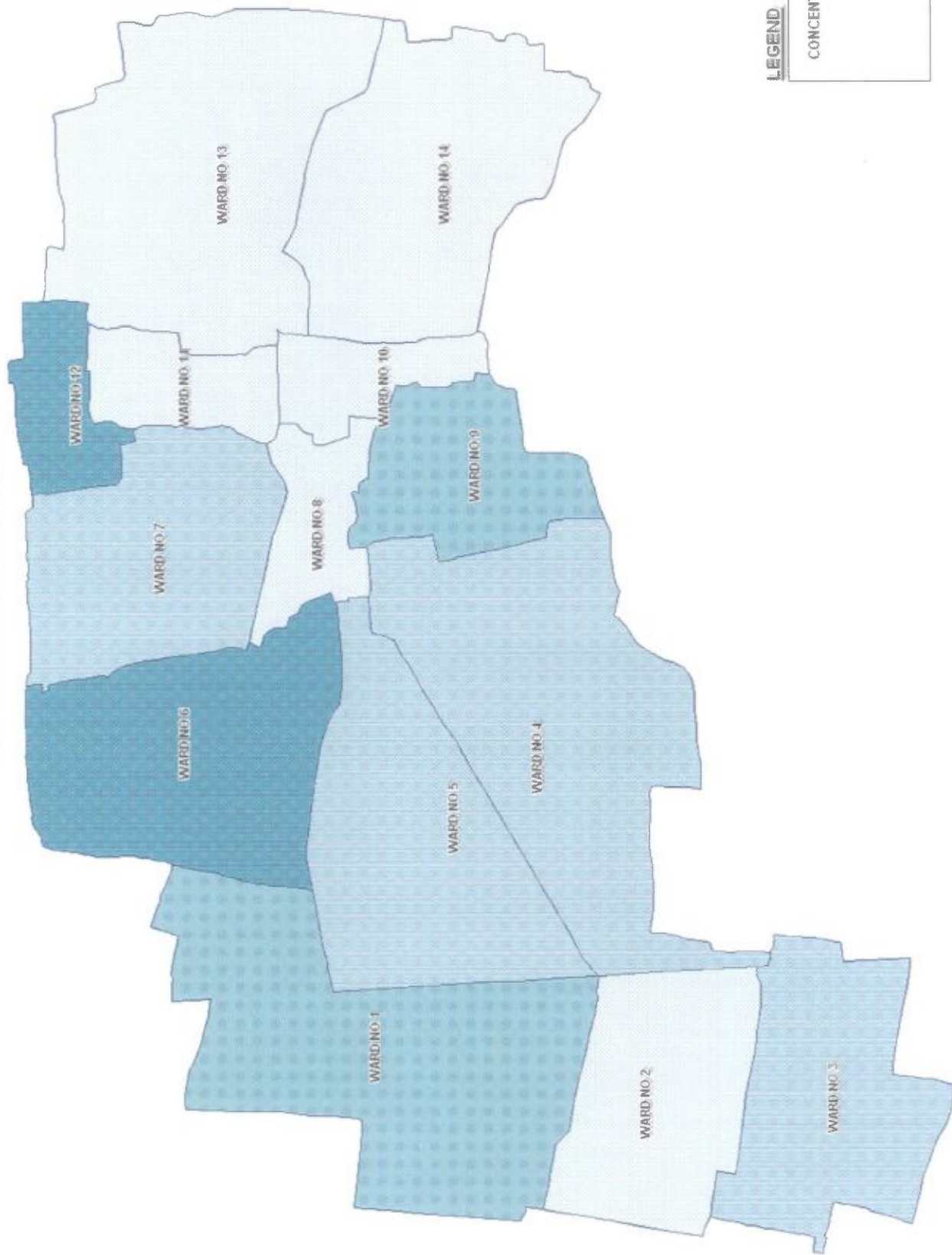
MALE-FEMALE RATIO
[TOTAL FEMALE / TOTAL MALE]*1000]

□	MORE THAN 990
□	970 TO 990
□	950 TO 970
□	LESS THAN 950

SCALE
1 : 10000

MAP BASED ON WARD WISE MALE - FEMALE RATIO FOR THE YEAR 2007-2008

BELDANGA MUNICIPALITY



LEGEND

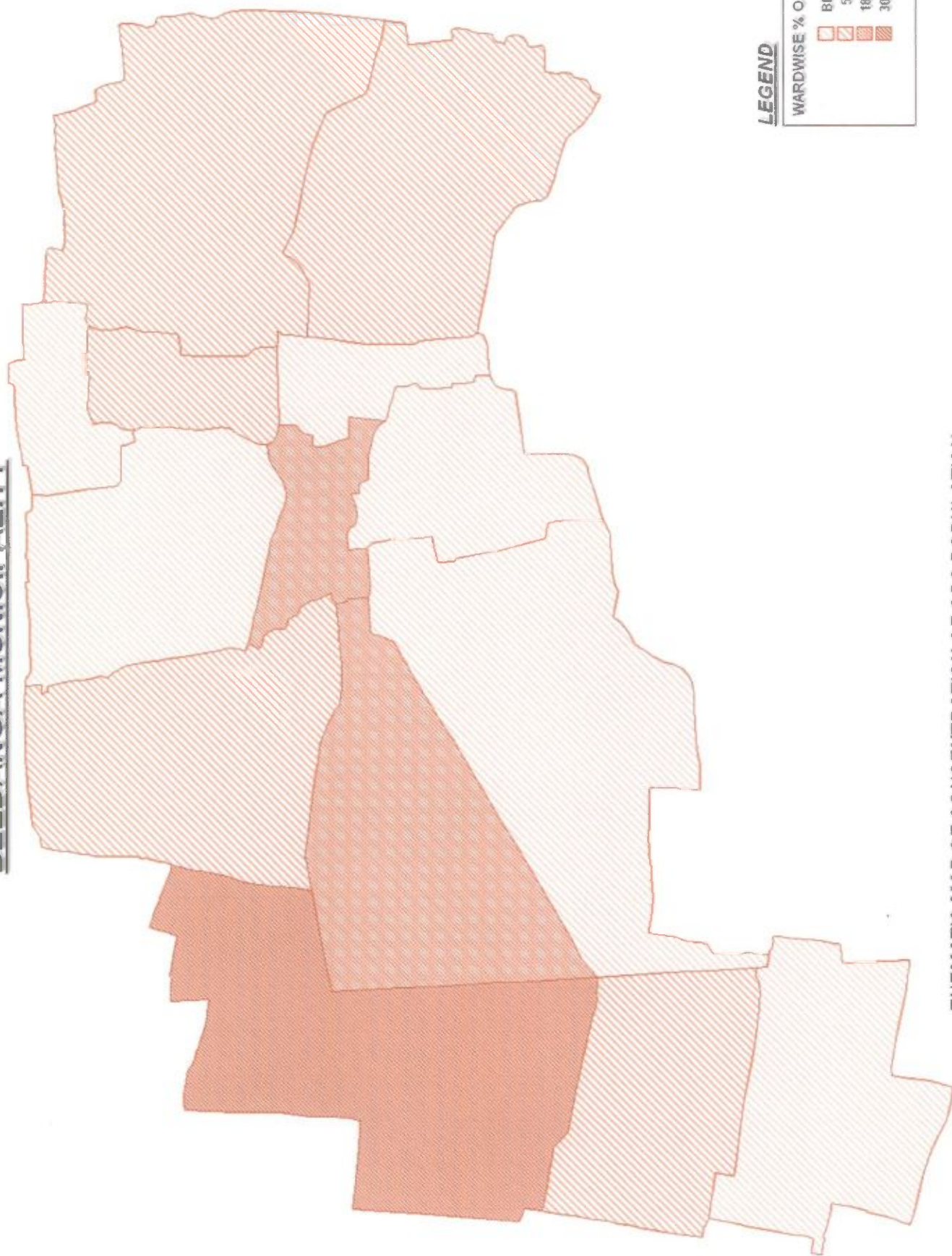
CONCENTRATION OF MINORITY POPULATION
PERCENTAGE

- BELOW 30%
- 30% TO 60%
- 60% TO 90%
- ABOVE 90%

SCALE
1 : 9000

THEMATIC MAP BASED ON CONCENTRATION OF MINORITY POPULATION

BELDANGA MUNICIPALITY



LEGEND

WARDWISE % OF OBC POPULATION	
	BELOW 5%
	5% TO 18%
	18% TO 30%
	30% TO 43%

THEMATIC MAP OF CONCENTRATION OF OBC POPULATION