

DETAIL PROJECT REPORT (DPR) of HFAPOA



2017-2018
DALKHOLA MUNICIPALITY

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Chairman
Dalkhola Municipality

PREFACE

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

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

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

Total beneficiaries of the scheme are 640 nos from 49 nos slum and 16 nos of Non Slum projected for the year 2017-2018

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 25.91 Cr.** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.



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Introductory Note by Chairman

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



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

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

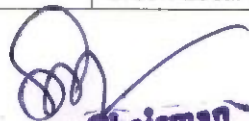

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a. Planning Core Team:

1. Mr. Subhas Goswami, Chairman, Dalkhola Municipality
2. Mr. Ali Raja Khan, Vice Chairman Dalkhola Municipality
3. Mr. Amrit kr. Biswas, Executive Officer, Nodal Officer of HFA, Dalkhola Municipality
4. Mr. Samaresh Saha, S.A.E, Dalkhola Municipality
5. Mr. Biswajeet Pal, S.A.E, Dalkhola Municipality
6. Mr. Manoj Saha, Urban Planner, Dalkhola Municipality

b. Abbreviation

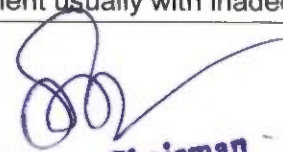
A&OE	Administrative and Other Expenses	LIG	Low Income Group
AHP	Affordable Housing in Partnership	MD	Mission Directorate
AIP	Annual Implementation Plan	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
BMTPC	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council	MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
CDP	City Development Plan	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CLS	Credit linked subsidy	NA	Non Agricultural
CNA	Central Nodal Agencies	NBC	National Building Code
CPHEEO	Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering 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 Body


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IS	Indian Standard	UT	Union Territory
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c. 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 Nodal Agencies	Nodal Agencies identified by Ministry for the purposes of implementation of Credit Linked subsidy component of the mission
Economically Weaker Section(EWS)	EWS households are defined as households having an annual income up to Rs 3, 00,000(Rupees Three Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre
EWS House	An all-weather single unit or a unit in a multi storeyed super structure having carpet area of upto 30 sq.m. with adequate basic civic services and infrastructure services like toilet , water, electricity etc. States can determine the area of EWS as per their local needs with information to Ministry
"Floor Area Ratio" (FAR)/FSI	<p>The quotient obtained by dividing the total covered area (plinth area) on all the floors by the area of the plot:</p> $\text{FAR} = \frac{\text{Total covered area on all the floors} \times 100}{\text{Plot area}}$ <p>If States/Cities have some variations in this definition, State/City definitions will be accepted under the mission</p>
Implementing Agencies	Implementing agencies are the agencies such as Urban Local Bodies, Development Authorities, 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


 Chairman
 Dalkhola Municipality

	infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.
State Land Nodal Agencies (SLNAs)	Nodal Agency designated by the State Governments for implementing the Mission
Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)	TDR means making available certain amount of additional built up area in lieu of the area relinquished or surrendered by the owner of the land, so that he can use extra built up area himself in some other land.


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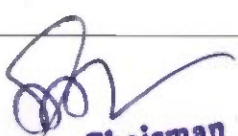
Annexure 7C
(Para 14.5 of the Guidelines)

Format for Project under Beneficiary Led Construction Or Enhancement

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal						
2	Name of the District:	:	Uttar Dinajpur						
3	Name of the City:	:	Dalkhola						
4	Project Name:	:	HFA-DALKHOLA 2017-18						
5	Project Code:	:	19801650024N0						
6	State Level Nodal Agency:	:	State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)						
7	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	Dalkhola 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		
		:	Dalkhola Municipal Area	640	Covering both Slum & Non-Slum area	Notified	No		
10	Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	2,590.72						
11	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Minority	Person with Disability
		:	313	198	15	114	640	256	0
12	Whether beneficiary have been selected as PMAY Guidelines?	:	Yes						
13	No. of Houses constructed / acquired. Please specify ownership (Any of	:	Joint	Female	Male	Transgender			
		:	0	155	485	0			

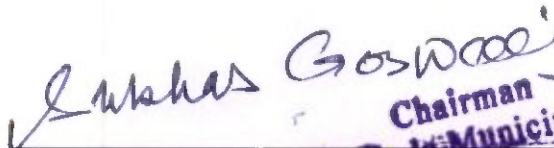
	these)				
14	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Male	Female	Transgender
		:	485	155	0
15	Whether it has been ensured that selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land ?	:	Yes		
16	Whether building plan for all houses have been Approved?	:	Yes		
17	i. GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible beneficiary) (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	960.00		
	ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1,352.96		
	iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	117.76		
	iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	160.00		
	v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2,590.72		
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	:	NO		
	v. External Electrification	:	YES		
	vi. Solid Waste	:	NO		

	Management		
	vii. Any Other	:	NO
	viii. In case, any infrastructure has not been proposed, reason thereof.	:	Infrastructure proposal submitted
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	:	The project covers all wards


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	to furnish		
29	Project Submission Date to SLSMC	:	

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


Chairman
Dalkhola Municipality

Signature of
the
Mayor/ Chairperson/Municipal Commissioner

Signature


Chief Engineer
M.E Dte,GoWB

Signature
(Director,SUDA)

Signature
(Secretary,UD & MA
Department,GoWB)

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

Signature
(State Level Nodal Officer)


Signature Chairman
Dalkhola Municipality
(Chairman/Chairperson)

Executive Summary

Project Details

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal
2	Name of the District:	:	Uttar Dinajpur
3	Name of the City:	:	Dalkhola
4	Project Name:	:	HFA-DALKHOLA 2017-18
5	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2,590.72
6	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	960.00
7	State Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1,352.96
8	ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	117.76
9	Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	160.00
10	Total Infrastructure Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	235.52
11	Percentage of Infrastructure Cost of Housing Cost	:	10
12	Infrastructure Cost per Dwelling Unit (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	0.368
13	Year of Implementation	:	2017-18
14	Component Housing Construction	:	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)
15	SOR Adopted	:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum

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

Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. 1.5Lakh/ DU)	State Govt. Share (Rs. 1.93Lakh/ DU)	ULB Share @ 0.184 Lakh/ DU	Beneficiaries Share @ 0.25 Lakh/DU)
A. HOUSING											
1	New in-situ										
	Single Storied Units		640	Nos	368000.00	2,355.20	2,355.20	960.00	1,235.20	0.00	160.00
Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)						2,355.20	2,355.20	960.00	1,235.20	0.00	160.00
B. INFRASTRUCTURE											
Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. in Lakh)	State Govt. Share (@50%) (in Lakh)	ULB Share (@50%) (in Lakh)	Beneficiaries Share (in Lakh)


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1ROADS											
	Concrete Roads with Soling	2.5 m wide	7618	MT.	2605	198.44	198.44		99.22	99.22	
3 Guard Wall											
	Guard Wall		846	Mt. r	4383	37.08	37.08		18.54	18.54	
	Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)					235.52	235.52	0.00	117.76	117.76	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					2,590.72	2,590.72	960.00	1,352.96	117.76	160.00

Samarendra Saha

Signature of the ULB level

Competent Technical
officer **Sub-Assistant Engineer**
Dalkhola Municipality

Name & Designation: **Samarendra Saha**
SAE
Dalkhola Municipality

Fax No:

Telephone No: **9434187502**

E-mail:

Signature of the State level

Competent Technical
Officer

Name & Designation: Chief
Engineer, MeDte, GoWB
Bikash Bhavan, South Block, 1st
Floor, Salt lake, Kol-91

Fax No: 033-23375474

Telephone No: 033-23371331

E-mail:

ce_medte@yahoo.
com

[Signature]
Dalkhola Municipality
Chairman

Signature

Director(SUDA)

Name & Designation: Sri Sutanu Prasad
Kar, IAS, Director, SUDA

Fax No: 033-23585767

Telephone No: 033-23585767

E-mail: wbsudadir@gmail.com



Signature of the Mayor/
Chairperson/ Municipal Commissioner
Dalkhola Municipality

Name & Designation: SUBHAS Goswami,
Chairman, Dalkhola Municipality

Fax No:

Telephone No: 9734655036

E-mail: chairman.dlk municipality@gmail.com

Rupees in lakhs

NAMEOF THE SCHEME	ESTIMATEDCOST	YEAR 2046-2017				TOTAL
		GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	
PMAY project - ,Dalkhola Municipality	2590.72	960.00	1352.96	117.76	160.00	2590.72

PHASING OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

YEAR 2015-16	RELEASE OF FUND				
	GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	TOTAL
1st Installment @ 40%	384.00	541.18	47.10	160.00	1132.28
2nd Installment @ 40%	384.00	541.18	47.10	0.00	972.28
3rd Installment @ 20%	192.00	270.60	23.56	0.00	486.16
TOTAL	960.00	1352.96	117.76	160.00	2590.72

REQUIREMENT OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

SL. NO	NAMEOF THE SCHEME	YEAR 2017-2018	TOTAL
1	PMAY project - ,Dalkhola Municipality	2591.00	2591.00
Total		2591.00	2591.00

Introduction to Dalkhola Municipality:

Dalkhola Municipality is situated in the western side of Uttar Dinajpur district and is included under Islampur Sub-Division. The annals of depicts that formerly it was a land mark of ancient civilization and trade center. The Teesta River and its direction have settled the prosperity of trade, commerce, transport and finally the geographical location of town.



History:

Before the Independence of India 1947 and some later the figure of Dalkhola was idly rural area where some Pucca and Kacha roads were connected to nearest place. The area was covered by jungle in large, in few area the people were used to live & their main income comes from agriculture and catching fish from Buri Mahananda. That time it was ruled by Raja P.C.Lal. After Independence & partition of the country, there were enumerable refugees came to Dalkhola from erstwhile East Pakistan & they live in Dalkhola market area. Before in 1956, this area was being belong to Territory of Bihar under Purnia district. In 1956 this area was transferred to Territory of West Bengal by endeavour of Chief Minister Dr. B.C.Roy. it is a important place in this spare of communication facility as NH-34 & NH-31 pass through this locality. Small villages are administered by Panchayat Raj, & they gradually develop into work-oriented busy market & that gradually convert into Small Township. With the growth of population and economic base establishment, the people of Dalkhola experienced a green revolution. In consequence, Dalkhola Municipality was set up on 1st January, 2003 for upliftment of social and economic development which provide to the local citizen for develop their livelihood. Presently the area is under the jurisdiction of Uttar- Dinajpur.

Year of Establishment

Dalkhola Municipality has been formed on 01/01/2003 as per Notification No. 1/MA/0/C-4/1M-14/2000 with the entire area of Dalkhola 1 and four mouza of Dalkhola 2 gram panchayats with a population of 29783 according of census 2001.

Dalkhola Municipality is the 4th Municipality of Uttar Dinajpur district constituted with 14 wards and first election was held on 22/06/2003 and second election was held on 29/06/2008. Sri Himadri Mukharjee was the first chairman and Sri Subhas Goshwami had become the Chairman in the second.

Third time Municipal Election was held on 21.9.2013 and Sri Subhas Goswami took the chair of third time chairman of Dalkhola Municipality on 23.10.2013.

Administrative Boundaries

Total geographical area of the Municipality is 15.95 sq km . Dalkhola is situated in the western part of the district Uttar Dinajpur, W.Bengal.

The municipal area is bounded by the following.

- On the north—Boundary of Dalkhola-I Gram Panchayet
- On the east—Ramganj Gram Panchayet
- On the south—Boundary of Bihar
- On the west—Boundary of Bihar

Linkages of Rail, Road, Port and Air

Railway

Dalkhola Railway station which is a part of Eastern Railway is situated in Dalkhola Municipal area. This is going to be a model railway station under railway board project. This is one of the important stations with respect to connection of West Bengal with rest of States Patna, Kolkata, Ranchi, Gwahati and Delhi.

Road

Dalkhola Town is located in the northern part of weast Bengal.the town is located 26047' north latitudinal and 90000"E east longitudinal. The town falls on the national Highways 31 & 34 (junction of NH-31 & NH-34) which provides connection to all major urban centers through roads. The town has good accessibility through road with the nearest airport at Bagdogra.

The connectivity with the surrounding major towns through NH-31 & NH-34 made this town to develop as regional trade and commerce center at district. The roads provide inter-state and intra-state connection which passes through major towns in west Bengal and rest of the country.

Port and Air:

Airport is Bagdogra which is 122 km and port is Kolkata Khidirport port which is 528 km away.

Economic Base& Major Establishment::

Dalkhola town is basically a rural based town. The economy of the town is based on Agriculture. Captures wholesale market of Vegetables, maize, and various hardware items. Which are grown in huge quantity and are marketed in different states of India. There is no Industry in Town.

Places of Interest

Dalkhola is not a tourist place. There is no remarkable tourist spot at Dalkholai town or in adjacent areas. Only one grand festival named as "KATNA Kali" is held once in a year in the every "Buddha Purnima" which people came from all parts of the neighbouring districts to visit the same.

Traditional Durga Puja & Id-ul-fitar is the biggest festival in Dalkhola as in other places of West Bengal.

Climate:

The average rainfall of the town is about 1000mm. 90% of the annual rainfall taken place in during south-west monsoon period i.e. June to September. About 6 % rainfall takes place during the summer and 4 percent of rainfall occurs during the season of winter. The town has hot summer and general dryness around the year except the south-west monsoon period. The year can be divided into four seasons. The period from March to about the second week of June is summer. The succeeding period up to the end of September is the south-west monsoon season. October and November constitute the post monsoon or retreating monsoon seasons. The cold season is from December to March. The town experience minimum temperature during winter month ranging from 9 to 22 degree Celsius where maximum temperature is recorded during the summer ranging from 28 to 41 degree Celsius. Humidity during the monsoon season is high, generally exceeding 70% on the average.

Soil:

Demographic Growth & Population Projection

Dalkhola Municipality encompasses a population of 36930 in the last National Census 2011. Basic demographic characteristics reveal a literacy rate of 57.42 Percent overall. Male literacy stands at 62.56 percent while female literacy is 51.84 percent. The population is organized in 7185 Households with average household size being 6. The overall sex ratio stands at 920 Females to every 1,000 Males.

Sex Ratio in West Bengal is 950 i.e. for each 1000 male, which is below national average of 940 as per census 2011. In 2001, the sex ratio of female was 934 per 1000 males in West Bengal.

The following table shows the population (Census 2011) of Dalkhola Municipality-
Ward wise Population: The following table shows the total population of the Municipality.

The following table shows the population (Census 2011) of Dalkhola Municipality

Ward wise Population: The following table shows the total population of the Municipality.

Ward	Household	Population		
		Total	Male	Female
Ward No. 1	366	2257	1147	1110
Ward No. 2	468	2788	1425	1363
Ward No. 3	529	2864	1517	1347
Ward No. 4	610	3005	1535	1470
Ward No. 5	481	2162	1156	1006
Ward No. 6	404	1830	934	896
Ward No. 7	413	2256	1197	1059
Ward No. 8	588	2877	1473	1404
Ward No. 9	416	2468	1302	1165
Ward No. 10	598	2119	1106	1013
Ward No. 11	328	1954	1010	944
Ward No. 12	356	2487	1318	1169
Ward No. 13	358	1940	1033	907
Ward No. 14	489	2465	1265	1200
Ward No. 15	292	1231	636	595
Ward No. 16	489	2227	1176	1052
Total	7185	36930	19230	17700

Population trend and the growth pattern are the most important demographic aspects that need to be considered in a perspective plan. Thus in preparing city development Plan of the Dalkhola Municipality also this has been of prime importance. A no. dealt in this plan has significant growth impact as regard to population

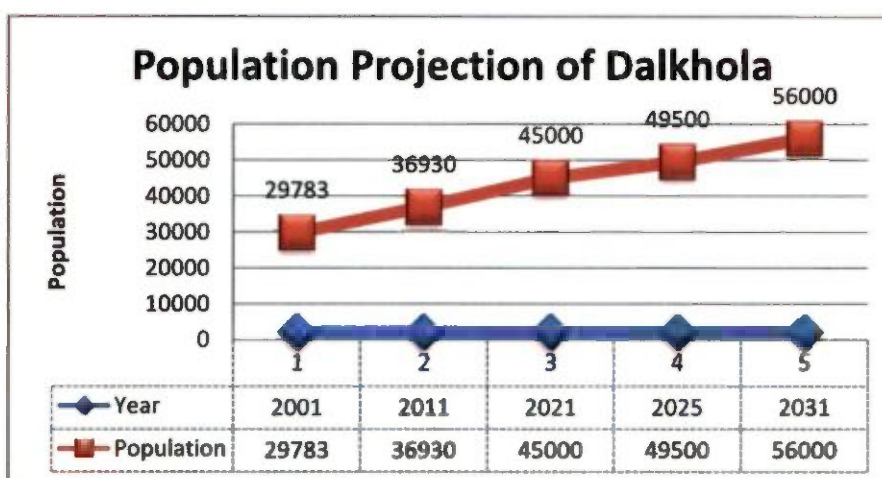
The diagram shows the wardwise population of Dalkhola Municipality.

Population Projection:

The following table shows the population projection of Dalkhola Municipality up to 2025.

Population Projection

Year	Population
2011	36930
2021	45000
2025	49500
2031	56000



Water Supply provided by PHE

In existing water supply system of Municipality town, Dalkhola Municipality provides water supply to the major part.

There is no Treatment plant, Rising main pipeline, Booster Pumping stations, OHR and distribution network, which are in existence today, have been installed through the PHE. Extension of the distribution network to cover added areas to meet shortfall in demand have been carried out by Dalkhola Municipality from time to time.

- **Citizen Charter**
- **Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting System**
- **Birth & Death Certificate computerization system**
- **Tax collection computerization system**
- **Store computerization system**
- **80% increase in own source revenue**



Jawaharlal Nehru Nation Urban Renewal Mission (Jnnurm)

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

Overview:

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

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

IHSDP Schemes of JNNURM under DALKHOLA MUNICIPALITY

IHSDP PHASE-I

Project Name:	IHSDP Scheme for the Town of (Phase-I),Uttar Dinajpur ,West Bengal, PH-I.
Date of Sanction:	SUDA-166/2007/237 Dated. 15.5.2008 (Originally approved)
Project Cost (Rs in Lakh)	Rs. 643.90
Number of Dwelling Units	360 No's Rs.

Infrastructure Component

Funding Pattern (Rs. In Lakh)

1. Dwelling Unit	Rs. 360 .00
2. Drainage	Rs. 113.41
3. Cement Concrete Road	Rs. 42.87
4. Street light	Rs. 6.83
5. Hedge Boundary	Rs. 5.92
6. Cender track	Rs. 4.32
7. Livelihood Centre	Rs. 7.20
8. Animal Pen	Rs. 31.50
9. Community Hall	Rs. 62.00
10. Rickshaw Shed	Rs. 10.00
Total=	Rs. 643.90

This project has completed.

Technical Assistance

Nodal Agency

MED

SUDA

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF SLUMS UNDER THIS PROJECT

1. Uttra Mahammadpur

The project slum site is starting area of the Municipality at Ward no-01. This slum is situated at the side of NH-34 which is running through the Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 4816.1 sq mt. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 426

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting clogging.

2. Dakshin Mahammadpur

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-1. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Municipality.

The nearest railway station at a distance is 2 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 11986 Sq M. The ownership of land lies with Private. The total population of the slum is 462.



The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are not in good condition.

3. Haripur Daspara

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-02. This slum is situated at side of by pass of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 1953.5 sqm. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 316.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are not in good condition.

4. Musharpara Haripur

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-02. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 1478 sqm. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 434.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting logging.

5. Daspara Mithapur

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-05. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 529 sqm. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 332.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting logging.

6. Haldipara Colony

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-06. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 590 sqm. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 275.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting logging.

7. Pukurpar

7.Pukurpar

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-02. The slum is situated at the boarder side of Bihar. . The nearest railway station at a distance is 2 Km.The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 592 sqm. .The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 204.

The environmental condition in the slumis little bit poor.The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging.

8.Bhusamani Collage More

Theprojectslumsiteisatthecoreareaofthe Municipality at Ward no-03.Metalroad is running infrontofthe slumsconnectsittomajorareasof Municipality. Thenearestrailwaystationatadistanceis 2.00 Km.The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 4422.62 sqm. .The ownershipoflandis with private. The total population is 252.

Theenvironmental conditioninthelumis little bitpoor.The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging.

9.Bhusamani Dipchar

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. The slum is situated at corner of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2 Km.The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 2590 sq m .The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 259.



The environmental condition in the slumis little bit poor.The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are not in good condition.

10.Bhusamani Collage Para

Theprojectslumsiteisatthecoreareaofthe Municipality at Ward no-03.Metalroad is running infrontofthe slumsconnectsittomajorareasof Municipality. Thenearestrailwaystationatadistanceis 1.5 Km.The slums are 15 years old with a total site

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging.

12. Paul Para

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-4. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 2042 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 193.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting clogging.

13. Purbatola

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area 3107 sqm. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 568.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting clogging.

14. Bamanpattar

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area 2917 sqm. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 231.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting clogging.

15. Ghosh Para

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 1572 sqm. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 358.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are in broken condition resulting in water logging.

16. South Deshbandhupara

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-05. The Slum is situated at the side of south of the ward. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 854 sqm. . The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 227.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are in broken condition resulting in water logging.

17. Pir Mazahar

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-05. The Slum is situated at the central of the ward.. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 1684 sqm. . The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 170

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are in broken condition resulting in water logging.

18. North Deshbandhupara

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-05. The Slum is situated at the side of NH-34. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 950 sqm. . The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 299.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are in broken condition resulting in water logging.

19. Najar Para

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-06. The slum is divided into two parts, one is ward no 6 and another in ward 7 . the slum is situated at the end of the ward . The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 495 sq m. . The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 198.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are in broken condition resulting in water logging.

20. Musartola

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-06. A metal road is running in front of the slum, which connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area of 2192 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 485.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are in broken condition resulting in water logging.

21. Najjar Para

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-07. The slum is divided into two parts, one in ward no 6 and another in ward 7. The slum is situated at the end of the ward. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area of 1095 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 233.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are in broken condition resulting in water logging.

22. Amtala

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-07. The slum is situated at the end of the ward. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area of 1592 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 233.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are in broken condition resulting in water logging.

23. Hunumantola

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-08. The slum is situated at the side of railway line. The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.2 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area of 1766 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 426.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging.

24. Birpally

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-08. The slum is situated at the side of railway line. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 1165 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 119.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

25. Paschim Deshbandhupara

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-08. The slum is situated at the side of railway line. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 386 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 152.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

26. Santi colony

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. The slum is situated at the side of railway station. The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 1563 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 295.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

27. P.W.D. Para

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. The slum is situated at the side of NH-34. The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.8 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 675 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 503.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are in broken condition resulting in water logging.

28. Santinagar Sighia

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. The slum is situated at a lower level of the ward. Water is logged at the time of rainy season. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1 Km. The slums are 7 years old with a total site area of 246 sq m. The ownership of land is private. The total population is 240.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are in broken condition resulting in water logging.

29. Rail Colony

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. The slum is situated at the side of railway station. The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.8 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area of 458 sq m. The ownership of land is private. The total population is 275.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are in broken condition resulting in water logging.

30. Bidhan Pally

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. The slum is situated at the side of railway line. The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area of 2678 sq m. The ownership of land is private. The total population is 168.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are in broken condition resulting in water logging.

31. Saratpally

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. The slum is situated at the center of the ward. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area of 2772 sq m. The ownership of land is private. The total population is 378.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with

surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging.

32.Itbhata

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Concrete road is running in front of the slums connects to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 1092 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 140.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging.

33.Banna

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. The slum is situated at the center of the ward. The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 1305 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 173.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging.

34.Binoy Colony

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-11. The slum is situated at the ends side of the ward. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 2820 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 282.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging.

35.Mukharjee Colony

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-11. The slum is situated at the center of the ward. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 1288 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 180.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with

surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

36. Ramkrishna Pally

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-11. The slum is situated at the ends side of the ward. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 1004 sq m.. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 186.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

37. Sarsar Basti

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 3312 sq m.. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 457.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

38. Daulatpur

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 1963 sq m.. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 388.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

39. East Matari

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 180 sq m.. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 255.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

40. Paschim Matari

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Metal road is running in front of the slum, connecting to major areas of Municipality. The slum is situated at the paschim side of this ward. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 1684 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 362.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

41. Yadav Para

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-13. Metal road is running in front of the

slum, connecting to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 1744 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 152.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

42. Roy Para

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-13. Metal road is running in front of the

slum, connecting to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 332 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 179.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging



in front of the

slums connect to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 2670 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 294.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

44. Paschim Mannatoli

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-13. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 1744 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 503.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

45. Khan Para

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-14. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 1008 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 140.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

46. Adhibasi Para

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-14. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 1076 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 187.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

47. Aziz Nagar

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-14. Metal road is running in front of the

slum, connects it to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3.5 Km. The slums are 10 years old with a total site area is 2686 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 250.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

48. Shimulia Para

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-14. Metal road is running in front of the

slum, connects it to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3.5 Km. The slums are 10 years old with a total site area is 1231 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 289.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

49. Roy Para

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-14. The slum is divided into two parts, one is ward no 14 and another in ward 13. The slum is situated at the end of the ward. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3.5 Km. The slums are 10 years old with a total site area is 657 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 195.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging

50. Azad Colony

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-15. Metal road is running in front of the slum, connects it to major areas of Municipality. The slum is situated at the side of railway line. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 10 years old with a total site area is 1991 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 108.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging.

51. Najar Para

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-15. Metal road is running in front of the

slum, connects to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 10 years old with a total site area is 6978 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 289.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging.

52. Sarajnagar

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-15. Metal road is running in front of the

slum, connects to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5 Km. The slums are 10 years old with a total site area is 880 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 244.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging.

53. Uttar Dalkhola

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-15. Metal road is running in front of the

slum, connects to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.5 Km. The slums are 10 years old with a total site area is 2319 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 325.

The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are broken condition resulting water logging.

54. Farsara

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Metal road is running in front of the

slums connect to major areas of Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is 2517 sq m. The ownership of land is with private. The total population is 451.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are in broken condition resulting in water logging.

Some slums are attached with nearest slum as cluster.

National Poverty Alleviation Programmes and PMAY

Slum: The Focus Area

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

National Missions for Slum Development and Poverty Reduction

- i. The Government of India is committed to creating a slum-free India as part of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) submission on Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP). More recently it has also launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022 when the Nation Complete 75 years of its independence.
- ii. **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):** JNNURM is a reform-linked urban development and slum upgrading program. Under JNNURM, the Government of India has been providing central assistance to 65 metro and large cities to invest in infrastructure improvements with governance reforms under submission on Urban Development.
- iii. **Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP):** BSUP is focused on

slumupgradationandpoverty reduction through hcreatingaccessandnetworking slums **tourban**infrastructure improvements. **BSUP**alsohasa7-PointCharterthatenvisagesintegrationofurbanslum upgrading activities with social development programs/missions such as for health, education,socialwelfare, etc.to ensurecomprehensivedevelopment.

- iv. **Swarna Jayanti Shahri RozgarYojana (SJSRY):**SJSRYisacentrallysponsoredprogramand itmainlyemphasizes onthepovertyreduction throughemploymentgeneration. Maintarget groupsoftheprogramare: Urbanpoor, Women, SC/ST, Disabledetc.

- v. **National Slum Development Program (NSDP):** NSDP is a centrally assisted slumdevelopmentprogram.NSDPismainlyforimprovementintheenvironmentintheslumsas abroaderojective throughprovisionofinfrastructure facilitiesandshelterforimproving livingconditionsintheslums.

- vi. **ValmikiAmbedkarAwas Yojana (VAMBAY):**VAMBAYisacentralGovernmentschemeto providehousingto thepoor.UnderVAMBAYscheme,an amountofRs.50,000isextendedto abeneficiaryin acitywithmorethan 10 lacs populationwhilein thecitieshavingpopulation lessthan10lacs. Eachbeneficiary getsRs.40,000/- fifty percent oftheamount iscentral government grantwhiletherestcouldbetakenasloanfromHUDCO/ othernationalized banks/stategovernment/urbanlocal bodies.

- vii. **Integrated Housingand Slum Development Program (IHSDP):**IHSDP wasunderJawaharlal NehruUrbanRenewalMission(JNNURM)beginning fromtheyear2005-2006.Themajor objectivesfortheIHSDPprogramare:-

- Focussed attention to integrated development of basic services to the poor. The basic servicesincludeecurityof tenure at affordableprice, improving housing, watersupplyandsanitation.
- Secureeffectivelinkagesbetweenassetcreationand assetmanagementsothatthe basic servicestotheurbanpoorcreatedinthecities,arenotonlymaintainedefficiently but alsobecomeseelfsustainingovertime.

HFAPoA and Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana (Housing for All)

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

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

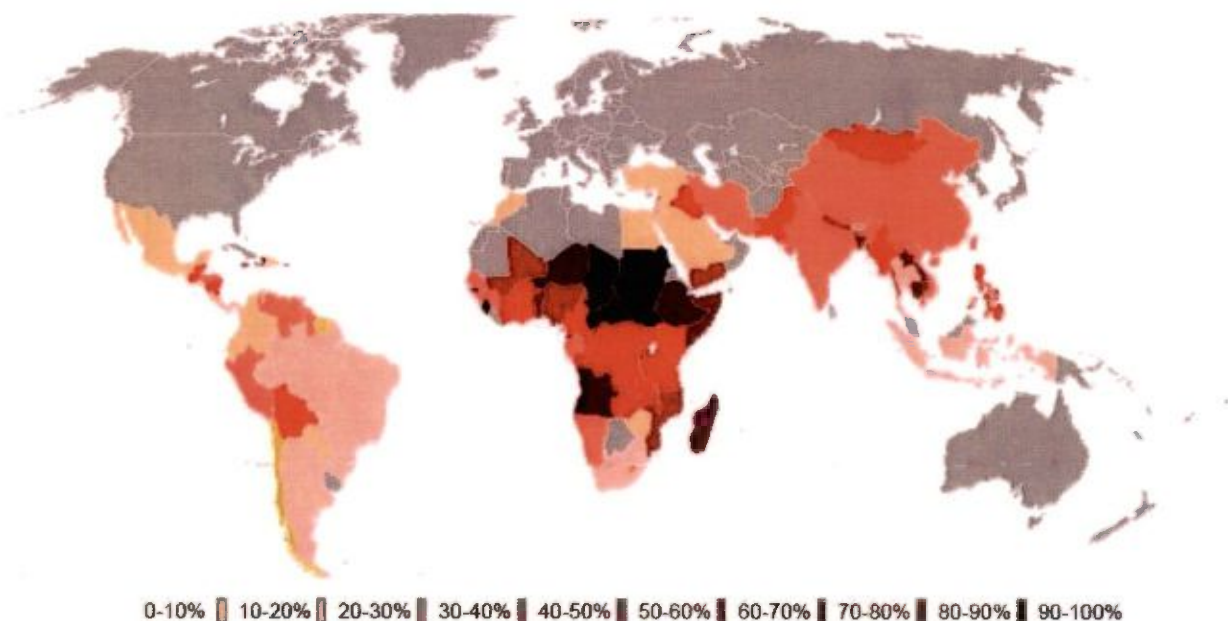
Bank account number and Aadhaar number/Voter ID card/any other unique identification details of intended beneficiaries or a certificate of house ownership from Revenue Authority of beneficiary's native district will be integrated in the data base of HFAPoA for avoiding duplication of benefit to one individual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

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

of demand survey, draft HFAPoA and draft AIP should be discussed with the local representatives including MLAs and MPs of that area so that their views are adequately factored in while finalizing the plans and beneficiary list.

Cities which have already prepared Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) or any other housing plan with data on housing, should 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

UrbanPopulationLivinginSlumsandtheIndianScenario(source:UN-HABITAT)



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

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

9. Collection of bio-metric identification data of slum dwellers based on the above survey (subject to guidelines issued by Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI));
10. Entry of data from Slum Surveys in the web-enabled MIS application (to be provided by Ministry of HUPA), compilation and collation of data, preparation of Slum-wise, City and State Slum Survey Database and Baseline Reports. The MIS will assist in developing a robust Slum and Slum Households Information System. (Guidelines and software for development of the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);
11. Integration of Slum MIS with GIS Mapsto 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);
13. Preparation of Slum-free City Plans should be based on the development plans for all slums and strategies for the prevention of future slums, including reservation of land and housing for the urban poor. The Plan should contain a timeline of activities for achieving slum-free city, phasing information and financial estimates against each of the activities.

Introduction to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

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

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

The duration of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana [PMAY]

2015 TO 2022

Eligible Component of the PMAY:

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.

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

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

Need for Projects

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

Such innovation could encompass:

- Projects with strong community participation i.e. Slum upgradation/ redevelopment projects initiated/spearheaded by the community; or with their demonstrable involvement and participation in design, planning and implementation
- Creation of fresh rental housing stock and transit shelters
- New models of public-private partnerships whereby the private sector can be encouraged to take up affordable housing for the EWS/LIG
- Innovations in planning, demonstrating integrated livelihoods, shelter and services; or convergence

- Innovative or cost effective and green building design and technologies
- Financial innovations in delivering the city/state wide programme

Aims and Objectives

Vision

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

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

Objectives

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

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

State PMAY Mission Director

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

The Nodal Department for West Bengal is Municipal Affairs Dept. (M.A. Department), Government of West Bengal. The state level Nodal Agency is State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department. State Urban Development Agency was 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.

Funding Pattern of PMAY (Housing for All)

Support from Central Government shall include-

- 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 total cost of dwelling unit.
- State + ULB bear the cost of infrastructure.
- State share of infrastructure to be minimum 5%
- ULB share of infrastructure to be minimum 5%
- Cost of infrastructure 10 % of sum total cost of dwelling unit.

Approvals & Release of Funds

- Releases and approvals to be on the basis of DPRs which need to be submitted with approval of State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee.
- Innovative projects to be considered for sanction even in the preparatory stage
- Central Funds to be released in 3 installments to the State Governments/SLNA; 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 3 installments of 40%, 40% and 20% each.

Status of existing infrastructure & services

Dalkhola Municipality, with its selected local body in place, has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spreading over an area of 10 square kilometres is comprised of 11 wards. With efficient and trained manpower, the Municipality has developed both technical and administrative skills. The development of appropriate municipal organizational structures with qualified staff is essential if municipalities are to provide cost-effective services to citizens. With local government reform, municipalities are required to take on new tasks and provide new services. This will only be possible if municipalities have cost-effective and appropriate structures and staff that are well qualified and highly motivated. The municipalities should plan in such a way so as to ensure that they can meet the needs of citizens effectively and efficiently.

Demographic features of the Municipality:

Total Area of Municipality	15.95 Sq. Km.
Population (as per Census 2011)	36930
Male (as per Census 2011)	19230
Female (as per Census 2011)	17700
Density of Population (as per Census 2011)	2316
Number of Municipal Wards	16
Number of Councillors	16

Urban Services

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

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

Water Supply

Presently the Municipality covered 6000 (approximately) population through PHE pipeline water supply. Presently the total house connection is 313 and the total water pipe line is 42 Km. &

active network is 38Km. In addition to this, 80 public stand post and 600 hand pumps has been installed within the Municipality area for producing water facility.

Capacity of Reservoir: 1.61 Lakhs gallons, Total water supply per day: 5.03 Lakhs gallons, No. of pumps: 1 . (Zone 1 – 2Nos. Zone 2 – 2Nos.)

Drainage & Solid Waste Disposal

• **Drainage:**

The drainage system is not very good in Dalkhola Municipality. Only 14.70 km Pucca Drain 2 Km Kacha drain & 4.80 KM covered drain having in Dalkhola. Most of the areas of Dalkhola Municipality having no drainage system, Water is passing through low land.

Sl No	Type	Unit	Length	% of Total Drain to Road Length
1	Pucca	Km	14.70	15
2	Kutchha	Km	2	2
3	Total Drain Length	Km	18.70	17
4	Total Road Length	Km	98	
5	Nallah or Un-known Status	Km	79.3	93

It is observed that 15% of the drains in Dalkhola Municipality are pucca, 2% are kancha and status of balance 93 % is not known.

• **Solid Waste Management:**

Solid waste Management system involves activities associated with generation, collection, transfer & transport and processing and disposal of solid wastes generated by the community. Solid waste management is an obligatory function of Urban Local Bodies. Presently Dalkhola Municipality collects 3 metric tons of garbage per day and disposes in low land situated near Burning Ghat. Municipality has identified a land for Dumping ground at adjacent in ward No 1.

The amount of waste generation has been calculated using the standard of 250 gm small and medium towns and collection has been calculated using the numbers of trips tractor trolley carrying the waste from the municipal area.

Considering the standards of 250 gm ,DalkholaMunicipality found to be generating 9.23 MT of waste every day .

Statusof SlumsunderMunicipality

i. As per the available data, the total number of people living in slums amounts to 4200 covering an area of 4.51 sq.km. Thus over half of Municipality's population resides in slums, squatters and other poor settlements. Their contribution to city's economy has been also been growing over the period.

ii. In the absence of a focused program and in a background of ever-increasing urbanisation, the slum dwellers continue to be deprived of access to basic services, socio- economic needs. The problems are multiplied by increasing migration. It is necessary, therefore, to develop clear-cut strategies, Programmes and action plans to provide the basic Services to the Urban Poor.

iii. Consequent upon the influx of refugees of the Bangladesh and various other socio-economic reasons, the demographic features were subjected to a sea change. There had been disproportionate increase of population here since independence. Because of its location adjacent to the Bangladesh. People from the adjoining villages and localities have thronged into this urban agglomeration, which includes high income brackets, middle income groups, the poor and the marginalized, there by spelling the need for improvement of municipal facilities. Besides, because of rapid pace of urbanization with consequential eviction of the poor, many people swarmed into this municipal area where land was affordably cheap.

Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan

The development objectives are:

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

Ward wise Notified and Non Notified slums in Dalkhola Municipality.

Sl. No.	Slum Code	Ward no	Name of the Slum	Slum Status
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Sl. No.	Slum Code	Ward no	Name of the Slum	Slum Status
1.	10001	1	Uttar Mahammadpur	Notified
2.	10002	1	Dakshin Mahammadpur	Notified
3.	10005	2	Haripur Daspara	Notified
4.	10007	2	Musharpara Haripur	Notified
5.	10009	2	Daspara Mithapur	Notified
6.	10010	2	Haldipara Colony	Notified
7.	20062	2	Pukurpar	Notified
8.	10011	3	Bhusamoni Collage More	Non Notified
9.	10012	3	Bhusamani Dipchar	Notified
10.	10013	3	Bhusamoni Collage Para	Notified
11.	10014	4	Kargil Basti	Non Notified
12.	10015	4	Paul Para	Non Notified
13.	10016	4	Purbotala	Notified
14.	10017	4	Babhan Pattar	Notified
15.	10018	4	Ghosh Para	Notified
16.	10019	5	South Deshbandhu Para	Notified
17.	10020	5	Pir Mazhar Para	Notified
18.	10021	5	North Deshbandu Para	Non Notified
19.	10022	6	Najar Para	Notified
20.	10023	6	Musortola	Notified
21.	10024	7	Najar Pur	Notified
22.	10025	7	Amtala	Notified
23.	10026	8	Hanumantola	Notified
24.	10027	8	Bir Pally	Notified
25.	10028	8	Paschim Deshbandhu Para	Notified
26.	10029	9	Santi Nagar	Notified

Sl. No.	Slum Code	Ward no	Name of the Slum	Slum Status
27.	10030	9	P.W.D Para	Notified
28.	20048	9	Santinagar Singhia	Non Notified
29.	20049	9	Rail Colony	Non Notified
30.	10031	10	Bidhan Pally	Notified
31.	10032	10	Sarath Pally	Notified
32.	20050	10	Itbhata Para	Non Notified
33.	20051	10	Banna	Non Notified
34.	10033	11	Binay Colony	Notified
35.	10034	11	Mukherjee Colony	Notified
36.	10035	11	Ramkrishna Pally	Notified
37.	10036	12	Sarsar Basti	Notified
38.	10037	12	Daulatpur	Notified
39.	20052	12	East Matiar	Non Notified
40.	10038	12	Paschim Motiary	Notified
41.	10039	13	Yadav Para	Notified
42.	10040	13	Roy Para	Notified
43.	10042	13	Muslim Para	Notified
44.	20054	13	Paschim Mannatolli	Non Notified
45.	20055	14	Khan Para	Non Notified
46.	20056	14	Adhibashi Para	Non Notified
47.	20057	14	Aziz Nagar	Non Notified
48.	20058	14	Shimulia Para	Non Notified
49.	20059	14	Roy Para	Non Notified
50.	10044	15	Azad Colony	Notified
51.	10045	15	Najar Para	Notified
52.	20060	15	Sarajnagar	Non Notified

Sl. No.	Slum Code	Ward no	Name of the Slum	Slum Status
53.	20061	15	Uttar Dalkhola	Non Notified
54.	10046	16	Farsara	Notified

Key Findings–Slums under Municipality:

✚ Housing :

Individual houses, which are katcha & Semi Kacha in nature and in dilapidated condition, have been identified from the survey and proposed for provision of Housing. In, the authority has identified such 3955 Units, which needs for reconstruction. The implementation is restricted to slum pockets only. The target group of this scheme is mainly from BPL, SC,ST,& EWS categories. The houses under the scheme are pucca type. The walls are made of brick and the roof is made of RCC.

✚ Water supply:

In Slum Scenario, as per Socio – economic Survey Report there are 5 km pipe network in Slum pockets that covers 22 taps, and its total population are 12000 whereas total household are 2989 Nos.

✚ Road:

Existing roads in slum area not so good. Maximum Roads are narrow and kutchra. So the monsoon rains creates water logging problem in low lying areas of slum.

✚ Electricity:

Electricity is available in some parts, though illegal connection does exist in almost every slum.

✚ Storm Drains :

In slum areas too, open surface drains are in existence. However, there are areas, which have not yet been covered under Drainage network. The slums have 5 Km surface drain total.

✚ Street Light:

All slums areas have not access to electricity connections. Most of the slum – Roads have not any street light facilities.

✚ SWM:

Primary collection systems are not yet practiced in the town. At present it is managed by providing Vats.

List of slums under Municipality:

Sl.No	Slum Code No	Name of the Slum	Location/Address	Ward No	Area of Slum
1	10001	Uttar Mahammadpur	Uttar Mahammadpur	1	4816.1
2	10002	Dakshin Mahammadpur	Dakshin Mahammadpur	1	11986.04
3	10005	Haripur Daspara	Haripur Daspara	2	1953.5
4	10007	Musharpara Haripur	Musharpara Haripur	2	1478.5
5	10009	Daspara Mithapur	Daspara Mithapur	2	529.5
6	10010	Haldipara Colony	Haldipara Colony	2	590.18
7	20062	Pukurpar	Pukurpar	2	592
8	10011	Bhusamoni Collage More	Bhusamoni Collage More	3	4422.62
9	10012	Bhusamani Dipchar	Bhusamani Dipchar	3	2590
10	10013	Bhusamoni Collage Para	Bhusamoni Collage Para	3	413.25
11	10014	Kargil Basti	Kargil Basti	4	253
12	10015	Paul Para	Paul Para	4	2042
13	10016	Purbotala	Purbotala	4	3107
14	10017	Babhan Pattar	Babhan Pattar	4	2917
15	10018	Ghosh Para	Ghosh Para	4	1572
16	10019	South Deshbandhu Para	South Deshbandhu Para	5	854
17	10020	Pir Mazhar Para	Pir Mazhar Para	5	1682
18	10021	North Deshbandu Para	North Deshbandu Para	5	946
19	10022	Najar Para	Najar Para	6	494
20	10023	Musortola	Musortola	6	2192
21	10024	Najar Pur	Najar Pur	7	1094.5
22	10025	Amtala	Amtala	7	1592

Sl.No	Slum Code No	Name of the Slum	Location/Address	Ward No	Area of Slum
23	10026	Hanumantola	Hanumantola	8	1766.86
24	10027	Bir Pally	Bir Pally	8	1165.5
25	10028	Paschim Deshbandhu Para	Paschim Deshbandhu Para	8	385.4
26	10029	Santi Nagar	Santi Nagar	9	1562.12
27	10030	P.W.D Para	P.W.D Para	9	674.81
28	20048	Santinagar Singhia	Santinagar Singhia	9	245.22
29	20049	Rail Colony	Rail Colony	9	457.01
30	10031	Bidhan Pally	Bidhan Pally	10	2678
31	10032	Sarath Pally	Sarath Pally	10	2772
32	20050	Itbhata Para	Itbhata Para	10	1091
33	20051	Banna	Banna	10	1301
34	10033	Binay Colony	Binay Colony	11	2818.14
35	10034	Mukherjee Colony	Mukherjee Colony	11	1288.9
36	10035	Ramkrishna Pally	Ramkrishna Pally	11	1004
37	10036	Sarsar Basti	Sarsar Basti	12	3311.6
38	10037	Daulatpur	Daulatpur	12	1963.92
39	20052	East Matiar	East Matiar	12	180
40	10038	Paschim Motiary	Paschim Motiary	12	1684.76
41	10039	Yadav Para	Yadav Para	13	1744.44
42	10040	Roy Para	Roy Para	13	331.02
43	10042	Muslim Para	Muslim Para	13	2669.26
44	20054	Paschim Mannatolli	Paschim Mannatolli	13	2379.01
45	20055	Khan Para	Khan Para	14	1008.4
46	20056	Adhibashi Para	Adhibashi Para	14	1076
47	20057	Aziz Nagar	Aziz Nagar	14	2686
48	20058	Shimulia Para	Shimulia Para	14	1230.61

Sl.No	Slum Code No	Name of the Slum	Location/Address	Ward No	Area of Slum
49	20059	Roy Para	Roy Para	14	656.16
50	10044	Azad Colony	Azad Colony	15	1991
51	10045	Najar Para	Najar Para	15	6978.49
52	20060	Sarajnagar	Sarajnagar	15	879.49
53	20061	Uttar Dalkhola	Uttar Dalkhola	15	2318.45
54	10046	Farsara	Farsara	16	2516.4

Proposed Project:

Background

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

Project Justification

For the following reasons Dalkhola Municipality selected the slums namely mentioned below as first project for preparation of DPR under HFA (PMAY) 2015-16:

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	Uttar Mahammadpur	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	10	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitatio n pattern
2	Dakshin Mahammadpur	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	10	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	Haripur Daspara	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	10	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	Musharpara Haripur	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	10	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	Daspara Mithapur	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	10	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
6	Haldipara Colony	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	10	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
7	Bhusamoni Collage More	The condition of living in the	Land belongs to	10	Major population is living in	Majority portion of roads	Habitatio n pattern in the

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitatio n pattern
		slum is unhygienic	the ULB		kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	are brick paved or damaged roads.	slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
8	Bhusamani Dipchar	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	10	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
9	Bhusamoni Collage Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	10	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
10	Paul Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	10	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
11	Purbotala	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	10	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
12	Babhan Pattar	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	10	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitatio n pattern
					sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	roads.	insufficie nt open space
13	Ghosh Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	10	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
14	South Deshbandhu Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	10	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
15	Pir Mazhar Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	10	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
16	North Deshbandu Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	10	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
17	Najar Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	10	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitatio n pattern
					on roof		space
18	Musortola	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	10	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
19	Najar Pur	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	16	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
20	Amtala	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	16	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
21	Hanumantola	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	16	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
22	Bir Pally	The	Land	16	Major	Majority	Habitatio

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitatio n pattern
		condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	belong s to the ULB		population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
23	Paschim Deshbandhu Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	15	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
24	Santi Nagar	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	15	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
25	P.W.D Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	15	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
26	Rail Colony	The condition of living in the slum is	Land belong s to the	16	Major population is living in kachha, made	Majority portion of roads are brick	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
		unhygienic	ULB		of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	paved or damaged roads.	congested with insufficient open space
37	Bidhan Pally	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	16	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
28	Sarath Pally	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	16	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
29	Itbhata Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	16	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
30	Banna	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	5	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficie

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitatio n pattern
					asbestos/tiles on roof	roads.	nt open space
31	Binay Colony	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	15	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
32	Mukherjee Colony	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	15	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
33	Ramkrishna Pally	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	16	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
34	Sarsar Basti	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	16	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitatio n pattern
35	Daulatpur	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	16	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
36	Paschim Motiary	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	15	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
37	Yadav Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	15	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
38	Roy Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	10	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
39	Muslim Para	The condition of living in the	Land belongs to	16	Major population is living in	Majority portion of roads	Habitatio n pattern in the

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitatio n pattern
		slum is unhygienic	the ULB		kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	are brick paved or damaged roads.	slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
40	Paschim Mannatolli	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	14	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
41	Khan Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	16	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
42	Aziz Nagar	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	4	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
43	Shimulia Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belong s to the ULB	16	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitatio n pattern
					sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	roads.	insufficie nt open space
44	Roy Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	16	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
45	Azad Colony	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	4	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
46	Najar Para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	16	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
47	Sarajnagar	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	16	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitatio n pattern
					on roof		space
48	Uttar Dalkhola	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	4	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space
49	Farsara	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	16	Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitatio n pattern in the slums is congeste d with insufficie nt open space

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

Site Appraisal

1. Condition of the slum was also not very good and the area will be slum free area if it is approved.
2. B.O.C. has also decided to take this 49slum as 1stPMAY Cluster project in the city.

Sl.No	Slum Code No	Name of the Slum	Location/Address	Ward No	Area of Slum
1	10001	Uttar Mahammadpur	Uttar Mahammadpur	1	4816.1
2	10002	Dakshin Mahammadpur	Dakshin Mahammadpur	1	11986.04
3	10005	Haripur Daspara	Haripur Daspara	2	1953.5
4	10007	Musharpara Haripur	Musharpara Haripur	2	1478.5
5	10009	Daspara Mithapur	Daspara Mithapur	2	529.5
6	10010	Haldipara Colony	Haldipara Colony	2	590.18
7	10011	Bhusamoni Collage More	Bhusamoni Collage More	3	4422.62
8	10012	Bhusamani Dipchar	Bhusamani Dipchar	3	2590
9	10013	Bhusamoni Collage Para	Bhusamoni Collage Para	3	413.25
10	10015	Paul Para	Paul Para	4	2042
11	10016	Purbotala	Purbotala	4	3107
12	10017	Babhan Pattar	Babhan Pattar	4	2917
13	10018	Ghosh Para	Ghosh Para	4	1572
14	10019	South Deshbandhu Para	South Deshbandhu Para	5	854
15	10020	Pir Mazhar Para	Pir Mazhar Para	5	1682
16	10021	North Deshbandu Para	North Deshbandu Para	5	946
17	10022	Najar Para	Najar Para	6	494
18	10023	Musortola	Musortola	6	2192
19	10024	Najar Pur	Najar Pur	7	1094.5

Sl.No	Slum Code No	Name of the Slum	Location/Address	Ward No	Area of Slum
20	10025	Amtala	Amtala	7	1592
21	10026	Hanumantola	Hanumantola	8	1766.86
22	10027	Bir Pally	Bir Pally	8	1165.5
23	10028	Paschim Deshbandhu Para	Paschim Deshbandhu Para	8	385.4
24	10029	Santi Nagar	Santi Nagar	9	1562.12
25	10030	P.W.D Para	P.W.D Para	9	674.81
26	20049	Rail Colony	Rail Colony	9	457.01
27	10031	Bidhan Pally	Bidhan Pally	10	2678
28	10032	Sarath Pally	Sarath Pally	10	2772
29	20050	Itbhata Para	Itbhata Para	10	1091
30	20051	Banna	Banna	10	1301
31	10033	Binay Colony	Binay Colony	11	2818.14
32	10034	Mukherjee Colony	Mukherjee Colony	11	1288.9
33	10035	Ramkrishna Pally	Ramkrishna Pally	11	1004
34	10036	Sarsar Basti	Sarsar Basti	12	3311.6
35	10037	Daulatpur	Daulatpur	12	1963.92
36	10038	Paschim Motiary	Paschim Motiary	12	1684.76
37	10039	Yadav Para	Yadav Para	13	1744.44
38	10040	Roy Para	Roy Para	13	331.02
39	10042	Muslim Para	Muslim Para	13	2669.26
40	20054	Paschim Mannatolli	Paschim Mannatolli	13	2379.01
41	20055	Khan Para	Khan Para	14	1008.4
42	20057	Aziz Nagar	Aziz Nagar	14	2686
43	20058	Shimulia Para	Shimulia Para	14	1230.61
44	20059	Roy Para	Roy Para	14	656.16

Sl.No	Slum Code No	Name of the Slum	Location/Address	Ward No	Area of Slum
45	10044	Azad Colony	Azad Colony	15	1991
46	10045	Najar Para	Najar Para	15	6978.49
47	20060	Sarajnagar	Sarajnagar	15	879.49
48	20061	Uttar Dalkhola	Uttar Dalkhola	15	2318.45
49	10046	Farsara	Farsara	16	2516.4

LIST OF NON SLUM

SI No	NON SLUM AREA NAME	Ward No	NON SLUM		
	AREA NAME		Kacha	Semi Pacca	TOTAL
1	Uttar Mahammadpur	1	0	0	0
2	Dakshin mahammadpur		15	0	15
3	Haldipara Colony	2	0	0	0
4	Haripur Das PARA		0	0	0
5	Haripur Musaharpara		0	0	0
6	Mithapur Daspara		2	0	2
7	Bhusamani	3	6	0	6
8	Bhusamani pachim Para		3	0	3
9	Bhusamani Uttar Para		0	1	1
10	Deshbandhupara	4	5	4	9
11	Deshbandhupara	5	0	0	
12	Dalkhola Bazar		1	2	3
13	High school para	6	10	0	10
14	Sripally		2	0	2
15	High school para	7	11	2	13
16	Uttar Dalkhola		8	1	9
17	Hanumantola	8	1	0	1
18	Dalkhola Bazar		0	0	0
19	Subhashpally		6	0	6
20	Zila Parisad Banglow		1	0	1
21	Lolnathpara	9	0	0	0
22	Ram krishna Pally	11	0	0	0
23	Hat Bari		2	0	2
24	Pukur Chola		10	0	10
25	Farsara	16	20	4	24
TOTAL			103	15	118

Existing Slums Details

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

Project Land Particulars

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
1	Uttar Mahammadpur	1	4816.1	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
2	Dakshin Mahammadpur	1	11986	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
3	Haripur Daspara	2	1953.5	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
4	Musharpara Haripur	2	1478.5	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
5	Daspara Mithapur	2	529.5	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
6	Haldipara Colony	2	590.18	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
7	Bhusamoni Collage More	3	4422.62	Above 15	core City	Non Notified	Private
8	Bhusamani Dipchar	3	2590	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
9	Bhusamoni Collage Para	3	413.25	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
10	Paul Para	4	2042	Above 15	core City	Non Notified	Private
11	Purbotala	4	3107	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
12	Babhan Pattar	4	2917	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
13	Ghosh Para	4	1572	Above	core City	Notified	Private

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
				15			
14	South Deshbandhu Para	5	854	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
15	Pir Mazhar Para	5	1682	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
16	North Deshbandu Para	5	946	Above 15	core City	Non Notified	Private
17	Najar Para	6	494	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
18	Musortola	6	2192	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
19	Najar Pur	7	1094.5	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
20	Amtala	7	1592	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
21	Hanumantola	8	1766.86	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
22	Bir Pally	8	1165.5	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
23	Paschim Deshbandhu Para	8	385.4	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
24	Santi Nagar	9	1562.12	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
25	P.W.D Para	9	674.81	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
26	Rail Colony	9	457.01	Above 15	core City	Non Notified	Private
27	Bidhan Pally	10	2678	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
28	Sarath Pally	10	2772	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
29	Itbhata Para	10	1091	Above 15	core City	Non Notified	Private
30	Banna	10	1301	Above 15	core City	Non Notified	Private
31	Binay Colony	11	2818.14	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
32	Mukherjee Colony	11	1288.9	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
33	Ramkrishna Pally	11	1004	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
34	Sarsar Basti	12	3311.6	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
35	Daulatpur	12	1963.92	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
36	Paschim Motiary	12	1684.76	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
37	Yadav Para	13	1744.44	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
38	Roy Para	13	331.02	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
39	Muslim Para	13	2669.26	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
40	Paschim Mannatolli	13	2379.01	Above 15	core City	Non Notified	Private
41	Khan Para	14	1008.4	Above 15	core City	Non Notified	Private
42	Aziz Nagar	14	2686	Above 15	core City	Non Notified	Private
43	Shimulia Para	14	1230.61	Above 15	core City	Non Notified	Private
44	Roy Para	14	656.16	Above 15	core City	Non Notified	Private
45	Azad Colony	15	1991	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
46	Najar Para	15	6978.49	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private
47	Sarajnagar	15	879.49	Above 15	core City	Non Notified	Private
48	Uttar Dalkhola	15	2318.45	Above 15	core City	Non Notified	Private
49	Farsara	16	2516.4	Above 15	core City	Notified	Private

Migration

Maximum dwellers have migrated from rural areas due to lack of employment in agriculture sector. All household had migrated from rural to urban area. Majority of the population of this slum is living for more than 15 years in this slum. Hence, dwellers are now permanently

depending on 18 nos slums. This justifies as a parameter on the importance of Slum for for this project.

HousingStatus

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

House Type / Structure Slum

SI No	SLUM				
	Slum Name	Ward No	Kacha	Semi Pacca	TOTAL
1	Uttar Mahammadpur	1			
2	Dakshin mahammadpur				
3	Haldipara Colony	2			
4	Haripur Das PARA				
5	Haripur Musaharpara				
6	Mithapur Daspara				
7	Bhusamani Collage More	3			
8	Bhasamani Collage Para				
9	Bhusamani Dipchar				
10	Bammanpattar	4			
11	Deshbandhupara				
12	Ghoshpara				
13	Paulpara				
14	Purbotola				
15	Pir Mazahar				
16	South Deshbandhupara	5			
17	North Deshbandhupara				
18	Musartola	6			
19	Najarpur				
20	Amtala	7			
21	Najarpur				
22	Hanumantola	8			
23	Birpally				
24	Paschim Deshbandhupara				
25	PWD Para	9			
26	Railway Colony				
27	Santi nagar				
28	Banna	10			

29	Bidhan Pally				
30	Itbhata				
31	Saratpally				
32	Ram krishna Pally	11			
33	Mukharjee Colony				
34	Binoy Colony				
35	Daulatpur	12			
36	Paschim Matuary				
37	Sarsar Basti				
38	Muslimpara	13			
39	Paschim Mannatoli				
40	Roy Para				
41	Yadav Para				
42	Adhibasi Para	14			
43	Aziz Para				
44	Khan Para				
45	Simulia				
46	Najarpara	15			
47	Azad Colony				
48	Saraj nagar				
49	Uttar Dalkhola				
50	Farsara	16			
TOTAL			408	110	518

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

Physical Infrastructure

Physical Infrastructure

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

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

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

Status of Physical Infrastructure of 49 Slums of Dalkhola Municipality

1. Uttar Mahammadpur	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Not connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Ones in a Week
6. Arrangement for Garbage Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble Pacca
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable Pacca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
2. Dakshin Mahammadpur	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Not connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Ones in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble Pacca
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable Pacca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

3. Haripur Daspara	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
4. Musharpara Haripur	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
5. Daspara Mithpur	
Physical Infrastructure	Status

1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

6. Haldipara Colony

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

7. Pukurpar

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected

3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
8. Bushamani Collage more	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
9. Bushamani Dipchar	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days

5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

10. Bushamoni Collage Para

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

11. Kargil Basti

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff

7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
12.Paul Para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
13.Purbotola	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka

9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
14. Badhan Pattar	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
15. Ghosh Para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca

11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
16. South Deshbandhu Para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
17. Pir Mazhar Para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
18. North Deshbandu Para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
19. Najar Para	

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
20. Musortola	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
21. Njarpur	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
22. Amtala	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected

2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
23. Hanumantola	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
24. Birpally	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
25. Paschim Deshbandhu Para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected

3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
26. Santi Nagar	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
27. P.W.D Para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
28. Rail Colony	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days

5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
29.Bidhan Pally	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
30. Sarath Pally	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
31. Itbhata Para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff

7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
32. Banna	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
33. Binay Colony	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
34. Mukherjee Colony	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka

9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
35. Ramkrishna Pally	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
36. Sarsar Basti	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
37. Daulatpur	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca

11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
38. East Matari	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
39. North Matari	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
40. Pashchim Matari	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
41. Yadav Para	

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
42. Roy Para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
43. Paschim Para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
44. Muslim Para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected

2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
45. Paschim Mannatoli	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
46. Khan Para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
47. Adhibashi Para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected

3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
48. Aziz Nagar	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
49. Shimulia Para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
50. Roy Para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days

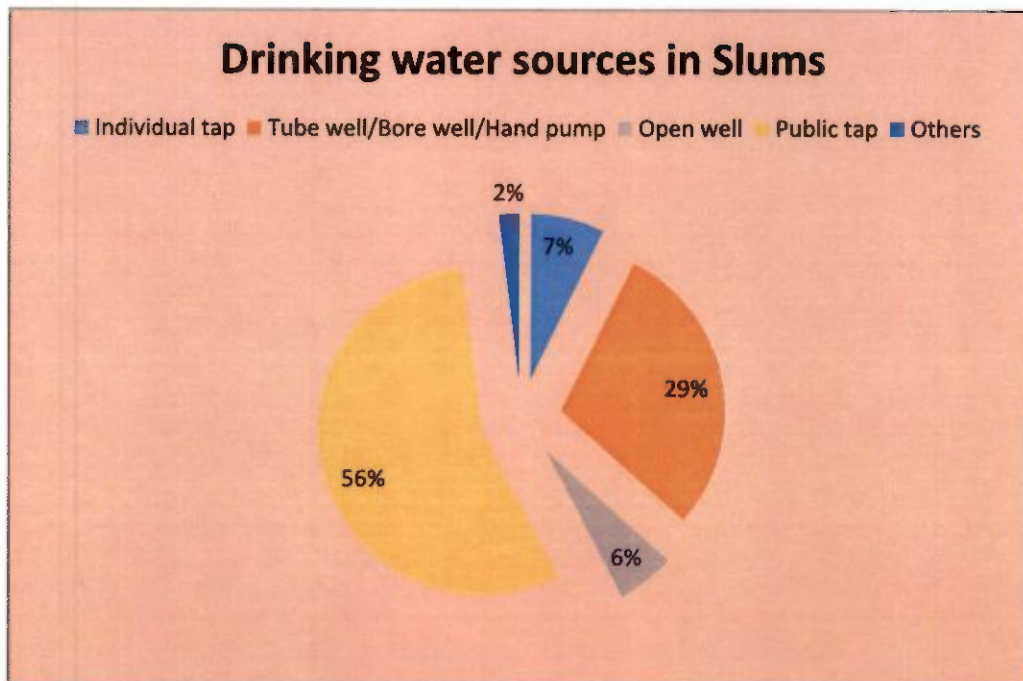
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
51. Azad Colony	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
52. Najar Para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
53. Saraj Nagar	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Weak
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff

7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
54. Uttar Dalkhola	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
55. Farsara	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Fully connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Up to 15 Days
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Once in a Week
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 15 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable Pakka
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non Motorable Pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

Water

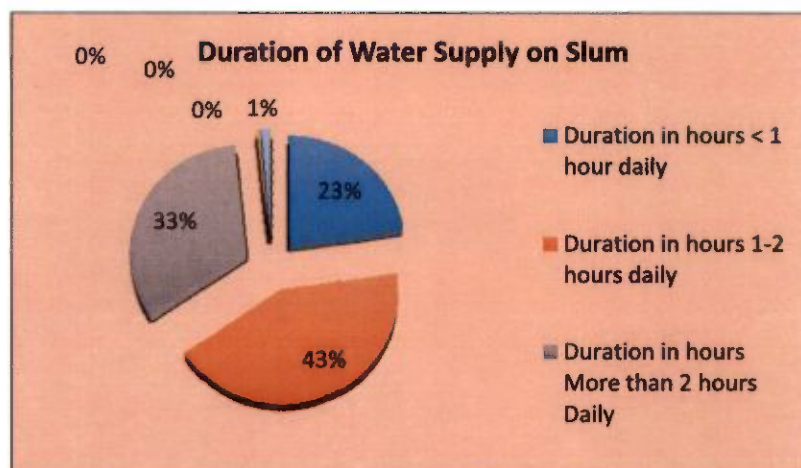
Slum households in have limited access to water connection inside their premises. Figure below shows the following

Figure: Drinking water sources in Slums.



- More than 56% of total households are dependent on public tap and about 29% households resort to Tube well Bore well/Hand pump for water collection. And others from open well and other resources.

Figure: Duration of Water Supply in Slums



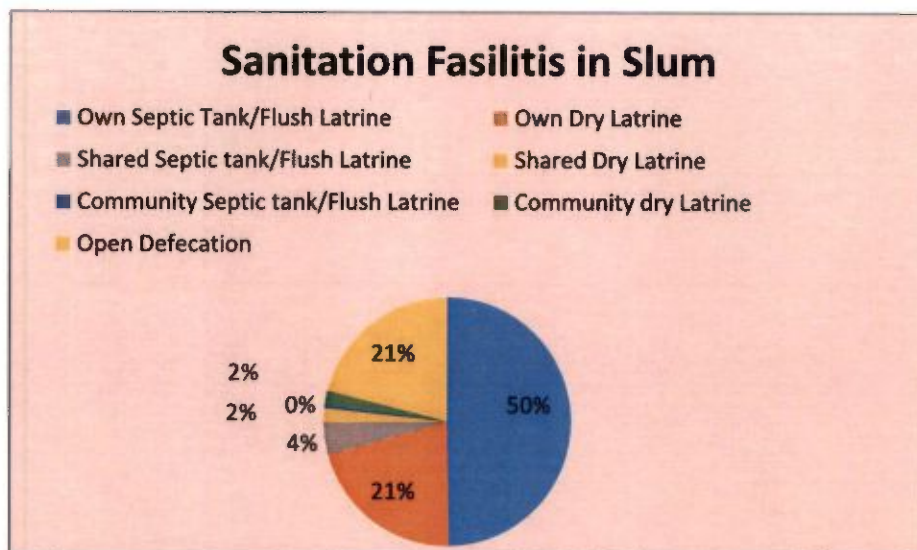
Slums in have intermittent water supply up to a maximum of 6 hours of supply in a day. While around 394 households manage to get water for not more than 2 hours daily, 302 households, on the contrary, get access to drinking water facility more than 2 hours a day. Number of households reporting no access to drinking water supply are 12.

Sanitation

In terms of access to sanitation facility, 50% households have latrine facility inside their houses, whereas 4% households share latrine with others. Figure below shows has comparatively lesser exposure to public/community latrine facilities in slums and moreover, 21% households still resort to open defecation.

Figure below shows access to sanitation facilities in slums of .

Figure: Sanitation facilities in Slum



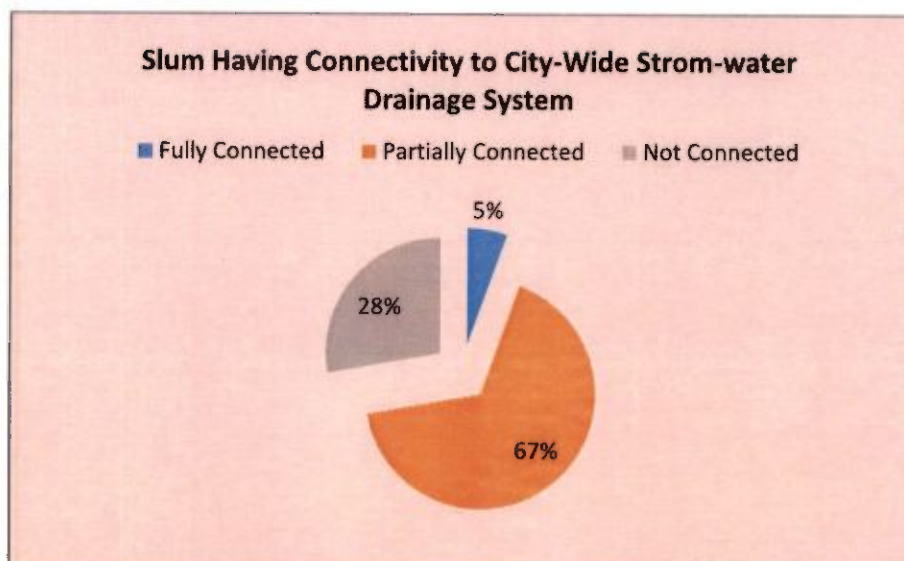
Access to Bathroom facility

- In terms of access to bathroom facilities, 38% households have bathroom facilities inside their own premise.
- 2 % have out side premise.
- 59 % households have no bathroom facilities in slum areas.

Drains

Improper drainage system is one of the emerging challenges of Dalkhola Municipality, which leads to water logging condition in several slums every year during monsoons. Figure below shows the status of connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage System.

Figure: Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage System



Source: USHA Survey and MIS data validation report

As can be observed from the above figure:

- Out of 18 slums, 67% slums have partially connected with drainage system.
- Out of 18 slums 5% slums have fully connected with drainage system.
- Out of 18 slums 28% slums have no connectivity with drainage system.

Roads

Accessibility to roads is an important parameter for development of slums. From the figure alongside, following key things can be ascertained

- About 35% households in slums have access to motorable pucca road and another 40% households to non-motorable pucca road.
- Rest of the households have access to katcha road, of which around 9% households have motorable katcha road facility and rest have access to katcha road, which is 16%.

Details of Social Infrastructure at a glance:	
1. Uttar Mahammadpur	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	

<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
2. Dakshin Mahammadpur	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA

<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
3. Haripur Daspara	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km

Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

4. Musharpara Haripur

Education & Social Infrastructure

Pre-primary School

<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA

Primary School

<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA

High School

<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km

Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
5. Daspara Mithpur	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA

Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
6. Haldipara Colony	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA

Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

7. Pukurpar

Education & Social Infrastructure

Pre-primary School

Anganwadi under ICDS Within distance less than 1 km

Municipal Pre-school NA

Private Pre-school NA

Primary School

Municipal NA

State Government Within distance less than 0.5 km

Private NA

High School

Municipal NA

Private NA

State Government Within distance less than 3.5 km

Adult Education Centre NA

Health Facilities NA

Urban Health Post NA

Primary Health Centre Within distance less than 0.8 km

Government Hospital Within distance more than 10 km

Maternity Centre NA

Private Clinic NA

Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP) NA

Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya NA

Social Development/Welfare NA

Community Hall NA

Livelihood/Production Centre NA

Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre NA

Street Children Rehabilitation Centre NA

Night Shelter NA

Old Age Home NA

Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum NA

No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
8. Bushamani Collage more	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

9. Bushamoni Dipchar	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
10. Bushamoni Collage Para	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km

<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
11. Kargil Basti	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km

<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
12. Paul Para	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km

Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
13.Purbotola	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km

Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
14. Badhan Pattar	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA

Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
15. Ghosh Para	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA

Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
16. South Deshbandhu Para	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA

Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
17. Pir Mazhar Para	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
18. North Deshbandu Para	

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
19. Najar Para	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA

<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
20. Musortola	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km

<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
21. Njarpur	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA

<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
22. Amtala	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA

Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

23. Hanumantola

Education & Social Infrastructure

Pre-primary School

Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA

Primary School

Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

High School

Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA

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

24. Birpally

Education & Social Infrastructure

Pre-primary School

Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA

Primary School

Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

High School

Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km

Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA

Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
25. Paschim Deshbandhu Para	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA

Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
26. Santi Nagar	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1

Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
27. P.W.D Para	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
28. Santinagar Sighia	

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
29. Rail Colony	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA

<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
30. Bidhan Pally	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA

High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
31. Sarath Pally	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km

Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
32. Itbhata Para	

Education & Social Infrastructure

Pre-primary School

<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA

Primary School

<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA

High School

<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA

Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

33. Banna

Education & Social Infrastructure

Pre-primary School

Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA

Primary School

Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

High School

Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km

Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA

Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
34. Binay Colony	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA

Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
35. Mukherjee Colony	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA

Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
36. Ramkrishna Pally	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA

Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
37. Sarsar Basti	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

38. Daulatpur	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
39. East Matiari	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	

<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
40. North Matiari	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA

<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
41. Pashchim Matari	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA

High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
42. Yadav Para	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km

Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

43. Roy Para

Education & Social Infrastructure

Pre-primary School

Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA

Primary School

Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

High School

Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km

Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
44. Paschim Para	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA

Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
45. Muslim Para	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA

Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
46. Paschim Mannatoli	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1

Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
47. Khan Para	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
48. Adhibashi Para	
Education & Social Infrastructure	

Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
49. Aziz Nagar	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA

Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
50. Shimulia Para	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	

<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
51. Roy Para	

Education & Social Infrastructure

Pre-primary School

<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA

Primary School

<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA

High School

<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA

Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

52. Azad Colony

Education & Social Infrastructure

Pre-primary School

Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA

Primary School

Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

High School

Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km

Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA

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

53. Najar Para

Education & Social Infrastructure

Pre-primary School

Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA

Primary School

Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

High School

Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km

Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km

Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA

Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA

Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
54. Saraj Nagar	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	NA
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.8 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA

Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
55. Uttar Dalkhola	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance more than 4 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA
56. Farsara	

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
<i>Anganwadi under ICDS</i>	Within distance less than 1 km
<i>Municipal Pre-school</i>	NA
<i>Private Pre-school</i>	NA
Primary School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<i>Private</i>	NA
High School	
<i>Municipal</i>	NA
<i>Private</i>	NA
<i>State Government</i>	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.4 km
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 4 km
Government Hospital	Within distance more than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

The Supply Demand Gap and 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

- Drainage
- Roads

Innovations proposed in ProjectPlanning

Background

Housing activities are known to have the capacity to play a significant role in social-economic development, because they help not only in creation of shelter for the people by also in generating employment opportunities for a large variety skilled and unskilled work force which is a pre requisite for growth and development of settlement. A considerable section of the people with out land are in a still worse position as housing schemes for the poor have hit her to been targeted on paper but not applied in practice. Both the serviced land and shelter have become beyond the reach for half of the population-hence formation of slums, encroachments, informal colonies and unauthorized constructions. No land is earmarked for Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups in Master Plan. The population density norms are required to re-look to enable better utilization of valuable land, ascertain are as in the city. This growing slum population and the lack of basic facilities like water and sanitation will badly impact on overall development and prosperity of Urban centres like Municipality.

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

- To ensure that Housing, along with the supporting services is treated as a priority and at par with the infrastructure sector.
- Forging strong partnerships between private, public, and cooperative sectors to enhance the capacity of the construction industry.

- Organizing public consultations to meet the special needs of slum dwellers.
- Promotion of livelihood for the slum dwellers.

Financial Implementation:

Beneficiary led Participation: implies development of housing by involvement of Beneficiary

Tasks:

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

Post Project Monitoring

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

Physical Infrastructure

Background

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

The aim of the survey was to collect information on the present condition of the slums and on recent changes, if any, in the condition of facilities available there in. Both 'notified slums'— areas notified as slums by the municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities —and non-notified slums were surveyed—a non-notified slum being any compact urban area with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions. The present report gives the condition of urban slums, covering ownership, area type, structure, road within and approaching the slum, living facilities like electricity,

drinking water, latrine, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, and distance of slums from the nearest primary school and government hospital/health centre. It also estimates the proportion of slums where certain specific facilities have improved/deteriorated over the five years preceding the date of survey.

Comprehensive data on this subject was last collected by NSSO in its 58th round (July-December

2002). The present report provides key indicators from the 58th round as well, for

comparison. Some important findings of the survey are given below.

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

Water Supply

Proposal Rationale

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Outcome

Water is a basic requirement of life. Absence of adequate water is a major issue for health as

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

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

Situation Appraisal & Key Intervention for Identified Slum

Definition of Slum for Housing

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

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

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

Situation Appraisal

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

Proposed Intervention

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

units are proposed.

Buildingtype	Numbe of DU
In situ single Unit	640 in 54 slums

BuildingPlan

The buildings are proposed to cover an area of approximate 32Sqm talongwith provision of 2 rooms, kitchen and sanitation facility.The layout,size and type design of housing welling units depends on the local conditions and the preferences of the beneficiary.The houses,has been designed inaccordance with the desire of the beneficiaries, keeping in view the climatic conditions and the need to provide ample space, kitchen, ventilation, sanitary facilities, etc. and the community perceptions, preferences and cultural attitudes.

In line with the scheme, carpet area of the house will be not lessthan 25sq.mts and preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet should be constructed.

Building material

- PCC(1:3:6) fo rfoundation
- RCCM-20 for sub structure & superstructure (Column,Beam,Slab)
- HYSDSteel
- 1stclass Brick Masonry
- 1:6 (Cement:Sand) plaster– 10 mm on soffit of beam & slab,15 mm on internal walls &20 mm on external walls
- IPSflooring

StructuralDesign

- Followingare the general considerations in the analysis/design.
- Forall structural elements ,M20 grad econcrete and Fe415 grade of steel isused.
- Plinthbeams passing through columns are provided as tiebeams.
- Pedestalsare proposed upto ground level.
- Beam Centre-line dimensions are followed for analysis and design.
- Forall the building,walls of 250mm and 125mm thick with 20mm External plaster and 12mm thick in ternal plaster are considered.
- Seismicloads are considered acting in the horizontal direction along either of the two principal directions.

Designdata

- Liveload:2.0kN/m2 at typicallfloor

- 1.5kN/m² on terrace (WithAccess): 0.75kN/m² on terrace (withoutAccess)
- Floor finish 50mm (0.05*24)= : 1.2kN/m²
- Ceiling plaster 12mm (0.012*20.8): 0.25kN/m²
- Partition walls (WhereverNecessary): 1.0kN/m²
- Terrace finish:1.5kN/m²
- Earth quakeload: AsperIS-1893(Part1)-2002
- Depth of foundation below ground:;0.7m
- Walls: 250mm thick brick masonry walls at external and 125mm walls internal.

Referencecodes:

- IS456:2000-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 structure subjected to seismic forces.
- SP:34 – Handbook on Concrete Reinforcement and Detailing.
- S:875:1987-Code of practice for design loads (other than earthquake) for buildings and structures.(Part-2)

Identification of Beneficiaries

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

Allotment of Houses

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

Town Planning Norms

Up-gradation of existing constructions and construction of new houses shall only be taken after approval of the layout by the urban local body. Respective State Govts. may relax some

town planning norms for sanction of such layout Plans, to facilitate HOUSING SCHEME, however, minimum acceptable standards of Town Planning will need to be set and followed. All planning are done as per UDPFI & CPHEEO guidelines and local Municipal Bye-laws.

Compliance with Municipal Byelaws

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

Tenure

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

Summary of Investment

Project Costing

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

The cost components include:

Infrastructure: Cost of infrastructure development/ up-gradation including, storm water drainage, roads & drainage, etc.

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

Other costs

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

Land: Own land of Beneficiary.

GOI Contribution:

PMAYscheme guidelines stipulate that, 1.5 lakhs of the unit cost of dwelling unit.

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

Beneficiary Contribution:

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

State Contribution:

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

ULB Contribution:

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

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

Type of City/Towns as per 2011 census	Component	Contribution of			
		Centre Rs.(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

Project Cost and Financing Strategy For Dwelling Unit

Total no of Dwelling unit = 640 Nos

Rate per Dwelling unit = Rs. 3.68 Lakhs

Total Cost of Dwelling unit = 640 x 3.68 = Rs. 2355.20 Lakhs

Central Share = 640 x 1.5 Lakhs = Rs. 960.00 Lakhs

State Share = 640 x 1.93 Lakhs = Rs. 1235.20 Lakhs


Chairman
Dalkhola Municipality

Beneficiary Share = 640×0.25 Lakhs = Rs. 160.00 Lakhs

ULB Share = NIL

For Infrastructure

10 % of total Dwelling unit cost = 2355.20 Lakhs $\times 10\%$ = Rs. 235.52 Lakhs

Central Share = NIL

State Share = $50\% \times 235.52$ Lakhs = Rs. 117.76 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = NIL

ULB Share = $50\% \times 235.52$ Lakhs = Rs. 117.76 Lakhs

The total project cost will be Rs. 25.91 crores

Out of these Rs. 2.35 Crores is the cost of Housing Infrastructure. The following table shows the share of cost between housing infrastructure & Physical Infrastructure.

Table: Cost Breakup between Housing & Infrastructure

S.No.	Component	Cost in Crore
1.	Housing Cost (640) Dwelling Units)	Rs, 23.56
2.	Infrastructure Cost	Rs. 2.35
Total Rs. 25.91 crore		

Sector wise Monitoring and Implementation Plan

Background

A strong implementation plan and administration frame work is essential for implementation of the identified projects that require strengthening of the Municipal Corporation and devolution of a Community Structure.

Accurate assessment of investment requirements and devising a suitable financing strategy are the key components of any sustainable slum rehabilitation program. Implementing bodies must recognize and measure the various costs of developing infrastructure and housing, including the costs for subsequent maintenance. As the scheme is a collaborative effort of multiple stakeholders, with a few of them contributing financially as well, it is

important to estimate the required capital expenditure for developing the infrastructure and improving the housing stock as accurately as possible.

National Level

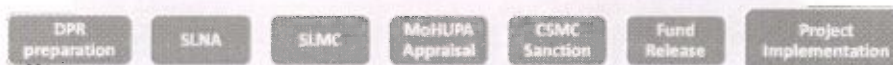
PMAY Mission Directorate

There shall be a PMAY Mission Directorate under the charge of a Joint Secretary under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, supported by staff and a Programme Management Unit with experts having expertise in the areas of survey and statistics, computerization and MIS, GIS, Planning, Project engineering, Social development, Monitoring and evaluation etc. for ensuring effective co-ordination with State Governments for expeditious processing of the State Slum-free Po As and project proposals and providing hand holding support to States/UTs.

State PMAY Mission Director

The State Level Nodal Agency for PMAY/SUDA, West Bengal will have coordination of all scheme and reform-related activities more than one department handling Urban development, Local self government, and Housing. SLNA. The Mission Directorate supported by a team of dedicated professionals having expertise in the fields of GIS, MIS, town planning, community development, project engineering, capacity development etc

Dalkhola Municipality



The Municipality shall act as the implementation agency for the project. Keeping in mind the criticality of the project, a dedicated '**Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC)**' has been setup for implementation and operation & maintenance (O&M) of the proposed infrastructure under the scheme.

The BWMC will have representatives of local councillor, Chairman-in-Council, municipal engineers,

Town project officer, community organizers and member from the local slum

dwellers. Some of the responsibilities of BWM Care listed below:

- i. Delineation of poverty pockets in this town to execute the scheme.
- ii. Recruitment of community organizers
- iii. Guiding and assisting the community organizer to form neighbourhood group

- (NHG) and for identification of RCVs. iv. Formation of NHCs and CDs.
- v. Constitution of town level planning and monitoring committee (TLPMC).
 - vi. Liaison with CMOH and other concerned district level officers and NGOs for conference.
 - vii. Regular contact with SUDA and Department of Municipal Affairs.
 - viii. Convening meeting of TLPMC to take stock of programme implementation and convergence.
 - ix. Dovetail all poverty alleviation programmes with IHSDP.
 - x. Obtain regular feedback from CDS and send the required monthly progress report to SUDA by the end of first week of the next month in the prescribed MIS format.

Participation through Beneficiary committees

People's participation in municipal planning and development is critical and shall be ensured through Ward Committees in each ward irrespective of their population and size.

The Ward Committee Rules have also been framed in such a way so as to ensure involvement of the members of the Ward Committees in the overall municipal administration and resource mobilization. The Ward Committee created especially for the purpose of PMAY will be headed by the Councillor of the Ward, who would in turn submit their report of progress to BWMC.

Some of the responsibilities the Ward Committee will be:

- i. Supervision of the physical progress of the work under the project
- ii. Designating in-charge, who would be held responsible for individual scheme under the project
- iii. Collecting user charges for operation and maintenance (O&M) activities
- iv. Ensuring proper maintenance of each of the assets that is created under the project

Participation through Community Based Organization

Participation of poor families in planning and implementation of slum level Basic Infrastructure Development as well as Socio-Economic Development has been ensured through formation of Community Based Organization. The Ward Committee will also have

representative of weaker community. Similar structure have also been involved by the municipalities in providing civic services like conservancy services, maintenance of street light, etc. municipal administration and resource mobilization.

However, basic guide lines, which will be followed in implementation of the projects, are been laid down below:

Social Infrastructure

In order to provide preventive health care, mother and child care, supplementary nutrition, referrals and so on, a cost effective but sustainable community infrastructure or institution needs to be developed.

In the first step, community health facilities will be provided from centrally located Community Seva

Kendra in slum pockets and for different type of imparting education and other training purpose, Community Centre will be put in place.

The Community Seva Kendra will be the hub of all activities of the Unit like: immunization, health-

Check up of pregnant women, growth monitoring, referrals, nutrition supplementation, awareness training and campaign and soon, besides other activities like Balwadi, NFE, cultural activities etc. Some part time medical staff may be posted for these Units in the slum pockets and some help from trained medicos will essentially be needed for services like health check up of pregnant women and children, and immunization.

Thus notwithstanding the guidelines in this regard, following alternatives will be tried:

- Creation of a dedicated cell for administrative activities and maintenance of the Community Seva Kendra
- Assistance from some NGOs like Rotary, Lions, IMA, etc.
- Request to the district outfit of the Health and Family Welfare Department to depute doctors to the UHC by rotation for 2-3 hours, three times a week.
- Engage duly certified oculators or health workers for immunization only on the basis of Token honorarium.
- Engage private medical practitioners who are motivated to provide service to the poor community and pay them token honorarium in recognition of their service.

Physical Infrastructure

The Ward Committee will not only be supervising and monitoring the progress of the activities, but shall be actively involved in scheme implementation and in mobilization of funds. The Ward Committee will have teams for individual physical infrastructure projects who shall be held responsible for the scheme in the slums in the ward. Primary activity of the Committee for schemes is provided below in details.

- i. Assess water supply needs and identify spots for tap.
- ii. Develop water supply plan.
- iii. Train RCVs in hand pump maintenance.
- iv. Develop slum level water and sanitation committee.
- v. Test water quality periodically.
- vi. Construct platform around each hand pump that does not have it already.
- vii. Identify needs for community bathing cubicles for women and selecting ideal spot for constructing the same
- viii. Identify sites for building community toilets cum water points.
- ix. Link community toilets to bio gas plant (on experimental basis).
- x. Improve the conditions of drains, soak pits and solid waste disposable bins.

Other Environmental Improvement Measures

- i. Organise hygiene and sanitation drives in slums.
- ii. Sports, games and cultural activities
- iii. Encourage local NGOs/clubs to create facilities for games and athletics for the children and youth.
- iv. Give support to the above by providing materials for games, etc.
- v. Organize annual sports and tournaments.
- vi. Organize facilities for learning music and dramatics.
- vii. Organize annual competition of music, recitation, drawing, drama, etc.

Creating income and employment opportunities for women

- i. Identification of marketable skills for women.
- ii. Arrange skill training with fund available under SUME of NRY.
- iii. Arrange credit-subsidy under SUME to enable the trained women to start and

operate micro enterprise.

- iv. Arrange for supply of inputs and marketing of finished products.
- v. Thrift and Credit Society Formation
- vi. SHG Formation
- vii. DWCUA Formation

Housing

Monitoring

Officers dealing with HOUSING SCHEME at the State headquarters shall visit the slums regularly and ascertain through field visits whether the programme is being implemented satisfactorily and whether the construction of houses is in accordance with the prescribed norms..A schedule of inspection which prescribes a minimum number of field visits for each supervisory level functionary from the State level to the corporation level shall be drawn up and strictly adhered to.

Evaluation Studies

Periodic evaluation studies on the implementation of HOUSING SCHEME shall be carried out by reputed institutions and organizations on issues identified during concurrent evaluation and reviews. Copies of these studies should be furnished to the Govt. of India. Remedial action shall be taken on the basis of the findings of these studies.

Modality of implementation

Before implementation it will be ascertained that either the property title in the name of the female member of the family or atleast the female family member is the co-owner of the holding/ property.

Transparency in implementation of Housing Scheme

The list of items on which information would be made available to people to bring about greater

Transparency at the State, District and Corporation levels is given below:

- i. List of people below poverty line in the urban area.
- ii. List of beneficiaries identified during the preceding year and current year including details of SC/ST, BC, women beneficiaries and physically and mentally challenged persons under HOUSING SCHEME. Allocation made to the State under VAMBAY
- iii. Guideline of HOUSING SCHEME / Criteria for selecting beneficiaries.
- iv. Display of HOUSING SCHEME signboard/ logo on the allotted houses.

Monitoring & Evaluation

PMAY will be monitored at three levels: City, State and Government of India. In particular,

- Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation will periodically monitor the scheme.
- State Nodal Agency would send Quarterly Progress Report (on-line) to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
- Upon completion of a project, the State Nodal Agency, through the State Government, would submit completion report to the Central Government.
- Central Sanctioning-cum-Monitoring Committee will meet as often as required to sanction

And review/monitor the progress of projects sanctioned under the Mission.

- States/Cities will be facilitated through independent quality control/assurance/third party teams at various levels that may be outsourced to specialized/technical agencies.
- Monitoring of projects by States/Urban Local Bodies by conducting Social Audit in conformity with guideline to be prescribed, right from the stage of project preparation.
- The processes of implementation will be monitored by undertaking concurrent evaluation

Through reputed independent institutions to ensure that corrections to distortions, oversights or shortcomings can be made in time.

Convergence of Health and Education

Health

Development Objectives for the Health Care Service Delivery Improvement Plan. Some of the development objectives, which the Municipality addresses through their Health Care Service Delivery Improvement Plan, are as follows:

Theme 1: Public Health Services:

- ❖ To improve the asset and human resource utilization pattern of health services such as ambulance services, mobile clinics, dispensaries etc.
- ❖ To ensure that all types of cooked / uncooked food in the Municipality area are sold by licensed food sellers to prevent spread of diarrhea and other disease in the area.
- ❖ Strengthening and developing Health Management Information System.

- ❖ To partner with leading private sector providers of medical services for establishing new medical infrastructure such as integrated health care centre, medical training centre, dispensaries.
- ❖ To introduce "Yoga implementation Centre".
- ❖ Better co-ordination with StateGovt.Hospital for maintaining a better referral system.

Theme 2: Reproductive and Child Health Care Services:

- ❖ Establish quality antenatal care to 100% of slum women.
- ❖ To establish 100% institutional delivery for all woman living in slum.
- ❖ 100% child immunization against six killer diseases within 12 months of birth.
- ❖ Ensure all other govt. programmes for preventive health care and other initiatives.
- ❖ Improvement of family planning methods among the slum people.

Theme 3: All other Government Programmes for Preventive Health Care and other Independent Initiatives taken by the ULB:

- ❖ To promote hygienic measures to supply of healthy drinking water, hygienic sanitary habits, cleanliness that leads to reduced diarrheal disease with prompt and appropriate care and reducing household expenditure on recurrent diarrhea.
- ❖ To increase the coverage of vector control operations by use of modernized assets, equipments and better utilization of human resources available.

Education

Theme 1:

- ❖ Pre-Primary and Primary Schools:
- ❖ To provide need based infrastructure in SSKs.
- ❖ To provide basic services like drinking water supply, toilet (Boys&Girls) and health check up facility to all primary education centers.
- ❖ To provide both mid-day meal and dry food packets for all primary students.
- ❖ To enhance quality of education by improving teaching administration system / quality and introduction of library facility in SSKs.
- ❖ To provide opportunity of higher education to children passing out from primary institutes not getting admission in other schools.

Theme 2:

- ❖ Non-formal and adult education:
- ❖ To provide adult education services.
- ❖ Achieving higher enrolment of children in age group of 5 to 10 years in the S. S. K. centers and ensuing higher utilization.
- ❖ Strengthening parent teachers associations and involving community participation in improving the performance of schools.

- ❖ Creating awareness in the community through the existing community structures (NHG, NSC, CDS) on the importance of primary and adult education.

SSA: 'SarbaSikshaAbhiyan'—aschememeantfor'educationforall'

SSK: 'SishuSikshaKendra'—Mainlyaimedatofferingfreeprimaryeducationtothepoorersection ofthecommunity.

Mid-dayMeal:A program initiated to central the drop out rates,has been found successs on ceit sinitiation.

SocialSecurity

The following Socia lSecurity Schemes under State Plan are proposed to be integrated with the current program through convergence:

AdultEducation:To promote self-dependability.

ThriftandCreditSociety:For easier Credit and Finance availability.

SelfHelpGroup:To promote self and micro entrepreneurship.

DWCUA: Upliftment of the life style and self independency of Women Group.

Annapurna:To provide food stock at reduced price to the poore rsection of the Community.

AntyodayAnnaYojana:To providefoodstockfreeofcostto theoldersectionofthecommunity.

Environment Impact Assessment

IMPACT & REMEDIES		
1.	Utilization of alternative material Characteristics and availability of alternative material	Locally available bricks etc. will be used.
2.	Rehabilitation of water bodies & measures for maintaining surface runoff smoothly	No water body is affected by the alignment of road. The road side open C. C. / Brick masonry drains have been provided for free flow of storm water.
3.	Measures for Erosion Control	Not applicable for the slum area.
4.	Conservation of Topsoil a. Extent of loss of topsoil	

	b. Area requirement for topsoil conservation c. Inclusion of conservation of topsoil d.	Not applicable for the slum area.
5.	Impact on Heritage & Culture a. Identification of locally significant cultural properties b. Assessment of likely impacts on each cultural property due to project implementation c. Possible measures for avoidance i) Identification of alternative routes ii) Relocation of Culture property in consultation with the local community iii) Common Property iv)	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.

Constitution & functions of the Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC):

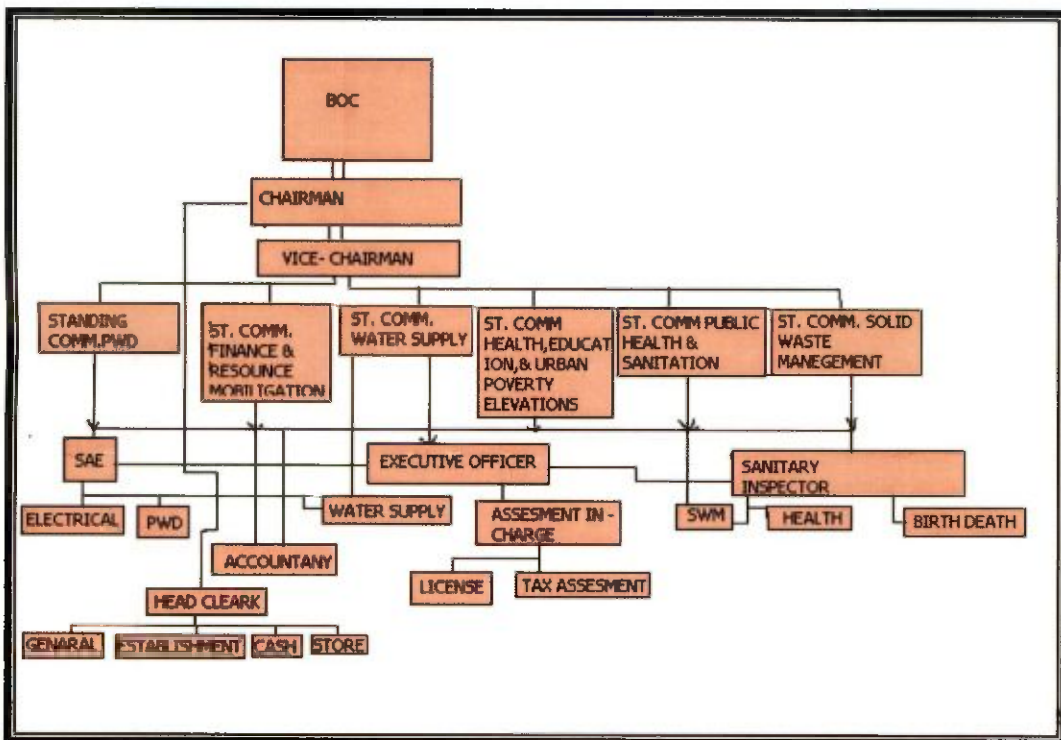
- The BWMC will consist of minimum 5 members, all of whom will be resident of that particular slum.
- In addition, one RCV from that slum will be member.
- There will be atleast two female members in the BWMC.
- The member of the BWMC may be from BPL/ APL or both.
- Atleast one member will belong to a Neighbourhood Group (NHG) from that slum.

- The BWMC will be elected through an informal process of election.
- There must be good publicity to ensure wide attendance.
- Atleast 40% of slum dwellers must be present in the meeting during election of BWMC.
- The BWMC will be an independent body. The ULB will be responsible for overseeing the work of BWMC.
- The BWMC will hold office for a period of two years, after which a new committee will be elected. If any member resigns or moves out of the slums or is incapable of functioning for any reason, another member will be elected in his/her place within one month.
- Each BWMC will open and operate a separate bank account. This bank account will function as the O & M fund.
- The BWMC will be authorized by the ULB to raise funds for O & M as elaborated under item no.13.
- The ULB will make matching contribution against the fund raised by the BWMC
 - through user charges to encourage the process.
- The BWMC will report to the slum dwellers in a meeting held once in six months on revenue, expenditure and maintenance issues. This meeting will be attended by Local Councillors, ULB Officials & Engineers, Community Organizer, Town Project Officer, CDS member.
- There must be an agreed upon O & M Plan between the ULB, CDS and BWMC for the assets created in that particular slum under IHSDP as listed in 1st meeting.
- They will need interim hand holding which will be extended by the ULB by providing their technical person and accounts person for technical and accounts support. Otherwise the ULB can take help of local NGOs/ CSOs for providing support to BWMC.
- Chairman, Secretary and Cashier will be selected within the BWMC. Bank account will be operated by any two of them jointly.
- The existing Beneficiary Committee will cease after the BWMC is formed.

Institutional Capacity

Municipality, with its elected local body in place, has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality is preading over an area

Municipality, with its elected localbody in place,has developed institutional strength to implement,operate &maintain proposed infrastructure.The Municipality preading over an area of 10 square kilometres is comprised of 11 wards With efficient and trained manpower, the Municipality has developed both technical and administrative skills.The development of appropriate municipal organizational structures with qualified staff is essential if municipalities are to provide cost effective services to citizens.With local government reform municipalities are required to take on new tasks,and provide new services.This will only be possible if municipalities have cost-effective and appropriate structures and staff that are well qualified and highly motivated.The municipalities should plan in such a way so as to ensure that they can meet the needs of citizens effectively and efficiently.



services

and infrastructural facilities to the citizens:

Services:

- **Solid Waste Management**
- **Birth and Death Registration**
- **Crematoria and burial ground**
- **Prevention of food adulteration**
- **Preventive Health Care and Health Care**
- **Roads and its development**
- **Widening & improvement to roads**
- **Street Lighting**
- **Bus Stands, Public Urinals**
- **Markets**
- **Storm Water Drainage and Flood Control**
- **Parks and Play grounds**
- **Plantations**
- **Town Planning**
- **Slum Improvement and Urban Community**

Development

- **Education**

- Water
- Beautification
- Auditoriums



:- SEMI PACCA

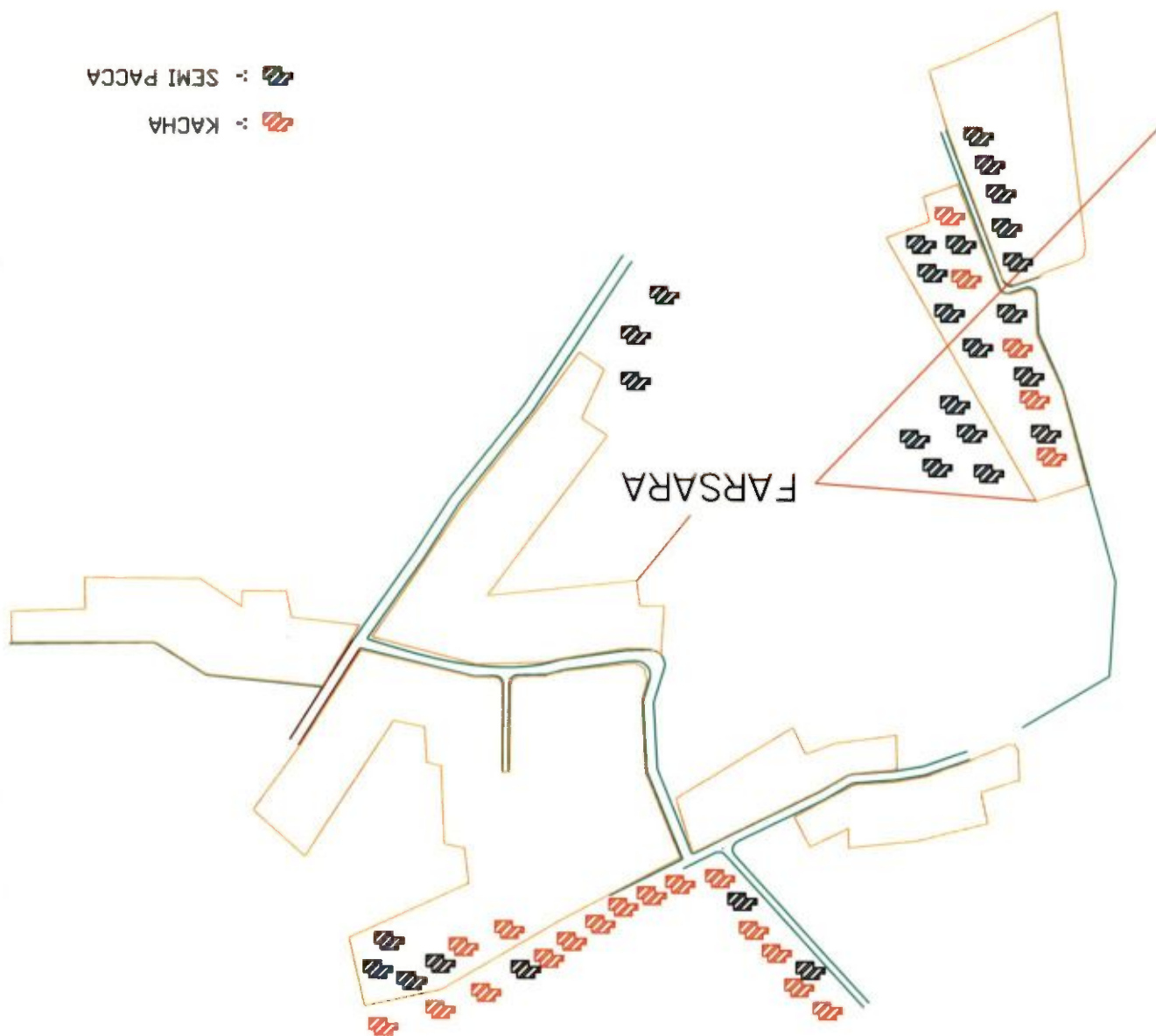
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Chairman
Dalkhola Municipality

:- SEMI PACCA

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PUKURCHALA

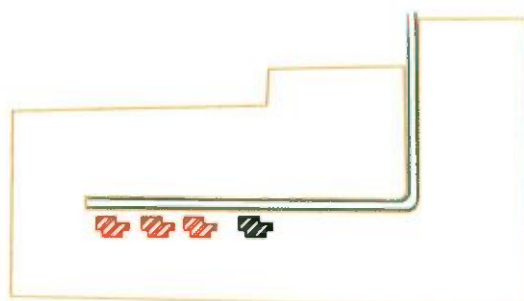



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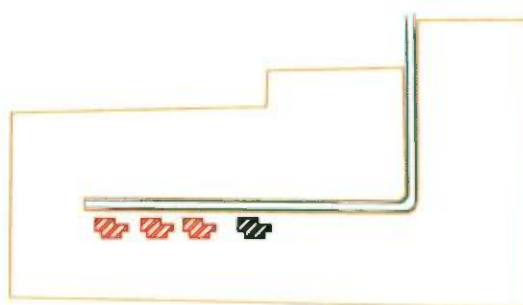



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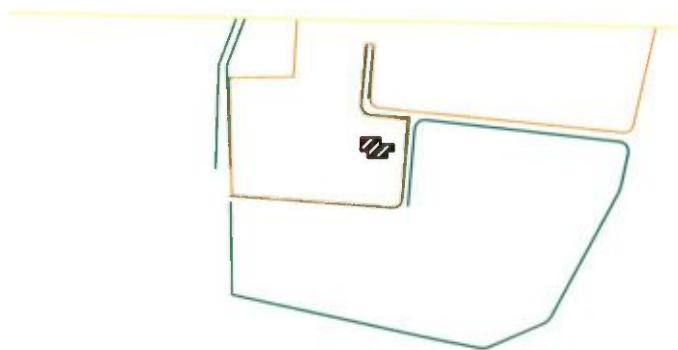
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Dalkhola Municipality

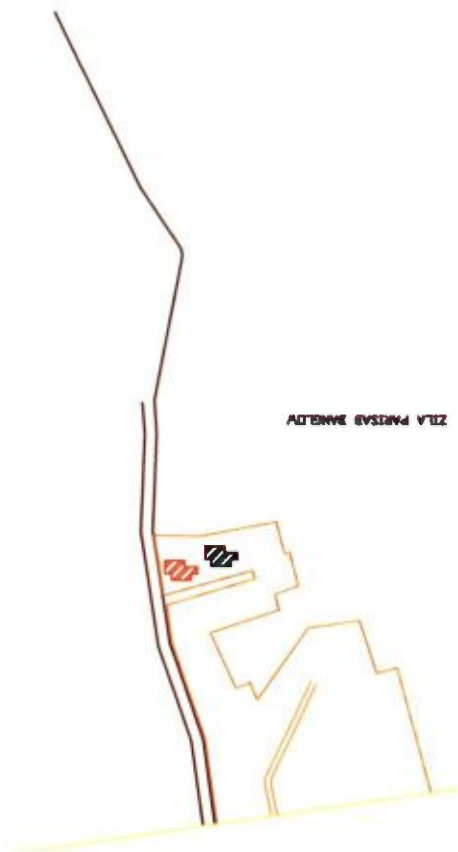
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LOKENATH PARA




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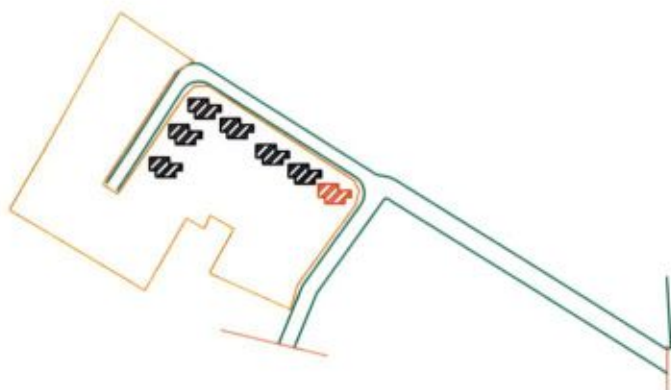



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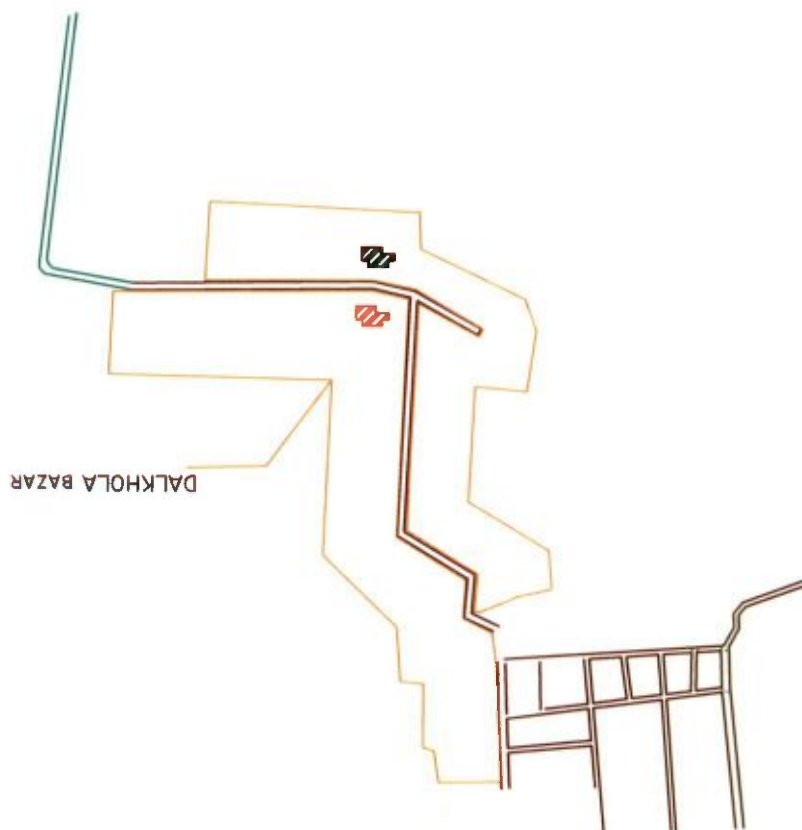
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BIRPALLY






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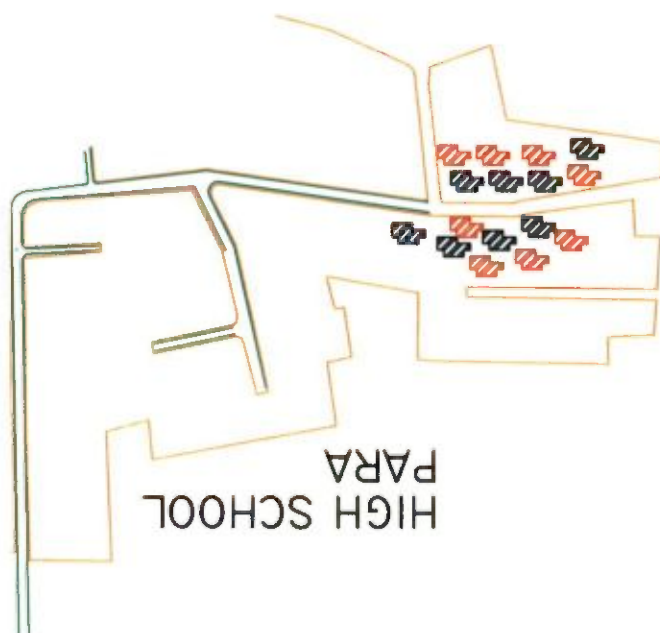
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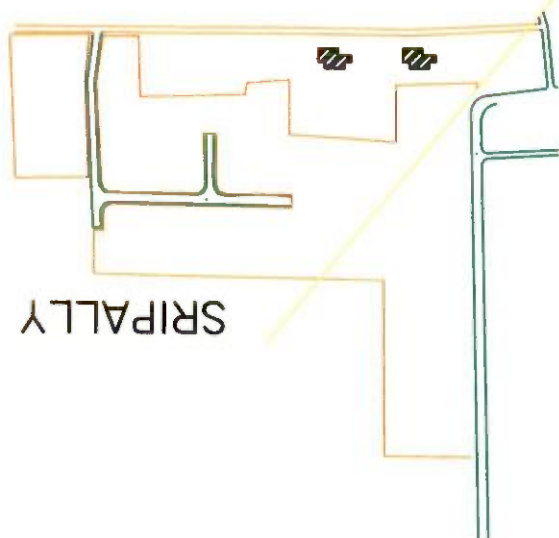
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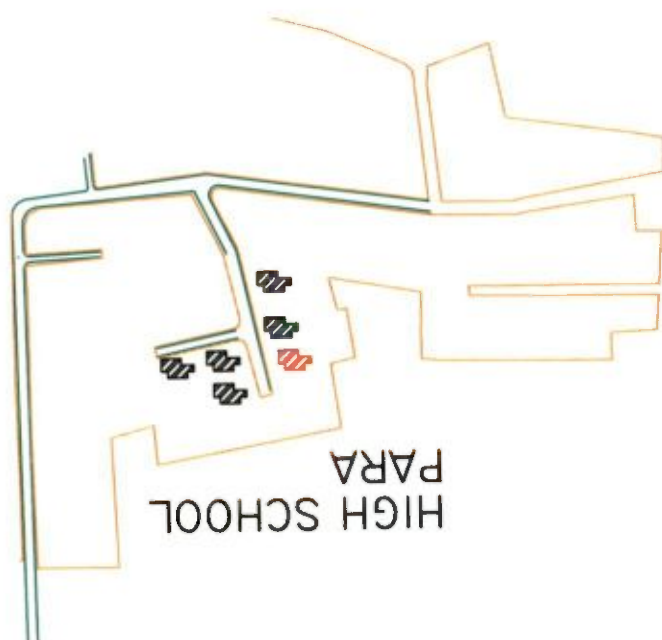
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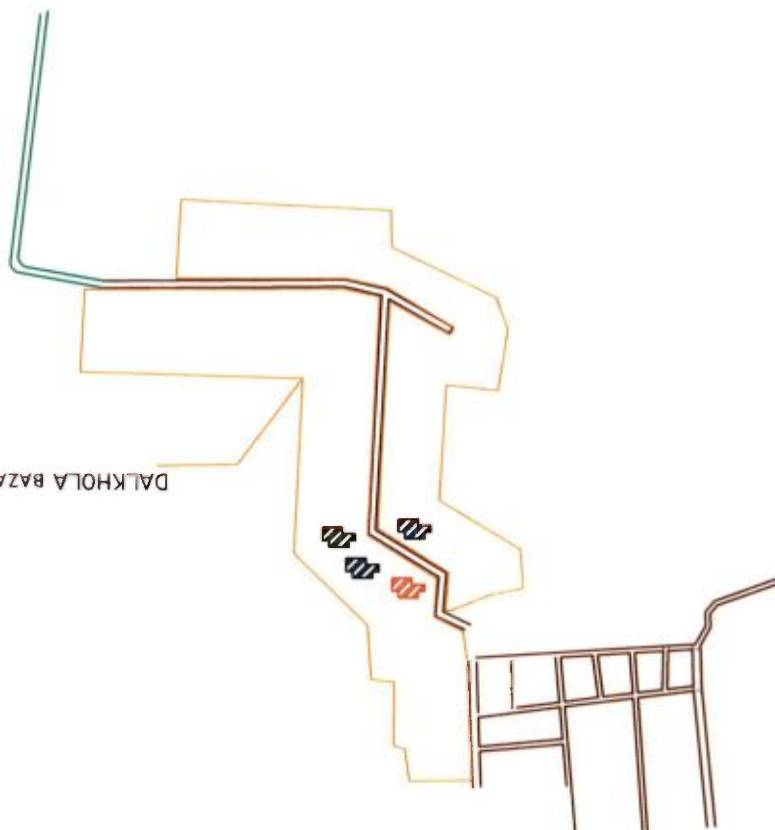
MUSAHAR TOLA




Chairman
Dalkhola Municipality

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KACHHA :- 

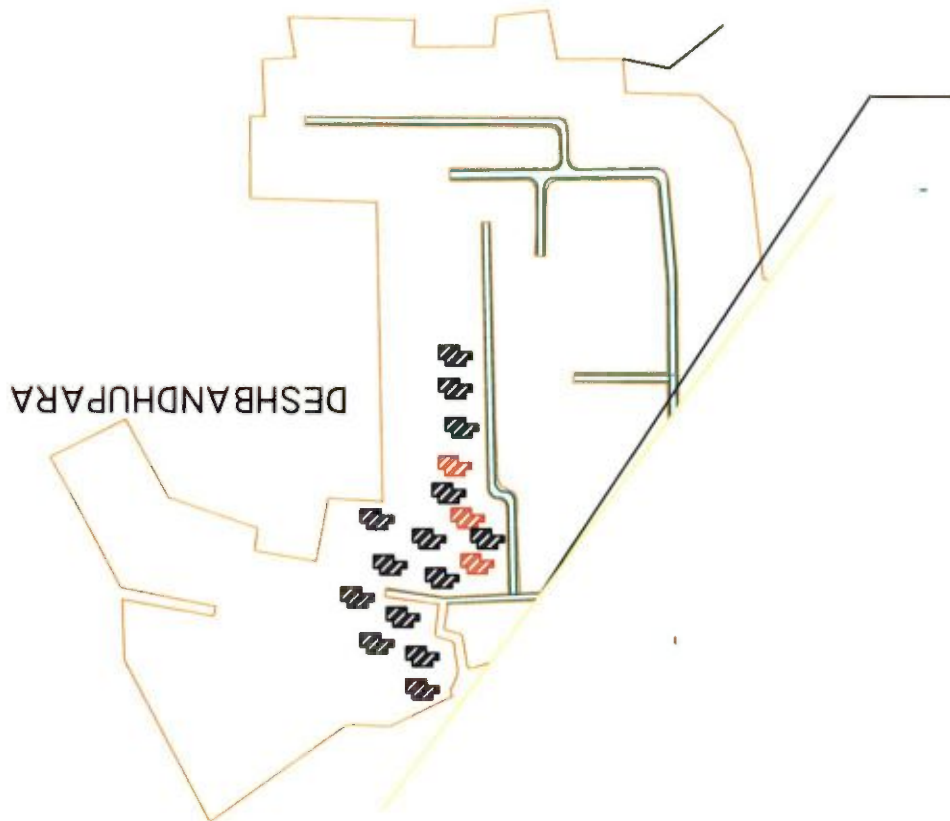
DALKHOLA BAZAR




Chairman
Dalkhola Municipality

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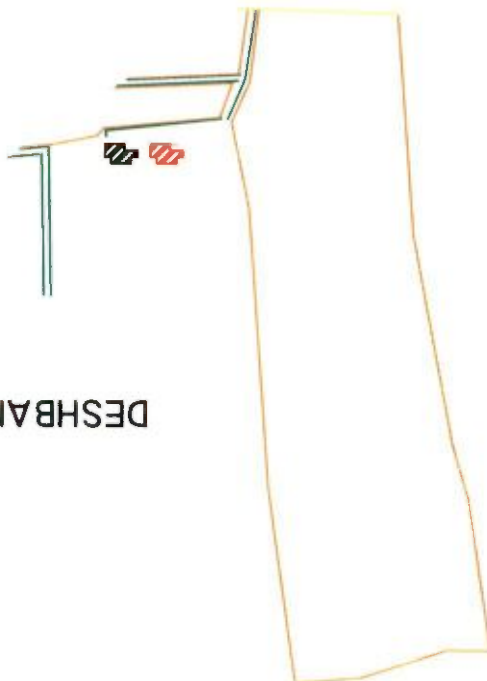
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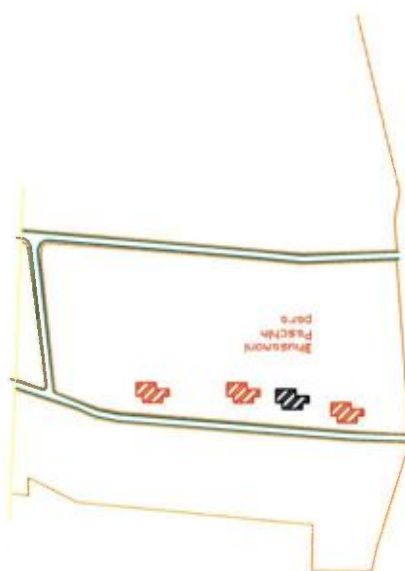


DESHBANDHUPARA




Chairman
Dalkhola Municipality

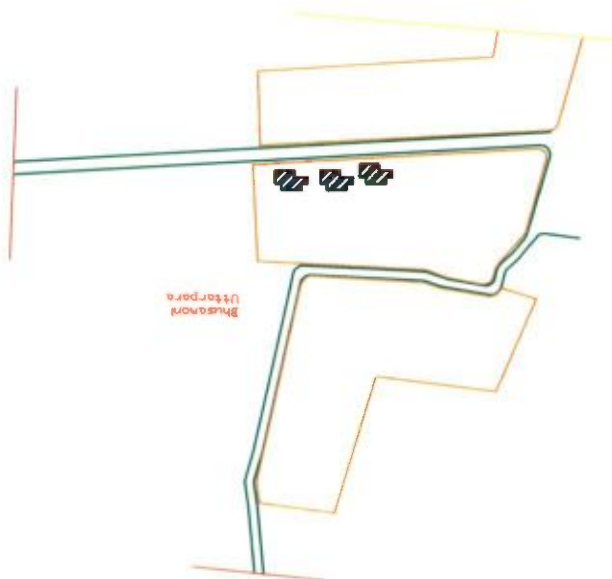
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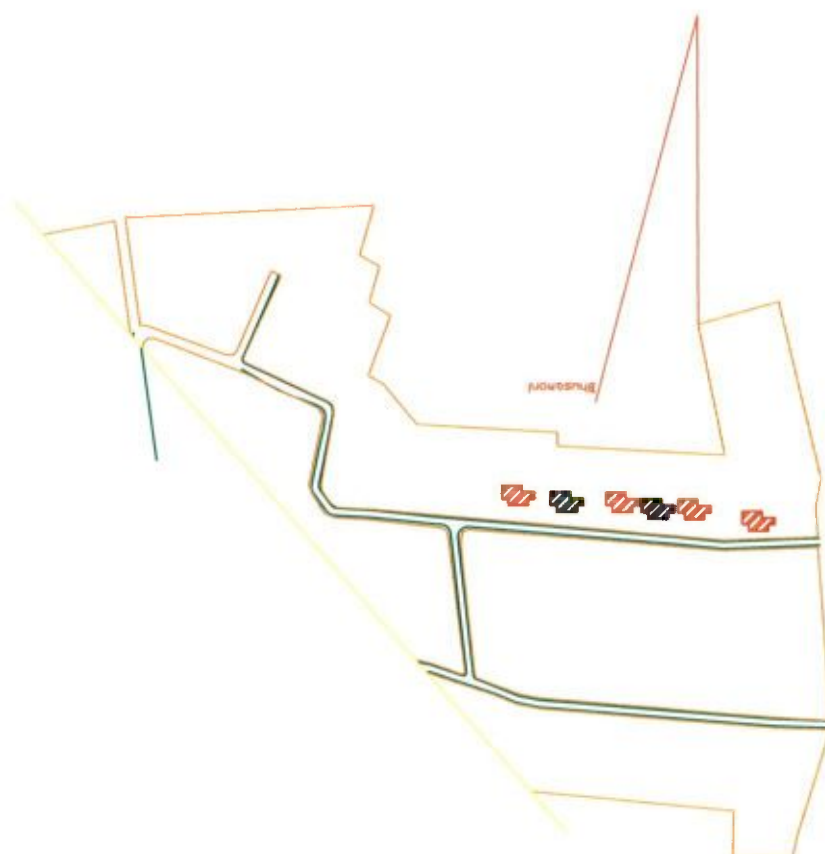

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