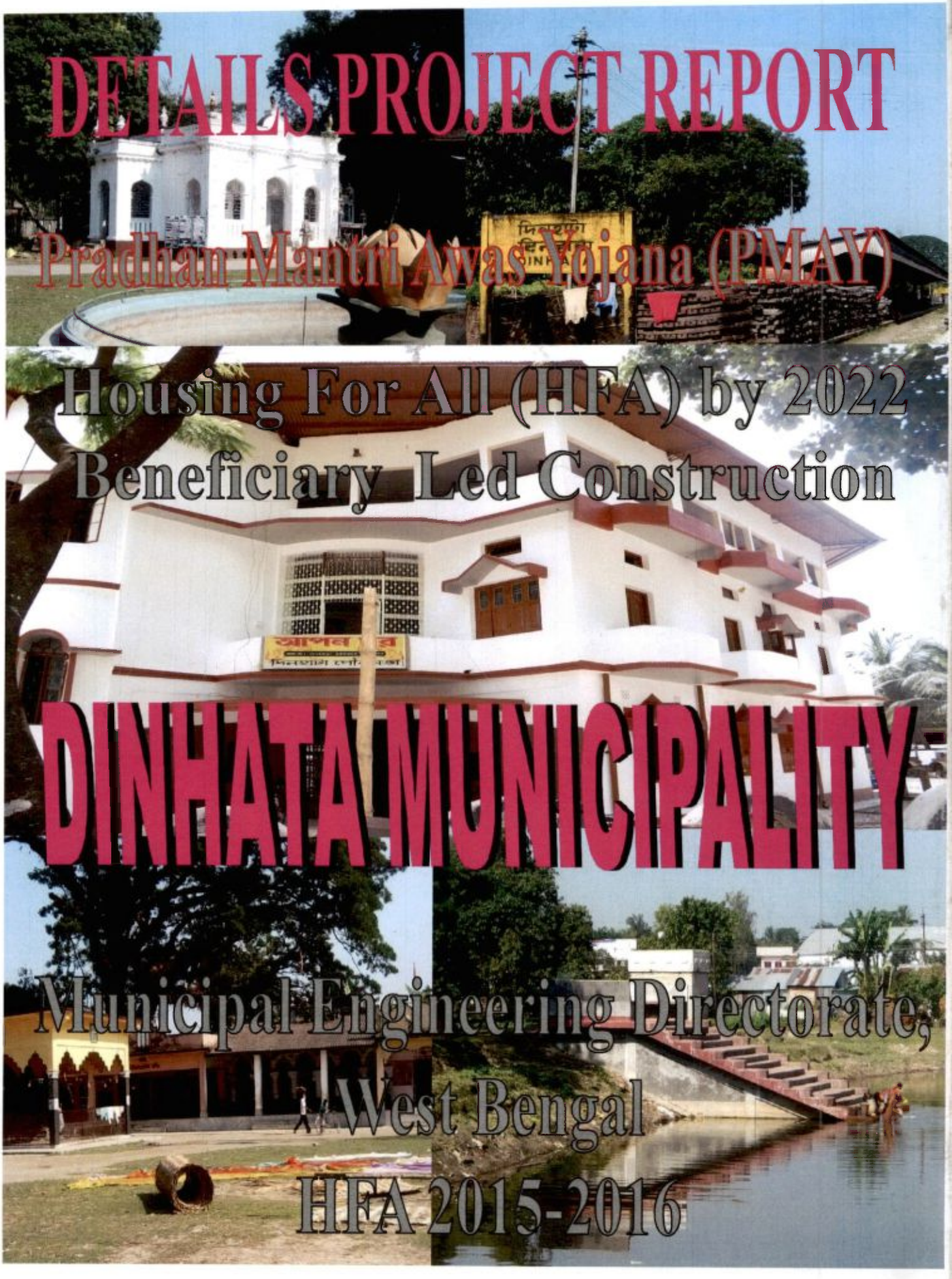


DETAILS PROJECT REPORT

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

Housing For All (HFA) by 2022

Beneficiary Led Construction

DINHATA MUNICIPALITY

Municipal Engineering Directorate,

West Bengal

HFA 2015-2016

PMAY, HFA-2022 for Dinhata Municipality for 2015-16

Introductory Note by Chairman

It is a matter of immense pleasure to state that Dinhata Municipality has completed the preparation of the Housing for All by 2022- Plan of Action within the schedule time limit. The process of preparation of this Housing for All by 2022- Plan of Action following the bottom-up approach with the participation of all the citizens from the grass roots level including the e-representatives of the Dinhata Municipality. Prior to preparation of Housing for All by 2022- Plan of Action, an intensive survey as per guideline of the SUDA was conducted in all the Slum and Non Slum areas under this Municipality. Considering the outcome of the survey result the Semi Pucca, Kutcha and the Houseless families were considered for inclusion in the Housing for All by 2022- Plan of Action of the Dinhata Municipality. We have taken great efforts to mobilize the stakeholders so that the views of the stakeholders are reflected in our Plan of Action. Smooth implementation of the Housing for All by 2022 – Plan of action is one of the important challenge to us i.e. the challenge for providing all basic services to all poor people and ensuring equitable socio-economic development of the poor people of Dinhata Municipality.

However we believe that we are moving in the right direction with the support of Government of West Bengal and also the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India and hope that we will be able to achieve the desired objectives.

It's an honor and privilege to present before the people of Dinhata the 1st Housing for All Plan of Action which offers to provide development of all slums and ensure that new slums do not come up and thereby developing Dinhata Municipality into a vibrant economy. Learning from the past we look forward towards achieving long term benefits, perspectives and convergences rather than short term goals. The Housing For All Plan of Action has been prepared and we look forward for a great future.

(Udayan Guha)
Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

PMAY, HFA-2022 for Dinhata Municipality for 2015-16

a. Planning Core Team:

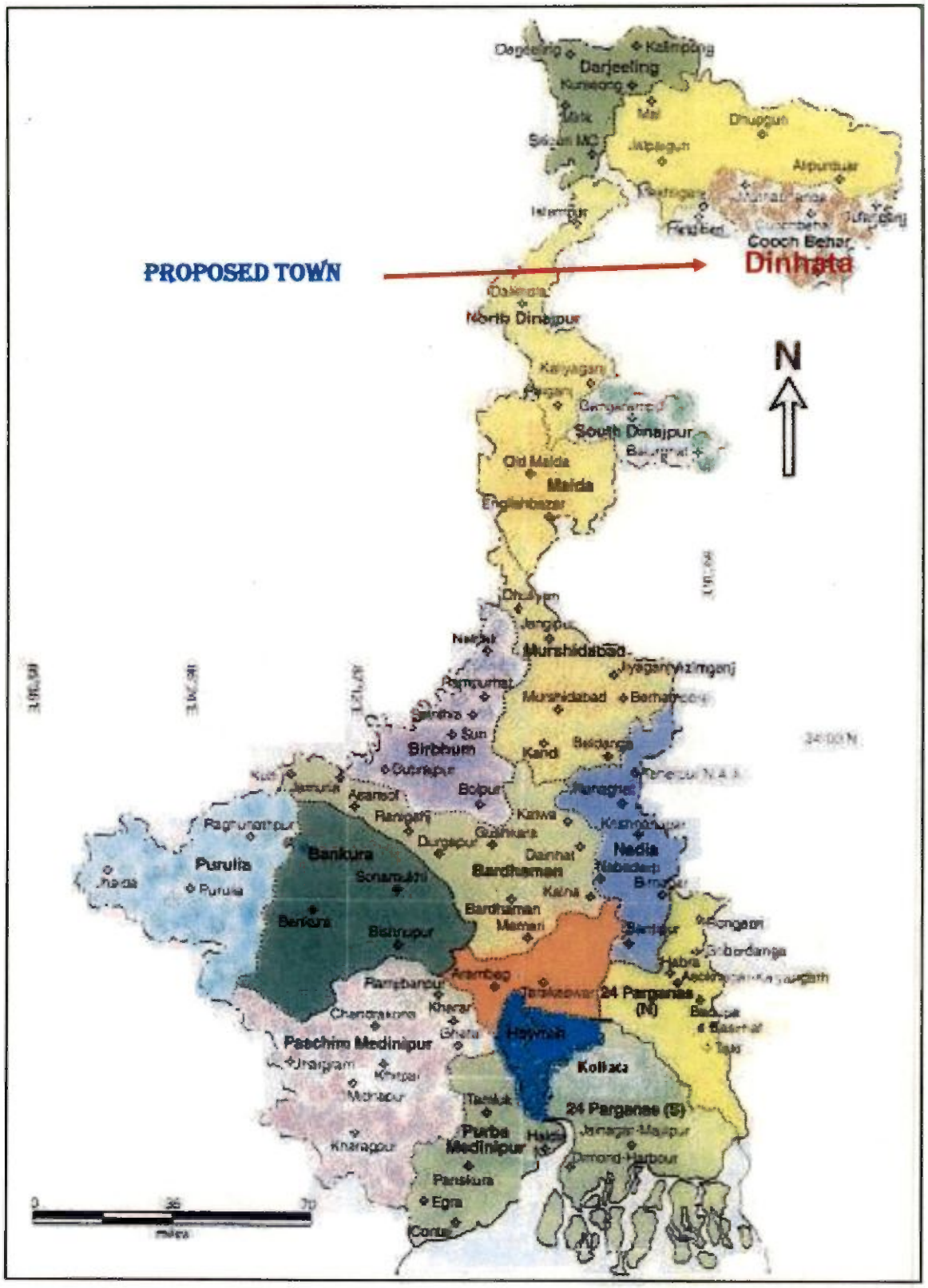
1. Mr.Udayan Guha, Chairman, Dinhata Municipality
2. Mr.Subhamoy Chakraborty, Vice Chairman Dinhata Municipality
3. Mr.Dilip Kumar Halder , Executive Officer , Nodal Officer(HFA), Dinhata Municipality
4. Mr. Joydeep Ghosh, Councillor, Dinhata Municipality
5. Mr.Hari Barman, S.A.E, Dinhata Municipality
6. Mr. Shaubhik Das, S.A.E Dinhata Municipality
7. Mr.Narayan Barman, S.A.E, Dinhata Municipality
8. Mr.Jagadish Sen,Clerk, Dinhata Municipality
9. Mr.Somnath Banik, IT Co-ordinator, Dinhata Municipality

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

CONTENTS

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

Map of West Bengal showing Non-KMA ULBs :



Abbreviations:

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

HFA	Housing for All	SLNA	State Level Nodal Agency
HFAPoA	Housing for All Plan of Action	SLSMC	State Level Sanction and Monitoring Committee
IEC	Information Education & Communication	TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
IFD	Integrated Finance Division	TPQMA	Third Party Quality Monitoring Agency
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology	ULB	Urban Local Boday
IS	Indian Standard	UT	Union Territory

Introduction to Dinhata Municipality:

On 15th August 1947, it was the birth of an independent India and Pakistan, free from two hundred years of Colonial Rule. Question arose regarding which nation the State of Cooch Behar will cede to. On the **28th of August 1949** an agreement was contracted between the Governor-General of India and His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, which came to be known as the **Cooch Behar Merger Agreement**, in which His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar ceded to the Dominion Government (Govt. of India) - full and extensive authority, jurisdiction and powers for and in relation to the governance of the State" and agreed "to transfer the administration of the State to the Dominion Government on the 12th day of September, 1949." It was stipulated that from the **12th September, 1949** the Government of India would be competent to govern the State in such a manner and through such agency as it might think fit.

Following is the extract of that Cooch Behar Merger Agreement :-

"Dinhata Municipality is a Sub Divisional Town in the district of Coochbehar. Prior to the merger with Union of India, Coochbehar was ruled by the Maharaja of Coochbehar, who had formed many Tehsils (Presently known a Sub Divisional towns) for smooth administration for imparting basic Services to the general public, the Maharaja had constituted Town Committees in the Tehsils. The said town committees were guided by the town committee Act 1885 which was later amended as Coochbehar Town Committee Act 1903. Even after the merger of state of Coochbehar in the Union of India, the said Town Committees remained functioning but due to shortage of fund and due to meager source of income, the Town Committees could not render the required basic minimum services to the satisfaction of the general public. However the Town Committee of Dinhata was converted into Dinhata Municipality on 4th July 1981 and since then the responsibility of extending basic Municipal Services are being shouldered by the Dinhata Municipality. Initially the land area of the then Dinhata Municipality was 2.55 square Kilometers but later on adjacent area was included the Municipality in the year 1995 and the total land area of the ULB increased to 4.55 square K. m, which was divided into 16 wards, with a total population of 17697 as per census report 1991. After the transformation of the then Town Committee into Dinhata Municipality this ULB as per Govt. guideline started following the Bengal Municipal Act. 1993 and this ULB stared extending the Municipal services to the general public with much vigor and greater financial help from the Municipal Affairs department. Looking at the effective service of Municipality, the inhabitants of adjoin area raised demand for inclusion of their area into the Municipality and as such further area was included in the Municipality. Presently the total Municipal land area of the ULB is 4.55 Sq. K. m with a population of 36124 as per census report of 2011 and presently the ULB is being guided and performing it's work under B.M. Act. 1993."

Since then the ULB has been rendering basic Municipal service to its citizens with optimistic zeal, resulting in construction of roads, drains, electrification of streetlight and providing pure drinking water. With the increase in population and constructive approach towards urbanization of the area, furthermore developmental activates have become necessity. Construction of drains, roads, electrification in the slum area and lifting of the economic status of the slum dwells especially B.P.L. population which stands at 3475 families as generation of employment through S.H.G. and other means have become a dire necessity for achieving better financial health, U.L.B. income oriented schemes i.e. constriction of guest houses, market complex etc have become inevitable.

Physical Features:

- **Climate**

  A highly humid atmosphere and abundant rains characterize the climate of this district, with the temperature being seldom excessive. The Period from June to Beginning of October is south-west monsoon season. October to mid-November constitutes post monsoon season. Cold season being November to February and hot season being March to May. January is the coldest month with temperature varying between 10.4°C to 24.1°C, April is the hottest month with mean daily maximum of 32.5°C and mean daily minimum of 20.2°C. Lowest temperature up to 3.9°C and maximum temperature up to 39.9°C have been recorded. The atmosphere is highly humid throughout the year except February to May when relative humidity is as less as 50 to 70%.

- **Rainfall**

  Average annual rainfall in the district is 3,201.3 mm. The rainfall generally increases from the south-west to the north-east. About 70% of the annual rainfall is received during the southwest monsoon season, June being the rainiest month. On an average there are about 102 rainy days with records of more than 400 mm rainfall in 24 hours.

- **Soil**

  Cooch Behar is essentially a flat country with a slight south-eastern slope along which the main rivers of the district flow. Most of the high lands appertain to Sitai area and most of the low lands lie in Dinhata area. The soil is alluvial of very recent formation. It is mostly sandy and loose. The surface soil is loam and hardly any good clay is found. The rivers flow in a slanting course from north-west to south-east. Six river systems cut through the district flowing in a south-easterly direction. From the west to east these are: the Tista system, Jaldhaka system, Torsa, Kaljani, Raidak and Gadadhar system.

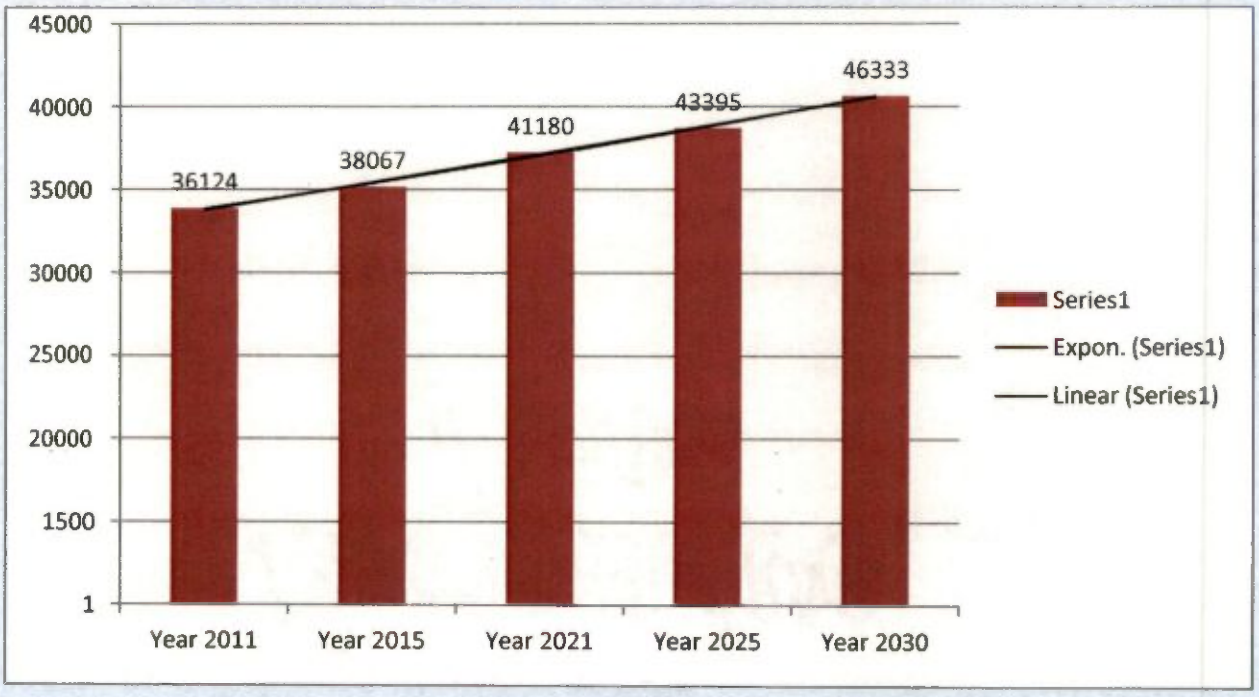
- **Flora and Fauna:**

  The flora here constitutes among others - palms, bamboos, creepers, ferns, orchids, aquatic plants, fungi, timber, grass, vegetable, fruit trees, etc.

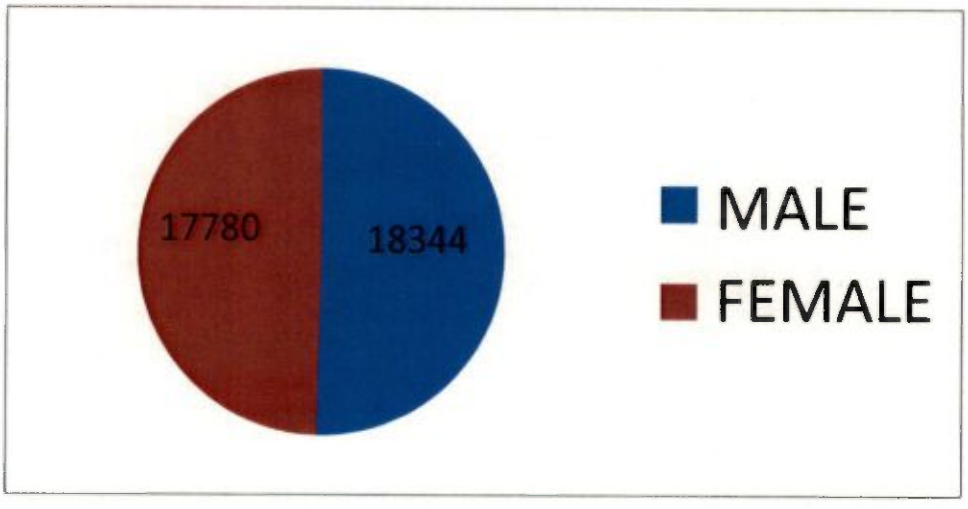
Demographic Profile

As of 2011 India census, Dinhata had a population of 36124. Males constitute 50.78% of the population and females 49.22%. Dinhata has an average literacy rate of 85.87%, higher than the national average of 74.04%: male literacy is 92.00%, and female literacy is 79.74%. In Dinhata 7.87% of the population is under 6 years of age. The population in the year 2011 has reached to 36124 which are calculated at 1.32% of growth per annum.

PROJECTION OF POPULATION – DINHATA



MALE & FEMALE POPULATION RATIO OF THE POPULATION



Key Resources

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

Economic Activities

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

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

The Municipality has 31 primary schools including 17 private primary schools, 1 secondary schools, 8 higher secondary schools, 5 S.S.K School and 2 libraries. The Municipality is in close proximity to Dinhata College which are renowned major hubs for education and training.

Occupational Profile

Year of establishment of Municipality

The Dinhata Municipality was established in the year 1981 within the district of Coochbehar. This Municipality is situated at a distance of 25 km South East of District town Cooch Behar . The Dinhata Railway Sation is the nearest station which is situated within Dinhata Municipal area.

Administrative Boundaries

The area is bounded on the east, south, north and west by the Gram Panchyat area and on the north by the District Town Cooch

Linkage of Rail, Road, Port & Air

The Dinhata Municipality is 700 km away from Kolkata, and can be accessed either by road or railway transport. By road it will take time 18 hours and by train it will take time 13 hours.

Demographic Growth & Population Projection

As of 2001 India census, Municipality had a population of 34273 Males constitute 50.91% of the population and females 49.09%. Municipality has an average literacy rate of 87.20%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 92% and, female literacy is 82.20%. In Municipality, 6.96% of the population is under 4 years of age.

Demographic Data for Dinhata Municipality

Year	Population	Area (Sq. km)	Density (Pop/Sq. km)	% Growth 81-91			
				DINHATA	KMC	West Bengal	India
2001	34273	4.55	7532	1.32	20.45	24.77	23.52
2011	36124	Source : Percentage of growth rate - census 2011					
2021							

Milstones:

Ambulance Facility :

This Municipality is providing Ambulance facility for carrying patients to Hospital within and outside Municipality area.

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

- 4 Health sub-Centre

Water Supply provided by PHE Dte.

In existing water supply system of Municipality town, water supply is provided by the PHE Dte. The infrastructure partly available with Dinhata Municipality includes deep tube wells and pipe-lines including two reservoir.

- **Citizen Charter : Followed**
- **Birth & Death Certificate computerization system : followed**
- **Tax collection computerization system : on progress**
- **Store computerization system : On progress**
- **80% increase in own source revenue: Followed**

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 town.

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 And Slum development Project (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 settlements in town. 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 settlement from town.

IHSDP Schemes of JNNURM under DINHATA MUNICIPALITY

IHSDP PHASE-I

Project Name : IHSDP (Phase-I) Scheme for the Town of Dinhata Municipality, Coochbehar, West Bengal.

Date of Sanction : 5th[t] SLCC dated 08.02.2008. (Originally approved)

Project Cost (Rs in Lakh) Rs. 624.62 Lakhs

Number of Dwelling Units 319 No□s

Housing And Infrastructure Component

1. Dwelling Units
2. Street light
3. Roads (Concrete & B.T)
4. Drain
5. Community Centre
6. Rickshaw Stand

Funding Pattern (Rs. In Lakh)

Govt. of India	Rs. 448.66
Govt. of W.B	Rs. 109.64
ULB	Rs. 15.28
Beneficiary	Rs. 51.04

7. Animel Pen
8. Hedge Boundary
9. Livelihood Centre
10. Lean Concrete Road
11. Boundary wall

Total = Rs. 624.62

This project is near to completion.

Technical Assistance **MED**

Nodal Agency **SUDA**

The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure:

33 nos Slums have been selected as a First Project under PMAY scheme by Dinhata Municipality in consultation with the state level Nodal Agency - The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department, GoWB.

National Poverty Alleviation Programmes and PMAY

Slum: the focus Area

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

ii. It is increasing clear that sustainable growth can only take place when it is inclusive and when the entire population including the poor and marginalized need to have at the least access to descent shelter, basic amenities, livelihood sand 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). 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 up grading 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. **Integrated Housing And Slum Development Project (IHSDP):** IHSDP was under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) beginning from the year 2005-2006. The major objectives for the IHSDP programare:-

- **Focused** attention to integrated development of basic services to the poor. The basic

secure services include security of tenure at affordable price, improving housing, water supply and sanitation.

effective linkages between asset creation and asset managements of the basic services to the urban poor created in the cities, are not only maintained efficiently but also become self-sustaining over time.

iv. **Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)**:SJSRY is a centrally sponsored program and it mainly emphasizes on the poverty reduction through employment generation. Main target groups of the program are: Urban poor, Women, SC/ST, Disabled etc.

v. **National Slum Development Program (NSDP):** NSDP is a centrally assisted slum development program. NSDP is mainly for improvement in the environment in the slums as a broader objective through provision of infrastructure facilities and shelter for improving living conditions in the slums.

vi. **Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY):** VAMBAY is a central Government scheme to provide housing to the poor. Under VAMBAY scheme, an amount of Rs.50,000 is extended to a beneficiary in a town with more than 10 lacs population while in the cities having population less than 10 lacs. Each beneficiary gets Rs.40,000/- fifty percent of the amount is central government grant while the rest could be taken as loan from HUDCO/ other nationalized banks/state government/urban local bodies.

HFAPoA and Prodhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All)

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

ULB undertake a demand survey through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing. While validating demand survey, Cities should consider possible temporary migration from rural areas to the town 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 town 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 town as Census data suggests that large number of houses are vacant.

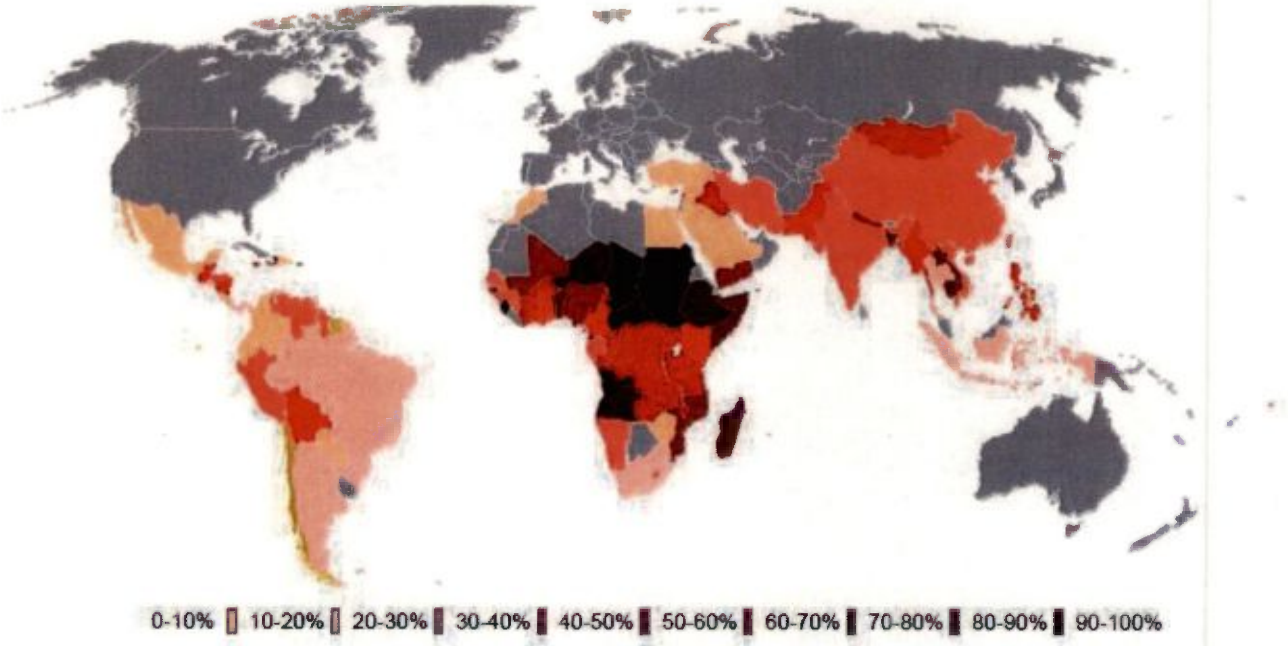
Bank account number and Aadhaar number/Voter ID card/any other unique identification details of intended

beneficiaries or a certificate of house ownership from Revenue Authority of beneficiary□s native district will be integrated in the data base of HFAPoA for avoiding duplication of benefit to one individual family. Beneficiaries will be validated by ULBs thereby ensuring their eligibility at the time of preparation of the projects and approval of projects.

On the basis of HFAPoA, States/Cities will subsequently prepare the Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs) dividing the task upto 2022 in view of the availability of resources and priority. For larger cities, HFAPoA and AIPs can be prepared at sub-town (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 finalising the plans and beneficiary list.

Cities which have already prepared Slum Free Town 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

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



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

a. Survey of all slums–notified and non-notified;
b. Mapping of slums using the state-of-art technology;
c. Integration of geo-spatial and socio-economic data; and
d. Identification of development model proposed for each slum.

1. Base maps to an appropriate scale would be a pre-requisite for the preparation of Slum Development Plan/Slum-free Town Plan. States/Uts may need to proceed in the following steps for the preparation of Slum-free Town Plans.

2. Securing CARTOSATII/latest satellite images from NRSC/ISRO and preparation of base maps for the whole town 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 town and its fringes using GIS with CARTOSATII 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 waterlines, etc and super imposing 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 Town Plan.

6. This may be under taken 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 slum survey, (May be more than one NGO/CBO indifferent slum zones) of the town. These Lead NGOs/CBOs should also be associated in slum survey operations and dialogues for preparation of slum level development plans;

8. Conduct of Slum Survey based on the detailed formats (with or without changes) prepared by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation with the help of National Buildings Organization (NBO)-after due training of trainers, training of survey personnel/canvassers and canvassing. It would be helpful for community mobilization to pick as many canvassers from the sourced slum or nearby slum pockets;

9. Collection of bio-metric identification data of slum dwellers based on the above survey (subject to guidelines issued by Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI));

10. Entry of data from Slum Surveys in the web-enabled MIS application (to be provided by Ministry of HUPA), compilation and collation of data, preparation of Slum-wise, Town and State Slum Survey Database and Baseline Reports. The MIS will assist in developing a robust Slum and Slum Households Information System. (Guidelines and software for development of the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);

11. Integration of Slum MIS with GIS Maps to enable the preparation of GIS-enabled Slum Information System that is to be used for the preparation of meaningful Slum Development Plans and Slum-free Town Plan using a town-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 Town Plan should be based on the development plans for all slums and strategies for the prevention of future slums, including reservation of land and housing for the urban poor. The Plan should contain timeline of activities for achieving slum-free town, phasing information and financial estimates against each of the activities

Introduction to Prodhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

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

- Bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town.
- Redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums.
- Tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor and force them to resort to extra-legal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood and employment.
- Enactment of a set of reforms at the state and town 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.

Eligible Components 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 town with benefits. One of the key objectives of developing The Projects is to incentivize innovation and encourage new approaches and solutions that can demonstrably improve the quality and quantity of shelter and services for the poor.

Such innovation could encompass :

- Projects with strong community participation i.e. Slum up gradation/ redevelopment projects initiated/spearheaded by the community; or with their demonstrable involvement and participation in design, planning and implementation
- Creation of fresh rental housings tock 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 town/state wide programme

Aims and Objectives

Vision

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

- 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 Bengalis Municipal Affairs Dept. (M.A. Department), Government of West Bengal. The state level Nodal Agency is State Urban Development

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

Funding Pattern of PMAY

Support from Central Government shall include-

- 1.5 LAKHS of total cost of dwelling unit
- State+ ULB to bear the cost of infrastructure
- State share for infrastructure to be minimum5%
- Cost of infrastructure 10%of sum total cost of dwelling unit
- Cost of Capacity building 5%of sum total cost of dwelling unit

Approvals & Release of Funds

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

Dinhata Municipality, with it selected local body in place, has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spreading over an area of 4.55 square kilometers is comprised of 16 wards With efficient and trained manpower, the Municipal has developed both technical and administrative skills. The development of appropriate municipal organizational structures with qualified staff is essential if municipalities are to provide cost effective services to citizens. With local government reform municipalities are required to take on new tasks, and provide new services. This will only be possible if municipalities have cost-effective and appropriate structures and staff that are well qualified and highly motivated. The municipalities should plan in such a way so as to ensure that they can meet the needs of citizens effectively and efficiently.

Demographic features of the Dinhata Municipality :

Total Area of Municipality	4.55 Sq. Km.
Population (as per 2011 SECC)	36124
Male (as per 2011 SECC)	18344
Female (as per 2011 SECC)	17780
Density of Population (as per 2011 SECC)	7939
Number of Municipal Wards	16
Number of Councillors	16

Urban Services

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

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

Water Supply

Existing water supply service is maintained by the PHE Dte, underground water is lifted by deep tubewells and is supplied through pipelines. The Municipality has 1700 no. of piped domestic connection, 3 nos. Commercial connection.

Drainage & Solid Waste Disposal

Drains

Municipality being the town of the civic amenities of different company/ plant townships are taken care by the respective company/ plant authorities. Since inception total 10269 Km Concrete drain has been built up. However providing more effective drainage system is the goal of the ULB.

Solid waste disposal

The multifarious types of wastes arising out of human & animal activities that are normally solid in nature and are being discarded as useless are considered as solid waste. Now Solid Waste Management is defined as the method to solve some specific problems of solid waste with its different functional elements. Municipality has four steps of Solid Waste Management. The steps are like: 1. Waste Generation 2. On site storage 3. Collection 4. Disposal. Dinhata Municipality generates about 19 TON. of solid waste per day. There are tractors and tailors which disposes the waste to 1 open land fill sites.

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

EXISTING SLUM AREA DETAILS

Status of Slums under Municipality

i. As per the available data, the total number of people living in slums amounts to 17012 covering an area of 1.47 sq.km. Thus more than half of Municipality□s population resides in slums, squatters and other poor settlements. Their contribution to town□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. Municipality is basically a town and has been having substantial industrial and economic growth over the years. This has resulted in substantial growth in population triggered of by substantial migration. Continued influxes of migrants have resulted in mushrooming of slums and squatter settlements. Quality of life has thus suffered and the gaps between the demand and supply of essential services and other infrastructures have widened many fold.

iv. Slum settlements have multiplied over decades and the living conditions of the poor have not improved. Environmental decline, vehicular pollution, inadequate basic services and infrastructure in the poor settlements hit the poor hardest. Slums are scattered across the town occupying both private land and lands belonging to various public entities. However, they were neither adequate nor did they have proper ventilation or hygiene.

Lack of sufficient ventilation in the rooms, low and damp floor levels, congestion, want of proper drainage, and general unhygienic conditions from the characteristics common feature of these bustees. Privy accommodation in many cases is far too inadequate considering the number of the inmates. Through the service privies have been converted, but the numbers are not increased. Infect the slums found in Dinhata Municipal area.

- Firstly slums that grew up in the own lands of the dwellers but have no civic amenities, which are basically found in the listed 102 slums.

Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan

The development objectives are:

- Ensure basic infrastructure services to all slums to provide better quality of life by giving emphasison 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
- To ensevakendra. U r ure economic upliftment

Town Level Number of notified and non-notified slums					
Town	No.of Slums	No.ofNotified Slums	No.ofNon-NotifiedSlums	%ProportionofSlums	
				No.ofNotified Slums	No.ofNon-NotifiedSlums
Municipality	33	0	33	0%	100%

Key Findings–Slums under Municipality:

Sanitation:

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

Drainage system:

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

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

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

Solid waste management:

There is door to door waste collection in this municipal are a as well as slum areas. BWMC held meeting for the campaigning of the system. Proposal for solid wastes collection has taken in all over the municipal area as well as in the slums.

List of slums under Dinhata Municipality:

Sl.No	Slum Code No	Name of the Slum	Location/Address	Ward No	Area of Slum (in sq.km.)
1	20001	BADIATARI BASTI	BADIATARI	1	0.070
2	20002	SARBAHARA CLUB ROAD BASTI	SARBAHARA CLUB ROAD	1	0.020
3	20003	BARANACHINA BASTI	BARANACHINA	1	0.050
4	20004	BURNING GHAT ROAD BASTI	BURNING GHAT ROAD	2	0.050
5	20005	JALKHOA COLONY BASTI	JALKHOA COLONY	2	0.080
6	20006	MADAN MOHAN PARA BASTI	MADAN MOHAN PARA	3	0.010
7	20007	MODAK PARA BASTI	MODAK PARA	3	0.040
8	20008	NETAJI CLUB BASTI	NETAJI CLUB	4	0.020
9	20009	CHOTO SITALABARI BASTI	CHOTO SITALABARI	4	0.060
10	20010	BASTALA BASTI	BASTALA	5	0.050
11	20011	GODHULI BAZAR BASTI	GODHULI BAZAR	6	0.020
12	20012	NUTAN BASTI	NUTAN	7	0.020
13	20013	KABARTHAN BASTI	KABARTHAN	7	0.030
14	20014	HUCCA PATTY BASTI	HUCCA PATTY	16	0.070
15	20015	SARADA SCHOOL BASTI	SARADA SCHOOL	16	0.020
16	20016	KASAIPATTY BASTI	KASAIPATTY	8	0.080
17	20017	RICKSHOW PATTY BASTI	RICKSHOW PATTY	16	0.060
18	20018	KHOAR PATTY BASTI	KHOAR PATTY	8	0.010
19	20019	SAHA PALLY BASTI	SAHA PALLY	8	0.020
20	20020	GOPAL NAGAR COLONY BASTI	GOPAL NAGAR COLONY	9	0.080
21	20021	PAUL PATTY BASTI	PAUL PATTY	10	0.010
22	20022	DOLABARI BASTI	DOLABARI	10	0.040
23	20023	BALARAMPUR ROAD BASTI	BALARAMPUR ROAD	11	0.070
24	20024	SARADA PALLY BASTI	SARADA PALLY	11	0.090
25	20025	MURI PATTY BASTI	MURI PATTY	12	0.070

26	20026	BHAGNI BASTI	BHAGNI	12	0.030
27	20027	NAYA PARA BASTI	NAYA PARA	12	0.030
28	20028	STATION PARA ROAD BASTI	STATION PARA ROAD	13	0.020
29	20029	JHUNJHUN PATTTY BASTI	JHUNJHUN PATTY	13	0.050
30	20030	BOUBAZAR BASTI	BOUBAZAR	14	0.050
31	20031	SOULRMARI BASTI	SOULRMARI	15	0.060
32	20032	JHURIPARA BASTI	JHURIPARA	15	0.040
33	20033	C.T.R.I BASTI	C.T.R.I	15	0.030

List of Slum for 2015-16:

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	Railway Station	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	Badiatari Basti Slum No- 01	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 2.50 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	Sarbahara Club Road Basti Slum No- 02	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 2.80 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	Baranachina Basti Slum No- 03	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 2.50 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	Burning Ghat Road Basti Slum No- 04	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 2.30 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	Jalkhoa Colony Basti Slum No- 05	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	25	The Dinhata Railway Station is 2.10 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

6	Madan Mohan Para Basti Slum No- 06	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	25	The Dinhata Railway Station is 2.00 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
7	Modak Para Basti Slum No- 07	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	25	The Dinhata Railway Station is 1.50 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	Netaji Club Basti Slum No- 08	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	25	The Dinhata Railway Station is 1.25 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
9	Choto Sitalabari Basti Slum No- 09	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	25	The Dinhata Railway Station is 1.00 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
10	Bashtala Basti Slum No- 10	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	25	The Dinhata Railway Station is 1.00 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

11	Godhuli Bazar Basti Slum No- 11	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	25	The Dinhata Railway Station is 2.00 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
12	Nutan Basti Slum No- 12	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	25	The Dinhata Railway Station is 3.00 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
13	Kabarthan Basti Slum No- 13	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	25	The Dinhata Railway Station is 3.50 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	Hucca Patty Basti Slum No- 14	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 4.00 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
15	Sarada School Basti Slum No- 15	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 3.80 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

16	Kasai Patty Basti Slum No- 16	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 3.50 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
17	Rickshaw Patty Basti Slum No- 17	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 3.00 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
18	Khoar Patty Basti Slum No- 18	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 2.50 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
19	Saha Pally Basti Slum No- 19	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 2.00 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
20	Gopal Nagar Colony Basti Slum No- 20	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	25	The Dinhata Railway Station is 1.50 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

21	Paul Patty Basti Slum No- 21	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	25	The Dinhata Railway Station is 1.20 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
22	Dola Bari Basti Slum No- 22	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	25	The Dinhata Railway Station is 1.00 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
23	Balarampur Road Basti Slum No- 23	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 1.00 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
24	Sarada Pally Basti Slum No- 24	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 0.700 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
25	Muri Patty Basti Slum No- 25	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 0.500 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

26	Bhagni Basti Slum No- 26	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 0.600 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
27	Naya Para Basti Slum No- 27	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 0.400 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

28	Station Para Road Basti Slum No- 28	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	25	The Dinhata Railway Station is 0.100 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
29	Juunjhun Patty Basti Slum No- 29	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	25	The Dinhata Railway Station is 0.200 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
30	Boubazar Basti Slum No- 30	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	25	The Dinhata Railway Station is 1.00 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

31	Soulmari Basti Slum No- 31	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 1.500 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
32	Jhuripara Basti Slum No- 32	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 0.900 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
33	C.T.R.I Basti Slum No- 33	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the slum dwellers	19	The Dinhata Railway Station is 1.500 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are damaged.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

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 Dinhata Municipality selected the slums namely mentioned below as first project for preparation of DPR under HFAPoA (PMAY):

List of non Slum for 2015-16:

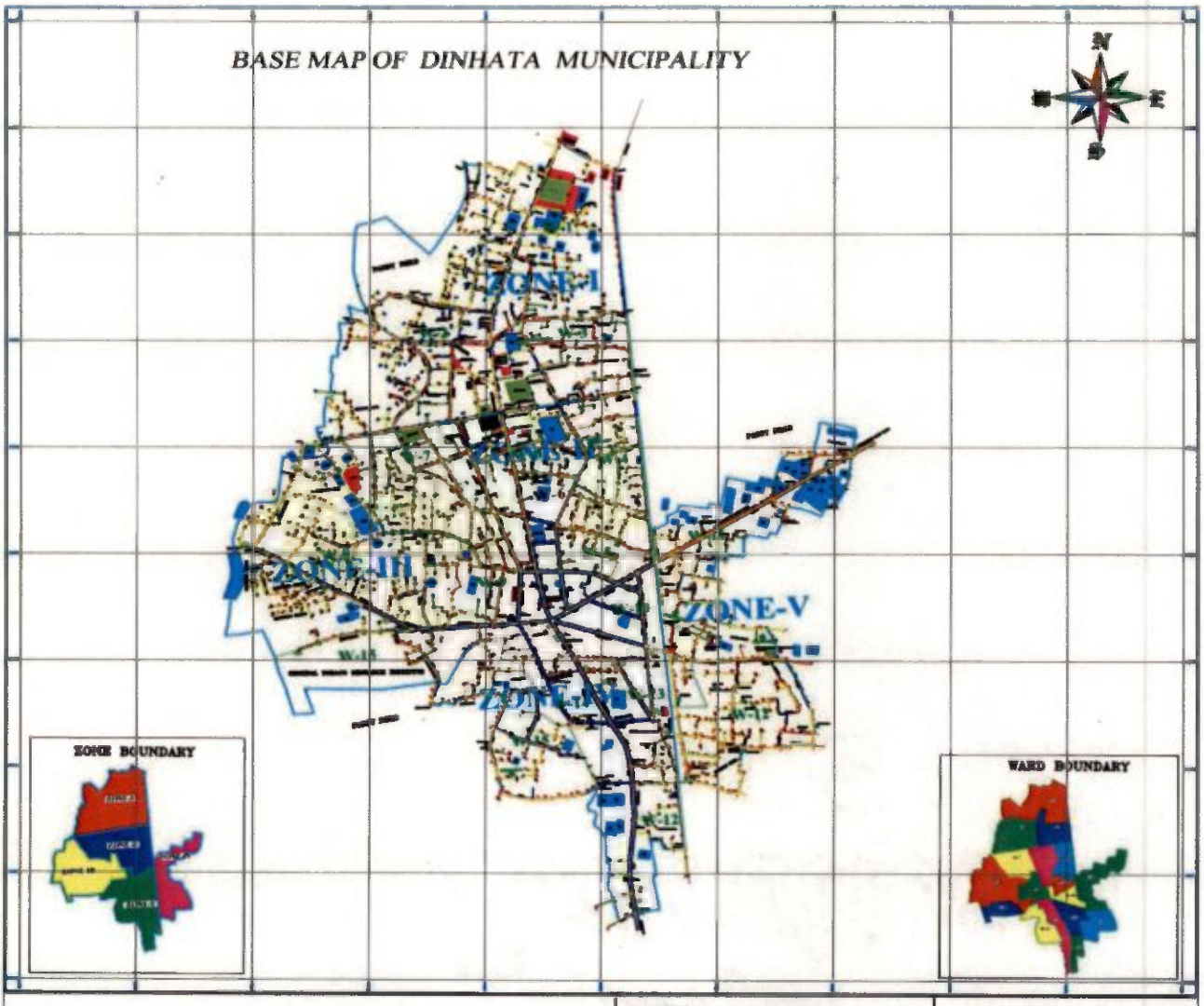
Sl No	Name of Non Slum	Status	Land	Age in years	Dinhata Railway Station	Status of Housing	Road Status	Habitation Pattern
1	College Para	The condition of living in the non- slum is not good.	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	Dinhata Railway is 2.50 km away	Major population is living in Pucca, Semi Pucca house.	Majority portion of roads are Bitu. & CC roads.	Habitation pattern in the Non slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	Thana Para	The condition of living in the non- slum is not good.	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	20	Dinhata Railway is 1.50 km away	Major population is living in Pucca, Semi Pucca house.	Majority portion of roads are Bitu. & CC roads.	Habitation pattern in the Non slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	Boarding Para	The condition of living in the non- slum is not good.	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	25	Dinhata Railway is 2.00 km away	Major population is living in Pucca, Semi Pucca house.	Majority portion of roads are Bitu. & CC roads.	Habitation pattern in the Non slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	Sahebganj Road	The condition of living in the non- slum is not good.	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	Dinhata Railway is 500 m away	Major population is living in Pucca, Semi Pucca house.	Majority portion of roads are Bitu. & CC roads.	Habitation pattern in the Non slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	Bihari Patty	The condition of living in the non- slum is not good.	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB	30	Dinhata Railway is 300 m away	Major population is living in Pucca, Semi Pucca house.	Majority portion of roads are Bitu. & CC roads.	Habitation pattern in the Non slums is congested with insufficient

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

Site Location

The site for the project slum site is at a distance of 2.00 km from the Station. The project slum is situated at crore area in Municipal area. Project slum location: Selected slums are demarked with coloured circle.

BASE MAP OF DINHATA MUNICIPALITY



SCALE :- 500 M. 0 M. 500 M. 1000 M. 1500 M.

File Name:- DINHATA MUNICIPALITY,WEST BENGAL

Drawing No. | Date: 31.07.2013

Title:
CONTOUR SURVEY MAP OF DINHATA MUNICIPALITY

Drawn By	PRADIP MONDAL	Surveyed By	SOMNATH PATRA
Checked By	SUDIPTA DAS		
Approved By			
Project By		Project Executed By	
DINHATA MUNICIPALITY West Bengal, India			

REFERENCE :-

1. MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY SHOWN THUS
2. WARD/ZONE BOUNDARY SHOWN THUS
3. ROAD METAL SHOWN THUS
4. ROAD MORAM SHOWN THUS
5. ROAD KANCHA SHOWN THUS
6. ROAD CONCRETE SHOWN THUS
7. ROAD BRICK SHOWN THUS
8. ROAD CENTER SHOWN THUS
9. RAILWAY TRACK SHOWN THUS
10. RIVER/CANAL SHOWN THUS
11. BRIDGE/CULVERT SHOWN THUS
12. SCHOOL/PRIMARY SCHOOL SHOWN THUS
13. ICDS SHOWN THUS
14. TREE SHOWN THUS
15. TRANSFORMER,TOWER SHOWN THUS
16. ELECTRIC LAMP/ TELEPHONE POST SHOWN THUS
17. TUBEWELL / TAP SHOWN THUS
18. TBM / OFFICE / HOSPITAL /CLUB SHOWN THUS
19. WATER BODY SHOWN THUS
20. TEMPLE/MOSQUE/CHURCH SHOWN THUS
21. WELL SHOWN THUS
22. MODE SHOWN THUS
23. LEVEL SHOWN THUS

NOTE :

1. ALL LEVELS AND DISTANCES ARE IN METER .
2. ALL LEVELS ARE IN RESPECT OF BM HFL LEVEL OF NEW BRIDGE BONGAON.
3. PROJECTION OF THIS MAP IS UTM (UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR),45 NORTHERN HEMISPHERE ZONE AND THE DATUM IS WGS 84 .
4. ALL PROMINENT STRUCTURE ARE NOT TO SCALE.

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. More over C.I.C. & B.O.C. has also decided to take this slum as 1st PMAY Cluster project in the town.

Existing Slums Details

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. The slums lack basic civic amenities mainly drainage, thereby leading to water logging, mainly during rainy season. This has led to an unhygienic living condition in the slums. Most of the roads with in slums are brick paved or kutcha road. Though there are sufficient street lights available. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by causing huge damage to health that ultimately leads to significant loss of man-days of work among to the 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 Town/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
1	BADIATARI BASTI	1	0.070	19	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
2	SARBAHARA CLUB ROAD BASTI	1	0.020	19	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
3	BARANACHINA BASTI	1	0.050	19	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
4	BURNING GHAT ROAD BASTI	2	0.050	19	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
5	JALKHOA COLONY BASTI	2	0.080	25	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
6	MADAN MOHAN PARA BASTI	3	0.010	25	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
7	MODAK PARA BASTI	3	0.040	25	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB

8	NETAJI CLUB BASTI	4	0.020	25	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
9	CHOTO SITALABARI BASTI	4	0.060	25	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
10	BASTALA BASTI	5	0.050	25	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
11	GODHULI BAZAR BASTI	6	0.020	25	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
12	NUTAN BASTI	7	0.020	25	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
13	KABARTHAN BASTI	7	0.030	25	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
14	HUCCA PATTY BASTI	16	0.070	19	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
15	SARADA SCHOOL BASTI	16	0.020	19	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
16	KASAIPATTY BASTI	8	0.080	19	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
17	RICKSHOW PATTY BASTI	16	0.060	19	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
18	KHOAR PATTY BASTI	8	0.010	19	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
19	SAHA PALLY BASTI	8	0.020	19	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
20	GOPAL NAGAR COLONY BASTI	9	0.080	25	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
21	PAUL PATTY BASTI	10	0.010	25	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
22	DOLABARI BASTI	10	0.040	25	Outside of core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
23	BALARAMPUR ROAD BASTI	11	0.070	19	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
24	SARADA PALLY BASTI	11	0.090	19	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
25	MURI PATTY BASTI	12	0.070	19	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
26	BHAGNI BASTI	12	0.030	19	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
27	NAYA PARA BASTI	12	0.030	19	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB

28	STATION PARA ROAD BASTI	13	0.020	25	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
29	JHUNJHUN PATTTY BASTI	13	0.050	25	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
30	BOUBAZAR BASTI	14	0.050	25	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
31	SOULRMARI BASTI	15	0.060	19	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
32	JHURIPARA BASTI	15	0.040	19	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB
33	C.T.R.I BASTI	15	0.030	19	core Town	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiaries within the ULB

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 19 years in this slum. Hence, dwellers are now permanently depending on 25 nos slums and 11 nos Non slum. This justifies as a parameter on the importance of Slum for Insitu development.

Housing Status :

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

House Type /Structure (SLUM)

Sl No.	Name of Slum	Semi Pucca	Kuchha	Total
1	BADIATARI BASTI	19	81	100
2	SARBAHARA CLUB ROAD BASTI	34	62	94
3	BARANACHINA BASTI	10	27	37
4	BURNING GHAT ROAD BASTI	25	09	34
5	JALKHOA COLONY BASTI	24	30	54
6	MADAN MOHAN PARA BASTI	32	44	76
7	MODAK PARA BASTI	22	70	92

8	NETAJI CLUB BASTI	14	31	45
9	CHOTO SITALABARI BASTI	57	116	173
10	BASTALA BASTI	13	118	131
11	GODHULI BAZAR BASTI	31	32	63
12	NUTAN BASTI	13	30	43
13	KABARTHAN BASTI	17	41	58
14	HUCCA PATTY BASTI	33	86	119
15	SARADA SCHOOL BASTI	22	25	47
16	KASAIPATTY BASTI	57	152	209
17	RICKSHOW PATTY BASTI	50	43	93
18	KHOAR PATTY BASTI	01	18	19
19	SAHA PALLY BASTI	64	16	80
20	GOPAL NAGAR COLONY BASTI	117	22	139
21	PAUL PATTY BASTI	08	09	17
22	DOLABARI BASTI	31	48	79
23	BALARAMPUR ROAD BASTI	09	26	35
24	SARADA PALLY BASTI	43	46	89
25	MURI PATTY BASTI	50	107	157
26	BHAGNI BASTI	38	16	54
27	NAYA PARA BASTI	05	57	62
28	STATION PARA ROAD BASTI	25	05	30
29	JHUNJHUN PATTTY BASTI	02	02	04
30	BOUBAZAR BASTI	43	24	67
31	SOULRMARI BASTI	69	12	81
32	JHURIPARA BASTI	62	05	67
33	C.T.R.I BASTI	28	12	40

House Type /Structure(Non Slum)

Sl No.	Name of Non-Slum	Semi Pucca	Kuchha	Total
1	WARD NO. 1	42	50	92
2	WARD NO. 2	79	54	133
3	WARD NO. 3	5	2	7
4	WARD NO. 4	2	0	2
5	WARD NO. 5	1	0	1
6	WARD NO. 6	24	46	70
7	WARD NO. 7	15	10	25
8	WARD NO. 8	27	25	52
9	WARD NO. 9	0	0	0
10	WARD NO. 10	17	29	46
11	WARD NO. 11	28	49	77
12	WARD NO. 12	2	5	7
13	WARD NO. 13	1	0	1
14	WARD NO. 14	0	4	4
15	WARD NO. 15	15	1	16
16	WARD NO. 16	0	0	0

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

Land Tenure status

All of the existing households are on beneficiaries' own land within Dinhata ULB.

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

TABLE OF CONTENT

II. Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Untenable Slums + Non PPP Slums

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	Total No. of Slum Households as per .....***	Proposed Development Strategy i. Affordable Housing Project (AHP) ii. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) iii. Beneficiary Led Construction iv. Clubbing with other Tenable Slums**	Proposed Year of Intervention Year wise-						
				20015-16	20016-17	20017-18	20018-19	20019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	68281.87	178	(iii)-102	4	10	30	30	28	0	0
2	24053.34	191	(iii)-96	5	10	25	30	26	0	0
3	49898.98	67	(ii)-16,(iii)-22	2	20	0	0	0	0	0
4	46081.6	64	(iii)-34	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
5	81802.76	163	(iii)54	12	19	23	0	0	0	0
6	14893.05	97	(iii)-77	10	20	30	17	0	0	0
7	37886.31	90	(ii)-11,(iii)-81	0	20	15	30	16	0	0
8	17912.73	45	(iii)-46	10	20	16	0	0	0	0
9	62521.78	249	(iii)-174	4	20	40	40	70	0	0
10	45162.82	274	(ii)-20,(iii)-114	11	40	45	18	0	0	0
11	18048.02	24	(ii)-1,(iii)-62	5	40	17	0	0	0	0
12	23160.59	40	(ii)-1,(iii)-43	6	20	17	0	0	0	0
13	33610.95	107	(ii)-1,(iii)-58	5	20	10	23	0	0	0
14	74452.1	300	(iii)-122	5	20	20	25	52	0	0
15	22397.11	112	(iii)-49	2	10	20	17	0	0	0
16	77524.31	215	(ii)-2,(iii)-209	3	12	20	53	121	0	0
17	64515.24	169	(ii)-3,(iii)-91	3	10	26	20	32	0	0
18	12087.45	118	(iii)-19	1	18	0	0	0	0	0
19	23186.89	137	(ii)-19(iii)-62	7	10	0	45	0	0	0
20	81679.21	490	(ii)-17,(iii)-124	11	40	20	30	23	0	0
21	7199.4	23	(iii)-17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

22	37717.82	137	(ii)-1,(iii)-79	7	23	40	9	0	0	0
23	70861.7	99	(iii)-37	3	19	15	0	0	0	0
24	91134.57	321	(ii)-1,(iii)-94	8	20	30	36	0	0	0
25	74725.12	170	(ii)-27,(iii)-132	10	19	10	30	63	0	0
26	30895.05	105	(ii)-9,(iii)-45	1	20	24	0	0	0	0
27	25213.62	98	(ii)-3,(iii)-59	2	0	20	20	17	0	0
28	23752.86	56	(iii)-30	4	26	0	0	0	0	0
29	52099.35	207	(iii)-5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
30	53916.71	110	(ii)-4,(iii)-63	7	40	16	0	0	0	0
31	59931.76	219	(ii)-4,(iii)-77	1	20	20	30	6	0	0
32	38373.94	168	(ii)-9,(iii)-58	17	10	31	0	0	0	0
33	29179.05	41	(ii)-1,(iii)-39	3	10	8	18	0	0	0
				169	628	588	521	454		

Note: * Please mention source of data

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

Non Slum Urban Poor Data

	Land ownership			Hosuing Status		Homeless, If any	Beneficiary-led Construction	Credit Linked Subsidy	Affordable Housing in Partnership	Existing Housing shortage (H+I+J)
	Own	Rented	Otherwise	Semi pucca	Kutcha					
Ward 1	97			42	50		96	1		97
Ward 2	133		1	79	54		133	1		134
Ward 3	6	1		5	2		7			7
Ward 4	1	1		2			1	1		2
Ward 5	1			1			1			1
Ward 6	70			24	46		70			70
Ward 7	25			15	10		25			25
Ward 8	52			27	25		50	2		52
Ward 9	0							0		0
Ward 10	47			17	29		46	1		47
Ward 11	81			28	49		81			81
Ward 12	7			2	5		7			7
Ward 13	1			1			1			1
Ward 14	5				4		4	1		5
Ward 15	16			15	1		16			16
Ward 16	0			0	0			0		0

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

Year	Future projected urban Poor HHS
2015	3500
2016	3560
2017	3620
2018	3680
2019	3750
2020	3820
2021	3890
2022	3960

Note: Take from CDP or Project population

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

I. Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Tenable Slums(for ppp)

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq.mts	Total No. of Slum Households as per ...USHA Survey.*	Eligible Slum Households	Whether 'in-situ' redevelopment with Private Participation	Required Area for in-situ Redevelopment in Sq.mts	FSI/FAR		Name of other slum if proposed for resettlement in this slum	Proposed Year of Intervention
						Existing	Proposed		
14	74452.1	300	3	YES		0.4	1.1	slum no 28	2019-20
15	22397.11	112	3	YES		0.35	1.1	slum no 28	2019-20
20	81679.21	490	18	YES		0.4	1.1	slum no 28	2019-20
22	37717.82	137	13	YES		0.4	1.1	slum no 28	2019-20
26	30895.05	105	9	YES		0.35	1.1	slum no 28	2019-20
28	23752.86	56	75	YES		0.35	1.1	slum no 28	2019-20
29	52099.35	207	32	YES		0.4	1.1	slum no 28	2019-20

Note: * Please mention source of data

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

III. Year-wise Proposed Interventions in Slums

Year	Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)													
	Redevelopment thru Private Partner Participation*			Beneficiary-led Construction			Credit Linked Subsidy***			Affordable Housing in Partnership			Total	
	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount(In Crore)	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount(In Crore)	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount(In Crore)
2015-16				29	169	2.535	19	150					319	2.535
2016-17				32	628	9.42							628	9.42
2017-18				26	602	9.03							602	9.03
2018-19				19	521	7.815							521	7.815
2019-20	7	153	1.53	11	454	6.81							607	8.34
2020-21			0			0							0	0
2021-22			0			0							0	0
Total	7	153	1.53		2374	35.61	19	150					2677	37.14

* Each benefeciary at the rate of one lakh each, **Each Beneficiary at the rate of 1.5 lakh each, *** Just put number of beneficiaries, amount is not required,**** Affordable Housing in Partnership @ 1.5 lakh each

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

V. Year-wise targets under different components

Interventions		Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crore)														Total	
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22			
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Redevelopment through Private Participation	Slums									153	1.53					153	1.53
Subsidy for beneficiary-led/ improvement of existing house	Slums	169	2.535	628	9.42	602	9.03	521	7.815	454	6.81	0	0	0	0	2374	35.61
	Non-Slums	24	0.36	100	1.5	120	1.8	150	2.25	144	2.16	0	0	0	0	538	8.07
Credit linked subsidy to individual beneficiaries	Slums	150			0		0		0		0		0		0	150	0
	Non-Slums	7			0		0		0		0		0		0	7	0
Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	Slums				0		0		0		0		0		0	0	0
	Non-Slums				0		0		0		0		0		0	0	0
Additional Future Housing Stock (from Future Projection)(Affordable Housing)		0	0	60	0.9	60	0.9	60	0.9	70	1.05	70	1.05	70	1.05	390	5.85
Total		350	2.895	788	11.82	782	11.73	731	10.965	821	11.55	70	1.05	70	1.05	3612	51.06

Signature

Signature

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

IV. Year-wise Proposed Interventions for Other Urban Poor based on demand survey

Year	Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crore)									
	Beneficiary-led Construction		Credit Linked Subsidy		Affordable Housing in Partnership		Additional Future Housing Stock (from Future Projection)(Affordable Housing)		Total	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
2015-16	24	0.36	7				0	0	31	0.36
2016-17	100	1.5					60	0.9	160	2.4
2017-18	120	1.8					60	0.9	180	2.7
2018-19	150	2.25					60	0.9	210	3.15
2019-20	144	2.16					70	1.05	214	3.21
2020-21		0					70	1.05	70	1.05
2021-22		0					70	1.05	70	1.05
Total	538	8.07	7				390	5.85	935	13.92

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

II. Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Untenable Slums + Non PPP Slums

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	Total No. of Slum Households as per .....***	Proposed Development Strategy i. Affordable Housing Project (AHP) ii. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) iii. Beneficiary Led Construction iv. Clubbing with other Tenable Slums**	Proposed Year of Intervention Year wise-						
				20015-16	20016-17	20017-18	20018-19	20019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	68281.87	178	(iii)-102	4	10	30	30	28	0	0
2	24053.34	191	(iii)-96	5	10	25	30	26	0	0
3	49898.98	67	(ii)-16,(iii)-22	2	20	0	0	0	0	0
4	46081.6	64	(iii)-34	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
5	81802.76	163	(iii)54	12	19	23	0	0	0	0
6	14893.05	97	(iii)-77	10	20	30	17	0	0	0
7	37886.31	90	(ii)-11,(iii)-81	0	20	15	30	16	0	0
8	17912.73	45	(iii)-46	10	20	16	0	0	0	0
9	62521.78	249	(iii)-174	4	20	40	40	70	0	0
10	45162.82	274	(ii)-20,(iii)-114	11	40	45	18	0	0	0
11	18048.02	24	(ii)-1,(iii)-62	5	40	17	0	0	0	0
12	23160.59	40	(ii)-1,(iii)-43	6	20	17	0	0	0	0
13	33610.95	107	(ii)-1,(iii)-58	5	20	10	23	0	0	0
14	74452.1	300	(iii)-122	5	20	20	25	52	0	0
15	22397.11	112	(iii)-49	2	10	20	17	0	0	0
16	77524.31	215	(ii)-2,(iii)-209	3	12	20	53	121	0	0
17	64515.24	169	(ii)-3,(iii)-91	3	10	26	20	32	0	0
18	12087.45	118	(iii)-19	1	18	0	0	0	0	0
19	23186.89	137	(ii)-19(iii)-62	7	10	0	45	0	0	0
20	81679.21	490	(ii)-17,(iii)-124	11	40	20	30	23	0	0
21	7199.4	23	(iii)-17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

22	37717.82	137	(ii)-1,(iii)-79	7	23	40	9	0	0	0
23	70861.7	99	(iii)-37	3	19	15	0	0	0	0
24	91134.57	321	(ii)-1,(iii)-94	8	20	30	36	0	0	0
25	74725.12	170	(ii)-27,(iii)-132	10	19	10	30	63	0	0
26	30895.05	105	(ii)-9,(iii)-45	1	20	24	0	0	0	0
27	25213.62	98	(ii)-3,(iii)-59	2	0	20	20	17	0	0
28	23752.86	56	(iii)-30	4	26	0	0	0	0	0
29	52099.35	207	(iii)-5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
30	53916.71	110	(ii)-4,(iii)-63	7	40	16	0	0	0	0
31	59931.76	219	(ii)-4,(iii)-77	1	20	20	30	6	0	0
32	38373.94	168	(ii)-9,(iii)-58	17	10	31	0	0	0	0
33	29179.05	41	(ii)-1,(iii)-39	3	10	8	18	0	0	0
				169	628	588	521	454		

Note: * Please mention source of data

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

ANNEXTURE 7C

Annexure-7C

(Para 14.5 of the Guidelines)

Format for Projects under Beneficiary led Construction or Enhancement

1	Name of the State		WEST BENGAL					
2	Name of the City		DINHATA MUNICIPALITY					
3	Project Name		HOUSING FOR ALL					
4	Project Code		19801648014					
5	State Level Nodal Agency		SUDA					
6	Implementing Agency / ULB'		DINHATA MUNICIPALITY					
7	Date of approval by State Level sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)		———					
8	Project Cost (Rs in Lakhs)		781.26					
9	No of Beneficiaries covered in the project		Gen	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Total
			90	29	0	63	11	193
10	(i) No of Beneficiary (New Construction)		193					
	(ii) No of Beneficiary (Enhancement)		NIL					
11	Whether selected beneficiaries have rightful owner ship of the land?		Yes					
12	Whether the building plan for all houses have been approved?		Yes					
13	(i) G.O.I grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible beneficiary) (Rs. in lakhs)		289.50					
	(ii) State grant if any (Rs. in lakhs)		408.00					
	(iii) ULB grant if anybody (Rs. in lakhs)		35.512					
	(iv) Beneficiary Share (Rs. in lakhs)		48.25					
	(v) Total (Rs. In lakhs)		781.26					
14	Whether technical specification / design for housing have been ensured as per Indian slandereds /NBC/State norms?		Yes					
15	Whether disaster (earth quick, flood, cyclone, land slide etc.) resistance features have been adopted in concept design and implementation?		Yes					
16	Brief of project including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish.		Yes					

*State will give code number to each project sanctioned under HFA as 'ABCDEFGHIJK'
(Where 'AB' is State Code as per census 'CDEFGH' is city code as per census 'IJ' is running number of project of the city and 'K' is project component code i.e. 'k' will be i-for in0situ- slum redevelopment 2 –for Relocation 3 for AHP and 4-for Beneficiary –led-Construction

It is hereby confirmed that State /UT/ and ULB have checked all the beneficiaries as per guideline 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.

Executive Officer
Dinhata Municipality
Signature
(Nodal Officer)

Chief Engineer
M E Directorate
Deptt. of Municipal Affairs
Govt. of West Bengal

Signature
(State Level Nodal Officer)

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality
Signature
(Chairman)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summery

Project Details

1	State		:	West Bengal
2	City		:	DINHATA MUNICIPALITY
3	Project Name		:	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana , Housing For All. (Urban)
4	Project Cost	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	781.26
5	Central Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	289.50
6	State Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	408.00
7	ULB Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	35.512
8	Beneficiary Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	48.25
10	SOR Adopted		:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum.

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

Sl No.	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (in Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (in lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (in lakh)	Central Share	State Govt. Share	ULB Share	Benificiaries Share
A. HOUSING											
1	New in- situ										
	Single storied units		193	Nos.	368000.00	710.24	710.24	289.50	372.49	0.00	48.25
2	Up-gradation										
3	Rental										
4	Transit										
	Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)					710.24	710.24	289.50	372.49	0.00	48.25

12/12/15
Sub Assistant Engineer,
Dinhata Municipality

12.12.15
Executive Officer
Dinhata Municipality

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

Sl No.	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (in Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (in lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (in lakh)	Central Share	State Govt. Share	ULB Share	Benificiaries Share
Sl No.	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (in Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (in lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (in lakh)	Central Share	State Govt. Share	ULB Share	Benificiaries Share
B. INFRASTRUCTURE											
i	CC Roads	2.5 m wide	2539	Mtr	1222.00	31.03	31.03	0.00	15.51	15.51	0.00
ii	Drain	1.0 X 1.50	695	Mtr	5755.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
2	Water Supply										
i	UGSR										
ii	SR										
iii	Internal Pipeline										
iv	Pump Station & tube well										
	Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)					71.024	71.024	0.00	35.51	35.512	0.00
	Total (A+B)					781.26	781.26	289.50	408.00	35.512	48.25

18/12/15
Sub Assistant Engineer,
Dinhata Municipality

Signature of the ULB Level Competent Technical officer

Name & Designation: Hari Barman, S.A.E

Address: Dinhata Municipality
Fax No.: 03581-255628
Telephone No.:03581-255628/255103
Mobile No.: 9733078191
E-mail No.: dinhatamunicipality@gmail.com

12.12.15
Executive Officer
Dinhata Municipality

Signature of the State Level Nodal Officer

Name & Designation: Sri M.N. Pradhan, IAS
Director, SUDA

Address: State Urban Development Agency
Fax No: 91-33-23585767
Telephone No: + 91-33-23585767
Mobile No.: (0) 9830031488
E-Mail: wbsudadir@gmail.com

Signature of the State Level Competent Technical Officer

Chief Engineer
& E Directorate
Deptt. of Municipal Affairs
Govt. of West Bengal

Name & Designation: Amit Das, Chief Engineer, Municipal Engeneering Dte, Govt. of West Bengal

Address: Bikash Bhawan, South Block, 1st Floor, Salt lake, Kolkata - 7000 91
Fax No: +91- 33- 23375474
Telephone No.: +91-33-23371331
Mobile No.: (0)9475825219
E-mail: ce_medte@yahoo.com

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

Signature of the Chairman/Chief Commissioner of ULB/ Implementing Agency
Name & Designation: Sri Udayan Guha
Chairman, Dinhata Municipality

Address:Dinhata Municipality , Dt:-Cooch Behar, West Bengal, Pin:-736135
Fax No.: 03581-255628
Telephone No.:03581-255628/255103
Mobile No.: 9830164445
E-mail No.: dinhatamunicipality@gmail.com

52

DU'S & ID DETAILS

DINHATA MUNICIPALITY

PMAY (HFA-2022)

SL. NO	SLUM NAME	SLUM CODE	DWELLING UNIT	INFRASTRUCTURES				
				WATER CONNECTION (Nos)	TOILET FACILITIES (In number)	ELCTRIC POLES WITH CONNECTION OF ELECTRICITY (In Number)	ROADS (In Meter)	DRAIN (In Meter)
1	BADIATARI BASTI	20001	4	No	No	No	52.60	14.40
2	SARBAHARA CLUB ROAD BASTI	20002	5	No	No	No	66.00	18.00
3	BARANACHINA BASTI	20003	2	No	No	No	26.30	7.20
4	BURNING GHAT ROAD BASTI	20004	0	No	No	No	0.00	0.00
5	JALKHOA COLONY BASTI	20005	12	No	No	No	158.00	43.00
6	MADAN MOHAN PARA BASTI	20006	10	No	No	No	131.50	36.00
7	MODAK PARA BASTI	20007	0	No	No	No	0.00	0.00
8	NETAJI CLUB BASTI	20008	10	No	No	No	131.50	36.00
9	CHOTO SITALABARI BASTI	20009	4	No	No	No	52.60	14.40
10	BASTALA BASTI	20010	11	No	No	No	145.00	39.60
11	GODHULI BAZAR BASTI	20011	5	No	No	No	66.00	18.00
12	NUTAN BASTI	20012	6	No	No	No	79.00	22.00
13	KABARTHAN BASTI	20013	5	No	No	No	66.00	18.00
14	HUCCA PATTY BASTI	20014	5	No	No	No	66.00	18.00
15	SARADA SCHOOL BASTI	20015	2	No	No	No	26.30	7.20
16	KASAIPATTY BASTI	20016	3	No	No	No	39.00	11.00
17	RICKSHOW PATTY BASTI	20017	3	No	No	No	39.00	11.00
18	KHOAR PATTY BASTI	20018	1	No	No	No	13.00	4.00
19	SAHA PALLY BASTI	20019	7	No	No	No	92.00	25.00
20	GOPAL NAGAR COLONY BASTI	20020	11	No	No	No	145.00	39.00
21	PAUL PATTY BASTI	20021	0	No	No	No	0.00	0.00
22	DOLABARI BASTI	20022	7	No	No	No	92.00	25.20
23	BALARAMPUR ROAD BASTI	20023	3	No	No	No	39.00	11.00
24	SARADA PALLY BASTI	20024	8	No	No	No	105.00	29.00
25	MURI PATTY BASTI	20025	10	No	No	No	131.50	36.00
26	BHAGNI BASTI	20026	1	No	No	No	13.00	4.00
27	NAYA PARA BASTI	20027	2	No	No	No	26.30	7.00
28	STATION PARA ROAD BASTI	20028	4	No	No	No	52.45	14.00
29	JHUNJHUN PATTTY BASTI	20029	0	No	No	No	0.00	0.00
30	BOUBAZAR BASTI	20030	7	No	No	No	92.00	25.00
31	SOULRMARI BASTI	20031	1	No	No	No	13.00	4.00
32	JHURIPARA BASTI	20032	17	No	No	No	224.00	61.00
33	C.T.R.I BASTI	20033	3	No	No	No	39.00	11.00
TOTAL:			169	0			2222	609.00

DINHATA MUNICIPALITY								
PMAY (HFA-2022)								
				INFRASTRUCTURES				
SL. NO	NON SLUM NAME	WARD NO	DWELLING UNIT	WATER CONNECTION (Nos)	TOILET FACILITIES (In number)	ELCTRIC POLES WITH CONNECTION OF ELECTRICITY (In Number)	ROADS (In Meter)	DRAIN (In Meter)
1	COLLEGE PARA	1	6	No	No	No	79.00	22.00
2	THANA PARA	6	7	No	No	No	92.00	25.00
3	BOARDING PARA	7	2	No	No	No	26.00	7.00
4	SAHEBGANJ ROAD	10	5	No	No	No	66.00	18.00
5	BIHARI PATTY	14	4	No	No	No	54.00	14.00
TOTAL:			193				2539.05	695.00

12/12/15

Sub Assistant Engineer,
Dinhata Municipality

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

DINHATA MUNICIPALITY					
PMAY (HFA-2022)					
SL. NO	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE PER UNIT (In Rs.)	TOTAL COST (Rs. In lakh)
1	WATER CONNECTION	NO	NO	-	-
2	TOILET FACILITIES	NO	NO	-	-
3	ELCTRIC POLES WITH CONNECTION OF	NO	NO	-	-
4	ROADS	2539.05	METER	1222.00	31.027
5	DRAIN (450 x 600)	695.00	METER	5755.00	39.997
TOTAL =					71.024

Sub Assistant Engineer,
Dinhata Municipality

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

DEMAND & GAPE REQUIRMENT

The Supply Demand Gap and Requirements

Particular Requirements

Housing: Dwelling Unit provision for Households with standard provisions:

1 Multipurpose Room
1 Bed Room
1 Kitchen
1 Toilet
1 WC

Physical Infrastructure Requirement: *Standard Infrastructure Provision for*

- Concrete surface drain
- Concrete road

Project Development Option

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

Proposed Development

Based on preliminary understanding, the following components are being proposed

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

Innovations proposed in Project Planning

Background

Housing activities are known to have the Capacity to play a significant role in social-economic development, because they help not only in creation of shelter for the people by also ingenerating employment opportunities for a large variety skilled and unskilled work force which is a prerequisite for growth and development of settlement. A considerable section of the people without land are in a still worse position as housing schemes for the poor have hither 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 ear marked for Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups in Master Plan. The population density norms are required to re-look to enable better utilization of valuable land, as certain are as in the town. 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 town.

- 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:

- Ccomposition 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 (65thround) on the condition of urban slums.

The aim of the survey was to collect in formation on the present condition of the slums and on recent changes, if any, in the condition of facilities available there in. Both „notified slums□–are as 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 within adequate 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 58 thround (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 Indiain 2008-09, 24% of them were located along *nallahs*and drains and 12% along railway lines.
- About 57% of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies, state government, etc.
- In 64% of notified slums, a majority of the dwellings were pucca, the corresponding percentage for the non-notified ones being 50%.
- For 95% slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or tube wells.
- Only 1% notified and 7% non-notified slums did not have electicity connection.
- About 78% of notified slums and 57% of the non-notified slums had a pucca road in side 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 septictanks (or similar facility) were available in 68% notified and 47% non-notified slums (upfrom 66% and 35% respectively in 2002). At the other extreme, 10% notified and 20% non-notified slums (down from 17% and 51% in 2002) did not have any latrine facility at all.
- About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any drainage facility. The

corresponding proportions in 2002 had been 15% for notified and 44% for non-notified slums. Underground drainage systems or drainage systems constructed of pucca materials existed in about 39% notified slums (25% in 2002) and 24% non-notified slums (13% in 2002).

- Underground sewerage existed in about 33% notified slums (30% in 2002) and 19% non-notified slums (15% in 2002).

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

Topographical survey and GIS mapping

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

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

planning:

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

Drainage

Proposal Rationale

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

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

Outcome

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

Assessment Overall State of Infrastructure

One of the priority area identified for Wood Industries slum has been absence of adequate drainage. Most of the drainage is kutcha and inadequate for covering the slums which had led to water logging which in turn affected the environment and health of the people on an overall basis.

As mentioned above poor drainage system and consequently chronic water logging are the major issues of concern. There is hardly any pucca drain. The state of drain also affects the condition of the road.

Though there are storm water drains on the main road around the slums, but there is no systematic connection with the internal areas of the slum, thereby leading to acute water logging within the slum. It is worth mentioning that a part from lack of drainage network in several slum pockets, major challenge lies with its maintenance. In numerous cases drains in slums gets choked due to improper disposing of solid waste and other hazardous materials into the existing drains.

Situation gets beyond control particularly during mon soon season like July and August. Accumulated water causes to generate public health problems. Haphazard growth and settlement in the slum area Has blocked the natural drainage courses, which in turn causes waterlogging and stagnation in

Different parts of the slum.

Proposed Interventions

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

Road Infrastructure

Proposal Rationale

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

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

Proposed status and strategy

The existing condition of the road is poor and cause great hardship to the slum dwellers particularly women and children. The existing roads in the slum areas are predominantly made of brick pavement. Some roads are substantially worn out. The lane roads are concrete and Kutcha roads. These roads are highly vulnerable and are in a poor condition particularly in rainy season

One of the major issues is absence of proper maintenance. In view of this it is proposed that the entire road network is to be converted to concrete pavement as concrete pavements are durable and easy to maintain.

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

Proposed Intervention

All the proposed roads are rigid pavement-cement concrete roads. Rigid pavements are those which posses note worthy flexural strength. The concrete pavement slab can very well serve as a wearing surface as well as effective base course. Therefore usually rigid pavement structure consists of a cement concrete slab, below which a granular base or sub base course may be provided. Rigid pavements are generally designed and the stresses are analyzed using elastic theory, assuming pavement as an elastic plate resting over elastic or a viscous foundation. Construction of granular sub-base (GSB) 200mmthick.Constructionof 150 mm thick cement concrete pavement, as per Clause M 30(Grade), as per drawing and Technical Specification Clause 1501.

Outcome

After successful implementation of the scheme the slum dwellers will have facilities like pre-school education, adult education, non-formal education and social, recreational activities in the slum area. The community centres would provide the people to gather in, to meet and discuss their problems. It is not just a physical location but a space; where poor people could own, develop their thoughts and also could contribute their own skill and labour to make their dream come true. It will also provide the Municipality in networking with the urban poor communities in order to exchange information and views.

Definition of Slum for Housing

Different definitions of a slum exist in different statutes and in urban poverty literature. For the purpose of HOUSING SCHEME, it is proposed to adopt the definition given in the 2001 Census, which is as

follows:

a. All areas notified as „Slum□ by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act;

b. All are as 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 atleast 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 within adequate 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 tiles on roof. While during the survey some of the houses have been noted to be in average condition, the quality of these houses is also speedily deteriorating.

Proposed Intervention

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

Buildingtype	NumberofDU
In situ single Unit	169 units within 29 slums and 27 units within non-slum areas.

Building Plan

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

In line with the scheme, carpet area of the house will be not less than 25sq.mts and preferably two

room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet should be constructed.

Building material

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

Structural Design

- Following are the general considerations in the analysis/design.
- For all structural elements, M20 grade concrete and Fe 415 grade of steel is used.
- Plinth beams passing through columns are provided as tie beams.
- Pedestals are proposed upto ground level.
- Beam Centre-line dimensions are followed for analysis and design.
- For all the building, walls of 250mm and 125mm thick with 20mm External plaster and 12mm thick internal plaster are considered.
- Seismic loads are considered acting in the horizontal direction along either of the two principal directions.

Design data

- Live load : 2.0kN/m2 at typical floor
- 1.5kN/m2 on terrace (With Access): 0.75kN/m 2 on terrace (without Access)
- Floor finish 50 mm (0.05*24)= : 1.2kN/m2
- Ceiling plaster 12mm (0.012*20.8): 0.25kN/m2
- Partition walls (Wherever Necessary): 1.0kN/m2
- Terrace finish: 1.5kN/m2
- Earthquake load: As per IS-1893(Part1)- 2002
- Depth of foundation below ground:,0.7m
- Walls: 250mm thick brick masonry walls at external and 125mm walls internal.

Reference codes:

- 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 structures subjected to seismic

forces.

- SP:34 – Hand Book on Concrete Reinforcement and Detailing.

- S:875:1987-Code of practice for design loads (other than earth quake)for buildings and structures.(Part-2)

Identification of Beneficiaries

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

Allotment of Houses

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

WORK & COST SUMMARY

Work & Cost Summary

Project Costing

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

The cost components include:

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

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

Other costs

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

Land : Own land of Beneficiary.

GOI Contribution:

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

Beneficiary Contribution:

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

State Contribution:

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

ULB Contribution:

ULB have no contribution on dwelling unit cost. ULB will contribute 5% of total Dwelling cost for infrastructure.In the 1st Meeting of 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 Town/Towns as per 2011 census	Component	Contribution of			
		Centre Rs.(Lakhs)	State Rs.(Lakhs)	ULB Rs.(Lakhs)	Beneficiaries Rs.(Lakhs)
Total cost of Benificiary 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 = 193 Nos

Rate per Dwelling unit = 3.68 Lakhs

Total Cost of Dwelling unit = 193 x 3.68 = 710.24 Lakhs

Central Share = 193 x 1.50 Lakhs = 289.50 Lakhs

State Share = 193 x 1.93 Lakhs = 372.49 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = 193 x 0.25 Lakhs = 48.25 Lakhs

ULB Share = NIL

For Infrastructure

10 % of total Dwelling unit cost = 710.24 Lakhs x 10% = 71.024 Lakhs

Central Share = NIL

State Share = 50% x 71.024 Lakhs = 35.512

Lakhs Beneficiary Share = NIL

ULB Share = 50% x 71.024 Lakhs = 35.512 Lakhs

The total project cost will be 781.264 Lakhs

Out of these 781.264 lakhs is the cost of Housing Infrastructure. The following table shows the share of cost between housing infrastructure & Physical Infrastructure.

Table : Cost Break up between Housing & Infrastructure

Sl No.	Component	Cost on Lakhs
1.	Housing Cost (2015-16) Dwelling Units)	710.24
2.	Infrastructure Cost	71.024
	Total	**781.264**

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

DINHATA MUNICIPALITY

WORK AND COST SUMMARY - NON-SLUM DETAILS

PMAY(HFA-2022)

			HOUSING				PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE																
Non Slum No.	Name of Non-Slum	Population	Dwelling Units (@ Rs.3.80314 Lakh/ each)		Leach Pit (@ Rs.0.07544 Lakh/ each)		Drainage (M) (Rs5755.00/M) (Section -1.0 X 1.00)		Drainage (M) (Rs.2817.00/M) (Section -400x400)		Drainage (M) (Rs.3651.00/M) (Section -450x600)		Internal Pipe Line @ Rs.1572.00 /Each Du's		Concrete Roads (@ Rs. 1222.00/M)		Closed Eucalyptus Bullah Pilling Road Protection Work (@ Rs. 3507.00/M)		Community Centre (@Rs.3120074.00/- each)		Plantation for Greenery improvement (@Rs. 185.00/- each)		Grand Total (Rs. in lakhs)
			Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	
1	WARD NO. 1	1705	6	21.6188	6	0.45264	22	1.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0.965	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	24.30
2	WARD NO. 2	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
3	WARD NO. 3	1915	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
4	WARD NO. 4	1496	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
5	WARD NO. 5	561	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
6	WARD NO. 6	1792	7	25.222	7	0.52808	25	1.44	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	92	1.1242	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	28.31
7	WARD NO. 7	1891	2	7.20628	2	0.15088	7	0.40	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	26	0.3177	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8.08

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

8	WARD NO. 8	1224	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
9	WARD NO. 9	275	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
10	WARD NO. 10	753	5	18.0157	5	0.3772	18	1.04	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	66	0.8065	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20.24
11	WARD NO. 11	872	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
12	WARD NO. 12	1637	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
13	WARD NO. 13	986	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
14	WARD NO. 14	928	4	14.4126	4	0.30176	14	0.81	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	54	0.6599	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	16.18
15	WARD NO. 15	721	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
15	WARD NO. 16	336	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Total:		**19112**	**24**	**86.4754**	**24**	**1.81056**	**86**	**4.95**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**317**	**3.8734**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**97.11**

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

DINHATA MUNICIPALITY

WORK AND COST SUMMARY - SLUM WISE DETAILS

PMAY(HFA-2022)

Slum No.	Name of Slum	Area SqKm	Population	HOUSING				PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE																Grand Total (Rs. In lakh)
				Dwelling Units (@ Rs.3.60314 Lakh/ each)		Leach Pit (@ Rs.0.07544 Lakh/ each)		Drainage (M) (Rs.5755.00/M) (Section -1.0 X 1.60)		Drainage (M) (Rs.2817.00/M) (Section -400x400)		Drainage (M) (Rs.3851.00/M) (Section -450x600)		Internal Pipe Line @ Rs.1572.00 /Each Du's		Concrete Roads (@ Rs. 1222.00/M)		Closed Eucalyptus Bullah Pilling Road Protection Work (@ Rs. 3507.00/M)		Community Centre (@Rs.3120074.00/- each)		Plantation for Greenery Improvement (@Rs. 185.00/- each)		
				Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	
1	BADIATARI BASTI	0.07	716	4	14.41	4	0.30	14.40	0.83	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	52.60	0.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	16.19
2	SARBAHARA CLUB ROAD BASTI	0.02	681	5	18.02	5	0.38	18.00	1.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	66.00	0.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20.24
3	BARANACHINA BASTI	0.050	290	2	7.21	2	0.15	7.20	0.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	26.30	0.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8.09
4	BURNING GHAT ROAD BASTI	0.05	225	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
5	JALKHOA COLONY BASTI	0.08	733	12	43.24	12	0.91	43.00	2.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	158.00	1.93	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	48.55
6	MADAN MOHAN PARA BASTI	0.01	325	10	36.03	10	0.75	36.00	2.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	131.50	1.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	40.46
7	MODAK PARA BASTI	0.04	329	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
8	NETAJI CLUB BASTI	0.02	138	10	36.03	10	0.75	36.00	2.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	131.50	1.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	40.46
9	CHOTO SITALABARI BASTI	0.06	805	4	14.41	4	0.30	14.40	0.83	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	52.60	0.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	16.19
10	BASTALA BASTI	0.05	1025	11	39.63	11	0.83	39.60	2.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	145.00	1.77	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	44.52

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

				HOUSING				PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE																
Slum No.	Name of Slum	Area SqKm	Population	Dwelling Units (@ Rs.3.60314 Lakh/ each)		Leach Pit (@ Rs.0.07544 Lakh/ each)		Drainage (M) (Rs.5755.00/M) (Section -1.0 X 1.60)		Drainage (M) (Rs.2817.00/M) (Section -400x400)		Drainage (M) (Rs.3651.00/M) (Section -450x600)		Internal Pipe Line @ Rs.1572.00 /Each Du's		Concrete Roads (@ Rs. 1222.00/M)		Closed Eucalyptus Bullah Pilling Road Protection Work (@ Rs. 3507.00/M)		Community Centre (@Rs.3120074.00/- each)		Plantation for Greenery Improvement (@Rs. 185.00/- each)		Grand Total (Rs. In lakh)
				Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	
11	GODHULI BAZAR BASTI	0.02	100	5	18.02	5	0.38	18.00	1.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	66.00	0.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20.24

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

				HOUSING				PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE														
Slum No.	Name of Slum	Area SqKm	Population	Dwelling Units (@ Rs.3.60314 Lakh/ each)		Leach Pit (@ Rs.0.07544 Lakh/ each)		Drainage (M) (Rs.5755.00/M) (Section -1.0 X 1.60)		Drainage (M) (Rs.2817.00/M) (Section -400x400)		Drainage (M) (Rs.3651.00/M) (Section -450x600)		Internal Pipe Line @ Rs.1572.00 /Each Du's		Concrete Roads (@ Rs. 1222.00/M)		Closed Eucalyptus Bullah Pilling Road Protection Work (@ Rs. 3507.00/M)		Community Centre (@Rs.3120074.00/- each)		Plantation for Greenery Improvement (@Rs. 185.00/- each)		Grand Total (Rs. In lakh)
				Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	
12	NUTAN BASTI	0.02	105	6	21.62	6	0.45	22.00	1.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	79.00	0.97	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	24.30
13	KABARTHAN BASTI	0.03	347	5	18.02	5	0.38	18.00	1.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	66.00	0.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20.24
14	HUCCA PATTY BASTI	0.07	825	5	18.02	5	0.38	18.00	1.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	66.00	0.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20.24
15	SARADA SCHOOL BASTI	0.02	227	2	7.21	2	0.15	7.20	0.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	26.30	0.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8.09
16	KASAIPATTY BASTI	0.08	769	3	10.81	3	0.23	11.00	0.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	39.00	0.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	12.15
17	RICKSHOW PATTY BASTI	0.06	377	3	10.81	3	0.23	11.00	0.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	39.00	0.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	12.15
18	KHOAR PATTY BASTI	0.01	422	1	3.60	1	0.08	4.00	0.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	13.00	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4.07
19	SAHA PALLY BASTI	0.02	486	7	25.22	7	0.53	25.00	1.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	92.00	1.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	28.31
20	GOPAL NAGAR COLONY BASTI	0.08	1757	11	39.63	11	0.83	39.00	2.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	145.00	1.77	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	44.48
21	PAUL PATTY BASTI	0.01	81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
22	DOLABARI BASTI	0.04	525	7	25.22	7	0.53	25.20	1.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	92.00	1.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	28.32

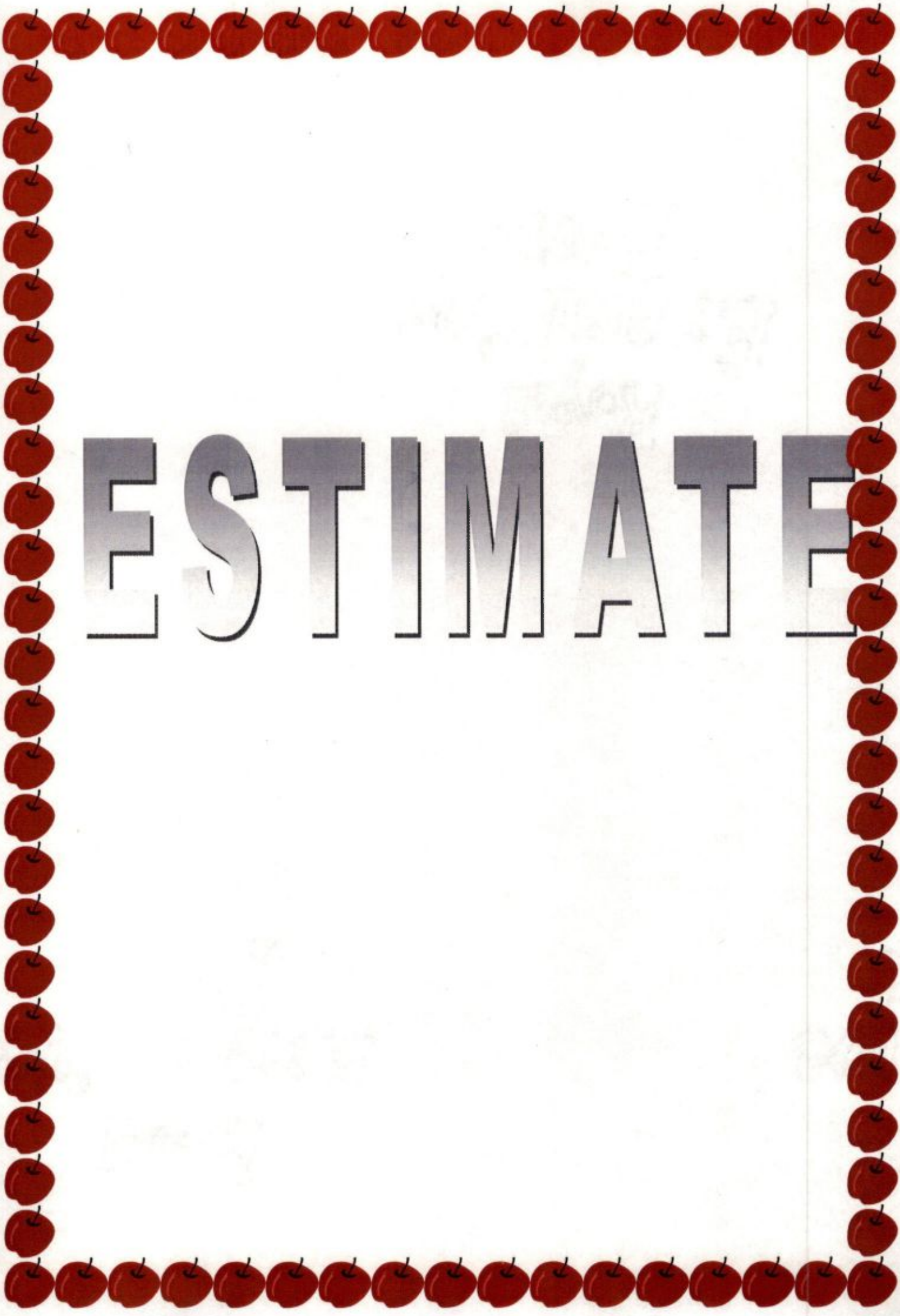
72

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

Slum No.	Name of Slum	Area SqKm	Population	HOUSING				PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE																Grand Total (Rs. In lakh)
				Dwelling Units (@ Rs.3.60314 Lakh/ each)		Leach Pit (@ Rs.0.07544 Lakh/ each)		Drainage (M) (Rs.5755.00/M) (Section -1.0 X 1.60)		Drainage (M) (Rs.2817.00/M) (Section -400x400)		Drainage (M) (Rs.3851.00/M) (Section -450x600)		Internal Pipe Line @ Rs.1572.00 /Each Du's		Concrete Roads (@ Rs. 1222.00/M)		Closed Eucalyptus Bullah Pilling Road Protection Work (@ Rs. 3507.00/M)		Community Centre (@Rs.3120074.00/- each)		Plantation for Greenery Improvement (@Rs. 185.00/- each)		
				Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	
23	BALARAMPUR ROAD BASTI	0.07	378	3	10.81	3	0.23	11.00	0.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	39.00	0.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	12.15
24	SARADA PALLY BASTI	0.09	1119	8	28.83	8	0.60	29.00	1.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	105.00	1.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	32.38
25	MURI PATTY BASTI	0.07	562	10	36.03	10	0.75	36.00	2.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	131.50	1.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	40.46
26	BHAGNI BASTI	0.03	363	1	3.60	1	0.08	4.00	0.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	13.00	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4.07
27	NAYA PARA BASTI	0.03	362	2	7.21	2	0.15	7.00	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	26.30	0.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8.08
28	STATION PARA ROAD BASTI	0.02	220	4	14.41	4	0.30	14.00	0.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	52.45	0.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	16.16
29	JHUNJHUN PATTTY BASTI	0.05	847	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
30	BOUBAZAR BASTI	0.05	444	7	25.22	7	0.53	25.00	1.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	92.00	1.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	28.31
31	SOURMARI BASTI	0.06	657	1	3.60	1	0.08	4.00	0.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	13.00	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4.07
32	JHURIPARA BASTI	0.04	618	17	61.25	17	1.28	61.00	3.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	224.00	2.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	68.78
33	C.T.R.I BASTI	0.03	154	3	10.81	3	0.23	11.00	0.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	39.00	0.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	12.15
Total		1.45	17012	169	608.93	169	12.75	609	35.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2222	27.15	0	-	-	-	0	-	683.88

73

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality


ESTIMATE

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)

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

Referance of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda (
Kolkata /24 Pgs (N & S)/ Kalyani Sub Div.)

Floor Area 25.37 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Earthwork in excavation in foundation trenches or drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing spreading or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m as directed including trimming the sides of trenches, levelling, dressing and ramming the bottom, bailing out water etc. as required complete. a) Depth of excavation not exceeding 1500mm . **SOR, PWD, P-1, I -2 a**	13.000	%cu.m	12047.00	1566.11
2	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good earth in layers not exceeding 150 mm. including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete.(Payment to be made on the basis of measurement of finished quantity of work) a) With earth obtained from excavation of foundation. **SOR, PWD, P-1, T/3 a**	11.120	%cu.m	7831.00	870.81
3	Supplying Laying Polithin Sheets etc. **SOR, PWD, P-45, T - 13**	22.000	sqm	25.00	550.00
4	Cement concrete with graded Stone ballast (40 mm.) excluding shuttering.a) In ground floor and foundation.6 : 3 : 1 proportion Pakur variety **SOR, PWD, Page 24 ; Item -10 a**	3.500	cu.m.	5823.00	20380.50
5	25 mm. thick damp proof with cement concrete (4:2:1) (with graded stone aggregate 10 mm. Normal size) and painting the top surface with a coat of bitumen using 1.7 kg. per sq.m. including heating the bitumen and cost and carriage of all materials complete. **SOR, PWD, P-45, T-12**	6.810	sqm,	297.00	2022.57
6	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6:1) a) In foundation and plinth. b) In super structure **SOR, PWD, P-29, T -22(a), (b)**	10.430 15.240	cum cum	5719.00 5943.00	59649.17 90571.32
7	125mm thick brick work with 1st. class bricks in cement mortar (4:1). a) In ground floor **SOR, PWD, P-73, I -29**	23.220	sq.m.	783.00	18181.26
8	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes. (i) Pakur Variety **SOR, PWD, P-14, T -7(i)**	3.940	cu.m.	6851.66	26995.54
9	Reinforcements for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures including distribution bars, stirrups, binders etc. including supply of rods, initial straightening and removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking and bending to correct shape, placing in proper position and binding with 16G black annealed wire at every inter-section. complete as per drawing and direction. (a) For works in foundation, basement and upto roof of ground floor / upto 4m. (i) Tor steel/Mild steel. **SOR, PWD, P-27, T -15(i)**	0.309	MT	60705.93	18775.74
10	Hire and labour charges for shuttering with centreing and necessary staging upto 4 m. using approved stout props and thick hard wood planks of approved thickness with required bracing for concrete slabs, beams, columns, lintels curved or straight including fitting, fixing and striking out after completion of works. (upto roof of ground floor). (When the height of a particular floor is more than 4 m. the equivalent floor ht. shall be taken as 4 m. and extra for works beyond the initial 4 m. ht. shall be allowed under 12(e) for every 4 m. or part thereof.) **SOR, PWD, P-66, T -12(a)** 25 mm. to 30 mm. thick wooden shuttering as per decision & direction of Engineer-in-charge. Ground Floor	37.063	M^2	360.00	13342.68

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
11	Plaster (to wall, floor, celling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints or roughening of concrete surface, including throating, nosing and drip course where necessary . In ground floor. A) With 6:1 cement mortar. a) Inside wall 20 mm thick plaster **SOR, PWD, P-151, T -2 (i)(b)**	116.940	sq.m.	181.00	21166.14
	b) Out side Wall, 15mm th. **SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)**	111.950	sq.m.	156.00	17464.20
	B)10mm th celling plaster (4:1) **SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)**	23.330	sq.m.	140.00	3266.20
12	Neat cement punning about 1.5mm thick in wall, dado, window, sills, floor, drain etc. **SOR, PWD, P-152, I -8**	26.700	sq.m.	38.00	1014.60
13	Artificial stone in floor,dado, staircase etc. with cement conctrete (4:2:1) with stone chips laid in panels as directed with topping made with ordinary or white cement (as necessary) and marble dust in proportion (2:1) including smooth finishing and rounding off corners and including application of cement slurry before flooring works, using cement @ 1.75 kg./sq.m. all complete including all materials and labour. In ground floor. 3 mm. thick topping (High polishing grinding on this item is not permitted) with ordinary cement. 20mm thick **SOR, PWD, P-40, I -3 (i)**	26.490	sq.m.	265.00	7019.85
14	Supplying, fitting & fixing MS clamp for fixing door and window frame made of flat bent bar, end bifurcated, fixed in cement concrete with stone chips (4:2:1)a fitted and fixed omplete as per direction. 40mm x 6mm x 125 mm length. (Cost of cement concrete will be paid separately) **SOR, PWD, P-90, I -18 (c)**	34	each	22.00	748.00
15	Wood work in door and window frame fitted and fixed complete including a protective coat of painting at the contact surface of the frame other Local wood **SOR, PWD, P-85, T -1(i)**	0.213	cu.m.	46171.00	9834.42
16	Panel Shutter of door & Window (each Panal Consisting Of single Plan without Join) 25 mm thick shutter with 12 mm thick Panal of size 30 to 45 cm. Other Local wood **SOR, PWD, P-105, I -84 (iv)c**	8.520	sq.m.	1567.00	13350.84
17	Iron butt hinges of approved quality fitted and fixed with steel screws, with ISI mark. a)75mm x 47mm x 1.70mm **SOR, PWD, P-91, T -20(iv)**	32.000	each	34.00	1088.00
18	Iron Socket Bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete. i) 150 mm long x 10 mm dia **SOR, PWD P-93, I-25,c**	11.000	each	71.00	781.00
19	White washing including cleaning and smoothening surface thoroughly (5 parts of stone lime and 1 part of shell lime should be used in the finishing coat). Two Coats **SOR, PWD, P-155, I -3 (b)**	124.960	%sq.m	1887.00	2358.00
20	Colour washing with ella with a coat of white wash priming including cleaning and smoothing surface thoroughly external surface One Coat **SOR, PWD, P-155, I - 4(ii)(a)**	100.560	%sq.m	1514.00	1522.48
21	Priming one coat on timber, plastered or on steel or other metal surface with synthetic enamel/oil bound primer of approved quality including smoothening surfaces by sand papering etc. 1) On timber surface **SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(a)**	21.690	sq.m.	41.00	889.29
	2) On Steel Surface **SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(b)**	2.700	sq.m.	31.00	83.70
22	Painting with best quality synthetic enamel paint of approved make and brand including smoothening surface by sand papering etc. including using of approved putty etc. on the surface, if necessary : With super gloss (hi-gloss)-With any shade except white a) On timber or plastered surface Two Coats **SOR, PWD, P - 162, - 8A(aii),(bii)**	21.690	sq.m.	89.00	1930.41
	b) On Steel surface Two Coats	2.700	sq.m.	86.00	232.20

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
23	Iron hasp bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete (oxidised) with 16 mm diad with center bolt and round fitting. 300 mm long **SOR, PWD, P-93, I - 27c**	2.000	each	193.00	386.00
24	Precast piered concrete jally work as per design and manufacture's specification including moulding etc. with stone chips and necessary reinforcement shuttering complete including fitting, fixing in position in all floors. (a) 37.5 mm th. panels Cement & steel required for this item **will not be** issued by deptt. **SOR, PWD, P-32, I - 38 (b)**	1.690	sq.m.	351.00	593.19
25	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal etc.) complete. **P-173, I-21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii)** **SOR, PWD, P173, I - 21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii)**				
	i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia	3.000	Mtr.	291.00	873.00
	ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia	2.000	each	162.00	324.00
	iii) UPVC Shoe 110 mm	1.000	each	128.00	128.00
26	M.S.or W.I. Ornamental grill of approved design joints continuously welded with M.S, W.I. Flats and bars of windows, railing etc. fitted and fixed with necessary screws and lugs in ground floor. Grill weighing 10 kg/sq m to16 kg/m2 **SOR, PWD, P - 76, I - 10 (i)** ***(2.70sqm @ 10.5kg per sqm = 28.35 kg)***	0.284	Qntl	8247.00	2342.15
27	Shallow water closet Indian pattern(I.P.W.C.) of approved make in white vitreous chinaware supplied ,fitted and fixed in position (excluding cost of concrete for fixing). 450 mm long **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 65, I - 1 (iii)**	1.000	each	1062.00	1062.00
28	Foot rest for water closet of size 275 mm X 125 mm with Artificial stone(4:2:1) with 6 mm stone chips and chequered including adding colour as necessary. **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 66, I - 9**	1.000	Pair	70.00	70.00
29	Supplying,fitting and fixing cast iron 'P' or 'S' trap conformimg to I.S. 3989 / 1970 and 1729 / 1964 including lead caulked joints and painting two coats to the exposed surface. S Trap 100 mm **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 54, I - 14(B-iii)**	1.000	each	923.00	923.00
30	Supplying, fitting fixing CI Round Gratings 150mm dia **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 55, I - 18(ii)**	1.000	Each	100.00	100.00
31	Construction of 2 circular leach pit of inside diameter 1000 mm. & a depth of 1000 mm. With a layer of 250 mm. Thick brick work with cement morter (6:1) & honeycombed brick wall (4:1) at every alternate layer upto a height of 925 mm. From bottom and then 125 mm. thick brick wall (4:1) for a height of 300 mm. and covered with 75m. RCC slab (4:2:1) with 8mm tor steel @ 150 mm. centre to centre both ways including plustering and neat cement punning on top of the slab and making hooking arrangment on slab for lifting of the slab if require as well as jointing the connection with the inspection pit (450 x 450) covered with 50mm thick RCC slab (4:2:1) with stone chips and necessary renforcement and connected with 100 mm dia PVC pipe laid over rammed earth and then covered the pipe properly with powder earth including supplying fitting fixing fibre glass pan P-tap & polythene pipe as per requirement to connect with the inspection pit complete with all respect as per direction of EIC.(ANNEXURE-II)	1	Item	7544.00	7544.00
	TOTAL AMOUNT		**Rs.**		**350000.36**
	Say		**Rs.**		**350000.00**
	Add for Electrical Works (ANNEXURE-I)		**Rs.**		**17858.00**
	TOTAL AMOUNT		**Rs.**		**367858.00**
(Rupees Three lakh Sixty seven thousand Eight hundred & Fifty eight only)					

Sub Assistant Engineer,
Dinhata Municipality

Chief Engineer
M E Directorate
Deptt. of Municipal Affairs
Govt. of West Bengal

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

ESTIMATE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS FOR ONE DWELLING UNIT UNDER PMAY (ANNEXURE-I)					
Sl.No.	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
1	Supplying & fitting polythene pipe complete with fittings as necessary. Under celing /beam/bound with 22SWG GI wire inclusive S & Drawing 1x18 SWG GI wire as fish wire inside the pipe & fittings and providing 55 mm dia disc of MS sheet (20SWG) having colour paint at one face first ended at the load point end of the polythene pipe with fish wire (synchronizing with roof/beam casting work of building construction) 19 mm dia 3 mm thick polythene pipe	RM	39.00	25.00	975.00
2	Powerckt wiring supplying and drawing 1 ; 1KV grade single core stranded FR PVC insulated & unseathed single core stranded Copper wire (Finolex make) 2 x 2.5 sqmm (PH & N) +1x1.5 sqmm (ECC) per laid polythene pipe and by the prelaid GI fish wire & making necessary connections as required.	RM	76.00	50.00	3800.00
3	Concealed Distribution wiring in in 2x1.5 sqmm single core standard *FR* insulated and unseathed cop per wire Finolex make & 1x1.5 sq mm single core stranded PVC cinsulated and unseathed cop per (Finolex make) wire used as ECC in 19 mm bore 3 mm thk. polyythene pipe complete with all accessries embedded in wall smooth run to light / fan/call bell point with pino key type switchb (6 Amps) **(Anchor** make) fixed on sheet metal (16 SWG) Switch Board with bakelite/ perspex (wall maching colour) Top cover (3 mm thick) flushed in wall including mending all good damages to original finish Average per point 6.00 mt.	points	828.00	10.00	8280.00
4	Deistribution concealed wiring with 2x1.5 sq mm (PH & N) single core stranded FR PVC insulated & unsheathed single core sttranded 1.1 KV grade Copper Wire (finolex) & 1x1.5 sq mm (ECC) single core stranded (PH & N) 1.1 KV grade cu wire (finolex) & 1 x 1.5 sq mm single core stranded PVC insulted & unsheathed cu wire (finolex) used as ECC in 19 mm bore, 3 mm thick polythene pipe complete with all accessories embedded in wall 250 volt 5 amp 3 pin plug point including S & F 250 Volt 5 amp 3 pin flush type plug socket & piano key type swich (Anchor make) on **existing switch board as mentioned sl. no.3**	points	76.00	2.00	152.00
5	Supplying & drawing 1.1 KV grade single core srtanded FR PVC insulated & unseathed single core sranded cu Wire 3x2.5 sq mm (finolex make) in the prelaid polythene pipe & by the prelaid GI fishwire & making necessary connection as required **(CESC supply to consumer DP near to CESC & inside the room another DP near CESC & inside the room another DP of dwelling units)**	RM	86.00	15.00	1290.00

Sl.No	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
6	Supplying Delivery & instalation on wall of 30/32 amp DP MCBof Havel's make with enclosed box along with all its necessary 1 connection complete.(Anchor)	nos	808.00	2	1616.00
7	Earthing in soft soil with 50 mm dia GI pipe (TATA make Medium) 3.64 mm th. X 3.04 Mtr long and 1 x 4 SWG GI (hot dip) wire (4 m long) 13 mmdia x 80 mm long GI bolts, double nuts, double washer including S & F 15 mm dia GI protection (1 mtr long) to be filled with bitumen partlyunder the ground level & partly above GL driven to an average depth of **3.65 m** below the GL & restoring surface duly rammed.	each	1715.00	1	1715.00
8	Connecting the equipment to earth BUSbar inclussive S&F 10 SWG (Hot Dip) GI wire on wall /floor with a staples buried inside wall /floor as required & making connection to equipments with bolt, nut, washer, cable lugs etc. as required & mending good damages.	M	6.00	5	30.00
			TOTAL		17858.00
Rupees Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy Eight Only					**17858.00**

12/12/15

Sub Assistant Engineer,
Dinhata Municipality

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

Cost Estimate for 2 Nos Leach Pit for single unit Dwelling Unit
P.W.D Schedule of Rates effect from 1st July 2014

(ANNEXURE-II)

Sl No	Description of Items	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bttom boiling out water aqs requred complete . Depth of exavation not existing 1500mm **P.No-1, I-2(a)**	2.500	%Cu.M	12047.00	301.18
2	Cement concrete with graded jhama Khoa ballast (30 mm size) excluding shuttering. In ground floor and foundation (a) 6:3:1 proportion.	0.050	Cu.M	5803.06	290.15
3	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6 :1). a) In foundation & Plinth **P.no-29, I-21(a)**	0.010	Cu.M	5719.00	57.19
4	125 mm. thick brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4 : 1) G.Floor **P.no-31, I-29**	3.000	SqM	714.00	2,142.00
5	Controlled Cement concrete with well graded stone chips (20 - mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement with complete design of concrete as per I : 456 and relevant special publications submission of job mix formula after preliminary mix design after testing of concrete cubes as per direction of Engineer-in charge Consumption of cement will not be less than 300 Kg of cement -with Super plasticiser per cubic meter of controlled concrete but actual consumption will be determined on- the basis of preliminary test and job mix formula. -I n ground floor and foundation. [Using concrete mixture] M 20 Grade **P.no-12, I-6(a)**	0.145	Cu.M	6871.54	996.37
6	Reinforcemnet for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures incl. Distribution bars, stirrups, binder etc. incl. supply of rods, initial straightening & removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking etc **P.no-27, I-15(a)(i)**	0.010	M.T	68508.00	685.08
7	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal etc.) complete.				
	i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia **P.no-173, I-21(A)(ii)**	4.000	Mtr	291.00	1,164.00
	ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia **P.no-174, I-21(B)C(ii)**	2.000	Each	162.00	324.00
8	Jaffri brick work 125 mm. thick with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) including 12 mm. thick cement plaster (4:1) in all faces in ground floor **P.no-32, I-35**	2.000	SqM	792.00	1,584.00
				Cost of 2 nos. leach pit	**7,543.97**
				Total=	**7,544.00**

12/12/15

Sub Assistant Engineer,
Dinhata Municipality

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ROAD 2.5 METRE WIDE

PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014

Sl No	Description of Items	Length	Breadth	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:2:4) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement, if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes **P.no-11, I-5(b)**	1.00	2.5	0.100	0.250	Cu.M	4712.00	1,178.00
2	Hire and labour charges for shuttering with centering and necesarry staging upto 4 m using approved stout props and thick hard wood planks of approved thickness with required bracing for concrete slabs, beams and columns, lintels curved or straight including fitting, fixing and stricking out after completion of works (upto roof of ground floor) f) 25 mm to 30 mm thick shuttering without staging in foundation . **P.no-26, I-12**	2	1.000	0.100	0.200	Sq.M	221.00	44.20
							Total=	**1,222.20**
							Total=	**1,222.00**

12/12/15
Sub Assistant Engineer,
Dinhata Municipality

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE DRAIN (1.00X1.60)

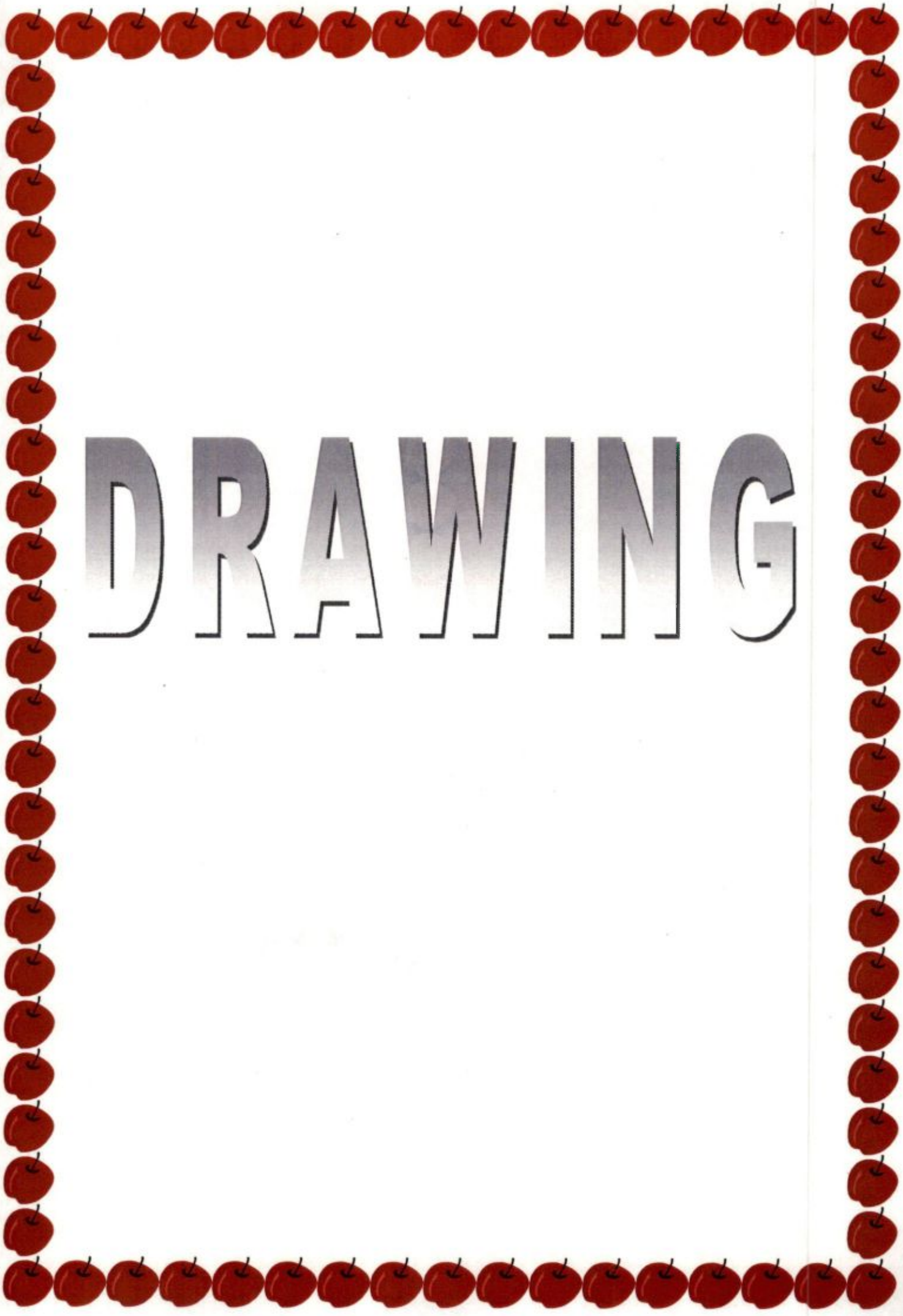
PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014

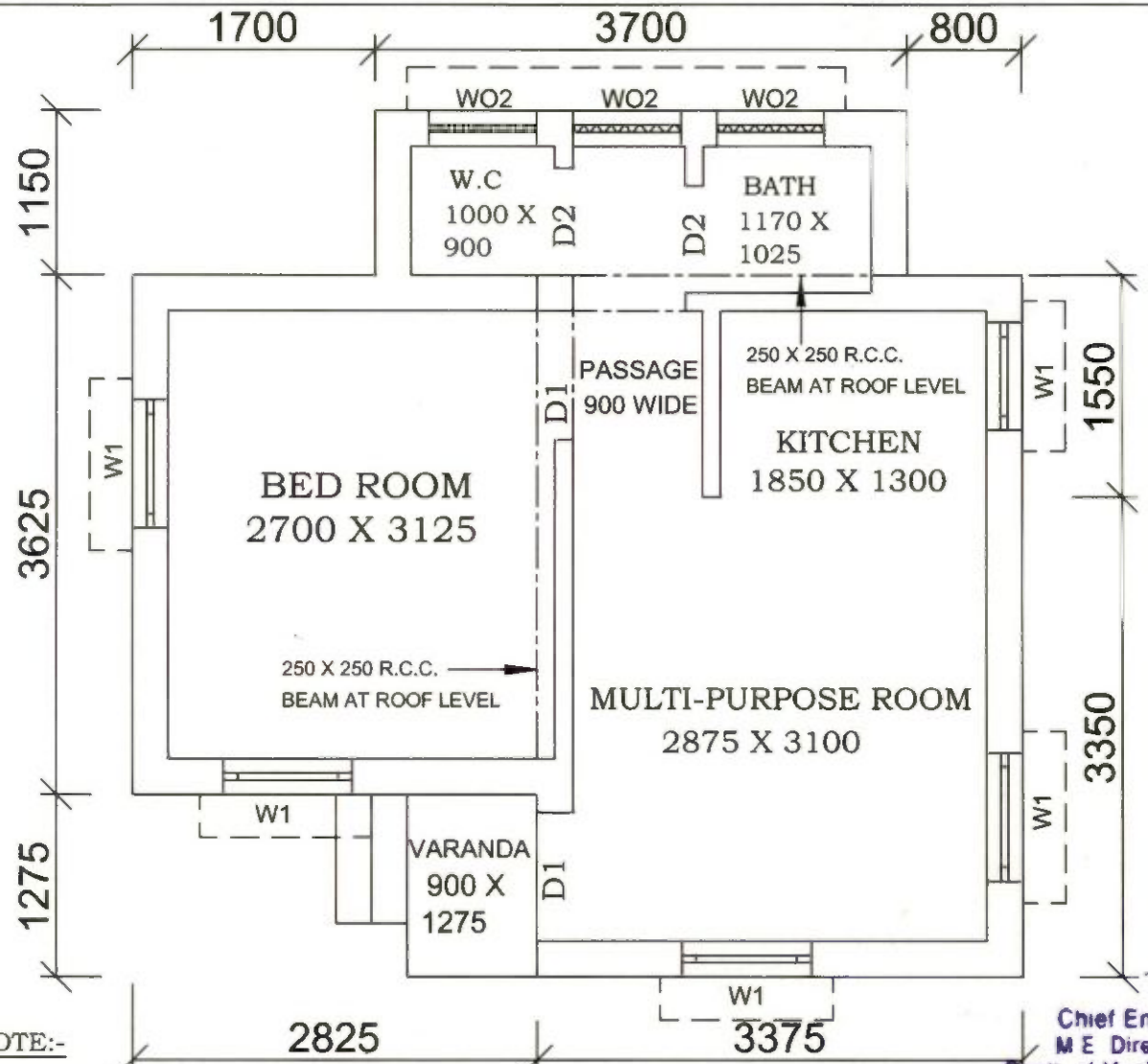
Sl No	Description of Items	Nos	Length	Breadth	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bttom boiling out water aqs requred complete . Depth of exavation not existing 1500mm **P.No-1, I-2(a)**	1	1.00	1.6	1.00	1.60	%Cu.M	12047.00	192.75
2	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good earth, in layers not exceeding 150 mm. Including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete.(Payment to be made on the basis of measurement of finished quantity of works) a) with earth obtained from excavation of foundation. **P.no-1, I-3/a**	Qty		1.60	0.500	0.800	%Cu.M	7831.00	62.65
3	Supplying and laying polythene sheet (150gm/Sqm) over dampproof course or below flooring or roof treching or in foundation or in foundation trenches. P.no - 45, I-13	1	1.00	1.60		1.600	Sq.M	25.00	40.00
4	Cement concrete with graded jhama Khoa ballast (30 mm size) excluding shuttering. In ground floor and foundation (a) 6:3:1 proportion. **P.no-25, I- 10(ii)a**	1	1.00	1.6	0.100	0.160	Cu.M		
		2	1.00	(0.25+0.45)/2	0.900	0.630	Cu.M		
		Total =				0.790	Cu.M	3835.00	3,029.65
5	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints or roughening of concrete surface including throating, nosing and drip course where necessary. (Gr.floor). i) With 4:1 cement mortar. a) 15 mm. Thick plaster. **P.no-151, I-2(c)**	2	1.00	0.900		1.800	Sq.M	206.00	
		2	1.00	0.25		0.500	Sq.M		
		1	1.00	0.6		0.600	Sq.M		
		Total =				2.900	Sq.M	148.00	429.20
6	Neat cement punning above 1.5 mm thick in wall, dado, windowsills, floor, drain etc. **P.no-152, I-8**	Qty vide SL No-4				2.900	Sq.M	39.00	113.10
7	Ordinary cement concrete (Mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any in ground floor. **P.no-14, I-7**	2	1.40	0.150	0.15	0.06	Cu.M	5600.00	352.80
8	Reinforcement for reinforced concrete works in all sorts of structures including distribution bar stirrups, binders etc. initial straightenig and removal of loose rust if necessary cutting to requisite length, hooking and bending to correct shape placing in proper position binding with 16 gauge black annealed wire at evrey intersection, complete as per drawing and direction. i) Tor steel/ Mild steel **P.no - 27, I-15**	1	0.0125	0.06	7.85	0.006	MT	69494.00	416.96
9	Hire and labour charges for shuttering with centering and necesarry staging upto 4 m using approved stout props and thick hard wood planks of approved thickness with required bracing for concrete slabs, beams and columns, lintels curved or straight including fitting, fixing and stricking out after completion of works (upto roof of ground floor) f) 25 mm to 30 mm thick shuttering without staging in foundation . **P.no-26, I-12**	2	1.00	0.100		0.20	Sq.M		
		4	1.00	0.90		3.60	Sq.M		
		2	1.40	0.150	3	1.26	Sq.M		
						5.06	Sq.M	221.00	1,118.26
								Total=	**5,755.37**
								Total=	**5,755.00**

12/12/15

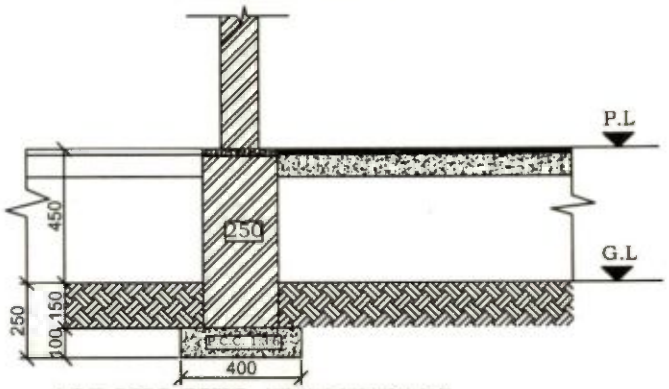
Sub Assistant Engineer,
Dinhata Municipality

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

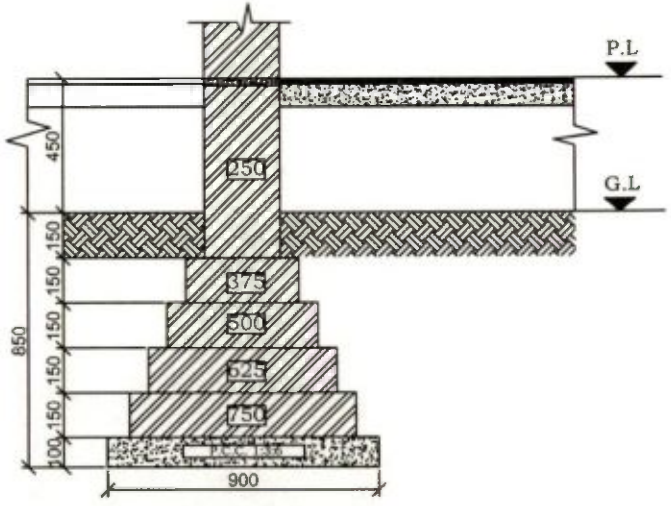

DRAWING



FOUNDATION DETAILS



125 MM THK. BRICK WALL



250 MM THK. BRICK WALL

NOTE:-

1. ALL WINDOW OPENINGS (W1&W2) WILL BE PROVIDED WITH Z-BATTEN SHUTTERS.
2. ALL DOORS (D1&D2) -25TH Z-BATTERN SHUTTERS, SINGLE LEAF.
3. WO2 - OPENING PROVIDED WITH R.C.C. JALLI.
4. PLINTH HEIGHT - 450 TH.
5. CEILING HEIGHT - 2750 TH.
6. MAIN WALL - 250 TH.
7. PARTITION WALL - 125 TH.
8. ROOF SLAB, BEAM, LINTEL, ETC. WITH REINFORCED CEMENT CONCRETE M20 GRADE.
9. FLOOR OF VERANDAH, WC, BATH, & KITCHEN ROOM TO BE KEPT 15 MM BELOW THE FLOOR LEVEL OF ROOM & PASSAGE.
10. 100 MM TH. PIECE LINTEL OVER OPENING HAVE BEEN PROVIDED.
11. ALL DIMENSION ARE IN MM.

DOORS & WINDOWS SCHEDULE	
MARKING	DIMENSION
WI	900 X 900
W2	750 X 900
WO2	750 X 750
DI	900 X 2100
D2	750 X 2100

FLOOR AREA - 25.37 SQM.

BUILT UP AREA - 32.18 SQM.

Chief Engineer
M E Directorate
Deptt. of Municipal Affairs
Govt. of West Bengal

Sub Assistant Engineer,
Dinhata Municipality

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA

HOUSING FOR ALL (URBAN)

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER

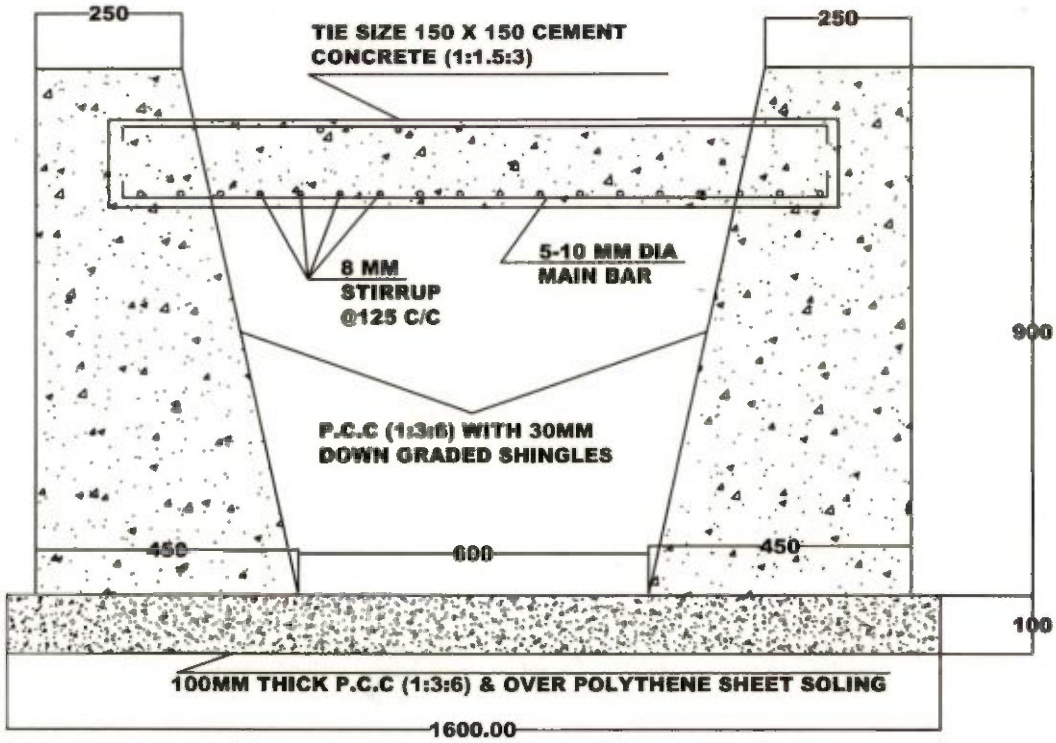
MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE

GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL

DWG. NO.

SCALE :- 1:50 & 1:25

MODEL DRAWING OF CEMENT CONCRETE DRAIN UNDER DINHATA MUNICIPALTY

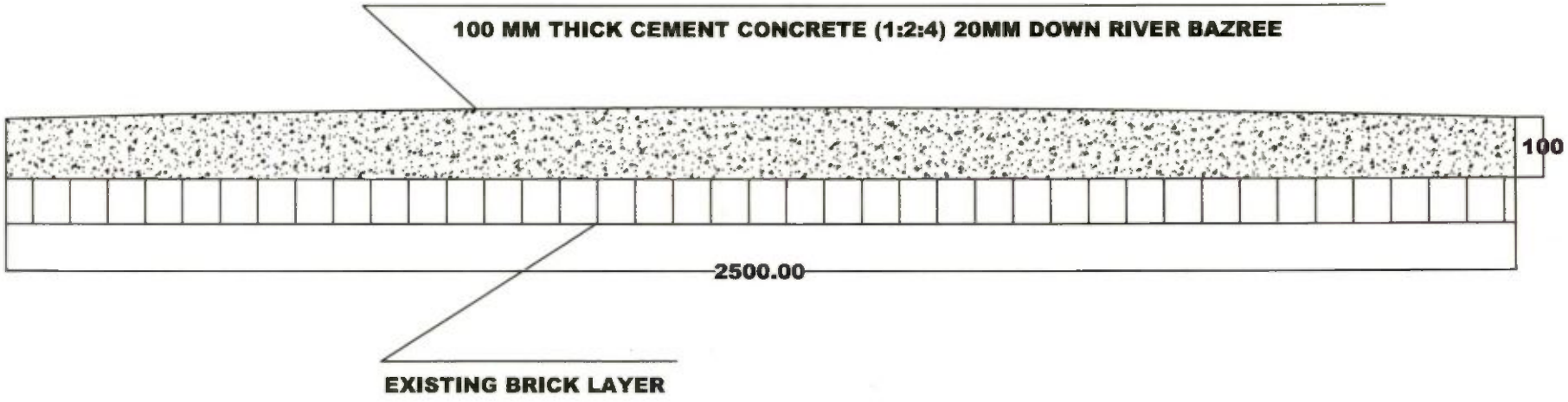


SECTIONAL PLAN
(SCALE - 1:25)

Sub Assistant Engineer,
Dinhata Municipality

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

MODEL DRAWING OF CEMENT CONCRETE ROAD UNDER DINHATA MUNICIPALTY



SECTIONAL PLAN (SCALE - 1:25)

12/12/15
Sub Assistant Engineer,
Dinhata Municipality

Chairman
Dinhata Municipality

84

LIST OF SLUM

DINHATA MUNICIPALITY				
LIST OF SLUM				
SL. NO	WARD NO	SLUM NAME	SLUM CODE	AREA OF SLUM (In Km)
1	1	BADIATARI BASTI	20001	0.070
2	1	SARBAHARA CLUB ROAD BASTI	20002	0.020
3	1	BARANACHINA BASTI	20003	0.050
4	2	BURNING GHAT ROAD BASTI	20004	0.050
5	2	JALKHOA COLONY BASTI	20005	0.080
6	3	MADAN MOHAN PARA BASTI	20006	0.010
7	3	MODAK PARA BASTI	20007	0.040
8	4	NETAJI CLUB BASTI	20008	0.020
9	4	CHOTO SITALABARI BASTI	20009	0.060
10	5	BASTALA BASTI	20010	0.050
11	6	GODHULI BAZAR BASTI	20011	0.020
12	7	NUTAN BASTI	20012	0.020
13	7	KABARTHAN BASTI	20013	0.030
14	16	HUCCA PATTY BASTI	20014	0.070
15	16	SARADA SCHOOL BASTI	20015	0.020
16	8	KASAIPATTY BASTI	20016	0.080
17	16	RICKSHOW PATTY BASTI	20017	0.060
18	8	KHOAR PATTY BASTI	20018	0.010
19	8	SAHA PALLY BASTI	20019	0.020
20	9	GOPAL NAGAR COLONY BASTI	20020	0.080
21	10	PAUL PATTY BASTI	20021	0.010
22	10	DOLABARI BASTI	20022	0.040
23	11	BALARAMPUR ROAD BASTI	20023	0.070
24	11	SARADA PALLY BASTI	20024	0.090
25	12	MURI PATTY BASTI	20025	0.070
26	12	BHAGNI BASTI	20026	0.030
27	12	NAYA PARA BASTI	20027	0.030
28	13	STATION PARA ROAD BASTI	20028	0.020
29	13	JHUNJHUN PATTTY BASTI	20029	0.050
30	14	BOUBAZAR BASTI	20030	0.050
31	15	SOULRMARI BASTI	20031	0.060
32	15	JHURIPARA BASTI	20032	0.040
33	15	C.T.R.I BASTI	20033	0.030

HOUSE TYPE SLUM & NON SLUM