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PREFACE

HFA is a Programme launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), in Mission mode which visualizes provision of Housing for All by 2022 when the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence. The Mission chalks out the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

- (i) In situ" Slum Redevelopment Using land as a resource With private participation Extra FSI/TDR/FAR if required to make projects financially viable
- (ii) Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy-Interest subvention subsidy for EWS and LIG for new house or incremental housing -EWS: Annual Household Income Up to Rs.3 lakh and house sizes upto 30 sq.m - LIG: Annual Household Income Between Rs.3-6 lakhs and house sizes upto 60 sq.m
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors with private sector or public sector including Parastatal agencies Central Assistance per EWS house in affordable housing projects where 35% of constructed houses are for EWS category
- (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house Construction For individuals of EWS category requiring individual house State to prepare a separate project for such beneficiaries No isolated/ splintered beneficiary to be covered

It is mentioned here that HFAPoA includes all urban poor who may not necessarily be slum dwellers and it is thus required to integrate all four programme verticals of the HFA.

A beneficiary is defined as a family comprising of husband, wife and unmarried children. Such beneficiary should not own a pucca house either in his / her name or in the name of any member of his/ her family in any part of India to receive central assistance under the Mission. EWS category of beneficiaries is eligible for assistance in all four verticals of the Missions whereas LIG category is eligible under only CLSS component of the Mission.

Mission with all its component has become effective from the date 17.06.2015 and will be implemented up to 31.03.2022.

This mission would be covered in three phases as follows:

Phase I (April 2015 - March 2017)

Phase II (April 2017 - March 2019)

Phase III (April 2019 - March 2022)

Our ULB has 33 slums and non-slum areas in scattered ways across 22 Wards of which 33 slums and 19 non-slum areas have been chosen as per eligibility criterion of Housing for All Mission. For the year 2017-18, DPR has been prepared for 412 beneficiaries for beneficiary-led construction of houses in 33 slums and 19 non-slum areas.

This DPR has been prepared for a total outlay of Rs. 1667.13 lakhs and the physical schemes for this town have been identified on the basis of preliminary assessment befitting with the final and comprehensive development project plan for the entire ULB.

INTRDUCTORY NOTE AND CITY PROFILE OF DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY:

Dum Dum Municipality is a small municipality but it plays an important role in the economy since it is the entry point of West Bengal and as well as the eastern region of India through Dum Dum Airport. The municipality was founded in 1929. Earlier it was considered as one of the important industrial areas of West Bengal but now main industries are closed (Like Jessop & Co.) — only to mention the Ordnance Factory Dum Dum and Sa Re Ga Ma Pvt. Ltd. (formerly HMV). Dum Dum Central Jail is also situated in our municipality.



Since this is a mixed colonial area, people of different religion and community reside here. We believe in secularism and tolerance and we ensure that our residents are not deprived of their rights. We care for our citizens and try our best to improve the livelihood and lifestyles for them by delivering the best services by improving infrastructure and other services. Our main constraint is limited resources but we are confident to cope up the problems and make ourselves capable to meet the aspirations & dreams of our people through modernisation of our service delivery methods and introducing fresh blood in each respect of our work.

We are dedicated to improve the lifestyle of our citizens and to do that we are taking the opportunity under The Housing for All scheme (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana). We believe that we are progressing in the right direction and with the support of Government of West Bengal and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation Government of India we will be able to achieve the desired objectives.

Housing for All Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Dumdum Municipality under this scheme has been prepared as part of the Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) programme. This document outlines the overall development goals of the slum & non-slum areas of the municipality to ensure that no new slums crops up thereby fulfil our dream to make Dum Dum Municipality a total slum-free zone.

As the Chairman of Dumdum Municipality I acknowledge the efforts of all concerned officials and staffs of the Municipality who were striving to compile and collate unfathomable information regarding this Municipality and give a shape to our dreams to march forward towards a great future.

Annexure 7C (Para 14.5 of the Guidelines) Format for Project under Beneficiary Led Construction Or Enhancement

1	Name of the State:	:		West Bengal							
2	Name of the District:	:	-	North 24 Parganas							
3	Name of the City:	:		DumDum							
4	Project Name:	:		HFA-DUM DUM 2017-18							
5	Project Code:	:					19	80171	3024N()	
6	State Level Nodal Agency:	:			State	Urban l	Dev	elopn	nent Ag	ency (SUDA	()
7	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:						_	Aunicip		
8	Date of Approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:									
9	No. of location covered in project: No of Slum Area Covered & No of Non Slum	:	Name Locat		bei	No. of neficiarion	es	Slu	ether um / -Slum	If Slum, then Slum type	If slum, whether it gets completely rehabilitated
	Area Covered	**	Dum I Munic Are	ipal		412		both & 1	Slum Non- n area	Notified	No
10	Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	:						1,66	7.78		
11	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	GEN	S	C	ST	(OBC	Total	Minority	Person with Disability
		:	390	20	0	2		0	412	45	1
12	Whether beneficiary have been selected as PMAY Guidelines?	:						Y	es		
13	No. of Houses constructed / acquired. Please specify	:	Joint		Fen	nale	Μ	lale		Transger	der
	ownership (Any of these)	:	0		1	62	2	250		0	
	No. of beneficiaries covered in	:	Male		Fen	nale		,	Transgender		
14	the project	:	250	+	1	62				0	
15	Whether it has been ensured that selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land?	:				,	Yes				
16	Whether building plan for all houses have been Approved?	:						Y	es		
17	i. GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible beneficiary)	:						618	.00		

	(Rs. in Lakhs)					
	ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	870.97			
	iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	75.81			
	iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in	:	103,00			
	Lakhs)					
	v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1,667.78			
	Whether technical specification					
18	/ design for housing have been		Yes			
10	ensured as per Indian Standards	2.5	1 03			
	/ NBC/ State Norms?	\Box				
	Whether it has been ensured					
9	that balance cost of construction		Yes			
	is tied up with State Grant, ULB					
	Grant & Beneficiary Share ?	\Box				
	Whether trunk and line	-50				
	infrastructure is existing or	•				
ļ	being provisioned?		¥7			
	i. Water Supply	:	Yes			
	ii. Sewerage iii. Road	-	No			
	iv. Storm Water Drain		Yes Yes			
		-				
	v. External Electrification	:	Yes			
	vi. Solid Waste Management	;	Yes			
	vii. Any Other	:	No			
	viii. In case, any infrastructure	:	Sewerage Scheme has not been proposed due to desired level of			
	has not been proposed, reason		supply of water as CPHEEO norms has not been achieved.			
	thereof.		Supply of victor as of Hillso Hollis has not over active val.			
	Whether disaster (earthquake,					
	flood, cyclone, landslide etc.)					
70	resistant features have been	:	Yes			
	adopted in concept, design and					
_	implementation of the project?					
21	Whether Demand Survey	:	Yes			
	Completed for entire city?					
20	Whether City-wide integrated		V 7. =			
22	project have been formulated?	N/A	Yes			
	If not reasons thereof?					
22	Whether validation with SECC		V			
23	data for housing condition conducted?	:	Yes			
_	Whether Direct Benefit Transfer	H				
	(DBT) of fund to individual bank					
24	account of beneficiary ensured in		Yes			
	the project?		:			

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

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

Signature of the
Mayor/ Chairperson/Municipal Commissioner
Chairman
Dum Dum Municipality

Signature
Signature

(Director, SUDA)

Signature
Signature
(Secretary, UD & MA Department, GoWB)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Dum Dum Municipality was formed in the year 1929 with 3.11 sq Km of area. The then British Government used this area as their military base and cantonment area. After independence people from Bihar, UP, Orissa and erstwhile East Pakistan occupied the place vacated by cantonment board. In the year 1999 Govt. of West Bengal desired expansion of Dum Dum Municipality and as a result adjoining rural areas of Sultanpur Gram Panchayats(I and II), Ward Number 1 and 4 (part) of South Dum Dum municipality and part of airport area incorporated in DDM leaving its present area of approximately 9.73 sq Km (approx) i.e. about 3.1 times its past area.

Dum Dum is a bustling municipality, north of KMC and significant because it accommodates part of the Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport. The place has historical significance since it earlier housed the Army Cantonment and several old institutions like Dum Dum Central Jail and Sarojini Naidu Women's College among others. Dum Dum is also an important industrial hub with some major large industries like Ordinance factory, SAREGAMA and Jessop & Co. along with several medium and small industries. Until recently Dum Dum was the final station for the North-South metro route and is also connected by the Kolkata Suburban railway network and has the Dum Dum and Durganagar Station within its boundaries.

Executive Summary (Details of Fund)

Project Details

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal	
2	Name of the District:	:	North 24 Parganas	
3	Name of the City:	:	DumDum	
4	Project Name:	;	HFA-DUM DUM 2017-18	
5	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1,667.78	
6	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	618.00	
7	State Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	870.97	
8	ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	3	75.81	
9	Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	103.00	
0	Total Infrastructure Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	151.62	
11	Percentage of Infrastructure Cost of Housing Cost	:	10	
12	Infrastructure Cost per Dwelling Unit (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	0.368	
13	Year of Implementation	:	2017-18	
14	Component Housing Construction	:	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)	
15	SOR Adopted	:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum	

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

SI	Scheme Component	Туре	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. 1.5Lakh/ DU)	State Govt. Share (Rs. 1.93Lakh/ DU)	ULB Share @ 0.184 Lakh/ DU	Beneficiaries Share @ 0.25 Lakh/DU)
	A. HOUSING	G									
1	New in-situ										
	Single Storied Units		412	Nos	368000.00	1,516.16	1,516.16	618.00	795.16	0.00	103.00
		Total	Housing	Cost Si	ıb Total (A)	1,516.16	1,516.16	618.00	795.16	0.00	103.00
	B. INFRAST	RUCT	URE								
SI	Scheme Component	Туре	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. in Lakh)	State Govt. Share (@50%) (in Lakh)	ULB Share (@50%) (in Lakh)	Beneficiari es Share (in Lakh)
1 R0	DADS							•	(
i	Cement Concrete	C.C.	14121	SQM	1073.26	151.56	151.56	0.00	75.78	75.78	0.00

NIL								
RM WATER DR	AINS							
NIL								
Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)			151.62	151.62	0.00	75.81	75.81	0.00
GRAND TOTA	1,667.78	1,667.78	618.00	870.97	75.81	103.00		
	NIL Total Infrastruc		NIL Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)	NIL Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B) 151.62	NIL Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B) 151.62 151.62	NIL Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B) 151.62 151.62 0.00	NIL Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B) 151.62 151.62 0.00 75.81	NIL Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B) 151.62 151.62 0.00 75.81 75.81

Lami Mejosh

Signature of the ULB level **Technical** Competent

officer

Name & Designation:

SAMIR MAJUMDER

Fax No:

Nodal Officer Mousing For All & Engineer y Dum Dum Municipality

Telephone No: 9836895790

Signature of the State level Competent **Technical**

Officer

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

Fax No:

033-23375474

Telephone No:

033-23371331

E-mail:

chairmanddma yahoo.com

E-mail:

ce medte@yahoo.

com

of Am Sis

Signature of the Mayor/

Chairperson/Municipal

Chairman **Dum Dum Municipality**

Commissioner

Signature

Director(SUDA)

Name & Designation:

Sri Sutanu Prasad

Kar, IAS, Director, SUDA

Fax No:

033-23585767

Telephone No:

033-23585767

Name & Designation:

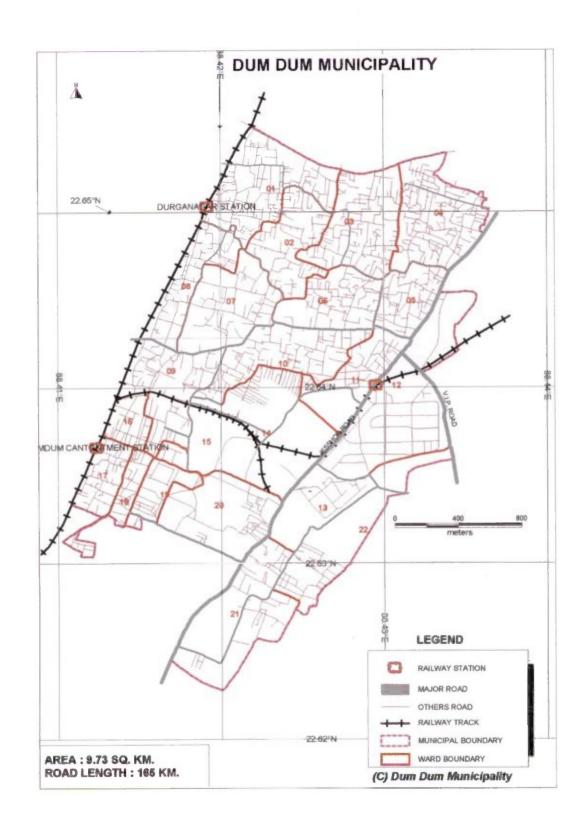
Fax No:

Telephone No: 9830162445

E-mail:

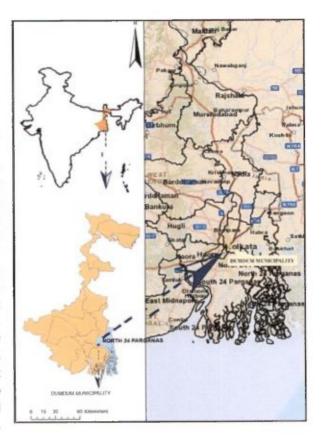
wbsudadir@gmail.com

E-mail: chairmandm@yahoo.com



City Profile

Dum Dum is a bustling municipality located about 10 kms from the central portion of Kolkata and comes under the Barrackpore subdivision in North 24 Parganas district. Geographically, the town is strategically positioned by the side of Jessore Road and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, formerly Dum Dum Airport and is the junction point of Barasat and Kolkata corporation, important municipal settlements. Till recently, Dum Dum was the last stop for Metro Line-1 or the North-South Metro of Kolkata. The present day municipality took shape in 1999 post inclusion of adjoining rural areas of Sultanpur & Badra Gram Panchayats(I and II), Ward Number 1 and 4 (part) of South Dum Dum municipality and part of airport area within the municipality boundaries, making its present area of approximately 9.73 sq Km (approx)1 i.e. about 3.1 times its past area. The municipality boasts of some notable industries like Jessop & Co., Ordinance Factory and SAREGAMA unit (formerly known as HMV). The municipality is also home to the well-known Dum Dum Correctional Centre (formerly known as Dum Dum Central Jail), established in 1937.



HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF DUM DUM

Dum Dum the erstwhile military base and cantonment for the British Empire during the early 19th century was a head quarter of Bengal artillery and is also known as the birthplace of Indian Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The name of the place was derived from a particular type of bullet developed by Captain Neville Bertie-Clay, which was informally known as dum-dum. The municipality was formed in 1929 covering an area of 3.11 sq.km. In 1999, the municipal boundaries were expanded by incorporating areas of Sultanpur Gram Panchayat, Wards 1 and 4 of South Dum Dum Municipality and a part of the airport area. This increased the ward area to 9.73 sq.kms. The existing 14 wards and the new areas were then reconstituted to 22 wards of the present municipality. Broadly the newly added areas comprised of ward nos 1 to 11, while the remaining were the older wards, except for portions of ward nos. 12 and 17.

¹ Notified area for Dum Dum is stated to be 9.73 sq. km, the same is being used in this DPR

LOCATION OF DUM DUM

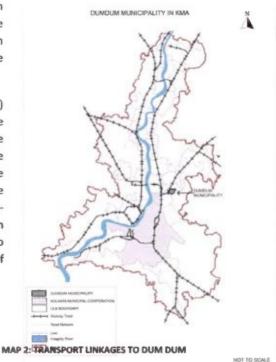
The municipality is surrounded partially by South Dum Dum Municipality in the south and west side and the North Dum Dum Municipality at its north. The eastern side is occupied by the Rajarhat Municipal area and the Airport area.

It is at the middle of Kolkata Metropolitan Area (KMA) with its latitude longitude position being 22.62° latitude North and 88.42°longitude East. It has an average elevation of 12 metres (36 feet). Geographically, the municipality is encircled by urban areas from all the sides with namely North Dum Dum situated in the North, Kamarhati Municipality in the West, Rajarhat-Gopalpur Municipality in the East and South Dum Dum Municipality in the South. But, in terms of proximity to other major city, Dum Dum is situated northern side of Kolkata.

PHYSICAL LINKAGES

The Municipality is very well connected with its surrounding areas by road, rail and metro and is in the neighbourhood of the international airport. The regional road pattern of Dum Dum fans out in all directions. The Jessore Road is one of the major roads, which has connected the area with Kolkata and North 24 Parganas. It's also connected with VIP road which connects eastern fringes of Kolkata including Salt lake township and the Rajarhat Township as well. Other major roads like Belgharia Expressway have connected the municipality with 2nd Hooghly Bridge and with the rest of the country via NH-34 which started from Dalkhola and end in Dum Dum. The road conditions are moderately good. The town is connected with remaining part of the hinterland by railway as well. The nearest railway station is Dum Dum Junction through which this municipality is connected with Kolkata and whole of North 24 Parganas. The suburban rail services in the area support the major transit movement in the area.

MAP 1: LOCATION MAP OF DUM DUM





Dum Dum was the terminal station of the Line 1 metro in Kolkata till the recent extension to Noapara. The image below is a satellite image of the showing the municipality boundaries and its immediate surroundings and the physical linkages.



MAP 3: DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY ON SATELLITE IMAGE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY

SOIL AND TOPOGRAPHY

Dum Dum is situated on the Eastern bank of Hooghly River of South Bengal and is around 145 Km off coast of Bay of Bengal. The general ground structure of Dum Dum is by and large composed of thick alluvium soil. The soil in most of this town is of clayer nature with an outside strata or varying coat of two to three feet kankar or filled up surface. There is a layer of thick impermeable clayer strata at a depth of about 10 meters from the existing ground level, Bagjola khal is situated east part of the Dum Dum which is connected to 'Kestopur khal'. The north western part is relatively higher land than south eastern part of the ULB area. Maximum water of municipal area is discharged through 'Bagjola khal'.

CLIMATE

Dum Dum is located in the hot humid climate for about eight months starting from middle of March till the early November. Strong monsoon winds blowing from the South Bay of Bengal over this area generates ample rainfall. Temperatures varying from min of 26 degrees - 28 degrees to a maximum of 38 degrees - 40 degrees Celsius during summer. The average rainfall is about 120mm. The winter starts from middle of November and lasts up to the end of February with temperatures varying from a minimum of 10 degrees - 14 degrees to a maximum of 25 degrees - 28 degrees Celsius and relative humidity between 50% in March and 90% in July.

TABLE 1: CITY AT A GLANCE

Sl.no	Indicator	2001	2011	2015 **
1.2	Municipal Area (Sq. Km)	9.73	9.73	9.73
1.3	Area of Slums (Sq. Km)	1.02934	1.07201	1.07201
2	Number of Municipal Wards	22	22	22
3.1	Total Population	101296	114786	114786
3.2	Number of Households	22561	27702	27702
3.3	Density of Population	10410.69	11797.12	11797.12
3.4	Slum households		5810	3860
3.5	Slum households as percentage of total Households in city		20.97	13.93

^{** 2011} Census Data

EXISTING CENTRAL GOVT PROJECTS OF DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

HOUSING FINANCE TO THE POOR

Dum Dum Municipality has been successful in implementing Phase-I of BSUP programme, under which it has completed 297 beneficiary households. Contribution of beneficiaries in this respect had been affixed at Rs. 20,000/ DU. However, following a resolution, the Municipality limited its role by handing over its share directly to the beneficiaries who in turn constructed their houses themselves under the scheme of BLC.

Under Housing for the Poor scheme that provides financial support to the urban poor for construction of new dwelling units or upgradation of existing dwelling units, 30 beneficiaries have been identified by various ward councillors, and funds have arrived for 15 units. The Municipality was instrumental in identification of the beneficiaries.

Dum Dum Municipality has also leveraged the NULM scheme to provide gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment for slum residents. In addition, the scheme has already been leveraged to provide shelters for urban homeless. (Proposal [Identification of Land etc] already submitted to the concerned authority)

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROFILE

WATER SUPPLY

Dum Dum Municipality has a water supply network with primary network pipe line of 84 km length. Currently the municipality produces 33 MLD from surface water sources and supplies 78 lpcd for 6 hrs daily to 90% of the households who have individual tap connections and the public taps. For groundwater access, there are 31 deep tube wells, 279 hand tube wells and 357 public stand posts spread across the municipality.

A 24X7 Surface Water Supply Scheme for Dum Dum, South Dum Dum and North Dum Dum Municipal Towns executed by KMDA started in 2008 is complete now. The project aims at 24x7 Water Supply to all the citizens @ 135 lpcd with removal of dependence on ground water in the three municipal towns. The main components of the project are a 136.4 MLD WTP, 27 elevated service reservoirs, Primary Feeder line of 35 Km. and a distribution network of 194 km.

The WTP shall be constructed at the existing campus of Baranagar Kamarhati water Treatment Plant. Six additional elevated reservoirs have been proposed along with the existing 2 underground reservoirs for Dum Dum. The expected demand for Dum Dum municipality including the industrial demand for 2026 is estimated at 31.5 MLD.

The table below presents a service level standard of Dum Dum in terms of coverage of the city with respect to water supply

TABLE 2 SLB FOR WATER SUPPLY IN DUM DUM

	Indicator	Central Level Benchmarks	State Level Benchmarks	Status 201 16
1	Coverage of Water Supply Connection	100%	100%	90%
2	Per Capita available of Water at consumer end	135 Lpcd	135 Lpcd	78 Lpcd
3	Extent of metering of Water Connections	100%	100%	0%
4	Extent of Non-Revenue Water	20%	20%	
5	Continuity of Water Supply	24/7 Hrs/Day	24/7 Hrs/Day	6 Hrs/Day
6	Efficiency in redressal of customer complaints	80%	80%	90%
7	Quality of Water supplied	100%	100%	80%
8	Cost recovery in water supply service	100%	100%	
9	Efficiency in collection of water supply related charges	90%	90%	Nil

Source: MOUD, Gol & Dum Dum Municipality

STORM WATER DRAINAGE

Dum Dum municipality has in-adequate storm water drainage infrastructure with a network of katcha and pucca drains running across the municipality. There are few isolated occurrences of water logging for noticeable periods. The Bagjola and the Cantonment Canal in the south and the Noai canal in the north cater to large catchment areas in the municipality. The table below presents a service level standard of Dum Dum in terms of coverage of the city with respect to storm water drainage.

TABLE 3 SLB FOR STORM WATER DRAINAGE IN DUM DUM

	Indicator	Central Level Benchmarks	State Level Benchmarks	Present Status 2015-16
1	Coverage of Storm Water Drainage Network	100%	100%	65%

Source: MOUD, Go! & Dum Dum Municipality

SEWERAGE & SANITATION

Dum Dum municipality has no existing sewerage system. Around 90% of the households are connected to individual septic tanks and 241 sanitary latrines have also been constructed. In the slum areas, large numbers of community latrines have been constructed under the KUSP fund. Under the SBM(U) 250 Latrines have been Constructed so far. The municipality has two vehicles for cleaning the septic tanks of capacity 3200 lts and 3000 lts. These ply every day to collect the waste which is dumped at a site outside the municipality boundaries at Pramod Nagar-Matkhal Gorai in South Dum Dum.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Dum Dum municipality generates approximately 1825 MT of waste in a month from various residential, commercial and institutional sources. Presently the waste is only collected and dumped at Pramod Nagar, and none of it is recycled. The municipality has 3 Mobile Garbage Compactors (2nos of 14 Cum and 1no of 8Cum) and 3 trucks of capacity 3 metric tons and 4 mini lorries of 3 metric tons, each conducting 3 trips a day for waste collection from all households. There are around 266 safai karmacharis and other workers involved in the solid waste collection and management process. The table below presents a service level standard of Dum Dum in terms of coverage of the city with respect to solid waste management.

TABLE 4 SLB FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

	Indicators	Central Level Benchmarks	State Level Benchmarks	Present Status 2016- 17
1	Household level coverage of solid waste management services	100%	100%	100%
2	Efficiency of collection of municipal solid waste	100%	100%	100%
3	Extent of segregation of municipal solid waste	100%	100%	0
4	Extent of municipal solid waste recovered	80%	80%	0
5	Extent of scientific disposal of municipal solid waste	100%	100%	0
6	Extent of cost recovery in solid waste management services	100%	100%	0
7	Efficiency in collection of solid waste management charges	90%	90%	0
8	Efficiency in redressal of customer complaints	80%	80%	100%

Source: MOUD, Gol & Dum Dum Municipality

Note: The ULB has not rated Indicators 3 to 7 since relevant functions are not yet implemented

ROAD COVERAGE AND CONDITION

The 22 wards are almost completely covered with metalled road. The municipality has a total length of 165 km of road running across it. As per the land use mapped in GIS, roads take up nearly 11% of the municipality area. The two major roads running along the length and breadth of Dum Dum are the Jessore Road with ROW of 60 feet and the Belgharia Expressway with ROW of 70 feet. Most of the intra-municipal roads are narrow two-lane roads and some require widening. The P.K Guha road is one such important road with ROW of approximately 20 feet.

LIST OF SLUMS & NON-SLUMS FOR THE YEAR 2017-18

We have chosen 33 slums & 19 non-slum area based on the size of slum & priority. Those are given below:

- 1) Joynagar Bustee Ward 3
- 2) Kalidham Colony Ward 14
- 3) Ambagan Bustee Ward 4
- 4) Harijan Bustee(1) Ward 5
- 5) Noormiyan Bustee Ward 2
- 6) Paschim Kamalapur Bustee Ward 14
- 7) Chanua Bustee Ward 1
- 8) Silpara Bustee Ward 4
- 9) Saheb Bagan Bustee Ward 7
- 10) Bandhabnagar Ward 18
- 11) Royal Barrack Bustee Ward 19
- 12) Sahid Binya Pally Ward 15
- 13) Oraon Bustee Ward 15
- 14) Zamindar Bustee Ward 17
- 15) Harijan Bustee Ward (2) Ward 18
- 16) Kalumiyan Bustee Ward 10
- 17) Nepali Bustee Ward 7
- 18) Nepali & Hindusthani Bustee Ward 21
- 19) Shree Durga Colony Ward 20
- 20) Christian Colony Ward 21
- 21) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Road Ward 20
- 22) Jainal Bustee Ward 1
- 23) Chhatulal Bustee Ward 9
- 24) Kalidham Ananda Pally Ward 10
- 25) Amtala Harekrishna Colony Ward 22
- 26) Siddheswari Colony Ward 20
- 27) Ramkrishna Colony Ward 20
- 28) Santhal Bustee Ward 6
- 29) Hospital Bustee Ward 10 & 11
- 30) Nepali Hindusthani Bustee Ward 21
- 31) Highway Bustee (i) Ward 1
- 32) Highway (2) Bustee TATA Gate Ward 21

- 33) Metro Gali Ward 22
- 34) Non Slum Area of ward 1
- 35) Non Slum Area of ward 2
- 36) Non Slum Area of ward 3
- 37) Non Slum Area of ward 4
- 38) Non Slum Area of ward 5
- 39) Non Slum Area of ward 6
- 40) Non Slum Area of ward 7
- 41) Non Slum Area of ward 8
- 42) Non Slum Area of ward 10
- 43) Non Slum Area of ward 11
- 44) Non Slum Area of ward 14
- 45) Non Slum Area of ward 15
- 46) Non Slum Area of ward 16
- 47) Non Slum Area of ward 17
- 48) Non Slum Area of ward 18
- 49) Non Sium Area of ward 19
- 50) Non Slum Area of ward 20
- 51) Non Slum Area of ward 21
- 52) Non Slum Area of ward 22

NATIONAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME AND PMAY

The Government of India's Housing for All (HFA) or Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is a reform driven scheme which acknowledges the presence of poor in cities, recognizes their contribution as essential to the city's functioning and aims to redress the fundamental reasons for inequity that ties them down to poverty. HFA envisages a "Slum-Free India" with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic and social services and decent shelter.

HFA aims to achieve this vision by encouraging States/Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive manner, by a multi-pronged approach focusing on:

- bringing all existing slums, notified or non-notified within the formal system and enabling them to avail 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; and
- 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.

HFA is a Programme launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), in Mission mode which visualizes provision of Housing for All by 2022 when the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence. The Mission chalks out the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

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

It is mentioned here that HFAPoA includes all urban poor who may not necessarily be slum dwellers and it is thus required to integrate all four programme verticals of the HFA.

A beneficiary is defined as a family comprising of husband, wife and unmarried children. Such beneficiary should not own a pucca house either in his / her name or in the name of any member of his/ her family in any part of India to receive central assistance under the Mission. EWS category of beneficiaries is eligible for assistance in all four verticals of the Missions whereas LIG category is eligible under only CLSS component of the Mission.

Mission with all its component has become effective from the date 17.06.2015 and will be implemented upto 31.03.2022.

HFAPoA and Housing for All

HFAPoA denotes Housing for All Plan of Action which underlines the coverage of the scheme. The HFAPoA for Dum Dum has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India. Overall approach adopted throughout the preparation of this HFAPoA has been based on three key principles,

- Well rounded stakeholder consultations,
- Continuous community involvement,
- Providing innovative solutions and coordination & validation.

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

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

Initiation of Preparation of HFA

1.2.1 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS WORKSHOPS

MED, GoWB PMAY(Housing for All): Dum Dum Municipality

HFA envisages continuous involvement of all stakeholders with specific reference to the community members for the preparation of HFAPoA. With an objective to develop a detailed understanding of the provisions and procedures of HFA as stipulated by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), GoI a number of workshops and capacity building programmes were organised by the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), GoWB both at the state level as well as ULB level. Details of the workshop and capacity building programmes organised by SUDA are provided in the table below:

TABLE 5: LIST OF ORIENTATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOPS

SI. No.	Topics Covered	Participants	Date of meetings		
1.	Orientation Programme for New Scheme Guidelines on HFA	Officials of Dum Dum Municipality Members of SUDA & HFA PMU	25.06.2015		
2.	HFA Orientation Training	Officials of Dum Dum Municipality Councillors, Dum Dum Municipality	18.08.2015		
3.	HFA Orientation training on Demand Survey	Officials of Dum Dum Municipality Members of SUDA & HFA PMU	11.09.2015		
4.	HFA Orientation training on Demand Survey	Officials of Dum Dum Municipality Enumerators & Supervisers	15.09.2015		
5.	HFA Data validation workshop of Dum Dum	Officials of Dum Dum Municipality HFA PMU Team	02.11.2015		
6.	Discussion on city profile and slum tenability	Officials of Dum Dum Municipality HFA PMU Team	05.11.2015		
7.	Discussion on Slum prioritisation	Officials of Dum Dum Municipality	09.11.2015		
8.	Feedback and discussion on slum development Models and investments required	Officials of Dum Dum Municipality	16.11.2015		
9.	Submission of DraftHFAPoA	Officials of Dum Dum Municipality Members of HFA PMU	26.11.2015		

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 to tackle the problem of slums in a holistic manner. It calls for a multi-pronged approach focusing on:

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

The duration of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana [PMAY] 2015 TO 2022

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

Such innovation could encompass:

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

Aims and Objectives

Vision

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

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

Objectives

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

Integrated development of all existing slums, notified or non-notified, i.e.,

MED, GoWB PMAY(Housing for All): Dum Dum Municipality

development of infrastructure and housing in the slums/rehabilitation colonies for the slum dwellers/urban poor, including rental housing.

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

State PMAY Mission Director

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

The Nodal Department for West Bengal is Municipal Affairs Dept. (M.A. Department), Government of West Bengal. The state level Nodal Agency is State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department. State Urban Development Agency was 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 minimum 5%
- 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

Municipality, with its elected local body in place, has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spreading over an area of 9.73 square kilometers is comprised of 22 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 DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

The social and demographic profile of Dum Dum Municipality can be determined from analyzing the census data of the municipality, the district and comparable municipalities in its vicinity.

Census records show that district of North 24 Parganas has recorded a high growth of urban population of around 18.2% during 2001-2011 period. On the other hand, Dum Dum municipality witnessed a growth of 13% in the same period but a huge growth of 147.35% in the decade 1991-2001 due to the addition of new areas to the municipality in 1999. It is only 2% of the districts' urban population and is relatively small compared to its neighbouring municipalities like South Dum Dum and Rajarhat-Gopalpur. Demographic overview of the municipality over the decades has been presented in the table below.

TABLE 6 OVERVIEW OF THE DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

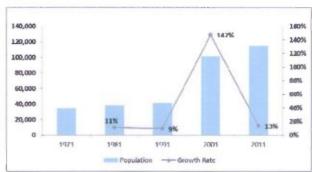
No.	Indicators	1991	2001	2011	2015 (P)
1.	Population (In Lakhs)	0.41	1.01	1.15	1.19
2.	Decadal Population Growth Rate	9%	147%	13%	11%
3.	No of HHs	-	22561	27702	28695
4.	Average Household Size		4.48	4.14	4.14
5.	Population Density (Persons per Sq. Km)	13170	10411	11797	11797
6.	Overall Male-Female Ratio		52:48	51:49	-

Source: Census Database; Population Projection

Following observations can be made from the table above and the figure alongside:

 The population of the municipality witnessed a drastic growth in the decade 1991-2001 (as shown in figure). Due to the addition of the mouzas in 1999.

FIGURE 1: POPULATION GROWTH IN DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

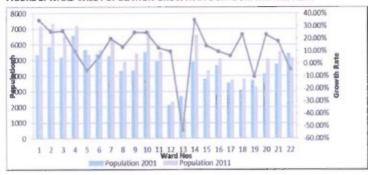


Source: ULB & Census of India

The growth rate from 2001-2011 is comparable to those of 1971-81 and 1981-91. This indicates that there is no particular case for major population influx in Dum Dum during this period, and the growth can mostly be attributed to natural growth.

 The projected population for 2014 and the assumed growth rate² are heavily influenced by the population surge in 1999. The population in 2014 is expected to be around 1.32 lakhs.

FIGURE 2: WARD WISE POPULATION GROWTH IN DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

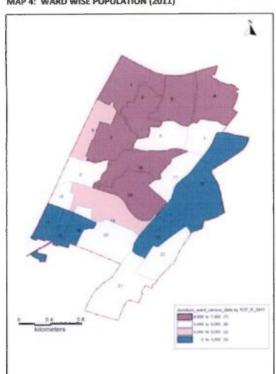


From the figure it is observed that:

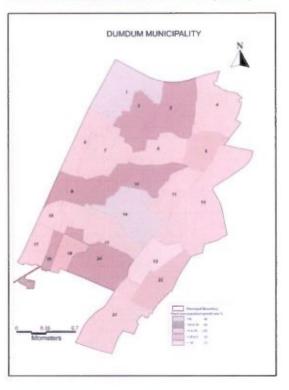
Of the total 22 wards, four wards (5, 13, 19 and 22 Nos.) are observed to have recorded negative growth rate during 2001-2011 period and significant among them are Ward nos. 12 and 13. These two wards are the least populated wards on one hand and moreover, the latter exhibits a

negative growth rate of 53.61%. This may be attributed due to outmigration or temporary absence of house members during the period of enumeration.

MAP 4: WARD WISE POPULATION (2011)



MAP 5: WARD WISE POPULATION GROWTH RATE (2001-11)



² As per the CMA Vision Document, the population of Dum Dum was estimated to be 0.5 lakhs in 2011 and 0.55 lakhs in 2021 and the projection estimate did not consider population upsurge due to inclusion of the additional areas after 1999. Thus, the population for 2014 has been projected assuming an average annual growth rate based on the decadal growth rate observed since 1961-2011, barring 1991-2011, since that was growth by major inclusion of other areas and not natural

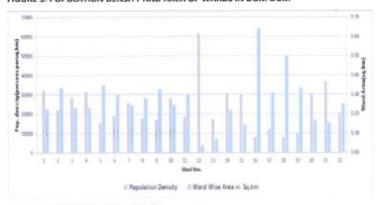
Apart from Wards no. 5, 13, 19 and 22, all the wards have shown a positive growth in population over the last decade, most noticeable being in Ward nos. 1 and 14 which are the newly added former rural areas. The maps above represent the ward wise population and population growth rate for the period 2001-11.

POPULATION DENSITY

The average population density for the entire Dum Dum Municipality is 11797 persons/sq.km, which is considerably higher than the state average and also one of the highest among its neighbouring municipalities ³. The average wardwise population density is 26802 persons/ sq. km.

The observations made from the figure above are:

FIGURE 3: POPULATION DENSITY AND AREA OF WARDS IN DUM DUM



Source: 2011 Census of India

- The ward with the highest density of more than 64000 persons per sq.km is found in ward no. 16, followed by ward no. 18 with a population density of 50194 persons per sq.km.
- Ward nos. 12, 13 and 15 are mostly occupied by airport and industries, thus have the least population
 density. Apart from these two, the lowest density of below 20,000 persons per sq.km is found in ward
 nos. 20 which houses the central jail complex and ward no. 21 which has several institutional
 campuses like Sarojini Naidu Women's College and Christ Church Girl's High School.
- Ward nos. 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 17, 19 exhibit a population density of more than 30,000 persons per sq.km.
 These are mostly residential wards with a prominent feature of commercial strip development along the P.K Guha road cutting across these wards.
- Ward nos. 17 and 19 near Gora Bazar, Dum Dum Cantonment Station Road in the south west, and areas neighboring Rajarhat-Gopalpur Municipality in the east have easy access to VIP road and that could have led to them being densely populated.
- Ward 12 has the least population density, which can be attributed to the fact that a significant portion
 of it area is in proximity to the airport.
- Population density distribution in ward nos. 1 to 11 is nearly uniform with an average density of 27853
- Ward nos 1 to 11 comprise mostly of the newly added mouzas and occupy 49% of the municipality area and houses nearly 60% of its population.

³ The population density of the urban area in West Benagal is approximately 11,200 persons/sq.km. Among the neighbouring municipalities, the population density of South Dum Dum is the highest at 23641 persons per sqkm, while Rajarhat Gopalpur and North Dum Dum have densities of 14387 and 9419 respectively (as per 2011 census)

- Population density distribution in ward nos. 13 to 22 fluctuates from a minimum of 7185 persons per sq.km (ward 13) to 64466 persons per sq.km (Ward 16) and has an average density of 27948
- Ward nos. 13 to 22 are mostly parts of the original municipality and occupy 39% of the municipality area and houses 38% of its population.

SPATIAL GROWTH PATTERNS

EXISTING PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT

The development in Dum Dum municipality is very distinct in its nature. Erstwhile Dum Dum was mainly an industrial area along with facilities like central jail with very little residential areas. The older residential areas had grown in the vicinity of these industries as the habitat of the people associated with them. Many of these are presently in a poor condition. Broadly the development can be summarized as:

- Northern and central portion of the western flank of Jessore Road, north of the branch of Eastern Railway Line towards the airport; mostly within ward nos.1 to 11 have mostly unplanned, residential growth and commercial development in strips along the main roads. This is moderately interspersed with open spaces like parks and playgrounds and waterbodies of varying sizes. The northern portion of the area mostly comprises of the erstwhile Sultanpur Mouza, Badra Mouza and SDDM-1. The southernmost ward in this region, ward no. 14 is mostly consumed by a large water body called Kamarpur Jheel and a section of the Jessop factory.
- The region south of the branch of Eastern Railway Line towards the airport and west of Jessore road;
 is the cantonment area and is majorly occupied by a section of Jessop Factory, the Dum Dum
 Correction Facility (erstwhile Central Jail). The remaining is mostly residential along with prominent commercial development along the arterial roads.
- The eastern flank of Jessore Road. within the municipal boundaries is a linear stretch, bordered by the VIP road and Rajarhat- Gopalpur Municipality and containing some of the most prominent features of the municipality. The northern portion is under the Airport Authority of India and comprises the airport colony and some utilitarian functions of the airport. This is followed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya school and it grounds and the Ordinance factory adjacent to it. The region below this is residential with some small scale industries and the famous Sarojini Naidu College for Women.

GROWTH DIRECTION OF CITY

Dum Dum municipality is a densely populated area and locked between important municipalities in all directions. Therefore, the pressure for growth is not only internal but from its neighbours as well. Even though the area of the municipality increased by nearly 6.0 sq. km with the inclusion of the mouzas and parts of South Dum Dum, all these areas were already developed and had very little vacant land to offer for new large scale development. Due to circumstances, the older part of the municipality, comprising of the cantonment area in ward no 19 and the industrial area in ward nos. 21 and 22 have become the breeding ground for new residential and commercial projects. This is mainly attributed to the shutting down of several small and medium industries located here leading to freeing large tracts of land, with good accessibility, potential growth

drivers for residential and commercial ventures. Though vacant land is found in ward nos. 3 & 4 as well, they do not attract development due to accessibility issues.

One of the major residential projects is by the Saltee Group in ward 21 and a shopping complex, CityLife in ward no. 19.

Table below presents the list of most promising wards in terms of growth as measured by the municipality along with the underlying reason behind the growth in these wards.

TABLE 7 NATURE OF GROWTH AND GROWTH DRIVERS FOR DUM DUM

	Nature of Growth		Growth Drivers				
Nard No.	Residential	Commercial	Population Growth	Road Connectivity	Vacant Land availability		
1	Leanur Control		V	1	1		
14	1		1	V	1		
19	1	1		1	1		
21	V	-	V	V	1		
22				V	1		

LAND USE

The total area of Dum Dum municipality is 9.73 sq.km. The total area along with the area occupied by different land uses within the municipality boundaries were computed in GIS. The table below lists the main land uses

TABLE 8 LAND USE DISTRIBUTION FOR DUM DUM

	Land Categories		
1.	Residential	3.89	40%
2.	Commercial	0.39	4%
3.	Public Semi-public	1.75	18%
4.	Industry	1.36	14%
5.	Recreation	0.10	1%
6.	Others	2.24	23%
	Total	9.73	100%

- 31% of the area is consumed by industrial and public semi-public uses. This can be attributed to the large nos. of industries and facilities like the central jail and Sarojini Naidu Women's College within the municipality.
- A prominent feature in the land use is the commercial strips that are spread across the municipality.
- Industries take up 14% of the Land Use. A huge portion of this is under the Jessop factory which is no longer functional. The remaining are spread across the ward nos 13, 21 and 22

Components falling under "Others" category comprise of following further categories which are presented in the table below:

1.	Transport	1.05	47%
2.	Open Space	0.16	7%
3.	Residential with vegetation cover	0.47	21%
4.	Water body & canals	0.47	21%
5.	Railway	0.09	4%
	Total	2.24	100%

The "Others" category includes land use as well as land cover and information like ownership with the 'Railways'. It was noted that several areas had residential growth but in the midst of dense vegetation. These areas have been categorized separately as 'Residential with vegetation cover' to portray the exact scenario.

The Land Use Development Control Plan, published in 1999 is a reference of any proposed land use for Dum Dum. The erstwhile area within the municipal boundary had been delineated into 3 main zones. Since the addition of the mouzas happened later in the same year, the area was excluded from the LUDCP and has been earmarked in the following map accordingly. The zones identified in Dum Dum are:

Development Control Zone C – Areas that are used intensively for commercial activities mixed with residential and other uses. This zone also includes the area which are likely to be used in future for intense commercial activities. There are two parcels under this category, C1 and C2 as denoted in the map.

Development Control Zone R1 — areas that are used for residential or industrial purposes but are mixed with other uses.

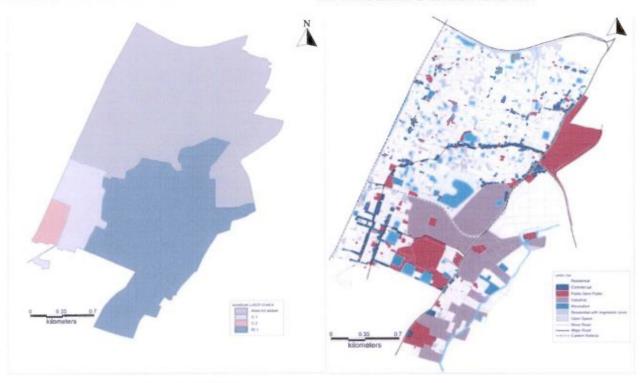
The comparison of the LUDCP and the existing land use realizes the following points:

- The land use of zone R1 has developed in the lines of the proposal in the LUDCP, having a large share
 of industries and public and semi-public uses along with residential.
- The land use of zones C1 and C2 have developed mostly as residential but interspersed with prominent commercial zones.
- The major part of the existing municipality, not covered under LUDCP has developed mostly as a residential area.

The following maps represent the existing Land Use and the zones in proposed LUDCP respectively

MAP 6: LUDCP MAP OF DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

MAP 7: LAND USE MAP OF DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY



SOURCE: DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY AND LUDCP

WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION

The census records show that the workforce participation has increased by 20.93% in the period 2001-11, but only by 7148 persons in absolute nos. the main contributor to this rise has been the marginal working section, especially the female marginal workers, which has increased significantly.

ECONOMIC PROFILE

Dum Dum Municipality has 3 large scale industries, 7 medium scale industries and around 39 small scale industries which are currently operational. Each of these sectors employ around 2000, 260 and 440 people respectively⁴, but only 25-30% of the employees reside within Dum Dum Municipality and the rest come from neighbouring municipalities like North or South Dum Dum. Nearly 10,000 persons are a part of the informal working sector comprising of rickshaw pullers, hawkers, and domestic helpers among others. The service sectors listed in the 1st generation DDP report very low participation in the service sector. The dependence on the industrial sector for employment is very high in Dum Dum and the closing of several medium-small industries or bigger industries like Jessop & Co. could have significant impact on the economic scenario of the municipality.

⁴ As per the Second Generation Draft Development Plan (DDP) for Dum Dum Municipality (2012-2017). The First Generation DDP cites an approximate share of employees of each industry who reside within the municipality.

HOUSING PROFILE

The growth in the number of households and the number of houses in Dum Dum is 23% and 20% respectively, and therefore can be assumed is complementary. In absolute numbers, there has been an increase of 5141 households and 4747 houses in the municipality.

As per the 2011 census, the overall housing condition in Dum Dum can be categorized as good, since majority, i.e. 78.5% of the houses are in "Good Condition", followed by 19.5 % of houses in "Livable Condition" and a mere 2% are in "Dilapidated Condition". The share of houses in good condition has also witnessed a substantial increase of 38% in the last decade.

The share in the number of house owners is nearly 72% in the municipality and has seen a substantial rise from 59% in 2001. On the other hand, the share of rental housing has gone down from 37% to 26%. It was observed that nearly 65% of the households reside in one or two rooms and only 3.5% of the population have no individual rooms of their own.

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

The chosen slum and non slum areas are totally unhygienic, with very little open space & limited cement concrete road. Garbage is accumulated openly which cannot be cleared daily making the environment polluted for the habitants. Houses are also made up of materials which are either semi-pucca or katcha thereby introducing slum standard of living. Details have been furnished in tabular format below:

PRESENT STATUS OF SLUMS / NON-SLUM AREAS

List of Slum for the year 2017-18

SI.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	KALIDHAM COLONY (S.C 016)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 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 concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	JAYNAGAR BUSTEE (S.C 005)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 2 is 2.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	AMBAGAN BUSTEE (S.C 006)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	HARIJAN BUSTEE (i)(S.C008)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	NOORMIYAN BUSTEE (S.C004)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
6	PASCHIM KAMALAPUR BUSTEE (S.C017)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

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7	CHANUA BUSTEE (S.C002)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	SILPARA BUSTEE (S.C007)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
9	SAHEB BAGAN BUSTEE (S.C0011)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
10	BANDHAB NAGAR (S.C002)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
11	ROYAL BARRACK BUSTEE (S.C023)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
12	SAHID BINAY PALLY (S.C018)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

13	ORAON BUSTEE (S.C019)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	ZAMINDAR BUSTEE (S.C020)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
15	HARIJAN BUSTEE (2) (S.C021)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
16	KALUMIYAN BUSTEE (S.C014)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
17	NEPALI BUSTEE (S.C010)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
18	NEPALI & HINDUSTHANI BUSTEE (S.C029)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

19	SHREE DURGA COLONY (S.C024)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
20	CHRISTIAN COLONY (S.C028)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
21	SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJEE ROAD (S.C027)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
22	JAINAL BUSTEE (S.C001)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
23	CHHATULAL BUSTEE (S.C012)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
24	KALIDHAM ANANDA PALLY (S.C013)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

25	AMTALA HAREKRISHNA COLONY (S.C032)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
26	SIDDHESWARI COLONY (S.C025)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
27	RAMKRISHNA COLONY (S.C026)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
28	SANTHAL BUSTEE (S.C009)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
29	HOSPITAL BUSTEE (S.C015)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
30	NEPALI HINDUSTHANI BUSTEE (S.C030)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

31	HIGHWAY (1) BUSTEE (S.C003)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
32	HIGHWAY 2 BUSTEE TATA GATE (S.C031)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
33	METRO GALI (S.C031)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Private Owned	30	The National Highway - 1 is 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	. Majority portion of roads are brick paved & concrete paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Status of Slums under Dum Dum Municipality

- Municipality's population which resides in slums, squatters and other poor settlements contribute to city's
 economy and has been also been growing over the period.
- 2. 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.
- 3. 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.
- 4. 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 city occupying both private land and lands belonging to various public entities. However, they were neither adequate nor did they have proper ventilation or hygiene.

- 5. 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. In fact the slums found in Dum Dum 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 34 slums.

Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan

The development objectives are:

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

Key Findings - Slums under Municipality:

Water Supply:

The main source of water supply in Municipality Municipal area is Ground, which is used for different purposes including drinking purpose. Like other areas slum dwellers also use the ground water through street tap, municipal pipeline.

Sanitation:

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

Drainage system:

In this slum there is insufficient drainage network. These areas are generally low and having water logging problems. Drainage network within 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 outlets from their premises that permit wastewater to flow out in to the street. All the kaccha and pucca drains are connected with approach drain. Most of the drains are filled with waste materials 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 area 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.

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 within slums are brick paved or kutcha road. Though there are sufficient streetlights available. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health that ultimately leads to significant loss of man-days of work amongst others. Overall physical and social infrastructure is poor.

The Supply Demand Gap and Requirements

Particulars Requirements

Housing: Dwelling Unit provision for Households with standard provisions:

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

Physical Infrastructure Requirement:

Standard Infrastructure Provision for

- Water Supply
- Drainage
- Roads

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 BLC].
- Standard Physical Infrastructure to be provided in the form of Circulation of Water Supply Drainage, 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 in generating 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 earmarked for Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups in Master Plan. The population density norms are required to relook to enable better utilization of valuable land, as certain areas in the city. This growing slum population and the lack of basic facilities like water and sanitation will badly impact on overall development and prosperity of urban centres like Municipality.

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

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

Financial Implementation:

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

Tasks:

Composition of beneficiaries and organizing the area meetings.

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- Involvement of community and sustainable livelihood framework (SLF) in decisionmaking 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 postproject impact on the slums and to document the best practices.

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/damage 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 & damage and cause great hardship to the slum dwellers particularly women and children. The existing roads in the slum areas are predominantly made of brick/concrete pavement. These roads are substantially worn out. The some lane roads are Kutcha /Brick pavement / damage 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.

Proposed Intervention

All the proposed roads are rigid pavement-cement concrete roads. Rigid pavements are those which possess 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) 100 mm thick. Construction of 100 mm thick cement concrete pavement.

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 Municipal Corporation 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 areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration, which have not been formally notified as slum under any Act;

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

Situation Appraisal

The people living in the slums mostly have kutcha and semi-pucca housing. In certain cases where pucca housing is available, they are usually in dilapidated condition. The kutcha houses are in very poor condition and require extensive repairs. Most of the houses have 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 BLC single dwelling units are proposed.

Building type	Number of DU
In BLC single Unit	412 within 33 slums and 19 non slums

Building Plan

The buildings are proposed to cover an area of approximate 32.18 Sq.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 25.37 sq. mts and preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet should be constructed.

Building material

- PCC (1:3:6) for foundation
- RCC M-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 up to ground level.
- Beam Centre-line dimensions are followed for analysis and design.
- For all the building, walls of 250 mm and 125mm thick with 20 mm External plaster and 12 mm 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: 2.0 kN/m2 at typical floor

- 1.5 kN/m2 on terrace (With Access): 0.75 kN/m2 on terrace (without Access)
- Floor finish 50mm (0.05*24) = : 1.2 kN/m2
- Ceiling plaster 12mm (0.012*20.8): 0.25 kN/m2
- Partition walls (Wherever Necessary): 1.0 kN/m2
- Terrace finish: 1.5 kN/m2
- Earthquake load: As per IS-1893 (Part 1) 2002
- Depth of foundation below ground: ,0.7 m
- Walls: 250 mm thick brick masonry walls at external and 125mm walls internal.

Reference codes:

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

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 city. 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.

Town Planning Norms

Up-gradation of existing constructions and construction of new houses shall only be taken after approval of the lay out by the urban local body. Respective State Govts. may relax some town planning norms for sanction of such layout Plans, to facilitate HOUSING SCHEME, however, minimum acceptable standards of Town Planning will need to be set and followed.

All planning are done as per UDPFI & CPHEOO guidelines and local Municipal Bye-laws.

Compliance with Municipal Bye laws

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

Tenure

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

Summary of Investment

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, storm water drainage, roads (BT & CC) & drainage, etc.

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

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 flowing funding pattern should be adopted for implementation of PMAY until further revision.

Type of City/Towns as	THE STATE OF STATE	Contribution of					
per 2011 census		Centre Rs.(Lakhs)	State Rs.(Lakhs)	ULB Rs.(Lakhs)	Beneficiaries Rs.(Lakhs)		
Total cost of Beneficiary LED	Housing	1.5	1.92858	Nil	0.25		
Construction	Infrastructure	Nil	5 %	5 %	Nil		

Project Cost and Financing Strategy

For Dwelling Unit

Total no of Dwelling unit = 412 Nos

Rate per Dwelling unit = 3.67858 Lakhs

Total Cost of Dwelling unit = 412 x 3.67858 = 1515.57 Lakhs

Central Share = 412 x 1.5 Lakhs = 618 Lakhs

State Share = 412 x 1.92858 Lakhs = 794.57 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = 412 x 0.25 Lakhs = 103.00 Lakhs

ULB Share = NIL

For Infrastructure

10 % of total Dwelling unit cost = 1515.57 Lakhs x 10% = 151.56 Lakhs

Central Share = NIL

State Share = 50% x 151.56 Lakhs = 75.78 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = NIL

ULB Share = 50% x 151.56 Lakhs = 75.78 Lakhs

The total project cost will be 1667.13 lakhs

Out of these **151.56 lakhs** is the cost of Housing Infrastructure. The following table shows the share of cost between housing infrastructure & Physical Infrastructure.

Cost Breakup between Housing & Infrastructure

SINo.	Component	Cost in Lakhs	
1.	Housing Cost (412) Dwelling Units)	1515.57	
2.	Infrastructure Cost	151.56	-
Total		1667.13	

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.

Sector wise Monitoring and Implementation Plan

Background

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

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

National Level

PMAY Mission Directorate

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

State PMAY Mission Director

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



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

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

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project officer, community organizers and member from the local slum dwellers. Some of the responsibilities of BWMC are listed below:

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

Participation through Beneficiary committees

People's participation in municipal planning and development is critical and shall be ensured through of Ward Committees in each ward irrespective of their population and size. The Ward Committee Rules have also been framed in such a way so as to ensure involvement of the members of the Ward Committees in the overall municipal administration and resource mobilization. The Ward Committee created especially for the purpose of PMAY will be headed by the Councilor of the Ward, who would in turn submit the report of progress to BWMC.

Some of the responsibilities the Ward Committee will be:

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

Participation through Community Based Organization

Participation of poor families in planning and implementation of slum level Basic Infrastructure Development as well as Socio-Economic Development has been ensured through formation of Community Based Organization. The Ward Committee will also have representative of weaker community. Similar structure have also been involved by the municipalities in providing civic services like conservancy services, maintenance of street light, etc. municipal administration and resource mobilization.

However, basic guidelines, which will be followed in implementation of the projects, are been laid down

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below:

Social Infrastructure

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

In the first step, community health facilities will be provided from centrally located Community Seva Kendra in slum pockets and for different type of imparting education and other training purpose, Community Centre will be put in place.

The Community Seva Kendra will be the hub of all activities of the Unit like: immunization, health-checkup of pregnant women, growth monitoring, referrals, nutrition supplementation, awareness training and campaign and so on, besides other activities like Balwadi, NFE, cultural activities etc. Some part time medical staff may be posted for these Units in the slum pockets and some help from trained medicos will essentially be needed for services like health checkup of pregnant women and children, and immunization.

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

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

Physical Infrastructure

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

- i. Assess water supply needs and identify spots for tap.
- ii. Develop water supply plan.
- iii. Train RCVs in hand pump maintenance.
- iv. Develop slum level water and sanitation committee.

- v. Test water quality periodically.
- vi. Construct platform around each hand pump that does not have it already.
- vii. Identify needs for community bathing cubicles for women and selecting ideal spot for constructing the same
- viii. Identify sites for building community toilets cum water points.
 - ix. Link community toilets to biogas plant (on experimental basis).
 - x. Improve the conditions of drains, soak pits and solid waste disposable bins.

Other Environmental Improvement Measures

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

Creating income and employment opportunities for women

- i. Identification of marketable skills for women.
- ii. Arrange skill training with fund available under SUME of NRY.
- iii. Arrange credit-subsidy under SUME to enable the trained women to start and operate micro enterprise.
- iv. Arrange for supply of inputs and marketing of finished products.
- v. Thrift and Credit Society Formation
- vi. SHG Formation
- vii. DWCUA Formation

Housing

Monitoring

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

Evaluation Studies

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

Modality of implementation

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

Transparency in implementation of Housing Scheme

The list of items on which information would be made available to people to bring about greater transparency at the State, District and Corporation levels is given below:

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

Monitoring & Evaluation

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

- Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation will periodically monitor the scheme.
- State Nodal Agency would send Quarterly Progress Report (on-line) to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
- Upon completion of a project, the State Nodal Agency, through the State Government, would submit completion report to the Central Government.
- Central Sanctioning-cum-Monitoring Committee will meet as often as required to sanction and review/monitor the progress of projects sanctioned under the Mission.
- States/Cities will be facilitated through independent quality control/ assurance/ third party teams at various levels that may be outsourced to specialized/technical

- agencies.
- Monitoring of projects by States/Urban Local Bodies by conducting Social Audit in conformity with guidelines to be prescribed, right from the stage of project preparation.
- The processes of implementation will be monitored by undertaking concurrent evaluation through reputed independent institutions to ensure that corrections to distortions, oversights or shortcomings can be made in time

Convergence of Health and Education

Health

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

Theme 1: Public Health Services:

- Better coordination with State Government hospitals and dispensaries for maintaining a better referral system.
- ii. Improve the asset and human resource utilization pattern of health services such as ambulance services, dispensaries etc.
- iii. Ensure that all types of cooked / uncooked food in the Municipality area are sold by licensed food sellers to prevent spread of diarrhoeal and other disease in the area.
- iv. Strengthening and developing Health Management Information System.
- v. Exploring opportunities for strengthening decentralization and other public private partnerships in providing such public health services.
- vi. Partner with leading private sector providers of medical services for better utilisation and maintenance of medical infrastructure such as municipal dispensaries, maternity homes.

Theme 2: Reproductive and Child Health Care Services:

- i. To establish quality antenatal care to 100% of the slum women.
- ii. To establish 100% institutional delivery for all women living in slums.
- iii. 100% immunization of infants against six killer diseases within 12 months of birth.
- iv. Making sterilization services available by way of improving efforts related to family planning.
- v. Formulate a wider basket of services aimed at providing health priorities within the RCH domain that have not been adequately addressed, as well as some health priorities outside the RCH domain which are major contributors to the burden of

disease and impoverishment are included.

vi. Spreading health awareness through various methods of communication not only to the beneficiaries of the Programme but also to the excluded groups and areas within the wards.

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

- Promotion of hygienic measures to lead to reduced diarrhoeal disease with prompt and appropriate care and reducing household expenditure on recurrent diarrhoea.
- ii. Increase the coverage of vector control operations by rationalizing the use of assets and human resources available.
- Effective implementation of Government Programmes to achieve the targeted goals and objectives.
- iv. The following schemes under implementation by the State Govt. in the social sector can be dovetailed and integrated with the IHSDP Program to ensure effective slum development. The Socio Economic Survey has already identified beneficiaries under the scheme.

Education

The Municipality has been actively implementing key initiatives in the Education sector through convergence with the following objectives:

- Improvement Of the Status & Infrastructure & Basic Service in Primary Schools under Municipality.
- ii. Achieving 100% enrolment in schools for next 5 years.
- iii. Enhancing the quality of education provided in pry school with respect to student performance & teaching quality.

- iv. Leveraging the existing resources created under the NSDP and other programme and increase the coverage in excluded committee and squatter settlements
- v. Achieving higher enrolment of children in age group of 6-14 in SSK centres
- vi. Strengthening Parent Teacher Association and involving community participation in improving the performance of school
- vii. Creating awareness in the community through the existing community structures (NHG, NHC, CDS members) on the importance of primary and adult education.

Extensive training programme for teachers & sahayekas is being organized for improvement of quality teaching. Construction, extension and repair of SSK buildings must be done so that a greater portion of children aged 5 to 14 yrs. can attend there.

SSA: 'Sarba Siksha Abhiyan' - a scheme meant for 'education for all'

SSK: 'Sishu Siksha Kendra' – Mainly aimed at offering free primary education to the poorer section of the community.

Mid-day Meal: A program initiated to central the dropout rates, has been found success since its initiation.

Social Security

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

Adult Education: To promote self-dependability.

Thrift and Credit Society: For easier Credit and Finance availability.

Self Help Group: To promote self and micro entrepreneurship.

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

Annapurna: To provide food stock at reduced price to the poorer section of the Community.

Antyoday Anna Yojana: To provide food stock free of cost to the older section of the community.

Environment Impact Assessment

	Utilization of alternative material Characteristics and	
1.	availability of alternative material	Locally available bricks etc. will be used.
2.	Rehabilitation of water bodies & measures for maintaining surface runoff smoothly	No water body is affected by the alignment of road. The road side open C. C. / Brick masonry drains have been provided for free flow of storm water.
3.	Measures for Erosion Control	Not applicable for the slum area.
4.	Extent of loss of topsoil Area requirement for topsoil conservation Inclusion of conservation of topsoil Impact on Heritage & Culture Identification of locally significant cultural properties Assessment of likely impacts on each cultural property due to project implementation Possible measures for avoidance	
5.	II. Relocation of Culture property in consultation with the local community III. Common Property	Question does not arise.
6.	Location of Natural Habitants	It will not be disturbed
7.	Construction of site office / Camp	Temporary construction of camp / office shall be established by contractor and since the project is small and scattered, the temporary impact on environment for Construction Camp / office at the time of execution of work is negligible.
8.	Quarrying of Materials	
	a. Sourcing of materials from quarries b. Lead from various existing quarries c. Adequacy of material for the project in these quarries	The construction materials require for the project shall be procured from: i. Stone metal: from the existing. ii. Bricks: From the existing brick fields nearby the project site. iii. Sand: From the nearest source. b. All the materials are sufficiently available.
9.	Water Requirement; Identification of potential sources of water	Water required for the construction of work will be available from ground water. There is no scarcity of water in the region.

10.	Location of Waste Water Disposal :	
	a. Location for disposal of waste water	The surface drain have been proposed in the slum for disposal of waste water.
	b. Outfalls locations for longitudinal drains i) Outfall level and back flow ii) The outfall is in natural stream; measures shall be taken to prevent sediment into the	Natural slope of the ground will be maintained for waterways for discharge of surface runoff. No possibility of back flow except in the case of heavy flood.
	stream.	The storm water drain of the slums will discharge the water to the main high drain of the town.
11.	Air Pollution during construction work	Work shall be carried out by equipment's like concrete mixer machine vibrator etc. at this time of concerting work only for which air pollution will be negligible.
12.	Identify locations susceptible to induced development	Locations vulnerable to induced development: In such location the Municipality has committed not to allow building construction activity. a. Lands within 50 m of junctions b. Agricultural lands with enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. Stretches within 100m of worship places, weekly fairs and locations of community mass gatherings.
13.	Roles and responsibilities of municipality in regulating development	The municipality shall lay down restrictions on building activities along the by-pass roads: 1. Municipality will enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. 2. Development of Residential sites outside Existing Settlement. Appropriate measure towards the removal of encroachments onto the public land to be taken.
14.	Traffic Congestion and related air & noise pollution	As the road passes through the slum area of the town and two wheelers, Three wheelers, light vehicle will move hence there will not be any traffic congestion, related air & noise pollution.
15.	Opportunity in economic activities due to ease of transportation system	The benefits due to this project are: 1. Generation of Man days 2. Improvement in Household or population sector i.e. Improvement of personal health, hygiene, socio- economic condition, education etc.

Operation & Maintenance

Formulation and Implementation of "Operation and Maintenance Plan for Slum Level Infrastructure work"

Background

It is recognized that the assets created in slums are required to be properly used and maintained. For this purpose, 'Operation and Maintenance Plan' for the slum is being prepared

Formulation and implementation of O&M Plan

- 1. The assets created in project area are required to be properly used and maintained.
- The following steps will be taken prior to preparation of the 'Operation and Maintenance Plan' for each slum:
 - The ULB along with the CDS working in the Slum where infrastructure works were performed will arrange a meeting (1st) with all slum dwellers of that particular slum.
 - ii. At this meeting the Local Councillor, Chairman-in-Council or Chairman-in-Council of slum development work, Municipal Engineers, Town Project Officer, Community Organiser, CDS members and RCVs of that particular slum will be present. Other members / officials as felt necessary may also be present.
 - iii. At this meeting the need for formation of Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC) for looking after ,Operation and Maintenance Plan for Slum Level Infrastructure work' will be explained to the slum dwellers.
 - iv. The stock of work done and assets created under slum level infrastructure works of that particular slum will be listed at this meeting.
 - v. At this meeting the ULB will brief the slum dwellers about the constitution, role and functions of the BWMC.
 - vi. A similar next meeting (2nd) will be held at which the BWMC will be elected as per constitution through informal election. If one meeting is not sufficient more such meetings may be arranged.
 - vii. Minute of each meeting with signature of the participants should be maintained.

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

- The BWMC will consist of minimum 5 members, all of whom will be resident of that particular slum.
- ii. In addition, one RCV from that slum will be member.
- iii. There will be at least two female members in the BWMC.
- iv. The members of the BWMC may be from BPL / APL or both.
- v. At least one member will belong to a Neighbourhood Group (NHG) from that slum.
- vi. The BWMC will be elected through an informal process of election.
- vii. There must be good publicity to ensure wide attendance.
- viii. At least 40% of slum dwellers must be present in the meeting during election of BWMC.
- ix. The BWMC will be an independent body. The ULB will be responsible for overseeing the work of BWMC.
- x. The BWMC will hold office for a period of two years, after which a new committee will be elected. If any member resigns or moves out of the slums or is incapable of functioning for any reason, another member will be elected in his / her place within one month.
- xi. Each BWMC will open and operate a separate bank account. This bank account will function as the O&M fund for that slum.
- xii. The BWMC will be authorized by the ULB to raise funds for O&M as is elaborated under item no. 13.
- xiii. The ULB will make matching contribution against the fund raised by the BWMC through user charges to encourage the process.
- xiv. The BWMC will report to the slum dwellers in a meeting held once in six months on revenue, expenditure and maintenance issues. This meeting will be attended by Local Councillors, ULB Officials & Engineers, Community Organizer, Town Project Officer, CDS member.
- xv. There must be an agreed upon O&M Plan between the ULB, CDS and BWMC for the assets created in that particular slum under IHSDP as listed in 1st meeting.
- xvi. They will need interim hand holding which will be extended by the ULB by providing their technical person and accounts person for technical and accounts support. Otherwise the ULB can take help of local NGOs / CSOs for providing support to BWMC.
- xvii. Chairman, Secretary and Cashier will be selected within the BWMC. Bank account will

be operated by any two of them jointly.

xviii. The existing Beneficiary Committee will cease after the BWMC is formed.

Maintenance: Water Supply: Routine maintenance

- a) Daily cleaning
- b) Petty repair
- c) Periodical testing of water

Petty repair involves mainly replacement of street stand posts, repairing of hand pump and platform. It is to be ascertained by the ULB / Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC) how much money is roughly required per month for meeting the cost of this petty repair, daily cleaning and periodical testing of water. The cost of petty repair works and daily cleaning is to be met from collection of fund from the Beneficiaries.

The Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC) will supervise this ,Daily deaning and petty repair work'.

Sanitation: Community latrine

Daily cleaning and petty repair work:

- It requires daily cleaning (once, twice or more) by engaging a sweeper on contract.
- Replacement of Bib cock and other petty repairing work

It is to be ascertained by the ULB / BWMC as to how much money is required per month for carrying out the work of item (i & ii). The cost of item (i & ii) is to be met from ULB fund / Beneficiary Contribution / or a combination of both in every month. This decision may be taken. The BWMC is required to collect the contribution from Beneficiaries every month and supervise the work.

Major repair and maintenance work:

Periodical maintenance of latrine structure by way of plastering, colour washing, door, window, floor repairing, replacement of broken (W.C.) pan, cleaning of septic tank etc

Major repair and maintenance work will be implemented by the ULBs from their fund by engaging CDS / contractor or ULB staff.

Drainage:

Petty repair, operation and maintenance:

It requires cleaning at least once or twice in a week and occasional petty repair. This work should be executed by the BWMC, for which the BWMC will first decide how much money will be required in every month for getting this work done. Once the amount is ascertained, the ULBs will decide whether this expenditure may be fully met from the contribution of the Beneficiaries only or proportionately shared by ULB and Beneficiaries. The BWMC will collect the contribution from Beneficiaries. It is to be decided how the contribution be collected. The BWMC will supervise the work.

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Major maintenance and repairing work like plastering, reconstruction of damaged portion and other works may be needed from time to time.

Major maintenance and repairing work will be executed by the ULBs from their fund by engaging CDS / contractor or ULB staff.

Road:

Maintenance of Concrete paved road: Sweeping, petty repair and maintenance will be implemented by the BWMC for which they will collect contribution from Beneficiaries.

Solid waste management:

- 1. Daily door to door collection and depositing to the nearby container / trailer
- 2. Will be done by the ULB with existing staff. The staff engaged for this work will report to the BWMC who will supervise their work. The BWMC will maintain the attendance of the staff attending the work and report on weekly basis to the ULB regarding their attendance and performance. BWMC will first assess how much money will be required every month. The BWMC will collect the contribution from Beneficiaries every month. BWMC will supervise the work.
- 3. Transporting from container / trailer to dumping / composting ground
- 4. The ULBs will execute the work from their fund.

Duties of BWMC

- 1. They will maintain a register showing the existing services / structures under their control:
- i. Water supply
 - i. What is the length of water line
 - ii. What is the diameter and material of water line
 - iii. How many stand posts are there
 - iv. How many small dia-deep tube wells are there and their status (functioning / defunct)
 - v. How many big dia deep tube wells are there and their status (functioning / defunct)

They will maintain a register for keeping stock of materials which are often required for day to day maintenance work like bib cock, short pipe for stand posts etc.

Institutional Capacity

Dum Dum Municipality, with its elected local body in place, has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spreading over an area of 9.73 square kilometers is comprised of 22 wards With efficient and trained manpower, the Municipal Corporation 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 and infrastructural facilities to the citizens:

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

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For Ail (Urban)

Total Covered Area- 32.58 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 Floor Area 25.77 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.	13.000	%cu.m	12047.00	1566.11
	SOR, PWD, P-1, I -2 a				
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 1 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	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 intersection 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	МТ	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.)	37.063	M ²	360.00	13342.68

SL	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
11	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints or roughening of concrete surface, including throating, nosing and drip course where necessary. In ground floor. A) With 6:1 cement mortar. a) Inside wall 20 mm thick plaster	116.940	sq.m.	181.00	21166.14
	SOR. PWD. P-151. T -2 (i)(b) 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	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)	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(ix)	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) 2) On Steel Surface SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(b)	21.690 2.700	sq.m.	41.00 31.00	889.29 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 closs (hi-ploss)-With any shade except white a) On timber or plastered surface Two Coats b) On Steel surface Two Coats SOR, PWD, P - 162, - 8A(aii),(bii)	21.690 2.700	sq.m.	89.00 86.00	1930.41 232.20

SL	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount		
3	Iron hasp bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete (oxidised) with 16 mm diad with center bolt and round fitting. 300 mm long	2.000	each	193.00	386.00		
	SOR, PWD, P-93, I ~ 27c						
	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.	1.690	sq.m.	351.00	593.1		
5	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walks, 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 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		
	iiii) 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) (2.70sam 6 10.5kg per sam = 28.35 kg)	0.284	Qntl	8247.00	2342.1		
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	1062.0		
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		
9	Supplying, fitting and fixing cast iron 'P' or 'S' trap conforming to I.S. 3989 / 1970 and 1729 / 1964 including lead caulked joints and painting two coats to the exposed surface. S Trap 100 mm SOR, PWD. (Sanitary) P - 54, I - 14(8-iii)	1.000	each	923.00	923.00		
30	Supplying, fitting fixing CI Round Gratings 150mm dia	1.000	Each	100.00	100.0		
	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	1	Item	7544.00	7544.0(
	complete with all respect as per direction of EIC.(ANNEXURE-II)	TAL AMOUNT					
	TOTAL AMOUNT	Rs.			350000.30		
	Say	Rs.			350000.00		
	Add for Electrical Works (ANNEXURE-I)	Rs.			17858.00		
	TOTAL AMOUNT				367858.00		

(ANNEXURE-I)								
SI.No	SOR	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount		
0.7	1 PWD/Vol-1 (Aug 2008) A/1(b)/E-9	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	975.0		
2	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) A/1(m)/E- 17	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	3800.0		
3	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) A/1/2 (a- i)/E-17	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	8280.0		
4	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) A/4 (a- i)/E-18	Deistribution concealed wiring with 2x1.5 sq mm (PH & N) single core stranded FR PVC insulated & unsheathed single core stranded 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	152.0		

Sl.No	· SOR Item of works		Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
5	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) E-17, A 1-e	Supplying & drawing 1.1 KV grade single core sranded 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
SI.No.	SOR	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
6	KMC 2008- 09)A/(1/e) p/(h)	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	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) 2(a) G-1	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	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) 5(a-iv) G-3	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.	М	6.00	5	30.00
				TOTAL		17858.00
		Rupees Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy Eigh	t Only			17858.00

	C/L of main	outer wall			125 mm Pa	artitionwall	Varandah C/
	1,2,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1	4.65			3.375		1.275
		0.8			1.15		0.9
		1.15			1.15	2.3	2.175
		3.45			2.187		
		1.15			1.9		
		1.7			1.387	5.474	
		3.375			11.149		
		1.275					
		2.825					
		3.125					
		23.5					
	X wall	1.25					
			-				
).							
1		n excavation					
	250 mm wal						
		1 23.5	0.75	0.7	12.34		
		0.875	0.75	0.7	0.46		
		24.375			12.8	m3	
	125 mm Wa						
		2.625		0.225	0.24		
	WC	0.4		0.225	0.04		
	Bath	0.65		0.225	0.06		
	5.474	0.75		0.225			
				0.225	0.43		
	Varanda	1.425	0.4	0.225	0.13		
					0.88		
					-		
	Step	0.5	0.9	0.075	0.034		
					13.715	m3	
2	Soling	-					
	-		0.75		18.281		
		11.45	0.4		4.58		
		-			22.861		
		J					
3	Polythene sh	neet	_		+		
	+	0.575	0.105		0.047		
	+		3.125 2.625		8.047		
	-		1.65		7.547	+	
	naseaga		2.375		1.484	+	
	passage Bath&WC		0.9		2.43		
	Varndah		0.6		0.615		
	step		0.5		0.45	+	
					23.873	1	
					201013	+	
4	Jhama concr	ete					
-			18.28	0.075	1.371	1	
				0.075	0.344		
				0.075	1.795		
					3.51		
	+				1		
E	Eastle visit 4	n filling 1/5 excav	ation		+	+	
5	Earth Work						
			13.715	5	2.743		
			23.48	0.375	8.805		
					11.548	m ₃	
		+			_		

		23.5	0.625	14.6875					
		23.5	0.5	11.75					
		23.5	0.375	8.8125					
				35.25	0.15	5.288			
		23.5	0.25		0.525	3.084			
	X wall	0.938	0.625	0.586					
		1	0.5	0.5					
		1.063	0.375	0.399					
				1.485	0.15	0.223			
		1.125	0.25		0.525	0.148			
	125mm	3.125	0.25		0.525	0.41			
	Bath&WC	2	0.9	0.25	0.523	0.235			
	Kit	5.224	0.25		0.525	0.686			
	Vard	1.925	0.25		0.525	0.253			
	Steps	0.5	0.9		0.15	0.068			
	1	0.25			0.15	0.034			
	100					10.427	ms .		4
									1
7	DPC	23.5							
		1.125							
		24.625		0.25		6.156			+
	_	3.125							
	-	1.8		+	+	+		_	-
_		5.224			_				
		10.149		0.125		1.269		-	+
	+	10.149		0.120	-	7.425			
	Less	0.9		0.25	0.225	7.423			-
	Less	0.9		0.125	0.113				
-		0.75		0.125	0.281				-
	-	0.73		0.123	0.201	0.619	15	-	_
				-		6.806	-		
						0.000	sqm		
0	DYAZ	1 1 1 1 1 1							
8	bw in super	structure (6:1)							
		23.5							-
		1.125		0.25	16.93				
			2.75	111.75	116.93				
	-	24.625				_			_
	Parapet	23.8	0.075	0.25	0.446				
						17.376			
	Less opens	23.8	0.075	0.25		17.376			
	Less opens	23.8	2.1	0.25		17.376			
	Less opens	23.8 0.9 0.9	0.075 2.1 0.9	0.25 1.89 3.24		17.376			
	Less opens	23.8 0.9 0.9 0.75	0.075 2.1 0.9 0.9	0.25 1.89 3.24 0.675		17.376			
	Less opens	23.8 0.9 0.9 0.75	0.075 2.1 0.9	0.25 1.89 3.24 0.675 1.688	0.446				
	Less opens	23.8 0.9 0.9 0.75	0.075 2.1 0.9 0.9	0.25 1.89 3.24 0.675		17.376			
	Less opens	23.8 0.9 0.9 0.75 0.75	0.075 2.1 0.9 0.9	0.25 1.89 3.24 0.675 1.688	0.446				
	Less opens	0.9 0.9 0.75 0.75	0.075 2.1 0.9 0.9 0.75	0.25 1.89 3.24 0.675 1.688	0.446				
	Less opens	23.8 0.9 0.9 0.75 3 0.75 1.525	0.075 2.1 0.9 0.9 0.75 1.525 4.8	0.25 1.89 3.24 0.675 1.688	0.446				
	Less opens	0.9 0.9 0.75 0.75	0.075 2.1 0.9 0.9 0.75	0.25 1.89 3.24 0.675 1.688	0.446				
	Less opens	23.8 0.9 0.75 0.75 1.525 1.2 1.05	0.075 2.1 0.9 0.9 0.75 1.525 4.8	0.25 1.89 3.24 0.675 1.688	0.446				
	Less opens	23.8 0.9 0.75 0.75 1.525 1.2 1.05	0.075 2.1 0.9 0.9 0.75 1.525 4.8 1.05	0.25 1.89 3.24 0.675 1.688 7.493	0.446	1.873			
	Less opens Lintel	23.8 0.9 0.75 0.75 1.525 1.2 1.05	0.075 2.1 0.9 0.9 0.75 1.525 4.8 1.05	0.25 1.89 3.24 0.675 1.688 7.493	0.446	1.873			

		0. 50							
9	125 th. Brick	work (6:1)							
	room		3.125	2.6	8.125				
	kit		2.125	2.75	5.844				
			1.65	2.75	4.5375				
			1.45	2.65	3.8425				
	2		0.9	2.1	3.78				
						26.12875			
	Less opening								
			0.9						
		0.75	2.25				185000		
	1		3.15	2.1	6.615				
_	Lintel		0120		0.015	-			
		1.3	1.3						
	1	1.025	1.025						
	-	1.025	2.325	0.1	0.2325				-
			2020	0.1	6.8475				
	+				0.04/3	10.00105			
	Daw					19.28125			
	Parapet	22.5		0.15		2 505			
		23.5		0.15		3.525			
						22.806			
	passege	0.75		0.55		0.4125			
						23.219	sqm		
10	Conc M-20								
	Roof slab								
	32.15	1.1475	31.003		0.1	3.1			
	Beam		3.625	0.25	0.15	0.136			
	1		2.575	0.25	0.1	0.064			(4)
	Lintel						3.301	This cale in 17	samaya u
	D1	1	1.525	1.525					
	W1	4	1.2	4.8					
	W2	1	1.05	1.05					
	WO2	1	3.05	3.05					
				10.425	0.25	0.1	0.261		
	D1	1	1.39	1.39					
	D2	1	1.025	1.025					
	D2	2		2.8					
	O2		0.875	0.875					
	D2	2		6.09	0.125	0.1	0.076		
	Chaja								
	W1	4	1.2	4.8	+				
	W2		1.03	1.03					
	D1		1.275	1.275					
	W02		3.05	3.05					
	1.00			10.155	0.3	0.075	0.228		
	-			10.100	0.0	0.070	3.866	m	
							J.000	ms .	
11	Reinforcemen								
11	кеппогсешег		0.0001	1	7050	0.040	1. 4770		
	-	3.866	0.80%	1	7850	0.243	MT		
10	g1 t								
12	Shuttering								
	1								

	T		24.63	0.25	I	1		T	1
	31			6.156	24.844				
	Side beam	2	3.125	0.15	0.9375	+			
	Dide Dean		2.325	0.1	0.465	+	_		
	side slab		25.3	0.1	2.53				
	Lintel	1		0.25	0.225				-
	Linter		1.525	0.1	0.153	+			
			1.275	0.35	0.155	+			
							-		
	-	1	0.3	0.05	0.015	20.615	3000	-	
	47474		0.0	0.05	0.0	29.615	sqm	-	
	4W1		0.9	0.25	0.9				
			1.2		0.48				
			1.2	0.35	1.68				
	2		0.3	0.05	0.12				
	1W2		0.75	0.25	0.188				
			1.05	0.1	0.105				
			1.05	0.35	0.368				
	2		0.3	0.05	0.03		(30)		
	WO2		0.75	0.25	0.563				
	1	1	3.05	0.1	0.305				
		1	3.05	0.35	1.068				
	2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03				
	Lintel 125 W	all							
	D1	1	0.9	0.125	0,113	41			
		2	1.3	0.1	0.26				
	D2	2	0.75	0.125	0.188				
	2	2	1.15	0.1	0.46				
	D2	1		0.125	0.188				
	1			0.1	0.38	+			
					100000	7.423			
						37.038	sqm		
							1		
13	Plaster (6:1)	1				+		- 8	
	Out side 15 n	amth				-			
	Out side 15 ii		2.85	1.125	0.45				-
		25.3	2.00	1.123	4.425	111.953	agma.	-	
	Inside 20 mm	1			4.423	111.955	sqm		_
		2.7	3.125	2.75	32.038			-	
		2.875	2.625	2.75		+			
		2.8/5			30.25	-		<u> </u>	
			1.65	2.75	20.075	-		_	
		2.075		2.75	11.413				
	Above lintel					-			
	1	0.75		0.65	0.488				
	Bath								
	2	0.9		2.75	4.95				
	WC								
	1	2.95		2.75	8.113				
	1	2.25		2.75	6.188				
	4	2.2		0.9	7.92				
	T. 125 wall								
	2	0.9		0.125	0.225				
						121.658			
	Open out side	e less							
-	3			2.1	4.725			-	

		Come			(-)	4.725	1		
						116.933	sqm		
	Celling Plast	er			24.47				
	Less				1.14				
						23.33	Sqm		
14	Neat cement	punning							
	Out side	Plinth					1		
		25.3	0.45	1		11.385	Sqm	11.385	
	\dashv								
	Inside		2.7	3.125					
			2	5.825	0.1	1.165	Sqm		
	+		2.875	2.625					
	+		2	5.5	0.1	1.1	Sqm		
	Kithen		2	1.65	0.1	***	Oque		+
	Kithen		2	3.65	0.45	3.285	Sqm		+
	-		1	1.65	0.45	0.743	Sqm	-	
	+		2	2.075	0.45	0.415	Sqm		+
	Varanda		4	1.775	0.1	0.415	Sqm		+
			1						-
	step WC	-	1	3	0.45	1.35	Sqm	-	
	Bath			3.5	2	7	Sqm		_
				0.75	0.1	0.075	Sqm	40.00	
	In side punn	ing					15.31	15.31	
	Total							26.695	Sqm
15	Art. Stone flo	ooring							
	Floor area					25.37	sqm		
	Step		2 0.9	0.25		0.45			
	W1		4 0.9	0.1		0.36			
	W2		1 0.75	0.1		0.075			
	W3		3 0.75	0.1		0.225			
							26.48	Sqm	
16	Ms Clamp fo	or door & wind	ow						
	D1+D2		4	6			24		
	W1+W2		5	2			10		
							34	nos.	
17	Wood work	in Door & win	dow frame		7 700				
	D1		2 5.1	10.2					
	D2		2 4.95	9,9					
	W1		4 3.6	14.4					
	W2		1 3.3	3.3					
				37.8	0.075	0.075	0.213	m ₃	
18	Z batten shu	tter							
	D1	T	2 0.775	2.025	-	3.139	+		
_	D2		2 0.625	2.025		2.531			_
	W1		4 0.775	0.775		2.403			
	W2		1 0.775	0.625		0.484	-	-	_
	112		10.773	0.020		0.101	8.557	e/am	
10	Isom De-14 TY	1					6.00/	sqm	_
19	Iron Butt His	nges				-	10		
	D1+D2						12	-	
	W1		4	4			16		-
	W2		1	4			4		
				1			32	nos.	

20	Iron soket bolt							
	Door		6					
	Window		5					
						11	nos.	
21	White wash							
	Inside+Celling Plaste	r- inside punning	,					
	Ī	116.933	23.33	15.31		124.953	sqm	1000
22	Colour wash				+			1
	Out side Plaster- out	side punning						
		111.953	11.385			100.568	sqm	
	_	***************************************					1-1	+
23	Priming on timber st	trface	+				1	+
20	2	2 0.9	2.1		7.56			1
	2	2 0.75	2.1		6.3			+
	4	2 0.9	0.9		6.48		-	+
		2 0.75	0.9		1.35		-	-
	1	2 0.75	0.9		1.33	21.60		+
						21.69	sqm	-
								+
24	Painting best quality	on wooden surface						1
	same sl.no. 23					21.69	sqm	
25	MS ornamental gril.							
	W1	4 0.75	0.75	2.25				
	W2	1 0.75	0.6	0.45				
			11=	2.7		020		
				@12Kg/sq	m	32.4	Kg	
26	Priming on Steel sub	rface		17.		2.7	sqm	
		23373/05						
27	Painting best quality	on steel surface				2.7	sqm	
	same sl.no. 24							
28	R.C.C. Shelf							
		1.75 0.5				0.875	sqm	
29	Roof treatment with	cow dang	1					
			32.18		900			
	Deduct	1.14 (varanda)	1.14					
	Cornice	25 0.125	3.125					1
			27.915		-	27.915	sqm	1

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

	(ANNEX	URE-II)			
SI 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 ags required 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	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 mlx 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 formulaI n ground floor and foundation. [Using concrete mixture] M 20 Grade	0.145	Cu.M	6871.54	996.37
6	Reinforcemnet for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures incl. Distribution bars, stirrups, binder etc. incl. supply of rods, initial straightening & removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking etc P.no-27, I-15(a)(i)	0.010	М.Т	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	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
	La Marina Edu		Cost of 2 i	no leach pit	7,543.97
_				Total=	7,544.00

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)

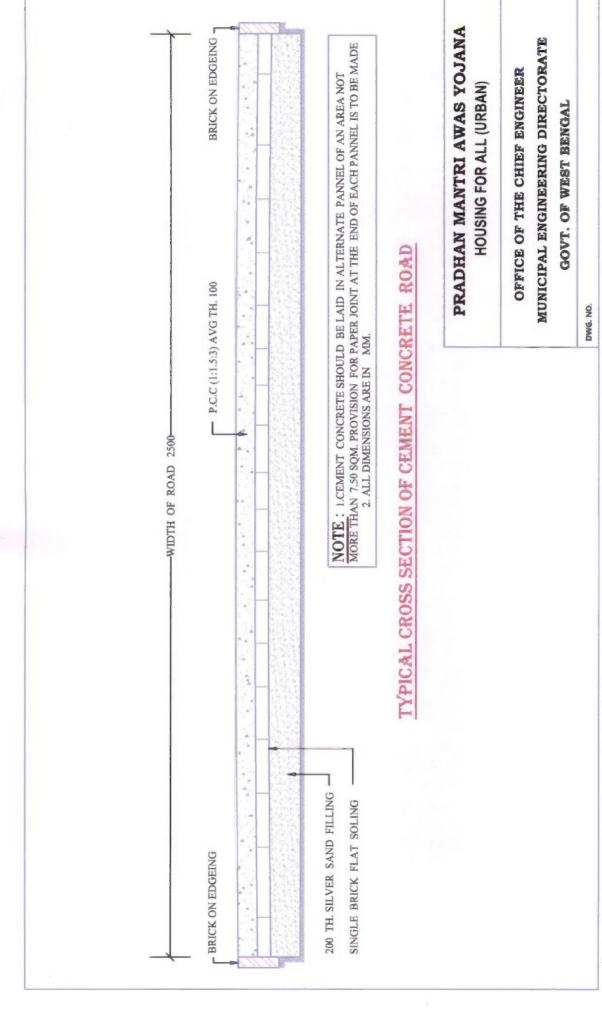
Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works)

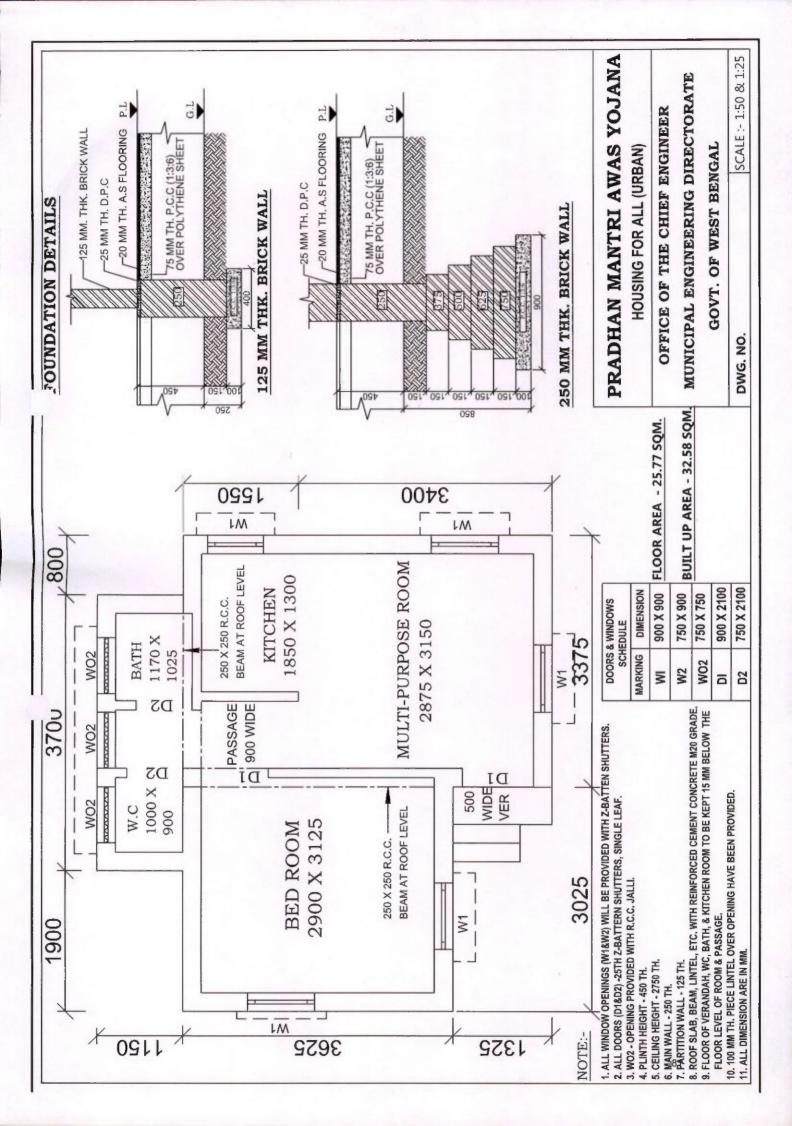
Referance of Schedule of Rates: PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda Floor Area 25.77 sqm

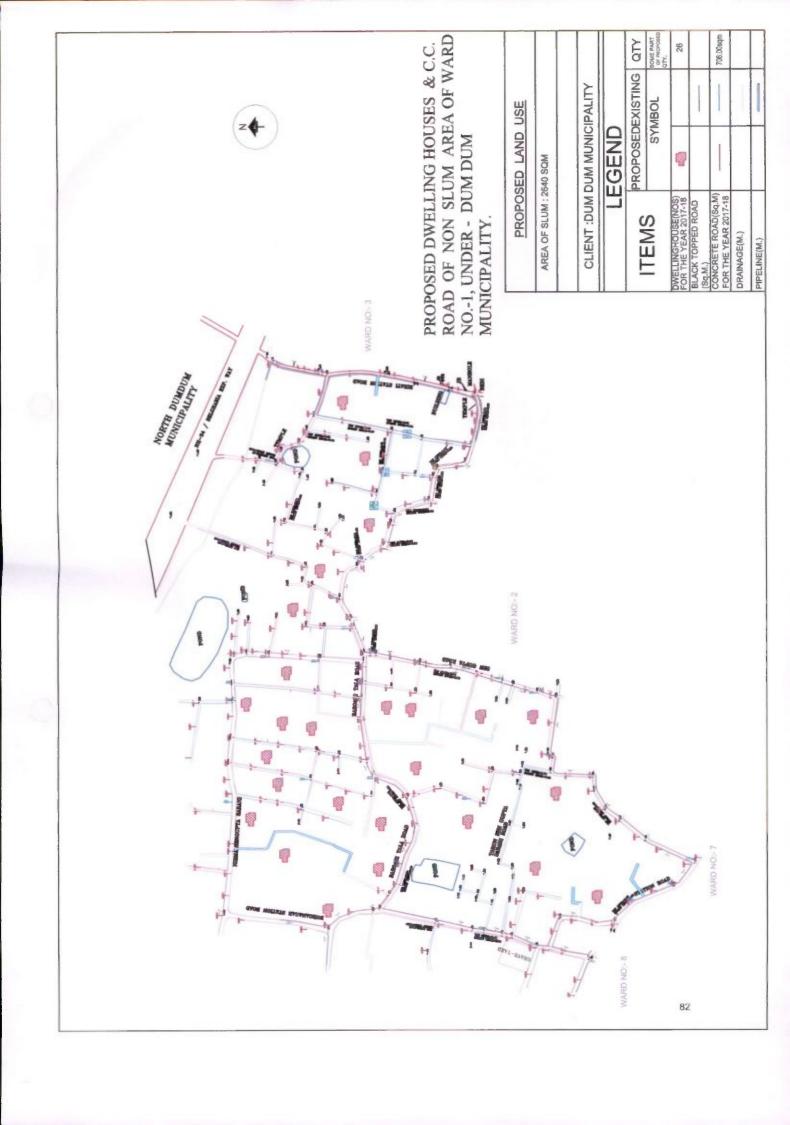
SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Earthwork in excavation in foundation trenches or drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing spreading or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m as directed including 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.	13.000	%cu.m	12047.00	1566.11
	SOR, PWD, P-1, I -2 a				
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 1 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, Y-12	6.810	sqm,	297.00	2022.57
6	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6:1)	10 470		E710.00	E0640 17
	a) In foundation and plinth. b) In super structure SOR, PWD, P-29, T -22(a), (b)	10.430 15.240	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 intersection complete as next drawing and direction (a) For works in foundation, basement and upto roof of ground floor / upto 4m. (ii) Tor steel/Mild steel. SOR, PWD, P-27, T-15(i)	0.309	МТ	60705.93	18775.74
10	Hire and labour charges for shuttering with centreling 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.)	37.063	M ²	360.00	13342.68

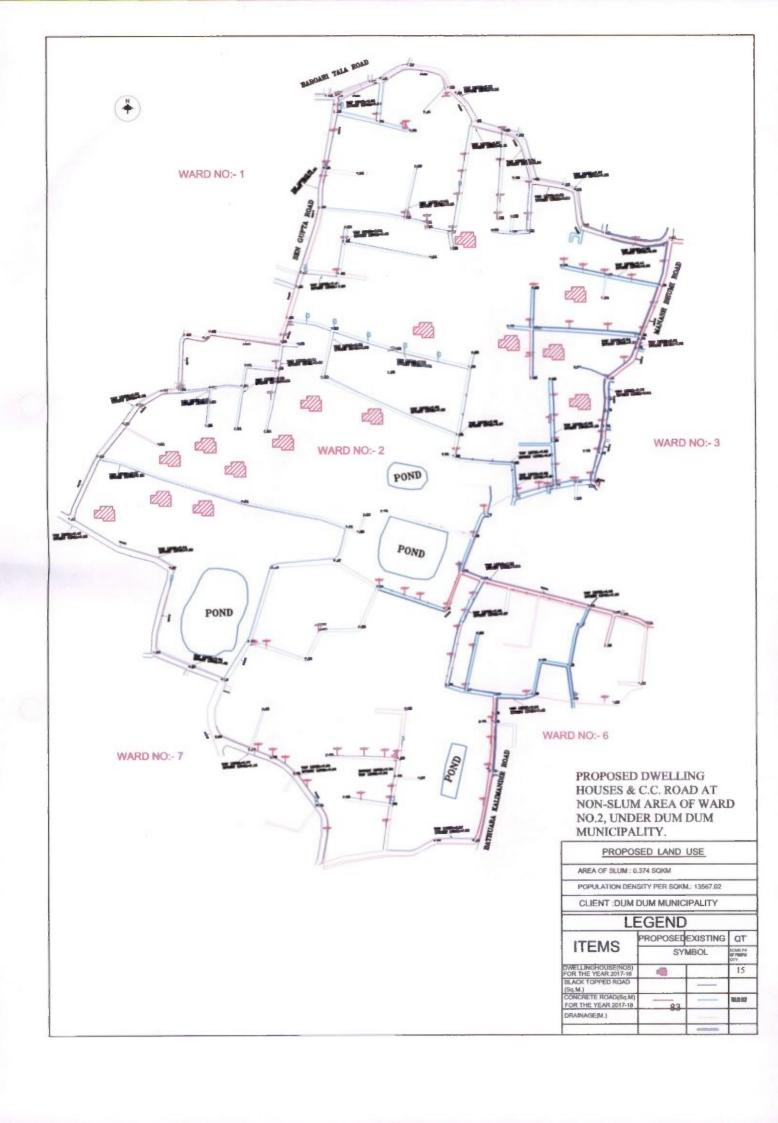
SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints or roughening of concrete surface, including throating, nosing and drip course where necessary. In ground floor. A) With 6:1 cement mortar. a) Inside wall 20 mm thick plaster SOR. PWD. P-151. T -2 (i)(b)	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
1.3	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	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)	34	each	22.00	748.00
.5	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
2.0	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) 2) On Steel Surface SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(b)	21.690 2.700	sq.m.	41.00 31.00	889.29 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 close (hi-close)-With any shade except white a) On timber or plastered surface Two Coats b) On Steel surface Two Coats SOR, PWD, P - 162, - 8A(aii),(bii)	21.690 2.700	sq.m.	89.00 86.00	1930.41 232.20

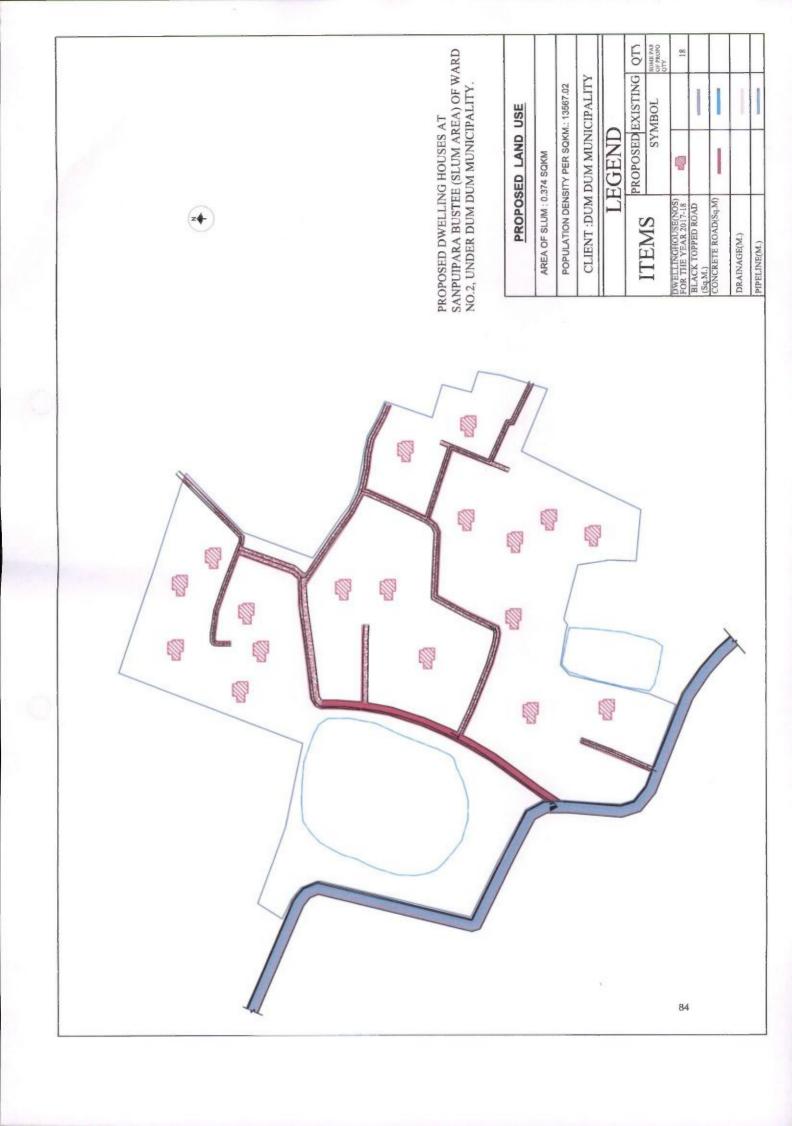
SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
23	Iron hasp bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete (oxidised) with 16 mm diad with center bolt and round fitting. 300 mm long SOR, PWD, P-93, I - 27c	2.000	each	193.00	386.00
	Precast piered concrete jally work as per design 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.	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.)				
	SOR, PWD, P173, I - 21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii)				0.000 0.00
	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) 12.70spm @ 10.5kg per sam = 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 conforming to I.S. 3989 / 1970 and 1729 / 1964 including lead caulked joints and painting two coats to the exposed surface. S Trap 100 mm	1.000	each	923.00	923.00
30	SOR. PWD. (Sanitary) P - 54. I - 14(B-iii) Supplying, fitting fixing CI Round Gratings 150mm dia	1.000	Each	100.00	100.00
	Construction of 2 circular leach pit of inside diameter 1000 mm. & a depth of 1000 mm. With a layer of 250 mm. Thick brick work with cement 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		Item	7544.00	7544.00
	complete with all respect as per direction of EIC.(ANNEXURE-II) TOTAL AMOUNT		-		350000.36
			Rs.		
	Say		Rs.		350000.00
	Add for Electrical Works (ANNEXURE-I)		Rs.		17858.00
	TOTAL AMOUNT		Rs.		367858.00

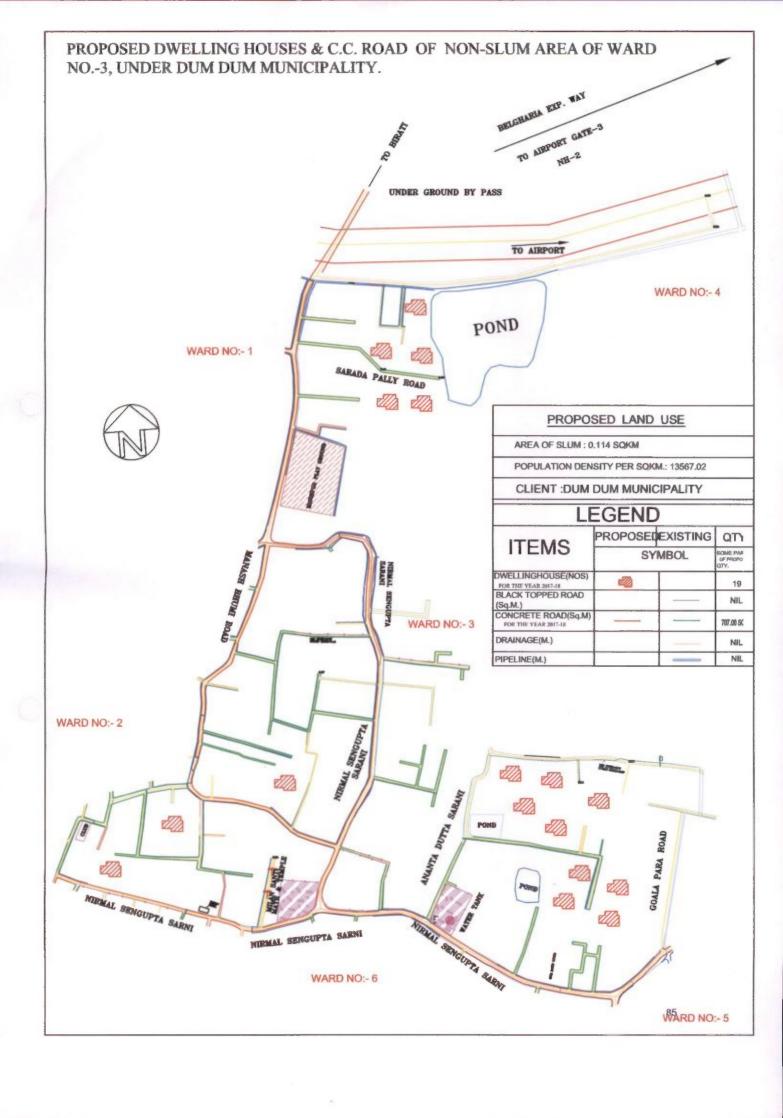


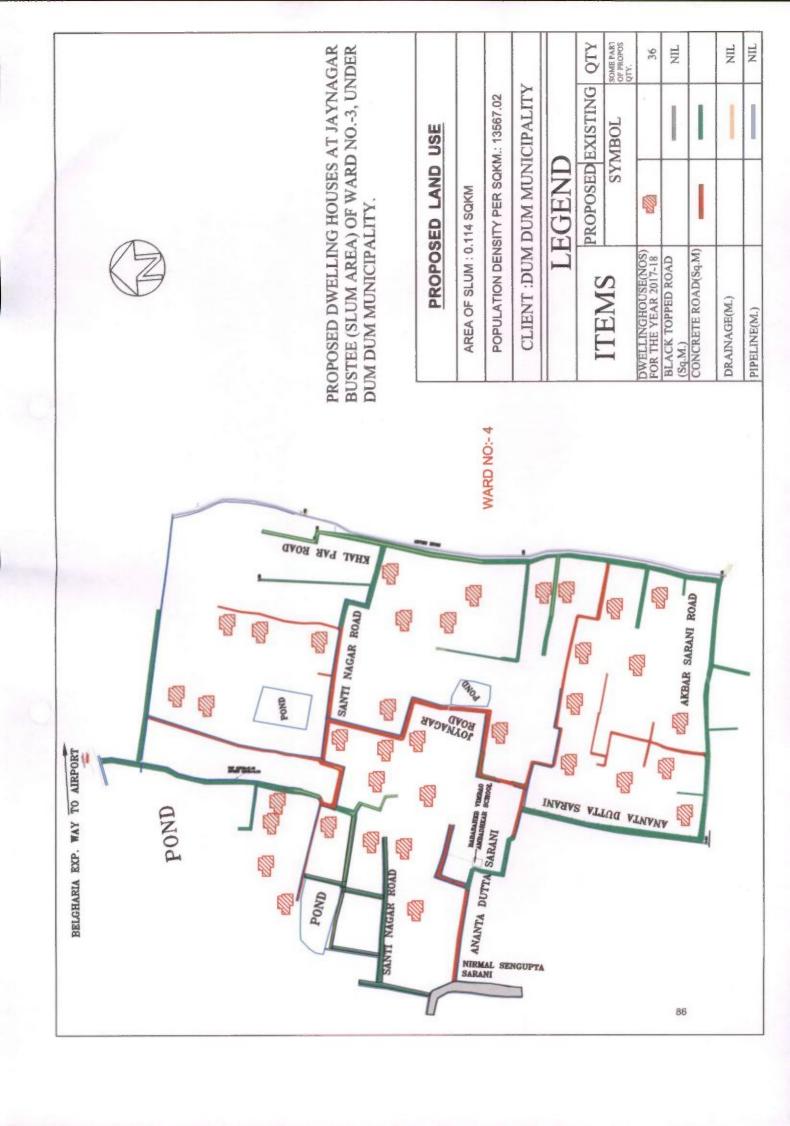










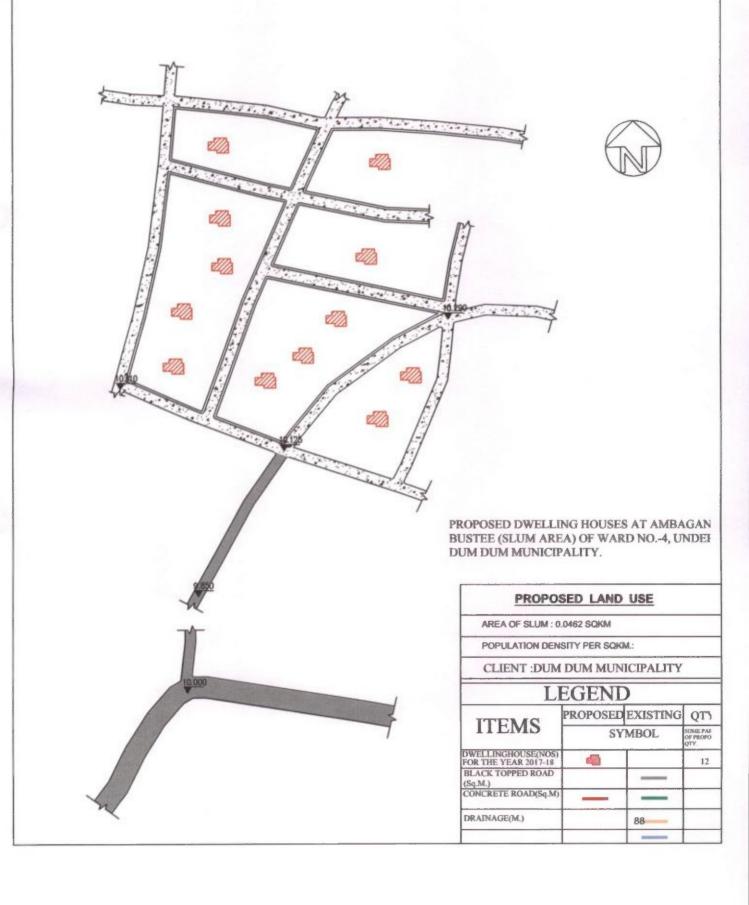




PROPOSED DWELLING HOUSES & CEMENT CONCRETE ROAD AT NON-SLUM AREA OF WARD NO.-4, UNDER DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY.

ED LAND	USE	
374 SQKM		
SITY PER SQK	M.: 13567,02	
OUM MUNK	CIPALITY	
GENE)	
PROPOSE	EXISTING	QT
SY	MBOL	SCHE PA
-		29
	_	
	-	70,000
87		
	ST4 SOKM SITY PER SOK DUM MUNK GENE PROPOSEL SY	DUM MUNICIPALITY GEND PROPOSED EXISTING SYMBOL

PROPOSED DWELLING HOUSES AT AMBAGAN BUSTEE (SLUM AREA) OF WARD NO.-4, UNDER DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY.



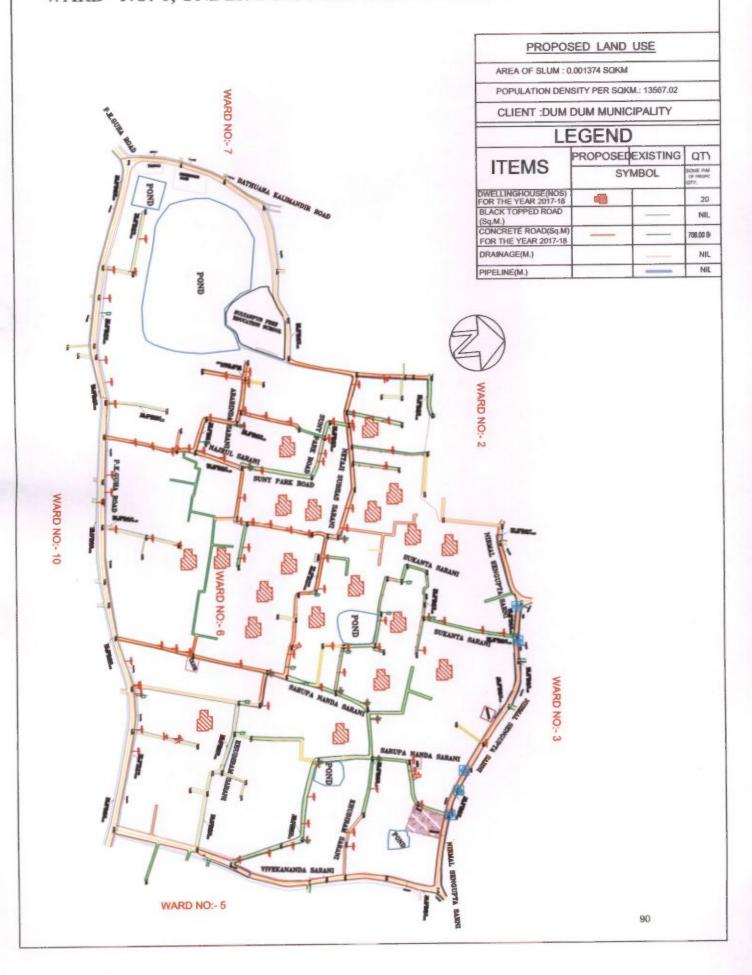
PROPOSED DWELLING HOUSES & C.C. ROAD OF NON-SLUM AREA OF WARD NO.-5, UNDER DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY. VIVEKANANDA SARANI PRY, SCHOOL PAILY CLUB PROPOSED LAND USE AREA OF SLUM: 0.0305 SQKM POPULATION DENSITY PER SQKM.: 13567.02 **CLIENT: DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY LEGEND** PROPOSEDEXISTING QTY **ITEMS** SOME PAR' OF PROPOS QTY. SYMBOL NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE (Sq.M.)

CONCRETE ROAD(Sq.M.)

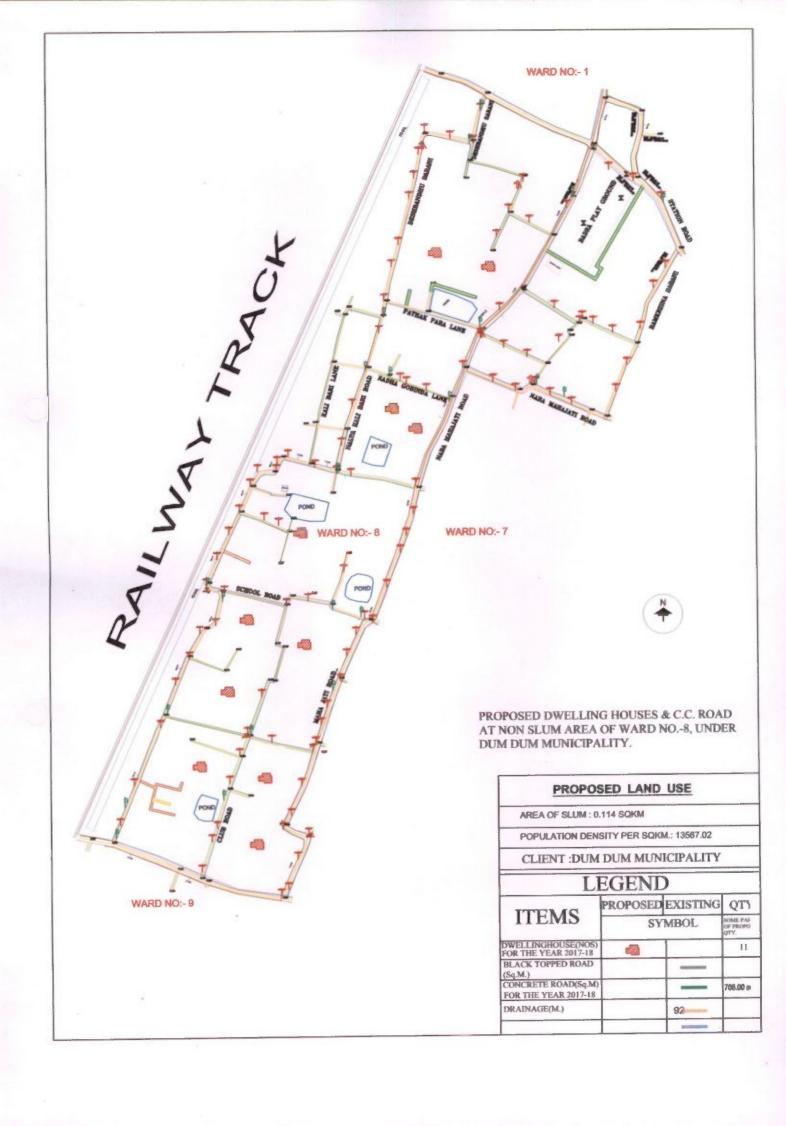
FOR THE YEAR 2017-18

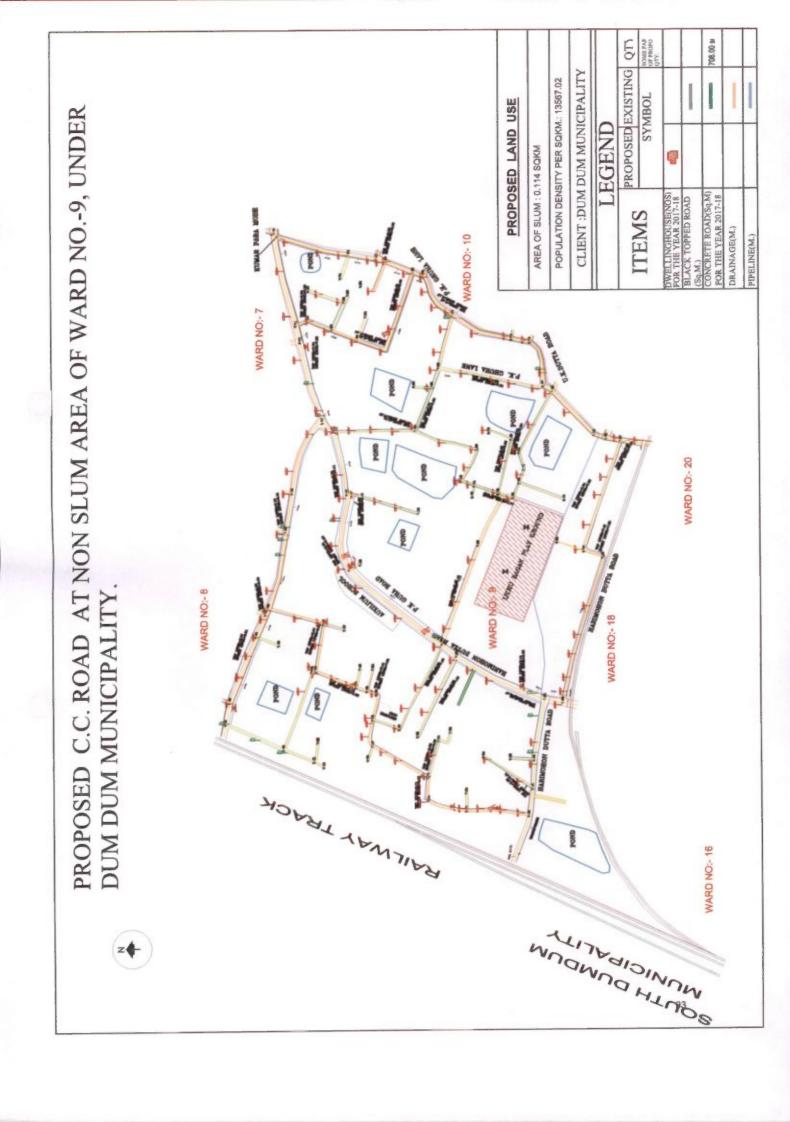
DRAINAGE(M.) 11/1 NIL 706.00 SQ NIL 89

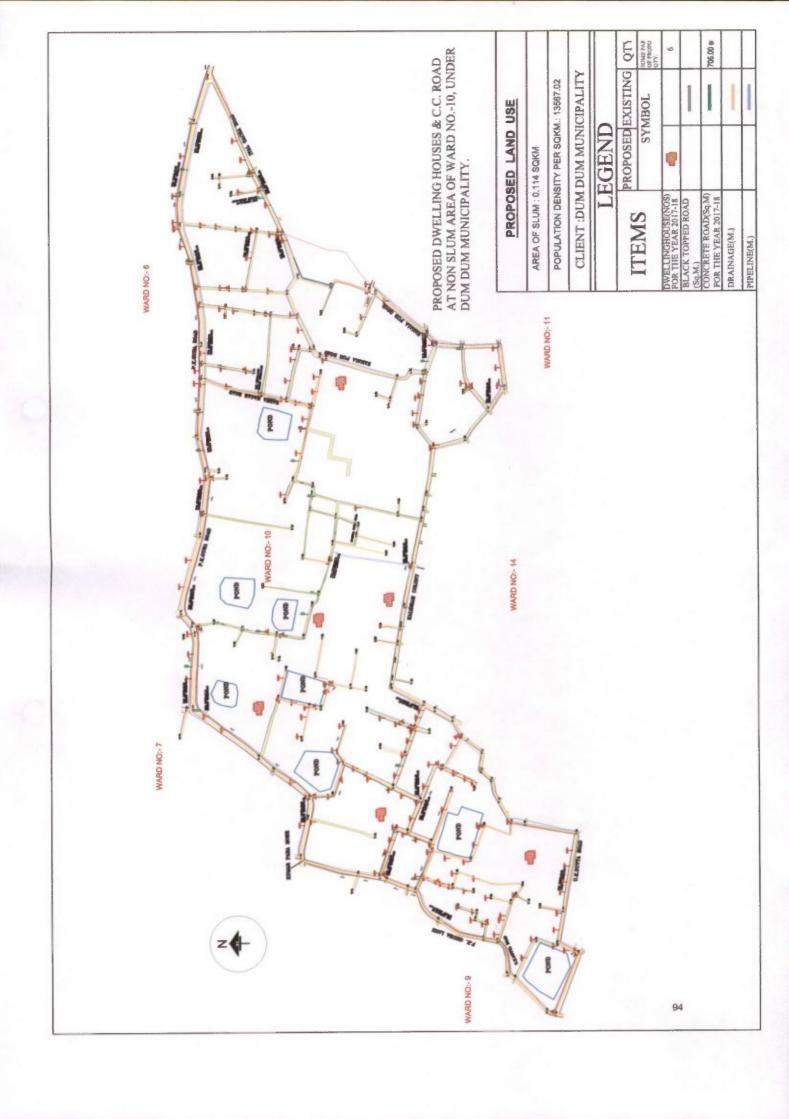
PROPOSED DWELLING HOUSES & C.C. ROAD OF NON-SLUM AREA OF WARD NO.-6, UNDER DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY.

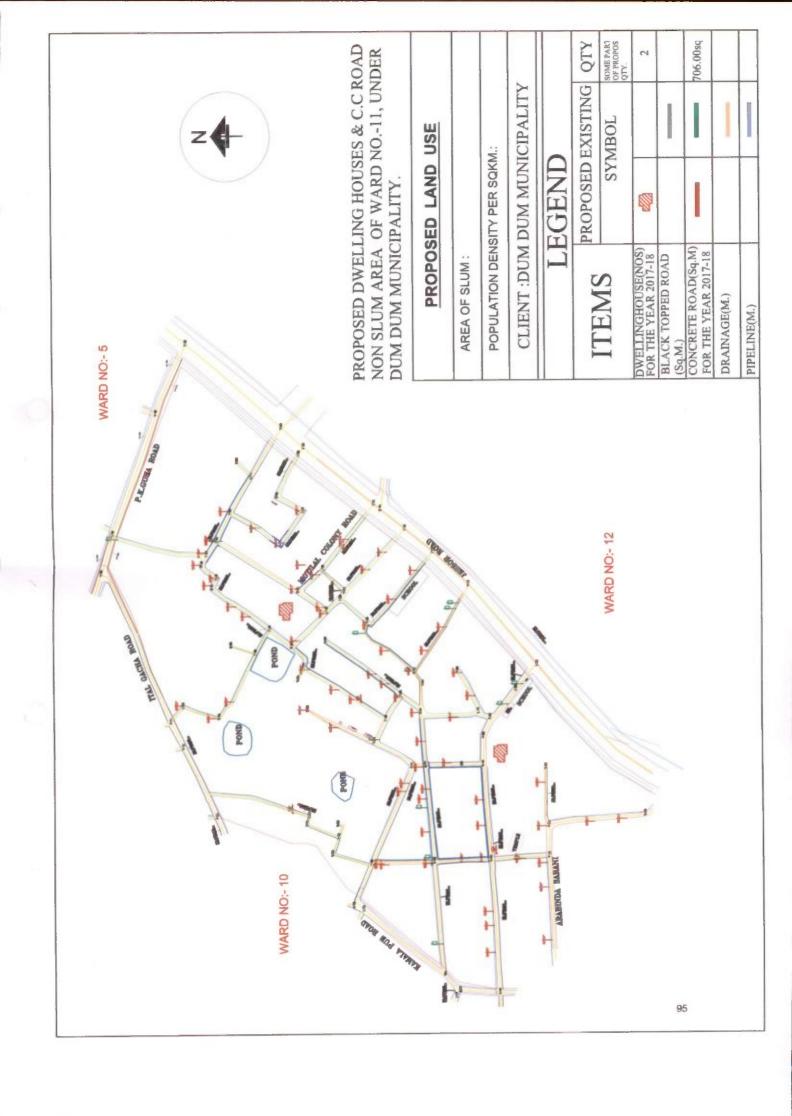


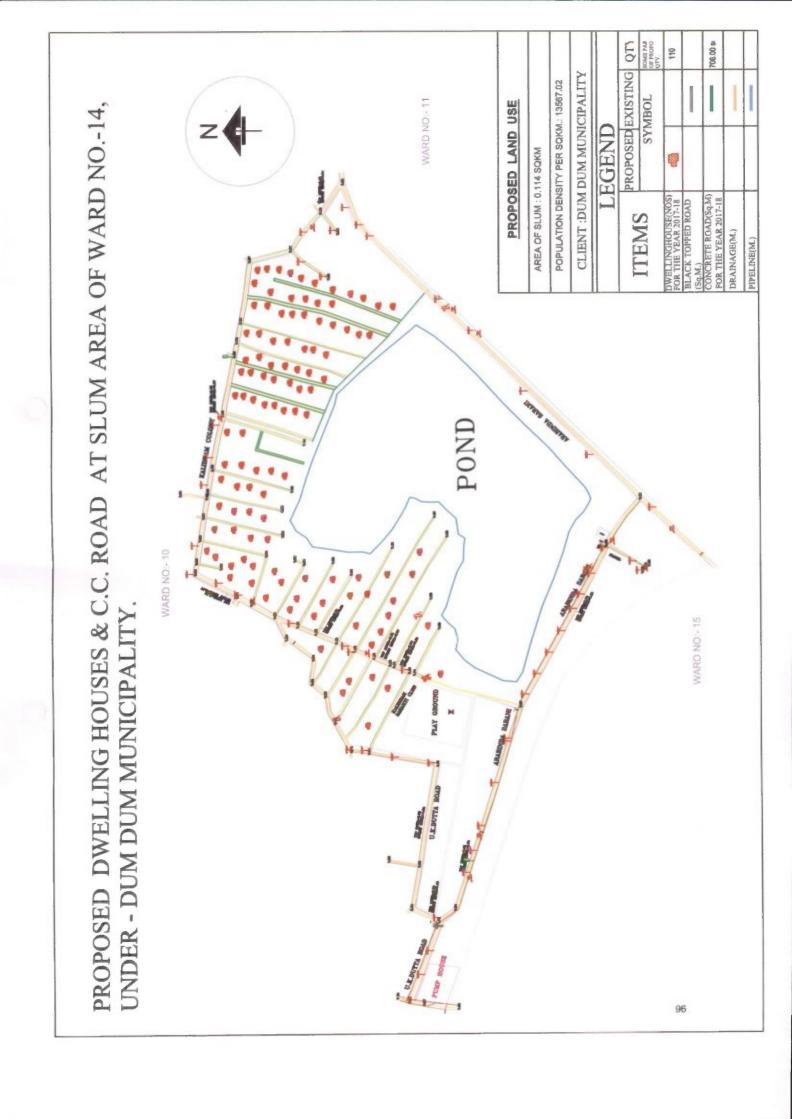


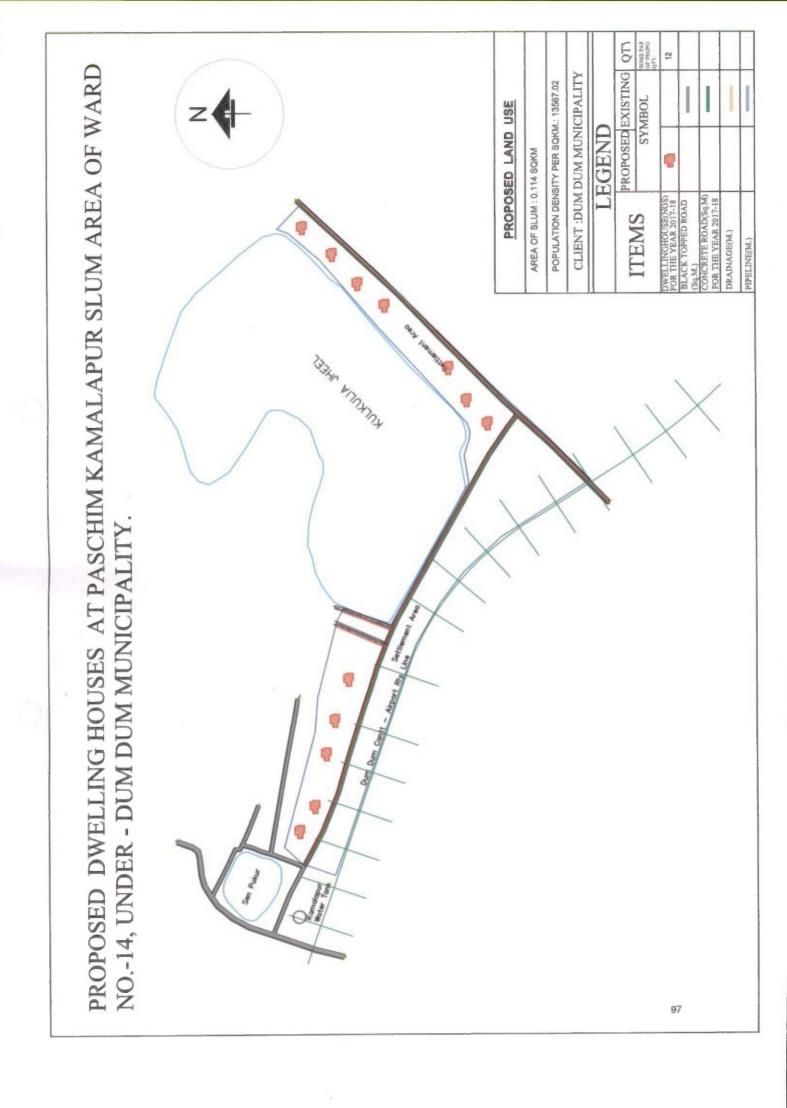


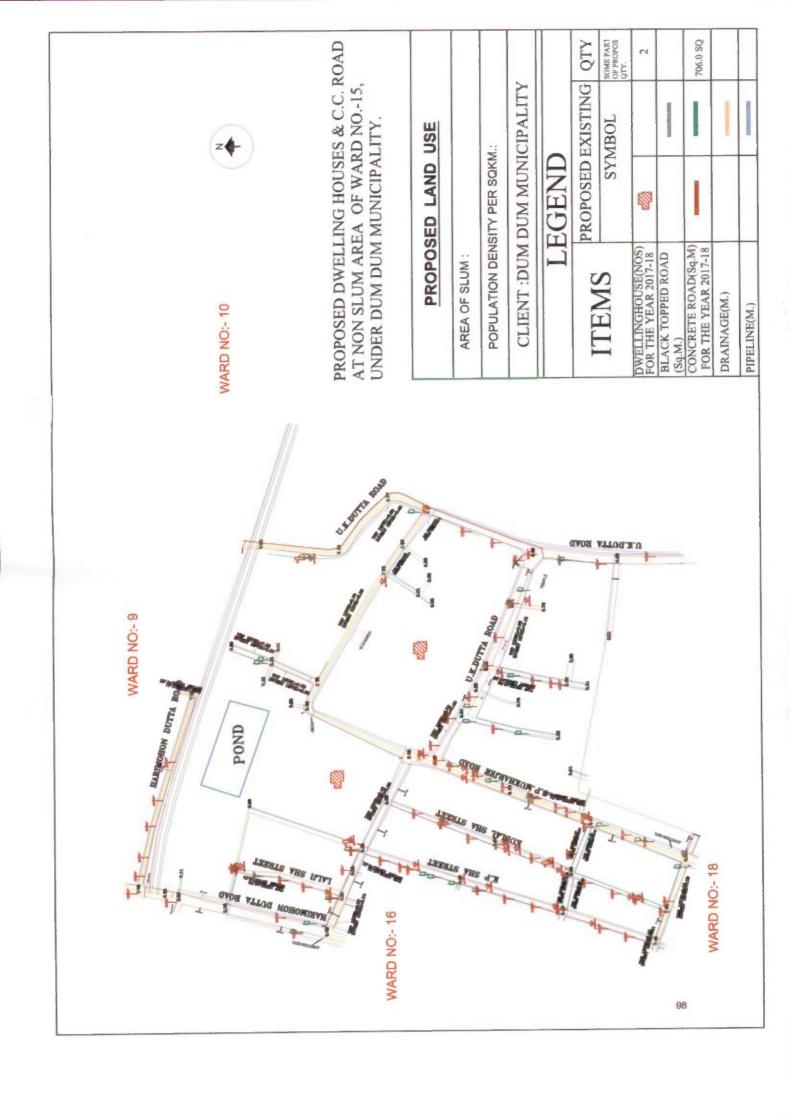


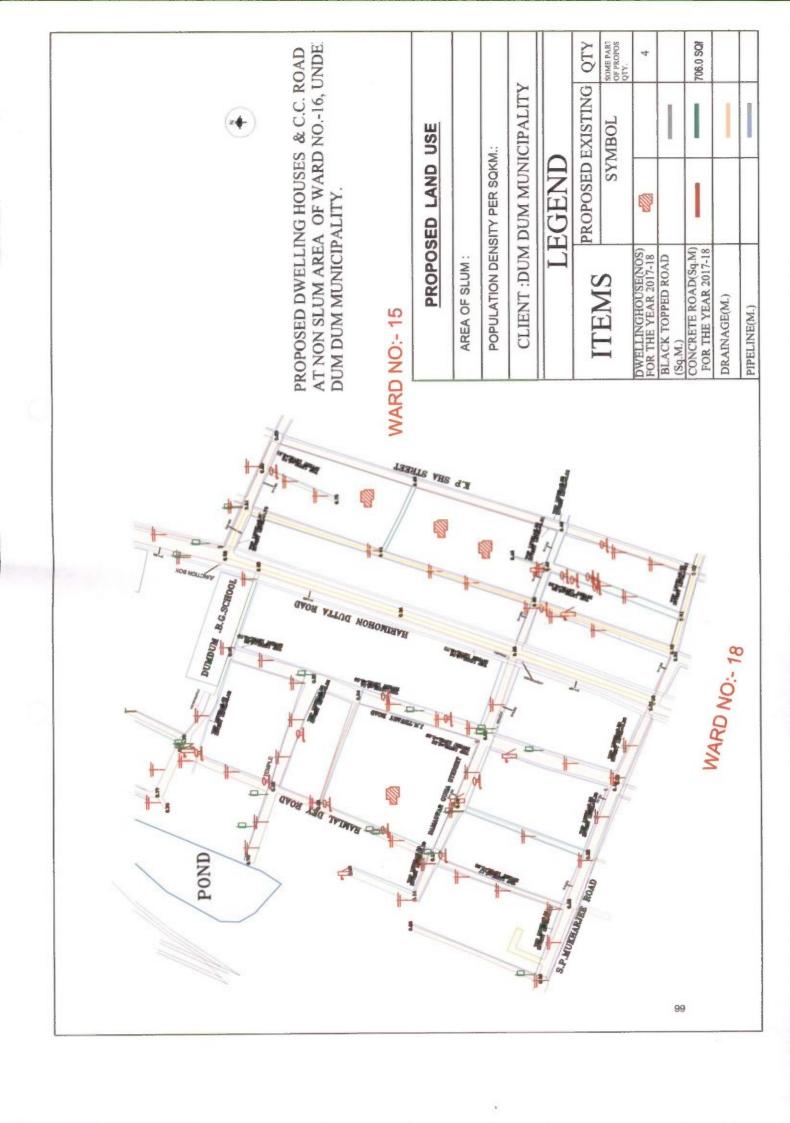


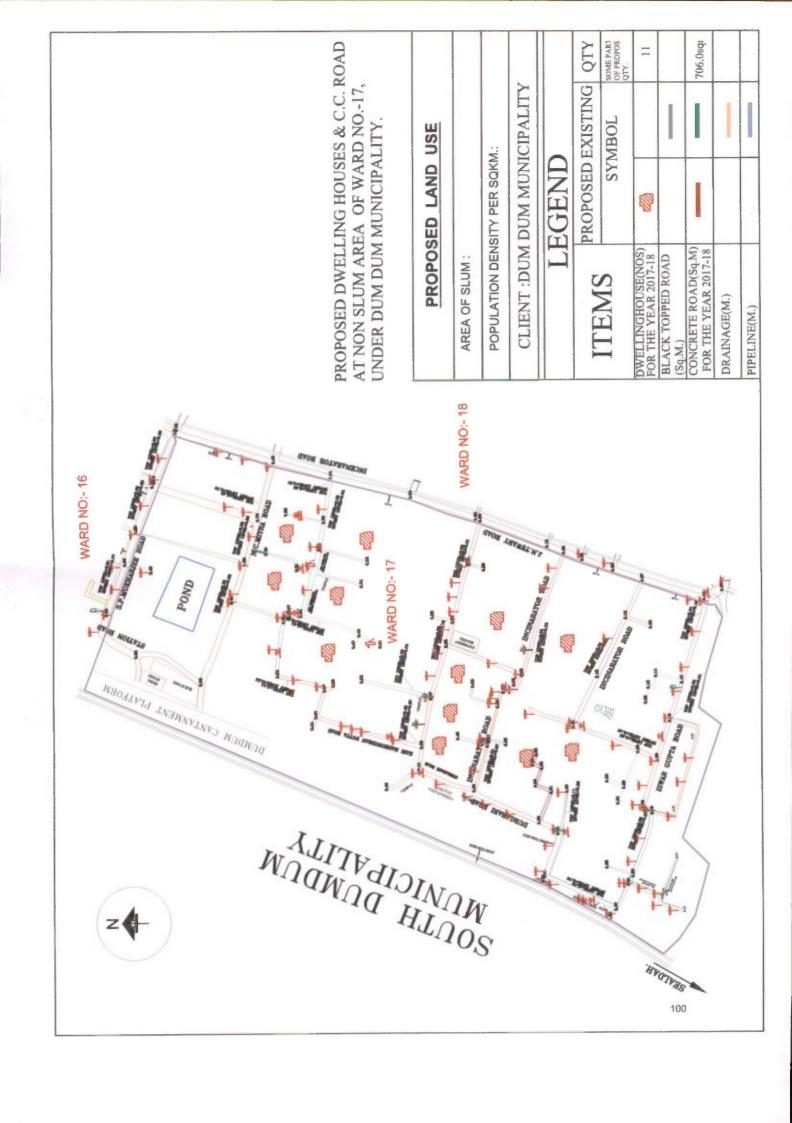




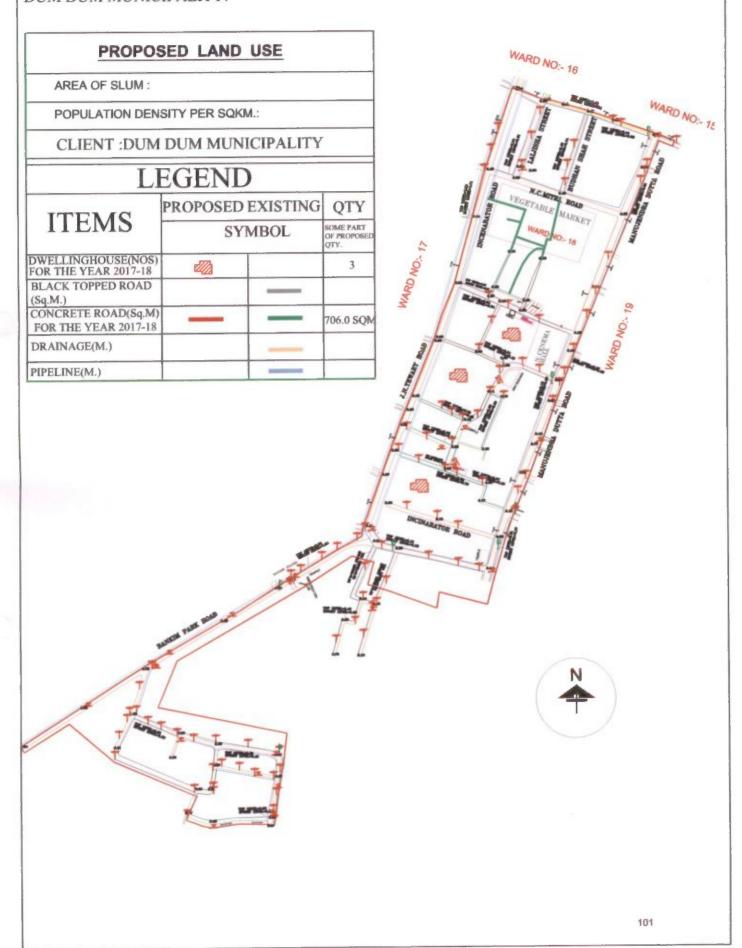


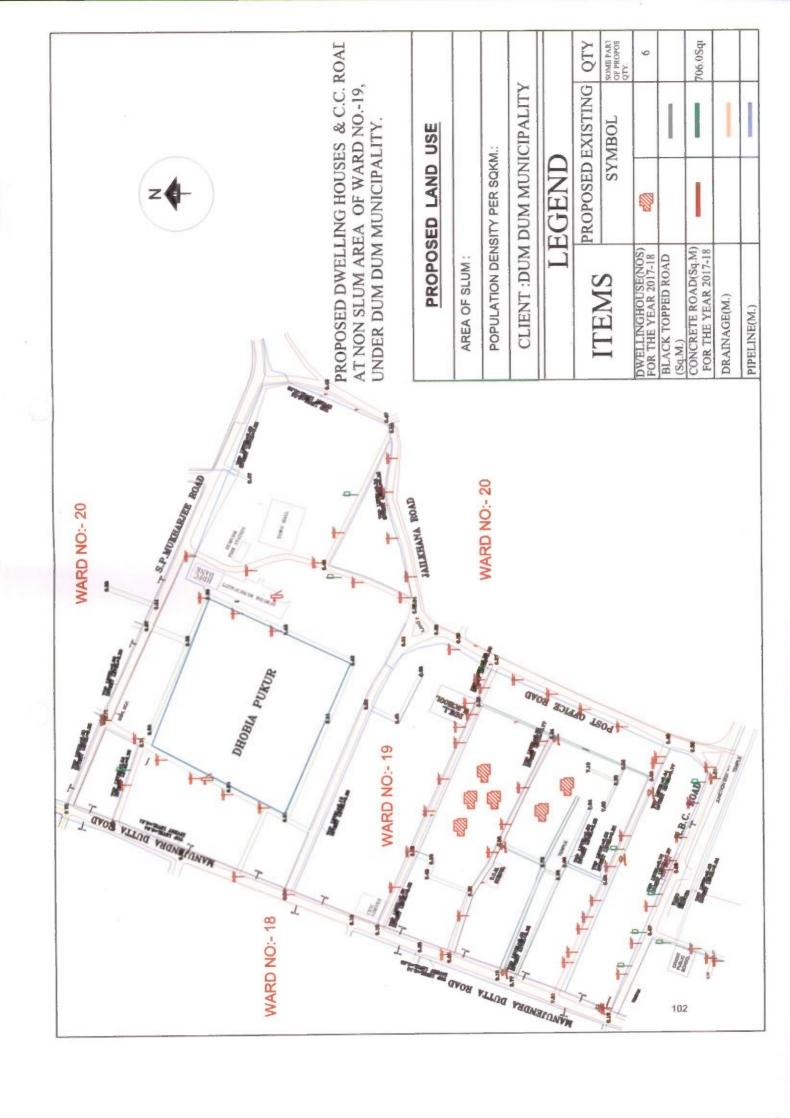




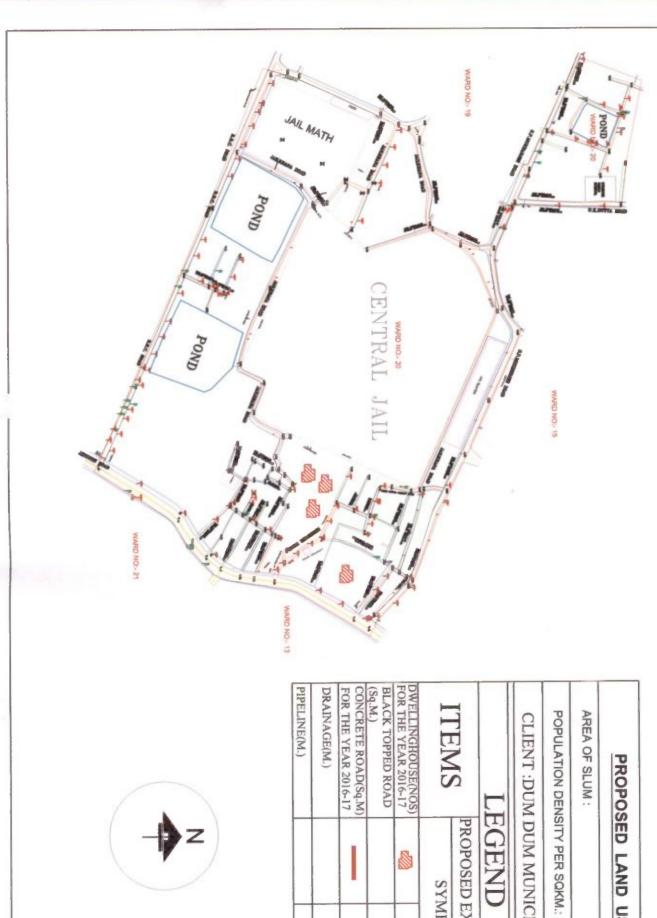


PROPOSED DWELLING HOUSES & C.C, ROAD AT NON SLUM AREA OF WARD NO.-18, UNDER DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY.









PROPOSED C.C. ROAD AT WARD NO.-20, UNDER DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY.

PROPOSED LAND USE

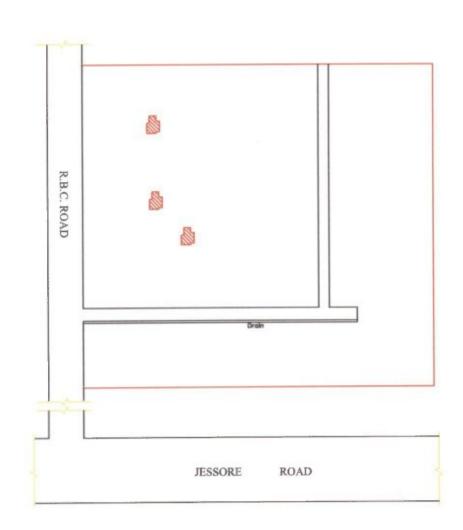
104

CLIENT : DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

LEGEND

	PROPOSED EXISTING QTY	EXISTING	QTY
HEMIS	YS	SYMBOL	SOME PART OF PROPOS QTY.
OWELLINGHOUSE(NOS) FOR THE YEAR 2016-17			
BLACK TOPPED ROAD (Sq.M.)			
CONCRETE ROAD(Sq.M) FOR THE YEAR 2016-17			706.0SQ
DRAINAGE(M.)		1	
PIPELINE(M.)			





PROPOSED DWELLING HOUSES AT SLUM RAMKRISHNA COLONY OF WARD NO.-20, UNDER DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY.

PROPOSED LAND USE

105

AREA OF SLUM:

POPULATION DENSITY PER SOKM.:

CLIENT :DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

LEGEND

PROPOSED EXISTING QTY

SYMBOL OF PROPOSE

BUACK TOPPED ROAD

(Sq.M.)

CONCRETE ROAD(Sq.M)

FOR THE YEAR 2016-17

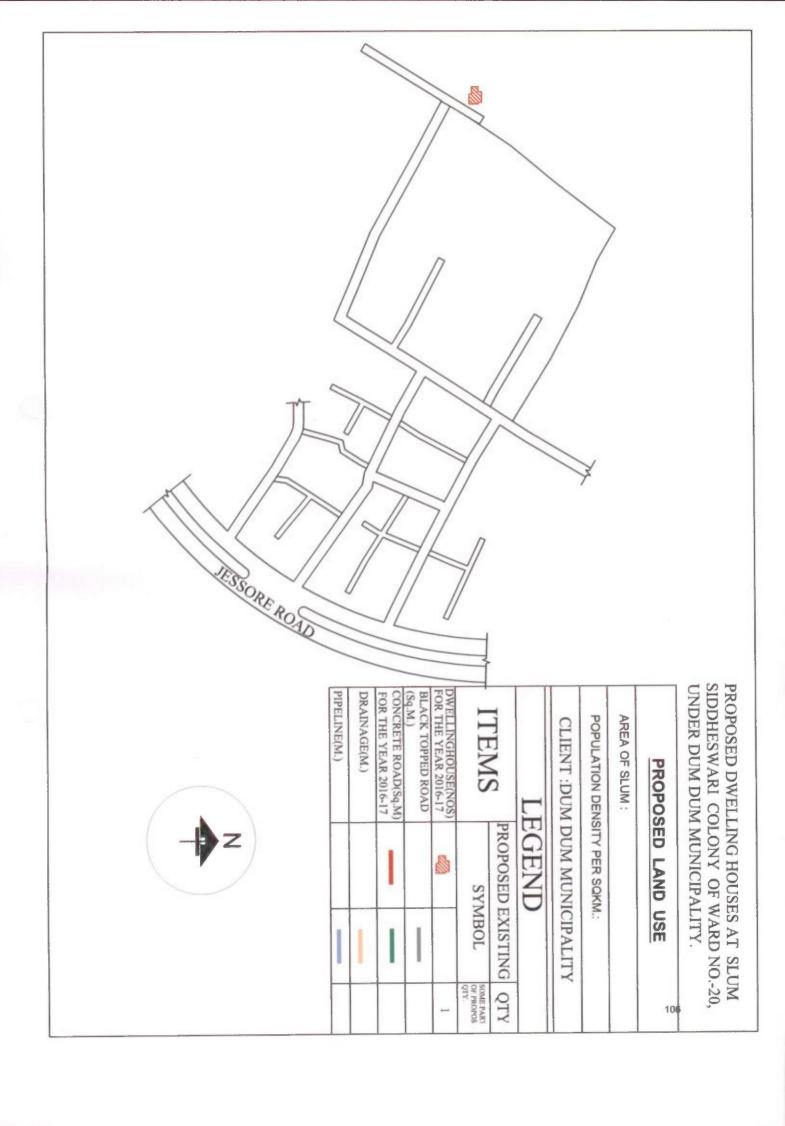
DRAINAGE(M.)

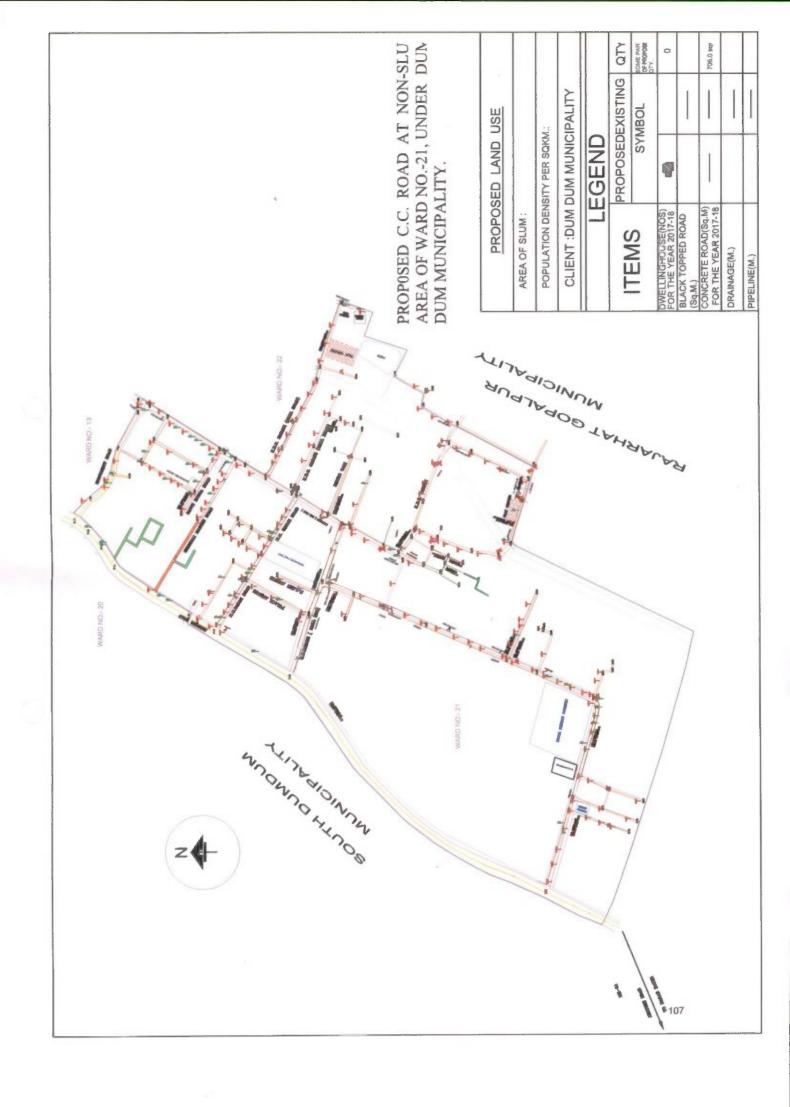
PIPELINE(M.)

PROPOSED EXISTING QTY

SOME PART OF PROPOSE OF







PROPOSED DWELLING HOUSES AT SLUM AMTALA HAREKRISHNA COLONY OF WARD NO.-22, UNDER DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY.

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM:

POPULATION DENSITY PER SOKM .:

CLIENT : DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

LEGEND

PIPELINE(M.)



RAJARHAT GOPALPUR WARD NO - 13

PROPOSED C.C. ROAD AT NON SLUM AREA O WARD NO.-22, UNDER DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY.

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM:

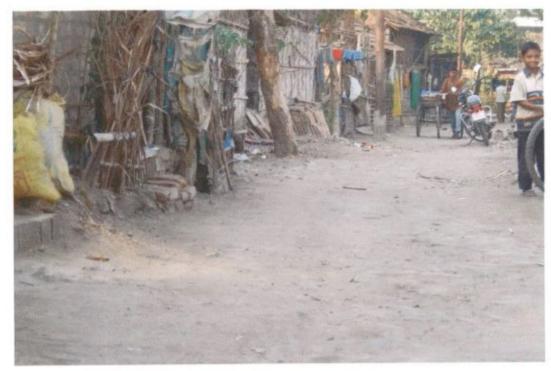
POPULATION DENSITY PER SQKM.:

CLIENT : DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY

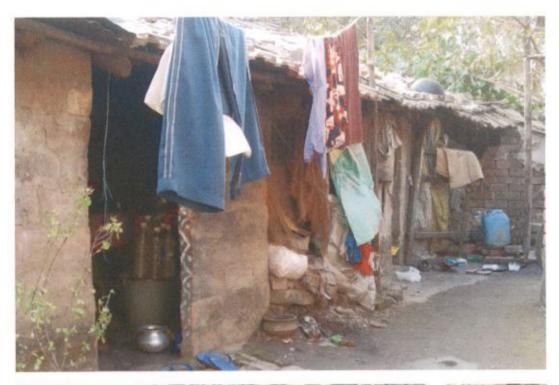
LEGEND









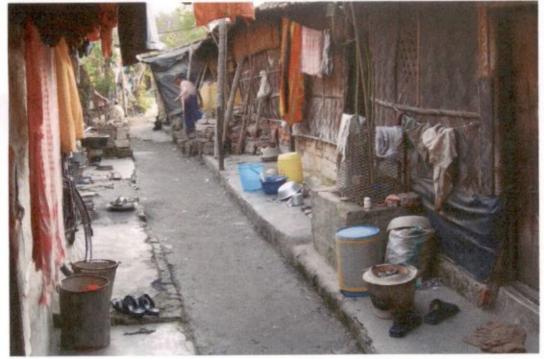


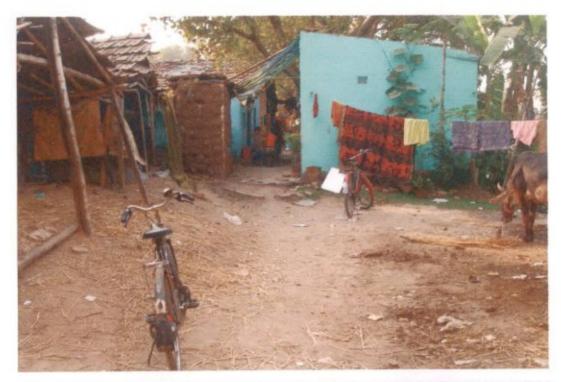






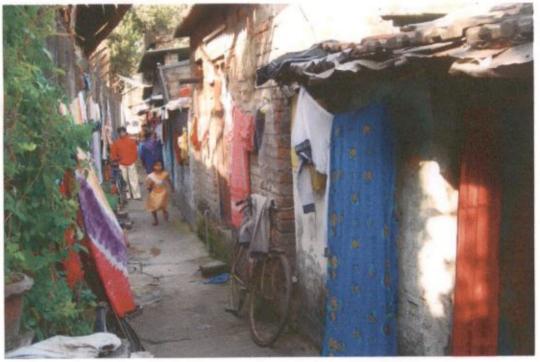














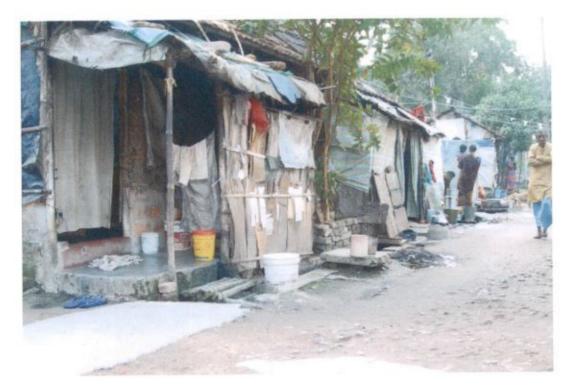




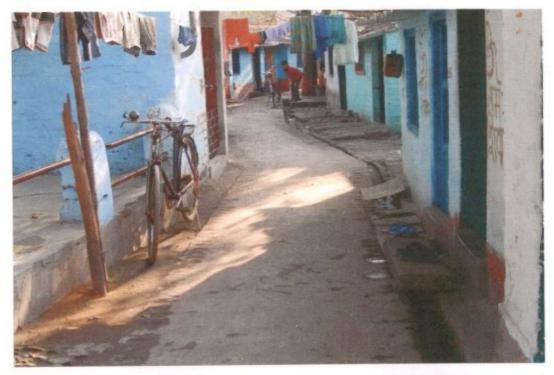


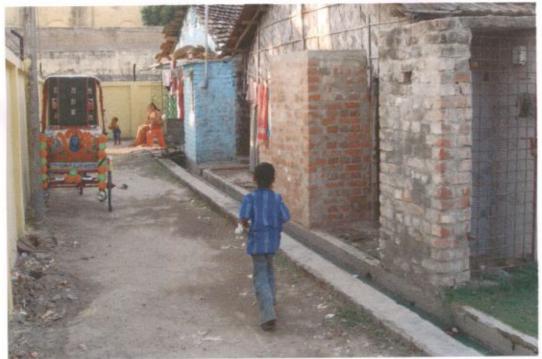


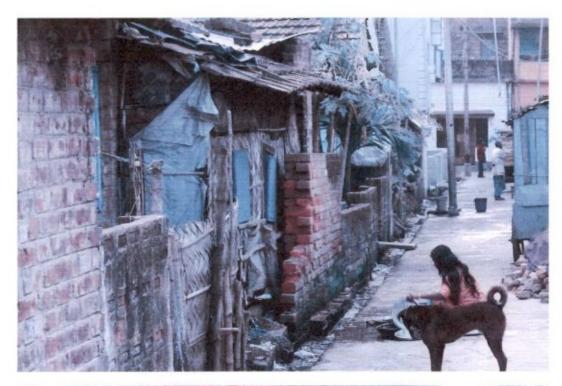




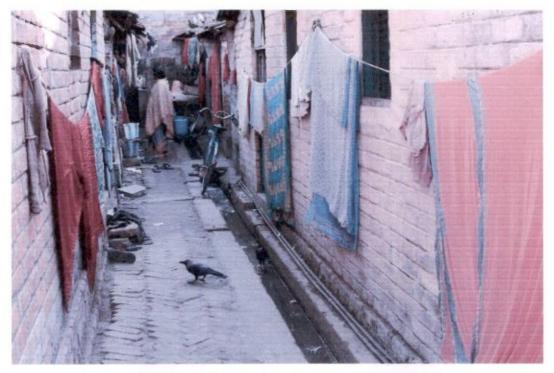






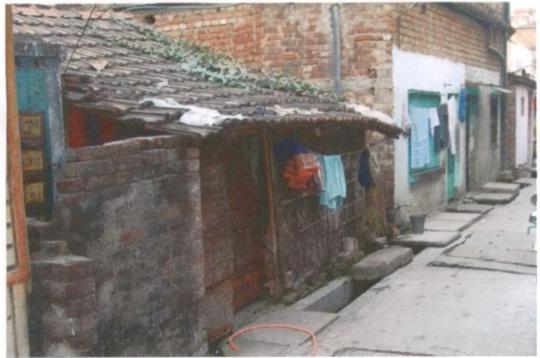






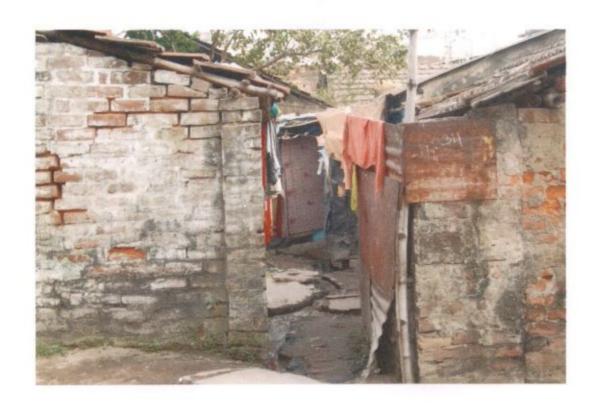












Extract from the proceedings of the BOC Meeting of Dum Dum Municipality held on the 31st day of October '2015 in the meeting Hall.

Resolution No. 6:

Considered the report of the Demand Survey for Housing for all (HFA) -2022 conducted by Dum Dum Municipality. The number of houses as come out from the survey is 1464

Certified to be true copy.

Sd/- Harendra Singh

Chairman,

Dum Dum Municipality

Schairman 2411115

Dum Dum Municipality

Chairman

Dum Dum Municipality

44, Dr. Sailen Das Sarani

Dum Dum, Kolkata-700028



S. C.			From USHA data	ta												From	From Demand Survey of PMAY	of PIM	AY		
S. C200 Part Name Part													Ownership of demand Sun	Ownership details (Question no- 6 from demand Survey)	no-ê from	Type of hous	Type of house based on Roof/Guestion no- 7 from demand Survey)	-	drive Vertical (PP emend survey q	Indicative Vertical (PPPIAHPICLSS/Benefic per Demand survey question Number 21)	indicative Vertical (PPP/AHPICLSS/Beneficiery led) as per Demand survey question Number 21 ;
8. E816 Principle Pri	100	or Name	710	AEA IN SO HE SE	2	Wiscortty	200	9	of energy company	Household Denaity per Hectare(From USHA)	Tenebility L (Yesho) in	Land Yakes (21 In high and 24 is lost	Own	Rented	Otherwise	Semi-Pucca Katcha	Katche	2	CLSS	AHE	37
S.C2016 COLOMYS.C. 1700 S9600 14 1 Colomy Private COLOMYS.C. 1700 S9600 14 1 Colomy Private COLOMYS.C. 1700 S9600 14 1 Colomy Private COLOMYS.C. 1700 COLOMS C	Ī				50	E					2		0	6.	9			-	2	2	*
DIADLINAMA COLOMYS.C. 1700 59600 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ile-						River/Wat		9	98,86	10,	12	118			821		00			-
S.C400 Control Marker Bustree; C007 Control Marker Bustree; C008 Control Marker Bustree; C007 Control Marker Bustree; C008 Control Marker Bustr	AX CO	UDWAM COLONYS.C.	1700	29600	77	477	er Body Bank	-										-			
S.C2006 AMERICAN BUSTEE(S.C0.07) AM	100	PROCAR BUSTERISE.	420	114000	22	-	Along		9	34.47	Yes	21	74			22		*		A.	
S.C004 Angle BLSTEE [1][S.C022] 331 30500 67 2 Transport Ownered CG-041 Angle BLSTEE [1][S.C0404] Angle BLSTEE [1][S.C0404] Angle BLSTEE [S.C0402] Ang	10.00	TEACAN BUSTEEIS.C.	238	46200	21	*	Along	Private	9	33.33	Yes	12	100			æ		12		42	
S.C303 HOODMATRAN BUSTEES.C 213 S1800 69 5 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	RUAN BUSTER (1)/S.C	333	30500	- 69		Major Transport		9	59.62	Yes	ž	22			ts .		-		J.	
S.C010 PASCHAM RAMALABUR 135 43200 8 0 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 10 0	IORMIYAN BUSTEE(S.C.	618	\$ 1900	3	NA.	Dishus	Private	90	156.58	Yes	24	33	4		17		18		P.	
S.C007 CLANUA BUSTEE (S.C002)	16. 30	SCHIM KAMALAPUR STEES.C017)	135	43200	100		Rashway Une		9	26.85	Yes	24	-								
S.C007 SALVER BAGGAN BUSTER[S.C007 74 100700 4 0 Theresport (S.C007) SALVER BAGGAN BUSTER[S.C007 SALVER BAGGAN BUSTER[S.C022 SALVER BAGGAN BUSTER[S.C022 SALVER BAGGAN BUSTER[S.C022 SALVER		ANUA BUSTEE (S.C402)	16	2365		0	Other		No	122.55		12						_			
S.C022) SAMEB BAGAN BUSTRE(S.C022) S.B. 9140.452 S.D. 0 Tremport (S.C022) C.C022)	-	PARA BUSTEETS, C007)	74	10700	4	8	Major Transport	Private	No.	51,4		22									
S.C072] S.C.	The real Party lies and the last lies and the la	HEB BAGAN BUSTEE(S.C	38	9140.451	on.	0	Major Transport		ol Ne	44.86		煙	88			35				85	
S.C070 SACHID BINYA PALLYS.C. 36 3282.116 D Transport D D D D D D D D D		NDHAB NAGAR(S.C022)		9371.773	0	0	Other		No.	45.88	Yes	12	82		0	z z					(6)
S.C010 SHAHID BINYA PALLY(S.C. 36 3282.116 0 0 Uine R. Profile R. S.C010 S.C		YAL BARRACK STEE(S.C023)		10800	39	٥	Major Transport		gy.	65.74	Yes	77	06			08		Н		06	
S.C078 Check		AHID BINYA PALLY(S.C	36	3282.116	6	0	Railway Une		No.	103.58	9	77				8				9	
S.C020 22AAINDAR BUSTEE(S.C. 78 S021.507 3 0 Trensport S.C021 HARLIAN BUSTEE (2) S.C. 104 6839.873 60 0 Trensport S.C074 11802.938 13 0 11804 11804 S.C074 11802.938 13 0 11804 S.C020 NEPALI BUTEE(S.C030) 36 11803 7 0 Dobeline S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS.C. 70 289000 0 1 11804 S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS.C. 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS.C. 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS.C. 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS.C. 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS.C. 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS.C. 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS.C. 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS.C. 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS.C. 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS.C. 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS.C. 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS.C. 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS.C. 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS.C. 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS.C. 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS 70 289000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS 70 280000 1 The sport S.C024 SHIEE DURGA COLOMYS		AON BUSTEE(S.C019)	122	3370.309	약	17	Other		S.	228.47	Yes	12	4			13		-			
S.C074 American Buster (2) 5.C 104 6839.873 60 0 Trensport American Buster (2) 5.C 104 6839.873 60 0 Trensport 1041	-	MINDAR BUSTER(S.C.	72	5021.507	9	0	Major Transport		9	\$7.58	Yes	238	22					91		8	
(\$.C0.14)	E.74c	LRUAN BUSTEE (2)(S.C	104	6839.873	8	0	Major Transport	Public local body	9	57.25		24									
(\$.C070)		LUMIYAN BUSTEE(S.C4)	55	3258.932	1		River/Wat er Body Bank		9	141.15	Yes	72	T)			45	A			g.	
S.C23 NEPALI & HINDUSTHANN 137 1302.938 21 0 Driving Chher Usc23 SHIRE DURGA COLONYIS.C. 70 28000 0 1 Thresport Charles Char		PALI BUTERS.C. 010)	36	1103	-	0	Other		9	262.88		77						\vdash			
(S.C024) SHIEE DURGA COLCHYYS.C 70 389000 0 3 Thensport	657	PALI & HINDUSTHANS (STEE 1(S.C29)	50.00	1402.938	21	0	Other		No	759.87	Yes	12	115		-	115	10	-		90	
	(S.C024)	INEE DUNGA COLONYIS.C.	04	28000	0		Major Transport		No	22.8	Yes	īZ	14		P+	98		-	_		
24 (\$C028) AUDITION COLIMYS.C028) 102 7469.722 11 1 Draffin owned		INISTIAN COLIMY(S.C028)					Other		gy.	62.92											

64,06 Yes 21 6 20 26	22.45Pres 21 3 56 58	17.57 2.4	8.79 24	86. St. 54 38 86. At 1.0 at 1.	A444 Yes 24 8	16.18 Year 2.4 4	7 7 75 765 77	25 25 25 25 39 SQNes 25 25 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	1811 FZ	MA40 Z1	38.75 Ves 21 9	
	No 52.45 Yes 21	207.57	78.79	Private No 64,86 Yes Z4	Private No 44,44 Yes Z4	No 36.18 Yes 2.4	Na 187.43 Yes 24	Mo 39,85 Ves 74	281.61	134.44	Private & S8.75 Yes Z1 (ocal body)	Na (46 62
Transport owned		Reilway P.							Along P Malfah o	Railway Gove	Along Priv	AIRINEI
O	0	21 0	0	0	60	0	5 10	24	0 1	119	0	
9053.859	14300	1587.559	3553,685	11100	11700	6632.719	1374	38900	1278.367	18050	4766.102	
99	885	99	n	87	88	40	45	166	36	370	₹.	
(S.C.027) SHTAMA PRASAD MUKHERJEE ROAD(S.C 027)	(S.C001) JAINAL BUSTEE(S.C001)	(S.C012) CHHATULAL BUSTEE(S.C 032)	(S.C013) KALIDHAM ANANDA PALLY(S.C013)	(S.C032) AMTALA HARERRISHNA COLONY(S.C032)	(S.C025) SIDDHESWARI COLONY(S.C 025)	(S.C026) RAMKRISHNA COLONY(S.C	(S.C808) SANTHAL BUSTEE(S.C009)	(S.C015) HOSPITAL BUSTEE(S.C015)	(S.C.30) NEPALI & HINDUSTANI BUSTEE 2(S.C.30)	[S.C003] HIGHWAY BUSTEE (1)(S.C 003)	(S.C31) MIGHWAY 2 BUSTEE TATA GATE (S.C31)	
20 (S.C.	1 (8.0	(S.C.	10 (S.C.	22 (S.C.	(S.C.	(S.C.	6 (S.C	10 & 11 (S.C.	21 (8.0	(8.0	(8.0	

Non Slum Urban Poor Data

			142	25	16	0	0	25	82	4	0	27	12	0	0	18	59	51	0	0	0	0	0	4
Existing Housing	shortage (H+I+J)								THE PERSON NAMED IN		The second second			The second second			The second second		A STATE OF THE STA	The second second	1			
Beneficiary-led Credit Linked Affordable Housing in Existing Housing	Partnership															ALL DOCKSTON OF THE PARTY OF		A STANDARD OF THE STANDARD OF	And the Conference					
Credit Linked	Subsidy		121	21	14				82			27				18	2	90						
Beneficiary-led	Construction		21	4	2			25		4			12				57							V
neless, If	any																Section 1			The second second				
	SIN	Kutcha			3					\$ P		4.			The second second	The second	8	The Party Control						
	Hosuing Status	Semi pucca Kutcha	141	25	13			25	82			23	11			18	51	51	Service Contraction					V
		Otherwise	67														34	2	The state of the s				Manager and Manage	
	Ь	Rented	52	2								8			The same of the sa	The state of the s	13	42					The second second	
	Land ownership	Own	23	23	16			25	82	4		18	12			18	12	7			STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	The second second		W
			Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Ward 10	Ward 11	Ward 12	Ward 13	Ward 14	Ward 15	Ward 16	Ward 17	Ward 18	Ward 19	Ward 20	Ward 21	Word 22

Year	Future projected urban Poor HHS	
2015		0
2016		80
2017		80
2018		80
2019		80
2020		80
2021		80
2022		80

Note: Take from CDP or Project population

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq.mts	Total No. of Slum Households as per	Eligible Slum Households	Whether in-situ' redevelopment with Private Participation	Required Area for in-situ Redevelopment in Sq.mts	E.	FSIIFAR	Name of other slum if proposed for resettlement	Proposed Year of Intervention
						Existing	Proposed	E DIS SIEM	
						-			
						The state of the s			

II. Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Untenable Slums

		The Later of the L	Proposed Development Strategy	
		Total No of Slum	i. Affordable Housing Project (AHP)	
Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in	Households as per	ii. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	Proposed Year of
	sd. mus	Survey	iii. Beneficiary Led Construction	THE VEHICLE
			iv. Clubbing with other Tenable Slums**	
KALIDHAM COLONY(S.C016)	59600	119	i) - nil, ii) - 9, iii) -110	2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18
JAYNAGAR BUSTEE(S.C005)	114000	77	i) - mil, ii) - 77, iii) - mil	2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18
AMBAGAN BUSTEE(S.C006)	46200	91	i) - nil, ii) - 82, iii) - 9	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
HARIJAN BUSTEE (1)(S.C008)	30500	54	i) - nil, ii) 54, iii) - nil	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20
NOORMIYAN BUSTEE(S.C004)	51800	62	i) - nil, ii) - 79, iii) - nil	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20
PASCHIM KAMALAPUR BUSTEE(S.C017)	43200	80	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 8	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
SAHEB BAGAN BUSTEE(S.C011)	9140.451	58	i) - nil, ii) - 58, iii) - nil	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
BANDHAB NAGAR(S.C022)	9371.773	23	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 23	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19

ROYAL BARRACK BUSTEE(S.C023)	10800	06	i) - nil, ii) - 90, iii) - nil	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21
SHAHID BINYA PALLY(S.C018)	3282.116	9	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 6	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
ORAON BUSTEE(S.C019)	3370.309	14	i) - mil, ii) - mil, iii) - 14	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20
ZAMINDAR BUSTEE(S.C020)	5021.507	16	i) - 3, ii) - nil, iii) - 13	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
KALUMIYAN BUSTEE(S.C014)	3258.932	42	i) - nil, ii) - 42, iii) - nil	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
NEPALI & HINDUSTHANI BUSTEE 1(S.C29)	1802.938	116	i) - mil, ii) - 116, iii) - mil	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21
SHREE DURGA COLONY(S.C024)	28000	31	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 31	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJEE ROAD(S.C027)	9053.859	26	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 26	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
JAINAL BUSTEE(S.C001)	14300	58	i) - nil, ii) - 58, iii) - nil	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20
AMTALA HAREKRISHNA COLONY(S.C032)	11100	38	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 38	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19

SIDDHESWARI COLONY(S.C025)	11700	8	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 8	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
RAMKRISHNA COLONY(S.C026)	6632.719	4	i) - nil, ii) - 1, iii) - 3	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
SANTHAL BUSTEE(S.C009)	1374	7	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 7	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
HOSPITAL BUSTEE(S.C015)	38900	25	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 25	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19
HIGHWAY 2 BUSTEE TATA GATE (S.C31)	4766.102	6	i) - nil, ii) - nil, iii) - 9	2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19

Note: * Please mention source of data

III. Year-wise Proposed Interventions in Slums

				Numb	er of Bene	ficiaries a	nd Centr	Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)	ice Requ	ired (Rs. in	Crores)			
Vear	Redevelo	Redevelopment thru Private Partner Participation*	Private ion*	Benefici	Beneficiary-led Construction	ruction	Credit	Credit Linked Subsidy***	idy***	Affordable Housing in Partnership	Housing in P	artnership	Total	al
	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries		Amount No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Slums Beneficiarie	No. of Beneficiarie s	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
2015-16	0	0	0	1	11	0.165	1	11		0	0	0	22	0.165
2016-17	0	0	0	15	26	0.84	10	161		0	0	0	247	0.84
2017-18	0	0	0	15	108	1.62	6	227		0	0	0	335	1.62
2018-19	0	0	0	14	108	1.62	8	138		0	0	0	246	1.62
2019-20	0	0	0	1	41	0.615	3	63		0	0	0	104	0.615
2020-21	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	45		0	0	0	45	0
2021-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	46	324	4.86	33	675	0	0	0	0	666	4.86

^{*} 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

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

			Number	of Beneficiaries a	ind Central Assista	Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)	Crores)			
Year	Beneficiary-led Construction	Construction	Credit Linked Subsidy	ed Subsidy	Affordable Hou	Affordable Housing in Partnership	Future Urban Poor projection(AHP)	AHP)	Total	-
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Benificiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
2015-16	10	0.15	10		0	0			20	0.15
2016-17	40	9.0	100		0	0	80	1.2	140	1.8
2017-18	30	0.45	80		0	0	80	1.2	110	1.65
2018-19	20	0.3	70		0	0	80	1.2	90	1,5
2019-20	20	0.3	38		0	0	80	1.2	58	1.5
2020-21	10	0.15	37		0	0	80	1.2	47	1.35
2021-22		0		0		0	80	1.2	0	1.2
Total	130	1.95	335	0	0	0	480	7.2	465	9.15

V. Year-wise targets under different components

			Ž	umbe	r of Ben	eficia	Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores	Sentr	al Assist	ance	Required	SS.	in Crore	(S		Tobal	1
Interventions		20	2015-16	20	2016-17	20	2017-18	20	2018-19	20	2019-20	20.	2020-21	200	2021-22	2	101
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	S.	Amount	S.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	S.	Amount	No.	Amount
Redevelopment through Private Participation	Slums	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	0
	Slums	A-	0.165	999	0.84	108	1.62	108	1.62	41	0.615	0	0	0	0	324	4.86
Subsidy for beneficiary-led/ improvement or existing house	Non-Slums	9	0.15	8	9.0	30	0.45	20	0.3	20	0.3	0	0.15	0	0	130	1,95
Credit linked subsidy to individual	Slums	Ξ		191		227		138		63		45		0		675	0
beneficiaries	Non-Slums	9		100		80		202		38		37		0		335	0
	Slums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	Non-Slums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Future Urban Poor projection	N.A	80	1.20	8	1.20	80	1.20	80	1.20	80	1.20	80	1.20	0	00:00	480	7.2
Total		42	0.315	387	1.44	445	2.07	336	1.92	162	0.915	92	0.15	0	0	1464	14.01

Signature (State Level Nodal Officer)

Signature (Secretary, Principal Secretary, Concerned Department)

Chairman Chairman Dum Dum Municipality

Photo	80	Cos	(b)	0	Box	(3)	•		1	(B)	Map	0	Bo
UID NO. / Voter Card	312373516843	504456500041	479154533306	417713993947	897034879420	391951473455	695727056203	640815742952	729221207254	564786926170	823576111682	597580694606	379574422027
HOLD.													
Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Muslim	Musilm	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Male			Female		Maie	40	Male	Male			0	Maje
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	SC	Gen	Gen	28	SC	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	90
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Makhan Dey	Lt. Monindra Mohon Das	Lt. Najrul Molla	Santosh Mondal	Lt. Jogendra Ch. Dey	Makhen Dev	Lt. Prefulla Ranjan Bal	Lt. Ananda Malo	Lt. Ishak Mondai	Lt. Man SK	Lt. Paresh Chakraborty	Lt. Surya Dey	Lt. Durga Mohon Rov
Name of Beneficiary	Goutam Dey	Jhantu Das	Mofijul Molis	Purabi Mondal	Niranjan Dey	Tarak Dey	Nieti Bal	Santi Malo	Jamir Ali Mendal	Kutub Sk	Gobinda Chakraborty	Parul Dey	1 Nonetum Paritosh Rov
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Chairman Chairman Chairman Dum Municipality

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Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Muslim	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim		Muslim	Muslim	Muslim	
Gender	Male	Male	M m m	0	Female	Male	Female		Male	Mafe	Female	Female	Female Hindu
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Lt . Murari Banerjee	Lt. Suklal Paul	Lt. Ishak Mondal	Gaffar Ali Gazi	Lt. Nitta Gopal Bhowmick	Kazi Md Nuruddin	Lt. Paresh Hira	Lt. Mir Sahadat Ali	Lt . Kaushiklal Saha	Kalu Mandal	Lt. Akbar Marul	Hosain Ali Mondal	Late Sujit Ghosh
Name of Beneficiary	Shyamaprasad Banerjee	Nirodh Kr. Pal	Md Asraf Ali Mondai	Rumpali Gazi	Priyabala Bhowmick	Kazi Md Hannan	Niva Hira	Mir Rased All	Basu Deb Saha	Aminul Islam Mondal	Sundar Banu Bibi	Manoyara Bibi	1 Nonsturn Mita Ghosh
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Muslim	Hindu	Muslim	Muslim	Muslim	Muslim	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Hindu	Muslim
Male	Male	Male	Male		Male	Male	Male	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gen	၁၄	G G	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Selim Biswas	Late Uday Sardar	Sk. Panchu	Late Asmat Ali Mondal	Late Roshan Ali Sanpui	Md. Jalil Mondal	Hanif Mondal	Late Brajagopal Paul	Taher Ali Biswas	Sudêv Paul	Gobinda Bahadur	Sk.Rajab Ali
Jalaluddin Biswas	Joydeb Sardar	SK.Kurban Ali	Bablu Mondal	Lakmi Sanpui	Md.Nawab Mondal	Khokan Mondal	Nabin Paul	Maymud Ali Biswas	Trishna Paul	Dipak Bahadur	Aklima Bibi
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Religion	Hindu	Muslim	Muslim	Muslim	Muslim	Muslim	Muslim	Muslim	Muslim	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim
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Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	SC	Gen		Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Late Radhika Kundu	Badei Mondal	Noor Mahammad Molla	Anowar Ali Mondal	Late Jakir Ali Mondai	Late Mazed Ali Sanpui	Late Noor Mahammad Mondal	Mohor Ali Sapui	Late SK. Abdulla	Md. Hanif Khan	Anil Das	Nur Box Molla
Name of Beneficiary	Nittyananda Kundu	Abdul Rahaman Mondal	Amir Ali Sanpui	Sahanaz Parvin	Raju Ali Mondal	Kaosor Ali Sapui	Mussaraf Hussain	Omor Ali Sapui	Abeda Bibi	Md.Hamid Khan	Gita Das	Md. Hassan Ali Molla
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Religion	Muslim	Muslim	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim	Muslim	Hindu	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Hindu	1
Gender	Male	Female	Male	Male		Male	Male	Female	Maie	Male	Male	0
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	rs.	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	3
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Janab Mondai	Mansur Rahaman	Gamaluddin Ali	Late Gamini Mondal	Janab Ali Mondal	Late Ibrahim All Sanpui	Sufal Chandra Koley	Manik Dutta	Selim Biswas	Jiban Chandra Dey	Jiban Chandra Dey	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Name of Beneficiary	Mortoja Mondal	Manira Bibi	Saifuddin Ali	Akhii Bardhan	Imtaj Ali Mondal	Ansur All Sapui	Gopal Koley	Sabita Dutta	Alauddin Biswas	Rabindranath Dey	Mrinal kanti dey	O STORY
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Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu
Gender	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Female	Maie	Female	Female	Female	Female	Male
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	SC	Gen	SC
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Gopal Das	Ajit Kumar Chakraborty	Netal Biswas	Amir Tarafdar	Netal Chakraborty	Hiralal Halder	Late Bharat Chandra Das	Akshay Paul	Noor Ali Mondal	Lakhikanta Mondal	Md. Arsad Ali	UmaCharan Mondal
Name of Beneficiary	Nonsium Madan Das	Nonsium Mandira Bhattacharjee	Basanti Das	Nonstum Arjul Tarafadar	Nonsium Uma Rani Chakraborty	Mira Halder	Tapan Kr Das	Nonsium Kamala Paul	Nonslum Hanufa Bibi	Ranubala Mondal	Fatema Bibi	3 Nonslum Sukha Ranjan Mondal
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Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Indranil Dhar	Late Priyanath Das	Ratan Das	Horidas Kundu	Prosun Kumar Sengupta	Sandip Kumar Ghosh	Gouranga saha	Manidra Chandra Sarkar	Rahul Guha	Probodh Dalal	Purno Chandra Das
Name of Beneficiary	Rani Dhar	Balaram Das	Sandhya Das	Sankar Kundu	Dipail Sengupta	Sumanta Ghosh	Chaitail Saha	Kartick Sarkar	Pubali Guha	Pranati Dev	Babi Das
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Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hinđu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Male	Female			Mafe	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Maie	N S	Female		Female
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Сеп	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Karan Ram Singh	Late Subal Halder	Nitai Chandra Das	Mrigendra Kumar Chackraborty	Late Shrinibhash Saha	Nitai Das	i.t.Jyotshnamoy Guha	Lt. Ganesh Pal Chowdhury	Biswanath Paul	Subhas Dey	Chandrakanta Biswas
Name of Beneficiary	Ram Singh	Lakshmi Halder	lia Dey	Sujoy Chakraborty	Bikash Saha	Shyamal Das	Parag kr Guha	Asit Pal Chowdhury	Nandarani Pal	Pranati Dey	Sunity Biswas
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Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Male	<u>@</u>	Female	Male	Male	Female	e M	Male	Male	Female	Male
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Chandrakanta Biswas	Lt. Panchanan Das	Bhulu Das	Hayena Kabi	Lt. Panchanan Das	Ratan Das	Mihir Das	Late Amulya Ch Das	Late Nabadwip Ch.Saha	Sunil Baidya	Prafulla Nath Chowdhury
Name of Beneficiary	Anil Biswas	Gopal Das	Madhabi Das	Gayan Kabi	Anuku! Das	Sandha Das	Gouri Das	Ram Das	Tarak Nath Saha	Bharati Baidya	Animesh Chowdhury
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Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Jiban Krisina Das	Nabadwip Chandra Saha	Premananda Roy	Bablu Das	Late Nabadwip Ch.Saha	Late Kartik Das	Kishon Singh	Lt. Amritalal Chowdhury	Lt. Sunil Bose	Nani Gopal Sen
Name of Beneficiary	Krishna Das	Bhola Nath Saha	Bidhan Roy	Purnima Ruidas	Brindabon Saha	Santana Das	Mathura Singh	Santosh Chowdhury	Nonsium Kaberi Bose	4 Nonslum Gobinda Sen
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Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Lt. Bibhuti Bhusan Bose	Lt. Ramchandra Karar	Lt. Krishna Paul	Lt. Thakur Das Mazumder	Birendra Nath Bakshi	Manik Das	Jiten Dutta	Birendra Nath Bakshi	Janoki NathSarkar	Manindra Chandra Roy	Nishikanta Biswas	MrityunjoyBiswas
Name of Beneficiary	China Bose	Nonsium Sukumar Karar	Nonsium Manju Paul	Purna ch Mazumdar	Nonsium Kartiik Bakshi	Santona Mazumdar	Nonsium Nebula Das	Baldyanath Bakshi	Purnima Shil	Nonslum Gopal Roy	Susil Biswas	4 Nonsium Sanjoy Devnath
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Dum Dum Municipality

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Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Barada Shom	Offen Haider	ebnath	Madhusudun Roy	Hari Mohan Paul	Manadeb Shil	Sdahangsu Kr Chakraborty (Madan Majumder	Panchu Das	Kumudini Halder	Bhupati Pal	Supta
Name of Beneficiary	Binay Shom	Nonsium Minu Bairagi	Padma Dalaino	Chitta Ranjan Roy	Kalpana Paui	Ratan Shil	Nonsium Sadhana Chakroborty	Tusi Kirtania	Nonstum Kamala Das	Kumudini Halder	Radharani Pal	4 Nomelum Subrata Dasgupta
Non-	Nonslum		Nonslum	Nonstern	Nonstum	Nonslum	Nonsium	Norslum	Nonelum	Nonslum	Nonsila	Money
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UID NO. / Voter Card	249673402453	432081768378	698690865916	333353021447	828052396438	243288055396	957442353237	509269750786	864998433832	606064197250	318638938163	507609499774
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Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
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Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Kesto Kr. Thakurta	Bishaswar Shill	Rishikesh Raha	Nitel Das	Kali Bhuiya	Binod Nandi	Sailen Debnth	Dulai Das	Jatindra Roy	Lt. Nirmal Krishna Paul	Manoranjan Biswas	Kalipada Das
Name of Beneficiary	Nonslum Jyotsna Chatterjee	Nonslum Sanjoy Shill	Sumangal Raha	Bhola Das	Sankar Bhuiya	Presenta Nandi	Biswanath Devnath	Kamal Das	Minu Roy	Saraswati Paul	Biswanath Biswas	Promila Dey
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Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Male	Male	Female	Male	Maie	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Maie
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Basanta Kr Paul	Prahilad Serkar	Kshitish Chandra Ghosh Chowdhury	Kalipada Paul	Late Rasik Ll Nandi	Late Debendra Chandra Ghosh	Bidyut Singh	Basudev Chowdhury	Debanggshu Paul	Affabuddin Sarkar	Lt. Kibu Das	Lt. Shyamlai Paul
Name of Beneficiary	Tapan kr Paul	Duryadhan Sarkar	Minati Rani Ghosh Chowdhury	Nonsium Madhab Paul	Nonsium Krishna Kanta Nandi	Pulak Ghosh	Shephali Singh	Nomelum Chandi Charan Chowdhury Basudev Chowdhury	Ajanta Paul	Nuruddin Sarkar	Nonsium Lalita Das	6 Nonelum Chittaranjan Paul
Slum/ Non- slum	slum	wnje	Nonslum		Nonsium	Nonelum	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonsium
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Chairman Consimination Dum Dum Municipality

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UID NO. / Voter	702891690571	344085045269	777413494391	491254914468	38981717821045	944366449845	744368138240	532122402341	651688443292	703176040112	631272883145	201070228167
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Religion	Muslim	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Muslim	Muslim	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Male	Maie	Female	Female		Male	Male	Female	Female	Female	Female	900
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	S 0	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Sk. Abdul Gani	Lt. Shirish Paul	Lt, Shambhu Das	Lt. Hrikesh Das	Lt.Kanu Karmakar	Lt.Jagojyti Mahapatra	Lt. Sankar Bagchi	Kedarnath Chakraborty	Lt. Sk. Kalu	Lt. Sk. Kaousar	Lt. Madhab Paul	LT. Radhaballav Pat
Name of Beneficiary	Nonsium Aktar Hossain	Sushii Paul	Nonstum Anita Das	Nonslum Shankar Das	Chapala karmakar	Samiran Mahapatra	Swapan Bagchi	Nonelum Monindra Chakroborty	Amina Begam	Rani Bibi	Nonslum JamunaPaul	6 Nonetum AshutoshPaul
Non-		Nonstum	Nonslum		Nonslum	Nonstein	Nonslum		Nonalum	Nonslum		Nonstreet
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UID NO. / Voter Card	835294381335	329311382827	967377808968	437451155347	269166539262	472751879710	320498551763	707952533340	445319520076	506477370084	669084507065	444700445360
HOLD.				105								
Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	e B S		Male	Male	Female	Female	Male	Male	Male	Female		Male
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	LT. Radhaballav Pal	Nityananda Ghosh	Haralal Paul	Lt. Suresh Ch. Goswami	Nipendra Bhattacharya	Kalidas Bhattacherjee	Baidya Nath Das	Haripada Biswas	Akshay Dutta	Murari Mohon Sadhukha	Sanyasi Biswas	Akshay Dutta
Name of Beneficiary	Nonelum Paritosh Paul	Nonstum Asit Ghosh	Nonslum Anil Paul	Nonelum Ratan Goswami	Bela Rani Bhattacharya	Prava Bhattacharya	Subal Das	Sanjoy Biewas	Gour Dutta	Nonsium Tapasi Paul	Nonelum Kalipada Biswas	Nonsium Netai Dutta
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UID NO. / Voter Card	449039272295	691896196891	565153270594	488747678108	853093809724	426162844686	797250531207	380906836697	660928G65727	721809018978	359437313954	487704213437
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Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	M aie	Female	Female	Female	Male	Male	Female	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Abdul Sarkar Ali	Swapan Poddar	Ananta Kr. Barui	Mrinal Kanti Mitra	Debandra Nath Barui	Debandra Nath Barui	Ruhini Roy	Narayan Chatterjee	Md. Hanif Khan	RaicharanDatta	Gour Pada Nath	Sankar Thakur
Name of Beneficiary	Nonsium Abdul Moktar	Nometum Gourt Poddar	Nonslum Suchitra Barui	Nonslum Mala Mitra	Nonelum Uttam Barui	Dulai Barui	Sipra Barui	Rina Chatterjee	Md. Hamid Khan	Suresh chandra Dutta	Nonstum Jyotsna Roy	Nonslum Sanjib Thakur
Slum/ Non-	Nonslum	Nonstum	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonsilum	Nonstern	Nonstum	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonstum	Nonsturn
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UID NO. / Voter Card	617520328992	302125776591	289131244056	241616974353	384401844628	BWC3945647	556016760820	670034729159	941058958029	393275167962	000001972468	481933384671	725771873271
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Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	npun	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Maie	Male	Male	Female	M a a		Male	Female	Female	Female	Male	Male	Female
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Sankar Thakur	Shakti Mukherjee	Bhola Nath Dey	Piyari Mohon Poddar	Upendranath Biswas	Lt. Jiten Kr. Chakraborty	Piyari Pooddar	Nishi Kanta Saha	Nishi Kanta Barui	Late Hiralal Sinha	Mihir Majumder	Kalipada Majumdar	Santosh Siddha
Name of Beneficiary	Nonslum (Raju Thakur	Nonsium Nayan Mukherjee	Bhola Nath Dey	Sadhana Podder	Nonslum Kumaresh Biswas	Mahendra Chakraborty	Nonetum (Samir Podder	Sumitra Saha	Bakul lata Barui	Sikha Sinha	Suprakash Majumder	Sisir kumar Majumdar	Nonsium Gunatara Siddha
Slum/ Non-			Nonsium	Nonskum	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonalum	Nonelum	Nonslum	Nonelum	Nonslum	Nonsturn	Nonslum
Ward No.	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
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Ph		(4)	1		電影	20	(10)	C.	OR (2)	Co	G (0)	Car.	O.
UID NO. / Voter	759227590466	377506278568	383057647487	594750435859	743123270901	699709260506	342365236900	375530216474	285766325967	301848805837	BWC3402534	409341695157	300000000000000000000000000000000000000
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Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	
Gender	Female	Female	Male	Male	Male	Maje e	Male	Female	Male	Mai e	Male	Male	1
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	TS	Gen	Gen	Gen	O _S	Gen	Gen	
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Nemai Chandra Dhara	Sufai Chandra Paja	Binaybhusan Dasgupta	Prahalad Chandra Saha	Shailendra Das	Nirmal Seal	Late Anii Kumar Dutta	Manik Lal Banik	Nonigopal Saha	Jiten Dhar	Ananta Roy	Nripen Saha	i Andrews
Name of Beneficiary	Nonslum Rukmini Dhara	Nonsium Mridula Khan	Satyailt Dasgupta	Pradip Saha	Subhas Das	Dinesh Seal	Sankar Dutta	Alpana Banik	Tapas Saha	Paritosh Dhar	Nikhil Ch. Roy	Sankar Saha	And Constitution of the
Non-			Nonslum	Nonelum	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonslum F	Nonslum	Nonsium	
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UID NO. / Voter Card	658763884097	338089735426	274764683497	897431307808	883409830511	225810632598	736899505533	8/2/106/2 341611170135	835055492772	320759486866	695329319596	511739334433	752722808329
MOLD.	31	241		38/1	8/2107A	15/13	135/2	8/2/106/2	12/.22	40	92	8/158	8/269
Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Na e	Female	Male	Maje	Maje Maje	Female	Male
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Girija Kanta Chakraborty	Kajal Sarkar	Bipul Sarkar	Late Sushif ch Das	Ashutosh Roy Barman	Late Gopal Sarkar	Mahammad Zafar	Swapan Kumar Dutta	Lt. Birendra Mohon Halder	Lakhemi Kanta Das	Dhirendra Kr. Nandi	Ganesh Biswas	Bhola Nath Paul
Name of Beneficiary	Subol Chandra Chakraborty	Nonslum Alpana Sarkar	Nonelum ABhok Sarkar	Bela Rani Das	Debabrata Roy Barman	Pradip Sarkar	Mahammad Anwar	Rubi Dutta	Amuiya Halder	Dipak Das	Basudeb Nandi	Arati Biswas	Binay Paul
Slum/ Non- slum	_	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonsium	Nonslum	Nonelum	Nonsium	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nomelum	Nonslum	Stum	Slum
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UID NO. / Voter Card	538083090459	936860333130	752101062478	614372780337	790606745040	608300478222	803862576121	529734645850	762965899071	238300020065	875303861449	221448017186	282947101041	296345192552
MOLD.	8/379	8/.63	8/413	8/322	8/277	8/336	8/375	8/142	8/130	8/334	8/431	8/419	8/408	8/321
Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hinđu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Female	Female	Female	Male	Male		Female		Female	Maie		Female	Female	Female
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	သွင	Gen	SC	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	SC	Gen	Gen	G Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Dhiraj Kanti Das	Santi Ranjan Das	Gopal Adhikari	Srishthidhar Biswas	Amulya Paul	Astacharan Mailik	Sunil Saha	Haripada Maiakar	Nalini Kanta Roy	Ashutosh Paul	Paban Das	Manik Dutta	Sunil Paul	Subhas Saha
Name of Beneficiary	Kalyani Das	Rama Rani Das	Mira Adhikari	Subhash Biswas	Gobinda Paul	Amulya Maliik	Sabita Saha	Purnima Malakar	Niranjan Roy	Khokon Paul	Bhakta Das	Sonali Dutta	Anjona Paul	Lakshmi Rani Saha
Slum/ Non-		Sium	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Elais	Stum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum
Ward No.	4	41	4	4	14	14	41	4	41	4	4	4	4	4
Si.	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254

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UID NO. / Voter Card	382730696445	881100808430	406815507025	300390946038	255123707573	813051157483	462414927845	583935921571	351217417884	420132075526	938283954614	824165360867
MOLD.	8/288	8/.61	8/.62	8/286	8/347	8/326	8/181	8/.33	8/429	8/327	8/140	8/182/1
Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Male	Male	Male	Female	Male	M B B	Male	Female	Female		Female	Maje
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	SC	Gen	Gen	Gen	SC	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	SC
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Netai Das	Monilal Dass	Kalipada Roy	Prasanta Sarkar	Aananda Charan Das	Ram Prasad Paul	Susanta Bose	Kartick Naha	Netai Das	Sreekanta Ghosh	Subhas Biswas	Satya Ranjan Das
Name of Beneficiary	Tarak Das	Mintu Das	Kanu Roy	Kanika Sarkar	Bhola Nath Das	Jogesh Paul	Utpal Bose	Niva Naha	Chinu Das	Maya Ghosh	Manju Biwas	Ranjit Kr Das
Non-		Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum
Ward No.	4	41	4	4	41	4	41	4	41	14	4	41
No.	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266

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UID NO. / Voter Card	9748761140	866466509170	387551278812	339249565911	998683095145	405564395671	251996695934	2096469\$8056	218957671194	544481479678	443516885593	477264041021	995013617295
HOLD.	8/363	8/127	8/.92	8/249	8/281	8/.15	8/192	8/329	8/.64	8/108	8/115	8/317	8/308
Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Female	Female		Female		Male	Mate	Male	Male	Female	Maie	Male	Female
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	SC
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Harekesto Das	Bimai Kundu	Jasoda Lal Chakroborty	Nirmal Saha	Paban Bhattacharya	Ram Singha	Priyanath Biswas	Sristidhar Mistri	Haralal Mahajan	Radha Krishna Das	Tarini Paul	Kesto chandra Paul	Dhiren Das
Name of Beneficiary	Makhan Bala Das	Usha Kundu	Radheshyam Chakroborty	Namita Saha	Nikhil Bhattacharya	Ratan Singha	Parimal Biswas	Sukumar Mistri	Bhagbat Mahajan	DurgaDas	Arun Paul	Sunil Paul	Sova Rani Das
Slum/ Non-		Stum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Stum	SIL	Slum	Shum	Skum	Slum	Slum	Slum
Ward No.	14	41	4	4	41	4	4	4	4	4	4	41	41
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UID NO. / Voter Card	672639579570	230531213210	959735702288	964944736361	987071666323	912939561073	735604831011	974886443360	724225686762	524910838234	707413843297
HOLD.	8/427	8/385	8/301	8/219	8/116	8/262	8/.43	8/319	8/250	8/220	8/114
Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Male		Male	Male		Naje B	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female Hindu
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	SC	Gen	၁ဇ	Gen	Gen	200	Gen	SC	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Hiralai Das	Pulin Das	Jagadish Ch. Mondal	Motital Roy	Surendra ch. Modok	Sudhir Das	Sudarshan Singh	Harakomar Das	Jiban Krishna Das	Motilal Roy	Nepal Paul
Name of Beneficiary	Gouranga Das	Nikhil Das	Debabrata Mondal	Ashoke Roy	Phanindra Modok	Biswanath Das	Bhanumati Singh	Ramendra Nath Das	Bharati Das	Dilip Roy	Golapi Paul
Non-		Slum	Slum	Slum	Engs	Sfum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum
Ward No.	41	14	4	4	*	4	4	41	4	4	4
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Photo	CO		P	CA				e y		Got		(10)
UID NO. / Voter Card	885625671084	317303951513	397057979189	252507931724	617774902449	382607994582	200576727676	859481831903	535713774650	541061252612	675426788654	942129749081
HOLD.	8/373	8/341	8/374	8/91/1	8/60A	8/356/1	8/328	8/345	8/388	8/154	8/394A	8/.40
Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Male	a a M	Male	Maie	Female	Female		Female		Maje	Male	Male
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Mahendra Majumder	Anil Krishna Paul	Debendra Barua	Radhashyam Chakroborty	Joydeb Dey	Durga Roy	Kamalesh Mondal	Tushar Kanti Das	Niranjan Dutta	Rakhal Ch. Das	Anil Sen	Ashutosh Biwas
Name of Beneficiary	Badal Majumder	Madhusudan Paul	Bibhuti Bhusan Barua	Gopal Chakroborty	Rekha Dey	Santi Roy	Bina Mondal	Sudha Das	Kanak Dutta	Sunil Das	Gopal Sen	Dulai Biwas
Slum/ Non- slum		Shum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Skum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum
Ward No.	4	4	4	4	4	41	4	4	4	4	4	14
SI. V	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302

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UID NO. / Voter Card	927301476037	696749653647	967197549653	421550858239	767242756435	230114082992	278685174023	547803523096	BWC0940106	66801260485	416274961410	489266923117
HOLD.	8/183	8/367	8/.71	8/.26	8/273	8/.70	8/187	8/210	8/414	8/211	8/211A	8/401
Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hinđu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	ž Š
Gander	Male	Mafe	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Maie	Female 1	Male	Male	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	n and n
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Umesh Das	Gour Saha	Gugal Roy	Bhola Roy Chowdhury	Kartick Pal	Pradip Sarkar	Sushil Mondal	Sibapada Dalal	Santosh Dey	Haripada Acharya	Haripada Acharya	Richard Bahadur Dradhan
Name of Beneficiary	Ratan Das	Jaydeb Saha	Gita Roy	Anita Roy Chowdhury	Joymoni Pal	Shipra Sarkar	Labanya Mondal	Subrata Dalai	Sova Rani Dey	Dilip Acharya	Kartick Acharya	Signa Pradhan
Non- slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Shum	Slum	Stum	Slum	Slum	Sium	Slum	Slum	S. S
Ward No.	4	4	4	4	4	4	14	14	4	4	4	4
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HOLD.	8/343	8/.65	8/335	8/355	8/.38	8/157	8/393	8/384	8/173	8/173	143	8/243	8/.31
Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Male	Maie	Na e	Female	Female	Female	Female	Male	Female	-	Female	Male	Male
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Rajkumar Das	Chandra Kanta Roy	Santosh Saha	Chandra Kanta Saha	Rangalal Kundu	Netai Chandra Das	Nemai Paul	Satish Chandra Das	Kalu Patra	Mani Mohan Dey	Nirmal Chandra Das	Kali Charan Paul	Sarat Chandra Das
Name of Beneficiary	Sunil Kr Das	Subhas Roy	Prasanta Saha	Bibha Saha	Malati Kundu	Maya Rani Das	Santana Paul	Makhan Lai Das	Sheela Patra	Mintu Dey	Sabitri Das	Shambhu Paul	Ratan Das
Non-		Shum	Slum	Sturn	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Stum	Slum	Slum	Slum
Ward No.	4	4	4	4	41	41	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
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UID NO. / Voter Card	292670412222	715547490636	292772742531	270856319651	241352818202	276782853860	594784677659	880978189174	824716117488	855495574543	350786854370	BWC1961374	BWC2272938	BWC0940197
MOLD. NO.	.8/35	8/122	8/110	8/.82	8/.82	8/.82	8/123C	8/287	8/120	8/.45	8/330	123 E.K.	8/443/2	8/420
Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Female	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Maie	Female		Male	M W W	Male	Maje
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Prabhash Mahato	Hemohandra Saha	Abhimunaya Paul	Paran Krishna Basak	Paran Krishna Basak	Paran Krishna Basak	Gour Chandra Adhikari	Dhala Chand Das	Krishnapada Ghosh	Shreedam Saha	Jagadish Sarkar	Gaur Chandra Adhikari	Anukul Biswas	Harimohan Das
Name of Beneficiary	Ratna Mahato	Rekha Saha	Biswajit Paul	Ram Chandra Basak	Laksman Basak	Kartik Basak	Sushanta Adhikari	Dipankar Das	Lila Ghosh	Bholanath Saha	Sanjay Sarkar	Prasanta Adhikari	Amulya Biswas	Dinesh Das
Slum/ Non-	Shum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Finis	Slum			Engs	Slum	Slum	Slum
Ward No.	4	41	14	4	4	41	4	4	4	4	41	4	41	4
Si. V	328	329	330	331	332	88	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341

Photo		Co	0	(a)	0	(1)	0)	0		1	B	1	0	10
UID NO. / Voter Card	BWC0937201	296521428833	457612825218	343573297605	564526315134	860669335182	714945380254	357834725231	832729552409	672095764842	684999488921	992318865191	558383291979	565602401342
HOLD.	8/369	8/299	8/162	8/175	8/163	8/377	8/142	8/203		8/405	8/307	8/.22	.8/41	8/.141
Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	7	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female		Male	Female	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Shanti Karmakar	Nibaran Ghosh	Kali Charan Das	Samir Kumar Das	Satish Chandra Das	Parimal Kundu	Nanigopal Sur	Dhirendra Chandra Ghosh	Akshay Hari	Santosh Ghosh	Tarapada Saha	Nagen Biswas	Dufal Saha	Narayan Das
Name of Beneficiary	Jyotsna Karmakar	Nimai Chandra Ghosh	Shibu Das	Tapas Kumar Das	Shyamal Das	Aloka Kundu	Shibani Sur	Asim Ghosh	Radha Roy Karmarkar	Chandra Halder	Samir Saha	Nripen Biswas	Shibu Saha	Gobinda Das
Non- Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Shm	Slum	Slum	Sium	Skum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum
Ward No.	14	41	41	4	14	4.	41	41	4	4	4	4	4	4
No.	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355

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Photo	0	0		O	O.	(H)			(i			OR	
UID NO. / Voter Card	247576052254	798944509048	785019484002	240029963291	306835224370	925981038687	640800664549	675529385117	503445625929	504011212185	427745634152	304102816509	WB/20/138/47721
HOLD.	8/300	155	8/300	8/191	8/126	18/6	27	14	Ø	24	IO.	33	72
Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Lindu	Hindu
Gender	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female	Maie	Maie	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Upendra Ch. Basak	Mr. Barua	Upendra Basak	Mr. Saha	Prafulla Kundu	Dulal Chandra Kundu	Hiralal Routh	Samir Kumar Kundu	Mohon Das	Manital Swarnakar	Dukhu Das	Monmotho Banerjee	Manik Malilck
Name of Beneficiary	Suresh chandra Basak	Tutun Barua	Ramesh Basak	Nalin Saha	Niharbala Kundu	Nonsium Lakshmi Kundu	Prakash Routh	n (Kundu)	Nonslum Pancham Das	Nonelum Madhumani Swarnakar	Bhagirat Das	Nonstum Gouri Banerjee	
Slum/ Non-	Stum	Slum		Slum	Slum	Nonslum	Nonslum			Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonstum	Nonsium
Ward No.	4	4	4	41	14	<u>.</u>	10	16	9	9	16	17	17
is S	356	357	90	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368

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Photo	O.	0			(1)			D.		0	(h)	Ca	00
UID NO. / Voter Card	705945201624	WB/20/138/735427	745120275161	898069862091	739023397311	211554622395	467373928826	652850812867	269142588135	571409443869	522366990402	735128315767	615089047296
MOLD.	83	33	33	33	57	Ø	27	9	33	46/61	46/107	43/2	1/5/.7
Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female		Female		Female		Male
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Late Dhiren Kar	Late Dhiren Kar	Juran Kar	Late Dhirendranath Ghosh	Late Tarun Raha	M Dutta	Late Tarkeshwar Singh		Late Sunil Saha		Sukdev Nayak	Upendranath Banerjee	Late Pran Kr. Dutta
Name of Beneficiary	Pradip Kar	Pipasa Kar	Bakul Kar	Anita Ghosh	Sumitra Raha	Debashis Dutta	Prabhawati Devi	Sheomuni Singh	Pari Rani Saha	Rabi Nayak	Nonsium Shanti Nayak	Ramapada Banerjee	Shib Shonkar Dutia
Slum/ Non-	_	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonsturn	17 Nonsluin	17 Nonslum		Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonstum	19 Nonelum
Ward No.	1,	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	80	60	60	91
Si.	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381

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Photo	0	8	Co.	B		(B)	0		0	O	O	0	(P)
UID NO. / Voter Card	218534019762	676935631354	952222869961	210959201270	BWC 1026780	535896403811	875089460900	594433036055	341070308170	604796383090	524196259050	721763895778	34050006567
HOLD.	1/5/.43	1/5/.43	1/5/.43	1/5/.50	1/5/.43	23/60	12/.11	.12/8	23A/9	23A/9	23A/9	23A/9	236/35
Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hudu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Ē
Gender	Male	Maie	Maje		Male	M m m	Female	Male	Male	Male	Maie	Female	de M
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	200
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Adhir Bose	Adhir Bose	Adhir Bose	Late Prafulla Chandra Dey Gen	Adhir Bose	Barindra Kr. Mukherjee	Matlial Biswas	Adhir Kr. Ghosh	Chandra Bali Singha	Chandra Bali Singha		Chandra Bali Singha	delias day day
Name of Beneficiary	Manik Bose	Soumen Bose	Ramesh Bose	Bapí Dey	Ratan Bose	Jitendra Nath Mukherjee	Sandhya Biswas	Subrata kr Ghosh	Papu Kumar Singha	Gautam Singha	Gopal Singha	Tumpa Singha	000 000 000 000
Non-	Nonslum	Nonstum	Nonslum	Nonslum	Nonslum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	e e
Ward No.	9	6	19	9	10	20	50	20	20	50	20	50	20
No.	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	206

Photo	B	(A)	6)	0	(Co	0	0		C F			
UID NO. / Voter Card	643929535281	389665344869	218460678488	671716356005	515506820746	460852812573	537603906528	538832760511	457286308323	352684299506	288990956160	932028385596	243515761370
MOLD.	23A/35	23A/35	23A/35	12/.22	19/73	25/37	25/62	25/69	25/59	25/85	25/61	25/61	25/57
Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Muslim	Muslim	Muslim	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Male	Male	Female	Female	Male	Male	<u> </u>	Female	Female	Male	Male	Maje	Female
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Kailash Nath Singh	Kailash Nath Singh	Kailash Nath Singh	Panchanan Das	Late Ananta Ghosh	Late Sukhai Das	Mokshad Ali Molla	Abdul Salam	Abdul Sattar Molla	Late Shambhu Das	Majed Ali Mailick	Majed Ali Mallick	Late V. Muthu Swarni
Name of Beneficiary	Bijay Singh	Shiba Singh	Saraswati Singh	Lakshmi Das	Lintu Ghosh	Ashim Das	Beljan Bibi	Chhaleya Bibi	Sukhlal Bibi	Arun Das	Ayanuddin Mllick	Naimuddin Mallick	Kalima Swami
Non-	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Sium	SILT	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum	Slum
Ward No.	50	20	20	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Si.	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407

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Photo	00	d			(in
UID NO. / Voter Card	788109299110	25/24/A 221720211112	238683905598	503539711138	233436935429
HOLD.	25/26	25/24/A	19/69	25/29	25/23
Gender Religion	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Gender	Male	Female	Female	Male	M W W
Caste Category ST/SC/OBC/Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
Father's Name / Husband's Name	Kalimohan Karmakar	Bibi Chand Shaw	Anil Chandra Paul	Biawanath Das	Late Anath Das
Name of Beneficiary	Manindra Karmakar	Mina Shaw	Ranjana Pau!	Narayan Das	Ranjit Das
Slum/ Non- slum	Stum	Slum	Slam	Sfum	Slum
Ward No.	22	22	22	22	22
Si.	408	409	410	411	412

Work flow of PMAY - HFA (U) for 2017-18

