

Project Report on **HOUSING FOR ALL** **2015-16**



HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

Beneficiary Led Construction

Prepared by :

**Municipal Engineering Directorate
Department of Municipal Affairs
Government of West Bengal
November, 2015**



सत्यमेव जयते

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PMAY (Housing for All): Haringhata Municipality

1. PREFACE

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

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

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

We are hopeful that this ULB will be able to utilize the success of this Program for further Municipal developmental works & for upgrading the quality of civic life. It will facilitate this ULB to be self-reliant so that this town can be a potential generator of economic momentum in the desired direction.

The town has 18 Nos. of slum Pockets and 15 non slum pockets. This project report has been prepared for total outlay of Rs. 2834 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 town.



Executive Officer
Haringhata Municipality



RAJIB KUMAR DALAL
Chairman
HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

2. INTRODUCTORY NOTE AND BRIEF HISTORY OF HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY:

Haringhata Municipality was established in the year of 2014 at the middle of the Nadia (District of West Bengal). This Municipality is situated in between Kalyani and Gayeshpur (District Town of Nadia district of West Bengal). It is roughly 56km away from Kolkata. This is one of the newest Municipalities.

This municipality is competing with the modern developments of other Municipalities and coming out fast to enrich all out development whether in service sectors, cultural, socioeconomic development, educationally etc.

The housing sector is one of such sector. We have been trying our best to achieve 100% result in this sector with the active support of Govt. of West Bengal. We are partially successful in this endeavor but we need to give shelter to the urban poor so that no one live in a thatched house or in shanties.

As of now this Municipality is busy with the process of preparing Plan of Action (HFAPOA) for the urban poor. With the strong leadership from the Chairman and its councilors and active support of the staff of our Municipality we are going ahead with this scheme to make it a success. We have taken oath that no one in this Municipality would remain starving even for a day, no one should remain without drinking water, sanitation, clothing and above all shelter less.

Development is our only motto and we will not stop whatever obstacle comes our way. The task ahead is herculean one due to complexity of socioeconomic and political situation. However, preparation of Housing for All Plan of Action and implementation of the same in a time bound manner is not so easy job.

As this project is the first of its kind and this project would offer development of all slum dwellers and stop from further grow of slum localities which is a curse to the modern life, we are looking forward to make our Municipality a clean and habitable Municipality without any slum area. Our experience of the past would guide us and we are sure to achieve our dream project for the first time. The Housing for All Plan of Action has been prepared with this in mind and we are looking forward for a great future.




Executive Officer
Haringhata Municipality


Chairman
Haringhata Municipality
RAJIB KUMAR DALL
Chairman
HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

Physical Features:

(i) Location

The geographical location of the Municipality is 22.97 degree N 88.54 degree E in the northern tip, 22.92 degree N, 88.54 degree E in the south, 22.93 degree N and 88.52 degree E in the west, 22.96 degree N, 88.54 degree E in the eastern tip. The area is bounded on the north by the Birohi II Gram Panchayet, on the east by the Fatehpore Gram Panchayet, on the south by Moricha Gram Panchayet, and on the west by the Bhaluka Gram Panchayet.

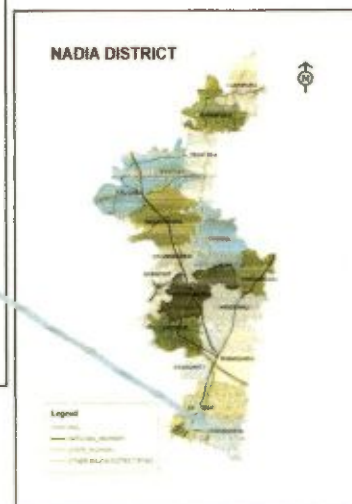
The maximum length from east to west is around 6 kms, while the maximum breadth from north to south is about 6 kms.

Eastern railway – Sealdah Division Main line also connects Haringhata, which takes approximately Two hour from the Sealdah Railway Station.

The Municipality can also be accessed through NH-34. The distance between the nearest airport and Haringhata is only 54 km and it takes approximately Two hour to travel.



LOCATION MAP OF HARINGHATA



Planning Team

- I. Rajib Kumar Dalal Chairman Haringhata Municipality.
- II. Dilip Kumar Roy, Vice Chairman, Haringhata Municipality
- III. Manindra nath Biswas, Executive Officer, Haringhata Municipality
- IV. Debasis Mondal, Sub Assistant Engineer, Haringhata Municipality (Nodal Officer for HFA)
- V. Moumita Sen, Urban Planner, Haringhata Municipality
- VI. Bapi Das, Staff ,Haringhata Municipality




Executive Officer
Haringhata Municipality


RAJIB KUMAR DALAL
Chairman
HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

3. Project at a glance (7C)

Annexure 7C
(Para 14.5 of the Guidelines)

Format for Projects under Beneficiary led Construction or Enhancement

1.	Name of the State	:	WEST BENGAL					
2.	Name of the City	:	HARINGHATA					
3.	Project Name	:	HOUSING FOR ALL BY 2022(HFA)					
4.	Project Code *	:						
5.	State Level Nodal Agency	:	SUDA					
6.	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY					
7.	Date of approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:						
8.	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2834					
9.	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Total
			375	85	90	40	110	700
10.	(i) No. of Beneficiaries (New Construction)	:	700 (NOS)					
	(ii) No. of Beneficiaries (Enhancement)	:	NIL					
11.	Whether selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land?	:	YES					
12.	Whether building Plan for all houses have been approved?	:	YES					
13.	i) Govt grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible Beneficiary) (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	1050					
	ii) State grant, if any (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	4480					
	iii) ULB grant, if any (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	129					
	iv) Beneficiary Share (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	175					
	v) Total (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	2834					
14.	Whether technical specification/ design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards/NBC/ State norms?	:	YES					
15.	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation?	:	YES					
16.	Brief of project, including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish	:	YES					

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
Signature (Nodal Officer) *SAE*
Sub-Assistant Engineer
Haringhata Municipality

Signature
Signature
(Chairman/Chairperson)
RAJIB KUMAR DALAL
Chairman
HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

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



Signature
Executive Officer
Haringhata Municipality

Signature
RAJIB KUMAR DALAL
Chairman
HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

4. Executive Summary **(see Annexure)**

5. Slum wise details of DU and Infrastructure Cost (see annexure)

6. Details of Fund Flow

Rupees in lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR 2015-16				TOTAL
		GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	
PMAY project- Haringhata Municipality.	2834.00	1050.00	1480.00	129.00	175.00	2834.00

PHASING OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

YEAR 2015-16	RELEASE OF FUND				
	GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	TOTAL
1st Installment @ 40%	420.00	592.00	51.60	175.00	1238.60
2nd Installment @ 40%	420.00	592.00	51.60	0.00	1063.60
3rd Installment @ 20%	210.00	296.00	25.80	0.00	531.80
TOTAL	1050.00	1480.00	129.00	175.00	2834.00

REQUIREMENT OF FUND

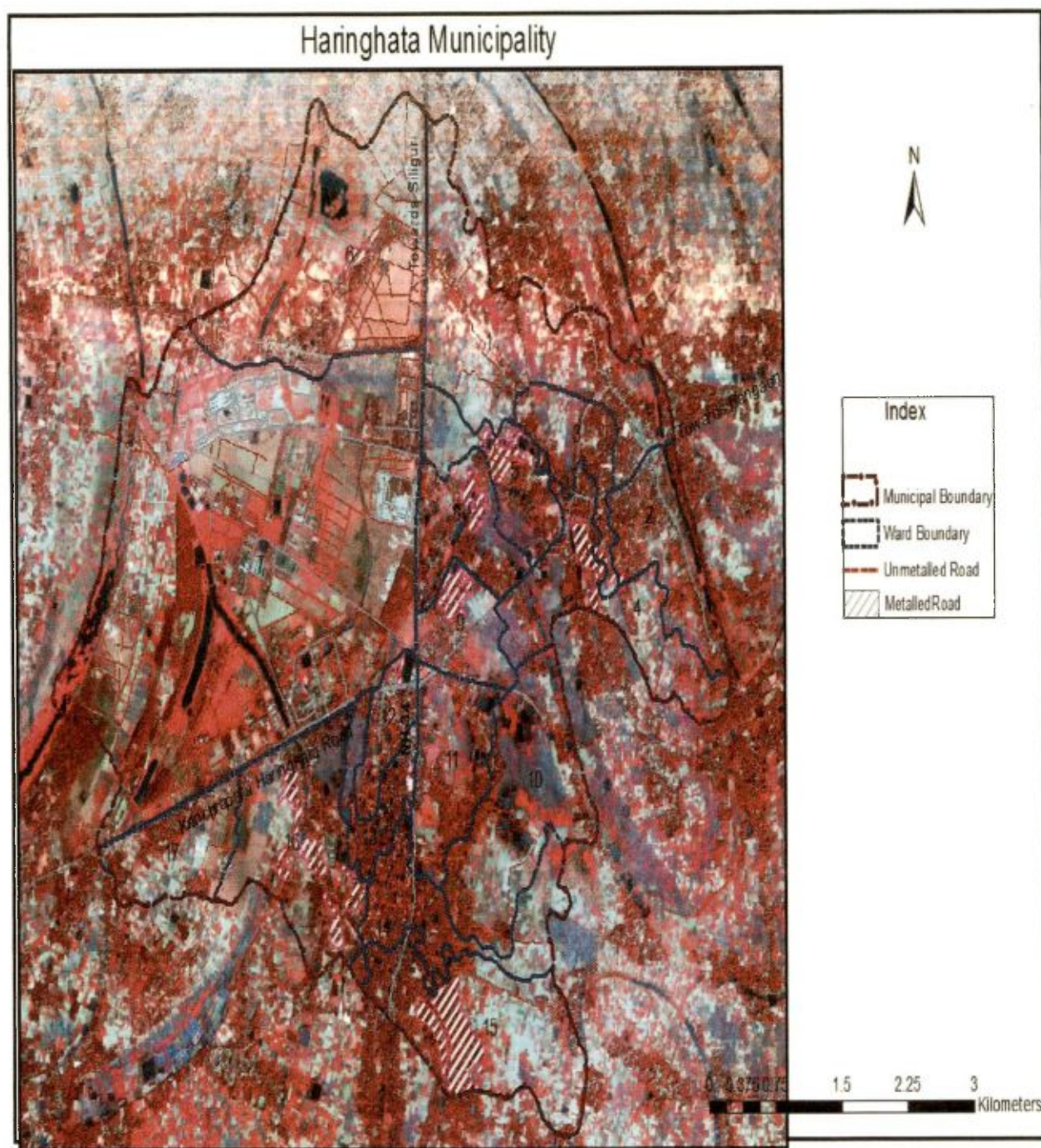
Rupees in lakhs

SL. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	YEAR 2015-16	TOTAL
1	PMAY project- Haringhata Municipality.	2834.00	2834.00
Total		2834.00	2834.00


Executive Officer
Haringhata Municipality


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7.a). Ward Boundary Map of Haringhata Municipality

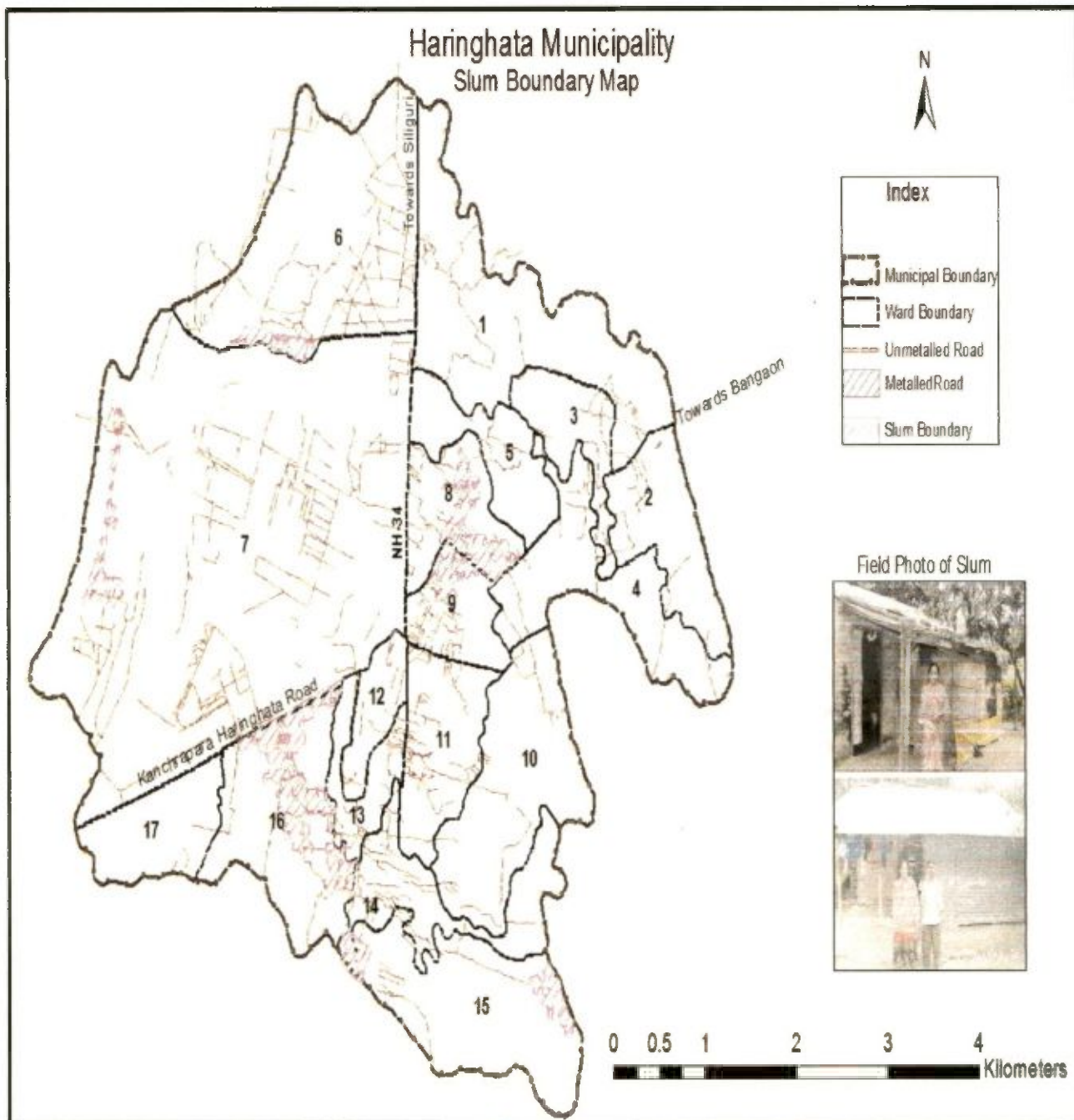



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7. b) Slum Boundary of Haringhata Municipality




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8.CITY PROFILE

A. <u>PRESENT CONDITION</u>		
1.	Climatic phenomenon	
	a. Rainfall b. Temperature c. Humidity	1582 mm Min. 13°C Avg. 36°C 80% avg.
2.	Water Bodies & Aquatic animal and Flora & Fauna	Yamuna Khal is the largest waterbody, snake, different sort of fishes are natural habitat.
3.	Passage of storm water	Natural drainage system
4.	Topography	Mild slope towards South
5.	Human Settlement	On the roads & alignment kutcha drains already exists and no acquisition of land or property is required. Question of eviction of human settlement does not arise.
6.	Animal Kingdom	The development project does not affect any forest.
7.	Green belt	The project does not effect on the green belt,
8.	Obstruction / Barrier to existing facilities	No such obstruction will be created to the existing infrastructure facilities due to this development programme.
B. <u>IMPACT & REMEDIES</u>		
1.	Utilization of alternative material Characteristics and availability of alternative material	Locally available earth, stone metal and 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 roadside open C. C. / Brick masonry drains have been provided for free flow of storm water.
3.	Measures for Erosion Control	Not applicable for the slum area.
4.	Conservation of Topsoil a. Extent of loss of topsoil b. Area requirement for topsoil conservation c. Inclusion of conservation of topsoil	Not applicable for the slum area.
5.	Impact on Heritage & Culture a. Identification of locally significant cultural properties b. Assessment of likely impacts on each cultural property due to project implementation	Question does not arise



	c. Possible measures for avoidance i) Identification of alternative routes ii) Relocation of Culture property in consultation with the local community iii) Common Property	
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 required for the project shall be procured from: a. Stone metal: from the existing quarry at Pakur at a distance of about 323 km. from the project site. b. Bricks: From the existing brick fields at Krishnagar at a distance of about 20 km. from the project site. c. Sand: From at a distance of about 106 km. from the project site. 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 natural pond and ground water. There is no scarcity of water in the region.
10.	Location of Waste Water Disposal : a. Location for disposal of waste water b. Outfalls locations for longitudinal drains c. Outfall level and back flow d. The outfall is in natural stream; measures shall be taken to prevent sediment into the stream.	The surface drains have been proposed in the slum for disposal of wastewater. Natural slope of the ground will be maintained for waterways for discharge of surface runoff. No possibility of back flow except in the case of heavy flood. The storm water drain of the slums will discharge the water to the main high drain of the town leading to the outfall which is at a distance about 1 km. from the point through a sump at outfall point.
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 within 100 m of settlements c. Stretches within 100 m of worship places, weekly fairs and locations of community mass

		gatherings.
13.	Roles and responsibilities of municipality in regulating development	<p>The municipality shall lay down restrictions on building activities along the by-pass roads:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipality will enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. 2. Development of Residential sites outside Existing Settlement. <p>Appropriate measure towards the removal of encroachments onto the public land to be taken.</p>
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	<p>The benefits due to this project are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generation of Man days 2. Employment in service (population serving) industries 3. Improvement in Household or population sector i.e. Improvement of personal health, hygiene, socio- economic condition, education etc.

Population Demographic Data for Haringhata Municipality

Year	Population	Area (Sq. km)	Density (Pop/Sq. km)	% Growth
				Haringhata
2001	35,762	36	993	1%
2011	45,953		1276	
2015	48,953		1360	

Ambulance Facility :

This Municipality is providing Ambulance facility for carrying patients to Hospital within and outside Municipality area. This service is available from Haringhata Health centre.

Health Service : For the benefit of down trodden & weaker section of our society this Municipality will be establish Health units are as follows:—

- Health Centre
- Maternity Centre
- Diagnostic Centre
- Primary Health Posts



9. EXISTING CENTRAL GOVT. PROJECT OF HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

Not applicable for Haringhata Municipality

10. Physical Infrastructure profile

Water Supply

As Haringhata is situated beside Yamuna Khal. Though the water supply network extends over most of the core city and peripheral areas, but water supply connection has not started yet. Major source of water is ground water. Around 99% of population depends on handpumps and tube wells.

The features of water supply in Haringhata are presented in the table below.

Features for Water supply in Haringhata as on 2015

Source	Quantity and type
Ground water	1 MLD
No. of OH reservoir	8 Nos.
Distribution Line	35.5km
No. of stand posts	52
No. of Hand pumps	125
Total no. of service connections	0
Domestic connections	0
Non-domestic	0

(Source: Municipality Database)

Haringhata Municipality will start house to house connection very soon and they have a planning of supplying water 4 hrs/day

Drainage and Sanitation

The total drainage network of Haringhata municipality is of 129 Kms. All drains are connected to Gayeshpore khal. The sanitation system of the town is poor. As it is a new Municipality service level benchmarking has not been done yet.

Benchmarks: Sewerage and Sanitation in Haringhata on 2011

Sewerage & Sanitation Services	Benchmark	National Average	Current Service Level Benchmarks in Haringhata
Toilet Coverage	100%	85.8	NA
Sewerage network coverage	100%	48.5	NA
Waste water collection efficiency	100%	41.9	NA
Wastewater treatment adequacy	100%	48.8	NA
Quality of wastewater treatment	100%	58.8	NA
Extent of reuse & recycling of treated MSW	20%	6.8	NA
Cost recovery - waste water	100%	38.3	NA
Collection efficiency	90%	42.5	NA
Complaints redressed	80%	76.4	NA

(Source: MoUD, GoI and Haringhata Municipality)

Solid Waste Management

Solid Waste Management in Haringhata Municipality is not as per MSW (Management and handling) rules 2000. House to house collection has not been started yet.

Road Coverage and Condition

Road network in Haringhata is about 206 km. 6.96% of roads are black topped ,non-metalled around 56.64%.Length of katcha road is 36.40%. Most of the existing arterial roads are narrow with two lane carriageways and needs to be widened to cater for the increasing vehicular traffic. Due to lack of proper maintenance, the surface conditions of the roads are not good which in turn reduces the speed of moving traffic.




Executive Officer
Haringhata Municipality


RAJIB KUMAR DALAL
Chairman
HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

11.The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure:

18 numbers of slums and 15 numbers of non slums are selected for the year of 2015-2016.existing infrastructure is given below:

1. YUVASREE NAGAR:

1 location of slum (ward no)	4
2 nearest railway station distance	19 km
3 area	31316.924 sq meter
4 age of the slum	65 Years
5 ownership of land	Private (owned by slum dwellers)
6 total number of household of slum	117
7 total population of slum	497
8 livelihood of slum dwellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	2 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	2 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0




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Chairman
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2. MULNIBASHI NAGAR:

1 location of slum (ward no)	05
2 nearest railway station distance	18 km
3 area	25695.94 sq meter
4 age of the slum	55 Years
5 ownership of land	Private (owned by slum dwellers)
6 total number of household of slum	96
7 total population of slum	394
8 livelihood of slum dwellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	2.8 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	3 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0




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3. KAJI NAJRUL NAGAR:

1 location of slum (ward no)	06
2 nearest railway station distance	16 km
3 area	24625.27 sq meter
4 age of the slum	25 Years
5 ownership of land	State GOVT. and Private (owned by slum dewellers)
6 total number of household of slum	92
7 total population of slum	423
8 livelihood of slum dewellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	2.5 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	2 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0




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4. TARAK COLONY :

1 location of slum (ward no)	07
2 nearest railway station distance	16 km
3 area	27837.26 sq meter
4 age of the slum	25 Years
5 ownership of land	State GOVT.
6 total number of household of slum	104
7 total population of slum	467
8 livelihood of slum dwellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	2.5 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	2 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0




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5. DOWN COLONY :

1 location of slum (ward no)	07
2 nearest railway station distance	18 km
3 area	22751.61 sq meter
4 age of the slum	35 Years
5 ownership of land	State GOVT.
6 total number of household of slum	85
7 total population of slum	387
8 livelihood of slum dwellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	2.5 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	2 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0




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6. DOLUI PUR :

1 location of slum (ward no)	07
2 nearest railway station distance	18 km
3 area	33190.58 sq meter
4 age of the slum	35 Years
5 ownership of land	State GOVT.
6 total number of household of slum	124
7 total population of slum	537
8 livelihood of slum dwellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	2.5 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	2 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0




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7. J.C.BOSE NAGAR :

1 location of slum (ward no)	08
2 nearest railway station distance	18 km
3 area	19271.95 sq meter
4 age of the slum	60 Years
5 ownership of land	Private (owned by slum dewellers)
6 total number of household of slum	72
7 total population of slum	353
8 livelihood of slum dewellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	2. KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	2 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0




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8. B.R.AMBEDKAR NAGAR :

1 location of slum (ward no)	08
2 nearest railway station distance	18 km
3 area	24357.61 sq meter
4 age of the slum	60 Years
5 ownership of land	Private (owned by slum dwellers)
6 total number of household of slum	91
7 total population of slum	387
8 livelihood of slum dwellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	2.5 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	2 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0




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9. SIDHU KANHU NAGAR :

1 location of slum (ward no)	08
2 nearest railway station distance	18 km
3 area	18736.62 sq meter
4 age of the slum	60 Years
5 ownership of land	Private (owned by slum dwellers)
6 total number of household of slum	91
7 total population of slum	387
8 livelihood of slum dwellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	2.5 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	2 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0




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10. SHIBU PRASAD NAGAR :

1 location of slum (ward no)	09
2 nearest railway station distance	18 km
3 area	17398.29 sq meter
4 age of the slum	60 Years
5 ownership of land	Private (owned by slum dwellers)
6 total number of household of slum	65
7 total population of slum	341
8 livelihood of slum dwellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	1.5 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	1 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0



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11. KANYASHREE NAGARI :

1 location of slum (ward no)	12
2 nearest railway station distance	18 km
3 area	19807.28 sq meter
4 age of the slum	25 Years
5 ownership of land	State GOVT.
6 total number of household of slum	74
7 total population of slum	321
8 livelihood of slum dwellers	Various activity
9 length of drains	0.8 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	0.8 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0




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12. NAYAN TARA NAGARI :

1 location of slum (ward no)	15
2 nearest railway station distance	21 km
3 area	20877.95 sq meter
4 age of the slum	35 Years
5 ownership of land	Private (owned by slum dwellers)
6 total number of household of slum	78
7 total population of slum	343
8 livelihood of slum dwellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	1.5 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	1.5 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0




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13. AGAMANI NAGAR :

1 location of slum (ward no)	15
2 nearest railway station distance	21 km
3 area	19271.95 sq meter
4 age of the slum	35 Years
5 ownership of land	Private (owned by slum dwellers)
6 total number of household of slum	72
7 total population of slum	326
8 livelihood of slum dwellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	1.5 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	1.5 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0




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14. SWAPAN ORANG SMIRITI NAGAR :

1 location of slum (ward no)	16
2 nearest railway station distance	21 km
3 area	19807.28 sq meter
4 age of the slum	55 Years
5 ownership of land	Private (owned by slum dwellers)
6 total number of household of slum	74
7 total population of slum	361
8 livelihood of slum dwellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	1.5 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	1.5 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0



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15. MAMATA NAGARI :

1 location of slum (ward no)	16
2 nearest railway station distance	21 km
3 area	24089.94 sq meter
4 age of the slum	55 Years
5 ownership of land	Private (owned by slum dwellers)
6 total number of household of slum	90
7 total population of slum	423
8 livelihood of slum dwellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	1.5 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	1.5 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0




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16. S.N.BOSE NAGAR - 1 :

1 location of slum (ward no)	16
2 nearest railway station distance	21 km
3 area	28907.93 sq meter
4 age of the slum	55 Years
5 ownership of land	Private (owned by slum dewellers)
6 total number of household of slum	108
7 total population of slum	467
8 livelihood of slum dewellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	1.8 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	1.8 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0




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17. S.N.BOSE NAGAR - 2 :

1 location of slum (ward no)	16
2 nearest railway station distance	21 km
3 area	19539.62 sq meter
4 age of the slum	55 Years
5 ownership of land	Private (owned by slum dwellers)
6 total number of household of slum	73
7 total population of slum	353
8 livelihood of slum dwellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	1.0 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	1.0 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0




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18. S.N.BOSE NAGAR - 2 :

1 location of slum (ward no)	16
2 nearest railway station distance	21 km
3 area	30246.26 sq meter
4 age of the slum	55 Years
5 ownership of land	Private (owned by slum dewellers)
6 total number of household of slum	113
7 total population of slum	508
8 livelihood of slum dewellers	Agricultural activity
9 length of drains	1.8 KM.
10 condition of drain	kancha
11 street lighting	0
12 water supply pipe line length	NIL
13 house to house water connection	0
14 road length	1.8 KM.
15 condition of road	kancha
16 toilet (house to house)	0


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12. National Poverty Alleviation Programmes and PMAY

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

National Missions for Slum Development and Poverty Reduction

- i. The Government of India is committed to creating a slum free India as part of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) submission on Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP). More recently it has also launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022 when the Nation Complete 75 years of its independence.
- ii. **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):** JNNURM is a form-linked urban development and slum upgrading program. Under JNNURM, the Government of India has been providing central assistance to 65 metro and large cities to invest in infrastructure improvements with governance reforms under submission on Urban Development.
- iii. **Swarna-Jayanti-Shahri-Rozgar-Yojana-(SJSRY):** SJSRY is a centrally sponsored program and it mainly emphasizes on the poverty reduction through employment generation. Main target groups of the program are urban poor, Women, SC/ST, Disabled etc.
- iv. **National Slum Development Program (NSDP):**
NSDP is a centrally assisted slum development program. NSDP is mainly for improvement in the environment in the slums as a broad objective through provision of infrastructure facilities and shelter for improving living conditions in the slums.
- v. **Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY):** VAMBAY is a central Government scheme to provide housing to the poor. Under VAMBAY scheme, an amount of Rs.50,000 is extended to a beneficiary in with more than 10 lacs population while in the cities having population less than 10 lacs. each beneficiary gets Rs.40,000/- fifty percent of the amount is central government grant while there should be taken as loan from HUDCO/ other nationalized banks/state government/urban local bodies.
- vi. **Integrated housing and slum development program (IHSDP):** IHSDP was under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) beginning from the year 2008-2006.

The major objectives for the IHSDP program are:- Focussed attention to integrated development of basic services to the poor. The basic services include security of tenure at affordable price, improving housing, water supply and sanitation. Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset managements so that the basic services to the urban poor created in the cities, are not only maintained efficiently but also become self-sustainable.

13.HFAPoA and Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana(Housing for All)

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

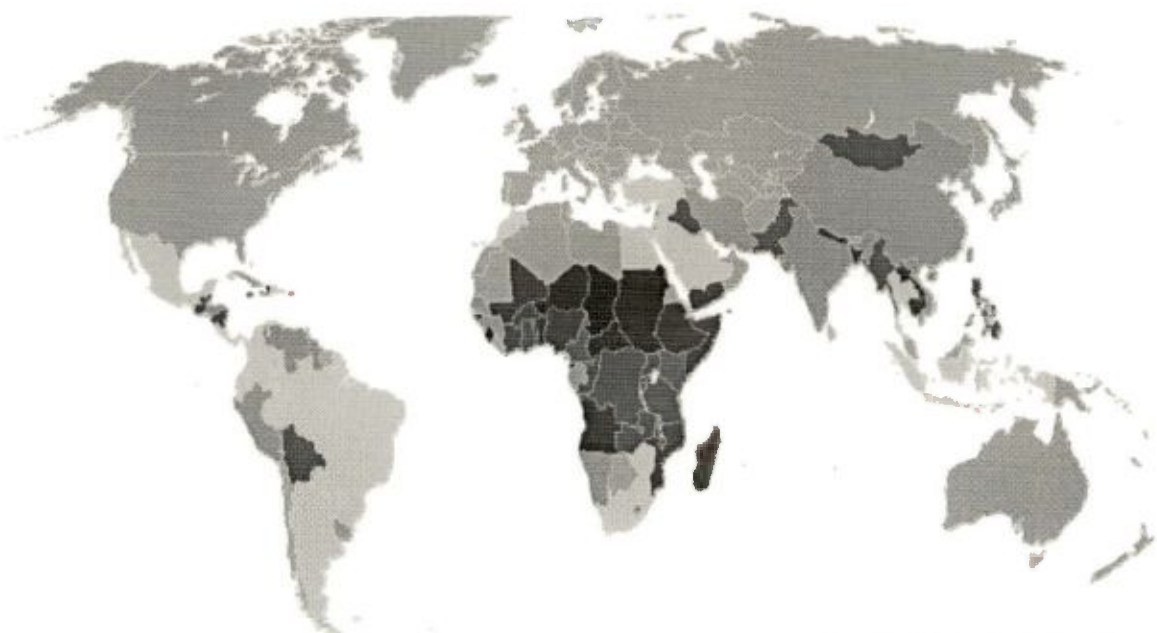
ULB undertake a demand survey through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing. While validating demand survey, Cities should consider possible temporary migration from rural areas to the city just to take advantage of housing scheme and exclude such migrants from list of beneficiaries.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

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

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

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





0-10% ■ 10-20% ■ 20-30% ■ 30-40% ■ 40-50% ■ 50-60% ■ 60-70% ■ 70-80% ■ 80-90% ■ 90-100%


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

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

survey (subject to guidelines issued by Unique Identity Authority of India(UIDAI));

- j. Entry of data from Slum Surveys in the web-enabled MIS application (to be provided by Ministry of HUPA), compilation and collation of data, preparation of Slum-wise, City and State Slum Survey Database and Baseline Reports .The MIS will assist in developing a robust Slum and Slum Households Information System.(Guidelines and software for development of the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);
- k. Integration of Slum MIS with GIS Maps to enable the preparation of GIS-enabled Slum Information System that is to be used for the preparation of meaningful Slum.
- l. Development Plans and Slum-free City Plan using acity-wide/zone-based
- m. approach.(Guidelines and software for development of GIS platform and its
- n. integration with the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);
- o. Preparation of Slum free City Plan should be based on the development plans for all slums and strategies for the prevention of future slums, including reservation of land and housing for the urban poor. The Plan should contain timeline of activities for achieving slum-free city, phasing information and financial estimates against each of the activities



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14. Introduction to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), a path breaking scheme for the slum dwellers and urban poor envisages a 'Pucca house to every family' through 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 order 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.



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15.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:

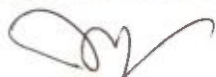
1. Water connection
2. Toilet facilities
3. 24 x 7 Electric facilities
4. Roads

16.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 up gradation/ redevelopment projects initiated/spear headed 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 where by 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



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

State PMAY Mission Director

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

The Nodal Department for West Bengal is Municipal Affairs Dept. (M.A. Department), Government of West Bengal. The state level Nodal Agency is State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department. State Urban Development Agency was 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 through out the State. SUDA is a Society registered under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961.

17.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 DPR 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 instalments 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 instalment of 40%, 40% and 20% each.

Status of existing infrastructure & services

Haringhata is a newly created Municipality having area of 33 sq km, population 45,953 (M:23,298 F: 22,655)




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18. Demographic features of the Haringhata Municipality:

Total Area of Corporation	33 Sq. Km.
Population (as per 2011 SECC)	45,953
Male (as per 2011 SECC)	23,298
Female (as per 2011 SECC)	22,655
Density of Population (as per 2011 SECC)	1276
Number of Municipal Wards	17
Number of Councillors	17

Urban Services

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

Water Supply

Length of pipeline 129 km having 8 over head reservoir, 125 nos of hand pumps, 52 nos of standposts exists in the Municipal area. but no house to house connection started yet.

Drainage & Solid Waste Management

Condition of SWM is very poor, no house to house collection of waste exists in the municipality. all drains are kancha, length of the drain is 206 km.

Status of Slums under Municipality

1. Total slums are 18 nos, spreading over 17 nos of wards. Total slum area 0.611 sq km, which is 1.7 percent of total area. Total slum population is 7,200 which is 16 percent of total population

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.

Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan

The development objectives are:

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

CityLevel Number of notified and non-notifiedslums			
Name of City	No of Notified Slum	No of Non Notified Slum	% of population of Slum
Haringhata	15	3	16

19. List of slums under Haringhata Municipality(2015-22):

Sl.No.	Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	AREA in Sq Mt	Physical location ***
1	4	1	YUVASREE NAGAR	31316.92	LAUPALA
2	5	2	MUL NIBASHI NAGAR	25695.94	GANGURIA
3	6	3	KAJI NAJRUL NAGAR	24625.27	BALINDI
4	7	4	TARAK COLONY	27837.26	HARINGHATA FARM
5	7	5	DOWN COLONY	22751.61	HARINGHATA FARM
6	7	6	DOLUI PUR	33190.58	HARINGHATA FARM
7	8	7	J.C.BOSE NAGAR	19271.95	SIMHAT
8	8	8	B.R.AMBEDKAR NAGAR	24357.61	SIMHAT
9	8	9	SIDHU KANHU NAGAR	18736.62	SIMHAT
10	9	10	SHIBU PRASAD NAGAR	17398.29	SIMHAT
11	12	11	KANYASHREE NAGARI	19807.28	BARAJAGULI
12	15	12	NAYAN TARA NAGARI	20877.95	BRAHMAPUR
13	15	13	AGAMANI NAGAR	19271.95	ANANDAPUR
14	16	14	SWAPAN ORANG SMIRITI NAGAR	19807.28	SIRAJANPARA
15	16	15	MAMATA NAGARI	24089.94	SIRAJANPARA
16	16	16	S.N.BOSE NAGAR-1	28907.93	KHORDA MOHANPUR
17	16	17	S.N.BOSE NAGAR-2	19539.62	KHORDA MOHANPUR
18	16	18	B.C.ROY NAGAR	30246.26	KHORDA MOHANPUR


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20.List of Non slums under Haringhata Municipality(20015-22)

Sl.No.	Ward Number	Non Slum Name	Physical location ***
1	1	GANGURIA	GANGURIA
2	2	SUBARNAPUR	SUBARNAPUR
3	3	SUBARNAPUR	SUBARNAPUR
4	4	LAUPALA	LAUPALA
5	5	GANGURIA	GANGURIA
6	6	BALINDI	BALINDI
7	8	SIMHAT	SIMHAT
8	9	SIMHAT	SIMHAT
9	10	SONTOSHPUR	SONTOSHPUR
10	11	DIGHA	DIGHA
11	12	DIGHA	DIGHA
12	13	DIGHA	DIGHA
13	14	KAPILESHWAR	KAPILESHWAR
14	15	ANANDAPUR	ANANDAPUR
15	17	MOHANPUR	MOHANPUR

Proposed Project:

Background

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



21. Project Justification (2015-16)


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

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	YUVASREE NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary owner ship	65	The National Highway - 34 is 4.0 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 Earthen paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	MUL NIBASHI NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary owner ship	55	The National Highway - 34 is 1.0 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 Earthen paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	KAJI NAJRUL NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the state Govt.	25	The National Highway - 34 is 1.0 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 Earthen paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	TARAK COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the state Govt.	25	The National Highway - 34 is 1.0 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 Earthen paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	DOWN COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the state Govt.	35	The National Highway - 34 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 Earthen paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

6	DOLUI PUR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the state Govt.	35	The National Highway - 34 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 Earthen paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
7	J.C.BOSE NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary woner ship	60	The National Highway - 34 is 1.0 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 Earthen paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	B.R.AMBEDKAR NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary woner ship	60	The National Highway - 34 is 1.0 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 Earthen paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
9	SIDHU KANHU NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary woner ship	60	The National Highway - 34 is 1.0 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 Earthen paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
10	SHIBU PRASAD NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary woner ship	60	The National Highway - 34 is 1.0 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 Earthen paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
11	KANYASHREE NAGARI	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the state Govt.	25	The National Highway - 34 is 1.0 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 Earthen paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space




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12	NAYAN TARA NAGARI	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary woner ship	35	The National Highway - 34 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 Earthein paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
13	AGAMANI NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary woner ship	35	The National Highway - 34 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 Earthein paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	SWAPAN ORANG SMIRITI NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary woner ship	55	The National Highway - 34 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 Earthein paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
15	MAMATA NAGARI	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary woner ship	55	The National Highway - 34 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 Earthein paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
16	S.N.BOSE NAGAR-1	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary woner ship	55	The National Highway - 34 is 1.0 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 Earthein paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
17	S.N.BOSE NAGAR-2	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary woner ship	55	The National Highway - 34 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 Earthein paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space



18	B.C.ROY NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary woner ship	55	The National Highway - 34 is 1.0 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 Earthein paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
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Site Location:

Total 18 nos of slums are taken in the year of 2015-2016. Most of the slums are located in the border area of the Municipality. ave distance from the road is near about 2 km to 5 km.

Project slum location: Selected slums are demarked with colored circle. Given in page No.-

Site Appraisal

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

22. Existing Slums Details

The environmental condition in the slums are poor. The slums lack of basic civic amenities mainly drainage, thereby leading to water logging, mainly during rainy season. This has led to unhygienic living condition. Most of the roads within slums are brick paved or kutchha road. sufficient streetlights are nort available. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste ;there by causing huge damage to health ultimately leads to significant loss of man-days of work amongst others .Over all physical and social infrastructure is poor.


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Project Land Particulars (2015-16)

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
1	YUVASREE NAGAR	4	0.031	65	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
2	MUL NIBASHI NAGAR	5	0.026	55	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
3	KAJI NAJRUL NAGAR	6	0.025	25	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
4	TARAK COLONY	7	0.028	35	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
5	DOWN COLONY	7	0.023	35	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
6	DOLUI PUR	7	0.033	35	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
7	J.C.BOSE NAGAR	8	0.2	60	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
8	B.R.AMBEDKAR NAGAR	8	0.025	60	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
9	SIDHU KANHU NAGAR	8	0.019	60	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
10	SHIBU PRASAD NAGAR	9	0.018	60	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
11	KANYASHREE NAGARI	12	0.02	25	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
12	NAYAN TARA NAGARI	15	0.02	35	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
13	AGAMANI NAGAR	15	0.02	35	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
14	SWAPAN ORANG SMIRITI NAGAR	16	0.02	55	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
15	MAMATA NAGARI	16	0.024	55	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
16	S.N.BOSE NAGAR-1	16	0.029	55	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
17	S.N.BOSE NAGAR-2	16	0.02	55	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
18	B.C.ROY NAGAR	16	0.03	55	core City	Residential	Non Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary

Migration

Maximum dwellers have migrated from rural areas due to lack of employment in agriculture sector. All household had migrated from rural to urban area .Majority of the population of this slum is living for more than 30-35 years in this slum.

23.Housing Status (For 2015-16)

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

House Type /Structure

YUVASREE NAGAR		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
49	68	117
MUL NIBASHI NAGAR		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
39	54	96
KAJI NAJRUL NAGAR		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
39	53	92
TARAK COLONY		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
42	62	104
DOWN COLONY		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
26	59	85
DOLUI PUR		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
26	98	124
J.C.BOSE NAGAR		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
21	51	72
B.R.AMBEDKAR NAGAR		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
27	64	91
SIDHU KANHU NAGAR		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
33	37	70

SHIBU PRASAD NAGAR		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
33	32	65
KANYASHREE NAGARI		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
3	71	74
NAYAN TARA NAGARI		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
42	36	78
AGAMANI NAGAR		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
39	33	72
SWAPAN ORANG SMIRITI NAGAR		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
23	51	74
MAMATA NAGARI		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
48	42	90
S.N.BOSE NAGAR-1		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
55	53	108
S.N.BOSE NAGAR-2		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
73	42	31
B.C.ROY NAGAR		
Semi Pucca	Kachha	Total
34	79	119

Land Tenure status

Most of the lands are owned by the beneficiary itself



[Signature]

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Haringhata Municipality

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HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

24. Status of Physical Infrastructure

1. YUVASREE NAGAR	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Not Available
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not Available
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Available
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	No
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 03 Month
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Not Available


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2. MUL NIBASHI NAGAR	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	<i>Partially connected</i>
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	<i>Not Available</i>
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	<i>Not Available</i>
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	<i>No</i>
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	<i>Not Available</i>
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	<i>No</i>
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	<i>Once in 03 Month</i>
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	<i>Motorable katcha</i>
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	<i>Less than 1.0 km</i>
10. Internal Road	<i>Non-motorable</i>
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	<i>Not Available</i>


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 Chairman
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3. KAJI NAJRUL NAGAR	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Not Available
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not Available
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Available
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	No
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 03 Month
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Not Available




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4. TARAK COLONY	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Not Available
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not Available
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Available
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	No
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 03 Month
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Not Available





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5. DOWN COLONY	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Not Available
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not Available
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Available
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	No
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 03 Month
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Not Available




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6. DOLUI PUR	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Not Available
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not Available
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Available
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	No
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 03 Month
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Not Available




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7. J.C.BOSE NAGAR	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Not Available
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not Available
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Available
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	No
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 03 Month
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Not Available




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8. B.R.AMBEDKAR NAGAR	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	<i>Partially connected</i>
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	<i>Not Available</i>
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	<i>Not Available</i>
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	<i>No</i>
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	<i>Not Available</i>
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	<i>No</i>
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	<i>Once in 03 Month</i>
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	<i>Motorable katcha</i>
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	<i>Less than 1.0 km</i>
10. Internal Road	<i>Non-motorable</i>
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	<i>Not Available</i>




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9. SIDHU KANHU NAGAR	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	<i>Partially connected</i>
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	<i>Not Available</i>
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	<i>Not Available</i>
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	<i>No</i>
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	<i>Not Available</i>
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	<i>No</i>
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	<i>Once in 03 Month</i>
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	<i>Motorable katcha</i>
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	<i>Less than 1.0 km</i>
10. Internal Road	<i>Non-motorable</i>
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	<i>Not Available</i>





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10. SHIBU PRASAD NAGAR	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Not Available
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not Available
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Available
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	No
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 03 Month
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Not Available




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11. KANYASHREE NAGARI	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Not Available
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not Available
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Available
6. Arrangement for Garbage Disposal	No
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 03 Month
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Not Available




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12. NAYAN TARA NAGARI	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Not Available
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not Available
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Available
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	No
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 03 Month
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Not Available



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13. AGAMANI NAGAR	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Not Available
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not Available
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Available
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	No
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 03 Month
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Not Available




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14. SWAPAN ORANG SMIRITI NAGAR	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	<i>Partially connected</i>
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	<i>Not Available</i>
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	<i>Not Available</i>
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	<i>No</i>
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	<i>Not Available</i>
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	<i>No</i>
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	<i>Once in 03 Month</i>
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	<i>Motorable katcha</i>
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	<i>Less than 1.0 km</i>
10. Internal Road	<i>Non-motorable</i>
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	<i>Not Available</i>




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15. MAMATA NAGARI	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Not Available
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not Available
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Available
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	No
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 03 Month
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Not Available




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16. S.N.BOSE NAGAR-1	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Not Available
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not Available
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Available
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	No
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 03 Month
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 1.0 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Not Available


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17. S.N.BOSE NAGAR-2	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Not Available
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not Available
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Available
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	No
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 03 Month
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 1.0 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Not Available


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Chairman
HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

18. B.C.ROY NAGAR	
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>	<i>Status</i>
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Not Available
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not Available
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Not Available
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	No
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 03 Month
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 1.0 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Not Available

Water supply

Majority of the household uses public taps for water supply. The situation of water supply in the slum is poor.

Roads

Approach roads to the slums are motorable but roads within slum are in dilapidated condition.

Roads in front of premises				
Motorable Pucca	MotorableKatcha	Non Pucca	Motorable	Non MotorableKatcha
7 %	28 %	27%		38 %

Electricity

Majority of the household (100%)have electricity connections, the street lights are to be installed by the Municipality soon.



25. Details of Social Infrastructure at a glance:

1. YUVASREE NAGAR :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 5.0 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA



2. MUL NIBASHI NAGAR :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 5.0 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	01
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA



3. KAJI NAJRUL NAGAR :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 5 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	1
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	1
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA




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4. TARAK COLONY :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 4 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 5 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Valdya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA




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5. DOWN COLONY :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 4 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 5 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA




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6. DOLUI PUR :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 4.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 5 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA




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7. J.C. BOSE NAGAR :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	1
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA




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8. B.R.AMBEDKAR NAGAR :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA




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9. SIDHU KANHU NAGAR :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 4 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA




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10. SHIBU PRASAD NAGAR :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

11.KANYASHREE NAGARI :

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




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12. NAYAN TARA NAGARI :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 9 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA




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13. AGAMANI NAGAR :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 9 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA




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14. SWAPAN ORANG SMIRITI NAGAR :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 3.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 6 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	1
Youth Association	NA
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA




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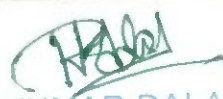

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HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

15. MAMATA NAGARI :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 4.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 6 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA




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16.S.N.BOSE NAGAR-1 :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 4.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 6 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	I
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA




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17.S.N.BOSE NAGAR-2 :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 4.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 6 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA




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18.B.C.ROY NAGAR :

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 5.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 7 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA



[Signature]
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[Signature]
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26.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 situ].
- Standard Physical Infrastructure to be provided in the form of Circulation of Water Supply Drainage, Roads.

Innovation 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 hitherto been targeted on paper but not applied in practice. Both the serviced land and shelter have become beyond the reach for half of the population-hence formation of slums, encroachments, informal colonies and unauthorized constructions. No land is earmarked for Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups in Master Plan. The population density norms are required to re-look to enable better utilization of valuable

land, ascertain 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.

27. Financial Implementation:

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

Tasks:

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

28. Post Project Monitoring

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

Physical Infrastructure

Background

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

The aim of the survey was to collect information on the present condition of the slums and on recent changes, if any ,in the condition of facilities available there in. Both 'notified

slums'—areas notified as slums by the municipalities, corporations, localbodies or development authorities —and non-notified slums were surveyed—a non-notified slum being any compact urban area with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually within adequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions. The present report gives the condition of urban slums, covering ownership, area type, structure, road within and approaching the slum, living facilities like electricity, drinking water, latrine, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, and distance of slums from the nearest primary school and government hospital/health centre. It also estimates the proportion of slums where certain specific facilities have improved/deteriorated over the five years preceding the date of survey.

Comprehensive data on this subject was last collected by NSSO in its 58th round (July–December 2002). The present report provides key indicators from the 58th round as well, for comparison. Some important findings of the survey are given below.

- About 49th out of 100 slums were estimated to be in existence in urban India in 2008-09, 24% of them were located along *nallahs* and drains and 12% along railway lines.
- About 57% of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies, state government, etc.
- In 64% of notified slums, a majority of the dwellings were pucca, the corresponding percentage for the non-notified ones being 50%.
- For 95% slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or tube wells.
- Only 1% notified and 7% non-notified slums did not have electricity connection.
- About 78% of notified slums and 57% of the non-notified slums had a pucca road inside the slum.
- About 73% notified and 58% non-notified slums had a motorable approach road.
- About 48% of the slums were usually affected by water logging during monsoon—32% with inside of slum water logged as well as approach road to the slum, 7% where the slum was waterlogged but not the approach road, and 9% where only the approach road was waterlogged in the monsoon.
- The sanitary conditions in the slums in terms of latrine facility during 2008-09 showed considerable improvement since 2002. Latrines with septic tanks (or similar facility) were available in 68% notified and 47% non-notified slums (up from 66% and 35% respectively in 2002). At the other extreme, 10% notified and 20% non-notified slums (down from 17% and 51% in 2002) did not have any latrine facility at all.

- About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any drainage facility. The corresponding proportions in 2002 had been 15% for notified and 44% for non-notified slums. Underground drainage systems or drainage systems constructed of pucca materials existed in about 39% notified slums (25% in 2002) and 24% non-notified slums (13% in 2002).
- Underground sewerage existed in about 33% notified slums (30% in 2002) and 19% non-notified slums (15% in 2002).
- Government agencies were collecting garbage from 75% notified and 55% non-notified slums. Among these slums, garbage was collected at least once in 7 days in 93% notified and 92% non-notified slums. About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any regular mechanism for garbage disposal.
- Over the last five years, facilities had improved in about 50% of notified slums in terms of roads (both within-slum road and approach road) and water supply. The incidence of deterioration of any of the existing facilities in notified slums during the last five years was quite low (about 6% or below).
- In case of most slum facilities—sewerage and medical facilities being exceptions—the facility was reported to have improved during the last five years in more than 20% of non-notified slums. Deterioration of any of the existing facilities in non-notified slums, like notified slums, was rare (about 9% or below).
- Facilities such as streetlight, latrine, drainage, sewerage and medical facilities were each reported by more than 10% of notified slums to be non-existent both at the time of survey and five years earlier. In case of non-notified slums, facilities like street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and garbage disposal were each reported by more than 20% of the slums to be non-existent, both during the survey and five years earlier.
- Where improvement had been brought about during the last 5 years, it was due to the Government's efforts in about 80-90% of slums, both notified as well as non-notified and for all the facilities. Improvement in educational facilities at primary level was at tribute to NGOs in 13% of the notified slums where such improvement was reported. NGOs were also found to have played a role in the improvement of latrine and sewerage system in non-notified slums.

29. Water Supply, Drainage, Solid Waste Management and Road

Proposal Rationale

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

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

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

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

Keeping the above in mind, water scheme for the urban poor needs to be drawn up which shall **Improve Access to Quality Water Services and also** build up institutions accessible to the poor that can efficiently manage water resources. These institutions need to be responsive to the poor and should have an adequate opportunity for the poor to raise their views.

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

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

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

Outcome

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

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

Assessment of Overall State of Infrastructure

In line with the City Development Plan for Kolkata Metropolitan Area (Pg11-28), it has been resolved that the entire KMA area will be switched over to surface water.

The following norms have been fixed for the region:

- Kolkata Municipal Corporation Area 200 lpcd
- Howrah Municipal Corporation Area 150 lpcd
- Municipal & Non-Municipal Area 135 lpcd

Situation Appraisal & Key Intervention for Identified Slum

Presently accessibility to water supply facilities in the slum pocket is inadequate. The major source of water is from the common tap water available in the slums. The slum is partially connected to the municipal water supply chain.

It is now proposed that water pipelines shall be provided in each household with requisite number of taps, as computed during the survey as felt needs shall be provided under this Project. However, considering that the houses are being provided with water, the provisions of multiple taps have not been encouraged and kept to the minimal level.

Design of distribution system was carried out on the following basis:

- Population projection
- Project horizon years
- Design period for various project components
- Per capita water supply
- Factors affecting consumption
- Existing water supplies
- Pipeline pressure requirement
- Economical size of conveying main
- Choice of pipe materials
- Peak factor
- Residual pressure
- Hydraulic zoning

Design Period for various Project Components

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

Service Plan

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

Proposed Interventions

According to the above, the water supply design requirement for Municipality has been fixed at 135 lpcd

$(\text{Domestic Requirement}) + 15\% (\text{head loss}) + 100 \times (p^{0.5}) = 163.25 \text{ lpcd (approx).}$

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

The details of water supply lines provide areas follow:

Transmission of Water

Haringhata Municipality will supply water through OH reservoir. The water supply network for slums will be connected to the city wide water supply network.

Water supply system broadly involves transmission of water from the water supply main to the area of consumption normally through pipelines. Pipelines normally follow the profile of the ground surface quite closely, normally at 1 metre below ground.

Following design criteria are adopted for this project:

- Gravity pipelines have to be laid below the hydraulic gradient.
- Pipes are of Ductile Iron, Mild steel, GRP, HDPE, u PVC, Plastic etc.
- The design of water supply conduits is dependent on pipe friction, available head, velocity allowable, etc.
- There are a number of formulae available for using calculating the velocity of flow.
- Hazen William's formula for pressure conduits and Manning's formula for free flow conduits are popularly used.

Drainage and Solid waste management

Proposal Rationale

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

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

Outcome

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

Assessment over all State of Infrastructure

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

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

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

Situation gets beyond control particularly during monsoon season like July and August. Accumulated water causes to generate public health problems. Haphazard growth and settlement in the slum area has blocked the natural drainage courses, which in turn causes water logging and stagnation in different parts of the slum.

Proposed Interventions

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

Road Infrastructure

Proposal Rationale

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

Roads in the slum are highly undeveloped and ill maintained. Poor roads are a 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 breathe additional pressure due to enhanced civic, economic and commercial activities of the slum, existing road network system in several places are required either to be up-graded or winded and new roads are also be constructed in a number of places where the network is inadequate.

Proposed status and strategy

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

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

The Road needs to be maintained. It is proposed that operation and maintenance and service of these roads be done by the Municipality. The Bustee Working Committee shall be the first level of responsibility for ensuring that the pipeline setc. are keeping dorder. The project cell of the Municipality shall carry out the over all operation and maintenance.

Proposed Intervention

All the proposed roads are rigid pavement-cement concrete roads. Rigid pavements are those which possess 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 Municipality in networking with the urban poor communities in order to exchange information and views.

30. Definition of Slum for Housing

Different definitions of a slum exist in different statutes and in urban poverty literature. For the purpose of HOUSINGSCHEME, 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 UTA administration under any Act;
- b) All are as recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration, which have not been formally notified as slum under any Act;

'Slum' or 'Slum Area'—is a compact settlement of 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 situ single dwelling units are proposed.

Building type	Number of DU
In situ single Unit	700 within 16 slums and 15 non slums

31. 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 25.37sq.mts and preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet should be constructed.

Building material

- PCC(1:3:6)for foundation
- RCCM-20for sub structure & superstructure(Column,Beam,Slab)
- HYSD Steel
- 1st class Brick Masonry
- 1:6 (Cement: Sand) plaster– 10 mm on fit 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, M 20 grade concrete and Fe415 grade of steel is used.
- Plinth beams passing through columns are provided as tie beams.
- Pedestals are proposed upto ground level.
- Beam Centre-line dimensions are followed for analysis and design.
- For all the building, walls of 250 mm and 125 mm 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 k N/m² atypical floor
- 1.5 kN/m² on terrace (With Access): 0.75 k N/m² on terrace (without Access)
- Floor finish 50 mm(0.05*24)= : 1.2kN/m²
- Ceiling plaster 12mm(0.012*20.8): 0.25kN/m²
- Partition walls (Wherever Necessary): 1.0kN/m²
- Terrace finish:1.5kN/m²
- Earthquake load: As per IS-1893(Part1)- 2002

- Depth of foundation below ground: 0.7m
- Walls: 250 mm thick brick masonry walls at external and 125 mm walls internal.

Reference codes:

- IS456:2000-Code of practice-Plain and Reinforced concrete.
- IS: 1893:2002- Criteria for Earthquake resistant design of structures (Part-1)
- IS: 13920:1993- Ductile detailing of Reinforced concrete structures subjected to seismic forces.
- SP:34 – Hand Book on Concrete Reinforcement and Detailing.
- S:875:1987-Code of practice for design loads (other than 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 base line survey already conducted under PMAY Demand Survey.

Allotment of Houses

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

Town Planning Norms

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

All planning is done as per UDPFI & CPHEEO guidelines and local Municipal Bye-laws.

Compliance with Municipal Byelaws

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

32.Summary of Investment

Project Costing

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

The cost components include:

Infrastructure: Cost of infrastructure development/up-gradation including 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 SLSC 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 per 2011 census	Component	Contribution of			
		Centre Rs.(Lakhs)	State Rs.(Lakhs)	ULB Rs.(Lakhs)	Beneficiaries Rs.(Lakhs)
Total cost of Beneficiary LED Construction	Housing	1.5	1.92858	Nil	0.25
	Infrastructure	Nil	5 %	5 %	Nil

Project Cost and Financing Strategy

For Dwelling Unit

Total no of Dwelling unit = 700 Nos

Rate per Dwelling unit = 3.68 Lakhs

Total Cost of Dwelling unit = $700 \times 3.68 = 2576.00$ Lakhs

Central Share = 700×1.5 Lakhs = 1050.00 Lakhs

State Share = 700×1.93 Lakhs = 1351.00 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = 700×0.25 Lakhs = 175.00 Lakhs

ULB Share = NIL

For Infrastructure

10 % of total Dwelling unit cost = 2576.00 Lakhs $\times 10\% = 257.60$ Lakhs

Central Share = NIL

State Share = $50\% \times 257.60$ Lakhs = 128.80 Lakhs = 129.00 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = NIL

ULB Share = $50\% \times 257.60$ Lakhs = 128.80 Lakhs = 129.00 Lakhs

The total project cost will be 28.34 crores

Out of these 28.34 Crores is the cost of Housing Infrastructure. The following table shows the share of cost between housing infrastructure & Physical Infrastructure.

Cost Break up between Housing & Infrastructure

SINo.	Component	Cost on Lakhs
1.	Housing Cost(2022) Dwelling Units)	2576.00
2.	Infrastructure Cost	258.00
	Total	2834.00

Sector wise Monitoring and Implementation Plan

Background

A strong implementation plan and administration frame work is essential for implementation of the identified projects that require strengthening of the Municipality 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.


Executive Officer
Haringhata Municipality




RAJIB KUMAR DALAL
Chairman
HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

State PMAY Mission Director

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



Haringhata Municipality

It is a new Municipality formed in 1.1.2014. 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)**' will be 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 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 (Cos)
- iii. Guiding and assisting the community organizer to form neighbourhood group (NHG) and for identification of RCVs.
- iv. Formation of NHCs and CDs.
- v. Constitution of town level planning and monitoring committee (TLPMC).
- vi. Liaison with CMOH and other concerned district level officers and NGOs for conference.
- vii. Regular contact with SUDA and Department of Municipal Affairs.
- viii. Convening meeting of TLPMC to take stock of programme implementation and convergence.


Executive Officer
Haringhata Municipality




RAJIB KUMAR DALAL
Chairman
HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

- ix. Dovetail all poverty alleviation programmes with IHSDP.
- x. Obtain regular feed back 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 size. The Ward Committee Rules have also been framed in such away so as to ensure involvement of the members of the Ward Committees in the over all 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
- ii. Designating-in-charge, who would be held responsible for individual scheme under the project
- iii. Collecting user charges for operation and maintenance (O&M) activities
- iv. Ensuring proper maintenance of each of the assets that is created under the project

Participation through Community Based Organization

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

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

Social Infrastructure

In order to provide preventive health care, mother and childcare, supplementary nutrition, referrals and soon, 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 for all activities of the Unit like: immunization, health-checkup of pregnant women, growth monitoring, referrals, nutrition supplementation, awareness training and campaign and soon, besides so the activities like Balwadi, NFE, cultural activities etc. Some part time medical staff may be posted for these Units in the slum pockets and some help from trained medicos will essentially be needed for services like health check up of pregnant women and children, and immunization.

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

- Creation of a dedicated cell for administrative activities and maintenance of the Community Seva Kendra
- Assistance from some NGOs like Rotary, Lions, IMA, etc.
- Request to the district out fit 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 for the scheme in the slums in the ward. Primary activity of the Committee for schemes is provided below in details.

- i. Assess water supply needs and identify spots for tap.
- ii. Develop water supply plan.
- iii. Train RCVs in hand pump maintenance.
- iv. Develop slum level water and sanitation committee.
- v. Test water quality periodically.
- vi. Construct platform around each handpump 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 waterpoints.
- ix. Link community toilets to bio-gas plant (on experimental basis).

- x. Improve the conditions of drains,soakpits and solid waste disposable bins.

Other Environmental Improvement Measures

- i. Organise hygiene and sanitation drives in slums.
- ii. Sports, games and cultural activities
- iii. Encourage local NGOs/clubs to create facilities for games and athletics for the children and youth.
- iv. Give support to the above by providing materials for games, etc.
- v. Organize annual sports and to ornaments.
- 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 market able 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 HOUSINGSCHEME at the State head quarters 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 HOUSINGSCHEME shall be carried out by reputed institutions and organizations on issues identified during concurrent evaluation and reviews. Copies of these studies should be furnished to the Govt. of India. Remedial action shall be taken on the basis of the findings of these studies.

Modality of implementation

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

Transparency in implementation of Housing Scheme

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

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

33. Convergence of Health and Education

Health

Development Objectives for the Health Care Service Delivery Improvement Plan. Some of the development objectives, which the Haringhata Municipality will address through their Health Care Service Delivery Improvement Plan in City

Development Plan (CDP), are as follows:

Theme1: Public Health Services:

- i. Better coordination with State Government hospitals and dispensaries for maintaining a better re-feral 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 nearer area 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.

Theme2: Reproductive and Child Health Care Services:

- i. To establish quality ante natal 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:

- i. 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.
- iii. 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 Haringhata Municipality will actively implement key initiatives in the Education sector through convergence with the following objectives:

- i. 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 high reenrolment 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 & sahayikas 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 'educationforall'

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


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Mid-dayMeal: A program initiated to central the drop outrates, 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: Up-liftment of the lifesty leand 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.




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34.Environment Impact Assessment

IMPACT & REMEDIES		
1.	Utilization of alternative material Characteristics and availability of alternative material	Locally available bricks etc. will be used.
2.	Rehabilitation of water bodies & measures for maintaining surface runoff smoothly	No water body is affected by the alignment of road. The road side open C. C. / Brick masonry drains have been provided for free flow of storm water.
3.	Measures for Erosion Control	Not applicable for the slum area.
4.	Conservation of Topsoil a. Extent of loss of topsoil b. Area requirement for topsoil conservation c. Inclusion of conservation of topsoil d. Impact on Heritage & Culture e. Identification of locally significant cultural properties f. Assessment of likely impacts on each cultural property due to project implementation g. Possible measures for avoidance	Not applicable for the slum area.
5.	I. Identification of alternative routes II. Relocation of Culture property in consultation with the local community III. Common Property	Question does not arise.
6.	Location of Natural Habitants	It will not be disturbed
7.	Construction of site office / Camp	Temporary construction of camp / office shall be established by contractor and since the project is small and scattered, the temporary impact on environment for Construction Camp / office at the time of execution of work is negligible.
8.	Quarrying of Materials a. Sourcing of materials from quarries b. Lead from various existing quarries c. Adequacy of material for the project in these quarries	The construction materials require for the project shall be procured from : 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 stream.	Natural slope of the ground will be maintained for waterways for discharge of surface runoff. No possibility of back flow except in the case of heavy flood. The storm water drain of the slums will discharge the water to the main high drain of the town.
11.	Air Pollution during construction work	Work shall be carried out by 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 : 3. Municipality will enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. 4. 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 : 4. Generation of Man days 5. Improvement in Household or


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	population sector i.e. Improvement of personal health, hygiene, socio-economic condition, education etc.
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35. 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 required to be properly used and maintained.
2. The following steps will be taken prior to preparation of the 'Operation and Maintenance Plan' for each slum:
 - i. 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, 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.


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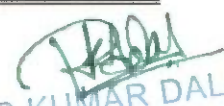

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Constitution & functions of the Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC):

- i. 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 atleast 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. Atleast 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 o 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.


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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 cleaning 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 Bibcock 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/ contract or ULB staff.

Drainage:

Petty repair, operation and maintenance:

It requires cleaning atleast 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.

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 near by 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 waterline
- 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 bibcock, short pipe for stand posts etc.

36. Institutional Capacity of Haringhata

Institutional Capacity

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 36 square kilometers is comprised of 17 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 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**

ANNEXURE

Project Details

1	State	: West Bengal
2	City	: Haringhata Municipality
3	Project Name	: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing for All (Urban)
4	Project Cost	: 2834.00
5	Central Share	(Rs. In Lacs)
6	State Share	(Rs. In Lacs)
7	ULB Share	(Rs. In Lacs)
8	Beneficiary Share	(Rs. In Lacs)
9	Total Infrastructure cost	(Rs. In Lacs)
10	Percentage of Infrastructure cost of Housing Cost	10.02 %
11	Infrastructure cost per dwelling	0.3686
12	Year of Implementation	: 2015-16
13	Component Housing construction	: Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)
14	SOR Adopted	: PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum.

Executive Summary

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

Sl No.	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (in Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (in lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (in lakh)	Central Share (@ Rs. 1.5 Lac /D.U.)	State Govt. Share (@Rs.1.93 Lac/D.U.)	ULB Share	Beneficiaries Share (@ Rs. 0.25 Lac/D.U.)
A. HOUSING											
1	New in- situ										
	Single storied units		700	Nos.	368000.00	2576.00	2576.00	1050.00	1351.00	0.00	175.00
	Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)					2576.00	2576.00	1050.00	1351.00	0.00	175.00
B. INFRASTRUCTURE											
Sl No.	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (in Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (in lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (in lakh)	Central Share (in lakh)	State Govt. Share (@ 50%) (in lakh)	ULB Share (@ 50%) (in lakh)	Beneficiaries Share (in lakh)
1	Roads										
i	BT Roads	Bituminous	7595	Sqm	612.00	46.48	46.48	0.00	23.24	23.24	0.00



(Signature)

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Chairman
HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

(Signature)
Executive Officer
Haringhata Municipality

ii	CC Roads	Cement Concrete	7000	Sqm	1736.00	121.52	121.52	0.00	60.76	60.76	0.00
2	Water Supply										
i	Pipeline (Dist.)	100 mm dia. Dist. (DI)	2064	Mtr	1066.00	22.00	22.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00
3	Storm Water Drains										
i	Surface drain	Brick Masonry	2677	Mtr	2540.00	68.00	68.00	0.00	34.00	34.00	0.00
	Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)					258.00	258.00	0.00	129.00	129.00	0.00
	Grand Total (A+B)					2834.00	2834.00	1050.00	1480.00	129.00	175.00

Signature of the ULB Level Competent

Name & Designation:

Address:

Fax No: + 91-33-

Telephone No.: + 91-33-

Mobile No.:

E-mail:

Signature of the State Level Competent Technical

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

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Chief Engineer

M E Directorate

Deptt. of Municipal Affairs

Govt. of West Bengal

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Signature of the State Level Nodal Officer

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Director, SUDA

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SLUM WISE DETAILS OF DU AND INFRASTRUCTURE COST OF 2015-16																
Sl. No.	Name of Slum	Slum Code	Area SqKm	Population	Dwelling Units (@ Rs. 3.67858 Lakh/ each)		Drainage (M) (Rs.2540.00/M) (Section -400x400)		Pipe Line @ Rs.1066.00 /M		Bituminous Roads (@ Rs. 612.00/Sq.M)		Concrete Roads (@ Rs. 1736.00/Sq.M)		Total cost of Infrastructure @ 10% of D.U. cost Rs. In Lac	Grand Total (Rs. In lakh)
					Qty.	Amt. (in Lakh)	Qty.	Amt. (in Lakh)	Qty.	Amt. (in Lakh)	Qty.	Amt. (in Lakh)	Qty.	Amt. (in Lakh)		
1	YUVASREE NAGAR	01	0.03	497	45	165.60	50	1.27	0	0.00	100	0.61	30	0.52	2.40	168.00
2	MUL NIBASHI NAGAR	02	0.03	394	30	110.40	50	1.27	50	0.53	100	0.61	50	0.87	3.28	113.68
3	KAJI NAJRUL NAGAR	03	0.03	423	7	25.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.61	100	1.74	2.35	28.11
4	TARAK COLONY	04	0.03	467	8	29.44	50	1.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	0.87	2.14	31.58
5	DOWN COLONY	05	0.02	387	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	0.87	0.87	0.87
6	DOLUI PUR	06	0.03	537	16	58.88	50	1.27	50	0.53	100	0.61	60	1.04	3.46	62.34
7	J.C.BOSE NAGAR	07	0.2	353	13	47.84	50	1.27	0	0.00	110	0.67	80	1.39	3.33	51.17
8	B.R.AMBEDKAR NAGAR	08	0.03	387	16	58.88	50	1.27	50	0.53	110	0.67	80	1.39	3.87	62.75
9	SIDHU KANHU NAGAR	09	0.02	312	14	51.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.61	100	1.74	2.35	53.87
10	SHIBU PRASAD NAGAR	10	0.02	341	30	110.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.61	50	0.87	1.48	111.88
11	KANYASHREE NAGARI	11	0.02	321	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	200	3.47	3.47	3.47
12	NAYAN TARA NAGARI	12	0.02	343	18	66.24	150	3.81	100	1.07	100	0.61	50	0.87	6.36	72.60
13	AGAMANI NAGAR	13	0.02	326	14	51.52	40	1.02	100	1.07	100	0.61	100	1.74	4.43	55.95
14	SWAPAN ORANG SMIRITI NAGAR	14	0.02	361	7	25.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.61	50	0.87	1.48	27.24
15	MAMATA NAGARI	15	0.02	423	14	51.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.61	50	0.87	1.48	53.00
16	S.N.BOSE NAGAR-1	16	0.03	467	8	29.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.61	100	1.74	2.35	31.79
17	S.N.BOSE NAGAR-2	17	0.02	353	12	44.16	50	1.27	50	0.53	100	0.61	100	1.74	4.15	48.31
18	B.C.ROY NAGAR	18	0.03	508	14	51.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.61	100	1.74	2.35	53.87
Total			0.61	7200	266	978.88	540	13.72	400	4.26	1520	9.30	1400	24.30	51.59	1030.47


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Drawing and Estimate

Slum photos



Non slum photos



Boc Resolution

৩ বিবিধ :

4) Details Discussion for Housing for all Scheme:-

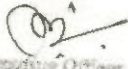
পৌরপ্রধান শ্রী রাজীব কুমার দালাল মহাশয় বলেন যে, এটা কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের স্বীকৃতি। এই স্বীকৃতির অধীনে বাড়ি তৈরি করতে হলে প্রথমে Slum area চিহ্নিত করতে হবে। এই Slum area চিহ্নিত করনের ক্ষেত্রে এমন এলাকা চিহ্নিত করতে হবে যেখানে কমপক্ষে ৬০ টি বাড়ি থাকবে, যার মধ্যে বেশির ভাগ কাচা বাড়ি থাকবে। আমাদের এখানে এখনও Slum area-র Enquiry হয়নি। চেষ্টা করা হচ্ছে কোনো Agency এর মাধ্যমে যাতে এই Survey করা যায়। কাউন্সিলার শ্রীমতি মিনাকী দে, কাউন্সিলার শ্রীমতি বিউটি দাস এবং কাউন্সিলার শ্রীমতি টুম্পা পাল (দেবনাথ) বলেন যে, পৌর এলাকার বেকার ছেলে-মেয়েদের কে দিয়ে এই Survey করা হক। এর বিনিময়ে তাদের কে পারিশ্রমিক হিসাবে কিছু দেওয়া হক। সভায় উপস্থিত সকল কাউন্সিলার এই প্রস্তাব এর পক্ষে সমর্থন জানান।


সভার সভাপতি শ্রী রাজীব কুমার দালাল মহাশয় বলেন যে, আপাতত হরিণঘাটা পৌরসভার কিছু স্টাফ এবং স্থানীয় কিছু ব্যক্তি কে দিয়ে এই Survey করা হবে। পরবর্তী কালে Satellite এর মাধ্যমে এই Survey করানো হবে।

কাউন্সিলার রাধা রানী সাহা বলেন যে, যখন Survey করা হবে তখন যেন Survey Team এর সঙ্গে সংশ্লিষ্ট Ward এর লোক থাকে।

উপ-পৌরপ্রধান শ্রী দিলীপ কুমার রায় মহাশয় সহমত পোষন করেন এবং বলেন যে, পরবর্তী কালে Agency এর মাধ্যমে Survey করলে খুব ভালো হবে। সেক্ষেত্রে আমরা ওদের কাছ থেকে সমস্ত রকমের তথ্য পেয়ে যাবো।

উপস্থিত সকল কাউন্সিলার সর্বসম্মতিক্রমে উপরোক্ত প্রস্তাবটি সমর্থন ও অনুমোদন করেন। এবং সিদ্ধান্ত হয় যে হরিণঘাটা পৌরসভার মধ্যে Slum area এবং Slum area ছাড়া যে সমস্ত কাঁচা, সেমি পাকা এবং যে সমস্ত বাড়িতে পাকা ছাদ নেই সেই সমস্ত বাড়ি যতদূর সম্ভব survey করে suda তে পাঠাতে হবে।


Executive Officer
Haringhata Municipality


RAJIB KUMAR DALAL
Chairman
HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY




Executive Officer
Haringhata Municipality


RAJIB KUMAR DALAL
Chairman
HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

২০/০৯/২০১৫ তারিখ, সময়- ১২:৩০, স্থান: হারিংহাটা পৌরসভার
কার্যালয় অনুষ্ঠিত হারিংহাটা পৌরসভার বোর্ড অফ কাউন্সিলরসের
সার্বজনীন সভার উল্লেখ্য।

১	রাজিবি কুমার দালাল	পৌরসভার	Rajib Kumar Dalal 29/09/15
২	দিলীপ কুমার বসু	উপ: (পৌরসভার)	Sum 29/9/15
৩	তুঙ্গা দালাল (দেবনাথ)	কার্যালয় ওয়ার্ড নং-০১	Tunga Pal Debnath 29.9.15
৪	মানিক দালাল	কার্যালয় ওয়ার্ড নং-০২	Manik Pal Bhattacha 29.09.15
৫	সান্তা দালাল	কার্যালয় ওয়ার্ড নং-০৪	Santa Paul 29.9.15
৬	মীরা বসু	কার্যালয় ওয়ার্ড নং-০৫	ABSENT RAJIB KUMAR DALAL Chairman HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY
৭	আজিজুল হক মন্ডল	কার্যালয় ওয়ার্ড নং-০৬	Ahmedul Hossain 29.09.2015
৮	সুগী সারেন	কার্যালয় ওয়ার্ড নং-০৭	Sugi Saren 29.09.15
৯	রাজিবাণী সোহা	কার্যালয় ওয়ার্ড নং-০৮	Radha Pami Saha 29/09/15

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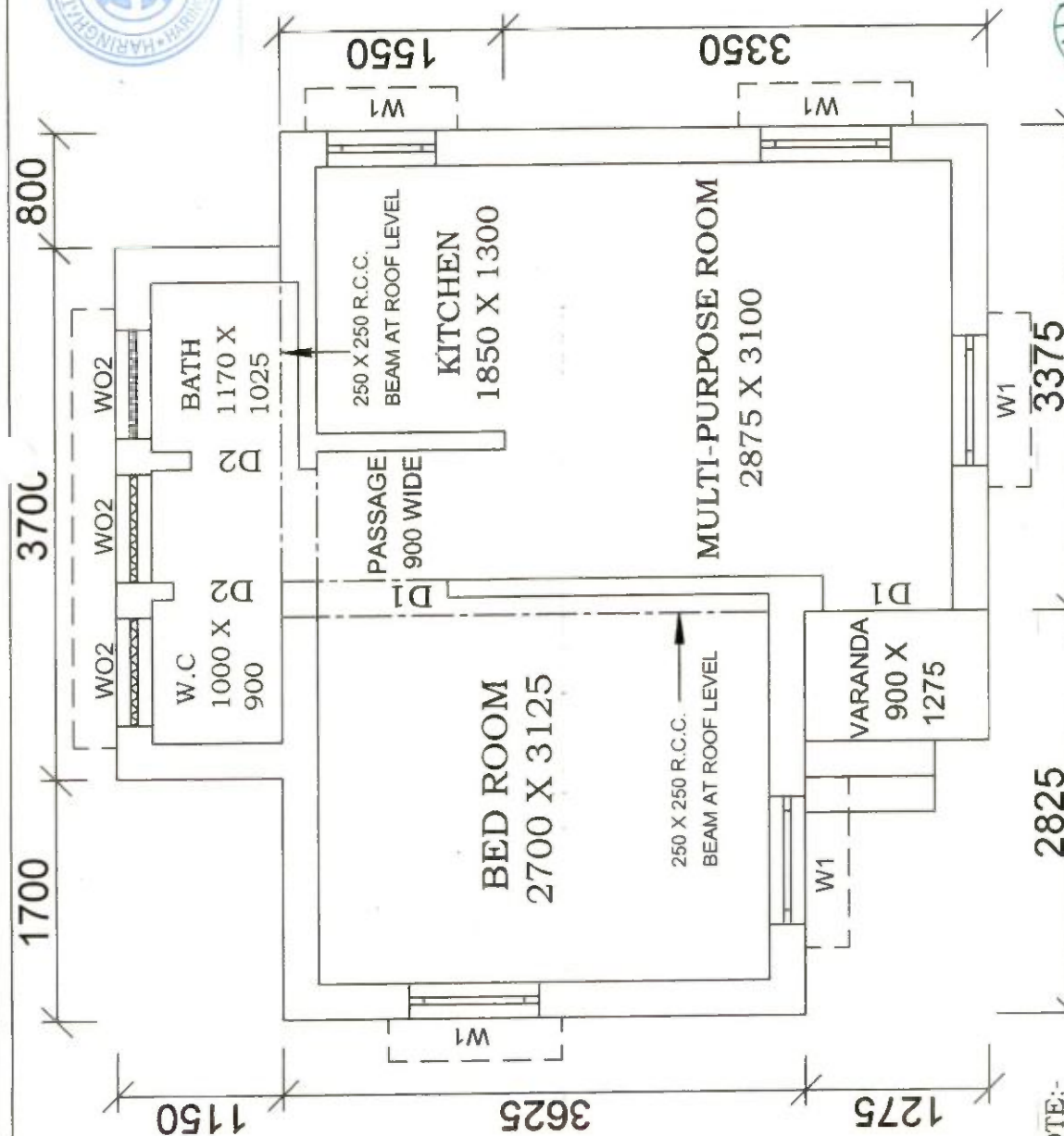


RAJIB KUMAR DALAL

(06)

20.	মুজিব রায়	কর্তৃপক্ষের স্বাক্ষর-০৬.	29/09/2015
21.	তপস হালদার	কর্তৃপক্ষের স্বাক্ষর-১০	Tapas Halder 29/9/15
22.	রাজু মল্লিক	কর্তৃপক্ষের স্বাক্ষর-১১.	ABSENT RAJIB KUMAR DALAL Chairman HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY
23.	বীণা সুব্রহ্মণ্য	কর্তৃপক্ষের স্বাক্ষর-১৬	Dina Subradhar
24.	বিহারী দি	কর্তৃপক্ষের স্বাক্ষর-১৪.	1 ম/নং-১৬
25.	সুজিত বসু	কর্তৃপক্ষের স্বাক্ষর-১৫.	Sujit Basu
26.	অমল কুমার বসু	কর্তৃপক্ষের স্বাক্ষর-১৬	Amal Kumar Das 29/9/15
27.	বিভী দাস	কর্তৃপক্ষের স্বাক্ষর-১৭.	Beauty Das 29/09/15
		RAJIB KUMAR DALAL Chairman	29/09/2015





NOTE:-

DOORS & WINDOWS SCHEDULE	
MARKING	DIMENSION
W1	900 X 900
W2	750 X 900
WO2	750 X 750
D1	900 X 2100
D2	750 X 2100

1. ALL WINDOW OPENINGS (W1&W2) WILL BE PROVIDED WITH Z-BATTEN SHUTTERS.
- 2 ALL DOORS (D1&D2) -25TH Z-PATTERN SHUTTERS SINGLE LEAF

3. WO2 - OPENING PROVIDED WITH R.C.C. JALLI.

4. PLINTH HEIGHT - 450 TH.

5. CEILING HEIGHT - 2750 TH.

6. MAIN WALL - 250 TH.

7. PARTITION WALL - 125 TH.

7. PARTITION WALL - 12.5 IN.
8. ROOF SLAB, BEAM, LINTEL, ETC. WITH REINFORCED CEMENT CONCRETE M20 GRADE.

8. ROOF SLAB, BEAM, LINTEL, ETC. WITH REINFORCED CEMENT CONCRETE M20 GRADE.

5. FLOOR OF VERANDAH, WC, BATH, & KITCHEN
FLOOR LEVEL OF ROOM & PASSAGE

FLOOR LEVEL OF ROOM & PASSAGE.

10. 100 MM TH. PIECE LINE 1 ON

Chairman
Haringhata Municipality
Haringhata, Nadia
FLOOR AREA - 25.37 SQM.

BUILT UP AREA - 32' 18" COM

Shashib Prasad

Sub-Assistant Engineer

Haringhata Municipality

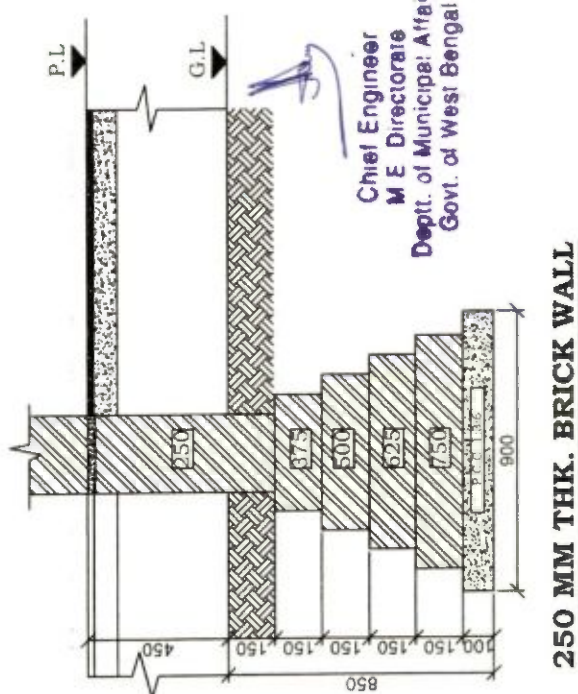
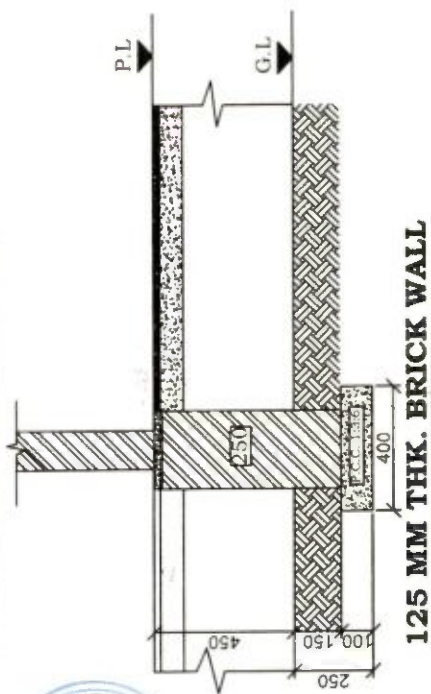
PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA
HOUSING FOR ALL (URBAN)

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER

**MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL**

DWG NO.

SCALE:- 1:50 & 1:25



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

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)

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

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

Floor Area 25.37 sqm

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




Executive Officer
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RAJIB KUMAR DALAL
Chairman
HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

Sl No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
10	Hire and labour charges for shuttering with centring and necessary staging upto 4 m. using approved stout props and thick hard wood planks of approved thickness with required bracing for concrete slabs, beams, columns, lintels curved or straight including fitting, fixing and striking out after completion of works. (upto roof of ground floor). (When the height of a particular floor is more than 4 m. the equivalent floor ht. shall be taken as 4 m. and extra for works beyond the initial 4 m. ht. shall be allowed under 12(e) for every 4 m. or part thereof.) SOR, PWD, P-66, T -12(a) 25 mm. to 30 mm. thick wooden shuttering as per decision & direction of Engineer-in-charge. Ground Floor	37.063	M ²	360.00	13342.68
11	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints or roughening of concrete surface, including throating, nosing and drip course where necessary . In ground floor. A) With 6:1 cement mortar. a) Inside wall 20 mm thick plaster SOR, PWD, P-151, T -2 (i)(b) b) Out side Wall, 15mm th. SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c) B)10mm th ceiling plaster (4:1) SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)	116.940 111.950 23.330	sq.m. sq.m. sq.m.	181.00 156.00 140.00	21166.14 17464.20 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 concrete (4:2:1) with stone chips laid in panels as directed with topping made with ordinary or white cement (as necessary) and marble dust in proportion (2:1) including smooth finishing and rounding off corners and including application of cement slurry before flooring works, using cement @ 1.75 kg./sq.m. all complete including all materials and labour. In ground floor. 3 mm. thick topping (High polishing grinding on this item is not permitted) with ordinary cement. 20mm thick SOR, PWD, P-40, I -3 (i)	26.490	sq.m.	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 complete as per direction. 40mm x 6mm x 125 mm length. (Cost of cement concrete will be paid separately) SOR, PWD, P-90, I -18 (c)	34	each	22.00	748.00
15	Wood work in door and window frame fitted and fixed complete including a protective coat of painting at the contact surface of the frame other Local wood SOR, PWD, P-85, T -1(i)	0.213	cu.m.	46171.00	9834.42
16	Panel Shutter of door & Window (each Panal Consisting Of single Plan without Join) 25 mm thick shutter with 12 mm thick Panal of size 30 to 45 cm. Other Local wood SOR, PWD, P-105, I -84 (iv)c	8.520	sq.m.	1567.00	13350.84
17	Iron butt hinges of approved quality fitted and fixed with steel screws, with ISI mark. a)75mm x 47mm x 1.70mm SOR, PWD, P-91, T -20(iv)	32.000	each	34.00	1088.00
18	Iron Socket Bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete. i) 150 mm long x 10 mm dia SOR, PWD P-93, I-25,c	11.000	each	71.00	781.00
19	White washing including cleaning and smoothening surface thoroughly (5 parts of stone lime and 1 part of shell lime should be used in the finishing coat). Two Coats SOR, PWD, P-155, I -3 (b)	124.960	%sq.m	1887.00	2358.00
20	Colour washing with elia with a coat of white wash priming including cleaning and smoothening surface thoroughly external surface One Coat SOR, PWD, P-155, I -4(ii)(a)	100.560	%sq.m	1514.00	1522.48


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SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
21	Priming one coat on timber, plastered or on steel or other metal surface with synthetic enamel/oil bound primer of approved quality including smoothening surfaces by sand papering etc. 1) On timber surface SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(a) 2) On Steel Surface SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(b)	21.690 2.700	sq.m. sq.m.	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 suner gloss (hi-gloss)-With any shade except white. a) On timber or plastered surface Two Coats b) On Steel surface Two Coats SOR, PWD, P - 162, - 8A(ail),(bil)	21.690 2.700	sq.m. sq.m.	89.00 86.00	1930.41 232.20
23	Iron hasp bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete (oxidised) with 16 mm diad with center bolt and round fitting. 300 mm long SOR, PWD, P-93, I - 27c	2.000	each	193.00	386.00
24	Precast piered concrete jally work as per design and manufacture's specification including moulding etc. with stone chips and necessary reinforcement shuttering complete including fitting, fixing in position in all floors. (a) 37.5 mm th. panels Cement & steel required for this item will not be issued by deptt. SOR, PWD, P-32, I - 38 (b)	1.690	sq.m.	351.00	593.19
25	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal etc.) complete. P-173, I-21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii) SOR, PWD, P173, I - 21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii) i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia iii) UPVC Shoe 110 mm	3.000 2.000 1.000	Mtr. each each	291.00 162.00 128.00	873.00 324.00 128.00
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 to 16 kg/m2 SOR, PWD, P - 76, I - 10 (i) (2.70sqm @ 10.5kg per sqm = 28.35 kg)	0.284	Qntl	8247.00	2342.15
27	Shallow water closet Indian pattern(I.P.W.C.) of approved make in white vitreous chinaware supplied ,fitted and fixed in position (excluding cost of concrete for fixing). 450 mm long SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 65, I - 1 (iii)	1.000	each	1062.00	1062.00
28	Foot rest for water closet of size 275 mm X 125 mm with Artificial stone(4:2:1) with 6 mm stone chips and chequered including adding colour as necessary. SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 66, I - 9	1.000	Pair	70.00	70.00
29	Supplying,fitting and fixing cast iron 'P' or 'S' trap conforming to I.S. 3989 / 1970 and 1729 / 1964 including lead caulked joints and painting two coats to the exposed surface. S Trap 100 mm SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 54, I - 14(B-iii)	1.000	each	923.00	923.00
30	Supplying, fitting fixing CI Round Gratings 150mm dia SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 55, I - 18(ii)	1.000	Each	100.00	100.00


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SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	Construction of 2 circular leach pit of inside diameter 1000 mm. & a depth of 1000 mm. With a layer of 250 mm. Thick brick work with cement mortar (6:1) & honeycombed brick wall (4:1) at every alternate layer upto a height of 925 mm. From bottom and then 125 mm. thick brick wall (4:1) for a height of 300 mm. and covered with 75mm. RCC slab (4:2:1) with 8mm tor steel @ 150 mm. centre to centre both ways including plastering and neat cement punning on top of the slab and making hooking arrangement on slab for lifting of the slab if require as well as jointing the connection with the inspection pit (450 x 450) covered with 50mm thick RCC slab (4:2:1) with stone chips and necessary reinforcement and connected with 100 mm dia PVC pipe laid over rammed earth and then covered the pipe properly with powder earth including supplying fitting fixing fibre glass pan P-tap & polythene pipe as per requirement to connect with the inspection pit complete with all respect as per direction of EIC.(ANNEXURE-II)	1	Item	7544.00	7544.00
	TOTAL AMOUNT		Rs.		350000.36
	Say		Rs.		350000.00
	Add for Electrical Works (ANNEXURE-I)		Rs.		17858.00
	TOTAL AMOUNT		Rs.		367858.00
(Rupees Three lakh Sixty seven thousand Eight hundred & Fifty eight only)					




Executive Officer
Haringhata Municipality


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


RAJIB KUMAR DALAL
HARINGHATA MUNICIPALITY

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

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




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


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


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



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


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


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Abstract of Estimated Cost for Drain section of 400mmx400mm under HARINGHATA Municipality.

All rates are taken from P.W.D. Schedule 2014 Effective from 1st June 2014. and 7th Corrigenda effect from 11.08.2015

Length= 1.0 Mtr.

Sl. No	Description						UNIT	QTY.	RATE (RS.)	AMOUNT
	Details	No	L	B	H	Qty.				
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains. In all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing. Spreading or stacking the spills within a lead of 75m. As directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trances, leveling dressing and ramming the bottom complete a) Depth of excavation not exceeding 1500mm. Page-1, Item-2.						%Cum	0.65	12,047.00	78.31
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.000	0.650	0.65				
					Total-	0.65				
2	(A) Filling in foundation or plinth by silver sand in layers not exceeding 150 mm as directed and consolidating the same by thorough saturation with water, ramming complete including the cost of supply of sand. (payment to be made on measurement of finished quantity). Page-2, Item No.-4.						%Cum	0.10	68,771.00	68.77
	For drain	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.100	0.10				
					Total-	0.10				
3	Single Brick Flat Soling of picked jhama bricks including ramming and dressing bed to proper level and filling joints with local sand. Page-11, Item-1.						Sqm	1.00	343.00	343.00
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.000		1.00				
					Total-	1.00				
4	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:2:4) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement, if any, as per relevant IS codes. A) Pakur Variety. Page-11, Item-5.a a) Ground floor.						Cum	0.08	6,071.82	485.75
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.000	0.075	0.08				
					Total-	0.08				
5	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) (a) In foundation and plinth Page-29, Item No.-21.a						Cum	0.15	5,623.00	843.45
	For drain	1.0	1.000	0.250	0.400	0.10				
		1.0	1.000	0.250	0.200	0.05				
					Total-	0.15				
6	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 basis of measurement of finished quantity of work).						%Cum	0.65	7,831.00	50.90
	Consider total Earth	1.0	0.650			0.65				
					Total-	0.65				
7	125mm. Thick brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) a) in ground floor. Page-31, Item No.-29.						Sqm	0.20	728.00	145.60
	For drain	1.0	1.0		0.200	0.20				
					Total-	0.20				
8	Hire and Labour Charges for shuttering with hard wood for precast R.C. Slab curved, or stright and striking out the same including fitting, fixing the precast slab in position with necessary carriage and haulage, hosting etc, complete in all respect. (only the area in contact with concrete to be measured) Page-27, Item No.-14						Sqm	0.15	99.00	14.85
	For drain	0.667	0.775	0.125	2.000	0.13				
		0.667	0.125	0.125	2.000	0.02				
					Total-	0.15				
9	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 In ground floor. Page-14, Item No.-7						m3	0.01	6,811.63	68.12
	For drain	0.667	0.775	0.125	0.125	0.01				
					Total-	0.01				


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Sl. No	Description						UNIT	QTY.	RATE (RS.)	AMOUNT
	Details	No	L	B	H	Qty.				
10	Reinforcement for reinforced concrete work in the 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 binding with 16 gauge black annealed wire at evrey intersestion complete as per drawing and direction. a)For works in foundation Basement and up to roof of ground floor/upto 4m i)Tor steel/Mild steel Page-27, Item No.-15.a.1 & b.i.						Qntl	0.006	6,178.70	37.07
	Considering @ 1.0%=78.5kg/M3	1.0	0.008	0.785		0.0063				
					Total-	0.01				
11	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints including throating, nosing and drip course, scaffolding/staging where necessary (Ground floor).[Excluding cost of chipping over concrete surface] (ii) with 1:4 cement mortar Page-151, Item-2.ii.c & Page-152, Item-5.a (a) 15mm thick plaster						m2	1.58	171.00	270.18
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.575		1.58				
					Total-	1.58				
2	Neat cement punning about 1.5mm thick in wall,dado>window sill,floor etc. Page-152, Item-3. NOTE:Cement 0.152 cu.m per100 sq.m.						m2	1.58	38.00	60.04
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.575		1.58				
					Total-	1.58				

Total- 2,466.03
 Add Contingency @ 3% 73.98
 G. Total- 2,540.01
 Rate /Mtr length= 2,540.00




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



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SLNo.	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
6	Supplying Delivery & instalation on wall of 30/32 amp DP MCB of Havel's make with enclosed box along with all its necessary 1 connection complete.(Anchor)	nos	808.00	2	1616.00
7	Earthing in soft soil with 50 mm dia GI pipe (TATA make Medium) 3.64 mm th. X 3.04 Mtr long and 1 x 4 SWG GI (hot dip) wire (4 m long) 13 mm dia 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 partly under the ground level & partly above GL driven to an average depth of 3.65 m below the GL & restoring surface duly rammed.	each	1715.00	1	1715.00
8	Connecting the equipment to earth BUSbar inclusive S&F 10 SWG (Hot Dip) GI wire on wall /floor with a staples buried inside wall /floor as required & making connection to equipments with bolt, nut, washer, cable lugs etc. as required & mending good damages.	M	6.00	5	30.00
TOTAL					17858.00
Rupees Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy Eight Only					17858.00


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