

# HOOGHLY CHINSURAH MUNICIPALITY

**Detail Project Report for Construction 322 nos EWS  
Houses under BLC mode of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana  
(PMAY)-HFA (U) of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality**

**2017-2018**














Submitted by



Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality

Hooghly, West Bengal

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# Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality

Mahendra Mitra Road, Pipulpati, PO & Dist. – Hooghly  
Tel.: 2680-2899/2319, Telefax.: 2680-6091

Memo No: 1376/ /Eng/DP  
From: The Chairman,  
Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality

Date: 15/3/18 /2018

To,  
The Director, SUDA  
Ilgus Bhavan, H.C Block  
Sector -III, Bidhannagar  
Kolkata - 700006

**Sub: Submission of three copies of D.P.R. and three copies of A.I.P. along with other documents as required by you 'Housing for All' project for the year 2017-18.**

Sir,



I am submitting herewith the three copies of D.P.R. and three copies of A.I.P. along with other documents as required by you for the 'Housing for All' project for the year 2017-18. For your necessary approval.

Thanking you.

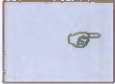

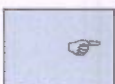
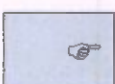
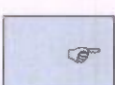
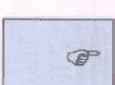
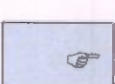
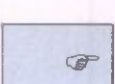
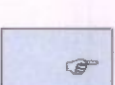
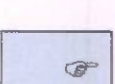
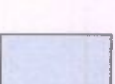
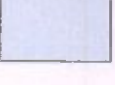
Yours faithfully

Enclo.:

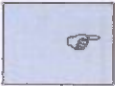




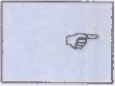
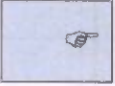
- i) DPR three copies
- ii) AIP three copies
- iii) AIP table three copies (Annexure-VI)
- iv) Annexure-VIIC three copies
- v) Executive summery three copies
- vi) Beneficiary list two copies

  
Chairman  
Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality  




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## **PREFACE**

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

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

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

Total beneficiaries of the vertical- "**Subsidy for beneficiary led individual house construction**" scheme are 322 nos from 42 nos slum projected for the year 2017-2018.

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 1303.46 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

## Introductory Note by Chairman

The Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality, established in the year 1865, is one of the oldest Urban Local Bodies of this state. It is a very old town with historical importance. This town is very close to the West Bank of the great river GANGA and it lies within the Kolkata Municipal Authority or KMA. It has 30 wards covering a total area of 17.29 Sq. Km. The population of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality is around 1.77 lakhs as per 2011 census, which attributes to its predominant position within Hooghly district and its surrounding. It is also the District Head Quarter as well as Chinsurah is the Divisional head quarter of Bardwan Division. Our Municipality intends to transform itself into an environmentally clean and green urban area congenial for all sections of society of reap a sustainable and quality living.



We are already submitted the Housing For All Plan of Action (HFAPoA). As per HFAPoA in the year 2016-2017 approved beneficiary are 1550 nos, which have been transferred in the year 2017-18 in which only 322 nos Beneficiaries details are to be attached in portal.

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

Learning from the past we look forward towards achieving long term benefits, perspectives and convergences rather than short term goals. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing for All (Urban) DPR has been prepared and we look forward for a great future.

Chairman  
Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality  
*Chairman*  
Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality



## PROJECT AT A GLANCE

1	Name of Town	:	Hooghly Chinsurah			
2	Category	:	Municipality			
3	District	:	Hooghly			
4	Administrative Status	:	Urban Local Body			
5	Demographic Feature					
	a) Town Population(as per 2011 Census)		1,77,259			
	b) Total House Hold of all Slum(including Pucca)		14,900			
	c) Total Proposed House Hold of 42 Slums	: :	322			
6	No. of Slum Pockets					
	a) Total	:	230 Nos.			
	b) Considered in this DPR	:	42 Nos.			
7	Area of Slum Pockets					
	a) Total	:	4.1451 Sq.Km.			
	b) Considered in this DPR	:	0.6543 Sq. Km.			
8	Total Project Cost	:	1303.46 Lakhs			
	a) Housing	:	1184.96 Lakhs			
	b) Slum Infrastrucuture Developmet	:	118.50 Lakhs			
9	FUNDING PATTERN(Lakhs)					
		GOI	GOWB	ULB	BENEFICIARY	TOTAL
	HOUSING	483.00	621.46	NIL	80.50	1184.96
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	NIL	59.25	59.25	NIL	118.50
	Total Project Cost	483.00	680.71	59.25	80.50	1303.46
10	Project Duration	:	2016-2017			
11	Implementary Agency	:	Local Body			
12	Technical Assistance	:	ME Dte., Govt of West Bengal			
13	Nodal Agency	:	SUDA, Govt of West Bengal			

## Annexure-7C

## (Para 14.5 of the Guidelines)


## Format for Project under Beneficiary led Construction or Enhancement

1	Name of the State	:	West Bengal						
2	Name of the District	:	Hooghly						
3	Name of the City	:	Hooghly Chinsurah						
4	Project Name	:	HFA-HOOGHLYCHINSURAH 2017-18						
5	Project Code	:	19801721024N0						
6	State Level Nodal Agency	:	State Urban Development Agency(SUDA)						
7	Implementing Agency / ULB	:	Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality						
8	Date of approval by State Level sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:							
9	No. of locations covered in project : 42 nos. (No. of Slum Area Covered: 42 nos. & No. of Non Slum Area Covered: 0)	:	Name of Location	No. of beneficiary	Whether Slum / Non-Slum	If Slum, then Slum type	If slum, whether it gets completely rehabilitated Y/n Not Applicable		
		:	Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality	322	Covering both Slum & Non-Slum area	Notified	No		
10	Project Cost(Rs. In Lakhs)	:	1303.46						
11	No of Beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Minority	Person with Disability
		:	303	1	0	18	322	18	1
12	Whether beneficiary have been selected as PMAY guideline? (Yes/No)	:	Yes						
13	No. of Houses constructed / acquired. Please specify ownership (Any of these)	:	Joint	Female	Male	Transgender			
		:	48	36	238	0			
14	No. of beneficiaries covered in project	:	Male	Female	Transgender				
		:	233	89	0				
15	Whether it has been ensured that selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land?	:	Yes						
16	Whether building plan for all houses have been Approved?	:	Yes						
17	i) GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible beneficiary) (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	483.00						
	ii) State grant, if any (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	680.71						
	iii) ULB grant, if any (Rs. in Lakh)	:	59.25						
	iv) Beneficiary Share (Rs.in Lakhs)	:	80.50						
	v) Total (Rs.in Lakh)	:	1303.46						
18	Whether technical specification / design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards / NBC/ State Norms?	:	Yes						
19	Whether it has been ensured that balance cost of construction is tied up with State Grant, ULB Grant & Beneficiary Share ?	:	Yes						



	Whether trunk and line infrastructure is existing or being provisioned?	:	
	i) Water Supply	:	Yes
	ii) Sewerage	:	No
	iii) Road	:	Yes
20	iv) Strom Water Drain	:	Yes
	v) External Electrification	:	Yes
	vi) Solid Waste Management	:	Yes
	vii) Any other	:	No
	viii) In case, any infrastructure has not been proposed, reasons thereof.	:	Sewerage Scheme has not been proposed due to desired level of supply of water as CPHEEO norms has not been achieved.
21	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone landslide etc.) resistance features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation?	:	Yes
22	Whether Demand Survey completed for entire city?	:	Yes
23	Whether City-wide integrated project have been formulated ? If not reasons thereof ?	:	Yes
24	Whether validation with SECC data for housing conditions conducted?	:	Yes
25	Whether Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of fund to individual bank account of beneficiary ensured in the project?	:	Yes
26	Whether there is provision in DPR for tracking/ monitoring the progress of individual houses through geo-tagged photographs?	:	Yes
27	Whether any innovation/cost effective/Green technology adopted in the project?	:	Yes
28	Comments of SLAC after techno economic appraisal of DPR.	:	Project covers the most needy beneficiaries
29	Project brief including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish	:	The Project covers ward no. 05,10,16,17,18,19 & 22
30	Project Submission Date to SLSMC	:	

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

  
 Chairman  
 Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality  
 Signature of the Chairperson  
 Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature  
 Chief Engineer, M.E. Dte, GoWB

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature  
 (Director, SUDA)

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



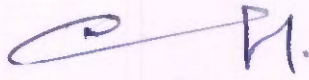
## Executive Summery

### Project Details

1	Name of the State	:	West Bengal
2	Name of the District	:	Hooghly
3	Name of the City	:	Hooghly Chinsurah
4	Project Name	:	HFA-HOOGHLYCHINSURAH 2017-18
5	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1303.46
6	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	483.00
7	State Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	680.71
8	ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	59.25
9	Beneficiary Share(Rs. in Lakhs)	:	80.50
10	Total Infrastructure Cost(Rs. in Lakhs)	:	118.50
11	Percentage of Infrastructure Cost of Housing Cost	:	10
12	Infrastructure Cost per Dwelling Unit(Rs. in Lakhs)	:	0.368
13	Year of Implementation	:	2017-18
14	Component Housing Construction	:	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)
15	SOR Adopted	:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum.

### Project Contributions (Physical + Financial) (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl No.	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (in Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (in lakhs)	Appraised Project Cost (in lakhs)	Central Share (Rs. 1.5 Lakhs/DU)	State Govt. Share (Rs. 1.93 Lakhs/DU)	ULB Share (Rs. 0.184 Lakhs/DU)	Beneficiaries Share (Rs. 0.25 Lac/DU)
A. HOUSING											
1	New in- situ										
	Single storied units		322	Nos	368000.00	1184.96	1184.96	483.00	621.46	0.00	80.50
	Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)					1184.96	1184.96	483.00	621.46	0.00	80.50
B. INFRASTRUCTURE											
Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (in Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (in lakhs)	Appraised Project Cost (in lakhs)	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	State Govt. Share (@ 50%)(Rs. in Lakhs)	ULB Share (@ 50%)(Rs. in Lakhs)	Beneficiaries Share (Rs. in Lakhs)
1. ROADS											
a)	CC Roads	Cement Concrete	1740	Mtr	4097.00	71.29	71.29	0.00	35.64	35.64	0.00
2. STORM WATER DRAINS											
a)	Surface Drain (300MM X 300MM)	Brick masonry	1485	Mtr	2297.00	34.11	34.11	0.00	17.06	17.06	0.00
b)	Surface Drain (400MM X 400MM)	Brick masonry	465	Mtr	2817.00	13.10	13.10	0.00	6.55	6.55	0.00
	Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)					118.50	118.50	0.00	59.25	59.25	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					1303.46	1303.46	483.00	680.71	59.25	80.50



Signature of the ULB Level  
Competent Technical officer

Sub Assistant Engineer  
Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality  
Name & Designation:  
DULAL CH. PAL

Fax No:

Telephone No.: 9874241390  
E-mail: dphoogh@yaho.com.

Signature of the State Level  
Competent Technical Officer

Name & Designation: Chief Engineer,  
Me Dte, GoWB

Address: Bikash Bhawan, South Block, 1St  
Floor, Salt lake, Kolkata - 700091

Fax No: 033-23375474

Telephone No.: 033-23371331

E-mail: ce\_medte@yahoo.com

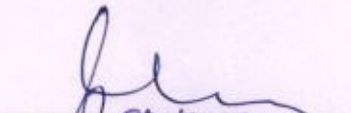
Signature  
Director(SUDA)

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

Fax No: 033-23585767

Telephone No: 033-23585767

E-Mail: wbsudadir@gmail.com



Chairman  
Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality  
Signature of the Chairperson

Name & Designation: Gourikanta Mukherjee  
Chairman,  
Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality

Fax No.: 033-26806191

Telephone No.: 033-26802899

E-mail No.: hooghch@yahoo.com



## WORK AND COST SUMMARY - SLUM WISE DETAILS

Sl. No.	Slum No.	Name of Slum	Area (Sq Km)	Population	HOUSING				PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE						Grand Total (Rs. In lakh)
					Dwelling Units (@ Rs.3.603Lakh/ each)		Leach Pit (@ Rs.0.0754 Lakh/ each)		Drainage (M) (Rs.2297.00/M) (Section -300x300)		Drainage (M) (Rs.2817.00/M) (Section -400x400)		Concrete Roads (@ Rs. 4097.00/M)		
					Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	Qty.	Amt.	
1	31	2 No Gandhi Colony (S.Code-0031)	0.0279	105	12	43.24	12	0.91	40	0.92	0	0.00	70	2.87	47.93
2	29	Narayanpur Colony (S.Code-0029)	0.0416	116	9	32.43	9	0.68	30	0.69	0	0.00	75	3.07	36.87
3	169	Olal Chinditala (S.Code-0169)	0.0125	110	6	21.62	6	0.45	35	0.80	0	0.00	45	1.84	24.72
4	167	Tewari para (S.Code-0167)	0.0016	127	15	54.05	15	1.13	45	1.03	30	0.85	95	3.89	60.95
5	53	Call Center (S.Code-0053)	0.0094	116	3	10.81	3	0.23	30	0.69	0	0.00	30	1.23	12.95
6	54	Mitrabagan Bibir Goli (S.Code-0054)	0.0055	253	2	7.21	2	0.15	35	0.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	8.16
7	55	Pankhatuli Colony (S.Code-0055)	0.0096	407	14	50.44	14	1.06	40	0.92	25	0.70	105	4.30	57.43
8	56	Hrishikesh Pally (S.Code-0056)	0.0071	396	6	21.62	6	0.45	36	0.83	0	0.00	70	2.87	25.77
9	77	Adarsha Pally (S.Code-0077)	0.0245	82	6	21.62	6	0.45	38	0.87	0	0.00	38	1.56	24.50




10	194	Barua Bagan (S.Code-0194)	0.0031	203	16	57.65	16	1.21	0	0.00	41	1.15	75	3.07	63.09
11	75	Kaphidanga Hari Sabha (S.Code-0075)	0.0233	160	6	21.62	6	0.45	45	1.03	0	0.00	50	2.05	25.15
12	76	Mahamaya Colony (S.Code-0076)	0.0115	187	8	28.83	8	0.60	35	0.80	0	0.00	35	1.43	31.67
13	74	Mallik Kasim Hat (S.Code-0074)	0.0063	97	5	18.02	5	0.38	0	0.00	70	1.97	40	1.64	22.00
14	195	Palpara Sil Bagan (S.Code-0195)	0.0029	261	20	72.06	20	1.51	95	2.18	0	0.00	115	4.71	80.47
15	73	Jotish Sarani Kalitala (S.Code-0073)	0.0113	168	27	97.28	27	2.04	90	2.07	75	2.11	50	2.05	105.55
16	196	Adarshapally South (S.Code-0196)	0.0068	116	3	10.81	3	0.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	30	1.23	12.26
17	78	Khadinamore Bustee (S.Code-0078)	0.0362	95	1	3.60	1	0.08	30	0.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	4.37
18	197	Khudiram Sharani (S.Code-0197)	0.0128	169	3	10.81	3	0.23	45	1.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	12.07
19	198	Mather Dhar (S.Code-0198)	0.0134	120	3	10.81	3	0.23	30	0.69	0	0.00	30	1.23	12.95
20	200	Debdarutala Miyarber (S.Code-0200)	0.0436	99	5	18.02	5	0.38	43	0.99	0	0.00	40	1.64	21.02
21	79	Gaji Pirtala Para (S.Code-0079)	0.0144	107	4	14.41	4	0.30	36	0.83	0	0.00	40	1.64	17.18
22	80	Kathgola Suripara Bustee (S.Code-0080)	0.0547	111	1	3.60	1	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3.68
23	81	Khagrajal Masjid Gali (S.Code-0081)	0.0089	333	14	50.44	14	1.06	85	1.95	50	1.41	60	2.46	57.32

24	199	Mearber Ramkrishna Slum (S.Code-0199)	0.0094	131	8	28.83	8	0.60	40	0.92	0	0.00	45	1.84	32.19
25	201	Panchapukur Manshatala (S.Code-0201)	0.0043	141	9	32.43	9	0.68	50	1.15	0	0.00	50	2.05	36.30
26	82	Amrata Bustee (S.Code-0082)	0.0053	104	1	3.60	1	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3.68
27	84	Doctor Gali Bustee (S.Code-0084)	0.0114	156	2	7.21	2	0.15	35	0.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	8.16
28	203	Haridham-Doctor Lane Connection Bustee(S.Code-0203)	0.0505	92	1	3.60	1	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3.68
29	205	Jugipara Lane Bustee(S.Code-0205)	0.0214	52	2	7.21	2	0.15	25	0.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	7.93
30	204	Khagrajole Bustee (S.Code-0204)	0.0038	316	5	18.02	5	0.38	30	0.69	0	0.00	60	2.46	21.54
31	85	Motijhil Bustee (S.Code-0085)	0.0031	212	8	28.83	8	0.60	30	0.69	25	0.70	45	1.84	32.67
32	206	Motijhil-Khagrajole Connection(S.Code-0206)	0.021	124	2	7.21	2	0.15	25	0.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	7.93
33	86	Pally Unnayan Bustee Khagrajal (S.Code-0086)	0.0022	228	4	14.41	4	0.30	45	1.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	15.75
34	95	Ananda Pally (S.Code-0095)	0.0156	238	1	3.60	1	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3.68
35	92	Khadina More & Pratap Ghar (S.Code-0092)	0.0079	172	17	61.25	17	1.28	62	1.42	25	0.70	60	2.46	67.12
36	93	Khudiram Pally(S.Code-0093)	0.0151	316	1	3.60	1	0.08	0	0.00	55	1.55	0	0.00	5.23
37	97	Mahadev Dutta & New Colony (S.Code-0097)	0.041	360	34	122.51	34	2.56	90	2.07	40	1.13	125	5.12	133.39



38	210	Satyapirtala Balipukur Dhar Colony (S.Code-0210)	0.0169	83	2	7.21	2	0.15	30	0.69	0	0.00	40	1.64	9.69
39	96	Satyapiratala (Bye Lane)(S.Code-0096)	0.0285	402	14	50.44	14	1.06	60	1.38	0	0.00	105	4.30	57.18
40	94	Taraknath Pally (S.Code-0094)	0.0028	242	1	3.60	1	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3.68
41	211	Tolafatak Dhar Goli Bustee (S.Code-0211)	0.0033	106	12	43.24	12	0.91	55	1.26	30	0.85	55	2.25	48.50
42	98	Uday Pally (S.Code-0098)	0.0019	205	9	32.43	9	0.68	45	1.03	0	0.00	60	2.46	36.60
Total			0.65	7618	322	1160.21	322	24.29	1485	34.11	466	13.13	1738	71.21	1302.95

  
 Chairman  
 Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality



### **Cluster of Slum**

There are 42 Nos. Slums identified in the town.

In order to facilitate working out the beneficiaries in civic amenities, after carrying out necessary field survey work, the slums are hereby proposed to be socio- economic condition and access of civic infrastructures. 42 nos. of slums under one cluster have been proposed in this DPR. Following below:-

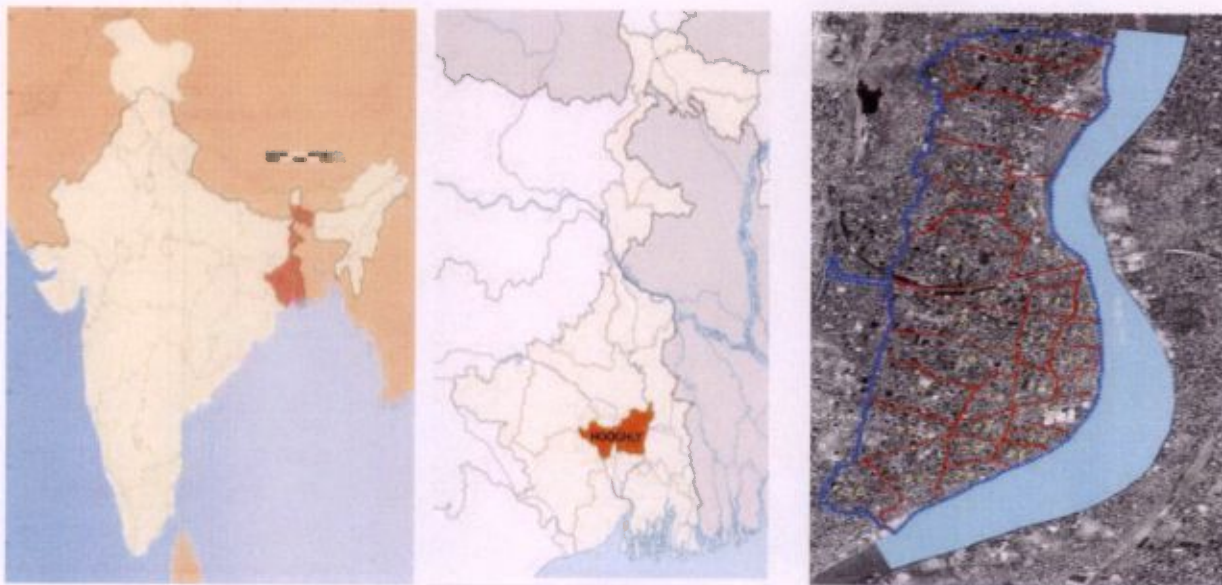
Sl No.	Ward No.	Number of Slums	Slum Code	Cluster	Sub Project Report
1	5	4	31,29,169,167	1	1
2	10	4	53,54,55,56		
3	16	7	73,74,75,76,77, 194,195		
4	17	4	78,196,197,198		
5	18	6	79,80,81,199,200, 201		
6	19	8	82,84,85,86,203,204,205, 206		
7	22	9	92,93,94,95,96,97,98,210, 211		
<b>Total</b>		42			

## Introduction to Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality:

Hooghly was found by the Portuguese in 1537 following the decline of Satgaon, the then mercantile capital of Southern Bengal. Later it has passed into British hands. On the other hand, Chinsurah was an important 17th century Dutch settlement. Although in 1656, the Dutch had built a factory there in Chinsurah and organized the town as their trading center in 1795. During the Napoleonic war, the settlement was occupied by a British garrison. Again during the peace process of 1814, Chinsurah was given back to the Dutch. But finally, Chinsurah, like other Dutch settlement in India were passed onto the British in 1825 in exchange for their possession in Sumatra.

Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality is one of the oldest municipalities of greater Bengal. In 1865, Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality was formed by the amalgamation of Hooghly and Chinsurah towns primarily with the objective of local governance and tax collection. The District Official or his representative took up the responsibility of the Municipal governance. From the study of the historical documents, it is evident that four wards comprised Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality. In yesteryears, this municipality, despite being one of the oldest, was growing indiscriminately in an unplanned fashion due to the shortcomings of both the municipal act as well as its implementation. Some of these old problems are still prevailing. To combat this menace the municipality needs the help of the government and proper planning.

**Map 1 : Location map of Hooghly-Chinsurah**





## **Physical Features:**

### **(i) Location**

Hooghly and Chinsurah was designed as a joint Municipality in 1865. The Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality is now located in the District Head Quarter of the Hooghly district. The Municipality currently consists of 30 wards and has a coverage area of 17.29 square km. The sacred river Ganga flows by the eastern boundary of the Municipality and it is placed 30 km. North of the state capital Kolkata. Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality is encircled by Bansberia Municipality, Bandel Gram Panchayet, Kotalia 2 and Kotalia 1 Panchayet and Chandernagar Municipal Corporation in the north, north-west, west, south-West and south respectively. It is located between 22° 54' 4" north latitude and 88° 23' 46" east longitudes on the world map. In the north there is the Dunlop Factory, situated under the Bansberia Municipality.

### **(ii) Climate**

Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality is located on the great Gangetic delta. Its climate is very much influenced by the sea. The Municipality has a very tropical savanna type of climate, same as Kolkata and is dominated by 3 seasons – summer, monsoon and winter. The summer is hot and humid and continues from April to June. Summer is dominated by strong southwesterly monsoon winds. Monsoon arrives in mid June and stays up to September. Winter is the most pleasant time and lasts for 3 months of December, January and February

### **(iii) Rainfall**

Maximum rainfall occurs during the monsoon in August (306 mm) and the average annual total is 1,582 mm. Total duration of sunshine is 2,528 hours per annum with maximum rainfall occurring in mid July/August.

### **(iv) Temperature**

Early morning mists are common in winter. The annual mean temperature is 26.8° C. The maximum temperature often exceeds 40° C. The temperature does not fall below 10° C.

### **(v) Geology**

The total built-up or developed area is 628.28 Hectare or 75.79% of total land, whereas the non-built area is 200.72 Hectare i.e., 24.21%. An amount of total 146.38 Hectare i.e., 17.63% of land are currently either lying unused or used for unorganized wetlands, in-sanitary watercourses, drainage network and/or outfalls and disaster prone areas. The maximum land is being used for residential purposes, i.e., 49.35%, whereas 9.52% is being used for industry, 3.30% for agriculture,

1.24% for commercial, 2.85% for institutional, 5.47% for roads, 1.62% for railways, 3.28% for public parks/gardens and 3.16% for semi public purposes.

Depending upon the soils and climatic variations, the ULB in fallen into the category of the Gangetic Alluvial Region in the waste, which comprises of Bardwan, and parts of Howrah, 24 Parganas, Kolkata, and Nodia districts. Soils of this area are mostly neutral in reaction. Upland soils are lighter in texture and contain higher proportions of fine sand and silt, which helps water recharge. Here the groundwater potential is very high and the aquifer character is mostly unconfined. The region is suitable for cultivation of all kinds of field and horticulture crops.

However, the soil erosion is a serious problem in Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. To prevent soil erosion a large-scale plantation programme including awareness and motivation campaign has been planned and a part of that is already under implementation through Ganga Action Plan under assistance from the Government of India.

#### **(vi) Environment**

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

The Private sector located in the Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality contributes marginal costs of this basic infrastructure, mainly for the provision of water supply and sanitation for their own employees and units.

#### **(vii) Wind**

In the summer season winds are mostly North Easterly or easterly but in afternoon Westerly winds blow which are absorbed frequently. During the monsoons the winds blow from the Northeast and Southern direction.

#### **Population**



### Demographic Data for Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality

Year	Population	Area (Sq. km)	Density (Pop/Sq. km)	% Growth 81-91			
				Hooghly Chinsurah	KMC	West Bengal	India
2001	1,70,206	17.29	9844	19.30	20.45	24.77	23.52
2011	1,77,259	<b>Source : Percentage of growth rate - KMDA Vision 2025</b>					
2021	2,25,000						

The Municipality is divided into 30 wards covering 17.29 square kilometers, with population of 1,77,206 as per 2001 census, out of which 26.5% are currently under the below poverty level (whereas, BPL average percentage in West Bengal as per 2001 census is 31.58%). The current decadal population growth rate of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality is approximately 22.5% and if it continues to register similar growth rate the population is expected to be 1,47,000 by 2025. This conversely translates to population density of 17,754 persons per square kilometers. Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality has 35.10% of slum population. The 20.30% of total population have migrated from the East-Pakistan (Bangladesh), 10.70% people come commuting to work place and 7.10% have come to search for job opportunities from different parts of India and mostly from nearby States of Bihar, Oddissa and Jharkhand rest 26.8% is inherit property owner . 20.30% are Bengali speaking, 26.90% Hindi speaking, 7.40% Urdu speaking and 2.50% Oriya speaking as per linguistic groups.

### Key Resources

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

The Private sector located in the Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality contributes marginal costs of this basic infrastructure, mainly for the provision of water supply and sanitation for their own employees and units.

### Economic Activities

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

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

The Municipality has 15 primary schools including 10 private primary schools, 15 secondary schools and 6 High Secondary. The Municipality have Hooghly Mohoshin College & womens college and two number of technical colleges which are renowned major hubs for education and training.

## **Occupational Profile**

### **Year of establishment of Municipality**

Hooghly and Chinsurah was designed as a joint Municipality in 1865. The Hooghly –Chinsurah Municipality is now located in the District Head Quarter of the Hooghly district. The Municipality currently consists of 30 wards and has a coverage area of 17.29 square km..

### **Administrative Boundaries**

The sacred river Ganga flows by the eastern boundary of the Municipality and it is placed 30 km. North of the state capital Kolkata. Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality is encircled by Bansberia Municipality, Bandel Gram Panchayet, Kodalia 2 and Kodalia 1 Panchayet and Chandernagar Municipal Corporation in the north, north-west, west, south-West and south respectively. It is



located between 22° 54' 4" north latitude and 88° 23' 46" east longitudes on the world map. In the north there is the Dunlop Factory, situated under the Bansberia Municipality.

### **Linkage of Rail, Road, Port & Air**

Traffic lifeline of the twin town Hooghly and Chinsurah are Howrah- Bandel main line railways, Bandel-Naihati railways and the Great Grant trunk Road (NH-2), which run through the western boundary of the Municipality mostly, except few small segments on their eastern side. Hooghly-Chinsurah is also connected with Naihati through ferry services across the holy river Ganga. The district headquarter of the Hooghly District has several other important traffic and transport network. As per the GIS records of the Municipality, total length of 2758 roads (including all lanes and by lanes) of the Municipal area is 321.31 km. Of which almost 42 percent are all weather roads, total length of such roads being 134.33 km.

The Barddhaman-Howrah Main Line (via Bandel) and the Bandel –Naihati line of the Eastern Railways connects this area with Kolkata, Barddhaman and other important places.

The major roads serving as the arteries of the traffic network of this Municipal area are the Grant Trunk Road, passing alongside the Municipal boundary mostly in the north-south direction. The Hooghly Station Road, also named as Vivekananda Road on the eastern half of Pipulpati junction, crossing the Municipal area in east-west direction, Strand Road alongside river Ganga connecting several places of interests like Bandel Church, Hooghly Imambara, DM Bungalow, Hooghly Red Cross Society, Hooghly Jail etc. on its way from Bansberia to Chinsurah Head Post Office, N.S. Road connecting Gharir More and Tolafatak, M.G. Road from Tolafatak to Khadinamore, Kamar Para Road from Tolafatak 2nd more to Kharua Bazaar, bandel station Road from Balir more to Bandel More, P.D. Sen Road from Gharir More to Pipulpati, Pearabagan Road connecting G.T. Road and P.D. Sen Road, Manaspur road from G.T. Road to Strand Road, Jhumpukur road from G.T. Road to Strand Road, Sarat sarani or Old G.T. Road from ITI Junction to G.T. Road at PWD Godown, Taldanga Road from Tolafatak 2nd More to Taldanga G.T. Road.

### **Demographic Growth & Population Projection**

As of 2001 India census, Municipality had a population of 170206. Males constitute 54% of the population and females 46%. Municipality has an average literacy rate of 76%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 82% and, female literacy is 70%. In Municipality, 11% of the population is under 6 years of age.

### Demographic Data for Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality

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2021	2,25,000						

#### Milstones:

#### **ELECTRIC Crematorium :**

Our electric crematorium namely has been constructed by Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality in the bank of river Hooghly. The Crematorium is double Furnace Unit and with secondary burning chamber. Most modern in its category and Air pollution is nearly Zero.

#### **Sesh Kheya :**

For carry of dead body in decent manner from Hospital residence and finally upto Burning Ghat a Sesh Kheya is always ready available at our main Administrative Office. The body chamber of our Sesh Kheya is fully Air Conditioned and stainless steel finish.

#### **Ambulance Facility :**

This corporation is providing Ambulance facility for carrying patients to Hospital within and outside Municipality area. This service is available from main administrative building at City Centre and from Maternity Centre.

#### **Health Service :**

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

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

#### **Preservation of Surface Water:**

For eco-friendly environment and preservation of sweet potable water this corporation has stressed on Pond cutting for preservation of surface and rain water.

#### **Water Supply provided by KMDA**

In existing water supply system of Municipality town, Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality provides water supply to the major part. The infrastructure available with HM includes treatment plant.



The Treatment plant, Rising main pipeline, Booster Pumping stations, OHR and distribution network, which are in existence today, have been installed through the KMDA. Extension of the distribution network to cover added areas to meet shortfall in demand have been carried out by HM from time to time.

**15 MGD WATER TREATMENT PLANT AT  
BANSHERIA (Trans Municipal) PROJECT FOR  
HOOGHLY CHINSURAH AND BANBARIA  
MUNICIPALITY**

**PROJECT NAME :**

**TOTAL PROJECT COST:**

RS. 2957 LAKHS (For Hooghly Chinsurah)

**TOTAL POPULATION  
BENEFITED**

1.77 LAKH (For Hooghly Chinsurah)

**SOURCE OF FUND**

CENTRAL AND STATE FUND

**PIPELINE**

- i) Rising Main Pipe lines : 10 KM (For Hooghly Chinsurah)
- ii) Distribution Pipelines: 242 KM (For Hooghly Chinsurah)

**IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**

KMDA.

**PRESENT STATUS**

1<sup>st</sup> Phase Completed 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase not yet start

- **Citizen Charter**
- **Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting System**
- **Birth & Death Certificate computerization system**
- **Tax collection computerization system**
- **Store computerization system**
- **70% increase in own source revenue**

## **Status of existing infrastructure & services**

**Hooghly Chinsurah 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 17.29 square kilometres is comprised of 30 wards. With efficient and trained manpower, the Municipality has developed both technical and administrative skills. The development of appropriate municipal organizational structures with qualified staff is essential if municipalities are to provide cost effective services to citizens. With local government reform municipalities are required to take on new tasks, and provide new services. This will only be possible if municipalities have cost-effective and appropriate structures and staff that are well qualified and highly motivated. The municipalities should plan in such a way so as to ensure that they can meet the needs of citizens effectively and efficiently.

### **Demographic features of the Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality :**

Total Area of Corporation	17.29 Sq.Km
Population (as per 2011 Census)	177259
Male (as per 2011 Census)	88844
Female (as per 2011 Census)	88415
Density of Population (as per 2011 Census)	10252
Number of Municipal Wards	30
Number of Councillors	30

### **Urban Services**

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



1914 to 2012. There are 2530 nos. of stand posts and 11 nos. of hand pumps spread all over the municipality.

## **Drainage & Solid Waste Disposal**

### **Drains**

The drainage collection network consists of the following;

**Table 1: City Level Drainage**

Drainage	
Length of Kutcha Drain (in Km)	134.00 Km
Length of Pucca Drain(in km)	240.00 Km
Length of underground/covered drain(in Km)	16.00 Km
Total length of Drain(in km)	390.00 Km
No. of wards fully covered with Pucca Drain	Nil
No. of wards partly covered with Pucca Drain	30 Nos

Source: City Development Plan of Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality

In short the drainage system may be described as under:

Waste water from individual houses, markets and other institutions flows through the existing drainage system and is discharged into natural water courses. Over and above the aforesaid waste water, storm water is also received and transported to the outfall through the same drainage system.

### **Solid waste disposal**

Door to door collection system has already been initiated in about 90% of the municipality with an intention to extend the system throughout the entire municipal area. The solid waste from the remaining part of the municipality is collected through vats located at strategic points. 15 nos. trailers of capacity 3 ton each are used to transport the solid waste from the vats to the dumping ground outside the municipal boundary. Collection is done daily basis. The dumping ground is about 2 km. from Tower Clock, which is centrally located in the town.

### **Status of Slums under Municipality**

With an objective to formulate appropriate Slum Development Model for each of the slums, availability of latest and reliable baseline data on all the slums is instrumental. This baseline data encompassing indicators including socio-economic, geographical/spatial, physical etc. shall help develop an overall portrait of the slums in Hooghly Chinsurah. This shall help in identifying development need for slums and formulating slum specific development strategies.

General overview primarily covers general features of slum in terms of location, status, age, location and area of slums, whereas physical location and flood proneness is detailed in tenability analysis. Socio-economic profile of slums covers overview of population and density across slums, income, whereas other details like caste status, minority population, income level have been highlighted in section on prioritization of slums as these have direct implications with the prioritization analysis. Likewise, physical profile of slums in terms of access to water supply,

<b>Water Supply</b>	<b>ULB</b>
<b>Solid Waste Management</b>	ULB
<b>Electricity &amp; Street Lighting</b>	WBSEDCL, DPL, DSP, ULB
<b>Sewerage</b>	ULB
<b>Roads</b>	ULB
<b>Drains</b>	ULB
<b>Health Services</b>	ULB
<b>Education Services</b>	ULB
<b>Social Welfare Services</b>	ULB
<b>Sports &amp; Games</b>	ULB
<b>Building Plan</b>	ULB
<b>Urban Planning</b>	ULB

## Water Supply

Water supply in the Municipal area till recent times has been mainly sourced from ground water sources. The Municipality is facing substantial water crisis especially in die summer months due their high dependence on ground water sources. With depletion of ground water, safe water has become a scarce commodity for quality of life of residents and economic growth of the region.

- There are 7 overhead reservoirs having capacities 0.78 MLD, and 1 under-ground reservoir having capacity 0.3 MLD. These were constructed from the year 1914 to 1976. These are in general, in bad structural conditions.
- There are 44 pump houses located all over the municipality. They are used for pumping drinking water to above overhead reservoirs 51 no. of deep tube well. These constructed throughout the period from 1914 to 2005 out of them 20 nos. are in bad condition and needs renovation.
- About 41,000 metres of water distribution pipelines varying in sizes from 75 mm diameter to 400 mm diameter connect the city to the water supply mains. Pipe materials are mostly cast iron. However asbestos cement (AC) also exists in some places in lower diameter. These have been installed from the year



City Level Number of notified and non-notified slums					
City	No. of of Slums	No. of Non -Notified Slums	No. Notified Slums	% Proportion of Slums	
				No. of Notified Non- Slums	No. of Notified
Municipality	230	0	230	0%	100%

### **Key Findings – Slums under Municipality:**

#### **Water Supply:**

The main source of water supply in Municipality Municipal area is surface water of River Ganga. Besides that another source is canal, which is used for different purposes except drinking purpose. Like other areas slum dwellers also use the ground water through street tap, municipal pipeline.

#### **Sanitation:**

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

#### **Drainage system:**

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

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

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

#### **Solid waste management:**

There is no door to door waste collection in this municipal area as well as slum areas. BWMC held meeting for the campaigning of the system. Proposal for solid wastes collection has taken in all over the municipal area as well as in the slums.

## **THE PROJECT SLUMS AND EXISTING SCENARIO OF INFRASTRUCTURE:**

42 nos Slums have been selected as a Project under PMAY scheme by Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality in consultation with the State Level Nodal Agency - The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department, GoWB.

### **1. 2 No. Gandhi Colony :**

The project slum site is nearest to the G.T. Road of the Municipality at Ward no-5. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station Bandel Jn (1.0Km). The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.027945** square K.M. From the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. The existing number of households is 396 with a total population of 1456. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

### **2. Narayanpur Colony:**

The project slum site is situated by the side of G.T. Road and at the western boundary of the Municipality at Ward no-5. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5Km. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.041574** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 201 with a total population of 597. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste;



thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a not fully unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

### **3. Olai Chanditala:**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Old G.T. Road (Sarat Sarani) and at the Eastern boundary of the Municipality at Ward no-5. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3.0Km which is Bandel Jn. The slums are 45 years old with a total site area is **0.012515** square K.M. The existing number of households is 296 with a total population of 1201. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as rickshaw poolers, as sweepers in local areas, and as srvceman in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is much better. The slum is partially covered with surface drains. Most of the roads within slums are metallic road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts hygienic method for disposing their waste.

### **4. Tewaripara**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Old G.T. Road (Sarat Sarani) and linked through Olai Chanditala Road at the Western boundary of the Municipality at Ward no-5. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.001589** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 300 with a total population of 906. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

### **5. Call Centre**

The project slum site is situated by the beside of Hooghly Correctional Home and linked through Ghutia Bazar at the Eastern boundary of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 500m which is Hooghly Ghat. The nearest ferry ghat at a distance is 200m which is Tamlipara (Which is connects Garifa ferry Services). The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.009356** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 296 with a total population of 1005. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

### **6. Mitrabagan Bibir Goli**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Hooghly Correctional Home and linked through Barodwari Main Road at the Eastern boundary of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 100m which is Hooghly Ghat. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.005459** square K.M. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 332 with a total population of 1563. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are



kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **7. Pankhatuli:**

The project slum site is situated by the back side of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality and linked through Mahendra Mitra Road at the South-Eastern boundary of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is **0.009583** square K.M. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 25 with a total population of 43. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. Most of the roads within slums are metallic road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them.

#### **8. Hrishikesh Pally:**

The project slum site is situated by the side of HETC College and linked through Mahendra Mitra Road at the North-Eastern boundary of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 500m. The slums are 15 years old with a total site area is **0.007085** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 302 with a total population of 1201. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as govt contractor, and as fruit sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are metallic or road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts hygienic method for disposing their waste. The site visit has revealed a hygienic condition.

#### **9. Adarsha Pally:**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Dharampur Rice Mill and linked through G.T Road at the western boundary of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.024504** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 390 with a total population of 1455. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are metallic road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **10. Barua Bagan:**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Dharampur Main Road and linked through G.T Road at the western boundary of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.5Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.003051 square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 201 with a total population of 759. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.



#### **11. Kapidanga Harisabha:**

The project slum site is at the middle area of the Municipality at Ward no-21. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.023305** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 455 with a total population of 1068. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them.

#### **12. Mahamaya Colony:**

The project slum site is at nearest part of the western boundary area of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.011456** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 4 with a total population of 18. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them.

#### **13. Mallik Kasim Hat:**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km (Hooghly, Hooghly Ghat, Chuchura). The slums are 50 years

old with a total site area is **0.006348** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 122 with a total population of 356. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **14. Palpara Silbagan:**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Khagrajole Link Road and linked through G.T Road at the South-western boundary of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.002877** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 122 with a total population of 320. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **15. Jyotish Sarani Kalitala:**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Dharampur Football Ground and linked through G.T Road by Dharampur Link Road at the Southern Portion of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area



is **0.011253** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 359 with a total population of 1023. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as Toto Driver in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them.

#### **16. Adarsha Pally South**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Dharampur Football Ground and linked through G.T Road by Dharampur Link Road at the Southern Portion of the Municipality at Ward no-17. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.006775** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 255 with a total population of 897. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as Toto Driver in local in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **17. Khadinamore Bustee**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Khadinamore and linked through G.T Road by the Middle East Portion of the Municipality at Ward no-17. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.036175** square K.M. Most of

the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 459 with a total population of 1268. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **18. Khudiram Sarani:**

The project slum site is situated by the opposite side of Jyotish Sarani and linked through Dharampur Road by the South-East Portion of the Municipality at Ward no-17. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.012777** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 456 with a total population of 872. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **19. Mather Dhar:**

The project slum site is situated by the side of Mahish Mardinitala and linked through Dharampur Road by the South-East Portion of the Municipality at Ward no-17. Semi- Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 500m. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.013425**



square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 150 with a total population of 600. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them.

#### **20. Debdarutala Miyarber:**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.043607** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 389 with a total population of 1033. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them.

#### **21. Gaji Pirtala:**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.014389** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 293 with a total population of 604. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **22. Kathgola Suripara Bustee:**

The project slum site is at nearest to the heart of the Municipal area at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.054705** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 378 with a total population of 900. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **23. Khagrajole Masjid Gali:**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.008915** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 152 with a total population of 289. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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



drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **24. Mearber Ramkrishna Slum:**

The project slum site is situated nearest to the Mallick Kasim Hat at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.009379** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 200 with a total population of 405. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **25. Panchapukur Manshatala:**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.004259** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 201 with a total population of 378. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the

population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **26. Amratala:**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.005311** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 115 with a total population of 200. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **27. Doctor Goli Bustee:**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.011358** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 55 with a total population of 155. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to



absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **28. Haridham Doctors Lane connection Bustee:**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-21. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.050463** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 4 with a total population of 18. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **29. Jugipara Lane Bustee:**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.021436** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 25 with a total population of 103. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

### **30. Khagrajole Bustee:**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.00379** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 100 with a total population of 215. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

### **31. Motijhil Bustee:**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 45 years old with a total site area is **0.003077** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 101 with a total population of 198. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.



### **32. Motijhil Khagrajole Bustee:**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 45 years old with a total site area is **0.021013** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 104 with a total population of 255. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

### **33. Pally Unnayan Bustee Khagrajal:**

The project slum site is nearest Doctor Goli area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.002219** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 55 with a total population of 172. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

### **34. Ananda Pally:**

The project slum site is situated nearest to the Satyapirtala & Taldanga Road. Within Municipality at

Ward no-22. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.015618** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 200 with a total population of 429. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **35. Khadina More & Pratap Garh:**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality which is surrounded by the commercial area of Khadinamore at Ward no-22. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 750m. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.007867** square K.M. The ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 126 with a total population of 215. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **36. Khudiram Pally:**

The project slum site is situated at area of the Municipality at Ward no-22. Metal road is running in



front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is **0.015149** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 218 with a total population of 318. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

### **37. Mahadev Dutta & New Colony:**

The project slum site is situated at area of the Municipality at Ward no-22. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 35 years old with a total site area is **0.040995** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 233 with a total population of 458. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

### **38. Satyapirtala Balipukur Dhar Colony:**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-22. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.016851**

square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 158 with a total population of 355. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **39. Satyapirtala (Bye Lane):**

The project slum site is situated at area of the Municipality at Ward no-22. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.028541** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 152 with a total population of 377. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **40. Taraknath Pally:**

The project slum site is situated at area of the Municipality at Ward no-22. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.002821** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 94 with a total population of 123. Most of the slum dwellers work as



casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **41. Tolaphatak Dhar goli Bustee:**

The project slum site is at the fringe area of the Municipality at Ward no-22. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.00334** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 57 with a total population of 136. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

#### **42. Uday Pally:**

The project slum site is situated at area of the Municipality at Ward no-22. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 2.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is **0.001885** square K.M. Most of the ownership of land belongs to the name of beneficiaries. The existing number of households is 157 with a total population of 254. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

### Proposed Project:

### Background

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

### Project Justification

For the following reasons Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality selected the slums namely mentioned below as project for preparation of DPR for the year 2017-2018 under PMAY-Housing For All (HFA):

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	2 No Gandhi Colony (S.Code-0031)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space



Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
2	Narayanpur Colony (S.Code-0029)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	Olal Chanditala (S.Code-0169)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	45	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	Tewaripara (S.Code-0167)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	Call Center (S.Code-0053)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
6	Mitrabagan Bibir Goli (S.Code-0054)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
7	Pankhatuli Colony (S.Code-0055)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	15	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	Hrishikesh Pally (S.Code-0056)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	15	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space



Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
9	Adarsha Pally (S.Code-0077)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
10	Barua Bagan (S.Code-0194)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
11	Kapidanga Hari Sabha (S.Code-0075)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
12	Mahamaya Colony (S.Code-0076)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
13	Mallik Kasim Hat (S.Code-0074)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	50	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	Palpara Sil Bagan (S.Code-0195)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
15	Jotish Sarani Kalitala (S.Code-0073)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
16	Adarshapally South (S.Code-0196)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space



Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
17	Khadinamore Bustee (S.Code-0078)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
18	Khudiram Sarani (S.Code-0197)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
19	Mather Dhar (S.Code-0198)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
20	Debdarutala Miyarber (S.Code-0200)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
21	Gaji Pirtala Para (S.Code-0079)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
22	Kathgola Suripara Bustee (S.Code-0080)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
23	Khagrajal Masjid Gali (S.Code-0081)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
24	Mearber Ramkrishna Slum (S.Code-0199)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space



Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
25	Panchapukur Manshatala (S.Code-0201)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
26	Amratala Bustee (S.Code-0082)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
27	Doctor Gali Bustee (S.Code-0084)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
28	Haridham-Doctor Lane Connection Bustee(S.Code-0203)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
29	Jugipara Lane Bustee(S.Code-0205)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
30	Khagrajole Bustee (S.Code-0204)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
31	Motijhil Bustee (S.Code-0085)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	45	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
32	Motijhil-Khagrajole Connection(S.Code-0206)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	45	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space



Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
33	Pally Unnayan Bustee (S.Code-0086)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
34	Ananda Pally (S.Code-0095)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
35	Khadina More & Pratap Garh (S.Code-0092)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
36	Khudiram Pally (S.Code-0093)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
37	Mahadev Dutta & New Colony (S.Code-0097)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	35	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of dharma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
38	Satyapirtala Balipukur Dhar Colony (S.Code-0210)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of dharma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
39	Satyapiratala (Bye Lane)(S.Code-0096)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of dharma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
40	Taraknath Pally (S.Code-0094)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of dharma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space



Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
41	Tolafatak Dhar Goli Bustee (S.Code-0211)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
42	Uday Pally (S.Code-0098)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

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

## 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 overcrowded residential areas (and not isolated or scattered dwellings) unfit for habitation due to lack of one or more of the basic infrastructure like drinking water, sanitation, electricity, sewerage, streets etc.

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

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

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

### Background

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

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



generation. Main target groups of the program are: Urban poor, Women, SC/ST, Disabled etc.

- v. **National Slum Development Program (NSDP):** NSDP is a centrally assisted slum development program. NSDP is mainly for improvement in the environment in the slums as a broader objective through provision of infrastructure facilities and shelter for improving living conditions in the slums.
- vi. **Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY):** VAMBAY is a central Government scheme to provide housing to the poor. Under VAMBAY scheme, an amount of Rs. 50,000 is extended to a beneficiary in a city with more than 10 lacs population while in the cities having population less than 10 lacs. each beneficiary gets Rs. 40,000/- fifty percent of the amount is central government grant while the rest could be taken as loan from HUDCO/ other nationalized banks/ state government/ urban local bodies.
- vii. **Integrated housing and slum development program (IHSDP):** IHSDP was under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) beginning from the year 2005-2006. 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 management so that the basic services to the urban poor created in the cities, are not only maintained efficiently but also become self-sustaining over time.

and simultaneous growth of urban population in the limited living spaces has a visible impact on the quality of life of the slum dwellers of the city.

- ii. It is increasingly 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.<sup>4</sup> 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) sub mission on Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP). More recently it has also launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022 when the Nation Complete 75 years of its independence.
- ii. **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) :** JNNURM is a reform- linked urban development and slum upgrading program. Under JNNURM, the Government of India has been providing central assistance to 65 metro and large cities to invest in infrastructure improvements with governance reforms under sub mission on Urban Development.
- iii. **Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP):** BSUP is focussed on slum upgradation and poverty reduction through creating access and networking slums to urban infrastructure improvements. BSUP also has a 7-Point Charter that envisages integration of urban slum upgrading activities with social development programs/missions such as for health, education, social welfare, etc. to ensure comprehensive development.
- iv. **Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) :** SJSRY is a centrally sponsored program and it mainly emphasizes on the poverty reduction through employment



## **HFAPoA and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All)**

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

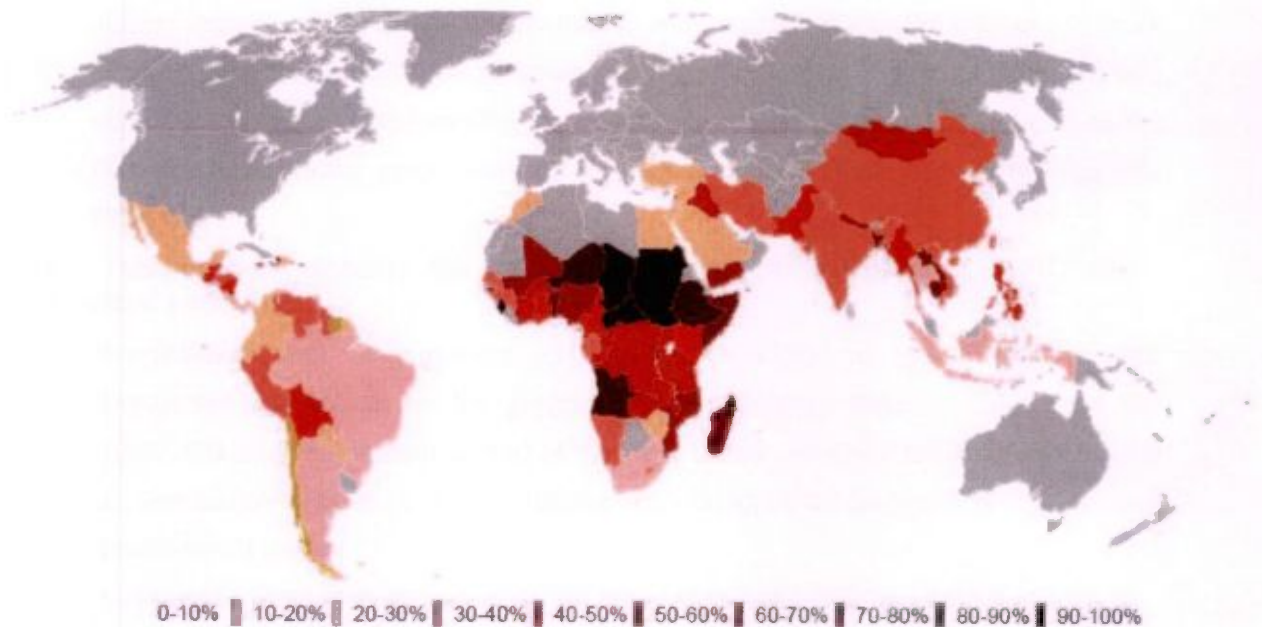
ULB undertake a demand survey through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing. While validating demand survey, Cities consider possible temporary migration from rural areas to the city just to take advantage of housing scheme and exclude such migrants from list of beneficiaries. On the basis of demand survey and other available data, cities prepare Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA). HFAPoA 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 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 integrate 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 (SFPCPoA) 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

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



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

- a. Survey of all slums – notified and non-notified;
  - b. Mapping of slums using the state-of-art technology;
  - c. Integration of geo-spatial and socio-economic data; and
  - d. Identification of development model proposed for each slum.
- 
1. Base maps to an appropriate scale would be a pre-requisite for the preparation of Slum Development Plan/Slum-free City Plan. States/UTs may need to proceed in the following steps for the preparation of Slum-free City Plans.
  2. Securing CARTOSAT II/latest satellite images from NRSC/ISRO and preparation of base maps for the whole city and its fringes using the images;
  3. Identification and inventory of all slum clusters of all descriptions in the urban agglomeration with the help of satellite image and other available data;
  4. Inventory of all possible vacant lands in each zone of the urban agglomeration that could be



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

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

### ***The duration of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana [PMAY]***

***2015 TO 2022***

### ***Eligible Components of the PMAY:***

#### **Allotment of Houses**

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

A EWS beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife and unmarried children.

The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit)

either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission.

EWS households are defined as households having an annual income up to Rs.3,00,000 (Rupees Three Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.

Following infrastructure will be considered for support under PMAY:

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

### **Need for Projects**

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

Such innovation could encompass:

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

### **Aims and Objectives**

#### **Vision**

The mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers



through following programme verticals:

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

### **Objectives**

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

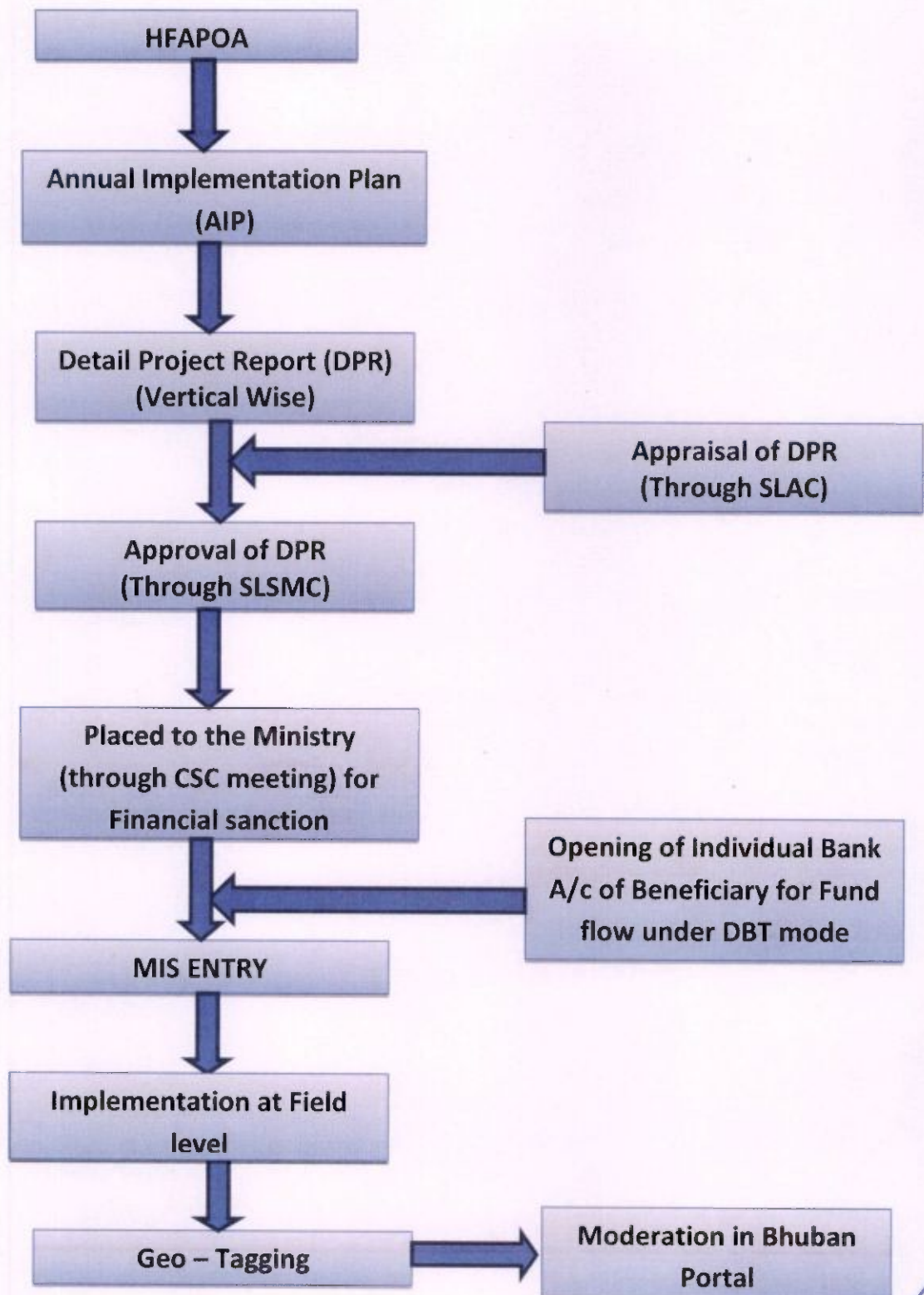
- Integrated development of all existing slums, notified or non-notified, i.e., development of infrastructure and housing in the slums/rehabilitation colonies for the slum dwellers/urban poor, including rental housing.
- Development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor, including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

### **State PMAY Mission Director**

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

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

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





## **Funding Pattern of PMAY**

Funding pattern for PMAY(Housing for all)

- Central share 1.5 LAKHS of total cost of dwelling unit
- Beneficiary share 0.25 LAKHS of total cost of dwelling unit
- State share rest of total cost of dwelling unit
- State + ULB bear the cost of infrastructure
- State share for infrastructure to be minimum 5%
- ULB share for infrastructure to be minimum 5%
- Cost of infrastructure 10 % of sum total cost of dwelling unit

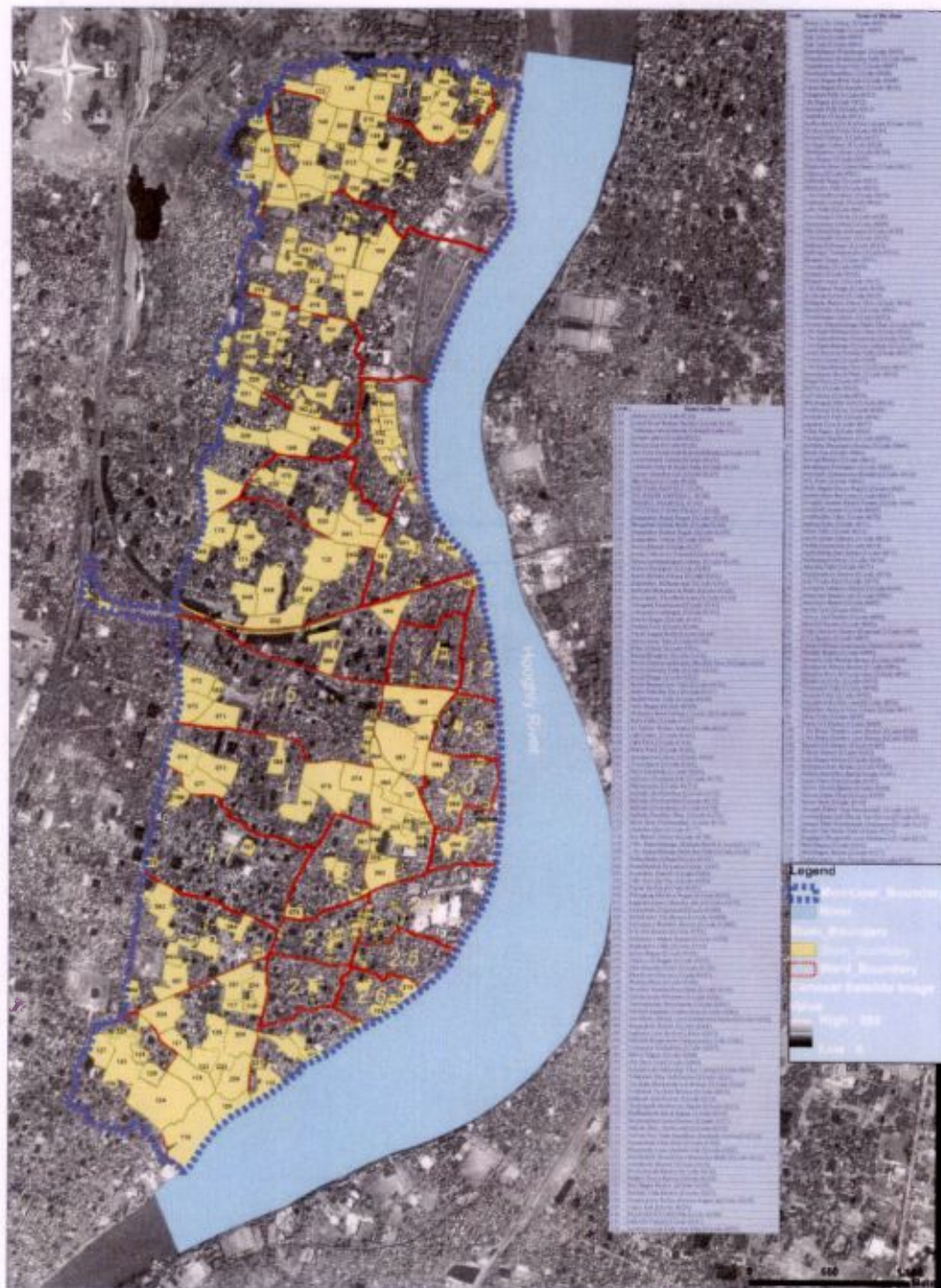
## **Approvals & Release of Funds**

- Releases and approvals to be on the basis of DPRs which need to be submitted with approval of State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee
- Innovative projects to be considered for sanction even in the preparatory stage.
- Central Funds to be released in three installments to the State Governments/SLNA; central assistance under different components will be released to the state / UTs after the approval of CSMC and with concurrence of the integrated Financial Division of the Ministry. Central share would be released in three installment of 40%, 40% and 20% each.

## Site Location

The site for the project slum site is at a distance of 3 km from the Station. The national Highway 2 is at a distance of 9 km approx. The project slum is situated at core area in Municipal area. Project slum location: Selected slums are demarked with coloured circle.

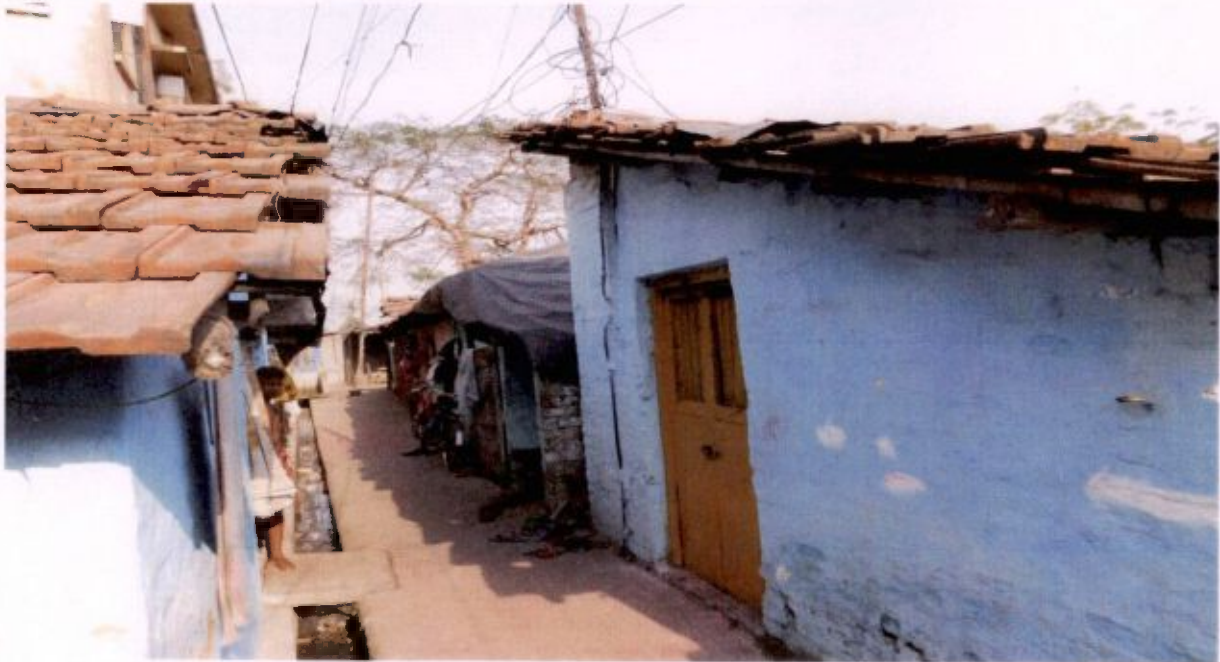
## LOCATION OF SLUMS IN THE ULB ON THE SATELLITE IMAGE





### Site Appraisal

1. All the lands belong to the name of beneficiaries patta or deed.
2. Condition of the slum was also not very good and the area will be slum free area if it is approved.
3. After implementation this project, the beneficiaries of that slum dwellers will be benefited.
4. More over C.I.C. & B.O.C. has also decided to take that slum as PMAY Cluster project in the city.



CALL CENTRE (Slum Code- 0053)



PANKHATULI COLONY (Slum Code- 0055)



BARUA BAGAN(Slum Code- 0194)





MALLIK KASIM HAT (Slum Code- 0074)

### Existing Slums Details

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

### Project Land Particulars

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km. )	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
1	2 No Gandhi Colony (S.Code-0031)	5	0.0279	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
2	Narayanpur Colony (S.Code-0029)	5	0.0416	35	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
3	Olal Chanditala (S.Code-0169)	5	0.0125	45	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
4	Tewaripara (S.Code-0167)	5	0.0016	35	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
5	Call Center (S.Code-0053)	10	0.0094	35	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
6	Mitrabagan Bibir Goli (S.Code-0054)	10	0.0055	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
7	Pankhatuli Colony (S.Code-0055)	10	0.0096	15	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
8	Hrishikesh Pally (S.Code-0056)	10	0.0071	15	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
9	Adarsha Pally (S.Code-0077)	16	0.0245	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
10	Barua Bagan (S.Code-0194)	16	0.0031	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
11	Kapidanga Hari Sabha (S.Code-0075)	16	0.0233	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
12	Mahamaya Colony (S.Code-0076)	16	0.0115	35	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
13	Mallik Kasim Hat (S.Code-0074)	16	0.0063	50	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
14	Palpara Sil Bagan (S.Code-0195)	16	0.0029	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
15	Jotish Sarani Kalitala (S.Code-0073)	16	0.0112	40	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries



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
16	Adarshapally South (S.Code-0196)	17	0.0068	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
17	Khadinamore Bustee (S.Code-0078)	17	0.0362	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
18	Khudiram Sarani (S.Code-0197)	17	0.0128	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
19	Mather Dhar (S.Code-0198)	17	0.0134	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
20	Debdarutala Miyarber (S.Code-0200)	18	0.0436	35	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
21	Gaji Pirtala Para (S.Code-0079)	18	0.0144	25	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
22	Kathgola Suripara Bustee (S.Code-0080)	18	0.0547	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
23	Khagrajal Masjid Gali (S.Code-0081)	18	0.0089	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
24	Mearber Ramkrishna Slum (S.Code-0199)	18	0.0094	25	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
25	Panchapukur Manshatala (S.Code-0201)	18	0.0043	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
26	Amratala Bustee (S.Code-0082)	19	0.0053	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
27	Doctor Gali Bustee (S.Code-0084)	19	0.0114	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
28	Haridham-Doctor Lane Connection Bustee(S.Code-0203)	19	0.0505	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries

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
29	Jugipara Lane Bustee(S.Code-0205)	19	0.0214	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
30	Khagrajole Bustee (S.Code-0204)	19	0.004	35	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
31	Motijhil Bustee (S.Code-0085)	19	0.0031	45	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
32	Motijhil-Khagrajole Connection(S.Code-0206)	19	0.021	45	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
33	Pally Unnayan Bustee (S.Code-0086)	19	0.0022	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
34	Ananda Pally (S.Code-0095)	22	0.0156	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
35	Khadina More & Pratap Garh (S.Code-0092)	22	0.0079	35	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
36	Khudiram Pally (S.Code-0093)	22	0.0151	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
37	Mahadev Dutta & New Colony (S.Code-0097)	22	0.041	35	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
38	Satyapirtala Balipukur Dhar Colony (S.Code-0210)	22	0.0169	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
39	Satyapiratala (Bye Lane)(S.Code-0096)	22	0.0285	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
40	Taraknath Pally (S.Code-0094)	22	0.0028	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries
41	Tolafatak Dhar Goli Bustee (S.Code-0211)	22	0.0033	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries



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
42	Uday Pally (S.Code-0098)	22	0.0019	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiaries

## 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 years in this slum. Hence, dwellers are now permanently depending on 42 nos slums. This justifies as a parameter on the importance of Slum for In situ development.

## Housing Status

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

## House Type /Structure

NAME OF SLUM	KACHHA	SEMI PUCCA	TOTAL
2 NO GANDHI COLONY	3	9	12
NARAYANPUR COLONY	1	8	9
OLAI CHINDITALA	0	6	6
TEWARIPARA	3	12	15
CALL CENTRE	1	2	3
MITRABAGAN BIBIR GOLI	0	2	2
PANKHATULI COLONY	3	11	14
HRISHIKESH PALLY	2	4	6
ADARSHA PALLY	3	3	6
BARUA BAGAN	7	9	16
KAPIDANGA HARI SABHA	0	6	6
MAHAMAYA COLONY	1	7	8
MALLIK KASIM HAT	0	5	5
PALPARA SIL BAGAN	3	17	20

NAME OF SLUM	KACHHA	SEMI PUCCA	TOTAL
JYOTISH SARANI KALITALA	6	21	27
ADARSHA PALLY SOUTH	1	2	3
KHADINAMORE BUSTEE	1	0	1
KHUDIRAM SARANI	1	2	3
MATHER DHAR	0	3	3
DEBDARUTALA MIYARBER	2	3	5
GAJI PIRTALA PARA	2	2	4
KATHGOLA SURIPARA BUSTEE	0	1	1
KHAGRAJOLE MASJID GALI	5	9	14
MEARBER RAMKRISHNA SLUM	3	5	8
PANCHAPUKUR MANSHATALA	4	5	9
AMRATALA BUSTEE	1	0	1
DOCTOR GALI BUSTEE	1	1	2
HARIDHAM DOCTOR LANE CONNECTION BUSTEE	1	0	1
JUGIPARA LANE BUSTEE	0	2	2
KHAGRAJOLE BUSTEE	0	5	5
MOTIJHIL BUSTEE	2	6	8
MOTIJHIL KHAGRAJOLE CONNECTION	1	1	2
PALLY UNNAYAN BUSTEE KHAGRAJAL	1	3	4
ANANDA PALLY	0	1	1
KHADINA MORE & PRATAP GHAR	2	15	17
KHUDIRAM PALLY	0	1	1
MAHADEV DUTTA & NEW COLONY	9	25	34
SATYAPIRTALA BALIPUKUR DHAR COLONY	0	2	2
SATYAPIRATALA (BYE LANE)	5	9	14
TARAKNATH PALLY	1	0	1
TOLAFATAK DHAR GOLI BUSTEE	3	9	12
UDAY PALLY	3	6	9

Majority of the household uses public taps for water supply. The situation of water supply in the slum is poor. There are presently two water tap only.

### **Sewerage and Storm Water Drains**

Sewerage system is not available at Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality. Drainage system as available is very poor. Disposal of storm water/ Sullage disposal drain/ culverts are insufficient. Stagnant water has been observed at many places in and around the slum.

### **Solid waste**

At Solid Waste Management system in the slum is mainly done by the ULB. The waste



which is generated is collected daily. The drains are cleared by the local people once in a week.

### **Roads**

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

<b>Roads in front of premises</b>			
<b>Motorable Pucca</b>	<b>Motorable Katcha</b>	<b>Non Motorable Pucca</b>	<b>Non Motorable Katcha</b>
<b>0%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>34%</b>

### **Electricity**

Majority of the household (100%) have electricity connections, The street lights are maintained by the Municipality

### **Literacy level**

It is observed that 152 of the population are illiterate. Literacy of the female population is less than that of the male.

## **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
- Electricity

## **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 and Electricity

### **Innovations proposed in Project Planning**

#### **Background**

Housing activities are known to have the capacity to play a significant role in social-economic development, because they help not only in creation of shelter for the people by also in generating employment opportunities for a large variety skilled and unskilled work force which is a prerequisite for growth and development of settlement. A considerable section of the people without land are in a still worse position as housing schemes for the poor have 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, as certain areas in the city. This growing slum population and the lack of basic facilities like water and sanitation will badly impact on overall development and prosperity of urban centres like Municipality.

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

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



## **Financial Implementation:**

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

### **Tasks:**

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

## **Post Project Monitoring**

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

## **Physical Infrastructure**

### **Background**

The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India has released the report of a nation-wide survey carried out by it during July 2008 to June 2009 (65<sup>th</sup> 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 therein. Both 'notified slums' – areas notified as slums by the municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities – and non-notified slums were surveyed – a non-notified slum being any compact urban area with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions. The present report gives the condition of urban slums, covering ownership, area type, structure, road within and approaching the slum, living facilities like electricity, drinking water, latrine, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, and distance of slums from the nearest primary school and government hospital/health centre. It also estimates the proportion of slums where certain specific facilities have improved/

deteriorated over the five years preceding the date of survey.

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

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

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

- About 49 thousand slums were estimated to be in existence in urban India in 2008-09, 24% of them were located along *nallahs* and drains and 12% along railway lines.
- About 57% of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies, state government, etc.
- In 64% of notified slums, a majority of the dwellings were pucca, the corresponding percentage for the non-notified ones being 50%.
- For 95% slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or 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 waterlogged 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 street light, 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 attributed to NGOs in 13% of the notified slums where such improvement was reported. NGOs were also found to have played a role in the improvement of latrine and sewerage system in non-notified slums.

### **Topographical survey and GIS mapping**

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

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

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

## **Water Supply**

### **Proposal Rationale**

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

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

Poor people depend on or are affected by water resources in four 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, a water scheme for the urban poor needs to be drawn up which shall **Improved 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 within river basins and how they affect the poor.

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

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

### **Outcome**

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

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

### **Assessment of Overall State of Infrastructure**

In line with the City Development Plan for Kolkata Metropolitan Area (Pg 11-28), it has been resolved that the entire KMA are 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 |

Previously the area was largely dependent on ground water. The status of ground water availability is as follows:

Keeping in mind the reduced rate of aquifer, traces of Arsenic Contamination and presence of Iron on the water, it has been decided to switch over to surface water from River Damodar.

Accordingly, the plant design is adequate to cater to the future requirement of the entire region and no augmentation of supply is required for the present project



## 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 main.

It is now proposed that water pipeline 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
- Supply of water on 24 x 7 basis
- 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 guidelines have been followed has suggested the design period for various water supply components.

## Service Plan

The pipelines needs to be regularly and kept in full working conditions. It is proposed that operation and maintenance of these pipelines and other assets be done in conjunction with the maintenance programme of the 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

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

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

The details of water supply lines provide are as follow:

### Transmission of Water

Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality has water supply through ESR having (24x7) water supply. For the proposed multi-storied buildings sump and pump with OHR is provided for each building. The water supply network for this slum will be connected to the citywide 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, uPVC, Plastic etc.
- The design of water supply conduits is dependent on pipe friction, available head, velocity allowable, etc.
- Minimum sizes of 100mm for towns having population up to 50,000 and 150mm for those above 50,000 are recommended.
- There are a number of formulae available for use in calculating the velocity of flow. However,
- 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 Overall State of Infrastructure**

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

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

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

Situation gets beyond control particularly during 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 important improve access to health, education, and other social services.

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

### **Proposed status and strategy**

The existing condition of the road is poor and cause great hardship to the slum dwellers particularly women and children. The existing roads in the slum areas are predominantly made of brick pavement. 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 servicing of these roads be done by the Municipality. The Bustee Working Committee shall be the first level of responsibility for ensuring that the pipelines etc. are kept in good order. The project cell of the Municipal Corporation shall carry out the overall operation and maintenance.

### **Proposed Intervention**

All the proposed roads are rigid pavement-cement concrete roads. Rigid pavements are those which posses note worthy flexural strength. The concrete pavement slab can very well serve as a wearing surface as well as effective base course. Therefore usually rigid pavement structure consists of a



cement concrete slab, below which a granular base or sub base course may be provided. Rigid pavements are generally designed and the stresses are analyzed using elastic theory, assuming pavement as an elastic plate resting over elastic or a viscous foundation.

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

### **Details Cost Estimate**

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

### **Proposed Intervention**

In view of the above, it is proposed that a Community Centre is established to cater the slum population. For community development a community centre is proposed. The one storied community centre has total plinth area of 223.4 sq m.

There will be Multipurpose hall which may be used as skill development centres or livelihood centre, health centres and Crèche are provided.

The Community Centres act mainly as a supporting unit for livelihood and for revenue generation for O&M.

#### **Materials of construction:**

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

## Definition of Slum for Housing

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

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

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

## Situation Appraisal

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

## Proposed Intervention

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

Building type	Number of DU
In situ single Unit	322 within 42 slums

## Building Plan

The buildings are proposed to cover an area of approximate 32 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 sq. mts and preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet should be constructed.

#### **Building material**

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

#### **Structural Design**

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

#### **Design data**

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

#### **Reference codes:**

- IS 456: 2000 - Code of practice -Plain and Reinforced concrete.
- IS :1893 :2002 - Criteria for Earthquake resistant design of structures(Part-1)
- IS: 13920: 1993 - Ductile detailing of Reinforced concrete structures subjected to seismic forces.

- SP: 34 - Hand Book on Concrete Reinforcement and Detailing.
- S: 875: 1987 - Code of practice for design loads (other than earthquake) for buildings and structures. (Part-2)

### **Identification of Beneficiaries**

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

### **Allotment of Houses**

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

### **Town Planning Norms**

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

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

### **Compliance with Municipal Bye laws**

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

### **Tenure**

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



## Summary of Investment

### Project Costing

The costing for the individual sectors has been made on the basis of applicable Schedule of Rates.

The details of each of the sub-projects have been provided in the respective sections.

The cost components include:

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

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

### Other costs

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

*Land:* Own land of Beneficiary.

*Operation & Maintenance Costs:* Costs for O&M of assets created under PMAY is permissible. This

### **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 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of SLSMC of West Bengal it has been decided that the fowing funding pattern should be adopted for implementation of PMAY until further revision.

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



## Project Cost and Financing Strategy

### For Dwelling Unit

Total no of Dwelling unit = 322 Nos

Rate per Dwelling unit = 3.68 Lakhs

Total Cost of Dwelling unit =  $322 \times 3.68 = 1184.96$  Lakhs

Central Share =  $322 \times 1.5$  Lakhs = 483.00 Lakhs

State Share =  $322 \times 1.93$  Lakhs = 621.46 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share =  $322 \times 0.25$  Lakhs = 80.50 Lakhs

ULB Share = NIL

### For Infrastructure

10 % of total Dwelling unit cost =  $1184.96$  Lakhs  $\times 10\% = 118.50$  Lakhs

Central Share = NIL

State Share =  $50\% \times 118.50$  Lakhs = 59.25 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = NIL

ULB Share =  $50\% \times 118.50$  Lakhs = 59.25 Lakhs

### **The total project cost will be 1303.46 lakhs**

Out of these 1184.96 lakhs is the cost of Housing Infrastructure. The following table shows the share of cost between housing infrastructure & Physical Infrastructure.

Table: Cost Breakup between Housing & Infrastructure

Sl No.	Component	Cost on Lakhs
1.	Housing Cost (322 Dwelling Units)	1184.96
2.	Infrastructure Cost	118.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1303.46</b>

  
Chairman  
Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality

## Sector wise Monitoring and Implementation Plan

### Background

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

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

### National Level

#### PMAY Mission Directorate

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

#### State PMAY Mission Director

The State Level Nodal Agency for PMAY/SUDA, West Bengal will have coordination of all scheme and 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

