KHIRPAI MUNICIPALITY

DETAILED PROJECT REPORT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF 700 EWS HOUSES UNDER BLC MODE OF PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY)-HFA (U) FOR KHIRPAI MUNICIPALITY

2017-18

Submitted by

Municipal Engineering Directorate,

Govt. of West Bengal

&

Khirpai Municipality

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Introductory Note by Chairman

Khirpai Municipality successfully implemented the scheme of **Housing for All** without any hesitation and our mission is we will continue the same this year also. This Municipality being established in 1876 is an old town with historical importance and dynamic character in growth. And as such we have gone ahead to prepare **Housing for All Details Project Report for the time frame 2017-18** for every family will have a pucca house with water connection, toilet facilities and electricity supply and access. Housing for All (HFA) mission for urban area will be implemented during 2017-18 and seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through four verticals but under this Municipal jurisdiction basically prior one verticals which is Subsidy for beneficiary Led individual house Construction. The **Housing for All DPR** is the outcome of the series of Demand survey workshops, FGDs, Consultations and meetings. It has been compiled by the technical persons of Khirpai Municipality which have eventually become the **Housing for All DPR** of Khirpai Municipality. The respected citizens expressed their valuable opinions and views. Again those views have been duly incorporated in the **Housing for All DPR**

I must take the opportunity to acknowledge their endeavours and extend gratitude in all respect and I hope it will guide and encourage the people at large in participating in the efforts of the Govt. Of West Bengal Municipal Affairs Department, SUDA, MED and Citizens including elected representatives of Khirpai Municipality towards achieving to prepare the **Housing for All DPR**.

Chairman

Khirpai Municipality

Chairman.
Khirpai Municipality
Paschim Medinipur

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Abbreviation

A&OE	Administrative and Other Expenses	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
AHP	Affordable Housing in Partnership	MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
AIP	Annual Implementation Plan	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CDP	City Development Plan	IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
CLS	Credit linked subsidy	NA	Non Agricultural (NA)
CNA	Central Nodal Agencies	NBC	National Building Code
CSMC	Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee	NHB	National Housing Bank
DIPP	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	NOC NPV	No Objection Certificate Net Present Value
DPR	Detailed Project Report	PLI	Primary Lending Institution
EMI	Equated Monthly Instalment	SFCPoA	Slum Free City Plan of Action
EWS	Economically Weaker Section	SLAC	State Level Appraisal Committee
FAR	Floor Area Ratio	SLNA	State level Nodal Agencies
FSI	Floor Space Index	SLSMC	State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee
HFA	Housing for All		
HFAPoA	Housing for All Plan of Action	TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation	TPQMA	Third Party Quality Monitoring Agency
IEC	Information Education & Communication	ULB	Urban Local Body
IFD	Integrated Finance Division	UT	Union Territory
LIG	Low Income Group	MD	Mission Directorate

Working Definitions

Affordable Housing Project:	Housing projects where 35% of the houses are constructed for EWS category
Beneficiary	A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife and unmarried children. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India.
Carpet Area	Area enclosed within the walls, actual area to lay the carpet. This area does not include the thickness of the inner walls
Central Nodal Agencies	Nodal Agencies identified by Ministry for the purposes of implementation of Credit linked subsidy component of the mission
Economically Weaker Section (EWS):	EWS households are defined as households having an annual income up to Rs. 3,00,000 (Rupees Three Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.
EWS House	An all weather single unit or a unit in a multi-storeyed super structure having carpet area of upto 30 sq. m. with adequate basic civic services and infrastructure services like toilet, water, electricity etc. States can determine the area of EWS as per their local needs with information to Ministry.
"Floor Area Ratio" (FAR)/FSI	The quotient obtained by dividing the total covered area (plinth area) on all the floors by the area of the plot: FAR =Total covered area on all the floors x 100 Plot area If States/Cities have some variations in this definition, State/City definitions will be accepted under the mission
Implementing Agencies	Implementing agencies are the agencies such as Urban Local Bodies, Development Authorities, and Housing Boards etc. which are selected by State Government/SLSMC for implementing Housing for All Mission.
Low Income Group (LIG):	LIG households are defined as households having an annual income between Rs.3,00,001 (Rupees Three Lakhs One) up to Rs.6,00,000 (Rupees Six Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.
Primary Lending Institutions (PLI)	Scheduled Commercial Banks, Housing Finance Companies, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), State Cooperative Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks or any other institutions as may be identified by the Ministry
Slum	A compact area of at least 300 populations or about 60-70households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate

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

Executive Summery

Project Details				
1	**Name of the State**		**:**	**West Bengal**
2	**Name of the District**		**:**	**Paschim Medinipur**
3	**Name of the City**		**:**	**Khirpai**
4	**Project Name**		**:**	**HFA-KHIRPAI 2017-18**
5	**Project Cost**	**(Rs. In Lakhs)**	**:**	**2833.60**
6	**Central Share**	**(Rs. In Lakhs)**	**:**	**1050.00**
7	**State Share**	**(Rs. In Lakhs)**	**:**	**1479.80**
8	**ULB Share**	**(Rs. In Lakhs)**	**:**	**128.80**
9	**Beneficiary Share**	**(Rs. In Lakhs)**	**:**	**175.00**
10	**Total Infrastructure Cost**	**(Rs. In Lakhs)**	**:**	**257.60**
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)**
10	**SOR Adopted**		**:**	**PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum.**

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

Sl No.	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (in Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (in lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (in lakh)	Central Share (Rs. 1.5 Lakh/DU)	State Govt. Share (Rs. 1.93 Lakh/DU)	ULB Share @0.184 Lakh/DU	Beneficiaries Share @0.25 Lakh/DU
A. HOUSING											
1	New in- situ										
	Single storied units		800	Nos.	368000.00	2576.00	2576.00	1050.00	1351.00	0.00	175.00
	Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)					2576.00	2576.00	1050.00	1351.00	0.00	175.00
B. INFRASTRUCTURE											
1	Roads										
i	CC Roads	2.5 m wide	2424	Mtr	4097	99.31	99.31	0	49.66	49.66	0
ii	Onsite drain & Culvert	Surface Drain: 300 x 300	6888	Mtr	2298	158.29	158.29	0	79.14	79.14	0

Brief Project Details

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 people are not getting service with many challenges like no access to elementary Public Services such as health, education, food, water and sanitation. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojona (PMAY) also aims at providing a pucca house to every family with water connection, toilet facilities, 24 X 7 electricity supply and access.

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

Total beneficiaries of the scheme are 700 nos from 37 nos slum and 23 nos of Non Slum projected for the year 2017-18.

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 2833.60 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

Annexure 7C

(Para 14.5 of the Guidelines)

Table-1: Format for Projects under Beneficiary led Construction or Enhancement

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:	:	Paschim Medunipur					
3	Name of the City:	:	Khirpai					
4	Project Name:	:	HFA-KHIRPAI 2017-18					
5	Project Code:	:	19801751024N0					
6	State Level Nodal Agency:	:	State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)					
7	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	Khirpai Municipality					
8	Date of Approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:						
9	No. of location covered in project: No of Slum Area Covered & No of Non Slum Area Covered	:	Name of Location	No. of beneficiaries	Whether Slum / Non-Slum	If Slum, then Slum type	If slum, whether it gets completely rehabilitated	
		:	Khirpai Municipal Area	700	Covering both Slum & Non-Slum area	Notified	No	
10	Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	2,833.60					
11	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Minority	Person with Disability
		:	273	295	51	81	700	31	NIL
12	Whether beneficiary have been selected as PMAY Guidelines?	:	Yes					
13	No. of Houses constructed / acquired. Please specify ownership (Any of these)	:	Joint	Female	Male	Transgender		
		:	NIL	95	605	NIL		
14	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Male	Female	Transgender			
		:	606	95	NIL			
15	Whether it has been ensured that selected beneficiaries	:	Yes					

	have rightful ownership of the land ?		
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)	:	1,050.00
	ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1,479.80
	iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	128.80
	iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	175.00
	v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2,833.60
18	Whether technical specification / design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards / NBC/ State Norms?	:	Yes
19	Whether it has been ensured that balance cost of construction is tied up with State Grant, ULB Grant & Beneficiary Share ?	:	Yes
	Whether trunk and line infrastructure is existing or being provisioned ?	:	
	i. Water Supply	:	Yes
	ii. Sewerage	:	No
	iii. Road	:	Yes
	iv. Storm Water Drain	:	No
	v. External Electrification	:	Yes
	vi. Solid Waste Management	:	Yes
	vii. Any Other	:	No
	viii. In case, any infrastructure has not been proposed, reason thereof.	:	Sewerage Scheme has not been proposed due to desired level of supply of water as CPHEEO norms has not been achieved.
20	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation of the project ?	:	Yes
21	Whether Demand Survey Completed for entire city ?	:	Yes
22	Whether City-wide integrated project have been formulated ? If not reasons	:	Yes

	thereof ?		
23	Whether validation with SECC data for housing condition conducted ?	:	Yes
24	Whether Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of fund to individual bank account of beneficiary ensured in the project ?	:	Yes
25	Whether there is provision in DPR for tracking/monitoring the progress of individual houses through geo-tagged photographs ?		Yes
26	Whether any innovation/cost effective / Green technology adopted in the project?	:	Yes
27	Comments of SLAC after techno economic appraisal of DPR	:	Project covers the most needy beneficiaries
28	Project brief including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish	:	The project covers all wards
29	Project Submission Date to SLSMC	:	

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

Signature of the

Mayor/ Chairperson/Municipal Commissioner

Chairman,
Khirpai Municipality
Paschim Medinipur

Estd 1875
Paschim
Medinipur

Signature

Chief Engineer
M.E Dte,GoWB

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

*State will give code number to each project sanctioned under HFA as 'ABCDEFGHIJK'

(Where, 'AB' is State Code as per census, 'CDEFGH' is City Code as per census, 'IJ' is running number of project of the city and 'K' is project component code i.e. 'K' will be 1 - for In-situ slum redevelopment, 2- for Relocation, 3 – for AHP and 4 – for Beneficiary Led Construction or enhancement)

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

Signature (Nodal Officer, Khirpai Municipality) Sub-Assistant Engineer Khirpai Municipality Khirpai, Paschim Medinipur	**Signature** (Chairman, Khirpai Municipality) Chairman, Khirpai Municipality Paschim Medinipur

Estd 1875
Paschim Medinipur

HFAPoA and Prodhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All)

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

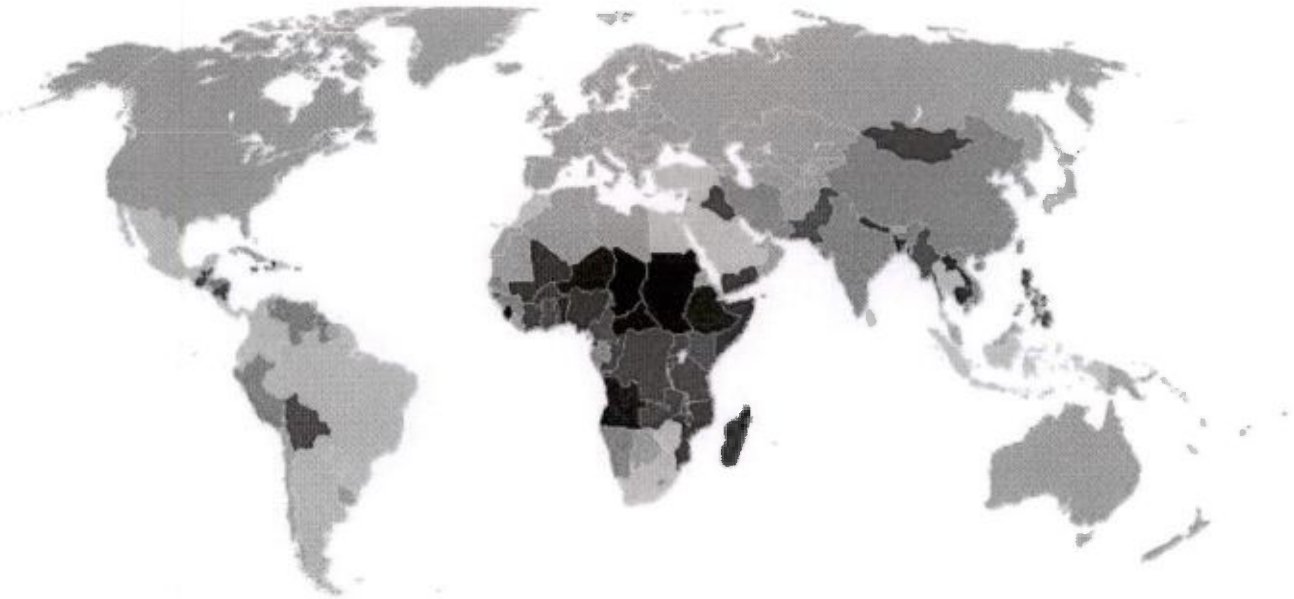
ULB undertake a demand survey through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing. While validating demand survey, Cities consider possible temporary migration from rural areas to the city just to take advantage of housing scheme and exclude such migrants from list of beneficiaries. On 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 (SFCPoA) or any other housing plan with data on housing, utilise the existing plan and data for preparing "Housing for All Plan of Action" (HFAPoA). Houses constructed under various schemes should be accounted for while preparing HFAPoA

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



The preparation of HFAPoA 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 used for slum development/ rehabilitation development purposes;
5. Development of Slum Map of every slum within the city and its fringes using GIS with CARTOSAT II images, ground level spatial data collected through total station survey, collating spatial information with respect to plot boundaries, network of basic infrastructure like roads, sewerage, storm drainage and water lines, etc and superimposing this on the satellite image and importing them into GIS platform as the first step towards the preparation of Slum Development Plans and Slum Free City Plan.
6. This may be undertaken with the help of technical partners of NRSC/ ISRO/other technical institutions.
7. Identification and engagement of Lead NGO/CBO to guide and anchor community mobilization for the purpose of slum survey, (May be more than one NGO/CBO in different slum zones) of the city. These Lead NGOs/CBOs should also be associated in slum survey operations and dialogues for preparation of slum level development plans;
8. Conduct of Slum Survey based on the detailed formats (with or without changes) prepared by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation with the help of National Buildings Organization (NBO) - after due training of trainers, training of survey personnel /canvassers and canvassing. It would be helpful for community mobilization to pick as many canvassers from the sourced slum or nearby slum pockets;
9. Collection of bio-metric identification data of slum dwellers based on the above survey

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

10. Entry of data from Slum Surveys in the web-enabled MIS application (to be provided by Ministry of HUPA), compilation and collation of data, preparation of Slum-wise, City and State Slum Survey Database and Baseline Reports. The MIS will assist in developing a robust Slum and Slum Households Information System. (Guidelines and software for development of the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);
11. Integration of Slum MIS with GIS Maps to enable the preparation of GIS-enabled Slum Information System that is to be used for the preparation of meaningful Slum Development Plans and Slum-free City Plan using a city-wide/zone-based approach.(Guidelines and software for development of GIS platform and its integration with the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);

Introduction to Prodhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

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

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

The duration ofPradhan 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

This development project models will give benefits in the city . 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

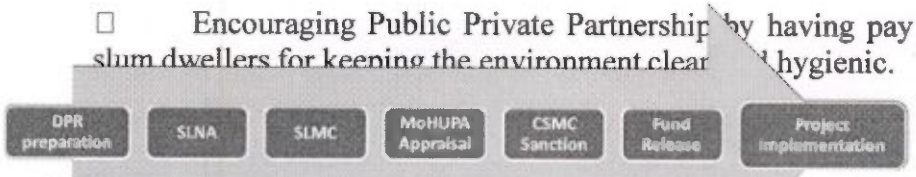
The mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

- 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.
- Encouraging Public Private Partnership by having pay and use toilets and educate the slum dwellers for keeping the environment clean and hygienic.



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

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

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

Funding Pattern of PMAY

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.

Project Cost and Financing Strategy

For Dwelling Unit

Total no of Dwelling unit = 2022Nos

Rate per Dwelling unit = 3.68 Lakhs

Total Cost of Dwelling unit = 2022 x 3.68 = 7440.96 Lakhs

Central Share = 2022 x 1.5 Lakhs = 3033.00 Lakhs

State Share = 2022 x 1.93 Lakhs = 3902.46 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = 2022 x 0.25 Lakhs = 505.50 Lakhs

ULB Share = NIL

For Infrastructure

10 % of total Dwelling unit cost = 7440.96 Lakhs x 10% = 744.096Lakhs

Central Share = NIL

State Share = 50% x 744.096 Lakhs = 372.048Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = NIL

ULB Share = 50% x 744.096 Lakhs = 372.048 Lakhs

The total project cost will be 81.85 crores

Out of these 81.85 Crores is the cost of Housing Infrastructure. The following table shows the share of cost between housing infrastructure & Physical Infrastructure.

Table: Cost Break up between Housing & Infrastructure

SlNo.	Component	Cost on Lakhs
1.	Housing Cost(2022)Dwelling Units)	7440.96
2.	Infrastructure Cost	744.096
	Total	**8185.056**

Materials of construction:

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

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 (10) and semi-pucca (186) 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 /Non Slum dwellers in the pocket.

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.

Compliance with Municipal Bye laws

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

Building material

- PCC (1:3:6) for foundation
- RCC M-20 for substructure & superstructure (Column, Beam, Slab)
- HYSD Steel

- 1st class Brick Masonry
- 1:6 (Cement: Sand) plaster – 10 mm on soffit of beam & slab, 15 mm on internal walls & 20 mm on external walls
- IPS flooring

Structural Design

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

Design data

- Live load: 2.0 kN/m2 at typical floor
- 1.5 kN/m2 on terrace (With Access) : 0.75 kN/m2 on terrace (without Access)
- Floor finish 50mm (0.05*24) = : 1.2 kN/m2
- Ceiling plaster 12mm (0.012*20.8) : 0.25 kN/m2
- Partition walls (Wherever Necessary) : 1.0 kN/m2
- Terrace finish: 1.5 kN/m2
- Earthquake load: As per IS-1893 (Part 1) - 2002
- Depth of foundation below ground: ,0.7 m
- Walls: 250 mm thick brick masonry walls at external and 125mm walls internal.

Reference codes:

- IS 456: 2000 - Code of practice -Plain and Reinforced concrete.
- IS :1893 :2002 - Criteria for Earthquake resistant design of structures(Part-1)
- IS: 13920: 1993 - Ductile detailing of Reinforced concrete structures subjected to seismic forces.
- SP: 34 - Hand Book on Concrete Reinforcement and Detailing.
- S: 875: 1987 - Code of practice for design loads (other than earthquake) for buildings and structures. (Part-2)
- NBC:2005

City Profile and Overview

History

Khirpai a small town in Paschim Midnapur was once quite famous for its handloom, brass metal industry and cultivation of indigo. Probably this helped in according the status of a municipality under British rule in the year 1876. History of this town demands that it also had the status of a port, as mentioned in the old map by Mr. Ronald. The ruins of the old 'neel kuthi' can still be seen here. Khirpai was quite famous in the production of 'muslin' too. It had a market in Kolkata and also in Kuttack in Orissa. The town is the birthplace of Dinamayee Devi – wife of legendary social reformer Shri Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. But even after 131 years of its coming into existence as a Municipality, Khirpai is still the smallest municipal town in West Bengal, in terms of population, revenue, income generation and development. In the first 100 years the municipality has passed through deprivation from the higher level. There was no government grant for improvement and the revenue of the municipality was very less itself as the source of income was very few. Now a day, Khirpai has started moving on the path of development.

Khirpai Municipality being established in 1876 is an old town with historical importance and dynamic character in growth. Khirpai Municipality, though a small one in geographical areas and population in comparison to many others has already proved its worth and over ridding role in a wide range of urban services to more than 20 thousand citizens. In conformity with the outlines of plans formulated by the authorities, this municipality with the help and active participation of all sections of the people has been able to draw out schemes with their implementations in the desired manner. As such we are now in a position to achieve significant development in water generation, solid west disposal, road development, garbage disposal as well as drainage management and further expecting to cover the other uncovered spheres of activities towards better services to the citizens but there is no reason to cherish self-contentment and I have no hesitation to admit that a section of our citizens are still living in slums amidst thousands of hazards. They are next to being covered with better shelter and environments.

The area of Khirpai Municipality is 11.65 sq. km. there are 4 Nos of Panchayats adjacent to Khirpai Municipality

Year of Establishment

1876

Administrative Boundaries

The area of Khirpai Municipality is 11.65 sq. km. there are 4 Nos of Panchayats adjacent to Khirpai Municipality.

- 4 No. Manik Kundu Gram Panchayat
- 3 No. Mangrul Gram Panchayat
- Birshingha Gram Panchayat
- 2 No. Manoharpur Gram Panchayat

Linkages of Rail, Road, Port and Air

The town Khirpai is well linked with its district head quarter Medinipur, and also with Kolkata – the state capital, through a broad gauge railway line from Panskura (S.E. railway) as well as through state highway N.H. 6. The nearest railway station to Khirpai is Chandrakona Road. As it is nearer to Kolkata and has close link with it has enough scope of future development activities.

Table-2: Format of Distance from office to Head Quarter

Khirpai to Kolkata	108 km
Khirpai to Midnapur	62 km
Khirpai to Sub division – Ghatal	15 km
Khirpai to nearest police station – Chandrakona	11 km

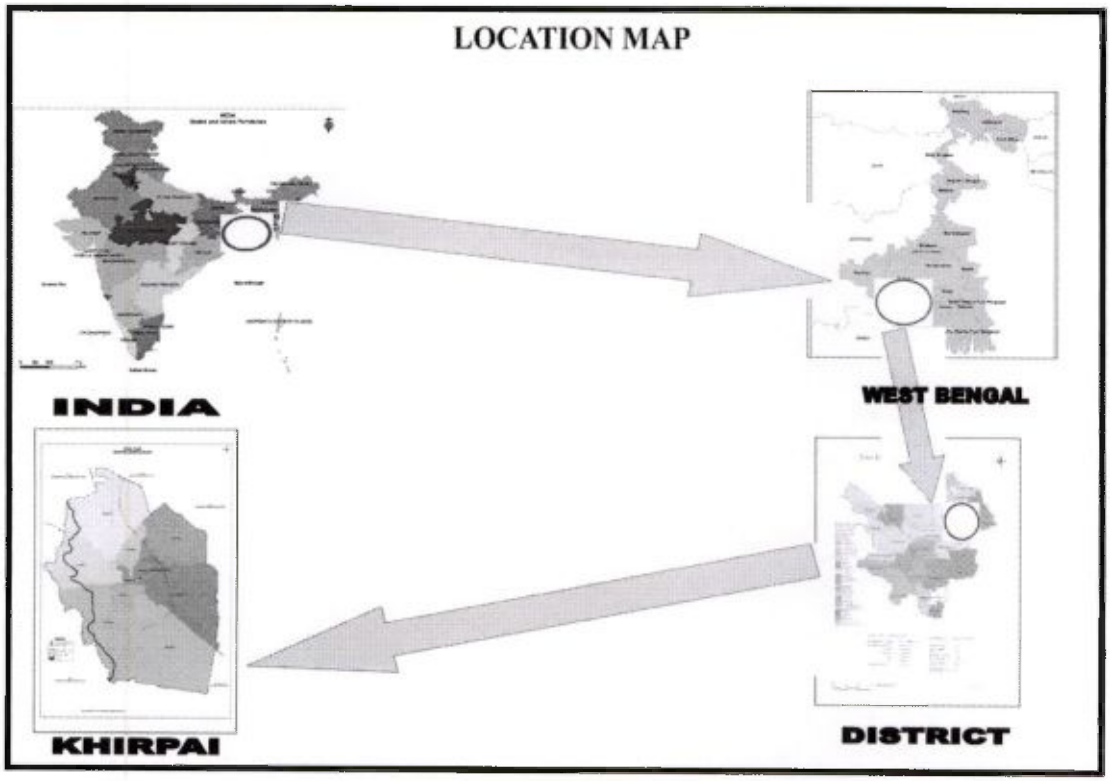
Economic Activity

Khirpai Municipality is basically agro-based trade and commercial area.

Table-3: City at a Glance

Sl. No	Indicator	2001	2011	2016
1	Area (in SqKm)			
1.1	Planning Area (Sq. Km)	11.65 sq. km.	11.65 sq. km.	11.65 sq. km.
1.2	Municipal Area (Sq. Km)	11.65 sq. km.	11.65 sq. km.	11.65 sq. km.
1.3	Area of Slums (Sq. Km)			
2	Number of Municipal Wards	10	10	10
3	Population and Households			
3.1	Total Population (no's in millions)	14545	16384	18520
3.2	Number of Households	3400	3568	3750
3.3	Density of Population	1248 **per sq km**	1406 **per sq km**	1590 **per sq km**
3.4	Slum households as percentage of total Households in city	65	50	45
3.5	Current (2015) Population (Year of Survey) (no's in millions)			18520
3.6	Current Number (2015) of Households (Year of survey)			3750
3.7	Slum population as percentage of total population in city			45

Figure-1: Location of the Municipality



DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTION

Khirpai is a small semi rural town. Population is not very high here, neither is the growth rate. The population-projected upto 2021 as presented in the following table depicts this fact.

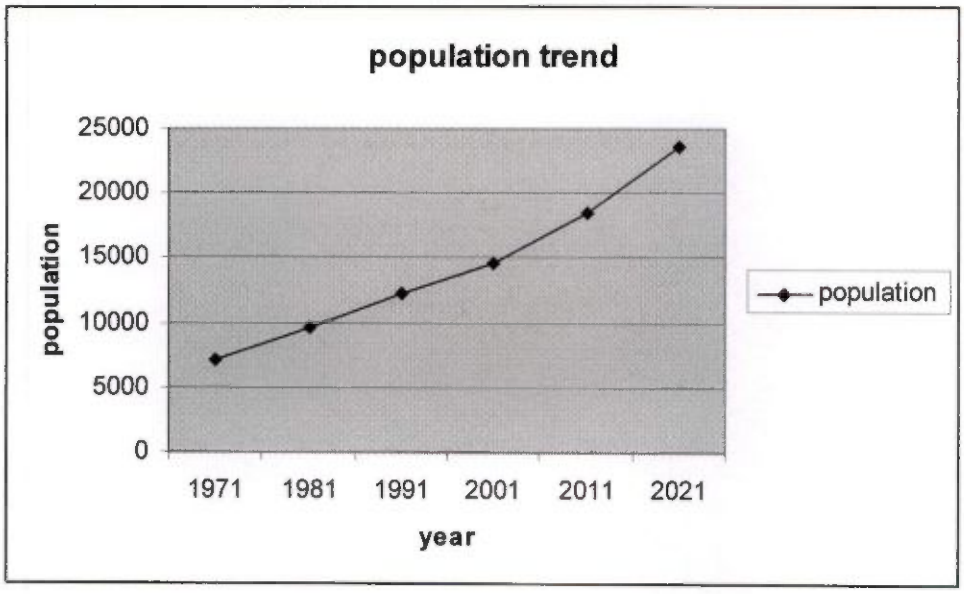
Table- 4: Population Projection

Year	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2021
Total population	7075	9552	12199	14545	18518	23578

Source: Census of India and own source

The population trend has been displayed graphically in the following graph. The ward wise population distribution provided below depicts a more or less uniform population with highest in ward 7 and lowest in ward no.10.

Figure-2: Population Projection



Detail profile of Urban Local Body

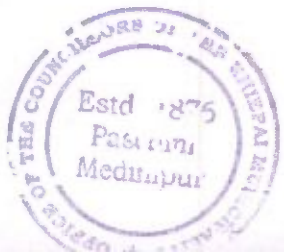
Table- 5: Municipal Profile

1	**Name of the District :**	Paschim Medinipur
2	**Year of establishment :**	1876
3	**Area (in sq. Km) :**	11.65 Sqkm
4	**No. of wards :**	10
5	**Distance from District Headquarter :**	56
6	**Population (census 2011) :**	
6.1	Male	8271
6.2	Female	8113
6.3	Total	16384
7	**Density of Population (Per sq. km.) :**	1407
8	**Break up of Population (2011) :**	
8.1	Scheduled Caste	6059
8.2	Scheduled Tribe	1072
8.3	Minorities	Not Available
9	**Date when last election held**	May'2010
10	**Assessment of Property:**	
10.1	Total holdings	4236
10.2	Total no. of holdings whose assessment has been done	4236
10.3	No. of holdings to whom demand notice are issued	4236
10.4	Total demand for 2013-14	1269588.00
10.5	Total Collection for 2013-14	727806.00
10.6	Year of Last assessment by West Bengal Valuation Board	2008-09
10.7	Year / quarter of Imposition of current Property Tax	2012-13/1st
11	**Literacy :**	
11.1	Male	6510
11.2	Female	5494
11.3	Total	12004
11.4	Percentage of Literate Population(2011)	73.26
12	**Number of BPL Household (as per SUDA Survey) :**	1939
13	**Scenario of Slum :**	
13.1	Total No. of Slum	37
13.2	Total Slum Population (as per USHA survey)	10860
13.3	Percentage of Slum Population to the total population	66.28
13.4	No. of Slum where Slum Infrastructure Improvement sanctioned under BSUP/ IHSDP	14
13.5	No. of Slum where Slum Infrastructure Improvement already done under BSUP/ IHSDP-	14
14	**Housing status for Urban Poor :(as on 31.03.2014)**	
14.1	No. of dwelling units targeted to be provided under IHSDP	300
14.2	No. of beneficiaries already provided with Houses under IHSDP	300
14.3	No. of beneficiaries provided with Houses under " Housing for Urban Poor "	34

15	**Road :**	
15.1	Length of Metalled Road (in km.)	7.34
15.2	Length of Non-Metalled Road (in km.)	10.26
15.3	Length of other Roads (in km.)	42.40
15.4	Total length of Road (in km.)	60
15.5	Total no. of wards fully covered with Metal / Cement Concrete Road	0
16	**Drainage :**	
16.1	Length of Kutcha Drain (in km.)	56
16.2	Length of Pucca Drain (in km.)	6
16.3	Length of underground / covered Drain (in km.)	0
16.4	Total length of Drain (in km.)	62
16.5	No. of wards fully covered with Pucca Drain	0
16.6	No. of wards partly covered with Pucca Drain	10
17	**Water Supply : -**	
17.1	No. of Water Treatment Plant	0
17.2	No. of Deep Tube well	4
17.3	No. of Hand Tube well	170
17.4	No. of Street Stand post	205
17.5	Length of Water pipeline (in kilometer)	50
17.6	No. of Underground Reservoir	0
17.7	No. of Overhead Reservoir	3
17.8	No. of wards fully covered with water supply pipeline	10
17.9	No. of houses connected with Water Supply Network	699
17.1	Who is maintaining water supply – Municipality / PHE Dept./ KMDA / KMWSA	Municipality
18	**Sewerage and Sanitation :**	
18.1	No. of sanitary latrine constructed	429
18.2	No. of family provided with Sanitary Latrine under ILCS /IHSDP+ HUP (together)	429
18.3	No. of Community Latrine /Public Toilet	1
18.4	Length of Sewer Line (in kilometer)	0
18.5	No. of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	0
19	**Solid Waste Management :**	
19.1	No. of Dumping Ground, if any	1
19.2	No. of Landfill site , if any	0
19.3	No of Mechanical Sweeper, if any	0
19.4	No. of Compactors, if any	0
20	**Street Light :**	
20.1	No. of Light Post	635
20.2	No. of High Mast Light Post	0
20.3	No. of Trident Light Post	0
20.4	No. of other Ornamental Light Post	0
20.5	No. of Wards covered with light posts	10
21	**Health :**	
21.1	No. of Hospital (Govt.)	1

21.2	No. of Municipal Maternity Home	0
21.3	No. of Regional Diagnostic Centre	0
21.4	No. of Extended Specialist Out Patient Department (ESOPD) (IPP-VIII)	0
21.5	No. of Municipal Health Sub-Centre	2
21.6	No. of Municipal Health Administrative Unit (HAU)(IPP-VIII)	0
21.7	No. of Municipal Dispensaries	0
21.8	No. of Municipal Ambulances	1
21.9	No. of Hearse Car	0
22	**Education :**	
22.1	No. of Higher Secondary School (Municipal)	0
22.2	No. of Higher Secondary School (others)	2
22.3	No. of Secondary School (Municipal)	0
22.4	No. of Secondary School (others)	0
22.5	No. of Primary School (Municipal)	0
22.6	No. of Primary School (others)	13
22.7	No. of Sishu Siksha Kendras (SSK)	10
22.8	No. of ICDS Centre	10
22.9	No. of Junior High School	1
22.10	No. of beneficiaries under SC/ST scholarship	36
22.11	No. of beneficiaries under Minority scholarship	18
23	**Other Infrastructure :**	
23.1	Bridge	1
23.2	Flyover	0
23.3	Stadium	0
23.4	Parks	1
23.5	Playground	4
23.6	Auditorium/Community Hall	1
23.7	Borough Office	0
23.8	Ward office	0
23.9	ULB Market	2
23.10	Burning Ghat	5
23.11	Electric Crematorium	0
23.12	Burial Ground	2
23.13	Public Library	1
23.14	Bus Terminus	0
23.15	Ferry Ghat	0
23.16	Guest House/ Tourist Lodge	0
23.17	Road Roller	1
23.18	Cess Pool	1
23.19	No. of Slaughter House:	0
23.19.1	Municipal Slaughter House	0
23.19.2	Other Slaughter House	0
23.20	Others (Please specify)	0
24	**Community Structure under SJSRY : -**	

24.1	Total No. of CDS -	1
24.2	Total No. of NHC -	10
24.3	Total No. of NHG -	51
24.4	No. of Thrift & Credit Group (TCG)-	118
24.5	No. of SHG-	0
24.6	No. of DWCUA formed -	8
25	**National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) : -**	
25.1	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) -	317
25.2	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) -	534
25.3	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) -	34
25.4	No. of beneficiaries under National Family Benefit Scheme	41
26	**No. of Annapurna Antodaya Yojana (AY) card holder : -**	266
27	**No. of Annapurna Anno Yojana (AAY) card holder : -**	11
28	**No. of beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) : -**	132
36 |	**No. of beneficiaries under KANYASHREE scheme: -**	450
31	**No. of beneficiaries under YUBASHREE scheme: -**	0
32	**Municipal Staff(as on 01.04.2014) : -**	
32.1	Total No. of sanctioned Post -	32
32.2	Actual Staff Strength(Regular) -	23
32.3	Actual Staff Strength(Contractual, not Casual) -	62
33	**Registration of Births and Deaths during 2013-14 : -**	
33.1	Whether Birth & Death Certificate issued through e-governance System – Yes / No.	Yes
33.2	No. of Births Registered -	99
33.3	No. of Birth Certificate issued -	437
33.3.1	Male	230
33.3.2	Female	207
33.4	No. of Death Registered -	39
33.5	No. of Death Certificate issued -	83
33.5.1	Male	58
33.5.2	Female	25
34	**Own Revenue (2013-14)(Rs in Lakh)**	
34.1	Tax Revenue	7.28
34.2	Non-Tax Revenue	17.72
34.3	Total Revenue	25.00
34.4	Percentage of collection of Own revenue to Budgeted (2013-14)Own revenue	20.38



Place of interest

Khirpai is not a place for tourist interest. It is a small and old town. Not much historical incidents are attached with this place. Only there are some old temples and heritage sites within municipal area, which attracts local people. There are some terracotta structures, which resemble the famous ones in Bankura. Experts assume these temples to be at least 400 to 500 years old. A list of the temples has been provided below.

Table -6: Cultural Heritage

Name of temples/ heritage place	Location	Ward no
Vandar Chandi Mandir	Kasiganja	8
Puna Buri Mandir	Do	9
Ashram Bishnu Mandir	Khirpai Chowkan	3
Khandaswar Sib Mandir	Kadamkundu	7
Umapati Sib Mandir	Gangadaspur	6
Gugudanga Kali Mandir	Chowdhuri Pukur	7
Shantinath Sib Mandir	Kasiganja	8
Do	Do	9
Rakhale Kali Mandir	Panner Math Kasiganja	8
Raksha Kali Mandir	Sib Bazar, Khirpai	4
Sitala Mandir	Haldardighi	2
Sitala Mandir	Kumar Para, Khirpai	1

Source: Municipality

Section I: Introduction

"Housing for All" Mission for urban area will be implemented during 2015-2022 and Mission will provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States and UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries by 2022. Mission will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) except for the component 1.2 of credit linked subsidy which will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme. A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife, unmarried sons and/or unmarried daughters. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission. States/UTs, at their discretion, may decide a cut-off date on which beneficiaries need to be resident that urban area for being eligible to take benefits under the scheme.

Mission with all its component has become effective from the date 17.06.2015 and will be implemented up to 31.03.2022. All 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011 with focus on 500 Class I cities would be covered in three phases as follows:

- Phase I (April 2015 - March 2017) to cover 100 Cities selected from States/UTs as per their willingness.
- Phase II (April 2017 - March 2019) to cover additional 200 Cities
- Phase III (April 2019 - March 2022) to cover all other remaining Cities

Ministry, however, will have flexibility regarding inclusion of additional cities in earlier phases in case there is a resource backed demand from States/UTs.

The HFAPoA for Khirpai has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India. Overall approach adopted throughout the preparation of this HFAPoA has been based on four key principles,

- well rounded stakeholder consultations,
- continuous community involvement,
- providing innovative solutions and
- Coordination & validation.

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

1) Taking Initiative for Demand Assessment Survey.
2) Conducting Orientation Programme with elected representative and officers of ULB.
3) Conducting Orientation programme with Supervisors and Enumerators.
4) Conducting Demand survey and complete the work.
5) Conducting Data Entry of the survey form and complete the work
6) Analysis of the data.
7) Filling up the requisite formats.

8) Planning of project with elected representatives and officers of ULB.
9) Preparing investment requirement and Financial plan
10) Finalization of HFAPoA.

Table-7: Housing constructed under the scheme of IHSDP and Housing for Urban Poor

Ward No	IHSDP	Housing under State Government Sponsored Scheme	Total
1	20	5	25
2	20	6	26
3	22	5	27
4	19	5	24
5	40	7	47
6	40	7	47
7	38	5	43
8	39	5	44
9	39	5	44
10	20	5	25
Total	**297**	**55**	**352**

Section: 2 Salient features of HFAPoA and its linkage with proposed project and its justification

2.1 General introduction on status and Prioritization for proposed project

In summarizing the HFAPoA of Khirpai Municipality, Khirpai Municipality takes one for implementation of the project i.e. "Beneficiary –led – construction". For this project, Khirpai Municipality conducted Demand Assessment survey for getting total requirement of houses in the ULB. From this survey, the total survey form received 3551. Total houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction."

2.2. Summary of findings of HFAPoA. Physical infrastructure & Social infrastructure, Spatial, demographic and socio-economic profiles of slums/ Non slums;

Housing for All (HFA) Scheme has since been launched by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Govt. of India in Mission mode which envisages provision of Housing for All by 2022 when the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence. The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

a) Redevelopment of slums with private participation
b) Promotion of affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy
c) Affordable Housing in partnership with public sectors
d) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

In compliance with the objective and as per direction of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) and State Urban Development agency (SUDA), West Bengal was undertaking a demand survey through suitable means for accessing the actual demand of housing. For this mission Khirpai Municipality undertook Demand survey on 18.09.2015 and completed the survey on 30.09.2015.From this survey, different information have been took off. Summary of findings of survey have been given below:

Table-8: Ward wise slum details and brief slum profile

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	AREA in Sq Mt	Notified/ Non-Notified	Number of total Households (Including pucca)	Male	Female	Total Population
1	10003	CHUNARU PARA	120000	Notified	115	142	158	300
	10015	ADIBASI PARA	43000	Notified	77	114	108	222
	10035	KUMAR PARA	290000	Notified	116	86	90	176
2	10002	MUSLIM PARA	93000	Notified	73	261	281	542
	10016	DAS PARA	51000	Notified	65	93	88	181
	10019	KUMARPUKUR PARA	47000	Notified	85	123	122	245
	10036	GHOSH PARA	13000	Notified	76	85	76	161
3	10017	DAS PARA	310000	Notified	150	177	150	327
	10009	TELIBAJAR ADIBASI PARA	270000	Notified	110	246	214	460
4	10018	BAG PARA	68000	Notified	56	236	252	488
	10025	DUTTAPUKUR	67000	Notified	38	148	141	289
	10029	SHIBBAZAR	45000	Notified	63	93	102	195
5	10012	CHALAK PARA & KAPAT PARA	47000	Notified	78	101	95	196
	10013	ADIBASIPARA & DANGAPARA	140000	Notified	47	237	221	458
	10020	RUSKAR PARA & KARKAR PARA	39000	Notified	81	187	188	375
	10037	KARAK PARA	52000	Notified	30	74	68	142
	10033	BAMUNPUKUR	27000	Notified	39	169	170	339
	10034	MUSLIM PARA & ADHIKARI PARA	67000	Notified	64	141	135	276
6	10010	DHALI PARA	150000	Notified	97	68	73	141
	10011	DHARAMPORE MAJHERPARA	57000	Notified	80	202	195	397
	10021	DEWAN PARA	65000	Notified	42	88	91	179
	10022	HARER DANGA	33000	Notified	37	189	156	345
	10030	UTTAR PARA	39000	Notified	38	65	51	116
7	10023	MOSPUKUR ADIBASI PARA	22000	Notified	35	232	231	463
	10024	DEWAN PARA & DOM PARA	43000	Notified	51	255	227	482
	10008	SHYAMALGANJA	290000	Notified	114	98	98	196
	10031	UTTAR PARA	41000	Notified	65	82	78	160
8	10004	BAGDI PARA & DHOBA PARA	150000	Notified	106	193	187	380
	10005	LAYEK PARA & MOS PUKUR PARA	130000	Notified	111	140	128	268
	10026	KABADI PARA & DOGRA DAS PARA	41000	Notified	38	202	192	394
9	10006	SALIM CHAWK	77000	Notified	48	119	111	230
	10007	BABU PARA	33000	Notified	42	84	78	162
	10027	BAG PARA	96000	Notified	44	129	137	266
	10028	GOKULGANJA	23000	Notified	62	257	254	511
	10032	SHANKRAPARA	25000	Notified	35	177	189	366
10	10001	JAMIDAR PARA	180000	Notified	105	146	126	272
	10014	METE PARA	61000	Notified	50	82	78	160
Total					**2563**	**5521**	**5339**	**10860**

Table-9: Distribution of family heads of the slum

FAMILY HEAD				
WARD NO	**MALE**	**FEMALE**	**OTHER**	**TOTAL**
1	217	34		251
2	278	43		321
3	227	59		286
4	146	44		190
5	309	50		359
6	269	37		306
7	256	60		316
8	327	31		358
9	241	41		282
10	138	38		176
TOTAL	**2408**	**437**		**2845**

Source: Demand survey, 2015

From the above table, it is noticed that Municipality conducted of survey of 2845 household. Out of 2845 households, 2408 households headed by male member, 437 households headed by female.

Table-10: Religion of the households

WARD NO	HINDU	MUSLIM	CHRISTIAN	SIKH	OTHER	BUDDHISM	JAINISM	TOTAL
1	306	6	0	0	0	0	0	312
2	219	102	0	0	0	0	0	321
3	285	0	0	0	0	1	0	286
4	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	239
5	521	16	0	0	0	0	0	537
6	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	351
7	486	1	0	0	0	0	0	487
8	336	46	0	0	0	0	0	382
9	457	3	0	0	0	0	0	460
10	174	2	0	0	0	0	0	176
Total	**3374**	**176**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3551**

Source: Demand survey, 2015

From the above table, it is noticed that out of 3551 households, 3374 households belongs under Hindu community, 176 households belongs under Muslim Community and 1 household belongs under Buddhism community.

Table-11: Ownership details of the households

Ownership Details				
Ward No.	**Own**	**Rented**	**Otherwise**	**TOTAL**
1	311	1	0	312
2	312	6	3	321
3	281	1	4	286
4	197	6	36	239
5	537	0	0	537
6	344	0	7	351
7	435	1	51	487
8	382	0	0	382
9	450	0	10	460
10	162	9	5	176
Total	**3411**	**24**	**116**	**3551**

Source: Demand survey, 2015

From the above mentioned table, it implies that Out of total 3551 households, 3411 households have own ownership, 24 households lives in rented house but they have own land and rest 116 households have acquire Govt Khash Land.

Table-12: Housing structure details of the households

Type of house			
Ward No.	**Semi Pucca**	**Kucha**	**TOTAL**
1	25	287	312
2	173	148	321
3	207	79	286
4	25	214	239
5	41	496	537
6	34	317	351
7	36	451	487
8	21	361	382
9	246	214	460
10	30	146	176
Total	**838**	**2713**	**3551**

Source: Demand survey, 2015

From the above table, it shows that, out of total 3551 households, 838 households' lives in semi-pucca structure house and 2713 households' lives in kucha structure house.

Table-13: Type of Housing requirement details of the households

TYPE OF HOUSING REQUIRMENT			
WARD NO	ENHANCMENT	NEW HOUSE (Self Construction)	TOTAL
1	0	312	312
2	0	321	321
3	0	286	286
4	0	239	239
5	0	537	537
6	0	351	351
7	0	487	487
8	0	382	382
9	0	460	460
10	0	176	176
Total	0	3551	3551

Source: Demand survey, 2015

From the above table, it is noticed that out of total 3551 households falls under the scheme. From that 3551 household require new house construction.

In summarizing the HFAPoA of Khirpai Municipality, Khirpai Municipality takes one vertical for implementation of the project i.e. "Beneficiary –led – construction". For this project, Khirpai Municipality conducted Demand Assessment survey for getting total requirement of houses in the ULB. From this survey, the total survey form received 3551. Out of that form received from 37 slums and 23 Non slum areas. 3551 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction".

Land use and Land availability

Khirpai municipality is a predominantly a semi rural area undergoing the transition to slowly become an urban area. With a population of 14525 in 2001 spread over an area of 11.65 sq km, the density of Khirpai is 1248.49 people per sq km. This century old municipality has grown haphazardly in the absence of proper town planning knowledge and environment during all these years. However with the introduction of five year planning from the grass root level, the draft development Plan offers an unique opportunity to properly mange and manage ones resources and plan for the future keeping in mind the increasing population and demand for services. Land is one of the most important resources of mankind, which needs to be used judiciously for the benefit of the people without compromising on the environment.

Land use planning means the scientific, aesthetic, and orderly disposition of land, resources, facilities and services with a view to securing the physical, economic and social efficiency, health and well-being of urban and rural communities

1. Municipality will prepare a Land use zoning and will control regulations
2. The municipality will impose banning of obnoxious and hazardous uses of land in residential areas including discontinuation of such existing uses of Land
3. Water bodies will be protected as per the government regulations
4. ULB will take the work of publication of street alignments as per West Bengal Municipal Act within a short period.

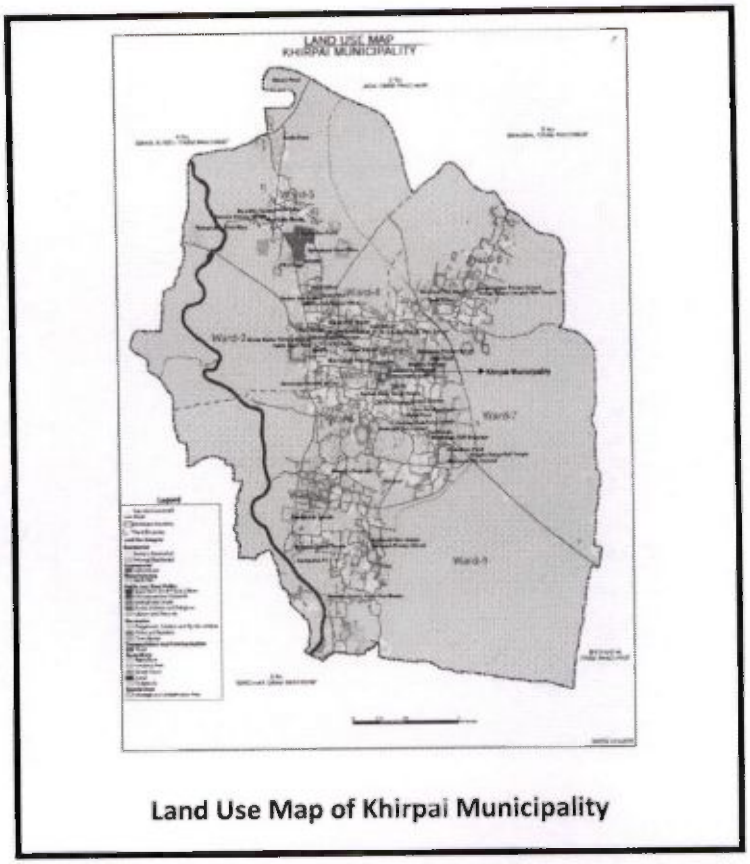
Various types of land uses exist in the locality. The salient sectors of land uses are as follows:

- Residential
- Commercial
- Wetland/ lakes / tanks
- Public parks, squares and gardens
- Vacant land
- Roads
- Drainage networks and outfalls
- In-sanitary water courses
- Unauthorised buildings, unfit for human habitation having potentiality of causing danger
- Public building

Table-14: Land Use Pattern

Land use category	Area in sq Km
Residential	1.62
Commercial	0.05
Industrial	0.02
Agriculture	14.06
Govt / Semi Govt / Public	0
Transport & communication	0.14
Recreation	0
Special area	0
Total	15.89

Figure-3: Land Use Map



Land Use Map of Khirpai Municipality

Table -15: Ward wise Land use Distribution

Land Use	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
Residential	0.15	41.36	0.11	6.49	0.11	36.18	0.14	28.52	0.18	6.3	0.16	9.77
Commercial		0		0		0	0	0	0.05	1.88		0
Industrial		0	0	0		0		0	0.02	0.85		0
Agriculture	0.15	41.36	0.11	6.49	0.11	36.18	0.14	28.52	0.25	9.03	0.16	9.77
Govt / Semi Govt / Public	0	0.03	0	0.01	0	0.99	0	0	0	0.07		
Transport & communication	0.01	2.69	0.01	0.54	0.01	2.3	0.01	2.04	0.02	0.71	0.01	0.6
Recreation		0		0		0		0		0		0
Special area		0		0		0		0		0		0

Housing Typologies

As per Census 2011 the population of Khirpai Municipality is 16384 of which number of persons residing in slums are 10860, which is about 66% of the total population. As per the socio economic survey undertaken as part of preparation of HFAPoA and validated by ULB and community, a total of 3551 households stay in slums. From present Demand Assessment survey for Housing for all (HFA), it is noticed that 800 household covering under this project on 2nd year. All houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction". Under "Beneficiary-led-Construction" each beneficiary will get 1.5 lakh from central assistance.

Water

Water supply in Khirpai Municipality is under the Public Health Engineering (PHE) department. The main source of water is ground water. There are 3 deep tubewells with capacity of total 1 lakh gallon per day. In the whole town there are 156 hand tubewells in working condition and 20 are out of order and seek immediate repairing or replacement. Number of household water connection provided is 242.

Since all pumps are located in one ward, some places of other wards suffer from low pressure of water. According to the municipal record ward no. 5 and 6 are the most suffering wards. A brief account of the places suffering from this problem has been provided below.

There is one reservoir with capacity of 454000 liter. Water is supplied in two shifts supply a total volume of 90800 litres per day. According to the Urban Household Survey only 18.59 % of the households have household connection for drinking water while more than 80 % of the population depend on public sources of supply

Solid waste disposal

If solid wastes are not managed properly, there are many negative impacts that may result. Some of the most important are mentioned in the following list. The relative importance of each depends very much on local conditions. The local condition of khirpai municipality shows that solid waste management is in the crude form, which is collection and disposal of garbage. There is no system of door-to-door waste collection in the municipality. The disposal system is dumping along roadside and invested lands and low lying areas. So far there was one dumping ground in the municipality at ward no. 8, but now the municipality has purchased land to develop it as a dumping ground in Bhutadanga paddy field in ward no. 7. Total area of the site is 66 dismal. Also some tractors, trailers, garbage trolley van, handcarts and cycle vans have been purchased for the transportation of the waste.

Open Disposal of Waste

There are total 8 vats all over the municipal area. Those are situated in ward no. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10. SWM equipments and transportation vehicles available in the municipality are as follows.

It is evident from the municipal record that the solid waste management sector is yet to develop a lot both in terms of physical asset and service delivery. Equipments are less than the requirement. The service delivery also does not satisfy the need.

The result of such practice is as follows -

- Uncollected wastes often end up in drains, causing blockages, which result in flooding and in sanitary conditions.
- Flies breed in some constituents of solid wastes, and flies are very effective vectors that spread disease.
- The open burning of waste causes air pollution; the products of combustion include dioxins, which are particularly hazardous. .
- Waste collection workers face particular occupational hazards, including strains from lifting, injuries from sharp objects and traffic accidents.
- Dumps of waste and abandoned vehicles block streets and other access ways.

Drains

Drainage in Khirpai is mostly Kutcha drains and few pucca drains in certain pockets. The drains are not properly planned though being Kutcha drains they follow the natural drainage. However clogging of drains and overflowing of water remains a major problem. Hence all kutcha drains needs to be converted to puccadrain.

Table-16: Drainage Network

Ward no	Type of drain and length in Km.		
	Kutcha	Pucca	Semi Pucca
1	5.15	0.5	0
2	2.69	0.45	0.1
3	18.25	0	0
4	3.1	0	0
5	2.9	0	0
6	5	0	0
7	10.4	0	0
8	3.29	0	0
9	4.2	0	0
10	4.1	0	0
Total	**59.08**	**0.95**	**0.1**

Source: Municipality

The drainage network is not planned. Almost all the wards have some informal outfall. This unplanned structure of drainage network and outfall creates the problem of water logging especially during the monsoon season. Most of the households and wards have reported in the Household survey to suffer from water logging for less than one day.

Improper drainage system is one of the emerging challenges of Khirpai Municipality, which leads to water logging condition in several slums every year during monsoons. None of 37 slums of Khirpai have connectivity to city wide underground drainage/sewer line. Table below shows the status of connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage System.

Roads

Khirpai municipality is connected with both Kutcha and pucca roads. There are two levels of road found here. Concrete and bituminous roads are found as major roads connecting different wards. While intra ward roads are semi pucca to Kutcha in structure. Municipality records show that that 43.13% of the roads are semi pucca. Most of the roads in Khirpai are semi pucca in structure.

A ward wise feature has been provided in the table below.

Table-17: Road Network

Ward no	Type of roads and length (km)				
	Kutcha	Semi pucca/ WBM	Brick paved	Concrete	Black top
1	0.60	3.85	0.15	0.00	1.50
2	0.50	0.98	0.10	0.23	0.80
3	2.60	6.39	0.50	0.00	2.00
4	0.50	2.75	0.00	0.00	1.00
5	1.08	3.86	0.33	0.00	0.00
6	3.18	7.25	1.65	0.26	0.00
7	0.30	4.65	0.75	0.00	1.75
8	1.00	4.60	0.00	0.35	1.50
9	1.40	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	0.00	1.50	0.25	0.00	0.75
Total	**11.15**	**43.13**	**3.73**	**0.84**	**9.30**

Source: Municipality

As is evident from the above table kutcha roads does not cover any significant part of the road network in the municipality. . Most of the households reported to have access roads as pucca or semi pucca in the urban household survey.

Table-18: Demand of Road

Sl. No	Total slum 47	Present Data of Road in KM	Future Demand in Km
1	Bituminous Road	5 km	0 km
2	Concrete Road	10 km	15 km
3	Kachha Road	10 KM	0 KM
Total		25 km	15 km

Street Light

In Khirpai municipality there are total 663 electric posts with bulb or tube. All the wards are covered with streetlight facility. The ward wise details have been provided below:

Table-19: Street lighting Situation

Ward no	Number of bulb/ tube & electric posts	Number of vapor lamp	Number of tube lights
1	43	2	0
2	46	3	0
3	48	6	2
4	46	3	2
5	92	4	3
6	79	2	2
7	94	2	2
8	79	2	1
9	81	1	1
10	55	3	
Total	**663**	**28**	**13**

Source: Municipality

Project Justification

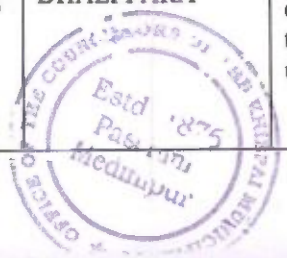
For the following reasons Khirpai Municipality selected the slums namely mentioned below as first project for preparation of DPR under HFAPoA (PMAY):

Table-20: Justification of the Project

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	CHUNARU PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	100	The National Highway - 6 is 42 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	ADIBASI PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	25	The National Highway - 6 is 42 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	KUMAR PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	65	The National Highway - 6 is 42 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	MUSLIM PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	80	The National Highway - 6 is 42 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	DAS PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	70	The National Highway - 6 is 42 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

6	KUMARPUKUR PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	50	The National Highway - 6 is 42 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
7	GHOSH PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	75	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	DAS PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	80	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
9	TELIBAJAR ADIBASI PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	15	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
10	BAG PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	3	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
11	DUTTAPUKUR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	25	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
12	SHIBBAZAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	80	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

13	CHALAK PARA & KAPAT PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	75	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	ADIBASIPARA & DANGAPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	85	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
15	RUSKAR PARA & KARKAR PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	85	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
16	KARAK PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	90	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
17	BAMUNPUKUR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	79	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
18	MUSLIM PARA & ADHIKARI PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	15	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
19	DHALI PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	75	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space



20	DHARAMPORE MAJHERPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	25	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
21	DEWAN PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	85	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
22	HARER DANGA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	15	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
23	UTTAR PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	18	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
24	MOSPUKUR ADIBASI PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	90	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
25	DEWAN PARA & DOM PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	30	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
26	SHYAMALGANJA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	85	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

27	UTTAR PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	10	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
28	BAGDI PARA & DHOBA PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	12	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
29	LAYEK PARA & MOS PUKUR PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	15	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
30	KABADI PARA & DOGRA DAS PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	90	The National Highway - 6 is 42 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
31	SALIM CHAWK	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	80	The National Highway - 6 is 42 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
32	BABU PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	80	The National Highway - 6 is 42 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
33	BAG PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	80	The National Highway - 6 is 42 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

34	GOKULGANJA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	80	The National Highway - 6 is 42 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
35	SHANKRAPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	80	The National Highway - 6 is 42 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
36	JAMIDAR PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	80	The National Highway - 6 is 42 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
37	METE PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	80	The National Highway - 6 is 42 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

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

Table-21: Reasons of Non Slum

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern	Sl. No
1	MANIKPUR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	45	The National Highway - 6 is 42 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	HATTALA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	35	The National Highway - 6 is 42 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	CHOWKAN	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	41	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	HALDERPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	43	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	MONDALPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	45	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

6	GHOSHPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	42	The National Highway - 6 is 41 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
7	ROY PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	56	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	ADHIKARYPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	35	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
9	KARAKPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	51	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
10	SING PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	32	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
11	CHALAK PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	32	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

12	KAPATPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	32	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
13	BISWASPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	32	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	HALDERPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	32	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
15	KARPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	32	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
16	ANANDAPUR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	32	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
17	MALIDANGA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	32	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

18	TELEBAZER	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	32	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
19	PAN PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	32	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
20	DAYABAZAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	32	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
21	MONDALPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	32	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
22	PATRA PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the Beneficiary	32	The National Highway - 6 is 40 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 CC, Bituminous or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

2.3 Tenure Status

As per the demand survey and geographical location of the city out of four verticals municipality has taken only Beneficiary Lead Construction (BLC) for the year 2017-18. In this year of implementation of Housing for All, 700 beneficiaries have been identified for the construction of New House through BLC. The above beneficiaries have been selected only who have their own land required for the construction of new house under BLC.

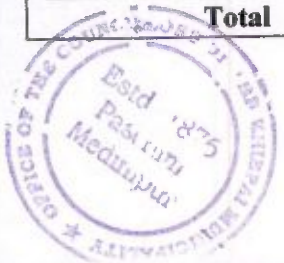
Table – 22: Land Tenure Status in connection with Housing for All in Slums

Ward No.	Slum Code	Slum Name	AREA in Sq Mt	Ownership details				Type of house based on Roof		
				Own	Rented	Otherwise	Total	Semi-Pucca	Katcha	Total
1	10003	CHUNARU PARA	120000	127	1	0	128	9	119	128
	10015	ADIBASI PARA	43000	45	0	0	45	1	44	45
	10035	KUMAR PARA	290000	78	0	0	78	11	67	78
2	10002	MUSLIM PARA	93000	82	5	2	89	45	44	89
	10016	DAS PARA	51000	64	0	0	64	37	27	64
	10019	KUMARPUKUR PARA	47000	87	1	1	89	54	35	89
	10036	GHOSH PARA	13000	79	0	0	79	37	42	79
3	10017	DAS PARA	310000	154	1	4	159	118	41	159
	10009	TELIBAJAR ADIBASI PARA	270000	127	0	0	127	89	38	127
4	10018	BAG PARA	68000	60	0	0	60	3	57	60
	10025	DUTTAPUKUR	67000	3	0	36	39	7	32	39
	10029	SHIBBAZAR	45000	86	5	0	91	8	83	91
5	10012	CHALAK PARA & KAPAT PARA	47000	59	0	0	59	1	58	59
	10013	ADIBASIPARA & DANGAPARA	140000	75	0	0	75	7	68	75
	10020	RUSKAR PARA & KARKAR PARA	39000	113	0	0	113	1	112	113
	10037	KARAK PARA	52000	38	0	0	38	1	37	38
	10033	BAMUNPUKUR	27000	33	0	0	33	0	33	33
	10034	MUSLIM PARA & ADHIKARI PARA	67000	41	0	0	41	2	39	41
6	10010	DHALI PARA	150000	104	0	3	107	7	100	107
	10011	DHARAMPORE MAJHERPARA	57000	74	0	0	74	3	71	74
	10021	DEWAN PARA	65000	49	0	0	49	3	46	49
	10022	HARER DANGA	33000	38	0	3	41	6	35	41
	10030	UTTAR PARA	39000	34	0	1	35	6	29	35
7	10023	MOSPUKUR ADIBASI PARA	22000	38	0	11	49	7	42	49
	10024	DEWAN PARA & DOM PARA	43000	53	0	3	56	2	54	56
	10008	SHYAMALGANJA	290000	107	0	27	134	9	125	134
	10031	UTTAR PARA	41000	75	0	2	77	2	75	77

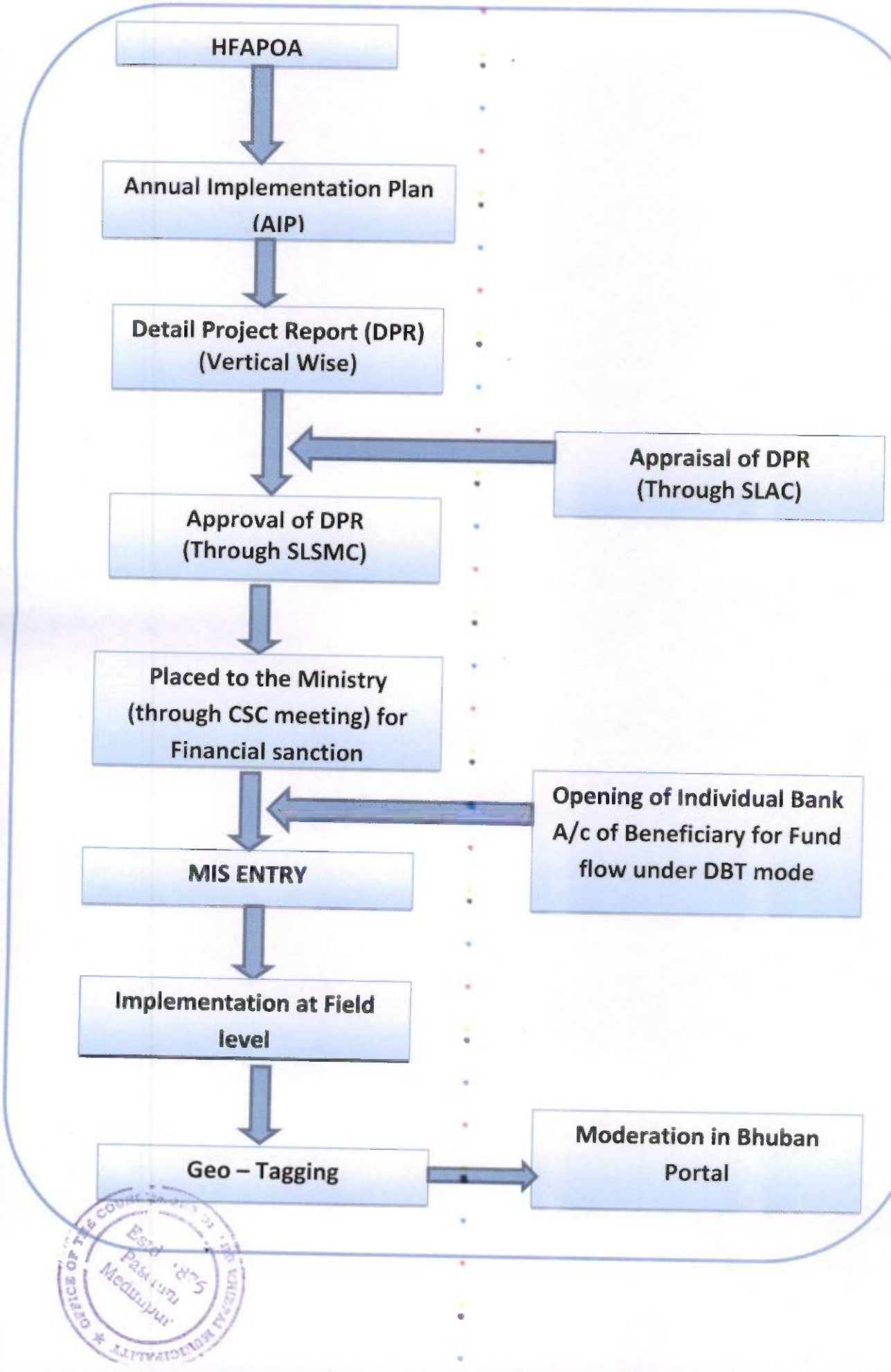
8	10004	BAGDI PARA & DHOBA PARA	150000	141	0	0	141	11	130	141
	10005	LAYEK PARA & MOS PUKUR PARA	130000	173	0	0	173	9	164	173
	10026	KABADI PARA & DOGRA DAS PARA	41000	44	0	0	44	1	43	44
9	10006	SALIM CHAWK	77000	61	0	0	61	39	22	61
	10007	BABU PARA	33000	45	0	0	45	12	33	45
	10027	BAG PARA	96000	64	0	0	64	30	34	64
	10028	GOKULGANJA	23000	66	0	8	74	31	43	74
	10032	SHANKRAPARA	25000	38	0	0	38	20	18	38
10	10001	JAMIDAR PARA	180000	109	8	5	122	20	102	122
	10014	METE PARA	61000	53	1	0	54	10	44	54
Total				**2717**	**22**	**106**	**2845**	**659**	**2186**	**2845**

Table – 23: Land Tenure Status in connection with Housing for All in Non Slums

Sl. No	Ward No	Name of Non-Slum	Ownership details				Type of house based on Roof		Total
			Own	Rented	Otherwise	Total	Semi Pucca	Kuchha	
1	1	MANIKPUR	61	0	0	61	4	57	61
2	4	HATTALA	12	0	0	12	2	10	12
3	4	CHOWKAN	11	1	0	12	1	11	12
4	4	HALDERPARA	25	0	0	25	4	21	25
5	5	MONDALPARA	24	0	0	24	2	22	24
6	5	GHOSHPARA	59	0	0	59	12	47	59
7	5	ROY PARA	9	0	0	9	5	4	9
8	5	ADHIKARYPARA	33	0	0	33	2	31	33
9	5	KARAKPARA	9	0	0	9	1	8	9
10	5	SING PARA	8	0	0	8	1	7	8
11	5	CHALAK PARA	6	0	0	6	3	3	6
12	5	KAPATPARA	30	0	0	30	3	27	30
13	6	BISWASPARA	12	0	0	12	3	9	12
14	6	HALDERPARA	18	0	0	18	4	14	18
15	6	KARPARA	15	0	0	15	2	13	15
16	7	ANANDAPUR	83	1	4	88	13	75	88
17	7	MALIDANGA	9	0	0	9	0	9	9
18	7	TELEBAZER	70	0	4	74	3	71	74
19	8	PAN PARA	24	0	0	24	0	24	24
20	9	DAYABAZAR	68	0	2	70	32	38	70
21	9	MONDALPARA	39	0	0	39	30	9	39
22	9	PATRA PARA	69	0	0	69	52	17	69
Total			**694**	**2**	**10**	**706**	**179**	**527**	**706**



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



2.4 Choice of Option/Vertical and its justification for housing and/or infrastructure

- "In-situ" Slum Redevelopment using land as Resource(include viability analysis)
- Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)
- Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)
- Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement

In the case of Khirpai Municipality, this Municipality takes only one vertical i.e. "Beneficiary led construction". From present Demand Assessment survey for Housing for all (HFA), it is noticed that 3551 household covering under this project. 3551 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction" Under "Beneficiary-led-Construction" each beneficiary will get 1.5 lakh from central assistance.

Table-24: Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Tenable/Untenable Slums and Year-wise Proposed Interventions in Slums

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	Total No. of Slum Households as per Demand Survey*	Proposed Development Strategy i. Affordable Housing Project (AHP) ii. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) iii. Beneficiary Led Construction iv. Clubbing with other Tenable Slums**	Proposed Year of Intervention
CHUNARU PARA	120000	128	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
ADIBASI PARA	43000	45	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
KUMAR PARA	290000	78	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
MUSLIM PARA	93000	89	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
DAS PARA	51000	64	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
KUMARPUKUR PARA	47000	89	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
GHOSH PARA	13000	79	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
DAS PARA	310000	159	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
TELIBAJAR ADIBASI PARA	270000	127	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
BAG PARA	68000	60	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
DUTTAPUKUR	67000	39	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
SHIBBAZAR	45000	91	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
CHALAK PARA & KAPAT PARA	47000	59	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
ADIBASIPARA & DANGAPARA	140000	75	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
RUSKAR PARA & KARKAR PARA	39000	113	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
KARAK PARA	52000	38	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
BAMUNPUKUR	27000	33	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
MUSLIM PARA & ADHIKARI PARA	67000	41	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
DHALI PARA	150000	107	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
DHARAMPORE MAJHERPARA	57000	74	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
DEWAN PARA	65000	49	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22

HARER DANGA	33000	41	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
UTTAR PARA	39000	35	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
MOSPUKUR ADIBASI PARA	22000	49	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
DEWAN PARA & DOM PARA	43000	56	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
SHYAMALGANJA	290000	134	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
UTTAR PARA	41000	77	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
BAGDI PARA & DHOBA PARA	150000	141	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
LAYEK PARA & MOS PUKUR PARA	130000	173	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
KABADI PARA & DOGRA DAS PARA	41000	44	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
SALIM CHAWK	77000	61	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
BABU PARA	33000	45	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
BAG PARA	96000	64	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
GOKULGANJA	23000	74	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
SHANKRAPARA	25000	38	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
JAMIDAR PARA	180000	122	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
METE PARA	61000	54	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22

Table-25: Summary Sheet for Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) for the Year 2017-18

Annexure 6

(Para 8.6 & Para 14.4 of the Guidelines)

Summary Sheet for Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) for the Year 2017-18

District:	Paschim Medunipur					
Name of the ULB:	Khirpai					
Admissible Component	Target for the Year 2015-16	Achievement for the Year 2015-16	Target for the Year 2016-17	Achievement for the Year 2016-17	Target for the Year 2017-18	Remaining Target as per HFAPoA
A. Beneficiary Led Construction						
• New Houses	400	400	0	0	700	2451
• Enhancement	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
• Sub Total (A)	400	400	0	0	700	2451
B. In-situ Slum Rehabilitation with participation of Private Sector						
• Number of Slums	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
• Number of Households (B)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
C. Affordable Housing in Partnership (EWS Category) (C)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
D. Credit Linked Subsidy						
• EWS Households	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
• LIG Households	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
• Sub Total (D)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
E. TOTAL (A+B+C+D)	400	400	0	0	700	2451

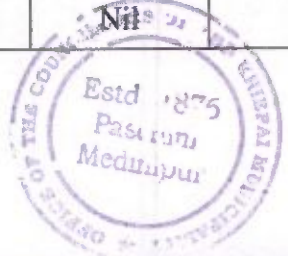
I. Subsidy for Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction or Enhancement

Year *	Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction or Enhancement in Slums & Non-Slum Areas								
	No. of Beneficiaries		Resource Mobilisation (Rs. in Crore)						
	New Housing	Enhancement of Existing House	New Housing	Enhancement of Existing House	Total Cost	Central Share	State Share	Beneficiary Share	ULB Share (if applicable
2015-16	400	Nil	16.19		16.19	6.00	8.46	1.00	0.74
)16-17	0	Nil	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017-18	700	Nil	28.34		28.34	10.50	14.80	1.75	1.29
2018-19									
2019-20									
2020-21									
2021-22									
Total	1100		44.53		44.53	16.50	23.25	2.75	2.02

Note : * Cost of each DU : 3.68 Lakh

II.Slum Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with Participation of Private Sector

ear *	Slum Rehabilitation through Participation of Private Sector						
	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries	Resource Mobilisation (Rs. in Crore)				
			Total Cost	Central Share	State Share	Beneficiary Share	ULB Share (if applicable)
2015-16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2016-17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2017-18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2018-19							
2019-20							
2020-21							
2021-22							
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



III. Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private Sectors

Year *	Affordable Housing in Participation with Public & Private Sectors					
	No. of Projects	No. of Beneficiaries	Resource Mobilisation (Rs. in Crore)			
			Total Project Cost (AHP)	Central Share	State Share	ULB Share (if applicable)
2015-16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2016-17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2017-18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2018-19						
2019-20						
2020-21						
2021-22						
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

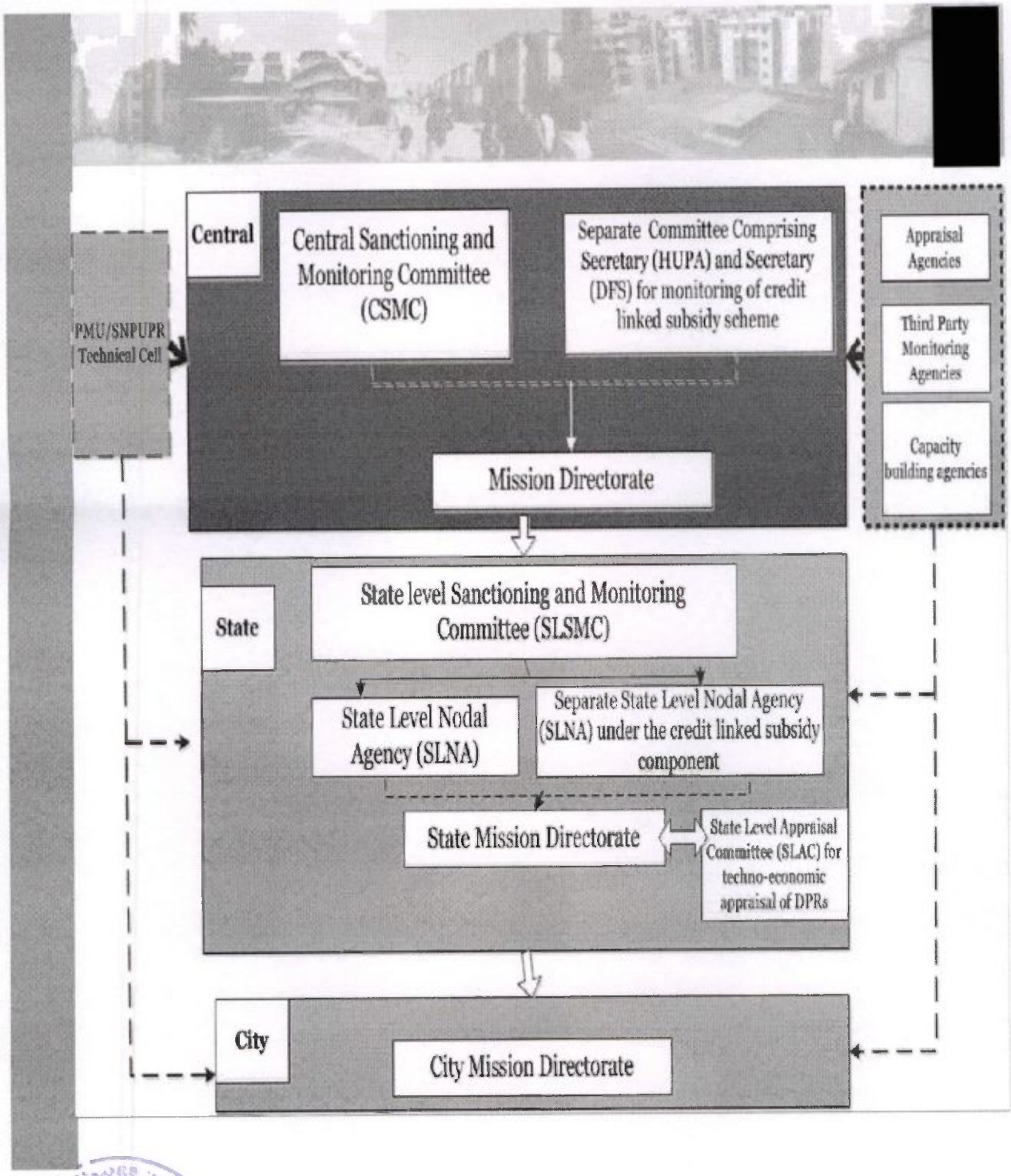
IV. Affordable Housing for Weaker Section through Credit Linked Subsidy							
Year *		Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy					
	No. of Slums	No. of Beneficiaries availed Loan		Resource Mobilisation (Rs in Crores)		Estimated Intereset Subsidy Availed	
		EWS	LIG	EWS	LIG	EWS	LIG
2015-16	New Housing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Enhancement (Existing House)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2016-17	New Housing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Enhancement (Existing House)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2017-18	New Housing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Enhancement (Existing House)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2018-19	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing House)						
2019-20	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing House)						
2020-21	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing House)						
2021-22	New Housing						
	Enhancement (Existing House)						
Total		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Table-26: Year-wise Proposed Interventions for Other Urban Poor based on demand survey

Year	Number of Beneficiaries and Central Assistance Required (Rs. in Crores)							
	Beneficiary-led Construction		Credit Linked Subsidy		Affordable Housing in Partnership		Total	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Crore)
2015-16	150	2.25	NIL	NIL	0	0	150	2.25
2016-17	150	2.25	NIL	NIL	95	1.43	245	3.68
2017-18	140	2.1	NIL	NIL	90	1.35	230	3.45
2018-19	100	1.5	NIL	NIL	85	1.28	185	2.78
2019-20	100	1.5	NIL	NIL	80	1.2	180	2.7
2020-21	33	0.5	NIL	NIL	50	0.75	83	1.25
2021-22	33	0.5	NIL	NIL	49	0.74	82	1.23
Total	**706**	**10.59**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**449**	**6.74**	**1155**	**17.33**

2.5 Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy

Physical and social infrastructure requires developing in slum and non slum area to be covered other central and state schemes like 13th FC, 4th SFC, and UWES etc. Beneficiaries belong to pro-poor families, unable to contribute the beneficiary contribution under HFA project should be cover under project of SUHP funded by State Government.



Roles and responsibilities of the Institutions:

Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC)

- An inter-ministerial committee under Chairpersonship of Secretary (HUPA) for implementation of the Mission, approvals there under and monitoring.

Indicative Functions of CSMC

- Overall review and Monitoring of the Mission
- Assessing resource requirement based on HFAPoA and AIP submitted by States/UTs
- Approval of central releases under various components of the Mission
- Approval of Capacity Building Plans of States/UTs
- Devising financial and other norms for various activities undertaken as part of the Mission
- Approval of Annual Quality Monitoring Plans, Social Audit plans etc.
- Any other important issues required for implementation of the Mission.

State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)

Indicative functions of SLSMC

- Approval of Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA)
- Approval of Annual Implementation Plan
- Approval of DPRs under various components of the Mission
- Approval of Annual Quality Monitoring Plans
- Reviewing progress of approved projects in the State and cities
- Monitoring of implementation of Mission
- Any other issues required for effective implementation of the Mission.

Section 3: Project Concept and Scope

3.1 Introduction of slum(s)/non Slum 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. Urbanization is fast becoming the defining process in shaping the course of social transformation & ensuing development concerns in India. About 377 million persons or about 31% of India's population of 1.21 billion lived in urban areas in 2011, spread over 5161 towns. As per Report on Indian Urban Infrastructure and Services (NIUA) Report_, the urban population is likely to grow to about 600 million by 2031. About one-fourth (24%) of the urban population of India is poor i.e. their expenditure on consumption goods is less than the poverty line benchmark. The benefits of urbanization have eluded this burgeoning 67 million urban poor population, most of who live in slums. An analysis of population growth trends between 1991 and 2001 shows that while India grew at an average annual growth rate of 2%, urban India grew at 3% mega cities at 4% and slum populations rose by 5%. This rapid and unplanned urbanization and simultaneous growth of urban population in the limited living spaces has a visible impact on the quality of life of the slum dwellers of the city. It is increasing clear that sustainable growth can only take place when it is inclusive and when the entire population including the poor and marginalized need to have at the least access to descent shelter, basic amenities, livelihoods and a voice in governance." Keeping this in mind the Government of India and the various State

Governments have been taking up several schemes on partnership mode.

Table-27: Introduction of slum(s)/non Slum Area

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Number of total Households (Including pucca)	AREA in Sq Mt
1	10003	CHUNARU PARA	115	120000
	10015	ADIBASI PARA	77	43000
	10035	KUMAR PARA	116	290000
2	10002	MUSLIM PARA	73	93000
	10016	DAS PARA	65	51000
	10019	KUMARPUKUR PARA	85	47000
	10036	GHOSH PARA	76	13000
3	10017	DAS PARA	150	310000
	10009	TELIBAJAR ADIBASI PARA	110	270000
4	10018	BAG PARA	56	68000
	10025	DUTTAPUKUR	38	67000
	10029	SHIBBAZAR	63	45000
5	10012	CHALAK PARA & KAPAT PARA	78	47000
	10013	ADIBASIPARA & DANGAPARA	47	140000
	10020	RUSKAR PARA & KARKAR PARA	81	39000
	10037	KARAK PARA	30	52000
	10033	BAMUNPUKUR	39	27000
	10034	MUSLIM PARA & ADHIKARI PARA	64	67000
6	10010	DHALI PARA	97	150000
	10011	DHARAMPORE MAJHERPARA	80	57000

	10021	DEWAN PARA	42	65000
	10022	HARER DANGA	37	33000
	10030	UTTAR PARA	38	39000
7	10023	MOSPUKUR ADIBASI PARA	35	22000
	10024	DEWAN PARA & DOM PARA	51	43000
	10008	SHYAMALGANJA	114	290000
	10031	UTTAR PARA	65	41000
8	10004	BAGDI PARA & DHOBA PARA	106	150000
	10005	LAYEK PARA & MOS PUKUR PARA	111	130000
	10026	KABADI PARA & DOGRA DAS PARA	38	41000
9	10006	SALIM CHAWK	48	77000
	10007	BABU PARA	42	33000
	10027	BAG PARA	44	96000
	10028	GOKULGANJA	62	23000
	10032	SHANKRAPARA	35	25000
10	10001	JAMIDAR PARA	105	180000
	10014	METE PARA	50	61000

Slum Map

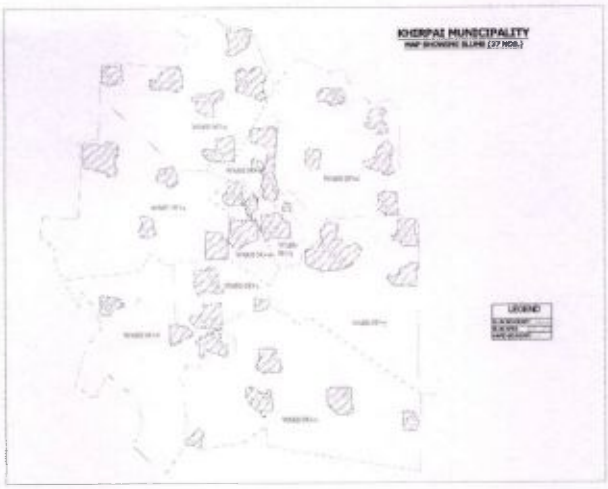


Table-28: Non Slum Area

Sl No	Name of Non Slum	Ward No
1	MANIKPUR	1
2	HATTALA	4
3	CHOWKAN	4
4	HALDERPARA	4
5	MONDALPARA	5
6	GHOSHPARA	5
7	ROY PARA	5
8	ADHIKARYPARA	5
9	KARAKPARA	5
10	SING PARA	5
11	CHALAK PARA	5
12	KAPATPARA	5
13	BISWASPARA	6
14	HALDERPARA	6
15	KARPARA	6
16	ANANDAPUR	7
17	MALIDANGA	7
18	TELEBAZER	7
19	PAN PARA	8
20	DAYABAZAR	9
21	MONDALPARA	9
22	PATRA PARA	9

Non Slum Map

3.2. Location of slum(s) / non Slum Area, Tenural Status, Land use and Land Possession status

Table-29: Location of slum(s) / non Slum Area, Tenural Status, Land use and Land Possession status

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Number of total Households (Including pucca)	AREA in Sq Mt	SC	ST	Minority	Physical location	Ownership of Land	Prone to flooding	Household Density per Hectare (From USHA)	Tenability (Yes /no)	Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
1	10003	CHUNARU PARA	115	120000	63	3	8	NORMAL	Own	No	0.104	Yes	Z1
	10015	ADIBASI PARA	77	43000	0	32	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.037	Yes	Z2
	10035	KUMAR PARA	116	290000	1	0	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.252	Yes	Z2
2	10002	MUSLIM PARA	73	93000	0	0	58	NORMAL	Own	No	0.081	Yes	Z1
	10016	DAS PARA	65	51000	25	0	17	NORMAL	Own	No	0.044	Yes	Z1
	10019	KUMARPUKUR PARA	85	47000	18	0	20	NORMAL	Own	No	0.041	Yes	Z2
	10036	GHOSH PARA	76	13000	11	0	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.011	Yes	Z2
3	10017	DAS PARA	150	310000	17	91	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.270	Yes	Z2
	10009	TELIBAJAR ADIBASI PARA	110	270000	38	57	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.235	Yes	Z2
4	10018	BAG PARA	56	68000	43	0	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.059	Yes	Z2
	10025	DUTTAPUKUR	38	67000	25	2	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.058	Yes	Z2
	10029	SHIBBAZAR	63	45000	37	0	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.039	Yes	Z2

5	10012	CHALAK PARA & KAPAT PARA	78	47000	64	0	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.041	Yes	Z1
	10013	ADIBASIPARA & DANGAPARA	47	140000	30	16	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.122	Yes	Z1
	10020	RUSKAR PARA & KARKAR PARA	81	39000	76	0	2	NORMAL	Own	No	0.034	Yes	Z1
	10037	KARAK PARA	30	52000	24	0	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.045	Yes	Z1
	10033	BAMUNPUKUR	39	27000	38	0	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.023	Yes	Z1
	10034	MUSLIM PARA & ADHIKARI PARA	64	67000	15	0	17	NORMAL	Own	No	0.058	Yes	Z1
6	10010	DHALI PARA	97	150000	84	2	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.130	Yes	Z2
	10011	DHARAMPORE MAJHERPARA	80	57000	40	23	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.050	Yes	Z2
	10021	DEWAN PARA	42	65000	31	0	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.057	Yes	Z2
	10022	HARER DANGA	37	33000	6	8	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.029	Yes	Z2
	10030	UTTAR PARA	38	39000	24	2	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.034	Yes	Z2
7	10023	MOSPUKUR ADIBASI PARA	35	22000	22	11	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.019	Yes	Z2
	10024	DEWAN PARA & DOM PARA	51	43000	51	0	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.037	Yes	Z2
	10008	SHYAMALGANJA	114	290000	96	2	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.252	Yes	Z2
	10031	UTTAR PARA	65	41000	65	0	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.036	Yes	Z2
8	10004	BAGDI PARA & DHOBA PARA	106	150000	82	0	1	NORMAL	Own	No	0.130	Yes	Z1
	10005	LAYEK PARA & MOS PUKUR PARA	111	130000	66	0	20	NORMAL	Own	No	0.113	Yes	Z1
	10026	KABADI PARA & DOGRA DAS PARA	38	41000	11	0	25	NORMAL	Own	No	0.036	Yes	Z1

9	10006	SALIM CHAWK	48	77000	29	0	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.067	Yes	Z1
	10007	BABU PARA	42	33000	14	8	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.029	Yes	Z2
	10027	BAG PARA	44	96000	27	0	1	NORMAL	Own	No	0.083	Yes	Z2
	10028	GOKULGANJA	62	23000	24	22	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.020	Yes	Z2
	10032	SHANKRAPARA	35	25000	8	8	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.022	Yes	Z2
10	10001	JAMIDAR PARA	105	180000	72	1	0	NORMAL	Own	No	0.157	Yes	Z2
	10014	METE PARA	50	61000	36	0	1	NORMAL	Own	No	0.053	Yes	Z2
Total			**2563**		**1313**	**288**	**170**						

Site Appraisal & List of Slums under Khirpai Municipality

Table -30: Project Land Particulars of Slums

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	CHUNARU PARA	1	120000	100	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
2	ADIBASI PARA	1	43000	25	Fringe area	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
3	KUMAR PARA	1	290000	65	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
4	MUSLIM PARA	2	93000	80	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
5	DAS PARA	2	51000	70	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
6	KUMARPUKUR PARA	2	47000	50	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
7	GHOSH PARA	2	13000	75	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary

8	DAS PARA	3	310000	80	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
9	TELIBAJAR ADIBASI PARA	3	270000	15	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
10	BAG PARA	4	68000	3	Core City	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
11	DUTTAPUKUR	4	67000	25	Core City	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
12	SHIBBAZAR	4	45000	80	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
13	CHALAK PARA & KAPAT PARA	5	47000	75	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
14	ADIBASIPARA & DANGAPARA	5	140000	85	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
15	RUSKAR PARA & KARKAR PARA	5	39000	85	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
16	KARAK PARA	5	52000	90	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
17	BAMUNPUKUR	5	27000	79	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary

18	MUSLIM PARA & ADHIKARI PARA	5	67000	15	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
19	DHALI PARA	6	150000	75	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
20	DHARAMPORE MAJHERPARA	6	57000	25	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
21	DEWAN PARA	6	65000	85	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
22	HARER DANGA	6	33000	15	Fringe area	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
23	UTTAR PARA	6	39000	18	Fringe area	Residential	Non-Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
24	MOSPUKUR ADIBASI PARA	7	22000	90	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
25	DEWAN PARA & DOM PARA	7	43000	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
26	SHYAMALGANJA	7	290000	85	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
27	UTTAR PARA	7	41000	10	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary

28	BAGDI PARA & DHOBA PARA	8	150000	12	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
29	LAYEK PARA & MOS PUKUR PARA	8	130000	15	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
30	KABADI PARA & DOGRA DAS PARA	8	41000	90	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
31	SALIM CHAWK	9	77000	80	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
32	BABU PARA	9	33000	80	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
33	BAG PARA	9	96000	80	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
34	GOKULGANJA	9	23000	80	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
35	SHANKRAPARA	9	25000	80	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
36	JAMIDAR PARA	10	180000	80	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary
37	METE PARA	10	61000	80	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the beneficiary

Table -31: Project Land Particulars of Non-Slums

Sl.No	Name of the Non-Slums	Ward No	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	MANIKPUR	1	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
2	HATTALA	4	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
3	CHOWKAN	4	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
4	HALDERPARA	4	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
5	MONDALPARA	5	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
6	GHOSHPARA	5	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
7	ROY PARA	5	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
8	ADHIKARYPARA	5	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
9	KARAKPARA	5	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
10	SING PARA	5	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
11	CHALAK PARA	5	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
12	KAPATPARA	5	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
13	BISWASPARA	6	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary

14	HALDERPARA	6	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
15	KARPARA	6	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
16	ANANDAPUR	7	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
17	MALIDANGA	7	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
18	TELEBAZER	7	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
19	PAN PARA	8	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
20	DAYABAZAR	9	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
21	MONDALPARA	9	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary
22	PATRA PARA	9	Fringe area	Residential	Non Slum	Land belongs to the beneficiary

3.3. Existing basic infrastructure and its coverage

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

1	**Name of the District:**	Paschim Medinipur
2	**Year of establishment:**	1876
3	**Area (in sq. Km):**	11.65.Sqkm
4	**No. of wards:**	10
5	**Population (Census 2011):**	16385
5.1	Male	8271
5.2	Female	8113
5.3	Total	16384
6	**Density of Population (Per sq. km.)**	1407
7	**Break up of Population (2011):**	16385
7.1	SC	6059
7.2	ST	1072
7.3	Minorities	
8	**Date when last election held:**	May'2010
9	**Year of Last Assessment of Properties:**	2011-12
10	**Literacy Rate**	73.26
11	**Number of BPL Household (as per SUDA Survey):**	1939
12	**Slum Scenario**	
12.1	Total No of Slum	37
12.2	Total Slum Population (as per USHA)	10860
12.3	Percentage of Slum Population to the total population	66.28
13	**Housing status for Urban Poor: (as on 31.03.14)**	
13.1	No. of beneficiaries provided with Houses under IHSDP/ "Housing for Urban Poor"	334
14	**Length of Municipal Road: (in km.)**	60
15	**Length of Drain: (in km.)**	62
16	**Water Supply:**	
16.1	No. of Tubewell	170
16.2	No. of Stand post	205
16.3	No. of houses connected with water supply network	699
17	**Total no. of light posts.**	635
18	**Health :**	
18.1	No. of Hospital (ULB / **Govt.**/ Private)	1
18.2	No. of Municipal Health Sub-Centre	2
19	**Education :**	
19.1	No. of Higher Secondary School (Municipal/ **others**)	2
19.2	No. of Secondary School (Municipal/ others)	1
19.3	No. of Primary School(Municipal/ others)	13
19.4	No. of Sishu Siksha Kendras (SSK)	10
20	**Other Infrastructure (Both Municipal & Others) :**	

20.1	Bridge	NIL
20.2	Flyover	NIL
20.3	Stadium	NIL
20.4	Parks and Gardens	1
20.5	Playground	2
20.6	Auditorium/Community Hall	1
20.7	Borough Office	NIL

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 37 nos slums and 22 no Non slum. This justifies as a parameter on the importance of Slum for "Beneficiary Led Construction"

Housing Status

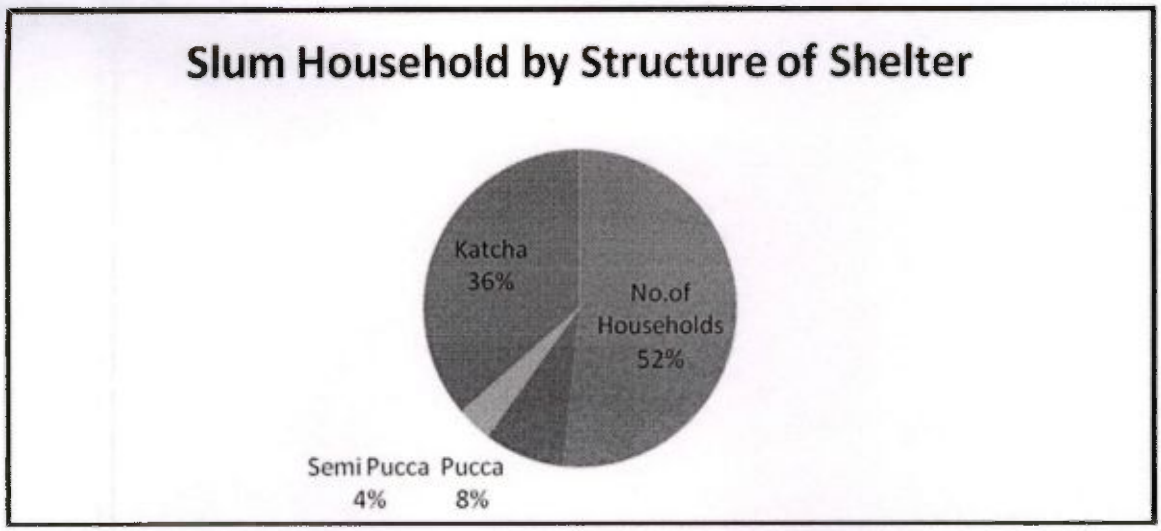
Housing is the constituent of the social infrastructure of the economy. Like the other constituents, such as the system of education and health, housing also can either reduce or enhance the disparities in the society.

Table -32: House Type /Structure of Slums

Slum	No.of Households	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha
Adibasi Para	72	11	9	52
Adibasi Para & Danga Para(Bamaria)	47	1	9	32
Babu Para	42	7	2	26
Bagdi Para & Dhoba Para	106	14	15	76
Bag Para	44	8	0	34
Bag Para	56	9	1	35
Bamun Pukur	39	11	0	24
Chalak Para & Kapat Para	78	8	8	61
Chunaru Para	115	32	11	72
Das Para	150	11	15	93
Das Para	65	20	7	31
Dewan Para	42	5	2	34
Dewan Para & Dom Para	51	8	0	39
Dhali Para	97	10	7	78
Dharampora Majher Para	80	10	2	60
Dutta Pukur	38	4	7	15
Ghosh Para	76	17	4	51
Gokulganja	62	13	0	46

Harer Danga	37	6	2	27
Jamidar Para	105	15	6	83
Kabadi Para & Dogra Das Para	38	2	3	24
Kamarpukur Para	85	31	6	47
Karak Para	30	1	1	28
Kumar Para	117	23	19	74
Layek Para & Mos Pukur Para	111	20	1	89
Mete Para	50	1	10	38
Mospukur Adibasi Para	35	8	0	27
Muslim Para	73	13	2	53
Muslim Para & Adhikari Para	64	6	1	57
Ruskar Para & Karkar Para	81	22	11	46
Salim Chawk	48	9	10	21
Shankrapara	35	5	1	23
Shibbazar	63	16	0	33
Shyamal Ganja	114	17	0	88
Telibajar Adibasi Para	110	8	7	89
Uttar Para	65	3	1	61
Uttar Para	38	9	0	28

Figure – 4: Slum HH Structure



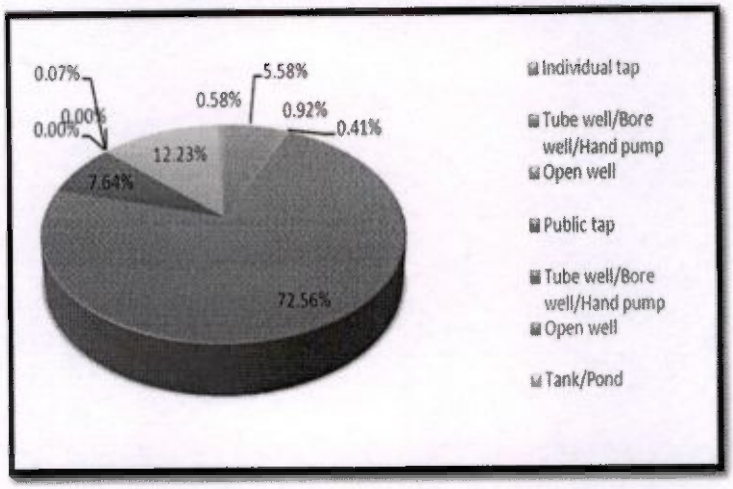
Spatial coverage and adequacy of Water supply

The Municipality has extended drinking water to various parts of the town. At present the Municipality draws water only from underground through 5 deep tube wells and 3 Overhead Reservoir. The supply is intermittent having 3 times supply period. Total water supply from underground as per Municipal records is 4.5 lakh gallons per day. Having this arrangement in place, there is still demand of water from a sector of population within the Municipality.

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

- More than 55% of total households are dependent on public tap and about 10% households resort to Tube well/Bore well/Hand pump for water collection. These two, combined together, constitute around 80% of total slum households.
- Out of the remaining 20% households have water connection inside their house

Figure – 5: Water Source Details

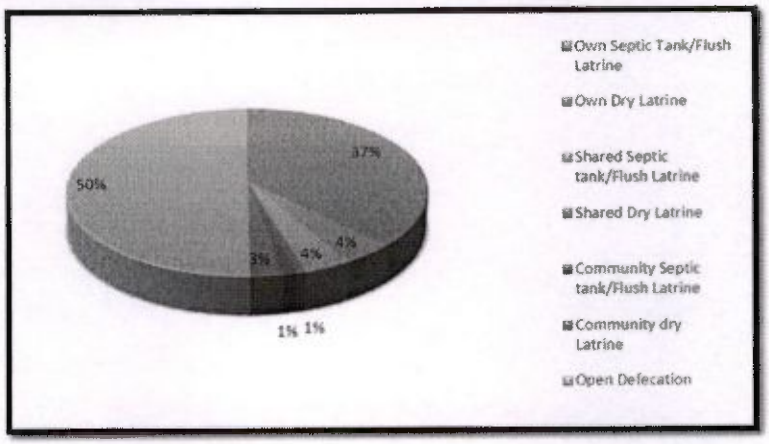


Sanitation

In terms of access to sanitation facility, 75% households have latrine facility inside their houses, whereas 25% households still resort to open defecation.

Figure below shows access to sanitation facilities in slums of Khirpai Municipal area.

Figure – 6: Sanitation details



Analysis of sanitation facilities across notified and non-notified slums shows that

- Majority of the households (30%) have access to insanitary service latrine facility (Two-Pit Pour Flush latrine system) followed own septic tank/flush latrine (15%).
- Out of 221 households reported to depend on open defecation, 181 households are from notified slums and remaining from non-notified slums

Access to Bathroom facility

- In terms of access to bathroom facilities, 21% households (have bathroom facilities inside their own premise, of which around 70% households are from notified slums and rest from non-notified slums.
- Rest of households does not have any bathroom facilities inside their premises, of which 26% use outside facilities and another 8% depend on ponds.

Drains

Improper drainage system is one of the emerging challenges of Khirpai Municipality, which leads to water logging condition in several slums every year during monsoons. None of 31 slums of Khirpai have connectivity to city wide underground drainage/sewer line. Table below shows the status of connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage System.

Roads

Khirpai municipality is connected with both Kutcha and pucca roads. There are two levels of road found here. Concrete and bituminous roads are found as major roads connecting different wards. While intra ward roads are semi pucca to Kutcha in structure. Municipality records show that that 43.13% of the roads are semi pucca. Most of the roads in Khirpai are semi pucca in structure.

A ward wise feature has been provided in the table below.

Table - 33: Road Network

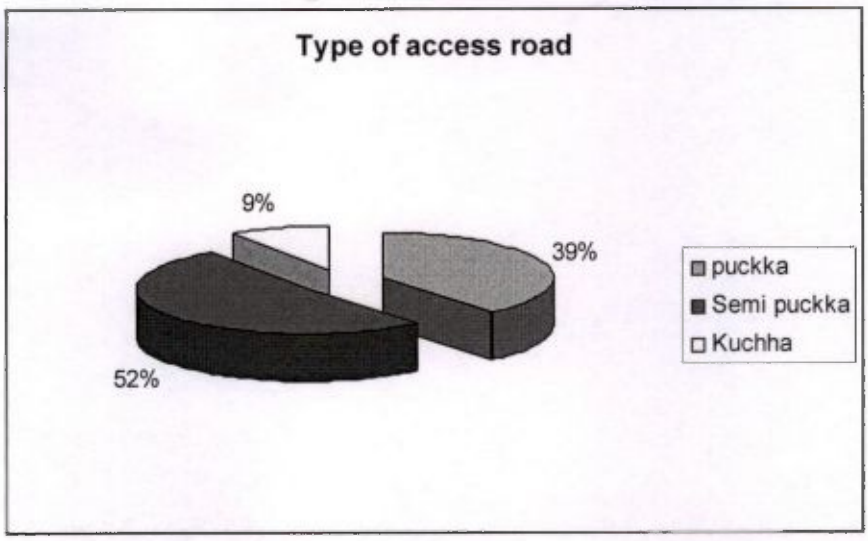
Ward no	Type of roads and length (km)				
	Kutcha	Semi pucca/ WBM	Brick paved	Concrete	Black top
1	0.60	3.85	0.15	0.00	1.50
2	0.50	0.98	0.10	0.23	0.80
3	2.60	6.39	0.50	0.00	2.00
4	0.50	2.75	0.00	0.00	1.00
5	1.08	3.86	0.33	0.00	0.00
6	3.18	7.25	1.65	0.26	0.00

Ward no	Type of roads and length (km)				
	Kutcha	Semi pucca/ WBM	Brick paved	Concrete	Black top
7	0.30	4.65	0.75	0.00	1.75
8	1.00	4.60	0.00	0.35	1.50
9	1.40	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	0.00	1.50	0.25	0.00	0.75
Total	**11.15**	**43.13**	**3.73**	**0.84**	**9.30**

Source: Municipality

As is evident from the above table kutcha roads does not cover any significant part of the road network in the municipality. . Most of the households reported to have access roads as pucca or semi pucca in the urban household survey. Refer MAP 6 Overleaf.

Figure -7: Access roads



Source: Urban household Survey

Table-34: Slum wise Existing House Status

Sl No	Name of Slum	Semi Pucca	Kuchha	Total
1	CHUNARU PARA	9	119	128
2	ADIBASI PARA	1	44	45
3	KUMAR PARA	11	67	78
4	MUSLIM PARA	45	44	89
5	DAS PARA	37	27	64
6	KUMARPUKUR PARA	54	35	89
7	GHOSH PARA	37	42	79
8	DAS PARA	118	41	159
9	TELIBAJAR ADIBASI PARA	89	38	127
10	BAG PARA	3	57	60
11	DUTTAPUKUR	7	32	39
12	SHIBBAZAR	8	83	91
13	CHALAK PARA & KAPAT PARA	1	58	59
14	ADIBASIPARA & DANGAPARA	7	68	75
15	RUSKAR PARA & KARKAR PARA	1	112	113
16	KARAK PARA	1	37	38
17	BAMUNPUKUR	0	33	33
18	MUSLIM PARA & ADHIKARI PARA	2	39	41
19	DHALI PARA	7	100	107
20	DHARAMPORE MAJHERPARA	3	71	74
21	DEWAN PARA	3	46	49
22	HARER DANGA	6	35	41
23	UTTAR PARA	6	29	35
24	MOSPUKUR ADIBASI PARA	7	42	49
25	DEWAN PARA & DOM PARA	2	54	56
26	SHYAMALGANJA	9	125	134

27	UTTAR PARA	2	75	77
28	BAGDI PARA & DHOBA PARA	11	130	141
29	LAYEK PARA & MOS PUKUR PARA	9	164	173
30	KABADI PARA & DOGRA DAS PARA	1	43	44
31	SALIM CHAWK	39	22	61
32	BABU PARA	12	33	45
33	BAG PARA	30	34	64
34	GOKULGANJA	31	43	74
35	SHANKRAPARA	20	18	38
36	JAMIDAR PARA	20	102	122
37	METE PARA	10	44	54
Total		**646**	**659**	**2186**

Table-35: Non-Slum wise Existing House Status

Sl No	Ward No	Name of Non-Slum	Semi Pucca	Kuchha	Total
1	1	MANIKPUR	4	57	61
2	4	HATTALA	2	10	12
3	4	CHOWKAN	1	11	12
4	4	HALDERPARA	4	21	25
5	5	MONDALPARA	2	22	24
6	5	GHOSHPARA	12	47	59
7	5	ROY PARA	5	4	9
8	5	ADHIKARYPARA	2	31	33
9	5	KARAKPARA	1	8	9
10	5	SING PARA	1	7	8
11	5	CHALAK PARA	3	3	6
12	5	KAPATPARA	3	27	30
13	6	BISWASPARA	3	9	12
14	6	HALDERPARA	4	14	18
15	6	KARPARA	2	13	15
16	7	ANANDAPUR	13	75	88
17	7	MALIDANGA	0	9	9
18	7	TELEBAZER	3	71	74
19	8	PAN PARA	0	24	24
20	9	DAYABAZAR	32	38	70
21	9	MONDALPARA	30	9	39
22	9	PATRA PARA	52	17	69
Total			**179**	**527**	**706**

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

Section 4 – Description of Proposed Project and Planning

4.1 Provision of Housing

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 hither to been targeted on paper but not applied in practice. Both the serviced land and shelter have become beyond the reach for half of the population-hence formation of slums, encroachments, informal colonies and unauthorized

constructions. No land is earmarked for Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups in Master Plan. The population density norms are required to 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 (65th round) on the condition of urban slums.

The aim of the survey was to collect information on the present condition of the slums and on recent changes, if any, in the condition of facilities available 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 tapped 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 motor able 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, and 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 Dereferencing 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:

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.

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.

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.

Outcome

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

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.

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 (301) and semi-pucca (99) 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.

Table-36: Dwelling units

Building type		Number of DU
In situ single Unit		800 within 37 Nos. slums & 22 Nos. non slum

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.

Identification of Beneficiaries

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

Allotment of Houses

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

Town Planning Norms

Up-gradation of existing constructions and construction of new houses shall only be taken after approval of the lay out by the urban local body. Respective State Govt. 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.

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.

GOI Contribution:

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

Beneficiary Contribution:

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

State Contribution:

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

ULB Contribution:

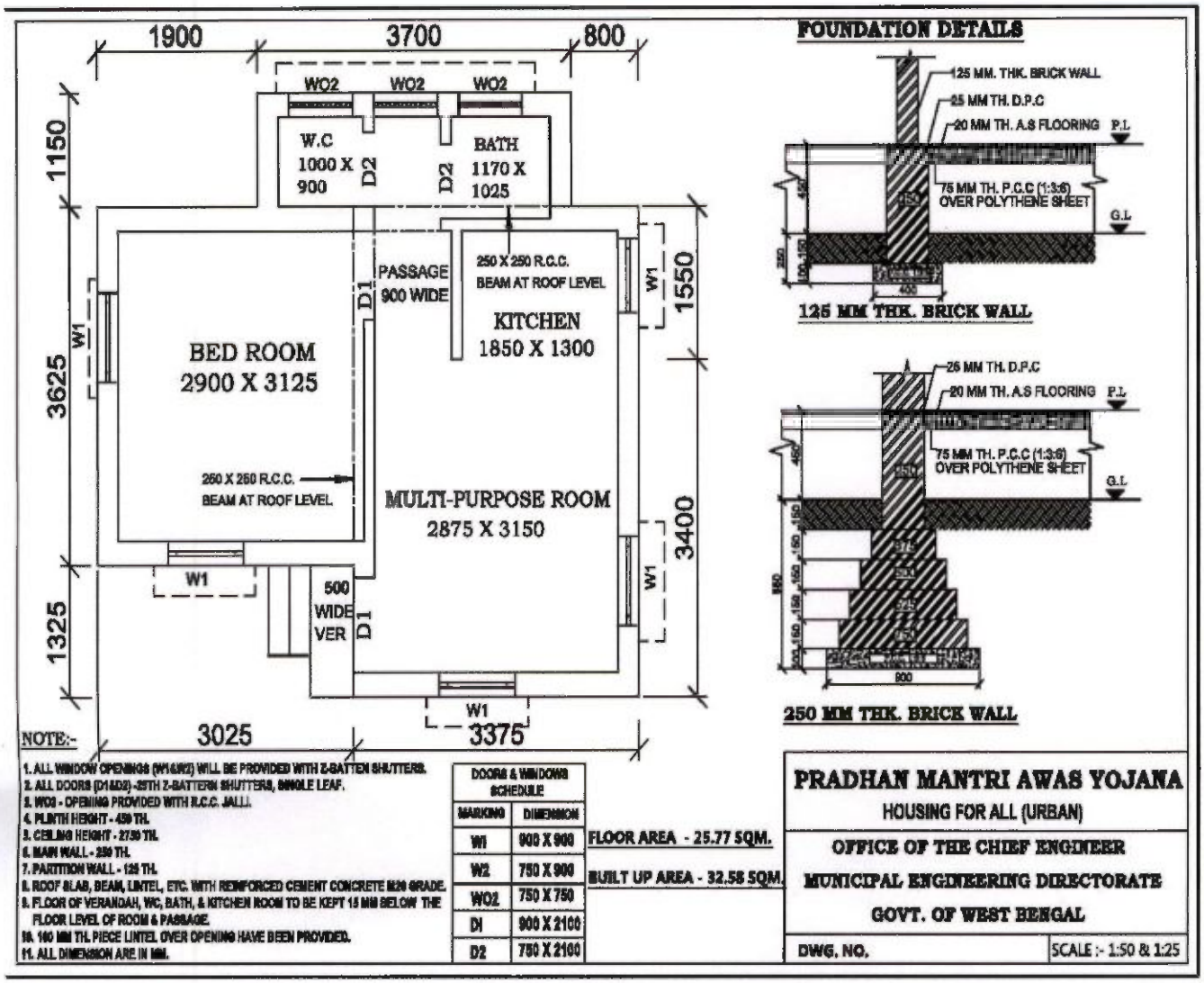
ULB have no contribution on dwelling unit cost. ULB will contribute 5% of total Dwelling cost for infrastructure.

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

Table-37: Share of Fund

Type of City/Towns as per 2011 census	Component	Contribution of			
		Central 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

Figure-8: Layout drawing of DU



Sub-Assistant Engineer,
Khirpai Municipality
Khirpai, Paschim Medinipur

Estd '875
Paschim Medinipur

4.2. Disaster Management and Mitigation

Most of the citizens admit the necessity of elimination of hazards arising out of collapse of ill maintained buildings of temporary nature during periods of heavy rains and storms and immediate renovation of drainage system by construction of drains of adequate size and re-sectioning of the two channels namely Gangur Canal and DVC Canal for increasing their carrying capacities by following appropriate design for the same. The structural design of the building is made by the MED, Govt. of West Bengal considering the norms of disaster management.

4.3. Statutory approval including environmental clearance (as applicable)

Table-38: Statutory approval including environmental clearance

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

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

Section 5 – Project Cost Estimate

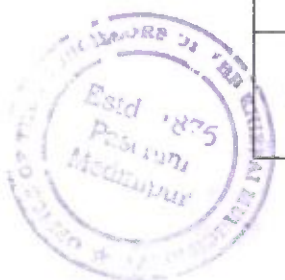
5.1. Abstract cost estimates

5.1.1 Component wise abstract for each slum/Non slums area

Table-39: Component wise abstract for each slum/Non slums area

Ward No.	Slum Code	Slum Name	Type of house based on Roof			Dwelling Unit		Infrastructure				Total Cost
			Semi-Pucca	Katcha	No. of Kutcha & Semi-Pucca House	Proposed No.	Cost Involved @ Rs. 3.68 lakhs per Unit	Proposed Road (In Mtrs.)	Cost Involved @ Rs. 0.04097.00 lakh per Mtr.	Proposed Drain (In Mtrs.)	Cost Involved @ Rs. 0.02298 lakh per Mtr.	
1	10003	CHUNARU PARA	9	119	128	29	106.72	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	111.09
	10015	ADIBASI PARA	1	44	45	6	22.08	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	26.45
	10035	KUMAR PARA	11	67	78	24	88.32	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	92.69
2	10002	MUSLIM PARA	45	44	89	14	51.52	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	55.89
	10016	DAS PARA	37	27	64	37	136.16	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	140.53
	10019	KUMARPUKUR PARA	54	35	89	21	77.28	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	81.65
	10036	GHOSH PARA	37	42	79	21	77.28	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	81.65
3	10017	DAS PARA	118	41	159	15	55.2	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	59.57
	10009	TELIBAJAR ADIBASI PARA	89	38	127	34	125.12	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	129.49

4	10018	BAG PARA	3	57	60	0	0	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	4.37
	10025	DUTTAPUKUR	7	32	39	15	55.2	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	59.57
	10029	SHIBBAZAR	8	83	91	28	103.04	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	107.41
5	10012	CHALAK PARA & KAPAT PARA	1	58	59	6	22.08	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	26.45
	10013	ADIBASIPARA & DANGAPARA	7	68	75	8	29.44	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	33.81
	10020	RUSKAR PARA & KARKAR PARA	1	112	113	18	66.24	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	70.61
	10037	KARAK PARA	1	37	38	7	25.76	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	30.13
	10033	BAMUNPUKUR	0	33	33	4	14.72	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	19.09
	10034	MUSLIM PARA & ADHIKARI PARA	2	39	41	7	25.76	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	30.13
6	10010	DHALI PARA	7	100	107	17	62.56	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	66.93
	10011	DHARAMPORE MAJHERPARA	3	71	74	17	62.56	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	66.93
	10021	DEWAN PARA	3	46	49	6	22.08	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	26.45
	10022	HARER DANGA	6	35	41	11	40.48	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	44.85
	10030	UTTAR PARA	6	29	35	15	55.2	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	59.57
7	10023	MOSPUKUR ADIBASI PARA	7	42	49	7	25.76	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	30.13
	10024	DEWAN PARA & DOM PARA	2	54	56	5	18.4	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	22.77
	10008	SHYAMALGANJA	9	125	134	14	51.52	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	55.89
	10031	UTTAR PARA	2	75	77	14	51.52	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	55.89
8	10004	BAGDI PARA & DHOBA PARA	11	130	141	23	84.64	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	89.01
	10005	LAYEK PARA & MOS PUKUR PARA	9	164	173	32	117.76	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	122.13



	10026	KABADI PARA & DOGRA DAS PARA	1	43	44	10	36.8	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	41.17
9	10006	SALIM CHAWK	39	22	61	11	40.48	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	44.85
	10007	BABU PARA	12	33	45	6	22.08	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	26.45
	10027	BAG PARA	30	34	64	25	92	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	96.37
	10028	GOKULGANJA	31	43	74	11	40.48	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	44.85
	10032	SHANKRAPARA	20	18	38	6	22.08	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	26.45
10	10001	JAMIDAR PARA	20	102	122	40	147.2	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	151.57
	10014	METE PARA	10	44	54	20	73.6	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	77.97
1	Non Slum	MANIKPUR	4	57	61	12	44.16	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	48.53
4		CHOWKAN	1	11	12	3	11.04	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	15.41
		HATTALA	2	10	12	2	7.36	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	11.73
		HALDERPARA	4	21	25	6	22.08	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	26.45
5		MONDALPARA	2	22	24	3	11.04	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	15.41
		GHOSHPARA	12	47	59	10	36.8	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	41.17
		ROY PARA	5	4	9	1	3.68	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	8.05
		ADHIKARYPARA	2	31	33	3	11.04	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	15.41
		KARAKPARA	1	8	9	0	0	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	4.37
		CHALAKPARA	3	3	6	2	7.36	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	11.73
		KAPATPARA	2	26	28	3	11.04	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	15.41
		SING PARA	1	7	8	1	3.68	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	8.05

6		BISWASPARA	3	9	12	1	3.68	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	8.05
		HALDERPARA	4	14	18	2	7.36	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	11.73
		KARPARA	2	13	15	4	14.72	41.25	1.69	116.75	2.68	19.09
7		ANANDAPUR	13	75	88	15	55.2	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	59.57
		MALIDANGA	0	9	9	0	0	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	4.37
		TELEBAZER	3	71	74	10	36.8	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	41.17
8		PAN PARA	0	24	24	5	18.4	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	22.77
9		DAYABAZAR	32	38	70	15	55.2	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	59.57
		MONDALPARA	30	9	39	3	11.04	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	15.41
		PATRA PARA	52	17	69	15	55.2	41.08	1.68	116.75	2.68	59.57
Total			**830**	**2673**	**3503**	**700**	**2576.00**	**2424**	**99.31**	**6888**	**158.29**	**2833.60**

5.2. Detailed Estimates

5.2.1. Detailed Estimate of Provision of Housing

Table-40: Detailed Estimate of Provision of Housing

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban) Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works) Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda Floor Area 25.77 sqm					
SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Earthwork in excavation in foundation trenches or drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing spreading or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m as directed including trimming the sides of trenches, levelling, dressing and ramming the bottom, bailing out water etc. as required complete. a) Depth of excavation not exceeding 1500mm .	13.000	%cu.m.	12047.00	1566.11
	SOR, PWD, P-1, I -2 a				
2	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good earth in layers not exceeding 150 mm. including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete.(Payment to be made on the basis of measurement of finished quantity of work)				
	a) With earth obtained from excavation of foundation.	11.120	%cu.m.	7831.00	870.81
	SOR, PWD, P-1, T/3 a				
3	Supplying Laying Polithin Sheets etc. **SOR, PWD, P-45, T - 13**	22.000	sqm	25.00	550.00
4	Cement concrete with graded Stone ballast (40 mm.) excluding shuttering.a) In ground floor and foundation.6 : 3 : 1 proportion Pakur variety **SOR, PWD, Page 24 ; Item -10 a**	3.500	cu.m.	5823.00	20380.50
5	25 mm. thick damp proof with cement concrete (4:2:1) (with graded stone aggregate 10 mm. Normal size) and painting the top surface with a coat of bitumen using 1.7 kg. per sq.m. including heating the bitumen and cost and carriage of all materials complete.	6.810	sqm,	297.00	2022.57
	SOR, PWD, P-45, T-12				
6	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6:1)				
	a) In foundation and plinth.	10.430	cum	5719.00	59649.17
	b) In super structure **SOR, PWD, P-29, T -22(a), (b)**	15.240	cum	5943.00	90571.32
7	125mm thick brick work with 1st. class bricks in cement mortar (4:1). a) In ground floor **SOR, PWD, P-73, I -29**	23.220	sq.m.	783.00	18181.26
8	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded	3.940	cu.m.	6851.66	26995.54

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)
Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works)
Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda
Floor Area 25.77 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes.				
	(i) Pakur Variety				
	SOR, PWD, P-14, T -7(i)				
9	Reinforcements for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures including distribution bars, stirrups, binders etc. including supply of rods, initial straightening and removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking and bending to correct shape, placing in proper position and binding with 16G black annealed wire at every inter-section, complete as per drawing and direction.				
	(a) For works in foundation, basement and upto roof of ground floor / upto 4m. (i) Tor steel/Mild steel.	0.309	MT	60705.93	18775.74
	SOR, PWD, P-27, T -15(i)				
10	Hire and labour charges for shuttering with centreing and necessary staging upto 4 m. using approved stout props and thick hard wood planks of approved thickness with required bracing for concrete slabs, beams, columns, lintels curved or straight including fitting, fixing and striking out after completion of works. (upto roof of ground floor). (When the height of a particular floor is more than 4 m. the equivalent floor ht. shall be taken as 4 m. and extra for works beyond the initial 4 m. ht. shall be allowed under 12(e) for every 4 m. or part thereof.)**SOR, PWD, P-66, T -12(a)**				
	25 mm. to 30 mm. thick wooden shuttering as per decision & direction of Engineer-in-charge. Ground Floor	37.063	M^2	360.00	13342.68
11	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints or roughening of concrete surface, including throating, nosing and drip course where necessary . In ground floor. A) With 6:1 cement mortar. a) Inside wall 20 mm thick plaster **SOR, PWD, P-151, T -2 (i)(b)**	116.940	sq.m.	181.00	21166.14
	b) Out side Wall, 15mm th. **SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)**	111.950	sq.m.	156.00	17464.20
	B)10mm th celling plaster (4:1) **SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)**	23.330	sq.m.	140.00	3266.20
12	Neat cement punning about 1.5mm thick in wall, dado, window sills, floor, drain etc. **SOR, PWD, P-152, I -8**	26.700	sq.m.	38.00	1014.60
13	Artificial stone in floor, dado, staircase etc. with cement conctrete (4:2:1) with stone chips laid in panels as	26.490	sq.m.	265.00	7019.85

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)
Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works)
Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda
Floor Area 25.77 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	directed with topping made with ordinary or white cement (as necessary) and marble dust in proportion (2:1) including smooth finishing and rounding off corners and including application of cement slurry before flooring works, using cement @ 1.75 kg./sq.m. all complete including all materials and labour. In ground floor. 3 mm. thick topping (High polishing grinding on this item is not permitted) with ordinary cement. 20mm thick **SOR, PWD, P-40, I -3 (i)**				
14	Supplying, fitting & fixing MS clamp for fixing door and window frame made of flat bent bar, end bifurcated, fixed in cement concrete with stone chips (4:2:1)a fitted and fixed omplete as per direction. 40mm x 6mm x 125 mm length. (Cost of cement concrete will be paid separately) **SOR, PWD, P-90, I -18 (c)**	34	each	22.00	748.00
15	Wood work in door and window frame fitted and fixed complete including a protective coat of painting at the contact surface of the frame other Local wood **SOR, PWD, P-85, T -1(i)**	0.213	cu.m.	46171.00	9834.42
16	Panel Shutter of door & Window (each Panal Consisting Of single Plan without Join) 25 mm thick shutter with 12 mm thick Panal of size 30 to 45 cm. Other Local wood **SOR, PWD, P-105, I -84 (iv)c**	8.520	sq.m.	1567.00	13350.84
17	Iron butt hinges of approved quality fitted and fixed with steel screws, with ISI mark. a)75mm x 47mm x 1.70mm **SOR, PWD, P-91, T -20(iv)**	32.000	each	34.00	1088.00
18	Iron Socket Bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete. i) 150 mm long x 10 mm dia **SOR, PWD P-93, I-25,c**	11.000	each	71.00	781.00
19	White washing including cleaning and smoothening surface thoroughly (5 parts of stone lime and 1 part of shell lime should be used in the finishing coat). Two Coats **SOR, PWD, P-155, I -3 (b)**	124.960	%sq.m.	1887.00	2358.00
20	Colour washing with ella with a coat of white wash priming including cleaning and smoothing surface thoroughly external surface One Coat **SOR, PWD, P-155, I - 4(ii)(a)**	100.560	%sq.m.	1514.00	1522.48

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)
Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works)
Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda
Floor Area 25.77 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
21	Priming one coat on timber, plastered or on steel or other metal surface with synthetic enamel/oil bound primer of approved quality including smoothening surfaces by sand papering etc.				
	1) On timber surface **SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(a)**	21.690	sq.m.	41.00	889.29
	2) On Steel Surface **SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(b)**	2.700	sq.m.	31.00	83.70
22	Painting with best quality synthetic enamel paint of approved make and brand including smoothening surface by sand papering etc. including using of approved putty etc. on the surface, if necessary : With super gloss (hi-gloss)-With any shade except white.				
	a) On timber or plastered surface Two Coats	21.690	sq.m.	89.00	1930.41
	b) On Steel surface Two Coats **SOR, PWD, P - 162, - 8A(aii),(bii)**	2.700	sq.m.	86.00	232.20
23	Iron hasp bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete (oxidised) with 16 mm diad with center bolt and round fitting. 300 mm long **SOR, PWD, P-93, I - 27c**	2.000	each	193.00	386.00
24	Precast piered concrete jally work as per design and manufacture's specification including moulding etc. with stone chips and necessary reinforcement shuttering complete including fitting, fixing in position in all floors. (a) 37.5 mm th. panels Cement & steel required for this item **will not be** issued by deptt. **SOR, PWD, P-32, I - 38 (b)**	1.690	sq.m.	351.00	593.19
25	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal etc.) complete. **P-173, I-21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii)**				
	SOR, PWD, P173, I - 21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii)				
	i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia	3.000	Mtr.	291.00	873.00
	ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia	2.000	each	162.00	324.00
	iii) UPVC Shoe 110 mm	1.000	each	128.00	128.00
26	M.S.or W.I. Ornamental grill of approved design joints continuously welded with M.S, W.I. Flats and bars of windows, railing etc. fitted and fixed with necessary screws and lugs in ground floor. Grill weighing 10 kg/sq m to16 kg/m2 **SOR, PWD, P- 76, I - 10 (i)**	0.284	Qntl	8247.00	2342.15

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)
Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works)
Reference of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda
Floor Area 25.77 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	(2.70sqm @ 10.5kg per sqm = 28.35 kg)				
27	Shallow water closet Indian pattern(I.P.W.C.) of approved make in white vitreous chinaware supplied ,fitted and fixed in position (excluding cost of concrete for fixing). 450 mm long **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 65, I - 1 (iii)**	1.000	each	1062.00	1062.00
28	Foot rest for water closet of size 275 mm X 125 mm with Artificial stone(4:2:1) with 6 mm stone chips and chequered including adding colour as necessary. **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 66, I - 9**	1.000	Pair	70.00	70.00
29	Supplying,fitting and fixing cast iron 'P' or 'S' trap conformimg to I.S. 3989 / 1970 and 1729 / 1964 including lead caulked joints and painting two coats to the exposed surface. S Trap 100 mm **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 54, I - 14(B-iii)**	1.000	each	923.00	923.00
30	Supplying, fitting fixing CI Round Gratings 150mm dia **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 55, I - 18(ii)**	1.000	Each	100.00	100.00
	Construction of 2 circular leach pit of inside diameter 1000 mm. & a depth of 1000 mm. With a layer of 250 mm. Thick brick work with cement morter (6:1) & honeycombed brick wall (4:1) at every alternate layer upto a height of 925 mm. From bottom and then 125 mm. thick brick wall (4:1) for a height of 300 mm. and covered with 75m. RCC slab (4:2:1) with 8mm tor steel @ 150 mm. centre to centre both ways including plustering and neat cement punning on top of the slab and making hooking arrangment on slab for lifting of the slab if require as well as jointing the connection with the inspection pit (450 x 450) covered with 50mm thick RCC slab (4:2:1) with stone chips and necessary renforcement and connected with 100 mm dia PVC pipe laid over rammed earth and then covered the pipe properly with powder earth including supplying fitting fixing fibre glass pan P-tap & polythene pipe as per requirement to connect with the inspection pit complete with all respect as per direction of EIC.(ANNEXURE-II)	1	Item	7544.00	7544.00
	TOTAL AMOUNT		**Rs.**		**350000.36**
	Say		**Rs.**		**350000.00**
	Add for Electrical Works (ANNEXURE-I)		**Rs.**		**17858.00**
	TOTAL AMOUNT		**Rs.**		**367858.00**
	Say		**Rs.**		**368000.00**
	(Rupees Three lakh Sixty eight thousand only)				

Sub-Assistant Engineer, Khirpai Municipality, Khirpai, Paschim Medinipur

Table-41: ESTIMATE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS FOR ONE DWELLING UNIT UNDER PMAY

ESTIMATE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS FOR ONE DWELLING UNIT UNDER PMAY (ANNEXURE-I)					
Sl. No	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
1	Supplying & fitting polythene pipe complete with fittings as necessary. Under celing /beam/bound with 22SWG GI wire inclusive S & Drawing 1x18 SWG GI wire as fish wire inside the pipe & fittings and providing 55 mm dia disc of MS sheet (20SWG) having colour paint at one face first ended at the load point end of the polythene pipe with fish wire (synchronizing with roof/beam casting work of building construction) 19 mm dia 3 mm thick polythene pipe	RM	39.00	25.00	975.00
2	Powerckt wiring supplying and drawing 1 ; 1KV grade single core stranded FR PVC insulated & unseathed single core stranded Copper wire (Finolex make) 2 x 2.5 sqmm (PH & N) +1x1.5 sqmm (ECC) per laid polythene pipe and by the prelaid GI fish wire & making necessary connections as required.	RM	76.00	50.00	3800.00
3	Concealed Distribution wiring in in 2x1.5 sqmm single core standard *FR* insulated and unseathed cop per wire Finolex make & 1x1.5 sq mm single core stranded PVC cinsulated and unseathed cop per (Finolex make) wire used as ECC in 19 mm bore 3 mm thk. polyythene pipe complete with all accessries embedded in wall smooth run to light / fan/call bell point with pino key type switchb (6 Amps) **(Anchor** make) fixed on sheet metal (16 SWG) Switch Board with bakelite/ perspex (wall maching colour) Top cover (3 mm thick) flushed in wall including mending all good damages to original finish Average per point 6.00 mt.	points	828.00	10.00	8280.00
4	Deistribution concealed wiring with 2x1.5 sq mm (PH & N) single core stranded FR PVC insulated & unsheathed single core sttranded 1.1 KV grade Copper Wire (finolex) & 1x1.5 sq mm (ECC) single core stranded (PH & N) 1.1 KV grade cu wire (finolex) & 1 x 1.5 sq mm single core stranded PVC insulted & unsheathed cu wire (finolex) used as ECC in 19 mm bore, 3 mm thick polythene pipe complete with all accessories embedded in wall 250 volt 5 amp 3 pin plug point including S & F 250 Volt 5 amp 3 pin flush type plug socket & piano key type swich (Anchor make) **on existing switch board as mentioned sl. no.3**	points	76.00	2.00	152.00
5	Supplying & drawing 1.1 KV grade single core srtanded FR PVC insulated & unseathed single core sranded cu Wire 3x2.5 sq mm (finolex make} in the prelaid polythene pipe & by the prelaid GI fishwire & making necessary connection as required **(CESC supply to consumer DP near to CESC & inside the room another DP near CESC & inside the room another DP of dwelling units)**	RM	86.00	15.00	1290.00
Sl. No	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
6	Supplying Delivery & instalation on wall of 30/32 amp DP MCBof Havel's make with enclosed box along with all its necessary 1 connection complete.(Anchor)	nos	808.00	2	1616.00

7	Earthing in soft soil with 50 mm dia GI pipe (TATA make Medium) 3.64 mm th. X 3.04 Mtr long and 1 x 4 SWG GI (hot dip) wire (4 m long) 13 mmdia x 80 mm long GI bolts, double nuts, double washer including S & F 15 mm dia GI protection (1 mtr long) to be filled with bitumen partlyunder the ground level & partly above GL driven to an average depth of **3.65 m** below the GL & restoring surface duly rammed.	each	1715.00	1	1715.00
8	Connecting the equipment to earth BUSbar inclussive S&F 10 SWG (Hot Dip) GI wire on wall /floor with a staples buried inside wall /floor as required & making connection to equipments with bolt, nut, washer, cable lugs etc. as required & mending good damages.	M	6.00	5	30.00
			TOTAL		17858.00
Rupees Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy Eight Only					**17858.00**

Sub-Assistant Engineer,
Khirpai Municipality
Khirpai, Paschim Medinipur

Table-42: Cost Estimate for 2 Nos Leach Pit for single unit Dwelling Unit

Cost Estimate for 2 Nos Leach Pit for single unit Dwelling Unit P.W.D Schedule of Rates effect from 1st July 2014					
(ANNEXURE-II)					
Sl No	Description of Items	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bottom boiling out water as requred complete . Depth of exavation not existing 1500mm **P.No-1, I-2(a)**	2.500	%Cu.M	12047.00	301.18
2	Cement concrete with graded jhama Khoa ballast (30 mm size) excluding shuttering. In ground floor and foundation (a) 6:3:1 proportion.	0.050	Cu.M	5803.06	290.15
3	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6 :1). a) In foundation & Plinth **P.no-29, I-21(a)**	0.010	Cu.M	5719.00	57.19
4	125 mm. thick brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4 : 1) G.Floor **P.no-31, I-29**	3.000	SqM	714.00	2,142.00
5	Controlled Cement concrete with well graded stone chips (20 - mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement with complete design of concrete as per I : 456 and relevant special publications submission of job mix formula after preliminary mlx design after testing of concrete cubes as per direction of Engineer-in charge Consumption of cement will not be less than 300 Kg of cement -with Super plasticiser per cubic meter of controlled concrete but actual consumption will be determined on- the basis of preliminary test and job mix formula. -I n ground floor and foundation. [Using concrete mixture] M 20 Grade **P.no-12, I-6(a)**	0.145	Cu.M	6871.54	996.37
6	Reinforcemnet for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures incl. Distribution bars, stirrups, binder etc. incl. supply of rods, initial straightening & removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking etc **P.no-27, I-15(a)(i)**	0.010	M.T	68508.00	685.08
7	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal etc.) complete.				

	i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia **P.no-173, I-21(A)(ii)**	4.000	Mtr	291.00	1,164.00
	ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia **P.no-174, I-21(B)C(ii)**	2.000	Each	162.00	324.00
8	Jaffri brick work 125 mm. thick with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) including 12 mm. thick cement plaster (4:1) in all faces in ground floor **.P.no-32, I-35**	2.000	SqM	792.00	1,584.00
				Cost of 2 no leach pit	**7,543.97**
				Total=	**7,544.00**

Sub-Assistant Engineer,
Khirpai Municipality
Khirpai, Paschim Medinipur

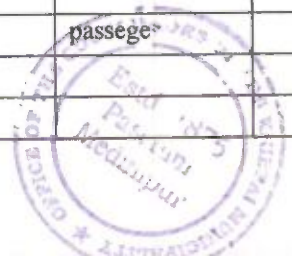
OFFICE OF THE COUNCILLORS ... KHIRPAI MUNICIPALITY
Estd '875
Paschim Medinipur

Table-43: Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
		4.65			3.375			1.275	
		0.8			1.15			0.9	
		1.15			1.15	2.3		2.175	
		3.45			2.187				
		1.15			1.9				
		1.7			1.387	5.474			
		3.375			11.149				
		1.275							
		2.825							
		3.125							
		23.5							
	X wall	1.25							
Sl.no.									
1	Earth workin excavation								
	250 mm wall								
	1	23.5	0.75	0.7	12.34				
		0.875	0.75	0.7	0.46				
		24.375			12.8	m3			
	125 mm Wall								
		2.625	0.4	0.225	0.24				
	WC	0.4	0.4	0.225	0.04				
	Bath	0.65	0.4	0.225	0.06				
	5.474	0.75		0.225					
		4.724	0.4	0.225	0.43				
	Varanda	1.425	0.4	0.225	0.13				
					0.88				
	Step	0.5	0.9	0.075	0.034				
					13.715	m3			
2	Soling								
		24.375	0.75		18.281				
		11.45	0.4		4.58				
					22.861				
3	Polythene sheet								
		2.575	3.125		8.047				
		2.875	2.625		7.547				
		2	1.65		3.3				
	passage	0.625	2.375		1.484				
	Bath&WC	2.7	0.9		2.43				
	Varndah	1.025	0.6		0.615				
	step	0.9	0.5		0.45				
					23.873				
4	Jhama concrete								
			18.28	0.075	1.371				

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
			4.58	0.075	0.344				
			23.93	0.075	1.795				
					3.51				
5	Earth work in filling 1/5 excavation								
			13.715	5	2.743				
			23.48	0.375	8.805				
					11.548	m3			
6	B.W (6:1) in Foundation of plinth								
		23.5	0.625	14.6875					
		23.5	0.5	11.75					
		23.5	0.375	8.8125					
				35.25	0.15	5.288			
		23.5	0.25		0.525	3.084			
	X wall	0.938	0.625	0.586					
		1	0.5	0.5					
		1.063	0.375	0.399					
				1.485	0.15	0.223			
		1.125	0.25		0.525	0.148			
	125mm	3.125	0.25		0.525	0.41			
	Bath&WC	2	0.9	0.25	0.523	0.235			
	Kit	5.224	0.25		0.525	0.686			
	Vard	1.925	0.25		0.525	0.253			
	Steps	0.5	0.9		0.15	0.068			
		0.25	0.9		0.15	0.034			
						10.427	m3		
7	DPC	23.5							
		1.125							
		24.625		0.25		6.156			
		3.125							
		1.8							
		5.224							
		10.149		0.125		1.269			
						7.425			
	Less	0.9		0.25	0.225				
		0.9		0.125	0.113				
	3	0.75		0.125	0.281				
						0.619			
						6.806	sqm		
8	BW in super structure (6:1)								

Detailed Estimate for Singie Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
		23.5							
		1.125							
		24.625	2.75	0.25	16.93				
	Parapet	23.8	0.075	0.25	0.446				
						17.376			
	Less opens								
	1	0.9	2.1	1.89					
	4	0.9	0.9	3.24					
	1	0.75	0.9	0.675					
	3	0.75	0.75	1.688					
				7.493	0.25	1.873			
	Lintel								
	1	1.525	1.525						
	4	1.2	4.8						
	1	1.05	1.05						
			7.375	0.25	0.1	0.184			
	Wo2								
	1	3.05	3.05	0.25	0.1	0.076			
					(-)	2.134			
	Net brick work						15.242	m3	
9	125 th. Brick work (6:1)								
	room		3.125	2.6	8.125				
	kit		2.125	2.75	5.844				
			1.65	2.75	4.5375				
			1.45	2.65	3.8425				
	2		0.9	2.1	3.78				
						26.12875			
	Less opening								
	1	0.9	0.9						
	3	0.75	2.25						
			3.15	2.1	6.615				
	Lintel								
	1	1.3	1.3						
	1	1.025	1.025						
			2.325	0.1	0.2325				
					6.8475				
						19.28125			
	Parapet								
		23.5		0.15		3.525			
						22.806			
	passege	0.75		0.55		0.4125			
						23.219	sqm		



Detailed Estimate for Singie Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
10	Conc M-20								
	Roof slab								
	32.15	1.1475	31.003		0.1	3.1			
	Beam		3.625	0.25	0.15	0.136			
			2.575	0.25	0.1	0.064			
	Lintel						3.301		
	D1	1	1.525	1.525					
	W1	4	1.2	4.8					
	W2	1	1.05	1.05					
	WO2	1	3.05	3.05					
				10.425	0.25	0.1	0.261		
	D1	1	1.39	1.39					
	D2	1	1.025	1.025					
	D2	2	1.4	2.8					
	O2	1	0.875	0.875					
	D2	2		6.09	0.125	0.1	0.076		
	Chaja								
	W1	4	1.2	4.8					
	W2	1	1.03	1.03					
	D1	1	1.275	1.275					
	W02	1	3.05	3.05					
				10.155	0.3	0.075	0.228		
							3.866	m3	
11	Reinforcement								
		3.866	0.80%	1	7850	0.243	MT		
12	Shuttering								
	31	23.5	1.125						
			24.63	0.25					
	31			6.156	24.844				
	Side beam	2	3.125	0.15	0.9375				
		2	2.325	0.1	0.465				
	side slab	1	25.3	0.1	2.53				
	Lintel	1	0.9	0.25	0.225				
		1	1.525	0.1	0.153				
		1	1.275	0.35	0.446				
		1	0.3	0.05	0.015				
						29.615	sqm		
	4W1	4	0.9	0.25	0.9				
		4	1.2	0.1	0.48				
		4	1.2	0.35	1.68				
	2	4	0.3	0.05	0.12				

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
	1W2	1	0.75	0.25	0.188				
		1	1.05	0.1	0.105				
		1	1.05	0.35	0.368				
	2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03				
	WO2	3	0.75	0.25	0.563				
	1	1	3.05	0.1	0.305				
		1	3.05	0.35	1.068				
	2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03				
	Lintel 125 Wall								
	D1	1	0.9	0.125	0.113				
		2	1.3	0.1	0.26				
	D2	2	0.75	0.125	0.188				
	2	2	1.15	0.1	0.46				
	D2	2	0.75	0.125	0.188				
		2	1.9	0.1	0.38				
						7.423			
						37.038	sqm		
13	Plaster (6:1)								
	Out side 15 mmth.								
			2.85	1.125	0.45				
		25.3			4.425	111.953	sqm		
	Inside 20 mm th.								
	2	2.7	3.125	2.75	32.038				
	2	2.875	2.625	2.75	30.25				
	2	2	1.65	2.75	20.075				
	2	2.075		2.75	11.413				
	Above lintel								
	1	0.75		0.65	0.488				
	Bath								
	2	0.9		2.75	4.95				
	WC								
	1	2.95		2.75	8.113				
	1	2.25		2.75	6.188				
	4	2.2		0.9	7.92				
	T. 125 wall								
	2	0.9		0.125	0.225				
						121.658			
	Open out side less								
	3	0.75		2.1	4.725				
					(-)	4.725			
						116.933	sqm		
	Celling Plaster				24.47				
	Less				1.14				

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
						23.33	Sqm		
14	Neat cement punning								
	Out side	Plinth							
		25.3	0.45			11.385	Sqm	11.385	
	Inside		2.7	3.125					
		2		5.825	0.1	1.165	Sqm		
			2.875	2.625					
		2		5.5	0.1	1.1	Sqm		
	Kithen		2	1.65					
		2		3.65	0.45	3.285	Sqm		
		1		1.65	0.45	0.743	Sqm		
		2		2.075	0.1	0.415	Sqm		
	Varanda			1.775	0.1	0.178	Sqm		
	step WC	1		3	0.45	1.35	Sqm		
	Bath			3.5	2	7	Sqm		
				0.75	0.1	0.075	Sqm		
	In side punning						15.31	15.31	
	Total							26.695	Sqm
15	Art. Stone flooring								
	Floor area					25.37	sqm		
	Step	2	0.9	0.25		0.45			
	W1	4	0.9	0.1		0.36			
	W2	1	0.75	0.1		0.075			
	W3	3	0.75	0.1		0.225			
							26.48	Sqm	
16	Ms Clamp for door & window								
	D1+D2	4	6			24			
	W1+W2	5	2			10			
							34	nos.	
17	Wood work in Door & window frame								
	D1	2	5.1	10.2					
	D2	2	4.95	9.9					
	W1	4	3.6	14.4					
	W2	1	3.3	3.3					
				37.8	0.075	0.075	0.213	m3	
18	Z batten shutter								
	D1	2	0.775	2.025		3.139			
	D2	2	0.625	2.025		2.531			
	W1	4	0.775	0.775		2.403			
	W2	1	0.775	0.625		0.484			
							8.557	sqm	

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
19	Iron Butt Hinges								
	D1+D2					12			
	W1	4	4			16			
	W2	1	4			4			
							32	nos.	
20	Iron soket bolt								
	Door			6					
	Window			5					
							11	nos.	
21	White wash								
	Inside+Celling Plaster- inside punning								
			116.933	23.33	15.31		124.953	sqm	
22	Colour wash								
	Out side Plaster- out side punning								
			111.953	11.385			100.568	sqm	
23	Priming on timber surface								
	2	2	0.9	2.1		7.56			
	2	2	0.75	2.1		6.3			
	4	2	0.9	0.9		6.48			
	1	2	0.75	0.9		1.35			
							21.69	sqm	
24	Painting best quality on wooden surface								
	same sl.no. 23						21.69	sqm	
25	MS ornamental gril....10Kg-16 Kg								
	W1	4	0.75	0.75	2.25				
	W2	1	0.75	0.6	0.45				
					2.7				
					@12Kg/sqm		32.4	Kg	
26	Priming on Steel surface						2.7	sqm	
27	Painting best quality on steel surface						2.7	sqm	
	same sl.no. 24								
28	R.C.C. Shelf								
		1.75	0.5				0.875	sqm	
29	Roof treatment with cow dang								

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.77 sqm Built up area 32.58 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
				32.18					
	Deduct	1.14	(varanda)	1.14					
	Cornice	25	0.125	3.125					
				27.915			27.915	sqm	

5.2.2. Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Concrete Road:

Table-44: Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Concrete Road

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ROAD 2.5 MRTRE WIDE								
PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014								
Sl No	Description of Items	Length	Breadth	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bttom boiling out water aqs requred complete . Depth of exavation not existing 1500mm **P.No-1, I-2(a)**	1.00	2.5	0.400	1.000	%Cu. M	12047.00	120.47
2	Filling foundation or plinth by silver sand in layer not exceeding 150 mm. as directed and consolidating same by through saturation with water rammingcomplete. Including the cost of supply of sand. (a) by fine sand **P.No-2 , I-4(B)**	1.00	2.5	0.200	0.500	%Cu. M	110422.00	552.11
3	Single brick flat soling of picked jhama bricks including ramming and dressing bed to proper level and filling joints with powdered earth or local sand **P.no-11, I-1**	1.00	2.5		2.500	Sq.M	377.00	942.50
4	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement, if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes **P.no-24, I-10(a)**	1.00	2.5	0.125	0.313	Cu.M	6802.74	2,125.86
5	Brick edging 75 mm. wide with picked jhama bricks, laid true to line and level including cutting necessary trench in sopil or in hard metalled surface, laying the bricks and repacking the trench (on both sides of the edgeing) with spoils and ramming the same throughly, complete as per direction. (b) Brick-on-end edging (250 mm) depth. **P.No-189 , I-3(b)**	2.00			2.000	%Mtr	9392.00	187.84

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ROAD 2.5 MRTRE WIDE								
PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014								
Sl No	Description of Items	Length	Breadh	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
6	Removal of rubbish, earth etc. from the working site and disposal of the same beyond the compound in conformity with the Municipapal /Corporation Rules forsuch disposal, loading into truck and cleaning the site in all respect as per direction of Engineer - in -Charge **P.no-9, I-13**	1.00	2.50 0	0.40 0	1.000	Cu.M	168.00	168.00
							Toatl=	**4,096.78**
							Total=	**4,097.00**

Rate Analysis

Brick Work 4:1 in foundation & plinth

Step - 1	Schedule Rate	Rs	**6068.00(A)**
Step - 2	Deduct cost of cement=(Quanty of cement)x(Iissue rate of cement vide item no-1 column-4 Table1-1 of Annexure-1 0.055x8100	Rs	**672.30(B)**
Step - 3	Add cost of cement supplied by cost contractor including 10% proffite = 1.1x(Quanty of cement)x(Basik price of cement vide item no -1 column- 5 table-1-1 of annexure - 1 1.1x.055x7364	Rs	**672.33 (C.)**
	Note;- Quantity of cement shall be same as step-2 Final Rate of item = Rs A - Rs B + Rs C = Rs D	Rs	**6068.03 (D)**

Rate Analysis

Ordinary Mix Concreate 1:1.5:3

Step - 1	Schedule Rate	Rs	**6802.63 (A)**
Step - 2	Deduct cost of cement=(Quanty of cement)x(Iissue rate of cement vide item no-1 column-4 Table 1-1 of Annexure-1 0.286x8100	Rs	**2316.6 (B)**
Step - 3	Add cost of cement supplied by cost contractor including 10% proffite = 1.1x(Quanty of cement)x(Basik price of cement vide item no -1 column- 5 table-1-1 of annexure - 1 1.1x.286x7364	Rs	**2316.71 (C.)**
	Note;- Quantity of cement shall be same as step-2 Final Rate of item = Rs A - Rs B + Rs C = Rs D	Rs	**6802.74 (D)**

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ROAD 2.5 MRTRE WIDE								
PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014								
Sl No	Description of Items	Length	Breadh	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount

Rate Analysis

P.C.C 1:3:6 With Jhama Khoa

Step - 1	Schedule Rate	Rs	**5803.00 (A)**
Step - 2	Deduct cost of cement=(Quanty of cement)x(Iissue rate of cement vide item no-1 column-4 Table 1-1 of Annexure-1 0.16x8100	Rs	**1296.00(B)**
Step - 3	Add cost of cement supplied by cost contractor including 10% proffite = 1.1x(Quanty of cement)x(Basik price of cement vide item no -1 column- 5 table-1-1 of annexure - 1 1.1x.16x7364	Rs	**1296.06 (C.)**
	Note;- Quantity of cement shall be same as step-2 Final Rate of item = Rs A - Rs B + Rs C = Rs D	Rs	**5803.06 (D)**

Annexure - II				
Format - A				
(Format for Rate Analysis of Cement Concrete Item)				
Item 7. Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes. (i) Pakur Variety				
Consumptionof Stone aggregate (Page B-59)	20 mm =	0.573	Cum	
	10 mm =	0.287	Cum	
Distance of site considered =		45	Km	
Steps	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
Step - 1 Rate of item as per relevant section of this Schedule A =	1.00	CUM	5142.00	**5142.00**
Step - 2 Add cost of stone aggregate of different grading as per consumption required for one cum of concrete.				
(As per table:T-1)				
Station : kalyani				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	1857.00	1064.06
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	1690.00	485.03
Total B =				**1549.09**
Step - 3 Add cost of carriage of stone aggregate as per consumption required for one cum of concrete.				
(As per table:T-2)				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	454.96	260.69
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	454.96	130.57

Total C =				**391.27**
Step - 4 Add cost for loading and unloading of stone aggregate				
(As per table:T-3)				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	58.00	33.23
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	58.00	16.65
Total D =				**49.88**
Final Rate of Item = [Rs. A - Rs.B + Rs.C + Rs.D] = Rs.				**7132.24**

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Khirpai, Paschim Medinipur

Estd '05
Paschim Medinipur

Table-45: Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Drain(300X300)

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SUR FACE DRAIN (300X300)

PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014								
Sl No	Description of Items	Length	Breadh	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bttom boiling out water aqs requred complete . Depth of exavation not existing 1500mm **P.No-1, I-2(a)**	1.00	0.95	0.550	0.523	%Cu.M	12047.00	62.95
2	Single brick flat soling of picked jhama bricks including ramming and dressing bed to proper level and filling joints with powdered earth or local sand **P.no-11, I-1**	1.00	0.95		0.950	Sq.M	362.00	343.90
3	Filling foundation or plinth by silver sand in layer not exceeding 150 mm. as directed and consolidating same by through saturation with water rammingcomplete. Including the cost of supply of sand. (a) by fine sand **P.No-2 , I-4(B)**	1.00	0.95	0.075	0.071	%Cu.M	53306.00	37.98
4	Cement concrete with graded jhama Khoa ballast (30 mm size) excluding shuttering. In ground floor and foundation (a) 6:3:1 proportion.	1.00	0.95	0.100	0.095	Cu.M	5757.00	546.92
5	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4 :1). a) In foundation & Plinth **P.no-29, I-21(a)**	1.00	0.25	0.600	0.150	Cu.M	5852.00	877.80
6	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints or roughening of concrete surface including throating, nosing and drip course where necessary. (Gr.floor). i) With 4:1 cement mortar. a) 20 mm. Thick plaster. **P.no-151, I-2(a)**	1.00	1.2		1.200	Sq.M	191.00	229.20
7	Neat cement pointing above 1.5 mm thick in wall, dado, windowsills, floor, drain etc. **P.no-152, I-8**	1.00	1.200		1.200	Sq.M	38.00	45.60

8	Aritificial stone in floor dado staircase etc. with cement concrete 1:2:4 with stone chips laid in pannels as directed with topping made with ordinary or white cement (as measured) and marble dust in porportion (2:1) including smooth finishing and round **P.no-40, I-3(ii)**	1.00	0.300		0.300	Sq.M	301.00	90.30
9	Removal of rubbish, earth etc. from the working site and disposal of the same beyond the compound in conformity with the Municipapal /Corporation Rules forsuch disposal, loading into truck and cleaning the site in all respect as per direction of Engineer - in -Charge **P.no-9, I-13**	1.00	0.800	0.475	0.3800	Cu.M	168.00	63.84
							Toatl=	**2,298.48**
							Total=	**2,298.00**

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Section 6 – Project Implementation & Management Framework

6.1. Institutional Framework for implementation

(SLTC and CLTC etc)

Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC)

- An inter-ministerial committee under Chairpersonship of Secretary (HUPA) for implementation of the Mission, approvals there under and monitoring.

Indicative Functions of CSMC

- Overall review and Monitoring of the Mission
- Assessing resource requirement based on HFAPoA and AIP submitted by States/UTs
- Approval of central releases under various components of the Mission
- Approval of Capacity Building Plans of States/UTs
- Devising financial and other norms for various activities undertaken as part of the Mission
- Approval of Annual Quality Monitoring Plans, Social Audit plans etc.
- Any other important issues required for implementation of the Mission.

State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)

Indicative functions of SLSMC

- Approval of Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA)
- Approval of Annual Implementation Plan
- Approval of DPRs under various components of the Mission
- Approval of Annual Quality Monitoring Plans
- Reviewing progress of approved projects in the State and cities
- Monitoring of implementation of Mission
- Any other issues required for effective implementation of the Mission.

Khirpai Municipality

Khirpai Municipality shall be the nodal agency for implementation of SFCPoA and has set up a robust administrative structure for implementation. The roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholder are as follows:

I. **Housing for All Nodal Officers:** Executive Officer of the Khirpai Municipality has been designated as the HFA Nodal Officer for this Municipality demonstrating the commitment and willingness of the Khirpai Municipality to implement the HFAPoA.

II. **Housing for All Working Group:** Khirpai Municipality has created a HFA working group with departmental heads of all key departments including PWD, Revenue, Health, Water Supply, Planning, Poverty and BSUP. The working group was instrumental in preparing the HFAPoA and going forward will be responsible for the implementation of HFAPoA.

III. **Slum level federation at city level and slum dweller association at slum level:** Khirpai Municipality has two CDS covering 10 wards and plan to establish a slum level federation at city level and slum dweller association at slum level for smooth implementation of HFA and ensuring that the detailed project reports are prepared in consultation with the community. The slum dweller association would also implement the O&M plan, which community had agreed upon, by collecting the contributions amongst themselves and formation of group housing societies as may be required.

6.2. Implementation schedule

A time-bound action plan covering

1. Tendering and process for award of work must be completed within one month from the date approval of the Project.
2. Quarterly fund requirement to match the project schedule will be followed as per guideline of the State Government.
3. Slum-wise project delivery will be done within six months from the date approval of the Project.

6.3 Quarterly component wise investment schedule vis-a-vis means of finance (Central/State/ULB/Beneficiaries share)

Table-46: Quarterly component wise investment schedule vis-a-vis means of finance (Central/State/ULB/Beneficiaries share)

Fund Type	Total Project cost			DU for 700 nos			Physical Infrastructure		
	DU for 700 nos	Physical Infrastructure CC Road and Drain	Total	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Total	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Total
Central	1050.00	0.00	**1050.00**	420.00	630.00	**1050.00**	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
State	1351.00	128.80	**1479.80**	591.92	887.88	**1479.80**	51.52	77.28	**128.80**
ULB	0.00	128.80	**128.80**	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	51.52	77.28	**128.80**
Beneficiaries share	175.00	0.00	**175.00**	80.00	120.00	**200.00**	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Total	**2576.00**	**257.60**	**2833.60**	**1091.92**	**1637.88**	**2729.80**	**103.04**	**154.56**	**257.60**

6.4. Monitoring mechanism at State, ULB and Community level.

Mission will be monitored at all three levels: City, State and Central Government. CSMC will monitor formulation of HFAPoA, Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs) and project implementation. Suitable monitoring mechanisms will be developed by the Mission. States and cities will also be required to develop monitoring mechanism for monitoring the progress of mission and its different components.

6.5. Quality Control & Quality Assurance Plan.

The implementation and management arrangement should mention the role of the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), State Level Technical Cell (SLTC), City Level Mission Directorate, City Level Technical Cell (CLTC) and Project Management Consultant (PMC).)

Section 7 – Operation & Maintenance Plan

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

Section 8 – Project Financials

Table-47: Project Financials

Component	Central share	State share	ULB share	Beneficiary Share	Total project cost
Housing	1050.00	1351.00	0.00	175.00	**2576.00**
Infrastructure	0.00	128.80	128.80	0.00	**257.60**
*O&M charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
*DPR Preparation, PM, TPIM, Social Audit Charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Total	**1050.00**	**1479.80**	**128.80**	**175.00**	**2833.60**
***these charges will be shared between Central and State Govt. as per applicable sharing pattern**					

FUND FLOW PATTERN

Rupees in lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR 2017-18				TOTAL
		GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	
PMAY project - , Khirpai Municipality	2833.60	1050.00	1479.80	128.80	175.00	2833.60

PHASING OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

YEAR 2015-16	RELEASE OF FUND				
	GOI	GOWB	ULB	Beneficiaries	TOTAL
1st Installment @ 40%	420.00	591.92	51.52	175.00	1238.44
2nd Installment @ 40%	420.00	591.92	51.52	0.00	1063.44
3rd Installment @ 20%	210.00	295.96	25.76	0.00	531.72
TOTAL	1050.00	1479.80	128.80	175.00	2833.60

REQUIREMENT OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

SL. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	YEAR 2017-18	TOTAL
1	PMAY project - , Khirpai Municipality	2833.60	2833.60
Total		2833.60	2833.60

Section 9 – Project Financials

Drawings:

9.1 Slum /Area layout plan (Foot prints of proposed houses and infrastructure connectivity)

9.2 Onsite Infrastructure service plan (Roads, drainage, etc) and linkage with city wide infrastructure.

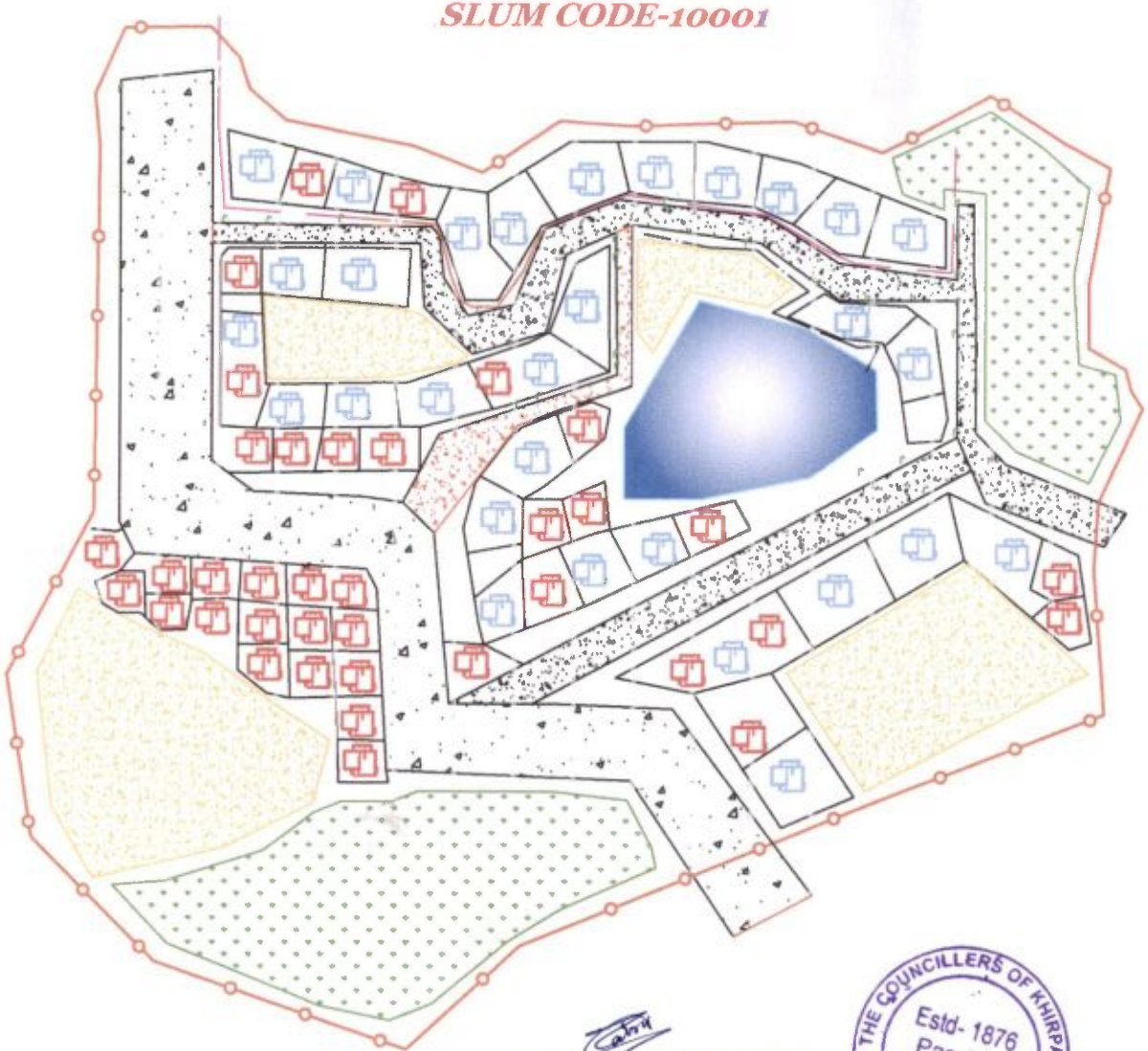
9.3 Architectural and structural drawings of buildings

9.4 L- section /Cross section / Elevation as applicable for road, Drains, Sewers, Water supply , Boundary wall, Retaining wall, Gates etc.

Annexure to DPR:

- **List of Beneficiaries giving their category (GEN/ SC/ST/Minority/ OBC, others)**
- **BOC Resolution Copy**

KHIRPAI MUNICIPALITY
MAP SHOWING
SLUM CODE-10001



AREA STATEMENT	
Vacant Land	(20%)
Green	(27%)
Built up	(28%)
Road	(25%)

SLUM CODE	10001
SLUM NAME	JAMIDAR PARA
WARD NO	10
POPULATION	397
AREA	0.180 SQ.KM

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	EX. QUANTITY	SYMBOL	PROP. QUANTITY
HOUSE		29 NOS.		40 NOS.
DRAINS		550 M		105 MTR.
STREET LIGHT		31 NOS.		NIL
CONCRETE ROAD		450.00 SQMTR		40 SQMTR
COMMUNITY CENTRE		N I L		N I L
VACANT				
GREEN				

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Khirpai Municipality

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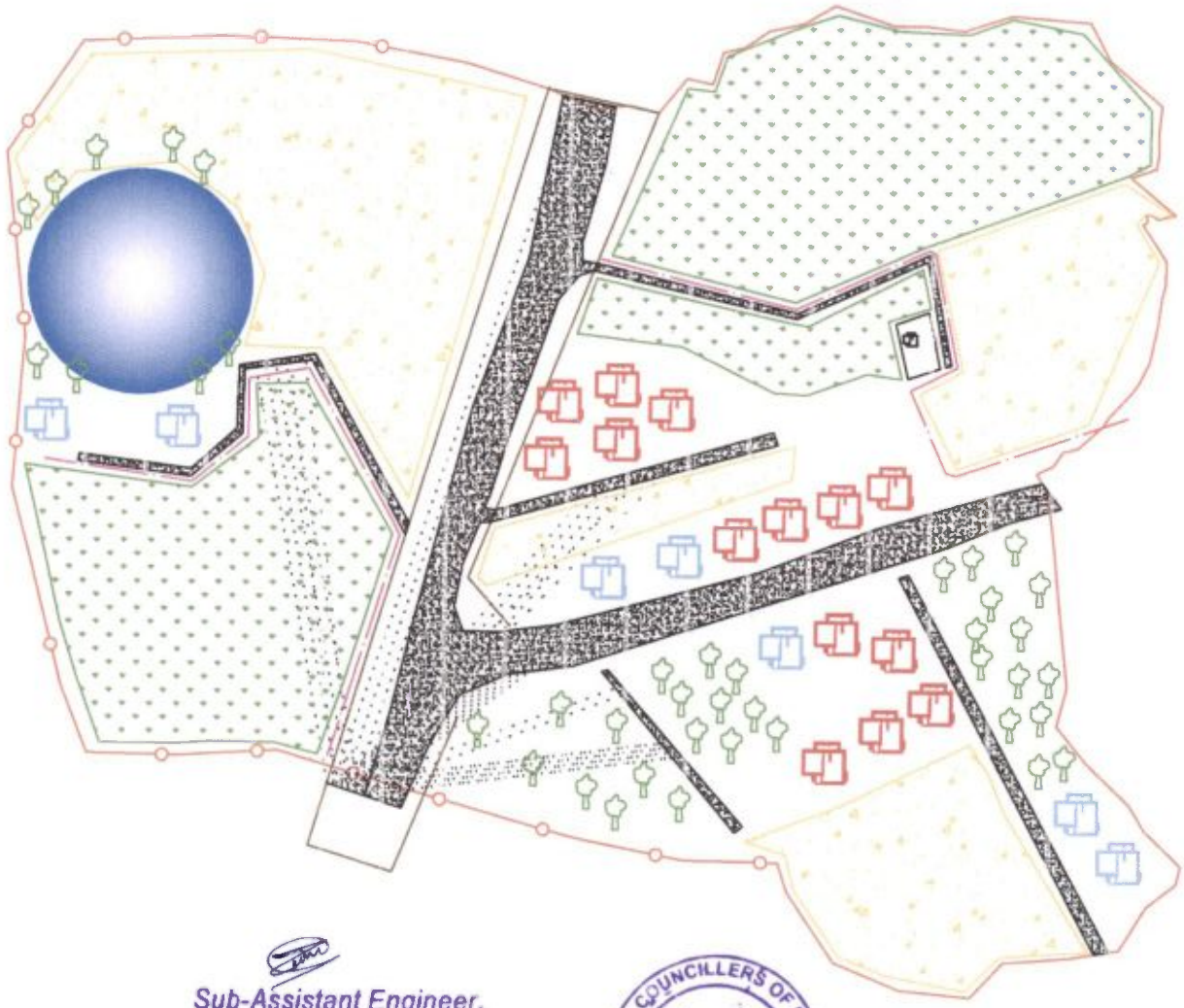
MAP SHOWING
SLUM CODE-10002



AREA STATEMENT	
Vacant Land	(20%)
Green	(27%)
Built up	(28%)
Road	(25%)

SLUM CODE	10002
SLUM NAME	MUSLIM PARA
WARD NO	2
POPULATION	397
AREA	0.180 SQ.KM

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	EX. QUANTITY	SYMBOL	PROP. QUANTITY
HOUSE		7 NOS.		14 NOS.
DRAINS		550 M		105 MTR.
STREET LIGHT		31 NOS.		NIL
CONCRETE ROAD		450.00 SQMTR		40 SQMTR
COMMUNITY CENTRE		N I L		N I L
VACANT				
GREEN				

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KHIRPAI MUNICIPALITY
MAP SHOWING
SLUM CODE-10003

N

AREA STATEMENT	
Vacant Land	(20%)
Green	(27%)
Built up	(27%)
Road	(30%)

SLUM NO	10003
SLUM NAME	CHUNARU PARA
WARD NO	01
POPULATION	460
AREA	0.12SQ.KM

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	EX. QUANTITY	SYMBOL	PROP. QUANTITY
HOUSE		7 NOS.		23 NOS.
DRAINS		697 M		105 M
STREET LIGHT		24 NOS.		NIL
CONCRETE ROAD		550 MTR.		40 MTR
COMMUNITY CENTRE		NIL		NIL
VACANT				
GREEN				

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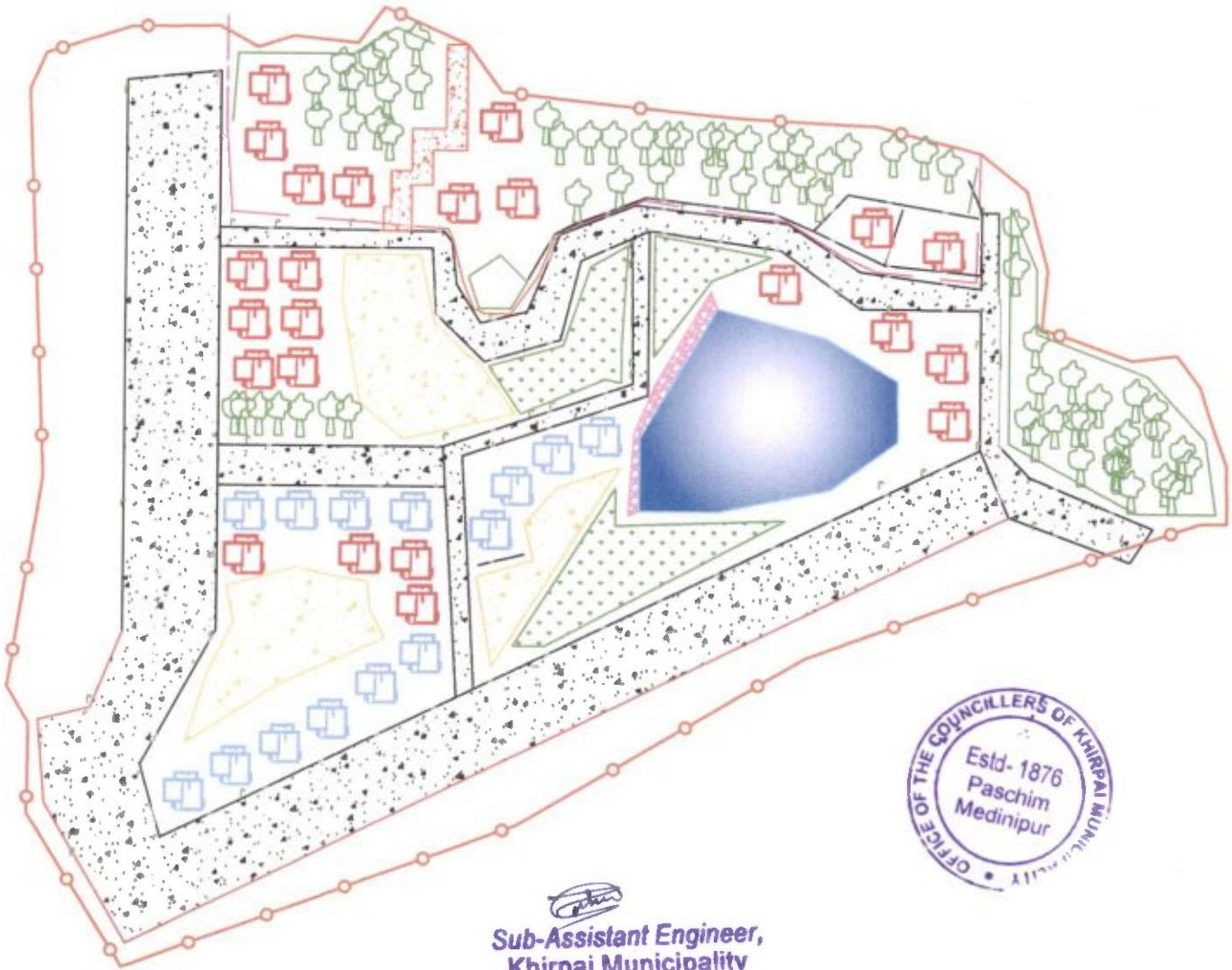
MAP SHOWING
SLUM CODE-10004



AREA STATEMENT	
Vacant Land	(20%)
Green	(27%)
Built up	(28%)
Road	(25%)

SLUM CODE	10004
SLUM NAME	BAGDI PARA & DHOBA PARA
WARD NO	1
POPULATION	542
AREA	0.150 SQ.KM

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	EX. QUANTITY	SYMBOL	PROP. QUANTITY
HOUSE		14 NOS.		23 NOS.
DRAINS		453 M		105 MTR.
STREET LIGHT		3 NOS.		NIL
CONCRETE ROAD		450.00 SQMTR		40 SQMTR
GUARD WALL	108 M.			
COMMUNITY CENTRE	CC	N I L	CC	N I L
VACANT				
GREEN				

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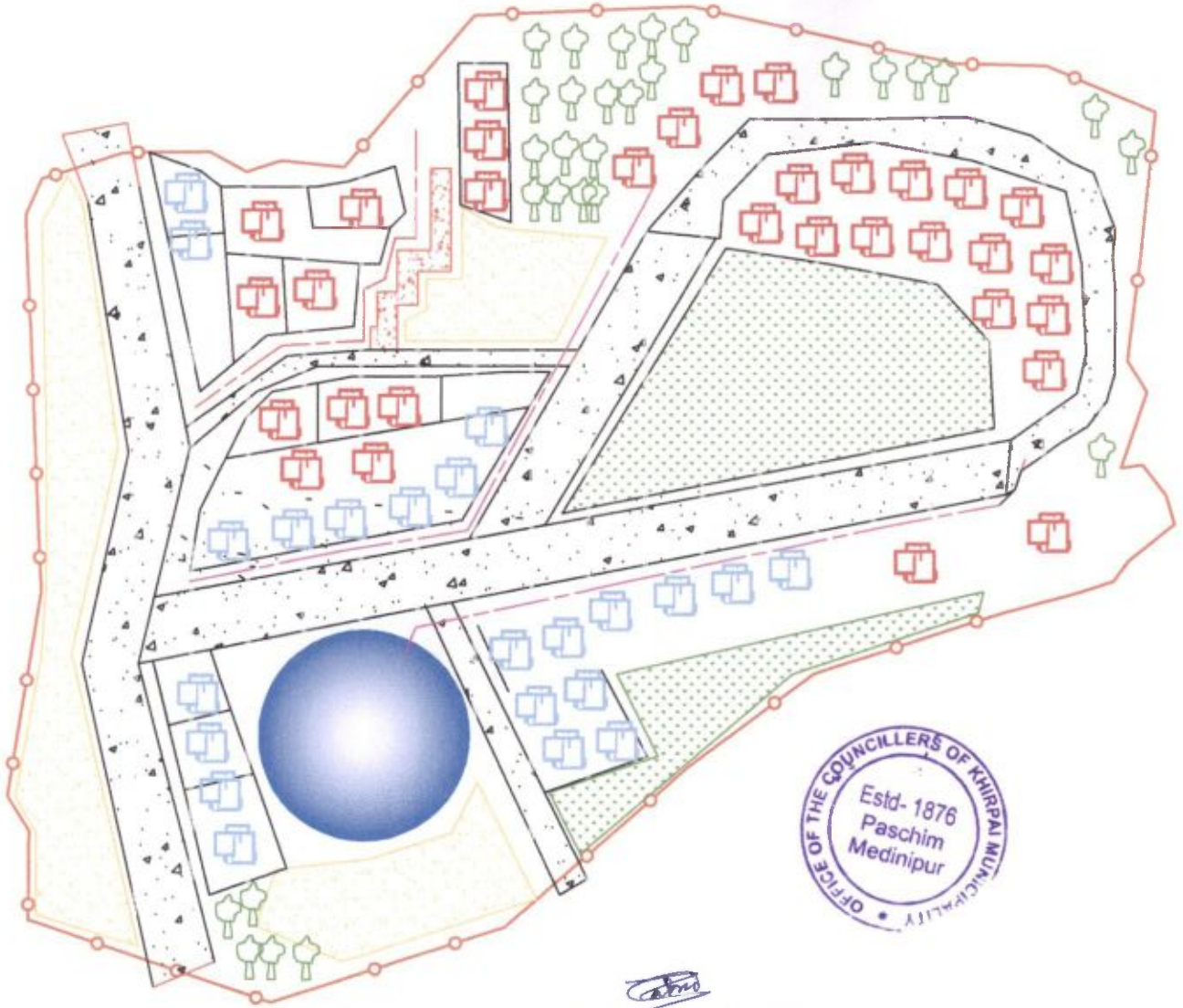
KHIRPAI MUNICIPALITY
MAP SHOWING
SLUM CODE-10005



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AREA STATEMENT	
Vacant Land	(20%)
Green	(27%)
Built up	(28%)
Road	(25%)

SLUM CODE	10005
SLUM NAME	LAYEK PARA & MOS PUKUR PARA
WARD NO	08
POPULATION	482
AREA	0.130 SQ.KM

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	EX. QUANTITY	SYMBOL	PROP. QUANTITY
HOUSE		22 NOS.		32 NOS.
DRAINS		453 M		105 MTR.
STREET LIGHT		31 NOS.		NIL
CONCRETE ROAD		450.00 SQMTR		40 SQMTR
COMMUNITY CENTRE		N I L		N I L
VACANT				
GREEN				

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MAP SHOWING
SLUM CODE-10006

AREA STATEMENT	
Vacant Land	(23%)
Green	(23%)
Built up	(27%)
Road	(27%)

SLUM NO	10006
SLUM NAME	SALIM CHAWK
WARD NO	09
POPULATION	230
AREA	0.077 SQ.KM

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	EX. QUANTITY	SYMBOL	PROP. QUANTITY
HOUSE		5 NOS.		11 NOS.
DRAINS		703 M		105 M
CONCRETE ROAD		801 Sq.m.		40 MTR.
COMMUNITY CENTRE		1 Nos.		N I L
VACANT				
GREEN				

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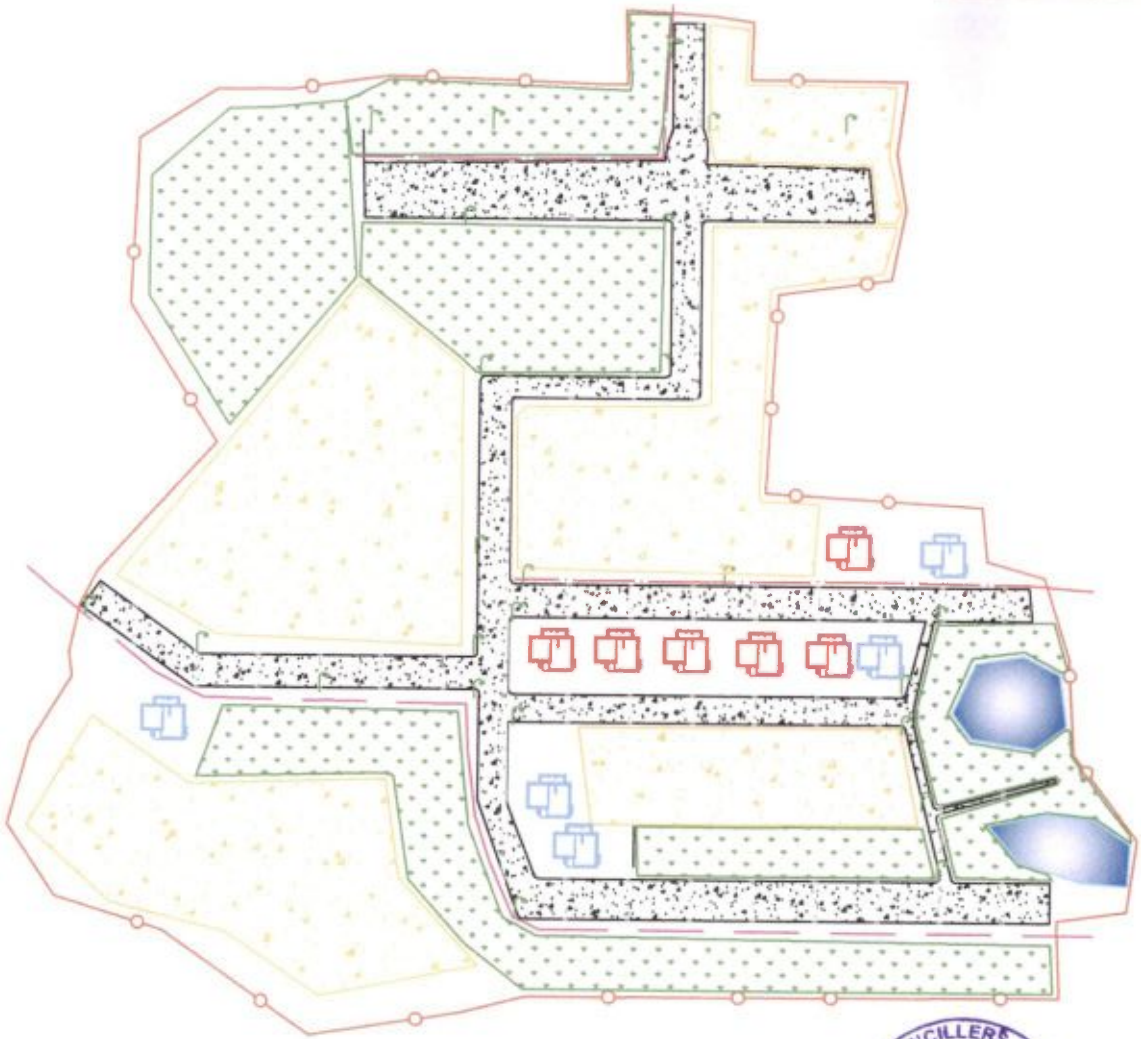
KHIRPAI MUNICIPALITY MAP SHOWING SLUM CODE-10007



AREA STATEMENT	
Vacant Land	(21%)
Green	(26%)
Built up	(26%)
Road	(27%)

SLUM NO	10007
SLUM NAME	BABU PARA
WARD NO	09
POPULATION	176
AREA	0.033 SQ.KM

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	EX. QUANTITY	SYMBOL	PROP. QUANTITY
HOUSE		5 NOS.		6 NOS.
DRAINS		520 MTR.		105 M
STREET LIGHT		28 NOS.		NIL
CONCRETE ROAD		850 Sq.m.		40 MTR
COMMUNITY CENTRE	CC	NIL	CC	NIL
VACANT				
GREEN				

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