RANAGHAT MUNICIPALITY

DETAILED PROJECT REPORT ON PMAY (HOUSING FOR ALL), BENEFICIARY LED CONSTRUCTION

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE, GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL BIKASH BHAVAN, SALT LAKE, KOLKATA-91

PREFACE

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

The urban homeless persons contribute to the economy of the cities and thus the Nation as cheap labour in the informal sector; yet they live with no shelter or social security. The urban homeless service with many challenges like no access to elementary Public Services such as health, education, food, water and sanitation.Pradhan Mantri Awas 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 459 nos from 43 nos slums and 19 nos non slums projected for the year 2015-16.

Total cost of the project is **Rs.1858.10. lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

Chairman
Ranaghat Municipality

Executive Summery

Project Details

1	State		:	West Bengal
2	City		:	Ranaghat
3	Project Name		:	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana , Housing For All. (Urban)
4	Project Cost	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	1858.10
5	Central Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	688.50
6	State Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	970.30
7	ULB Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	84.50
8	Beneficiary Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	114.80
10	SOR Adopted		:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum.

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

Sl No.	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (in Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (in lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (in lakh)	Central Share	State Govt. Share	ULB Share	Benificiaries Share
A. HOUSING											
1	New in- situ										
	Single storied units		459	Nos.	368000.00	1689.12	1689.12	688.50	885.87		114.75
2	Up-gradation										
3	Rental										
4	Transit										
	Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)					1689.12	1689.12	688.50	885.87	0.00	114.75
B. INFRASTRUCTURE											
1	Roads										
i	CC Roads	2.5 m wide	3947	Mtr	4097.00	161.70	161.70	0.00	80.85	80.85	
iii	Interlocking Block										
iv	Culverts										
2	Water Supply										

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Sl No.	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (in Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (in lakh)	Revised Project Cost (in lakh)	Central Share	State Govt. Share	ULB Share	Benificiaries Share
i	UGSR										
ii	SR										
i	Water Supply Connection	NA	459	Nos.	1572.00	7.22	7.22	0.00	3.61	3.61	
iv	Pump Station & tube well										
	Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)					168.91	168.91		84.46	84.46	0.00
	Total (A+B)					1858.03	1858.03	688.50	970.33	84.46	114.75

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Signature of the ULB Level Competent

Name & Designation:

Address:

Fax No: + 91-33-
Telephone No.: + 91-33-
Mobile No.:
E-mail:

Signature of the State Level Competent Technical Officer

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

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

Address: Bikash Bhawan, South Block, 1st Floor, Salt lake, Kolkata - 7000 91

Fax No: +91- 33- 23375474
Telephone No.: +91-33-23371331
Mobile No.: (0)9475825219
E-mail: ce_medte@yahoo.com

Signature of the State Level Nodal Officer
Name & Designation: Sri M.N. Pradhan, IAS
Director, SUDA

Address: State Urban Development Agency

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

Signature of the Chairman
Name & Designation:
Chairman, Ranaghat Municipality

Chairman
Ranaghat Municipality

Address: Subhas Avenue, P.O & P.S - Ranaghat
Dist - Nadia
Fax No.:
Telephone No.: 03473 - 210029
Mobile No.: 03473 - 210030
E-mail No.: 9434057605
ranaghatmunicipality@gmail.com.

FUND FLOW PATTERN

Rupees in lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR 2015-16				TOTAL
		GOI	GOWB	ULB	Benificiaries	
PMAY project - ,Ranaghat Municipality	1858.03	688.50	970.33	84.46	114.75	1858.03

PHASING OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

YEAR 2015-16	RELEASE OF FUND				
	GOI	GOWB	ULB	Benificiaries	TOTAL
1st Installment @ 40%	275.40	388.13	33.78	114.75	812.06
2nd Installment @ 40%	275.40	388.13	33.78	0.00	697.31
3rd Installment @ 20%	137.70	194.07	16.89	0.00	348.66
TOTAL	688.50	970.33	84.46	114.75	1858.03

REQUIREMENT OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

SL. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	YEAR 2015-16	TOTAL
1	PMAY project - ,Ranaghat Municipality	1858.03	1858.03
Total		1858.03	1858.03

Chairman
Ranaghat Municipality

SLUM AND NON SLUM WISE DETAILS OF DU AND INFRASTRUCTURE COST OF 2015-16

SL. NO	Ward No	SLUM/ NON- SLUM NAME	Area in Sq mt/Sqkm.	Population	PROPOSED DWELLING UNIT	INFASTRUCTURES					
						Cost involved @ Rs. 3.68 Lakhs per DU.	House Connection	Cost involved @ Rs. 0.01572 Lakh per connection	C.C. ROADS (In Meter)	Cost involved @ Rs. .04097 lakh per meter	Total Rs. In Lakh
1	1	Kheya Ghat Colony(S.C.-001)	12000	550	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
2	1	Kheyaghat Lane-1(S.C.-002)	39000	572	9	33.12	9	0.14	77	3.17	36.43
3	1	Malir Bagan(S.C.-004)	28000	688	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
4	1	Snehalata Pally & Subhas Pally(S.C.-003)	16000	798	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
5	2	Sashthitala(S.C.-005)	15000	787	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
6	3	Mather Para(S.C.-006)	5000	633	8	29.44	8	0.13	69	2.82	32.38
7	4	Nadia Swamaj Pally(S.C.-007)	5000	77	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
8	4	Nadia Swamaj Pally-1(S.C.-008)	2000	204	1	3.68	1	0.02	9	0.35	4.05
9	5	Ghosh Para(S.C.-009)	12000	666	5	18.40	5	0.08	43	1.76	20.24
10	7	Churi Para(S.C.-010)	3000	484	10	36.80	10	0.16	86	3.52	40.48
11	10	Anandalok(S.C.-014)	11000	721	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
12	10	Sreenath Pur(S.C.-013)	38000	1194	5	18.40	5	0.08	43	1.76	20.24
13	10	Swagadwar Colony & Nh-34(S.C.-011)	32000	512	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
14	10	Swagadwar Colony-1(S.C.-012)	15000	440	1	3.68	1	0.02	9	0.35	4.05
15	11	Sarat Pally(S.C.-015)	20000	765	4	14.72	4	0.06	34	1.41	16.19
16	11	Sarat Pally(S.C.-016)	28000	781	14	51.52	14	0.22	120	4.93	56.67
17	12	Das Para(S.C.-023)	2000	787	7	25.76	7	0.11	60	2.47	28.34
18	12	Gandhi Park(S.C.-019)	4000	286	1	3.68	1	0.02	9	0.35	4.05
19	12	Madan Mohon Colony(S.C.-020)	29000	605	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
20	12	Sadhur Bagan-1(S.C.-021)	46000	803	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
21	12	Sadhur Bagan-2(S.C.-022)	47000	589	1	3.68	1	0.02	9	0.35	4.05
22	13	Bani Pally(S.C.-026)	65000	534	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
23	13	Nasra North Colony(S.C.-025)	21000	869	19	69.92	19	0.30	163	6.69	76.91
24	13	Sarojit Pally-1 And Sarojit Pally-2(S.C.-024)	34000	748	12	44.16	12	0.19	103	4.23	48.58
25	13	Sitalatala(S.C.-027)	8000	407	7	25.76	7	0.11	60	2.47	28.34
26	14	Chunuripara(S.C-030)	8000	792	10	36.80	10	0.16	86	3.52	40.48
27	14	Dhaka Para & Amtala(S.C.-028)	54000	666	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
28	14	Dhaka Para & Amtala-1(S.C.-029)	32000	501	4	14.72	4	0.06	34	1.41	16.19
29	15	Muktinagar-1,2(S.C.-033)	36000	671	10	36.80	10	0.16	86	3.52	40.48
30	15	Surja Nagar(S.C.-032)	35000	715	5	18.40	5	0.08	43	1.76	20.24
31	16	Kapuria Para(S.C.-034)	41000	715	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10

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Barasat Municipality

32	16	Kapuria Para-1(S.C.-035)	17000	825	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
33	16	Murari Nagar(S.C.-036)	45000	275	1	3.68	1	0.02	9	0.35	4.05
34	17	Dargatala(S.C.-038)	14000	385	1	3.68	1	0.02	9	0.35	4.05
35	17	Nasra Para(S.C.-037)	6000	171	1	3.68	1	0.02	9	0.35	4.05
36	18	Arobinda Pally(S.C.-040)	42000	660	12	44.16	12	0.19	103	4.23	48.58
37	18	Nasra Colony-1(S.C.-041)	12000	341	15	55.20	15	0.24	129	5.28	60.72
38	18	Nasra South Colony(S.C.-039)	21000	715	10	36.80	10	0.16	86	3.52	40.48
39	19	Talpukur Para And Das Para(S.C.-042)	13000	567	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
40	19	Rathtala Muchipara And Khalpar Colony-1(S.C.-044)	13000	1018	5	18.40	5	0.08	43	1.76	20.24
41	19	Das Para(S.C.-046)	2000	732	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
42	19	Milpar khal Para Colony(S.C.-043)	12000	319	13	47.84	13	0.20	112	4.58	52.62
43	19	Rathtala North Side(S.C.-045)	4000	699	9	33.12	9	0.14	77	3.17	36.43
		Sub Total	**944000**	**26257**	**239**	**879.52**	**239**	**3.76**	**2055.04**	**84.19**	**967.47**
44		**Non Slum**									
45	1	Ward 1	0.621	3748	8	29.44	8	0.13	69	2.82	32.38
46	2	Ward 2	0.215	2092	4	14.72	4	0.06	34	1.41	16.19
47	3	Ward 3	0.061	2461	6	22.08	6	0.09	52	2.11	24.29
48	4	Ward 4	0.085	1868	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
49	5	Ward 5	0.22	4160	14	51.52	14	0.22	120	4.93	56.67
50	6	Ward 6	0.064	2408	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
51	7	Ward 7	0.121	1982	7	25.76	7	0.11	60	2.47	28.34
52	8	Ward 8	0.122	2316	11	40.48	11	0.17	95	3.88	44.53
53	9	Ward 9	0.112	2077	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
54	10	Ward 10	0.603	5570	15	55.20	15	0.24	129	5.28	60.72
55	11	Ward 11	0.45	4029	1	3.68	1	0.02	9	0.35	4.05
56	12	Ward 12	0.37	5487	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
57	14	Ward 14	0.322	4883	14	51.52	14	0.22	120	4.93	56.67
58	15	Ward 15	0.311	5678	44	161.92	44	0.69	378	15.50	178.11
59	16	Ward 16	0.337	5337	18	66.24	18	0.28	155	6.34	72.86
60	17	Ward 17	0.608	6664	22	80.96	22	0.35	189	7.75	89.06
61	18	Ward 18	0.331	2915	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
62	19	Ward 19	0.145	4661	8	29.44	8	0.13	69	2.82	32.38
63	20	Ward 20	0.63	3748	37	136.16	37	0.58	318	13.03	149.78
		Sub Total	**5.728**	**51049**	**220**	**809.6**	**220**	**3.46**	**1891.67**	**77.50**	**890.56**
		Total			**459**	**1689.12**	**459**	**7.22**	**3946.71**	**161.70**	**1858.03**

Chairman
Ranaghat Municipality

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Introductory Note by Chairman

I would like to take this privilege to inform you that the Ranaghat Municipality has finished the preparation of DPR for BLC under Housing for All in slum and Non Slum area for 2015-16. The information provided in the document is absolutely flawless and reliable.

Ranaghat Municipality with the active cooperation of citizen for last so many years has grown up as capable and robust institute for effective service delivery and better governance. During these years the shape and the socio- cultural atmosphere of the Municipality has changed to unimaginable extent. And gradually it too has imbibed the spirit of contemporary civilization of 21st century and got acquainted with the sphere of Modernization, Industrialization and Globalization.

In this regard I would like to thank all the Municipal citizen, ward committee, respective ward councillors, CDS, NHC, NHG, Municipal staff and who have rendered their valuable services towards the completion of the draft plan document. I would also take this opportunity for thanking to Municipal Affaire Dept. Govt of WB and especially to the SUDA for their guidance and support as and when it was required.

The external agency who provided the all-round support to technical analysis to documentation & compilation and finally preparing the document in its present form along with staff. The Municipality wishes to express deep gratitude to all of them.

I wish that this DPR for BLC under Housing for All in slum and Non Slum area for 2015-16 would enable our ULB to design comprehensive development of its jurisdiction.

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Ranaghat Municipality

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Ranaghat Municipality

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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

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Ranaghat Municipality

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, Housing Boards etc. which are selected by State Government/SLSMC for implementing Housing for All Mission.

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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 population 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.

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Ranaghat Municipality

Brief Project Details

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.

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Total beneficiaries of the scheme are 459 nos from 43 nos slum and 19 nos non slums projected for the year 2015-16.

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 1858.10 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

Annexure 7C

Table-1: Format for Projects under Beneficiary led Construction

1.	Name of the State	:	West Bengal					
2.	Name of the City	:	Ranaghat					
3.	Project Name	:	Housing for All					
4.	Project Code *	:						
5.	State Level Nodal Agency	:	SUDA					
6.	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	Ranaghat Municipality					
7.	Date of approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:						
8.	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	RS. 1858.10					
9.	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Total
			267	57	12	114	9	459
10.	(i) No. of Beneficiaries (New Construction)	:	459					

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Municipality

	(ii) No. of Beneficiaries (Enhancement)	:	Nil
11.	Whether selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land?	:	Yes
12.	Whether building Plan for all houses have been approved?	:	Yes
13.	i) GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible Beneficiary) (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	688.50
	ii) State grant, if any (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	970.30
	iii) ULB grant, if any (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	84.50
	iv) Beneficiary Share (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	114.80
	v) Total (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	1858.10
14.	Whether technical specification/ design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards/NBC/ State norms?	:	Yes
15.	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation?	:	Yes
16.	Brief of project, including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish	:	Yes

(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.

Nepal Ch. Malaka

Signature
Executive Officer
Ranaghat Municipality
(Nodal Officer, Ranaghat Municipality)

Signature
Chairman
Ranaghat Municipality
(Chairman, Ranaghat Municipality)

30.12.15

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

DPR Main Report

City Profile and Overview

History

The Ranaghat town previously located in the territory of the Maharaja of Nadia. The local people says that the name Ranaghat was taken from the notorious dacait Rana . It is on record that dacoit horded here in 1809 . At that time Mr. Tytlor was Magistrate. Another myth is there that the name emerged from the queen Rana of the famous Krishna Chandra maharaja of Nadia. The town was initially the settlement of renowned zamindar family, "Pal Chowdhury" family (referred to by Bishop Heber in his journal). Krishna Chandra Panti and Sambhu Chandra Panti, two brothers who were originally petty traders in his place, founded the family. The brothers were monopolized salt trader that at that time was sold by auction by the Board of Revenue. "Pal Choudhury" is the title conferred by the Maharaja of Nadia. The family had done a lot of public work is the area. Besides a number of temples (viz. Siddeswari Pratima, Nistarani Devi's temple, Madan Mohon's temple etc.), the poultry multiplication center and Agriculture Farm for improved cultivation are notable features of the town. After 1941, the refugees again swarmed the town. The migrated refugees mainly settled along the Railway line. Few refugee campus opened at the time and many of those later on merged within the town area itself while bigger ones have still left out as refugee transit campus in some form. One of these is known as Coppers Depot very close to the railway line at the southern side of the town.

Ranaghat Municipality started its maiden journey in 1864. The renowned zamindar family viz. Pal Chowdhury family donated the building where the office was established in 1984.It was the 7th Municipality of undivided Bengal. At that time the municipal area was 3.32 sqmiles spread over total 6 nos. of ward and the population strength was 6,000. The first Board was formed with 12 no of councillors (12 were elected by citizens, 4 were nominated by the state Govt. and the remaining 2 were ex-officio councillors). gradually Nasra Colony, a refugee settlement, was added to the Municipal area and its area became 7.72 sq.k.m. Due to the enhancement of area and population the municipality had to be demarcated into 16 wards in 1990 and to 19 wards since 1995 by bifurcation of ward nos. 11, 12,14,16,17. Presently the population strength is 68,754 (as per census 2001).

Ranaghat is located in the eastern side of Churni River and the lat long of the town is 23011' N and 880 34' E respectively. The town is situated at the North of Kolkata at a distance of about 75 kms and about 40 km from the district headquarter Krishnanagar. The place is very well connected with Kolkata through a broad gauge railway line as well as through the National Highway no. 34.

Administrative Boundaries

Ranaghat is located in the eastern side of Churni River and the lat long of the town is 23011' N and 880 34' E respectively. The town is situated at the North of Kolkata at a distance of about 75 kms and about 40 km from

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the district headquarter Krishnanagar . The place is very well connected with Kolkata through a broad gauge railway line as well as through the National Highway no. 34.

The town of Ranaghat is located to the North West direction of Kolkata Metropolitan area. The town is easily accessible from Kolkata by railway and by road. Kolkata is at a distance of about 75 km and the district headquarters of krishnanagar is at a distance of about 40 k.m. Ranaghat is situated in the Southern most sub-division of the district lying between 220 53' and 23020' N and 88020' and 88045' East with an area of 540 sq. miles. The sub-division forms a deltaic tract, confined by the River Hooghly on the west, Barasat sub-division of the 24 pgs on the South, Bangaon sub-division of 24-parganas district, on the east and Krishnanagar sub-division on the north. The sub-division formerly constituted of four towns, viz. Ranaghat, Santipur, Chakdah and Birnagar and three new ones, Fulia, Kalyani and Kanchrapara. The town of Ranaghat is situated in 23011' N and 88034' E at the bank of river Churni.

Linkage

Ranaghat town has a very good connectivity by Rail and Road to Kolkata, Berhampur, Krishnanagar, Gede, Bongaon and many other towns of West Bengal. The Sealdah and Krishnanagar is connected with Ranaghat in the North and South respectively through Eastern Railway line. Bongaon, Gede and Santipur is also connected through more other railway connection. The Road transport is also very smooth due to the NH-34, passes through this town. That's why several bus routes are available for journey to remote towns of North Bengal namely Siliguri, Coochbehar, Raigunj, Malda etc.The river Churni connects the town through water ways by boat with the adjacent Panchayat areas. Though Ranaghat is a sub-divisional town, it is connected by several motorable roads to different villages lying in its surrounding areas.

Economic Base

The economic base of a town is mostly dependent on the major establishments of the town as well as the surrounding area. The main activity of the major portion of the citizen is directly related to the economic strength of the said town. Instead of large scale industries there are a good many nos. of small and medium scale industries, clustered in the town.

Climatic Condition, Soil and Ground Water Scenario

The entire district of Nadia receives sufficient rainfall. The annual rainfall in the town is of the order of 1958 mm. The rainfall during the monsoon season June to September constitutes about 71% of the annual rainfall. The variation of temperature from year to year is not large. On an average there are 81 rainy days (that is, days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year. The heaviest rainfall at any station in the district was 293.0 mm at Krishnanagar on September 20, 1900.

. The average temperature in summer time is 280 C and in Cold season is 150 C. The Maximum tempature in summer seasom is 350 C and in cold season is 110 C. In association with passing western disturbances in the

cold season, the district as whole is sometimes affected by cold waves and on such occasions the minimum temperature may go down to 3 or 40 C. By about the end of February the temperature begins to rise.The summar season commences by about

The soil quality of the area whether at the disposal ground or near industrial out fall area is not contaminated in general. The pH is about 7.32 and all other mineral contents namely Phosphorus, Lead, Chromium, Nickel, Cadmium etc. are all within tolerable limits excepting Copper which has high concentration in industrial wastes outfall location.

The ground water quality in the area varies from place to place: it has an average pH of 6.80-7.40. At Ranaghat both Iron and Chloride contents are within permissible limits. The ground sources show Arsenic in detectable level. No bacterial contamination has been observed

Demographic Growth & Population Project

In the year !931 the town was populated with 11,400 nos. of people. But like other towns of West Bengal the town grew substantially from 1941 to 1951 due to the partition of the country.The population jumped over during that 10 years period from 16,488 to 28,000 i.e. about 70% increase of population. then the town had been growing at the rate of about 36% for the decades 51 to 61 and 61 to 71. It seems that the growth rate became consistent in the subsequent decades.

Population projection for the year of 2011 and 2021 of Ranaghat Municipal area are shown in the following Graph.

Figure-1: Population projection

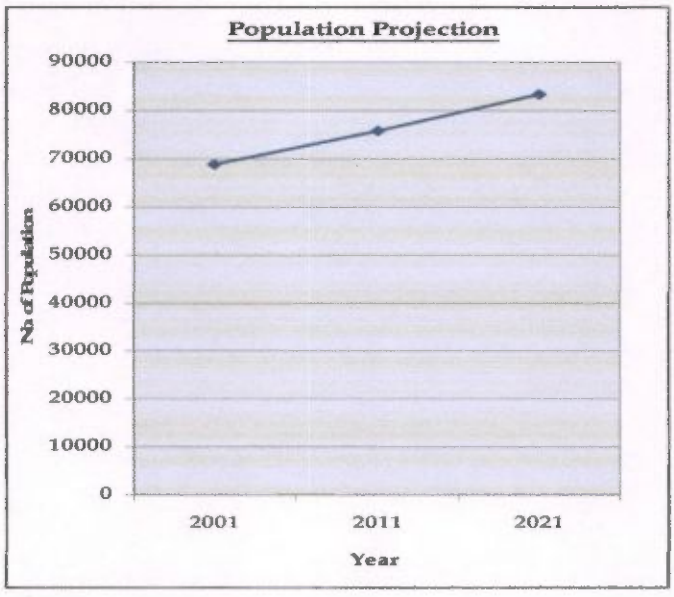

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Table-2: City at a Glance

Area	7.72 sq. k.m.
Population 2001	68,754
Slum	Total 46; 30 covered under IHSDPPhase I and 9 under IHSDP PHASE II and rest are newly identified.
Slum Population	16066; where 7396 covered under IHSDP and 8670 are covered under CDP.
Population Below Poverty Level	22,816
Ward	19
Holding (No of Households)	15,801
Total no. of markets	8 no.s
Post Office	1 no.
Banks	5 no.s
No. of Parks	6 no.s
No. of Bus Stand	3 no.s
No. of Truck Terminal	1 no.
No. of burning ghat	1 no.
Land Use	
Residential	7.11784
Commercial	0.133556
Industrial	0.041688
Public and Semi – Public	0.072568
Public Parks and Gardens	0.165208
Open Space	0.000849
Water bodies	0.180648
Drainage	
Length of Drain	Pucca – 135 k.m. and Kancha – 61.20 k.m.
Street and Street Light	
Total length of Pucca Road	107.25 k.m.s
Total length of Kancha Road	61.20 k.m. including brick road

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Total length of road under street lighting	147.55 k.m.s
No. of Poles	3545 no.s (Tube light- 3225 , vapour – 320)
Water Supply	
Quantity of supply	70 lpcd
Coverage	60%
Supply hours	8 hours
Total no. of house connection	4280
No. of overhead reservoir	1 no. with Capacity of 1,25,000 Gallon
Total length of pipeline	110 k.m.
Solid waste Collection	
Solid waste generation total per day	70.15 metric ton/day
Per Capita Solid waste generation	250 gm.
Total O & M Cost for SWM	Rs.30,00,000 /year
No. of Dumping Ground	1
Sewerage and Sanitation	
Sewerage connection	Nil
Total no. of Sanitary latrines with septic tank	13118+2056 pour flush
% of household covered	85%
No. of Community Toilet	2
Poverty Alleviation	
No. of CDS	2
No. of NHC	19 no.s
No. of NHG	264 no.s
No. of TCG formed	155 no.s
No. of Beneficiaries of TCG Group	2617
Amount of Thrift collected	10.10 lakhs
Amount of revolving fund received	5.05 lakhs
No. of persons availed Revolving fund	220 no.
Amount of loan availed from revolving fund	4.40 lakhs

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Amount of Revolving fund Recovered	3.08 lakhs
No. of DWCUA Group formed	7 no.
No. of Beneficiaries of DWCUA Group	86
No. of DWCUA loan sponsored to Bank	7
No. of DWCUA loan sanctioned by Bank	4
Amount of subsidy received from SUDA	4.94 lakhs
Amount of loan disbursed by Bank	0.57 lakh
No. of application sponsored to Bank for USEP(Micro Enterprise)	522 no.s
No. of application sanctioned by Bank for USEP(Micro Enterprise)	163 no.
Amount of subsidy received from SUDA in USEP (skill training)	5.51 lakhs
Amount of lon disbursed by Bank in USEP (skill training)	20.30 lakhs
Total no. of person have been trained in USEP (skill training)	375 no.s
Fund received from SUDA in UWEP	77.28 lakhs
Fund disbursed	76.11 lakhs
Education	
No. of C.E.C centre opened	20 no.s
No. of Schools	Total 44 ; where Primary – 29, High– 14, Jr. High - 1
No. of municipal School	Nil
No. of Pre-Primary School / I.C.D.S	34 no.s
Health	
No. of Maternity Home	1 no.
Health Sub-Centres under C.B.P.H.C	4 no.s
No. of Ambulance	1 no.

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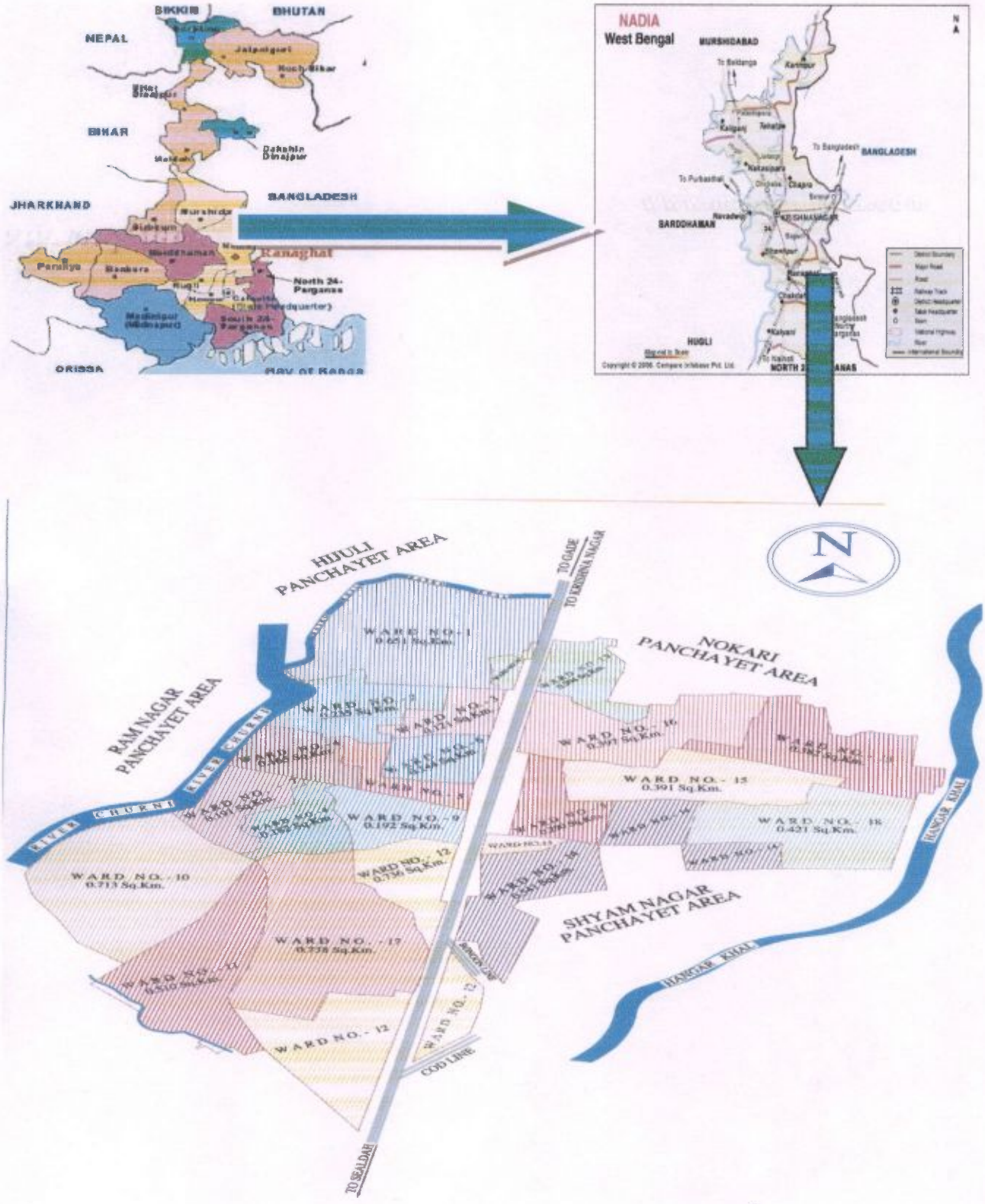
Figure-2: Linkage Municipal Map



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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 upto 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 Ranaghat 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.

56% of households live in pucca or partially pucca houses. Housing condition in its slums is not in good shape as 44% houses are either Katcha or semi-pucca. Considering the above, municipality has already initiated construction of affordable houses in 43 slums spread over 20 wards on a piecemeal basis leveraging IHSDP scheme in a phased manner. In the First phase (2008-2012) total 155 and in 2nd Phase 297 houses were constructed in 43 slums spread over 20 wards. Infrastructure projects like Road, Drain and pipeline work were also targeted in some of the slums.

IHSDP Schemes of JNNURM under RANAGHAT MUNICIPALITY

IHSDP PHASE-I

Project Name : **IHSDP Scheme for the Town of Ranaghat (Phase-I), Ranaghat ,West Bengal, PH-I.**

Dwelling Unit Total - 155 Completed : 155 nos.

Infrastructure

1.	**Community Seva Kendra - no. 1**	**Completed**
2.	**Community Centre – no. 2**	**Completed**
3.	**Road -CC - 12315 m2**	**Completed**
4.	**Road-BT 5295 m2**	**Completed**
5.	**Water supply network- 1234 M**	**Completed**
6.	**Drain - 3775 mtr.**	**Completed**
7.	**Street Light - 95 nos**	**Completed**
8.	**Community Tiolet -3 nos**	**Completed**
9.	**SWM 38**	**Completed**

IHSDP PHASE-II

Project Name : **IHSDP Scheme for the Town of Ranaghat (Phase-I), Ranaghat ,West Bengal, PH-II.**

Dwelling Unit Total - 297 Completed : 297 nos.

Infrastructure

1.	**Community Centre – no. 2**	**Completed**
2.	**Road -CC - 6870 sq m**	**Completed**

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3. Road-BT 3030 sq m	Completed
4. C.C. in liue of Digester- 2924.00 sq m	Completed
5. Drain - 2875.00 m	Completed
6. Rickshaw Stand 2nos	Completed
7. Animal Pen 1nos	Completed
8. Hedge Boundary 1300.00 m	Completed
9. Informal Market 1no	Completed
10. Livelihood Centre 1no	Completed
11. Cinder Track 1no	Completed

These projects have successfully been completed.
Technical Assistance **MED**
Nodal Agency **SUDA**

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 Ranaghat Municipality, Ranaghat Municipality takes three verticals for implementation of the project i.e. "Beneficiary –led – construction" RPP and CLSS. For this project, Ranaghat Municipality conducted Demand Assessment survey for getting total requirement of houses in the ULB. From this survey, the total survey form received 2902. Out of 2902 form received from 43 slums and 20 non slums. 2798 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction, 103 through RPP and 1 house will be constructed through CLSS.

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

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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 Ranaghat Municipality undertook Demand survey on 22.09.2015 and completed the survey on 10.10.2015.From this survey, different information have been took off. Summary of findings of survey have been given below:

Proposed Houses in slum area

Table-3: Proposed Houses in slum area

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
Kheya Ghat Colony(S.C.-001)	12000	16	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Kheyaghat Lane-1(S.C.-002)	39000	46	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Malir Bagan(S.C.-004)	28000	21	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Snehalata Pally & Subhas Pally(S.C.-003)	16000	31	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Sashthitala(S.C.-005)	15000	24	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Sitalatala(S.C.-027)	17000	25	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Mather Para(S.C.-006)	5000	39	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Nadia Swamaj Pally(S.C.-007)	5000	6	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Nadia Swamaj Pally-1(S.C.-008)	2000	2	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Ghosh Para(S.C.-009)	12000	66	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Churi Para(S.C.-010)	3000	39	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Anandalok(S.C.-014)	11000	13	Beneficiary Led Construction & AHP	2015-16 to 2021-22
Sreenath Pur(S.C.-013)	38000	3	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22

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Swagadwar Colony & Nh-34(S.C.-011)	32000	6	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Swagadwar Colony-1(S.C.-012)	15000	16	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Sarat Pally(S.C.-015)	20000	37	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Sarat Pally(S.C.-016)	28000	48	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Das Para(S.C.-023)	13000	14	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Gandhi Park(S.C.-019)	4000		Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Madan Mohon Colony(S.C.-020)	29000	17	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Sadhur Bagan-1(S.C.-021)	46000	21	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Sadhur Bagan-2(S.C.-022)	47000	8	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Bani Pally(S.C.-026)	65000	39	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Nasra North Colony(S.C.-025)	58000	80	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Sarojit Pally-1 And Sarojit Pally-2(S.C.-024)	34000	60	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Chunuripara(S.C-030)	8000	25	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Dhaka Para & Amtala(S.C.-028)	54000	21	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Dhaka Para & Amtala-1(S.C.-029)	32000	39	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Muktinagar-1,2(S.C.-033)	36000	47	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Surja Nagar(S.C.-032)	35000	33	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Kapuria Para(S.C.-034)	41000	14	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Kapuria Para-1(S.C.-035)	17000	12	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Murari Nagar(S.C.-036)	45000	4	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Dargatala(S.C.-038)	14000	9	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Nasra Para(S.C.-037)	6000	12	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Arobinda Pally(S.C.-040)	42000	97	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Nasra Colony-1(S.C.-041)	58000	79	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22

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Nasra South Colony(S.C.-039)	21000		Beneficiary Led Construction & CLSS	2015-16 to 2021-22
Das Para(S.C.-046)	2000	25	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Milpar khal Para Colony(S.C.-043)	12000	9	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Rathtala Muchipara And Khalpar Colony-1(S.C.-044)	13000	10	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Rathtala North Side(S.C.-045)	4000	25	Beneficiary Led Construction	2015-16 to 2021-22
Talpukur Para And Das Para(S.C.-042)	13000	16	Redevelopment through Private Partnership	2015-16 to 2021-22

Proposed Houses in non slum area

Table-4: Proposed Houses in non slum area

	Land ownership			Housing Status		Homeless , if any	Beneficiary-led Construction	Credit Linked Subsidy	Affordable Housing in Partnership	Existing Housing shortage (H+I+J)
Ward No.	Own	Rented	Otherwise/vested (Patta)	Semi pucca	Kutcha					
Ward 1	85		14	66	33		99			
Ward 2	18			7	11		18			
Ward 3	49			25	19		44			
Ward 4	22		1	21			21			
Ward 5	53		1	52	1		53			
Ward 6	6			4	2		6			
Ward 7	29		3	30	2		32			
Ward 8	18		13	26	5		31			
Ward 9	7			6	1		7			
Ward 10	121		3	116	8		124			
Ward 11	30			18	12		30			
Ward 12	58			52	6		58			
Ward 13	66		7	35	38		73			
Ward 14	105		1	54	39		93			
Ward 15	271		48	241	77		318			
Ward 16	89		20	87	19		106			
Ward 17	123		1	109	15		124			
Ward 18	54		8	25	37		62			
Ward 19	157		9	140	22		162			
Ward 20	178		5	150	33		183			
				1264	380		1644			

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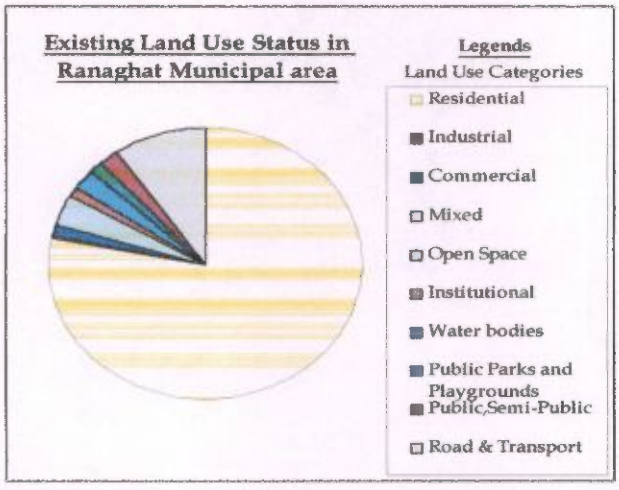
Land Use Pattern

Land Use Survey to understand overall existing land use pattern within the municipality area. The picture of existing land use pattern of whole municipal area is given below.

Table- 5: Existing Land Use Pattern of Ranaghat Municipal Area

SL.No.	Type of Land Use	Area in sq.km.	Percentage of Total area (%)
1	Residential	6.020056	77.98
2	Industrial	0.030108	0.39
3	Commercial	0.106536	1.38
4	Mixed	0.006948	0.09
5	Open Space	0.27406	3.55
6	Institutional	0.091868	1.19
7	Water bodies	0.1737	2.25
8	Parks and Playgrounds	0.113484	1.47
9	Public, Semi-Public	0.162892	2.11
10.	Road and Transport	0.740348	9.59

Pie graph showing Percentage of area utilizes in different types of land uses in Ranaghat Municipal Area



It has been observed that the existing pattern of land use in Ranaghat Municipal area consists of 77.98% Residential area , 0.39% Industrial area , 1.38 % commercial area , 1.29% are used as mixed area , 3.54% land are Open Spaces , 2.39% of land are used for Institutional purpose , 2.25 % area are waterbodies and remaining 10.78% land are used for road and transport purpose.

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Land Use Map

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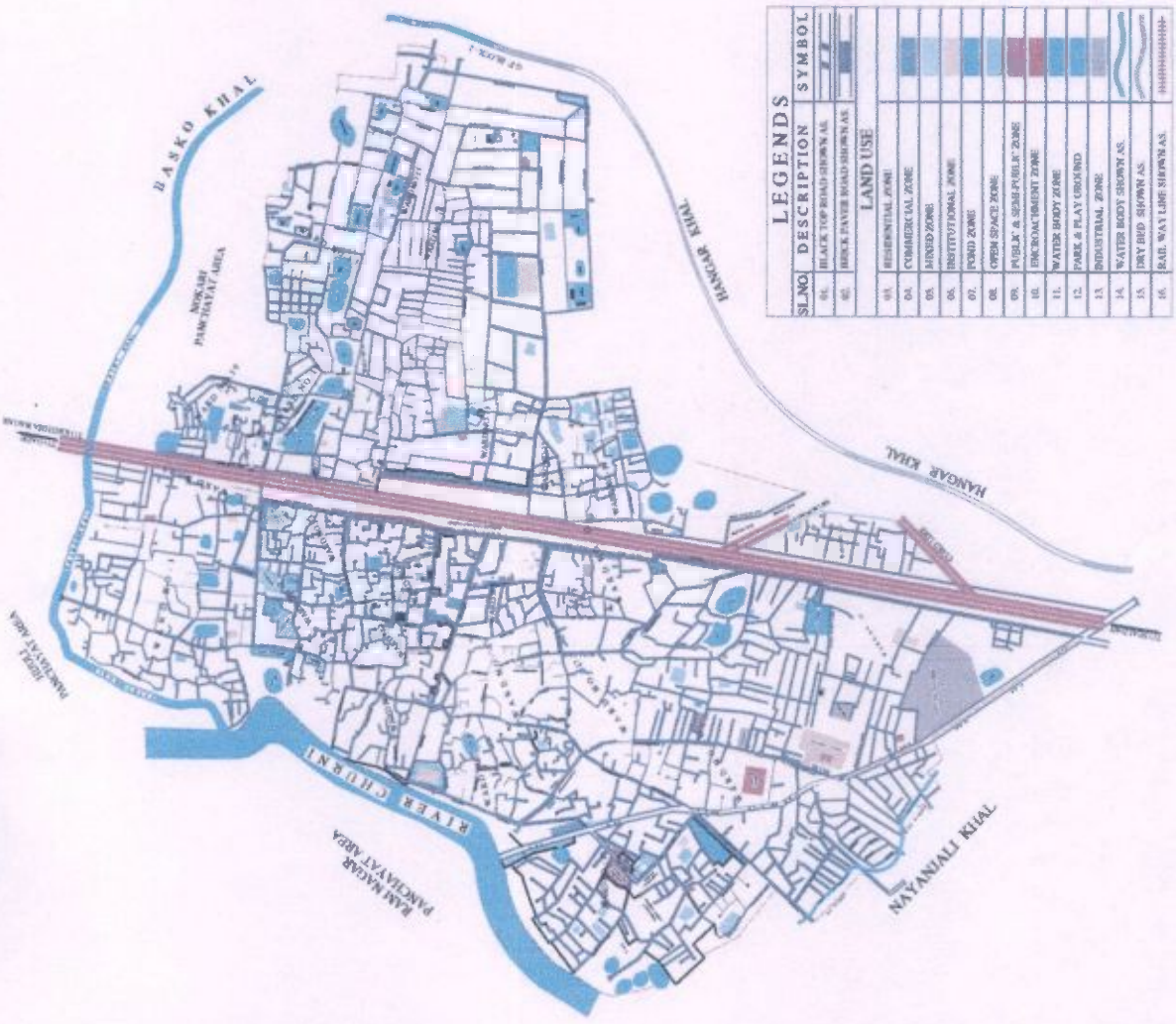

LEGENDS		
SL.NO.	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
01.	BLACK TOP ROAD SHOWN AS	
02.	BRICK PAVER ROAD SHOWN AS	
	LAND USE	
01.	RESIDENTIAL ZONE	
04.	COMMERCIAL ZONE	
05.	MIXED ZONE	
06.	INSTITUTIONAL ZONE	
07.	POND ZONE	
08.	OPEN SPACE ZONE	
09.	PUBLIC & SEMI PUBLIC ZONE	
10.	ENCROACHMENT ZONE	
11.	WATER BODY ZONE	
12.	PARK & PLAY GROUND	
13.	INDUSTRIAL ZONE	
14.	WATER BODY SHOWN AS.	
15.	DRY BED SHOWN AS.	
16.	RAIL WAY LINE SHOWN AS.	

LANDUSE MAP OF RANAGHAT MUNICIPAL AREA			
DRG. NO.	PREPARED BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY

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Status of all 43 slums and 19 non slum in respect of the infrastructures is detailed below:

Water supply

At present, the entire population of Ranaghat Municipality is fully dependent on Ground water. According to Public Health Engineering Report on water quality, the quality of the source has reached to an alarming level due to the presence of Arsenic beyond its permissible limit.

Extent of coverage:

Presently, out all wards are covered through pipeline network. Total length of pipeline is 74300 mtr. There are total 1000 number of hand operated tube wells and 350 number of street stand posts located through out 19 wards within the municipal area. Mostly supplied water is distributed by lifting groundwater from 12 number of deep dia. pumps with capacity of 20,000 gallons/hour located in various wards in Ranaghat Municipal area and distributed through various pipelines. Average diameter of main distribution line - 350 m.m. (14''). Around 60% of total Population in whole municipal area is covered under municipal water supply. Average per capita water supply is 70 l.p.c.d. Total number of water connection into household is 4280 (Source-Municipal record, upto April'2007).One overhead reservoir is operational , located in Pandit Kalimay Ghatak Lane, Bhangra Para in Ward No.-5 with capacity of 1,25,000 Gallon .

Supply Mechanism:

Western part of railway line-Water pipeline installed in 2005 distributes water to Ward no.-1, part of ward no.-2, part of ward no.- 3,part of ward no.-10, 11 , 12 and part of ward no.-17 through lifting water by pumps and directly distributes in Western part of railway line of Ranaghat municipal area.

Eastern part of railway line

The pumps installed in Ranaghat Municipal Office in ward no.-5, Rabindra Bhawan in ward no.-4, and in Subhash Avenue Chotobazar, ward no.-7 in 1990 under Public Health Engineering Dept. distributes water to the Eastern part of railway line in Ranaghat municipal area. In this area water lifted through pumps in the reservoir and from there it is distributed through pipeline in the part of ward no.-2,part of ward no.-3,total area of ward no.- 4, 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 ,9 and part of ward no.-12.

Distribution Network: The total length of pipeline is 72,300 meter. (approx.).Details about distribution line is explained below.

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Table-6: Details of Distribution Line

Eastern Part of Railway Line

E/Part		
200 m.m.(8")	E.I.Pipe	2000 mtr.(2 k.m.)
150 m.m.(6")	AC.Pipe	1000 mtr.(1 k.m.)
125 m.m.(5")	AC.Pipe	2000 mtr.(2 k.m.)
100 m.m.(4")	AC.Pipe	23000 mtr.(23 k.m.)

Table-7: Western Part of Railway Line

CI.W/Part		
350 m.m.(14")	CI Pipe	300 mtr.
300 m.m.(12")	CI Pipe	300 mtr.
250 m.m.(10")	CI Pipe	500 mtr
200 m.m.(8")	CI Pipe	1600 mtr.
150 m.m.(6")	CI Pipe	1250 mtr.
100 m.m.(4")	CI Pipe	1650 mtr
80 m.m.(3")	CI Pipe	10000 mtr.
AC.pipe		
80 m.m.	AC.Pipe	22500 mtr.
100 m.m.	AC.Pipe	6500 mtr.
150 m.m.	AC.Pipe	1300 mtr.
200 m.m.	AC.Pipe	400 mtr.

TOTAL = 74300 mtr.

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Water Supply Timings/day

Morning: - 6 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

Noon: - 12.30 to 1.30 p.m.

Evening: - 4.00 to 5.00 p.m.

Night:-7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Shifts and hours of supply: 5 shifts and 8 hours

Water quality test:

Test is generally done at the time of boring only. Generally Public Health Engineering had taken initiative to test water quality. Last report of water quality test reveals that water is arsenic prone.

Sanitation and sewerage

At present there is no integrated sewerage system in Ranaghat municipal area. According to building rules, all building plans sanctioned, must have septic tank with soak pit. But in practice no soak pit is constructed in many buildings and the waste water is directly discharged into the surface drains. The type of latrines used here are mainly of three types.

- Septic Tank Method: Generally the middle class families of the municipal area use this type of system.
- Two pit pour Flash Latrine Method: This is the new type of sanitation system which has replaced with insanitary privies in poor areas. Municipality had taken initiatives to construct this type of sanitation system.
- Insanitary privies: These are actually unhygienic sanitation system and are used mainly by the EWS.

Drainage

The alarming problem of not only Ranaghat Municipal area but also the adjacent Panchayat areas is the Drainage System. The basin like structure of area causes the obstacle of natural drainage system. The majority natural drainage channels are blocked by the infrastructural development and increase in built spaces due to rapid urbanization. The water bodies and wetlands act as the outfalls and reservoirs of drainage water. But, the percentage of those water bodies and wetlands are also being decreased in a rapid rate. As a result of this the water logging problem hampers the town life regularly in the rainy season even in a little bit rainfall too. In the rainy season the channel of churni river overflows and affects indiscriminately the adjacent area.

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Existing System

The Outfalls: The main outfalls are listed below.

Churni River – It is the main outlet channel in the Western part of the municipal area serving as outfall of ward no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (western part of ward no.-5) ,6,7, 8,9,10, 11, 12(western part of ward no.-5) and 17.This one is the main drainage channel of Western part of Ranaghat. Drainage of 90% of the total municipal area is highly dependent on this channel.

Bhasko Khal – The wards in the northern region of the municipal area. The outfall is basically to serve the Ward No.s 1, 5, 14, 15, 16 and 19 of municipal area.

Table-8: the details of location, authority and maintenance of above mentioned River and Canals.

Sl. No.	Name of River/Canal	Location	Authority	Maintained By
1.	Churni River	Western Side of municipal area	Irrigation Department	Irrigation Department
2.	Bhasko Khal	Northern Part of municipal area	Eastern part is under the Nokari G.P and Western part is under the Hijali G.P.	Eastern part is under the Nokari G.P and Western part is under the Hijali G.P.
3.	Hangar Khal	Adjacent to ward no.-13 and 18	Nokari G.P	Nokari G.P

The surface uncovered drains catering the Municipality are 121.2 k.m. in total length and are mainly of two types – Kancha (61.2 k.m.) and Pucca (60.0 k.m.).Most of the Pucca drains were constructed in last 10 years. These drains being uncovered need to be cleaned at regular intervals by trained labourers.

Solid waste management

As an inevitable consequence of growing population and urban lifestyle, use of disposable items, a large portion of which is non-biodegradable, is increasing. Thus management of solid waste to keep out city clean and at the same time to make ourselves able to live a healthy life has become a serious problem and Ranaghat municipal area is not an exception to that. According to the Municipal records total solid waste generated in Ranaghat municipal area is 67374.02 kg. or 67 metric ton/day which indicates a per capita generation rate of 0.98kg/day.

Some basic data and information regarding solid waste management in this municipal area are given below.

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1. Total quantity of solid waste generated per day : 68 Metric ton approx.
2. No. of Tractors available : 8 no.s
3. No. of Covered Trailers : 12 no.s
4. No. of Van Riksha : 25 no.s
5. No. of hand carts : 10 no.s
6. No. of Open Trailer : 7 no.s
7. Covered van located in the ward no.- 5, 6 , 7 , 8 ,10 , 11, 12,14 ,17 and 18.
8. **No. of Manpower**

One Sanitary Inspector, 2 sprayers, 1 clerk, 1 Mechanic, 10 Driver, 1 Conservancy Overseer, 1 Assistant Conservancy Overseer,2 Tractor Assistant , 2 Cleaner , 2 Jamadar , 142 Mazdoor

7. **Flow diagram for SWM**

For the wards have covered van

Individual Home
↓
Van Riksha / hand cart
↓
Covered Van
↓
Tractor-trailer
↓
Truck
↓
Land-fill site / dumping ground

For the wards haven't any covered van

Individual Home
↓
Open Van
↓
Trailer
↓
Truck
↓
Land-fill site / dumping ground

8. **Disposal of wastes :**

There is a 4 acre site owned by municipality at Anulia Gram Panchayat used as dumping ground for municipal solid waste. The site is nearly 2 km. distant from municipality.

9. **User charges :**

No user charge is collected at present for solid waste collection but there is a proposal of introducing a nominal user charge. Considering approximate 18000 holdings in the municipal area, it is estimated that if a charge of Rs. 5/- month is collected from each holding, there will be revenue earning of Rs. 90,000/- month.

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13. Future demand:

It is estimated from projection that population of Ranaghat municipal area will go up to approximately 75,629 in 2011, which means a definite increase in solid waste generation. There is no treatment facility available in the municipal area. Therefore a proposal is suggested in the discussion of trans-municipal meeting to procure more lands for treating wastes of Ranaghat as well as Cooper's Camp and Birnagar at that treatment plant and production of manure and some recycled goods.

Road

We can categorized three types of road network exists within Ranaghat municipal area. Three types are discussed below. i.e.-

i) Roads of below 3 mtrs. Carriage width

ii) Roads of 3 to 6 mtrs. Carriage width

iii) Roads of above 6 mtrs. Carriage width

i) Roads of below 3 mtrs. Carriage width : - Several roads of below 3 mtrs. Carriage width exists through all over the Ranaghat municipal area. Mainly concrete roads are under this category.

ii) Roads of 3 to 6 mtrs. Carriage width: - Several roads including Bituminous Roads are under this category.

iii) Roads of above 6 mtrs. Carriage width: - Roads of carriage width 7 mtrs. to 10 mtrs. mainly are under this category.

Table-9: Main Intersections

Sl.No.	Name of the intersection	Intersecting Roads
1.	Burobazar more	P.C.Street , Sarak Para and A.N.P.C. Road
2.	Dakshin Para More	S.V.Sarani and Old Behrempur Road
3.	Pramanick More	N.H.-34,Silver Jubilee Road and Thana Para Road
4.	Court More	N.H.-34, S.V.Sarani and Jogpur Road
5.	Ranaghat College More	N.H.-34, Old Behrempur Road and Sarat Palli
6.	Local Bus Stand More	S.V.Sarani and G.N.P.C. Road

Out all of these main intersections present within Ranaghat Municipal area only one have signal system ; that is Court More where three major roads N.H.-34, S.V.Sarani and Jogpur Road are intersecting. But this is not adequate as because of increasing traffic; in future there is a need of more signal system.

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Proposed Signalized Intersection Point

1. Burobazar more
2. Dakshin Para More
3. Pramanick More
4. Ranaghat College More
5. Local Bus Stand More

Vehicle growth: The travel needs in the town are catered through Rails and Roads by a variety of modes of transport in the form of trains, buses , trackers, cycle rickshaws, vans and private vehicles such as cars, 2-wheelers and cycles. Improving socio-economic status, easy availability of vehicles, increase in population and lack of good public transport is resulting in steep growth of vehicles in the Municipal Area.

Table-10: Types of Transport in the Municipal Area

Types of Transport in the Municipal Area
Train
Mini buses
Public Buses
Van Rickshaw
Cycle Rickshaw
Tracker

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Project Justification

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

Table-11: 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	Kheya Ghat Colony(S.C.-001)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	Kheyaghat Lane-1(S.C.-002)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	Malir Bagan(S.C.-004)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	Snehalata Pally & Subhas Pally(S.C.-003)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	Sashthitala(S.C.-005)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
6	Mather Para(S.C.-006)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
7	Nadia Swamaj	The condition of	Owned	More than	The	Major	Majority	Habitation

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Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
	Pally(S.C.-007)	living in the slum is unhygienic		10 years	National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	Nadia Swamaj Pally-1(S.C.-008)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
9	Ghosh Para(S.C.-009)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
10	Churi Para(S.C.-010)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
11	Anandalok(S.C.-014)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
12	Sreenath Pur(S.C.-013)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
13	Swagadwar Colony & Nh-34(S.C.-011)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	Swagadwar Colony-1(S.C.-012)	The condition of living in the	Owned	More than 10 years	The National	Major population is	Majority portion of	Habitation pattern in

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Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
		slum is unhygienic			Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested with insufficient open space
15	Sarat Pally(S.C.-015)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
16	Sarat Pally(S.C.-016)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
17	Das Para(S.C.-023)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
18	Gandhi Park(S.C.-019)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
19	Madan Mohon Colony(S.C.-020)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
20	Sadhur Bagan-1(S.C.-021)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
21	Sadhur Bagan-2(S.C.-022)	The condition of living in the slum is	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway -	Major population is living in	Majority portion of roads are	Habitation pattern in the slums

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Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
		unhygienic			.5 km to 1.5 kms away	huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	brick paved or damaged roads.	is congested with insufficient open space
22	Bani Pally(S.C.-026)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
23	Nasra North Colony(S.C.-025)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
24	Sarojit Pally-1 And Sarojit Pally-2(S.C.-024)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
25	Sitalatala(S.C.-027)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
26	Chunuripara(S.C-030)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
27	Dhaka Para & Amtala(S.C.-028)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
28	Dhaka Para & Amtala-1(S.C.-029)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to	Major population is living in huts, made	Majority portion of roads are brick	Habitation pattern in the slums is

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Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
					1.5 kms away	of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	paved or damaged roads.	congested with insufficient open space
29	Muktinagar-1,2(S.C.-033)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
30	Surja Nagar(S.C.-032)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
31	Kapuria Para(S.C.-034)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
32	Kapuria Para-1(S.C.-035)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
33	Murari Nagar(S.C.-036)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
34	Dargatala(S.C.-038)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
35	Nasra Para(S.C.-037)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms	Major population is living in huts, made of darma /	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested

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Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
					away	bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	damaged roads.	with insufficient open space
36	Arobinda Pally(S.C.-040)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
37	Nasra Colony-1(S.C.-041)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
38	Nasra South Colony(S.C.-039)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
39	Talpukur Para And Das Para(S.C.-042)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
40	Rathtala Muchipara And Khalpar Colony-1(S.C.-044)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
41	Das Para(S.C.-046)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
42	Milpar khal Para Colony(S.C.-043)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with

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Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
						tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	roads.	insufficient open space
43	Rathtala North Side(S.C.-045)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 10 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
44	19 nos Non slums	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 30 years	The National Highway - .5 km to 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved 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 2015-16. In the 1st year of implementation of Housing for All, 459 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.

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 Ranaghat Municipality, Municipality takes only one vertical i.e. is " Beneficiary led construction". From present Demand Assessment survey for Housing for all (HFA), it is noticed that 2902 household covering under this project. 2798 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction" Under "Beneficiary-led-Construction", 103 through RPP and 1 house will be constructed through CLSS each beneficiary will get 1.5 lakh from central assistance.

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Table-12: Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Tenable Slums

Ward No	Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	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
1	Kheya Ghat Colony(S.C.-001)	12000	BLC-2	2015-2016
1	Kheyaghat Lane-1(S.C.-002)	39000	BLC-9	2015-2016
1	Malir Bagan(S.C.-004)	28000	BLC-2	2015-2016
1	Snehalata Pally & Subhas Pally(S.C.-003)	16000	BLC-3	2015-2016
2	Sashthitala(S.C.-005)	15000	BLC-3	2015-2016
3	Mather Para(S.C.-006)	17000	BLC-8	2015-2016
4	Nadia Swamaj Pally(S.C.-007)	5000	BLC-2	2015-2016
4	Nadia Swamaj Pally-1(S.C.-008)	5000	BLC-1	2015-2016
5	Ghosh Para(S.C.-009)	2000	BLC-5	2015-2016
7	Churi Para(S.C.-010)	12000	BLC-10	2015-2016
10	Anandalok(S.C.-014)	3000	BLC-3	2015-2016
10	Sreenath Pur(S.C.-013)	11000	BLC-5	2015-2016
10	Swagadwar Colony & Nh-34(S.C.-011)	38000	BLC-2	2015-2016
10	Swagadwar Colony-1(S.C.-012)	32000	BLC-1	2015-2016
11	Sarat Pally(S.C.-015)	15000	BLC-4	2015-2016
11	Sarat Pally(S.C.-016)	20000	BLC-14	2015-2016
12	Das Para(S.C.-023)	28000	BLC-7	2015-2016
12	Gandhi Park(S.C.-019)	13000	BLC-1	2015-2016
12	Madan Mohon Colony(S.C.-020)	4000	BLC-3	2015-2016
12	Sadhur Bagan-1(S.C.-021)	29000	BLC-3	2015-2016
12	Sadhur Bagan-2(S.C.-022)	46000	BLC-1	2015-2016
13	Bani Pally(S.C.-026)	47000	BLC-3	2015-2016
13	Nasra North Colony(S.C.-025)	65000	BLC-19	2015-2016
13	Sarojit Pally-1 And Sarojit Pally-2(S.C.-024)	58000	BLC-12	2015-2016
13	Sitalatala(S.C.-027)	34000	BLC-7	2015-2016
14	Chunuripara(S.C-030)	8000	BLC-10	2015-2016
14	Dhaka Para & Amtala(S.C.-028)	54000	BLC-3	2015-2016
14	Dhaka Para & Amtala-1(S.C.-029)	32000	BLC-4	2015-2016
15	Muktinagar-1,2(S.C.-033)	36000	BLC-10	2015-2016
15	Surja Nagar(S.C.-032)	35000	BLC-5	2015-2016

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16	Kapuria Para(S.C.-034)	41000	BLC-2	2015-2016
16	Kapuria Para-1(S.C.-035)	17000	BLC-2	2015-2016
16	Murari Nagar(S.C.-036)	45000	BLC-1	2015-2016
17	Dargatala(S.C.-038)	14000	BLC-1	2015-2016
17	Nasra Para(S.C.-037)	6000	BLC-1	2015-2016
18	Arobinda Pally(S.C.-040)	42000	BLC-12	2015-2016
18	Nasra Colony-1(S.C.-041)	58000	BLC-15	2015-2016
18	Nasra South Colony(S.C.-039)	21000	BLC-10	2015-2016
19	Talpukur Para And Das Para(S.C.-042)	2000	BLC-3	2015-2016
19	Rathtala Muchipara And Khalpar Colony-1(S.C.-044)	12000	BLC-5	2015-2016
19	Das Para(S.C.-046)	13000	BLC-3	2015-2016
19	Milpar khal Para Colony(S.C.-043)	4000	BLC-13	2015-2016
19	Rathtala North Side(S.C.-045)	13000	BLC-9	2015-2016

Table-13: 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		Future Urban Poor projection(AHP)		Total	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
2015-16	220	3.3	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0	0	220	3.3
2016-17	282	4.23	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	116	1.74	398	5.97
2017-18	241	3.62	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	116	1.74	357	5.355
2018-19	319	4.79	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	116	1.74	435	6.525
2019-20	233	3.5	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	116	1.74	349	5.235
2020-21	320	4.8	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	116	1.74	436	6.54
2021-22			NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	116	1.74	116	1.74
Total	1615	24.225	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	696	10.44	2311	34.665

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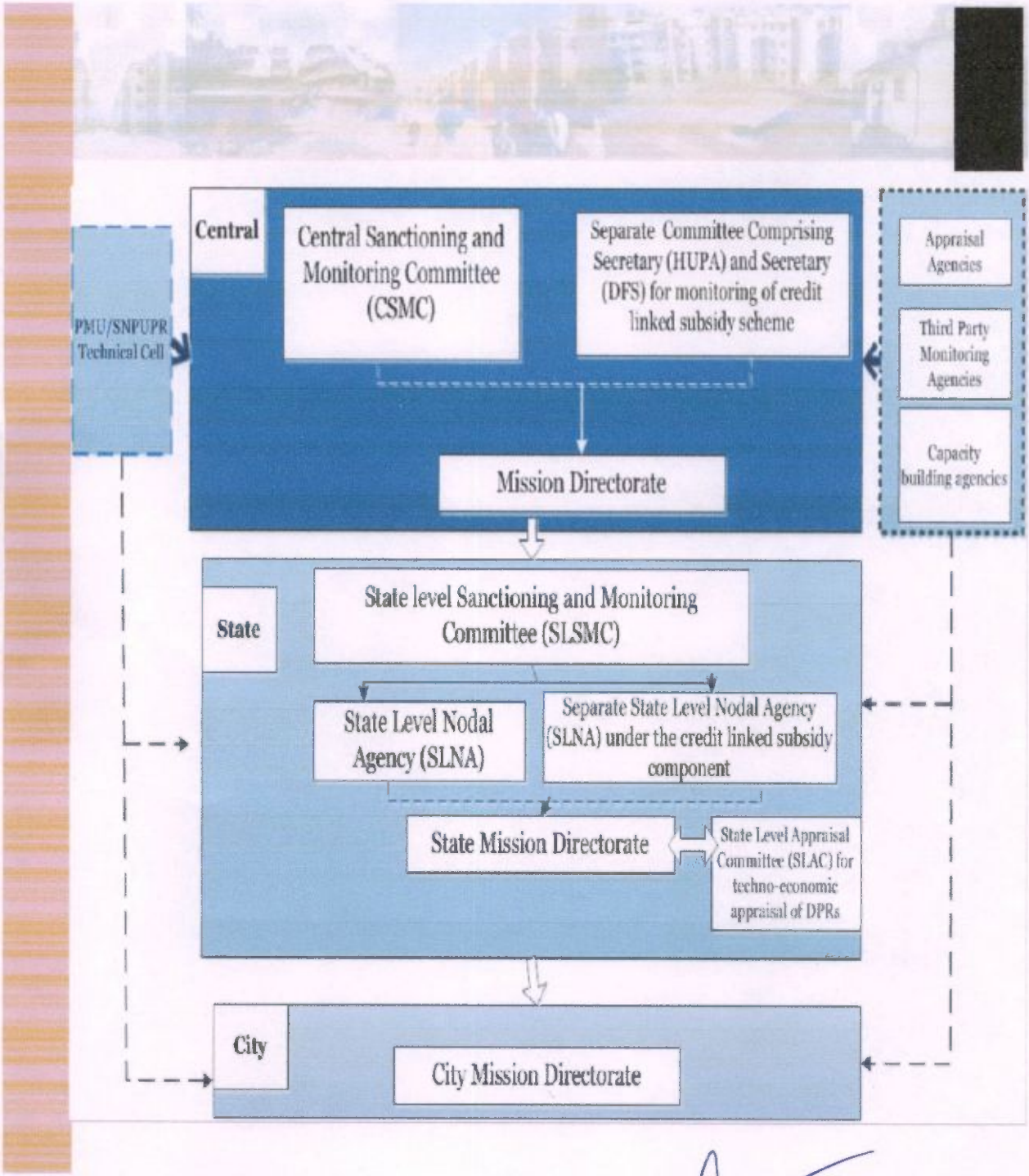
2.5 Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy

Physical and social infrastructure require to develop in slum and non slum area to be covered another central and state schemes like 13th FC, 4th SFC, 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.

Figure-2: Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy



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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.

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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-14: Introduction of slum(s)/non Slum Area

Sl. No	Ward Number	Slum Name	Slum Code	AREA in Sq Mt
1	1	Kheya Ghat Colony(S.C.-001)	001	12000
2	1	Kheyaghat Lane-1(S.C.-002)	002	39000
3	1	Malir Bagan(S.C.-004)	004	28000
4	1	Snehalata Pally & Subhas Pally(S.C.-003)	003	16000
5	2	Sashthitala(S.C.-005)	005	15000
6	3	Mather Para(S.C.-006)	006	5000
7	4	Nadia Swamaj Pally(S.C.-007)	007	5000
8	4	Nadia Swamaj Pally-1(S.C.-008)	008	2000
9	5	Ghosh Para(S.C.-009)	009	12000
10	7	Churi Para(S.C.-010)	010	3000
11	10	Anandalok(S.C.-014)	014	11000
12	10	Sreenath Pur(S.C.-013)	013	38000
13	10	Swagadwar Colony & Nh-34(S.C.-011)	011	32000
14	10	Swagadwar Colony-1(S.C.-012)	012	15000
15	11	Sarat Pally(S.C.-015)	015	20000
16	11	Sarat Pally(S.C.-016)	016	28000
17	12	Das Para(S.C.-023)	023	2000
18	12	Gandhi Park(S.C.-019)	019	4000
19	12	Madan Mohon Colony(S.C.-020)	020	29000
20	12	Sadhur Bagan-1(S.C.-021)	021	46000
21	12	Sadhur Bagan-2(S.C.-022)	022	47000
22	13	Bani Pally(S.C.-026)	026	65000
23	13	Nasra North Colony(S.C.-025)	025	21000
24	13	Sarojit Pally-1 And Sarojit Pally-2(S.C.-024)	024	34000
25	13	Sitalatala(S.C.-027)	027	8000
26	14	Chunuripara(S.C-030)	030	8000
27	14	Dhaka Para & Amtala(S.C.-028)	028	54000
28	14	Dhaka Para & Amtala-1(S.C.-029)	029	32000
29	15	Muktinagar-1,2(S.C.-033)	033	36000
30	15	Surja Nagar(S.C.-032)	032	35000
31	16	Kapuria Para(S.C.-034)	034	41000
32	16	Kapuria Para-1(S.C.-035)	035	17000
33	16	Murari Nagar(S.C.-036)	036	45000
34	17	Dargatala(S.C.-038)	038	14000

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Sl. No	Ward Number	Slum Name	Slum Code	AREA in Sq Mt
35	17	Nasra Para(S.C.-037)	037	6000
36	18	Arobinda Pally(S.C.-040)	040	42000
37	18	Nasra Colony-1(S.C.-041)	041	12000
38	18	Nasra South Colony(S.C.-039)	039	21000
39	19	Talpukur Para And Das Para(S.C.-042)	042	13000
40	19	Rathtala Muchipara And Khalpar Colony-1(S.C.-044)	044	13000
41	19	Das Para(S.C.-046)	046	2000
42	19	Milpar khal Para Colony(S.C.-043)	043	12000
43	19	Rathtala North Side(S.C.-045)	045	4000

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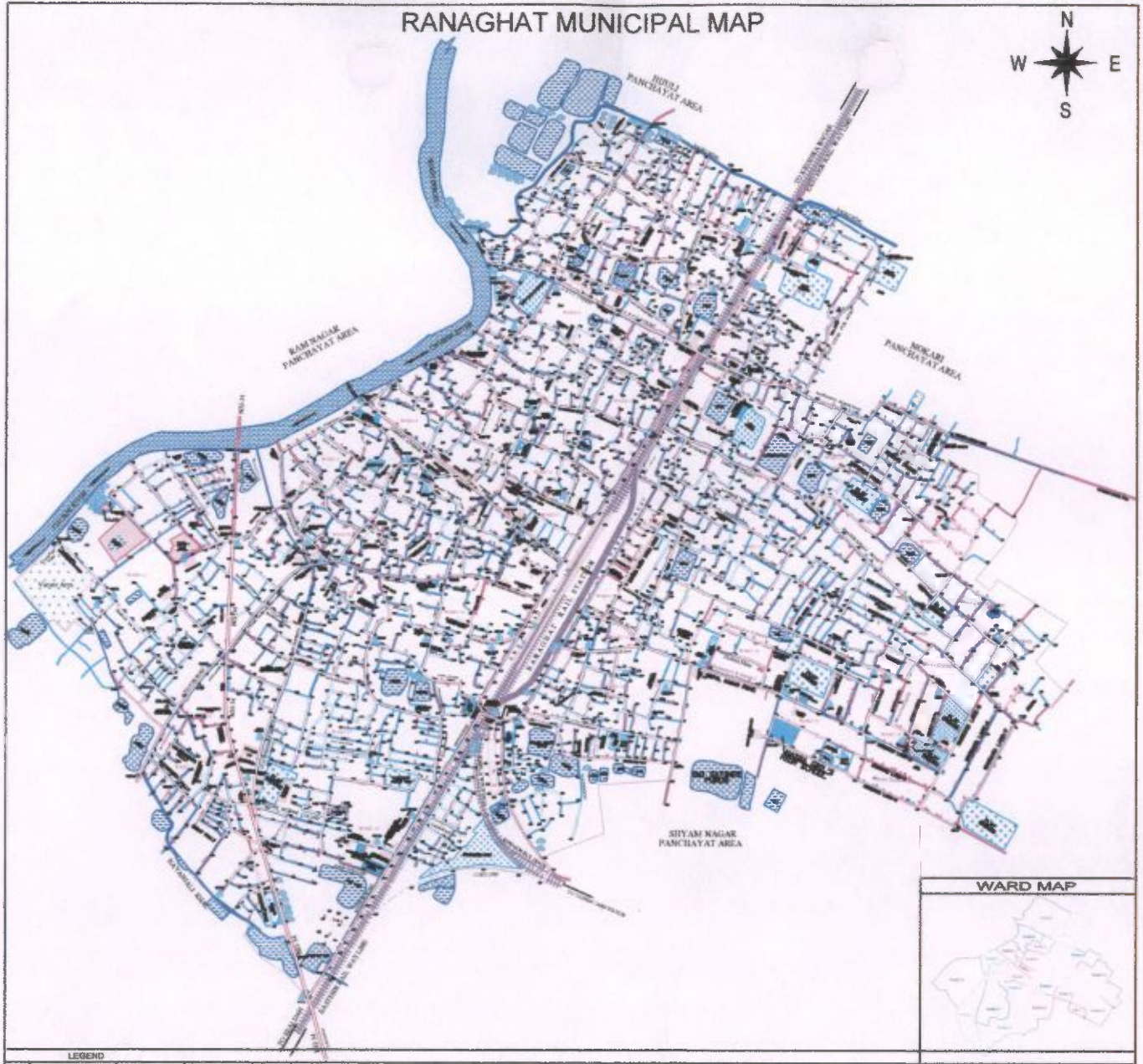
Slum Map

RANAGHAT MUNICIPAL MAP



WARD MAP

LEGEND

NOTES :-

(1) ALL LEVELS & DISTANCE ARE IN METRES.
(2) RL AS PER RANAGHAT COURT COMPOUND AREA.
(3) LOWEST REDUCED LEVEL IS 4.671 METRES(Ghurni River LB Road)
(4) HIGHEST REDUCED LEVEL IS 16.317 METRES(NH-34 Gedge)
(5) 1D= 24HR DEPTH.
(6) WTP = Water Treatment Plant (Proposed)

(7) RANAGHAT MUNICIPALITY TBM POSITION :-

(i) TBM-1 = Cast Iron on Traffic Blnd (RL= 12.0000)
(ii) TBM-20 = Court Compound (RL = 10.439 M)
(iii) TBM-5 = Ranaghat Municipality Gate (RL = 10.022 M)

AT A GLANCE

(1) TOTAL WARD = 10 Nos.
(2) TOTAL ROAD LENGTH =153.000 Kms.
(3) TOTAL MUNICIPAL AREA = 4.000 Sq.kms.

SURVEYED & DRAWN BY		APPROVED BY	
SURVEYED BY :-	DRAWN BY :-	EX. ENGINEER	CHAIRMAN
NAME :- Sumita Malik	NAME :- Susmita Halder	NAME	NAME
SIGN	SIGN	SIGN	SIGN
DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
Stamp		Stamp	

Revision details | By / Chk | SIGN

CLIENT : RANAGHAT MUNICIPALITY
ESTD :- 1864

SURVEY AGENCY : SOFTA GeoTechnical Pvt. Ltd.
BARASAT , KOLKATA-700124 , W.B.

PROJECT : ROAD NETWORK AND CONTOUR SURVEY OF RANAGHAT MUNICIPALITY FOR WATER SUPPLY SCHEME UNDER UIDSSMT PROGRAM

DRAWING TITLE : ROAD NETWORK AND CONTOUR LEVEL MAP

DRAWING NO. : SOFTA/RM/02_11/13 | Sheet 1 OF 1

SCALE :-

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Non Slum Area

Table-15: Non Slum Area

Ward No	Area in Sqkm
1	0.621
2	0.215
3	0.061
4	0.085
5	0.22
6	0.064
7	0.121
8	0.122
9	0.112
10	0.603
11	0.45
12	0.37
14	0.322
15	0.311
16	0.337
17	0.608
18	0.331
19	0.145
20	0.63
Total	**5.728**

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Non Slum Map

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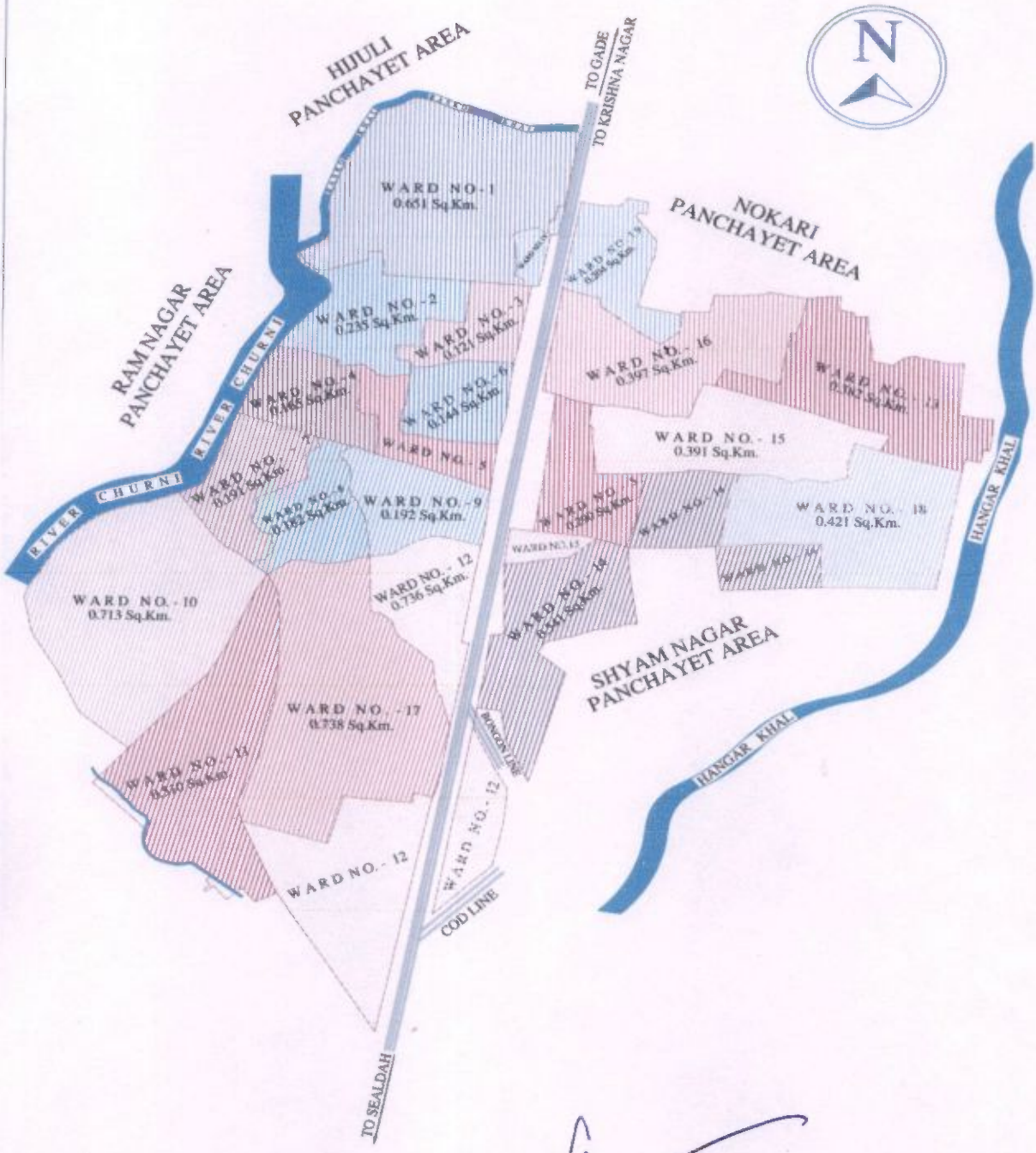

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3.2. Location of slum(s) / non Slum Area, Tenure Status, Land use and Land Possession status

Table-16: Location of slum(s) / non Slum Area, Tenure Status, Land use and Land Possession status

Slum Name	Slum Location	Age of Slum	Ownership of Land	Tenability (Yes/no)	Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)
Kheya Ghat Colony(S.C.-001)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Kheyaghat Lane-1(S.C.-002)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Malir Bagan(S.C.-004)	Core Area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Snehalata Pally & Subhas Pally(S.C.-003)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Sashthitala(S.C.-005)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Mather Para(S.C.-006)	Core Area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Nadia Swamaj Pally(S.C.-007)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Nadia Swamaj Pally-1(S.C.-008)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ghosh Para(S.C.-009)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Churi Para(S.C.-010)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Anandalok(S.C.-014)	Core Area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Sreenath Pur(S.C.-013)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Swagadwar Colony & Nh-34(S.C.-011)	Core Area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Swagadwar Colony-1(S.C.-012)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Sarat Pally(S.C.-015)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Sarat Pally(S.C.-016)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Das Para(S.C.-023)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Gandhi Park(S.C.-019)	Core Area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Madan Mohon Colony(S.C.-020)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Sadhur Bagan-1(S.C.-021)	Core Area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Sadhur Bagan-2(S.C.-022)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Bani Pally(S.C.-026)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Nasra North Colony(S.C.-025)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4

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Sarojit Pally-1 And Sarojit Pally-2(S.C.-024)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Sitalatala(S.C.-027)	Core Area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Chunuripara(S.C-030)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Dhaka Para & Amtala(S.C.-028)	Core Area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Dhaka Para & Amtala-1(S.C.-029)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Muktinagar-1,2(S.C.-033)	Core Area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Surja Nagar(S.C.-032)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Kapuria Para(S.C.-034)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Kapuria Para-1(S.C.-035)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Murari Nagar(S.C.-036)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Dargatala(S.C.-038)	Core Area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Nasra Para(S.C.-037)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Arobinda Pally(S.C.-040)	Core Area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Nasra Colony-1(S.C.-041)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Nasra South Colony(S.C.-039)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Talpukur Para And Das Para(S.C.-042)	Core Area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Rathtala Muchipara And Khalpar Colony-1(S.C.-044)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Das Para(S.C.-046)	Core Area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Milpar khal Para Colony(S.C.-043)	Core Area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Rathtala North Side(S.C.-045)	Fringe area	More than 10 years	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Non Slums	**non Slum Location**	**Age of Slum**	**Ownership of Land**	**Tenability (Yes/no)**	**Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)**
Ward 1	Core Area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 2	Fringe area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 3	Core Area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 4	Core Area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 5	Fringe area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4

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Ward 6	Core Area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 7	Core Area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 8	Fringe area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 9	Core Area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 10	Core Area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 11	Fringe area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 12	Core Area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 14	Core Area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 15	Fringe area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 16	Core Area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 17	Core Area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 18	Fringe area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 19	Core Area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4
Ward 20	Core Area	More than 30	Own Land	Yes	Z4

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3.3 Existing basic infrastructure and its coverage

The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure:

43 nos Slums and 19 non slums have been selected as a First Project under PMAY scheme by Ranaghat Municipality in consultation with the state level Nodal Agency - The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department, GoWB.

Table-17: The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure

Present Status of Physical Infrastructure																		
Sl. No	Name of the Slums	The project slum site	Ward No	Road Type Running in front of the Slum	slum connects it to major areas	Distance of Nearest Rail Station	Slum Age	Area in sqm	Ownership of slum	Existing House Hold	Population	Slum Dwellers' Occupation	Environmental Condition	Condition of Drain	Road Condition	Street Light	SW status	Housing Condition	Water Supply
1	Kheya Ghat Colony(S.C.-001)	Fringe area	1	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	12000	The ownership of land lies with Own	100	550	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
2	Kheyaghat Lane-1(S.C.-002)	Fringe area	1	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	39000	The ownership of land lies with Own	104	572	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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												vegetable sellers in nearby areas		resulting clogging			damage to health		
3	Malir Bagan(S.C.-004)	Core Area	1	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	28000	The ownership of land lies with Own	125	688	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
4	Snehalata Pally & Subhas Pally(S.C.-003)	Fringe area	1	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	16000	The ownership of land lies with Own	145	798	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
5	Sashthitala(S.C.-005)	Fringe area	2	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	15000	The ownership of land lies with Own	143	787	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
6	Mather Para(S.C.-006)	Core Area	3	Metal road is running in front	Slum connects it to major areas of	The nearest railway station	More than 15	5000	The ownership of land lies with	115	633	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local	The environmental condition in the slum is	The slum is partially covered	Most of the roads within slums	. There is 100%	Most of the population adopts	Most of the dwelling units are	Water supply is sufficie

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				of the slums	Ranaghat Municipality	at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	years		Own			industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	little bit poor	with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	are semi metallic or kuchha road	street lights present in the slum	unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	kaccha or dilapidated	nt
7	Nadia Swamaj Pally(S.C.-007)	Fringe area	4	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	5000	The ownership of land lies with Own	14	77	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
8	Nadia Swamaj Pally-1(S.C.-008)	Fringe area	4	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	2000	The ownership of land lies with Own	37	204	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
9	Ghosh Para(S.C.-009)	Fringe area	5	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	12000	The ownership of land lies with Own	121	666	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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											Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		broken condition resulting clogging			causing huge damage to health		
10	Churi Para(S.C.-010)	Fringe area	7	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	3000	The ownership of land lies with Own	88	484	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
11	Anandalok(S.C.-014)	Core Area	10	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	11000	The ownership of land lies with Own	131	721	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
12	Sreenath Pur(S.C.-013)	Fringe area	10	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	38000	The ownership of land lies with Own	217	1194	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
13	Swagadwar Colony & Nh-	Core Area	10	Metal road is	Slum connects	The nearest	More	32000	The ownership	93	512	Most of the slum dwellers	The environmental	The slum is	Most of the roads	. There	Most of the	Most of the	Water supply

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	34(S.C.-011)			running in front of the slums	it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	than 15 years		of land lies with Own			works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	condition in the slum is little bit poor	partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	is 100% street lights present in the slum	population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	is sufficient
14	Swagadwar Colony-1(S.C.-012)	Fringe area	10	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	15000	The ownership of land lies with Own	80	440	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
15	Sarat Pally(S.C.-015)	Fringe area	11	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	20000	The ownership of land lies with Own	139	765	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
16	Sarat Pally(S.C.-016)	Fringe area	11	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	28000	The ownership of land lies with Own	142	781	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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											local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging		slum	waste; thereby causing huge damage to health		
17	Das Para(S.C.-023)	Fringe area	12	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	2000	The ownership of land lies with Own	143	787	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
18	Gandhi Park(S.C.-019)	Core Area	12	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	4000	The ownership of land lies with Own	52	286	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
19	Madan Mohon Colony(S.C.-020)	Fringe area	12	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	29000	The ownership of land lies with Own	110	605	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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20	Sadhur Bagan-1(S.C.-021)	Core Area	12	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	46000	The ownership of land lies with Own	146	803	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
21	Sadhur Bagan-2(S.C.-022)	Fringe area	12	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	47000	The ownership of land lies with Own	107	589	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
22	Bani Pally(S.C.-026)	Fringe area	13	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	65000	The ownership of land lies with Own	97	534	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
23	Nasra North Colony(S.C.-025)	Fringe area	13	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to	More than 15 years	21000	The ownership of land lies with Own	158	869	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or	. There is 100% street lights prese	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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						1.5 Kms						housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	kuchha road	nt in the slum	disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health		
24	Sarojit Pally-1 And Sarojit Pally-2(S.C.-024)	Fringe area	13	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	34000	The ownership of land lies with Own	136	748	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
25	Sitalatala(S.C.-027)	Core Area	13	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	8000	The ownership of land lies with Own	74	407	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
26	Chunuripara(S.C-030)	Fringe area	14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	8000	The ownership of land lies with Own	144	792	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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											sellers in nearby areas		clogging			to health		
27	Dhaka Para & Amtala(S.C.-028)	Core Area	14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	54000	The ownership of land lies with Own	121	666	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
28	Dhaka Para & Amtala-1(S.C.-029)	Fringe area	14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	32000	The ownership of land lies with Own	91	501	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
29	Muktinagar-1,2(S.C.-033)	Core Area	15	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	36000	The ownership of land lies with Own	122	671	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
30	Surja Nagar(S.C.-032)	Fringe area	15	Metal road is running in front of the	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat	The nearest railway station at a	More than 15 year	35000	The ownership of land lies with Own	130	715	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries,	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with	Most of the roads within slums are semi	. There is 100% street	Most of the population adopts unhygieni	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or	Water supply is sufficient

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				slums	Municipality	distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	s					others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	metallic or kuchha road	lights present in the slum	c method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	dilapidated	
31	Kapuria Para(S.C.-034)	Fringe area	16	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	41000	The ownership of land lies with Own	130	715	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
32	Kapuria Para-1(S.C.-035)	Fringe area	16	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	17000	The ownership of land lies with Own	150	825	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
33	Murari Nagar(S.C.-036)	Fringe area	16	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	45000	The ownership of land lies with Own	50	275	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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											and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		condition resulting clogging			huge damage to health		
34	Dargatala(S.C.-038)	Core Area	17	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	14000	The ownership of land lies with Own	70	385	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
35	Nasra Para(S.C.-037)	Fringe area	17	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	6000	The ownership of land lies with Own	31	170.5	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
36	Arobinda Pally(S.C.-040)	Core Area	18	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	42000	The ownership of land lies with Own	120	660	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
37	Nasra Colony-1(S.C.-041)	Fringe area	18	Metal road is running	Slum connects it to major	The nearest railway	More than	12000	The ownership of land	62	341	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual	The environmental condition in	The slum is partially	Most of the roads within	. There is	Most of the populatio	Most of the dwelling	Water supply is

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				in front of the slums	areas of Ranaghat Municipality	station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	15 years		lies with Own			labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	the slum is little bit poor	covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	100% street lights present in the slum	n adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	units are kaccha or dilapidated	sufficient
38	Nasra South Colony(S.C.-039)	Fringe area	18	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	21000	The ownership of land lies with Own	130	715	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
39	Talpukur Para And Das Para(S.C.-042)	Core Area	19	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	13000	The ownership of land lies with Own	103	566.5	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
40	Rathtala Muchipara And Khalpar Colony-1(S.C.-044)	Fringe area	19	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	13000	The ownership of land lies with Own	185	1017.5	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste;	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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											cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		and broken condition resulting clogging			thereby causing huge damage to health		
41	Das Para(S.C.-046)	Core Area	19	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	2000	The ownership of land lies with Own	133	732	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
42	Milpar khal Para Colony(S.C.-043)	Core Area	19	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	12000	The ownership of land lies with Own	58	319	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
43	Rathtala North Side(S.C.-045)	Fringe area	19	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	4000	The ownership of land lies with Own	127	699	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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Non Slums																		
Sl. No	Name of the Slums	The project slum site	Ward No	Road Type Running in front of the Slum	slum connects it to major areas	Distance of Nearest Rail Station	Slum Age	Area in sqkm	Ownership of slum	Existing House Hold	Population	Slum Dwellers' Occupation	Environmental Condition	Condition of Drain	Road Condition	Street Light	SW status	Housing Condition	Water Supply
44	Ward 1	Core Area	1	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.621	The ownership of land lies with Own	902	3748	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
45	Ward 2	Fringe area	2	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.215	The ownership of land lies with Own	493	2092	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
46	Ward 3	Core Area	3	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.061	The ownership of land lies with Own	593	2461	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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											sellers in nearby areas		clogging			to health		
47	Ward 4	Core Area	4	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.085	The ownership of land lies with Own	529	1868	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
48	Ward 5	Fringe area	5	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.22	The ownership of land lies with Own	1018	4160	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
49	Ward 6	Core Area	6	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.064	The ownership of land lies with Own	592	2408	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
50	Ward 7	Core Area	7	Metal road is running in front of the	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat	The nearest railway station at a	More than 15 year	0.121	The ownership of land lies with Own	502	1982	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries,	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with	Most of the roads within slums are semi	There is 100% street	Most of the population adopts unhygieni	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or	Water supply is sufficient

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				slums	Municipality	distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	s					others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	metallic or kuchha road	lights present in the slum	c method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	dilapidated	
51	Ward 8	Fringe area	8	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.122	The ownership of land lies with Own	610	2316	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
52	Ward 9	Core Area	9	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.112	The ownership of land lies with Own	535	2077	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
53	Ward 10	Core Area	10	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.603	The ownership of land lies with Own	1321	5570	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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											and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		condition resulting clogging			huge damage to health		
54	Ward 11	Fringe area	11	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.45	The ownership of land lies with Own	968	4029	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
55	Ward 12	Core Area	12	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.37	The ownership of land lies with Own	1317	5487	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
56	Ward 14	Core Area	14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.322	The ownership of land lies with Own	1198	4883	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
57	Ward 15	Fringe area	15	Metal road is running	Slum connects it to major	The nearest railway	More than	0.311	The ownership of land	1331	5678	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual	The environmental condition in	The slum is partially	Most of the roads within	. There is	Most of the populatio	Most of the dwelling	Water supply is

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				in front of the slums	areas of Ranaghat Municipality	station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	15 years		lies with Own			labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	the slum is little bit poor	covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	100% street lights present in the slum	n adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	units are kaccha or dilapidated	sufficient
58	Ward 16	Core Area	16	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.337	The ownership of land lies with Own	1206	5337	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
59	Ward 17	Core Area	17	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.608	The ownership of land lies with Own	1484	6664	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
60	Ward 18	Fringe area	18	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.331	The ownership of land lies with Own	623	2915	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste;	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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											cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		and broken condition resulting clogging			thereby causing huge damage to health		
61	Ward 19	Core Area	19	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.145	The ownership of land lies with Own	1037	4661	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
62	Ward 20	Core Area	20	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Ranaghat Municipality	The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 to 1.5 Kms	More than 15 years	0.63	The ownership of land lies with Own	815	3748	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100% street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

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Social Infrastructure at a glance

Table-18: Social Infrastructure at a glance

Sl. No	Slum Name	Anganwadi under ICDS	Municipal Pre-school	Private Pre-school	Municipal Primary School	State Government Primary School	Private Primary School	Municipal High School	Private High School	State Government High School	Maternity Centre	Private Clinic	Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Social Development/Welfare	Community Hall	Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	Night Shelter	Old Age Home	Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	Slum-dwellers Association	Youth Association	Women's Association/Mahila Samithis
1	Kheya Ghat Colony(S.C.-001)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
2	Kheyaghat Lane-1(S.C.-002)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
3	Malir Bagan(S.C.-004)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
4	Snehalata Pally & Subhas Pally(S.C.-003)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
5	Sashthitala(S.C.-005)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
6	Mather Para(S.C.-006)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
7	Nadia Swamaj Pally(S.C.-007)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

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8	Nadia Swamaj Pally-1(S.C.-008)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
9	Ghosh Para(S.C.-009)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
10	Churi Para(S.C.-010)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
11	Anandalok(S.C.-014)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
12	Sreenath Pur(S.C.-013)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
13	Swagadwar Colony & Nh-34(S.C.-011)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
14	Swagadwar Colony-1(S.C.-012)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
15	Sarat Pally(S.C.-015)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
16	Sarat Pally(S.C.-016)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
17	Das Para(S.C.-023)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
18	Gandhi Park(S.C.-019)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
19	Madan Mohon Colony(S.C.-020)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

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20	Sadhur Bagan-1(S.C.-021)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
21	Sadhur Bagan-2(S.C.-022)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
22	Bani Pally(S.C.-026)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
23	Nasra North Colony(S.C.-025)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
24	Sarojit Pally-1 And Sarojit Pally-2(S.C.-024)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
25	Sitalatala(S.C.-027)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
26	Chunuripara(S.C-030)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
27	Dhaka Para & Amtala(S.C.-028)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
28	Dhaka Para & Amtala-1(S.C.-029)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
29	Muktinagar-1,2(S.C.-033)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
30	Surja Nagar(S.C.-032)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
31	Kapuria Para(S.C.-034)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

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32	Kapuria Para-1(S.C.-035)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
33	Murari Nagar(S.C.-036)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
34	Dargatala(S.C.-038)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
35	Nasra Para(S.C.-037)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
36	Arobinda Pally(S.C.-040)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
37	Nasra Colony-1(S.C.-041)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
38	Nasra South Colony(S.C.-039)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
39	Talpukur Para And Das Para(S.C.-042)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
40	Rathtala Muchipara And Khalpar Colony-1(S.C.-044)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
41	Das Para(S.C.-046)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
42	Milpar khal Para Colony(S.C.-043)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

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43	Rathtala North Side(S.C.-045)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
Non Slum																									
Sl. No	Slum Name	Anganwadi under ICDS	Municipal Pre-school	Private Pre-school	Municipal Primary School	State Government Primary School	Private Primary School	Municipal High School	Private High School	State Government High School	Maternity Centre	Private Clinic	Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Social Development/Welfare	Community Hall	Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	Night Shelter	Old Age Home	Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	Slum-dwellers Association	Youth Association	Women's Association/Mahila Samitis
44	Ward 1	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
45	Ward 2	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
46	Ward 3	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
47	Ward 4	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
48	Ward 5	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
49	Ward 6	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
50	Ward 7	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
51	Ward 8	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
52	Ward 9	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

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53	Ward 10	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
54	Ward 11	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
55	Ward 12	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
56	Ward 14	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
57	Ward 15	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
58	Ward 16	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
59	Ward 17	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
60	Ward 18	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
61	Ward 19	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
62	Ward 20	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 10 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

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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

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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.

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

Comprehensive data on this subject was last collected by NSSO in its 58th round (July - December 2002). The present report provides key indicators from the 58th round as well, for comparison. Some

important findings of the survey are given below.

- About 49 thousand slums were estimated to be in existence in urban India in 2008-09, 24% of them were located along *nallahs* and drains and 12% along railway lines.
- About 57% of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies, state government, etc.
- In 64% of notified slums, a majority of the dwellings were pucca, the corresponding percentage for the non-notified ones being 50%.
- For 95% slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or tube wells.
- Only 1% notified and 7% non-notified slums did not have electricity connection.
- About 78% of notified slums and 57% of the non-notified slums had a pucca road inside the slum.
- About 73% notified and 58% non-notified slums had a motorable approach road.
- About 48% of the slums were usually affected by water logging during monsoon – 32% with inside of slum waterlogged as well as approach road to the slum, 7% where the slum was waterlogged but not the approach road, and 9% where only the approach road was waterlogged in the monsoon.
- The sanitary conditions in the slums in terms of latrine facility during 2008-09 showed considerable improvement since 2002. Latrines with septic tanks (or similar facility) were available in 68% notified and 47% non-notified slums (up from 66% and 35% respectively in 2002). At the other extreme, 10% notified and 20% non-notified slums (down from 17% and 51% in 2002) did not have any latrine facility at all.
- About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any drainage facility. The corresponding proportions in 2002 had been 15% for notified and 44% for non-notified slums. Underground drainage systems or drainage systems constructed of pucca materials existed in about

39% notified slums (25% in 2002) and 24% non-notified slums (13% in 2002).

- Underground sewerage existed in about 33% notified slums (30% in 2002) and 19% non-notified slums (15% in 2002).
- Government agencies were collecting garbage from 75% notified and 55% non-notified slums.
  - Among these slums, garbage was collected at least once in 7 days in 93% notified and 92% non-notified slums. About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any regular mechanism for garbage disposal.
- Over the last five years, facilities had improved in about 50% of notified slums in terms of roads (both within-slum road and approach road) and water supply. The incidence of deterioration of any of the existing facilities in notified slums during the last five years was quite low (about 6% or below).
- In case of most slum facilities – sewerage and medical facilities being exceptions – the facility was reported to have improved during the last five years in more than 20% of non-notified slums. Deterioration of any of the existing facilities in non-notified slums, like notified slums, was rare (about 9% or below).
- Facilities such as street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and medical facilities were each reported by more than 10% of notified slums to be non-existent both at the time of survey and five years earlier. In case of non-notified slums, facilities like street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and garbage disposal were each reported by more than 20% of the slums to be non- existent, both during the survey and five years earlier. Where improvement had been brought about during the last 5 years, it was due to the

- Government's efforts in about 80-90% of slums, both notified as well as non-notified and for all the facilities. Improvement in educational facilities at primary level was attributed to NGOs in 13% of the notified slums where such improvement was reported. NGOs were also found to have played a role in the improvement of latrine and sewerage system in non- notified slums.

Topographical survey and GIS mapping

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

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

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

Water Supply

Proposal Rationale

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **To provide adequate Treated Water**
- **To ensure access for the Urban poor**

- **To develop institutional framework taking into account the requirements of the Urban Poor**

Outcome

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

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

Assessment of Overall State of Infrastructure

In line with the City Development Plan for Kolkata Metropolitan Area (Pg 11-28), it has been resolved that the entire KMA are will be switched over to surface water.

The following norms have been fixed for the region:

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

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

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

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

Situation Appraisal & Key Intervention for Identified Slum

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

It is now proposed that water pipeline shall be provided in each household with requisite number of taps, as computed during the survey as felt needs shall be provided under this Project. However, considering

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that the houses are being provided with water, the provisions of multiple taps have not been encouraged and kept to the minimal level.

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

- Population projection
- Project horizon years
- Design period for various project components
- Per capita water supply
- Factors affecting consumption
- Existing water supplies
- Pipeline pressure requirement
- Supply of water on 24 x 7 basis
- Economical size of conveying main
- Choice of pipe materials
- Peak factor
- Residual pressure
- Hydraulic zoning

Design Period for various Project Components

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

Service Plan

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

Proposed Interventions

According to the above, the water supply design requirement for Municipality has been fixed at 135 lpcd (Domestic Requirement) + 15% (head loss) + 100*(p^0.5) = 163.25 lpcd (approx).

There is existing water supply scheme which has the capacity for meeting the requirement. Thus there is no additional requirement of any reservoir. There are street stand posts for the slum proposed. But to achieve

house connection at slum 100 mm dia. DI pipes are proposed.

The details of water supply lines provide are as follow:

Transmission of Water

Ranaghat Municipality has water supply through ESR having (24x7) water supply. For the proposed multi-storied buildings sump and pump with OHR is provided for each building. The water supply network for this slum will be connected to the citywide water supply network.

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

Following design criteria are adopted for this Project:

- Gravity pipelines have to be laid below the hydraulic gradient.
- Pipes are of Ductile Iron, Mild steel, GRP, HDPE, PVC, Plastic etc.
- The design of water supply conduits is dependent on pipe friction, available head, velocity allowable, etc.
- Minimum sizes of 100mm for towns having population up to 50,000 and 150mm for those above 50,000 are recommended.
- There are a number of formulae available for use in calculating the velocity of flow. However,
- Hazen William's formula for pressure conduits and Manning's formula for free flow conduits are popularly used.

Drainage and Solid waste management

Proposal Rationale

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

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

Outcome

The proposed drainage system by means of construction of new drains and improvement of existing will help to provide relief to the slum dwellers by means of efficient and effective disposal of storm water through the

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outfall channels. The outcome of this scheme will by and large enhance the quality of civic life by way of promotion and safeguarding the public health and environmental pollution.

Assessment Overall State of Infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Proposed Interventions

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

Road Infrastructure

Proposal Rationale

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

Roads in the slum are highly undeveloped and ill maintained. Poor roads are strong barrier to the development of the slums. Poor road condition and absence of road facility in several slums makes life difficult for all slum dwellers, especially, women and children. It also hampers prompt movement of sick; particularly those who require urgent medical attention. Lack of maintenance, coupled with poor drainage

makes life even worse during monsoon season. Road are rarely re-built or re-paired periodically due to several reason. Provision of basic quality road is thus an important element of slum development. The existing road network system of the slum has become inadequate to cope up with the present and ever increasing needs. In order to bear the additional pressure due to enhanced civic, economic and commercial activities of the slum, existing road network system in several places are required either to be up-graded or winded and new roads are also be constructed in a number of places where the network is inadequate.

Proposed status and strategy

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

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

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

Proposed Intervention

All the proposed roads are rigid pavement-cement concrete roads. Rigid pavements are those which posses note worthy flexural strength. The concrete pavement slab can very well serve as a wearing surface as well as effective base course. Therefore usually rigid pavement structure consists of a cement concrete slab, below which a granular base or sub base course may be provided. Rigid pavements are generally designed and the stresses are analyzed using elastic theory, assuming pavement as an elastic plate resting over elastic or a viscous foundation.

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

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.

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Proposed Intervention

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

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

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

Materials of construction:

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

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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-19: Dwelling units

Building type	Number of DU
In situ single Unit	459 within 43 slums and 19 non slums

Building Plan

The buildings are proposed to cover an area of approximate 32 Sq.mt along with provision of 2 rooms, kitchen and sanitation facility. The layout, size and type design of housing dwelling units depends on the local conditions and the preferences of the beneficiary. The houses, has been designed in accordance with the desire of the beneficiaries, keeping in view the climatic conditions and the need to provide ample space, kitchen, ventilation, sanitary facilities, etc. and the community perceptions, preferences and cultural attitudes. In line with the scheme, carpet area of the house will be not less than 25 sq. mts and preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet should be constructed.

Building material

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

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Design data

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

Reference codes:

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

Identification of Beneficiaries

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

Allotment of Houses

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

Town Planning Norms

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

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

Compliance with Municipal Bye laws

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

Tenure

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

Summary of Investment

Project Costing

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

The cost components include:

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

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

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.

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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-20: 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

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 channels 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-21: 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	Question does not arise.

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	c. Possible measures for avoidance i) Identification of alternative routes ii) Relocation of Culture property in consultation with the local community iii) Common Property	
6.	Location of Natural Habitants	It will not be disturbed
7.	Construction of site office / Camp	Temporary construction of camp / office shall be established by contractor and since the project is small and scattered, the temporary impact on environment for Construction Camp / office at the time of execution of work is negligible.
8.	Quarrying of Materials	
	a. Sourcing of materials from quarries b. Lead from various existing quarries c. Adequacy of material for the project in these quarries	The construction materials 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	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.
	ii) The outfall is in natural stream; measures shall be taken to prevent sediment into the stream.	The storm water drain of the slums will discharge the water to the main high drain of the town.
11.	Air Pollution during construction work	Work shall be carried out by 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,

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		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 and non-slum

Table-22: Component wise abstract for each slums and non-slums area

SLUM AND NON SLUM WISE DETAILS OF DU AND INFRASTRUCTURE COST OF 2015-16											
SL NO	Ward No	SLUM/ NON-SLUM NAME	Area in Sq mt/Sq km.	Population	PROPOSED DWELLING UNIT	INFASTRUCTURES					
						Cost involved @ Rs. 3.68 Lakhs per DU.	House Connection	Cost involved @ Rs. 0.01572 Lakh per connection	C.C. ROADS (In Meter)	Cost involved @ Rs. .04097 lakh per meter	Total Rs. In Lakh
1	1	Kheya Ghat Colony(S.C.-001)	12000	550	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
2	1	Kheyaghat Lane-1(S.C.-002)	39000	572	9	33.12	9	0.14	77	3.17	36.43
3	1	Malir Bagan(S.C.-004)	28000	688	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
4	1	Snehalata Pally & Subhas Pally(S.C.-003)	16000	798	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
5	2	Sashthitala(S.C.-005)	15000	787	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
6	3	Mather	5000	633	8	29.44	8	0.13	69	2.82	32.38

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SLUM AND NON SLUM WISE DETAILS OF DU AND INFRASTRUCTURE COST OF 2015-16											
SL NO	Ward No	SLUM/ NON-SLUM NAME	Area in Sq mt/Sq km.	Population	PROPOSED DWELLING UNIT	INFASTRUCTURES					
						Cost involved @ Rs. 3.68 Lakhs per DU.	House Connection	Cost involved @ Rs. 0.01572 Lakh per connection	C.C. ROADS (In Meter)	Cost involved @ Rs. .04097 lakh per meter	Total Rs. In Lakh
		Para(S.C.-006)									
7	4	Nadia Swamaj Pally(S.C.-007)	5000	77	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
8	4	Nadia Swamaj Pally-1(S.C.-008)	2000	204	1	3.68	1	0.02	9	0.35	4.05
9	5	Ghosh Para(S.C.-009)	12000	666	5	18.40	5	0.08	43	1.76	20.24
10	7	Churi Para(S.C.-010)	3000	484	10	36.80	10	0.16	86	3.52	40.48
11	10	Anandalok(S.C.-014)	11000	721	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
12	10	Sreenath Pur(S.C.-013)	38000	1194	5	18.40	5	0.08	43	1.76	20.24
13	10	Swagadwar Colony & Nh-34(S.C.-011)	32000	512	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
14	10	Swagadwar Colony-1(S.C.-012)	15000	440	1	3.68	1	0.02	9	0.35	4.05
15	11	Sarat Pally(S.C.-015)	20000	765	4	14.72	4	0.06	34	1.41	16.19
16	11	Sarat Pally(S.C.-016)	28000	781	14	51.52	14	0.22	120	4.93	56.67
17	12	Das Para(S.C.-023)	2000	787	7	25.76	7	0.11	60	2.47	28.34
18	12	Gandhi Park(S.C.-019)	4000	286	1	3.68	1	0.02	9	0.35	4.05
19	12	Madan Mohon Colony(S.C.-020)	29000	605	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
20	12	Sadhur Bagan-1(S.C.-021)	46000	803	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
21	12	Sadhur Bagan-2(S.C.-022)	47000	589	1	3.68	1	0.02	9	0.35	4.05
22	13	Bani Pally(S.C.-026)	65000	534	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
23	13	Nasra North Colony(S.C.-025)	21000	869	19	69.92	19	0.30	163	6.69	76.91
24	13	Sarojit Pally-1 And Sarojit Pally-2(S.C.-024)	34000	748	12	44.16	12	0.19	103	4.23	48.58
25	13	Sitalatala(S.C.-027)	8000	407	7	25.76	7	0.11	60	2.47	28.34
26	14	Chunuripara(S.C-030)	8000	792	10	36.80	10	0.16	86	3.52	40.48
27	14	Dhaka Para & Amtala(S.C.-028)	54000	666	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14

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SLUM AND NON SLUM WISE DETAILS OF DU AND INFRASTRUCTURE COST OF 2015-16											
SL NO	Ward No	SLUM/ NON-SLUM NAME	Area in Sq mt/Sq km.	Population	PROPOSED DWELLING UNIT	INFASTRUCTURES					
						Cost involved @ Rs. 3.68 Lakhs per DU.	House Connection	Cost involved @ Rs. 0.01572 Lakh per connection	C.C. ROADS (In Meter)	Cost involved @ Rs. .04097 lakh per meter	Total Rs. In Lakh
28	14	Dhaka Para & Amtala-1(S.C.-029)	32000	501	4	14.72	4	0.06	34	1.41	16.19
29	15	Muktinagar-1,2(S.C.-033)	36000	671	10	36.80	10	0.16	86	3.52	40.48
30	15	Surja Nagar(S.C.-032)	35000	715	5	18.40	5	0.08	43	1.76	20.24
31	16	Kapuria Para(S.C.-034)	41000	715	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
32	16	Kapuria Para-1(S.C.-035)	17000	825	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
33	16	Murari Nagar(S.C.-036)	45000	275	1	3.68	1	0.02	9	0.35	4.05
34	17	Dargatala(S.C.-038)	14000	385	1	3.68	1	0.02	9	0.35	4.05
35	17	Nasra Para(S.C.-037)	6000	171	1	3.68	1	0.02	9	0.35	4.05
36	18	Arobinda Pally(S.C.-040)	42000	660	12	44.16	12	0.19	103	4.23	48.58
37	18	Nasra Colony-1(S.C.-041)	12000	341	15	55.20	15	0.24	129	5.28	60.72
38	18	Nasra South Colony(S.C.-039)	21000	715	10	36.80	10	0.16	86	3.52	40.48
39	19	Talpukur Para And Das Para(S.C.-042)	13000	567	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
40	19	Rathtala Muchipara And Khalpar Colony-1(S.C.-044)	13000	1018	5	18.40	5	0.08	43	1.76	20.24
41	19	Das Para(S.C.-046)	2000	732	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
42	19	Milpar khal Para Colony(S.C.-043)	12000	319	13	47.84	13	0.20	112	4.58	52.62
43	19	Rathtala North Side(S.C.-045)	4000	699	9	33.12	9	0.14	77	3.17	36.43
		Sub Total	**944000**	**26257**	**239**	**879.52**	**239**	**3.76**	**2055.04**	**84.19**	**967.47**
44		**Non Slum**									
45	1	Ward 1	0.621	3748	8	29.44	8	0.13	69	2.82	32.38
46	2	Ward 2	0.215	2092	4	14.72	4	0.06	34	1.41	16.19
47	3	Ward 3	0.061	2461	6	22.08	6	0.09	52	2.11	24.29
48	4	Ward 4	0.085	1868	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10

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SLUM AND NON SLUM WISE DETAILS OF DU AND INFRASTRUCTURE COST OF 2015-16											
SL NO	Ward No	SLUM/ NON-SLUM NAME	Area in Sq mt/Sq km.	Population	PROPOSED DWELLING UNIT	INFASTRUCTURES					
						Cost involved @ Rs. 3.68 Lakhs per DU.	House Connection	Cost involved @ Rs. 0.01572 Lakh per connection	C.C. ROADS (In Meter)	Cost involved @ Rs. .04097 lakh per meter	Total Rs. In Lakh
49	5	Ward 5	0.22	4160	14	51.52	14	0.22	120	4.93	56.67
50	6	Ward 6	0.064	2408	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
51	7	Ward 7	0.121	1982	7	25.76	7	0.11	60	2.47	28.34
52	8	Ward 8	0.122	2316	11	40.48	11	0.17	95	3.88	44.53
53	9	Ward 9	0.112	2077	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
54	10	Ward 10	0.603	5570	15	55.20	15	0.24	129	5.28	60.72
55	11	Ward 11	0.45	4029	1	3.68	1	0.02	9	0.35	4.05
56	12	Ward 12	0.37	5487	3	11.04	3	0.05	26	1.06	12.14
57	14	Ward 14	0.322	4883	14	51.52	14	0.22	120	4.93	56.67
58	15	Ward 15	0.311	5678	44	161.92	44	0.69	378	15.50	178.11
59	16	Ward 16	0.337	5337	18	66.24	18	0.28	155	6.34	72.86
60	17	Ward 17	0.608	6664	22	80.96	22	0.35	189	7.75	89.06
61	18	Ward 18	0.331	2915	2	7.36	2	0.03	17	0.70	8.10
62	19	Ward 19	0.145	4661	8	29.44	8	0.13	69	2.82	32.38
63	20	Ward 20	0.63	3748	37	136.16	37	0.58	318	13.03	149.78
		Sub Total	**5.728**	**51049**	**220**	**809.6**	**220**	**3.46**	**1891.67**	**77.50**	**890.56**
		Total			**459**	**1689.12**	**459**	**7.22**	**3946.71**	**161.70**	**1858.03**

5.2. Detailed Estimates

5.2.1. Detailed Estimate of Provision of Housing

Table-23: 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- 32.18 sq.m (With Electrical Works) Referance of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda (Kolkata /24 Pgs (N & S)/ Ranaghat Sub Div.) Floor Area 25.37 sqm					
SL No.	**Description of Works**	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Rate (Rs.)**	**Amount (Rs.)**
1	Earthwork in excavation in foundation trenches or drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing spreading or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m as directed including trimming the sides of trenches, levelling, dressing and ramming the bottom, bailing out water etc. as required complete. a) Depth of excavation not exceeding 1500mm .	13.000	%cu.m.	12047.00	1566.11

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)
Total Covered Area- 32.18 sq.m (With Electrical Works)
Referance of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda (Kolkata /24 Pgs (N & S)/ Ranaghat Sub Div.)
Floor Area 25.37 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	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 stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes.	3.940	cu.m.	6851.66	26995.54
	(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)				

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DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)
Total Covered Area- 32.18 sq.m (With Electrical Works)
Referance of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda (Kolkata /24 Pgs (N & S)/ Ranaghat Sub Div.)
Floor Area 25.37 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	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 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.	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- 32.18 sq.m (With Electrical Works)
Referance of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda
(Kolkata /24 Pgs (N & S)/ Ranaghat Sub Div.)
Floor Area 25.37 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	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
21	Priming one coat on timber, plastered or on steel or other metal surface with synthetic enamel/oil bound				

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DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)
Total Covered Area- 32.18 sq.m (With Electrical Works)
Referance of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda (Kolkata /24 Pgs (N & S)/ Ranaghat Sub Div.)
Floor Area 25.37 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	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.	0.284	Qntl	8247.00	2342.15

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DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)
Total Covered Area- 32.18 sq.m (With Electrical Works)
Referance of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda (Kolkata /24 Pgs (N & S)/ Ranaghat Sub Div.)
Floor Area 25.37 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	Grill weighing 10 kg/sq m to16 kg/m2 **SOR, PWD, P - 76, I - 10 (i)** ***(2.70sqm @ 10.5kg per sqm = 28.35 kg)***				
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**

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban) Total Covered Area- 32.18 sq.m (With Electrical Works) Referance of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda (Kolkata /24 Pgs (N & S)/ Ranaghat Sub Div.) Floor Area 25.37 sqm					
SL No.	**Description of Works**	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Rate (Rs.)**	**Amount (Rs.)**
	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)					

Table-24: 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	points	76.00	2.00	152.00

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	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**				
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**

Table-25: 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

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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**

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Table-26: Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm 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				

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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
4	Jhama concrete								
			18.28	0.075	1.371				
			4.58	0.075	0.344				
			23.93	0.075	1.795				
					3.51				
5	Earth work in filling 1/5 excavation								
			13.715	5	2.743				
			23.48	0.375	8.805				
					11.548	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				

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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L	
						0.619			
						6.806	sqm		
8	BW in super structure (6:1)								
		23.5							
		1.125							
		24.625	2.75	0.25	16.93				
	Parapet	23.8	0.075	0.25	0.446				
						17.376			
	Less opens								
	1	0.9	2.1	1.89					
	4	0.9	0.9	3.24					
	1	0.75	0.9	0.675					
	3	0.75	0.75	1.688					
				7.493	0.25	1.873			
	Lintel								
	1	1.525	1.525						
	4	1.2	4.8						
	1	1.05	1.05						
			7.375	0.25	0.1	0.184			
	Wo2								
	1	3.05	3.05	0.25	0.1	0.076			
					(-)	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			

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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L	
	Parapet								
		23.5		0.15		3.525			
						22.806			
	passege	0.75		0.55		0.4125			
						23.219	sqm		
10	Conc M-20								
	Roof slab								
	32.15	1.1475	31.003		0.1	3.1			
	Beam		3.625	0.25	0.15	0.136			
			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				

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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
		1	1.525	0.1	0.153				
		1	1.275	0.35	0.446				
		1	0.3	0.05	0.015				
						29.615	sqm		
	4W1	4	0.9	0.25	0.9				
		4	1.2	0.1	0.48				
		4	1.2	0.35	1.68				
	2	4	0.3	0.05	0.12				
	1W2	1	0.75	0.25	0.188				
		1	1.05	0.1	0.105				
		1	1.05	0.35	0.368				
	2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03				
	WO2	3	0.75	0.25	0.563				
	1	1	3.05	0.1	0.305				
		1	3.05	0.35	1.068				
	2	1	0.3	0.05	0.03				
	Lintel 125 Wall								
	D1	1	0.9	0.125	0.113				
		2	1.3	0.1	0.26				
	D2	2	0.75	0.125	0.188				
	2	2	1.15	0.1	0.46				
	D2	2	0.75	0.125	0.188				
		2	1.9	0.1	0.38				
						7.423			
						37.038	sqm		
13	Plaster (6:1)								
	Out side 15 mmth.								
			2.85	1.125	0.45				
		25.3			4.425	111.953	sqm		
	Inside 20 mm th.								
	2	2.7	3.125	2.75	32.038				
	2	2.875	2.625	2.75	30.25				
	2	2	1.65	2.75	20.075				
	2	2.075		2.75	11.413				
	Above lintel								
	1	0.75		0.65	0.488				
	Bath								
	2	0.9		2.75	4.95				
	WC								
	1	2.95		2.75	8.113				
	1	2.25		2.75	6.188				

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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
	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				
						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.	

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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
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	
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 sutrface								
	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								

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Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L	
	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 sutrface						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								
				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 Concrete Road:

Table-27: Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Concrete

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
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

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
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
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	2.500	0.400	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(lissue 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(lissue 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)**

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(lissue 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.)**

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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
	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 =		10	Km	
Steps	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
Step - 1 Rate of item as per relevant section of this Schedule A =	1.00	CUM	5389.00	**5389.00**
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	1463.00	838.30
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	1296.00	371.95
Total B =				**1210.25**
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	178.50	102.28
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	178.50	51.23
Total C =				**153.51**
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.				**6802.64**

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5.2.3. Detailed Estimate of adoption of Water Connection:

Table-28: Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Water Connection

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILLORS RANAGHAT MUNICIPALITY , COST ESTIMATE OF THE INTERIOR PIPE LINE FOR SINGLE DWELLING UNIT P.W.D S.O.R Sanitary and Plumbing Work from 1st July-2014					
SL NO	**DESCRIPTON**	**QUANTITY**	**UNIT**	**RATE**	**AMOUNT**
1 P-11 I- 19(I)	Supplying fitting fixing PVC pipes of pproved quality conforming to ASTMD-1785 and threaded to mach with GI pipes as per IS:1239 (Part-I) wit all necessary accessories specials viz.socket,beny,tee,union,cross,elbow,nipple,long screw, reducing socket, reducing tee, short piece, etc. complete in all respect including cost of all necessary fittings as required ,jointing materials and two coats of painting with approved paint in any position above ground. (a) For exposed work PVC Pipes 15mm dia	12.00	Meter	106.00	1272.00
2 P- 6 I (f)(i)	Supplying fitting and fixing polythene Bib Cock with metal inlet (EMCO / ATLAS or equivalent) 15mm	3.00	Each	100.00	300.00
Total=					**1572.00**
Rupees One Thousand Five Hundred Seventy Two Only.					

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Section 6 – Project Implementation & Management Framework

6.1. Institutional Framework for implementation

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.

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I. Ranaghat Municipality shall be the nodal agency for implementation of DPR under HFA and has set up a robust administrative structure for implementation. The roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholder are as follows:

II. **Housing for All Nodal Officer:** Executive Officer of the Ranaghat Municipality has been designated as the HFA Nodal Officer for the Ranaghat Municipality demonstrating the commitment and willingness of the Ranaghat Municipality to implement the DPR under HFA

III. **Housing for All Working Group:** Ranaghat 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 DPR under HFA and going forward will be responsible for the implementation of DPR under HFA

IV. **Slum level federation at city level and slum dweller association at slum level:** Ranaghat Municipality has two CDS covering 23 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.

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6.2. Implementation schedule

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-29: Quarterly component wise investment schedule vis-a-vis means of finance (Central/State/ULB/Beneficiaries share

Fund Type	Total Project cost			DU for 963 nos			Physical Infrastructure		
	DU for 963 nos	Physical Infrastructure	Total	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Total	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Total
Central	688.50	0.00	**688.50**	275.40	413.10	**688.50**	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
State	885.87	84.46	**970.33**	354.35	531.52	**885.87**	42.23	42.23	**84.46**
ULB	0.00	84.46	**84.46**				42.23	42.23	**84.46**
Beneficiaries share	114.75	0.00	**114.75**	240.75	0.00	**240.75**	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Total	**1689.12**	**168.91**	**1858.03**	**870.50**	**944.62**	**1815.12**	**84.46**	**84.46**	**168.91**

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).)

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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-30: Project Financials

Component	Central share	State share	ULB share	Beneficiary Share	Total project cost
Housing	688.50	885.87	0.00	114.75	**1689.12**
Infrastructure	0.00	84.46	84.46	0.00	**168.91**
*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	**688.50**	**970.33**	**84.46**	**114.75**	**1858.03**

Future Provision for construction of Housing

The poor people, who are residing on the land of Railway, the housing will be constructed on the railway land by Ranaghat Municipality if the Railway Dept. Govt. of India gives any permission.

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Drawing of DU, Road.