

# **RANAGHAT MUNICIPALITY**

**Detailed Project Report for Construction of 1400 EWS Houses under  
BLC mode of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-HFA (U) for  
RANAGHAT MUNICIPALITY  
2019-20**



**Submitted by**

**RANAGHAT MUNICIPALITY**

**PO & PS : RANAGHAT**

**DIST : NADIA**



### DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare to your good self that **Annexure 7C** which is submitted along with the PMAY-HFA 2019-20 DPR, **containing Caste category & Gender** for Beneficiary Led Constructions (BLC) that there will be no change therein. We also declare that we will strictly adhere to the PMAY-HFA(U) guidelines.



Signature of Executive Officer

Ranaghat Municipality

Executive Officer  
Ranaghat Municipality



Signature of Chairman

Ranaghat Municipality

Chairman  
Ranaghat Municipality

**Annexure 7C**  
**(Para 14.5 of the Guidelines)**

**Format for Project under Beneficiary Led Construction Or Enhancement**

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal						
2	Name of the District:	:	Nodia						
3	Name of the City:	:	Ranaghat						
4	Project Name:	:	HFA-Ranaghat -2019-20						
5	Project Code:	:	19801725044N0						
6	State Level Nodal Agency:	:	State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)						
7	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	Ranaghat Municipality						
8	Date of Approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:							
9	No. of location covered in project: No of Slum Area Covered & No of Non Slum Area Covered	:	Name of Location	No. of beneficiaries	Whether Slum / Non-Slum	If Slum, then Slum type	If slum, whether it gets completely rehabilitated		
		:	Ranaghat Municipal Area	1400	Covering both Slum & Non-Slum area	Notified	No		
10	Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	5667.20						
11	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Minority	Person with Disability
		:	943	303	31	123	1400	21	5
	Whether beneficiary have been selected as PMAY Guidelines?	:	Yes						
13	No. of Houses constructed / acquired. Please specify ownership (Any of these)	:	Joint	Female	Male	Transgender			
		:	903	497					
14	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Male	Female	Transgender				
		:	903	497					
15	Whether it has been ensured that selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land ?	:	Yes						
16	Whether building plan for all houses have been Approved?	:	Yes						
17	i. GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible beneficiary)	:	2100.00						

	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2959.60
	iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	257.60
	iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	350.00
	v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	5667.20
18	Whether technical specification / design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards / NBC/ State Norms?	:	Yes
19	Whether it has been ensured that balance cost of construction is tied up with State Grant, ULB Grant & Beneficiary Share ?	:	Yes
	Whether trunk and line infrastructure is existing or being provisioned ?	:	
	i. Water Supply	:	Yes
	ii. Sewerage	:	Yes
	iii. Road	:	Yes
	iv. Storm Water Drain	:	Yes
	v. External Electrification	:	Yes
	vi. Solid Waste Management	:	Yes
	vii. Any Other	:	Yes
	viii. In case, any infrastructure has not been proposed, reason thereof.	:	Sewerage Scheme has not been proposed due to desired level of supply of water as CPHEEO norms has not been achieved.
20	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation of the project ?	:	Yes
21	Whether Demand Survey Completed for entire city ?	:	Yes
22	Whether City-wide integrated project have been formulated ? If not reasons thereof ?	:	Yes
23	Whether validation with SECC data for housing condition conducted ?	:	Yes
24	Whether Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of fund to individual bank account of beneficiary ensured in the project ?	:	Yes

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

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

  
Chairman  
Ranaghat Municipality

Signature of the  
Mayor/ Chairperson/Municipal Commissioner

Signature  
Chief Engineer  
M.E Dte,GoWB

Signature  
(Director,SUDA)

Signature  
(Secretary,UD & MA Department,GoWB)

## Executive Summary

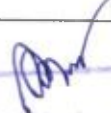
### Project Details

1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal
2	Name of the District:	:	NODIA
3	Name of the City:	:	RANAGHAT
4	Project Name:	:	HFA- RANAGHAT 2019-20
5	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	5667.20
6	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2100.00
7	State Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	2959.60
8	ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	257.60
9	Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	350.00
10	Total Infrastructure Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	515.20
	Percentage of Infrastructure Cost of Housing Cost	:	10
12	Infrastructure Cost per Dwelling Unit (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	0.368
13	Year of Implementation	:	2019-20
14	Component Housing Construction	:	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)
15	SOR Adopted	:	PWD (WB) with current corrigendum

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

Sl. No.	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share ( Rs. 1.5Lakh/ DU)	State Govt. Share ( Rs.1.93 Lakh/DU)	ULB Share	Beneficiaries Share @ 0.25 Lakh/DU)
<b>A. HOUSING</b>											
	New in-situ										
	Single Storied Units	BLC	1400	NOs	368000.00	5152.00	5152.00	2100.00	2702.00		350.00
<b>Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)</b>						5152.00	5152.00	2100.00	2702.00		350.00
<b>B. INFRASTRUCTURE</b>											
Sl	Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share ( Rs. in Lakh)	State Govt. Share ( @50% ) (in Lakh)	ULB Share ( @50% ) (in Lakh)	Beneficiaries Share (in Lakh)
<b>1. ROADS</b>											
	CC Roads	Cement Concrete	13730	Sq m	1770.00	243.02	243.02	0.00	121.51	121.51	0.00

2. WATER SUPPLY											
3. STORM WATER DRAINS											
	Surface drain	Brick Masonry	10221	Mtr	2099.00	272.18	272.18	0.00	136.09	136.09	0.00
	Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)					515.20	515.20	0.00	257.60	257.60	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					5667.20	5667.20	2100.00	2959.60	257.60	350.00

  
Sub Assistant Engineer  
Ranaghat Municipality

Signature of the ULB level  
Competent Technical  
officer

Name & Designation:

Fax No:

Telephone No:

E-mail:

Signature of the State level  
Competent Technical  
Officer

Name & Designation: Chief  
Engineer, MeDte, GoWB  
Bikash Bhavan, South Block, 1<sup>st</sup>  
Floor, Salt lake, Kol-91

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com

Signature

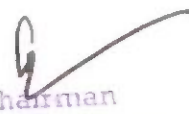
Director(SUDA)

Name & Designation: Debarati Dutta Gupta  
Director, SUDA

Fax No: 033-23585767

Telephone No: 033-23585767

E-mail: wbsudadir@gmail.com

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

Name & Designation:

Fax No:

Telephone No:

E-mail:

## PREFACE

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is an initiative by Government of India in which affordable housing will be provided to the urban poor with a target of building 20 million affordable houses by 31 March 2022. It has two components: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-U) for the urban poor and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) (PMAY-G and also PMAY-R) for the rural poor. This scheme is converged with other schemes to ensure houses have a toilet, Saubhagya Yojana electricity connection, Ujjwala Yojana LPG gas connection, access to drinking water and Jan Dhan banking facilities, etc. Cumulative total number of funded houses approved thus far is 39,25,240 in urban area including the subsumed RAY scheme and completion of construction of 5 million rural houses by March 2018 and 10 million rural houses by March 2019 (Feb 2018).

Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) ( for the year 2019-20) of PradhanMantriAwasYojana (PMAY) aims at Providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022.

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. PradhanMantriAwasYojana (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, Affordable Housing in partnership and subsidy for beneficiary led individual house. Under the mission, beneficiaries can take advantage under one component only.

Total beneficiaries are initiated **1400** nos from 1100 nos Beneficiary from slum and 300 nos Beneficiary from Non Slum projected under Annual Implementation Plan for the year 2019-20.

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 5667.20 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

## Introductory Note by Chairman

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 dacoit Rana. It is on record that dacoit horded here in 1809.

At that time Mr. Tylor 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 in 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.



Today Ranaghat is in the process of preparing the Detailed Project Report (DPR). In the last 5 years, with the help of the people, we have tried to address the problems of urban poor & slums keeping the aspirations of people and development objectives and targets in mind. At some point we have been successful in realizing the dreams of the people while in others we were not. Preparation of **Detailed Project Report for the year 2019-20 of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)** along with, its implementation and monitoring opened a new challenge to us = the challenge of providing all basic services to all poor people and ensuring equitable socio-economic development of the people of Ranaghat.

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

It is an honour and privilege to present before the people of Ranaghat, the **Detailed Project Report for the year 2019-20** which offers to provide development of all slums and ensure that new address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers. Learning from the past we look forward towards achieving long term benefits, perspectives and convergences rather than short term goals. **Detailed Project Report (DPR)** has been prepared and we look forward for a great future.

  
Chairman

Ranaghat Municipality

Chairman  
Ranaghat Municipality

## **Introduction to Ranaghat Municipality:**

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 dacoit Rana. It is on record that dacoit horde 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 in 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 23°11' N and 88°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.

Ranaghat is located in the eastern side of Churni River and the lat long of the town is 23°11' N and 88°34' E respectively.

## Map No. 2.3.1 LOCATION MAP OF RANAGHAT MUNICIPALITY AREA



Map of India



Map of West Bengal



Location Map of Ranaghat



Map of Nadia district

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## **Physical Features:**

### **(i) Location**

Ranaghat is located in the eastern side of Churni River and the lat long of the town is 23°11' N and 88°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.

### **(ii) Climate**

The climate is characterized by a moderate hot summer and high humidity. The seasons are not very well defined as compared to the other parts of the state. The dry winter and early spring is pleasant. Detailed is given below:

Maximum Temperature	38.6 °C
Minimum Temperature	7.8 °C
Annual average rainfall	1500mm
Height over mean sea level	19m ( Approx)

### **(iii) Rainfall**

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.

### **(iv) Temperature**

The average temperature in summer time is 28° C and in Cold season is 15° C. The Maximum tempature in summer season is 35° C and in cold season is 11° 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 4° C.

### **(v) Geology**

Ranaghat is located in the eastern side of Churni River and the lat long of the town is 23°11' N and 88°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 town covers an area of 7.72 sq. km.

**(vii) Wind**

In the summer season winds are mostly North Easterly or easterly but in afternoon Westerly winds blow which are absorbed frequently

**(viii) 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.

**(ix) 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.

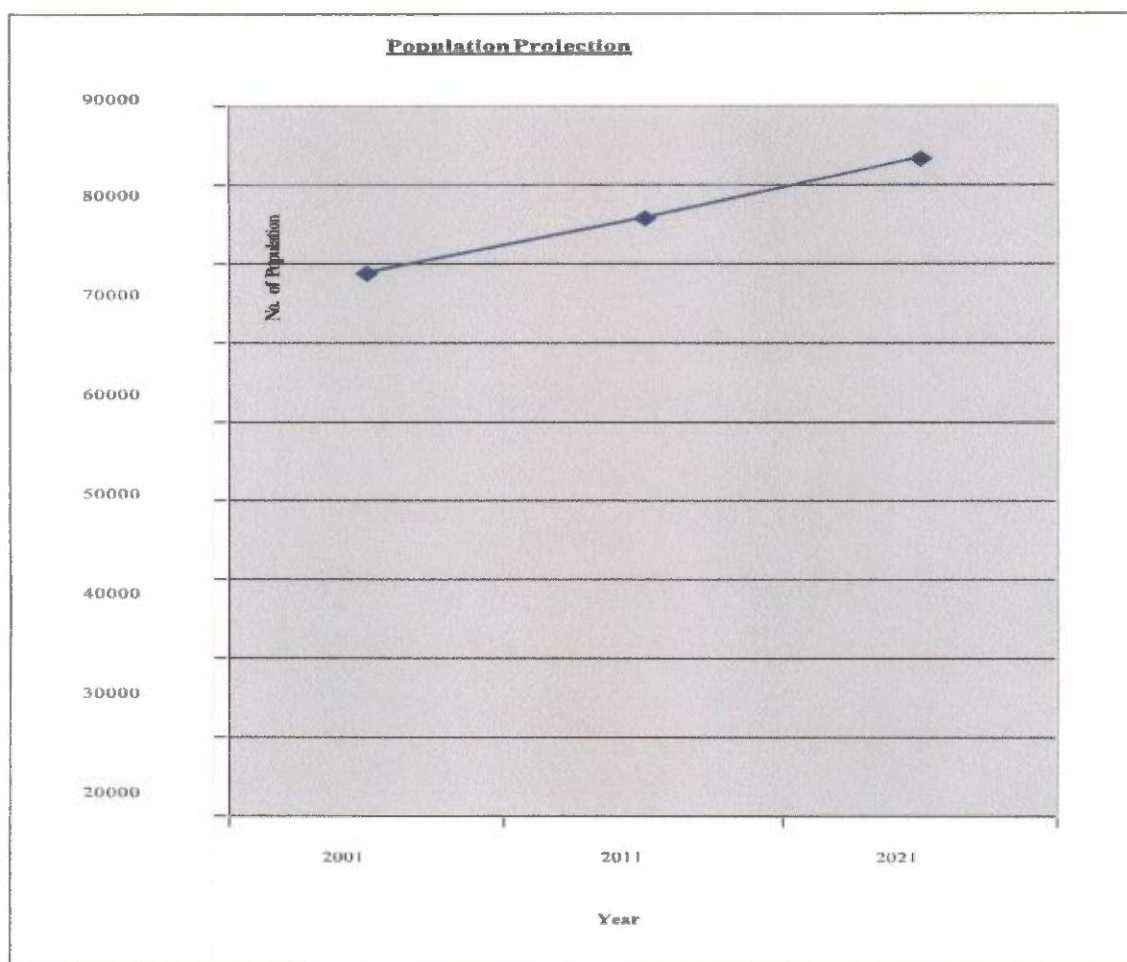
The average temperature in summer time is 28° C and in Cold season is 15° C. The Maximum tempature in summer season is 35° C and in cold season is 11° C. In association with passing western disturbances in the cold season, the district as whole is sometimes affected by cold waves and on such occasions the minimum temperature may go down to 3 or 4° C. By about the end of February the temperature begins to rise. The summer 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

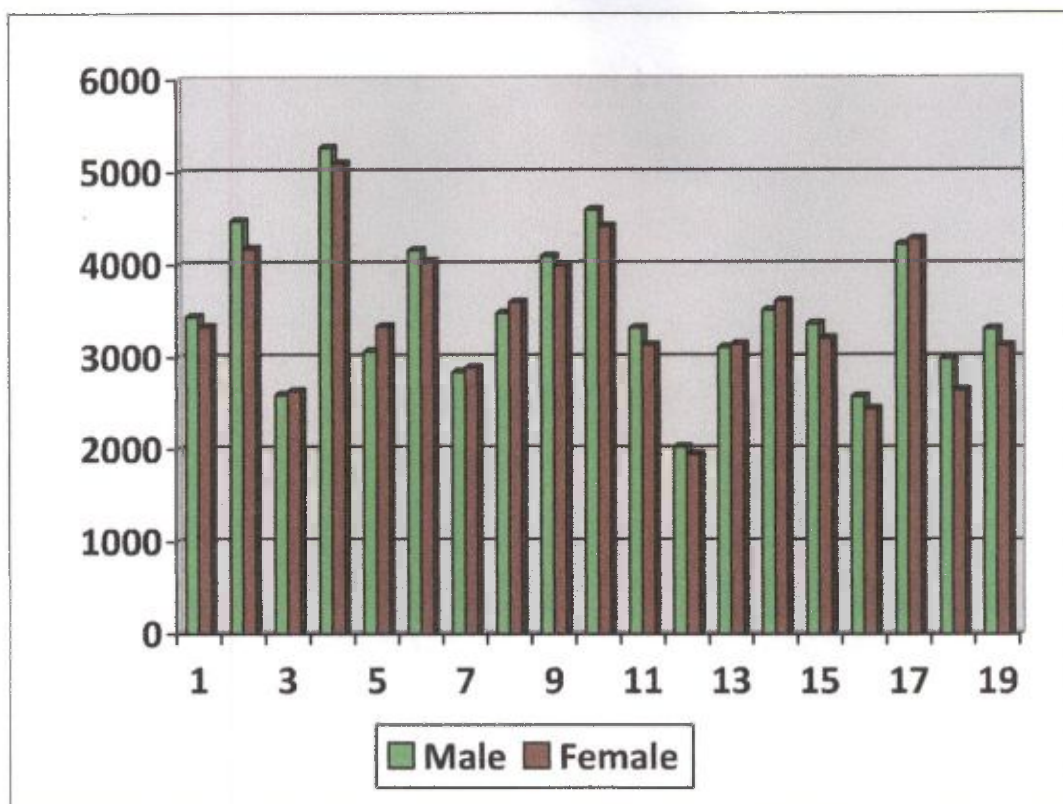
## Social and Demographic profile

### I. Population Trend

- In the Year 1931 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**



### Ward wise population Comparison between Male & Female Population graph



Grwoth rate Of Ranaghat Municipality indicates increasing increasing trends rapidly.

### City at a Glance

Area	7.72 Sq. Km.
Population 2001	68,754

Slum	Total 46; 30 covered under IHSDP Phase 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 Nos.
Post Office	1 No.
Banks	5 Nos.
No. of Parks	6 Nos.
No. of Bus Stand	3 Nos.
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 Km. and Kancha – 61.20 Km.
Street and Street Light	
Total length of Pucca Road	107.25 Km.
Total length of Kancha Road	61.20 Km. including brick road
Total length of road under street lighting	147.55 Km.
No. of Poles	3545 Nos. (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 Km.
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 Nos.
No. of NHG	264 Nos.

<b>No. of TCG formed</b>	<b>155 Nos.</b>
<b>No. of Beneficiaries of TCG Group</b>	<b>2617</b>
<b>Amount of Thrift collected</b>	<b>10.10 Lakhs</b>
<b>Amount of revolving fund received</b>	<b>5.05 Lakhs</b>
<b>No. of persons availed Revolving fund</b>	<b>220 No.</b>
<b>Amount of loan availed from revolving fund</b>	<b>4.40 Lakhs</b>
<b>Amount of Revolving fund Recovered</b>	<b>3.08 Lakhs</b>
<b>No. of DWCUA Group formed</b>	<b>7 No.</b>
<b>No. of Beneficiaries of DWCUA Group</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>No. of DWCUA loan sponsored to Bank</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>No. of DWCUA loan sanctioned by Bank</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Amount of subsidy received from SUDA</b>	<b>4.94 lakhs</b>
<b>Amount of loan disbursed by Bank</b>	<b>0.57 lakh</b>
<b>No. of application sponsored to Bank for</b>	<b>522 Nos.</b>
<b>No. of application sanctioned by Bank for</b>	<b>163 no.</b>
<b>Amount of subsidy received from SUDA in</b>	<b>5.51 lakhs</b>
<b>Amount of lon disbursed by Bank in USEP (</b>	<b>20.30 lakhs</b>
<b>Total no. of person have been trained in USEP (</b>	<b>375 Nos.</b>
<b>Fund received from SUDA in UWEP</b>	<b>77.28 lakhs</b>
<b>Fund disbursed</b>	<b>76.11 lakhs</b>
<b>Education</b>	
<b>No. of C.E.C centre opened</b>	<b>20 Nos.</b>
<b>No. of Schools</b>	<b>Total 44 ; where Primary – 29, High– 14, Jr. High - 1</b>
<b>No. of municipal School</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>No. of Pre-Primary School / I.C.D.S</b>	<b>34 Nos.</b>
<b>Health</b>	
<b>No. of Maternity Home</b>	<b>1 No.</b>
<b>Health Sub-Centres under C.B.P.H.C</b>	<b>4 Nos.</b>
<b>No. of Ambulance</b>	<b>1 No.</b>

**Historical Places:**

**Photos of historical places of Ranaghat**



#### Others:-

<b>Crematoria</b>	<b>Condition</b>
	Good
<b>OTHER ASSESTS</b>	<b>Condition</b>
Ambulance	Good
Graveyard	Useable
Community latrine	Useable
Market Complex	Good
Road Roller	Good
Bier	Good
Computers	All are working properly

#### Infrastructure Status

##### i) Water Supply:

Water supply is one of the most addressed issue in Ranaghat Municipal area. The water supply system of Ranaghat is more than 100 years of age. The water supply system of Ranaghat Municipality was actually constructed in the year 1894. It was a century old system and definitely a wonderful example of engineering. Maharani Swarnamoyee donated 2 lacs rupees for the construction of this Water works system. This system is still working today but it

needs proper reconstruction for more improved and wide water supply according to the growing population pressure on the town. At present this water supply system has capacity to cover only 40% of total area. As the system is very old so it has a wide chance to break down at any moment which will definitely hamper the water supply of Ranaghat.

## **ii) Sewerage and sanitation:**

At present, there is no underground sewerage system in Ranaghat Municipal area. The type of latrines used here are mainly of two types,

1. Sanitary Latrine with Septic Tank
2. Two-Pit Flush Latrine

The effluent is then discharged into the open drain nearest to the residence. There is one cesspool of the Municipality. With the growing population of the Municipality, there is an immediate need for appropriate sewerage system covering the whole of the Municipal area based on scientific study.

## **iii) Storm water drainage and Water logging :**

Just after the establishment of Ranaghat Municipality, it undertook a systematic plan for the drainage of this cantonment town. The then Executive Engineer designed the whole system. main objective of this drainage system was not only for flowing the polluted water out of the town but also using the water for irrigation and 'Pisces Culture'. Laxmijola drainage, Osmankhali Drainage, Khagra sluice and Bibiganj Sluice were constructed under this scheme. The plan was to flow the dirty, polluted water through those drains and sluices and fall into water bodies outside Ranaghat. It was thought that total drainage system would be flashed into the River Bhagirathi. This 100 years old system is now almost abandoned. Thereafter from the till date Ranaghat Municipality has constructed and renovate many main drains and sub drains throughout the town but the efforts were piece meal and could not be able to solve the water logging problem up to the mark. Another main problem is ,the outfalls of main drainage of Ranaghat Municipality, are in the surrounding panchayats so these are beyond the jurisdiction of Ranaghat Municipality as a result though Ranaghat Municipality took constructive measures, regarding the improvement of drains it went in vain for the indifference and non co-operation from the side of panchayats.

## **iv) Solid Waste Management :**

Throughout the town the solid waste collection is more or less regular. The sweepers and the harijans regularly clean the drains and sweep the roads. The solid wastes are collected regularly from garbage bins of different localities of the town and dump in the dumping ground outside the town. Municipality has a large dumping ground. Recently in some of the wards two plastic baskets have been given to each household to put their bio degradable and non bio degradable wastes regularly which is collected by the municipal sweepers regularly. This practice add a new colour to the SWM machinery of this Municipality. But because of non availability of fund this practice could not be extended in the larger area of the town. Ranaghat municipality does not have proper Solid waste treatment plant and bio medical waste treatment plan which the municipality thinks most necessary to set up to control pollution and for assuring better public health.

The system of Solid Waste Management in general is based on the three consecutive systems of:





The Government of India has identified 63 cities from India based on population which will get the benefit of JNNURM. From West Bengal two cities have been identified namely Kolkata and Asansol. In Kolkata there are 42 ULBs including 3 Municipal Corporations and in Asansol there are 5 ULBs including 2 Municipal Corporations. Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority has been selected as State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) to monitor JNNURM projects both for UIG and BSUP.

#### **The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure:**

1100 nos Slums have been selected as a Project for the year 2019-20 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.

1. Kheya Ghat Colony(S.C.-001)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-01. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 12000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 33 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 5 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

2 Kheyaghat Lane-1(S.C.-002)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-01. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 39000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 50 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 6 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

3. Malir Bagan(S.C.-004)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-01. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 28000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of

households is 67 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 5 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

4. Snehalata Pally & Subhas Pally(S.C.-003)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-01. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 16000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 40 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 6 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

5. Sashtitala(S.C.-005)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-02. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 15000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 16 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 4dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

6. Mather Para(S.C.-006)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 5000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 33 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 5 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

7. Nadia Swamaj Pally(S.C.-007)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 5000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 12 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 6 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

8. Nadia Swamaj Pally-1(S.C.-008)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 2000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 13 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 5 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

9. Ghosh Para(S.C.-009)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-05. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 12000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 21 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 4 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

10. Churi Para(S.C.-010)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-07. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 3000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 45 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 5 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

11. Anandalok(S.C.-014)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 11000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 20 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 6 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

12. Sreenath Pur(S.C.-013)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 38000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 34 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 4 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within

slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

13. Swagadwar Colony & Nh-34(S.C.-011)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 32000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 28 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 4 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

14. Swagadwar Colony-1(S.C.-012)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 15000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 26 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 5 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

15. Sarat Pally(S.C.-015)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-11. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 20000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 85 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 6 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

16. Sarat Pally(S.C.-016)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-11. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 28000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 78 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 5 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

17. Das Para(S.C.-023)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 2000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 102 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 4 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

18. Gandhi Park(S.C.-019)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 4000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 51 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 5 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within

slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

19. Madan Mohon Colony(S.C.-020)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 29000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 19 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 3 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

20. Sadhur Bagan-1(S.C.-021)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 46000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 81 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 6 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

21. Sadhur Bagan-2(S.C.-022)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 47000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 57 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 7 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

22. Bani Pally(S.C.-026)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-13. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 65000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 34 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 4 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

23. Nasra North Colony(S.C.-025)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-13. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 21000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 69 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 4 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

24. Sarojit Pally-1 And Sarojit Pally-2(S.C.-024)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-13. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 34000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 40 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 4 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within

slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

25. Sitalatala(S.C.-027)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-13. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 8000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 9 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 3 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

26. Chunuripara(S.C-030)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-14. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 8000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 32 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 3 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

27. Dhaka Para & Amtala(S.C.-028)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-14. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 54000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 51 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 4 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

28. Dhaka Para & Amtala-1(S.C.-029)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-14. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 32000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 28 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 5 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

29. Muktinagar-1,2(S.C.-033)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-15. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 36000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 42 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 4 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

30. Surja Nagar(S.C.-032)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-15. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 35000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 44 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 5 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within

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31. Kapuria Para(S.C.-034)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 41000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 81 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 4 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

32. Kapuria Para-1(S.C.-035)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 17000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 96 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 5 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

33. Murari Nagar(S.C.-036)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 45000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 7 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 6dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within

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34. Dargatala(S.C.-038)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-17. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 14000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 31 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 4 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

35. Nasra Para(S.C.-037)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-17. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 6000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 11 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 4 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

36. Arobinda Pally(S.C.-040)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 42000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 70 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 4 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within

slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

37. Nasra Colony-1(S.C.-041)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 12000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 64 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 3dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

38. Nasra South Colony(S.C.-039)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 21000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 43 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 3 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

39. Talpukur Para And Das Para(S.C.-042)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 13000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 80 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 5 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within

slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

40. Rathtala Muchipara And Khalpar

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 13000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 90 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 3 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

41. Das Para(S.C.-046)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 2000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 98 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 4 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

42. Milpar khal Para Colony(S.C.-043)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutcha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 12000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 26 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 5 dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within

slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

43. Rathtala North Side(S.C.-045)

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Road condition is very poor in this slum and most of roads are Kutchha and Bitumious. The slums is 31 years old with a total site area is 4000 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 74 .Proposal for Beneficiary Led Construction are 6dwelling units for the year 2019-20. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipality area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 89% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

### **National Poverty Alleviation Programmes and PMAY**

Slum: the focus Area

Under section-3 of the Slum Area Improvement and Clearance Act, 1956, slums have been defined as mainly those residential areas where dwellings are in any respect unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and designs of such buildings, narrowness and faulty arrangement of streets, lack ventilation, light or sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety, health and morals. Thus, conceptually

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

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

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

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

## **Background**

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

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

- ii. It is 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.

## **National Missions for Slum Development and Poverty Reduction**

- i. The Government of India is committed to creating a slum free India as part of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) sub mission on Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP). More recently it has also launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022 when the Nation Complete 75 years of its independence.

- ii. **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) :** JNNURM is a

reform- linked urban development and slum upgrading program. Under JNNURM, the Government of India has been providing central assistance to 65 metro and large cities to invest in infrastructure improvements with governance reforms under sub mission on Urban Development.

- iii. **Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) :** BSUP is focussed on slum upgradation and poverty reduction through creating access and networking slums to **urban** infrastructure improvements. BSUP also has a 7-Point Charter that envisages integration of urban slum upgrading activities with social development programs/missions such as for health, education, social welfare, etc. to ensure comprehensive development.
- iv. **Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) :** SJSRY is a centrally sponsored program and it mainly emphasizes on the poverty reduction through employment generation. Main target groups of the program are: Urban poor, Women, SC/ST, Disabled etc.
- v. **National Slum Development Program (NSDP):** NSDP is a centrally assisted slum development program. NSDP is mainly for improvement in the environment in the slums as a broader objective through provision of infrastructure facilities and shelter for improving living conditions in slums.
- vi. **Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY):** VAMBAY is a central Government scheme to provide housing to the poor. Under VAMBAY scheme, an amount of Rs. 50,000 is extended to a beneficiary in a city with more than 10 lacs population while in the cities having population less than 10 lacs. each beneficiary gets Rs. 40,000/- fifty percent of the amount is central government grant while the rest could be taken as loan from HUDCO/ other nationalized banks/ state government/ urban local bodies.
- vii. **Integrated housing and slum development program (IHSDP):** IHSDP was under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) beginning from the year 2005-2006. The major objectives for the IHSDP program are:-
  - ☐ Focussed attention to integrated development of basic services to the poor. The basic services include security of tenure at affordable price, improving housing, water supply and sanitation.
  - ☐ Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the basic services to the urban poor created in the cities, are not only maintained efficiently but also become self sustaining over time.

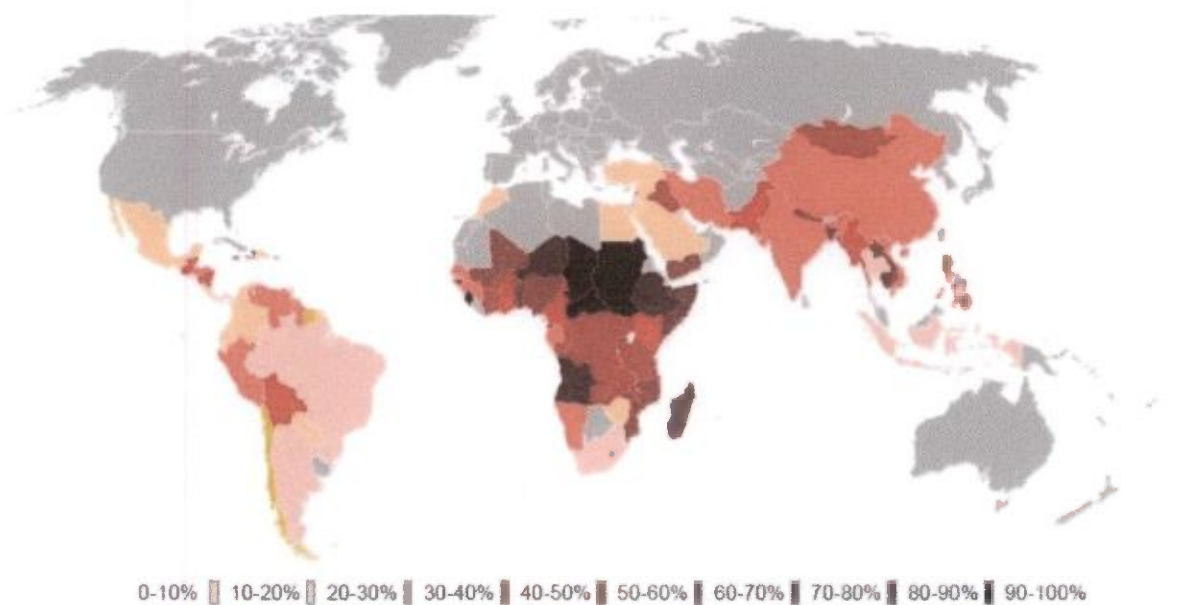
## **HFAPoA and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All)**

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

ULB undertake a demand survey through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing. While validating demand survey, Cities should consider possible temporary migration from rural areas to the city just to take advantage of housing scheme and exclude such migrants from list of beneficiaries. On the basis of demand survey and other available data, cities will prepare Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA). HFAPoA should contain the demand of housing by eligible beneficiaries in the city along with the interventions selected out of four verticals. The information regarding beneficiaries should be collected by ULB in suitable. While preparing HFAPoA, ULB and Implementing Agencies should also consider the affordable housing stock already available in the city as Census data suggests that large number of houses are vacant. Bank account number and Aadhaar number/Voter ID card/any other unique identification details of intended beneficiaries or a certificate of house ownership from Revenue Authority of beneficiary's native district will be integrated in the data base of HFAPoA for avoiding duplication of benefit to one individual family. Beneficiaries will be validated by ULBs thereby ensuring their eligibility at the time of preparation of the projects and approval of projects.

On the basis of HFAPoA, States/Cities will subsequently prepare the Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs) dividing the task upto 2022 in view of the availability of resources and priority. For larger cities, HFAPoA and AIPs can be prepared at sub-city (ward/zone etc.) level with the approval of concerned State/UT Government. The result of demand survey, draft HFAPoA and draft AIP should be discussed with the local representatives including MLAs and MPs of that area so that their views are adequately factored in while finalising the plans and beneficiary list. Cities which have already prepared Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) or any other housing plan with data on housing, should utilise the existing plan and data for preparing "Housing for All Plan of Action" (HFAPoA). Houses constructed under various schemes should be accounted for while preparing HFAPoA

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



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

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

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

### **Introduction to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)**

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

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

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

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

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

The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India. to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission.

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

Projects pertaining to the following will not be considered for support under PMAY:

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

### **Need for Projects**

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

Such innovation could encompass:

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

## **Aims and Objectives Vision**

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

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

## **Objectives**

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

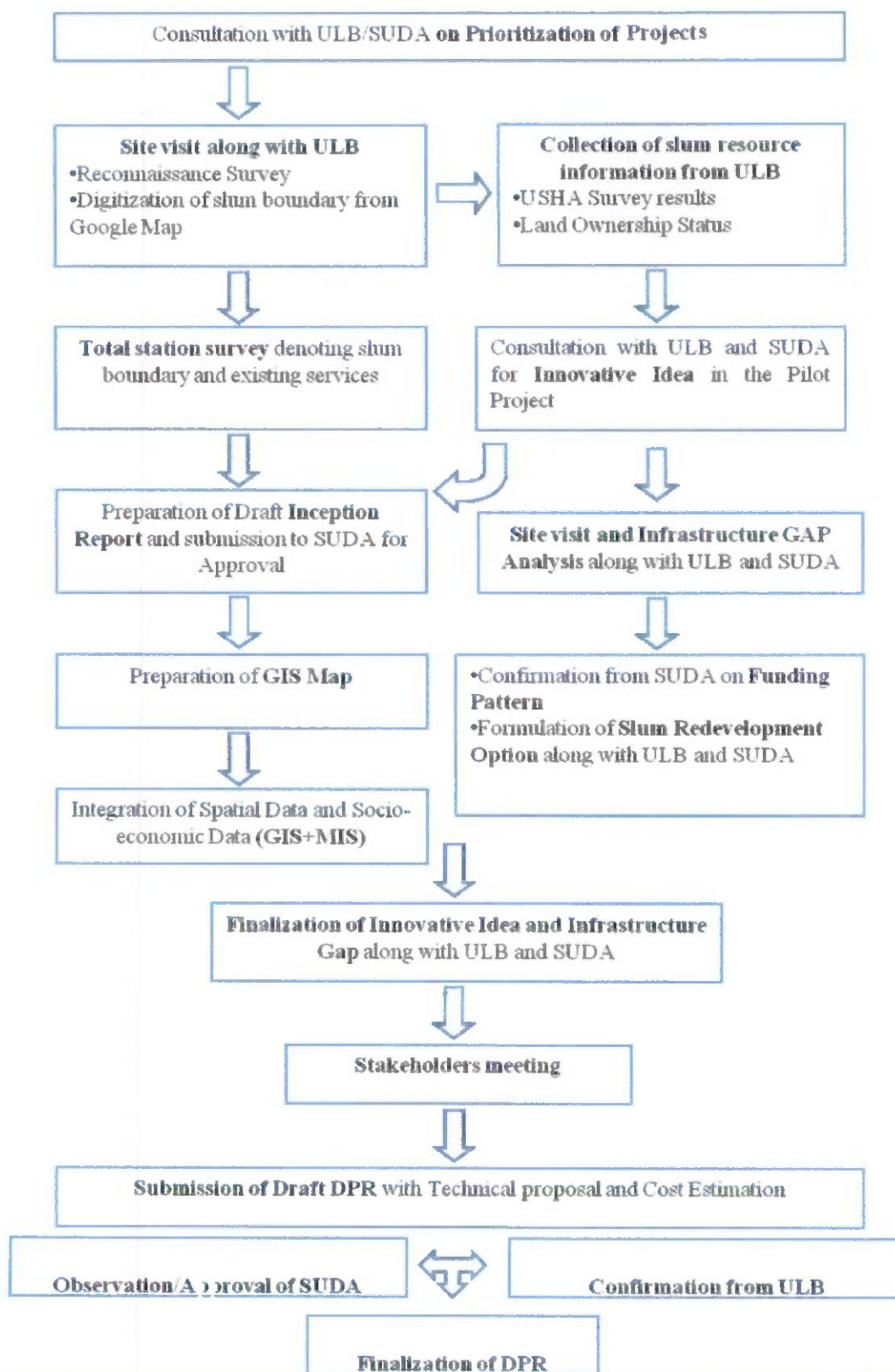
- ☐ Integrated development of all existing slums, notified or non-notified, i.e., development of infrastructure and housing in the slums/rehabilitation colonies for the slum dwellers/urban poor, including rental housing.
- ☐ Development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor, including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

## **State PMAY Mission Director**

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

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

### Methodology for Preparation of DPR



## **Funding Pattern of PMAY**

Support from Central Government shall include -

- ☐ 1.5 LAKHS of total cost of dwelling unit
- ☐ State + ULB to bear the cost of infrastructure
- ☐ State share for infrastructure to be minimum 5%
- ☐ Cost of infrastructure 10 % of sum total cost of dwelling unit
- ☐ Cost of capacity building 5 % of sum total cost of dwelling unit

## **Approvals & Release of Funds**

- ☐ Releases and approvals to be on the basis of DPRs which need to be submitted with approval of State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee
- ☐ Innovative projects to be considered for sanction even in the preparatory stage
- ☐ Central Funds to be released in 3 installments to the State Governments/SLNA;
- ☐ First Installment – after sanction of DPR and on submission of financing plan for State/ULB share for the project
- ☐ The subsequent installments on receipt of Utilization Certificate for 70% of the earlier release;
- ☐ 3 Mandatory reforms within 1 year of DPR sanctions

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

**Municipality** with its elected local body in place, has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spreading over an area of 31.42 square kilometres is comprised of 28 number of wards. With efficient and trained manpower, the Municipal has developed both technical and administrative skills. The development of appropriate municipal organizational structures with qualified staff is essential if municipalities are to provide cost effective services to citizens. With local government reform municipalities are required to take on new tasks, and provide new services. This will only be possible if municipalities have cost-effective and appropriate structures and staff that are well qualified and highly motivated. The municipalities should plan in such a way so as to ensure that they can meet the needs of citizens effectively and efficiently.

### Demographic features of the Ranaghat Municipality :

Area	7.72 Sq. Km.
Population 2001	68,754
Slum	Total 46; 30 covered under IHSDP Phase 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

### Urban Services

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

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

## **Status of Slums under Municipality**

- i. As per the available data, the total number of people living in 43 slums covering an area of 1.44 sq.km. Thus over 4.58 percent of Municipality population resides in slums, squatters and other poor settlements. Their contribution to city's economy has been also been growing over the period.
- ii. In the absence of a focused program and in a background of ever-increasing urbanisation, the slum dwellers continue to be deprived of access to basic services, socio- economic needs. The problems are multiplied by increasing migration. It is necessary, therefore, to develop clear-cut strategies, Programmes and action plans to provide the basic Services to the Urban Poor.
- iii. Municipality is basically a town and has been having substantial industrial and economic growth over the years. This has resulted in substantial growth in population triggered of by substantial migration. Continued influxes of migrants have resulted in mushrooming of slums and squatter settlements. Quality of life has thus suffered and the gaps between the demand and supply of essential services and other infrastructures have widened many fold.
- iv. Slum settlements have multiplied over decades and the living conditions of the poor have not improved. Environmental decline, vehicular pollution, inadequate basic services and infrastructure in the poor settlements hit the poor hardest. Slums are scattered across the city occupying both private land and lands belonging to various public entities. However, they were neither adequate nor did they have proper ventilation or hygiene.

Lack of sufficient ventilation in the rooms, low and damp floor levels, congestion, want of proper drainage, and general unhygienic conditions from the characteristics common feature of these bustees. Privy accommodation in many cases is far too inadequate considering the number of the inmates. Through the service privies have been converted, but the numbers are not increased. In fact the slums found in Ranaghat Municipality area .

- ☐ Firstly slums that grew up in the own lands of the dwellers but have no civic amenities, which are basically found in the listed 28 slums.

## **Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan**

The development objectives are:

- ☐ Ensure basic infrastructure services to all slums to provide better quality of life by giving emphasis on water supply and sanitation.
- ☐ Ensure maintenance of the asset created locally by ensuring collection of user charges locally and to enhance community participation.
- ☐ Ensure regular water supply and safe drinking water.
- ☐ To improve drainage system removing water logging in the slum.
- ☐ To ensure timely disposal of garbage of the slum.

- ☐ To provide housing for the dwellers of the slum.
- ☐ To provide streetlight facilities in the slum area.
- ☐ To provide road, community bathroom, community toilet and community seva kendra.
- ☐ To ensure economic upliftment

City Level Number of notified and non-notified slums					
City	No. of Non-Slums	No. of Notified Slums	No. of Notified	% Proportion of Slums	
				No. of Notified Non-Slums	No. of Notified
Municipality	300	1100	0	100%	0%

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

##### **Water Supply:**

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

##### **Sanitation:**

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

##### **Drainage system:**

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

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

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

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

There is door to door waste collection in this Municipality area as well as slum areas. BM

held meeting for the campaigning of the system. Proposal for solid wastes collection has taken in all over the Municipality area as well as in the slums.

**List of slums under Ranaghat Municipality :**

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Total Area
1	20001	Kheya Ghat Colony(S.C.-001)	12000
1	20026	Kheyaghat Lane-1(S.C.-002)	39000
1	20003	Malir Bagan(S.C.-004)	28000
1	20002	Snehalata Pally & Subhas Pally(S.C.-003)	16000
2	20004	Sashthitala(S.C.-005)	15000
3	20005	Mather Para(S.C.-006)	5000
4	20006	Nadia Swamaj Pally(S.C.-007)	5000
4	20007	Nadia Swamaj Pally-1(S.C.-008)	2000
5	20008	Ghosh Para(S.C.-009)	12000
7	20027	Churi Para(S.C.-010)	3000
10	20030	Anandalok(S.C.-014)	11000
10	20009	Sreenath Pur(S.C.-013)	38000
10	20028	Swagadwar Colony & Nh-34(S.C.-011)	32000
10	20029	Swagadwar Colony-1(S.C.-012)	15000
11	20031	Sarat Pally(S.C.-015)	20000
11	20032	Sarat Pally(S.C.-016)	28000
12	20012	Das Para(S.C.-023)	2000
12	20010	Gandhi Park(S.C.-019)	4000
12	20011	Madan Mohon Colony(S.C.-020)	29000
12	20033	Sadhur Bagan-1(S.C.-021)	46000
12	20034	Sadhur Bagan-2(S.C.-022)	47000
13	20035	Bani Pally(S.C.-026)	65000
13	20014	Nasra North Colony(S.C.-025)	21000
13	20013	Sarojit Pally-1 And Sarojit Pally-2(S.C.-024)	34000
13	20036	Sitalatala(S.C.-027)	8000
14	20017	Chunuripara(S.C.-030)	8000
14	20015	Dhaka Para & Amtala(S.C.-028)	54000
14	20016	Dhaka Para & Amtala-1(S.C.-029)	32000
15	20037	Muktinagar-1,2(S.C.-033)	36000
15	20018	Surja Nagar(S.C.-032)	35000
16	20038	Kapurja Para(S.C.-034)	41000
16	20039	Kapurja Para-1(S.C.-035)	17000
16	20019	Murari Nagar(S.C.-036)	45000
17	20041	Dargatala(S.C.-038)	14000
17	20040	Nasra Para(S.C.-037)	6000
18	20021	Arobinda Pally(S.C.-040)	42000
18	20020	Nasra Colony-1(S.C.-041)	12000
18	20022	Nasra South Colony(S.C.-039)	21000

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Total Area
19	20023	Talpukur Para And Das Para(S.C.-042)	13000
19	20024	Rathtala Muchipara And Khalpar Colony-1(S.C.-044)	13000
19	20025	Das Para(S.C.-046)	2000
19	20042	Milpar khal Para Colony(S.C.-043)	12000
19	20043	Rathtala North Side(S.C.-045)	4000

### **Proposed Project:**

#### ***Background***

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

### Project Justification

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

Name of the Slum	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
Kheya Ghat Colony(S.C.-001)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Kheyaghat Lane-1(S.C.-002)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Malir Bagan(S.C.-004)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Snehalata Pally & Subhas Pally(S.C.-003)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Name of the Slum	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
Sashthitala(S.C.-005)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Mather Para(S.C.-006)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Nadia Swamaj Pally(S.C.-007)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Nadia Swamaj Pally-1(S.C.-008)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Ghosh Para(S.C.-009)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Name of the Slum	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
Churi Para(S.C.-010)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Anandalok(S.C.-014)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Sreenath Pur(S.C.-013)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Swagadwar Colony & Nh-34(S.C.-011)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Swagadwar Colony-1(S.C.-012)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Name of the Slum	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
Sarat Pally(S.C.-015)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Sarat Pally(S.C.-016)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Das Para(S.C.-023)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Gandhi Park(S.C.-019)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Madan Mohon Colony(S.C.-020)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Name of the Slum	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
Sadhur Bagan-1(S.C.-021)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Sadhur Bagan-2(S.C.-022)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Bani Pally(S.C.-026)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Nasra North Colony(S.C.-025)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Sarojit Pally-1 And Sarojit Pally-2(S.C.-024)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Name of the Slum	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
Sitalatala(S.C.-027)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Chunuripara(S.C.-030)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Dhaka Para & Amtala(S.C.-028)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Dhaka Para & Amtala-1(S.C.-029)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Muktinagar-1,2(S.C.-033)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Name of the Slum	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
Surja Nagar(S.C.-032)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Kapurja Para(S.C.-034)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Kapurja Para-1(S.C.-035)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Murari Nagar(S.C.-036)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Dargatala(S.C.-038)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Name of the Slum	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
Nasra Para(S.C.-037)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Arobinda Pally(S.C.-040)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Nasra Colony-1(S.C.-041)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Nasra South Colony(S.C.-039)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Talpukur Para And Das Para(S.C.-042)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Name of the Slum	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
Rathtala Muchipara And Khalpar Colony-1(S.C.-044)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Das Para(S.C.-046)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Milpar khal Para Colony(S.C.-043)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
Rathtala North Side(S.C.-045)	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	40	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

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

**Site Location**

The project slum is area in Municipality area.

### **Site Appraisal**

1. Land of the project was belongs to WBSIDC and a part of it (0.12648 Sqkm) has been handed over to this Municipality by them for rehabilitation of the slum dwellers.
2. As the land of WBSIDC has been encroached by the slum dwellers and WBSIDC was unable to handover the land to entrepreneurs for the establishment of their Industries.
3. Condition of the slum was also not very good and the area will be slum free area if it is approved.
4. After implementation this project , this corporation, Our Municipality , WBSIDC , Slum Dwellers and Industrial Entrepreneurs all will be benefited.
5. More over C.I.C. & B.O.C. has also decided to take this slum as 1<sup>st</sup> PMAY Cluster project in the city.

### Existing Slums Details

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

### Project Land Particulars

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Total Area	Age in years	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
1	20001	Kheya Ghat Colony(S.C.-001)	12000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
1	20026	Kheyaghat Lane-1(S.C.-002)	39000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
1	20003	Malir Bagan(S.C.-004)	28000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
1	20002	Snehalata Pally & Subhas Pally(S.C.-003)	16000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
2	20004	Sashthitala(S.C.-005)	15000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
3	20005	Mather Para(S.C.-006)	5000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Total Area	Age in years	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
4	20006	Nadia Swamaj Pally(S.C.-007)	5000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
4	20007	Nadia Swamaj Pally-1(S.C.-008)	2000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
5	20008	Ghosh Para(S.C.-009)	12000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
7	20027	Churi Para(S.C.-010)	3000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
10	20030	Anandalok(S.C.-014)	11000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
10	20009	Sreenath Pur(S.C.-013)	38000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
10	20028	Swagadwar Colony & Nh-34(S.C.-011)	32000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
10	20029	Swagadwar Colony-1(S.C.-012)	15000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
11	20031	Sarat Pally(S.C.-015)	20000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
11	20032	Sarat Pally(S.C.-016)	28000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Total Area	Age in years	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
12	20012	Das Para(S.C.-023)	2000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
12	20010	Gandhi Park(S.C.-019)	4000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
12	20011	Madan Mohon Colony(S.C.-020)	29000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
12	20033	Sadhur Bagan-1(S.C.-021)	46000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
12	20034	Sadhur Bagan-2(S.C.-022)	47000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
13	20035	Bani Pally(S.C.-026)	65000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
13	20014	Nasra North Colony(S.C.-025)	21000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
13	20013	Sarojit Pally-1 And Sarojit Pally-2(S.C.-024)	34000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
13	20036	Sitalatala(S.C.-027)	8000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
14	20017	Chunuripara(S.C.-030)	8000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Total Area	Age in years	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
14	20015	Dhaka Para & Amtala(S.C.-028)	54000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
14	20016	Dhaka Para & Amtala-1(S.C.-029)	32000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
15	20037	Muktinagar-1,2(S.C.-033)	36000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
15	20018	Surja Nagar(S.C.-032)	35000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
16	20038	Kapuria Para(S.C.-034)	41000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
16	20039	Kapuria Para-1(S.C.-035)	17000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
16	20019	Murari Nagar(S.C.-036)	45000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
17	20041	Dargatala(S.C.-038)	14000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
17	20040	Nasra Para(S.C.-037)	6000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
18	20021	Arobinda Pally(S.C.-040)	42000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Total Area	Age in years	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
18	20020	Nasra Colony-1(S.C.-041)	12000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
18	20022	Nasra South Colony(S.C.-039)	21000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
19	20023	Talpukur Para And Das Para(S.C.-042)	13000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
19	20024	Rathtala Muchipara And Khalpar Colony-1(S.C.-044)	13000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
19	20025	Das Para(S.C.-046)	2000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
19	20042	Milpar khal Para Colony(S.C.-043)	12000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
19	20043	Rathtala North Side(S.C.-045)	4000	40	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

### ***Migration***

Maximum dwellers have migrated from rural areas due to lack of employment in agriculture sector. All household had migrated from rural to urban area. Majority of the population of this slum is living for more than 30 years in this slum. Hence, dwellers are now permanently depending on slums. This justifies as a parameter on the importance of Slum for In situ development.

### ***Housing Status***

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

### ***House Type /Structure***

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Total No. of Semi-pucca & Kutcha Houses	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha
1	20001	Kheya Ghat Colony(S.C.-001)	18	2	16
1	20026	Kheyaghat Lane-1(S.C.-002)	48	17	31
1	20003	Malir Bagan(S.C.-004)	23	19	4
1	20002	Snehalata Pally & Subhas Pally(S.C.-003)	33	22	11
2	20004	Sashthitala(S.C.-005)	26	13	13
3	20005	Mather Para(S.C.-006)	41	15	26
4	20006	Nadia Swamaj Pally(S.C.-007)	8	8	
4	20007	Nadia Swamaj Pally-1(S.C.-008)	4	4	

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Total No. of Semi-pucca & Kutcha Houses	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha
5	20008	Ghosh Para(S.C.-009)	68	30	38
7	20027	Churi Para(S.C.-010)	41	39	2
10	20030	Anandalok(S.C.-014)	15	15	
10	20009	Sreenath Pur(S.C.-013)	5	3	2
10	20028	Swagadwar Colony & Nh-34(S.C.-011)	8	7	1
10	20029	Swagadwar Colony-1(S.C.-012)	18	14	4
11	20031	Sarat Pally(S.C.-015)	40	25	15
11	20032	Sarat Pally(S.C.-016)	51	32	19
12	20012	Das Para(S.C.-023)	17	17	
12	20010	Gandhi Park(S.C.-019)	3	3	
12	20011	Madan Mohon Colony(S.C.-020)	20	18	2
12	20033	Sadhur Bagan-1(S.C.-021)	24	24	
12	20034	Sadhur Bagan-2(S.C.-022)	12	11	1
13	20035	Bani Pally(S.C.-026)	42	15	27
13	20014	Nasra North Colony(S.C.-025)	83	33	50
13	20013	Sarojit Pally-1 And Sarojit Pally-2(S.C.-024)	63	27	36
13	20036	Sitalatala(S.C.-027)	28	12	16
14	20017	Chunuripara(S.C.-030)	27	14	13
14	20015	Dhaka Para & Amtala(S.C.-028)	24	13	11

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Total No. of Semi-pucca & Kutcha Houses	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha
14	20016	Dhaka Para & Amtala-1(S.C.-029)	41	12	29
15	20037	Muktinagar-1,2(S.C.-033)	50	42	8
15	20018	Surja Nagar(S.C.-032)	36	28	8
16	20038	Kapurja Para(S.C.-034)	16	13	3
16	20039	Kapurja Para-1(S.C.-035)	3	2	1
16	20019	Murari Nagar(S.C.-036)	7	7	
17	20041	Dargatala(S.C.-038)	11	7	4
17	20040	Nasra Para(S.C.-037)	15	14	1
18	20021	Arobinda Pally(S.C.-040)	98	38	60
18	20020	Nasra Colony-1(S.C.-041)	81	15	66
18	20022	Nasra South Colony(S.C.-039)	2	2	
19	20023	Talpukur Para And Das Para(S.C.-042)	18	15	3
19	20024	Rathtala Muchipara And Khalpar Colony-1(S.C.-044)	12	12	
19	20025	Das Para(S.C.-046)	27	22	5
19	20042	Milpar khal Para Colony(S.C.-043)	11	9	2
19	20043	Rathtala North Side(S.C.-045)	27	22	5

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

### Land Tenure status

All of the existing households are encroachment on Municipal land

### Physical Infrastructure

Infrastructure is the basic requirement of urban life and its adequacy and accessibility are two important ingredients and key contributors in the up gradation and enrichment of quality of urban life which is the primary objective of any planned development effort. These infrastructure facilities are broadly classified into two aspects:

**Physical infrastructure:** Water supply, Drainage, Solid waste, Roads, Electricity.

**Social infrastructure:** Health, School, Community Hall, Lively Hood Centre

#### Status of Physical Infrastructure

Physical Infrastructure (Status)														
SL NO.	Ward No.	Slum Code	Name of the Slum	1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	7. Frequency of clearance open drains	8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	10.Internal Road	11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum
1	1	20001	Khaya Ghat Colony(S.C.-001)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
2	1	20026	Khayaghat Lane-1(S.C.-002)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorabble katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
3	1	20003	Malir Bagan(S.C.-004)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
4	1	20002	Snehalata Pally & Subhas Pally(S.C.-003)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No

Physical Infrastructure (Status)														
SL NO.	Ward No.	Slum Code	Name of the Slum	1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	7. Frequency of clearance open drains	8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	10.Internal Road	11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum
5	2	20004	Sashthitala(S.C.-005)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
6	3	20005	Mather Para(S.C.-006)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
7	4	20006	Nadia Swamaj Pally(S.C.-007)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
8	4	20007	Nadia Swamaj Pally-1(S.C.-008)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
9	5	20008	Ghosh Para(S.C.-009)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
10	7	20027	Churi Para(S.C.-010)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
11		20030	Anandabok(S.C.-014)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No

Physical Infrastructure (Status)														
SL NO.	Ward No.	Slum Code	Name of the Slum	1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	7. Frequency of clearance open drains	8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	10. Internal Road	11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum
12	10	20009	Sreenath Pur(S.C.-013)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
13	10	20028	Swagadwar Colony & Nh-34(S.C.-011)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
14	10	20029	Swagadwar Colony-1(S.C.-012)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
15	11	20031	Sarat Pally(S.C.-015)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
16	11	20032	Sarat Pally(S.C.-016)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
17	12	20012	Das Para(S.C.-023)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
18	12	20010	Gandhi Park(S.C.-019)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
19	12	20011	Madan Mohon Colony(S.C.-020)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
20	12	20033	Sadhur Bagan-1(S.C.-021)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
21	12	20034	Sadhur Bagan-2(S.C.-022)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No

Physical Infrastructure (Status)														
SL NO.	Ward No.	Slum Code	Name of the Slum	1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	7. Frequency of clearance open drains	8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	10. Internal Road	11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum
22	13	20035	Bani Pally(S.C.-026)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
23	13	20014	Nasra North Colony(S.C.-025)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
24	13	20013	Sarojit Pally-1 And Sarojit Pally-2(S.C.-024)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
25	13	20036	Sitalatala(S.C.-027)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
26	14	20017	Chunuripara (S.C-030)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
27	14	20015	Dhaka Para & Amtala(S.C.-028)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
28	14	20016	Dhaka Para & Amtala-1(S.C.-029)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
29	15	20037	Muktinagar-1,2(S.C.-033)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
30	15	20018	Surja Nagar(S.C.-032)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
31	16	20038	Kapuria Para(S.C.-034)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
32	16	20039	Kapuria Para-1(S.C.-035)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No

Physical Infrastructure (Status)														
SL NO.	Ward No.	Slum Code	Name of the Slum	1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	7. Frequency of clearance open drains	8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	10. Internal Road	11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum
33	16	20019	Murari Nagar(S.C.-036)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
34	17	20041	Dargatala(S.C.-038)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
35	17	20040	Nasra Para(S.C.-037)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
36	18	20021	Arobinda Pally(S.C.-040)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
37	18	20020	Nasra Colony-I(S.C.-041)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
38	18	20022	Nasra South Colony(S.C.-039)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
39	19	20023	Talpur Para And Das Para(S.C.-042)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
40	19	20024	Rathiala Muchipara And Khalpar Colony-I(S.C.-044)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
41	19	20025	Das Para(S.C.-046)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No
42	19	20042	Milpar khal Para Colony(S.C.-043)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha	Less than 0.5 km	Non-motorable	No

Physical Infrastructure (Status)											
SL NO.	Ward No.	Slum Code	Name of the Slum	1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	7. Frequency of clearance open drains	8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum
43	19	20043	Rahtala North Side(S.C.-045)	Partially connected	Partially connected	Partially connected	No	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Motorable katcha
											Less than 0.5 km
											Non-motorable
											11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum
											No

### Literacy level

There are many Govt. schemes like Sarba Shiksha Abhijan, Sisu Siksha Karmasuchi Saksharata Mission, (Literacy mission), Child Labour School, and Mid Day Meal Programme which are being implemented through the ULBs .

### Details of Social Infrastructure at a glance:

Kheya Ghat Colony(S.C.-001)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Kheyaghat Lane-1(S.C.-002)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Snehalata Pally & Subhas Pally(S.C.-003)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Sashthitala(S.C.-005)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

Mather Para(S.C.-006)

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Nadia Swamaj Pally(S.C.-007)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Nadia Swamaj Pally-1(S.C.-008)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Churi Para(S.C.-010)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Anandalok(S.C.-014)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Swagadwar Colony & Nh-34(S.C.-011)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Swagadwar Colony-1(S.C.-012)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Sarat Pally(S.C.-016)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Das Para(S.C.-023)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Madan Mohon Colony(S.C.-020)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Sadhur Bagan-1(S.C.-021)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Bani Pally(S.C.-026)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Nasra North Colony(S.C.-025)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

Sarojit Pally-1 And Sarojit Pally-2(S.C.-024)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Sitalatala(S.C.-027)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Chunuripara(S.C-030)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Dhaka Para & Amtala-1(S.C.-029)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Muktinagar-1,2(S.C.-033)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Kapuria Para(S.C.-034)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Kapuria Para-1(S.C.-035)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Dargatala(S.C.-038)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Nasra Para(S.C.-037)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Nasra Colony-1(S.C.-041)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Nasra South Colony(S.C.-039)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Rathtala Muchipara And Khalpar

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Colony-1(S.C.-044)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
<b>Anganwadi under ICDS</b>	Within distance less than 1 km
<b>Municipal Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Private Pre-school</b>	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>High School</b>	
<b>Municipal</b>	NA
<b>Private</b>	NA
<b>State Government</b>	Within distance less than 0.5 km
<b>Adult Education Centre</b>	NA
<b>Health Facilities</b>	NA
<b>Urban Health Post</b>	NA
<b>Primary Health Centre</b>	NA
<b>Government Hospital</b>	Within distance less than 10 km
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

Milpar khal Para Colony(S.C.-043)

Education & Social Infrastructure	
<b>Pre-primary School</b>	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
<b>Primary School</b>	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
<b>High School</b>	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km

<b>Education &amp; Social Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Maternity Centre</b>	NA
<b>Private Clinic</b>	NA
<b>Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)</b>	NA
<b>Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya</b>	NA
<b>Social Development/Welfare</b>	NA
<b>Community Hall</b>	NA
<b>Livelihood/Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre</b>	NA
<b>Street Children Rehabilitation Centre</b>	NA
<b>Night Shelter</b>	NA
<b>Old Age Home</b>	NA
<b>Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum</b>	NA
<b>No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum</b>	NA
<b>Slum-dwellers Association</b>	NA
<b>Youth Association</b>	1
<b>Women's Association/Mahila Samithis</b>	NA

## The Supply Demand Gap and Requirements

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Requirements</u>
--------------------	---------------------

*Housing: Dwelling Unit provision for Households with standard provisions:*

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

*Physical Infrastructure Requirement:      Standard Infrastructure Provision for*

- ☐ Water Supply
- ☐ Drainage
- ☐ Roads
- ☐ Electricity

### Project Development Option

In-situ redevelopment and whole of the project will be addressed in the project

### Proposed Development

Based on preliminary understanding, the following components are being proposed

- ☐ Housing Units [Single storied in situ].
- ☐ Standard Physical Infrastructure to be provided in the form of Circulation of Water Supply Drainage, Roads and Electricity

### Innovations proposed in Project Planning

#### Background

Housing activities are known to have the capacity to play a significant role in social-economic development, because they help not only in creation of shelter for the people by also in generating employment opportunities for a large variety skilled and unskilled work force which is a prerequisite for growth and development of settlement. A considerable section of the people without land are in a still worse position as housing schemes for the poor have hitherto been targeted on paper but not applied in practice. Both the serviced land and shelter have become beyond the reach for half of the population-hence formation of slums, encroachments, informal colonies and unauthorized constructions. No land is earmarked for Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups in Master Plan. The population density norms are required to re-look to enable better utilization of valuable land,

as certain areas in the city. This growing slum population and the lack of basic facilities like water and sanitation will badly impact on overall development and prosperity of urban centres like Municipal Corporation.

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

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

### **Financial Implementation:**

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

#### **Tasks:**

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

### **Post Project Monitoring**

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

### **Physical Infrastructure**

#### ***Background***

The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in the Ministry of Statistics and

Programme Implementation, Government of India has released the report of a nation-wide survey carried out by it during July 2008 to June 2009 (65<sup>th</sup> round) on the condition of urban slums.

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

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

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

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

- ☐ About 49 thousand slums were estimated to be in existence in urban India in 2008-09, 24% of them were located along *nallahs* and drains and 12% along railway lines.
- ☐ About 57% of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies, state government, etc.
- ☐ In 64% of notified slums, a majority of the dwellings were pucca, the corresponding percentage for the non-notified ones being 50%.
- ☐ For 95% slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or tube wells.
- ☐ Only 1% notified and 7% non-notified slums did not have electricity connection.
- ☐ About 78% of notified slums and 57% of the non-notified slums had a pucca road inside the slum.
- ☐ About 73% notified and 58% non-notified slums had a motorable approach road.
- ☐ About 48% of the slums were usually affected by water logging during monsoon – 32% with inside of slum waterlogged as well as approach road to the slum, 7% where the slum was waterlogged but not the approach road, and 9% where only the

approach road was waterlogged in the monsoon.

- ☐ The sanitary conditions in the slums in terms of latrine facility during 2008-09 showed considerable improvement since 2002. Latrines with septic tanks (or similar facility) were available in 68% notified and 47% non-notified slums (up from 66% and 35% respectively in 2002). At the other extreme, 10% notified and 20% non-notified slums (down from 17% and 51% in 2002) did not have any latrine facility at all.
- ☐ About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any drainage facility. The corresponding proportions in 2002 had been 15% for notified and 44% for non-notified slums. Underground drainage systems or drainage systems constructed of pucca materials existed in about 39% notified slums (25% in 2002) and 24% non-notified slums (13% in 2002).
- ☐ Underground sewerage existed in about 33% notified slums (30% in 2002) and 19% non-notified slums (15% in 2002).
- ☐ Government agencies were collecting garbage from 75% notified and 55% non-notified slums.

Among these slums, garbage was collected at least once in 7 days in 93% notified and 92% non-notified slums. About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any regular mechanism for garbage disposal.

- ☐ Over the last five years, facilities had improved in about 50% of notified slums in terms of roads (both within-slum road and approach road) and water supply. The incidence of deterioration of any of the existing facilities in notified slums during the last five years was quite low (about 6% or below).
- ☐ In case of most slum facilities – sewerage and medical facilities being exceptions – the facility was reported to have improved during the last five years in more than 20% of non-notified slums. Deterioration of any of the existing facilities in non-notified slums, like notified slums, was rare (about 9% or below).
- ☐ Facilities such as street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and medical facilities were each reported by more than 10% of notified slums to be non-existent both at the time of survey and five years earlier. In case of non-notified slums, facilities like street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and garbage disposal were each reported by more than 20% of the slums to be non-existent, both during the survey and five years earlier.
- ☐ Where improvement had been brought about during the last 5 years, it was due to the

Government's efforts in about 80-90% of slums, both notified as well as non-notified

and for all the facilities. Improvement in educational facilities at primary level was attributed to NGOs in 13% of the notified slums where such improvement was reported. NGOs were also found to have played a role in the improvement of latrine and sewerage system in non- notified slums.

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

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

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

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

### **Water Supply**

#### **Proposal Rationale**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Outcome**

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

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

all the proposals is to optimize the total cost of the system.

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

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

The following norms have been fixed for the region:

- |                          |   |                 |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>Kolkata Municipal Corporation Area</b>       | <b>200 lpcd</b> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>Howrah Municipal Corporation Area</b>        | <b>150 lpcd</b> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>Municipality &amp; Non-Municipality Area</b> | <b>135 lpcd</b> |

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

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

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

## **Situation Appraisal & Key Intervention for Identified Slum**

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

It is now proposed that water pipeline shall be provided in each household with requisite number of

taps, as computed during the survey as felt needs shall be provided under this Project. However, considering that the houses are being provided with water, the provisions of multiple taps have not been encouraged and kept to the minimal level.

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

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

### **Design Period for various Project Components**

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

## **Service Plan**

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

programme of the Municipal Corporation. The Bustee Working Committee shall be the first level of

responsibility for ensuring that the pipelines etc are kept in good order. The overall operation and maintenance shall be carried out by the project cell of the Municipal Corporation.

## **Proposed Interventions**

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

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

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

The details of water supply lines provided are as follow:

### **Transmission of Water**

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

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

Following design criteria are adopted for this project:

- ☐ Gravity pipelines have to be laid below the hydraulic gradient.
- ☐ Pipes are of Ductile Iron, Mild steel, GRP, HDPE, uPVC, Plastic etc.
- ☐ The design of water supply conduits is dependent on pipe friction, available head, velocity allowable, etc.
- ☐ Minimum sizes of 100mm for towns having population up to 50,000 and 150mm for those above 50,000 are recommended.

☐ There are a number of formulae available for use in calculating the velocity of flow. However,

☐ Hazen William's formula for pressure conduits and Manning's formula for free flow conduits are popularly used.

## **Drainage and Solid waste management**

### **Proposal Rationale**

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

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

### **Outcome**

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

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

One of the priority area identified for Wood Industries slum has been absence of adequate drainage. Most of the drainage is kutchra 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 widened and new roads are also to 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 causes 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 Kutchra 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 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 project cell of the Municipality 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 possess noteworthy 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 Municipality in networking with the urban poor communities in order to exchange information and views.

### **Proposed Intervention**

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

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

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

### **Materials of construction:**

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

### **Definition of Slum for Housing**

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

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

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

### **Situation Appraisal**

The people living in the slums mostly have kutchha (381) and semi-pucca (1873) housing. In certain cases where pucca housing is available, they are usually in dilapidated condition. The kutchha houses are in very poor condition and require extensive repairs. Most of the houses have tiles on roof. While during the survey some of the houses have been noted to be in average condition, the quality of these houses is also speedily deteriorating.

### **Proposed Intervention**

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

<b>Building type</b>	<b>Number of DU</b>
<b>In situ single Unit</b>	2019 within 1100 slums

### **Building Plan**

The buildings are proposed to cover an area of approximate 32 Sq.mt along with provision of 2 rooms, kitchen and sanitation facility. The layout, size and type design of housing dwelling units depends on the local conditions and the preferences of the beneficiary. The houses, has been designed in accordance with the desire of the beneficiaries, keeping in view the climatic conditions and the need to provide ample space, kitchen, ventilation, sanitary facilities, etc. and the community perceptions, preferences and cultural attitudes.

In line with the scheme, carpet area of the house will be not less than 25 sq. mts and preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet should be constructed.

### **Building material**

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

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

### **Structural Design**

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

### **Design data**

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

### **Reference codes:**

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

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