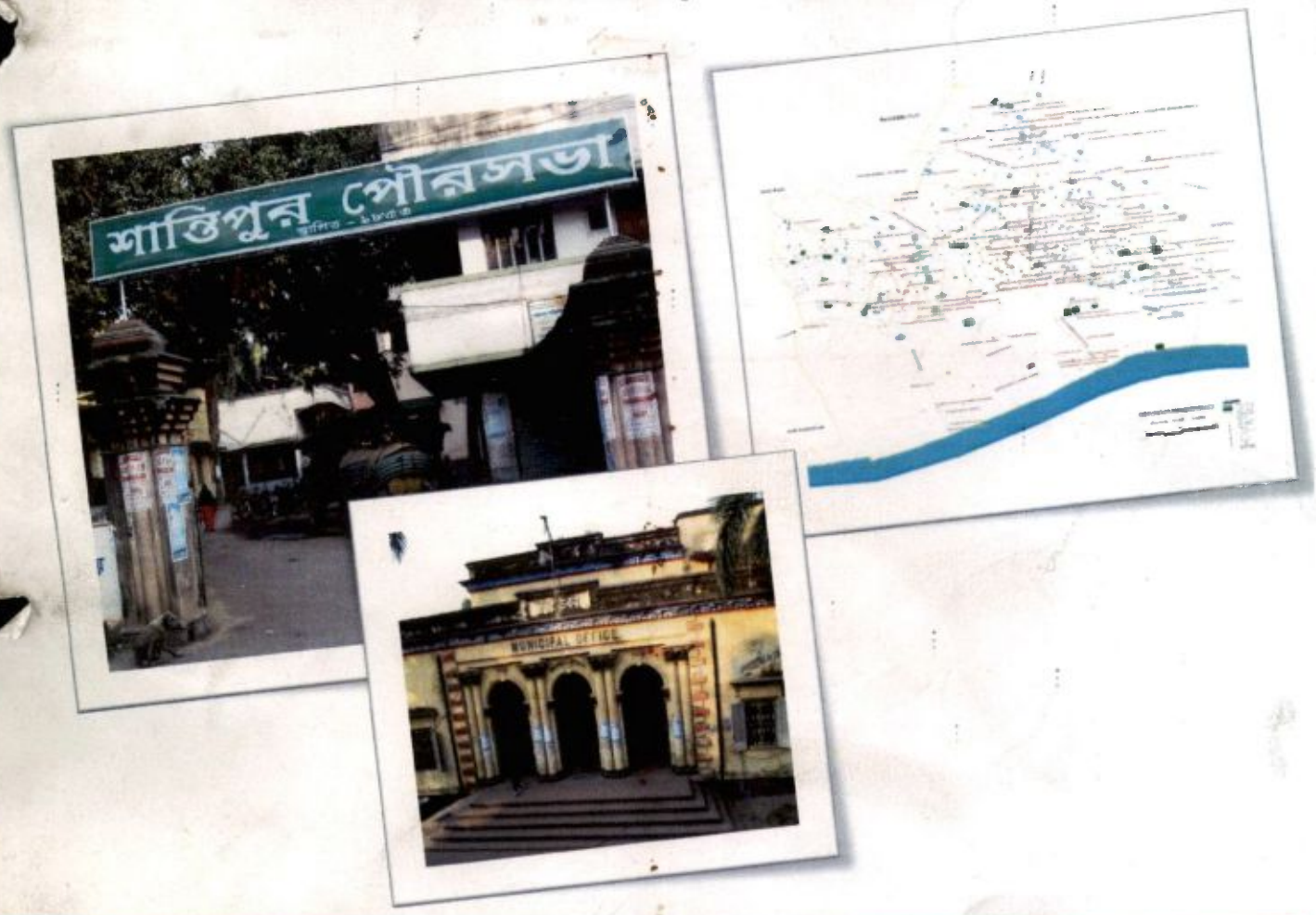
SANTIPUR MUNICIPALITY

Detailed Project Report of Construction of 2481 EWS Houses under BLC mode of Pradhan MantriAwas Yojana(PMAY)-HFA(U) for SANTIPUR MUNICIPALITY F/Y 2017-2018



SUBMITTED BY

Santipur Municipality, District: Nadia, West Bengal

2017-2018

HFAPoA and Prodhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All)

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

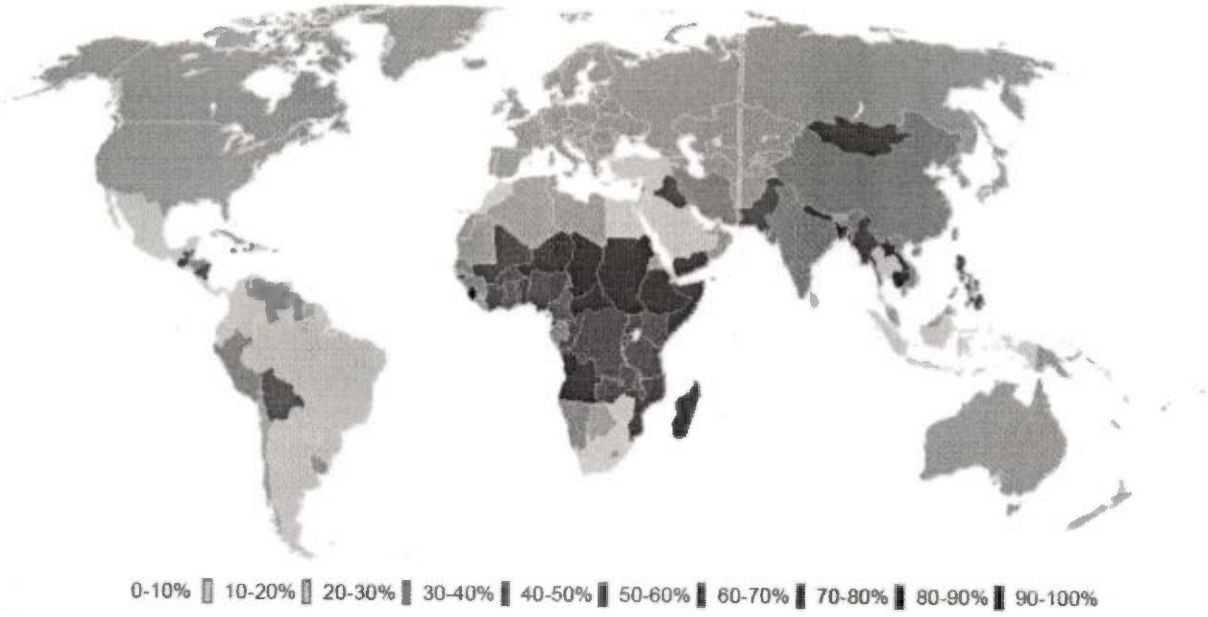
ULB undertake a demand survey through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing. While validating demand survey, Cities consider possible temporary migration from rural areas to the city just to take advantage of housing scheme and exclude such migrants from list of beneficiaries. On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

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

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

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

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



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

a. Survey of all slums – notified and non-notified;
b. Mapping of slums using the state-of-art technology;
c. Integration of geo-spatial and socio-economic data; and
d. Identification of development model proposed for each slum.

1. Base maps to an appropriate scale would be a pre-requisite for the preparation of Slum Development Plan/Slum-free City Plan. States/UTs may need to proceed in the following steps for the preparation of Slum-free City Plans.
2. Securing CARTOSAT II/latest satellite images from NRSC/ISRO and preparation of base maps for the whole city and its fringes using the images;
3. Identification and inventory of all slum clusters of all descriptions in the urban agglomeration with the help of satellite image and other available data;
4. Inventory of all possible vacant lands in each zone of the urban agglomeration that could be used for slum development/ rehabilitation development purposes;
5. Development of Slum Map of every slum within the city and its fringes using GIS with CARTOSAT II images, ground level spatial data collected through total station survey, collating spatial information with respect to plot boundaries, network of basic infrastructure like roads, sewerage, storm drainage and water lines, etc and superimposing this on the satellite image and importing them into GIS platform as the first step towards the preparation of Slum Development Plans and Slum Free City Plan.
6. This may be undertaken with the help of technical partners of NRSC/ ISRO/other technical institutions.
7. Identification and engagement of Lead NGO/CBO to guide and anchor community mobilization for the purpose of slum survey, (May be more than one NGO/CBO in different slum zones) of the city. These Lead NGOs/CBOs should also be associated in slum survey operations and dialogues for preparation of slum level development plans;
8. Conduct of Slum Survey based on the detailed formats (with or without changes)

prepared by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation with the help of National Buildings Organization (NBO) - after due training of trainers, training of survey personnel /canvassers and canvassing. It would be helpful for community mobilization to pick as many canvassers from the sourced slum or nearby slum pockets;

9. Collection of bio-metric identification data of slum dwellers based on the above survey (subject to guidelines issued by Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI));

10. Entry of data from Slum Surveys in the web-enabled MIS application (to be provided by Ministry of HUPA), compilation and collation of data, preparation of Slum-wise, City and State Slum Survey Database and Baseline Reports. The MIS will assist in developing a robust Slum and Slum Households Information System. (Guidelines and software for development of the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);

11. Integration of Slum MIS with GIS Maps to enable the preparation of GIS-enabled

Slum Information System that is to be used for the preparation of meaningful Slum Development Plans and Slum-free City Plan using a city-wide/zone-based approach.(Guidelines and software for development of GIS platform and its integration with the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);

Introduction to Prodhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

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

- Bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town.
- Redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums.
- Tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor and force them to resort to extra-legal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood and employment.

- Enactment of a set of reforms at the state and city level related to inclusive planning, regulation and financing, which would ensure that adequate fresh housing stock and services get created on an ongoing basis to address both current and future needs of cities.

- An integrated approach covering shelter, services and livelihoods for poor slum communities.

The duration ofPradhan Mantri Awas Yojana [PMAY]

2015 TO 2022

Eligible Components of the PMAY:

Allotment of Houses

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

A EWS beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife and unmarried children.
The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission.
EWS households are defined as households having an annual income up to Rs.3,00,000 (Rupees Three Lakhs). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.

Following infrastructure will be considered for support under PMAY:

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

Need for Projects

This development project models will give benefits in the city . One of the key objectives of developing the Projects is to incentivize innovation and encourage new approaches and solutions that can demonstrably improve the quality and quantity of shelter and services for the poor.

Such innovation could encompass:

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

Aims and Objectives

Vision

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

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

Objectives

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

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

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.

Funding Pattern of PMAY

Funding pattern for PMAY(Housing for all)

- Central share 1.5 LAKHS of total cost of dwelling unit
- Beneficiary share 0 .25 LAKHS of total cost of dwelling unit
- State share rest of total cost of dwelling unit
- State + ULB bear the cost of infrastructure
- State share for infrastructure to be minimum 5%
- ULB share for infrastructure to be minimum 5%
- Cost of infrastructure 10 % of sum total cost of dwelling unit

Approvals & Release of Funds

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

Project Cost and Financing Strategy

For Dwelling Unit

Total no of Dwelling unit = 2481Nos

Rate per Dwelling unit = 3.68 Lakhs

Total Cost of Dwelling unit = 2481 x 3.68 = 9130.08 Lakhs

Central Share = 2481 x 1.5 Lakhs = 3721.50 Lakhs

State Share = 2481 x 1.93 Lakhs = 4788.3 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = 2481 x 0.25 Lakhs = 620.25 Lakhs

ULB Share = NIL

For Infrastructure

10 % of total Dwelling unit cost = 9130.08 Lakhs x 10% = 913.008 Lakhs

Central Share = NIL

State Share = 50% x 913.008 Lakhs = 456.504 Lakhs

Beneficiary Share = NIL

ULB Share = 50% x 913.008 Lakhs = 456.504 Lakhs

The total project cost will be 100.4309 crores

Out of these 100.4309 Crores is the cost of Housing Infrastructure. The following table shows the share of cost between housing infrastructure & Physical Infrastructure.

Table: Cost Break up between Housing & Infrastructure

SlNo.	Component	Cost on Lakhs
1.	Housing Cost(2017-18)(Dwelling Units)	9130.08
2.	Infrastructure Cost	913.008
	Total	**10043.09**

Materials of construction:

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

Definition of Slum for Housing

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

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

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

Situation Appraisal

The people living in the slums mostly have kutcha (10) and semi-pucca (186) housing. In certain cases where pucca housing is available, they are usually in dilapidated condition. The kutcha houses are in very poor condition and require extensive repairs. Most of the houses have tiles on roof. While during the survey some of the houses have been noted to be in average condition, the quality of these houses is also speedily deteriorating.

Proposed Intervention

In line with the vision to **'housing for all'**, an integrated housing programme is proposed to be implemented. The target will be all the slum /Non Slum dwellers in the pocket.

Building Plan

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

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

Compliance with Municipal Bye laws

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

Building material

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

Structural Design

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

mm thick internal plaster are considered.

- Seismic loads are considered acting in the horizontal direction along either of the two principal directions.

Design data

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

Reference codes:

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

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 City	:	SANTIPUR							
3	Project Name	:	HOUSING FOR ALL(U)							
4	Project Code	:								
5	State Level Nodal Agency	:	SUDA							
6	Implementing Agency / ULB'	:	SANTIPUR MUNICIPALITY							
7	Date of approval by State Level sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:								
8	No. of locations covered in project No.of Slum Covered = 61 No. of Non Sium Area Covered =24	:	**Name of Location** Santipur **Municipality**	**No. of benificiary** Slum= 918 Non Slum= 1563	**Whether Slum (Y/n)** Yes	**if yes, 1 if notified, 2 if recognised and 3 if identified** (1) Notified	**if slum, whether it gets completely rehabilitated Y/n** Not Applicable			
9	Project Cost	:	10043.34							
10	No of Beneficiaries covered in the project	:	**Gen**	**SC**	**ST**	**OBC**	**Total**	**Minority**	**Person with Disability**	
			1681	612	36	152	**2481**	621	4	
11	Whether beneficiary have been selected as PMAY guideline? (Yes/No)	:	Yes							
12	No. of houses constructed / acquired Please specify ownership (any of these)	:	Joint(65)	Female (442)	Male (1974)	Transgender (0)				
13	No. of beneficiaries covered in project	:	Male (1922)	Female(499)	Transgender (0)					
14	Whether it has been ensured that selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land	:	Yes							
15	Whether building plan for all houses have bee approved	:	Yes							
16	i) GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible benificiary) (Rs in Lakhs)	:	3721.50							
	ii) State grant, if any (Rs. In lakhs)	:	5244.83							
	iii)ULB grant, if any (Rs. In Lakh)	:	456.50							
	iv) Benificiary Share (Rs.in lakhs)	:	620.25							
	Total (Rs.in lakh)	:	10043.09							
17	Whether technical specification/ design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards/NBC/ State noms.	:	Yes							
18	Whether it has been ensured that balance cost of construction is tied up with State grant, ULB grant & beneficiary share?	:	Yes							
19	Whether trunk and line infrastructure is existing or being provisioned i) Water Supplu (Yes/ No)	:	Yes							
	(ii) Sewerage (Yes / No)	:	No							
	iii) Road (Yes / No)	:	Yes							
	iv) Strom Water Drain (yes/No)	:	Yes							
	v) External Electrification (Yes/No)	:	Yes							
	vi) Solid Waste Management (Yes/No)	:	Yes							
	vii) Any other, specify	:	No							
	viii) In case, any infurture has not been proposed, reasons thereof.	:	Sewerage Scheme has not been proposed due to desired level of supply of water as CPHEEO norms has not been achieved.							
20	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone landslide etc.) resistance features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation?	:	Yes							

21	Whether Demand Survey completed for entire city?	:	Yes
22	Whether city-wide integrated project have been formulated? If not, reasons therof.	:	Yes
23	Whether validation with SECC data for housing conditions conducted?	:	Yes
24	Whether Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of fund to individual bank account of benificiary ensured in the project?	:	Yes
25	Whether there is provision in DPR for tracking/ monitoring the progress of indivitual houses through geo-tagged photographs?	:	Yes
26	Whether any innovation/cost effective/Green technology adopted in the project?	:	Conventional technology adopted
27	Comments of SLAC after techno economic appraisal of DPR.	:	
28	Brief of project , including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish.	:	

*State will give code number to each project sanctioned under HFA as 'ABCDEFGHIJKLM'
(Where 'AB' is State Code as per census 'CDEFGH' is city code as per census 'IJ' is running number of project of the city and 'K' is project component code i.e. 'k' will be 1-for in-situ- slum redevelopment, 2 –for Relocation 3- for AHP and 4-for Beneficiary led-Construction or enhancement) ,' L' will be N- for New, R- for Revised, 'M' will be running number which will be O for new and 1 and so on for revision.

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

Signature
Chairman/Chairperson/Mayor/Commissioner
Chairman
Santipur Municipality

Signature
Chief Engineer
M.E.Dte
26.10.17.
Chief Engineer
M E Directorate
Deptt. of Municipal Affairs
Govt. of West Bengal

Signature
(State Level Nodal Officer)

Signature
(Secretary / Principal Secretary, Concerned Department)

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)

Total Covered Area- 32.58 sq.m (With Electrical Works)

Referance of Schedule of Rates : PWD (W.B.), Schedule of Rates Building & Sanitary w.e.f-01.07.2014 & Corrigenda

Floor Area 25.77 sqm

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Earthwork in excavation in foundation trenches or drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing spreading or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m as directed including trimming the sides of trenches, levelling, dressing and ramming the bottom, bailing out water etc. as required complete. a) Depth of excavation not exceeding 1500mm . **SOR, PWD, P-1, I -2 a**	13.000	%cu.m	12047.00	1566.11
2	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good earth in layers not exceeding 150 mm. including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete.(Payment to be made on the basis of measurement of finished quantity of work) a) With earth obtained from excavation of foundation. **SOR, PWD, P-1, T/3 a**	11.120	%cu.m	7831.00	870.81
3	Supplying Laying Polithin Sheets etc. **SOR, PWD, P-45, T - 13**	22.000	sqm	25.00	550.00
4	Cement concrete with graded Stone ballast (40 mm.) excluding shuttering.a) In ground floor and foundation.6 : 3 : 1 proportion Pakur variety **SOR, PWD, Page 24 ; Item -10 a**	3.500	cu.m.	5823.00	20380.50
5	25 mm. thick damp proof with cement concrete (4:2:1) (with graded stone aggregate 10 mm. Normal size) and painting the top surface with a coat of bitumen using 1.7 kg. per sq.m. including heating the bitumen and cost and carriage of all materials complete. **SOR, PWD, P-45, T-12**	6.810	sqm,	297.00	2022.57
6	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6:1) a) In foundation and plinth. b) In super structure **SOR, PWD, P-29, T -22(a), (b)**	10.430 15.240	cum cum	5719.00 5943.00	59649.17 90571.32
7	125mm thick brick work with 1st. class bricks in cement mortar (4:1). a) In ground floor **SOR, PWD, P-73, I -29**	23.220	sq.m.	783.00	18181.26
8	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes. (i) Pakur Variety **SOR, PWD, P-14, T -7(i)**	3.940	cu.m.	6851.66	26995.54
9	Reinforcements for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures including distribution bars, stirrups, binders etc. including supply of rods, initial straightening and removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking and bending to correct shape, placing in proper position and binding with 16G black annealed wire at every inter-section. complete as per drawing and direction. (a) For works in foundation, basement and upto roof of ground floor / upto 4m. (i) Tor steel/Mild steel. **SOR, PWD, P-27, T -15(i)**	0.309	MT	60705.93	18775.74
10	Hire and labour charges for shuttering with centreing and necessary staging upto 4 m. using approved stout props and thick hard wood planks of approved thickness with required bracing for concrete slabs, beams, columns, lintels curved or straight including fitting, fixing and striking out after completion of works. (upto roof of ground floor). (When the height of a particular floor is more than 4 m. the equivalent floor ht. shall be taken as 4 m. and extra for works beyond the initial 4 m. ht. shall be allowed under 12(e) for every 4 m. or part thereof.) **SOR, PWD, P-66, T -12(a)** 25 mm. to 30 mm. thick wooden shuttering as per decision & direction of Engineer-in-charge. Ground Floor	37.063	M^2	360.00	13342.68

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
11	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints or roughening of concrete surface, including throating, nosing and drip course where necessary . In ground floor. A) With 6:1 cement mortar. a) Inside wall 20 mm thick plaster **SOR, PWD, P-151, T -2 (i)(b)**	116.940	sq.m.	181.00	21166.14
	b) Out side Wall, 15mm th. **SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)**	111.950	sq.m.	156.00	17464.20
	B)10mm th celling plaster (4:1) **SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)**	23.330	sq.m.	140.00	3266.20
12	Neat cement punning about 1.5mm thick in wall, dado, window, sills, floor, drain etc. **SOR, PWD, P-152, I -8**	26.700	sq.m.	38.00	1014.60
13	Artificial stone in floor,dado, staircase etc. with cement conctrete (4:2:1) with stone chips laid in panels as directed with topping made with ordinary or white cement (as necessary) and marble dust in proportion (2:1) including smooth finishing and rounding off corners and including application of cement slurry before flooring works, using cement @ 1.75 kg./sq.m. all complete including all materials and labour. In ground floor. 3 mm. thick topping (High polishing grinding on this item is not permitted) with ordinary cement. 20mm thick **SOR, PWD, P-40, I -3 (i)**	26.490	sq.m.	265.00	7019.85
14	Supplying, fitting & fixing MS clamp for fixing door and window frame made of flat bent bar, end bifurcated, fixed in cement concrete with stone chips (4:2:1)a fitted and fixed omplete as per direction. 40mm x 6mm x 125 mm length. (Cost of cement concrete will be paid separately) **SOR, PWD, P-90, I -18 (c)**	34	each	22.00	748.00
15	Wood work in door and window frame fitted and fixed complete including a protective coat of painting at the contact surface of the frame other Local wood **SOR, PWD, P-85, T -1(i)**	0.213	cu.m.	46171.00	9834.42
16	Panel Shutter of door & Window (each Panal Consisting Of single Plan without Join) 25 mm thick shutter with 12 mm thick Panal of size 30 to 45 cm. Other Local wood **SOR, PWD, P-105, I -84 (iv)c**	8.520	sq.m.	1567.00	13350.84
17	Iron butt hinges of approved quality fitted and fixed with steel screws, with ISI mark. a)75mm x 47mm x 1.70mm **SOR, PWD, P-91, T -20(iv)**	32.000	each	34.00	1088.00
18	Iron Socket Bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete. i) 150 mm long x 10 mm dia **SOR, PWD P-93, I-25,c**	11.000	each	71.00	781.00
19	White washing including cleaning and smoothening surface thoroughly (5 parts of stone lime and 1 part of shell lime should be used in the finishing coat). Two Coats **SOR, PWD, P-155, I -3 (b)**	124.960	%sq.m	1887.00	2358.00
20	Colour washing with ella with a coat of white wash priming including cleaning and smoothing surface thoroughly external surface One Coat **SOR, PWD, P-155, I - 4(ii)(a)**	100.560	%sq.m	1514.00	1522.48
21	Priming one coat on timber, plastered or on steel or other metal surface with synthetic enamel/oil bound primer of approved quality including smoothening surfaces by sand papering etc. 1) On timber surface **SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(a)**	21.690	sq.m.	41.00	889.29
	2) On Steel Surface **SOR, PWD, P - 162, I - 7(b)**	2.700	sq.m.	31.00	83.70
22	Painting with best quality synthetic enamel paint of approved make and brand including smoothening surface by sand papering etc. including using of approved putty etc. on the surface, if necessary : With super gloss (hi-gloss)-With any shade except white. a) On timber or plastered surface Two Coats	21.690	sq.m.	89.00	1930.41
	b) On Steel surface Two Coats **SOR, PWD, P - 162, - 8A(aii),(bii)**	2.700	sq.m.	86.00	232.20

SL No.	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
23	Iron hasp bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete (oxidised) with 16 mm diad with center bolt and round fitting. 300 mm long **SOR, PWD, P-93, I - 27c**	2.000	each	193.00	386.00
24	Precast piered concrete jally work as per design and manufacture's specification including moulding etc. with stone chips and necessary reinforcement shuttering complete including fitting, fixing in position in all floors. (a) 37.5 mm th. panels Cement & steel required for this item **will not be** issued by deptt. **SOR, PWD, P-32, I - 38 (b)**	1.690	sq.m.	351.00	593.19
25	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal etc.) complete. **P-173, I-21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii)** **SOR, PWD, P173, I - 21 A (ii), C(ii), D(ii)**				
	i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia	3.000	Mtr.	291.00	873.00
	ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia	2.000	each	162.00	324.00
	iii) UPVC Shoe 110 mm	1.000	each	128.00	128.00
26	M.S.or W.I. Ornamental grill of approved design joints continuously welded with M.S, W.I. Flats and bars of windows, railing etc. fitted and fixed with necessary screws and lugs in ground floor. Grill weighing 10 kg/sq m to16 kg/m2 **SOR, PWD, P - 76, I - 10 (i)** ***(2.70sqm @ 10.5kg per sqm = 28.35 kg)***	0.284	Qntl	8247.00	2342.15
27	Shallow water closet Indian pattern(I.P.W.C.) of approved make in white vitreous chinaware supplied ,fitted and fixed in position (excluding cost of concrete for fixing). 450 mm long **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 65, I - 1 (iii)**	1.000	each	1062.00	1062.00
28	Foot rest for water closet of size 275 mm X 125 mm with Artificial stone(4:2:1) with 6 mm stone chips and chequered including adding colour as necessary. **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 66, I - 9**	1.000	Pair	70.00	70.00
29	Supplying,fitting and fixing cast iron 'P' or 'S' trap conformimg to I.S. 3989 / 1970 and 1729 / 1964 including lead caulked joints and painting two coats to the exposed surface. S Trap 100 mm **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 54, I - 14(B-iii)**	1.000	each	923.00	923.00
30	Supplying, fitting fixing CI Round Gratings 150mm dia **SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 55, I - 18(ii)**	1.000	Each	100.00	100.00
	Construction of 2 circular leach pit of inside diameter 1000 mm. & a depth of 1000 mm. With a layer of 250 mm. Thick brick work with cement morter (6:1) & honeycombed brick wall (4:1) at every alternate layer upto a height of 925 mm. From bottom and then 125 mm. thick brick wall (4:1) for a height of 300 mm. and covered with 75m. RCC slab (4:2:1) with 8mm tor steel @ 150 mm. centre to centre both ways including plustering and neat cement punning on top of the slab and making hooking arrangment on slab for lifting of the slab if require as well as jointing the connection with the inspection pit (450 x 450) covered with 50mm thick RCC slab (4:2:1) with stone chips and necessary renforcement and connected with 100 mm dia PVC pipe laid over rammed earth and then covered the pipe properly with powder earth including supplying fitting fixing fibre glass pan P-tap & polythene pipe as per requirement to connect with the inspection pit complete with all respect as per direction of EIC.(ANNEXURE-II)	1	Item	7544.00	7544.00
	TOTAL AMOUNT		**Rs.**		**350000.36**
	Say		**Rs.**		**350000.00**
	Add for Electrical Works (ANNEXURE-I)		**Rs.**		**17858.00**
	TOTAL AMOUNT		**Rs.**		**367858.00**
(Rupees Three lakh Sixty seven thousand Eight hundred & Fifty eight only)					

Urban Infrastructure Expert
AMRUT, Santipur Municipality

Chairman
Santipur Municipality

26.10.17

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

ESTIMATE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS FOR ONE DWELLING UNIT UNDER PMAY						
(ANNEXURE-I)						
Sl.No	SOR	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
1	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) A/1(b)/E-9	Supplying & fitting polythene pipe complete with fittings as necessary. Under celing /beam/bound with 22SWG GI wire inclusive S & Drawing 1x18 SWG GI wire as fish wire inside the pipe & fittings and providing 55 mm dia disc of MS sheet (20SWG) having colour paint at one face first ended at the load point end of the polythene pipe with fish wire (synchronizing with roof/beam casting work of building construction) 19 mm dia 3 mm thick polythene pipe	RM	39.00	25.00	975.00
2	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) A/1(m)/E-17	Powerckt wiring supplying and drawing 1 ; 1KV grade single core stranded FR PVC insulated & unseathed single core stranded Copper wire (Finolex make) 2 x 2.5 sqmm (PH & N) +1x1.5 sqmm (ECC) per laid polythene pipe and by the prelaid GI fish wire & making necessary connections as required.	RM	76.00	50.00	3800.00
3	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) A/1/2 (a- i)/E-17	Concealed Distribution wiring in in 2x1.5 sqmm single core standard *FR* insulated and unseathed cop per wire Finolex make & 1x1.5 sq mm single core stranded PVC cinsulated and unseathed cop per (Finolex make) wire used as ECC in 19 mm bore 3 mm thk. polyythene pipe complete with all accessries embedded in wall smooth run to light / fan/call bell point with pino key type switchb (6 Amps) **(Anchor** make) fixed on sheet metal (16 SWG) Switch Board with bakelite/ perspex (wall maching colour) Top cover (3 mm thick) flushed in wall including mending all good damages to original finish Average per point 6.00 mt.	points	828.00	10.00	8280.00
4	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) A/4 (a-i)/E-18	Deistribution concealed wiring with 2x1.5 sq mm (PH & N) single core stranded FR PVC insulated & unsheathed single core sttranded 1.1 KV grade Copper Wire (finolex) & 1x1.5 sq mm (ECC) single core stranded (PH & N) 1.1 KV grade cu wire (finolex) & 1 x 1.5 sq mm single core stranded PVC insulted & unsheathed cu wire (finolex) used as ECC in 19 mm bore, 3 mm thick polythene pipe complete with all accessories embedded in wall 250 volt 5 amp 3 pin plug point including S & F 250 Volt 5 amp 3 pin flush type plug socket & piano key type swich (Anchor make) on **existing switch board as mentioned sl. no.3**	points	76.00	2.00	152.00

Sl.No.	SOR	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
5	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) E-17, A 1-e	Supplying & drawing 1.1 KV grade single core srtanded FR PVC insulated & unseathed single core sranded cu Wire 3x2.5 sq mm (finolex make) in the prelaid polythene pipe & by the prelaid GI fishwire & making necessary connection as required **(CESC supply to consumer DP near to CESC & inside the room another DP near CESC & inside the room another DP of dwelling units)**	RM	86.00	15.00	1290.00
Sl.No.	SOR	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
6	KMC 2008-09)A/(1/e) p/(h)	Supplying Delivery & instalation on wall of 30/32 amp DP MCBof Havel's make with enclosed box along with all its necessary 1 connection complete.(Anchor)	nos	808.00	2	1616.00
7	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) 2(a) G-1	Earthing in soft soil with 50 mm dia GI pipe (TATA make Medium) 3.64 mm th. X 3.04 Mtr long and 1 x 4 SWG GI (hot dip) wire (4 m long) 13 mmdia x 80 mm long GI bolts, double nuts, double washer including S & F 15 mm dia GI protection (1 mtr long) to be filled with bitumen partlyunder the ground level & partly above GL driven to an average depth of **3.65 m** below the GL & restoring surface duly rammed.	each	1715.00	1	1715.00
8	PWD/Vol-I (Aug 2008) 5(a-iv) G-3	Connecting the equipment to earth BUSbar inclussive S&F 10 SWG (Hot Dip) GI wire on wall /floor with a staples buried inside wall /floor as required & making connection to equipments with bolt, nut, washer, cable lugs etc. as required & mending good damages.	M	6.00	5	30.00
				TOTAL		17858.00
Rupees Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy Eight Only						17858.00

Urban Infrastructure Expert
AMRUT, Santipur Municipality

Chairman
Santipur Municipality

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

	C/L of main outer wall					125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah C/L		
		4.65				3.375			1.275		
		0.8				1.15			0.9		
		1.15				1.15	2.3		2.175		
		3.45				2.187					
		1.15				1.9					
		1.7				1.387	5.474				
		3.375				11.149					
		1.275									
		2.825									
		3.125									
		23.5									
	X wall	1.25									
Sl.no.											
1	Earth workin excavation										
	250 mm wall										
	1	23.5	0.75	0.7		12.34					
		0.875	0.75	0.7		0.46					
		24.375				12.8	m3				
	125 mm Wall										
		2.625	0.4	0.225		0.24					
	WC	0.4	0.4	0.225		0.04					
	Bath	0.65	0.4	0.225		0.06					
	5.474	0.75		0.225							
		4.724	0.4	0.225		0.43					
	Varanda	1.425	0.4	0.225		0.13					
						0.88					
	Step	0.5	0.9	0.075		0.034					
						13.715	m3				
2	Soling										
		24.375	0.75			18.281					
		11.45	0.4			4.58					
						22.861					
3	Polythene sheet										
		2.575	3.125			8.047					
		2.875	2.625			7.547					
		2	1.65			3.3					
	passage	0.625	2.375			1.484					
	Bath&WC	2.7	0.9			2.43					
	Varndah	1.025	0.6			0.615					
	step	0.9	0.5			0.45					
						23.873					
4	Jhama concrete										
			18.28	0.075		1.371					
			4.58	0.075		0.344					
			23.93	0.075		1.795					
						3.51					
5	Earth work in filling 1/5 excavation										
			13.715	5		2.743					
			23.48	0.375		8.805					
						11.548	m3				

6	B.W (6:1) in Foundation of plinth								
		23.5	0.625	14.6875					
		23.5	0.5	11.75					
		23.5	0.375	8.8125					
				35.25	0.15	5.288			
		23.5	0.25		0.525	3.084			
	X wall	0.938	0.625	0.586					
		1	0.5	0.5					
		1.063	0.375	0.399					
				1.485	0.15	0.223			
		1.125	0.25		0.525	0.148			
	125mm	3.125	0.25		0.525	0.41			
	Bath&WC	2	0.9	0.25	0.523	0.235			
	Kit	5.224	0.25		0.525	0.686			
	Vard	1.925	0.25		0.525	0.253			
	Steps	0.5	0.9		0.15	0.068			
		0.25	0.9		0.15	0.034			
						10.427	m3		
7	DPC	23.5							
		1.125							
		24.625		0.25		6.156			
		3.125							
		1.8							
		5.224							
		10.149		0.125		1.269			
						7.425			
	Less	0.9		0.25	0.225				
		0.9		0.125	0.113				
	3	0.75		0.125	0.281				
						0.619			
						6.806	sqm		
8	BW in super structure (6:1)								
		23.5							
		1.125							
		24.625	2.75	0.25	16.93				
	Parapet	23.8	0.075	0.25	0.446				
						17.376			
	Less opens								
	1	0.9	2.1	1.89					
	4	0.9	0.9	3.24					
	1	0.75	0.9	0.675					
	3	0.75	0.75	1.688					
				7.493	0.25	1.873			
	Lintel								
	1	1.525	1.525						
	4	1.2	4.8						
	1	1.05	1.05						
			7.375	0.25	0.1	0.184			
	Wo2								
	1	3.05	3.05	0.25	0.1	0.076			

					(-)	2.134			
	Net brick work						15.242	m3	
9	125 th. Brick work (6:1)								
	room		3.125	2.6	8.125				
	kit		2.125	2.75	5.844				
			1.65	2.75	4.5375				
			1.45	2.65	3.8425				
	2		0.9	2.1	3.78				
						26.12875			
	Less opening								
	1	0.9	0.9						
	3	0.75	2.25						
			3.15	2.1	6.615				
	Lintel								
	1	1.3	1.3						
	1	1.025	1.025						
			2.325	0.1	0.2325				
					6.8475				
						19.28125			
	Parapet								
		23.5		0.15		3.525			
						22.806			
	passege	0.75		0.55		0.4125			
						23.219	sqm		
10	Conc M-20								
	Roof slab								
	32.15	1.1475	31.003		0.1	3.1			
	Beam		3.625	0.25	0.15	0.136			
			2.575	0.25	0.1	0.064			
							3.301		
	Lintel								
	D1	1	1.525	1.525					
	W1	4	1.2	4.8					
	W2	1	1.05	1.05					
	WO2	1	3.05	3.05					
				10.425	0.25	0.1	0.261		
	D1	1	1.39	1.39					
	D2	1	1.025	1.025					
	D2	2	1.4	2.8					
	O2	1	0.875	0.875					
	D2	2		6.09	0.125	0.1	0.076		
	Chaja								
	W1	4	1.2	4.8					
	W2	1	1.03	1.03					
	D1	1	1.275	1.275					
	W02	1	3.05	3.05					
				10.155	0.3	0.075	0.228		
							3.866	m3	
11	Reinforcement								
		3.866	0.80%	1	7850	0.243	MT		

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

	2	0.9		0.125	0.225				
						121.658			
	Open out side less								
	3	0.75		2.1	4.725				
					(-)	4.725			
						116.933	sqm		
	Celling Plaster				24.47				
	Less				1.14				
						23.33	Sqm		
14	Neat cement punning								
	Out side	Plinth							
		25.3	0.45			11.385	Sqm	11.385	
	Inside		2.7	3.125					
		2		5.825	0.1	1.165	Sqm		
			2.875	2.625					
		2		5.5	0.1	1.1	Sqm		
	Kithen		2	1.65					
		2		3.65	0.45	3.285	Sqm		
		1		1.65	0.45	0.743	Sqm		
		2		2.075	0.1	0.415	Sqm		
	Varanda			1.775	0.1	0.178	Sqm		
	step WC	1		3	0.45	1.35	Sqm		
	Bath			3.5	2	7	Sqm		
				0.75	0.1	0.075	Sqm		
	In side punning						15.31	15.31	
	Total							26.695	Sqm
15	Art. Stone flooring								
	Floor area					25.37	sqm		
	Step	2	0.9	0.25		0.45			
	W1	4	0.9	0.1		0.36			
	W2	1	0.75	0.1		0.075			
	W3	3	0.75	0.1		0.225			
							26.48	Sqm	
16	Ms Clamp for door & window								
	D1+D2	4	6			24			
	W1+W2	5	2			10			
							34	nos.	
17	Wood work in Door & window frame								
	D1	2	5.1	10.2					
	D2	2	4.95	9.9					
	W1	4	3.6	14.4					
	W2	1	3.3	3.3					
				37.8	0.075	0.075	0.213	m3	
18	Z batten shutter								
	D1	2	0.775	2.025		3.139			
	D2	2	0.625	2.025		2.531			
	W1	4	0.775	0.775		2.403			
	W2	1	0.775	0.625		0.484			
							8.557	sqm	
19	Iron Butt Hinges								

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

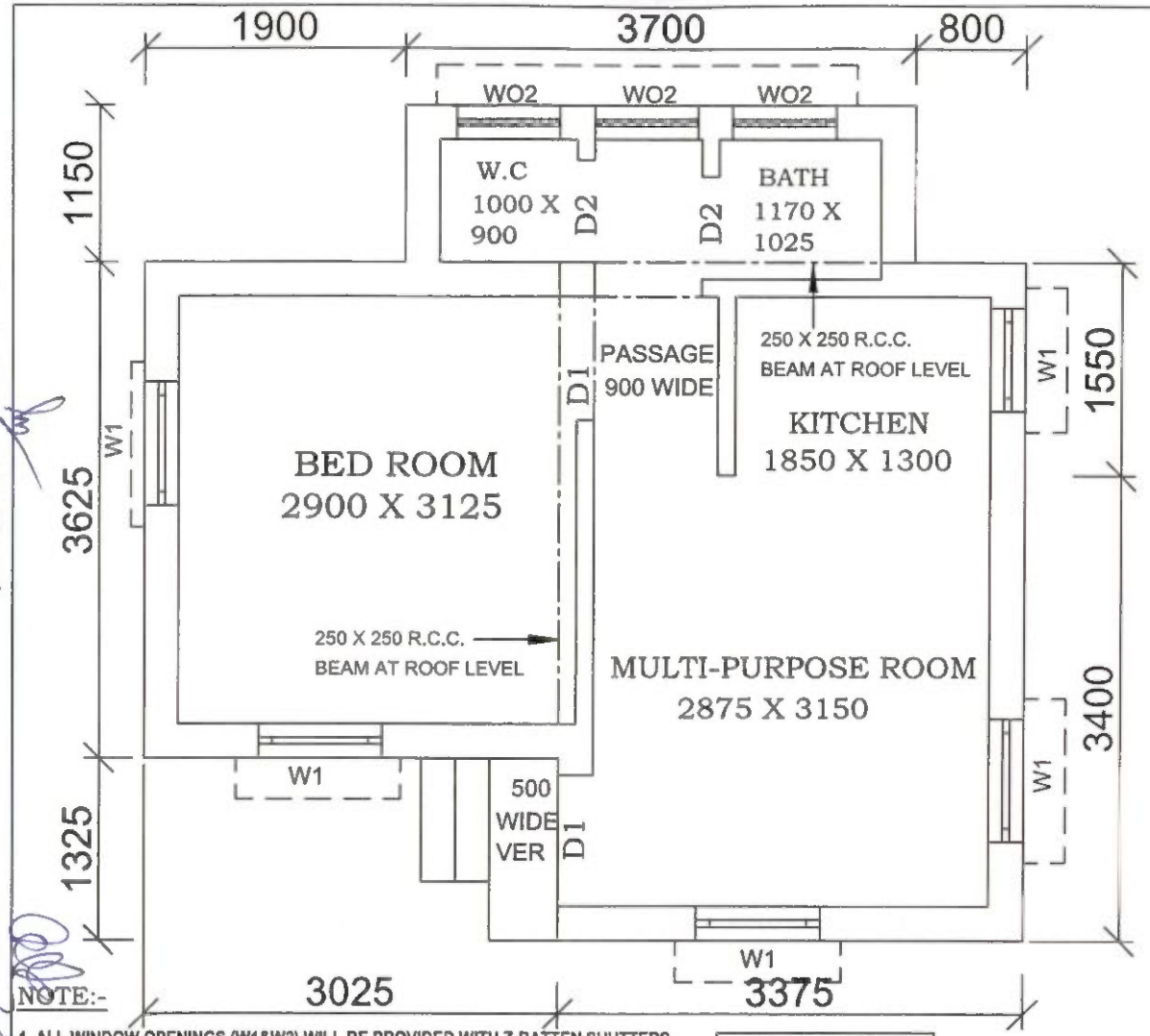
Urban Infrastructure Expert
AMRUT, Santipur Municipality

Chairman
Santipur Municipality

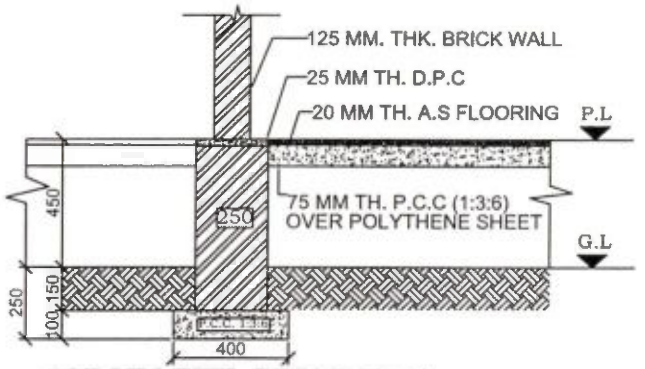
Cost Estimate for 2 Nos Leach Pit for single unit Dwelling Unit P.W.D Schedule of Rates effect from 1st July 2014					
(ANNEXURE-II)					
Sl No	Description of Items	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches leveling dressing and ramming the bttom boiling out water aqs requred complete . Depth of exavation not existing 1500mm **P.No-1, I-2(a)**	2.500	%Cu.M	12047.00	301.18
2	Cement concrete with graded jhama Khoa ballast (30 mm size) excluding shuttering. In ground floor and foundation (a) 6:3:1 proportion.	0.050	Cu.M	5803.06	290.15
3	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6 :1). a) In foundation & Plinth **P.no-29, I-21(a)**	0.010	Cu.M	5719.00	57.19
4	125 mm. thick brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4 : 1) G.Floor	3.000	SqM	714.00	2,142.00
5	Controlled Cement concrete with well graded stone chips (20 - mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement with complete design of concrete as per I : 456 and relevant special publications submission of job mix formula after preliminary mlx design after testing of concrete cubes as per direction of Engineer-in charge Consumption of cement will not be less than 300 Kg of cement -with Super plasticiser per cubic meter of controlled concrete but actual consumption will be determined on- the basis of preliminary test and job mix formula. -I n ground floor and foundation. [Using concrete mixture] M 20 Grade	0.145	Cu.M	6871.54	996.37
6	Reinforcemnet for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures incl. Distribution bars, stirrups, binder etc. incl. supply of rods, initial straightening & removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking etc **P.no-27, I-15(a)(i)**	0.010	M.T	68508.00	685.08
7	Supplying, fitting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming to IS 13592-1992 with necessary clamps nails including making holes in walls, etc. and cutting trenches in any soil, through masonry concrete structure etc. if necessary and mending good damages including jointing with jointing materials (Spun yarn, valamoid / bitumen / M. seal etc.) complete.				
	i) UPVC Pipe 110 mm dia	4.000	Mtr	291.00	1,164.00
	ii) UPVC Bend 87.5 degree 110 mm dia **P.no-174, I-21(B)C(ii)**	2.000	Each	162.00	324.00
8	Jaffri brick work 125 mm. thick with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) including 12 mm. thick cement plaster (4:1) in all faces in ground floor **.P.no-32, I-35**	2.000	SqM	792.00	1,584.00
				Cost of 2 no leach pit	**7,543.97**
				Total=	**7,544.00**

Urban Infrastructure Expert
AMRUT, Santipur Municipality

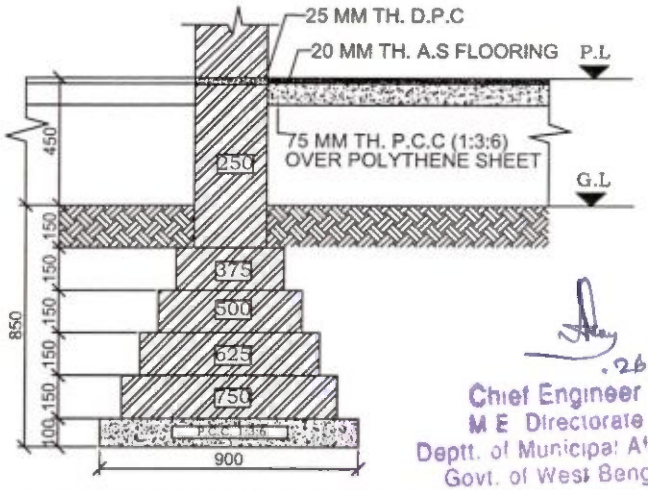
Chairman
Santipur Municipality



FOUNDATION DETAILS



125 MM THK. BRICK WALL



250 MM THK. BRICK WALL

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

NOTE:-

1. ALL WINDOW OPENINGS (W1&W2) WILL BE PROVIDED WITH Z-BATTEN SHUTTERS.
2. ALL DOORS (D1&D2) -25TH Z-BATTERN SHUTTERS, SINGLE LEAF.
3. WO2 - OPENING PROVIDED WITH R.C.C. JALLI.
4. PLINTH HEIGHT - 450 TH.
5. CEILING HEIGHT - 2750 TH.
6. MAIN WALL - 250 TH.
7. PARTITION WALL - 125 TH.
8. ROOF SLAB, BEAM, LINTEL, ETC. WITH REINFORCED CEMENT CONCRETE M20 GRADE.
9. FLOOR OF VERANDAH, WC, BATH, & KITCHEN ROOM TO BE KEPT 15 MM BELOW THE FLOOR LEVEL OF ROOM & PASSAGE.
10. 100 MM TH. PIECE LINTEL OVER OPENING HAVE BEEN PROVIDED.
11. ALL DIMENSION ARE IN MM.

DOORS & WINDOWS SCHEDULE	
MARKING	DIMENSION
WI	900 X 900
W2	750 X 900
WO2	750 X 750
DI	900 X 2100
D2	750 X 2100

FLOOR AREA - 25.77 SQM.

BUILT UP AREA - 32.58 SQM.

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA

HOUSING FOR ALL (URBAN)

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE

GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL

DWG. NO.

SCALE :- 1:50 & 1:25

Urban Infrastructure Expert
AMRUT, Santipur Municipality

Chairman
Santipur Municipality

Executive Summery

Project Details				
1	State		:	West Bengal
2	City		:	Santipur
3	Project Name		:	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana , Housing For All. (Urban)
4	Project Cost	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	10043.09
5	Central Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	3721.50
6	State Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	5244.83
7	ULB Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	456.50
8	Beneficiary Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	620.25
10	SOR Adopted		:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum.

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

Sl No.	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (in Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (in lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (in lakh)	Central Share	State Govt. Share	ULB Share	Benificiaries Share
A. HOUSING											
1	New in- situ										
	Single storied units		2481	Nos.	368000	9130.08	9130.08	3721.5	4788.33		620.25
2	Up-gradation										
3	Rental										
4	Transit										
Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)						**9130.08**	**9130.08**	**3721.5**	**4788.33**	**0**	**620.25**
B. INFRASTRUCTURE											
1	Roads										
i	CC Roads	2.5 m wide	5615.661	Mtr	4097	230.07361	230.07361	0	115.0368	115.0368	
iii	Interlocking Block										
iv	Culverts										
2	Surface Drainage network		17433.64	Mtr	2540	442.81441	442.81441	0	221.4072	221.4072	
i	UGSR										
ii	SR										
i	Water Supply network (100 Dia)	NA	19224.98	Mtr	1249	240.11999	240.11999	0	120.06	120.06	

iv	Pump Station & tube well										
	Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)					**913.00802**	**913.008**		**456.504**	**456.50**	**0**
Total (A+B)						**10043.09**	**10043.09**	**3721.5**	**5244.83**	**456.50**	**620.25**

Signature of the ULB Level Competent Technical officer

Name & Designation:

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

Signature of the State Level Competent Technical Officer

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

Address: Bikash Bhawan, South Block, 1St Floor, Salt lake , Kolkata - 7000 91
Fax No: +91- 33- 23375474
Telephone No.: +91-33-23371331
Mobile No.: (0)9475825219
E-mail: ce_medte@yahoo.com

Signature of the State Level Nodal Officer

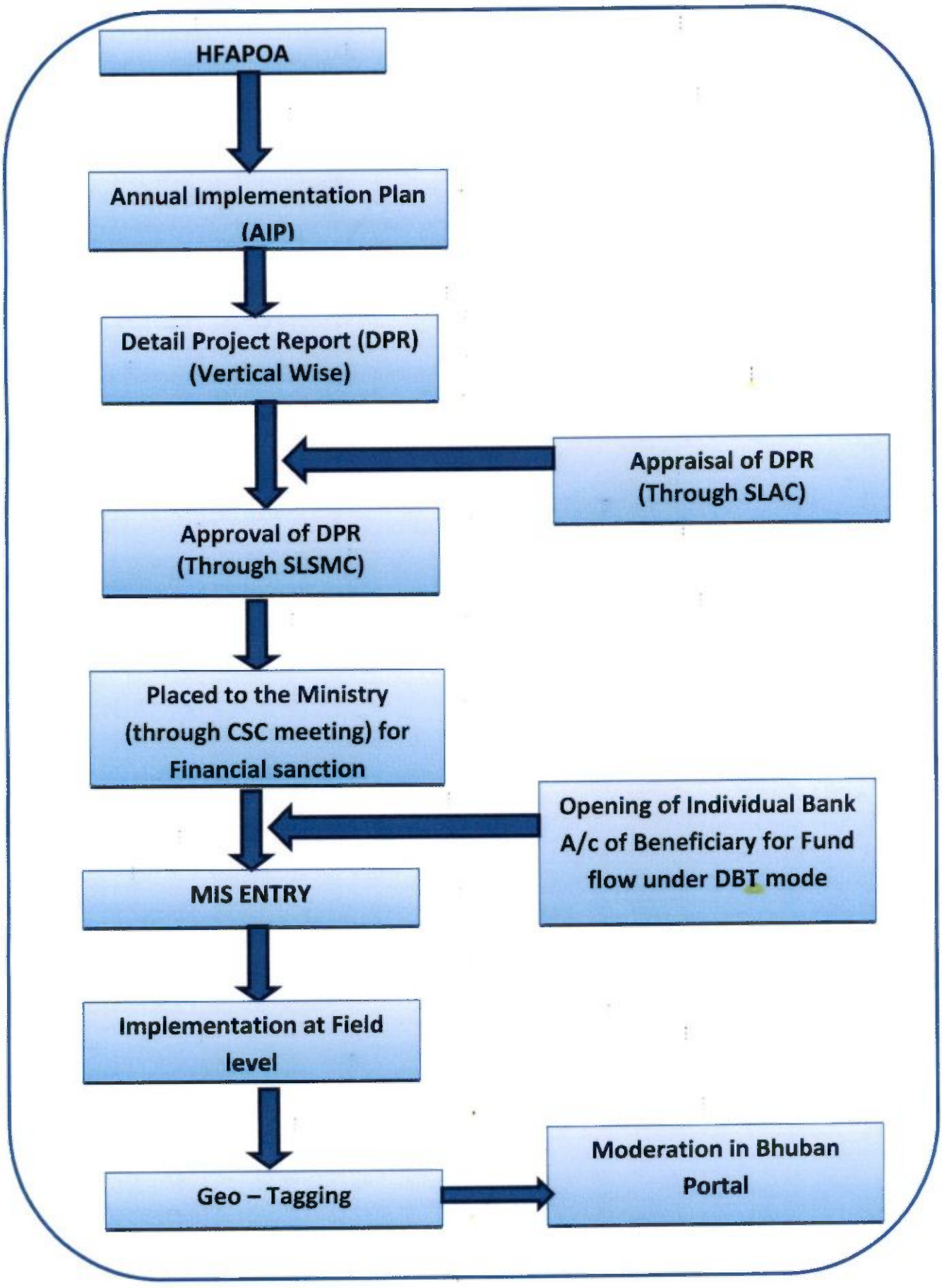
Name & Designation: Sri M.N. Pradhan, IAS Director, SUDA

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

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

Address:
Fax No.:
Telephone No.:
Mobile No.:
E-mail No.:

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



PREFACE

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

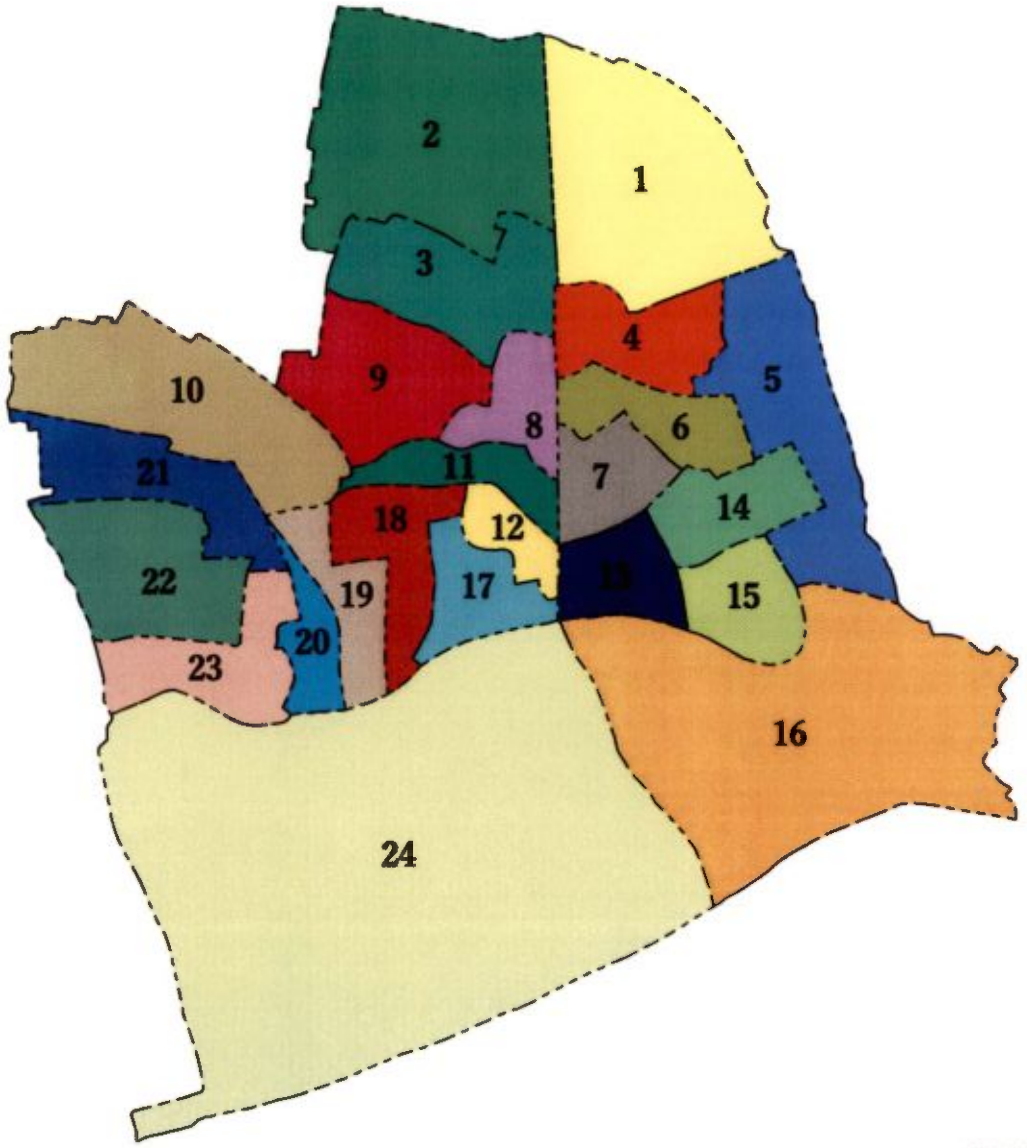
The urban homeless persons contribute to the economy of the cities and thus the Nation as cheap labour in the informal sector; yet they live with no shelter or social security. The urban homeless service with many challenges like no access to elementary Public Services such as health, education, food,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

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

Total beneficiaries of the scheme are 1501nos from 67nos slums and 24nos non slums projected for the year 2017-18.

Total cost of the project is **Rs.10043.34 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

WARD MAP OF SANTIPUR MUNICIPALITY



N

SCALE 1:300

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM

LEDEND

- WARD 1
- WARD 2
- WARD 3
- WARD 4
- WARD 5
- WARD 6
- WARD 7
- WARD 8
- WARD 9
- WARD 10
- WARD 11
- WARD 12
- WARD 13
- WARD 14
- WARD 15
- WARD 16
- WARD 17
- WARD 18
- WARD 19
- WARD 20
- WARD 21
- WARD 22
- WARD 23
- WARD 24

iv	Pump Station & tube well										
	Total Infrastructure Cost Sub Total (B)					**913.26205**	**913.262**		**456.631**	**456.63**	**0**
Total (A+B)						**10043.34**	**10043.34**	**3721.5**	**5244.96**	**456.63**	**620.25**

Signature of the ULB Level Competent Technical officer

Name & Designation:

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

Signature of the State Level Competent Technical Officer

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

Address: Bikash Bhawan, South Block, 1St Floor, Salt lake , Kolkata - 7000 91
Fax No: +91- 33- 23375474
Telephone No.: +91-33-23371331
Mobile No.: (0)9475825219
E-mail: ce_medte@yahoo.com

Signature of the State Level Nodal Officer

Name & Designation: Sri M.N. Pradhan, IAS Director, SUDA

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

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

Address:
Fax No.:
Telephone No.:
Mobile No.:
E-mail No.:

Executive Summery

Project Details				
1	State		:	West Bengal
2	City		:	Santipur
3	Project Name		:	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana , Housing For All. (Urban)
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5	Central Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	3721.50
6	State Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	5244.96
7	ULB Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	456.63
8	Beneficiary Share	(Rs. In Lacs)	:	620.25
10	SOR Adopted		:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum.

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

Sl No.	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (in Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (in lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (in lakh)	Central Share	State Govt. Share	ULB Share	Benificiaries Share
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	Single storied units		2481	Nos.	368000	9130.08	9130.08	3721.5	4788.33		620.25
2	Up-gradation										
3	Rental										
4	Transit										
Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)						**9130.08**	**9130.08**	**3721.5**	**4788.33**	**0**	**620.25**
B. INFRASTRUCTURE											
1	Roads										
i	CC Roads	2.5 m wide	5615.66	Mtr	4097	230.07359	230.07359	0	115.0368	115.0368	
iii	Interlocking Block										
iv	Culverts										
2	Surface Drainage network		17443.64	Mtr	2540	443.06846	443.06846	0	221.5342	221.5342	
i	UGSR										
ii	SR										
i	Water Supply network (100 Dia)	NA	19224.98	Mtr	1249	240.12	240.12	0	120.06	120.06	

SLUM AND NON SLUM WISE DETAILS OF DU AND INFRASTRUCTURE COST OF 2017-18

SL. NO	Ward No	SLUM NAME	Area in Sq mt/Sqkm.	Population	PROPOSED DWELLING UNIT	INFASTRUCTURES							
						Cost involved @ Rs. 3.68 Lakhs per DU.	100 Dia pipe line network	Cost involved @ Rs. 0.01249 Lakh per connection	C.C. ROADS (In Meter)	Cost involved @ Rs. .04097 lakh per meter	Surface Drain in Meter	Cost involved @ Rs. .02540 lakh per meter	Total Rs. In Lakh
1	Ward 1	P. R. N. T. R. Road (S. Code-052, Total-97)	3030	436	13	47.84	77	0.96	0	0.00	151	3.83	52.62
2	Ward 1	Addayta Lane (S.Code-048, Total-180)	5520	810	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
3	Ward 1	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (Slum Code-053)	1950	284	5	18.40	29	0.37	0	0.00	58	1.47	20.24
4	Ward 1	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (Slum Code-055)	2610	383	8	29.44	47	0.59	0	0.00	93	2.36	32.38
5	Ward 1	Adwaitya Lane (Slum Code-051)	3705	540	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
6	Ward 1	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (Slum Code-061)	2695	243	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
7	Ward 1	Babla Road (Slum Code-006)	7510	1098	9	33.12	53	0.66	0	0.00	104	2.65	36.43
8	Ward 2	Dacca Para	7190	1022	25	92.00	147	1.84	0	0.00	290	7.36	101.20
9	Ward 2	Bagane Para	11270	1679	37	136.16	218	2.72	0	0.00	429	10.89	149.78
10	Ward 2	1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street(Slum Code--010)	11520	2120	60	220.80	354	4.42	0	0.00	695	17.66	242.88
11	Ward 2	1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street(Slum Code--009)	2500	360	9	33.12	53	0.66	0	0.00	104	2.65	36.43
12	Ward 2	1 No Ramgopal Sen Street(Slum Code - 011)	2450	360	8	29.44	47	0.59	0	0.00	93	2.36	32.38
13	Ward 5	Saragaria Lane - Ward (8)	9150	1413	45	165.60	265	3.31	0	0.00	522	13.25	182.16
14	Ward 5	Nrisingha Jungle Lane	4620	675	16	58.88	94	1.18	0	0.00	185	4.71	64.77
15	Ward 5	Hari Pur Street	6520	963	8	29.44	47	0.59	0	0.00	93	2.36	32.38
16	Ward 5	Madan Gopal Berh Lane	4025	599	9	33.12	53	0.66	0	0.00	104	2.65	36.43
17	Ward 5	Kanai Lal Das Road	5290	783	9	33.12	53	0.66	0	0.00	104	2.65	36.43
18	Ward 5	Saragaria Lane - Ward (8)	9150	386	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
19	Ward 5	Nrisingha Jungle Lane	4600	402	3	11.04	18	0.22	0	0.00	35	0.88	12.14
20	Ward 6	Adwaitya Sarak	2810	414	5	18.40	29	0.37	0	0.00	58	1.47	20.24
21	Ward 9	Gopalpur M L A Street(S.Code-016,Total-119)	2290	225	2	7.36	12	0.15	0	0.00	23	0.59	8.10

22	Ward 9	Gopinath Thakur Street (S.Code-073, Total-102)	3160	459	33	121.44	194	2.43	0	0.00	382	9.72	133.58
23	Ward 9	Nutangram Mistrypara Lane (S.Code-075, Total-130)	3990	585	8	29.44	47	0.59	0	0.00	93	2.36	32.38
24	Ward 10	139 Garer Muchi Para	4520	666	3	11.04	18	0.22	0	0.00	35	0.88	12.14
25	Ward 10	Kabi Jitendranath Sengupta Street - Ward (16)	4020	599	16	58.88	94	1.18	0	0.00	185	4.71	64.77
26	Ward 12	Amratala Lane	1390	203	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
27	Ward 12	Bhabanipara Lane	1620	225	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
28	Ward 13	Pukur Par Lane Muchi Para	3180	468	5	18.40	29	0.37	0	0.00	58	1.47	20.24
29	Ward 14	Rajapur Bustee (S. Code-090, Total-100)	3010	450	6	22.08	35	0.44	0	0.00	70	1.77	24.29
30	Ward 14	Adwaitya Sarak	2780	414	13	47.84	77	0.96	0	0.00	151	3.83	52.62
31	Ward 14	Saha Para Street	1550	225	3	11.04	18	0.22	0	0.00	35	0.88	12.14
32	Ward 14	Patua Para	1560	234	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
33	Ward 16	105 Char Saragarh(S.Code-024, Total100)	5350	887	31	114.08	183	2.28	0	0.00	359	9.13	125.49
34	Ward 16	Shyamchand Ghat Road	2820	419	10	36.80	59	0.74	0	0.00	116	2.94	40.48
35	Ward 17	Kanai Pal Street	4850	720	9	33.12	53	0.66	0	0.00	104	2.65	36.43
36	Ward 17	B.C. Roy Road (Slum Code-028)	1560	342	5	18.40	29	0.37	0	0.00	58	1.47	20.24
37	Ward 18	Lanka Pukur Lane(S.Code-121, Total-50)	1575	225	5	18.40	29	0.37	0	0.00	58	1.47	20.24
38	Ward 18	Pirer Hat Lane (Slum Code-044)	4560	684	20	73.60	118	1.47	0	0.00	232	5.89	80.96
39	Ward 18	Dabre Para	3960	360	6	22.08	35	0.44	0	0.00	70	1.77	24.29
40	Ward 18	Chunuri Para	5295	783	9	33.12	53	0.66	0	0.00	104	2.65	36.43
41	Ward 18	Tope Khana Para	4695	707	19	69.92	112	1.40	0	0.00	220	5.59	76.91
42	Ward 19	Rajput Para Lane	5990	887	18	66.24	106	1.32	0	0.00	209	5.30	72.86
43	Ward 20	Jamadar Para (S. Code-118, Total-43)	1310	194	5	18.40	29	0.37	0	0.00	58	1.47	20.24
44	Ward 20	Bachumiya (S.Code-119, Total-116)	3495	522	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
45	Ward 21	Dalal Para Lane (S. Code-107,Total-164)	8820	1359	51	187.68	301	3.75	0	0.00	591	15.01	206.45
46	Ward 21	Bachumiya (S.Code-119, Total-116)	3550	522	4	14.72	24	0.29	0		46	1.18	16.19
47	Ward 21	Hari Pur Street	6470	963	13	47.84	77	0.96	0	0.00	151	3.83	52.62
48	Ward 21	Biswas Para Street	10510	1571	26	95.68	153	1.91	0	0.00	301	7.65	105.25
49	Ward 21	Kabi Jatindranath Sengupta Sarani - Ward (17)	7175	1071	1	3.68	6	0.07	0	0.00	12	0.29	4.05
50	Ward 21	Dhai Para - Ward (19)	6130	1359	3	11.04	18	0.22	0	0.00	35	0.88	12.14
51	Ward 21	Hari Pur Street	6520	420	6	22.08	35	0.44	0	0.00	70	1.77	24.29

52	Ward 22	Dalal Para Lane (S. Code-107,Total-164)	8860	1319	5	18.40	29	0.37	0	0.00	58	1.47	20.24
53	Ward 22	Karikar Para (S.Code-109, Total-380)	19100	2745	90	331.20	530	6.62	0	0.00	1043	26.50	364.32
54	Ward 22	Malancha Street	7260	1080	36	132.48	212	2.65	0	0.00	417	10.60	145.73
55	Ward 22	Nabin Pally	7020	1053	36	132.48	212	2.65	0	0.00	417	10.60	145.73
56	Ward 24	Gain Para (S. Code-039, Total-148)	5720	846	16	58.88	94	1.18	0	0.00	185	4.71	64.77
57	Ward 24	Senpara	4620	675	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
58	Ward 24	Ramnagar Char	6530	972	32	117.76	189	2.36	0	0.00	371	9.42	129.54
59	Ward 24	Sutragarh Char	9110	1359	54	198.72	318	3.97	0	0.00	626	15.90	218.59
60	Ward 24	Raja Ram Mohan Roy Sarani	5220	774	1	3.68	6	0.07	0	0.00	12	0.29	4.05
61	Ward 24	Kuthir Gath Lane (S.Code-046, Total-175)	5420	788	13	47.84	77	0.96	0	0.00	151	3.83	52.62
Sub Total			**314680**	**45328**	**918**	**3378.24**	**5409.51**	**67.56**	**0**	**0**	**10640.13**	**270.26**	**3716.06**

SL. NO	Ward No	NON-SLUM NAME	Area in Sq mt/Sqkm.	Population	PROPOSED DWELLING UNIT	INFASTRUCTURES							
						Cost involvoed @ Rs. 3.68 Lakhs per DU.	100 Dia pipe line network	Cost involved @ Rs. 0.01249 Lakh per connection	C.C. ROADS (In Meter)	Cost involved @ Rs. .04097 lakh per meter	Surface Drain in Meter	Cost involved @ Rs. .02540 lakh per meter	Total Rs. In Lakh
62	Ward 1	Ward 1	1.17	13465	85	312.80	751	9.38	305	12.51	369	9.38	344.08
63	Ward 2	Ward 2	1.421	9107	25	92.00	221	2.76	90	3.68	109	2.76	101.20
64	Ward 3	Ward 3	1.508	6502	145	533.60	1282	16.01	521	21.34	630	16.01	586.96
65	Ward 4	Ward 4	1.49	5235	98	360.64	866	10.82	352	14.43	426	10.82	396.70
66	Ward 5	Ward 5	1.3	5459	67	246.56	592	7.40	241	9.86	291	7.40	271.22
67	Ward 6	Ward 6	1.38	4764	45	165.60	398	4.97	162	6.62	196	4.97	182.16
68	Ward 7	Ward 7	0.24	3990	31	114.08	274	3.42	111	4.56	135	3.42	125.49
69	Ward 8	Ward 8	0.09	3929	44	161.92	389	4.86	158	6.48	191	4.86	178.11
70	Ward 9	Ward 9	0.46	7646	99	364.32	875	10.93	356	14.57	430	10.93	400.75
71	Ward 10	Ward 10	0.75	5573	56	206.08	495	6.18	201	8.24	243	6.18	226.69
72	Ward 11	Ward 11	1.9	4414	59	217.12	522	6.51	212	8.68	256	6.51	238.83
73	Ward 12	Ward 12	1.54	3036	20	73.60	177	2.21	72	2.94	87	2.21	80.96
74	Ward 13	Ward 13	1.41	4960	22	80.96	194	2.43	79	3.24	96	2.43	89.06
75	Ward 14	Ward 14	1.2	5820	63	231.84	557	6.96	226	9.27	274	6.96	255.02
76	Ward 15	Ward 15	0.38	4909	71	261.28	628	7.84	255	10.45	309	7.84	287.41
77	Ward 16	Ward 16	0.98	7034	124	456.32	1096	13.69	446	18.25	539	13.69	501.95
78	Ward 17	Ward 17	0.82	5505	61	224.48	539	6.73	219	8.98	265	6.73	246.93
79	Ward 18	Ward 18	1.49	6476	56	206.08	495	6.18	201	8.24	243	6.18	226.69
80	Ward 19	Ward 19	1.3	4248	29	106.72	256	3.20	104	4.27	126	3.20	117.39
81	Ward 20	Ward 20	0.38	3529	39	143.52	345	4.31	140	5.74	170	4.31	157.87

82	Ward 21	Ward 21	1.24	9243	14	51.52	124	1.55	50	2.06	61	1.55	56.67
83	Ward 22	Ward 22	0.22	8790	25	92.00	221	2.76	90	3.68	109	2.76	101.20
84	Ward 23	Ward 23	1.47	10882	275	1012.00	2431	30.36	988	40.48	1195	30.36	1113.20
85	Ward 24	Ward 24	1.74	7261	10	36.80	88	1.35	36	1.47	43	1.10	40.73
Sub Total			**25.879**	**151777**	**1563**	**5751.84**	**13815.47**	**172.80**	**5615.66**	**230.07**	**6793.51**	**172.56**	**6327.27**
Total				**197105**	**2481**	**9130.08**	**19224.98**	**240.37**	**5615.66**	**230.07**	**17433.64**	**442.81**	**10043.34**

FUND FLOW PATTERN

Rupees in lakhs

NAME OF THE SCHEME	ESTIMATED COST	YEAR 2015-16				TOTAL
		GOI	GOWB	ULB	Benificiaries	
PMAY project - ,Santipur Municipality	10043.34	3721.50	5244.96	456.63	620.25	10043.34

PHASING OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

YEAR 2015-16	RELEASE OF FUND				
	GOI	GOWB	ULB	Benificiaries	TOTAL
1st Installment @ 40%	1488.60	2097.98	182.65	620.25	4389.49
2nd Installment @ 40%	1488.60	2097.98	182.65	0.00	3769.24
3rd Installment @ 20%	744.30	1048.99	91.33	0.00	1884.62
TOTAL	3721.50	5244.96	456.63	620.25	10043.34

REQUIREMENT OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

SL. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	YEAR 2015-16	TOTAL
1	PMAY project - ,Santipur Municipality	10043.34	10043.34
Total		10043.34	10043.34

Introductory Note by Chairman

I would like to take this privilege to inform you that the Santipur Municipality has finished the preparation of DPR for BLC under Housing for All in slum and Non Slum area for 2017-18. The information provided in the document is absolutely flawless and reliable.

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

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

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

I wish that this DPR for BLC under Housing for All in slum and Non Slum area for 2017-18 would enable our ULB to design comprehensive development of its jurisdiction.

Chairman

Santipur Municipality

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Abbreviation

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

LIG	Low Income Group	MD	Mission Directorate

Working Definitions

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

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

Brief Project Details

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

The urban homeless persons contribute to the economy of the cities and thus the Nation as cheap labour in the informal sector; yet they live with no shelter or social security. The urban homeless people are not getting service with many challenges like no access to elementary Public Services such as health, education, food, water and sanitation. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojona (PMAY) also aims at providing a pucca house to every family with water connection, toilet facilities, 24 X 7 electricity supply and access.

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

Total beneficiaries of the scheme are 2481 nos from 61 nos slum and 24 nos non slums projected for the year 2017-18.

Total cost of the project is **Rs. 10043.34 lakhs** as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates.

Annexure 7C

Table-1: Format for Projects under Beneficiary led Construction

1.	Name of the State	:	WEST BENGAL					
2.	Name of the City	:	SANTIPUR					
3.	Project Name	:	HOUSING FOR ALL					
4.	Project Code *	:	19801683014					
5.	State Level Nodal Agency	:	SUDA					
6.	Implementing Agency/ ULB	:	SANTIPUR MUNICIPALITY					
7.	Date of approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)	:						
8.	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	10043.34					
9.	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	:	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Total
			1687	302	127	72	293	2481

10.	(i) No. of Beneficiaries (New Construction)	:	2481
	(ii) No. of Beneficiaries (Enhancement)	:	------
11.	Whether selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land?	:	Yes
12.	Whether building Plan for all houses have been approved?	:	Yes
13.	i) GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible Beneficiary) (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	3721.50
	ii) State grant, if any (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	5244.96
	iii) ULB grant, if any (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	456.63
	iv) Beneficiary Share (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	620.25
	v) Total (Rs. In Lakhs)	:	10043.34
14.	Whether technical specification/ design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards/NBC/ State norms?	:	Yes
15.	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation?	:	Yes
16.	Brief of project, including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish	:	

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

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

Signature

(Nodal Officer, Santipur Municipality)

Signature

(Chairman, Santipur Municipality)

DPR Main Report

City Profile and Overview

History

Santipur Municipality was established in 1853 and it is the 2nd oldest municipality in West Bengal. After the partition of India, post-Independence in 1947, there was an influx of refugees from the erstwhile East Bengal – later East Pakistan and now Bangladesh. There were significant demographic changes. Rapid urbanization pulled people from the adjoining villages. The municipality is coping with the pressure of population. Recently This ULB has taken strides to solve the civic problems, but fund constraints have stunted the achievements to a great extent.

Administrative Boundaries

Geographic location of Santipur is 23°15'N 88°26'E/ 23.25, 88.43, it has an average elevation of 15 meters/49 feet. The administrative boundary of the municipality covers 25.88 square kilometers. On the North is Krishnanagar, on the South is Ranaghat-1, on the West are Hanskhali and Ranaghat-1 and on the East is the International border of Bangladesh.

Linkage

The Eastern railways have one railway station namely Santipur Junction within this municipality. The NH-34 crosses through this urban local body and the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Airport is only 110 km away. The Kolkata Port is connected with the Municipality trough Highways via Kolkata.

Economic Base

Rice is the main crop cultivated in this zone over different land terrains and seasons. Aus, Sesame and Moong in pre-kharif or early wet season; jute and aman rice in kharif or wet season and wheat, different oilseeds & pulses, potato etc. are mainly grown in this zone. Zonal Adaptive Research Station (New Alluvium Zone) (ZARS) started functioning in the month of October 1978 with its headquarters at Krishnanagar (88°3' N 23°24' E and 15 AMSL) to look after the agricultural problems and to adopt new agro techniques in this zone. ZARS with its research personnel of different disciplines is engaged with farmers' advisory service and adaptability test of better techniques. This research station maintains close liaison among farmers, agricultural research institutes of states, agricultural universities and the extension wing of the directorate. After partition of India, many skilled weavers of Dhaka came and settled in West Bengal around Santipur and Ambika Kalna of Bardhaman district, both traditionally renowned centers for hand-woven fabrics. With government encouragement and support, the talented weavers soon revived their ancestral occupation and the art of exquisite weaving once again flourished. Today, finely woven feather-touch textiles and saris in exotic designs and colours are being produced in the vast weaving belt of Santipur, Phulia, Samudragarh, Dhatrigram and Ambika Kalna - each centre producing superb fabrics in its own unique weaving style. Santipur is known for superfine dhotis and jacquards. The produce is marketed through co-operatives and various undertakings.

Climatic Condition, Soil and Ground Water Scenario

Based on climate, soil and physiographic study of the South Asia Project Department, World Bank (1997) reported six agro climatic zones in West Bengal. Among them New Alluvium Zone is the biggest zone with highest cropping intensity and crop diversity covering entire Nadia. Therefore the Santipur is a potential area for agriculture. Climate of this zone was tropical moist sub-humid with rainfall 1427.4 mm, air temperature maximum 35.0 ° C and minimum 15.6 ° (annual normal). Soils of this zone are derived from recent alluvial deposits brought down by the river Ganges, and its tributaries. Soils are deep, well drained, texturally fine loamy, neutral in reaction, with high base saturation and CEC and medium-to-medium low NPK.

Demographic Growth & Population Project

As of 2001 India census, Santipur had a population of 151774. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Santipur has an average literacy rate of 64%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 69%, and female literacy is 58%. In Santipur, 12% of the population is under 6 years of age.

Table-2: City at a Glance

1	Name of the District:	NADIA
2	Year of establishment:	1853
3	Area (in sq. Km):	25.88
4	No. of wards:	24
5	Population (Census 2011):	
5.1	Male	77037
5.2	Female	74730
	Others	7
5.3	Total	151774
6	Density of Population (Per sq. km.)	5865
7	Break up of Population (2011):	
7.1	SC	
7.2	ST	
7.3	Minorities	
8	Date when last election held:	28.05.2010
9	Year of Last Assessment of Properties:	2006-2007
10	Literacy Rate	74%
11	Number of BPL Household (as per SUDA Survey):	
12	Slum Scenario	
12.1	Total No of Slum	154
12.2	Total Slum Population (as per Census 2011)	60285
12.3	Percentage of Slum Population to the total population	39.72%
13	Housing status for Urban Poor: (as on 31.03.14)	
13.1	No. of beneficiaries provided with Houses under BSUP / IHSDP/ "Housing for Urban Poor"	191
14	Length of Municipal Road: (in km.)	252.527
15	Length of Drain: (in km.)	265.956

16	Water Supply:	
16.1	No. of Tubewell	1189
16.2	No. of Stand post	265
16.3	No. of houses connected with water supply network	3614
17	Total no. of light posts.	5236
18	Health :	
18.1	No. of Hospital	01
18.2	No. of Municipal Health Sub-Centre	09
19	Education :	
19.1	No. of Higher Secondary School	09
19.2	No. of Secondary School	05
19.3	No. of Primary School	05
	No. of Primary School	47
19.4	No. of Sishu Siksha Kendras (SSK)	33
20	Other Infrastructure (Both Municipal & Others) :	
20.1	Bridge	Nil
20.2	Flyover	Nil
20.3	Stadium	01
20.4	Parks and Gardens	04
20.5	Playground	01
20.6	Auditorium/Community Hall	Nil
20.7	Borough Office	Nil
20.8	Ward office	Nil
20.9	Market	03
20.10	Burning Ghat	01
20.11	Electric Crematorium	02
20.12	Burial Ground	05
20.13	Public Library	01
20.14	Bus Terminus	Nil
20.15	Ferry Ghat	01
20.16	Guest House/ Tourist Lodge	02
20.17	Community Latrine	02
20.18	Night Shelter	Nil
20.19	Others (Please specify) -	Nil

Section I: Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6) Analysis of the data.
7) Filling up the requisite formats.
8) Planning of project with elected representatives and officers of ULB.
9) Preparing investment requirement and Financial plan
10) Finalization of HFAPoA.

52% of households live in pucca or partially pucca houses. Housing condition in its slums is not in good shape as 48% houses are either Katcha or semi-pucca. Considering the above, municipality has already initiated construction of affordable houses in 82 slums spread over 24 wards on a piecemeal basis leveraging IHSDP scheme in a phased manner. In the First phase (2008-2015) total 357 houses were constructed in 43 slums spread over 24 wards. Infrastructure projects like Road, Drain and pipeline work were also targeted in some of the slums.

IHSDP Schemes of JNNURM under SANTIPUR MUNICIPALITY

IHSDP PHASE-I

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

Dwelling Unit Total - 357 **Completed : 265 nos.**

Infrastructure

1.	Community Centre – no. 2		Completed
2.	Road -CC	- 8234 m2	Completed
3.	Road-BT	1013 m2	Completed
4.	Drain	- 6475 mtr.	Completed
5.	Street Light	- 231 nos	Completed
6.	Brick Paved	- 8245 m2	Completed
7.	Cinder Track	NA	
8.	Fencing	NA	
9.	Weaver Shed	NA	

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

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

2.1 General introduction on status and Prioritization for proposed project

In summarizing the HFAPoA of Santipur Municipality, Santipur Municipality takes two verticals for implementation of the project i.e. "Beneficiary –led – construction" and AHP. For this project, Santipur Municipality conducted Demand Assessment survey for getting total requirement of houses in the ULB. From this survey, the total survey form received 17994. Out of 17994 form received from all slums and 24 non slums. 17000 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction and 994 through AHP house will be constructed.

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

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

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

In compliance with the objective and as per direction of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) and State Urban Development agency (SUDA), West Bengal was undertaking a demand survey through suitable means for accessing the actual demand of housing. For this mission Santipur Municipality undertook Demand survey on 23.09.2015 and completed the survey on 11.10.2015.From this survey, different information have been took off. Summary of findings of survey have been given below:

Proposed Houses in slum area

Table-3: Proposed Houses in slum area

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	AHP	BLC	Year of Intervention
P. R. N. T. R. Road(S. Code-052, Total-97)	3030	0	67	2015-16 to 2021-22
Addayta Lane (S.Code-048, Total-180)	5520	4	25	2015-16 to 2021-22
Adwaitya Lane (Slum Code-001)	3090	5	7	2015-16 to 2021-22
Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (Slum Code-053)	1950	1	47	2015-16 to 2021-22
Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (Slum	2610	1	57	2015-16 to 2021-22

Code-055)				
Adwaitya Lane(Slum Code-051)	3705	84	108	2015-16 to 2021-22
Adwaitya Lane (Slum Code-008)	4275	3	3	2015-16 to 2021-22
Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (Slum Code-061)	2695	1	27	2015-16 to 2021-22
Babla Road (Slum Code-006)	7510	2	62	2015-16 to 2021-22
Nrisingha Jungle Lane	4600	5	5	2015-16 to 2021-22
Ramnagar Char	6530	1	1	2015-16 to 2021-22
Dacca Para	7190	1	158	2015-16 to 2021-22
Bagane Para	11270	2	233	2015-16 to 2021-22
1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street(Slum Code--010)	11520	94	471	2015-16 to 2021-22
1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street(Slum Code--009)	2500	0	62	2015-16 to 2021-22
1 No Ramgopal Sen Street(Slum Code - 011)	2450	0	54	2015-16 to 2021-22
Saragaria Lane - Ward (8)	9150	9	314	2015-16 to 2021-22
Nrisingha Jungle Lane	4620	5	104	2015-16 to 2021-22
Hari Pur Street	6520	1	54	2015-16 to 2021-22
Madan Gopal Berh Lane	4025	9	70	2015-16 to 2021-22
Kanai Lal Das Road	5290	41	93	2015-16 to 2021-22
Adwaitya Sarak	2810	6	35	2015-16 to 2021-22
Mahabharat Podder Lane	1420	0	1	2015-16 to 2021-22
Gopalpur M L A Street(S.Code-016,Total-119)	2290	0	10	2015-16 to 2021-22
Gopinath Thakur Street (S.Code-073, Total-102)	3160	12	219	2015-16 to 2021-22
Nutangram Mistrypara Lane (S.Code-075, Total-130)	3990	4	46	2015-16 to 2021-22
Biswas Para Street	10510	0	3	2015-16 to 2021-22
Hari Pur Street	6520	1	40	2015-16 to 2021-22
139 Garer Muchi Para	4520	1	10	2015-16 to 2021-22
Kabi Jitendranath Sengupta Street - Ward (16)	4020	33	116	2015-16 to 2021-22
Saragaria Lane - Ward (8)	9150	0	11	2015-16 to 2021-22
Nrisingha Jungle Lane	4600	2	5	2015-16 to 2021-22
Mahabharat Podder Lane	1420	0	1	2015-16 to 2021-22
Amratala Lane	1390	0	22	2015-16 to 2021-22
Bhabanipara Lane	1620	1	16	2015-16 to 2021-22
Pukur Par Lane Muchi Para	3180	0	23	2015-16 to 2021-22
C. R. Das Road	6480	0	4	2015-16 to 2021-22
Rajapur Bustee (S. Code-090, Total-100)	3010	0	33	2015-16 to 2021-22
Adwaitya Sarak	2780	3	57	2015-16 to 2021-22
Saha Para Street	1550	0	7	2015-16 to 2021-22
Patua Para	1560	0	10	2015-16 to 2021-22
105 Char Saragarh(S.Code-024, Total100)	5350	0	197	2015-16 to 2021-22
Shyamchand Ghat Road	2820	0	56	2015-16 to 2021-22
Dr. B. C. Roy Road (S.Code-123, Total-100)	3150	0	1	2015-16 to 2021-22
Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (Slum Code-055)	2610	0	1	2015-16 to 2021-22
Kanai Pal Street	4850	4	60	2015-16 to 2021-22
B.C. Roy Road (Slum Code-028)	1560	24	76	2015-16 to 2021-22
Gain Para (S. Code-039, Total-148)	5720	0	5	2015-16 to 2021-22
Lanka Pukur Lane(S.Code-121, Total-50)	1575	0	25	2015-16 to 2021-22
Pirer Hat Lane (Slum Code-044)	4560	6	143	2015-16 to 2021-22
Dabre Para	3960	0	45	2015-16 to 2021-22
Chunuri Para	5295	0	51	2015-16 to 2021-22

Tope Khana Para	4695	0	157	2015-16 to 2021-22
Jasoda Nanda Pramanik Street	6170	0	1	2015-16 to 2021-22
Rajput Para Lane	5990	0	103	2015-16 to 2021-22
Chunuri Para	5295	0	4	2015-16 to 2021-22
Jamadar Para (S. Code-118, Total-43)	1310	0	23	2015-16 to 2021-22
Bachumiya (S.Code-119, Total-116)	3495	0	27	2015-16 to 2021-22
Gain Para (S. Code-039, Total-148)	5720	0	12	2015-16 to 2021-22
Kanai Pal Street	4850	0	1	2015-16 to 2021-22
Dalal Para Lane (S. Code-107,Total-164)	8820	3	302	2015-16 to 2021-22
Bachumiya (S.Code-119, Total-116)	3550	0	9	2015-16 to 2021-22
Hari Pur Street	6470	3	100	2015-16 to 2021-22
Saragaria Lane - Ward (1)	7120	0	1	2015-16 to 2021-22
Biswas Para Street	10510	0	155	2015-16 to 2021-22
Kabi Jatindranath Sengupta Sarani - Ward (17)	7175	0	9	2015-16 to 2021-22
Dhai Para - Ward (19)	6130	0	18	2015-16 to 2021-22
Tope Khana Para	4695	0	79	2015-16 to 2021-22
Gorasthan Lane (Slum Code-037)	7250	0	5	2015-16 to 2021-22
Dalal Para Lane (S. Code-107,Total-164)	8860	0	33	2015-16 to 2021-22
Karikar Para (S.Code-109, Total-380)	19100	0	597	2015-16 to 2021-22
Malancha Street	7260	0	229	2015-16 to 2021-22
Nabin Pally	7020	0	224	2015-16 to 2021-22
Amratala Lane	1390	0	3	2015-16 to 2021-22
Gain Para (S. Code-039, Total-148)	5720	0	95	2015-16 to 2021-22
Senpara	4620	0	12	2015-16 to 2021-22
Ramnagar Char	6530	0	185	2015-16 to 2021-22
B.C. Roy Road (Slum Code-027)	4590	0	10	2015-16 to 2021-22
Sutragarh Char	9110	0	383	2015-16 to 2021-22
Raja Ram Mohan Roy Sarani	5220	0	12	2015-16 to 2021-22
Kuthir Gath Lane (S.Code-046, Total-175)	5420	0	46	2015-16 to 2021-22
Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (Slum Code-055)	2610	0	1	2015-16 to 2021-22

Proposed Houses in non slum area

Table-4: Proposed Houses in non slum area

	Land ownership			Hosuing Status		Homeless, If any	Beneficiary -led Constructio n	Credit Linked Subsidy	Affordable Housing in Partnership	Existing Housing shortage (H+I+J)
	Own	Rented	Otherwis e	Semi pucca	Kutcha					
Ward 1	574	5	334	440	473	0	574	0	339	913
Ward 2	161	0	0	37	124	0	161	0	0	161
Ward 3	913	2	0	537	378	0	913	0	2	915
Ward 4	624	5	0	345	284	0	624	0	5	629
Ward 5	432	19	34	317	168	0	432	0	53	485
Ward 6	284	0	36	312	8	0	284	0	36	320
Ward 7	204	0	2	114	92	0	204	0	2	206
Ward 8	274	2	11	269	18	0	274	0	13	287
Ward 9	642	14	1	383	274	0	642	0	15	657
Ward 10	373	0	28	342	59	0	373	0	28	401
Ward 11	372	1	3	360	16	0	372	0	4	376

Ward 12	142	0	29	117	54	0	142	0	29	171
Ward 13	139	0	10	119	30	0	139	0	10	149
Ward 14	355	0	5	321	39	0	355	0	5	360
Ward 15	462	0	1	322	141	0	462	0	1	463
Ward 16	766	0	14	325	455	0	766	0	14	780
Ward 17	402	0	25	390	37	0	402	0	25	427
Ward 18	476	0	0	427	49	0	476	0	0	476
Ward 19	219	0	0	179	40	0	219	0	0	219
Ward 20	254	1	1	228	28	0	254	0	2	256
Ward 21	88	5	0	38	55	0	88	0	5	93
Ward 22	159	0	7	138	28	0	159	0	7	166
Ward 23	1764	2	25	1230	561	0	1764	0	27	1791
Ward 24	112	0	0	45	67	0	112	0	0	112
Total	10191	56	566	7335	3478	0	10191	0	622	10813

Land Use Pattern

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

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

Sl. No.	Land Use	Area (in sq. km.)	Percentage to total area of the ULB
1	Residential	8.76	33.85%
2	Commercial	2.35	9.08%
3	Mixed	1.31	5.06%
4	Transport	1.97	7.61%
5	Institutional	0.26	1.00%
6	Slum area	4.61	17.81%
7	Playgrounds and Parks	0.79	3.05%
8	Vacant land	1.6	6.18%
9	Water Body	0.32	1.24%
10	Agriculture	3.91	15.11%
	Total	25.88	100.00%

Status of all 60 slums and 24 non slum in respect of the infrastructures is detailed below:

Water supply

There is scarcity of drinking water in many parts recesses of this urban body. The incidence salinity of underground water and arsenic contamination in shallow layers in some areas has created a special concern forms. Since we have to depend solely on ground water, we have decided to take to an alternative measure also. The result is the water supply project of UDISSMT, which is being extended to a good many wards. Over and above this, the municipality is supplying drinking water by installing broader diameter, deep tube wells through a well-designed network of pipelines.

Drainage

This urban local body from its very inception, in its form, gave topmost priority to its drainage system. To honor the popular demand, the municipal authority has checked out detail projects. It is to be noted that all the outfalls of this municipality are situated mostly in the neighboring Panchayats area. The canals are under the Department of Irrigation and Waterways Natural water lines are either getting silted up or encroached. The municipal authority is trying their best to get rid of the problems through planned interventions.

The municipality is having 269980 mete of drains pucca and 120.31 mete are kutcha that need to be converted into pucca. Drainage system has to be radically changed in order to resisting water logging problems during the monsoon. The location of Santipur is by the western side of Ganges therefore it is adversely affected by the floods. Out falls have to be de-silted that need to discussion with the neighboring gram Panchayats and to be incorporated in the Trans Municipal Plan.

Road

At present we have road areas of the length of around 268500 m. Now Municipality has extended 122052 m, 81337 m brick and concrete roads of 5437m.

Prior to the preparation of CDP Santipur municipality has conducted a baseline survey which depicts that there are five kinds of roads referring to the constructions. The variations are Black Top, Bricks Road, Concrete Road, Soil Road and the Morum Road. Santipur has road network for 249404.4568 mete. The second most ancient municipality is Santipur. There are 122052.1677 mete of black Top Road, 81337.9861 mete of Brick Road, Concrete Road is 5437.7262 meter and Soil Road is 38999.8839 mete and 1576.6929 mete of Morum Road.

Solid Waste Management

Previously, solid waste management system was confined to market collection and collection of domestic wastes from vats and dustbins. From 2007 onwards door to door collection system has been introduced. This system has been outsourcing saves recurring financial liability on the part of the municipality. Segregation of wastes 100 % domestic waste collection is our ultimate goal. For this we need adequate dumping ground with modern facilities. Efforts are about towards this direction.

Public Health

Public health services rendered by this municipality are one of the most important activities. Special efforts are being exerted for the poor people. The efforts also include developing health awareness among the citizens. Nine units under CBPHCS are rendering health services to around .46 Lakh people through the concerted efforts of qualified physicians and a 56 number of health workers and 9 sub-centers. The municipality is running a Clinic successfully. Different types of gynecological problems are addressed here. 2 ESOPD and 1 Diagnostic centre are also being run. Programs to cover more people are being taken up.

Electricity

Some important business centers, spots, crossings and junctions are being illuminated with vapor lamps. Payment of electricity charges in this segment amounts to more than one core per year.

The baseline survey also dealt about the variation on lighting. Those include Tube Light, Bulbs and the Sodium Vapor lamps. It expresses that there are 4060 number of Tube Lights, 19 number of Bulbs and 356 number of Sodium Vapor lamps. But surprisingly it is noticed that there are 5148 Lamp Posts but 4435 lamps are fitted with lamp posts while no lamps fitted with 713 lamp posts. The service of electric supply is carried out with 180 transformers.

Project Justification

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

Table-06: Justification of the Project

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Slum code	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	P. R. N. T. R. Road	10095	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	Addayta Lane	10113	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	Adwaitya Lane	20018	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road	20027	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road	20041	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
6	Adwaitya Lane	20070	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
7	Babla Road	20078	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	Dacca Para	20004	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
9	Bagane Para	20013	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient

							asbestos/tiles on roof	roads.	open space
10	1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street	20034	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
11	1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street	20039	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
12	1 No Ramgopal Sen Street	20069	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
13	Saragaria Lane - Ward (8)	20009	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	Nrisingha Jungle Lane	20010	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
15	Hari Pur Street	20022	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
16	Madan Gopal Berh Lane	20045	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
17	Kanai Lal Das Road	20014	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
18	Adwaitya Sarak	20012	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
19	Gopinath Thakur Street	10094	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
20	Nutangram Mistrypara Lane	10115	The condition of living in	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway -	Major population is living in huts,	Majority portion of roads are	Habitation pattern in the slums is

			the slum is unhygienic			1.5 km to 2 kms away	made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	brick paved or damaged roads.	congested with insufficient open space
21	139 Garer Muchi Para	20006	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
22	Kabi Jitendranath Sengupta Street - Ward (16)	20055	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
23	Amratala Lane	20003	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
24	Bhabanipara Lane	20068	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
25	Pukur Par Lane Muchi Para	20020	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
26	C. R. Das Road	20025	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
27	Rajapur Bustee	10104	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
28	Adwaitya Sarak	20012	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
29	Saha Para Street	20044	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
30	Patua Para	20076	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

31	105 Char Saragarh	10103	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
32	Shyamchand Ghat Road	20071	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
33	Dr. B. C. Roy Road	10108	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
34	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road	20041	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
35	Kanai Pal Street	20075	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
36	B.C. Roy Road	20080	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
37	Lanka Pukur Lane	10110	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
38	Pirer Hat Lane	20019	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
39	Chunuri Para	20061	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
40	Tope Khana Para	20064	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
41	Rajput Para Lane	20054	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient

							asbestos/tiles on roof	roads.	open space
42	Jamadar Para	10091	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
43	Bachumiya (S.Code-119, Total-116)	10114	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
44	Gain Para	10093	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
45	Dalal Para Lane	10097	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
46	Bachumiya	10114	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
47	Hari Pur Street	20022	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
48	Biswas Para Street	20028	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
49	Kabi Jatindranath Sengupta Sarani - Ward (17)	20038	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
50	Dalal Para Lane	10097	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
51	Karikar Para	10111	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
52	Malancha Street	20005	The condition of living in	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway -	Major population is living in huts,	Majority portion of roads are	Habitation pattern in the slums is

			the slum is unhygienic			1.5 km to 2 kms away	made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	brick paved or damaged roads.	congested with insufficient open space
53	Nabin Pally	20007	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
54	Gain Para	10093	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
55	Senpara	20001	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
56	Ramnagar Char	20040	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
57	B.C. Roy Road	20043	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
58	Sutragarh Char	20052	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
59	Raja Ram Mohan Roy Sarani	20059	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
60	Kuthir Gath Lane	10099	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 15 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 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
61	24 nos Non slums		The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Owned	More than 30 years	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

2.3 Tenure Status

As per the demand survey and geographical location of the city out of four verticals municipality has taken only Beneficiary Lead Construction (BLC) for the year 2015-16. In the 1st year of implementation of Housing for All, 1006 beneficiaries have been identified for the construction of New House through BLC. The above beneficiaries have been selected only who have their own land required for the construction of new house under BLC.

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

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

In the case of Santipur Municipality, Municipality takes only two verticals i.e. is " Beneficiary led construction" and AHP. From present Demand Assessment survey for Housing for all (HFA), it is noticed that 17994 household covering under this project. 17000 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction" Under "Beneficiary-led-Construction", 994 through AHP.

Table-7: Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Tenable Slums

Name of the Slum	Area of the Slum in sq. mtrs	AHP	BLC	Year of Intervention
P. R. N. T. R. Road(S. Code-052, Total-97)	3030	0	67	2015-16 to 2021-22
Addayta Lane (S.Code-048, Total-180)	5520	4	25	2015-16 to 2021-22
Adwaitya Lane (Slum Code-001)	3090	5	7	2015-16 to 2021-22
Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (Slum Code-053)	1950	1	47	2015-16 to 2021-22
Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (Slum Code-055)	2610	1	57	2015-16 to 2021-22
Adwaitya Lane(Slum Code-051)	3705	84	108	2015-16 to 2021-22
Adwaitya Lane (Slum Code-008)	4275	3	3	2015-16 to 2021-22
Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (Slum Code-061)	2695	1	27	2015-16 to 2021-22
Babla Road (Slum Code-006)	7510	2	62	2015-16 to 2021-22
Nrisingha Jungle Lane	4600	5	5	2015-16 to 2021-22
Ramnagar Char	6530	1	1	2015-16 to 2021-22
Dacca Para	7190	1	158	2015-16 to 2021-22
Bagane Para	11270	2	233	2015-16 to 2021-22
1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street(Slum Code--010)	11520	94	471	2015-16 to 2021-22
1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street(Slum Code--009)	2500	0	62	2015-16 to 2021-22
1 No Ramgopal Sen Street(Slum Code - 011)	2450	0	54	2015-16 to 2021-22
Saragaria Lane - Ward (8)	9150	9	314	2015-16 to 2021-22

Nrisingha Jungle Lane	4620	5	104	2015-16 to 2021-22
Hari Pur Street	6520	1	54	2015-16 to 2021-22
Madan Gopal Berh Lane	4025	9	70	2015-16 to 2021-22
Kanai Lal Das Road	5290	41	93	2015-16 to 2021-22
Adwaitya Sarak	2810	6	35	2015-16 to 2021-22
Mahabharat Podder Lane	1420	0	1	2015-16 to 2021-22
Gopalpur M L A Street(S.Code-016,Total-119)	2290	0	10	2015-16 to 2021-22
Gopinath Thakur Street (S.Code-073, Total-102)	3160	12	219	2015-16 to 2021-22
Nutangram Mistrypara Lane (S.Code-075, Total-130)	3990	4	46	2015-16 to 2021-22
Biswas Para Street	10510	0	3	2015-16 to 2021-22
Hari Pur Street	6520	1	40	2015-16 to 2021-22
139 Garer Muchi Para	4520	1	10	2015-16 to 2021-22
Kabi Jitendranath Sengupta Street - Ward (16)	4020	33	116	2015-16 to 2021-22
Saragaria Lane - Ward (8)	9150	0	11	2015-16 to 2021-22
Nrisingha Jungle Lane	4600	2	5	2015-16 to 2021-22
Mahabharat Podder Lane	1420	0	1	2015-16 to 2021-22
Amratala Lane	1390	0	22	2015-16 to 2021-22
Bhabanipara Lane	1620	1	16	2015-16 to 2021-22
Pukur Par Lane Muchi Para	3180	0	23	2015-16 to 2021-22
C. R. Das Road	6480	0	4	2015-16 to 2021-22
Rajapur Bustee (S. Code-090, Total-100)	3010	0	33	2015-16 to 2021-22
Adwaitya Sarak	2780	3	57	2015-16 to 2021-22
Saha Para Street	1550	0	7	2015-16 to 2021-22
Patua Para	1560	0	10	2015-16 to 2021-22
105 Char Saragarh(S.Code-024, Total100)	5350	0	197	2015-16 to 2021-22
Shyamchand Ghat Road	2820	0	56	2015-16 to 2021-22
Dr. B. C. Roy Road (S.Code-123, Total-100)	3150	0	1	2015-16 to 2021-22
Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (Slum Code-055)	2610	0	1	2015-16 to 2021-22
Kanai Pal Street	4850	4	60	2015-16 to 2021-22
B.C. Roy Road (Slum Code-028)	1560	24	76	2015-16 to 2021-22
Gain Para (S. Code-039, Total-148)	5720	0	5	2015-16 to 2021-22
Lanka Pukur Lane(S.Code-121, Total-50)	1575	0	25	2015-16 to 2021-22
Pirer Hat Lane (Slum Code-044)	4560	6	143	2015-16 to 2021-22
Dabre Para	3960	0	45	2015-16 to 2021-22
Chunuri Para	5295	0	51	2015-16 to 2021-22
Tope Khana Para	4695	0	157	2015-16 to 2021-22
Jasoda Nanda Pramanik Street	6170	0	1	2015-16 to 2021-22
Rajput Para Lane	5990	0	103	2015-16 to 2021-22
Chunuri Para	5295	0	4	2015-16 to 2021-22
Jamadar Para (S. Code-118, Total-43)	1310	0	23	2015-16 to 2021-22
Bachumiya (S.Code-119, Total-116)	3495	0	27	2015-16 to 2021-22
Gain Para (S. Code-039, Total-148)	5720	0	12	2015-16 to 2021-22
Kanai Pal Street	4850	0	1	2015-16 to 2021-22
Dalal Para Lane (S. Code-107,Total-164)	8820	3	302	2015-16 to 2021-22
Bachumiya (S.Code-119, Total-116)	3550	0	9	2015-16 to 2021-22
Hari Pur Street	6470	3	100	2015-16 to 2021-22
Saragaria Lane - Ward (1)	7120	0	1	2015-16 to 2021-22
Biswas Para Street	10510	0	155	2015-16 to 2021-22
Kabi Jatindranath Sengupta Sarani - Ward (17)	7175	0	9	2015-16 to 2021-22
Dhai Para - Ward (19)	6130	0	18	2015-16 to 2021-22
Tope Khana Para	4695	0	79	2015-16 to 2021-22
Gorasthan Lane (Slum Code-037)	7250	0	5	2015-16 to 2021-22
Dalal Para Lane (S. Code-107,Total-164)	8860	0	33	2015-16 to 2021-22
Karikar Para (S.Code-109, Total-380)	19100	0	597	2015-16 to 2021-22
Malancha Street	7260	0	229	2015-16 to 2021-22

Nabin Pally	7020	0	224	2015-16 to 2021-22
Amratala Lane	1390	0	3	2015-16 to 2021-22
Gain Para (S. Code-039, Total-148)	5720	0	95	2015-16 to 2021-22
Senpara	4620	0	12	2015-16 to 2021-22
Ramnagar Char	6530	0	185	2015-16 to 2021-22
B.C. Roy Road (Slum Code-027)	4590	0	10	2015-16 to 2021-22
Sutragarh Char	9110	0	383	2015-16 to 2021-22
Raja Ram Mohan Roy Sarani	5220	0	12	2015-16 to 2021-22
Kuthir Gath Lane (S.Code-046, Total-175)	5420	0	46	2015-16 to 2021-22
Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (Slum Code-055)	2610	0	1	2015-16 to 2021-22

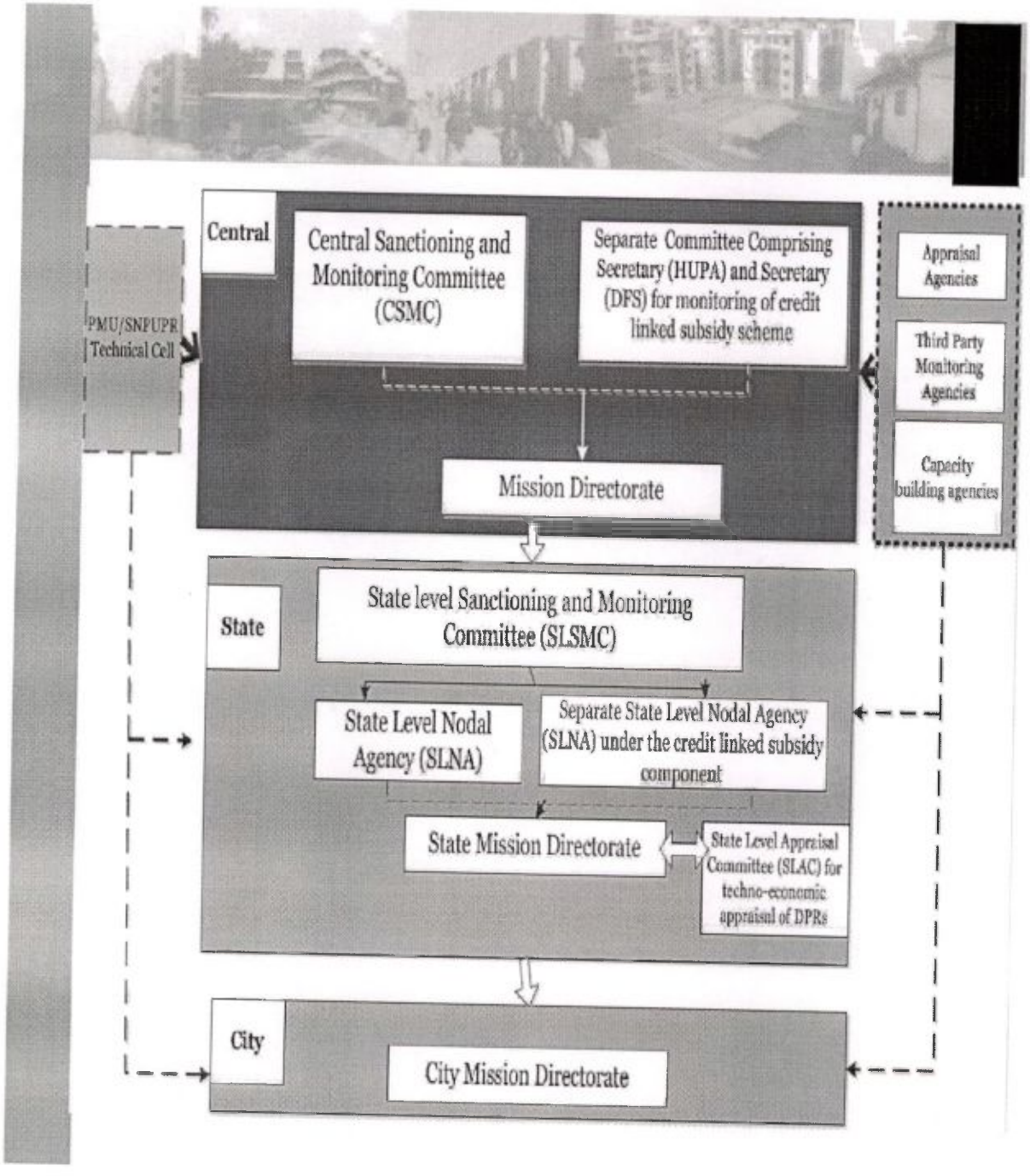
Table-08: Year-wise Proposed Interventions for Other Urban Poor based on demand survey

	Land ownership			Housing Status		Homeless, If any	Beneficiary -led Construction	Credit Linked Subsidy	Affordable Housing in Partnership	Existing Housing shortage (H+I+J)
	Own	Rented	Otherwise	Semi pucca	Kutcha					
Ward 1	574	5	334	440	473	0	574	0	339	913
Ward 2	161	0	0	37	124	0	161	0	0	161
Ward 3	913	2	0	537	378	0	913	0	2	915
Ward 4	624	5	0	345	284	0	624	0	5	629
Ward 5	432	19	34	317	168	0	432	0	53	485
Ward 6	284	0	36	312	8	0	284	0	36	320
Ward 7	204	0	2	114	92	0	204	0	2	206
Ward 8	274	2	11	269	18	0	274	0	13	287
Ward 9	642	14	1	383	274	0	642	0	15	657
Ward 10	373	0	28	342	59	0	373	0	28	401
Ward 11	372	1	3	360	16	0	372	0	4	376
Ward 12	142	0	29	117	54	0	142	0	29	171
Ward 13	139	0	10	119	30	0	139	0	10	149
Ward 14	355	0	5	321	39	0	355	0	5	360
Ward 15	462	0	1	322	141	0	462	0	1	463
Ward 16	766	0	14	325	455	0	766	0	14	780
Ward 17	402	0	25	390	37	0	402	0	25	427
Ward 18	476	0	0	427	49	0	476	0	0	476
Ward 19	219	0	0	179	40	0	219	0	0	219
Ward 20	254	1	1	228	28	0	254	0	2	256
Ward 21	88	5	0	38	55	0	88	0	5	93
Ward 22	159	0	7	138	28	0	159	0	7	166
Ward 23	1764	2	25	1230	561	0	1764	0	27	1791
Ward 24	112	0	0	45	67	0	112	0	0	112
Total	10191	56	566	7335	3478	0	10191	0	622	10813

2.5 Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy

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

Figure-1: Resource mobilization strategy and Implementation strategy



Roles and responsibilities of the Institutions:

Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC)

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

Indicative Functions of CSMC

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

State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)

Indicative functions of SLSMC

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

Section 3: Project Concept and Scope

3.1 Introduction of slum(s)/non Slum Area

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table-09: Introduction of slum(s)/non Slum Area

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca)	Population	AREA in Sq Mt
Ward 1	10095	P. R. N. T. R. Road	97	437	3030
Ward 1	10113	Addayta Lane	180	810	5520
Ward 1	20018	Adwaitya Lane	101	455	3090
Ward 1	20027	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road	63	284	1950
Ward 1	20041	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road	85	383	2610
Ward 1	20070	Adwaitya Lane	120	540	3705
Ward 1	20078	Babla Road	244	1098	7510
Ward 2	20004	Dacca Para	227	1022	7190
Ward 2	20013	Bagane Para	373	1679	11270
Ward 2	20034	1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street	471	2120	11520
Ward 2	20039	1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street	80	360	2500
Ward 2	20069	1 No Ramgopal Sen Street	80	360	2450
Ward 5	20009	Saragaria Lane - Ward (8)	314	1413	9150
Ward 5	20010	Nrisingha Jungle Lane	150	675	4620
Ward 5	20022	Hari Pur Street	214	963	6520
Ward 5	20045	Madan Gopal Berh Lane	133	599	4025
Ward 5	20014	Kanai Lal Das Road	174	783	5290
Ward 6	20012	Adwaitya Sarak	92	414	2810
Ward 9	10094	Gopinath Thakur Street	102	459	3160
Ward 9	10115	Nutangram Mistrypara Lane	130	585	3990
Ward 10	20006	139 Garer Muchi Para	148	666	4520
Ward 10	20055	Kabi Jitendranath Sengupta Street - Ward (16)	133	599	4020
Ward 12	20003	Amratala Lane	45	203	1390
Ward 12	20068	Bhabanipara Lane	50	225	1620
Ward 13	20020	Pukur Par Lane Muchi Para	104	468	3180
Ward 13	20025	C. R. Das Road	216	972	6480
Ward 14	10104	Rajapur Bustee	100	450	3010
Ward 14	20012	Adwaitya Sarak	92	414	2780
Ward 14	20044	Saha Para Street	50	225	1550
Ward 14	20076	Patua Para	52	234	1560
Ward 16	10103	105 Char Saragarh	197	887	5350
Ward 16	20071	Shyamchand Ghat Road	93	419	2820
Ward 16	10108	Dr. B. C. Roy Road	100	450	3150
Ward 16	20041	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road	85	383	2610
Ward 17	20075	Kanai Pal Street	160	720	4850
Ward 17	20080	B.C. Roy Road	76	342	1560
Ward 18	10110	Lanka Pukur Lane	50	225	1575
Ward 18	20019	Pirer Hat Lane	152	684	4560

Ward 18	20061	Chunuri Para	174	783	5295
Ward 18	20064	Tope Khana Para	157	707	4695
Ward 19	20054	Rajput Para Lane	197	887	5990
Ward 20	10091	Jamadar Para	43	194	1310
Ward 20	10114	Bachumiya (S.Code-119, Total-116)	116	522	3495
Ward 20	10093	Gain Para	188	846	5720
Ward 21	10097	Dalal Para Lane	302	1359	8820
Ward 21	10114	Bachumiya	116	522	3550
Ward 21	20022	Hari Pur Street	214	963	6470
Ward 21	20028	Biswas Para Street	349	1571	10510
Ward 21	20038	Kabi Jatindranath Sengupta Sarani - Ward (17)	238	1071	7175
Ward 22	10097	Dalal Para Lane	293	1319	8860
Ward 22	10111	Karikar Para	610	2745	19100
Ward 22	20005	Malancha Street	240	1080	7260
Ward 22	20007	Nabin Pally	234	1053	7020
Ward 24	10093	Gain Para	188	846	5720
Ward 24	20001	Senpara	150	675	4620
Ward 24	20040	Ramnagar Char	216	972	6530
Ward 24	20043	B.C. Roy Road	150	675	4590
Ward 24	20052	Sutragarh Char	302	1359	9110
Ward 24	20059	Raja Ram Mohan Roy Sarani	172	774	5220
Ward 24	10099	Kuthir Gath Lane	175	788	5420

Slum Map

Non Slum Area

Table-10: Non Slum Area

Ward No	House Hold	Population	Area in Sqkm
1	3223	13465	1.17
2	2121	9107	1.42
3	1453	6502	1.51
4	1327	5235	1.49
5	1312	5459	1.30
6	1285	4764	1.38
7	1024	3990	0.24
8	1014	3929	0.09
9	1776	7646	0.46
10	1382	5573	0.75
11	1061	4414	1.90
12	790	3036	1.54
13	1311	4960	1.41
14	1436	5820	1.20
15	1241	4909	0.38
16	1684	7034	0.98
17	1406	5505	0.82
18	1558	6476	1.49
19	1042	4248	1.30
20	872	3529	0.38
21	2326	9243	1.24
22	1903	8790	0.22
23	2335	10882	1.47
24	1624	7261	1.74
			25.88

Non Slum Map

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

Table-11: Location of slum(s) / non Slum Area, Tenure Status, Land use and Land Possession status

Slum Name	Slum Location	Age of Slum	Ownership of Land	Tenability (Yes/no)	Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)
P. R. N. T. R. Road	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Addayta Lane	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Adwaitya Lane	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Adwaitya Lane	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Babla Road	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Dacca Para	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Bagane Para	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
1 No Ramgopal Sen Street	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Saragaria Lane - Ward (8)	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Nrisingha Jungle Lane	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Hari Pur Street	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Madan Gopal Berh Lane	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Kanai Lal Das Road	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Adwaitya Sarak	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Gopinath Thakur Street	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Nutangram Mistrypara Lane	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
139 Garer Muchi Para	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Kabi Jitendranath Sengupta Street - Ward (16)	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Amratala Lane	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Bhabanipara Lane	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Pukur Par Lane Muchi Para	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
C. R. Das Road	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Rajapur Bustee	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Adwaitya Sarak	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Saha Para Street	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Patua Para	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
105 Char Saragarh	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Shyamchand Ghat Road	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Dr. B. C. Roy Road	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1

Kanai Pal Street	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z3
B.C. Roy Road	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Lanka Pukur Lane	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Pirer Hat Lane	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Chunuri Para	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Tope Khana Para	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Rajput Para Lane	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Jamadar Para	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Bachumiya (S.Code-119, Total-116)	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Gain Para	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Dalal Para Lane	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Bachumiya	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Hari Pur Street	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Biswas Para Street	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Kabi Jatindranath Sengupta Sarani - Ward (17)	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Dalal Para Lane	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Karikar Para	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Malancha Street	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Nabin Pally	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Gain Para	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Senpara	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ramnagar Char	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
B.C. Roy Road	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Sutragarh Char	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Raja Ram Mohan Roy Sarani	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Kuthir Gath Lane	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Non Slums	**non Slum Location**	**Age of Slum**	**Ownership of Land**	**Tenability (Yes/no)**	**Land Value (Z1 is high and Z4 is low)**
Ward-1	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward-2	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward-3	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward-4	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward-5	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward-6	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward-7	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward-8	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward-9	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward-10	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z3
Ward-11	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward-12	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward-13	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2

Ward-14	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward-15	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward-16	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward-17	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward-18	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z2
Ward-19	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward-20	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward-21	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward-22	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward-23	Core Area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1
Ward-24	Fringe area	More than 15 years	Own Land	Yes	Z1

3.3 Existing basic infrastructure and its coverage

The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure:

60 nos Slums and 24 non slums have been selected as a First Project under PMAY scheme by Santipur Municipality in consultation with the state level Nodal Agency - The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department, GoWB.

Table-12: The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure

Present Status of Physical Infrastructure																		
Sl. No	Name of the Slums	The project slum site	Ward No	Road Type Running in front of the Slum	slum connects it to major areas	Distance of Nearest Rail Station	Slum Age	Area in sqm	Ownership of slum	Existing House Hold	Population	Slum Dwellers' Occupation	Environmental Condition	Condition of Drain	Road Condition	Street Light	SW status	Housing Condition	Water Supply
1	P. R. N. T. R. Road	Core Area	Ward 1	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	3030	The ownership of land lies with Own	97	437	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
2	Addayta Lane	Fringe area	Ward 1	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	5520	The ownership of land lies with Own	180	810	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
3	Adwaitya Lane	Fringe area	Ward 1	Metal road is running	Slum connects it to major	The National Highway	More than	3090	The ownership of land	101	455	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in	The environmental	The slum is partially covered with	Most of the roads within	. There is	Most of the population adopts	Most of the dwelling	Water supply is

				in front of the slums	areas of Santipur Municipality	- 1.5 km to 2 kms away	15 years		lies with Own			local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	condition in the slum is little bit poor	surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	100 % street lights present in the slum	unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	units are kaccha or dilapidated	sufficient
4	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road	Fringe area	Ward 1	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	1950	The ownership of land lies with Own	63	284	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
5	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road	Fringe area	Ward 1	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	2610	The ownership of land lies with Own	85	383	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
6	Adwaitya Lane	Core Area	Ward 1	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	3705	The ownership of land lies with Own	120	540	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
7	Babla Road	Fringe area	Ward 1	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	7510	The ownership of land lies with Own	244	1098	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic	. There is 100 % stree	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidate	Water supply is sufficient

					y							housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	poor	tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	or kuchha road	t lights present in the slum	their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	d	
8	Dacca Para	Core Area	Ward 2	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	7190	The ownership of land lies with Own	227	1022	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
9	Bagane Para	Fringe area	Ward 2	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	11270	The ownership of land lies with Own	373	1679	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
10	1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street	Fringe area	Ward 2	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	11520	The ownership of land lies with Own	471	2120	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
11	1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street	Fringe area	Ward 2	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	2500	The ownership of land lies with Own	80	360	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights pres	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

												at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		resulting clogging		ent in the slum	causing huge damage to health		
12	1 No Ramgopal Sen Street	Fringe area	Ward 2	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	2450	The ownership of land lies with Own	80	360	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
13	Saragaria Lane - Ward (8)	Core Area	Ward 5	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	9150	The ownership of land lies with Own	314	1413	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
14	Nrisingha Jungle Lane	Fringe area	Ward 5	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	4620	The ownership of land lies with Own	150	675	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
15	Hari Pur Street	Core Area	Ward 5	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	6520	The ownership of land lies with Own	214	963	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

16	Madan Gopal Berh Lane	Fringe area	Ward 5	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	4025	The ownership of land lies with Own	133	599	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
17	Kanai Lal Das Road	Fringe area	Ward 5	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	5290	The ownership of land lies with Own	174	783	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
18	Adwaitya Sarak	Core Area	Ward 6	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	2810	The ownership of land lies with Own	92	414	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
19	Gopinath Thakur Street	Fringe area	Ward 9	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	3160	The ownership of land lies with Own	102	459	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
20	Nutangram Mistrypara	Core Area	Ward 9	Metal road is	Slum connects it	The National	More	3990	The ownership	130	585	Most of the slum dwellers works as	The environme	The slum is partially	Most of the roads	There	Most of the population	Most of the	Water supply

	Lane			running in front of the slums	to major areas of Santipur Municipality	Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	than 15 years		of land lies with Own			casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	ntal condition in the slum is little bit poor	covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	e is 100 % street lights present in the slum	adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	is sufficient
21	139 Garer Muchi Para	Fringe area	Ward 10	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	4520	The ownership of land lies with Own	148	666	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
22	Kabi Jitendranath Sengupta Street - Ward (16)	Fringe area	Ward 10	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	4020	The ownership of land lies with Own	133	599	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
23	Amratala Lane	Fringe area	Ward 12	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	1390	The ownership of land lies with Own	45	203	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
24	Bhabanipara Lane	Core Area	Ward 12	Metal road is running in front of the	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms	More than 15 year	1620	The ownership of land lies with Own	50	225	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in	The environmental condition in the slum	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but	Most of the roads within slums are semi	. There is 100 %	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or	Water supply is sufficient

				slums	Municipality	away	s					local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	is little bit poor	drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	metallic or kuchha road	street lights present in the slum	disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	dilapidated	
25	Pukur Par Lane Muchi Para	Fringe area	Ward 13	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	3180	The ownership of land lies with Own	104	468	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
26	C. R. Das Road	Fringe area	Ward 13	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	6480	The ownership of land lies with Own	216	972	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
27	Rajapur Bustee	Fringe area	Ward 14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	3010	The ownership of land lies with Own	100	450	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
28	Adwaitya Sarak	Fringe area	Ward 14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	2780	The ownership of land lies with Own	92	414	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha	. There is 100 % street lights	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste;	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

												areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		condition resulting clogging	road	pres ent in the slum	thereby causing huge damage to health		
29	Saha Para Street	Core Area	War d 14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipalit y	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Mor e than 15 year s	1550	The ownership of land lies with Own	50	225	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environme ntal condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. Ther e is 100 % stree t lights pres ent in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidate d	Water supply is sufficie nt
30	Patua Para	Fringe area	War d 14	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipalit y	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Mor e than 15 year s	1560	The ownership of land lies with Own	52	234	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environme ntal condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. Ther e is 100 % stree t lights pres ent in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidate d	Water supply is sufficie nt
31	105 Char Saragarh	Core Area	War d 16	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipalit y	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Mor e than 15 year s	5350	The ownership of land lies with Own	197	887	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environme ntal condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. Ther e is 100 % stree t lights pres ent in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidate d	Water supply is sufficie nt
32	Shyamchan d Ghat Road	Fringe area	War d 16	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipalit y	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Mor e than 15 year s	2820	The ownership of land lies with Own	93	419	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable	The environme ntal condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. Ther e is 100 % stree t lights pres ent in the	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidate d	Water supply is sufficie nt

												sellers in nearby areas				slum	damage to health		
33	Dr. B. C. Roy Road	Fringe area	Ward 16	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	3150	The ownership of land lies with Own	100	450	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
34	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road	Fringe area	Ward 16	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	2610	The ownership of land lies with Own	85	383	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
35	Kanai Pal Street	Fringe area	Ward 17	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	4850	The ownership of land lies with Own	160	720	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
36	B.C. Roy Road	Core Area	Ward 17	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	1560	The ownership of land lies with Own	76	342	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
37	Lanka	Fringe	War	Metal	Slum	The	Mor	1575	The	50	225	Most of the slum	The	The slum is	Most of	.	Most of the	Most of	Water

	Pukur Lane	area	d 18	road is running in front of the slums	connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipalit y	National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	e than 15 year s		ownership of land lies with Own			dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	environme ntal condition in the slum is little bit poor	partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	Ther e is 100 % stree t lights pres ent in the slum	population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidate d	supply is sufficie nt
38	Pirer Hat Lane	Core Area	War d 18	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipalit y	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Mor e than 15 year s	4560	The ownership of land lies with Own	152	684	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environme ntal condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. Ther e is 100 % stree t lights pres ent in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidate d	Water supply is sufficie nt
39	Chunuri Para	Fringe area	War d 18	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipalit y	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Mor e than 15 year s	5295	The ownership of land lies with Own	174	783	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environme ntal condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. Ther e is 100 % stree t lights pres ent in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidate d	Water supply is sufficie nt
40	Tope Khana Para	Core Area	War d 18	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipalit y	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	Mor e than 15 year s	4695	The ownership of land lies with Own	157	707	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environme ntal condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. Ther e is 100 % stree t lights pres ent in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidate d	Water supply is sufficie nt
41	Rajput Para Lane	Fringe area	War d 19	Metal road is running in front	Slum connects it to major areas of	The National Highway - 1.5 km	Mor e than 15	5990	The ownership of land lies with	197	887	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries,	The environme ntal condition	The slum is partially covered with surface	Most of the roads within slums	. Ther e is 100	Most of the population adopts unhygienic	Most of the dwelling units are	Water supply is sufficie

				of the slums	Santipur Municipality	to 2 kms away	years		Own			others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	in the slum is little bit poor	drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	are semi metallic or kuchha road	% street lights present in the slum	method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	kaccha or dilapidated	nt
42	Jamadar Para	Fringe area	Ward 20	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	1310	The ownership of land lies with Own	43	194	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
43	Bachumiya (S.Code-119, Total-116)	Fringe area	Ward 20	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	3495	The ownership of land lies with Own	116	522	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
44	Gain Para	Fringe area	Ward 20	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	5720	The ownership of land lies with Own	188	846	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
45	Dalal Para Lane	Core Area	Ward 21	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	8820	The ownership of land lies with Own	302	1359	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or	. There is 100 % street	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

												sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		broken condition resulting clogging	kuchha road	lights present in the slum	waste; thereby causing huge damage to health		
46	Bachumiya	Fringe area	Ward 21	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	3550	The ownership of land lies with Own	116	522	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
47	Hari Pur Street	Core Area	Ward 21	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	6470	The ownership of land lies with Own	214	963	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
48	Biswas Para Street	Fringe area	Ward 21	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	10510	The ownership of land lies with Own	349	1571	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
49	Kabi Jatindranath Sengupta Sarani - Ward (17)	Fringe area	Ward 21	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	7175	The ownership of land lies with Own	238	1071	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

												and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		clogging		the slum	huge damage to health		
50	Dalal Para Lane	Fringe area	Ward 22	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	8860	The ownership of land lies with Own	293	1319	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
51	Karikar Para	Fringe area	Ward 22	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	19100	The ownership of land lies with Own	610	2745	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
52	Malancha Street	Fringe area	Ward 22	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	7260	The ownership of land lies with Own	240	1080	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
53	Nabin Pally	Core Area	Ward 22	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	7020	The ownership of land lies with Own	234	1053	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

54	Gain Para	Fringe area	Ward 24	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	5720	The ownership of land lies with Own	188	846	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
55	Senpara	Fringe area	Ward 24	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	4620	The ownership of land lies with Own	150	675	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
56	Ramnagar Char	Fringe area	Ward 24	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	6530	The ownership of land lies with Own	216	972	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
57	B.C. Roy Road	Fringe area	Ward 24	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	4590	The ownership of land lies with Own	150	675	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
58	Sutragarh Char	Core Area	Ward 24	Metal road is running	Slum connects it to major	The National Highway	More than	9110	The ownership of land	302	1359	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in	The environmental	The slum is partially covered with	Most of the roads within	There is	Most of the population adopts	Most of the dwelling	Water supply is

				in front of the slums	areas of Santipur Municipality	- 1.5 km to 2 kms away	15 years		lies with Own			local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	condition in the slum is little bit poor	surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	100 % street lights present in the slum	unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	units are kaccha or dilapidated	sufficient
59	Raja Ram Mohan Roy Sarani	Fringe area	Ward 24	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	5220	The ownership of land lies with Own	172	774	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
60	Kuthir Gath Lane	Core Area	Ward 24	Metal road is running in front of the slums	Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 15 years	5420	The ownership of land lies with Own	175	788	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

Non Slums

Sl. No	Name of the Non Slums	The project slum site	Ward No	Road Type Running in front of the Non Slum	Non slum connects it to major areas	Distance of Nearest Rail Station	Non Slum Age	Area in sqkm	Ownership of non slum	Existing House Hold	Population	non Slum Dwellers' Occupation	Environmental Condition	Condition of Drain	Road Condition	Street Light	SW status	Housing Condition	Water Supply
61	Ward-1	Fringe area	Ward -1	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	1.17	The ownership of land lies with Own	3223	13465	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

												and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		clogging		the slum	huge damage to health		
62	Ward-2	Fringe area	Ward -2	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	1.42	The ownership of land lies with Own	2121	9107	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
63	Ward-3	Core Area	Ward -3	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	1.51	The ownership of land lies with Own	1453	6502	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
64	Ward-4	Fringe area	Ward -4	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	1.49	The ownership of land lies with Own	1327	5235	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
65	Ward-5	Fringe area	Ward -5	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	1.30	The ownership of land lies with Own	1312	5459	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

66	Ward-6	Fringe area	Ward -6	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	1.38	The ownership of land lies with Own	1285	4764	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
67	Ward-7	Fringe area	Ward -7	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	0.24	The ownership of land lies with Own	1024	3990	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
68	Ward-8	Core Area	Ward -8	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	0.09	The ownership of land lies with Own	1014	3929	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
69	Ward-9	Fringe area	Ward -9	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	0.46	The ownership of land lies with Own	1776	7646	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
70	Ward-10	Core Area	Ward -10	Metal road is running	non Slum connects it to major	The National Highway	More than	0.75	The ownership of land	1382	5573	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in	The environmental	The slum is partially covered with	Most of the roads within	. There is	Most of the population adopts	Most of the dwelling	Water supply is

				in front of the non slums	areas of Santipur Municipality	- 1.5 km to 2 kms away	30 years		lies with Own			local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	condition in the slum is little bit poor	surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	100 % street lights present in the slum	unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	units are kaccha or dilapidated	sufficient
71	Ward-11	Fringe area	Ward -11	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	1.90	The ownership of land lies with Own	1061	4414	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
72	Ward-12	Fringe area	Ward -12	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	1.54	The ownership of land lies with Own	790	3036	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
73	Ward-13	Fringe area	Ward -13	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	1.41	The ownership of land lies with Own	1311	4960	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
74	Ward-14	Fringe area	Ward -14	Metal road is running in front of the non	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	1.20	The ownership of land lies with Own	1436	5820	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic	. There is 100 % stree	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidate	Water supply is sufficient

				slums	y							housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	poor	tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	or kuchha road	t lights present in the slum	their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	d	
75	Ward-15	Fringe area	Ward -15	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	0.38	The ownership of land lies with Own	1241	4909	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
76	Ward-16	Core Area	Ward -16	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	0.98	The ownership of land lies with Own	1684	7034	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
77	Ward-17	Fringe area	Ward -17	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	0.82	The ownership of land lies with Own	1406	5505	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
78	Ward-18	Fringe area	Ward -18	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	1.49	The ownership of land lies with Own	1558	6476	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights pres	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

												at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas		resulting clogging		ent in the slum	causing huge damage to health		
79	Ward-19	Fringe area	Ward -19	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	1.30	The ownership of land lies with Own	1042	4248	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
80	Ward-20	Fringe area	Ward -20	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	0.38	The ownership of land lies with Own	872	3529	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
81	Ward-21	Core Area	Ward -21	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	1.24	The ownership of land lies with Own	2326	9243	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
82	Ward-22	Fringe area	Ward -22	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	0.22	The ownership of land lies with Own	1903	8790	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

											areas					health		
83	Ward-23	Core Area	Ward -23	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	1.47	The ownership of land lies with Own	2335	10882	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient
84	Ward-24	Fringe area	Ward -24	Metal road is running in front of the non slums	non Slum connects it to major areas of Santipur Municipality	The National Highway - 1.5 km to 2 kms away	More than 30 years	1.74	The ownership of land lies with Own	1624	7261	Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas	The environmental condition in the slum is little bit poor	The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging	Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road	. There is 100 % street lights present in the slum	Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health	Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated	Water supply is sufficient

Social Infrastructure at a glance

Table-13: Social Infrastructure at a glance

Sl. No	Slum Name	Anganwadi under ICDS	Municipal Pre-school	Private Pre-school	Municipal Primary School	State Government Primary School	Private Primary School	Municipal High School	Private High School	State Government High School	Maternity Centre	Private Clinic	Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Social Development/Welfare	Community Hall	Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	Night Shelter	Old Age Home	Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	Slum-dwellers Association	Youth Association	Women's Association/Mahila Samithis
1	P. R. N. T. R. Road	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
2	Addayta Lane	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

3	Adwaitya Lane	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
4	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
5	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
6	Adwaitya Lane	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
7	Babla Road	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
8	Dacca Para	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
9	Bagane Para	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
10	1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
11	1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
12	1 No Ramgopal Sen Street	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
13	Saragaria Lane - Ward (8)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
14	Nrisingha Jungle Lane	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
15	Hari Pur Street	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
16	Madan Gopal Berh Lane	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

17	Kanai Lal Das Road	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
18	Adwaitya Sarak	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
19	Gopinath Thakur Street	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
20	Nutangram Mistrypara Lane	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
21	139 Garer Muchi Para	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
22	Kabi Jitendranath Sengupta Street - Ward (16)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
23	Amratala Lane	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
24	Bhabanipara Lane	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
25	Pukur Par Lane Muchi Para	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
26	C. R. Das Road	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
27	Rajapur Bustee	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
28	Adwaitya Sarak	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
29	Saha Para Street	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
30	Patua Para	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

31	105 Char Saragarh	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
32	Shyamchand Ghat Road	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
33	Dr. B. C. Roy Road	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
34	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
35	Kanai Pal Street	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
36	B.C. Roy Road	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
37	Lanka Pukur Lane	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
38	Pirer Hat Lane	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
39	Chunuri Para	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
40	Tope Khana Para	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
41	Rajput Para Lane	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
42	Jamadar Para	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
43	Bachumiya (S.Code-119, Total-116)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
44	Gain Para	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
45	Dalal Para Lane	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

46	Bachumiya	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
47	Hari Pur Street	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
48	Biswas Para Street	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
49	Kabi Jatindranath Sengupta Sarani - Ward (17)	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
50	Dalal Para Lane	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
51	Karikar Para	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
52	Malancha Street	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
53	Nabin Pally	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
54	Gain Para	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
55	Senpara	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
56	Ramnagar Char	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
57	B.C Roy Road	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
58	Sutragarh Char	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
59	Raja Ram Mohan Roy Sarani	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

60	Kuthir Gath Lane	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
Non Slum																										
Sl. No	Slum Name	Anganwadi under ICDS	Municipal Pre-school	Private Pre-school	Municipal Primary School	State Government Primary School	Private Primary School	Municipal High School	Private High School	State Government High School	Maternity Centre	Private Clinic	Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Social Development/Welfare	Community Hall	Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	Night Shelter	Old Age Home	Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	Slum-dwellers Association	Youth Association	Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	
61	Ward-1	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	
62	Ward-2	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	
63	Ward-3	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	
64	Ward-4	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	
65	Ward-5	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	
66	Ward-6	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	
67	Ward-7	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	
68	Ward-8	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	
69	Ward-9	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	
70	Ward-10	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	
71	Ward-11	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	

72	Ward-12	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
73	Ward-13	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
74	Ward-14	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
75	Ward-15	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
76	Ward-16	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
77	Ward-17	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
78	Ward-18	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
79	Ward-19	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
80	Ward-20	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
81	Ward-21	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
82	Ward-22	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
83	Ward-23	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
84	Ward-24	Within distance less than 1 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 0.5 km	NA	NA	NA	Within distance less than 1 km	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

Section 4 – Description of Proposed Project and Planning

4.1 Provision of Housing

The Supply Demand Gap and Requirements

Particulars	Requirements

Housing: Dwelling Unit provision for Households with standard provisions:

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

Physical Infrastructure Requirement: *Standard Infrastructure Provision for*

- Water Supply
- Drainage
- Roads
- Electricity

Project Development Option

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

Proposed Development

Based on preliminary understanding, the following components are being proposed

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

Innovations proposed in Project Planning

Background

Housing activities are known to have the capacity to play a significant role in social-economic development, because they help not only in creation of shelter for the people by also in generating employment opportunities for a large variety skilled and unskilled work force which is a prerequisite for growth and development of settlement. A considerable section of the people without land are in a still worse position as housing schemes for the poor have hither to been targeted on paper but not applied in practice. Both the serviced land and shelter have become beyond the reach for half of the population-hence formation

of slums, encroachments, informal colonies and unauthorized constructions. No land is earmarked for Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups in Master Plan. The population density norms are required to re-look to enable better utilization of valuable land, as certain areas in the city. This growing slum population and the lack of basic facilities like water and sanitation will badly impact on overall development and prosperity of urban centres like Municipality.

- To overcome the existing situation and to promote planned development the following innovative strategies can be adopted for the improvement of the city.
- To ensure that housing, along with the supporting services is treated as a priority and at par with the infrastructure sector.
- Forging strong partnerships between private, public, and cooperative sectors to enhance the capacity of the construction industry.
- Organizing public consultations to meet the special needs of slum dwellers.
- Promotion of livelihood for the slum dwellers.

Financial Implementation:

Beneficiary led Participation:

Implies development of housing by involvement of Beneficiary

Tasks:

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

Post Project Monitoring

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

Physical Infrastructure

Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Topographical survey and GIS mapping

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

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

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

Water Supply

Proposal Rationale

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

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

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

Keeping the above in mind, a water scheme for the urban poor needs to be drawn up which shall **Improved Access to Quality Water Services and also** build up institutions accessible to the poor that can efficiently manage water resources. These institutions need to be responsive to the poor and should have an adequate opportunity for the poor to raise their views.
The management of water resources must take place within the wider ecosystems context, and all actions should be based on an understanding of the flows of water resources within river basins and how they affect the poor.
In view of this, the water scheme needs to take into account the following broad objectives:

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

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

Outcome

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

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

Assessment of Overall State of Infrastructure

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

The following norms have been fixed for the region:

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

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

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

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

Situation Appraisal & Key Intervention for Identified Slum

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

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

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

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

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

Design Period for various Project Components

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

Service Plan

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

Proposed Interventions

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

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

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

The details of water supply lines provide are as follow:

Transmission of Water

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

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

Following design criteria are adopted for this Project:

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

Drainage and Solid waste management

Proposal Rationale

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

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

Outcome

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

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

Assessment Overall State of Infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Proposed Interventions

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

Road Infrastructure

Proposal Rationale

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

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

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

Proposed status and strategy

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

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

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

Proposed Intervention

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

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

Outcome

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

Proposed Intervention

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

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

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

Materials of construction:

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

Definition of Slum for Housing

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

a. All areas notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act;

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

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

Situation Appraisal

The people living in the slums mostly have kutcha (10) and semi-pucca (186) housing. In certain cases where pucca housing is available, they are usually in dilapidated condition. The kutcha houses are in very poor condition and require extensive repairs. Most of the houses have tiles on roof. While during the survey some of the houses have been noted to be in average condition, the quality of these houses is also speedily deteriorating.

Proposed Intervention

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

Table-14: Dwelling units

Building type	Number of DU
In situ single Unit	1006 within 60 slums and 24 non slums

Building Plan

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

Building material

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

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

Structural Design

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

Design data

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

Reference codes:

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

Identification of Beneficiaries

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

Allotment of Houses

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

Town Planning Norms

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

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

Compliance with Municipal Bye laws

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

Tenure

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

Summary of Investment

Project Costing

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

The cost components include:

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

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

GOI Contribution:

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

Beneficiary Contribution:

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

State Contribution:

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

ULB Contribution:

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

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

Table-15: Share of Fund

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

4.2. Disaster Management and Mitigation

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

4.3. Statutory approval including environmental clearance (as applicable)

Table-16: Statutory approval including environmental clearance

	IMPACT & REMEDIES	
1.	Utilization of alternative material Characteristics and availability of alternative material	Locally available bricks etc. will be used.
2.	Rehabilitation of water bodies & measures for maintaining surface runoff smoothly	No water body is affected by the alignment of road. The road side open C. C. / Brick masonry drains have been provided for free flow of storm water.
3.	Measures for Erosion Control	Not applicable for the slum area.
4.	Conservation of Topsoil a. Extent of loss of topsoil b. Area requirement for topsoil conservation c. Inclusion of conservation of topsoil d.	Not applicable for the slum area.
5.	Impact on Heritage & Culture a. Identification of locally significant cultural properties b. Assessment of likely impacts on each cultural property due to project implementation	Question does not arise.

	c. Possible measures for avoidance i) Identification of alternative routes ii) Relocation of Culture property in consultation with the local community iii) Common Property	
6.	Location of Natural Habitants	It will not be disturbed
7.	Construction of site office / Camp	Temporary construction of camp / office shall be established by contractor and since the project is small and scattered, the temporary impact on environment for Construction Camp / office at the time of execution of work is negligible.
8.	Quarrying of Materials	
	a. Sourcing of materials from quarries b. Lead from various existing quarries c. Adequacy of material for the project in these quarries	The construction materials require for the project shall be procured from : a) Stone metal: from the existing. b) Bricks: From the existing brick fields nearby the project site. c) Sand: From the nearest source. All the materials are sufficiently available.
9.	Water Requirement; Identification of potential sources of water	Water required for the construction of work will be available from ground water. There is no scarcity of water in the region.
10.	Location of Waste Water Disposal :	
	a. Location for disposal of waste water	The surface drain have been proposed in the slum for disposal of waste water.
	b. Outfalls locations for longitudinal drains i) Outfall level and back flow ii) The outfall is in natural stream; measures shall be taken to prevent sediment into the stream.	Natural slope of the ground will be maintained for waterways for discharge of surface runoff. No possibility of back flow except in the case of heavy flood. The storm water drain of the slums will discharge the water to the main high drain of the town.
11.	Air Pollution during construction work	Work shall be carried out by equipments like concrete mixer machine vibrator etc. at this time of concerting work only for which air pollution will be negligible.
12.	Identify locations susceptible to induced development	Locations vulnerable to induced development: In such location the Municipality has committed not to allow building construction activity. a. Lands within 50 m of junctions b. Agricultural lands with enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. Stretches within 100m of worship places,

		weekly fairs and locations of community mass gatherings.
13.	Roles and responsibilities of municipality in regulating development	The municipality shall lay down restrictions on building activities along the by-pass roads : 1. Municipality will enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. 2. Development of Residential sites outside Existing Settlement. Appropriate measure towards the removal of encroachments onto the public land to be taken.
14.	Traffic Congestion and related air & noise pollution	As the road passes through the slum area of the town and two wheelers, Three wheelers, light vehicle will move hence there will not be any traffic congestion, related air & noise pollution.
15.	Opportunity in economic activities due to ease of transportation system	The benefits due to this project are : 1. Generation of Man days 2. Improvement in Household or population sector i.e. Improvement of personal health, hygiene, socio-economic condition, education etc.

Section 5 – Project Cost Estimate

5.1. Abstract cost estimates

5.1.1 Component wise abstract for each slum and non-slum

Table-17: Component wise abstract for each slums and non-slums area

SL. NO	Ward No	SLUM NAME	Area in Sq mt/Sqkm.	Population	PROPOSED DWELLING UNIT	INFASTRUCTURES							
						Cost involved @ Rs. 3.68 Lakhs per DU.	100 Dia pipe line network	Cost involved @ Rs. 0.01249 Lakh per connection	C.C. ROADS (In Meter)	Cost involved @ Rs. .04097 lakh per meter	Surface Drain in Meter	Cost involved @ Rs. .02540 lakh per meter	Total Rs. in Lakh
1	Ward 1	P. R. N. T. R. Road (S. Code-052, Total-97)	3030	436	13	47.84	77	0.96	0	0.00	151	3.83	52.62
2	Ward 1	Addayta Lane (S.Code-048, Total-180)	5520	810	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
3	Ward 1	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (Slum Code-053)	1950	284	5	18.40	29	0.37	0	0.00	58	1.47	20.24
4	Ward 1	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (Slum Code-055)	2610	383	8	29.44	47	0.59	0	0.00	93	2.36	32.38
5	Ward 1	Adwaitya Lane (Slum Code-051)	3705	540	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
6	Ward 1	Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (Slum Code-061)	2695	243	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
7	Ward 1	Babla Road (Slum Code-006)	7510	1098	9	33.12	53	0.66	0	0.00	104	2.65	36.43
8	Ward 2	Dacca Para	7190	1022	25	92.00	147	1.84	0	0.00	290	7.36	101.20

9	Ward 2	Bagane Para	11270	1679	37	136.16	218	2.72	0	0.00	429	10.89	149.78
10	Ward 2	1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street(Slum Code--010)	11520	2120	60	220.80	354	4.42	0	0.00	695	17.66	242.88
11	Ward 2	1 No Ram Gopal Sen Street(Slum Code--009)	2500	360	9	33.12	53	0.66	0	0.00	104	2.65	36.43
12	Ward 2	1 No Ramgopal Sen Street(Slum Code - 011)	2450	360	8	29.44	47	0.59	0	0.00	93	2.36	32.38
13	Ward 5	Saragaria Lane - Ward (8)	9150	1413	45	165.60	265	3.31	0	0.00	522	13.25	182.16
14	Ward 5	Nrisingha Jungle Lane	4620	675	16	58.88	94	1.18	0	0.00	185	4.71	64.77
15	Ward 5	Hari Pur Street	6520	963	8	29.44	47	0.59	0	0.00	93	2.36	32.38
16	Ward 5	Madan Gopal Berh Lane	4025	599	9	33.12	53	0.66	0	0.00	104	2.65	36.43
17	Ward 5	Kanai Lal Das Road	5290	783	9	33.12	53	0.66	0	0.00	104	2.65	36.43
18	Ward 5	Saragaria Lane - Ward (8)	9150	386	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
19	Ward 5	Nrisingha Jungle Lane	4600	402	3	11.04	18	0.22	0	0.00	35	0.88	12.14
20	Ward 6	Adwaitya Sarak	2810	414	5	18.40	29	0.37	0	0.00	58	1.47	20.24
21	Ward 9	Gopalpur M L A Street(S.Code-016,Total-119)	2290	225	2	7.36	12	0.15	0	0.00	23	0.59	8.10
22	Ward 9	Gopinath Thakur Street (S.Code-073, Total-102)	3160	459	33	121.44	194	2.43	0	0.00	382	9.72	133.58
23	Ward 9	Nutangram Mistrypara Lane (S.Code-075, Total-130)	3990	585	8	29.44	47	0.59	0	0.00	93	2.36	32.38
24	Ward 10	139 Garer Muchi Para	4520	666	3	11.04	18	0.22	0	0.00	35	0.88	12.14
25	Ward 10	Kabi Jitendranath Sengupta Street - Ward (16)	4020	599	16	58.88	94	1.18	0	0.00	185	4.71	64.77
26	Ward 12	Amratala Lane	1390	203	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
27	Ward 12	Bhabanipara Lane	1620	225	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
28	Ward 13	Pukur Par Lane Muchi Para	3180	468	5	18.40	29	0.37	0	0.00	58	1.47	20.24
29	Ward 14	Rajapur Bustee (S. Code-090, Total-100)	3010	450	6	22.08	35	0.44	0	0.00	70	1.77	24.29
30	Ward 14	Adwaitya Sarak	2780	414	13	47.84	77	0.96	0	0.00	151	3.83	52.62
31	Ward 14	Saha Para Street	1550	225	3	11.04	18	0.22	0	0.00	35	0.88	12.14
32	Ward 14	Patua Para	1560	234	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
33	Ward 16	105 Char Saragarh(S.Code-024, Total100)	5350	887	31	114.08	183	2.28	0	0.00	359	9.13	125.49
34	Ward 16	Shyamchand Ghat Road	2820	419	10	36.80	59	0.74	0	0.00	116	2.94	40.48
35	Ward 17	Kanai Pal Street	4850	720	9	33.12	53	0.66	0	0.00	104	2.65	36.43
36	Ward 17	B.C. Roy Road (Slum Code-028)	1560	342	5	18.40	29	0.37	0	0.00	58	1.47	20.24
37	Ward 18	Lanka Pukur Lane(S.Code-121, Total-50)	1575	225	5	18.40	29	0.37	0	0.00	58	1.47	20.24
38	Ward 18	Pirer Hat Lane (Slum Code-044)	4560	684	20	73.60	118	1.47	0	0.00	232	5.89	80.96
39	Ward 18	Dabre Para	3960	360	6	22.08	35	0.44	0	0.00	70	1.77	24.29
40	Ward 18	Chunuri Para	5295	783	9	33.12	53	0.66	0	0.00	104	2.65	36.43
41	Ward 18	Tope Khana Para	4695	707	19	69.92	112	1.40	0	0.00	220	5.59	76.91
42	Ward 19	Rajput Para Lane	5990	887	18	66.24	106	1.32	0	0.00	209	5.30	72.86

43	Ward 20	Jamadar Para (S. Code-118, Total-43)	1310	194	5	18.40	29	0.37	0	0.00	58	1.47	20.24
44	Ward 20	Bachumiya (S.Code-119, Total-116)	3495	522	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
45	Ward 21	Dalal Para Lane (S. Code-107,Total-164)	8820	1359	51	187.68	301	3.75	0	0.00	591	15.01	206.45
46	Ward 21	Bachumiya (S.Code-119, Total-116)	3550	522	4	14.72	24	0.29	0		46	1.18	16.19
47	Ward 21	Hari Pur Street	6470	963	13	47.84	77	0.96	0	0.00	151	3.83	52.62
48	Ward 21	Biswas Para Street	10510	1571	26	95.68	153	1.91	0	0.00	301	7.65	105.25
49	Ward 21	Kabi Jatindranath Sengupta Sarani - Ward (17)	7175	1071	1	3.68	6	0.07	0	0.00	12	0.29	4.05
50	Ward 21	Dhai Para - Ward (19)	6130	1359	3	11.04	18	0.22	0	0.00	35	0.88	12.14
51	Ward 21	Hari Pur Street	6520	420	6	22.08	35	0.44	0	0.00	70	1.77	24.29
52	Ward 22	Dalal Para Lane (S. Code-107,Total-164)	8860	1319	5	18.40	29	0.37	0	0.00	58	1.47	20.24
53	Ward 22	Karikar Para (S.Code-109, Total-380)	19100	2745	90	331.20	530	6.62	0	0.00	1043	26.50	364.32
54	Ward 22	Malancha Street	7260	1080	36	132.48	212	2.65	0	0.00	417	10.60	145.73
55	Ward 22	Nabin Pally	7020	1053	36	132.48	212	2.65	0	0.00	417	10.60	145.73
56	Ward 24	Gain Para (S. Code-039, Total-148)	5720	846	16	58.88	94	1.18	0	0.00	185	4.71	64.77
57	Ward 24	Senpara	4620	675	4	14.72	24	0.29	0	0.00	46	1.18	16.19
58	Ward 24	Ramnagar Char	6530	972	32	117.76	189	2.36	0	0.00	371	9.42	129.54
59	Ward 24	Sutragarh Char	9110	1359	54	198.72	318	3.97	0	0.00	626	15.90	218.59
60	Ward 24	Raja Ram Mohan Roy Sarani	5220	774	1	3.68	6	0.07	0	0.00	12	0.29	4.05
61	Ward 24	Kuthir Gath Lane (S.Code-046, Total-175)	5420	788	13	47.84	77	0.96	0	0.00	151	3.83	52.62
Sub Total			**314680**	**45328**	**918**	**3378.24**	**5409.51**	**67.56**	**0**	**0**	**10640.13**	**270.26**	**3716.06**

SL. NO	Ward No	NON-SLUM NAME	Area in Sq mt/Sqkm.	Population	PROPOSED DWELLING UNIT	INFASTRUCTURES							
						Cost involved @ Rs. 3.68 Lakhs per DU.	100 Dia pipe line network	Cost involved @ Rs. 0.01249 Lakh per connection	C.C. ROADS (in Meter)	Cost involved @ Rs. .04097 lakh per meter	Surface Drain in Meter	Cost involved @ Rs. .02540 lakh per meter	Total Rs. in Lakh
62	Ward 1	Ward 1	1.17	13465	85	312.80	751	9.38	305	12.51	369	9.38	344.08
63	Ward 2	Ward 2	1.421	9107	25	92.00	221	2.76	90	3.68	109	2.76	101.20
64	Ward 3	Ward 3	1.508	6502	145	533.60	1282	16.01	521	21.34	630	16.01	586.96
65	Ward 4	Ward 4	1.49	5235	98	360.64	866	10.82	352	14.43	426	10.82	396.70
66	Ward 5	Ward 5	1.3	5459	67	246.56	592	7.40	241	9.86	291	7.40	271.22
67	Ward 6	Ward 6	1.38	4764	45	165.60	398	4.97	162	6.62	196	4.97	182.16
68	Ward 7	Ward 7	0.24	3990	31	114.08	274	3.42	111	4.56	135	3.42	125.49
69	Ward 8	Ward 8	0.09	3929	44	161.92	389	4.86	158	6.48	191	4.86	178.11
70	Ward 9	Ward 9	0.46	7646	99	364.32	875	10.93	356	14.57	430	10.93	400.75
71	Ward 10	Ward 10	0.75	5573	56	206.08	495	6.18	201	8.24	243	6.18	226.69
72	Ward 11	Ward 11	1.9	4414	59	217.12	522	6.51	212	8.68	256	6.51	238.83
73	Ward 12	Ward 12	1.54	3036	20	73.60	177	2.21	72	2.94	87	2.21	80.96
74	Ward 13	Ward 13	1.41	4960	22	80.96	194	2.43	79	3.24	96	2.43	89.06

Detailed Estimate for Single Dwelling unit Floor area 25.36 sqm Built up area 32.18 sqm									
	C/L of main outer wall				125 mm Partitionwall			Varandah	C/L
26	Priming on Steel sutrface						2.7	sqm	
27	Painting best quality on steel surface						2.7	sqm	
	same sl.no. 24								
28	R.C.C. Shelf								
		1.75	0.5				0.875	sqm	
29	Roof treatment with cow dang								
				32.18					
	Deduct	1.14	(varanda)	1.14					
	Cornice	25	0.125	3.125					
				27.915			27.915	sqm	

5.2.2. Detailed Estimate of adoption of Concrete Road:

Table-22: Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Concrete

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

ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ROAD 2.5 MRTRE WIDE								
PWD BUILDING SCHEDULE 2014								
Sl No	Description of Items	Length	Breadth	Depth	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
6	Removal of rubbish, earth etc. from the working site and disposal of the same beyond the compound in conformity with the Municipapal /Corporation Rules forsuch disposal, loading into truck and cleaning the site in all respect as per direction of Engineer - in -Charge **P.no-9, I-13**	1.00	2.500	0.400	1.000	Cu.M	168.00	168.00
							Toatl=	**4,096.78**
							Total=	**4,097.00**

Rate Analysis

Brick Work 4:1 in foundation & plinth

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

Rate Analysis

Ordinary Mix Concreate 1:1.5:3

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

Rate Analysis

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

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

Annexure - II

Format - A				
(Format for Rate Analysis of Cement Concrete Item)				
Item 7. Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes. (i) Pakur Variety				
Consumptionof Stone aggregate (Page B-59)	20 mm =	0.573	Cum	
	10 mm =	0.287	Cum	
Distance of site considered =		10	Km	
Steps	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
Step - 1 Rate of item as per relevant section of this Schedule A =	1.00	CUM	5389.00	**5389.00**
Step - 2 Add cost of stone aggregate of different grading as per consumption required for one cum of concrete.				
(As per table:T-1)				
Station : kalyani				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	1463.00	838.30
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	1296.00	371.95
Total B =				**1210.25**
Step - 3 Add cost of carriage of stone aggregate as per consumption required for one cum of concrete.				
(As per table:T-2)				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	178.50	102.28
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	178.50	51.23
Total C =				**153.51**
Step - 4 Add cost for loading and unloading of stone aggregate				
(As per table:T-3)				
20mm Nominal Size:	0.573	CUM	58.00	33.23
10mm Nominal Size:	0.287	CUM	58.00	16.65
Total D =				**49.88**
Final Rate of Item = [Rs. A - Rs.B + Rs.C + Rs.D] = Rs.				**6802.64**

5.2.3. Detailed Estimate of adoption of Water supply network:

Table-23: Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Water supply net work

Supplying laying of D.I Pipe line (100 mm dia)

SCHEDULE FOLLOWS

A. **P.W.D. Schedule of Rates For Building Works, Materials and Labour Effective from 1st July 2014**

B. **K.M.D.A. Water Supply Schedule of Rates 2004.**

Considering 1000 m. length

	Sl. No.	Description of Item	Quantity	Rate	Unit	Amount (in Rs.)

	1. Page-1 It No-2(a)	Earth work in Excavation of Foundation trenches or drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sand stone) including removing, spreading or stacking the spoils with a lead of 75 Mtr as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches, leveling dressing and ramming the bottom, bailing out water as required complete. a) Depth of Excavation not exceeding 1,500 mm. (i) 1000x0.50x1.00=500.00	**500.00**	**12,047.00**	**% M^3**	**60,235.00**
	2. Page-1 It No-3(a)	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good earth. In layers not exceeding 150 mm including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete. (Payment to be made on the basis of measurement of finished quantity of work) [(i)-(3.14x0.1^2)*1000=31.40, 500.00-31.40=468.60 cum a) with earth obtain from excavation of foundation.	**468.60**	**7,831.00**	**% M^3**	**36,696.07**
	3. Page - 53 It No-1.2.2 (b)	Lowering any type of D.I pipe and specials and laying along trench at any depth as per specification and direction of the Engineer in charge. b) 100 mm Dia	**1,000.00**	**394.00**	**%M**	**3,940.00**
	4. Page No-56 It No-1.2.5 (b)	Rubber gasket joints to C.I / D.I pipes and laying along trench at any depth as per specification and direction of the Engineer in Charge. b) 100 mm Dia	**270.00**	**20**	**Each**	**5,400.00**
	5. Page No-57 IT No-1.2.6 (b)	Flange joint to C.I / D.I / M.S pipes and specials including supply of rubber gasket, nuts, bolts washers ect. Of best quality to make the joint water tight at required hydraulic presser all complete as specification & direction of the Engineer in charge. b) 100 mm Dia	**29.00**	**210**	**Each**	**6,090.00**
	6. Page No-58 It No-1.2.7 (b)	Cutting of C.I / D.I pipes for fitting with pipes and or specials of similar or de similar materials at the time of laying without damaging any part of the required length including taking out of the broken pieces from the trench and restacking the same at the specified location as per direction of the Engineering in charge. b) 100 mm Dia	**50.00**	**33.00**	**Each**	**1,650.00**
	7. Page No- 71 It No-1.5 (b)	Chamfering the spigot end of C.I / D.I pipes for fittings with the socket of C.I / D.I pipes and or specials in tyton jointed water mains or otherwise using electric grinder as per Engineering in charge.b) 100 mm Dia	**30.00**	**35.00**	**Each**	**1,050.00**
	8. Page No-71 It No-1.5 (b)	Lowering, fitting and fixing all types of valve in proper position and alignment using chain pulley block or crane (for diameter above 250 mm) by providing temporary support as required, gasket nuts & bolts etc. all complete as per specification and direction of the Engineer in charge. b) 100 mm Dia	**11.00**	**443.00**	**Each**	**4,873.00**

	9. Page No-78 It No-4.1 (b)	Hydraulically testing of C.I / D.I / AC pipe line in sections under a head of water not less then 60m(6Kg/Cm2 pressure) or above as per specific requirements by filling the main with supply of water including supply of all specials and equipments, like pump set, gauges, end caps, blank flange etc. all complete as per instruction of the Engineer in charge. b) 100mm Dia	**1,000.00**	**8.00**	**M**	**8,000.00**
	10. Page No- 80 It No-5.1 (b)	Disinfections of water main by filling with water containing bleaching powder of sufficient quantity capable of maintaining a residual chlorine concentration of 10mg/1 within the main after a detention period of two hours and complete as per specification and direction of the Engineer in charge. b) 100mm Dia	**1,000.00**	**4.00**	**M**	**4,000.00**
	11. Page No- 82 It No-6.1	Dewater by pumps including all heads lifts and making all arrangements of disposal, where continues flow of water from a source other than natural or ground water is encountered in case of emergency maintenance works related to leakage, breakage and making wet connections.	**1,290.00**	**12.00**	**HP.Hr**	**15,480.00**
	12. Page No-105 It No-9.6 (a)(i) & (c)(i)	All types of ductile iron (spun) special (viz Bend, Tee, Taper, Tail piece etc.) size confirming to I.S. Specification No-9523 / 2000 with cement mortar lining (inside and bituminous coating (outside) (25% of payments will be held up till successful hydraulic testing) i) All socketed Tee 80 mm- 300 mm 150x150x100,6 Nos @ 29.50 Kg/each =177 Kg 100x100x100, 6 Nos @ 21.50 Kg/each =129 Kg	**306.00**	**67.00**	**Kg**	**20,502.00**
		j) Tail Piece 80 mm- 300 mm 100x100,18 Nos @ 9.70 Kg/Each =174.60 Kg	**174.60**	**80.00**	**Kg**	**13,968.00**
	13. Page No-108 It No-9.8 (ii)	Single / Double bit SBR gasket suitable for jointing C.I / D.I presser pipes, confirming to I.S. 5382-1985 b) 100 mm Dia	**312.00**	**31.00**	**Each**	**9,672.00**
	14. Page No-108. It- No-9.8 (ii)	Cast iron double flanged valves generally confirming to I.S. 14846 : 2000 having four faces and spindle nut or gunmetal, inside screw non rising type brass / AISI 410 spindle ; seat tested to 10 Kg / CM2 And body tested to 15 Kg / CM2Flanges flat faces and drilled to I.S: 1538: 1993b) 100 mm Dia	**10.00**	**3,209.00**	**Each**	**32,090.00**
	15. Page No-87 It No-6.26 (b)	Supplying Including cost of installation of compression flanged socket tailpiece for connecting flanged fitting to the plain (spigot) end of C.I / D.I pipes. b) 100 mm Dia	**18.00**	**1,028.00**	**Each**	**18,504.00**

	16. Page No- 93 It No- 6.33 (b)	Supplying including cost of installation of cast iron mechanical joint Double socket 90^0 Bend for connecting two plain ends of C.I / D.I pipes, with C.I body and follower gland, zinc coated MS. Fasteners and sealing rubber gasket as per IS: 13382-90 complete. b) 100 mm Dia	**4.00**	**2241**	**Each**	**8,964.00**
	17. Page No-93 It No- 6.33 (b)	Supplying including cost of installation of cast iron mechanical joint Double socket 45^0 Bend for connecting two plain ends of C.I / D.I pipes, with C.I body and follower gland, zinc coated MS. Fasteners and sealing rubber gasket as per IS: 13382-90 complete. d) 100 mm Dia	**4.00**	**1977**	**Each**	**7,908.00**
	18. Page No-93 It No- 6.34 4(b)	Supplying including cost of installation of cast iron mechanical joint Double socket 22.5^0 Bend for connecting two plain ends of C.I / D.I pipes, with C.I body and follower gland, zinc coated MS. Fasteners and sealing rubber gasket as per IS: 13382-90 complete. f) 100 mm Dia	**3.00**	**1887**	**Each**	**5,661.00**
	19. Page No-22 It No- 15	Sluice valve chamber with C.I heavy cover with locking arrangement (weight not less then 25 Kg) (size of chamber 450 mm x 600 mm inside up to 900 mm depth) 250mm thick cement brick walls (6:1) 150 mm thick cement concrete (6:3:1) bed with jhama chips 19 mm thick cement plaster (6:1) for inside wall and 12 mm thick cement plaster (6:1) for outer walls including rounding corners b) 100 mm Dia sluice valve chamber	**10.00**	**7,576.00**	**Each**	**75,760.00**
	20	Supply of D.I Pipe with conformation to relevent IS codes and as per direction of EIC. 100 mm dia	**1,000.00**	**867.00**	**M**	**867,000.00**
	21 P-9, It No-13	Removal of rubbish, earth etc. from the working site and disposal of the same beyond the compound in conformity with the Municipapal /Corporation Rules forsuch disposal, loading into truck and cleaning the site in all respect as per direction of Engineer - in -Charge. 1000x0.5x0.5=250 cum	**250.00**	**168.00**	**cum**	**42,000.00**
					Total Rs.	**1,249,443.07**
					Say=	**1,249,443.00**
					Per meter Length=Rs.	**1249.00**
(Rupees Twelve Hundread Fourty Nine only)						

5.2.4. Detailed Estimate of adoption of Drainage net work:

Table-24: Detailed Estimate of adoption of technology for Drainage net work

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

P.O.- Santipur Dist.-Nadia.

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

Length= 1.0 Mtr.

Sl. No	Description						UNIT	QTY.	RATE (RS.)	AMOUNT (RS.)
	Details	No	L	B	H	Qnty.				
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains. Inall sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing. Spreading or stacking the spills within a lead of 75m. As directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trances, leveling dressing and ramming the bottom complete a) Depth of excavation not exceeding1500mm. **Page-1, Item-2.**						%Cum	0.65	12,047.00	78.31
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.000	0.650	0.65				
					Total-	0.65				
2	(A) Filling in foundation or plinth by silver sand in layers not exceeding 150 mm as directed and consolidating the same by thorough saturation with water, ramming complete including the cost of supply of sand. (payment to be made on measurement of finished quantity). **Page-2, Item No.-4.**						%Cum	0.10	68,771.00	68.77
	For drain	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.100	0.10				
					Total-	0.10				
3	Single Brick Flat Soling of picked jhama bricks including ramming and dressing bed to proper level and filling joints with local sand. **Page-11, Item-1.**						Sqm	1.00	343.00	343.00
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.000		1.00				
					Total-	1.00				
4	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:2:4) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement, if any, as per relevant IS codes. A) Pakur Variety. Page-11, Item-5.a a)Ground floor.						Cum	0.08	6,071.82	485.75
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.000	0.075	0.08				
					Total-	0.08				
5	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) (a) In foundation and plinth **Page-29, Item No.-21.a**						Cum	0.15	5,623.00	843.45
	For drain	1.0	1.000	0.250	0.400	0.10				
		1.0	1.000	0.250	0.200	0.05				
					Total-	0.15				
6	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good earth. In layers not exceeding 150 mm. including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete. (Payment to be made on basis of measurement of finished quantity of work). (a) With earth obtained from excavation of foundation. **Page-1, Item No.-3.a**						%Cum	0.65	7,831.00	50.90
	Consider total Earth	1.0	0.650			0.65				

						Total-	0.65				
7	125mm. Thick brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (4:1) a) in ground floor. **Page-31, Item No.-29.**							Sqm	0.20	728.00	145.60
	For drain	1.0	1.0		0.200	0.20					
					Total-	0.20					
8	Hire and Labour Charges for shuttering with hard wood for precast R.C. Slab curved, or stright and striking out the same including fitting, fixing the precast slab in position with necessary carriage and haulage, hosting etc, complete in all respect. (only the area in contact with concrete to be measured) **Page-27, Item No.-14**							Sqm	0.15	99.00	14.85
	For drain	0.667	0.775	0.125	2.000	0.13					
		0.667	0.125	0.125	2.000	0.02					
					Total-	0.15					
9	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes. (i) Pakur Variety In ground floor. **Page-14, Item No.-7**							m3	0.01	6,811.63	68.12
	For drain	0.667	0.775	0.125	0.125	0.01					
					Total-	0.01					
10	Reinforcement for reinforced concrete work in the all sorts of structures including distribution bars. Stirrups, binders etc. including supply of rods, initial straightening and removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking and binding with 16 gauge black annealed wire at evrey intersetion complete as per drawing and direction.a)For works in foundation Basement and up to roof of ground floor/upto 4m i)Tor steel/Mild steel **Page-27, Item No.-15.a.1 & b.i.**							Qntl	0.006	6,178.70	37.07
	Considering @ 1.0%=78.5kg/M3	1.0	0.008	0.785		0.0063					
					Total-	0.01					
11	Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints including throating, nosing and drip course, scaffolding/staging where necessary (Ground floor).[Excluding cost of chipping over concrete surface] (ii) with 1:4 cement mortar **Page-151, Item-2.ii.c & Page-152, Item-5.a** (a) 15mm thick plaster							m2	1.58	171.00	270.18
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.575		1.58					
					Total-	1.58					
12	Neat cement punning about 1.5mm thick in wall,dado,window sill,floor etc. **Page-152, Item-8.** NOTE:Cement 0.152 cu.m per100 sq.m.							m2	1.58	38.00	60.04
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.575		1.58					

					Total-	1.58				

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

Section 6 – Project Implementation & Management Framework

6.1. Institutional Framework for implementation

State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)

Indicative functions of SLSMC

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

Santipur Municipality

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

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

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

IV. **Slum level federation at city level and slum dweller association at slum level:** Santipur Municipality has two CDS covering 24 wards and plan to establish a slum level federation at city level and slum dweller association at slum level for smooth implementation of HFA and ensuring that the detailed project reports are prepared in consultation with the community. The slum dweller association would also implement the O&M plan, which community had agreed upon, by collecting the contributions amongst themselves and formation of group housing societies as may be required.

6.2. Implementation schedule

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

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

Table-25: Quarterly component wise investment schedule vis-a-vis means of finance (Central/State/ULB/Beneficiaries share

Fund Type	Total Project cost			DU for 1006 nos			Physical Infrastructure		
	DU for1006 nos	Physical Infrastructure	Total	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Total	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Total
Central	1509.00	0.00	**1509.00**	603.60	905.40	**1509.00**	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
State	1941.58	185.10	**2126.68**	776.63	1164.95	**1941.58**	92.55	92.55	**185.10**
ULB	0.00	185.10	**185.10**				92.55	92.55	**185.10**

Beneficiaries share	251.50	0.00	**251.50**	251.50	0.00	**251.50**	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Total	**3702.08**	**370.21**	**4072.29**	**1631.73**	**2070.35**	**3702.08**	**185.10**	**185.10**	**370.21**

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

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

6.5. Quality Control & Quality Assurance Plan.

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

Section 7 – Operation & Maintenance Plan

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

Section 8 – Project Financials

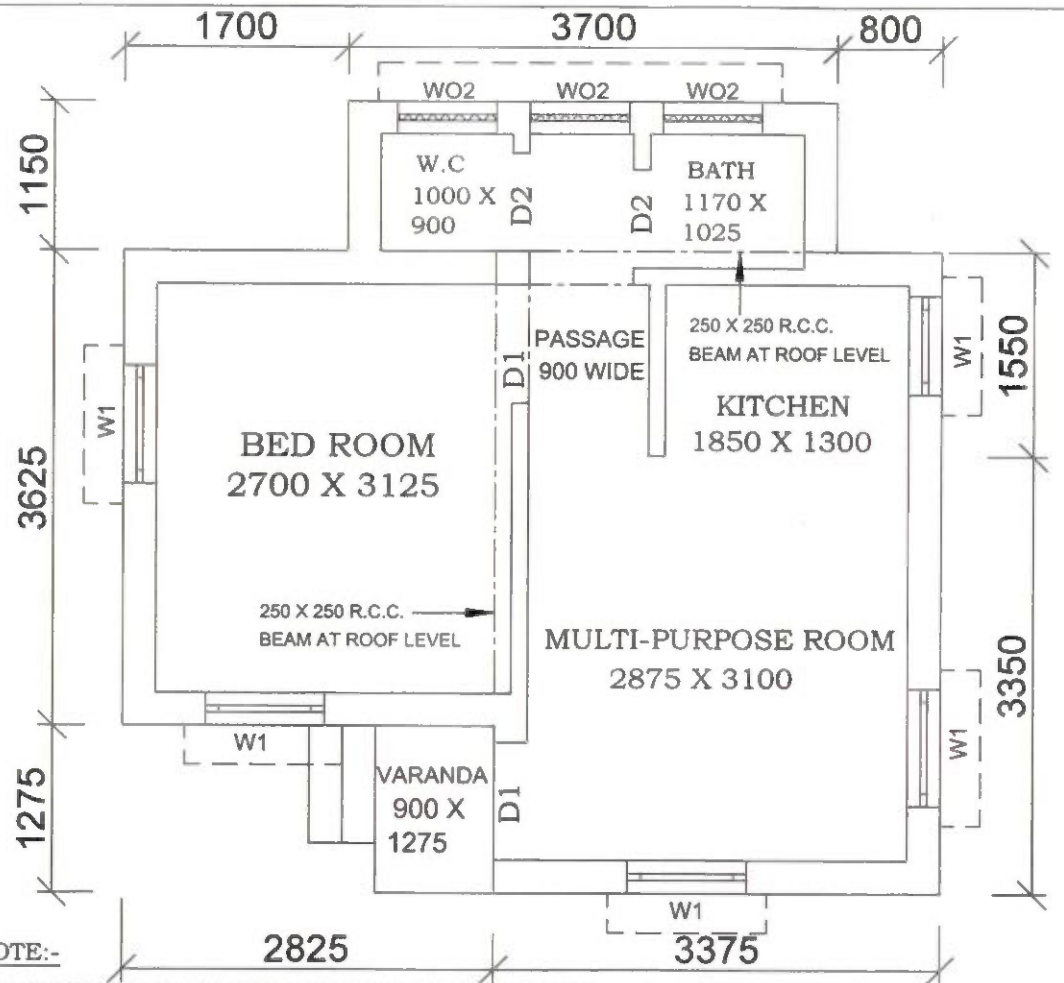
Table-26: Project Financials

Component	Central share	State share	ULB share	Beneficiary Share	Total project cost
Housing	1509.00	1941.58	0.00	251.50	**3702.08**
Infrastructure	0.00	185.10	185.10	0.00	**370.21**
*O&M charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
*DPR Preparation, PM, TPIM, Social Audit Charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Total	**1509.00**	**2126.68**	**185.10**	**251.50**	**4072.29**

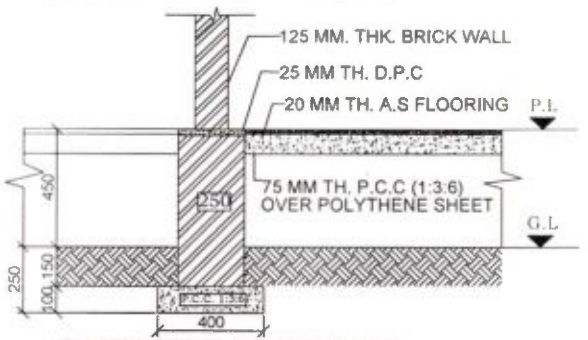
Future Provision for construction of Housing

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

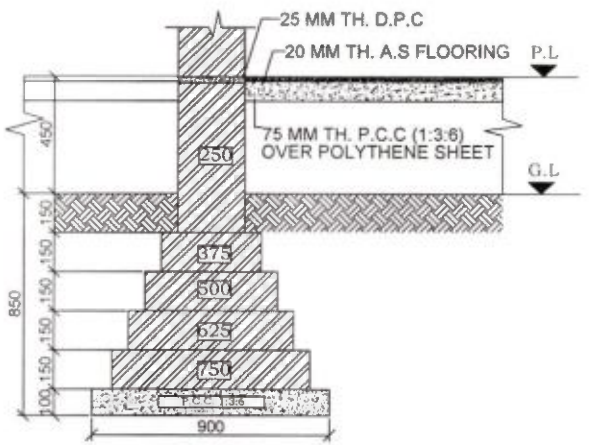
Drawing of DU, Road.



FOUNDATION DETAILS



125 MM THK. BRICK WALL



250 MM THK. BRICK WALL

NOTE:-

1. ALL WINDOW OPENINGS (W1&W2) WILL BE PROVIDED WITH Z-BATTEN SHUTTERS.
2. ALL DOORS (D1&D2) -25TH Z-BATTERN SHUTTERS, SINGLE LEAF.
3. WO2 - OPENING PROVIDED WITH R.C.C. JALLI.
4. PLINTH HEIGHT - 450 TH.
5. CEILING HEIGHT - 2750 TH.
6. MAIN WALL - 250 TH.
7. PARTITION WALL - 125 TH.
8. ROOF SLAB, BEAM, LINTEL, ETC. WITH REINFORCED CEMENT CONCRETE M20 GRADE.
9. FLOOR OF VERANDAH, WC, BATH, & KITCHEN ROOM TO BE KEPT 15 MM BELOW THE FLOOR LEVEL OF ROOM & PASSAGE.
10. 100 MM TH. PIECE LINTEL OVER OPENING HAVE BEEN PROVIDED.
11. ALL DIMENSION ARE IN MM.

DOORS & WINDOWS SCHEDULE	
MARKING	DIMENSION
WI	900 X 900
W2	750 X 900
WO2	750 X 750
DI	900 X 2100
D2	750 X 2100

FLOOR AREA - 25.37 SQM.

BUILT UP AREA - 32.18 SQM.

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA

HOUSING FOR ALL (URBAN)

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE

GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL

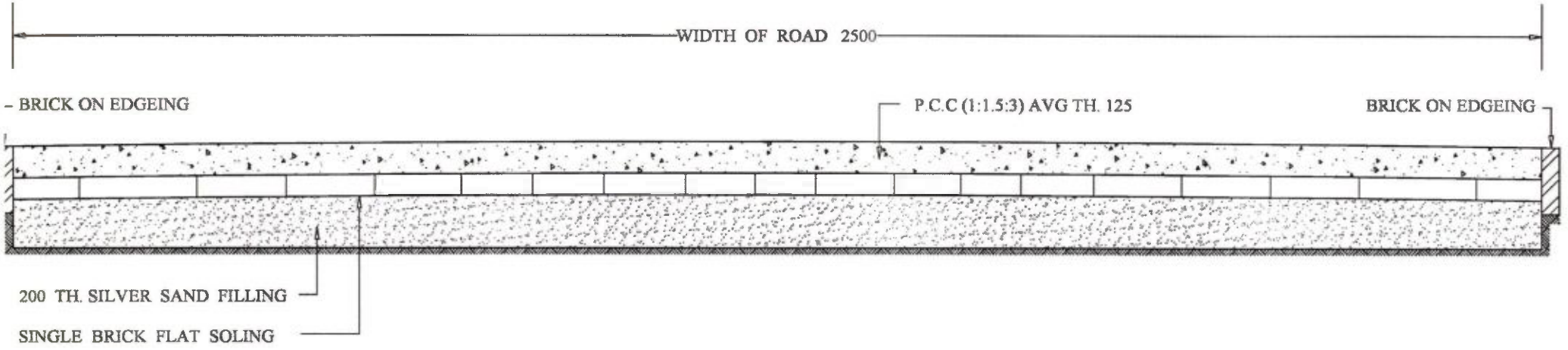
DWG. NO.

SCALE :- 1:50 & 1:25

SANTIPUR MUNICIPALITY

NADIA

TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF CEMENT CONCRETE ROAD

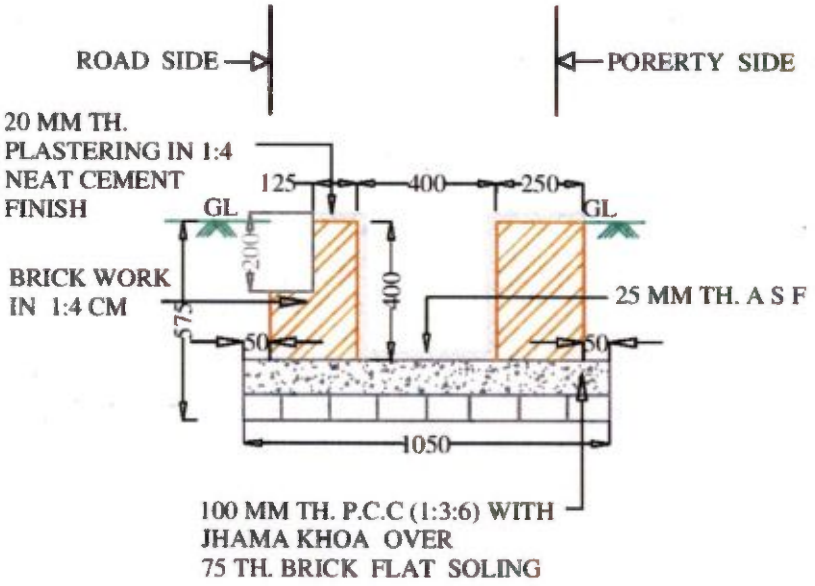


NOTE : CEMENT CONCRETE SHOULD BE LAID IN ALTERNATE PANNEL OF AN AREA NOT MORE THAN 7.50 SQM. PROVISION FOR PAPER JOINT AT THE END OF EACH PANNEL IS TO BE MADE

SANTIPUR MUNICIPALITY

CROSS SECTION OF DRAIN (400 x 400)

(SCALE - 1:50)

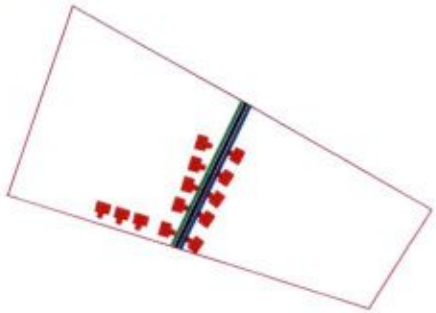


Sub -Assistant Engineer
Santipur Municipality

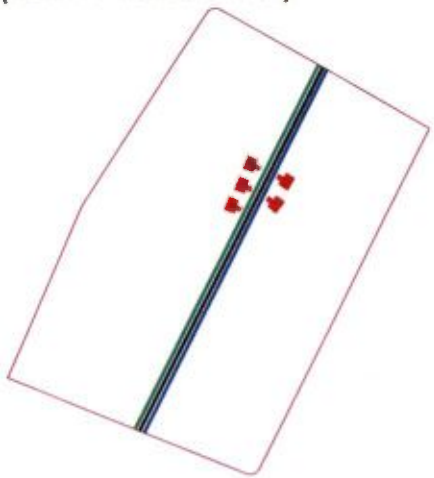
Chairman
Santipur Municipality

Annexure for Slum Autocad proposed maps

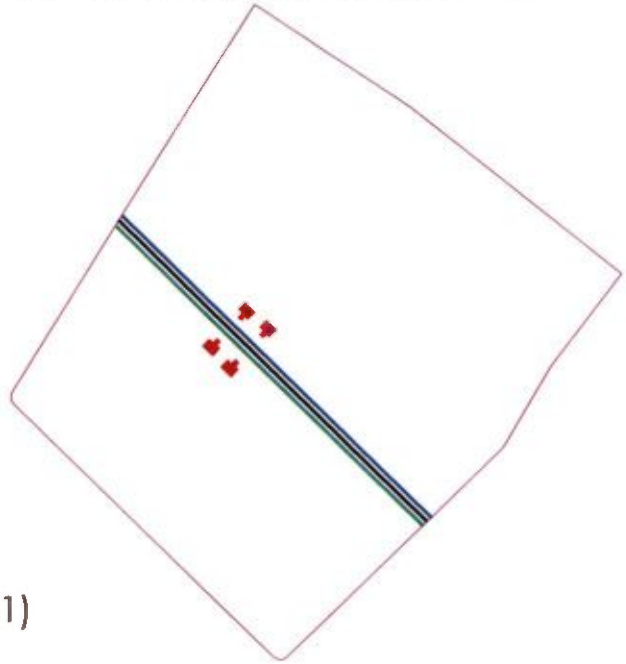
SLUM P. R. N. T. R. Road
Slum Code - 052



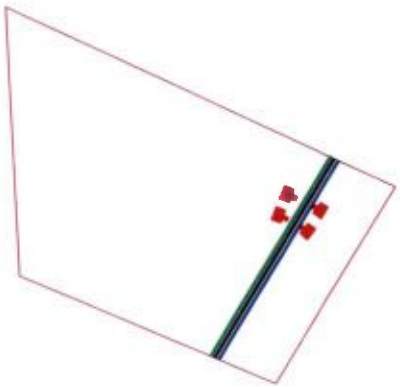
SLUM P dit Ram Nath
Tarka Ratna Road I
(SLUM Code-053)



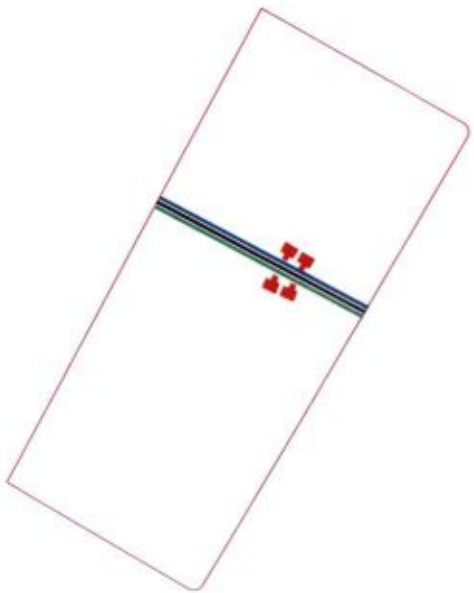
SLUM Adwaitya Lane(Slum Code- 048)



SLUM Addayta Lane II
SlumCode - 051

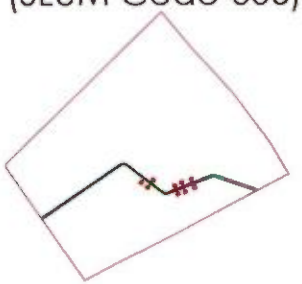


SLUM Pandit Ram Nath
Tarka Ratna Road (Slum Code - 061)



SLUM Pandit
Ram Nath Tarka
Ratna Road
(SLUM Code-055)

SLUM Babla Road
(SLUM Code-006)



N

SLUM P. R. N. T. R. Road (SLUM Code-052)

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 3030 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 436 NOS.

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			13
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			77 M
DRAIN			151 M

SLUM Addayta Lane (SLUM Code-048)

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 5520 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 810 NOS.

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			4
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			24 M
DRAIN			46 M

SLUM Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (SLUM Code-053)

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 1950 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 283.5 NOS.

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			5
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			29 M
DRAIN			58 M

SLUM Babla Road (SLUM Code-006)

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 7510 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 1098 NOS.

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			9
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			53 M
DRAIN			104 M

SLUM Adwaitya Lane (SLUM Code-051)

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 3705 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 540 NOS.

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			4
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			24 M
DRAIN			46 M

SLUM Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (SLUM Code-055)

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 1950 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 283.5 NOS.

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			5
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			29 M
DRAIN			58 M

SLUM Pandit Ram Nath Tarka Ratna Road (SLUM Code-061)

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 2695 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 243 NOS.

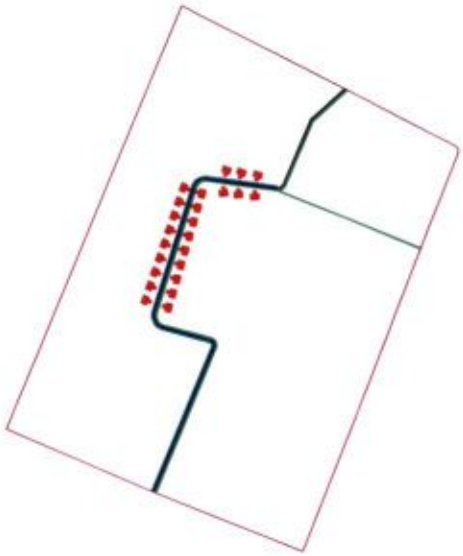
LEGEND

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			4
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			24 M
DRAIN			46 M

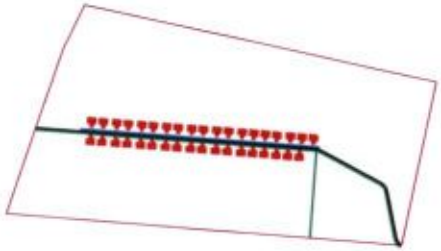
WARD -1

SCALE - 1:1000/
1:5000

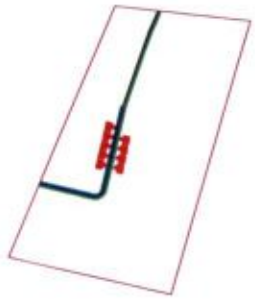
SLUM Dacca Para



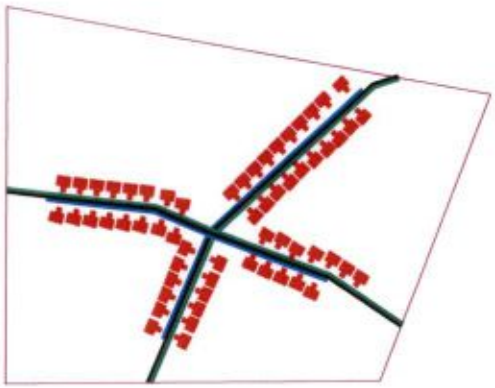
Slum Bagane Para



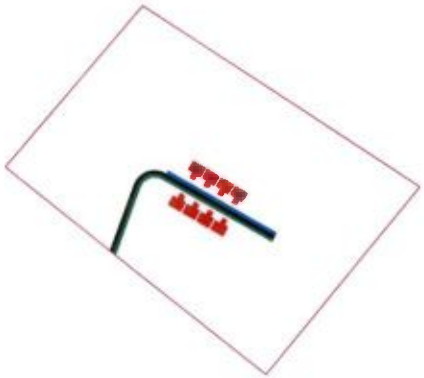
Sl 1No Ramgopal Sen Street - Code 009



Slum 1 No Ramgopal Sen Street (Code - 010)



Slum 1 No Ramgopal Sen Street (Code - 011)



N

WARD -2

SCALE - 1:1000/ 1:2500

SLUM Dacca Para

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 7190 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 1022 NOS.

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			25
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			147 M
DRAIN			250 M

Slum Bagane Para

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 11270 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 1679 NOS.

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			37
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			238 M
DRAIN			429 M

Slum1 No Ramgopal Sen Street

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 2500 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 360 NOS.

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			9
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			53 M
DRAIN			104 M

Slum 1 No Ramgopal Sen Street (SLUM Code-010)

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 11520SQ. MT

POPULATION : 2120 NOS.

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			60
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			354 M
DRAIN			695 M

Slum 1 No Ramgopal Sen Street (SLUM Code-011)

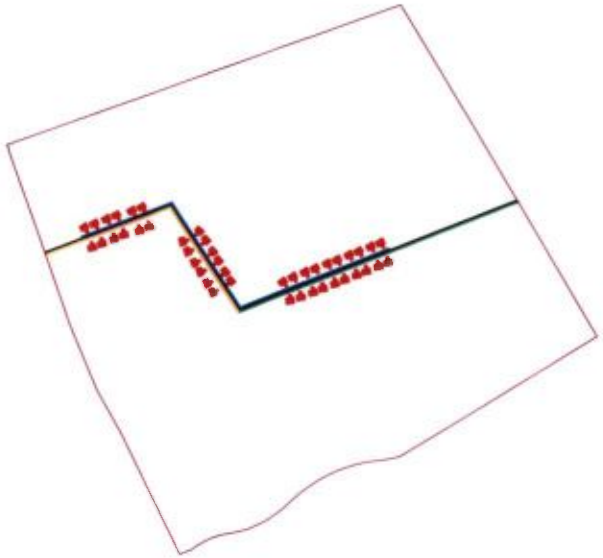
PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 2450 SQ. MT

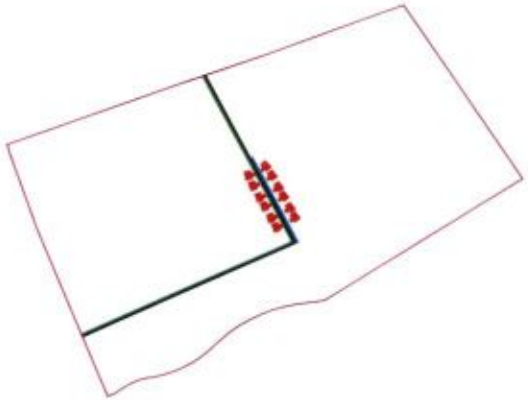
POPULATION : 360 NOS.

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			8
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			47 M
DRAIN			93 M

SLUM Saragaria Lane - I

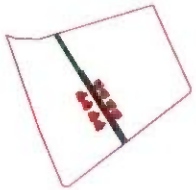


SLUM Nrisingha Jungle Lane - I

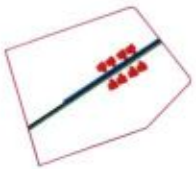


SLUM Madan Gopal Berh Lane

SLUM Hari Pur Street

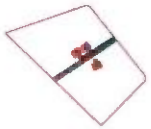


SLUM Kanai Lal Das Road



Slum Nrisingha Jungle Lane - II

SLUM Saragaria Lane - II



N

Saragaria Lane - II			
PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 9150 SQ. MT			
POPULATION : 386 NOS.			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			3
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			18 M
DRAIN			35 M

Slum Nrisingha Jungle Lane - II			
PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 4600 SQ. MT			
POPULATION : 402 NOS.			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			2
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			12 M
DRAIN			23 M

SLUM Saragaria Lane - I			
PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 9150 SQ. MT			
POPULATION : 1413 NOS.			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			48
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			283 M
DRAIN			556 M

Slum Nrisingha Jungle Lane -I			
PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 4620 SQ. MT			
POPULATION : 675NOS.			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			15
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			88 M
DRAIN			174 M

Slum Hari Pur Street			
PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 6520 SQ. MT			
POPULATION : 963 NOS.			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			8
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			47 M
DRAIN			93 M

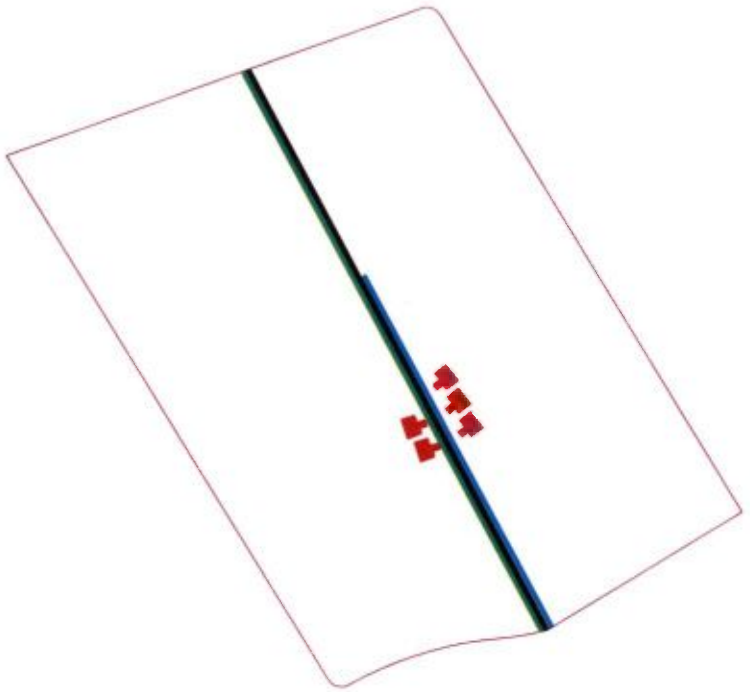
Slum Madan Gopal Berh Lane			
PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 4025 SQ. MT			
POPULATION : 599NOS.			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			9
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			53 M
DRAIN			104 M

Slum Kanai Lal Das Road			
PROPOSED LAND USE			
AREA OF SLUM : 5290 SQ. MT			
POPULATION : 783 NOS.			
LEGEND			
ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			8
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			47 M
DRAIN			93 M

WARD - 5

SCALE - 1:2500

SLUM Adwaitya Sarak



N

Slum Adwaitya Sarak

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 2810 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 414 NOS.

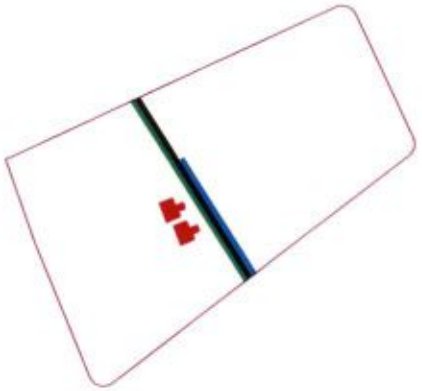
LEGEND

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			5
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			29 M
DRAIN			58 M

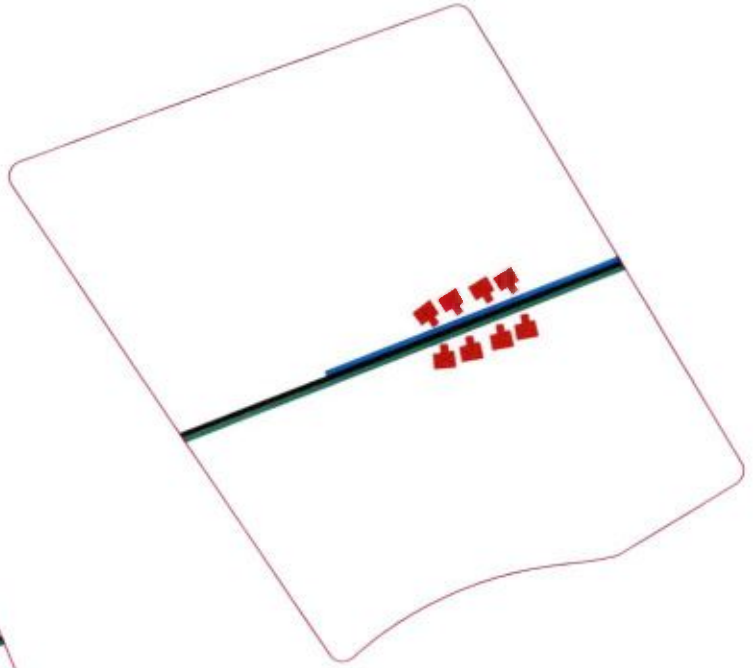
WARD - 6

SCALE - 1:1000

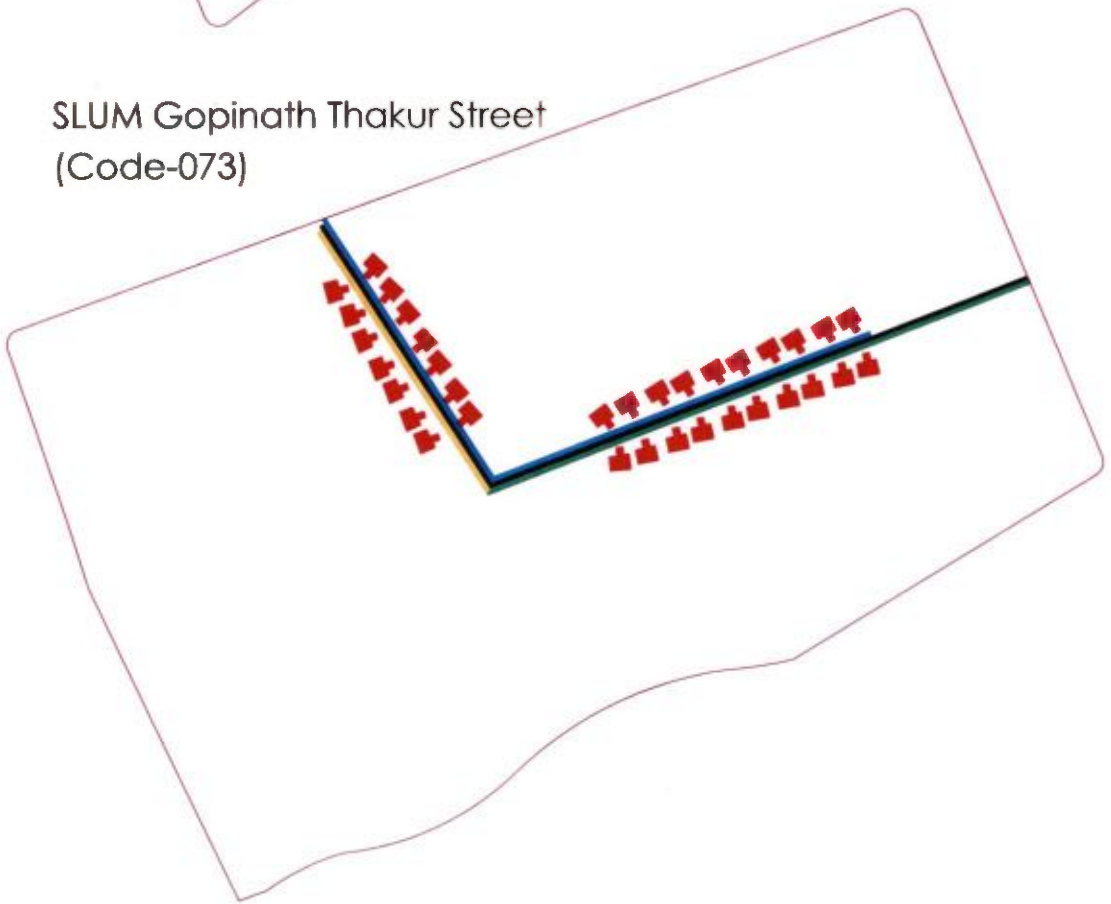
SLUM Gopalpur M L A Street(Code-016)



SLUM Nutangram Misirypara Lane (Code-075)



SLUM Gopinath Thakur Street
(Code-073)



Slum Gopalpur M L A Street (Code-016)

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 2290 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 225 NOS.

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			2
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			12 M
DRAIN			23 M

SLUM Gopinath Thakur Street (Code-073)

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 3160 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 459 NOS.

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			33
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			194 M
DRAIN			382 M

Slum Nutangram Misirypara Lane (Code-075)

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 3990 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 585 NOS.

LEGEND

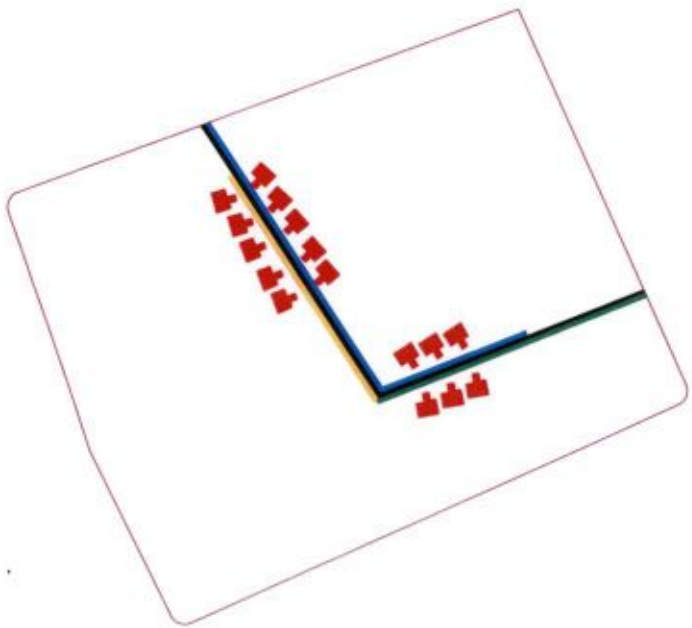
ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			8
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			47 M
DRAIN			93 M

WARD - 9

SCALE - 1:1000

SLUM 139 Garer Muchi Para

Slum Kabi Jitendranath Sengupta Street



Slum 139 Garer Muchi Para

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 4520 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 666 NOS.

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			3
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			18 M
DRAIN			35 M

Sengupta Street

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 4020 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 599 NOS.

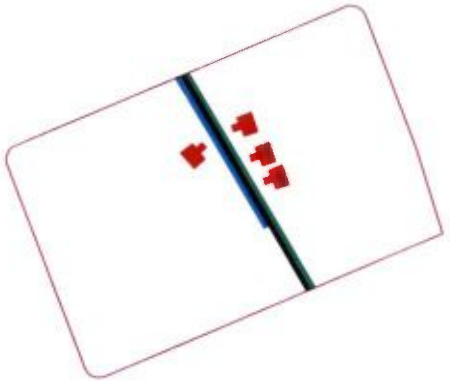
LEGEND

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			16
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			94 M
DRAIN			185 M

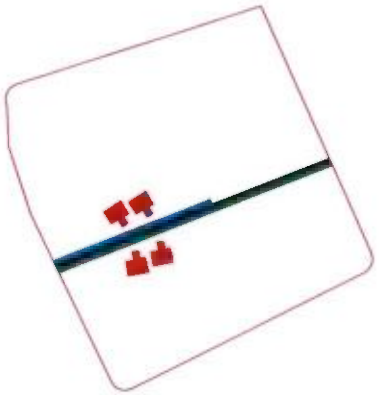
WARD - 10

SCALE - 1:1000

SLUM Amratala Lane



Bhabanipara Lane



Slum Amratala Lane

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 1390 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 203 NOS.

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			4
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			24 M
DRAIN			46 M

SLUM Bhabanipara Lane

PROPOSED LAND USE

AREA OF SLUM : 1620 SQ. MT

POPULATION : 225 NOS.

LEGEND

ITEMS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	QT
DWELLING			4
BLACK TOPPED ROAD.			
CONCRETE ROAD.			
PIPELINE			24 M
DRAIN			46 M

N

WARD - 12

SCALE - 1:1000