Detailed Project Report for Construction of 3500 EWS Houses under BLC mode of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-HFA (U) for Uluberia Municipality

2019-2020



Submitted by

Uluberia Municipality
Dist:Howrah , West Bengal
JANUARY, 2020

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PMAY(Housing for All): Uluberia Municipality

Abbreviations

A&OE	Administrative and Other Expenses	LIG	Low Income Group
- 1		T.	
AHP	Affordable Housing in Partnership	MD	Mission Directorate
AIP	Annual Implementation Plan	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
вмтрс	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council	MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
CDP	City Development Plan	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
1140-			
CLS	Credit linked subsidy	NA.	Non Agricultural
5			
CNA	Central Nodal Agencies	NBC	National Building Code
СРНЕЕО	Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation	NHB	National Housing Bank
CSMC	Central Sanctioning and Monitoring	NOC	No Objection Certificate
DIPP ;	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	NPV	Net Present Value
100	1, 1		
DPR	Detailed Project Report	PLI	Primary Lending Institution
EMI	Equated Monthly Installment	RWA	Residents' Welfare Association
EWS	Economically Weaker Section	SECC	Socio Economic and Caste Census
FAR	Floor Area Ratio	HFAPoA	Slum Free City Plan of Action

	The first terms		
FSI	Floor Space Index	SLAC	State Level Appraisal Committee
HFA	Housing for All	SLNA	State Level Nodal Agency
HFAPoA	Housing for All Plan of Action	SLSMC	State Level Sanction and Monitoring Committee
	The Allerth of the state of	1015	4.9
IEC	Information Education & Communication	TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
IFD	Integrated Finance Division	TPQMA	Third Party Quality Monitoring Agency
		1 12 2	
IIT .	Indian Institute of Technology	ULB	Urban Local Boday
1S	Indian Standard	UT	Union Territory

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. Pradhan Mantri AwasYojona (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.

The town has 130 Nos. Slum. DPR has been prepared on 68 Nos of Slum covering 3500 nos.

of dwelling units and along with infrastructural development.

The total project cost is of Rs. 14168.00 lakhs as per revelant department &PWD schedule of rates.

Chairman

Uluberia Municipality

Chairman

Uluberia Municipality



On the outset I whould like to take this priviledge to let know you that Uluberia Municipality has finished the preparation of Housing for All Plan of Action for the time frame 2015-16 to 2021-22. The municipality has conducted introductory workshop of the Housing for ALL among the members of Board of councillors. Thereafter the core team has been formed for the preparation of the Plan. The Core team has organized several workshops, Focus Discussions, Ward Level Consultations among the people across the sections of the citizens and the staff members of the municipality. Citizen, elected councillors and other stakeholders have had interactive sessions and opined about their need, demand, aspirations and the concerned personnel duly recorded those views. The Housing

for All Plan of Action is the outcome of the series of Demand survey workshops, FGDs, Consultations and meetings. It has been compiled by the technical persons of Uluberia Municipality which have eventually become the Housing for All Plan of Action of Uluberia Municipality. The respected citizens expressed their valuable opinions and views. Again those views have been duly incorporated in the Housing for All Plan of Action.

The people of the municipality, the elected councillors, the staff members, the surveyors, the technical persons have extended their fullest cooperation in preparing the whole process of **Housing for All Plan of Action**. I must take the opportunity to acknowledge their endeavours and extend gratitude to the authorities of SUDA and MA Department of Govt. Of W.B. for extending their cooperation.

I wish that this Housing for All Plan of Action would enable the ULB to undertake comprehensive, sustainable development of its jurisdiction with the growing demand of 21st century's modernized society.

Chairman

UluberiaMunicipality

Chairman
Uluberia Municipality

MUNICIPAL OFFICE

The municipality building is located at Bazarpara at ward no: 32.



Municipality Office at Ward 32

History of Uluberia Municipality:

This municipality comprising of urban, semi urban and rural population. It is to mention here that a small percentage of population Uluberia Municipality has started functioning since 1984. The municipality covers an area of 34.10 sq km. It comprises of 32 wards, 23 mouzas and 323203 holdings. As per 2011 Census 2.32 lakhs population here with the geographical barrier the Ganges on one side and huge rural area on its three sides.

Population Status: The population figures of the municipality with growth rate are given below:

Table 2.1.1 population status

Municipality	Area (sq km.)	Population (number)	Gross density (Per sq km.)	% of population to district population
Uluberia (M)2011	34.10	2,32,290	6888.79	5.44

Source: ULB, Census 201

The Uluberia municipality is a very old settlement. The British had created a municipality but it was not sustained. There is a rumour that Job Charnok first landed at Uluberia and not liking the topography, he went to Sutanuty, Gobindapur and Kolkata and established the Kolkata. In the fight for independence against the British rule many leaders including Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose came here. Rani Rasmani, founder of Dakhineswar fought against the British to restore the rights of fishermen from Uluberia. There is also rumor that Lord Chaitnya on his journey to Puri to see Lord Jagannath passes Uluberia in fact Rani Rasmini Devi crated Orissa Trunk Road for the journey.

Chairman

Uluberia Municipality, Howrah
ChairmanUluberia Municipality

2.2: YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT

After independence, in 1982 August the Uluberia Municipality had been formed with 16 commissioners. In 1998, 11 September honourable Minister of Municipality and Urban Development inaugurated a new building of municipality, Government of West Bengal.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

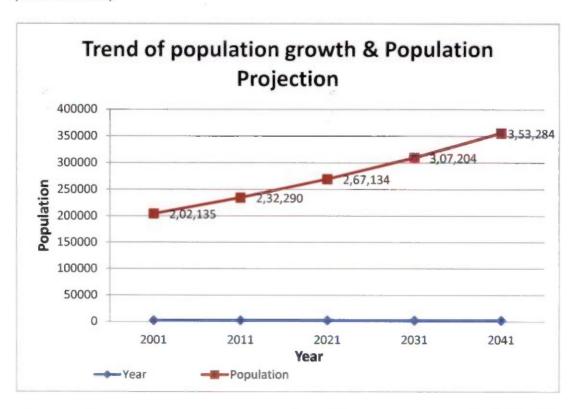
The municipal town of Uluberia is located on West bank of River Hooghly and is situated at a distance of 34 Km from Howrah railway station. The town is delineated by the rural Mouzas under Gram Panchayet on the north, west, south and on the east and southeast by the river Hooghly. Latitude and Longitude of the municipality 22°48′ N and 88°23′ E. respectively.

	Year	Area (in sq k.m)	Population	Gross density (per sq km.)	persons increase	Increase in
Census	2001	33.72	2,02,135	5,994.51		
	2011	34.1	2,32,290	6,812.02	30,155	14.92
Projected population	2021	34.1	2,67,134	7,828.26	34,844	15.00
population	2031	34.1	3,07,204	8,996.10	40,070	15.00
	2041	34.1	3,53,284	10,338.16	46,081	15.00

Source: Census and Projection

Chart 2.6.1 Trend of population growth & Population Projection

(Shown below.)



Source: ULB

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

	E	xecuti	ive Summary
	Project Details		
1	Name of the State:	:	West Bengal
2	Name of the District:	÷ c	Howrah
3	Name of the City:		Uluberia Municipality
4	Project Name:	:	HFA-Uluberia -2019-20
5	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	14168.00
6	Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	5958.00
7	State Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	5250.00
8	ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	•	644.00
-	Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs)		875.00
10	Total Infrastructure Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	1288.00
11	Percentage of Infrastructure Cost of Housing Cost	:	10%
12	Infrastructure Cost per Dwelling Unit (Rs. in Lakhs)	:	0.368
13	Year of Implementation	:	2019-20
14	Component Housing Construction	•	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)
15	SOR Adopted	:	PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.11.17 with current corrigendum

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

HOUSING	3				Lakh)	Lakh)	1.5Lakh/ DU)	Rs.1.93 Lakh/DU)		Lakh/DU)
New in-situ										
Single Storied	BLC	3500	NOs	368000.00	12880.00	12880.00	5250.00	6755.00	0.00	875.00
Units	Total L	loueing	Cost Su	h Total (A)	12880.00	12880.00	5250.00	6755.00	0.00	875.00
**************************************			036 04	10 10 10 10 10						100
Scheme Component	Type	Qty	Unit	Rate (in Rs/Unit)	Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh)	Central Share (Rs. in Lakh)	State Govt. Share (@50%) (in Lakh)	ULB Share (@50%) (in Lakh)	Beneficiaries Share (in Lakh)
ROADS										10.00
ROAD	Con cret e road	6883 0.995	sqm t	1497.00	1,030.40	1,030.40	0.00	515.20	515.20	0.00
	1		wa b	The 6911	DI. CU	Die GH	Ple fill	Ple fill	Pls fill	Pls fill
	INFRASTI Scheme Component ROADS	Storied BLC Units Total F INFRASTRUCTU Scheme Component ROADS ROAD ROAD ROAD WATER SUPPLY	Storied Units Total Housing INFRASTRUCTURE Scheme Component ROADS ROAD Con 6883 cret e road WATER SUPPLY	Storied Units Total Housing Cost Su INFRASTRUCTURE Scheme Component ROADS ROAD Con 6883 sqm cret 0.995 t e road WATER SUPPLY	Storied Units Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A) INFRASTRUCTURE Scheme Component Type Qty Unit Rate (in Rs/Unit) ROADS ROAD Con 6883 sqm 1497.00 cret 0.995 t e road WATER SUPPLY	Storied BLC 3500 NOs 368000.00 12880.00	Storied Units	Storied Units	Storied Units	Storied Units BLC 3500 NOs 368000.00 12880.00 12880.00 5250.00 6755.00 0.00

	fill	fill	fill							
. STORM	WATER	RDRAIN	IS				0.00	120.00	120.00	0.00
DRAIN	Drai n	9669.6 70	Rmt	2,664.00	257.60	257.60	0.00	128.80	128.80	0.00
Total Infra	structu	re Cost	Sub Te	otal (B)	1,461.70	1,461.70	0.00	730.85	730.85	0.00
GRAND T	OTAL	(A+R)			14168.00	14168.00	5250.00	7399.00	644.00	875.00

Competent Technical of the Under Technical of the Under Technical of the Competent Technical of the Competent Technical of the Under Tech

Telephone No:

E-mail:

Signature of the State level Competent Technical

Name & Designation: Chief Engineer, MeDte,GoWB Bikash Bhavan, South Block, 1St Floor, Salt lake, Kol-91 Fax No:

Fax No.: 033-23375474

Telephone No.: 033-23371331 E-mail: ce medte@yahoo.c

Signature Director(SUDA) Signature of the Mayor/ Chairperson/Administrator Uluberia Municipality

> / Chairman **Uluberia Municipality**

Name & Designation: Chairman,

Name & Designation:

Debararati Duta Gupta

Director, SUDA

Fax No:

033-23585767

Fax No:

Telephone No:

033-23585767

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E-mail

wbsudadir@gmail.com

E-mail:

Annexure 7C (Para 14.5 of the Guidelines)

Format for Project under Beneficiary Led Construction Or Enhancement

						12					
1	Name of the State:	*				W	est Benga	1			
2	Name of the District:	10					Howrah				
3	Name of the City:	:				(1-1)	Uluberia				
4	Project Name:	1				HFA-U	luberia -2	019-20			
5	Project Code:	***				198	01741044	N0			
6	State Level Nodal Agency:	* *			State	Urban Deve	elopment A	Agency (SU	DA)		
7	Implementing Agency/ ULB	7.5				Ulube	ria Munici	ipality			
8	Date of Approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring (mittee (SLSMC)										
9	No. of location covered in project: No of Slum Area Covered & No of Non Slum Area Covered		Name of	Location	No.	of beneficia	ries	Whethe Slum / N Slum	on-	If Slum, then Slum type	If slum, whether it gets complete ly rehabilita ted
	0.110.0.01		Ulub Municip			3500		Covering both Slum Non-Slumarea	n &	Notified	No
1 0	Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	;									
1 1	No. of beneficiaries covered in the project	+	GEN	S	С	ST		OBC	Total	Minorit	Person with Disabili ty
		:	2500	165		122	713		3500	1925	
1 2	ther beneficiary have been selected as PMAY Guidelines?	1					Yes		I.		
1 3	No. of Houses constructed / acquired. Please specify ownership (Any of these)	* *	Joint		Female		Male			Transgende	er
3	(111)	:			3500						
1	No. of beneficiaries covered in the	2	Male		Female			Tr	ansgen	der	
4	project				3500						
1 5	Whether it has been ensured that selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land?						Yes				
1 6	Whether building plan for all houses have been Approved?				, be 100 to 200		Yes				
1	i. Gol grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible beneficiary) (Rs. in Lakhs)						5250.00				
1	ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs)	:					6755.00				
-	iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs)	1					644.00				

	iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in Lakhs)		875.00
	v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	*	14168.00
1 8	Whether technical specification / design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards / NBC/ State Norms?	:	Yes
1 9	Whether it has been ensured that balance cost of construction is tied up with State Grant, ULB Grant & Beneficiary Share?	* *	Yes
	Whether trunk and line infrastructure is existing or being provisioned?	:	
	i. Water Supply	1	
	ii. Sewerage	1	
	load	:	
	IV. Storm Water Drain	3	
	v. External Electrification		
	vi. Solid Waste Management	:	
	vii. Any Other		
	viii. In case, any infrastructure has not been proposed, reason thereof.	**	No
2 0	Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation of the project?		Yes
2	Whether Demand Survey Completed for entire city?	44	Yes
2 2	Whether City-wide integrated ject have been formulated? If the reasons thereof?		Yes
2 3	Whether validation with SECC data for housing condition conducted?	:	Yes
2 4	Whether Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of fund to individual bank account of beneficiary ensured in the project?	:	Yes
2 5	Whether there is provision in DPR for tracking/monitoring the progress of individual houses through geo-tagged photographs?		Yes
2 6	Whether any innovation/cost effective / Green technology adopted in theproject?	4	Yes
2 7	Comments of SLAC after techno economic appraisal of DPR	:	Project covers the most needy beneficiaries
2 8	Project brief including any other information ULB/State would like to furnish	;	The project covers all wards

Project Submission Date to	2 Project Submission Date to					
		Project	Submission	Date	to	

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

Signature of the Administrator/Mayor/ Chairman,

Uluberia Municipality

✓ Chairman ✓ Uluberia Municipality Signature

Chief Engineer M.E Dte,GoWB

Signature

(Director, SUDA)

Signature

(Secretary, UD & MA Department, GoWB)

WORK AND COST SUMMARY -SUM WISE DETAILS
2019-20

				SLUM WISE DE	TAILS OF DI	AND INSFRA	SFRASTRU	SLUM WISE DETAILS OF DU AND INSFRASTRUCTURE COST OF 2019-20						
		əş	S KW	NO	syy wn	(N/A	Dwelli @ 3.68lak	Dwelling Unit @Rs. 3.68lakhs/each	Drain @RS.	Drain @RS.2664 permtr Length	Concrete 1497	Concrete Roads @Rs. 1497.00/sqm	Total Cost Of insfrustruc	Grand
	Name of slum	ooo wnjs	DS NI A38A	TAJU909	le fo .on letot	tenability(QTY.	Amt. (in Lakh)@3 .68 lakhs	qnty in mtr	amount in lakhs	Qty. in sqm	Qty. in sqm Amt (in lakhs)	ture @10% of D.U cost Rs in lakhs	Total (in lakhs)
-		ro ro	q	v	р	qi	· ton	ø	ء			×	l=10% of g or l =i= k	m=i+g
0	CHAKMADHU PURBA PARA	120	0.058	1035	207	>	109	401.12	301.141	802240.00	2143.590	3208954.23	40,11	441.23
12	NORTHWILL A BLOCK	121	0.19	3315	663	>	81	298.08	223.784	596160.00	1592.940	2384631.18	29.81	327.89
1 00	2 RAMESWAR NAGAR	113	0.24	1065	312	>	281	1034.08	776.336	2068160.00	5526.140	8272631.58	103.41	1137.49
1=	4 HATBAURIA	107	0.14	1635	327	>	32	117.76	88.408	235520.00	629.300	942062.10	11.78	129.54
12	FORTGLOSTER BHASAPARA	104	0.025	4830	996	>	20	184.00	138.138	368000.00	983.300	1472000.10	18.40	202.40
9	PURBA BURIKHALI MUSLIM PARA	101	0.04	2720	544	>	29	246.56	185.105	493120.00	1317.600	1972447.20	24.66	271.22
N B	KHAJURI DAKHIN PURBA BASTI	115	0.19	3580	716	>	103	379.04	284.565	758080.00	2025.500	3032173.50	37.90	416.94
800	SHYAMSUNDARCHAK	66	99.0	2020	404	>-	110	404.80	303.904	809600.00	2163.200	3238310.40	40.48	445.28
0	9 BOUKHALI	91	0.118	1275	255	>	50	184.00	138.138	368000.00	983.300	1472000.10	18.40	202.40
15	10 DAKHIN BAURIA	89	0.61	5290	1058	>	175	644.00	483.483	1288000.00	3441.550	5152000.35	64.40	708.40
H	11 CHAKKASHI COLONY NO 1	82	0.13	1690	338	>	55	202.40	151.952	404800.00	1081.630	1619200.11	20.24	777.04
12	PASCHIM BAURIA	87	0.74	12540	2508	>	280	1030.40	773.574	2060800.00	5506.480	8243200.56	103.04	1133.44
13	AYMAPARA	79	0.11	2450	490	>	110	404.80	303.904	809600.00	2163,260	3238400.22	40.48	445.28
	CHENGAIL DAIBOKHALI	74	0.16	1660	332	>	06	331.20	248.649	662400.00	1769.940	2649600.18	33.12	364.32
	CHENGAIL GOREY PARA	69	0.15	1460	292	>	160	588.80	442.042	1177600.00	3146.560	4710400.32	58.88	647.68
16	CHENGAIL SAMUI PARA SHIBTALA	0.68	0.33	2855	571	>	120	441.60	331.532	883200.00	2359.920	3532800.24	44.16	485.76
17	SUBERIA SING PARA PAL	61	0.07	902	181	>	140	515.20	386.787	1030400.00	2753.920	4122618.24	51.52	566.72

Nodal Officer Nodal Officer Resistant Engineer

Chairman Chuberia Municipality

18	18 KOTAL GHATA BAGAN PARA	99	0.03	540	108	>	85	312.80	234.835	625600.00	1671.610	2502400.17	31.28	344.08
19	KOTAL GHATA DOLUI PARA	51	0.22	595	119	>	85	312.80	234.835	625600.00	1671.610	2502400.17	31.28	344.08
20	20 FULESWAR RAJBANSHI	39	0.51	2850	570	>	75	276.00	207.207	552000.00	1474.950	2208000.15	27.60	303.60
21	21 IAGANNATHPUR COLONY	43	0.02	089	230	>	145	533.60	400.601	1067200.00	2851.500	4268695.50	53.36	586.96
2	22 SHBERIA KHALDHAR	17	0.09	1050	210	>	45	165.60	124.324	331200.00	884.900	1324695.30	16.56	182.16
23	23 MAJHI PARA	4	0.22	1770	354	>	85	312.80	234.835	625600.00	1671.600	2502385.20	31.28	344.08
24	24 SK PARA SAMANTA PARA	1	0.25	3380	929	>	110	404.80	303,904	809600.00	2163.200	3238310.40	40.48	445.28
25	25 HATKALI GUNG FERRY GHAT	6	0.04	1755	351	>	110	404.80	303.904	809600.00	2163.260	3238400.22	40.48	445.28
26	26 CINEMA TALA	22	90.0	089	136	>	57	209.76	157,477	419520.00	1120.900	1677987.30	20.98	230.74
27	27 BAZAR PARA SINGH PARA	26	0.04	1495	299	>	130	478.40	359.159	956800.00	2556.500	3827080.50	47.84	526.24
28	28 NIMDIGHI PURBO PARA	35	0.18	1540	308	>	70	257.60	193.393	\$15200.00	1376.600	2060770.20	25.76	283.36
29	JADUBERIA RAJBANSHI PARA	37	0.04	280	116	>	75	276.00	207.207	552000.00	1474.950	2208000.15	27.60	303.60
30	30 BAHIRTAFA	32	0.19	4275	855	>	4.5	165.60	124.324	331200.00	884.935	1324747.70	16.56	182.16
31	BANITABLA SHA PARA FAKIR PARA	28	0.25	2955	591	>	140	515.20	386.787	1030400.00	2753.200	4121540.40	51.52	566.72
32	32 BAHIRGANGARAMPUR	13	0.85	4050	810	>	230	846.40	635.435	1692800.00		6771155.55	84.64	931.04
	TOTAL						3500	12880	9669.670	25760000.00	68830.995	103039999.52	1288.00	14168.00

Chairman, Uluberia Municipality

Uluberia Municipality Chairman

Nodal Officer & Assistant Engineer H.F.A. Uluberia Municipality

100	18 KOTAL GHATA BAGAN PARA	56	0.03	540	108	>	85	312.80	234.835	625600.00	1671.610	2502400.17	31.28	344.08
19	19 KOTAL GHATA DOLUI PARA	51	0.22	595	119	>	85	312.80	234.835	625600.00	1671.610	2502400.17	31.28	344.08
20	20 FULESWAR RAJBANSHI	39	0.51	2850	570	>	75	276.00	207.207	552000.00	1474.950	2208000.15	27.60	303.60
21	21 IAGANNATHPUR COLONY	43	0.02	650	230	>	145	533.60	400.601	1067200.00	2851.500	4268695.50	53.36	586.96
25	22 CHREPIA KHALDHAR	17	0.09	1050	210	>	45	165.60	124.324	331200.00	884.900	1324695.30	16.56	182.16
23	23 MAJHI PARA	4	0.22	1770	354	>	85	312.80	234.835	625600.00	1671.600	2502385.20	31.28	344.08
24	24 SK PARA SAMANTA PARA	1	0.25	3380	929	>	110	404.80	303.904	809600.00	2163.200	3238310.40	40.48	445.28
25	25 HATKALI GUNG FERRY GHAT	6	0.04	1755	351	>	110	404.80	303.904	809600.00	2163.260	3238400.22	40.48	445.28
5	A 1 4 4 4 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4	23	0.06	680	136	>	57	209.76	157.477	419520.00	1120.900	1677987.30	20.98	230.74
9 !	CINCINA I ALA	35	000	1405	299	>	130	478.40	359.159	956800.00	2556.500	3827080.50	47.84	526.24
77	27 BAZAK PAKA SINGH PARA	35	0.18	1540	308	>	8	257.60	193.393	515200.00	1376.600	2060770.20	25.76	283.36
29	29 JADUBERIA RAJBANSHI	37	0.04	580	116	>	75	276.00	207.207	552000.00	1474.950	2208000.15	27.60	303.60
30	30 BAHIRTAFA	32	0.19	4275	855	>	45	165.60	124.324	331200.00	884.935	1324747.70	16.56	187.10
31	BANITABLA SHA PARA FAKIR	28	0.25	2955	591	>	140	515.20	386.787	1030400.00	2753.200	4121540.40	51.52	566.72
32	32 BAHIRGANGARAMPUR	13	0.85	4050	810	>	230	846.40	635.435	1692800.00	_		84.04	444C0 00
	TOTAL						3500	12880	9669.670	25760000.00	68830.995	103039999.52	1788.00	14168.00

Uluberia Municipality

Chairman, Uluberia Municipality Chairman

& Assistant Engineer H.F.A. Uluberia Municipality Nodal Officer

DETAILED ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE UNIT DWELLING HOUSE Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing For All (Urban)

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

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

Floor Area 25.77 sqm

SL	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
).	Farthwork in excavation in foundation trenches or drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing spreading or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m as directed including trimming the sides of trenches, levelling, dressing and ramming the bottom, bailing out water etc. as required complete. a) Depth of excavation not exceeding 1500mm.	13.000	%cu.m	12047.00	1566.11
	SOR, PWD, P-1, I -2 a				
2	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good earth in layers not exceeding 150 mm' including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete (Payment to be made on the basis of measurement of finished quantity of work) a) With earth obtained from excavation of foundation. SOR, PWD, P-1, T/3 a	11.120	%cu.m	7831.00	
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	sgm,	297.00	2022.57
6	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (6-1)			E 210 00	59649 17
	a) In foundation and plinth	10.430	cum	5943 00	
	b) In super structure SOR, PWD, P-29, T -22(a), (b)	13.240	Culti	3343 00	303,732
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 has per relevant 15 codes (i) Pakur Varlety SOR, PWD, P-14, T-7(i)	3.940	cu.m.	6851.66	26995.54
g	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 intersection complete as per drawing and direction. (a) For works in foundation, basement and upto roof of ground floor / upto 4m (i) For steel/Mild steel. SOR, PWD, P-27, T-15(i)	0.309	МТ	60705.93	3 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		3 M ²	360.00	13342.68

Le	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit		Amount (Rs.)
	Plaster (to war, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including counting off or chamfering comers as directed and raking out joints or coughening of iconcrete 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	116.940	sq.m.	181.00	21166.14
	Sor, PWD, P-151, T -2 (i)(b) b) Out side Wall, 15mm th. Sor, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)	111.950	sq.m		17464.20
	8)10mm th celling plaster (4:1) SOR, PWD, P-151, I -2 (i)(c)	23.330	sq.m.	140.00	3266.20
- 1	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
3	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 min. 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
4	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, 1-18 (c)	34	each	22.00	748.00
5	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 loin) 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	şq.m.	1567.00	13350.84
17	Iron butt hinges of approved quality fitted and fixed with steel screws, with JSI mark a)75mm x 47mm x 1.70mm SOR. PWD. P-91. T -20(ly)	32,000	each	34.00	1088.00
18	Iron Socket Bolt of approved quality fitted and fixed complete i) 150 mm long is 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 time 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		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 simpothening surfaces by sand papering etc. 1) On timber surface SOR, PWD, P = 162, I = 7(a) 2) On Steel Surface SOR, PWD, P = 162, I = 7(b)	21.690 2.700		41.00 31.00	889.29 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 siner closs (buildos). With any shade excent white all on timber or plastered surface Two Coats by on Steel surface Two Coats SOR, PWD, P - 162, -8A(aii),(bii)	21.690			1930.41 232 20

SHU	Description of Works	Quantity	Unit		Amount (Rs.)
0.	with the dand fixed complete (oxidised) with	2.000	each		386.00
	ron hash bolt bit above the many bitting. 300 mm long long sort many bolt and round bitting. 300 mm long sort, P-93, 1 - 27c				
+	and chockete fally work as per design and manufacture's	1.690	sq.m	351.00	593.19
1	a strain moulding etc. with stone chips and necessary				
	enforcement shuttering complete including fitting, fixing in position in all				
1	loors 4				
	(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)				
5	Supplying, hiting and fixing UPVC down pipes A type and fittings conforming				
1	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		1		
	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)	3.000	Mtr.	291.00	873.00
	i) UPVC Pipe 1±0 mm dia	2.000	each	162.00	324.00
	ii) UPVC_Bend 87.5, degree 110 mm dia			128.00	128.00
	m) UPVC Shoe 110:mm	1.000	each		
6	M.S.or W.L. Ornamental grill of approved design joints continuously welded	0.284	Qntl	8247.00	2342.15
	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/mZ				
	SOR, PWD, P - 76, I - 10 (i)				
	(2.70sgm @ 10.5kg per sqm = 28.35 kg)				
7	Shallow water closet Indian pattern(I.P.W.C.) of approved make in white	1.000	each	1062.00	1062.00
,	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)				
10	Foot rest for water closet of size 275 mm X 125 mm with	1.000	Pair	70.00	70.00
28	Artificial stone(4:2:1) with 6 mm stone chips and chequered including adding				
	colour as necessary				
	SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 66, I - 9		-		100000
29	Supplying, fitting and fixing cast iron 'P' or 'S' trap conforming to LS 3989 /	1.000	each	923 00	923.00
	1970 and 1729 / 1964 including lead caulked joints and painting two coats to				
	the exposed surface. S frap 100 mm				
	SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 54, I - 14(B-iii)				
30	Supplying, fitting fixing CI Round Gratings	1.000	Each	100.00	100.00
	150mm dia				
	SOR, PWD, (Sanitary) P - 55, I - 18(ii) Final runtion of 2 circular leach pit of inside diameter 1000 mm. & a depth of	1	Item	7544.00	7544.00
	100 struction of 2 circular leach pit of inside diameter 1000 mm. & a deput of 1000 mm. With a layer of 250 mm. Thick brick work with cement morter (6.1)	1	1		
	The paper combed brick wall (4.1) at every alternate layer upto a height of 925	1			
	from norton and then 125 mm, thick brick wall (4:1) for a neight of 300				
	mm and covered with 75m. RCC slab (4:2:1) with 8mm for steel @ 150 mm. centre to centre both ways including plustering and neat cement punning on				
	lion of the siah and making broking arrangment on slab for litting of the slab is				
	require as well as jointing the connection with the inspection pit (450 x 450)				
	rowered with 50mm thick-RCC slab (4:2:1) with stone chips and necessary			1	
	renforcement and connected with 100 mm dia PVC pipe laid over rammed tearth and then covered the pipe properly with powder earth including				
	leupplying fixing fixing fibre glass ban P-tap & polythene pipe as per		1		
	requirement to connect with the inspection pit complete with an respect as			1	2.
	per direction of EIC.(ANNEXURE-II)				350000.36
	TOTAL AMOUNT		Rs.		
	Say		Rs.		350000.00
			_		17858.00
	Add for Electrical Works (ANNEXURE-I)		Rs.		27030100

Sub-Assistant Engineer Uluberia Municipality ASSISTANT ENGINEER

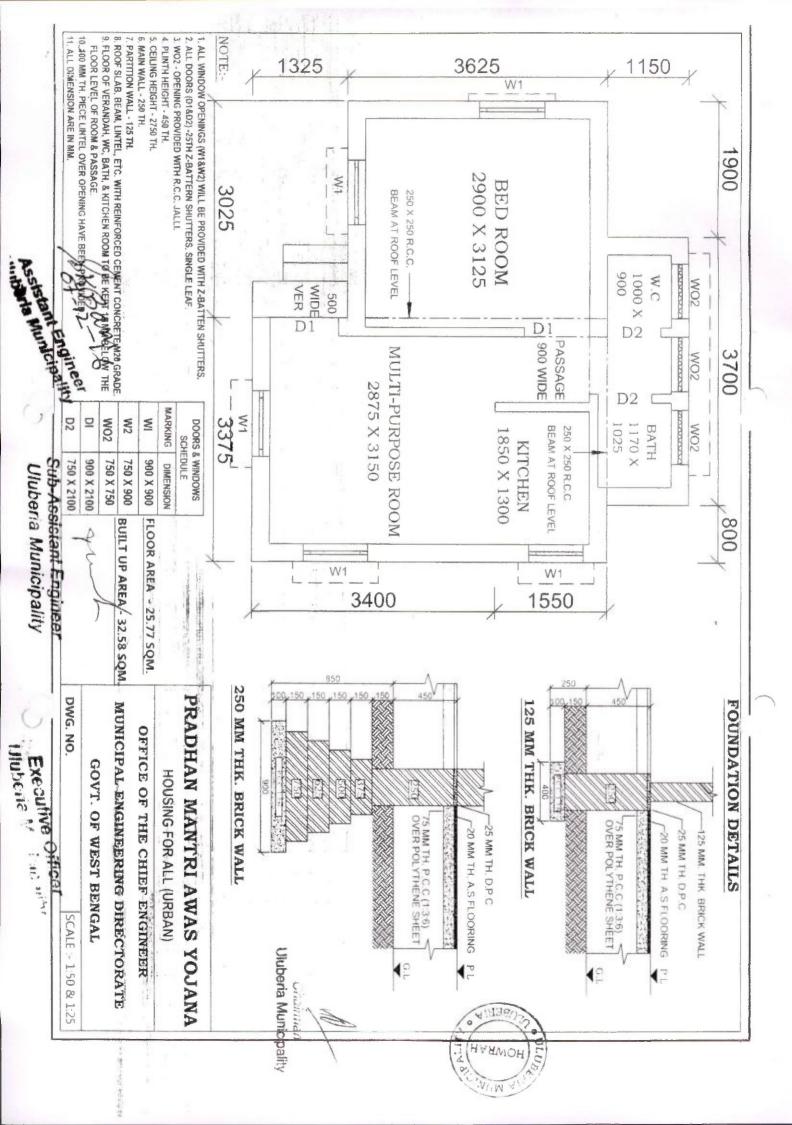
		MATE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS FOR ONE DWELLI (ANNEXURE-I)				
SI.No	SOR	Item of works	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
	PWD/Vol-1 (Aug 2008) A/1(b)/E-9	Supplying & litting polythene pipe complete with fittings as necessary. Under celling /beam/bound with 225WG GI wire inclusive 5 & Drawing 1x18 SWG GI wire as fish wire inside the pipe & fittings and providing 55 mm dia disc of M5 sheet (205WG) having colour paint at one face first ended at the load point end of the		39.00	25.00	975.0
	*	polythene pipe with fish wire (synchronizing with root/beam casting work of building construction) 19 mm dia 3 mm thick polythène pipe				
	1					
	PWD/VoJ-1 (Aug 2008) A/1(m)/E- 17	Powerckt wiring supplying and drawing 1; TKV grade single core stranded FR PVC insulated & unseathed single core stranded Copper wire (Finolex make)	RM	76 00	50.00	3800.00
		2 x 2.5 sqmm (PH & N) +1x1.5 sqnm (ECC) per laid polythene pipe and by the prelaid GI fish wire & making necessary connections as required.				
3	PWD/Vol-f	C 1.10: A				
	(Aug 2008) A/1/2 (a- i)/E-17	Concealed Distribution wiring in in 2x1.5 symm single core standard *FR* insulated and unseathed cop per wire Finolex make & 1x1.5 symm 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	points	828.00	10.00	8280.00
		(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.				
						2
į p	WD/Vol-I					
(/	Aug 2008) A/4 (a-/F-18	Deistribution concealed wiring with 2x1.5 sq mm (PH & N) single core stranded FR PVC insulated & unsheathed single core stranded 1.1 KV grade Copper Wire (finolex) & 1x1.5 sq mm (FCC) 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 ECG in 19 mm bore; 8 mm thick polythene pipe complete with all accessories embedded in wall 250 volto amp 3 pin plug point including 5 & F 250 Volt 5 amp 3 pin flush type plug socket & piano key type swich (Anchor make) oh existing switch board as mentioned sl. no.3	points	76.00	2.00	152.00

SLNo	SOR	Item of works	T			
.5	PWD/Vol-L	Supplying & drawing 1.1 KV grade single core	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
	(Aug. 2008) E-17, A. I-ce	stranded FR PVC insulated & unseathed single core standed ou Wire 3x2.5 sq mm (finolex make) in the prelaid polythene pipe & by the prelaid GI fishwire & making necessary connection as required (CES supply to consumer DP near to CESC & inside the room another DI near CESC & inside the room another DI near CESC & inside the room another DP et awelling units)		86.00	15.00	1290.
SI.No	SOR	Item of works				
ų.	KMC 2008		Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
	093A/(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 connection complete.(Anchor)	nos	808,00	2	1616.00
7	PWD/Vot-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. Mir 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 GI. driven to an average depth of 3.65 m below the GI. & restoring surface duty rammed.	each	1715.00	1	1715.00
s	PWD/Vol.1	Congressions at				
- 1	(Aug 2008) 5(a-iv) (1-3	Connecting the equipment to earth BUSbar inclussive S&F 10 SWG (Hot Dip) Gt 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.	М	6.(3)	5	30.00
		Rupees Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy Eight	0.1	TOTAL		17858.00
		But Addition Seventy Eight	Only		1	7858.00

Sub-Assistant Engineer
Uluberia Municipality

ASSISTANT ENGINEER ULUBERIA MUNICIPALITY





ESTIMATE OF CEMENT CONCRETE ROAD UNDER PMAY (LENGTH 1.00 MTR AND WIDTH 2.5 MTR)

il. No	Schedule Page &	Description of Works	Length	Breadh	Depth	Quantity	Rate	Unit	Amount
1	1-2	Earth work in excavation of 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 75m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches, levelling, dressing and ramming the bottom, bailing out water as required complete. (a) Depth of excavation not exceeding 1,500 mm		2.500	0.400	1.00	11927.00	%m³	119.27
2	P-2, I-4(a)	(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 or measurement of finished quantity)		2.500	0.200	0.50	71181.00		355.91
3	P-14, I-1 3rd corri	Single Brick Flat Soling of picked jhama bricks including ramming and dressing bed to prope level and filling joints with local sand.	s 1.00	2.50		2.50	357.00	m²	892.50
4	P-42, I-36(f)	Hire and labour charges for shuttering with centering and necessary staging upto 4 m usin approved stout props and thick hard wood planks of approved thickness with require bracing for concrete slabs, beams and columns lintels curved or straight including fitting, fixing and striking out after completion of works (upt roof of ground floor) (f) 25 mm to 30 mm shuttering without staging in foundation	g d d s,		0.125		209.00	m²	26.13
	P-26, I-10 analysis Rate	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any, ground floor as per relevant IS codes. (i) Paking Variety In Ground Floor	e) in	2.50	0.12	0.313	6124.16	5 m ³	1913.8
								Total	
							Add GS		
-						Add Labor	ır welfare c	Total	- 10.00
						Add Labor	Grand		
							-		m 3742.0
							Rate p	er Sqm	. 1496.8



ULUBERIA MUNICIPALITY ULUBERIA,HOWRAH TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF CEMENT CONCRETE ROAD

_		•
BRICK ON EDGEING	P.C.C (1:2:4) AVG TH, 100MM	BRICK ON EDGEING
		76
THE THE SILVER SAND FILLING		ROBERT CONTROL OF THE STATE OF
SNOLE BRICK FLAT SOLING		
	NOTE: CEMENT CONCRETE SHOULD BE LAID IN ALTERNATE PANNEL OF AN AREA NOT MORE	OF AN AREA NOT MORE
	ALICAL TO SQM. PROVISION FOR PAPER JOINT AT THE END OF EACH PANNEL IS TO BE MADE	EL IS TO BE MADE
	Chopse 16	
Stunicipality Engineer	Chairman Uluberia Municipality ASSISTANT ENGINEER	
Sub-Assis Municipal	ULUBENIO IL CORENIO	

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

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

1	4	-			
gth=	1	.U	M	tr	

/51.	th= 1.0 Mtr.	2 1 2	Descri	ption			UNIT	QTY.	RATE	AMOUNT
No	Details	No	L	В	Н	Qnty.	11.1.1	1 1 1 1	(RS.)	(RS.)
1	Earth work in	excavatio	n of foundati	on trenche	s or drains.	Inali sorts	%Cum	0.58	12,047.00	69.27
	of soil (includ				te or sandst	one)				
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.000	0.575	0.58				
					Total-	0.58				
2			or plinth by				%Cum	0.10	68,771.00	68.77
	exceeding 15	Many or the Contract of the Co	Description of the second section of the property of the second s	amount of the country of the ball of the country of	Remoto cagainde a sannama y nas success to casamuna esculuscular					
	For drain	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.100	0.10			l l	-
					Total-	0.10				+
3	Single Brick	Flat Soling	of picked jha	ama bricks	including ra	mming	Sqm	1.05	343.00	360,15
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.050		1.05			28	:=
	1 1 174 and 17 10 and 17 1				Total-	1.05				-
4	Ordinary Ce	ment conc	rete (mix 1:2:	4) with gra	ded stone c	hips (20	Cum	0.10	6,071.82	607.18
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.000	0.100	0.10				-
	W. Berlin and a second coldinates address to the second		Particular contraction of the contraction of the Company of the Co	. p	Total-	0.10				-
)	Brick work w	ith 1st clas	s bricks in co	ement mor	tar (4:1)		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			1	-
	1				Total-	0.15				_
6 .	Earth work in	filling in f	nundation tre	nches or n			%Cum	0.58	7,831.00	45.03
U			150 mm. inc				70Cuiii	0.00	7,001.00	70.00
	Consider	1.0	0.575	Jidding Wa		0.58				-
	total Earth				der state of the s					
	A particular de la companya de la co						-			
	gamen came can consistent of the same of t	a kipiren eriga mus armoopaliliskin seja sija artiilililij udiliskui tilija	Marie and Committee of the Committee of	44 - 44 - 44 - 44 - 44 - 44 - 44 - 44	Total-	0.58				(*)
7	125mm. Thic	ck brick wo	ork with 1st c	lass bricks	in cement n	nortar (4:1)	Sqm	0.20	728.00	145.60
	For drain	1.0	1.0	10 Mary A. 10 and 10 an	0.200	0.20				
	British and the second second second second second second				Total-	0.20				-
8	Hire and Lab	our Charg	es for shutte	ring with h	ard wood for	precast	Sam	0.15	99.00	14.8
	For drain	0.667	0.775	0.125	- International Control of the Contr	0.13				-
		0.667	0.125	0.125		0.02	1			-
1					Total-	0.15				-
9.	Ordinary Co.	mant 0000	rete (mix 1:1	5:2) with o	1		m³	0.01	6,811.63	68.1
-	The state of the s	0.667	0.775	0.125	Regularione de la companya del companya del companya de la company	0.01	m	0.01	0,011.03	
	For drain	0.007	0.775	0.125						-
40	2 : 1				Total-	0.01	011	0.000	0.470.70	07.0
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11	and the same of th		eiling etc.) w				m ²	1.58	171.00	270.1
	For drain	1.0	1.000	1.575	District of the last of the la	1.58				-
					otal-	1.58				-
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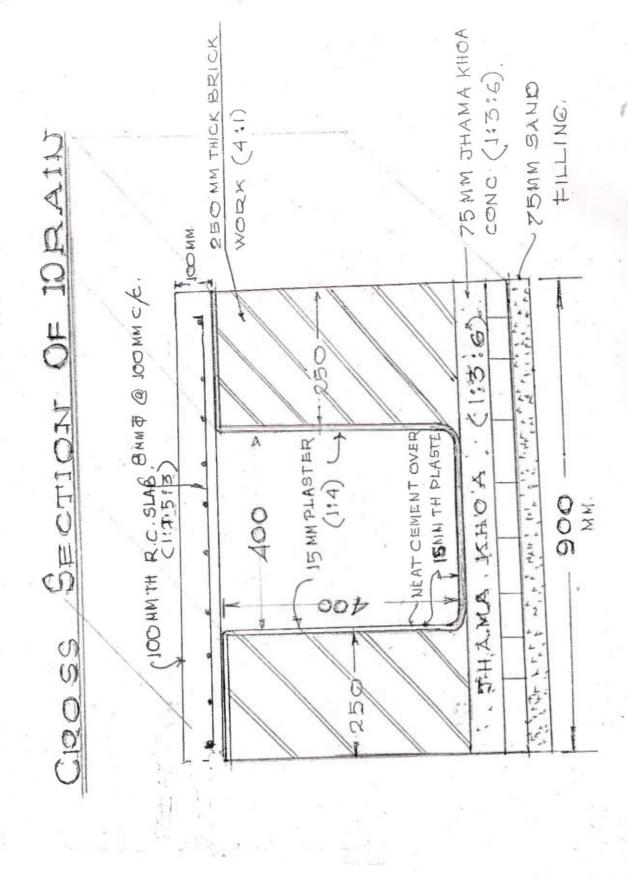
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ASSISTANT ENGINEER Contingency @ 3% ULUBERIA MUNICIPALITY

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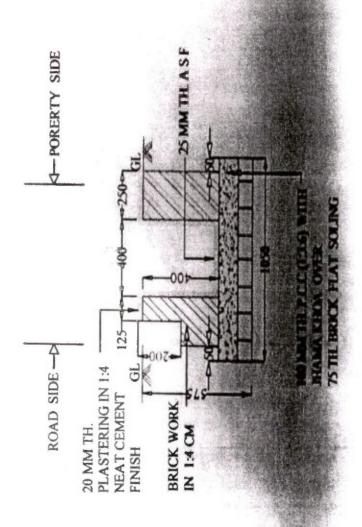
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JLULERIA MUNICIPALITY ULUBERIA, HOWRAH

CROSS SECTION OF DRAIN (400 x 400) (SCALE - 1:50)





Sub-Assistant Engineer Engineer Sub-Assistantion Municipality

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ত্রাদ্ কার প্রাক্তিশা কৈছিব সাহা ত্রাদ্ কার প্রাক্তিশা কৈছিব সাহা

7.01.7 कर्षान्यमार्भेडाप्रक्रम श्रीअव-7.2.7) त्राजादम्बन्धाः सम Auons Alehez २ आश्राम कियान योगन ० विषक्षेत्र दिसमा GK-AKGOZ 1000 gradero 8 त्यी संबुद्धि धम Rita Bangar Sbegron of 192/2020 क्षायक प्रवाही -P सा(अडी GREIT Meted Hason Sardar 7/2/26 9 ट्रिस्ट्रिट क्रामान प्रथान १ श्रुद्धा टमन 9 mul CP3 बुच्च-20 4087 CEMA-20 ३३ करवेर- त्याच्याना anowara - 7/2/20 22 र भूषम हारह 22 Biba Los Dauffor 20 क्र सिवार प्रमा (क्रिक्र) دلا ३४ लाग्यकार लाकुलाब-Ashi Raman Adhhary 07/02/2020 २६ क्षित्रस्य वेद्याम किया 20 EDENT THINKS US 24 M. Middy 8 2/2000 न डार्श्याप्त किए 36 CHON CHEWAT 26 -7/2/20 २२ आर्थिय अन्छि 50 TO GENS I ELBENT 20 १३ त्यामान व्यापनी Dikari 7/2/2020 Pampa Phara 7/2/20 ११ अख्या शुरुर क लिट्स संक्ष्यं 58 भूद स्थापक अपेश्र And 4/2/2020 २० आर्युडी गाँउरा Caswati Cantra 07/2/20 २७ भाविकिष्ण हमान 24 री भीमार्थिय प्रमान टिमम - हे प्यार्ट्डमिल म्ब्रिट्स पर Triple Adhekary, 07/02/2020 Lablal Hagre Mouah 07 2 24 SU ESSAMONE SIE COMMIL 20 ०० लक्स ल्याडुलाव. Hyjona Adhigaey 00 OS FRAME GOTTA 60 OS CHAL SULPIS YOUNG Schomer 92

True Copy of the Resolution Passed in the Bd. of Councillors meeting held on 07.02.2020 Resol NO.3;

Housing For All 90 130 @ Slum

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P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA WEST BENGAL EXISTING LAND USE SCALE 1:4000 DIST. HOWRAH

REFERENCES





















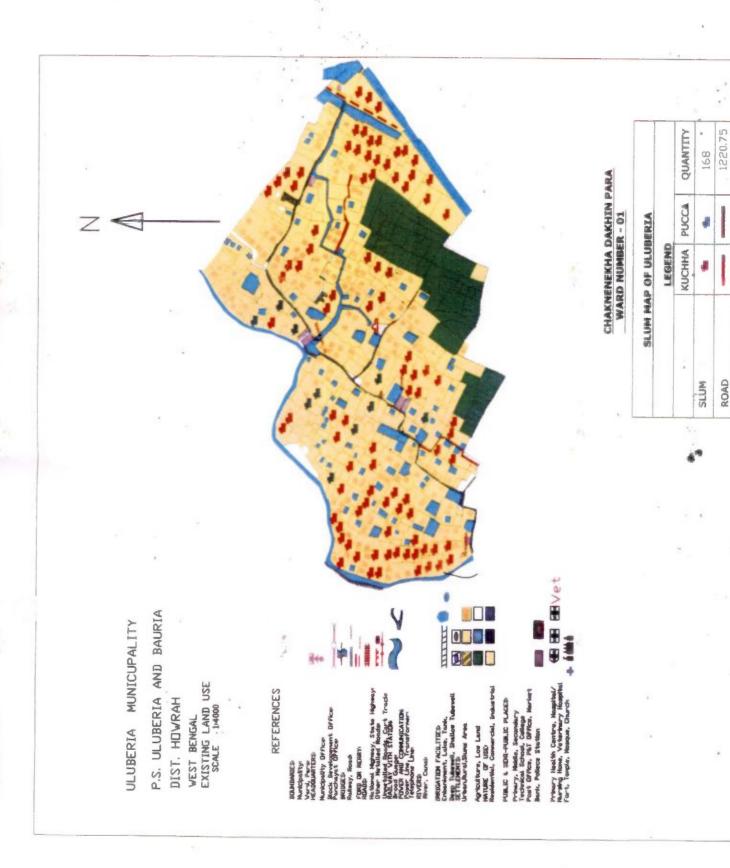








PUBLIC & SENT-PUBLIC PLACES



Chairman
Ulluberia Municipality

0.041 SQ.KM.

SCALE

P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA DIST. HOWRAH

WEST BENGAL EXISTING LAND USE SCALE 1:4000

REFERENCES

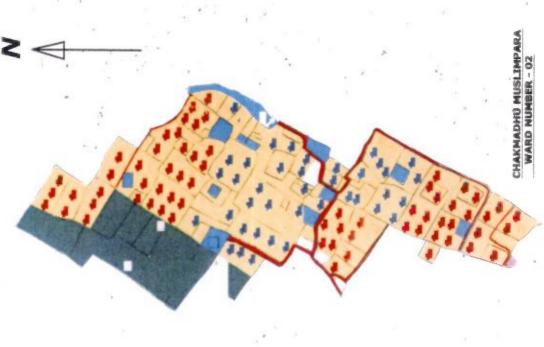












	SLUM MAP OF ULUBERIA	
	CEGEND	
	KUCHHA PUCCA	QUANTITY
SLUM		484
ROAD		2027.53
SCALE	0.28SO.KM	D.KM.

P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA
DIST. HOWRAH
WEST BENGAL
EXISTING LAND USE
SCALE 1:4000

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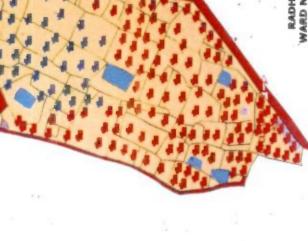
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Agricultur, Low Land
MATURE OF USE:
Residential Commenced Inc.

Prinstry, Middle, Sacondary Technical School, College Prost Office, PdT Office, Northeli Nest, Polince Station

Primary Health Centre, Magallal Nurshing Home, Veterinary Health Port, Tomoto, Montes, Charles



RADHARAGAR WARD NUMBER - 03

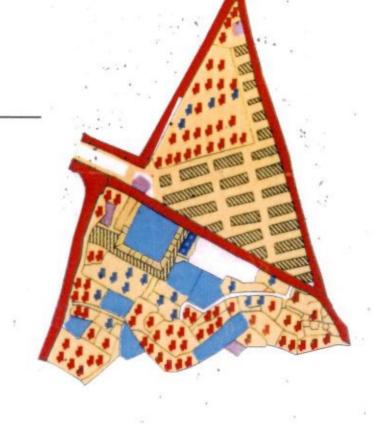
SLUM MAP OF ULUBERIA)	KUC	SLUM	ROAD	SCALE
ULUBERIA	LEGEND	KUCHHA PUCCA			0 125SO KM
		QUANTITY	157	966.00	SO.KM

Chairman Uluberia Municipality

P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA DIST. HOWRAH

WEST BENGAL EXISTING LAND USE SCALE 1:4000

REFERENCES

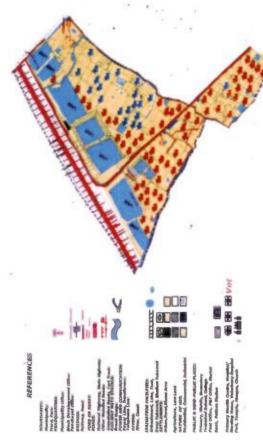


FORT GLOSTER BHASA PARA WARD NUMBER - 05

	LEGEND	SCHOOL	
4	KUCHHA PUCCA	PUCCA	QUANTITY
SLUM	J	ě	996
ROAD			2632.62
SCALE		0.0255Q.KM.	KM.

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ULUBERIA MUNICUPALITY
P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA
DIST. HOWRAH
WEST BENGAL
EXISTING LAND USE
SCALE 1:4000

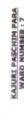


PURBA BURIXHALI PASCHIM PARA WARD NUMBER: 06

	LEGEND		
	KUCHHA PUCCA	PUCCA	QUANTITY
SLUM		ø	494
ROAD	l	1	1518
SCALE		0.29SO.KM.	CM.

ULUBERIA MUNICUPALITY
P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA
DIST. HOVRAH
WEST BENGAL
EXISTING LAND USE
SCALE 19000





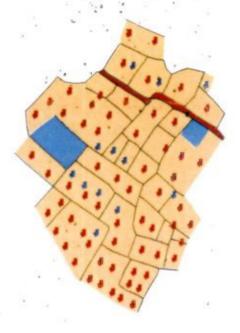
a sage	CEGEND		
	KUCHHA	CUCHHA PUCCA	QUANTITY
SLUM	4		849
SOAD		-	2133,69
SCALE		0.24 SO.KM.	KW.



ULUBERIA MUNICUPALITY
P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA
DIST. HOWRAH
WEST BENGAL
EXISTING LAND USE
SCALE 1:4000

REFERENCE

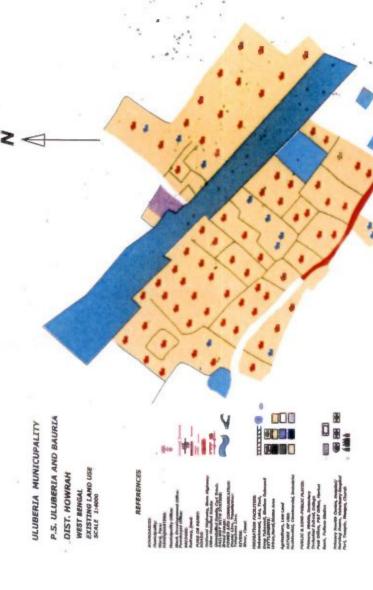




MARD NUMBER: 10

	TEGEND		
	KUCHHA PUCCA	PUCCA	QUANTITY
SLUM	4	-	124
ROAD			. 297.23
SCALE		0.018 SO.104	D. JOH.

Chairman Gunality



WARD NUMBER: 09

顧	BLUM HAP OF ULUBERIA	LUBERIA	
	LEGEND		
	KUCHHA PUCCA	PUCCA	QUANTITY
SLUM			354
ROAD		1	1288.92
SCALE		0.000 SO.874	0.876

P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA DIST. HOWRAH WEST BENGAL EXISTING LAND USE SCALE PLOSOS

REFERENCES

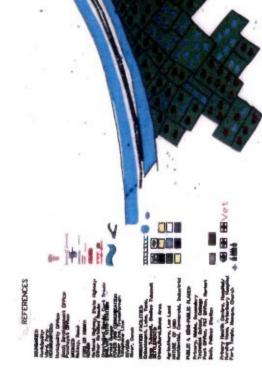
KUCHNA PUCÇA

P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA DIST. HOWRAH VEST BENGAL EXISTING LAND USE SCALE 14400 ULUBERIA MUNICUPALITY

WALTER A				
	KUCHHA PUCCA	#	1	
	QUANTITY	723	3195.23	0.23SQ.KM.

REFERENCES MANAGERIA MANAGERIA	PRESENTE FALLINGS CONTINUE (I.M. Tot.) FOR AMERICA (I.M. Tot.) CONTINUE (I.M. Tot.)	Other D. Marke, Democracy Council, Marke, Democracy Foreign States, School Colonia Foreign States, States Foreign States, States Foreign States, States Foreign States, Veterinary, States Foreign States, Veterinary, States

ULUBERIA MUNICUPALITY
P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA
DIST. HDWRAH
WEST BENBA
EXISTING LAND
SCALE 14000



CHAKKASHI GELE PARA WARD NUMBER: 11

	KISCHARA DISCLA	DISPLA	Chiampion
SLUM			192

ULUBERIA MUNICUPALITY
P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA
DIST, HOVRAH
VEST BOKKAL
STATING LAND USE
SCALE LAND



CHENGAIL KARUNA PARA, BAG PARA

	LEGENE		
	KUCHHA	PUCCA	QUANTITY
SLUM	đ		615
ROAD	Î		1666.62
SCALE		0.45 SQ.KM	KM.

Chairman Municipality

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P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA DIST. HOWRAH WEST BENGAL EXISTING LAND USE SCALE 1,4000

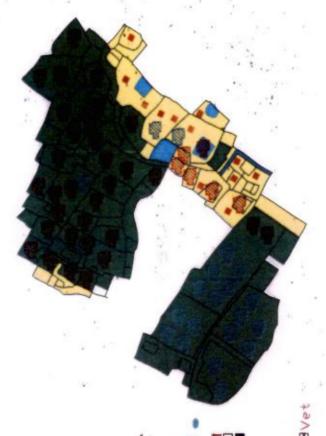
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WATCHER TO USE LENd
MATCHER TO USE
Replanness, Conservable, Indust
PURITE & SORT-PURILE PLACES
PURITE & SORT-PURILE PLACES
Technical Schools, College

Primery Health Centre, Hospi Marsky How, Veterhary Ho Fort, Temple, Hossage, Ourch



CHENGAIL MADHYAPARA DAKHIN WARD NUMBER - 14

	176	SLUM MAP OF OLUBERIA	DEKIA		1
		KUCHHA PUCCA	PUCCA	QUANTITY	-
1	SLUM		4	486	
	ROAD		1	3524.21	
	SCALE		0.2 SQ.KM.	M.	

Chairman Municipality

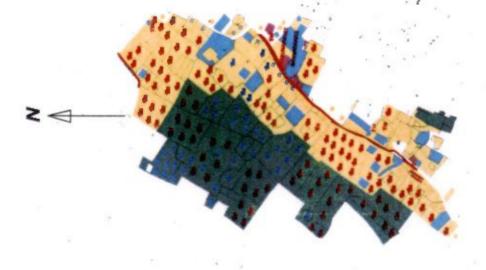
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	LEGENE		
	KUCHHA PUCCA	PUCCA	QUANTITY
N.		4	233
COAD		I	1114.65
SCALE		0.06 SQ.KM.	KM.



SIJBERIA NARKELTALA WARD NUMBER: 17

		QUANTITY	268	1245	KIN.
FRIA		PUCCA	ě		0.03 SQ.KM.
RUM MAP OF ULUMNING	9	KUCHHA PUCCA			
			SLUM	ROAD	SCALE

	× + - 2		
REFERENCES	Anterdopatra- terioridosatra- terioridosatra- terioridosatra- terioridosatra- terioridosatra- terioridosatra- terioridosatra- terioridosatra- terioridosatra- terioridosatra- terioridosatra- terioridosatra- terioridosatra- terioridosatra- terioridosatra- terioridosatra- terioridosa- tra- terioridosa- tra- terioridosa- tra- terioridosa- tra- terioridosa- tra- terioridosa- tra- terioridosa- tra- terioridosa- tra- terioridosa- tra- terioridosa- tra- terioridosa- tra- terioridos- tra- terio- tra-	Introduction hazitztee. Deep Teamed, Berker Indonesia. Deep Teamed Berker Indonesia. Referentierer, Low Land. Residenties, Cammercett, Indonesia. Residenties, Cammercett, Indonesia.	VIRELACE IN MEDICAL CONTROL PLACES. PRINCES, PRINCES, CONTROL PRINCES, PR

P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA DIST. HOWRAH WEST BENGAL SCALE 14400 SCALE 14400

ULUBERIA MUNICUPALITY

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WEST BENGAL
EXISTING LAND USE
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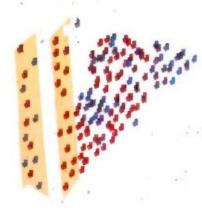




	LEGEND		
	KUCHHA PUCCA	PUCCA	QUANTITY
SLUM		4	483
ROAD		-	1825.85

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ULUBERIA MUNICUPALITY



MARD NUMBER: 19

	CHREMO		
	KUCHHA	PUCCA	QUANTITY
SLUM	d		168
ROAD	1	1	903.21
SCALE		0.096 SQ.KM.	J.KM.

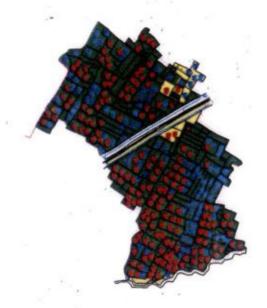
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FULESWAR RAJBANSHI PARA

SLUM WUCHAA PUCCA	
SLUM	QUANTITY
CACAD	570
	1104.00

ULUBERIA MUNICUPALITY	P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA	DIST. HOVRAH	WEST BENGAL	EXISTING LAND USE SCALE 14000	REFERENCES	ACCOUNTS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	Color Tools	Applications, Los Lond Millions (Companies, Industrial	France & Michael Practice Property March Practice France Committee Committee France Committee Committee France Committee Committee France Committee Committee France Fra	TO THE PARTY OF TH

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FULESWAR GALE PARA WARD NUMBER: 20

	LEGEND		
	KUCHHA PUCCA	PUCCA	QUANTITY
SLUM	4		262
ROAD	1	1	1105.25
SCALE		0.18 SO.KM.	KPR.

MUNICUPALITY	AND BAURIA		- HIII		
ULUBERIA MUNI	P.S. WLUBERIA A DIST, HOVRAH WEST BENGAL EXISTING LAND USE SCALE 14000	REFERENCES	Marchenia (Marchine) Marchenia (Marchine) Marchenia (Marchine) Marchine (Marchine) Marchi	Description of the Control of the Co	THE STREET STREET, SALES



JAGNATHPUR SATMAHAL WARD NUMBER: 21

	TEGEND	-	
	KUCHHA PUCCA	PUCCA	QUANTITY
SLUM		4	347
ROAD			1305,69
SCALE		0.06 SQ.KM.	KW.

CUPALITY	ND BAURIA				
ULUBERIA MUNICUPALITY	P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIJ DIST. HOWRAH	WEST BENGAL EXISTING LAND USE SCALE 1:4000	REFERENCES	mental parties and a proper parties and a pa	Interior 1700 In

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_	_	_	-	-	
		QUANTITY.	212	1602.92	ACM.
WERTA.			d	I	0.08 SQ.KM.
SUM MAP OF ULUBERIA	CREEND	KUCHHA PUCCA		1	
SCUM P			SLUM	ROAD	SCALE

CUPALITY	ID BAURIA								i de	te	I	þ				1		· STATE								
ULUBERIA MUNICUPALITY	P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA	DIST. HOWRAH	WEST BENGAL	EXISTING LAND USE	SCALE 1:4000	REFERENCES	SOUNDARIES:	Mondelpraffy	HEADQUARTERS	Houndalpublity Collision:	Street Development differ	PACDORN	SOCIO OF PRINCIPAL	Waldered Mightweep, Stade Mightweep	LANCESCON STATEON	Power Live, Transferrent:	STATES CHARLE	ENANGATION PACTATION.	SETTLEMENTS Shallow Toboved Articles (Vibrated States)	Agentosettoin, Louis Lamber	NATURE OF URE Posterine, Canton and Industrial	PUBLIC & SENT-PUBLIC PLACES	Printed, Makel, Secretary Portesion School, Calego	Aust Office, A&T Office, Meeting Sont, Publish Station	Primary Headth Contra, Headbolf Har ming Noors, Walanteery Headbol Pers, Tombole, Headard, Cherry	



KUSHBERIA PURBO PARA WARD NUMBER - 20

	LEGEND		
	KUCHHA PUCCA	PUCCA	QUANTITY
SLUM	,	4	92
ROAD		1	201.70

	KUCHHA	PUCCA	ō
SLUM	,	d	
ROAD		ı	

Chairman Uluberia Municipality

PUBLIC & SENT-PUBLIC PL

P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA DIST. HOWRAH WEST BENGAL EXISTING LAND USE SCALE 1:4000

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JADUBERIA RAJBANSHI PARA WARD NUMBER -28

KUCHHA PUCCA QUANTITY	LEGEND	QUANTITY 116 700.16	PUCCA	КИСННА	SLUM
•] •]	KUCHHA PUCCA QI	to B.d.	O DA CO WAS		CCALE
	KUCHHA PUCCA	700,16			OAD
	PUCCA	116		d	SEUM
LEGEND				LEGEND	

P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA

DIST. HOWRAH

WEST BENGAL EXISTING LAND USE SCALE 1:4000

REFERENCES

BOUNDARIES

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History Mark Riss

Municipality Office:

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Parchayed Office:

Railway, Road:

Railway, Road:

BALDGES.
RAIMPER, Road:
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CHERRISE ROAD, CAT TICK
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FOUNDER AND CONDUSTRATION
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Urben, Kurek, Seums Ares Agriculture, Low Land NATURE OF USE: PUBLIC & SENI-PUBLIC PLACES
Primary, Models, Secondary
Technical School, College
Post Office, PaT Office, Market

Primary Health Centre, Hospital Nursing Home, Vatarinary Hospital



NIMDIGHI BAG PARA WARD NUMBER -28

	LEGEND		
	KUCHHA PUCCA	PUCCA	QUANTITY
SLUM		4	176
ROAD	1		1082.77
SCALE	T.	0.0069 SQ.KM.	Q.KM.



P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA DIST. HOWRAH

WEST BENGAL EXISTING LAND USE SCALE 1:4000

REFERENCES











	LEGEND		
	KUCHHA PUCCA	PUCCA	QUANTITY
SEUM	4	d	161
ROAD	-		615.69
SCALE		0.1150 KM	CM



P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA
DIST, HOWRAH
WEST BENGAL
EXISTING LAND USE

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STIBERIA MUSLIM PARAS WARD NUMBER: 22

	LEGEND		
	KUCHHA DUCCA	DUCCA	QUANTITY
UM	×6	a	514
CAR	-	ionalistics.	679.38

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DIST. HOWRAH
WEST BUNGAL
EXISTING LAND USE
SCALE 1:4000

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MARD NUMBER : 22

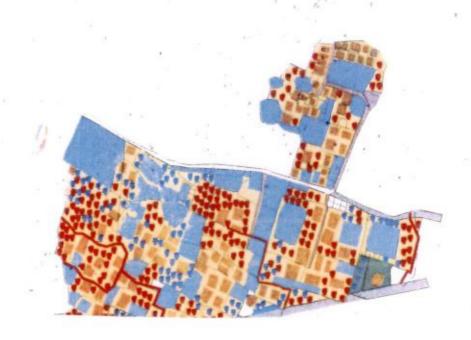
KUCHHA PUCCA		
W	PUCCA	QUANTITY
	4	478
ROAD		530.77

JAGADISHPUR SINGH PARA WARD NUMBER - 23

AREA OF SILIM: 0 4550 KM	LEGEND	KUCHHA PUCCA QUANTITY		1316.31	The state of the s
			SLUM	ROAD	1

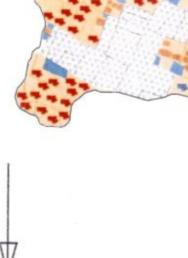
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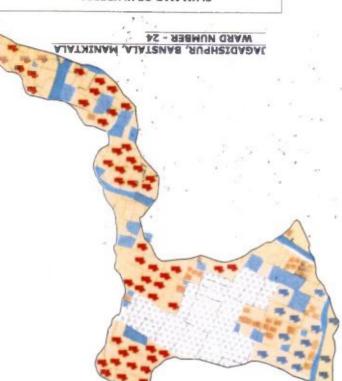












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YTTTNAUQ	PUCCA	КИСННА	
2		FEGEND	-
	AIRE	MAP OF ULUE	พการ

SCALE 14000 EXISTING LAND USE VEST BENGAL DIST. HOWRAH P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA ULUBERIA MUNICUPALITY

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P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA DIST. HOWRAH

WEST BENGAL EXISTING LAND USE SCALE 1:4000

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Urban, Kura, Lawaron
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BETABERIA WARD NUMBER - 24

LEGEND KUCHHA PUCCA	CA QUANTITY
	301
	2781.23
0.38	0.38SQ.KM.

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REFERENCES



PARIJAT SARDARPARA MOLLAHPARA MAJHUPARA WARD NUMBER -25

		QUANTITY	301	2781.23	CM
JBERIA		PUCCA	4	ľ	0.38SO.KM
SLUM MAP OF ULUBERIA	LEGEND	KUCHHA PUCCA		-	
SLUM					
			SLUM	ROAD	SCALE

P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA
DIST. HOWRAH
WEST BENGAL
EXISTING LAND USE
SCALE 1:000

W.	SLUM MAP OF ULUBERIA	JBERIA	
	LEGEND		
	KUCHHA PUCCA	PUCCA	QUANTITY
34,004		ø	134
PO/AD		1	447.69
SCALE		O.OS SOLKIN	KINE.

P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA DIST. HOWRAH WEST BENGAL EXISTING LAND USE SCALE 1:400













	OM#927		
	KUCHHA PUCCA	PUCCA	QUANTITY
	4	4	529
ROAD	1		3588.00
SCALE		0.41 SQ.KM.	KM.

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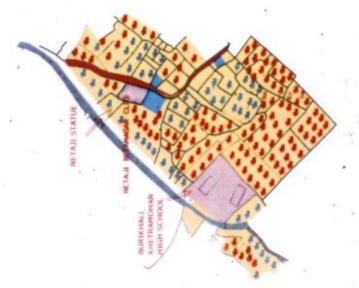






		QUANTITY	299	1411.87	KM.
KEKKA	1.7	PUCCA	d		0.24 SQ.KM.
LUM MAP OF ULUI	LEGEND	KUCHHA PUCCA	ě		
SUUS			SLUM	ROAD	SCALE

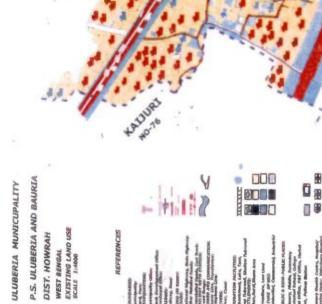
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WARD NUMBER: 30

٠	LEGEND		
	KUCHHA	PUCCA	QUANTITY
SLUM		d	280
SOAD	1	1	1401.23
SCALE		0.03 SO.KM	KM.

ND BAURIA	14.7 *					-	中	1		1	STATE OF STA						
P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA	VEST BENGAL EXISTING LAND USE	E 1×4000	and property of the state of th	KEF ERENCES	STANDARD STA	Model Personagement Difficus	Parties of the same	CORP. On schwar	SECOND CHR. PANIES		Designation of the Park	Stranger Aug Ave	Aprilation, Les Land Ministerior, Conservat, Industrial	PUBLIC & SOMEWINDE PLACED	15	Princy (main Contra langua)	Period Mann, Voluntary Mannes



4	4
PUCCA	KUCHHA
	CHORNE
	PUCCA

		1	th. 10.				
ND BAURIA	*		- + 1 2			0	
P.S. ULUBERIA AND BAURIA	DIST. HOWRAH WEST BENGAL EXISTING LAND USE SCALE 1:4000	REFERENCES	another programme and a progra	Harvary Cook shock (1778) Reporter, Lefe, Tang, Deep Reference, Lefe, Tang, SETT, Especial Cook (1788)	MATURE OF SELECTION OF SE	Princetory, Medity, Succession, Princetory, Franchis, Succession, Princetory, Park Coffice, Starbart, Barbart, Starbart, Starb	Primary Headth Cooks, Angelsal, Marship Heast, Matschary Respin Fest, Timphs, Masspan, Shorsh

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MARD NUMBER 131

KUCHHA PUCCA QUANTITY	#	+24.62	0.00044 60 000
KUCHHA		1	

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DIST. HOWRAH
WEST BENGAL
EXISTING LAND USE
SCALE 1:4000

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The excel sheet is attached below:

Slum wise details of D Us Selected for the year 2019-2020

Sl no	Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	AREA in sq km	total HHs	notified /not notified	no. of beneficiales
1	1	120	CHAKMADHU PURBA PARA	0.058	207	NOTIFIED	109
2	2	121	NORTHMILL A BLOCK	0.19	663	NOTIFIED	91
3	3	113	RAMESWAR NAGAR	0.24	312	NOTIFIED	281
4	4	107	HATBAURIA	0.14	327	NOTIFIED	32
5	5	104	FORTGLOSTER BHASAPARA	0.025	966	NOTIFIED	50
6	6	101	PURBO BURIKHALI MUSLIM PARA	0.04	544	NOTIFIED	67
7	7	115	KHAJURI DAKHIN PURBA BASTI	0.19	716	NOTIFIED	103
8	8	099	SHYAMSUNDERCHAK COLONY	0.66	404	NOTIFIED	110
9	9	091	BOULKHALI	0.118	255	NOTIFIED	50
10	10	089	DAKHIN BAURIA	0.61	1058	NOTIFIED	175
11	11	082	CHAKKASHI COLONY NO. 1	0.13	338	NOTIFIED	55
12	12	087	PASCHIM BAURIA	0.74	2508	NOTIFIED	280
13	13	079	AYMAPARA	0.11	490	NOTIFIED	110
14	14	074	CHENGAIL DAIBOKHALI	0.16	332	NOTIFIED	90
15	15	069	CHENGAIL GOREY PARA	0.15	292	NOTIFIED	160

			TOTAL				3500
32	32	013	BAHIRGANGARAMPUR	0.85	810	NOTIFIED	230
31	31	028	BANITALA SHA PARA FAKIR PARA	0.25	591	NOTIFIED	140
30	30	032	BAHIRTAFA	0.19	855	NOTIFIED	45
29	29	037	JADURBERIA RAJBANSHIPARA	0.04	116	NOTIFIED	75
28	28	035	NIMDIGHI PURBO PARA	0.18	308	NOTIFIED	70
27	27	026	BAZAR PARA SINGHPARA	0.04	299	NOTIFIED	130
26	26	022	CINEMA TALA	0.06	136	NOTIFIED	57
25	25	009	HATKALI GUNG FERRY GHAT	0.04	351	NOTIFIED	110
24	24	001	SK PARA SAMANTA PARA JELE	0.25	676	NOTIFIED	110
23	23	004	MAJHI PARA	0.22	354	NOTIFIED	85
22	22	017	SIJBERIA KHALDHAR	0.09	210	NOTIFIED	45
21	21	043	JAGANNATHPUR COLONY	0.02	230	NOTIFIED	145
20	20	039	FULESWAR RAJBANSHI PARA	0.51	570	NOTIFIED	75
19	19	051	KOTALGHATA DOLUI PARA	0.22	119	NOTIFIED	85
18	18	056	KOTAL GHATA BAGAN PARA	0.03	108	NOTIFIED	85
17	17	061	SIJBERIA SINGH PARA PAL PARA	0.07	181	NOTIFIED	140
16	16	0.68	CHENGAIL SAMUI PARA SHIB	0.33	571	NOTIFIED	120

Slums of the municipality: There are 130 slums in the municipality area, out of that 125 is notified and 5 is non-notified.

List of the slums under the municipality area is given below:

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	AREA in sq km	total HHs	notified/not notified
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1	118	Chakbenekha Paschim Para	0.423	244	ves
1	119	Chakbenekha Dakshin Para	0.041	168	ves
1	120	Chakbenekha Purba Para	0.058	207	ves
1	123	Khashkhamar Purba Para	0.24	376	ves
1	124	Khaskhamar Paschim Para	0.26	321	yes
2	121	North Mill Block A	0.19	663	ves
2	122	Chakmadhu Rajbanshi Para	0.026	116	ves
2	125	Chakmadhu Muslimpara	0.28	494	ves
Ward	Slum	Slum Name	AREA in sq km	total HHs	notified/non
Number	Code		•		notified
3	112	Radhanagar	0.125	157	ves
3	113	Rameswar Nagar	0.24	213	ves
3	114	North Mill Block B	0.17	500	ves
4	107	Hatbauria	0.14	327	ves
4	108	Fort Gloster D Block	0.09	463	ves
4	109	Fort Gloster E Block	0.052	367	ves
4	110	FortGloster Khatal	0.053	151	ves
4	111	Fort Gloster Bazar	0.049	60	ves
5	103	Bauriya Panch Line	0.011	5	ves
5	104	Fort Gloster Bhasa Para	0.025	966	ves
5	105	Fort Gloster C Block	0.28	311	ves
5	106	B Block	0.22	501	ves
6	101	Purbabulikhali Muslim Para	0.04	544	ves
6	102	Purba Burikhali Pashim Para	0.29	494	ves
7	115	Khajuri Dakshin Purba Basti	0.19	716	ves
7	116	Khajuri Uttar Para	0.113	587	ves
7	117	Kajuri Pashim Para	0.24	849	ves
8	98	Shyamsundar Chak Sardar Para	0.103	487	ves
8	99	Shyamshundar Chak Colony	0.66	404	ves
8	100	Paschim Burikhali Uttar Paschim	0.16	24	ves
8	126	Shyamsundarchak Muslimpara	0.16	399	no
8	130	Kajirchara	0.09	340	no
9	91	Boulkhali	0.118	255	ves
9	92	Rameswar Basti Purba	0.018	124	ves
9	93	Rameswar basti Paschim	0.009	354	ves
9	94	Paschim Burikhali Purba	0.36	56	ves

9	95	Paschim Burikhali Paschim	0.16	355	ves
9	97	Pashim Burulikhali Uttar Purba	0.04	312	ves
10	88	Dakshin Bauriya Batasi Para	0.03	104	yes
10	89	Dakhin Bauriya	0.61	1058	yes
10	90	Sipai Goala Para	0.23	723	yes
11	80	Chakkashi Saratpally	0.11	512	yes
11	81	Chakkashi Dakshin Bauriya Nazrul Pally	0.02	155	yes
11	82	chakashi Colony No. 1	0.13	338	yes
11	83	Chakshi Colony No. 2	0.11	304	yes
11	84	Chakkashi Gele Para	0.04	192	yes
11	86	Paschim Bauriya Sech Daftar Land	0.08	179	yes
12	87	Paschim Bauria	0.74	2508	yes
12	96	Kajirchara Begpara	0.39	895	yes
12	85	Pakhira Para	0.022	109	ves
13	75	Chengail karunapara Bag Para	0.45	615	yes
13	76	Chengail Rajbanshipara Cinematala	0.03	185	ves
13	77	Premchand	0.02	329	yes
13	78	Chengail Narkeldanga	0.007	258	yes
13	79	Chengail Ayama Para	0.11	490	yes
14	72	Chengail Madhyapara Uttar	0.18	437	ves
14	73	Chengail Madhyapara Dakshin	0.2	486	yes
14	74	Chengail Daibakhali	0.16	332	yes
15	69	Chengail GloryPara	0.15	292	yes
15	70	Chengail Kalabagan	0.13	974	yes
15	71	Roypara Sanapara	0.05	385	yes
16	65	Chengail Sk Para Majhi Para	0.06	231	yes
16	66	Chengail Karanpara Haitpara Daspara	0.36	603	
16.	67	Chengail Duari Para Kaji Para	0.33	249	yes
16	68	Chengail Samui Para Sibtala	0.33	571	yes
17	60	Sijberia Narkeltala	0.03	268	yes
17	61	Sichberia Singhpara Palpara	0.07	181	yes
17	62	Sichberia Molla Para Sk Para	0.07	898	yes
17	63	Sijberia Bazar			yes
17	64		0.02	150	yes
18	55	Sijberia Beltala	0.27	116	yes
18		Kotalghata Rajbansipara	0.21	241	yes
18	56 57	kotalghata Bagan Para	0.03	108	yes
18	58	Kotalghata Muslim Para	0.07	675	yes
Ward	Slum	Jamberia Nama Sudra Para Slum Name	0.3 AREA in sq km	483	yes
Number	Code	Sium Name	AREA In SQ KIII	total HHs	notified/not
18	59	T. 1. True B.C. I' Th	0.42	50	notified
		Jamberia Uttar Muslim Para	0.13	70	yes
19	50	Barbangal Pur	0.51	307	yes
19	51	Kotalghata Dolui Para	0.22	119	yes
19	52	Jagatpur Paschimpara	0.81	328	yes
19	53	Jagatpur Purbapara	0.096	168	yes
19	54	Kotalaghata Majherpara	0.21	198	yes
20	39	Fuleswar Rajbanshi Para	0.51	570	yes
20	40	Fuleswar Gelepara	0.18	262	yes
20	41	Kushberia Purba Para	0.11	92	yes
21	42	Jagannathpur Muslim Para	0.08	112	yes
21	43	Jagannathpur Colony	0.02	130	yes
21	44	Jagannathpur Satmahal	0.06	347	yes
Det.	4 100	Jagannathpur Pramanik Para	0.06	696	yes
21	45		0.00	-	
21	46	Baikanthpur Uttar Para	0.4966	318	yes
21 21	46 47				yes yes
21 21 21	46 47 48	Baikanthpur Uttar Para	0.4966	318	
21 21 21 21	46 47 48 49	Baikanthpur Uttar Para Baikanthupur Bazar Para	0.4966 0.016	318 28	yes yes
21 21 21	46 47 48	Baikanthpur Uttar Para Baikanthupur Bazar Para Baikunthapur Muslimpara	0.4966 0.016 0.14 0.08	318 28 478 50	yes yes
21 21 21 21	46 47 48 49	Baikanthpur Uttar Para Baikanthupur Bazar Para Baikunthapur Muslimpara Jagannathpur Chalkal Jagannathpur	0.4966 0.016 0.14 0.08 0.19	318 28 478 50 139	yes yes yes no
21 21 21 21 21	46 47 48 49 129 17	Baikanthpur Uttar Para Baikanthupur Bazar Para Baikunthapur Muslimpara Jagannathpur Chalkal Jagannathpur sijberia khal dhar para	0.4966 0.016 0.14 0.08 0.19 0.09	318 28 478 50 139 210	yes yes yes no yes
21 21 21 21 21 21 22 22	46 47 48 49 129 17	Baikanthpur Uttar Para Baikanthupur Bazar Para Baikunthapur Muslimpara Jagannathpur Chalkal Jagannathpur sijberia khal dhar para Moyra Para	0.4966 0.016 0.14 0.08 0.19 0.09 0.05	318 28 478 50 139 210 478	yes yes no yes yes
21 21 21 21 21 22 22 22 22	46 47 48 49 129 17 18 19	Baikanthpur Uttar Para Baikanthupur Bazar Para Baikunthapur Muslimpara Jagannathpur Chalkal Jagannathpur sijberia khal dhar para Moyra Para Sijberia Muslim Para	0.4966 0.016 0.14 0.08 0.19 0.09 0.05 0.04	318 28 478 50 139 210 478 514	yes yes no yes yes yes yes
21 21 21 21 21 22 22 22 22 23	46 47 48 49 129 17 18 19	Baikanthpur Uttar Para Baikanthupur Bazar Para Baikunthapur Muslimpara Jagannathpur Chalkal Jagannathpur sijberia khal dhar para Moyra Para Sijberia Muslim Para Mazhi Para	0.4966 0.016 0.14 0.08 0.19 0.09 0.05 0.04 0.22	318 28 478 50 139 210 478 514 354	yes yes no yes yes yes yes yes
21 21 21 21 21 22 22 22 22 23 23	46 47 48 49 129 17 18 19 4	Baikanthpur Uttar Para Baikanthupur Bazar Para Baikunthapur Muslimpara Jagannathpur Chalkal Jagannathpur sijberia khal dhar para Moyra Para Sijberia Muslim Para Mazhi Para Jagadishpur Singh Para	0.4966 0.016 0.14 0.08 0.19 0.09 0.05 0.04 0.22 0.09	318 28 478 50 139 210 478 514 354 373	yes yes no yes yes yes yes yes yes
21 21 21 21 21 22 22 22 22 23 23 23	46 47 48 49 129 17 18 19 4 5	Baikanthpur Uttar Para Baikanthupur Bazar Para Baikunthapur Muslimpara Jagannathpur Chalkal Jagannathpur sijberia khal dhar para Moyra Para Sijberia Muslim Para Mazhi Para Jagadishpur Singh Para UttarJagadishpur	0.4966 0.016 0.14 0.08 0.19 0.09 0.05 0.04 0.22 0.09 0.12	318 28 478 50 139 210 478 514 354 373 443	yes yes no yes yes yes yes yes yes yes yes
21 21 21 21 21 22 22 22 22 23 23	46 47 48 49 129 17 18 19 4	Baikanthpur Uttar Para Baikanthupur Bazar Para Baikunthapur Muslimpara Jagannathpur Chalkal Jagannathpur sijberia khal dhar para Moyra Para Sijberia Muslim Para Mazhi Para Jagadishpur Singh Para	0.4966 0.016 0.14 0.08 0.19 0.09 0.05 0.04 0.22 0.09	318 28 478 50 139 210 478 514 354 373	yes yes no yes yes yes yes yes yes yes

24	3	Betberia	0.38	301	yes
25	7	Parijat Sardarpara Mollapara Majhipara	0.16	316	yes
25	8	Parijat dakshinpara Paschim Para	0.11	484	yes
25	9	Hatkali Gang Ferry Ghat Road side	0.04	351	yes
25	10	Fatehpur Bat Tala	0.11	243	yes
25	11	Fatehpur Muslimpara	0.06	314	yes
25	12	Fathepur Paschim Para	0.24	181	yes
26	20	Sijberia Khaldhar Para	0.09	134	yes
26	21	Dakhinpara Basti	0.04	239	yes
26	22	Cinema Tala	0.06	136	yes
26	23	Khanpara	0.05	137	ves
26	24	Kaijhury Colony No. 2	0.02	327	yes
26	25	Sijberia Pashim Para	0.03	183	yes
27	26	Bazar Para Singh Para	0.04	299	yes
27	27	Bazar Para Muslim Para	0.41	529	ves
28	34	Nimdhighi Paschimpara	0.19	302	ves
28	35	Nimdghi Purba Para	0.18	308	ves
28	36	Nimdighi Beg Para	0.0069	176	ves
29	37	Jadurberia Rajbanshi Para	0.04	116	ves
29	38	Latibpur Gele Para	0.11	161	ves
30	31	Katilla	0.15	441	ves
30	32	Bohirtafa	0.19	855	ves
30	33	Banitala	0.03	580	ves
31	28	Banitala Shapara Fakir Para	0.25	591	ves
31	127	Majir anti gobor para	0.044	58	no
31	128	Uttar Gangarampur Acharya para and	0.008	331	no
31	29	Dewan Para	0.03	170	ves
31	30	Dumping Ground	0.02	147	ves
32	13	Bahirgangarampur	0.85	810	ves
32	14	bahirganga Rampur Paschim Para	0.34	371	ves
32	15	Dakshin Gangarampur	0.2	295	ves
32	16	Fathepur Road Side	0.1	241	ves
		Total		48086	

Land use of Uluberia Municipality

CITY PROFILE

1.	Climatic phenomenon	
	a. Rainfall b. Temperature c. Humidity	1582 mm Min. 13°C Avg. 36°C 80% avg.
2.	Water Bodies & Aquatic animal and Flora & Fauna	There is no major water body along the project site.
3.	Passage of storm water	The roads are internal roads of the slums. The road alignment passes across the natural path of surface runoff

4.	Topography	Mild slope towards South
5.	Human Settlement	On the roads & alignment kutcha drains already exists and no acquisition of land or property is required. Question of eviction of human settlement does not arise.
6.	Animal Kingdom	The development project does not affect any forest.
7.	Green belt	The project does not effect on the green belt,
8.	Obstruction / Barrier to existing facilities	No such obstruction will be created to the existing infrastructure facilities due to this development programme.
B. I.	MPACT & REMEDIES	
1.	Utilization of alternative material Characteristics and availability of alternative material	Locally available earth, stone metal and 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 roadside 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	Not applicable for the slum area.
5.	Impact on Heritage & Culture a. Identification of locally significant cultural properties b. Assessment of likely impacts on each cultural property due to project implementation c. Possible measures for avoidance i) Identification of alternative routes ii) Relocation of Culture property in consultation with the local community iii) Common Property	Question does not arise
6.	Location of Natural Habitants	It will not be disturbed
7.	Construction of site office / Camp	Temporary construction of camp / office shall be established by contractor and since the project is small and scattered, the temporary impact on environment for Construction Camp /

		office at the time of execution of work is negligible.
8.	Quarrying of Materials a. Sourcing of materials from quarries b. Lead from various existing quarries c. Adequacy of material for the project in these quarries	The construction materials required for the project shall be procured from: a. Stone metal: from the existing quarry at Pakur at a distance of about 323 km. from the project site. b. Bricks: From the existing brick fields at Krishnagar at a distance of about 20 km. from the project site. c. Sand: From at a distance of about 106 km. from the project site. 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 natural pond and ground water. There is no scarcity of water in the region.
10.	 a. Location for disposal of waste water b. Outfalls locations for longitudinal drains c. Outfall level and back flow d. The outfall is in natural stream; measures shall be taken to prevent sediment into the stream. 	The surface drains have been proposed in the slum for disposal of wastewater. 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 leading to the outfall which is at a distance about 1 km. from the point through a sump at outfall point.
11.	Air Pollution during construction work	Work shall be carried out by equipment's 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 within 100 m of settlements c. Stretches within 100 m 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: Municipality will enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. 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	As the road passes through the slum area of the town and two wheelers, Three wheelers light vehicle will move hence

	pollution	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. Employment in service (population serving) industries 3. Improvement in Household or population sector i.e. Improvement of personal health, hygiene, socioeconomic condition, education etc.

Ambulance Facility:

This corporation is providing Ambulance facility for carrying patients to Hospital within and outside Municipality area. This service is available to State General Hospitals, 1 ESI Hopspitals, & Matrisadan run by the municipality and more than

30 nursing homes. There are 2 abulances runned by ULB.

Hearse-Van: there are 2 hearse - van maintained by ULB. It provides services to the citizens along with surrounding area.

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

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

On-going CENTRAL GOVT. PROJECT OF Uluberia MUNICIPALITY

BSUP Schemes of JNNURM under ULUBERIA MUNICIPALITY

Project Name: : BSUP (phase-II)

Date of Sanction By the CSMC: 07.09.2008

Date of commencement : 20.11.2009

Date of completion of work : 31.03.2017

Approved Project Cost : 5369.25 Lakhs

Revised Project Cost : 3955.88Lakhs

SL NO.	Name of Component	Qnty (Physical)	Qnty (no.)	Sanctioned
		Sanctioned	Physical progress	Amount (in Lakh)
1.	Dwelling Units	2100Nos.	1757 nos	3093.300

2.	Water Supply	34.015 km	34.015 km	508.830
3.	C.C. Road	27.213 km	26.8 km	438.360
4	Drainage	34.017 km	31.00 km	341.210
.5	Street Light	906Nos	440 no.	183.65
6	Sewerage (septic tank)	2100 no.	180 completed 450no. (WIP)	500.300
7.	Solid Waste Management			2.400
8.	Community Centre	11no.	_	101.36
9	Plantation	ranco amenga		22.00
10	Jogging Track	23.264 km -	2.00 km	76.780
11	Informal Market	4 no.	-	32.800
12	Boundary Wall with hedge	31.019km	0.014 km	23.260
13	Livelihood Centre	11 no.		19.800
14	Pond Strengthening	7 blocks	7 blocks	25.200
Total-		(5369.25

STATEMENT OF RECEIPT OFFUND FOR ULUBERIA MUNICIPALITY UNDER BSUP (PH-II)(report as per 31.10.2016)

ľ i	BSUP(PHASE-II)	Sanctioned amount in lakhs	Receipt in lakhs
	GOI SHARE	2684.64	2013.48
	STATE SHARE	1610.76	1208.07
	ULB SHARE	113.80	92.96
	BENEFICIARY CONTRIBUTION	618.66	385.32
	KMDA SHARA	341.39	256.05
	Total	5369.25	3955.88

Note: Recweived Rs. 1714.12 lakhs on March 2014 as additional state share for cost enhancement from State govt. that is, total received Rs.5670.00 lakhs]

Physical Infrastructure profile

WATER SUPPLY: The municipality has started supplying surface water along with ground water in all the wards. But the services seem to be inadequate. Details of water supply are as follows:

Table 5.1.1.4 details of water supply

Sl No.	Indicators	Indicator value
1.1	No. of Water Treatment Plant	1
1.2	No. of Deep Tube well	0
1.3	No. of Hand Tube well	557
1.4	No. of Street Stand post	1200
1.5	Length of Water pipeline (in kilometer)	480 km
1.6	No. of Underground Reservoir	0
1.7	No. of Overhead Reservoir	11
1.8	No. of wards fully covered with water supply pipeline	all the 32 wards are partly covered
1.9	No. of houses connected with Water Supply Network	14091(up to sep 2018)
1.10	Water supply system maintained by	KMWSA &Municipality

Source: ULB April 2018

Water Treatment Plant with a capacity of 10MGD, located at Ward No. 1 is constructed by the funding of JNNURM. This is the main source of water in the municipality area. Now it is supplying 45Mld water per day though the demand is about 62.64 Mld per day. So a deficiency of 17.64 Mld water exist per day. Now, only 45 % of total population is covered under this water supply project. The surface water is distributed from the plant to all the wards through pipe line laidby the municipality and KMWSA. More than 60% work of lying of water pipe ward wise is completed. When the work of pipe line will be completed then only 100 % coverage will be realizable.

Other than this, there are 1110 no. of Hand Tube wells supplying water in the area. Resinking of the existing tube well is done on regular basis to maintain the supply of water. After the completion of water pipe line work the use of the ground water will be decreased. Now three times the water is supplied, for duration of around 9 hrs per day. Duration and quantum of water supply to be increased to make it finally 24 hours supply to all the citizen of this town. For the storage of water, overhead reservoirs are proposed for construction. The total area of the municipality is divided into 14 zones for better connectivity of the water pipeline with the reservoirs

A total of 14 reservoirs were proposed while works completed for 11 only. Details of the water reservoirs are given below:

Table 5.1.1.5 Water Reservoirs details

SI. No	Ward no.	Location	No. of ESR	Name of Zone	Capacity (ML)	Status
1	1	Near Water Treatment Plant`	1	NE-1	1.11	complete

SI. No	Ward no.	Location	No. of ESR	Name Zon		Capacity (ML)	Status
2	5	Near Uluberia Old Hospital	2	NE-	2	0.58	complete
3	4	Near Yousuf Mullah ration shop, Fatepur	3	SW-	1	1.06	complete
4	9	Rathtala	5	SW-	4	1.07	complete
5	13	Kotalghata	6	SW-	3	0.98	complete
6	12	Fuleswar Ferry ghat	7	NE-	3	1.77	complete
7	19	Behind Chengail UGC	8	NE-	6	1.02	complete
8	19	Chengail Pump House	10	NE ·	-5	1.55	complete
9	22	Ghashkhali Math	12	NE-	-8	1.48	complete
10	21	Bauria Pump House	13	NE -	-9	1.73	complete
11	27	27 Near BauriaTelephone 14 Exchange	NE -14		2.03	complete	
Total ca	apacity 1	16.76 (ML)					
		mplete Reservoirs	No. of	Name	Ca	pacity (ML)	Status
Ward no.	Location		ESR	of Zone			
7	Near	Uluberia Hospital	4	SW-2		0.83	work in
15	Beside canal)	Irrigation Canal (Rajapur	9	NE -4			progress
20	Chakl	cashi (Babu's Quarter Ground)	11	NE -7		0.72	

Source: ULB 2015

This water project work is carried out by the funding of JNNURM. In the 3rd phase the other three overhead reservoirs will be constructed and the inter connection of the water pipe line work will be completed. The works are mentioned in water project undwr AMRUT and the SLIP is submitted a year before for consideration.

Several wards are facing severe water crisis. Entire Bauria areas populated by slum dwellers are mostly affected.

Main thrust areas of development:

The laying of the water pipeline is left to do. About 40% work is left. If the laying work of the water pipe line is completed then the water will be supplied to all the citizens residing at the Municipality for 24 hrs per day. The aim of the ULB is to achieve 100% coverage of water supply for 24 hrs /day.

<u>Drainage</u>: Out of 303.11 Km drain only 107.85 KM is pucca drain and remaining 195.26 KM is open kancha drain. Only 40 % of households of the Uluberia Municipal area are covered with drainage network system (pucca &kancha drain). A proper drainage plan is needed for effective drainage system e.g. construction of pucca drains, up gradation of existing pucca & kancha drains. Renovation of existing channels and khals are needed along different locations in the municipality.

Table 5.1.1.6 details of drainage network in the municipality

Sl No.	Indicators	Indicator value		
1.1	Length of Kutcha Drain (in km.)	195.26 km		
1.2	Length of Pucca Drain(in km.)	107 .85 km		

1.3	Length of underground / covered Drain (in km.)	40.25 km
1.4	Total length of Drain (in km.)	303.11km
1.5	No. of wards fully covered with Pucca Drain	0
1.6	No. of wards partly covered with Pucca Drain	32(partly covered)

Source: ULB 2018

SANITATION



Community Latrine

Cess Pool cleaner

Sanitation is one of the major environmental issues of concern in Uluberia Municipality. Only 60% of households are having their own Septic Tank. There is minimum sanitation facility in slum area and at present they are no underground sewerage system.

Table 5.1.1.7 Sanitation services at a glance

Indicators	Indicator Value	Remarks
Community Latrine / Public Toilet	44 Nos.	Managed by ULB
Length of Sewer Line (in kilometer)	Nil	
Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	Nil	
Pumping Station	Nil	
Household toilets details		
Sanitary latrine constructed by ULB unde Mission Nirmal Bangla (IHHL)	8670 no	
Community latrine constructed under Mission Nirmal Bangla	33 no.	
No of Sanitary Latrine individual two pit latrine, Community Latrines constructed by other than ULB	37,317	
No of Community latrines managed by ULB	44	
No of Scavengers carrying human excreta in the municipality	Nil	The Municipality has declared that there is no manual scavengers in the Municipality

Source: ULB 2018

There are few no. of pay & use toilets situated at different wards. More of pay and use toilet is required to cover the entire area of municipality. It is a major concern of CDP to modernize the sanitation of the municipality area.

As per demand of the ULB all the wards required 2-3 no. of urinals and pay and use toilet at the public interest place. Under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) program about 5000 two-pit latrine have been constructed with in Municipal area. There are community latrines as well.

Under The Mission Nirmal Bangla Project 8670 no. of Individual house hold latrine has been constructed in all the 32 wards. and 33 no. of community latrine is constructed . the ward wise detail figure is given below.

There is no sewerage system in the ULB. Underground sewerage system is needed here.

Table 5.1.1.9 - Details of latrine constructed under Mission Nirmal Bangla (ward wise)

SI no.	Ward No.	No . of the application received from the ward	no. of latrine constructed in the ward and work completed	Status (completed)	
1	1	473	473	completed	
2	2	204	204	completed	
3	3	85	85	completed	
4	4	284	284	completed	
5	5	100	100	completed	
6	6	169	169	completed	
7	7	549	549	completed	
8	8	369	369	completed	
9	9	166	166	completed	
10	10	359	359	completed	
11	11	286	286	completed	
12	12	217	217	completed	
13	13	286	286	completed	
14	14	299	299	completed	
15	15	145	145	completed	
16	16	245	246	completed	
17	17	306	306	completed	
18	18	314	314	completed	
19	19	282	282	completed	
20	20	223	223	completed	
21	21	437	437	completed	
22	22	148	148	completed	
23	23	157	157	completed	
24	24	508	508	completed	
25	25	379	379	completed	
26	26	160	160	completed	
27	27	98	98	completed	
28	28	155	155	completed	

Sl no.	Ward No.	No . of the application received from the ward	no. of latrine constructed in the ward and work completed	Status (completed/ not completed)
29	29	149	149	completed
30	30	359	359	completed
31	31	305	305	completed
32	32	453	453	completed
Т	OTAL	8670	8670	

33 no. of community latrines are also constructed at the all 32 wards (in the Imp land mark) under the Mission Nirmal bangle project.

Source: ULB 2018

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The municipality is still practicing traditional system for management of solid waste. This service also seems to be inadequate as per present situation and delineation of municipal wards. Slums areas and added areas are still not having adequate solid waste management. No sanitary landfill site exists with proper management of solid waste and management of bio degradable wastes. Segregation of domestic waste at source is not practiced as well.

Table 5.1.1.10-SWM systems details

SI No.	Indicators	Indicator value
1.1	No. of Dumping Ground, if any	01
1.2	No. of Landfill site , if any	01
1.3	No of Mechanical Sweeper, if any	00
1.4	No. of Compactors, if any	02(movable) and 01 (stationary)
1.5	Cess Pool	02

source: ULB 2018.

Every day about 30-32 MT of waste is generated. Presently the solid wastes are collected from dustbin and that are transported by tractor/trailer and disposed at the dumping grounds. At present there are 7 trucks and 30 no. of hand cart is in use. At the every imp point the vats are kept for public use. Every day they are cleared by **the Safai Bandhu** of the Municipality. There are about 200 no. of safai bandhus working in this municipality. Are More of modernized vehicles is required to collect the waste from the municipality are. The open dumping, composting and land filling are practiced here. About 80% of waste is collected and the left 20% is left to collect. Compactors are used now days. The shed for the stationary compactors.

Dust bin: There are at present 65 dustbins in the municipality area. As per demand, every wards require more of 2/3 dustbins. House-to-house collection of solid waste is not practiced yet. Soon it will start.

Bio medical wastes are collected & managed by a private agency recognized by West Bengal Pollution Control Board (WBPCB). All Bio metric waste collected by an agency named Health Care .

Dumping ground: There are two dumping grounds one at in ward: 31 adjacent to NH 6 with an area of 4.06 acres and other at ward no. 06 with an area of 1.06 acres .Theses are low lying land and land filling is practiced with the waste in these two dumping areas.

<u>Management of Bio medical and Hospital waste</u>: HEALTH CARE, a private institute is appointed for management of hospital like Uluberia Sub Divisional hospital, ESI hospital, bauria State General Hospital and other Pvt Nursing Homes. Only the food waste is managed by them.

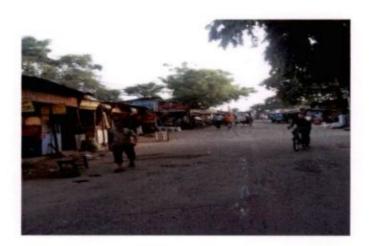
Like other ulbs this ulb also actively participate on cleanliness drive programme .

ROADS, BRIDGES AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

The National Highway no. 6 and 2 State Highway – Uluberia Panpur road and Uluberia Shyampur Road pass through this town and connect the surrounding areas of the town. About 321.46km is metalled road and 4.44 km is non-metalled road. With the growth of urbanization there is demand of more and more roads. Total road length and types of roads within the municipality is mentioned below.

surfaced road	un-surfaced road	total
321.46 km	4.44 km	325.90 km

Source of the data: ULB 2018



Slums under PMAY for the year 2019-2020

1.CHAKMADHU PURBO PARA: The slum is located at ward: 01. The slum is adjacent to Hooghly River. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic and un-healthy. In the rainy season, the residents of the slums are effected. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 12 yrs old. The NH -6 is about 22 km from the slum. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development.

2. NORTH MILL A BLOCK: The slum is located at ward: 2.. The slum is adjacent to Hooghly River. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic and un-healthy. In the rainy season, the residents of the slums are effected. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 12 yrs old. The NH -6 is about 22 km from the slum. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. It is a mill area.

- **3.RAMESWAR NAGAR**: The slum is located at ward: 3. The slum is adjacent to Hooghly River. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. It is one of the old slum. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 13 yrs old. The NH -6 is about 20 km from the slum. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development.
- 4. HAT-BAURIA: The slum is located at ward: 04. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 12 yrs old. The NH-6 is about 20km from the slum. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. Market facility is available here it is a congested area. It is a commercial area also.
- 5. FORT GLOSTER BHASA PARA: The slum is located at ward no.: 05. The slum is adjacent to the khal. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 10 yrs old. The NH -6 is about 18 km from the slum. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. It is located at the heart of the Bauria area. The commercial area is also found here.
- 6. PURBO BURIKHALI MUSLIM PARA: The slum is located at ward: 06. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 10 yrs old. The NH -6 is about 15 km from the slum. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for redevelopment. Bauria railway station is near by the slum. (S.E. Railway)
- 7..: KHAJURI DAKHIN PURBO BASTI: The slum is located at ward:07. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 10 yrs old. The NH-6 is about 15 km from the slum. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development.
- 8. SHYAMSUNDER CHAK COLONY: The slum is located at ward: 08. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 12 yrs old. The NH -6 is about 13 km from the slum. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is very congested and located adjacent to the Municipality. Bauria railway station is near by the slum. (S.E. Railway)
- 9. **BOULKHALI**: The slum is located at ward :09. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 12 yrs old. The slum is adjacent to Bauria Railway Station. (S.E. Railway). Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. Habitation pattern is very congested and located adjacent to the Municipality. 10.5 km away from NH 6
- 10DAKHIN BAURIA: The slum is located at ward:10.. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 12 yrs old. The slum is about 10 km from NH-6 and from the Bauria Railway station. It is well connected with the transport system. Major population of the slum

belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development.

- 11. CHAKKASHI COLONY No. 1: The slum is located at ward: 11. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 12 yrs old. The slum is about 10 km from NH-6. Bauria Railway station is near by. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. It is adjacent to Hooghly River
- 12. PASCHIM BAURIA: The slum is located at ward: 12. The condition of the living in the slum is inhygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 12 yrs old. The slum is about 11 km from NH-6. Bauria Railway station is near by. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for redevelopment.
- 13.AYMA PARA: The slum is located at ward: 13. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 12 yrs old. The slum is about 10 km from NH-6. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. Very poor people live in this area.
- 14.CHENGAIL DAIBOKHALI BUSTI: The slum is located at ward: 14..The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 12 yrs old. The slum is about 10 km from NH-6. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development..Very poor people live in this area.
- 15. CHENGAIL GOREY PARA: The slum is located at ward: 15. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 15 yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. It is adjacent to Chengail Railway Station and adjacent NH-6 high way is about 8 km. Very poor people live in this area.
- 16.CHENGAIL SAMUI PARA SHIBTALA: The slum is located at ward :16. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 15 yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. Near by Chengail Railway Station 2.00km.
- 17. SIJBERIA SINGH PARA PAL PARA: The slum is located at ward: 17. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic and un-healthy. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 10 yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. The slum is about 8.00 Km from NH-6.
- **18.KOTALGHTA BAGAN PARA**: The slum is located at ward :18. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 12 yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is

congested with insufficient space for re-development. Near by Phuleswar Railway Station .

- 19.: KOTALGHATA DOLUI PARA: The slum is located at ward: 19. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic and un -healthy. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 12 yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. It is 2.00 km away from NH-6
- **20. FULESAR RAJBANSHIPARA**: The slum is located at ward :20. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 12 yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition development. Near by Phuleswar Railway Station 1.5 km and 3.00 km away from Nh-6.
- 21.JAGANNATHPUR COLONY: The slum is located at ward :21 The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 11 yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. Near by Phuleswar Railway Station 1.5 km.and 2.5 km from Nh-6.
- **22.SIJBERIA KHALDHAR**: The slum is located at ward :22 The condition of the living in the slum is inhygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 10 yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development, Nearby Uluberia and Phuleswar railway station and adjacent to R. Hooghly. It is at the heart of the Uluberia town.
- 23. MAJHI PARA: The slum is located at ward: 23. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 10 yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. It is Near by NH-6 and Uluberia Railway station (SE railways) It is close to the centre of the Uluberia town.
- 24.SEKH PARA SAMANTA PARA JELE PARA: The slum is located at ward 24 The condition of the living in the slum is in- hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 12 yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. It is Near by NH-6. and r. Hooghly.
- **25. BATBERIA**: The slum is located at ward :24 The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 12yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. It is near by NH-6..
- **26.HATKALIGUNJ FERRY GHAT**: The slum is located at ward :25 The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 10 yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is

congested with insufficient space for re-development. Near by NH-6 and Uluberia Railway Station.

- 27..CINEMA TALA: The slum is located at ward :26 The condition of the living in the is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 10 yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. Near by NH -6 and Uluberia Railway Station. it is located a the centre of the Uluberia town.
- 28. KHANPARA: The slum is located at ward:26 The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 10 yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. adjacent to NH-6 and Uluberia Railway Station.(platform no: 01) is about 0.5 km, it is located at the centre of the Uluberia town.
- 29. BAZARPARA SINGH PARA: The slum is located at ward:11(20) The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 15 yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. It is located near by Uluberia Railway Station. (platform no: 01). and adjacent to NH -6 high way. It is located at the centre of the Uluberia town
- 30. NIMDIGHI PURBO PARA: The slum is located at ward :28. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 12 yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. adjacent to Uluberia Railway Station. (platform no: 06)
- 31. JADURBERIA RAJBANSHI PARA: The slum is located at ward:29 The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 10yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. Near by NH-6 and 1.00 km from Uluberia Railway Station
- 32. BAHIRTAFA: The slum is located at ward: 30. The condition of the living in the slum is inhygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 10yrs old. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. Near by NH-6 and 2.00 km from Uluberia Railway Station
- 33. BANITALA SHA PARA FAKIR PARA: The slum is located at ward:31. The condition of the living in the slum is in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 10 yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. It is adjacent to Nh-6 by Uluberia Railway Station
- 34.BAHIRGANGARAMPUR: The slum is located at ward :32. The condition of the living in the slum is

in-hygienic. Land belongs to the beneficiary. The age of the slum is 15yrs old.. Major population of the slum belongs to EWS/LIG class. Roads are damaged and the drainage condition is poor. Habitation pattern is congested with insufficient space for re-development. Near by NH-6 and 4 km away from Uluberia Railway Station(Se Railways).

Slum: the focus Area

Undersection-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 of ventilation, and light poor sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety, health and morals. Thus, conceptually slums are compact over crowded residential areas(and not isolated or scattered dwellings)unfit for habitation due to lack of one or more of the basic infrastructure like drinking water, sanitation, electricity, sewerage, streets etc.

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

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

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

Background

- 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 bench mark. The benefits of urbanization have eluded this burgeoning 67 million urban poor population, most of who live in slums. An analyse is o population growth trends between 1991 and 200 shows that while India grew at an average annual growth rate of 2%, urban India grew at 3% megacities 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.
- 2. 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 voicing over nonce. Keeping this in mind the Government of India and the various State Governments have been taking up 25ut of25es25ry2525t on partner ship mode.

National Missions for Slum Development and Poverty Reduction

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

- ii. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM): JNNURM is are form-linked urban development and slum upgrading program .Under JNNURM, the Government of India has been providing central assistance to 65 metro and large cities to invest in infrastructure improvements with governance forms under submission on Urban Development.
- iii. Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana(SJSRY):SJSRY is a centrally sponsored program and it mainly emphasizes on the poverty reduction through employment generation. Main target groups of the program are: Urban poor, Women ,SC/ST ,Disabled etc.The SJSRY is renamed as NULM (national urban Livelihood mission) with lot of scopes and opetunuties of the urban poor women to eastablish themselves.
- iv. National Slum Development Program (NSDP): NSDP is a centrally assisted slum development program .NSDP is mainly for improvement in the environment in the slums as abrader objective through provision of infrastructure facilities and shelter for improving living conditions in the slums.
- v. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY): VAMBAY is a central Government scheme to provide housing to the poor .Under VAMBAY scheme, an amount of Rs.50,000 is extended to a beneficiary in activities with more than 10 lakhs population while in the cities having population lessthan10 lakhs Each beneficiary gets Rs.40,000/- fifty percent to f the amount is central government grant while there st could be taken as loan from HUDCO/ other nationalized banks/state government/urban local bodies.
- Vi Integrated housing and slum development program (IHSDP): IHSDP was under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM) beginning from the year 2008-2006.
- Nor NULM , SBM , NUHM, SAMABATHI , diff Scholarship scheme, Mid Day Meal , Etc projects are successfully running in all the ULBs .

The major objectives for the IHSD Program are:-

- Focussed attention to integrated development of basic services to the poor. The basic services include security of tenure at affordable price, improving housing, water supply and sanitation.
- Secure effective link ages between asset creation and asset management so that the basic services to the urban poor created in the cities ,are not only maintained efficiently but also become self-sustaining overtime.

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 in 2022, to create pucca house for every family.

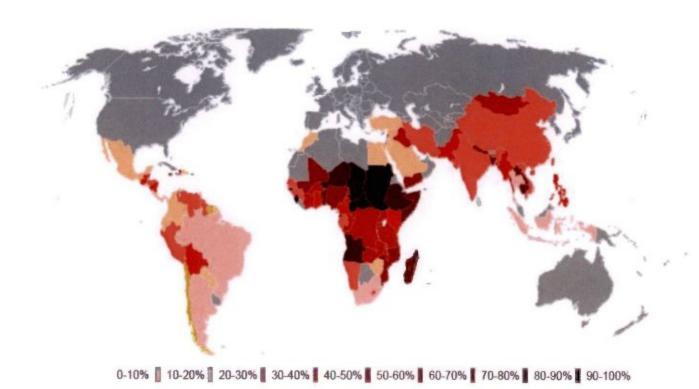
ULB undertake a demand survey through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing. While validating demand survey, Cities should consider possible temporary migration from rural areas to the city just to take advantage of housing scheme and exclude such migrants from list of beneficiaries.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

Bank account number and Aadhaar number/Voter ID card/any other unique identification details of intended beneficiaries or a certificate of house ownership from Revenue Authority of beneficiary's native district will be integrated in the data base of HFAPoA for avoiding duplication of benefit to one individual family. Beneficiaries 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 27ut of 27es 27 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, 27 ut of 27 the existing plan and data for preparing "Housing for All Plan of Action" (HFAPoA). Houses constructed under various schemes should be accounted for while preparing HFAPoA

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



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

- a) Survey of all slums-notified and non-notified;
- 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.
 - a. Base maps to an appropriate scale would beapre-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.
 - Securing CARTOSATII / latest satellite images from NRSC/ISRO and preparation of base maps for the whole city and its fringes using the images;
 - Identification and inventory of all slum clusters of all descriptions in the urban agglomeration with the help of satellite image and other available data;
 - d. Inventory of all possible vacant land sin each zone of the urban agglomeration that could be used for slum development/rehabilitation development purposes;
 - e. Development of Slum Map of every slum with in the city and its fringes using GIS with CARTOSATII 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 super imposing this on the satellite image and importing the mint GIS platform as the first step to wards the preparation of Slum Development Plans and Slum Free City Plan.
 - f. This may be under taken with the help of technical partners of NRSC/ISRO/other technical institutions/agency.
 - g. 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/28 ut of 28 es 28 ry 28 28 t slum zones) of the city. These Lead NGOs/CBOs should also be as associated in slum survey operations and dialogues for preparation of slum level development plans;
 - h. Conduct of Slum Survey based on the detailed for mats (with or with out 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 near by slum pockets;
 - Collection of bio-metric identification data of slum dwellers based on the above survey (subject to guide lines issued by Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI));
 - j. Entry of data from Slum Survey sin the web-enabled MIS application (to be provided by Ministry of HUPA), compilation and collation of data, preparation of Slum-wise, Cityand State Slum Survey Database and Base line Reports. The MIS will assist 28ut of 28es 28ry 28 a robust Slum and Slum House holds Information System. (Guidelines and software for development of the MIS will be issued by 28ut of 28es 28ry of HUPA);

- k. 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 meaning ful slum.
- 1. Development Plans and Slum-free City Plan using acuity-wide/zone-based
- m. approach.(Guidelines and software for development of GIS plat form and its
- n. integration with the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);
- o. Preparation of Slum-free City Plan should be based on the development plans for all slums and strategies for the prevention of future slums, including reservation of land and housing for the urban poor. The Plan should contain time line of activities for achieving slum-free city, phasing information and financial estimates against each of the activities

Introduction to Prodhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), a path breaking scheme for the slum dwellers and urban poor 29ut of 29es '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 keeps helter 29ut of reach of the urban poor and for cethemt or esortto extra-legal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood and employment.
- Enactment of a set of reforms at the state and city level related to inclusive planning, regulation and financing, which would ensure that adequate fresh housing stock and services get created on an ongoing basis to address both current and future needs of cities.
- An integrated approach covering shelter, services and livelihoods for poor Slum communities.

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

iv. Eligible Components of the PMAY:

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

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

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

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

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

Need for Projects

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

Such in novationcoulden compass:

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

Vision

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

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

Objectives

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

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

State PMAY Mission Director

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

Alleviation,

The Nodal Department for West Bengal 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 I Societies Registration Act, 1961.

Funding Pattern of PMAY

Support from Central Government shall include-

- 1.5 LAKHs of total cost of dwelling unit
- State+ ULB to bear the cost of infrastructure
- State share for infrastructure o be minimum5%
- Cost of infrastructure 10% of sum total cost of dwelling unit
- Cost of capacity building 5% of sum total cost of dwelling unit

Approvals& Release of Funds

- Releases and approval 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 3instalments 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 3 instalment of 40%, 40% and 20% each.

Status of existing infrastructure & services: Municipality, with its elected ocalbody in place, has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spreading over an area of 34.10 square kilometresis comprised of 32wards With efficient and trained manpower, the Municipal has developed both technical and administrative skills. The development of appropriate municipal organizational structures with qualified staffs essential municipalities are toprovide cost effective services to citizens. With local government reform municipalities are required to take on new tasks, and provide new services. This will only be possible if municipalities have cost-effective and appropriate structures and staff that are well qualified and highly motivated. The municipalities should plan in such a way so as to ensure that they can meet the needs of citizens effectively and efficiently.

Demographic features of the Uluberia Municipality:

34.10sq km
232290
119459
112831
6812.02
32
32

Urban Services

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

Water Supply	ULB
Solid Waste Management	ULB
Electricity & Street Lighting	WBSEDCL, CESC
Sewerage	ULB
Roads	ULB
Drains	ULB
Health Services	ULB
Education Services	ULB
Social Welfare Services	ULB
Sports & Games	ULB
Building Plan	ULB
Urban Planning	ULB

Water Supply

The water is supplied by the ULB. A water treatment. Plant with 10 MGD capacity is located at ward no: 24(1) Jagadishpur. Another Water treatment plant is newly operating with a capacity of 4 MGD, located at ward no: 13(19). They are maintained by the ULB. The water is supplied through pipeline. / there are 14 zones of distribution network. About 67% of laying of pipeline in the city is completed.

Drainage & Solid Waste Disposal Drains

Municipality being the city of the civic amenities of different company/ plant townships are taken care by the respective company/ plant authorities. However, there are civil localities such as the area around the railway station (what was the original Municipality. Since inception total18 Km Surface drain has been built up. However providing more effective drainage system is the goal of the ULB.

Solid waste disposal: The multifarious types of wastes arising out of human & anima lactivities that are normally solid in nature and are being discarded as use less are considered as solid waste. Now Solid Waste Management is defined as the method to solve some specific problems of solid waste with its different functional elements. Municipality has four steps of Solid Waste Management. The steps are like:

1.Waste Generation 2. On site storage. 3. Collection. 4. Disposal. Uluberia Municipality generates about 30MT. of solid waste per day. There are tractors and tailors which disposes the waste to1open land fill sites. All the 30 MT is not dumped in the land fill site only 20 MT approx. goes to the land fill site.

Statusof Slums under Municipality

- As per the available data, the total number of people living in slums amounts to 145704(62.73 % of total population) covering an area of 21.73sq.km. Thus over two-third of Municipality's population resides in slums, squatters and other poor settlements. Their contribution to city's economy has been also been growing over the period.
- 2. In the absence of a focused program and in a background of ever-increasing urbanisation, the slum dwellers continue to be deprived of access to basic services, socio- economic needs. The problems are multiplied by increasing migration. It is necessary, therefore, to develop clear-cut strategies, Programmes and action plans to provide the basic Services to the Urban Poor.
- 3. Municipality is basically a town and has been having substantial industrial and economic growth over the years. This has resulted in substantial growth in population triggered of by substantial migration. Continued influxes of migrants have resulted in mushrooming of slums and squatter settlements. Quality of life has thus suffered and the gaps between the demand and supply of essential services and other infrastructures have widened many fold.
- 4. Slum settlements have multiplied over decades and the living conditions of the poor have not improved. Environmental decline, vehicular pollution, inadequate basic services and infrastructure in the poor settlements hit the poor hardest. Slums are scattered across the city occupying both private land and lands belonging to various public entities. However, they were neither adequate nor did they have proper ventilation or hygiene.
- 5. Lack of sufficient ventilation in the rooms, low and damp floor levels, congestion, want of proper drainage, and general unhygienic conditions from the characteristics common feature of these bustes. Privy accommodation in many cases is far too in adequate considering the number of the inmates. Through the service privies have been converted, but the numbers are not increased. In fact the slums found in Uluberia Municipal area.
- 6. Firstly slums that grew up in the own lands of the dwellers but have no civic amenities, which are basically found in the listed 34 slums.

Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan

The development objectives are:

- Ensure basic infrastructure services to all slums to provide better quality of life by giving emphasis on water supply and sanitation.
- Ensure maintenance of the asset created locally by ensuring collection of user charges locally and to enhance community participation.
- Ensure regular water supply and safe drinking water.
- To improve drainage system removing water logging in the slum.
- To ensure timely disposal of garbage of the slum.
- To provide housing for the dwellers of the slum.
- To provide streetlight facilities in the slum area.
- To provide road, community bathroom, community toilet and community seva kendra.
- To ensure economic upliftment

CityLevelNumberofnotifiedandnon-notifiedslums						
Name of City	No of Notified Slum	No of Non Notified Slum	% of population of Slum			
Uluberia	125	05	62.725			

KeyFindings-SlumsunderMunicipality:

Water Supply: The main source of water supply in Municipality Municipal area is Ground, which is used for different purposes including drinking purpose. Like other areas slum dwellers also use the ground water through street tap, municipal pipeline.

Sanitation: This is one of the most important services to be provided in the slum. Most of slum dwellers use ILCS latrine and latrine constructed under Mission Nirmal Bangla Project.

Drainage system: In this slum there is insufficient drainage network. These are as are generally low and having water logging problems. Drainage network with in the slum is to be designed. This system is to be connected to the main drain network of the ULB. Thus in most cases drainage system will not be effective with out this development.

Most households, main lying the added areas, have made kaccha out lets from their premises that permit waste water of low out into the street. All the kaccha and pucca drains are connected with approach drain. Most of the drains are filled with waste materials of the slum. As a result, the situation become seven worse during the monsoons. Most of the drains are in over flow and water logged in slum areas.

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

Solid waste management:

There is door to door waste collection in this municipal area as well as slum areas. BWMC held meeting for the campaigning of the system. Proposal for solid wastes collection has taken in all over the municipal area as well as in the slums.

List of the SLUMs for 130 nos are given below: (tached as enclosure)

Proposed Project:

Background

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

Project Justification (2018-2019): For the following reasons ULUBERIA Municipality selected the slums namely mentioned below asfirst project for preparation of DPR under HFAPoA (PMAY):

SI.N o	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in yea rs	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	Chakmadhu Purbo para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic		12	The National Highway is22kms away adjacent to R.Ganga.	huts, made of darma /	roads are CC Road or damaged	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	North mill A block	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic		12	The NationalHi ghway is 22 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	roads are Kancha or damaged	
3	Rameswar nagar	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic		13	-	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	roads are Bitumino us or damaged	is

SI.N	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in yea rs	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
4	Hatbauria	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic			The Highway is 20 kms away		roads are Bitumino us or damaged	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	Fort gloster Bhasa para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic			The Highway is 18 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	roads are Bitumino us or damaged	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
6	Purbo burikhali muslim para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic			15 kms away and	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	roads are bitumino us or	the slums
7	Khajuri dakhin purbo basti	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic			The Highway is 15kms away and near by Bauria railway station	is living in huts, made	roads are Bitumino us or damaged	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

SI.N	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in yea rs	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
8	Shyamsunder chak colony	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic			13 kms	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	roads are brick paved or damaged	is
9	Boulkhali	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic			10.5 kms	huts, made	roads are bitumino us, brick paved or	
10	Dakhin Bauria	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to thebeneficiary	12	10 kms away and	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	roads are bitumino us, brick paved or	
11	Chakashi colony no : 01	3:4:	Land belongs to the beneficiary	12	away and	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved, Kanchha or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

SI.N	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in yea rs	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
12	Paschim Bauria	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	12		Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	Majority portion of roads are bitumino us brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested with
13	Ayma para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	12	The State Highway is 10 kms away		bitumino us, brick	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	Chengail Daibokhali busti	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	12	The Highway is 10 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	roads are bitumino	congested with

Sl.N o	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in yea rs	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
15	Chengail gorey para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	15	The Highway is kms away and adjacent to Chengail railway station	is living in huts, made	bitumino us, brick	the slums is congested
16	Chengail samui para Shibtala	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	10	The Highway is 8 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	Majority portion of roads are bitumino us, brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested
17	Sijberia singh para and pal para		Land belongs to the beneficiary	10	The Highway is 8 Kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	roads are bitumino us, brick	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

SI.N	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in yea rs	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
18	kotalghata bagan para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	12	The Highway is 7.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	Majority portion of roads are bitumino us, brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested with
19	kotal ghata dolui para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	12	The Highway is 2.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	Majority portion of roads are bitumino us, brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested with
20	Fuleswar rajbanshipara	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	12	away and	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	Majority portion of roads are bitumino us, brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested with

SI.N o	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in yea rs	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
21	Jagannathpur Colony	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	0	11	The Highway is 2.5 kms away		Majority portion of roads are bitumino us, brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested with
22	Sijberia khal dhar	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	10	The Highway is 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	Majority portion of roads are bitumino us, brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested with
23	Majhi para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	10	The Highway is 2.0 Kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof		

SI.N	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
				yea				
24	sk para amanita para Jele para		Land belongs to the beneficiary	12	The Highway is1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	Majority portion of roads are bitumino us, brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested with
25	Beth beria	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	12	The Highway is 2.0 Kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	Majority portion of roads are bitumino us, brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested with
26	Hatkaligunj ferry ghat	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	10	away and	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	Majority portion of roads are bitumino us, brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested with

SI.N	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in yea rs	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
27	Cinema tala	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	10	Uluberia railway station and about 1.2	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	Majority portion of roads are bitumino us, brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested with
28	Khanpara	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	10	Uluberia railway station and about 1.2	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	bitumino us, brick	the slums is congested
29	Bazarpara Singh para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	15	Uluberia railway station ,	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	Majority portion of roads are bitumino us, brick paved or damaged roads.	congested with

SI.N	Name of the	Status	Land	Age	National	Status of	Road	Habitation
0	Slums			in yea rs	High Way	Housings	Status	pattern
30	Nimdighi purbo para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	12	adjacent to Uluberia railway station and 0.5 km from Nh-6	population is living in	Majority portion of roads are bitumino us, brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested
31	jadurberia rajbanshi para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	10	Uluberia railway station and	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	Majority portion of roads are bitumino us, brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested with
32	Bahirtafa	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	10	Uluberia railway station and 0.5 km	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/ti les on roof	roads are bitumino us, brick	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

SI.N	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in yea rs	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
33	Banitala shapara fakir para	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	10	Near by Uluberia railway statuin and 0.5 km from	population is living in huts, made	Majority portion of roads are bitumino us, brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested with
34	Bahirgangaram pur	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the beneficiary	15	Near by Uluberia railway station and 1.00 km from NH-6	population is living in huts, made	Majority portion of roads are bitumino us, brick paved or damaged roads.	the slums is congested

Site Location

The site for the project slum site is at a distance of 0.25 km to 2.5 km from the Station. The state Highway is at a distance of 0 km to 3.5km approx. The project slum is situated at crore area in Municipal area. Project slum location: Selected slums are demarked with colored circle.

SiteAppraisal

1. The slum was also not very good and the area will be slum free area if it is approved. 2. More over C.I.C. & B.O.C. has also decided to take this slum as 1st PMAY Cluster project in the city.

Existing Slums Details

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. The slums lack basic civicamenities mainly drainage, thereby leading to waterlogging, mainly during rainy season. This has led to an unhygienic living condition in the slums. Most of the roads with in slums are brick pavedorkutch road. Though there are sufficient treetlights available. Most of the population a dopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there0 by causing huge damage to health that ultimately leads to significant loss of man-days of work amongs to thers. Over all physical and social infrastructure is poor.

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	-	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
1	Chakmadhu purbo para	01	0.058	12	Frindge area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
2	North mill A block	02	0.19	12	Frindge area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
3	Rameswar nagar	3	0.24	13	Frindge area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
4	Hat bauria	4	0.14	12	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
5	Fort gloster Bhasa para	5	0.025	10	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
6	Purbo burikhali muslim para	6	0.04	10	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
7	khajuri dakhin purbo basti	7	0.19	10	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
8	shyamsunder chak colony	8	0.66	12	core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
9	Boulkhali	9	0.118	12	core city	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
10	Dakhin Bauria	10	0.61	12	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
11	Chahkashi colony no:01	11	0.13	12	Frindge area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
12	Paschim bauria	12	0.74	12	Frindge area	Residential		Land belongs to the Beneficiary

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	40		Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
13	Aymapara	13	0.11	12	Frindge area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
14	Chengail daibokhali	14	0.16	12	Frindge area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
15	Chengail Gorey para	15	0.15	15	Frindge area	Residential	Non notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
16	Chengail samui para shib tala	16	0.33	10	Frindge area	Residential	notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
17	Sijberia pal para and singh para	17	0.07	10	Frindge area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
18	kotalghata bagan para	18	0.03	12	Frindge area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
19	Kotal ghata Dolui para	19	0.22	12	Frindge area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
20	Fuleswar rajbanshi para	20	0.51	12	Core area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
21	Jagannathpur Colony	21	0.02	11	Core area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
22	Sijberia khal dhar	22	0.09	10	Core area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
23	Majhi para	23	0.22	10	Core area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
24	Sk para samanta para jele para	24	0.25	12	frindge area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary

25	Betberia	24	0.38	12	Frindge area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
26	Hatkaligung ferry ghat	25	0.04	10	core area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
27	Cinema tala	26	0.06	10	Core area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
28	Khanpara	26	0.05	10	core area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
29	Bazar para singh para	27	0.04	15	Core area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
30	Nimdighi Purbo para	28	0.18	12	core area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
31	Jadurberia raj banshi para	29	0.04	10	Core area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
- 32	Bahirtafa	30	0.19	10	Core area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
33	Banitala sha para fakir para	31	0.25	10	Core area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary
34	Bahirgangaram	32	0.85	15	Frindge area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the Beneficiary

Migration

Maximum dwellers have migrated from rural areas due to lack of employment in agriculture sector. All household had migrated from rural to urban area. Majority of the population of this slum is living for more than 20 years in this slum. Hence, dwellers are now permanent residence of the slums.

HousingStatus (For 2018-19)

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

.House Type/Structure

Most of the dwelling units have mud flooring closely followed by cement flooring. Firewood is the major source of cooking fuel inmajority of the slum house hold.

Land Tenurestatus

All of the existing households are encroachment on Municipal land.

PhysicalInfrastructure

In frastructure is the basic requirement of urban life and its adequacy and accessibility are two importanting redients and key contributors in the upgradation and enrichment of quality of urban life which is the primary objective of any planned development effort. These in frastructure facilities are broadly classified into two aspects:

Physical infrastructure: water supply, drainage, solidwaste and electricity and roads

Socialinfrastructure: Health, School, Community Hall, Lively Hood Centre

Statusof PhysicalInfrastructure

PM 1 1 7 7 7 1	0		
Physical Infrastructure	Status		
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected		
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected		
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected		
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Yes		
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily		
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff		
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days		
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble katcha		
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.50 km		
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable		
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes		
2. North mill A block			
Physical Infrastructure	Status		
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected		
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected		

3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected		
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Yes		
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily		
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff		
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Daily		
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble katcha		
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km		
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable		
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes		
3. Rameswar nagar			
Physical Infrastructure	Status		
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected		
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected		
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected		
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No		
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily		
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff		
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Daily		
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha		
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km		
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable		
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes		
4. Hat bauria			
Physical Infrastructure	Status		
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected		
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected		
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected		

5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily		
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff		
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days		
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble katcha		
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km		
10.Internal Road	Motorable		
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes		
5. Fort gloster bhasa para			
Physical Infrastructure	Status		
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected		
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected		
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected		
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No		
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily		
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff		
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days		
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha		
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km		
10.Internal Road	Motorable		
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes		
6. Purbo burikhali muslim para			
Physical Infrastructure	Status		
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected		
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected		
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected		
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No		
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily		
arrange purposes			

7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days		
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha		
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km		
10.Internal Road	Motorable		
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes		
7. khajuri dakhin purbo basti			
Physical Infrastructure	Status		
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected		
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected		
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected		
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No		
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily		
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff		
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Aklternative days		
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha		
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km		
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable		
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes		
8. Shyamsunder chak colony			
Physical Infrastructure	Status		
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected		
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected		
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected		
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No		
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily		
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff		

7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days		
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha		
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km		
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable		
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes		
9. Bolukhali			
Physical Infrastructure	Status		
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected		
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected		
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected		
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No		
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily		
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff		
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days		
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha		
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km		
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable		
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes		
10. Dakhijn Bauria			
Physical Infrastructure	Status		
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected		
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected		
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected		
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No		
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily		
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff		
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days		

9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km		
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable		
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes		
11. Chakashi colony no. 01			
Physical Infrastructure	Status		
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected		
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected		
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected		
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No		
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily		
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff		
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days		
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha		
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km		
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable		
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes		
12. Paschim Bauria			
Physical Infrastructure	Status		
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected		
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected		
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected		
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No		
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily		
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff		
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Daily		
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha		
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km		
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable		

11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes		
13. Ayma para			
Physical Infrastructure	Status		
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected		
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected		
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected		
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No		
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily		
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff		
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Daily		
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha		
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km		
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable		
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes		
14. Chengail daibokhali busti			
Physical Infrastructure	Status		
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected		
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected		
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected		
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No		
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily		
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff		
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days		
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha		
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km		
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable		
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes		

Physical Infrastructure	Status	
. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected	
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected	
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff	
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days	
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha	
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km	
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable	
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes	
6. Chengail samui para shib tala		
Physical Infrastructure	Status	
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected	
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected	
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff	
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days	
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha	
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km	
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable	
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Vos	
	Yes	

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
18. kotalghata bagan para	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
requency of garbage Disposal Daily	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

Physical Infrastructure	Status	
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply	Partially connected	
System	Tartiany connected	
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected	
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff	
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days	
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha	
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km	
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable	
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes	
20.Fuleswar rajbanshipara		
Physical Infrastructure	Status	
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected	
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected	
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff	
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days	
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha	
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km	
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable	
IOMICITAL NORG		
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum		

Physical Infrastructure	Status	
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected	
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected	
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff	
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days	
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha	
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km	
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable	
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes	
22. Sijberia khal dhar		
Physical Infrastructure	Status	
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected	
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected	
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff	
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days	
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha	
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km	
10.Internal Road	non motorable	
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum		

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Physical Infrastructure	Status	
. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected	
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected	
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff	
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days	
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha	
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km	
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable	
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes	
26. hat kali gunj ferry ghat		
Physical Infrastructure	Status	
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected	
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected	
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff	
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days	
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha	
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km	
9. Distance from the hearest Motorable road		
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable	

Physical Infrastructure	Status	
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected	
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected	
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff	
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days	
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha	
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km	
10.Internal Road	non motorable	
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes	
28. khan para	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T	
Physical Infrastructure	Status	
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected	
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected	
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff	
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days	
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha	
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km	
10.Internal Road	non- motorable	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

Physical Infrastructure	Status	
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply	Partially connected	
System	Tartiany connected	
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected	
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff	
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days	
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha	
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	less than 0.25 km	
10.Internal Road	non motarable	
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes	
30. Nimdighi purbo para		
Physical Infrastructure	Status	
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply	Partially connected	
System	Tardany connected	
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected	
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff	
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days	
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble katcha	
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	less than 0.25 km	
10.Internal Road	-non motorable	
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum		
	Yes	

Physical Infrastructure	Status	
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected	
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected	
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff	
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days	
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabblekatcha	2.9
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	-	
10.Internal Road	-motorable	
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes	20 1
32. bahirtafa		
Physical Infrastructure	Status	6
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected	
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected	
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No	
	Daily	* }
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal		
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff	
	Municipal staff Alternative days	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal		
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal 7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal 7. Frequency of clearance open drains 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Alternative days Motorabble katcha	

Physical Infrastructure	Status	
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected	
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected	
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff	
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days	
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non motorable	
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.25 km	
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable	
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes	
34 Bahirgangarampur		
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected	
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Not connected	
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No	
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily	
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff	
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Alternative days	
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble katcha	
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km	
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable	
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes	

Sewerage and StormWater Drains

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

Solidwaste

At Solid Waste Management system in the slum is mainly done by the ULB. The waste which is generated is collected daily. The drains are cleared by the ULB daily or alternative days.

Roads

Approachroads to the slums are motorable but roads within slum are in dilapidated condition.

Roads in front of premises in the 130 slums			
Motorable Pucca	Motorable Katcha	Non Motorable Pucca	Non Motorable Katcha
55	53	20	2

Electricity:

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

Literacy level:

As per 2011 Census 71.92 is the literacy rate

Details of Social Infrastructure at a glance:

1. chakmadhu purbo para

Education & Social Infrastructure			
Pre-primary School	e)		di
Anganwadi under ICDS		1	-
Municipal Pre-school		NA	
Private Pre-school		NA	
Primary School			
Municipal		NA	
State Government		1	
Private	* 314	NA	

Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	1km
Private Clinic	With in 200 m
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within 200 m
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	1
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	5
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

2. NORTH MILL A BLOCK

Education & Social Infrastructure		
Pre-primary School		
Anganwadi under ICDS	1	

Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	2
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1+1 high madrasah
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Maternity Centre	Witnina distrance of 1.5 km
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within100 mtr
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	1
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	· ·
	1
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	1
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA

Youth Association	3	
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA	

3. RAMESWAR NAGAR

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	1
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	1
Private	2
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.3 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	1
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Maternity Centre	With in 200 mtr
Private Clinic	Many nos.
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	A large no.
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA

NA
NA
6
NA

4. HAT BAURIA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	3
Private	2
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.5 km

Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Maternity Centre	1 km
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	6
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

5. FORT GLOSTER BHASA PARA

1	
NA	
NA	
2	
NA	730
	NA 2

State Government	2
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.3 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 0.5km
Maternity Centre	With in distance of 0.5 km
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	8
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

6. PURBO BURIKHALI MUSLIM PARA

D 1 01 1	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	2-3
Private	2
High School	1 and one high Madrasah
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Maternity Centre	Diatance of 0.5 km
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA

NA
NA
3
NA

7. KHAJURI DAKHIN PURBO BASTI

1
NA
NA
NA
1
NA
1
1
1 and 1 madrasah
NA
NA

Urban Health Post	Many
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Maternity Centre	Distance of 1.0 km
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	10
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

8. SHYAMSUNDER CHAK COLONY

1	
NA	
NA	
NA	
89	
	NA NA NA

Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1 high school
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Maternity Centre	2.0 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0 NO.
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	4
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

9. BOULKHALI

Education & Social Infrastructure		
Education & Social Infrastructure		

Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	1
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 0.3km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Maternity Centre	Distance of 1.5 km
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA

No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA	
Slum-dwellers Association	NA	
Youth Association	5	
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA	

10. DAKHIN BAURIA Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	1
Private	NA
High School	1 and 1 madrasah
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.3 km
Primary Health Centre	Within 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 20km
Maternity Centre	2.0km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurveda Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA

Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	3
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

11. CHAKKASHI COLONY NO: 01.

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA -
Primary School	1
Municipal	NA
State Government	1
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km

Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 1 km
Primary Health Centre	Within 1 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.5 km
Maternity Centre(martrisadan)	With in 1.5 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	4
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

12. PASCHIN BAURIA

Education & Social Infrastructure		
Pre-primary School		
Anganwadi under ICDS	1	
Municipal Pre-school	NA	
Private Pre-school	NA	

Primary School	1
Municipal	NA
State Government	6
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	3
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within 1 km diatance
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.5 km
Maternity Centre*matrisadan)	With in3 km
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	1
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	5
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

13. AYMA PARA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	1
Municipal	NA
State Government	1-2
Private	NA
High School	01
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	Diatance of 10 km
Private Clinic	Distance of 1 km
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA

NA	
NA	
4	
NA	
	NA NA NA NA A

14. CHENGAIL DAIBOKHALI BASTI

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	1
Municipal	NA
State Government	2
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10.0 km

	Within 1.5 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	4-5
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA
15. CHENGAIL GOREY PARA Education & Social Infrastructure	NA
15. CHENGAIL GOREY PARA Education & Social Infrastructure Pre-primary School	
15. CHENGAIL GOREY PARA Education & Social Infrastructure Pre-primary School Anganwadi under ICDS	1
15. CHENGAIL GOREY PARA Education & Social Infrastructure Pre-primary School Anganwadi under ICDS Municipal Pre-school	
15. CHENGAIL GOREY PARA Education & Social Infrastructure Pre-primary School Anganwadi under ICDS	1
15. CHENGAIL GOREY PARA Education & Social Infrastructure Pre-primary School Anganwadi under ICDS Municipal Pre-school	1 NA
15. CHENGAIL GOREY PARA Education & Social Infrastructure Pre-primary School Anganwadi under ICDS Municipal Pre-school Private Pre-school	1 NA
15. CHENGAIL GOREY PARA Education & Social Infrastructure Pre-primary School Anganwadi under ICDS Municipal Pre-school Private Pre-school Primary School	1 NA NA
15. CHENGAIL GOREY PARA Education & Social Infrastructure Pre-primary School Anganwadi under ICDS Municipal Pre-school Private Pre-school Primary School Municipal	1 NA NA NA

Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 10 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1 km
Maternity Centre	With in distance of 1km
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Słum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	8
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

NA NA
NA NA
NA NA
NA NA
NA
1
NA
1
NA
1 with a distance of 1 km
NA
NA
Within distance less than 0.5 km
NA
NA
NA
Within distance less than 0.5 km
Within distance less than 8 km
With in distance of 8 km
NA
NA
NA
NA

NA

Livelihood/Production Centre

NA
NA
8
NA

17. SIJBERIA PAL PARA SINGH PARA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	1
Municipal	NA
State Government	2
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.5km

Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 9km
Maternity Centre	Within 9 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	4-5
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

18. KOTAL GHATA BAGAN PARA

Education & Social Infrastructure		
Pre-primary School		
Anganwadi under ICDS	1	
Municipal Pre-school	NA	·
Private Pre-school	NA	
Primary School	1	
Municipal	NA	

State Government	1 at a distance of 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Primary Health Centre	1
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 8.5 km
Maternity Centre	Within 8.5 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	4-5
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

19. KOTA GHATA DOLUI PARA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	1
Municipal	NA
State Government	2
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Primary Health Centre	0.5 km distance
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 5 km
Maternity Centre	Within 5 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA

Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	4-5
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA
women's Association/ ManifaSamithis	IVA

20 FULESWAR RAIBANSHI PARA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	1
Municipal	NA
State Government	2
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA ,
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Primary Health Centre	0.5 km distance

Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	Within 2 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	4-5
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

21. JAGANNATH PUR COLONY

Education & Social Infrastructure		
Pre-primary School		4,
Anganwadi under ICDS	1	
Municipal Pre-school	NA	
Private Pre-school	NA	
Primary School	1	
Municipal	NA	
State Government	2	
Private	NA	
High School	1	

Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Primary Health Centre	0.5 km distance
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Maternity Centre	Within 1.5 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	4-5
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

22 SIJBERIA KHAL DHAR

Education & Social Infrastructure		
Pre-primary School		
Anganwadi under ICDS	1	
Municipal Pre-school	NA	

Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	1
Municipal	NA
State Government	2
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Primary Health Centre	0.5 km distance
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Maternity Centre	Within 1.5 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	4-5

Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA
23. MAJHI PARA	
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	1
Municipal	NA
State Government	2
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Primary Health Centre	0.5 km distance
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Maternity Centre	Within 1.5 km distance
Private Clinic	NA NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA

Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	4-5
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

24. SK PARA SAMANTA PARA JELE PARA	N. S.
Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	1
Municipal	NA
State Government	2
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 25km
Primary Health Centre	0.5 km distance
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.5 km
Maternity Centre	Within 2.5 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA

NA
NA
0
NA
4-5
NA

25. BETBERIA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	1
Municipal	NA
State Government	2
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA

Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 2.5 km
Primary Health Centre	0.5 km distance
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2.5 km
Maternity Centre	Within 2.5 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	4-5
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

26. CINEMA TALA

Education & Social Infrastructure		
Pre-primary School		
Anganwadi under ICDS	1	
Municipal Pre-school	NA	
Private Pre-school	NA	
Primary School	1	
Municipal	NA	

State Government	2
Private	NA
High School	one high madrasah
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.2 km
Primary Health Centre	0.5 km distance
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Maternity Centre	Within 0.5 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	4-5
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

27. KHAN PARA

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	1
Municipal	NA
State Government	2
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.2 km
Primary Health Centre	0.5 km distance
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Maternity Centre	Within 0.5 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA

Old Age Home	NA	
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA	
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA	
Slum-dwellers Association	NA	
Youth Association	4-5	
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA	

28. HATKALI GUNI FERRY GHAT

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	1
Municipal	NA
State Government	2
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Primary Health Centre	0.5 km distance
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Maternity Centre	Within 1.0km distance

Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	4-5
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

29. BAZAR PAR SINGH PARA

Education & Social Infrastructure		
Pre-primary School		
Anganwadi under ICDS	1	
Municipal Pre-school	NA	
Private Pre-school	NA	
Primary School	1	
Municipal	NA	
State Government	2	
Private	NA	
High School	1	

Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Primary Health Centre	0.5 km distance
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Maternity Centre	Within .0.5 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	4-5
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

30. NIMDIGHI PURBO PARA

Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	1
Municipal	NA
State Government	2
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Primary Health Centre	0.5 km distance
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Maternity Centre	Within 1.5 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA

Slum-dwellers Association	NA	
Youth Association	4-5	
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA	

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	1
Municipal	NA
State Government	2
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Primary Health Centre	0.5 km distance
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Maternity Centre	Within 1.0 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0

NA
NA
4-5
NA

32. BAHIRTAFA

Education & Social Infrastructure		
Pre-primary School		
Anganwadi under ICDS	1	
Municipal Pre-school	NA	
Private Pre-school	NA	
Primary School	1	
Municipal	NA	
State Government	2	
Private	NA	
High School	1	
Municipal	NA	
Private	NA	
State Government	1	
Adult Education Centre	NA	
Health Facilities	NA	

Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Primary Health Centre	0.5 km distance
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Maternity Centre	Within 1.5 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	4-5
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

33. BANITALAS SHA PARA FAKIR PARA

A ²
1
NA
NA
1
NA
2
NA

High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Primary Health Centre	0.5 km distance
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Maternity Centre	Within 1.5 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	4-5
Women's Association/MahilaSamithis	NA

34. BAHIR GANGAPAMPUR

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	1
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	1
Municipal	NA
State Government	2
Private	NA
High School	1
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	1
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Primary Health Centre	0.5 km distance
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1.5 km
Maternity Centre	Within 1.5 km distance
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	0
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA

shelter have be come beyond there ach 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 are as 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 over come the existing situation and to promote planned development the following innovative strategies can be adopted for the improvement of the city.

- To ensure the thou sing ,along with the supporting services is treated as apriority and at par with the infrastructure sector.
- For going strong partnerships between private, public, and cooperative sectors to enhance the capacity of the construction industry.
- Organizing public consultations to meet the special needs 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 are a meetings.
- Involvement of community and sustainable livelihood framework (SLF) in decision making and prioritization of needs of the slum.
- Under stating 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 Statistic sand Programme Implementation, Government of India has released the report of a nation-wide survey carried out by it during July2008to June 2009(65 th 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 there in .Both 'notified slums'—are as 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 within adequate **sanitary and drinking water

facilities in unhygienic conditions. The present report gives the condition of urban slums, covering owner ship ,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 keyindicators from the 58th round as well, for comparison. Some important findings of the survey are given below.

- About 49thousandslumswereestimatedtobeinexistence in urban Indiain2008-09, 24% of themwerelocatedalongnallahsanddrainsand12%alongrailwaylines.
- 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 percentageforthenon-notifiedonesbeing 50%.
- For 95% slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or tube ells.
- Only1%notifiedand7%non-notifiedslumsdidnothaveelectricityconnection.
- About78% of notified slums and 57% of the non-notified slums had a puccaroad inside the slum.
- About73%notifiedand58%non-notified slums had a motor able approach road.
- About 48% of the slums were usually affected by water logging during monsoon-32% with inside of slum waterlogged as well as approach road to the slum ,7% where the slum was water logged but not the approach road, and 9% where only the approach road was water logged in the monsoon.
- The sanitary conditions in the slums in terms of latrine facility during2008-09showed considerable improvement since2002. Latrines with septictanks (or similar facility) were available in 68% notified and 47% non-notified slums (upfrom66% and 35% respectively in 2002). At the other extreme, 10% notified and 20% non-notified slums (downfrom17% and 51% in 2002) did not have any latrine facility at all.
- About10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any drainage facility. The corresponding
 proportions in 2002 had been15% 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%in2002) and 24%non-notifiedslums (13%in2002).
- Underground sewerage existed in about 33%notifiedslums (30%in2002) and19%non-notified slums (15%in2002).
- Government agencies were collect in 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% nonnotifiedslums. 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 (about6%orbelow).
- 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(about9% or below).

- Facilities such as street light ,latrine ,drainage, sewerage and medical facilities were each reported by morethan10% 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 streetlight, 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 in13% of the notified slums where such improvement was reported. NGOs were also found to have play the role in the improvement of latrine and sewerage system in non-notified slum.

Water Supply

Proposal Rationale

Water and poverty are in extricable 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 pre conditions for an acceptable development standard.

In almost whole of Asia and the Pacific region-home to nearly 900million 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 area effected 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 Improve Access to Quality Water Services and also build up in situations 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 wide ecosystems context ,and all actions should be based on an understanding of the flows of water resources within river basin sand 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 there 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 themultipliereffectduetothisinvestmentwouldreapsignificantbenefit to the economy of this region with in a considerable hortperiod of time.

Water supply includes sources of supply, features of collection and distribution system, water demand and availability, quality of surface and ground water source, reuse and recycling of water including conservation of water at the household level. The endeavorfor 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(Pg11-28), it has been resolved that the entire KMA area will be switched over to surface water.

The following norms have been fixed for the region:

- Kolkata Municipal Corporation Area 2001pcd
- Howrah Municipal Corporation Area 150lpcd
- Municipal& Non-Municipal Area 135lpcd

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.

Its now proposed that water pipelines hall 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 them in 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
- 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 guide lines have been followed has suggested the design period for various water supply components.

Service Plan

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

Bustee Working Committeeshallbethefirstlevelof responsibility for ensuring that the pipe lines etc are kept in good order. The over all 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 135l pcd (Domestic Requirement)+ 15% (headloss)+100*(p^0.5)=163.25l pcd (approx).

There is existing water supply scheme which has the capacity for meeting there quirement. 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:

TransmissionofWater

Birnagar Municipality has water supply through OHR having water supply. For the proposed multi-storied buildings sump and pump with OHR is provided for each building. The watersupply network forthis slum will be connected to the city wide water supply network.

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

Followingdesigncriteriaareadoptedforthisproject:

- Gravitypipelineshaveto belaid belowthehydraulicgradient.
- PipesareofDuctileIron,Mild steel,GRP, HDPE,uPVC,Plasticetc.
- The design of wate rsupplyconduitsisdependentonpipefriction, available head, velocity allowable, etc.
- · There area number of rmulae available for use incalculating the velocity of flow. However,

 HazenWilliam'sformulafor pressureconduitsand Manning'sformulafor free flowconduits arepopularlyused.

DrainageandSolidwastemanagement

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 adequated rainage associated with steep influx of population in urban areas, there Fore need to be addressed for the 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 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 maindrains.

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 out come of this scheme will by and large hance the quality of civiclife by way of promotion and safe guarding the public health and environmental pollution.

Assessment OverallState 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 in adequate for covering the slums which hadled to water logging which inturn 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 is sues of concern. There is hardly any puccadrain. The state of drain also affects the condition of the road.

Though there are storm water drains on them ain road around the slums, but there isnosystematic connection with the internal areas of the slum, thereby leading to acute water logging within the slum. It is worth mentioning that a partfrom lack of drainage and work in several slum pockets, major challenge lies with it maintenance. Innumerous cases drains in slums gets choked due to improper disposing of solid was teand 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.

RoadInfrastructure

Proposal Rationale

A key component of the Proposal is a focused initiative to provide strong connectivity and provision of movement 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.

Roadsin 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 inseveral slums makes life difficult for all slum dwellers, especially, women and children. It also hamper sprompt 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 rarelyre-builtorre-paired periodically due to several reason. Provision of basic quality road is thus an important element of slumdevelopment. The existing road network system of the slum has become in adequate to copeup 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 statusand strategy

) 1

The, existing condition of the road is poor and cause greathardship to the slum dwellers particularly women and children. The existing roads in the slum areas are predominantly made of brick pavement. These road sare substantially wornout. The lane road sare Kutcha roads. These roadsare 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 concret 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 WorkingCommittee shall be the first level of responsibility for ensuring that the pipe lines etc. are keptin good order. The project cell of the Municipal Corporation shall carry out the over all operation and maintenance.

Proposed Intervention

All the proposed roads are rigid pavement cement concrete roads. Rigid pavements are those which possess note worthy flexural strength. The concrete pavement slab can very well serveas a wearing surface as well as effective base course. Therefore usually rigid pavement structure consists of a cement concrete slab, below which agranular base or sub base course may be provided. Rigid pavements are generally designed and the stresses are analyzed using elastic theory, assuming pavement a sanelastic plateresting overelasticora viscous

foundation.

Construction of granular sub-base(GSB)100 mm thick. Construction of 100mm thick cement concrete pavement.

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 gatherin ,to meet and discuss their problems. It is not just a physical location but a space ;where poor people could own ,develop their thought sand also could contribute their own skill and labour to make their dream come true. It will also provide the Municipal networking with the urban poor communities in order to exchange information and views.

Definition of Slum for Housing

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

- a) All areas notified as'Slum'by State/Local Government and UTAdministration 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 **'SlumArea'**—is a compact settlement of atleast 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 in adequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions.

Situation Appraisal

The people livingin the slums mostlyhave kutcha and semi-pucca housing. In certaincases where pucca housing is available, they are usually indilapidated condition. The kutcha houses are in very poor condition and require extensive repairs. Most of the houses have tileson 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 dweller sin the pocket. In situ single dwelling units are proposed.

NumberofDU
3500 no

BuildingPlan

The buildings are proposed to cover an area of approximate 32.18Sq.m along with provision of 2 rooms, kitchen and sanitation facility. The lay out ,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 inview the climatic conditions and the need to provide ample space

,kitchen,ventilation, sanitary facilities,etc.and the community perceptions,preference sand cultural attitudes.

Inline with the scheme, carpet area of the house will be not less than 25.37sq.mts and preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet should be constructed.

Buildingmaterial

- PCC(1:3:6)for foundation
- RCCM-20 for substructure & superstructure (Column, Beam, Slab)
- HYSDSteel
- 1stclass 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

StructuralDesign

- Following are the general consideration sin the analysis/design.
- For all structural elements, M20 grade concrete and Fe 415 grade of steel is used.
- Plinth beams passing through column sare provided a stie beams.
- · Pedesta1 sare proposed up to ground level.
- · BeamCentre-line dimension sare followed for analysis and design.
- For all the building ,walls of 250mm and 125mm thick with 20mm External plaster and 12mm thick internal plaster are considered.
- Seismicloads are considered acting in the horizontal direction along either of the two principal directions.

Design data

- Liveload:2.0kN/m2attypical floor
- 1.5kN/m2onterrace(WithAccess): 0.75kN/m2onterrace(withoutAccess)
- Floor finish 50 mm (0.05*24) = : 1.2 kN/m2
- Ceiling plaster 12mm(0.012*20.8): 0.25kN/m2
- Partition walls (WhereverNecessary): 1.0kN/m2
- Terracefinish:1.5kN/m2
- Earth quake load: AsperIS-1893(Part1)- 2002
- Depth of foundation below ground:,0.7m
- Walls: 250 mm thick brick masonry walls a texternal and 125mm walls internal.

Reference codes:

- IS456:2000-Code of practice-Plain and Rein forced concrete.
- IS: 1893:2002- Criteria for Earth quake resistant design of structures (Part-1)
- IS: 13920:1993- Ductiledetailing of Rein forced concrete structures subjected to seismic forces.
- SP:34 Hand Book on Concrete Rein forcement and Detailing.
- S:875:1987-Code of practice for design loads (other than earth quake) for building sand structures.(Part 2)

Identification of Beneficiaries

Municipality Municipal Corporation ,in consultation with State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), will

approve the phasing of the beneficiaries intheregion. The beneficiaries so identified and the projects so prepared shall be done in consultation with the committee sandcommunity 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.

Allotmentof Houses

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

TownPlanningNorms

Up-gradation of existing constructions and construction of new houses shall only be taken after approval of the layout 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 beset and followed.

All planning are done as per UDPFI&CPHEOO guide line sand local Municipal Bye-laws.

CompliancewithMunicipalByelaws

All designs &drawing sare created keeping in line with the municipal bye laws.

Tenure

Unlikerul areas, land isscarceinurbanareasparticularlyin large metro polises. 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, storm water drainage, roads (BT & CC) & drainage, 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.

GOIContribution:

PMAYschemeguidelines stipulate that, 1.5 lakhs of the unit cost of dwelling unit.

The Central share would be available as per mile stones set ou t in Memorandum of Agreement (MoA).

BeneficiaryContribution:

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 perPMAYguide lines 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.

ULBContribution:

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.

Type of City/Towns as per	1.	Contribution	n of		
2011 census		Centre Rs.(Lakhs)	State Rs.(Lakhs)	ULB Rs.(Lakhs)	Beneficiaries Rs.(Lakhs)
Beneficiary LED	Housing	1.5	1.93	Nil	0.25
Construction	Infrastructure	Nil	5 %	5 %	Nil

Project Cost and Financing Strategy

For Dwelling Unit

Total no of Dwelling unit = 3500 NO

Rate per Dwelling unit = 3.68 Lakhs

Total Cost of Dwelling unit = 3500 X 3.68 lakhs: Rs. 12880.00 lakhs

Central Share = 3500×1.5 Lakhs = Rs. 5250.00 lakhs

State Share = 3500x 1.93 Lakhs = Rs. 6755.00 lakhs

Beneficiary Share = 3500×0.25 Lakhs = 875.00 lakhs

ULB Share = NIL

For Infrastructure

10 % of total Dwelling unit cost = Rs. 12880.00 lakhs \times 10% = Rs. 1288.00 lakhs

Central Share = NIL

State Share = 50% x 1288.00 Lakh= Rs. 644.00 lakhs

Beneficiary Share = NIL

ULB Share = 50% x 1288.00 Lakh= Rs. 644.00 lakhs

The total project cost will be: Rs. (12880.00+1288.00) =Rs.14168.00 Lakhs

Out of these Rs. 23389.34 the cost of Housing and Infrastructure. The following table shows the share of cost between housing infrastructure &Physical Infrastructure

Cost Break up between Housing &Infrastructure

SINo.	Component	Cost on Lakhs
1.	Housing Cost(3500)(Dwelling Units)	Rs. 12880.00
2.	Infrastructure Cost	Rs. 1288.00
Total:	Rs. 14168.00 lakhs	13. 1200.00

Setor wise Monitoring and Implementation Plan

Background

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

Accurate assessment of investment requirements and devising a suitable financing strategy are the key components of any sustainable slum rehabilitation program. Implementing bodiesmust recognize and measure the various costs of developing

NationalLevel

PMAYMissionDirectorate

There shall be a PMAY Mission Directorate under the charge of a Joint Secretary under the Ministry of Housing and turban Poverty All eviation, supported by staff and a Programme Management Unit with experts having expertise in the areas of survey and statistics, computerization and MIS, Planning, Project engineering, Social development, Monitoring and evaluation etc. for ensuring effective coordination with State Governments for expeditious processing of the State Slum-free Po A sand project proposal sand providing hand holding support to States/UTs.

State PMAY Mission Director

The State Level Nodal Agency for PMAY/SUDA, West Bengal will have coordination of all scheme and reform-related activities more than one department handling urban development, Local self-government, and Housing. SLNA. The Mission Directorate supported by a team of dedicated professionals having expertise in the fields of GIS, MIS, town planning, community development, project engineering, capacity development etc.



Uluberia Municipality

The Municipality shall act as the implementation agency for the project. Keeping in mind the criticality of the project, a dedicated 'Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC)' has been set up for implementation

and operation & maintenance (O&M) of the proposed infrastructure under the scheme.

The BWMC will have representative sof local councilor, Chairman-in-Council ,municipal engineers ,town project officer ,community organizers and member from the local slum dwellers. Some of the responsibilities of BWMC are listed below:

- i. Delineation of poverty pocket sin this town to execute the scheme.
- ii. Recruitment of community organizers
- iii. Guiding and assisting the community organizer to form neighborhoods group (NHG) and for identification of RCVs.
- iv. FormationofNHCsandCDs.
- v. Constitution of townlevel planning and monitoring committee (TLPMC).
- vi. Liaison with CMOH and other concerned district level officers and NGOs for conference.
- vii. Regular contact with SUDA and Department of Municipal Affairs.
- viii. Convening meeting of TLPMCto take stock of programme implementation and convergence.
- ix. Dovetail all povertyall eviation programmes with IHSDP.
- x. Obtain regular feedbackfrom CDSandsendtherequiredmonthlyprogressreport to SUDAby the end of first week of the next month in the prescribed MIS format.

Participation through Beneficiary committees

People's participation municipal planning and development is critical and shall be ensured through of Ward Committee sin each ward irrespective of their population and size. The Ward Committee Rules have also been framed in such a way so as to ensure involvement of the member sof the Ward Committee sin the over all municipal administration and resource mobilization. The Ward Committee created especially for the purpose of PMAYwill be headed by the Councilor of the Ward, who would in turn submit the report of progress to BWMC.

Some of the responsibilities the Ward Committee will be:

- i. Supervision of the physical progress of the work under the project
- ii. Designatingin-charge, who would be held responsible for individual scheme under the project
- iii. Collecting user charges for operation and maintenance (O&M) activities
- iv. Ensuring proper maintenance of each of the assetsthatis created under the project

Participation through Community BasedOrganization

Participation of poor families in planning gandim plementation of slum level Basic Infrastructure Development as well as Socio-Economic Development has been ensured through for mation of Community Based Organization. The Ward Committee will also have representative of weaker community. Similar structure have also be eninvolved by the municipalities in providing civic services like conservancy services, maintenance of street light, etc. municipal administration and resource mobilization.

However, basic guidelines, which will be followed in implementation of the projects, are been laid down below:

Social Infrastructure

In order to provide preventive health care, mother and childcare, supplementary nutrition, referrals and

soon, acost effectivebut sustainable community infrastructure or institution needs to be developed.

In the first step, community health facilities will be provided from centrally located Community Seva Kendra in slum pockets and for different type of imparting education and other training purpose, Community Centre will be put inplace.

The Community Seva Kendra will be the hub of all activities of the Unit like :immunization, health-check up of pregnant women, growth monitoring ,referrals, nutrition supplementation, awareness training and campaign and soon, beside so there activities like Balwadi ,NFE,cultural activities etc. Some part time medical staff may be posted for these Unit sin the slum pocket sand some help from trained medicos will essentially be needed for rservices like health check up of pregnant women and children, and immunization.

Thus not with standing the guidelines in this regard, following alternatives will be tried:

- Creation of adedicated cell for administrative activities and maintenance of the Community SevaKendra
- Assistance from some NGOs like Rotary, Lions, IMA, etc.
- Request to the district outfit of the Health and FamilyWelfare Departmenttodeputedoctors to theUHCbyrotationfor2-3 hours, three times a week.
- Engage duly certified inoculators or health workers for immunization only on the basis of token honorarium.
- Engage private medical practitioners who are motivated to provide service to the poor communityand pay the m token honorarium in recognition of their service.

Physical Infrastructure

The Ward Committee will not only be supervising and monitoring the progress of the activities, but shall be actively involved in scheme implementation and in mobilization of funds. The Ward Committee will have teams for individual physical infrastructure projects who shall be held responsible the scheme in the slum sin the ward. Primary activity of the Committee for schemes is provided below in details.

- i. Assess water supply need sand identify spots for tap.
- ii. Develop wate rsupply plan.
- iii. Train RCV sin hand pump maintenance.
- iv. Develop slum level water and sanitation committee.
- v. Test water quality periodically.
- vi. Constructplatformaroundeachhandpumpthatdoesnothaveit already.
- vii. Identify needs for community bathing cubicles for women and selecting ideal spot for constructing the same
- viii. Identify sites for building community toilets cum water points.
- ix. Link community toilets to bio gas plant (one xperimental basis).
- x. Improve the condition sof drains ,soak pits and solid waste disposablebins.

Other Environmental Improvement Measures

- i. Organise hygiene and sanitation drives in slums.
- ii. Sports ,games and cultural activities
- iii. Encourage local NGOs/clubs to create facilities for games and athletics for the children and youth.
- iv. Give support to the above by providing materials for games ,etc.
- v. Organize annual sports and tournaments.
- vi. Organize facilities for learning music and dramatics.
- vii. Organize annual competition of music, recitation, drawing, drama, etc.

Creating income and employment opportunities for women

- i. Identification of marketable skills for women.
- ii. Arrange skill training with fund available under SUME of NRY.
- iii. Arrange credit-subsid yunder SUME to enable the trained women to start and operate micro enter prise.
- iv. Arrange for supply of in puts andmarketing of finished products.
- v. Thrift and Credit Society Formation
- vi. SHG Formation
- vii. DWCUA Formation

Housing

Monitoring

Officers dealing with HOUSING SCHEME at the State headquarters shall visi the slums regularly and as certain through field visits whether the programme is being implemented satisfactorily and whether the construction..A schedule of inspection which prescribes aminimum number of field visits for each supervisory level functionary from the State level to the corporation level shall be drawn up and strictly adhered to.

Evaluation Studies

Periodic evaluation studies on the implementation of HOUSING SCHEME shall be carried out by reputed institutions and organization son issues identified during concurrente valuation and reviews. Copies of these studies should be furnished to the Govt. of India. Remedial actions have been taken on the basis of the finding s of these studies.

Modality of implementation

Before implementation it will be ascertained that either the property title in the name of the female member atleast the female family member is the co-owner of the holding/property.

Transparency inimplementation of Housing Scheme

The list of item son which information would be made available to people to bring about greater transparency at the State, District and Corporation / municipality levels is given below:

- i. List of people below poverty line in the urban area.
- List of beneficiaries identified during the preceding year and current year including details of SC/ST, OBC, women beneficiaries and physically and mentally challenged persons under HOUSING SCHEME. All ocation made to the State under VAMBAY
- iii. Guideline of HOUSING SCHEME / Criteria for selecting beneficiaries.
- iv. Display of HOUSING SCHEME sign board/logoon the allotted houses

Monitoring & Evaluation

PMAY will be monitored at three levels: City, State and Government of India. Inparticular,

- Ministry of Housing and Urban PovertyAll eviation will periodically monitor the scheme.
- State Nodal Agency would send Quarterly Progress Report (on-line) to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty All eviation.
- Up on completion of a project, the State Nodal Agency, through the State Government, would submit completion report to the Central Government.
- Central Sanctioning-cum-Monitoring Committee will meet a softenasre quired to sanction and review/monitor the progress of projects sanctioned under the Mission.
- States/Cities will be facilitated through independent quality control/assurance/thirdparty teamsat various levels that may be out sourced to specialized/technical agencies.
- Monitoring of projects by States/Urban Local Bodies by conducting Social Audit in conformity
 with guide lines to be prescribed, right from the stage of project preparation.
- Theprocessesofimplementationwillbemonitoredbyundertakingconcurrentevaluation throughreputed independentinstitutionstoensurethatcorrectionstodistortions, oversights orshortcomingscanbemadeintime

ConvergenceofHealth andEducation

Health

Development Objectives for the Health Plan. Some of the development objectives, which the uluberia Municipality address through their Health Care Service Delivery Improvement Plan, areas follows:

Theme1: PublicHealthServices:

- i. . 1 BettercoordinationwithStateGovernmenthospitalsanddispensariesfor maintaininga betterreferralsystem.
- Improve the asset and human resource utilization pattern of health services such as ambulanceservices, dispensariesetc.
- $iii. \quad Ensure that all types of cooked/uncooked food in the Municipal \\ food sellers to prevent spread of diarrhoe alandother disease in the area.$
- $iv. \hspace{3em} Strengthening and developing Health Management Information System. \\$
- v. Exploring opportunities for strengthening decentralization and other public private partnershipsinproviding such publichealth services.
- vi. Partnerwithleadingprivatesectorprovidersofmedicalservicesforbetterutilisationand maintenanceof medicalinfrastructuresuchas municipaldispensaries, maternityhomes.

The me 2: Reproductive and Child Health Care Services:

- i. To establishqualityantenatalcareto 100% of the slumwomen.
- ii. To establish100% institutional delivery for all women living inslums.
- iii. 100% immunization of infants against six killer diseases within 12 months of birth.
- iv. Making sterilization services available by way of improving efforts related to family planning.
- v. FormulateawiderbasketofservicesaimedatprovidinghealthprioritieswithintheRCH domainthathavenotbeenadequatelyaddressed, as well as some healthpriorities outside the RCH domain which are major contributors to the burden of disease and impoverishment are included.
- vi. Spreadinghealthawarenessthroughvariousmethodsofcommunicationnotonlytothe beneficiariesoftheProgrammebut alsoto theexcludedgroupsand areaswithinthewards.

All other Government Programmes for Preventive Health Care and other Independent I nitiative staken by the ULB:

- i. Promotion of hygienic measures to lead to reduced diarrhoeal disease with prompt and appropriatecareand reducing household expenditure on recurrent diarrhoea.
- ii. Increase the coverage of vector control operations by rationalizing the use of assets and human resources available.
- iii. Effective implementation of Government Programmes to achieve the targeted goals and objectives.
- iv. Thefollowingschemesunderimplementation by theStateGovt.inthesocialsectorcanbe dovetailed and integrated with the IHSDP Program to ensure effective slum development. The Socio Economic Survey has already identified beneficiaries under the scheme

Education

The Municipal Corporation has been actively implementing key initiatives in the Education sector through convergence with the following objectives:

- i. Improvement of the Status &Infrastructure&Basic Service in Primary Schools under Municipal Corporation.
- ii. Achieving 100% enrolment in schools for next 5 years.
- iii. Enhancing the quality of education provided in pry school with respect to student performance & teaching quality.
- iv. Leveraging the existing resources created under the NSDP and other programme and increase the coverage in excluded committee and squatter settlements
- v. Achieving higher enrolment of children in agegroupof 6-14 in SSK centres
- vi. Strengthening Parent Teacher Association and involving community participation in improving the performance of school
- vii. Creating awareness in the community through the existing community structures (NHG, NHC,CDS members) on the importance of primary and adult education.

Extensive training programme for teachers & sahayekasis being organized for improvement of quality teaching. Construction, extension and repair of SSK buildings must be done so that a greater portion of

current program through convergence:

Adult Education: To promote self-dependability.

Thrift and Credit Society: For easierCredit and Finance availability.

Self Help Group: To promote self and micro entre preneurship.

DWCUA: Upliftment of the lifestyle and self-independencyofWomenGroup.

Annapurna:To provide food stock at reduced price to the poorer section of the Community.

AntyodayAnnaYojana: To provide food stock free of cost to the older section of the community.

Environment Impact Assessment

IMI	ACT & 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.
	Conservation of Topsoil	
4.	 a. Extent of loss of topsoil b. Area requirement for topsoil conservation c. Inclusion of conservation of topsoil d. Impact on Heritage & Culture e. Identification of locally significant cultural properties f. Assessment of likely impacts on each cultural property due to project implementation g. Possible measures for avoidance I. Identification of alternative routes 	Not applicable for the slum area.
5.		Question does not arise.
6.	Location of Natural Habitants	It will not be disturbed
7.	Construction of site office / Camp	Temporary construction of camp / office shall be established by contractor and since the project is small and scattered, the temporary impact on environment for Construction Camp / office at the time of execution of work is negligible.
8.	Quarrying of Materials	

9.	a. Sourcing of materials from quarries b. Lead from various existing quarries c. Adequacy of material for the project in these quarries Water Requirement; Identification of potential	The construction materials require for the project shall be procured from: i. Stone metal: from the existing. ii. Bricks: From the existing brick fields nearby the project site. iii. Sand: From the nearest source. b. All the materials are sufficiently available. Water required for the construction of work will be available from ground water. There is
	sources of water	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	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.
1 P	be taken to prevent sediment into the stream.	The storm water drain of the slums will discharge the water to the main high drain of the town.
11.	Air Pollution during construction work	Work shall be carried out by equipment's 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: 3. Municipality will enforce restriction on

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: 13. Generation of Man days 14. Improvement in Household or population sector i.e. Improvement of personal health, hygiene, socio- economic condition, education etc.

Operation&Maintenance

FormulationandImplementationof"OperationandMaintenancePlanforSlum Level Infrastructure work"

Background

It is recognized that the assets created in slums are required to be properly used and maintained. For this purpose, 'Operation and Maintenance Plan' for the slum is being prepared.

Formulation and implementation of O&MPlan

- The assets created in project are required to be properly used and maintained.
- 2. The following steps will be taken prior to preparation of the 'Operation and Maintenance Plan' fore each slum:
 - i. The ULB along with the CDS working in the Slum where infrastructure works were performed will arrange a meeting (1st) with all slum dwellers of that particular slum.
 - ii. AtthismeetingtheLocal Councillor, Chairman-in-CouncilorChairman-in-Councilof slumdevelopment work, Municipal Engineers, TownProjectOfficer,Community Organiser, CDSmembersandRCVs of that particular slum be present .Other members/ officials as felt necessary may also be present.
 - iii. At thismeetingthe needforformation of Bustee WorksManagementCommittee (BWMC) for looking after, Operation and Maintenance Plan for Slum Level Infrastructure work 'will be explained to the slum dwellers.
 - iv. The stock of work done and assets created under slum level infrastructure works of that particular slum will be listed at this meeting.
 - v. At this meeting the ULB will brief the slum dwellers about the constitution, role and functions of the BWMC.
 - vi. A similar next meeting (2nd) will be held at which the BWMC will be elected as per constitution through informal election. If one meeting is not sufficient more such meetings may be arranged.
 - vii. Minute of each meeting with signature of the participants should be maintained Constitution & functions of the Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC):
- i. The BWMC will consist of minimum 5members, all of whom will be resident of that particular slum.

- ii. huser chargesm to encourage the process.
- iii. The BWMC will report to the slum dwellers in a meeting held once in six months on revenue, expenditure and maintenance issues. This meeting will be attended by Local Councillors, ULB Officials & Engineers, Community Organizer, Town Project Officer, CDS member.
- iv. There must be an agreed up on O&M Plan between the ULB,CDS and BWMC for the assets created in that particular slum under IHSDP as listed in 1s tmeeting.
- v. They will need interim hand holding which will be extended by the ULB by providing their technical person and accounts person for technical and accounts support. Other wise the ULB can take help of local NGOs/ CSOs for providing support to BWMC.
- vi. Chairman, Secretary and Cashier will be selected within the BWMC.Bank account will be operated by any two of them jointly.
- vii. The existing Beneficiary Committee will cease after the BWMC is formed.

Maintenance: Water Supply: Routine maintenance

- a) Daily cleaning
- b) Petty repair
- c) Periodical testing of water

Petty repair involves mainly replacement of street stand posts, repairing of hand pump and plat form. It is to be as certained by the ULB/Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC)how much money is roughly required per month for meeting the cost of this petty repair, daily cleaning and periodical testing of water. The cost of petty repair works and daily cleaning is to be met from collection of fund from the Beneficiaries.

The Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC) will supervise this, Daily dearing and petty repair work'.

Sanitation: Community latrine

Daily cleaning and petty repair work:

- · It requires daily cleaning (once, twice or more) by engaging sweeper on contract.
- · Replacement of Bibcock and other petty repairing work

It is to beas certained by the ULB/BWMCastohow much money is required per month for carrying out the work of item (i&ii). The cost of item (i&ii) is to be met from ULB fund/Beneficiary Contribution /or a combination of both in every month. This decision may be taken. The BWMC is required to collect the contribution from Beneficiaries every month and supervise the work.

Majorrepairandmaintenancework:

Periodicalmaintenance of la trine structure by way of plastering ,colour washing, door ,window,floor repairing ,replacement of broken(W.C.)pan,cleaning of septictank etc

Major repair and maintenance work will be implemented by the ULBs from their fund by engaging CDS/contractor or ULB staff.

Drainage:Petty repair ,operation and maintenance:It requires cleaning at least once or twice in a week and

occasional petty repair. This work should be executed by the BWMC, for which the BWMC will first decide how much money will be required in every month for getting this work done. Once the amount is as curtained, the ULBs will decide whether this expenditure may be fully met from the contribution of the Beneficiaries only or proportionately shared by ULB and Beneficiaries. The BWMC will collect the contribution from Beneficiaries. It is to be decided how the contribution be collected. The BWMC will supervise the work.

Major maintenance and repairing work like plastering ,re construction of damaged portion and other works may be needed from time to time.

Major maintenance and repairing work will be executed by the ULBs from their fund by engaging CDS/contractoror ULBstaff.

Road: Maintenance of Concrete paved road: Sweeping , petty repair and maintenance will be implemented by the BWMC for which they will collect contribution from Beneficiaries.

Solidwastemanagement:

- 1. Dailydoor to doorcollectionanddepositingtothenearbycontainer/trailer
- 2. Will be done by the ULB with existing staff. The staff engaged for this work will report to the BWMC who will supervise their work. The BWMC will maintain the attendance of the staff attending the work and report on weekly basis to the ULB regarding their attendance and performance. BWMC will first assess how much money will be required very month. The BWMC will collect the contribution from Beneficiariese very month. BWMC will supervise the work.
- 3. Transporting from container/ trailerto dumping/ compostingground
- 4. The ULBs will execute the work from their fund.

DutiesofBWMC

1. They willmaintain are gisters howing the existing services/ structures under their control:

i. Water supply

- i. What is the length of waterline
- ii. What is the diameter and material of waterline
- iii. How many stand posts are there
- iv. How many small dia-deep tubewells are there and their status(functioning/defunct)
- v. How many big dia- deep tubewells are there and their status(functioning/ defunct)

They will maintain are gister for keeping stock of materials which are often required for day to day maintenance work like bibcock ,short pipe for stand posts etc

Institutional Capacity of Uluberia, Howrah

Institutional Capacity

Municipality Municipality, with it selected local body in place ,has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spread in gover an areao34.10 square kilometres is comprised of 32 wards With efficient and trained manpower, the Municipality has developed both technical and administrative skills .The development of appropriate municipal organizational structures with qualified staff is essential if municipalities are to provide cost effective services to citizens .With local government reform municipalities are required to take on new tasks ,and provide new services .This will only be possible if municipalities have cost-effective and appropriate

structures and staff that are well qualified and highly motivated .The municipalities should plan in such a way so as to ensure that they can meet the needs of citizens effectively and efficiently and infrastructural facilities to the citizens:

- Solid Waste Management
- Birth and Death Registration
- Crematoria and burial ground
- Prevention of food adulteration
- Preventive Health Care and Health Care
- Services
- Roads and its development
- Widening & improvement to roads
- Street Lighting
- Bus Stands ,Public Urinals
- Markets
- Storm Water Drainage and Flood Control.
- Parks and Playgrounds
- Plantations
- Town Planning
- Slum Improvement and Urban Community
- Development
- Education
- Water
- Beautification
- Auditoriums

(Para 8.6 & Para 14.4 of the Guidelines)

Summary Sheet for Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) for the year 2019-20

	Admissible Components	Target for Year 2015-16	Achieveme nt for Year 2015 - 16	Target for Year* 2016-	Achievem ent for Year* 2016-17	Target for Year**	Achieve ment for Year* 2017-18	Target for Year** 2018-19	Achieve ment for Year* 2018-19	Target for Year**	Remaining Targets as per HFAPoA
ď	Beneficiary-led Construction	1500	1440	5899	5899	NA	NA	3500	3500	7472	18371
	New Houses	1500	1440	5899	5899	NA	NA	3500	3500	7472	18371
	Enhancement										
	Sub Total (A)	1500	1440	5899	5899	AN	NA	3500	3500	7472	18371
8	In-Situ Slum Rehabilitation with				1	5					
	Participation of Private Sector				NO	NO LARGET SO FAR	FAK				
	Number of Slums	91	91	64	64	NA	NA	40	40	89	
	Number of Households (B)	1500	1440	5899	5899	NA	NA	3500	3500	7472	
	Affordable Housing in Partnership (EWS Category) ©				NO TAR	NO TARGET SO FAR	FAR				
	Credit linked subsidy				NO TAR	NO TARGET SO FAR	FAR				
	EWS Households										
	LIG Households										
	Sub Total (D)										
ш	Total (A+B+C+D)	1500	1440	5899	2899	NA	NA	3500	3500	7472	18371

Note: *The year preceding to the year of this AIP

** The year for which Annual Implementation Plan has been prepared

R Assistant Engineer & Assistant Engineer

Uluberia Municipality

Subsidy for Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction or Enhancement

		I. Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction or Enhancement	r-led Individ	ual House C	Constructi	ion or Enhan	cement		
	ž	No. of			Reso	urce Mobilizat	Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crores)	res)	
Year *	New Hous- ing	New Enhancemen Hous- ing t of exist- ing House	New Housing	Enhance ment of existing housing	Total	Central Share	State share	Beneficiary Share	ULB share (if applicable)
2015-16	1500	0	55.20	0	55.20	22.50	28.95	3.75	NA
2016-17	5899	0	217.08	0	217.08	88.49	113.85	14.75	NA
2017-18	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	00.00	0.00	0.00	AN
2018-19	3500	0	128.80	0	128.80	52.50	67.55	8.75	AN
2019-20	7472	0	274.97	0	274.97	112.08	144.21	18.68	NA
2020-21		0	0.00	0	0.00	00.00	0.00	0.00	NA
2021-22		0	0.00	0	0.00	00.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Total	18371	0	676.05	0	676.05	275.57	354.56	45.93	NA

Please fill the projected figures for the year for which AIP is proposed and actual figures of achievement for preceding years Note:

** Total Cost per dwelling unit Rs. 3.68 /- Lakhs

Chairman Uluberia Municipality

R Assistant Engineer
H.F.A. Uluberia Municipality

Slum Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with Participation of Private Sector

			angui man			
			Resou	Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crores)	(Rs. in Crores)	
	No. of	Total	Central	State share	Beneficiary	ULB share (if
	Beneficiaries	Cost	Share		Share	applicable)
Slums						
	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A.	N.A	N.A
	N.A	N.A	N.A	A.N	A.A	N.A
-	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	A.N	N.A
-	A.N	N.A	N.A	A.A	A.N	N.A
N.A	A.A	N.A	N.A	A.N	A.A	N.A
N.A	A.A	N.A	N.A	A.N	A.N	N.A
A.N	A.A	N.A	N.A	A.A	A.N	N.A
	N.A	A.A	N.A	A.N	N.A	N.A

Note: * Please fill the projected figures for the year for which AIP is proposed and actual figures of achievement for preceding years

The state of the s

Nodal Officer & Assistant Engineer H.F.A. Uluberia Municipatity

Chairman Uluberia Municipality

4		Recourse Mobilization (Re in C	0	Rocource Moh	Recourse Mobilization (Re in Crores)	
				Nesoni ce i ion	1115auon (133, 111 01 01 03)	
Year *	Number of	No. of	Total Project	Central Share	State Share	ULB Share (if
	Projects	Beneficiaries	Cost (AHP)			applicable)
		J		3		
2015-16	A.N	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2016-17	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2017-18	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2018-19	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2019-20	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2020-21	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2021-22	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Total	A.N	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	A.N

Please fill the projected figures for the year for which AIP is proposed and actual figures of achievement for preceding years Note: *



Nodal Officer
& Assistant Engineer
H.F.A. Uluberia Municipality

Chairman Uluberia Municipality

	∑	Affordable I	Housing throug	IV. Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy	d Subsidy		
					Resourc	Resource Mobilization (Rs. in Crores)	(s. in Crores)
Year *	Credit Link Subsidy	Number of Availe	Number of Beneticiaries Availed Loan	Estimated Loan	d Loan	Estimated Interest	nterest
	Availed for					Substant Ave	alica
		EWS	DII	EWS	DIT	EWS	DIT
	New Housing						
2015-16	Enhancement (Existing			NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR	OR THIS YEAR		
	Housing)						
	New Housing						
2016-17	Enhancement (Existing			NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR	OR THIS YEAR		
	Housing)				Ĭ		
	New Housing						
2017-18	Enhancement (Existing			NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR	OR THIS YEAR		
	Housing)						
	New Housing						
2018-19	Enhancement (Existing			NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR	OR THIS YEAR		
	Housing)						
	New Housing	7		8			
2019-20	Enhancement (Existing			NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR	OR THIS YEAR		
	Housing)						
	New Housing						
2020-21	Enhancement (Existing			NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR	OR THIS YEAR		
	Housing)						
	New Housing						
2021-22	Enhancement (Existing			NO TARGET F	NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR		
	Housing)						
	Total			NO TARGET FOR THIS YEAR	OR THIS YEAR	~	
Note: *	Diasco fill the projected figures for the year for which AID is proposed and actual figures of activement for preceding years	for the year for	which AIP is propo	cad and artical fig.	romovoidar for again	ot for preceding ve	parc

Note: * Please fill the projected figures for the year for which AIP is proposed and actual figures of achievement for preceding years

& Assistant Engineer R. A. Uluberia Municipality

ULUBERIA MUNICIPALITY

ULUBERIA: HOWRAH

DECLARATION

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

Signature of Executive Officer

Executive Officer
Uluberia Municipality
Uluberia Municipality

Signature of Chairman

Chairman
Uluberia Municipality
Uluberia Municipality