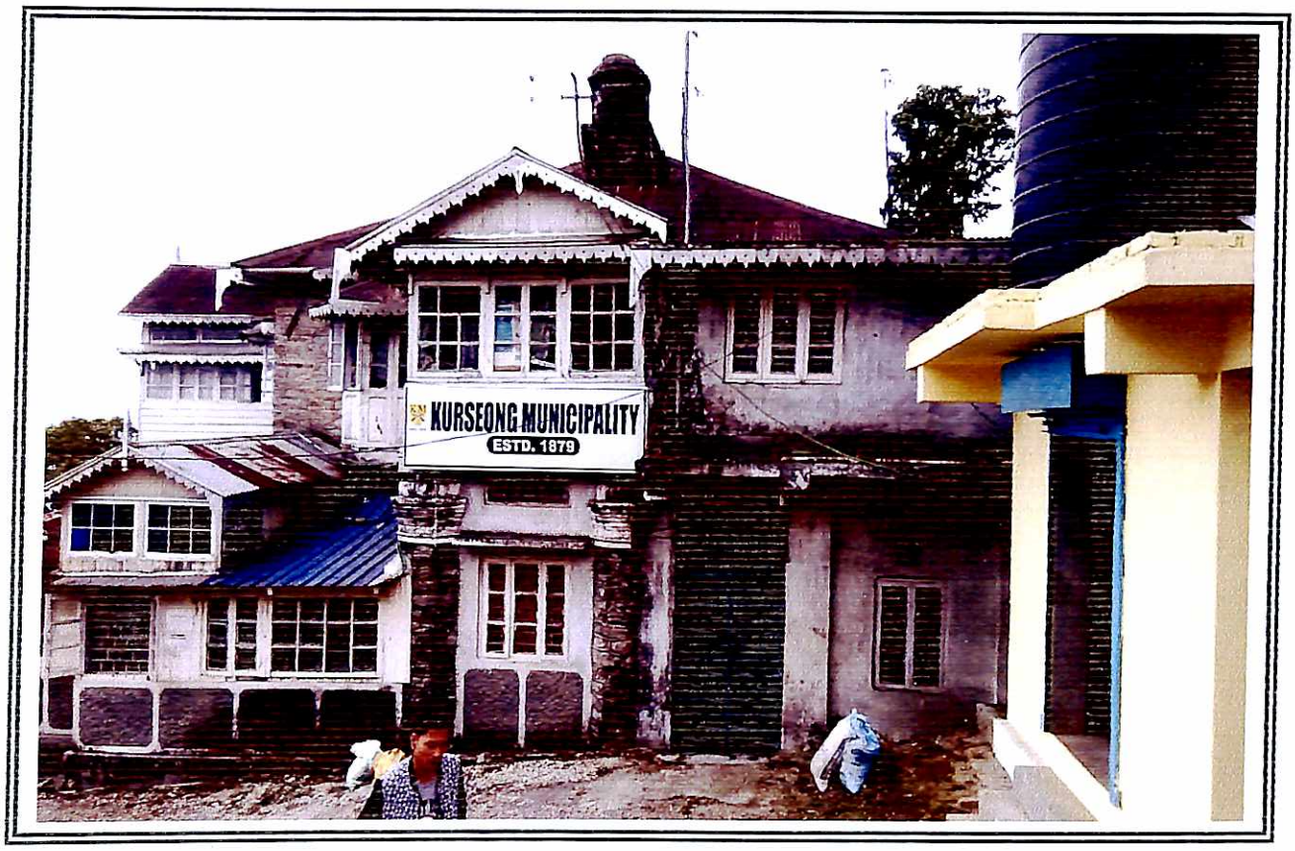
# DETAILED PROJECT REPORT
# HOUSING FOR ALL 2018-2019
# KURSEONG MUNICIPALITY

## PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY) URBAN




Submitted by Kurseong Municipality

# PREFACE

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

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

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

Total beneficiaries of the scheme are **500 nos. from 16 nos. slums and 6 nos. of Non Slum projected for the year 2018-19.** Where as the projected beneficiaries for the enite 5 years of project tenure is 2121 covering all the 20 wards of Kurseong Municipality.

The project cost for the year 2018-19 is **Rs. 24.255 Cr**. as per relevant department & P.W.D. schedule of rates and the total tentative project cost for 5 years with **2121 b**eneficiaries is amounted to **Rs. 98.04 Cr.**

## Introductory Note by Chairman

On the outset I would like to take this privilege to let know you that Kurseong 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 Group 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 Kusreong Municipality which have eventually become the **Housing for All Plan of Action** of Kusreong 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, and 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 West Bengal 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.

Date:

Place: Kurseong

**(Sri Krishna Limbu)**
Chairman
Kurseong Municipality

## a. PLANNING CORE TEAM:

1. Mr. Krishna Limbu, Chairman, Kusreong Municipality.
2. Sri Brigen Gurung, Vice Chairman, Kusreong Municipality.
3. Sri Shyam Sherpa, Councillor Ward No 7.
4. Smt Sandhya Lepcha, Councillor Ward No 4
5. Mr. Chabbi Bhattacharya, Executive Officer, Nodal Officer of HFA.
6. Mr. Gobind Prasad Adhikari,Sub-Asst Engineer, Kurseong Municipality.
7. Mr Ravi Pradhan, IT Cordinator Kusreong Municipality.

## b. WORKING DEFINITIONS

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

## a) ***ABBREVIATION***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A&OE | Administrative and Other Expenses | LIG | Low Income Group |
| AHP | Affordable Housing in Partnership | MD | Mission Directorate |
| AIP | Annual Implementation Plan | MoA | Memorandum of Agreement |
| BMTPC | Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council | MoHUPA | Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation |
| CDP | City Development Plan | MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| CLS | Credit linked subsidy | NA | Non Agricultural |
| CNA | Central Nodal Agencies | NBC | National Building Code |
| CPHEEO | Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation | NHB | National Housing Bank |
| CSMC | Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee | NOC | No Objection Certificate |
| DIPP | Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion | NPV | Net Present Value |
| 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 | SFCPoA | Slum Free City Plan of Action |
| 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 |
| IEC | Information Education & Communication | TDR | Transfer of Development Rights |
| IFD | Integrated Finance Division | TPQMA | Third Party Quality Monitoring Agency |
| IIT | Indian Institute of Technology | ULB | Urban Local Boday |
| IS | Indian Standard | UT | Union Territory |

# Annexure 7C
## (Para 14.5 of the Guidelines)
## Format for Project under Beneficiary Led Construction Or Enhancement

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Name of the State: | : | West Bengal | | | | | |
| 2 | Name of the District: | : | Darjeeling | | | | | |
| 3 | Name of the City: | : | **Kurseong** | | | | | |
| 4 | Project Name: | : | **HFA - KURSEONG 2018-19** | | | | | |
| 5 | Project Code: | : | **19801637024N0** | | | | | |
| 6 | State Level Nodal Agency: | : | State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) | | | | | |
| 7 | Implementing Agency/ ULB | : | Kurseong Municipality | | | | | |
| 8 | Date of Approval by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) | : | | | | | | |
| 9 | No. of location covered in project: No of Slum Area Covered & No of Non Slum Area Covered | : | Name of Location | No. of beneficiaries | Whether Slum / Non-Slum | If Slum, then Slum type | If slum, whether it gets completely rehabilitated | |
| | | : | Kurseong Municipal Area | **500** | Covering both Slum & Non-Slum area | Notified | No | |
| 10 | Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs) | : | 2,425.50 | | | | | |
| 11 | No. of beneficiaries covered in the project | : | GEN | SC | ST | OBC | Total | Minority | Person with Disability |
| | | : | **174** | **33** | **163** | **130** | **500** | **216** | **4** |
| 12 | Whether beneficiary have been selected as PMAY Guidelines? | : | Yes | | | | | |
| 13 | No. of Houses constructed / acquired. Please specify ownership (Any of these) | : | Joint | Female | Male | Transgender | | |
| | | : | **0** | **269** | **231** | **0** | | |
| 14 | No. of beneficiaries covered in the project | : | Male | Female | Transgender | | | |
| | | : | **269** | **231** | **0** | | | |
| 15 | Whether it has been ensured that selected beneficiaries have rightful ownership of the land ? | : | Yes | | | | | |
| 16 | Whether building plan for all houses have been Approved? | : | Yes | | | | | |
| 17 | i. GoI grant required (Rs. 1.5 lakh per eligible beneficiary) | : | **750.00** | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (Rs. in Lakhs) | | |
| | ii. State grant, (Rs. in Lakhs) | : | **1,440.25** |
| | iii. ULB grant (Rs. in Lakhs) | : | **110.25** |
| | iv. Beneficiary Share (Rs. in Lakhs) | : | **125.00** |
| | v. Total (Rs. in Lakhs) | : | **2,425.50** |
| 18 | Whether technical specification / design for housing have been ensured as per Indian Standards / NBC/ State Norms? | : | Yes |
| 19 | Whether it has been ensured that balance cost of construction is tied up with State Grant, ULB Grant & Beneficiary Share? | : | Yes |
| | Whether trunk and line infrastructure is existing or being provisioned? | : | |
| | i. Water Supply | : | Yes |
| | ii. Sewerage | : | No |
| | iii. Road | : | Yes |
| | iv. Storm Water Drain | : | Yes |
| | v. External Electrification | : | Yes |
| | vi. Solid Waste Management | : | Yes |
| | vii. Any Other | : | Yes |
| | viii. In case, any infrastructure has not been proposed, reason thereof. | : | - |
| 20 | Whether disaster (earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide etc.) resistant features have been adopted in concept, design and implementation of the project ? | : | Yes |
| 21 | Whether Demand Survey Completed for entire city? | : | Yes |
| 22 | Whether City-wide integrated project have been formulated? If not reasons thereof? | : | Yes |
| 23 | Whether validation with SECC data for housing condition conducted? | : | Yes |
| 24 | Whether Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of fund to individual bank account of beneficiary ensured in the project ? | : | Yes |

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

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

Chairman
Kurseong Municipality

Signature of the
Mayor/ Chairperson/Municipal Commissioner

Signature
Chief Engineer
M.E Dte,GoWB

Signature

Director,SUDA

Signature
Principal Secretary,
UD & MA Department,GoWB

# Executive Summary

## Project Details

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Name of the State: | : | **West Bengal** |
| 2 | Name of the District: | : | **Darjeeling** |
| 3 | Name of the City: | : | **Kurseong** |
| 4 | Project Name: | : | **HFA - KURSEONG 2018-19** |
| 5 | Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs) | : | **2,425.50** |
| 6 | Central Share (Rs. in Lakhs) | : | **750.00** |
| 7 | State Share (Rs. in Lakhs) | : | **1,440.25** |
| 8 | ULB Share (Rs. in Lakhs) | : | **110.25** |
| 9 | Beneficiary share (Rs. in Lakhs) | : | **125.00** |
| 10 | Total Infrastructure Cost (Rs. in Lakhs) | : | **220.50** |
| 11 | Percentage of Infrastructure Cost of Housing Cost | : | **10** |
| 12 | Infrastructure Cost per Dwelling Unit (Rs. in Lakhs) | : | **0.441** |
| 13 | Year of Implementation | : | **2018-19** |
| 14 | Component Housing Construction | : | **Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)** |
| 15 | SOR Adopted | : | PWD (WB) w.e.f 1.7.14 with current corrigendum |

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

| Sl | Scheme Component | Type | Qty | Unit | Rate (in Rs/Unit) | Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh) | Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh) | Central Share ( Rs. 1.5Lakh/ DU) | State Govt. Share ( Rs. 2.66Lakh/DU) | ULB Share@ 0..2205 Lakh/ DU | Beneficiaries Share @ 0.25 Lakh/DU) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **A. HOUSING** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1** | **New in-situ** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Single Storied Units** | | **500** | **Nos** | **441000.00** | **2,205.00** | **2,205.00** | **750.00** | **1,330.00** | **0.00** | **125.00** |
| **Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)** | | | | | | **2,205.00** | **2,205.00** | **750.00** | **1,330.00** | **0.00** | **125.00** |

## A. INFRASTRUCTURE

| Sl | Scheme Component | Type | Qty | Unit | Rate (in Rs/Unit) | Proposed Project Cost (In Lakh) | Appraised Project Cost (In Lakh) | Central Share ( Rs. in Lakh) | State Govt. Share ( @50% ) (in Lakh) | ULB Share ( @50% ) (in Lakh) | Beneficiaries Share (in Lakh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Drain | 250mm wide x 300mm depth | 2,124.90 | Mtr | 5,188.00 | 110.24 | 110.24 | 0.00 | 55.12 | 55.12 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Guard Wall | Cement Rubble Masonry (1:6), 1.50 Mtr height | 1,310.90 | Mtr | 8,411.00 | 110.26 | 110.26 | 0.00 | 55.13 | 55.13 | 0.00 |
| | | | | | | 220.50 | 220.50 | 0.00 | 110.25 | 110.25 | 0.00 |
| Total (A+B) | | | | | | 2,425.50 | 2,425.50 | 750.00 | 1,440.25 | 110.250 | 125.00 |

Signature of the ULB Level Competent
Tchnical Officer
Name & Designation: Sro Gobind Prasad Adhikari, Sub-Asst. Enginner
Address: Kurseong Municipality, Kurseong.
Fax No. 91-0354-2344286
Telephone No.: 0354-2344286
Mobile No.: 09733169579
Email: chairman@kurseongmunicipality.org

Signature Director (SUDA)
Name & Designation: Smt. D. Dutta,
Director SUDA
FaX No. 03323585767
Telephone No: 033-23585767
E-mail: wbsudadir@gmail.com

Signature of the State Level Competent Technical Officer
Name & Designation : Chief Engineer, MeDte, GoWB
Bikash Bhavan, South Block, 1st Floor, Salt Lake Kol – 91.
Fax No.:
Telephone No. 033-23371331
Email: ce_medte@yahoo.com

Chairman, Kurseong Municipality
Name & Designation: Shri Krishna Limbu
Chairman, Kurseong Municipality
FaX No. 91-0354-2344286
Telephone No: 0354-2344286
E-mail: chairman@kurseongmunicipality.org

# FUND FLOW PATTERN

Rupees in lakhs

| NAMEOF THE SCHEME | ESTIMATED COST | YEAR 2018-19 | | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | GOI | GOWB | ULB | Benificiaries | |
| PMAY project - ,Kurseong Municipality | 2425.50 | 750.00 | 1,440.25 | 110.25 | 125.00 | 2,425.50 |

## PHASING OF FUND

Rupees in lakhs

| YEAR 2015-16 | RELEASE OF FUND | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GOI | GOWB | ULB | Benificiaries | TOTAL |
| 1st Installment @ 40% | 300.00 | 576.00 | 44.10 | 50.00 | 970.10 |
| 2nd Installment @ 40% | 300.00 | 576.00 | 44.10 | 50.00 | 970.10 |
| 3rd Installment @ 20% | 150.00 | 288.00 | 22.05 | 25.00 | 485.05 |
| TOTAL | 750.00 | 1,440.00 | 110.25 | 125.00 | 2,425.50 |

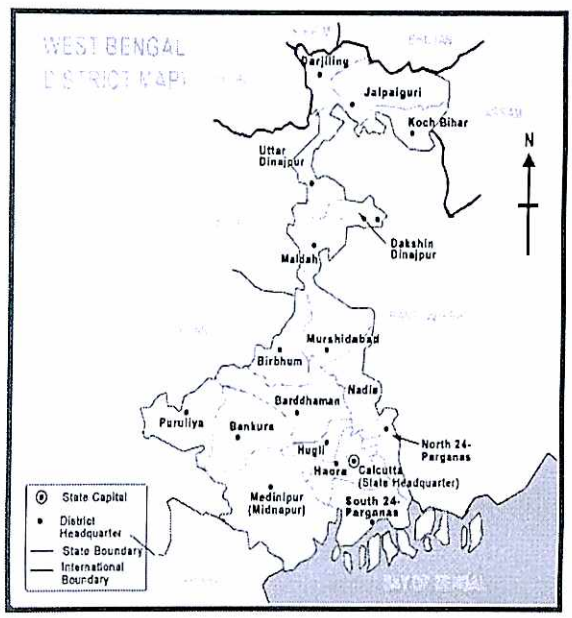
## REQUIREMENT OF FUND

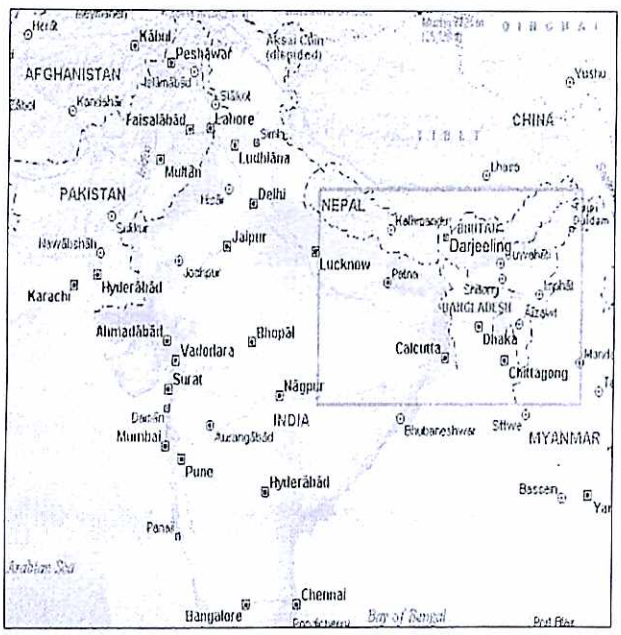
Rupees in lakhs

| SL. NO | NAMEOF THE SCHEME | YEAR 2018-19 | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | PMAY (HFA) Project - Kurseong Municipality | 970.10 | 970.10 |
| Total | | 970.10 | 970.10 |

## INTRODUCTION TO KURSEONG MUNICIPALITY:

Kurseong Municipality is one of four municipalities in the Darjeeling Region. The population is approximately 50,000; an increase from 15,000 in 1991 and 40,000 in 2001.Kurseong Municipality is situated at an altitude of 2458 Mts. (4864 feet), 51 km from Siliguri and 30 km from Darjeeling, Kurseong natural advantages make it a very attractive tourist destination. The rich flora of Kurseong town and surroundings is remarkable, and it has aptly been described as a 'Botanists' Paradise'. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurseong) Just like many of the Indian municipalities, Kurseong is currently going through a dramatic and rapidly evolving population increase leading to high demands of infrastructure creation at by deforestation and lope sided development and an open invitation for more landslides and flash floods.

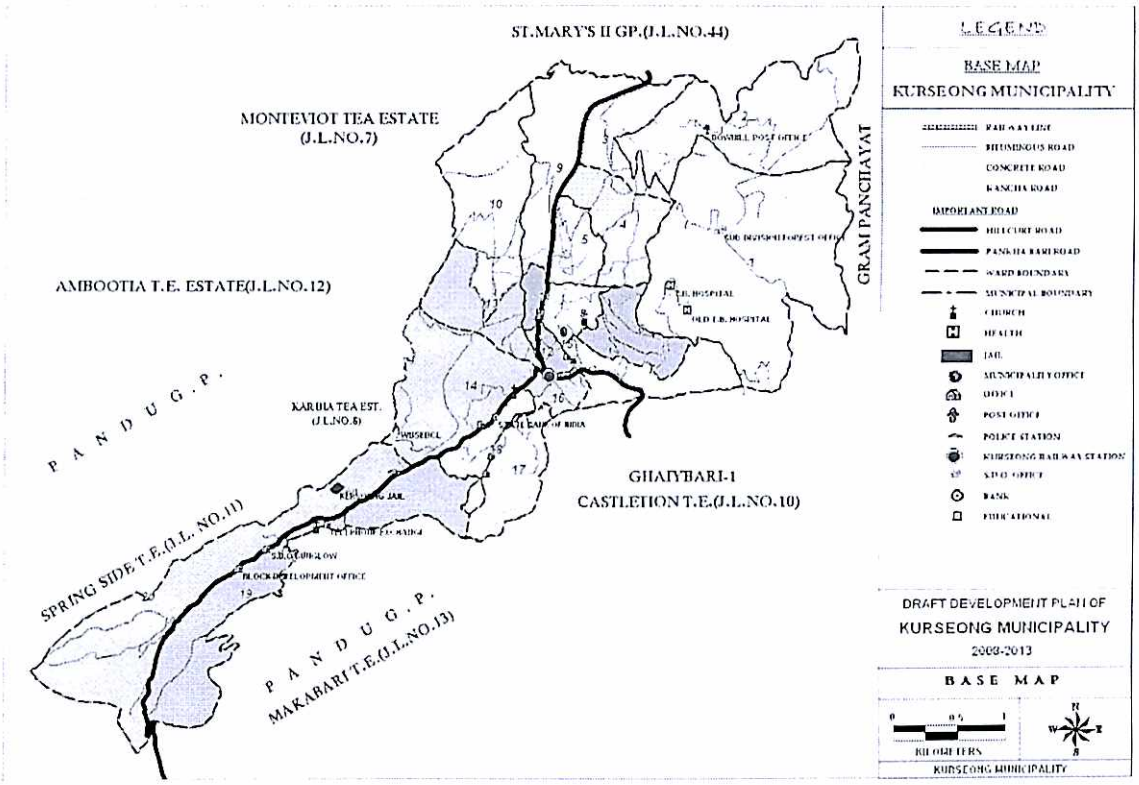



## KURSEONG MUNICIPALITY MISION AND VISION

Economic vibrancy of large urban centres is offering diverse employment opportunities and means of livelihood is the chief cause of migration to these areas. In India, migration has played an important role in accelerated urban growth. The twenty first century is expected to witness not only sustained population growth but also more of urbanization. However, it concomitantly results in transfer of rural poverty to urban areas. Rural migrants are attracted to the urban areas for economic reasons regardless of the fact that physical infrastructure in terms of housing, drinking

water supply; drainage etc. is not so adequate in the cities. Cities have been the hubs of economic growth. But planned urbanization has been marred to an extent by the excessive demand for basic amenities resulting in deterioration in the physical environment. The quality of life has thus suffered due to continuing influx of migrants and consequent widening of the gap between demand and supply of the essential services and other infrastructure in these areas. Unchecked migration, particularly aggravate housing problem resulting in increase in the land price. These force the poor to settle for informal solutions resulting in mushrooming of slums and squatter settlements. The problem of urban slums has been faced at some point of time by almost all the major cities throughout the developing world. Indian cities have not been an exception.



## 1.2 OVERVIEW OF THE MUNICIPALITY:

### *History:*

In the year 1835 Darjeeling was selected and acquired by the then British India Govt. for the purpose of establishing health sanatorium and summer residence for their officers and the soldiers. The first road to Darjeeling via Kurseong was constructed from Titalya, which is also known as Military Road, as it was also meant for the Military purposes. But it has remained unplayable for the last five or six decades due to non maintenance and on constructing one more road, Hill Cart Road now known as Tenzing Norgay Road, connecting the plains of Bengal with Darjeeling via hilly sub-stations viz. Tindharia, Kurseong, Sonada and Ghoom. As far as the history goes, Darjeeling area including Kurseong was a part of Sikkim and it was in the year 1835 leased to the British India Govt. by the then Rajan of Sikkim on yearly remuneration. The original inhabitants of Kurseong and Darjeeling were the Lepchas and the word 'Kharsang' now known as Kurseong comes from the Lepcha word, meaning 'The land of White Orchids': botanically known as Ceologeny, which grows abundantly in the trees and rock crevasses here

As per records it is known that in the 18th century Kurseong was a small village in Sikkim. 'Kurson-Rip' means the small white orchid which grows in forests around in April-May and thus Kurseong means "The place of white Orchids". Around 19th century, the Nepalese conquered and annexed the Terai and lower hills including Kurseong. At the end of Gurkha War in 1817, the British restored the country to Sikkim. Finally in the year 1835, on the request of the Governor General of British India , the Rajah of Sikkim ceded a strip of hill territory of 5-6 miles of Kurseong in the District of Darjeeling. In the year 1861 the Cart Road between Kurseong & Darjeeling was opened for traffic and the road down to Siliguri was opened in 1869. The D.H.R. started the Toy Train to Kurseong in 1880. The population of Kurseong was 4033 in 1881. During 1939 to 1942 Kurseong started growing rapidly.

Gradually the town started growing with a Club, Sanatorium, Guest House, Hotels, Cinema Hall, Railway H.Q. etc; Small flow of Tourists in summer started their visits. Very noted people like Netaji Subash Ch. Bose, Senior ICS Officer B.R.Sen, A.S.Bam, Film personalities like Tapan Sinha, Leela

Desai, Begumpara & Rajahs of Burdwan, Chanchal, Kakina built their cottages in this town. Kurseong gave first lady M.P. Smt.Maya Devi Chettri and an Olympian Player of Hockey Sri C.S.Gurung. All India Radio was set up their relay station & studio at Kurseong. The town is having nearly 50 schools, having about 2000 residential students. It is a tiny but a beautiful town which can be developed a positive tourists place.Kurseong is a virgin place from the point of view of its development for tourism in upper hills near Chimney & in down hills near Ambootia & Balasun.

It is a matter of pride for the Citizen of Kurseong town that this Municipality is the oldest Municipalities in the undivided Bengal. Even before Kurseong became a Sub Divisional town in 1890.The Municipality was established in the year 1879 and in 1890 only Kurseong Sub-Division was constituted when District of Darjeeling was in Rajsahi Division (Now Bangladesh). The then S.D.O. of Kurseong Mr.A.Earle was appointed as the Chairman of this Municipality by the Lt.Governor vide notification dated 14the April, 1891. On 8th December, 1891 in a special meeting of the Commissioners Mr. A.H.Wathan, who was not a Govt. servant, was elected the new Chairman.

In Pre-independence period 12 commissioners used to be in the Municipality of which 4 used to be nominated by Govt. In 1908 the relation between the Government and the Municipality took a turn when one Commissioner Mr.H.T.Kerr resigned. The Commissioners resolved and appointed one Rev.W.H.Careless, the Chapline of Kurseong as Commissioner and forwarded his name to the Government. The Darjeeling District was then placed under the administration of Bhagalpur Division. Both the Divisional Commissioner and District Commissioner of Darjeeling did not accept the proposal and appointed Mr.J.Byrne, SDO of Kurseong as a commissioner of the Municipality in the said vacancy. All the commissioners of the Municipality jointly wrote to the Lt.Governor that the resolution of the Commissioners has been ignored and brushed aside. But the Govt. did not listen and then Mr.Wathen, who served the Municipality for 17 long years as the Chairman, resigned in 1908 and the SDO was nominated as the Chairman.

In 1939 by which Bengal was declared a full fledged province of British India and the practice of nomination of SDO as the Chairman continued. In 1950 a major amendment came into force in the B.M. Act Reservation for Minority communities was introduced. Interestingly, Kurseong

Municipality adopted a resolution and informed the Govt. that 'No such reservation is necessary'. The practice of the appointment of SDO as the Chairman was discontinued.

The General Election of Kurseong Municipality was held on 14th March, 1953. Then the Municipality had 9 seats to be elected from 6 Wards. and 3 commissioiners used to be nominated by Govt. Sri B.B.Kumai , Sri D.B.Chettri , Sri D.B.Khati , Sri P.T.Lama , Sri N.C.Agarwal , P.B.Lama Sri C.K.Goenka , Sri K.B.Bhandari & Sri K.K.Sharma were elected in 1953.The nominated commissioners were Sri C.S.Prasad , Dr.A.C.Guha & Md.Saddique.

**In the year 1953 the number of Voters were like this in 6 Wards, in bracket the number of seats in each ward and number of Male/Female Voters are mentioned below:**

| (2) 1 | | (1) 2 | | (1) 3 | | (2) 4 | | (2) 5 | | (1) 6 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 295 | 195 | 207 | 109 | 166 | 91 | 302 | 102 | 340 | 167 | 98 | 51 |

In 1957 the election was held for 12 seats from 12 wards Mr.P.T.Lama served from 1957 to 1977 (Till super seeded) as its Chairman for 20 long years. Another note worthy person Sri C.B.Gurung served as Vice Chairman from 1964 to 1977 and Chairman from 1984 to 1994. For the first time in the year 1994, the Municipal Elections were fought by the Political Parties. In the year 1999 only when the Reservation of seats was introduced and the Municipality was delimited into 20 Wards and which is still continuing.

***Year of establishment:***

Kurseong Municipality was established in the year 1879. It is one of the oldest Municipality of West Bengal. According to the Census 2001, the total population of Kurseong Municipality is 40,172. The traffic between Kurseong to Darjeeling was opened in 1864 & from Siliguri to Darjeeling was opened in 1869. The Himalayan Railway line was laid in the year in 1880. The Kurseong Municipality has 20 wards in its present structure. Development of Kurseong Town has remained stagnant over the decades after its establishment due to the absence of any scope for

the physical expansion of the Township. In the Eastern side Kurseong is blocked by the thick Reserve Forest of Coniferous, Pines, Oak and local trees and in the West, North West and South West by the Tea plantations. As such Kurseong has expanded only as a linear strip mainly along the Hill Cart Road which is now known as Tenzing Norgay Road and also NH-55 & also linked with the narrow gauge steam engine Railway line which has been declared as a Heritage very recently which makes the hill people proud enough throughout the Universe. The total area within the present Municipal limits of the Township is 7.5 Sq. K.M. It is the Sub-Divisional Head Quarter under Darjeeling District, West Bengal and lays 45 Km away Siliguri running along the Tenzing Norgay Road and its neighboring areas. Kurseong has all the venues required for development into an attractive Tourist Town thus enhancing the economic potential and employment prospects for the unemployed people not only of Kurseong but also of Darjeeling as a whole. Kurseong offers magnificent views of snow-clad peaks including the Kanchanjunga, the third highest mountain peak in the world. When the first rays of the sunrise fall on the peaks the whole range of Kanchanjunga becomes a golden landscape. Nature has also provided Kurseong with a wealth of other scenic beauties. The views of the South especially from Eagle's Craig or from the ridge near the T.V. Tower, of the plains reaching the distant horizon crisscrossed by the glimmering silvery rivers flowing through the forest at the base of the hills and the lush green fields are simply enchanting and magnificent. Another special feature of the town is the view of the glorious sun set in the evening which easily compares with the best in the world. These values, if systematically and properly exploited and enhanced, may help the Township in highlighting and augmenting its intrinsic importance as a Tourist Resort and ultimately converting it into a beautiful satellite town which will also accelerate its economic development tremendously.

***Climate:***

Of the four Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling District it is said that Kurseong records the maximum rainfall touching almost 500 cm. annually. Maximum temperature in the summer rises upto $25^0$ C and the lowest temperature in the winter comes down to $5^0$ C to $10^0$ C. However, the climate throughout the year is more congenial than that of Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Siliguri Sub-Divisions. It has a very moderate climate.

## Municipality at a glance

Table EXE 1 : Brief Information about Municipality

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total area** | 7.50 sq. km. |
| **Population as per 2001 Census** | 42,346 |
| **Present Population** | 46,731 (projected) |
| **Density of Population (as per 2001 Census)** | 5336 persons per sq. km. |
| **Number of Slums** | 16 |
| **Slum Population** | 9907 |
| **Number of Municipal Wards** | 20 |
| **Number of Councillors** | 20 |
| **Number of CIC Members** | |
| **Hindu BPL family** | 2182 |
| **Muslim BPL family** | 137 |
| **Buddhists BPL family** | 478 |
| **Employees' sanctioned posts** | |
| **Existing Employees** | |
| **Vacant Posts** | |

## 1.3 DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH & POPULATION PROJECTION:

| WARD NO | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 2021 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1756 | 1962 | 2191 | 2448 | 2735 | 2988 |
| 2 | 2235 | 2497 | 2789 | 3116 | 3481 | 3803 |
| 3 | 1236 | 1381 | 1543 | 1723 | 1925 | 2103 |
| 4 | 4043 | 4517 | 5046 | 5637 | 6297 | 6880 |
| 5 | 2059 | 2300 | 2570 | 2871 | 3207 | 3504 |
| 6 | 1328 | 1484 | 1657 | 1851 | 2068 | 2260 |
| 7 | 2917 | 3259 | 3640 | 4067 | 4543 | 4964 |
| 8 | 2112 | 2359 | 2636 | 2944 | 3289 | 3594 |
| 9 | 2698 | 3014 | 3367 | 3761 | 4202 | 4591 |
| 10 | 1996 | 2230 | 2491 | 2783 | 3109 | 3397 |
| 11 | 1018 | 1137 | 1270 | 1419 | 1585 | 1732 |
| 12 | 1226 | 1370 | 1530 | 1709 | 1909 | 2086 |
| 13 | 2244 | 2507 | 2800 | 3128 | 3495 | 3819 |
| 14 | 2323 | 2595 | 2899 | 3239 | 3618 | 3953 |
| 15 | 1136 | 1269 | 1418 | 1584 | 1769 | 1933 |
| 16 | 1580 | 1765 | 1972 | 2203 | 2461 | 2689 |
| 17 | 2753 | 3075 | 3436 | 3838 | 4288 | 4685 |
| 18 | 1988 | 2221 | 2481 | 2772 | 3096 | 3383 |
| 19 | 1610 | 1799 | 2009 | 2245 | 2508 | 2740 |
| 20 | 1761 | 1967 | 2198 | 2455 | 2743 | 2997 |
| **Total** | **40019** | **44706** | **49943** | **55792** | **62327** | **68103** |

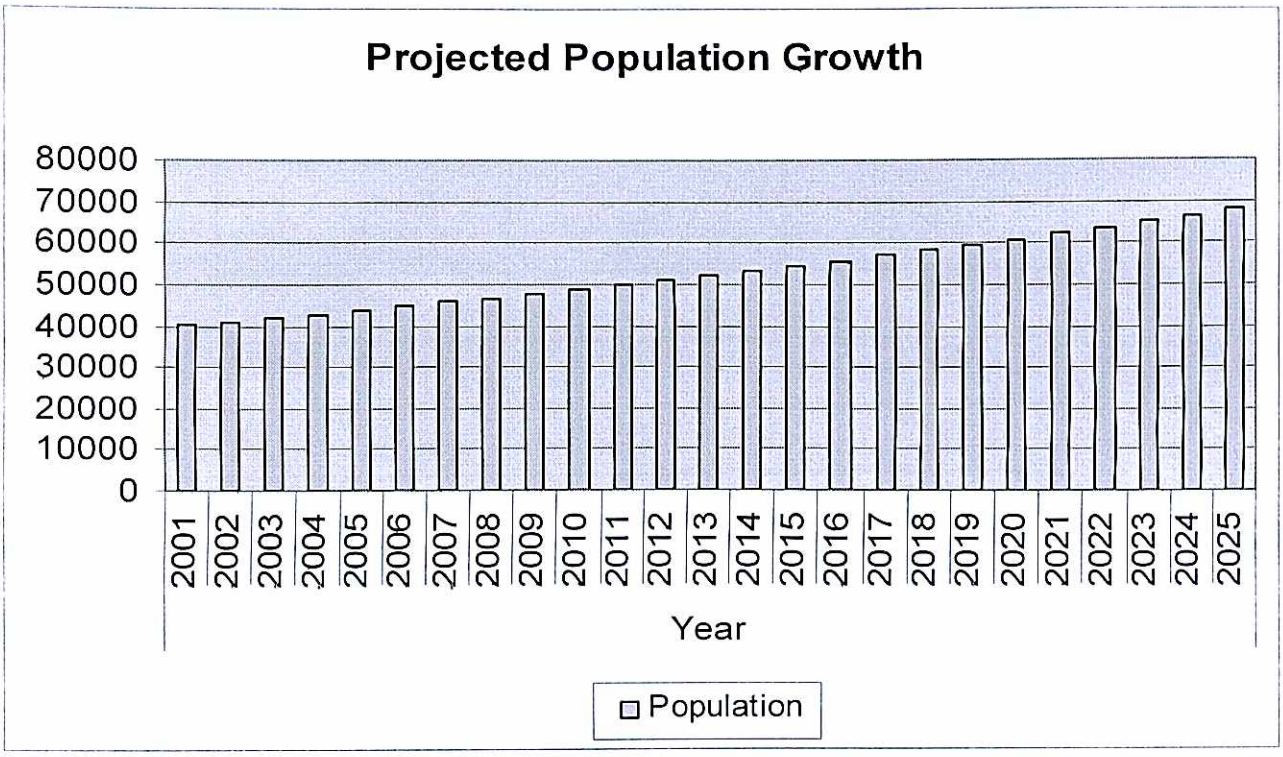
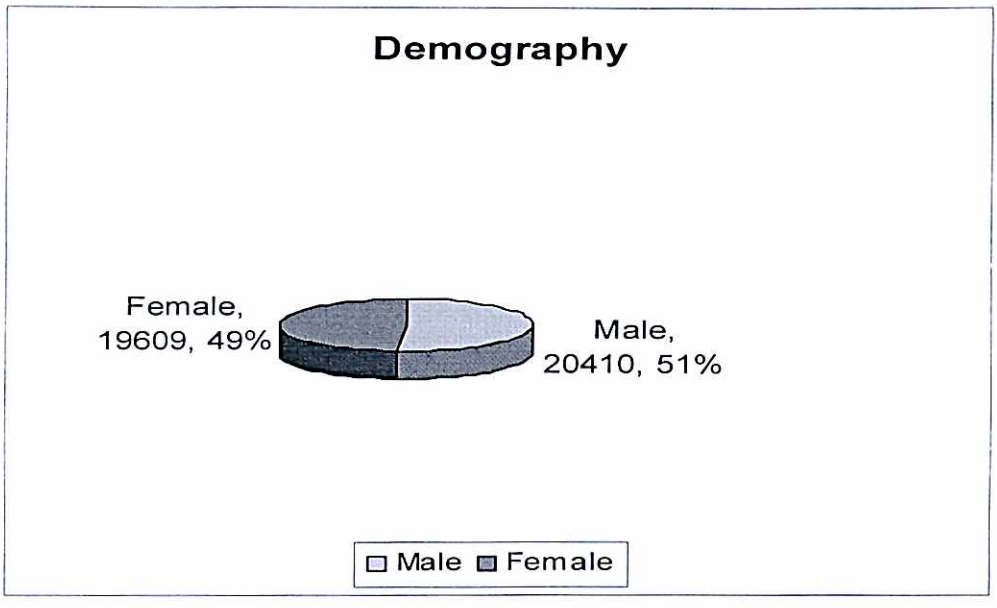

Projected Population Growth
80000
70000
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
Year
Population

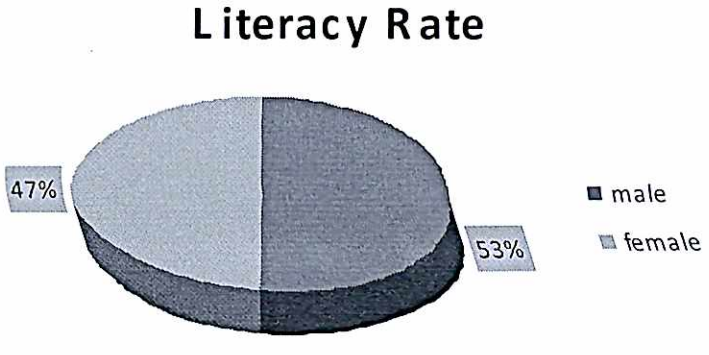
Figure INTRO 1 : WARD WISE POPULATION

| WARD NO | MALE | FEMALE |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1031 | 725 |
| 2 | 992 | 1243 |
| 3 | 574 | 662 |
| 4 | 1879 | 2164 |
| 5 | 1060 | 999 |
| 6 | 665 | 663 |
| 7 | 1505 | 1412 |
| 8 | 1074 | 1038 |
| 9 | 1356 | 1342 |
| 10 | 1015 | 981 |
| 11 | 579 | 439 |
| 12 | 667 | 559 |
| 13 | 1196 | 1048 |
| 14 | 1205 | 1118 |
| 15 | 608 | 528 |
| 16 | 922 | 658 |
| 17 | 1407 | 1346 |
| 18 | 948 | 1040 |
| 19 | 847 | 763 |
| 20 | 880 | 881 |
| Total | 20410 | 19609 |

## DEMOGRAPHY




## LITERACY RATE



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population | Male | 20410 | As per Census 2001 |
| | Female | 19609 | |
| | Total | 40019 | |
| 0-6 | Male | 1273 | |
| | Female | 1231 | |
| | Total | 2504 | |
| Literates | Male | 17959 | |
| | Female | 15596 | |
| | Total | 33555 | |
| Literacy Rate | Male | 93.61% | |
| | Female | 84.55% | |
| | Total | 89.33% | |

## INFRASTRUCTURE SITUATION ASSESSMENT OF KURSEONG MUNICIPALITY.

### Water Supply:

The water supply project in Kurseong Municipality needs urgent improvement. The age-old distribution system of water supply needs to be revamped. In addition improvement of the catchment areas, existing water reservoirs and addition of water reservoirs in some places are urgently required in order to maintain the water supply to Kurseong town. For this a master project was prepared by the Municipality and submitted to the Hon'ble Minister in Charge, Municipal Affairs Department and related Departmnet several times. But no fund has been sanctioned for this purpose till date. The Supply of water from the sources situated within the forest areas up to the Central Reservoirs located within the Kurseong Town is being maintained by the P.H.E. Deptt. and from these Central Reservoirs Water is being distributed to the public by Kurseong Municipality. The main feeder conduit pipes from the source to the Reservoir are in dilapidated conditions, which were laid nearly 30 years ago. But due to financial crunch the P.H.E. Deptt. has not been able to maintain these main conduits, which is causing profuse leakage of water in the way, resulting in inadequate supply of water to the reservoirs. Moreover the condition of the distribution system within the town area is not good which need replacement and renovation.

### FUTURE PLAN

The future plans have to be taken up immediately to cope with the situation and to eliminate the crisis of water supply to fulfill the individual demand, we have prepared few schemes to augment supply of potable water required for the people of Kurseong Municipality area from the present supply of 6.90 Gallons per head per day to 20 Gallons per head per day even during the months of dry seasons taking into consideration the likely anticipated population of Kurseong by 2011 A.D. At present the rain water conservation technique are being followed in hilly terrain adopting by different methods during rainy season:

- Water harvesting method on roof top.
- Ground Trench preservation method.

## Sanitation and Sewerage and Solid Waste Management.

A partial Sewerage System has been developed for Kurseong town in 1918 for servicing 10 public community latrines and a few houses in Bazaar area more than 736 Nos. of low cost sanitary latrines were constructed to eliminate the removal of night soil by head load an old and obnoxious practice. A central septic tank has been constructed with the technical assistance of Municipal Engineering Directorate at a cost of Rs. 12 crores. The Central Septic Tank has been commissioned at present but only a few wards of Kurseong town has covered this central septic tank besides that the night soil from almost all the houses are going into the open Jhoras which is causing health hazards. The present board of Councillors has prepared a detailed plan and estimate for construction of three more central septic tanks and covering the entire Kurseong town with sewerage line. The plans and estimates have already been submitted to Govt. of India through State Govt. Further keeping with the policy of State Govt. for inclusion of sewerage system the survey work of Kurseong Municipality has been completed and the scheme has been submitted to Municipal Affairs Deptt. through Municipal Engineering Directorate. It is hoped that the fund will be sanctioned in 2007-08 so that the whole town will be covered by the scientific method of Liquid Waste Management.

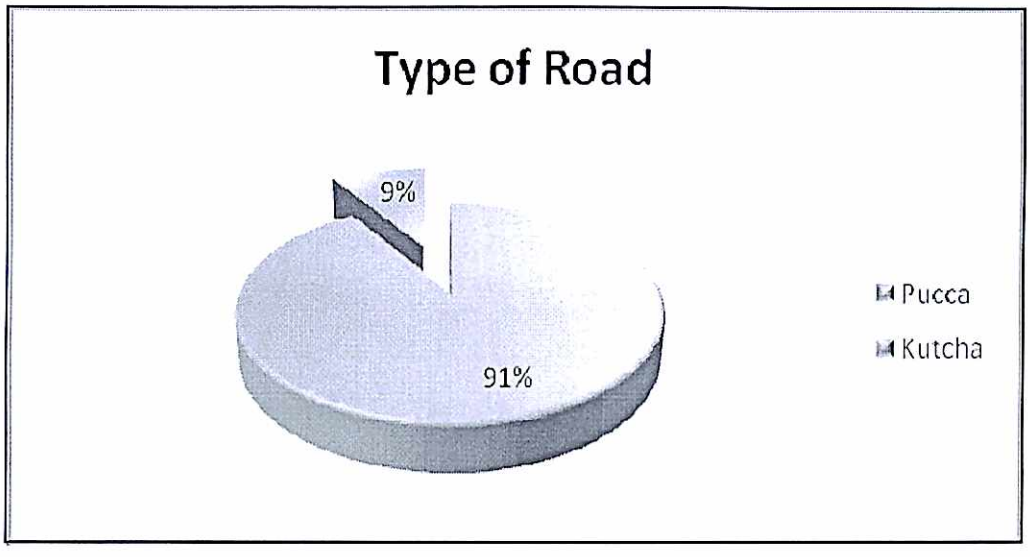
The Municipalities within the region are facing huge problems regarding their various Infrastructural services. In the last century up to 70's the amount of solid wastes generated in this Municipal area were simply thrown in the nearby places. The type of these wastes are mainly Organic i.e. easily degradable.

However, gradually with the increase in population, the quantity of generated wastes increased at an alarming rate. With it came the non- biodegradable materials like plastics since 1980. To keep the environment clean, vats at different locations, dustbins, handcarts etc. came into existence. People objected this system of vats as those created environmental nuisance in case of irregular clearance. Municipality is planning to collect waste from doorsteps and directly dumped in the landfill site. There is huge need for a proper dumping ground.

## Roads:

The Kurseong Municipal Area has approximately 5% roads, which is much less than any Medium Sized Town. With the rapid growth of Urbanization of the city of Siliguri and Darjeeling, the population of the Municipal Area is increasing day-by-day. In coming future, the percentage of present roads will not be able to cope up with this population pressure.

Figure, Road Structure




## OTHER MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### Office Infrastructure:

The Kurseong Municipality has in its jurisdiction one Head office for the execution of its Municipal duties and liabilities through a decentralized planning system. All these buildings need to be renovated, repaired and maintained. Municipality does not have its ward office.

### Health Infrastructures:

The Physical asset of Health infrastructure of Kurseong Municipal Area includes 4 health sub centers running in rent. Construction of Health Sub Centers is needed. The other details regarding health are discussed in Component-2.

## Greeneries:

In Other Municipal Services greeneries, i.e. Parks and playgrounds play a very significant role in enhancing the quality of urban environment. In Kurseong Municipal Area, the Municipality mainly maintains these. These greeneries need to be demarcated and maintained to keep the ecological balance and a healthy atmosphere. These are discussed in detail in the Land-Use Planning

## Burning Ghats:

Municipality has two crematoria. There is no burial ground on municipal owned land. There are a couple of burial grounds on land owned and maintained by religious societies / trusts. Improvement of the existing burning ghats and burial ground is necessary to meet up the future demand.

## Guest House:

Kurseong Municipality has a Guest House which needs up gradation and renovation. Besides this, the Municipal area needs some local community centers. For any urban area, socio cultural and sports activities are also needed for a healthy environment. There is also a need for a stadium and an Indoor stadium.

## Markets:

There are two existing markets in Kurseong Municipal Area. All these existing markets are more than 20-25 years old and are ill maintained. With time, these markets need some additions / extensions also. These markets need to be relocated and rehabilitated.

## Slaughter House:

There is one Slaughter house in the Kurseong Municipal Area.

## Municipal Reforms and Kurseong Municipality

- Citizen Charter
- Draft Development Plan
- Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting System
- Birth & Death Certificate computerization system
- Store computerization system
- 50% increase in own source revenue
- Development of Municipal website www.kurseongmunicipality.org

## IHSDP Schemes of JNNURM under KURSEONG MUNICIPALITY

### PROJECT AT A GLANCE

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **NAME OF TOWN** | : | KURSEONG MUNICIPALITY | |
| 2 | **CATEGORY** | : | Municipality | |
| 3 | **DISTRICT** | : | Darjeeling | |
| 4 | **ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS** | : | Block | |
| 5 | **DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURE** | | | |
| | a) Town Population | : | 40172 | |
| | b)Population of Slums | : | 9907 | |
| 6 | **NO. OF SLUM POCKETS** | : | 16 | Nos |
| 7 | **TOTAL AREA OF SLUM POCKETS** | : | 0.396 | sqkm |
| 8 | **TOTAL PROJECT COST** | : | 1191.52 | Lakhs |
| | a) Housing | : | 635.63 | Lakhs |
| | b) Slum Infrastructure Development | : | 445.32 | Lakhs |
| | c) Social Infrastructure Development | : | 110.58 | Lakhs |

| 9 | **FUNDING PATTERN** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **HOUSING** | **SLUM DEVELOPMENT** | **SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT** | **TOTAL** |
| **GOI** | **457.65** | **400.78** | **99.52** | **957.95** |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GOWB / ULB | 113.00 | 44.53 | 11.06 | 168.59 |
| BENEFICIARY | 64.98 | | | 64.98 |
| TOTAL | 635.63 | 445.32 | 110.58 | 1191.52 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | PROJECT DURATION | : | 1 year |
| 11 | IMPLEMENTARY AGENCY | : | Local Body |
| 12 | TECHINCAL ASSISTANCE | : | ME Dte., Govt. of West Bengal |
| 13 | NODAL AGENCY | : | SUDA |

## BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF SLUMS UNDER IHSDP PROJECT

| Sl. No. | Project name, Approx. Project cost and Location | Implementing Scheme Name | Completion | Source of Fund |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Comprehensive development of Sanatorium Busty, Ward No. 01, and Project cost is 95.40462 Lakhs. | IHSDP | ***2009-2010*** | IHSDP |
| 2. | Comprehensive development of Upper Tekbir busty, Ward No. 02 and project cost is 84.89039 Lakhs. | IHSDP | ***2010-2011*** | IHSDP |
| 3. | Comprehensive development of Lower Tekbir Busty, ward no. 03 and project cost is Rs. 70.277075 Lakhs | IHSDP | ***2011-2012*** | IHSDP |
| 4. | Comprehensive development of Upper Dumaram Busty, ward No. 04 and project cost is 88.548795 Lakhs | IHSDP | ***2009-2010*** | IHSDP |
| 5 | Comprehensive development Lower Dumaram Busty, ward No. 05 and Project cost is Rs. 74.103235 Lakhs | IHSDP | ***2010-2011*** | IHSDP |
| 6 | Comprehensive development of Upper Sherpa Busty, Ward No. 06 and project cost is Rs. 83.498425 Lakhs | IHSDP | ***2009-2010*** | IHSDP |
| 7 | Comprehensive development of Lower Sherpa Busty, ward No. 07 and project cost is Rs. 140.91996 Lakhs | IHSDP | ***2010-2011*** | IHSDP |

| Sl. No. | Project name, Approx. Project cost and Location | Implementing Scheme Name | Completion | Source of Fund |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Comprehensive development of Subedar Busty, Ward No.07 and Project cost is Rs. 71.773985 Lakhs | IHSDP | ***2011-2012*** | IHSDP |
| 9 | Comprehensive development of Sudhapatole Busty, ward no. 09 and project cost is Rs. 71.39838 Lakhs | IHSDP | ***2009-2010*** | IHSDP |
| 10 | Comprehensive development of Buddha Gram/Gandhi Gram, ward No. 10 and cost is Rs. 59.997355 Lakhs | IHSDP | ***2010-2011*** | IHSDP |
| 11 | Comprehensive development of Park Location Busty, ward no. 13 and cost is Rs. 60.52812 Lakhs | IHSDP | ***2009-2010*** | IHSDP |
| 12 | Comprehensive development of Manbeer Busty, ward No. 14 and cost is Rs. 60.00256 Lakhs | IHSDP | ***2010-2011*** | IHSDP |
| 13 | Comprehensive development of Lower Subedar Busty, ward no. 16 and cost is Rs. 56.144385 Lakhs | IHSDP | ***2011-2012*** | IHSDP |
| 14 | Comprehensive development of Rajbari Ranikoop Busty, ward No.17 and cost Rs. 60.252685 Lakhs | IHSDP | ***2009-2010*** | IHSDP |
| 15 | Comprehensive development of Ujery busty, Ward No. 19 and Project cost is Rs. 65.959945 Lakhs | IHSDP | ***2010-2011*** | IHSDP |
| 16 | Comprehensive development of Naya Busty, Ward No. 20 and Project cost is Rs. 54.18635 Lakhs | IHSDP | ***2009-2010*** | IHSDP |

## Situation Assessment of Slum Infrastructure

The State of West Bengal witnessed significantly a high level of urbanization during the decades: 70's to 80's. The urban population in West Bengal was estimated as 27.30% of the total population in the 2001 census report as against 28.03% in the entire country. The over all density of urban population in the west Bengal in 2000-01 was estimated as 6,798 per Sq.Km against the national average of 4,098/sq.km.

Slum areas are nothing new to the urban towns of West Bengal. It has been very much in existence from long time back for providing accommodation to the Economically Weaker Section as well as the backward section of the community. Rapid increase in the growth of slums in and around the town takes place due to increasing industrialization. The slum area proliferation took place in massive and speedy manner after partition of Bengal in the urban areas of the State where the uprooted refugees from the other side of the border took their shelter and colonies came up by and large all over the State, mostly in the urban areas where the displaced persons looked for their earnings and carrying out livelihood. Exodus of refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan occurred again during the liberation war of Bangladesh. Again with the rapid increase of activities in the urban towns in West Bengal further slum areas proliferation took place simultaneously with their growth. Urban slum vis-à-vis the decline in the rural population living below the poverty line indicates continuous migration of respective group of people to the urban areas in search of employment, economic and livelihood needs.

As the density of urban population of West Bengal was 50% more that the national average, the slum population in the State is also much more than the average nation slum population, which accounts for 35% to 40% of the urban population.

Details of slum lists available (approved by the Board of Council) with analysis table on the basis of Household Survey / Socio economic Survey / Focus Slum Survey

There are 16 slums in the Municipality.

## National Poverty Alleviation Programmes and PMAY

The twenty first century is expected to witness not only sustained population growth but also more of urbanization. Economic vibrancy of large urban centers is offering diverse employment opportunities and means of livelihood is the chief cause of migration to these areas. In India, migration has played an important role in accelerated urban growth. However, it concomitantly results in transfer of rural poverty to urban areas. Rural migrants are attracted to the urban areas for economic reasons regardless of the fact that physical infrastructure in terms of housing, drinking water supply; drainage etc. is not so adequate in the cities. Cities have been the hubs of economic growth. But planned urbanization has been marred to an extent by the excessive demand for basic amenities resulting in deterioration in the physical environment. The quality of life has thus suffered due to continuing influx of migrants and consequent widening of the gap between demand and supply of the essential services and other infrastructure in these areas. Unchecked migration, particularly aggravate housing problem resulting in increase in the land price. These force the poor to settle for informal solutions resulting in **mushrooming of slums and squatter settlements**. The problem of urban slums has been faced at some point of time by almost all the major cities throughout the developing world. Indian cities have not been an exception.

**Need for Comprehensive Information & Slum Development Policy:**

Sociologists, economists, environmentalists and town planners have perceived slums and problems of slum dwellers from their own point of view. But there is no denying the fact that the slums have become an integral part of the phenomenon of urbanization and are, in a way, manifestation of overall socio-economic policies and planning in the States and in the Country. But this should not discount the fact that the slum dwellers have been contributing significantly to the economy of the city by being a source of affordable labour supply both in the formal and informal sectors of the economy. Comprehensive information on the slums is essential for formulation of an effective and coordinated policy for their improvement/ rehabilitation as they have not received due attention in urban planning and have remained as an area of neglect. Piecemeal efforts in the past have brought about some improvement in the lives of the slum dwellers, but this is not enough. A lot more is required to be done to improve the quality of life in slums.

## Slums: As defined in the Act:

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

## Steps taken for Comprehensive Planning for Slum Development:

It is in this background that in the 2001 Census, an innovative attempt was made to collect detailed demographic data about slum areas across the country, particularly, in cities and towns having population of 50,000 or above in 1991. Formation and identification of slum enumeration blocks prior to the conduct of 2001 Census has made it possible to compile and prepare special tables for slums. It is for the first time in the history of the country that the slum demography is being presented on the basis of the actual count. The systematic delineation of slums for collection of primary data on their population characteristics during population enumeration itself may perhaps be the first of its type in the world. What is significant is that this did not bring large additional burden on the financial resources or the manpower resources. The information on different characteristics of the slum dwellers has been collected through the same Census questionnaire of 'Household Schedule', which was canvassed for the population enumeration in the country at the 2001 Census.

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.

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

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

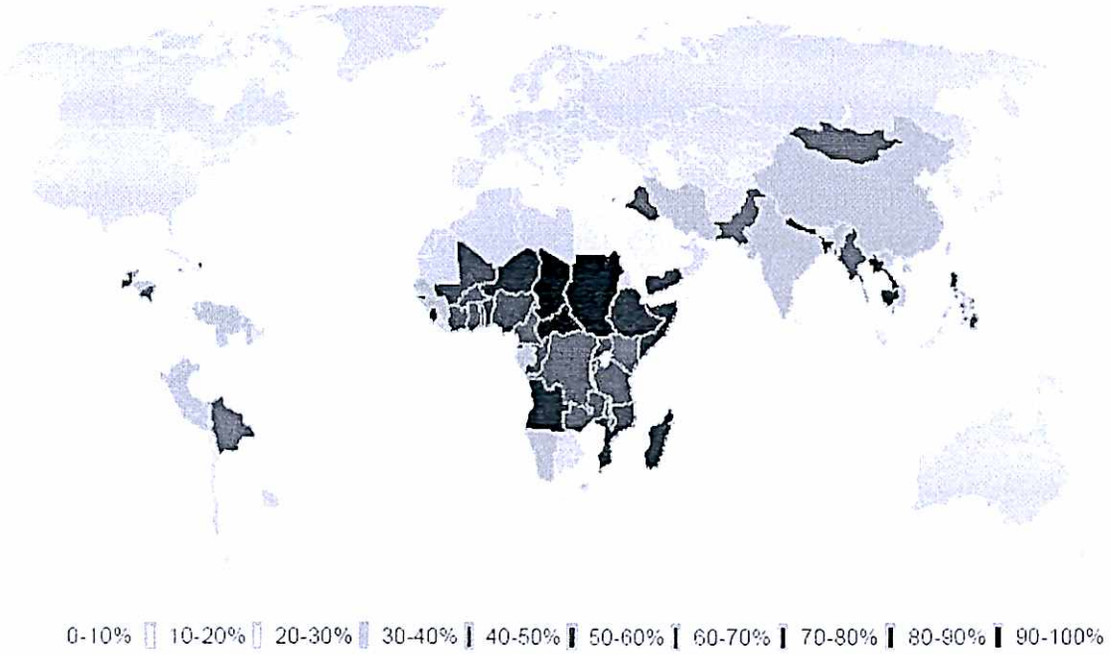
ULB undertake a demand survey through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing. While validating demand survey, Cities should consider possible temporary migration from rural areas to the city just to take advantage of housing scheme and exclude such migrants from list of beneficiaries.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

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

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

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

Urban (source:UN-HABITAT)



## Methodology

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

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

1. Base maps to an appropriate scale would be a pre-requisitefor the preparation of slum improvement plan and construction of dwelling units in slums and non slums.
2. Securing CARTOSATII/Contour Maps latest satellite mages from NRSC/ISRO and preparation of base maps for the wholecity and its fringes using the images;
3. Identification and inventory of all slum clusters of all descriptions in the urban agglomeration with the help ofsatellite image and other available data;
4. Inventory of all possible vacantl ands in each zone of the urban agglomeration that could be used for slum development/rehabilitation development purposes;
5. Development of Slum Map of every slum within the city and its fringes using GIS with 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 waterlines,etc and superimposing this on the satellite image and importing them into GIS platform as the first step towards the preparation of Slum Development Plans and slum Free City Plan.
6. This may be undertaken with the help of technical partnes of NRSC/ISRO/other technical institutions/agencies.
7. Identification and engagement of Lead NGO/CBO to guide and anchor community mobilization for the purpose of slum survey,(May be more than one NGO/CBO in different slum zones)ofthecity.TheseLeadNGOs/CBOs should also be associated in slum survey operations and dialogues for preparation ofslum level development plans;

8. Conduct of Slum Survey based on the detailed formats(with or without changes) prepared by the Ministry of Housing & UrbanPoverty 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 topics as many canvassers from the sourced slum or nearby slum pockets;
9. Collection of bio-metric identification data of slumdwellers based on the above survey (subject to guidelines issued by Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI));
10. Entry of data from Slum Surveys in the web-enabled MIS application (to be provided by MinistryofHUPA), compilation and collation of data, preparation of Slum-wise, City and State Slum Survey Database and Baseline Reports.The MIS will assist in developing a robust Slum and Slum Households InformationSystem.(Guidelines and software for development of the MIS will be issued by the Ministryof HUPA);
11. Integration of Slum MIS with GIS Maps to enable the preparation of GIS-enabled Slum Information System that is to beused for the preparation of meaningful Slum Development Plans and Slum-free City Plan using a city-wide/zone-based approach. (Guidelines and software for development of GIS platform and its integration with the MIS will be issued by theMinistryofHUPA);
12. 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.ThePlan should contain timeline of activities for achieving slum-freecity, phasing information and financial estimates against each of the activities.

## Introduction to Pradhan MantriAwasYojana (PMAY)

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

- Bringingexisting slums with in 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 ofurban landand housing that keepshelter out of reach of the urban poor and force them to resort to extra-legal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood and employment.
- Enactment of a set of reforms at the state and city level related to inclusive planning, regulation and financing, which would ensure that adequate fresh housing stock and services get created on an ongoing basis to address both current and future needs of cities.
- An integrated approach covering shelter, services and livelihoods for poor Slum communities.

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

***EligibleComponentsofthe PMAY:***

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

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

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

### Need for Projects

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

Such innovation could encompass:

- Projects with strong community participation i.e. Slum upgradation/ redevelopment projects initiated/spearheaded by the community; or with their demonstrable involvement and participation indesign, planning and implementation.
- Creation of fresh rental housing stock and transit shelters.
- New modelsof public-privatepartnershipswherebythe privatesector 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 thefollowing objectives.

- Integrated development of all existing slums, notified or non-notified, i.e., development of infrastructure and housingin the slums/rehabilitation coloniesfor the slum dwellers/urbanpoor, 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, streetlighting.
- The Creationof affordable housing stock, including rental housing with the provision of civic infrastructure and services, onownership, rental or rental-purchase basis.
- Encouraging Public Private Partnership by having payand use toilets and educate the slumdwellers for keeping the environment clean and hygienic.

## State PMAY Mission Director

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

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

## Funding Pattern of PMAY (Housing for All)

Support from Central Government shall include-

- Central share 1.5 Lakhs of total cost of dwelling unit.
- Beneficiary share 0.25 Lakhs of total cost of dwelling unit.
- State share rest of total cost of dwelling unit.
- State + ULB bear the cost of infrastructure.
- State share of infrastructure to be minimum 5%
- ULB share of infrastructure to be minimum 5%
- Cost of infrastructure 10 % of sum total cost of dwelling unit.

## Approvals & Releaseof Funds

- Releases and approvals to be on the basis of DPRs which need to be submitted with approval of State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee.
- Innovative projects to be considered for sanction even in the preparatory stage.
- Central Funds to be released in 3 installments to the State Governments/SLNA; 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 installments of 40%, 40% and 20% each.

## Statusof existing infrastructure & services

**Kurseong Municipality**,with it selected local body in place, has developed in stitutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure.The Municipalityspreading over an area of 7.5 square kilometres is comprised of 20 wards With efficient and trained manpower, the Municipal has developed both technicall and administrative skills.The development of appropriate municipal organizational structures with qualified staff is essential if municipalitie are to provide costeffective 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 away so as to ensure that they can meet the needs of citizens effectively and efficiently.

### Demographic features of the Municipality:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Area of Municipality | 7.5 Sq. Km. |
| Population (as per Census 2011) | 42346 |
| Male (as per Census 2011) | |
| Female (as per Census 2011) | |
| Density of Population (as per Census 2011) | |
| Number of Municipal Wards | 20 |
| Number of Councillors | 20 |

## Urban Services

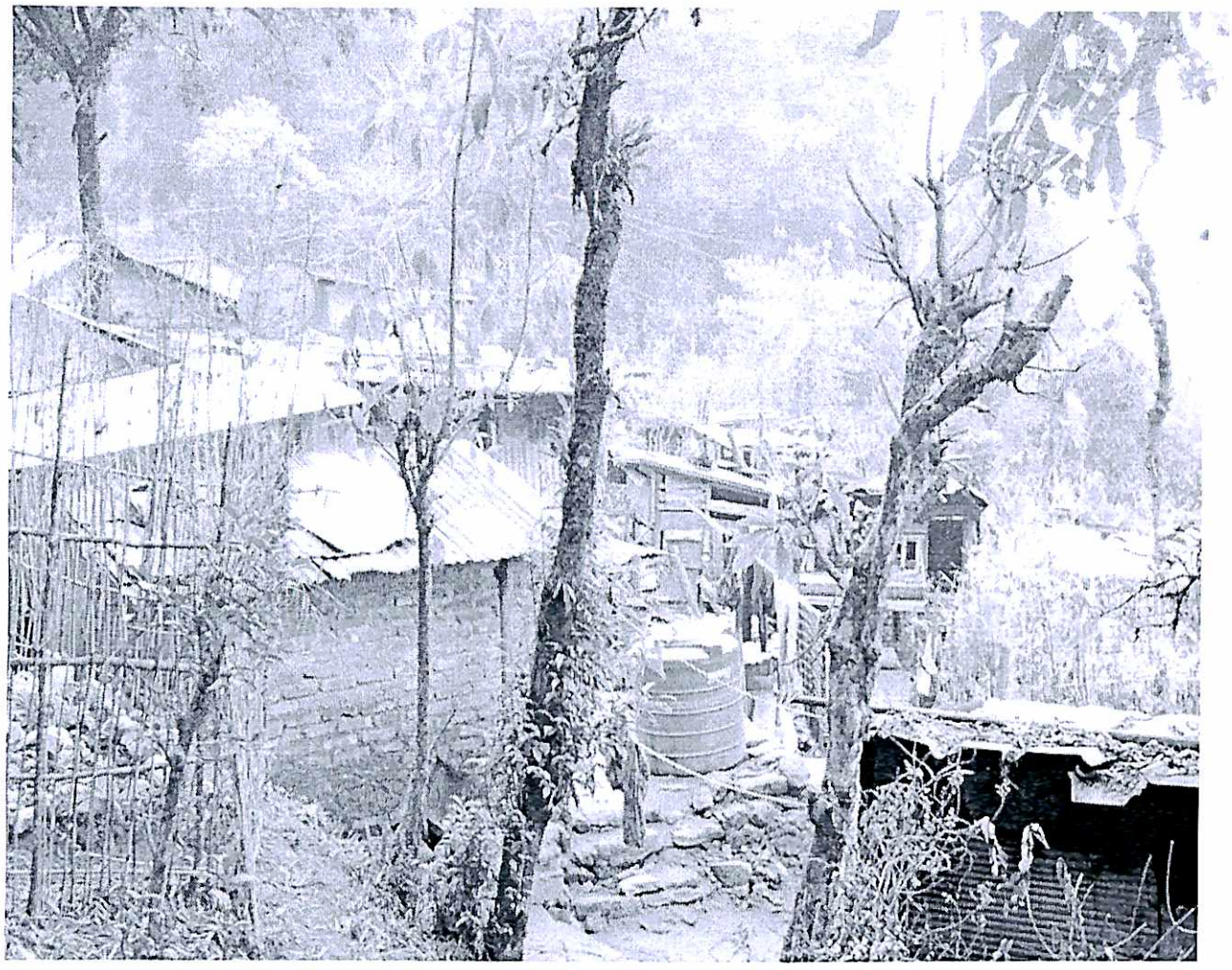
Role of various agencies engaged in urban sector related services whose jurisdiction includes ULB (Urban Local Bodies).

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Supply<br>Distribution | ULB |
| Solid Waste Management | ULB |
| Street Lighting | ULB |
| Roads | ULB/PWD |
| Drains | ULB |
| Health Services | ULB/SDM hospital |
| Education Services | ULB/Others |
| Social Welfare Services | ULB/Others |
| Sports & Games | ULB/Others |
| Building Plan | ULB |
| Urban Planning | ULB |

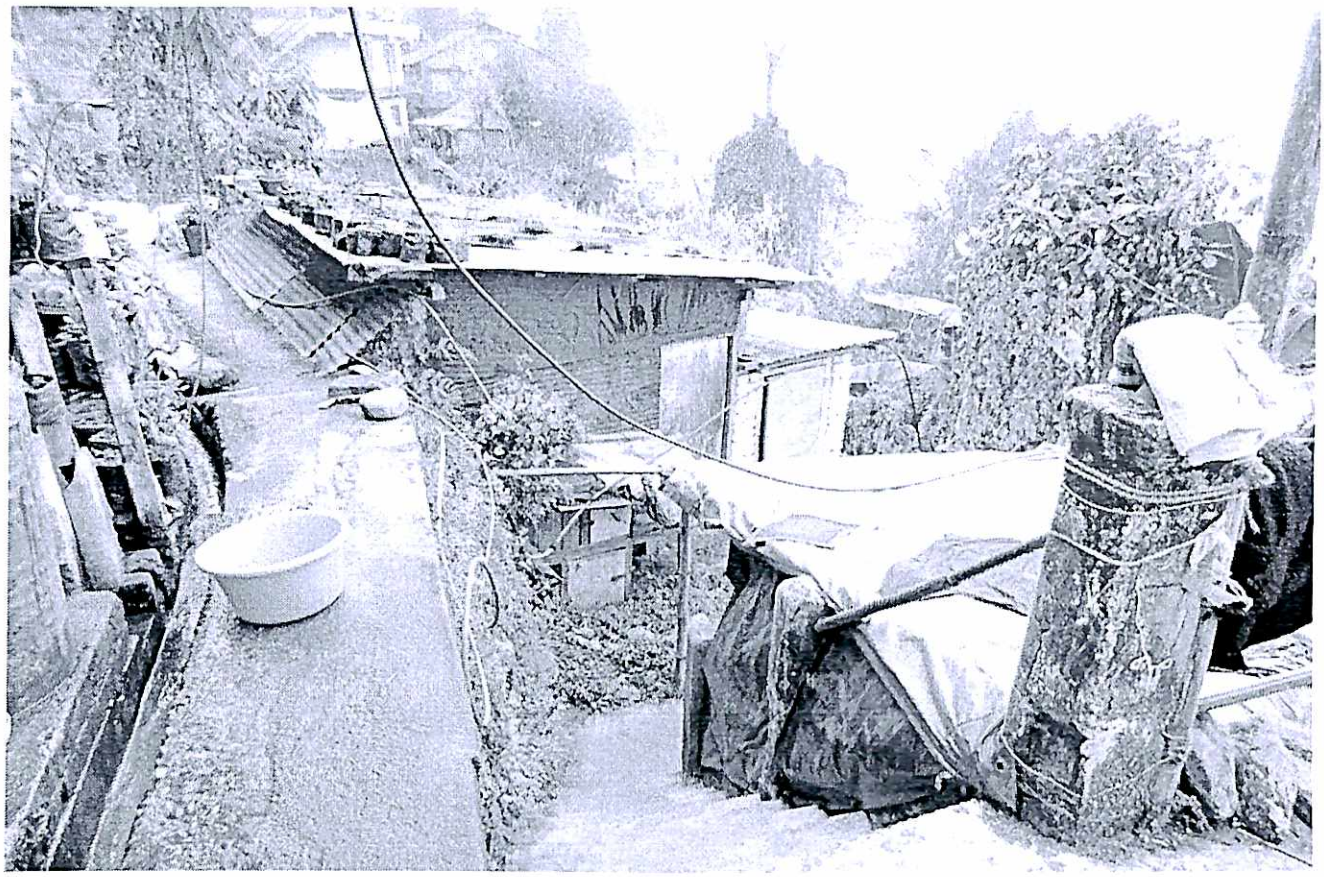
## Status of Slums under Municipality

i. As per the available data, the total number of people living in slums amounts to 10000 csacttered in an area of 7.5 sq.km. Thus over one fourth 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.

ii. In the absence of a focused program and in a background of ever-increasing urbanisation, the slum dwellers continue to be deprived of access to basic services, socio- economic needs. The problems are multiplied by increasing migration. It is necessary, therefore, to develop clear-cut strategies, programmes and action plans to provide the basic Services to the Urban Poor.



iii. Consequent upon the influx of migratory population from nearby districts and various other socio-economic reasons, the demographic features were subjected to a sea change. There had been disproportionate increase of population here since independence because of its location adjacent to Siliguri and Darjeeling town. People from the adjoining villages and localities have thronged into this urban agglomeration, which includes high income brockets, middle income groups, School students and parents, the poor and the marginalized, there by spelling the need for improvement of municipal facilities. Besides, because of rapid pace of urbanization with consequential eviction of the poor, many people swarmed into this municipal area where land was affordably cheap.



## 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 street light facilities in the slum area.
- To provide road, community bathroom, community toilet.
- To ensure economic upliftment

***Ward wise Non Notified slums and non slums in Kurseong Municipality***

| Sl. No. | Ward no | Name of the Slum | Slum Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | 1 | Sanatorium Busty | Non-Notified |
| **2.** | 2 | Upper Tekbir Busty | Non-Notified |
| **3.** | 3 | Lower Tekbir Busty | Non-Notified |
| **4.** | 4 | Upper Dumaram Busty | Non-Notified |
| **5.** | 5 | Lower Dumaram Busty | Non-Notified |
| **6.** | 6 | Upper Sherpa Busty | Non-Notified |
| **7.** | 7 | Lower Sherpa Busty | Non-Notified |
| **8.** | 7 | Lower Subedar Busty | Non Notified |
| **9.** | 9 | Sudhapa Tole | Non Notified |
| **10.** | 10 | Gandhi Gram/Buddha Gram | Non Notified |
| **11.** | 14 | Manbir Busty | Non Notified |

| Sl. No. | Ward no | Name of the Slum | Slum Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| **12.** | 16 | Upper Subedar Busty | Non Notified |
| **13.** | 17 | Rajbari Ranikoop Busty | Non-Notified |
| **14.** | 19 | Ujrey Busty | Non-Notified |
| **15.** | 20 | Naya Busty | Non-Notified |

***Ward wise Non slums in Kurseong Municipality***

| Sl. No. | Ward No | Name of the Area | Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| **16.** | 8 | J.N.P Road | Kutcha House |
| **17.** | 9 | S.S Road Sudhapa Tole | Kutcha and Semi Kutcha structures |
| **18.** | 12 | Gudri Bazar | Kutcha and Semi Kutcha structures |
| **19.** | 13 | Park Location | Kutcha and Semi Kutcha structures |
| **20** | 15 | Masjid Lane | Kutcha and Semi Kutcha structures |
| **21.** | 18 | A.B Path | Kutcha and Semi Kutcha structures |

Ward wise non slums in Kurseong Municipality considered for HFA scheme

## Key Findings– Slums under Municipality:

- **Housing :**

  Individual houses, which are katcha & Semi Kacha in nature and in dilapidated condition, have been identified from the survey and proposed for provision of Housing. The authority has identified such 2121 Units, which needs for reconstruction. The implementation is restricted to slum pockets only. The target group of this scheme is mainly from BPL, SC, ST, & EWS categories. The houses under the scheme are pucca type. The walls are made of brick and the roof is made of RCC.

- **Water supply:**

  In Slum Scenario, as per Socio – economic Survey Report there are 5 km pipe network in Slum pockets that covers 22 taps, and its total population are 12000 whereas total household are 6444 Nos.

- **Road:**

  Existing roads in slum area not atall good. Maximum Roads are narrow and kutcha. So the monsoon rains creates water logging problem in low lying areas of slum.

- **Electricity:**

  Electricity is available in some parts, though illegal connection does exist in almost every slum.

- **Storm Drains :**

  In slum areas too, open surface drains are in existence. However, there are areas, which have not yet been covered under Drainage network. The slums have 5 Km surface drain total.

- **Street Light:**

  All slums areas have not access to electricity connections. Most of the slum – Roads have not any street light facilities.

- **SWM:**

  Primary collection systems are not yet practiced in the town. At present it is managed by providing Vats.

## List of slums and non slums under Municipality:

| Sl.No | Name of the Slum | Location/Address | Ward No | Area of Slum |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sanatorium Busty | Sanatorium Busty | 1 | 1.02 |
| 2 | Upper Tekbir Busty | Upper Tekbir Busty | 2 | 0.20 |
| 3 | Lower Tekbir Busty | Lower Tekbir Busty | 3 | 0.16 |
| 4 | Upper Dumaram Busty | Upper Dumaram Busty | 4 | 0.16 |
| 5 | Lower Dumaram Busty | Lower Dumaram Busty | 5 | 0.09 |
| 6 | Upper Sherpa Busty | Upper Sherpa Busty | 6 | 0.16 |
| 7 | Lower Sherpa Busty | Lower Sherpa Busty | 7 | 0.15 |
| 8 | Lower Subedar Busty | Lower Subedar Busty | 7 | 0.07 |
| 9 | Sudhapa Tole | Sudhapa Tole | 9 | 0.28 |
| 10 | Gandhi Gram/Buddha Gram | Gandhi Gram/Buddha Gram | 10 | 0.43 |
| 11 | Manbir Busty | Manbir Busty | 14 | 0.86 |
| 12 | Upper Subedar Busty | Upper Subedar Busty | 16 | 0.80 |
| 13 | Rajbari Ranikoop Busty | Rajbari Ranikoop Busty | 17 | 0.41 |
| 14 | Ujrey Busty | Ujrey Busty | 19 | 0.73 |
| 15 | Naya Busty | Naya Busty | 20 | 2.47 |
| 16 | NON SLUM | J.N.P Road | 8 | N.A |
| 17 | NON SLUM | S.S Road Sudhapa Tole | 9 | N.A |
| 18 | NON SLUM | Gudri Bazar | 12 | N.A |
| 19 | NON SLUM | Park Location | 13 | N.A |
| 20 | NON SLUM | Masjid Lane | 15 | N.A |
| 21 | NON SLUM | A.B Path | 18 | N.A |

## 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 embarkon this project with the aim of evolving, demonstrating and establishing models that can thereafter be scaled with a key objective to incentives innovation and encourage new approaches and solutions that can demonstrably improve the quality and quantity of shelter and services for the poor.

### Project Justification

For the following reasons Kurseong Municipality selected the slums namely mentioned below as first project for preparation of DPR under HFA (PMAY) 2015-16:

| Sl.No | Name of the Slums | Status | Land | Age in years | Status of Housings | Road Status | Habitation pattern |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sanatorium Busty | The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic | Land belongs to the ULB | 10 | Major population is living in huts, made of darma / tin bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 2 | Upper Tekbir Busty | The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 3 | Lower Tekbir Busty | The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / Tin bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 4 | Upper Dumaram | The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in | Majority portion of roads are | Habitation pattern in the slums is |

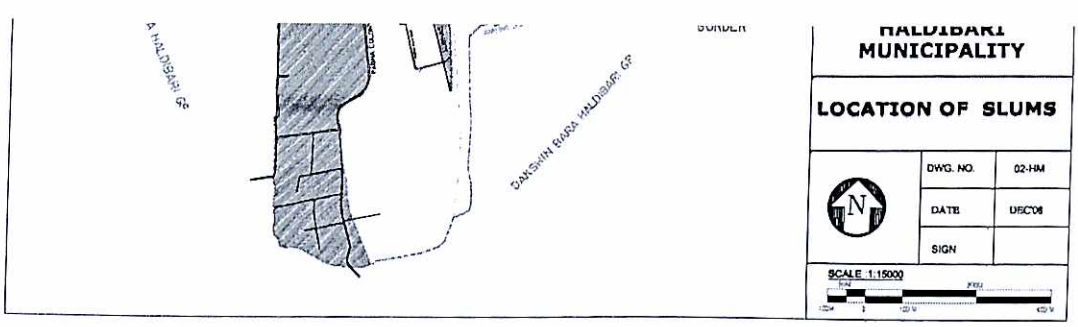
| Sl.No | Name of the Slums | Status | Land | Age in years | Status of Housings | Road Status | Habitation pattern |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Busty | | | | kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | brick paved or damaged roads. | congested with insufficient open space |
| 5 | Lower Dumaram Busty | The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 6 | Upper Sherpa Busty | The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 7 | Lower Sherpa Busty | The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 8 | Lower Subedar Busty | The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 9 | Sudhapa Tole | The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |

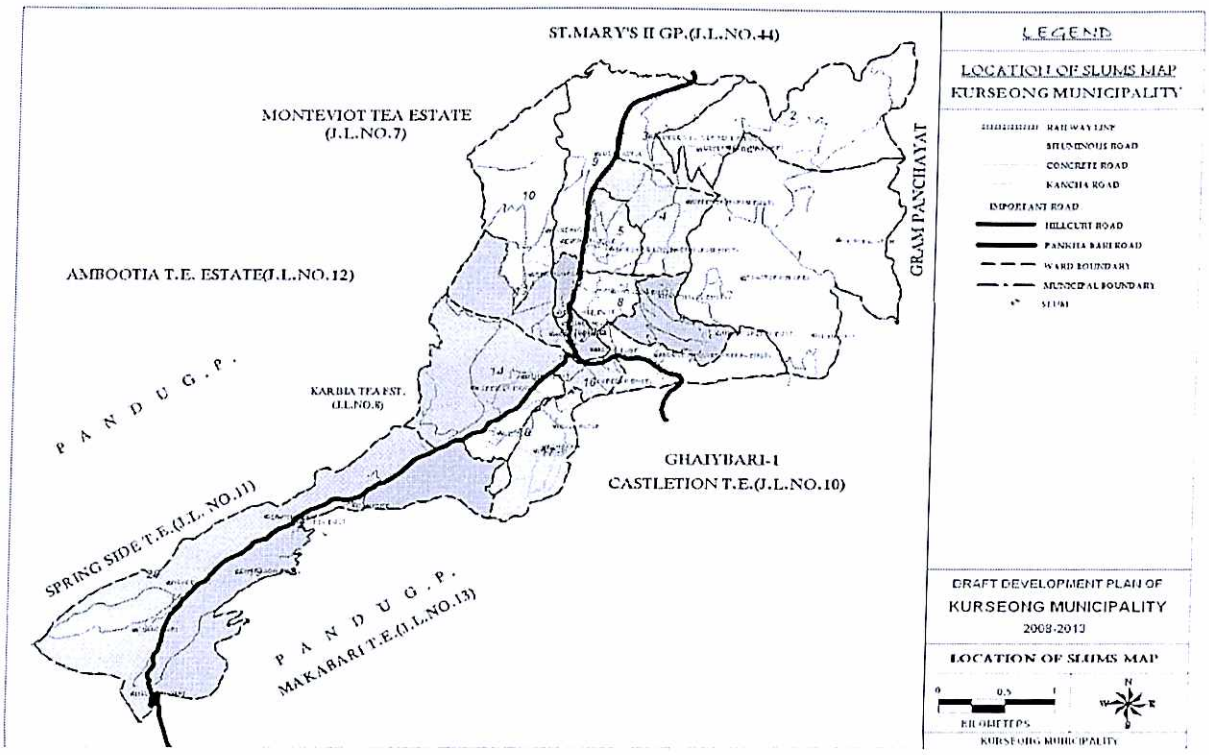
| Sl.No | Name of the Slums | Status | Land | Age In years | Status of Housings | Road Status | Habitation pattern |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | on roof | | |
| 10 | Gandhi Gram/Buddha Gram | The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 11 | Manbir Busty | The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 12 | Upper Subedar Busty | The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 13 | Rajbari Ranikoop Busty | The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 14 | Ujrey Busty | The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 15 | Naya Busty | The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in kachha, made | Majority portion of roads are brick | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with |

| Sl.No | Name of the Slums | Status | Land | Age in years | Status of Housings | Road Status | Habitation pattern |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | paved or damaged roads. | insufficient open space |
| 16 | NON SLUM<br>Ward 8 | The condition of living in the non slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 17 | NON SLUM<br>Ward 9 | The condition of living in the non slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 18 | NON SLUM<br>Ward 12 | The condition of living in the non slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 10 | Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 19 | NON SLUM<br>Ward 13 | The condition of living in the non slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 16 | Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 20 | NON SLUM | The condition of living in the non | Privately | 16 | Major population is | Majority portion of | Habitation pattern in the |

| Sl.No | Name of the Slums | Status | Land | Age in years | Status of Housings | Road Status | Habitation pattern |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ward 15 | slum is unhygienic | Owned | | living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | slums is congested with insufficient open space |
| 21 | NON SLUM<br>Ward 18 | The condition of living in the non slum is unhygienic | Privately Owned | 16 | Major population is living in kachha, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof | Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads. | Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space |

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


HALDIBARI
MUNICIPALITY
LOCATION OF SLUMS
DWG. NO. 02-HM
DATE DEC'08
SIGN
SCALE 1:15000


ST.MARY'S II GP.(J.L.NO.44)
MONTEVIOT TEA ESTATE
(J.L.NO.7)
AMBOOTIA T.E. ESTATE(J.L.NO.12)
GRAM PANCHAYAT
P A N D U G . P .
KARIBA TEA EST.
(J.L.NO.6)
GHAIYBARI-1
CASTLETION T.E.(J.L.NO.10)
SPRING SIDE T.E.(J.L. NO.11)
P A N D U G . P .
MAKABARI T.E.(J.L.NO.13)
LEGEND
LOCATION OF SLUMS MAP
KURSEONG MUNICIPALITY
RAILWAY LINE
BITUMINOUS ROAD
CONCRETE ROAD
KANCHA ROAD
IMPORTANT ROAD
HILLCURT ROAD
PANKHA BARI ROAD
WARD BOUNDARY
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
SLUMS
DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF
KURSEONG MUNICIPALITY
2008-2013
LOCATION OF SLUMS MAP
0 0.5 1
KILOMETERS
KURSEONG MUNICIPALITY

## SiteAppraisal

1. Condition of the slum was also not very good and the area will be slum free area if it is approved.
2. B.O.C. has also decided to take this 15 slum and 6 non slums as 1stPMAY Cluster project in the city for 2015-2016.

| Sl.No | Name of the Slum/Non slum | Location/Address | Ward No | Area of Slum |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sanatorium Busty | Sanatorium Busty | 1 | 1.02 |
| 2 | Upper Tekbir Busty | Upper Tekbir Busty | 2 | 0.20 |
| 3 | Lower Tekbir Busty | Lower Tekbir Busty | 3 | 0.16 |
| 4 | Upper Dumaram Busty | Upper Dumaram Busty | 4 | 0.16 |
| 5 | Lower Dumaram Busty | Lower Dumaram Busty | 5 | 0.09 |
| 6 | Upper Sherpa Busty | Upper Sherpa Busty | 6 | 0.16 |
| 7 | Lower Sherpa Busty | Lower Sherpa Busty | 7 | 0.15 |
| 8 | Lower Subedar Busty | Lower Subedar Busty | 7 | 0.07 |
| 9 | Sudhapa Tole | Sudhapa Tole | 9 | 0.28 |
| 10 | Gandhi Gram/Buddha Gram | Gandhi Gram/Buddha Gram | 10 | 0.43 |
| 11 | Manbir Busty | Manbir Busty | 14 | 0.86 |
| 12 | Upper Subedar Busty | Upper Subedar Busty | 16 | 0.80 |
| 13 | Rajbari Ranikoop Busty | Rajbari Ranikoop Busty | 17 | 0.41 |
| 14 | Ujrey Busty | Ujrey Busty | 19 | 0.73 |
| 15 | Naya Busty | Naya Busty | 20 | 2.47 |
| 16 | NON SLUM | J.N.P Road | 8 | N.A |
| 17 | NON SLUM | S.S Road Sudhapa Tole | 9 | N.A |
| 18 | NON SLUM | Gudri Bazar | 12 | N.A |
| 19 | NON SLUM | Park Location | 13 | N.A |
| 20 | NON SLUM | Masjid Lane | 15 | N.A |
| 21 | NON SLUM | A.B Path | 18 | N.A |

LIST OF NON SLUM

| Sl No | Ward No | NON SLUM | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name | Kacha | Semi Pacca | TOTAL |
| 16 | 8 | J.N.P Road | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| 17 | 9 | S.S Road Sudhapa Tole | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 18 | 12 | Gudri Bazar | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| 19 | 13 | Park Location | 10 | 15 | 25 |
| 20 | 15 | Masjid Lane | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 21 | 18 | A.B Path | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| TOTAL | | | 77 | 89 | 166 |

## Existing Slums Details

The environmental condition in the slums is poor.The slums lack basic civic amenities mainly drainage, thereby leading to waterlogging, mainly during rainy season.This hasledto an unhygienic living condition in the slums. Most of the roads with in slums are kutcha road. Though there are sufficient street lights available. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by causing huge damage to health that ultimately leads to significant loss of man-days of work amongs to thers. Overall physical and social infrastructure is poor.

## ProjectLand Particulars

| Sl.No | Name of the Slums | Ward No | Area of the Slum (Sq. km. ) | Age of the Slum (in Years) | Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area | Is the slum Notified/ Declared | Ownership of Land where Slum is located |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sanatorium Busty | 1 | 1.02 | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |
| 2 | Upper Tekbir Busty | 2 | 0.20 | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |
| 3 | Lower Tekbir Busty | 3 | 0.16 | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |
| 4 | Upper Dumaram Busty | 4 | 0.16 | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |
| 5 | Lower Dumaram Busty | 5 | 0.09 | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |
| 6 | Upper Sherpa Busty | 6 | 0.16 | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |
| 7 | Lower Sherpa Busty | 7 | 0.15 | Above 15 | core City | Non Notified | Private |
| 8 | Lower Subedar Busty | 7 | 0.07 | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |
| 9 | Sudhapa Tole | 9 | 0.28 | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |
| 10 | Gandhi Gram/Buddha Gram | 10 | 0.43 | Above 15 | core City | Non Notified | Private |
| 11 | Manbir Busty | 14 | 0.86 | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |
| 12 | Upper Subedar Busty | 16 | 0.80 | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |
| 13 | Rajbari Ranikoop Busty | 17 | 0.41 | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |

| Sl.No | Name of the Slums | Ward No | Area of the Slum (Sq. km. ) | Age of the Slum (in Years) | Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area | Is the slum Notified/ Declared | Ownership of Land where Slum is located |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Ujrey Busty | 19 | 0.73 | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |
| 15 | Naya Busty | 20 | 2.47 | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |
| 16 | J.N.P Road Non slum | 8 | - | Above 15 | core City | Non Notified | Private |
| 17 | S.S Road Sudhapa Tole Non slum | 9 | - | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |
| 18 | Gudri Bazar Non slum | 12 | - | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |
| 19 | Park Location Non slum | 13 | - | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |
| 20 | Masjid Lane Non slum | 15 | - | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |
| 21 | A.B Path Non slum | 18 | - | Above 15 | core City | Notified | Private |

## 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 15 years in this slum.Hence,dwellers are now permanently depending on 18 nos slums. This justifies as a parameter on the importance of Slum for for this project.

## HousingStatus

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

## House Type /Structure Slum & Non-Slum

| Sl No | SLUM | | | | | NON SLUM | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Slum Name | Ward No | Kacha | Semi Pacca | TOTAL | Kacha | Semi Pacca | TOTAL |
| 1 | Sanatorium Busty | 1 | 10 | 2 | 12 | | | |
| 2 | Upper Tekbir Busty | 2 | 23 | 15 | 38 | | | |
| 3 | Lower Tekbir Busty | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| 4 | Upper Dumaram Busty | 4 | 8 | 7 | 15 | | | |
| 5 | Lower Dumaram Busty | 5 | 6 | 3 | 9 | | | |
| 6 | Upper Sherpa Busty | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| 7 | Lower Sherpa Busty | 7 | 19 | 2 | 21 | | | |
| 8 | Lower Subedar Busty | 7 | 10 | 3 | 13 | | | |
| 9 | Sudhapa Tole | 9 | 12 | 4 | 16 | | | |
| 10 | Gandhi Gram/Buddha Gram | 10 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| 11 | Manbir Busty | 14 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 12 | Upper Subedar Busty | 16 | 3 | 7 | 10 | | | 0 |
| 13 | Rajbari Ranikoop Busty | 17 | 15 | 1 | 16 | | | 0 |
| 14 | Ujrey Busty | 19 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| 15 | Naya Busty | 20 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 25 |
| 16 | J.N.P Road Non slum | 8 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 17 | S.S Road Sudhapa Tole Non slum | 9 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| 18 | Gudri Bazar Non slum | 12 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 19 | Park Location Non slum | 13 | 18 | 8 | 26 | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| 20 | Masjid Lane Non slum | 15 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 19 |

| Sl No | SLUM | | | | | NON SLUM | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Slum Name | Ward No | Kacha | Semi Pacca | TOTAL | Kacha | Semi Pacca | TOTAL |
| 21 | A.B Path Non slum | 18 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | | | 411 | 286 | 697 | 77 | 89 | 166 |

## Physical Infrastructure

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

Infra structure is the basic requirementof urban life aditsadequacy and accessibility are two important in gredients and key contributors in the upgradation and enrichment of quality of urban life which is the primary objective of any planned development effort. These infrastructure facilities are broadly classified into two aspects:

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

**Socialinfrastructure:** Health, School, CommunityHall, Lively Hood Centre

### Status of Physical Infrastructure of 15 Slums and 6 non slums of KurseongMunicipality

| 1. Sanatorium Busty | |
|---|---|
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Not connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Ones in a Week |
| 6. Arrangement for Garbage Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |

| | |
|---|---|
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pacca |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non-motorable Pacca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 2.Upper Tekbir Busty | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Not connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Ones in a Week |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pacca |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non-motorable Pacca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 3. Lower Tekbir busty | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |

| | |
|---|---|
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 4. Upper Dummaram busty | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 5. Lower Dummaram Busty | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |

| | |
|---|---|
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 6. Upper Sherpa Busty | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 7. Lower Sherpa Busty | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 8. Lower Subedar Busty | |

| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
|---|---|
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 9. Sudhapa Tole | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 10. Gandhi Gram/Buddha Gram | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 11. Manbir Busty | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 12.Upper Shubedar Busty | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.Whether the slum Is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 13.Rajbari Ranikoop | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 14. Ujrey Busty | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |

| | |
|---|---|
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 15.Naya Busty | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 16. Non slum ward 8 | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |

| 17. Non slum ward 9 | |
|---|---|
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 18. Non slum ward 12 | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 19. Non slum ward 13 | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |
| 1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System | Partially connected |
| 2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System | Fully connected |
| 3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System | Not connected |
| 4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains | Up to 15 Days |
| 5. Frequency of garbage Disposal | Once in a Weak |
| 6. Arrangement for Global Disposal | Municipal staff |
| 7. Frequency of clearance open drains | Once in 15 days |
| 8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum | Motorabble Pakka |
| 9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road | Less than 0.5 km |
| 10.Internal Road | Non Motorable Pucca |
| 11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum | No |
| 20. Non slum ward 15 | |
| Physical Infrastructure | Status |