

State Urban Development Authority Government of Uttar Pradesh



RAJIV AWAS YOJANA

SLUM FREE CITY PLAN OF ACTION







Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies Osmania University, Hyderabad. Sponsored by Ministry of Urban Development, Govt.of India.



SLUM FREE CITY PLAN OF ACTION – MATHURA CITY



Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (Sponsored by Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India) Osmania University, Hyderabad - 500007



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ACRONYMS

- BPL –Below Poverty Line
- BSUP Basic Services for Urban Poor
- CBD Central business district
- CBO Community Based Organization
- CCA Compensatory City Allowance
- CDP City Development Plan
- CDS Community Development Societies
- CGG Centre for Good Governance
- CO Community Officer
- DPR Detailed Project Report
- DU Dwelling Unit
- DUDA District Urban Development Agency
- EWS Economic weaker section
- FAR –Floor Area Ratio
- FSI Floor Space Index
- GIS Geographical Information System
- GoI Government of India
- HH's Households
- HRA Housing Rent Allowance
- HUDCO Housing And Urban Development Corporation Ltd
- IHSDP Integrated Housing and Slum Development Program
- JnNURM Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
- LDPE Low Density Polyethylene
- LIG Low Income Group
- LPCD –Litre per capita per day
- MVDA-Mathura Vrindavan Development Authority
- MIS Management Information System
- MoHUPA Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

- MLD Million Litres per Day
- MSW Municipal Solid Waste
- NGO's Non-Governmental Organizations
- NHC Neighborhood Communities
- NHG Neighborhood Groups
- NNRC National Network Resource Centre
- NOAPS National Old Age Pension Scheme
- NPP-Nagar Palika Parishad
- 0&M Operation & Maintenance
- PO Planning Officer
- POA Plan Of Action
- PPP Public Private Partnership
- RAY Rajiv Awas Yojana
- RCUES Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies
- **RCV Resident Community Volunteers**
- SEZ –Special Economic Zone
- SFCPoA Slum Free City Plan of Action
- SHG Self Help Groups
- SJSRY Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
- SLNA State Level Nodal Agency
- SLSC State Level Scrutinize Committee
- STEP UP Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor
- SUDA State Urban Development Agency
- TDR Transferable Development Rights
- TPIMA Third Party Inspection and Monitoring Agency
- UCDN Urban Community Development Network
- UDPFI Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation
- ULB Urban Local Body
- UPHDB Uttar Pradesh housing and Development Board
- UPJN Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam

- UPRSAC –Uttar Pradesh Remote Sensing Applications Center
- USHA Urban Statistics for Human Resource & Assessments
- UWESP Urban Women Employment & Self help Programme

UNITS

- 1 Crore (Cr) 100 Lakhs
- 1 Hectare (Ha) -10,000 Square Meters (Sq.mts)
- 1 Hectare (Ha) -2.471 Acres (Ac)
- 1 Metric Ton (MT) -1000 Kilograms (Kg)
- 1 Million 10 lakhs
- 1 Square Kilometer (Sq.Km) -100 Hectares (Ha)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of India unveiled a holistic mission "Rajiv Awas Yojana" (RAY) to envision a slum free India, benefitting about 81 million urban poor with affordable housing, decent & dignified living environment and well developed basic amenities. Achieving Slum Free India though appears to be a very difficult exercise, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), GoI, has categorized the tasks and sub tasks in such a manner, providing a clear roadmap for the state governments to follow certain methodology and process in conducting the categorical steps. Slum Free City Planning is a holistic mission to eradicate poverty, systematize the squatter and hazardous settlements, integrate the plan with other poverty alleviation schemes and make them as regular engines of both socio-economic and sustainable development.

The key aspects of Slum Free City Planning comprises mainly of Urban Planning, Law and Legislation, MIS, GIS, Provision of Land, Community Participation, Stakeholder Convergence, Project Management and Capacity Building. The process starts with conducting slum survey and updating MIS database, preparation of the city and slum level maps in GIS, integration of the spatial and non-spatial data, analysis of the existing situation of slums, preparation of slum specific proposals, involve the community from the inception of project, preparation of DPR, project monitoring and implementation to achieve Slum Free India.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) issued guidelines on RAY for preparation of State Slum-free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA), Community Mobilization, MIS and GIS etc. The states have to pass legislation for the assignment of property rights to the slum dwellers, and take steps to prevent new slums, with certain existing reservation of land.

The present report is the tentative Plan of Action for Slum Free City under the scheme of Rajiv Awas Yozana (RAY) sponsored by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Govt. of India. To implement the scheme, the city of Mathura is selected as one of the Pilot Cities for the development of 100 slums as part of inclusive growth. The report is structured with prime objective of addressing the existing slums as curative step and also to ensure **slum free Mathura** as a preventive measure. The report contains 7 sections namely, SFCPoA Initial Framework, City Profile & Institutional setup, Assessment of Existing slums, Slum Rehabilitation Strategy, Requirement & Investment, Slum Preventive Startegy, *Finanancing strategy* respectively. The slum – free City Plan of Action includes preparation of Geo-referenced city base map satellite imagery, identifying and demarcating slums and surrounding vacant lands, analyzing the slum profile features, finding infrastructure gap assessment, line estimates and detailed city/slum level analysis. The report provides a gross understanding of slum situation in the city, categorizes the slums, proposes the development mode required for each slum, and majorly phasing the slum development for the next coming five years. The first year prioritized slums have been finalized by conducting various stakeholder meetings under the leadership of "Project Officer", District Urban Development Authority (DUDA) of the city. The report aims to summarize, analyze the slum situation and propose a roadmap to reach slum free Mathura.

SLUM FREE MATHURA

Mathura city is the administrative headquarters of the district and well-known pilgrimage destination in India. The city has 100 slums with 28798 households. About 49% of the city population lives in slums. Among the slum population, 70% belongs to OBC and SC division of social groups and 19% are living below the poverty line (BPL). It is found that the slums are having a housing deficit of 8408. In concern to Infrastructure, 72% of the slum households do not have access to individual water supply connections and 51 out of 100 slums are not connected to city wide water supply system. Ironically, it is found that about 17% of the slum households practice open defecation. In this context, the plan of action provides line estimates for housing and infrastructure gaps and proposes civic amenities as per RAY guidelines and the report calls for an approval and action to prepare DPR's for year wise phased slums.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), Hyderabad was established in the year 1970 by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India in the Osmania University campus. The RCUES caters to the training and research needs of the constituent state governments namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and the Union Territory of Puducherry in the urban sector. Apart from the training programmes, the RCUES is providing capacity building, research and consulting services and has developed exclusive divisions comprising of twenty in house professionals in the areas of Urban Finance, Environment, Urban planning, GIS and Poverty Alleviation.

RCUES, Hyderabad has been awarded the project of preparation of 'Slum Free City Plan of Action' under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) Scheme for Bareilly, Etawah, Kannauj, *Mathura*, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Raebareli and Rampur of Uttar Pradesh state. The RCUES has completed the plan of action reports following the step by step methodology of RAY as specified by the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation, Government of India.

RCUES, Hyderabad would like thank the Director and all the staff of State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), Lucknow for the co-operation they provided during the project period. We would like to thank the Project Officers (PO's) and the staff of District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) of respective cities for their generosity while helping RCUES teams to collect data, conduct workshops and played a big role in the preparation of Plan of Action. We would also like to express our gratitude to the officials of respective Nagar Nigam's/ Nagar Palika Parishad's, Jal Sansthan and other agencies who co - operated for the successful preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action.

RCUES, Hyderabad looks forward for implementation of the effective strategies by the nodal agencies and making Uttar Pradesh state free from slums.

CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Government of India in 2009 launched Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) with an aim to achieve the vision of a 'slum - free India' with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic and social services and decent shelter. It aims to achieve this vision by encouraging States/Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive manner, by a multi-pronged approach. It focuses on bringing all existing slums, notified or nonnotified within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the city. It also seeks to tackle the shortages of urban land and housing that keeps shelter out of reach of the urban poor. The Rajiv Awas Yojana aims to provide support to enable States to redevelop all existing slums in a holistic and integrated way and to create new affordable housing stock. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) has instituted for this holistic RAY scheme.

Considering the importance of the scheme for achieving inclusive and sustainable development of the city, state and the nation, the Slum Free City Plan of Action for Mathura city is prepared to provide a systematic and holistic approach to tackle with existing slums in the city and to prevent the formation of new slums in future.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF SLUM FREE CITY PLAN OF ACTION

A Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) is an important instrument for cities to attain the objectives of RAY. It is a citywide plan of action, which consists of two parts; a plan to bring about the improvement of existing slums through both planning and stakeholder participation of the existing dwellers and strategies for prevention of future slums. In doing so, the 'Slum Free City Plan of Action' takes into consideration the present status of slums, priorities of slum dwellers, the resources and capabilities of the city in improving the quality of life of the urban poor and the capacity of the urban poor to be partners in this development process.

The Objectives of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY):

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

1.3 PERSPECTIVE

The lack of housing and basic services at the required pace to meet the challenges of urbanization has resulted in the development of slums and squatter settlements with wider ramifications on the health, safety and well-being of the citizens. In 2001, there were 23.5 percent of households in urban areas which were living in slums. In 2011, it has come down to 17.4 percent. But there are still 13.74 million slum households and 68 million people living

in the slum areas (Census, 2011). As per the report of the Technical Group on Urban Housing Shortage (2012-17) constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), there is a shortage of 18.78 million dwelling units in the country out of which nearly 96% belong to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) households potentially living in slums. There are constraints and challenges both on the supply side and the demand side, which need intervention by the governments.

In context of Uttar Pradesh, though the state is considered as one of the less urbanized states of India, it has second largest urban population in the country. About 22% of the population lives in urban areas in Uttar Pradesh, which constitute more than 44 million. As per the statistics of committee on Slum Statistics/census, 2011, Government of India, about 10.8 million urban population of Uttar Pradesh is living in slums, which constitute about 24% in urban population.

In spite of various central and state government programmes implemented in the state the problem of urban poverty and slums is still prevailing on large scale. In order to resolve the problem through inclusive and in a holistic manner, the state government with the assistance of central government has adopted Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). The Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation Programme Department, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh is the concerned department in the state for monitoring and implementing RAY.

1.4 SFCPoA METHODOLOGY IN MATHURA

For the preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action, the following methodology is followed for Mathura city.

- **Step-1**: Establishment of a slum free technical cell at the state nodal agency level for city for planning, documentation, capacity building and monitoring the POA through selection of professionals from various departments and disciplines.
- Step-2: Preparation of city and slum profiles involves collection of secondary information such as CARTOSAT II images and relevant slum information. Next preparation of base maps to an appropriate scale using GIS application. In addition, identification and inventory of all slum clusters along with inventory of all possible vacant lands in each zone and that could be used for slum redevelopment/ rehabilitation development purposes.
- Step-3A: Socio Economic Survey in slum areas: reputed NGO/CBOs were selected for conducting socio economic surveys and data validation. Identification of survey personnel from nearest slums with local knowledge and extensive training to be provided for survey personnel by the local organizations on survey formats as specified by MoHUPA.
- Step-3B: Preparation of GIS based maps involves mobilization of GIS team and training, acquiring Satellite images for the cities and creating geo - databases with required spatial layers such as roads, buildings, land use and capturing utilities. In addition, involves preparation of base maps, thematic maps and slum maps.

- Step-4: MIS & Data Entry involves collection of data of slum dwellers, compilation and collation of primary data, preparation of a robust Slum-wise, City and State Slum Survey Database and Baseline Reports. In addition, the MIS team is responsible for identifying data gaps validation, resend them to the concerned authorities and updating the database.
- **Step-5:** Ground Mapping involves survey personnel team to map the parcels, capture utilities and updating the revised slum maps.
- **Step-6:** Verification and Validation by Independent Agency on socio-economic, spatial data and base maps on a random basis.
- **Step-7:** MIS includes Integration of Slum MIS with GIS Maps to enable the preparation of GIS-enabled MIS maps for the preparation of meaningful Slum Development Plans and Slum-free City.
- Step-8: Data analysis and decision for Slum Redevelopment Plan based on models like PPP development, infrastructure provision only, community-based development through involvement of the community mobilization and dialogue for deciding the model to be adopted.
- **Step-9:** Micro level planning & organizing workshops with community stakeholders for prioritization of slums and the mode of development.
- **Step-10:** Plan Preparation- Prioritization and phasing of slums and works including line estimates for 1st year slums.
- **Step-11:** ULB Approval involves prioritization and phasing of slum rehabilitation models.
- Step-12: Preparation of Slum-free City Plan and DPR should include strategies for the prevention of future slums, including reservation of land and housing for the urban poor. The Plan should contain timeline of activities for achieving slum-free city, phasing information and financial estimates against each of the activities.
- **Step-13**: Obtaining approvals from ULB and other concerned authorities
- Step-14: Obtaining approval of SLSC/SLNA/MoHUPA
- Step 15 & 16: Tendering process, implementation of proposals and appointing of TPIMA team
- Step 17: Impact Assessment
- **Step-18:** Revisions and rectifications of the strategies, reforms.

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MATHURA



Chart 1-1: SFCPoA Methodology for Mathura

1.5 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS & CONSULTATIONS

1.5.1 Listing of Surveys and Timelines (annexure)

State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) is the nodal agency to implement surveys for the scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' in the State of Uttar Pradesh. As per the directions of Government of India, slum survey started in Uttar Pradesh from the year 2009. Initially the survey was taken up under USHA programme, which was having similar survey format of RAY. Various meetings were conducted by calling different para-statal agencies to discuss the required methodology for conducting surveys and initiate the steps for survey. Several discussions were held at length and depth about the conduction of surveys and to finalize a methodology. The following institutional methodology has been adopted for the state.



Chart 1-2: Agencies & Stakeholders involved

1.5.2 Agencies (including procurement process) & Stakeholders involved

State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) as State level authority and District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) as city level authority have been the Nodal agencies to monitor the quantity and quality of surveys performed by individual cities. DUDA is headed by Project Officer (PO) who is in charge for one city, a nodal officer for a ULB and number of supervisors for quality and quantity check upon the enumerators who have done the surveys. Member of Community Development Societies (CDS), Self Help Groups constituted under SJSRY and other schemes have been involved in conducting surveys and a minimum qualification of SSC was taken as Enumerators eligibility to collect information and to fill up the survey forms.

a. City level Technical Cell

Although the policy for appointing state and city level cell has been initiated only state level cell comprises of RAY specialists in State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), Head office, Lucknow. District Urban Development Agency (city level RAY nodal agency) how ever is finding it tough to identify and appoint RAY specialists. The necessary support required is been hired by available qualified consultants properly monitored by the state level technical cell.

b. GIS mapping

RCUES, Hyderabad has prepared/revised the base maps of respective cities through satellite imaginary and maps obtained from Uttar Pradesh State Remote Sensing Centre and respective ULBs. RCUES, Hyderabad with the help of respective ULB staff, further identified, mapped the slum boundaries in the respective cities visiting each slum with Global Positioning Technologies (GPS) device. The preparation of city and slum mapping has been done by Urban Planning division in-house GIS staff of RCUES, Hyderabad.

c. MIS

SUDA has initiated the work of MIS to UPTRON, which in turn has outsourced to Infinite systems, performed the operations of MIS. Data Entry has been done at ULB level and ported the data to the main server at CGG. A routine checkup of data has been performed and uploaded in a web tool specially prepared for RAY project. Every ULB has given a USER Name & PASSWORD to access their data from the Central Server. The front and back end of the web tool is Postgres and Java. Once the data is frozen and migrated to centralized data base at CGG, any editing of data will be done by the Project Director, DUDA in case of cities and by Commissioners in case of City Corporations.

d. Stakeholder Consultation

The various stakeholders involved along with SUDA in the process of RAY comprised of District magistrate, DUDA, Officials of Nagar Palika/Parishad, RCUES - Hyderabad, UP Remote Sensing Center, elected people representatives, private agencies, NHG's, NHC's, CDS ,NGO's, slum inhabitants, media and other agencies, individuals working in the local areas.

The list of slums considered for preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action is confirmed with the DUDA, Nagar Nigam, ward corporations, NGOs at the time of carrying out primary surveys and later during consultative stakeholder workshop.

1.6 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP / MEETING

As part of Plan preparation, a consultative stakeholder workshop of Mathura city is held on 1st October, 2013 at Meeting Hall, Collectorate, Mathura from 3 PM. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss about the draft Plan of Action prepared under Rajiv Awas Yojana, significance of the programme, review upon the gap assessment analysis for the city, receiving suggestions from stakeholders

Shri Subhash Veer Singh Rajput, Project Officer, DUDA, Mathura along with DUDA staff coordinated the consultative stakeholder meeting.

The meeting was chaired by Smt. Manisha Guptha, Mayor, Mathura Nagar Nigam, Shri N.K Palivan, Chief Development Officer. Shri M Rama Rao, Head of Urban Planning Department along with the team of two urban planners represented from Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, Hyderabad. The key stakeholders who participated in the workshop were officials from Mathura Nagar Nigam, District Development Authority, ward corporators, local NGOs, CDS, various other public representatives, few slum dwellers and few residents from the city.



Shri Subhash Veer Singh Rajput, Project Officer, DUDA, Mathura welcomed all the stakeholders to the consultative workshop and explained the purpose of conducting the workshop. He detailed out the significance of Rajiv Awas Yojana scheme to upgrade the housing and infrastructure condition of slums in the city. He detailed out various parameters considered in RAY primary surveys that has been carried out in city for all the 100 slums in February and March, 2013. He explained the importance of Slum Free City Plan of Action and for approval of the same for sanction of financial assistance from Central and State Governments and for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for each and every slum in the city. He then introduced Shri Rama Rao and the RCUES team to the stakeholders.

Shri M Rama Rao, RCUES in the opening remarks briefed the significance of preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) under Rajiv Awas Yojana scheme. He then explained the major findings of draft Slum Free City Plan of Action prepared for Mathura City. Speaker explained the step by step methodology followed for preparation of plan. Speaker detailed out the spatial distribution of slums in ward wise in the city. Speaker explained the existing situation of slums in the city with respect to physical characteristics of the city, demography, socio-economic profile, housing profile, status of physical and social infrastructure facilities etc. He visualized the GIS based slum mapping done for each and every slum of the city. Speaker explained the existing condition of slums in the city w.r.to nine major elements i.e., housing, water supply, sanitation, drainage, solid waste management, roads, education, health and community facilities through statistical analysis and showing photographs of Mathura slums. He detailed out the proposals, year wise phasing of slums, mode of development proposed for each and every slum. He visualized the sample layout designed for Anandlok colony slum proposed for development under In-situ mode. Speaker explained the difference between In-situ and up gradation modes of development. He detailed out the cost estimates made for provision of housing and infrastructure in the slums. Speaker highlighted various challenges that are probable to occur in preparation and implementation of Plan of Action like slum boundary identification, community consensus, approval of plan of Action, preparation of DPR etc. In this line, he highlighted the need for active community participation. He asserted that any project or plan can be successful only when people own the plan and believe that it is their plan. M Rama Rao expressed his appreciation for State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) and District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) for their cooperation throughout the project.



Smt. Manisha Gupta, Municipal Commissioner, Mathura appreciated the initiative to conduct the stakeholder meeting. She opined "the option of Public Private Partnership may not work in case of Mathura as the aspect of land is involved in it." She enquired about 'beneficiary contribution' and asked Project Officer, DUDA regarding various 'credit options' available in the city for urban poor / slum dwellers. She further enquired about the status of Detailed Project Report (DPR), which is under preparation stage for 7 slum settlements in the city. She asked about various activities that are involved in preparation of DPR. She suggested for conducting stakeholder meetings in Slum settlements before initiating the preparation of DPR and again after completion of work. She suggested DUDA for making the draft plan of action report available to the Nagar Nigam so that concerned departments can be made actively involved for further action. She called for effective involvement of ward councilors, CDS and slum dwellers in the project. As the final remarks, she expressed the wish that the project would be well executed with both stakeholder and community participation even in the later phases and make Mathura a slum free city.



Shri. N.K.Palivan, Chief Development Officer appreciated the work done by DUDA and RCUES and wished the project will be executed very soon and makes Mathura a slum free city.

Shri Subhash Veer Singh Rajput, PO, DUDA Mathura invited the slum dwellers, citizens of Mathura, CDS etc attended the workshop for their suggestions.

Suggestions from People attended the Meeting:

1. Shri.Vidyanath Sharma, ward councilor, ward no.35 said "the city is having a cluster of dwelling units in poor housing condition and insanitary facilities in some places" and asked for inclusion of these places in slum list.

Shri S.K.Saini, PO, DUDA in respect to the above query assured for visiting those places soon along with ward councilors and said "if the places really depict the situation of slum, they will be definitely enrolled in the list and RAY primary survey will be carried out".

- 2. Shri.Ganga Ram Saini suggested "the livelihood of slum dwellers has to be considered while designing layouts and in Mathura slums majority of households are depend upon cattle."
- 3. Kuldeep Narayan Singh, ward councilor, ward no.40 said "the flooding of slum settlements in rainy season" is the problem facing by a considerable number of slums in the city and suggested for preparation of a sustainable city level plan.
- 4. Smt. Ruchi Chowbi suggested that a committee has to be appointed in each slum to monitor the project and to maintain the same after implementation.
- 5. Ranjith Kumar, city resident said "the slum wise data should be made available to the public in DUDA and Nagar Nigam for their reference".

Garvan Sharma, ward no.19 said "few areas in the city, which have access to all the infrastructure services and with good housing condition are named as slums in the list and these types of settlements has to be delisted from the slum list".

Raja Ram, ward councilor said "many of the projects earlier failed due to the reason for lack of maintenance after completion of the project". He suggested for appointing a committee or making an institution responsible for sustainable maintenance of project after implementation.



Shri S.K Saini, PO, DUDA, Mathura thanked the Mayor, Assistant District Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner, RCUES staff, ward councilors, slum dwellers and people of the city, press and media for attending the workshop and making it successful.

CHAPTER 2 – CITY PROFILE & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The state of Uttar Pradesh is one of the prominent states in the North eastern region of India with Lucknow as its capital. Mathura is a well-known ancient and heritage city in the state. City is an administrative centre of Mathura district which falls under Agra division. As per the Hindu scriptures Mathura is the birth place of Lord Shri Krishna.

2.2 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY

2.2.1 Location

The city of Mathura is situated along the western banks of the river Yamuna. City spatial extension falls at 27° 35' North latitude and 78° 12', East longitude at an average elevation of 174 meters (570 feet). The city is bounded by Govardhan, Chaumuha, Mant, Vrindavan, Raya, Baldeo and Farah. Mathura is located approximately 50 kilometres (31 mi) north of Agra, and 145 kilometres (90 mi) south-east of Delhi.



Map 2-1 : Location of Mathura city in Uttar Pradesh State

2.2.2 Climate

The climate of Mathura is extreme and tropical in nature with a varying temperature dropping to 5°C in winter and rises to 44-46°C in summer. Rainy season duration is June to September; winter starts in November and lasts till February and the annual rainfall recorded is 810 mm. Most of the rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon period; the rest is received during winter.

2.2.3 Regional Setting & Connectivity

Mathura is well connected with other parts of the state and country by rail and road networks. National highway (NH) 2 from Delhi to Howrah is passing through the city and

connects to NH 3 which leads to other Mumbai. The prominent arterial roads links city with Agra, Bikaneer and Moradabad. Yamuna express way of Agra to Greater Noida also links Mathura. Mathura rail network has direct connections with cities like New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Indore, Alwar, Jaipur, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Ujjain, Rewa, Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi etc. The city has four railway station and Mathura junction is the biggest one connecting north, west and southern India. Mathura cantt station connects to eastern Uttar Pradesh. The nearest



Map 2-2 : Regional linkage of Mathura within the district

airport is in Agra at a distance of 63 km. The international airport is at New Delhi i.e. 156 km from Mathura.

2.3 History

Mathura is one of the holy and ancient cities in India. In the 6th century BC Mathura became the capital of the Surasena mahajanapada. The city was later ruled by the Maury Empire (4th to 2nd centuries BC) and the Sunga dynasty (2nd century BC). Even though the city is ruled by Moguls it remained as a major Hindu pilgrimage and became belt for Lord Shri Krishna bhakthi cult. Afetr the Moguls rule it fell into the hands of Jhats and finally capture by the British forces during 18th century. The Jhats of Mathura district gave a good fight to the British forces and Mathura also played an important part in the independence movement.

City is host to a multitude of temples and spaces belonging to various sects of Hinduism proclaiming Lord Krishna in various forms and Avatars. Some places of interest are

- Keshav Dev Temple (Shri Krishna Janma Bhoomi)
- Vishram Ghat (Bank of River Yamuna)
- Shri Jagannath Temple Bhuteshwar Mathura
- Prem Mandir, Vrindavan

2.4 SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

2.4.1 City Population

The total population of Mathura Nagar Palika Parishad (NPP) as per 2011 census is 3,49,336; of which male and female are 186,586 and 162,750. The Child population of 41,888 forms 11.9% of total city population. Considering the population statistics from the last four decades, the city never faced any decrease in population. The decade 1981-1991 recorded the highest population growth rate of 53.70 percent and there after the population growth rate has been decreasing gradually. The growth rate of 15.37 is recorded during last decade (2001-2011). The increase in population is due to extension of municipal limits, increased economic activities and for being district head quarter. The population detail of the city for the last four decades i.e., 1981 to 2011 is tabulated below.

Census Year	Population	Decadal Population Increase (in No.)	Decadal Population growth rate (in Percentage)
1981	147493	15465	11.71
1991	226691	79198	53.70
2001	302770	76079	33.56
2011	349336	46566	15.37

Table 2-1 : Decadal growth trend of Mathura city population

Source: Census of India

2.4.2 Slum Population

A preliminary annexure I survey has been carried out in January, 2013 on the basis of NBO annexure format (RAY guidelines). As per the survey slum population in the city are 1,71,438 which constitute about 49 percentage of total city population. The city has a total of 28,798 slum Households constituting 48 percentages of total city households.

2.4.3 **Population Density**

The area under Mathura Nagar Palika Parishad (KNP) jurisdiction is 28.5 sq km. Overall population density of the city is 12257 persons per sq km (i.e. 123 persons/ha). Change in the density of Mathura over the last two decades is shown in Table 2-2. Decrease in density from 2001 to 2011 is due to extension of municipal limits from 9.37 to 28.5 sq km.

Table 2-2 : Population Density	v of Mathura

Year	Population	Area(sq. km)	Density (pop/sq. km)	Density (pop/Ha)
1991	226691	9.37	24193	241
2001	302770	9.37	32312	323
2011	349336	28.5	12257	122

Source: Census, 2011 and CDP-Mathura

2.4.4 Sex Ratio & Literacy

As per the census 2011, the current sex ratio (female population per 1000 male) in the city is 872, which is lower than the state urban average of 894 and national urban average of 926. However sex ratio has been increased significantly from 2001 to 2011. Child sex ratio of girls for 1000 boys is 858. The average Literacy rate of Mathura is 76.75% which is lower than state urban average of 75.14% and the national average of 84.11%. The number of literates is 41,003 of which 23,724 are male and 17,279 are female.

PARAMETER	UNIT	VALUES
Municipal Area	Sq km	28.5
Municipal wards	No.	45
Population (2011 census)	No.	3,49,336
Households (2011 census)	No.	59,781
Average Household size	No.	6 (5.8)
Literacy rate	%	76.75
Sex Ratio	No.	872
Slum Settlements	No.	100
Slum area	Sq km	3.2
Percentage of slum area to total area	%	11
Slum Population	No.	1,71,438
Slum Households	No.	28798
Average Household size	No.	6

ty

Source: Census-2001, NBO Annexure-I survey

2.4.5 Population Projection

Mathura has a diverse growth character, complemented by the natural growth and migration from the surrounding country side. The average growth rate of the last three decades i.e. 1991-2011 is 34%. So, population projections are essential in order to estimate the basic service requirements of the people. It also assists in plan preparation process, resource accumulation and revenue realization, which is directly proportional to population growth.

The data used for these projections are the summaries of the 1991, 2001 and 2011 census. The average growth rate of last three decades is considered for population projections because of the consecutive variability of decadal growth rate and the value here is 28 percent. The projections are shown in *Table 2-4*:

Year	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Population	3,49,336	4,06,975	4,64,615	5,43,599	6,22,584

Table 2-4 : Population projections for Mathura city

Source: Based on Census 1991, 2001 & 2011

2.5 ECONOMIC PROFILE

2.5.1 City Economic Base

The economic aspect of any city depends on the capacity of production of various activities and the surrounding areas. Any change with respect to increase or decrease in the economic activities leads to the change in growth of city. Despite being the heritage & pilgrimage city, district and taluk headquarter; Mathura acts as a major economic and growth center for all the rural and urban settlements of the district.

Mathura is basically a Tourism and industrial town. The major part of its industrial activity is in the form of small-scale and house-hold industries. The small scale industrial units manufacture of taps and cocks, petroleum products, packaging material, cottage industry, readymade garments etc. Market in the city is the trade centre and generates profitable income.

2.6 HOUSING PROFILE

2.6.1 Housing Stock

Areas adjacent to the Market centre and old settlements exhibit dense development due to cluster housing. This is because of availability of all services, cultural and religious attractions and work places. This area is under development pressure due to lack of organized growth. The peripheral areas are becoming more popular among the people as they provide more organized development pattern with infrastructure being relatively in better conditions.

According to 2011 census, the total households (HHs) in the city are 59,781 comprising of 3,49,336 population and the average Household size is 6 (5.7). The HHs in 2001 are 47,980 with a population of 3, 02,770 and household size of 6 (6.3). The increase in number of HHs is directly causative of reduction in household size.

2.6.2 Housing Shortage

Housing, one of the basic services for the common man has given top priority in RAY plan preparation process. As indicated by the last three decades population growth rate, it is seen that there is a growth rate of 54% from 1981-1991, 34% during 1991-2001 and 15% in the last decade (2001-2011), but the housing scenario is in different line resulting gap.

Estimated Housing shortage in 2011 is 4,910 on the basis of household size 6 (5.5) including 2% of dilapidation rate. Considering the same average household size till 2021 and 5 from

2021 to 2031 and dilapidation rate the additional units' required were calculated. The total housing requirement by 2031 will be 53,848 units in particular with households of 2011.

Year	2011	2016	2021	2031
Projected Population	3,49,336	4,06,975	4,64,615	5,43,599
Considered HH size*	6 (5.7)	6 (5.5)	6 (5.5)	6 (5)
Households (Projected Population / HH size)	59,781	73,995	84,475	1,08,720
Additional HH's required (Current HH's – 2011 HH's)		14,214	24,695	48,938
Total Additional HH 's units required including shortage of 2011	4,910	19,124	29,604	53,848

Table 2-5 : Projection of Housing & Housing shortage in Mathura city

* Considered HH size is obtained from Master plan - Mathura

2.6.3 Economic Weaker Section (EWS) / Low Income Group (LIG) Housing

Working towards slum free Mathura city, there is needed to build up EWS and LIG housing stock. EWS housing are meant for people whose annual income is below Rs 1,00,000 while LIG housing are meant for people whose annual income is between Rs 1,00,001 – 2,00,000.

Most BPL/EWS and LIG households in cities live in informal settlements/slums on encroached lands. There is no authoritative data stating the numbers of poor families without adequate housing in cities. Census of India provides estimates of number of poor in each city and they also project future population growth for cities using an urban growth rate. City Master Plan and other plans/studies make estimates on housing demand on the basis of Census information. Considering the past census data and development/master plan of the city it is assumed that 15% of the Mathura city households belongs to either EWS or LIG population.

In Mathura, 9% of the city BPL population lives in slums which account 9% of the total city households. Assuming that 6% of the EWS and LIG households live in other parts of the city, the EWS/LIG housing projections are calculated for the next 20 years.

Year	2011	2016	2021	2031	
EWS/LIG Housing	3685	4438	5068	6523	

Table 2-6: Future Housing projection pertaining to EWS / LIG

Note: The EWS and LIG Housing projections for the city were made excluding the slum housing stock

2.7 INFRASTRUCTURE

2.7.1 Water Supply

Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam (UPJN) is responsible for the construction & production and NPP is responsible for distribution, operation and maintenance of water supply system and its schemes handed over to them by UPJN. The source of water supply to the city is both surface and underground water. The river Yamuna passing through the city is the source of surface water. However, surface water supply is limited; Mathura is still depending upon the underground sources to a major extent in order meet the needs of domestic, commercial and also for industrial purpose. Underground sources are utilized through 73 bore wells of different capacities are able to supply 25 MLD. At present the surface water production is 100 MLD at Gokul Barrage, some 15 Kms downstream from Mathura, whereas the NPP is able to supply 10 MLD out of the total production due to insufficient collection and distribution system. The water drawn from both the sources is treated and stored in these elevated and surface reservoirs, tanks and finally supplied to the consumers daily. Number of individual tap connections existing in the city are around 22,000 (domestic, commercial, industrial, etc) and these connections are not metered. City Development Plan (CDP)-2006 estimated the demand of 80 MLD by 2011 and 105 MLD by 2021 at the rate of 140 lpcd.

2.7.2 Sewerage and Drainage

Open sewer drain network collects the waste water and sent them to Sewerage Treatment Plants (STP) for treatment. The inner city septic tanks and sewer networks became defunct due to poor maintenance and the sewer finds the road side open drains and finally discharged into Yamuna River directly causing serious water pollution. Two STPs one at Trans Yamuna area and the other at Vrindavan road area were able to treat sewer of 28.2 MLD. There are no separate drains for storm water, creating pressure on existing sewer network during rainy season.

2.7.3 Solid Waste Management

The waste generated from the city includes household waste, commercial waste, clinical waste and industrial waste. About 145 MT of solid waste is generated every day in the city, which comes out to be about 400 grams per capita per day. Domestic waste is the major source of waste generation in the city. The households, shops do not store the waste at source nor do they segregate the waste as recyclable and non-recyclable waste. As per the CDP-Mathura Nagar Palika is able to collect the 45% of waste generated and disposed off. The city does not have garbage bins and often the garbage is thrown on the roadside Municipal staff is responsible for the collection of waste but shortage of employees/workers is again causing serious problem in collection and disposal exercise. The disposal site is located at a distance 7 km away from the city.

2.7.4 Road network

National Highway-2 and Taj Express way passing through the city are providing good connectivity to other places of Uttar Pradesh and to Delhi. City is having poor intra road network of which 35% is pucca, 10% is kutcha and 55% are damaged and not able to used by

vehicles. Some of the Major arterial roads were maintained by Public Works Department (PWD), Cantonment board, UP Tourism Corporation and Mathura Vrindavan Development Authority (MVDA). Roads are challenged with appropriate signage and poor maintenance and the condition become worse particularly in rainy season. The pucca road density is also poor when compared with population. An immediate attention is required in order to increase the pucca road network and proper maintenance for existing network. NPP has to be equipped with financial resources to achieve satisfactory scenario in construction and maintenance of roads.

2.7.5 Education

The institutes like GLA University, R.K. Group of Institutions, Dental colleges, Pharmacy, Excel institute of Management & Technology University and long dated Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Veterinary University made Mathura a hub for higher order educational facilities.

In addition the city is having enough basic education (up to 10+2) facilities. There are polytechnic, secondary, senior secondary, middle and primary schools. The nearest Medical Colleges is in Agra at 56 km distance. There were four traditional Arts and Commerce educational institutes situated in Mathura.

2.7.6 Health

Along with District hospital, there are 11 hospitals with 430 bed capacity; one Dispensary, one Tuberculosis clinic, one nursing home and one female welfare centre are available in Mathura. Along with these facilities the private clinics and nursing homes are also active in providing medical service to the people of city and district.

2.7.7 Other facilities

As the city is administrative headquarter of Mathura district, the public services like Police station, fire station, postal and telegraph services, Banking facilities, Agriculture and Non Agriculture credit societies, Parks & Stadiums, Cinema halls, Auditorium, etc are available. The fire station helps in handling the fire accidents in the city and its surroundings. The Government and private banks in the city facilitate financial transactions.

2.8 MATHURA INSTITUTIONAL SETUP

Mathura municipal area of 28.5 sq. km is governed by the Nagar Palika Parishad of Mathura. All the civic facilities have to be provided by the Municipal board as per the provision of 74th constitutional amendment act, 1992. Municipal commissioner heads the Municipality who is a state government officer. The elected representatives formulate a governing body which is headed by chairperson. Both play the major role in delivering the services to the people and development of the city. At present the governing body encompass of 45 elected representatives led by mayor.

Public works department is responsible for the constructions and maintenances of road infrastructure in the city. Uttar Pradesh power Supply Corporation provides the electricity to the city. Law and order of the city is controlled by the city police force as per the direction of Superintendent of Police (SP).

Along with Nagar Palika the District Urban Development Authority (DUDA) plays Key role in Slum development. DUDA works under the State Urban Development Authority (SUDA), apex authority for development and poverty eradication in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh. DUDA is responsible for identifying beneficiaries, generally BPL/EWS/LIG population and providing them benefits of government programmes like allotment of houses constructed under Kanshiram Awas Yojana, IHSDP, financial assistance in constructing individual/community toilets, approving loans (credits) and creating awareness.

2.9 REVIEW OF SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

BSUP:

BSUP (Basic Services to the Urban Poor): JnNURM primarily incorporates two sub-missions into its program:

- The Sub-Mission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance administered by the Ministry of Urban Development, with a focus on water supply and sanitation, solid waste management, road network, urban transport and redevelopment of old city areas.
 - The Sub-Mission for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) administered by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

The Sub Mission BSUP is addressed exclusively to urban poor living in slum/squatter settlements in cities and towns. This component would focus on improvement of living conditions of the urban poor by way of providing housing along with infrastructure, with a view to gradually removing slums/squatter settlements from cities and also providing security of tenure to the urban poor. The mission selected under this scheme are million plus populated cities, state capitals, heritage cities and union territories.

The programme/scheme started in 2005-06 initially for seven years and later it was extended to April 2015. The Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) will sanction the projects submitted by State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) of States. The Funds to the approved projects will be released by SLNA (including both Central and Sate share or 100% Additional Central

Assistance) to its implementing/monitoring agencies. The first installment of 25% will be release on signing of the Memorandum of Agreement by the State Government/ULB/Parastatal for implementation of BSUP projects. The balance amount of assistance shall be released as far as possible in three installments upon receipt of Utilization certificates to the extent of 70% of the Central fund and also that of State/ULB/Parastatal share, and subject to achievement of progress in projects.

In Uttar Pradesh Seven cities has been selected which are having million plus population and Heritage importance and Mathura is one among them. The number of projects started in city under BSUP scheme are 7 and the numbers of dwelling units (DU's) approved with a cost of 214.10 crores are 4598. The Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed is 158.49 crores and the Amount released by State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) to the District Urban Development Authority (DUDA) is 115.37 crores. Out of 4598 DU's, 3037 DU's had been initially selected to start the construction work. As of August 2013, construction of 2517 DU's is completed, 520 units construction is in progress and the remaining 1561 units are yet to be start. With respect to the ongoing construction a total of 2409 DU's have been already allotted to the beneficiaries. The overview of these seven projects status is given in following table.

No. of	Р	roject Co	st	Physical Progress				
Project	Housi			Dwelling Units				
S	no	Infra	Total	tal Appro In Complet Occupie Ye				Yet to
				ved	Progress	ed	d	start
7	93.07	121.02	214.1 0	4598	520	2517	2409	1561

Table 2-7: Status of BSUP in Mathura city (Amount in Crores)

Source: MoHUPA, Govt. of India

The seven projects were looked after by DUDA. The Construction & Design Services (C&DS) is selected for the construction works of three projects i.e Kosikala, Nadgaon and Vrindawan and the construction work of remaining projects i.e. Gokul, Mahawan, Chata, Raya were carried out by DUDA itself. The C&DS is a commercial wing of the UP Jal Nigam which was set up in 1989 to diversify the activities of the Parent Organization (UP Jal Nigam) in the fields of Consultancy Services, Project Management, Land Development & Construction of buildings of all types and magnitude, Interior Designing and Furnishing, Landscaping, Fire Protection, Air Conditioning etc., in addition to our traditional fields of Environmental Engineering viz., Water supply Sewerage including Sewage Treatment and Effluent Treatment for Industrial Units, River Pollution Abatement etc.

Apart from the BSUP the Nagar Rojgar Yojana, Step up program, Self Help Groups (SHG's) and Nagar employment schemes, etc were the other programmes/schemes implemented by DUDA to improve the economic standing of BPL population in Mathura.

2.10 MUNICIPAL FINANCE STATUS OF MATHURA NAGAR PARISHAD

Resource mobilization and financial stability is of paramount importance for any city's health and plays a vital role in the development. The source of revenue for Mathura Municipal board is primarily categorized into tax and non tax based. The tax based revenues mainly includes revenues collected from property tax, advertisement, professional and terminal taxes. While the non tax based revenue comprises of rentals from municipal properties, service user charges, and penalties. Transfers from state government generally include shared taxes, general and specific purpose grants and grants recommended by State Finance Commissions. The following *Table 2-8* presents a comparison of the income and expenditure of Mathura for the years 2003-2004 and 2005-06.

Туре	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06			
Income	623.82	1143.17	1327.07			
Expenditure	736.14	1187.59	1318.16			
Common Name and Hills and the second se						

Source: Nagar palika parishad, Mathura

From the above table, it was found that there is a steady increase in the income sources of Mathura in terms of taxes and grants from 2003-04 to 2005-06. An increase of 703.25 lakhs (2003-04 to 2005-06) of income sources is recorded. Budget surplus is observed in the last three consecutive years referring that income generated is not utilized to the extent.
CHAPTER 3 – INDICATIVE ANALYSIS-EXISTING CONDITION OF SLUMS

3.1 DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT OF SLUMS

The living conditions in slums represent the worst of urban poverty. Individuals and communities living in slums face serious challenges in their efforts to survive. Every slum is different in its origin, location, size and demographic characteristics. All characteristics are not common for all slums in the city. It may differ due to various reasons such as its appearance, economic condition, overcrowding of buildings, tenements, population, health and sanitary conditions, morality, way of life, standard of living, isolation of other residential communities etc

For assessing the current situation of slums, appropriate indicators are required to understand the depth of problems. These indicators are derived from RAY guidelines wherein a detailed household / livelihood survey was conducted to identify the slums which are characterized by poor quality of housing and poor infrastructure. The following sections provide insights into the real picture of slums.

With increase in population of the city, housing needs grew, which could not be met by formal housing market. Migrant population, which could not avail the facilities of suitable housing and lack of monetary support were forced to satisfy their needs by occupying both private and public vacant lands and resulted in formation of slums and more number of squatter settlements.

Mathura city has a total of 100 slums, where all are notified. Out of 100 slums, 23 were built on land belongs to private ownership and 77 slums were situated on land belongs to local body. The total population living in slums is 171438, which accounts 49% of the city population (as per census 2011). Of the total 100 slums in the city, 32 slums have existed for more than 30 years. Considering the physical location of the slums, 71 slums are located on non-hazardous / non-objectionable sites, 2 slums are located in proximity to railway lines and 23 slums are located along major and minor nallahs. On other side, 3 slums along river / water body bank and one slum is located Hazardous site. All the slums are located far distinct to hazardous locations or activities making all slums as non-hazardous. Most of the slum settlements are concentrated around the core area of the city, along the highways and around other dominant location/land use forming larger clusters.

City Population	Slum population	% of slum population to city population	City Area (Ha)	Total Area under slums (Ha)	% of slum area to city area.
349,336	171438	49	2850	323	11

Fable 3-1 : Comparison of	f city population of	& area against the slums
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Source: Census 2011, RAY Primary Survey, 2013

As shown in the *Map 3-1*, 59 slums are located in the core part of the city, while the other 41slums in fringe areas. The abutting land use around the slums is predominantly residential in nature.



Map 3-1: Location of Slum Settlements in Mathura City

3.2 LISTING OF SLUMS –BASED ON NUMBER, STATUS, TENABILITY AND TENURE STATUS

For the purpose of analyzing the existing situation, the deficiencies of the slums and to provide improved basic urban services, the following variables mentioned in RAY guidelines were studied:

- Land tenure status
- Land tenability
- Ownership of the land
- Age of the slums

Considering the above variables, the details of each slum in the city that are characterized by poor physical and socio-economic conditions, irrespective of land tenure status and ownership have been identified through primary surveys. The following *Table 3-2* summarizes the aspects crucial for determining the current status of Mathura slums.

Of the total 100 slums, 23 slums are on private lands and remaining 77 slums were situated on land belongs to Local body ownership. As shown below in the *table 3-2*, 98% of the slums do possess a secured tenure status and an enabled pleasant living condition.

TENURE					LAND TENABILTY						
Status	Secu	re	In secure		Те	nable	Semi- Tenable		e	Non - Tenable	
No. of Slums	98			2		92		8		0	
AGE OF SLUM											
Age	0-15	16	-30	30 31-4		46 - 6	0	61	- 75	Above 75	
8*	years	ye	ars	yea	rs	years	5	yea	ars	years	
No. of Slums	4	6	54	20)	8		0		4	
			l	LAND O	WNE	RSHIP					
Ownership	Local B	ody	Stat	State Govern		P	rivat	e		Others	
No. of Slums	77			0			23			0	

Table 3-2 : Distribution of the slums w.r.to tenure, land tenability, age and land ownership

Source: RAY Primary survey, 2013

3.2.1 Distribution of Slums by Land Tenure Status

Land tenure is an important part of social, political and economic structure of any neighborhood and enables entitlement of formal access to basic services. According to RAY guidelines, tenure status is "the mode by which land/property is held or owned or the set of relationships among people concerning land/property or its product" and defines the legal status of the land. As shown in the *Table 3-2*, 98% of the slums are secured and have access to basic amenities and in possession of certificates while 2% of slums are unsecured, which needs regularization.



Map 3-2: Tenure status of slums

3.2.2 Distribution of Slums by Land Tenability Status

The land status of all listed slums/informal settlements should be classified by the ULB as tenable¹, semi tenable² or untenable³ in order to determine whether the land is fit for human habitation and void of health hazards (RAY Guidelines).

As shown in *Figure 3-1*, the current land tenability status for the 100 slums as identified has been presented where 92% of the slums are found to be tenable and 8% slums are semitenable.

3.2.3 Distribution of Slums by Land Ownership

Over 23% of the slums are situated on land belongs to private ownership and the remaining 77% are located on land belongs to local body. In 23% of the slums situated on private land, 97% of the households hold pattas, possession certificates and are still eligible for slum redevelopment programmes considering the varying economic status of those dwellers.

3.2.4 Distribution of Slums by Age

Age of the slum is one of the important information to assess the condition of a slum in any city. Considering the fact that Mathura being one of the oldest habitat as well as the major tourism centre in the state of Uttar Pradesh, it has slums into existence over 30 years. It is interesting to note that 32% of the slums in the city have been into existence for more than 30 years with remaning 68% of slums less than the 30 years. (*shown in Figure 3-2*).



Figure 3-1: Percentage distribution of slums in the city w.r.to age

Source: RAY Primary survey, 2013



Figure 3-2: Distribution of slums in the city w.r.to land tenability status

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¹ According to RAY, Tenable slums means all slums which are not located on hazardous locations suitable for human habitation and the land not earmarked for any major public facilities and therefore it can be regularized in the same location.

 $^{^2}$ Semi tenable slums are those slums which are located on land zone for non-residential uses as prescribed by the master plan.

³ Untenable slums are those settlements which are on environmentally hazardous sites, ecologically sensitive sites, prohibited areas around heritage sites, and on land marked for public spaces, utilities and services and infrastructure. These shall include settlements in lake/tank beds or near hazardous or polluting industries / activities which are detrimental to the life and property of the inhabitants occupying them.



Map 3-3: Ownership of land in slum settlements

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3.2.5 Notification status of the slums

According to National Sample Survey Organization, areas notified as slums by the respective municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities were treated as "notified slums", they tend to receive higher level of services and those unrecognized by the local bodies were considered as "non-notified slums". As per DUDA, Mathura the city is having a total of 100 slums and all are notified slums. The city doesn't have any non notified slums. The NBO Annexure – 1 primary survey has been done for all 100 slums in the city.

Table 3-3 : Notification status of Slums

	NOT	TFICATION STAT	% PROPOR	TION OF SLUMS	
Status	Notified	Non-Notified	Total	Notified	Non-Notified
No. of Slums	100	0	0	100	0

Source: DUDA, Mathura

Please refer **Annexure-1A**, for a detailed slum wise description of the above.

3.3 PHYSICAL PROFILE

Slums in Mathura are scattered throughout the city and found mostly in the core area and in the vicinity of railway tracks and few on arterial road of the city. The general composition of majority of slums comprises of scheduled caste, and other backward classes, forming the weaker section of the society. From habitation point of view, in general, the slums located in the low lying areas, along open drains/Nallah, tank beds and hazardous/toxic sites are susceptible to inundation, and other forms of disasters.

The slum concentration in these areas has not only led to poor living conditions for the slum dwellers but also responsible for the general deterioration of the living environment in the city. This is primarily due to lack of proper infrastructure services in these areas and considering the fact that most of these slums are overcrowded, there is always constant pressure on the city infrastructure and resources. In this section, the following set of variables was studied to assess the existing housing scenario in terms of the structures, its type, access to electricity and other related issues so as to bring out the deficiencies:

- Location of slums and its area
- Flood prone slums
- Physical location of slums
- Abutting land use
- Housing type

AREA OF SLUM										
Area (Ha)	0 - 1	l Ha	1 - 2	Ha	2-3 Ha		3 - 4 Ha	M	ore than 4 Ha	
No. of Slums	e	<u>5</u>	36		22		13		23	
			LOCA	FION OF S	LUM IN CI	ТҮ				
Location		Co	ore area				Fringe area	a		
No. of Slums			59				41			
			PHYSIC	AL LOCA	TION OF S	LUM				
Location	Along Nallah (Major Storm water Drain)	Along other drains	Along Railway line	Along Major Transport Alignment	Along River / Water body bank	On River/ Water body bed	Hazardous/ Objectionable		Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	
No. of Slums	7	16	2	0	3	0	1		71	
		SLUN	MS PRONE	TO FLOO	DING DUI	E TO R	AINS			
No. of Days	Not P	rone	Up to 1	L5 days	15 - 30	days	More	e tha	nn 30 days	
No. of Slums	9	0	1	0	0				0	
]	TYPE OF A	REA SUR	ROUNDIN	G SLUN	1			
Type of Use	Resid	ential	Indu	strial	Comme	ercial		Other		
No. of Slums	9	2		7	1		0			

Table 3-4 : Summary table of the slums – area, location, abutting land use & flood vulnerability

Source: RAY Primary Survey, 2013

3.3.1 Distribution by Slum Area

According to the primary survey, slum population constitutes 49% of the total City population where as the total slum area is (323Ha) 11% of the total city area. Nearly 42% of slums are found to be situated in area less than 2 Ha and 58% of slums are situated in area more than 2 Ha. The total slum area under the ownership of Local body is 261 Ha, and the Private ownership is 62 Ha.

3.3.2 Flood Prone Slums

As indicated in the *Table 3-4*, 90 slums are found not prone to floods and the remaining 10 slums are found to be flood prone with rain water remnant for up to 15 days or even more, indicating lack of safety to the slum dwellers.



Picture 3-1: Stagnant of rain water in Chouki chandmari slum



Picture 3-2: Rain water stagnant on road in Pushpa vihar slum



Map 3-4: Flood prone status of slums

3.3.3 Distribution of Slums by Physical location

Out of 100 slums, 59 slums are located in core area such as in old city and in other residential areas and remaining 41 were located in urban fringe. With respect to the physical location, around 23% of slums are located along major and minor nallahs, 2% along the railway lines. In addition, 3% of slums are located along river/water body bank and 71% of the slums are located on the sites of non hazardous / non objectionable areas. The location of slums with respect to various physical settings is shown in the *Map 3-5*.



Figure 3-3: Percentage distribution of slums w.r.to Physical location



Picture 3-3: Nallah passing in Kaharoakaadda slum



Picture 3-4: Railway track in the vicinity of Ghasiyamandi slum

3.3.4 Distribution of Slums by Abutting Land use

Looking into the aspect of abutting land use, the *Table 3-4* reveals that 92% of the slums are surrounded by residential land use, followed by 7% slums located near industrial lands and remaining 1 slum located commercial area.



Map 3-5: Physical location of slums



Map 3-6: Type of area surrounding the slums

3.3.5 Distribution of Slums by Housing type

One of the prime indicators to assess the existing condition of a slum is housing. In order to understand the degree of living conditions, data on the type of housing structures in the slums is collected to examine the housing scenarios. For analysis purpose, the dwelling units were classified into pucca, semi-pucca and katcha, based on the kind of roofing and wall materials used.

In Mathura the total No. of dwelling units in the slums are 25979. Out of these, 79% of dwelling units are Pucca constructions, 17% units are Semi-Pucca and the remaining 4% are katcha in nature. With respect to electricity connection, about 96% of the dwelling units have access to electricity where 100% of pucca dwelling units, 87% of semi pucca and 34% of katcha dwelling units have access to the same. Hence there is a dire need to cover 4% of total houses with electricity, indicating the pathetic status of the slum dwellers.



Source: RAY Primary survey, 2013

Figure 3-4: Housing condition of dwelling units in the slums w.r.to structure type and electricity

The *Map 3-7* depicts the current housing structure condition in the slums of Mathura. For analytical purpose, semi pucca and katcha houses were considered exclusively to determine the housing shortage and the need to implement suitable housing redevelopment programmes. If the semi Pucca + katcha houses were greater than 75% then it is considered poor housing in rehabilitation state which needs to be addressed immediately or rebuilt. In the same way if the semi Pucca + katcha houses were less than 75% then it is assumed that housing condition not as good as Pucca houses. As per the data results, it was found that 2 slums have semi Pucca + katcha houses more than 75% while 98 slums in the latter category.



Map 3-7: Housing condition in slums



Picture 3-5: Pucca dwelling units in Machili mandi slum



Picture 3-6: Pucca dwelling units in Meera vihar slum





Picture 3-7: Semi pucca dwelling unit in Sonetapa slum

Picture 3-8: Semi pucca dwelling units in Lakshmi nagar kishori nagar



Picture 3-9: : Katcha housing structures in Sonetapa slum



Picture 3-10: Katcha housing structures in Rani mandi slum

Based on the income levels and the affordability levels of the households, the kind of housing is determined and varies accordingly. Similarly in Mathura, 79% of the Pucca houses are built using wall materials of burnt bricks, stones, cement concrete, timber, and roofing of reinforced brick concrete and reinforced cement concrete, PCC flooring. While semi Pucca

houses have walls made up of Pucca material but roof is made up of the material other than those used for Pucca house and katcha houses are usually found to be built using make shift material like sandstone tiles, thatches, loosely packed stones, Jhopris and temporary tents.

Although most the dwelling units are Pucca in nature, it is irony that these are in a dilapidated condition and in of up gradation. On housing occupancy status, it was found that 98% of the houses are self-occupied and 2% are rented. Due to lack of choice, and security, the population is forced to live and work in informal settlements and earn on a daily basis. For slum wise details, please refer **Annexure-1B**.

3.4 DEMOGRAPHY & SOCIAL PROFILE

3.4.1 Population

According to NBO Annexure- I primary survey, the total population in **100 slums** is **171438** residing in **28798** households, with an average household size of 6. The average population density of slum area in the city is 531 persons per Hectare. The Yumanpar bruj paint kshethr slum is having the highest population (6059) and Rajeev Gandhi nagar slum is having the lowest (148). The slum wise distribution of population is shown in *Map 3-8*.

3.4.2 BPL Population & Households

The BPL population constitutes about 19% of the slum population. Of the total slum households, 19% are BPL households i.e., 5590 households.

PARTICULARS	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	Minorities (out of total)
Total Slum population	46897	0	73194	51347	171438	19251
Total Households	7384	0	11874	9540	28798	2938
Total BPL population	8022	0	12027	12450	32499	3376
Total BPL Households	1396	0	2164	2030	5590	541
No. of Women headed households	11	0	522	315	1028	539
No. of Persons > 65 years	3179	0	5382	6267	14828	7582
Total No of Child Labourers	704	0	1828	1025	3557	1584
No. of Physical handicapped persons	338	14	390	308	1050	122
Total No. of Mentally Challenged Persons	30	2	36	26	94	17
No. of Persons with tuberculosis	206	0	361	267	834	94
Total No. of Persons with Respiratory Diseases including Asthma	353	0	578	496	1427	159
Total No. of Persons with Other Chronic Diseases	646	15	904	792	2357	243

Table 3-5 : Distribution	of Slum popul	lation w.r.to dif	fferent social a	groups
	or or min popul			5-0

Source: RAY Primary Survey, 2013

3.4.3 Distribution of Slum population & households by different Social groups

In the context of different social groups residing in slums of Mathura, SCs and OBCs constitute the major proportion. About 70% of the population living in slums belongs to OBC & SC division of social groups. About 62% of OBC & SC population in slums is under BPL.

In consideration with households, about 67% of the households in the slums belong to OBC and SC division of social groups. Of total slum households, about 41% belong to OBC group of social division. It is further observed that 39% of OBC and 25% of SC households are living below poverty line (BPL).



Source: RAY Primary survey, 2013

Figure 3-5: Distribution of population in slums w.r.to different social groups



Figure 3-6: Distribution of Households in slums w.r.to different social groups

3.4.4 Distribution of slum households by Minority communities

In Mathura a significant proportion of minority⁴ communities are living in slums. About 11% of the slum population belongs to minority communities and constitute about 10% of the total slum households. In terms of BPL population and households, 10% of the minority population in slums stood below the poverty line occupying 10% of total BPL households.

As shown in the *table 3-5*, the persons with more than 65 years of age constitute 9% of the slum population. About 4% the total households in the slums are women headed households, which is more seen among OBC social group of households.

3.4.5 Literacy rate

The literacy rate of slums in Mathura is 51%, where the male literacy rate is observed to be more compared to female literacy rate.

⁴ The Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) were notified as minority communities in India under section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.



Map 3-8: Slum wise distribution of population

3.4.6 School Dropouts

According to Planning Commission, though most Indian States have done well in enrolling more and more children in schools, their inability to retain them has been a problem. The dropout rate was least for those belonging to the highest income group and maximum for those from the lowest income group and economically weaker sections. Children from poorer sections of the society drop out in the early stages of education due to the fact that either the children or their parents were not interested and nearly as many were on account of economic considerations, compulsion to work for wages or looking after younger siblings. As per NBO Annexure-I survey, it is found that 2% (2783 children) of the children in slums were school dropouts. The mitigation measures needs to be taken through strict implementation of education policy programmes and provision of elementary education to the deprived groups.

3.4.7 Number of Slums by Disability Status and Senior citizens

As per NBO Annexure -1 survey it is found that about 0.7 % of the slum population has people who are either physically handicapped or mentally challenged. The employment provisions needs to be made for those physically challenged person who are skilled enough.

For the well being of these sections of people viz., old, physically handicapped mentally challenged etc., it is essential to make due concessions and provision of adequate social facilities. In addition, the eligible old aged persons in BPL families should be entitled to National Old Aged Pension Scheme (NOAPS).

3.4.8 Number of households by Health Condition

Poor water and unsanitary conditions leads to adverse effects on health of households living in slums. It is quite apparent that slums are characterized by poor/crammed housing conditions, lack of good sanitation and contaminated water supply. Due to contamination of water and outlet of effluents into the river/ water bodies making the households exposed to respiratory problems, chronic and other diseases. In slums of Mathura, it is found that about 3% of the slum habitants are suffering with either tuberculosis, respiratory or with chronic diseases.

For slum wise details, please refer **Annexure-1C** on social profile.

3.5 ECONOMIC PROFILE

The Mathura city is the tehsil as well as the administrative head quarters of the district. It encompasses administrative services and facilities like market centers Production units & Hotels which provides employment to labor and health centers etc. The Industrial and Tourism activities form the major economic base of the city.

Apart from the district level services, the city houses reputed educational institutions like GLA University, R.K. Group of Institutions, Dental colleges, Pharmacy, Excel institute of Management & Technology University and long dated Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Veterinary University. This attracts large number of students and academicians from with and outside the country.

The above mentioned favorable conditions made the city to encompass some upright infrastructure and housing and as a result, the present economic base continues to fall short of the city's demands for municipal and service agency revenue, and the broader need to create jobs and attract more investment.

3.5.1 Livelihood profile

Two types of labor exist in all economies: skilled and unskilled. Skilled labor is the portion of workers in an economy that have specific, technical industry skills relating to business and the production of goods. Engineers, welders, accountants and scientists are a few examples of skilled labor. Unskilled labor is the cheaper and less technical portion of the workforce that makes up a large part of an economy's labor market. This workforce plays the important part of performing daily production tasks that do not require technical abilities.

As indicated in NBO Annexure –I survey, 49% of the slum population are illiterates, lack in skill and professional training, making it difficult for them to obtain skilled employment opportunities in Mathura, hence end up doing low or moderately paid jobs on a daily basis. A majority of the working population in the slums is engaged in lives stock allied activities, construction laborers, rickshaw pullers, auto rickshaw drivers, informal sector like selling fruits, vegetables, other utensils, small scale industries, tobacco making, wholesale business and home based small businesses.

3.5.2 Distribution of slums Households by Occupation status

As per NBO Annexure –I survey, it is inferred that 11% of the households are found to be working as casual laborers and 27% on regular wage basis which includes domestic help, rag pickers, and vegetable vendors. Only 16% is actually working on monthly salary, indicating a secured position and skilled employment and 44% of households are working as self-employed. Therefore, nearly 13% of the slum households do not have access to a dependable occupation and secure income.

As per the recent NBO Annexure–I survey, 13% of the slum households do not have opportunities towards sustainable occupation and secure income. This situation of slum livelihoods need to be taken into consideration in future development programmes as there is a dire need for an enhanced productivity in the city.



Figure 3-7: Distribution of slum household's w.r.to occupational status

3.5.3 Monthly Income by Households

In respect to monthly income of households, it is found that, about 43% of the households income ranges between ₹2000 - ₹3000. 27% of the households earn in the range of ₹1500 - ₹2000. The households earning less than ₹1500 constitute about 12%.



Figure 3-8: Distribution of household's w.r.to monthly income

Further, the livelihood pattern has become indefinite and irregular for the households, where only 18% of them are earning more than Rs.3000/- per month.

The above statistics reveal that there is urgency in creating economic assistance which has to include training, job placements, credit and technical support to small and marginal businesses, creating new society –owned enterprises, providing micro-finance facilities and loans for housing and financial assistance such as subsidies for building materials.

There is ample scope for programmes like SJSRY projects to be launched particularly STEP UP, UCDN, UWESP in most of the slums as part of livelihood promotion and leads to enhanced productivity.

For slum wise details, please refer **Annexure-1D** on Economic details.

3.6 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Sustainable growth of a city depends on its infrastructure facilities. Lack of infrastructure and institutional mechanism can lead to collapse of urban system in a city. Access to basic services has now become a criterion for identification of the poor areas in a city. The responsibility for urban service provision in an equitable manner lies with the ULB, where an increasing gap in service levels and the difficulties in providing the same are prevalent. Information on access to services in terms of Physical Infrastructure of slums Mathura city has been collected and a brief analysis on the current status of Water Supply, sewerage, Storm Water drainage and Solid Waste Management in slums is presented. The numbers indicated in the following *Table 3-6* are based on NBO Annexure – I survey of 100 slums.

3.6.1 Water Supply

CONNECTIVITY TO CITY WIDE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM												
Status	Fully Conn	ected		Partially Connected Not Connected						ed		
No. of Slums	6				43						51	
SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY FOR HOUSEHOLDS												
Source	Individual Tap	Public Tap	Tube well/ Bore well / Hand pump		Ope We	en ell	Tank / Pond	/ R	River/Cana Pond		Water Tanke	Others
No. of Households	7968	1114	19659		57	7	0		0		0	0
			W	ATER SUF	PPLY	SOU	JRCE					
Ownership	No. of Indiv	ridual Ta	ps	No. of l taj	Publi ps	ic	No.	of T	ube wel I	ls/ Bo oumps	re wells s	/ Hand
No. of Connections	79	68		76 1970								
	D	URATION	N OF	PIPED W	/ATE	R SU	JPPLY 1	TO SI	LUMS			
Duration	Less than 1 hr daily	1-2 h daily	ır y	More tha		n Once in ly a week		Tv N	vice a veek	N reg	lot gular	No supply
No. of Slums	0	33		4			0		0		0	63

Table 3-6 : Current status of water supply in slums

Source: RAY Primary Survey, 2013

a. Connectivity to City Wide Water Supply System

Most of the slum households either have direct access to water supply service or access it through community or common facilities. Of the total slums, 6% of slums are fully connected to the city wide water supply system and 43% slums are partially connected. The remaining 51% of the slums do not have connectivity to city water supply system. The following *Map 3-9* shows the number of slums that are connected to city wide water supply system.



Map 3-9: Connectivity of slums to City wide trunk water supply system

MATHURA

b. Existing sources of Drinking water

In regard with source of drinking water, over **28%** of the slum households i.e., 7968 households out of 28798 households have their own individual water supply connections, where potable drinking water being supplied by the ULB. A significant portion of **72%** of the slum households does not have own water supply connection. They usually depend on public taps, hand pumps, tube wells and on neighbor households who have access to water supply connections.

c. Duration of Piped Water Supply

The drinking water is supplied usually once in a day or once in couple of days in the city which change in accordance with season. In Mathura for 33% of the slums the piped water is supplied for duration of 1 to 2 hours daily. 4% of the slums are more than 2 hours daily, In 63 slums, the piped water supply is totally absent and the people majorly depend on hand pumps, wells, and tube wells for drinking water.





Picture 3-11: Handpump in Manohpura slum

Picture 3-12: Overhead reservoir in Shivapuri ramnagar slum

Despite the connectivity to city wide water supply system, the major problem observed to be is the poor quality of water. The source of water supply to the city is through ground water and the quality of water being supplied by the ULB is of standard 'India Mark II'. The mix of pollutants, cracked old water pipes may be a factor for contamination of water. The quality of water is one of the major tasks in the city which needs to be addressed immediately.



Map 3-10: Distribution of slums based on duration of Water Supply

3.6.2 Sanitation

Sanitation and sewerage system are not only the basic necessities of life, but they are also crucial for achieving the goal of "Health for All". Increased sanitation coverage is directly linked to improvement of health status. Lack of sanitation is a universal problem when it comes to slums and is markedly less than access to other basic services. While, it is worthwhile to note that the proportion of people having access to sanitation in urban areas is considerably greater when compared to their rural counterparts, however the problems are more exacerbated in slums.

Urban sanitation is perceived as being important because of the health and decency is factor. In case of slums, it is observed that sanitation facilities are worst and in pathetic condition. A comprehensive view of the sanitary facilities as well as current sewerage system in the slums is shown in *Table 3-7:*

		DRIAN	IAGE	AND SEW	/ERAGE F A	ACIL	ITY					
Type of facility	Storm drain	water nage	Underground drainage / Sewer lines			Γ	Digester	Not connected to sewer or digester				
No. of Households	237	758	0				0	15152				
CONNECTIVITY TO CITY WIDE STORM WATER DRIANAGE SYSTEM												
Status	Fully	v Connect	ted	Pa	artially Co	nne	cted	Not C	onne	cted		
No. of Slums		29	64					7				
	CON	NECTIVI	ТҮ ТО	CITY W	IDE SEWE	RAG	E SYSTEM	[
Status	Fully	v Connect	ted	Pa	artially Co	nne	cted	Not C	onne	cted		
No. of Slums		2			12	86						
		LATRINE	E FACI	LITY USE	ED BY HOU	JSEH	IOLDS					
	Public	Commu	nity	Sha	red Latrin	e	0	wn latrine		Open		
Type of Latrine	Septic tank/ flush	Servic e latrine	Pit	Septic tank/ flush	Service latrine	P it	Septic tank/ flush	Service latrine	Pi t	Defec ation		
No of												

Table 3-7 : Status of Sanitation in slums

Source: RAY Primary Survey, 2013

a. Drainage & Sewerage facility

About 82% of slum households are having access to storm water drain system. The underground drainage/ sewer system is absent in the slums. About 53% of the slum households are not connected to sewer system and majority of the households are katcha structures.



Map 3-11: Connectivity of slums to city wide storm water drainage system

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b. Connectivity to City wide Storm water drainage

In regard with connectivity of slums with city wide storm water system, about 29% of the slums are fully connected and 64% of slums are partially linked to the system. The rest 7% of the slums does not have connectivity to the city wide system. Given the situation, it is necessary to improve the system as well as provide newer connections before it infiltrates into the environment.





Picture 3- 13: Open drainage in Mayateela slum

Picture 3- 14: Storm water drain in Lakshminagar slum

c. Connectivity to City wide trunk Sewerage System

In respect to connectivity of slum with the city wide sewerage system, only 2% of the slums are fully connected to city wide sewerage system while 12% slums are partially connected. There is shortage of the system where 86% slums are not connected.

The following, *map 3-12* presents the status of the slums that connected to city wide sewerage system.



Map 3-12: Connectivity of slums with city wide sewerage system

d. Distribution of Households by use of different type of toilet facilities

Access to toilet/latrine is one of the basic necessities and is an indicator used for measuring quality. In Indian context three different types of toilets were usually used viz., pit, service latrine, and septic tank/flush. Three different ways of access to toilet was considered viz., own latrines, shared latrines and public community toilets. In lack of access to these facilities, the practice of open defecation is widespread.



Source: RAY primary survey, 2013

Figure 3-9: Distribution of Households w.r.to type of toilet use

As evident in *Figure 3-9*, about 80% of the slum households have access to own latrine with septic tank/flush type of latrine. A low proportion of 0.2% households use shared latrines, 2.8% of the slum households using community latrins and An alarming share of about 17% slum house holds practice defication which leads to unhygenic environment and health related problems

Even though 83% of the households have access to some form of toilet, it is believed the exisitng toilet system is considered to be of primitive stage with no proper maintenance and lacks general hygienic condition, further deteriorating the environment.

3.6.3 Solid waste management

Well functioning and safe solid waste management system in slum is vital so as to minimize the health hazards and the environmental pollution caused by solid waste. In many areas, garbage disposal services are jagged and sometimes not available. People are forced to live in such environment. An efficient, safe and proper dispose of solid waste generated is the prior need for city, community/slum development.

ACTIVITY	No. of SLUMS								
FREQUENCY OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL									
Daily	19								
Once in 2 days	7								
Once in a week	71								
Once in 15 days	0								
No collection	3								
ARRANGEMENT OF GA	RBAGE DISPOSAL								
Municipal staff	98								
Municipal Contractor	0								
Residents themselves	0								
Others	0								
No arrangement	2								
FREQUENCY OF CLEARAN	NCE OF OPEN DRAINS								
Daily	0								
Once in 2 days	1								
Once in a week	78								
Once in 15 days	16								
No clearance	5								

Table 3-8 : Status of Municipal Solid waste management in slums

Source: RAY primary survey, 2013

a. Frequency of Solid waste disposal

The *Table 3-8* gives an overall picture of the solid waste management in slums, about 19% of slums have daily clearance of garbage, in 7% of slums the waste is collected once in 2 days, 71% of the slums are once in week or even more. In about 3% of the slums the collection of waste is totally absent. Though the collection of waste is taking place in few slums, majority of the slum areas are found to be affected with insanitary conditions, which require immediate attention from concerned authority.





Map 3-13: Frequency of Garbage clearance in Slums

b. Arrangement of Garbage Disposal

As shown in the *Table 3-8*, in 98% of the slums, the solid waste disposal activity is handled by the municipal staff, 2% of the slums are don't have arrangement. In areas where there is lack of solid waste disposal or collection, the disposal activity is taken by the residents themselves. The existing scenario of solid waste collection and disposal reflects the necessity for increased staff and regular clearance to avoid the unsanitary conditions.





Picture 3-15: Open dumping of Garbage in Pratap nagar

Picture 3-16: : Dumper Placer in Ban kandi slum

c. Frequency of Clearance of Open drains

In respect with the clearance of open drains, 1% of the slums have once in 2 days clearance of open drain; in 78% of slums the clearance takes place once in a week. In about 21% of the slums the clearance takes place either once is every 15 days, even more or totally absent, further deteriorating environmental conditions and contaminating the ground water.

For slum wise details, please refer Annexure-1E on Physical Infrastructure details.

3.6.4 Roads - Condition & Connectivity

National highway (NH) 2 from Delhi to Howrah is passing through the city and connects to NH 3 which leads to Mumbai. The other prominent arterial roads links city with Agra, Bikaneer and Moradabad. Yamuna express way of Agra to Greater Noida also links Mathura. The condition of intra city road network as well as maintenance is poor. In addition to that the inappropriate mix of slow and fast moving vehicles, street vending activities, growing traffic etc., resulted in congestion usually at peak hours. Majority of the slums in the city or situated in the vicinity of these roads and some near to railway track. Though majority of the slums are well connected by approach roads, the condition of the internal roads in the slums are in bad state. The *table 3-9* shows the existing statistics of road network in slums.

	No. of Slums							
APPROACH ROAD/LANE/CONSTRUCTED PATH OF THE SLUM								
Motorable Pucca	42							
Motorable Kutcha	10							
Non-Motorable Pucca	41							
Non-Motorable Kutcha	7							
DISTANCE ROM THE NEAREST MORTORABLE ROAD								
Less than 0.5 Km	95							
0.5 to 1.0 km.	2							
1.0 km to 2.0 km.	2							
2.0 km to 5.0 km.	1							
more than 5.0 km	0							
CONDITION OF I	NTERNAL ROADS							
Motorable pucca	33							
Motorable kutcha	16							
Non-Motorable pucca	44							
Non-Motorable kutcha	7							

Table 3-9 : Existing condition of Road network in slums

Source: RAY Primary Survey, 2013

a. Nature of Approach Roads

By and large, 42% of slums in the city are provided/ connected with Motorable Pucca roads and 10% are connected with approach roads being Motorable Kutcha in nature, 41% of the slums are connected with non- motorable Pucca and remaining 7% of the slums are non-motorable Kutcha roads. There is a need to upgrade these roads.

b. Distance from nearest Motorable road

Around 95% of the slums have access to the nearest Motorable road within 0.5 Km and 2% between 0.5 Km to 1 Km. For 2% of the slums, the nearest approach road is at the distance less than 2 km.



Map 3-14: Condition of Internal roads in slums



Picture 3-17: Non- Motorable pucca approach road to Vikas Nagar slum



Picture 3- 18: Motorable pucca approach road to Shivapuri Ramnagar slum

c. Type of Internal road

In respect to internal roads in the slums, 33% of the slums have Motorable Pucca internal roads while 16% have katcha internal roads. Around 51% of the slums lack in proper internal roads with BT surface. The *map 3-14* shows the type of internal road provided to the slums.



Picture 3-19: Non Motorable Pucca internal road in Tekanarnol



Picture 3-20 Non-motorable katcha internal road in Kishori Nagar slum




Picture 3-21: Non Motorable katcha internal road in Dharesi road

3.6.5 Street Lighting Facility

Picture 3-22: Non motorable katcha internal road in Harjan basthi

m 11 0 40 4			
Table 3-10 : Av	vailability of St	treet lighting	Facility

	No. of Slums	
AVAILABILTY OF STREET LIGHTING FACILITY IN SLUM		
Yes	32	
No	68	

Source: RAY primary survey, 2013

According to NBO Annexure -I survey, 32% of the slums have street lighting facilities, not all of which are in working condition and found to be insufficient. For the 68% of the slums, there is no street lighting facility, hence essential to for security, to prevent any kind of accidents and other inconveniences.





Picture 3-23: Transform in Goal kuva slum

Picture 3- 24: H.T lines in Kishori Nagar slum

For slum wise details, please refer Annexure-1F on Roads & Street lights.



Map 3-15: Availability of Street light facility in slums

3.7 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The quality of life in any urban centre depends upon the availability of and accessibility to quality social infrastructure. Development of social infrastructure includes education, health, social welfare, livelihood centers and recreational facilities, instrumental in contributing to substantial improvements in physical quality of life, which in turn, initiates and accelerates economic development in a city. The following are a list of elements that forms the social infrastructure:

- Educational facilities
- Health facilities
- Community halls & rooms
- Livelihood centers
- Youth centers
- Social welfare facilities
- Old age homes
- Night shelter
- Parks
- Public utilities such as fire services

Following section details out the current level of social infrastructure available to the slum households.

Distance	Within the slum	< 0.5KM	0.5 to 1.0 KM	1.0-2.0 KM	More than 2 Km
Pre- Primary Schools (Anganwadi)					
No of slums	48	41	7	3	1
Pre- Primary Schools (Municipal)					
No of slums	0	0	0	0	0
Pre- Primary Schools (Private)					
No of slums	41	42	12	4	1

3.7.1 Education facilities

Table 3-11 : Distance of the slums from the nearest Anganwadi and Pre-primary schools

Source: RAY primary survey, 2013

Anganwadi is a part of the Indian public health care system. The responsibility of Anganwadi workers includes basic health care activities like contraceptive counseling and supply, nutrition education and supplementation, as well as pre-school activities. The access to Anganwadi is very essential especially in places like slums where children, pregnant women suffer with lack of proper nutritional diet. As indicated in *Table 3-11*, about 48% of slums have Anganwadi facility within the slum. For about 41% of slums the facility is located within a reachable distance of 0.5 kms. For the remaining 10% of slums the facility is located at a distance of 0.5 to 2kms. A part from the Anganwadi is, the pre-primary schools were found in some slums run by private people.



Map 3-16: Availability of Pre-primary school in slums

Distance	Within the slum area	< 0.5KM	0.5 to 1.0 KM	1.0-2.0 KM	More than 2 Km
	Primary S	Schools (Sta	ite governn	nent)	
No of slums	18	49	19	12	2
Primary Schools (Municipal)					
No of slums	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Schools (Private)					
No of slums	47	44	6	2	1
High Schools (State government)					
No of slums	4	38	24	26	8
High Schools (Municipal)					
No of slums	0	0	0	0	0
High Schools (Private)					
No of slums	12	45	27	13	3
No of slums	12	45	27	13	3

Source: RAY Primary Survey, 2013

As shown in *Table 3-12*, in 18 slums the primary schools run by state government are located within the slums. The majority of the slums have access to primary schools run by state government within a distance of 0.5 km to 2 km. A part from primary schools run by state government, the slums have access to primary schools run by private people. In the same line, the slums have access to high schools run by both state government and private with in a considerable distance of less than 2 kms. In Mathura the municipality does not run any type of educational institutions.



Picture 3-25: Private pre-primary school in Rajeev gandhi Nagar



Picture 3-26: : State government High school in Ambedkar Nagar

3.7.2 Health facilities

Majority of the health problems in urban slums stem from lack of access to or demand for basic amenities. Basic service provisions are either absent or inadequate in slums. Lack of drinking water, clean, sanitary environment and adequate housing and garbage disposal pose series of threats to the health of slum dwellers, women and children in particular, as they spend most of their time in and around the unhygienic environment. Inadequate nutritional intake due to non-availability of subsidized ration or availability of poor quality to ration makes the slum dwellers prone to large number of infections and lack of education or information, further aggravates the situation.

Distance	Within the slum area	< 0.5KM	0.5 to 1.0 KM	1.0-2.0 KM	More than > 2.0 Km
	ľ	Jrban Hea	alth Post		
No. of Slums	16	43	11	10	20
	Pri	mary Hea	alth Centre		
No. of Slums	14	46	14	9	17
Government Hospital					
No. of Slums	4	5	10	27	53
Maternity Centre					
No. of Slums	15	50	11	13	11
Private Clinic					
No. of Slums	22	57	15	5	1
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)					
No. of Slums	22	54	14	8	2
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidhya					
No. of Slums 2 14 31 41 12					

Table 3-13	: Distance of	f slums from	the nearest	health facilities
10010 10				

Source: RAY primary survey, 2013

As per Annexure –I data, 16% of the slums do not have access to any kind of primary health facilities. Within an accessible distance of 2kms, 20% of slums don't urban health post with in a distance of 2 km. 53% of the slums don't have Government Hospital and remaining 17% of slums don't have primary health facilities. Health as well as medical facilities is provided and is serving the ailing people belonging to the slum areas item wise particulars are shown in *Table 3-13.*



Map 3-17: Availability of Primary Health facilities in Slums

3.7.3 Social welfare facilities

Similar to the above sections in social infrastructure, the following *Table 3-14* presents availability of social welfare facilities in 100 slums:

Availability of Facilities within Slum	No. of Slums
Community Hall	2
Livelihood/Production Centre	2
Vocational training/Training-cum-production Centre	2
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	0
Night Shelter	0
Old Age Home	0
Social Welfare Facilities	No. of Holders
Old Age Pensions (No. of Holders)	1313
Widow Pensions (No. of Holders)	1531
Disabled Pensions (No. of Holders)	819
General Insurance (No. covered)	2962
Health Insurance (No. covered)	182
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	3
Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	3
Slum-dwellers Association	No. of Slums
Slum dwellers Associations	2
Youth Associations	2
Women's Associations/ Mahila Samithis	3

Source: RAY primary survey, 2013

The community hall is available only in *Radhesham colony* slum and *Lakshmi Nagar Virala Mandir slum*. Out of 100 slums, only 2 slums have slum dwellers association and 3 slums are formed Self Groups/DWCUA groups.

For slum wise details, please refer Annexure-1F for Social Infrastructure

CHAPTER 4 – SLUM REHABILITATION STRATEGY

4.1 REHABILITATION STRATEGY

The major factors that influence the design of upgrading programs are scale of the problem, the severity of conditions, tenure, and relevant support for social and economic development, community participation, the institutional framework, the financial structure, political will, and good governance. As part of community up-gradation, there are factors that need to be considered in the planning and implementation of initiatives. Most of the up-gradation programmes undertaken throughout the world are one of three types: provision of *basic infrastructure to the community, tenure security, and comprehensive up-gradation.* The appropriateness of their use is driven by the status of existing conditions in the slums.

First component is the provision of basic infrastructure to the community. Improvement of basic services is necessary when the environmental conditions and physical infrastructure are poor, but tenure is relatively secure. For improving the services, both the physical and social infrastructure elements such as sanitation, water supply, drainage, and often some community facilities are taken into account. This type of program tends to cost less per capita than more complex programs. The improvements can be financed easily by a program like RAY.

The second component is the incremental buildup of tenure security when the land tenure status is found to be insecure. In these circumstances, lack of tenure is a threat to the security of livelihoods, and a significant barrier to households investing in upgrading their own homes. The threat of forced evictions also looms over such settlements. In such cases rapid tenure regularization may lead to increased land values and, as a consequence, market driven displacement of beneficiaries. An incremental approach based on a 'continuum of land rights' and flexible tenure arrangements would be recommended. Temporary occupancy rights, lease agreements, possession rights, anti-eviction rights are among flexible and effective tenure systems that do not place unrealistic demands on local governments with weak resources, do not disrupt municipal land markets, and provide beneficiaries with adequate and incremental security of tenure. When and where it becomes appropriate and affordable, lot titling through the sale or allotment of land should be considered as a way of providing the strongest form of tenure security.

The third type of upgrading program – a mixture of the previous two – is comprehensive upgrading. It combines both provision of basic infrastructure and tenure security. It is appropriate where environmental conditions and physical infrastructure is poor, where population densities are high, and where tenure is insecure.

The comprehensive upgrading program is relatively complex and time-consuming because it has more administrative requirements, implicates more stakeholders, and depends on greater community involvement.

In order to best apply RAY objectives and create Mathura a Slum free city, an imperative slum rehabilitation strategy would be necessary depending on the expected outcomes from the findings or analysis of existing slum situation of a city.

The rehabilitation strategy comprises of several components such as:

- Physical targets relocation, in-situ and up gradation
- Law and legislation for slum dwellers
- Stakeholder/ community participation
- Financial framework
- Institutional mechanism

The following flowchart details the rehabilitation proposed for Slum free Mathura.

	Physical targets	 Relocation In-situ development Up-Gradation
	Law and legislation	• Formulation of Draft law
	Stakeholder & Community participation	
	Financial plan	• PPP Model
	Institutional Mechanism	
	Slum Rehabilita	ation strategy

Chart 4-1: Components of Slum Rehabilitation strategy

4.1.1 Physical Targets

For the slum rehabilitation, the top most priority would be given to the redevelopment/ rehabilitation of identified slums and measures to prevent future slums. The following three options of redevelopment that will be categorized based housing tenure, tenability, physical location, density and ownership:

a. Relocation mode

- Depending on the physical location of slums such as hazardous sites and environmental conditions and where there is no alternative
- Involves communities in identification of alternative sites
- Ensures that education, health, transport, basic services and infrastructure and provided before relocation

b. In situ mode

• Involves redevelopment of whole site to provide more living space and improved environmental conditions such as those in high density areas.

- Provision of transit accommodation and including of all residents, especially the extremely poor critical to success
- In this mode, new mixed-use mixed income communities can be created with a viable cross-subsidy model, which is a function of local land values, socio-economic needs and general context of the area.

c. Slum Up-gradation

• Involves a mixture of provision or upgrading of service and infrastructure levels, incremental housing improvements or selective replacement of katcha houses.

4.1.2 Law and Legislation

An appropriate legislation is a necessity to achieve and implement the development strategies formulated for Slum Free Mathura. RAY promises a secured housing, provision of urban basic services helps the slums to become "slum free" through rehabilitation strategy. Legislation forms an important tool for Government to assign property rights, provide basic services and achieve the holistic mission of RAY. Hence, suitable implementable and customized legislation forms an integral part of Slum rehabilitation strategy.

a. Stakeholder/ community participation

It has been proved by several previous schemes for slum development that community /stakeholder participation is a key aspect in implementing rehabilitation strategy to achieve Slum Free Mathura. Community Participation calls for a strong and active participatory chain which would be involved throughout the implementation of RAY starting from surveys until project implementation and monitoring. This particular strategy would actually make the slum dwellers realize the motive behind the programme as an opportunity to raise their standard of living, achieve higher dignity and provide better facilities for present as well as future families. Community participation strategy is a promising bridge between the governments and the beneficiaries to understand the mutual benefits of the programme.

b. Financial framework

RAY has posed a significant challenge to the state, ULB and beneficiaries by announcing its 50% contribution towards the project. This calls for development of exclusive financial development strategy to meet the remaining 50% finances through various sources and mechanism. The alternatives as proposed by Govt. of India.

The development strategy has been finalized after careful observations/scores that have been evolved through derived matrix preparation according to the Govt. of India guidelines. The strategy would enable the most needed slums to be taken care in first year in a strategic manner and continue to do so in the coming five years. The strategically financial framework would enable the project implementation smoothly without any finance hurdle.

c. Institutional mechanism

RAY is a challenging task right from policy making until project implementation and monitoring. However the city should comprise of several teams which have to be

coordinated within each other and successfully channelize step by step. The roles vary from Center, State, ULB, Slum clearance boards, RAY technical cell, NGOs and other associated agencies. The city should be able to actively involve the various agencies with various tasks as the programme advances yearly. There has to be hiring done at necessary levels/positions to complete coordination cycle. Hence institutional mechanism enables and proves to be a significant strategy for slum rehabilitation.

It is a necessary exercise to assess the existing slums to propose for a development strategy. A matrix analysis was prepared for Mathura slums to identify the level of urban services. The matrix details the infrastructure and housing services among the slums.

4.1.3 Infrastructure Deficiency and Vulnerability Matrix

According to RAY guidelines, an infrastructure deficiency and vulnerable matrix the existing slums is to be prepared using the scoring and ranking method. The matrix is based on three important parameters: Housing, Infrastructure, BPL, SC/ST population. Within these, Housing and Infrastructure are the physical parameters that are directly related to the existing quality of the housing condition.



Figure 4-1 : Model Infrastructure deficiency and vulnerability matrix

For evaluating infrastructure deficiency and vulnerability the following parameters are considered:

Infrastructure deficiency parameters:

- i. Percentage of households not covered with piped water supply
- ii. Percentage of households not covered with individual toilets
- iii. Percentage deficiency of condition of internal roads
- iv. Percentage of households without access to facilities of disposal of solid waste.

Vulnerability Parameters

- i. Housing condition based on structural condition (Pucca, Semi-Pucca and Katcha)
- ii. Below the poverty line (BPL) Population, SC/ST population
- iii. The scoring is provided to all the slums by comparing the infrastructure deficiency and vulnerability parameters against the same criteria. The average scores for vulnerability and infrastructure are determined separately and clustered into

different ranges representing the worst, average and best slum settlements. For that 5 percentage ranges from 100 to 0 with an interval of 20 is considered and the scores were provided accordingly and represented in the matrix.



Percentage range	Score
100 - 81	1
80-61	2
60 - 41	3
40 - 21	4
20 - 0	5

Chart 4-2: Vulnerability and Infrastructure deficiency parameters

Based on the above individual scores, a final composite score for each slum is calculated using the parameters infrastructure and vulnerability. Once the score is obtained, the slums are then classified into:

- Least vulnerable and Good Infrastructure
- Least vulnerable with moderate infrastructure
- Least vulnerable with bad infrastructure
- Moderate vulnerable with Good Infrastructure
- Moderate vulnerable with Moderate Infrastructure
- Moderate vulnerable with Bad Infrastructure
- Most vulnerable with Good Infrastructure
- Most vulnerable with Moderate Infrastructure
- Most vulnerable with Bad Infrastructure

4.2 SLUM CATEGORIZATION

The Categorization of Slums is done based on the scoring and ranking method where certain parameters are taken into account to identify the deficiencies and make suitable decisions. The three important parameters that play equal role in determining the slums that are deficient are **Housing, Infrastructure and Tenure status**. In this section, the following parameters such as *Tenability, Abutting Land use, Tenure status, Ownership of the land, density and land value* are being discussed.

4.2.1 Tenability

As a first step, the slums and vacant lands will be categorized as tenable, semi-tenable or untenable. Untenable slums will be only those which are 'unsafe' or 'health hazard' to the inhabitants or to their neighborhoods, even if redeveloped. Such untenable sites or portions will be earmarked for relocation to other redevelopment/vacant sites, preferably within the same zone.

Table 4-1: Categorization of slums based on tenability

Status	Tenable	Semi - Tenable	Un- Tenable
No of Slums	92	8	0

Of 100 slums in the city, 92 slums are tenable and 8 slums are semi – tenable due to surrounding non – residential land uses and any other land. In order to make these slums tenable it is recommended to change the present land use zoning, however it will be decided by competent authority.

For visual illustration of tenability analysis of slums, please refer *Map 4-1* and for slum wise details refer **Annexure – 1A**

4.2.2 Abutting Land use

Abutting Land use	No. of slums	No. of Households	% of slums to the total slums	% of slum households to the total slum households
Residential	92	26485	92	92
Industrial	7	2233	7	7
Commercial	1	80	1	1
Total	100	28798		

Table 4-2: Categorization of slums based on abutting status

From the above *table 4-2*, it is established that 92% of the households are situated in the areas surrounded by the residential use and 7% of the slum households are industrial, only 1% of slums are surrounded by commercial. To identify vacant lands for slum rehabilitation and prevention, the information to be procured is of vital importance to enable further classification of the slums based upon land value and to decide upon redevelopment models for each slum pocket.



Map 4-1: Categorization of slums based on Tenability

Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, Osmania University, Hyd

4.2.3 Land tenure of slums

The categorization based on land ownership of slums can be used in assigning strategies for development and priorities for implementation under various strategies for development. The following *table 4-3* classifies the legal status of the slum households based on the ownership and land tenure status.

Table 4-3: Categorization of dwelling units in slums based on Land tenure status
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Land tenure Status	Patta's	Possession certificate	Encroached public land	Encroached private land	On Rent	Others
No. of Dwelling units	2839	22418	14	121	22	565

As shown in the *table 4-3*, about 86% of the slum households are registered with possession certificates while 11% are registered and have pattas for their respective lands. On the contrary, 1% of slums are encroached on public and private lands and remaining 2% of the slums land belongs to others.



Figure 4-2 : Distribution of dwelling units in slums w.r.to land tenure status

4.2.4 Ownership of Land

The categorization based on land ownership of slums can be used in assigning strategies for development and priorities for implementation under various strategies for development. The following *table 4-4* classifies the legal status of the slum households based on the ownership and land tenure status.

Ownership of Land/ Land tenure (No. of DU's)		Local body	Private
Degistered	Pattas	944	1895
Registereu	Possession certificate	17938	4480
	Encroached	14	121
Un - Registered	On Rent	22	0
	Others	513	52

Table 4-4: Categorization of dwelling units based on ownership of land in slums

About 97% of households in the slums have registered patta or possession certificate to prove their legal status of land. While the remaining 3% of slum households are situated on land either encroached or residing in house on rental basis.

Table 4-5: Categorization of slums based of land ownership

Ownership of Land / Legal Status	Local body	Private	
Notified (No of Slums)	77	23	

Out of 100 slums in the city all are notified slums. About 77% of slums are situated on local body lands and remaining 23% of the slums on land belongs private ownership. (Refer *Map 3-3* for location of slums in the city and **Annexure -1B** for slum wise ownership of land details).

4.2.5 Dwelling unit Density

In this context, due consideration is given to existing density of each slum pocket in order to propose a suitable development option. Based on assessment of existing slum data analysis, the classification of the slums is based on the values of density where:

- **Low** where density is less than 350 dwelling unit per hectare
- Medium where density ranges from 350- 500 dwelling unit per hectare
- **High** where density is greater than 500 dwelling unit per hectare

The following *table 4-6*; presents the mode of development and additional accommodation of density for the slums based on its classification:

Mode of Development (No. of Slums)	Low Density	Medium Density	High Density	Total
In - Situ development	2	0	0	2
Up gradation	92	5	1	98
Total No. of Slums	94	5	1	100

 Table 4-6: Categorization of slums based Dwelling unit density of slums

As per the analysis, it is found that 94 slums have low density while only 6 slums i.e., has medium and high density. Out of 100 slums in the city, 98 slums were proposed for up gradation mode of development and remaining 2 slums for In-situ development. The *Takaila gali slum* which is having high density of dwelling units is proposed for Up-gradation mode of development.

For slum wise details please refer Annexure - 2 D.

4.2.6 Land value

For Mathura City, the land values will be determined with reference to the slum and it is case specific and based on the mode of development, which will be calculated during preparation of DPR. At this is stage, it might be difficult to determine the land value as it is expected to vary in concord with market rate.





Map 4-2: Dwelling unit density map of slums

Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, Osmania University, Hyd

4.3 SLUM REHABILITATION FRAMEWORK

According to RAY guidelines, analysis and prioritization of housing condition, infrastructure deficiency and vulnerability of slum settlements is evaluated based on scoring and ranking method. The matrix is based on two parameters: Infrastructure deficiency and Vulnerability. Apart from these parameters the housing condition, land tenure, slum tenability, land ownership, demography, employment etc., were considered.

4.3.1 Observations / Findings of Analysis of Existing Situation

a. Housing

- 32% of the slums have been into existence for more than 30 years in the city with old-fashioned infrastructure
- 23% of slums are situated along major and minor nallahs.
- In about 10 slums, it is found that the rain water will remnant up to 15 days
- Even though 79% of the total houses are Pucca in nature, a significant portion of them are found to be in bad condition. 21% of the houses are Semi pucca& Katcha in nature making them vulnerable to any kind of disaster.
- In respect to electricity connections, nearly 4% of the total houses do not have access to electricity.

b. Demography & Employment

- Nearly 19% of the total slum population is living under below poverty line (BPL) accounting 5590 households.
- About 70% of the slum population belongs to back ward social communities (OBC &SC).
- About 11% of the slum population belongs to minority communities constituting 10% of slum households.
- The average literacy among slum residents is only 51% where the female literacy rate is observed to be very less.
- It is found that 12% of the households are earning an average income of less than ₹1500 per month. Majority of the slum dwellers derive their livelihood as working labor, street vending, domestic helpers etc.,

4.3.2 Infrastructure

a. Water Supply

WATER SUPPLY					
	No of slums	No of HH's	% HH's out of total Households		
Connectivity to City Wide Water Supply System					
Fully Connected	6	1695	6		
Partially Connected	43	13050	45		
Not Connected	51	14053	49		
Total	100	28798			
Duration	of Water Suppl	у			
Daily Less than 1 hr	0	0	0		
Daily 1-2 hrs	33	9123	32		
Daily more than 2 hrs	4	1192	4		
Once a week	0	0	0		
Twice a week	0	0	0		
Not regular	0	0	0		
No Supply	63	18483	64		
Total	100	28798			
Source of	Drinking Wate	r			
Individual tap	36	7968	28		
Public tap	29	1114	4		
Tube wells/Bore well/hand pump	91	19659	68		
Open well	1	57	0		
Tank/pond	0	0	0		
River/canal/lake/spring	0	0	0		
Others	0	0	0		
Water tanker	0	0	0		
Total	157	28798			

- Out of 100 slums in the city, 49 slums were either fully connected or partially connected with city wide trunk water supply system. The remaining 51 slums, which account about 49% of households, are not connected with city wide water supply system.
- About 28% of slum households have access to individual tap connections as primary source of water supply and the remaining 72 % are dependent on public taps, tube wells, open wells, hand pump, well etc., These households need to be addressed for provision of individual taps.

b. Sanitation

Table 4-8: Sanitation Details

SANITATION				
	No of slums	No of HH's	% HH's out of total Households	
Connectivity to				
Fully Connected	2	635	2	
Partially Connected	12	4998	17	
Not Connected	86	23165	81	
Total	100	28798		
Connectivity to	Storm water D	Frainage		
Fully Connected	29	8852	31	
Partially Connected	64	18457	64	
Not Connected	7	1489	5	
Total	100	28798		
Drainage &	Sewerage facil	ities		
Storm water Drainage	96	23758	82%	
Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines	0	0	0	
Digester	0	0	0	
Not Connected to Sewer or Digester	52	15152	53%	
Latrine Facilities				
Public/Community latrine- Septic tank/flush	4	998	3	
Public/ Community latrine- Service latrine	0	0	0	
Public/ Community latrine-Pit	0	0	0	
Shared latrine -Septic tank/flush/	0	0	0	
Shared latrine- Service latrine	2	67	0	
Shared latrine-Pit	0	0	0	
Own latrine -Septic tank/flush/	2	20	0	
Own latrine- Service latrine	96	22949	80	
Own Latrine-Pit	0	0	0	
Open Defecation	74	4764	17	
Total	178	28798		

- Out of 100 slums, only 2% of the slums are fully connected, 12% of slums are partially connected to city wide sewerage system and remaining 86% of the slums are not connected to city wide sewerage system. Hence there is a deficiency in overall sewerage and storm drainage system which needs to be upgraded to a complete as well as sustainable underground drainage system.
- With regards to storm water drainage, 29% of the slums are fully connected, 64% of the slums are partially connected & 7% of slums do not have connectivity to city wide Storm water system.
- Around 17% of slum households do not have proper individual toilet system. Hence resulting in open defecation.

c. Solid waste management

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT					
No of slums % of slums					
Arrangement of Garbage Disposal					
Municipal Staff 98 98					
Municipal Contractor	0	0			
Residents themselves	0	0			
Others	0	0			
No Arrangements	2	2			
Total	100				
Frequency	of Garbage Dispo	sal			
Daily	19	19			
Once in 2 days	7	7			
Once in a week	71	71			
Once in 15 days	0	0			
Not Collected	3	3			
Total	100				
Frequency of c	learance of open	drains			
Daily	0	0			
Once in 2 days	1	1			
Once in a week	78	78			
Once in 15 days	16	16			
Not Clearance	5	5			
Total	100				

Table 4-9: Solid Waste Management Details

- 3% of slums are not adequately covered with solid waste disposal activity.
- On other side, 2% of slums lack in arrangement for regular garbage collection.
- 21% of the slums lack in frequent clearance of open drains, leading to further deterioration of environmental conditions and thereby contaminating the ground water quality.

d. Roads and street lighting

ROAD & STREET LIGHTS					
	No. of Slums	% Slums of total slums			
Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to the slum					
Motorable Pucca	42	42			
Motorable Katcha	10	10			
Non Motorable Pucca	41	41			
Non Motorable Katcha	7	7			
Total	100				
Ir	nternal Road				
Motorable Pucca	33	33			
Motorable Katcha	16	16			
Non Motorable Pucca	44	44			
Non Motorable Katcha	7	7			
Total	100				
Distance from	Nearest Motorab	le Road			
Less than 0.5 Km	95	95			
0.5-1 Km	2	2			
1-2 Km	2	2			
2-5Km	1	1			
>5 Km	0	0			
Total	100				
Availability of Street Lighting					
Yes	32	32			
No	68	68			
Total	100				

Table 4-10: Roads and Street lights Details

- 42% of slums have Motorable Pucca roads and 10% of slums have Motorable katcha roads, 41 % of the slums are non motorable pucca roads and remaining 7% of the slums are non motorable Kutcha roads which need to be upgraded.
- 67% of slums lack in proper internal roads with BT surface.
- In case of street lighting, 32% of slums have Street lights and 68% lack in street lighting facility, hence essential for security to prevent any kind of accidents and other inconveniences.

e. Slum Deficiency Matrix & Development Options

With reference to process for generating deficiency matrix (refer Chapter 4.1.3) and based on the data analysis, 100 slums in Mathura City have been categorized based infrastructure deficiency and vulnerability. Based on this, the existing condition of slums is assessed in the following way:

The following matrix presents the Infrastructure deficiency and vulnerability status of slums



Table 4-11: Slum Deficiency Matrix & Development Options

The No. of slums falling under different categories is as follows:

- Least vulnerable and Good Infrastructure 10 slums
- Least vulnerable with moderate infrastructure 12 slums
- Least vulnerable with bad infrastructure 11 slums
- Moderate vulnerable with Good Infrastructure 11 slums
- Moderate vulnerable with Moderate Infrastructure 13 slums
- Moderate vulnerable with Bad Infrastructure 10 slums
- Most vulnerable with Good Infrastructure 12 slum
- Most vulnerable with Moderate Infrastructure 9 slums
- Most vulnerable with Bad Infrastructure 12 slums

For more details please refer **Annexure 2D** for slum wise evaluation index and choice of development.

CHAPTER 5 – REQUIREMENT & INVESTMENT

5.1 PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

5.1.1 Housing

As seen in earlier section, the variables of tenure status, tenability, density, housing type, housing condition and age of the structure have been considered to calculate the housing deficiency and similarly for infrastructure levels. To determine the mode of development for the identified slums based on their deficiencies, following criterions has been taken into account:

Relocation of slums

- Physical location of slums along Nallah and hazardous
- Flood prone water logging for a month or more
- Land ownership under Local bodies : earmarked land use zones in master plan
- Slums in close proximity to High transmission lines such as 220KV.

In-situ

• Semi Pucca and katcha houses greater than 75%

Up-gradation of slums

• Semi Pucca and katcha houses less than 75%

Table 5-1: Housing Requirements

		Non-Hazardous		
Mode of development	Hazardous	Semi-Pucca + Katcha houses More than 75%	Semi-Pucca + Katcha houses Less than 75%	
	Relocation	In – Situ	Up-Gradation	
No. of Slums	0	2	98	
No. of Households	0	978	27820	
Hosing Deficit	0	978	7430	
Housing Deficit		8408		

From the above *table 5-1*, it was identified that there is a housing deficient of **8408** households in 100 slums in the city. From development point of view, 2 slums are found to be having Semi- Pucca and Katcha houses greater than 75%, hence considered for In-Situ development while 98 slums with semi Pucca and katcha houses less than 75% for slum up gradation.

5.1.2 Infrastructure

With reference to RAY and UDPFI guidelines, additional requirement for the existing slums have been calculated for each element where the following assumptions were made in terms of:

Water supply

- For sub line running length, 98% of the total internal roads
- Raising main length = Total Households x 3m (In -Situ)
- Raising main length = Proposed taps x 3m (Up gradation)
- Proposed number of taps = Total households Existing taps
- For every 2500 population, an overhead tank of capacity 1 lakh litre

Sanitation

- Additional length of underground sewer lines and Storm water drainage line = 80% of the total road length
- Proposed toilets = Total households Existing individual toilets (Up gradation)

Solid waste management

• For every 30 households = 1 garbage bin

Street lighting

• For every 45 mts of road length = 1 street light/light pole

Roads

- Approach road = 2% of the total road length with width of 4.5 m
- Internal roads = 98% of the total road length with width of 3 m

The following table 5-2 and 5-3 presents the proposed requirements for each element of the physical and social infrastructure that needs to be implemented.

[SLUM FREE CITY PLAN OF ACTION]	

S. No	Sector	Services (unit)	Requirement for existing slums	
		Running length of sub line (Km)	276.80	
	··· ·	Raising Main (Km)	62.49	
1	Water supply	Individual taps (No)	20830	
		Overhead water tanks (No)	26	
	Length of Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines (Km)		230.57	
2	Sanitation	Length of storm water Drainage Lines (Km)	230.57	
		Individual toilets (No)	5278	
3	Solid Waste Management	Garbage dumping Bins (No)	960	
4	Deede	Total length of Approach roads (Km)	3.55	
4	Kuaus	Total length of Internal roads (Km)	194.72	
5	Street Lighting	Street lights (No)	3969	

Table 5-2 : Physical Infrastructure Requirements

Table 5-3: Social Infrastructure Requirements

S.No	Sector	Services (unit)	Requirement for existing slums
1	Education facilities	Anganwadi (No)	1
2	Health Facilities	Primary Health Centre (No)	0
3	Social development	Community Room (No)	1
4	Recreation & Open spaces (Ha)		9.90

As per UDPFI Guidelines, for every 7500 population, a secondary school is required, for every 2500 population a pre-primary school and a primary school for 5000 persons has been recommended. In addition to this open space of area 9.90 Ha (98997.89 sq.mts) has been proposed.

5.2 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

A DPR would be recommended for each and every slum for implementation of slum development plan. The plan implementation and modalities would be discussed in detail through slum level community participation.

5.2.1 Prioritization of slums

Parameters for prioritization of slums for implementation of in-situ improvement / redevelopment for first phase of implementation for tenable slums are suggested below:

- **Insecure tenure of slum pockets:** Settlements without any security of tenure are most vulnerable and therefore should be given priority in selection for improvement.
- **Housing conditions and infrastructure deficiency**: Settlements with poor housing conditions and infrastructure deficiency should be given high priority for improvements.
- **Public land ownership**: Slum pockets on public sector owned land should be prioritized for improvement, as slums on private land would either require negotiations with owner or time consuming acquisition. Slum improvement/redevelopment should first be taken up where land is owned by Government agencies.
- **Dwelling unit Density**: Priority should be given to small and medium size slums with low or moderate densities as it is difficult to improve very high density /large slums.

The total percentage is divided into 5 ranges and five (5) ranks have been given for prioritization. Then, addition of ranks for each indicator has done for all the slums. Mean from this total have been taken to prioritize slums year-wise for period of 5 years.

All the slums in the ULB are proposed to be covered under RAY in the phased manner indicated in the *Table 5-4*. As mentioned above, three different mode of development has been chosen to improve the existing slum conditions as well prevent future growth of the same. The following gives a brief of these modes and its characteristics:

Relocation

- Depending on the location and where there is no alternative
- Involves communities in identification of alternative sites
- Ensures that education, health, transport, basic services are provided before relocation

In situ

- Involves redevelopment of whole site to provide more living space and improved environmental conditions such as those in high density areas.
- Provision of transit accommodation and including of all residents, especially the extremely poor critical to success

Slum Up gradation

• Involves a mixture of provision or upgrading of service and infrastructure levels, incremental housing improvements or selective replacement of katcha houses

The following *table 5-4* gives a brief picture of the year wise phasing of development that needs to be taken up to improve the living conditions of the already existing slums for the next 5 years.

Year of Development	No of the Slums	Mode of Development
	0	Relocation
Ι	1	In - Situ Development
	11	Up gradation
Total Slums	12	
	0	Relocation
II	1	In - Situ Development
	24	Up gradation
Total Slums	25	
	0	Relocation
III	0	In - Situ Development
	30	Up gradation
Total Slums	30	
	0	Relocation
IV	0	In - Situ Development
	22	Up gradation
Total Slums	22	
	0	Relocation
V	0	In - Situ Development
	11	Up gradation
Total Slums	11	
Total targeted Slums for 5 Years	100	

Fable 5-4: Slums to be covered	under RAY in the Next five Years
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5.2.2 Proposed Model Layout

a. Housing

To make Mathura a slum free city, there is a need to redevelop housing for **8408** households as estimated. Based on the physical location, ULB land ownership and surrounding land use, three slums have been chosen to replicate the future development and improved livelihood in terms of housing layout shown with all services. The layouts developed are in accordance with byelaws, JNNURM standards and facilitated with infrastructure services. According to Norms and Standards of Municipal Basic Services in India given by Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for Housing, each flat has a plinth area of 330.60 square feet including common area.

Proposed Layout

All proposed housing units will be facilitated with a living room, single bedroom, kitchen and toilet and with provision of 8 houses on each floor to minimize the common area. The proposed structure would consist of ground +1, with 15% ground coverage and a proposed density of 100 dwelling units per acre. The following table and plan provides a brief specification of a single unit:



COMPONENT	DIMENSION
Living room	11.63 Sq.m
Bed room	7.68 Sq. m
Kitchen	3.4 Sq.m
Bath	1.85 Sq.m
W.C	0.9 Sq.m
Passage in front of Bath & W.C	0.68 Sq.m
Total area	26.14 Sq. m

b. Infrastructure

Provision for individual sump tank, over head LDPE tanks and pumps with all utilities will be made available to each of the building blocks for water supply arrangement.

Construction

The type of construction will vary with several factors like soil conditions, local requirements and cost of the land. Generally in the smaller towns, which basically have rural culture, multistoried buildings are not acceptable but with circumstances, G+3 has been proposed for slums where ever required. The type of of housing would generally be small but independent houses/ combined houses with some free space around the houses. Given the occupation status of the slum households, some of them might have push carts or some of them may use this space for cottage industries or vegetable gardening.

Structure wise, a permanent housing unit with a plinth area of 330.60 Square feet will be constructed. The walls shall be built with solid concrete blocks and slabs shall be RCC. Ready mixed concrete shall be used in all RCC elements of the building for quality assurance and providing a smooth finish to the surface requiring less finishing.



The plan and specifications of single block are as follows:

DESCRIPTION	UNIT
Area of Block	2670.40 sq. ft.
No. Of Dwelling Units per block	6
Corridor width	7 ft
Stair case	45 Sq.ft
Area of layout	3.5 Ha
No of Blocks	46
No of Dwelling units	(46 X 18) = 828



Map 5-1 : Model layout

5.3 MODALITIES / APPROACH



Chart 5-1 : Modalities & Approach

A gap is sometimes called "the space between where we are and where we want to be." A gap analysis helps bridge that space by highlighting which requirements are being met and which are not. The tool provides a foundation for measuring the investment of time, money and human resources that's required to achieve a particular outcome.

5.3.1 Slum Up-gradation/Redevelopment Options

With spatial analysis and situation assessment done as above, a participative process will need to be undertaken with slum communities with the assistance from NGOs/CBOs active in the area of slum housing/ development to identify the possible development options. The *table 5-4* provides an indicative list of alternative development options and implementation modalities. The dialogue for choice of the model will also explore the possibilities of relocating slum households from high density/untenable slums to low-density tenable slums within the same zone. The following physical development options are possible

- i. **Slum Improvement**: Extending infrastructure in the slums where residents have themselves constructed incremental housing.
- ii. **Slum Up gradation**: Extending infrastructure in the slums along with facilitation of housing unit up gradation, to support incremental housing.
- iii. **Slum Redevelopment**: In-situ redevelopment of the entire slum after demolition of the existing built structures
- iv. **Slum Resettlement**: In case of untenable slums to be rehabilitated on alternative site.

5.3.2 Potential for Private Sector Participation

Private sector participation can be envisaged in redevelopment of slums where reasonable returns are expected for the investor. In order to assess the potential for PPP, ULB will need to map and tabulate land values in immediate environs of all slum pockets.

a. Outputs of the Slum Redevelopment Plans

- Development options and cost of each option for different categories of slums, which are to be proposed and vetted by community.
- Identification of options for development model proposed for each slum.
- Selection of development model for the slums to be followed by project development in consultation with the communities
- Identification of resettlement pockets
- Identification of slums to be densified
- Creation of vacant land,
- Identification of TDR loading corridors
- Integrated infrastructure planning including the identification of trunk infrastructure alignments and capacities(existing & proposed)

b. In relation to slum pockets

- Analysis of slums with low densities to assess slum pockets with possibility of densification to rehabilitate households from other slum pockets and creating vacant land pockets
- Exploring relocating possibility of untenable slums in nearby (within the zone) vacant pockets/ existing low density slum keeping their relation to employment centres

c. Outputs

- Development options for different categories of slums
- Implementation Structure.

5.4 INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS

Accurate assessment of investment requirements and devising a suitable financing strategy are the key components for any sustainable slum rehabilitation program. It is of vital importance that implementing bodies recognize and measure the various costs of developing infrastructure and housing, including the costs for subsequent maintenance of the same. The success of the slum rehabilitation program would depend on matching the investment needs with the vibrancy/buoyancy of the various elements of the proposed finances. The following section describes the costs projected for various sectors from 2014-2019.

5.4.1 Housing

Based on the mode of development, the slums in view of housing condition, and physical location, has been categorized accordingly. The following *table 5-5* presents the required cost for each type of development for the slums.

		Non-Hazardous		
Mode of development	Hazardous	Semi-Pucca + Katcha houses More than 75%	Semi-Pucca + Katcha houses Less than 75%	
	Relocation	In – Situ	Up-Gradation	
No. of HHs	0	978	27820	
Deficit	0	978	7430	
Housing Deficit	8408			
Costing (₹Lakhs)	0.00 4261.27 24285.30		24285.30	
Total Cost (₹Lakhs)	28546.56			
Total Cost (₹Crores)	285.47			

Table 5-5: Housing Investment Requirements

As illustrated in *table 5-5*, 15% of the total estimated cost is allocated for In-situ mode of development and 85% for slum up-gradation in Mathura City. For calculation purpose, costing per unit @ \gtrless 4.05 lakh per house has been taken into view for the first year. Additionally for a duration of 5 years, an increase of 5% in the costs has been assumed with due consideration to changing market rate.

5.4.2 Infrastructure

This section covers the existing physical and social infrastructure and also the requirements for the same in <u>all slums</u> of the ULB including **perspective plan for 5 years.** Taking into account the additional requirement as mentioned in *tables 5-2* and *5-3*, the costing has been calculated for each sector shown in *table 5-6*.

S. No	Sector	Sector - Unit	Proposed Cost for five years (in ₹ Lakhs)		
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE				
		Running length of sub line (Km)	1143.44		
		Raising Main (Km)	124.25		
1	Water Supply	Individual taps (No)			
		Overhead water tanks (No)	444.65		
		Sub Total	1712.33		
		Length of Underground Sewer Line (Km)	3809.87		
2	Constation	Length of storm water Drainage Lines (Km)	3809.87		
Z	Sanitation	Individual toilets (No)	653.91		
		Sub Total	8273.64		
2	Solid waste	Garbage dumping Bins (No)	89.09		
3	management	Sub Total	89.09		
		Length of Approach roads (Km)	191.33		
4	Roads	Length of Internal roads (Km)	5094.33		
		Sub Total	5285.66		
5	Street	Street lights (No)	498.62		
5	Lighting	Sub Total	498.62		
Total Physical Infrastructure		15859.35			
		SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	I		
		Anganwadi (No)	3.07		
6	Education	Primary school (No)	0.00		
	facilities	High school (No)	0.00		
		Sub Total	3.07		
7	Health	Primary Health Centre (No)	0.00		
	racinties	Sub Total	0.00		
0	Social	Community Room (NO)	4.99		
8	development	Sub Total	297.84		
Sub Total			297.85		
Grand Total Cost (Physical + Social) for Infrastructure			16165.90		
ŭ	and i otai cost	i nysicai + sociai j ioi innasti ucture	10105.25		

Table 5-6: Investment Requirement for Infrastructure

The total cost estimates for infrastructure up gradation and provision is **₹161.65** Crores, where physical infrastructure is estimated for **₹158.59** Crores and social infrastructure is around **₹3.06** Crores.

The following table presents sector wise cost estimated for five years by taking into consideration the cost calculated for the additional provisions/requirements, mentioned in earlier section:

Sector	Estimated Cost for I year	Estimated Cost for II year	Estimated Cost for III year	Estimated Cost for IV year	Estimated Cost for V year	Total Project Cost for V years
Housing	4872.61	6841.47	8789.90	5923.47	2119.11	28546.56
Water Supply	267.99	448.88	514.78	294.62	186.06	1712.33
Sanitation	1321.48	2207.29	2308.51	1464.15	972.21	8273.64
Solid waste management	9.16	19.05	28.62	20.31	11.95	89.09
Roads	1015.01	1856.09	1765.72	586.21	62.63	5285.66
Street Lighting	84.08	143.59	141.35	66.99	62.61	498.62
Education	3.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.07
Health	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social development	37.26	69.77	90.28	69.06	36.47	302.84
Others	456.64	695.17	818.35	505.49	207.06	2682.71
Total	8067.30	12281.31	14457.51	8930.30	3658.10	47394.52

Table 5-7: Sector Wise Estimated Cost (in ₹ lakhs)

As shown in above table, the total cost projected for 5 years is \gtrless 473.95 Crores, in which 60% is allocated for housing as top priority; 33% for physical infrastructure and 1% for social infrastructure. Under others head 6% of the housing, physical and social infrastructure is considered.



Figure 5-1: Sector wise estimated Costing

Among physical infrastructure elements, due priority is given for sanitation for the next 5 years followed by roads and water supply. About 53% of the costing in physical infrastructure is allocated for sanitation. About 28% of the cost is allocated for roads, 15% for water supply, 3% for street lighting and 1% is allotted for solid waste management.




Figure 5-2 : Sector wise estimated Costing for Physical infrastructure

In the first year of development, one slum (472 housing deficit) has been tentatively proposed for in-situ development with an estimated cost of ₹24.00 crores and other 11 slums (1081 housing deficit) are proposed for Up gradation, with an estimated cost of ₹56.67 crores.

5.4.3 Other Costs

In general, operation and maintenance costs form a sizeable share of a slum redevelopment budget. In case of Mathura slums, other cost makes up 6% of the total estimated cost for each year. The following list of related costs that will be incurred during the implementation of a slum rehabilitation/redevelopment includes:

- 0&M (2%)
- DPR (1%)
- Project Implementation (1%)
- Capacity Building (1%)
- Offsite cost (1%)

Table 5-8: Other Costs for 5 years

Year Wise	0 & M	DPR	Project implemen tation	Capacity building	Off site Costing	Annual estimated other costs (in₹Lakhs)
Ist Year	152.21	76.11	76.11	76.11	76.11	456.64
IInd Year	231.72	115.86	115.86	115.86	115.86	695.17
IIIrd Year	272.78	136.39	136.39	136.39	136.39	818.35
IVth Year	168.5	84.25	84.25	84.25	84.25	505.49
Vth Year	69.02	34.51	34.51	34.51	34.51	207.06
Total	894.24	447.12	447.12	447.12	447.12	2682.71

Depending upon the mode of development, the operation and maintenance costs will vary from slum to slum. Seen in *table 5-8*, the others cost catering to the housing and infrastructure investment requirements as set out earlier includes 5 (five) sectors where **26.83** crores has been estimated for a period of 5 years. Of the total estimated costs under others head, 33% is allocated for Operation and maintenance (O&M).The remaining initial costs such as Project implementation, and DPR, capacity building and offsite costing expenses alone constitute 67%.

5.5 CAPACITY BUILDING

Through the medium of District Urban Development Authority (DUDA), Urban Local Body (ULB) and community organizations, SJSRY Schemes will be integrated with Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), GoI.

5.5.1 Slum dwellers

Slum dwellers also act as **stakeholders** in planning for slums as they understand the slums, strategies implemented in those slums and future requirements. Hence they should be trained in developing their respective slums, otherwise the aims of SJSRY staff not be fulfilled.

5.5.2 Intermediaries

CO's, CBO's and community volunteers are the **Intermediary stakeholders** to train the trainer's. Capacity building for them is convincing & managing the slum association to accept proposals. Training and adequate guidance to the CBO's and the community volunteers can be organized by the concerned cells/agencies/lead NGO to build common understanding on their role and purpose of data collection for the SFCP. The capacity building activities can also be undertaken by the National Network Resource Centres (NNRCs), empanelled by the Mo/HUPA.

It is expected that the SFCPoA is prepared with active participation of community during the planning process. To enable the same suitable structures (cooperatives/ societies) might need to be formed, where necessary. The communities would need to demonstrate willingness to adopt the implementation option, plan for livelihood/ economic activities within the slum. Communities are also expected to assist in generating the beneficiary contribution.

5.5.3 Government stakeholders

Being the main sponsor of the RAY scheme, ULB would prepare the SFCPoA as a first step to clearly articulate the action plan for making the city "slum free". During the preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action, ULB would continuously consult with the community in the planning process. During the process, ULB would categorize and prioritize for rehabilitation/ redevelopment, and would provide/ facilitate provision of infrastructure. ULB, in consultation with the community, will also allot dwelling units and enable provision of the legal titles to the beneficiaries.

CHAPTER 6 - SLUM PREVENTION STRATEGY

6.1 INTRODUCTION OF SLUM PREVENTION STRATEGY

Strategy for prevention of slums in future will include prevention of encroachments and illegal structures and further supply of affordable housing on the other. The plan of action should encompass proposed action to be undertaken by the city to commensurate the lands and promote the construction of affordable housing in consonance with the housing demand. City-wide policies for slum prevention should include:

- Inventory of Vacant and underutilized lands through GIS mapping
- Assessment of Housing demand for current slum population and future using Master Plan estimated values
- Formulation of demand side as well as supply housing strategies through exploration for various development options such as PPP model, direct subsidies and incentives

Land Reservation/Land pooling

- Reservation of 20-25% of developed land for EWS/LIG housing
- Land assembly mechanisms and policy obstacles to land supply
- Ensure continuous supply of developed land for EWS/LIG housing

Allocation of land to various organizations

- In new cases where land is allotted to various organizations or institutions by the government for development of work space, or industries, or institutions etc., there shall be reservation of land for economically weaker sections and low income groups of persons in respect of all municipalities, municipal corporations and urban development authorities.
- In respect of land where it has already been allotted, the unutilized portion may be reserved for economically weaker sections

New Housing

- Availability of Public vacant lands
- Incentives provided to private sector
- Availability of housing finance to be ensured for low income groups through public agencies and retail finance.

Rental

While evaluating existing scenario of slums there is a need to provide rental housing for migrating poor dwellers from place to place with respect to work. The provision of rental housing will make sure the poor people will not be forced to stay in a particular slum if they would have a facility of rental homes at several parts of the city. 50 % of the projected housing demand will be considered for provision of rental housing.

- Decide eligibility of tenants
- Standards for rental housing
- Decide for rental housing policy for rents, modalities for allotment, evictions
- Mechanisms for maintenance and management
- Incentives for rental housing

6.2 HOUSING STOCK ASSESSMENT

6.2.1 EWS and LIG Housing Projection in the city

The EWS and LIG housing projections were calculated for the city for the next 20 years (refer Chapter 2.6.3). Assuming that, all the slums in the city will be developed under Rajiv Awas Yojana scheme, the EWS and LIG Housing projections were calculated for the rest of the city excluding the slum households. The future housing supply has been computed in accordance with the existing growth rate of the city housing. This identified housing requirement for EWS and LIG were considered for preventive strategy.

EWS and LIG Housing Projection		
Year Households		
2011	3685	
2016	4438	
2021 5068		
2031	6523	

Table 6-1 : Future Housing projection pertaining to EWS and LIG

6.2.2 Household requirement

The efficient and timely provision of EWS and LIG housing at affordable price would avoid formation of new slums. The requirement of 3685 households in 2011 can be tackled in 5 years. An increase of 10% in households is considered for every year to meet the growth rate. The year wise break up is depicted in the following table.

Table 6-2 : Housing	requirements for	or 5 years
---------------------	------------------	------------

Households Projection		
Year Households		
1 st	737	
2 nd	811	
3rd	892	
4 th	981	
5 th	1079	
Total	4499	

6.3 LISTING OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES/INSTITUTES

The Uttar Pradesh state and Mathura has a considerable number of Institutions involved in development of Housing, especially for the urban poor in the state. The Key institutions involved are:

- Town and Country Planning Department
- Uttar Pradesh Housing and Development Board (UP Avas Vikas Parishad)
- Mathura Nagar Palika Parishad
- District Urban Development Agency (DUDA)
- Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Housing Federation
- Strict Implementation of Reforms

The mandatory reform under JnNURM targeting urban poor "Earmark at least 20-25 percent of developed land in all housing projects (developed by public and private agencies) for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) category with a system of cross subsidization" on strict implementation would potentially solve the formation on new slum settlements and would address the migrated urban poor belonging to EWS/LIG.

Apart from that, as per the Housing policy framed in 2010, all government, private and cooperative housing schemes above 3,000 square metres in area is mandated to allocate 10% units each to EWS. This prompts any developer to keep a total of 20% land area reserved for these units; up on which layout plan would be approved by the development authority. On strict implementation of the above mentioned reforms of JnNURM and Housing Policy would solve the existing and future EWS/LIG housing in the city

6.4 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

6.4.1 Options for Generating Stock

Public Private Partnership

The rationale behind creating public-private partnerships is that the private sector typically has access to upfront capital and a track record of delivering products efficiently, while the public sector/state/central Govt. controls the regulating environment and, occasionally, crucial resources needed to implement a project, such as land. The following illustrates three different slums chosen for PPP model wherein the housing type with infrastructure has been proposed.

ANANDLOK COLONY-MODEL LOYOUT

Anandlok Colony is one among 20 slums located in the Core area of Mathura City. It has a total population of 3592 with 472 households and an area of 4230.79Sq.m. Under the ownership of Mathura City Corporation, Anandlok Colony slum is located in the Core area and surrounded by residential use. Of the 472 houses, 20% are katcha in nature. As far as water supply is concerned, 100% of the slum is not covered. Due to lack of well built housing structures and inadequate physical infrastructure, there is a need to improve the living conditions in Anandlok Colony slum.

PROPOSALS

Based on the above information, in situ mode of development has been recommended to make the areas habitable and for provision of tenure rights to the slum dwellers. As part of in situ development, 48 dwelling units have been proposed with each unit of area 331.50 Sq. ft and comprises of living room, single bedroom, a kitchen and toilet .The following gives a description of a single housing unit:

Description	Dimensions (Feet)
Bed room	9.0 x9.0
Living	8.6 x 17.0
Toilet	6.0x5.0
Kitchen	7.0x5.6
Balcony	10.0x2.6
Total area of Dwelling	331.5 (sq. ft)
unit	

Specifications for Doors & Windows in a single Dwelling unit:

Description	Dimensions (Feet)	
Doors D 1	3.11 x 6.5	
D2	3.30x 6.5	
Windows	3.3x4.11	
ventilators	1.12x4.11	

Housing Plan:

Per block 12 dwelling units (DU) has been proposed with a total area of 2636.10 sq. ft. A total of 4 blocks has been proposed preferred floors to be G+1 for each. The specifications and plan of a single block has been shown below:

- Area of Block 2636.10 sq ft.
- No. Of Dwelling Units 6 per floor , total 12 units
- Corridor 6' wide
- Stair case

S. No	Description	Units
1	Earth Work Excavation for RCC footing	3.28' depth
2	CC 1:4:8 for footing	4" thick
3	VRCC footing M20	5'X5'X12"thick
4	VRCC columns M20	9" x12" size
5	VRCC Plinth beam M20	9"x 12" size
6	PCC BED for plinth beam	4" depth
7	Earth Filling to foundation & Basement	1'5" Depth
8	40x15x22.5 cms CC solid Blocks for Walls	9'3" height
9	40x10x22.5 cms CC solid Blocks for partition walls	9'3" & 6'10" height
10	VRCC M20 for lintel	9" Width
11	VRCC roof Slab M20	4" Thick
12	Ceiling plastering	CM 1:4 of 2'8"thick
13	Wall plastering inside	CM1:4 of 2'8" thick
14	Wall plastering outside	CM1:3 of 4" thick
15	MS hallow Door with shutters	2'11" X 6'5" & 2'5"x 6'5"
15	for main Door & Bedroom	
16	NCL Windows & Ventilators	2'11'' x 6'5'' ,1'11'x 6'5''
17	Acrylic Emulsion Paint	Inside walls & Ceiling
18	Acrylic Emulsion Paint	outside
19	Flooring	Inside houses
20	Internal Electrification	Provided
21	Internal Sanitation	Provided
22	Internal Water supply	Provided
23	Painting to Doors & Windows	Provided
24	Rooftop Plastering	Provided
25	Staircase	Provided

Block Construction specifications:

Source: 25th Revised Edition Estimation and Costing in Civil Engineering. (By B.N. DUTTA)

LAND USE

The following table presents the proposed land use for Anandlok Colony Slum:

Description	Area (Sq. ft)	
Slum Area	12.17 Acres	
Proposed Slum Area	213796.00	
Residential Area	78880.00	
Commercial use	163488.00	
Park	33238.00	
Roads	71874.00	

To encourage future development in the slum, a Public-Private partnership has been chosen for mixed land use where 78880.00 Sq.ft of regular residential, 163488.00 Sq.ft of land is allocated for commercial space and 14% for roads has been reserved .Under this model,

potential business opportunities can be created as well as better access to improved infrastructure, thus fostering Anandlok Colony slum development in the long run.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- **Roads** B.T. are proposed as per the requirement
- **Surface** / **storm water drains** -RCC U-Shape drains are proposed on both sides of the road to drain out the Surface water as per the site requirement.
- **Sewerage** -Provision for sewerage distribution system has been made and the same will be connected to main Sewer line nearby wherever sewer facility is available.
- **Water Supply** -water supply distribution network linked to city wide has been proposed as per the requirement and individual sumps and overhead tanks have also been proposed.
- **Electricity** -Lump sum provision for layout electrification has been made along with provision for individual house connection. Obtaining the electricity Service Connection will be the responsibility of the dweller and observing the necessary formalities by metering. The houses will be provided with internal and external wiring for getting service connection from the electricity authorities concerned.

The following page presents the model layout for Anandlok Colony slum:



Map 6-1 : Proposed layout of Anandlok Colony slum

ABDUL NAVIPUR-MODEL LOYOUT

Abdul navipur is one among 5 slums located in the Fringe area of Mathura City. It has a total population of 3433 with 506 households and an area of 16688.79 Sq.m. Under the ownership of Private Corporation, Abdul navipur slum is located in the Fringe area and surrounded by Residential use. Of the 506 houses, 15% are katcha in nature. As far as water supply is concerned, 100% of the slum is not covered. Due to lack of well built housing structures and inadequate physical infrastructure, there is a need to improve the living conditions in Abdul navipur slum.

PROPOSALS

Based on the above information, in situ mode of development has been recommended to make the areas habitable and for provision of tenure rights to the slum dwellers. As part of in situ development, 522 dwelling units have been proposed with each unit of area 331.50 Sq.ft and comprises of living room, single bedroom, a kitchen and toilet .The following gives a description of a single housing unit:

Description	Dimensions (Feet)	
Bed room	9.0 x9.0	
Living	8.6 x 17.0	
Toilet	6.0x5.0	
Kitchen	7.0x5.6	
Balcony	10.0x2.6	
Total area of Dwelling unit	331.5 (sq.ft)	

Specifications for Doors & Windows in a single Dwelling unit:

Description	Dimensions (Feet)	
Doors D 1	3.11 x 6.5	
D2	3.30x 6.5	
Windows	3.3x4.11	
ventilators	1.12x4.11	

Housing plan:

Per block 18 dwelling units (DU) has been proposed with a total area of 2636.10 sq. ft. A total of 29 blocks has been proposed preferred floors to be G+2 for each. The specifications and plan of a single block has been shown below:

- Area of Block 2636.10 sq ft.
- No. of Dwelling Units 6 per floor , total 18 units
- Corridor 6' wide
- ➢ Stair case

S.No	Description	Units
1	Earth Work Excavation for RCC footing	3.28' depth
2	CC 1:4:8 for footing	4" thick
3	VRCC footing M20	5'X5'X12''thick
4	VRCC columns M20	9" x12" size
5	VRCC Plinth beam M20	9"x 12" size
6	PCC BED for plinth beam	4" depth
7	Earth Filling to foundation & Basement	1'5" Depth
8	40x15x22.5 cms CC solid Blocks for Walls	9'3" height
0	40x10x22.5 cms CC solid Blocks for	9'3" & 6'10" height
9	partition walls	
10	VRCC M20 for lintel	9" Width
11	VRCC roof Slab M20	4" Thick
12	Ceiling plastering	CM 1:4 of 2'8"thick
13	Wall plastering inside	CM1:4 of 2'8" thick
14	Wall plastering outside	CM1:3 of 4" thick
15	MS hallow Door with shutters	2'11'' X 6'5'' & 2'5''x 6'5''
15	for main Door & Bedroom	
16	NCL Windows & Ventilators	2'11'' x 6'5'' ,1'11'x 6'5'' etc
17	Acrylic Emulsion Paint	Inside walls & Ceiling
18	Acrylic Emulsion Paint	outside
19	Flooring	Inside houses
20	Internal Electrification	Provided
21	Internal Sanitation	Provided
22	Internal Water supply	Provided
23	Painting to Doors & Windows	Provided
24	Rooftop Plastering	Provided
25	Staircase	Provided

Block construction spefications:

Source: 25th Revised Edition Estimation and Costing in Civil Engineering. (By B.N. DUTTA)

LAND USE

The following table presents the proposed land use for Abdul navipur Slum:

Description	Area (Sq.ft)	
Slum Area	4.12 Acres	
Proposed Slum Area	232503.00	
Park	18348.00	
Roads	17424.00	

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Roads B.T. are proposed as per the requirement
- **Surface** / **storm water drains** -RCC U-Shape drains are proposed on both sides of the road to drain out the Surface water as per the site requirement.
- **Sewerage** -Provision for sewerage distribution system has been made and the same will be connected to main Sewer line nearby wherever sewer facility is available.
- **Water Supply** -water supply distribution network linked to city wide has been proposed as per the requirement and individual sumps and overhead tanks have also been proposed.
- **Electricity** -Lump sum provision for layout electrification has been made along with provision for individual house connection. Obtaining the electricity Service Connection will be the responsibility of the dweller and observing the necessary formalities by metering. The houses will be provided with internal and external wiring for getting service connection from the electricity authorities concerned.

The following page presents the model layout for Abdul navipur slum:



Map 6-2 : proposed layout of Abdul navipur slum

Rental Housing

Rental housing shall be developed in partnership with the private sector and ULBs may determine rents to be paid by the households. Families may also contribute to a maintenance fund. Both amounts shall be based on an assessment of affordability by the ULB. Developers, where applicable, may be permitted to collect rentals to recover the cost of construction in BOT arrangements, as appropriate. Maintenance charges may be collected by the cooperative/Resident Welfare Association/land trust, as the case may be. The following are the list of options available under rental housing:

- Rental housing by employers/industries/SEZ Employees housing for high paid employees
- Rental housing by employers/industries/SEZ Employees housing for low paid employees
- Dormitory housing
- Subsidy housing / FAR incentive
- Others- Group housing

6.4.2 Targets & Timelines





As seen in the above Figure, for 100 slums in Mathura city, 2 slums are proposed under insitu mode of development and 98 for up-gradation based on assessment of the living conditions in those areas. Given the magnitude of problems faced, the slums have been prioritized and to be implemented year wise respectively. Once the redevelopment process is initiated, it is imperative that slum wise targets should be set and adhered in order for the rehabilitation process to be accomplished within the set time frame. For this to happen, it is necessary that there needs to be high level coordinating mechanism between wide group of stakeholders such as Govt. officials, professionals from different disciplines, NGOs/CBOs, and slum dwellers.

6.5 INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS

a. Housing

The following table shows the finance costing for projected households for 5 years.

Costing for projected households							
Year	Households	Estimated cost (in ₹ Lakhs)					
1 st	737	2981.17					
2 nd	811	3443.04					
3rd	892	3977.29					
4 th	981	4593.77					
5 th	1079	5305.65					
Total	4499	20300.92					

Table 6-3 : Costing for projected Households

As seen in the above table, an increase of **4499** households is expected, for which the estimated costs for 5 years is $\gtrless 20300.92$ lakes with an increase of **5%** (construction inflation cost) per year.

b. Other costs

The following table shows the estimated costs for additional components and other costs for Slum Prevention strategy which includes

- Operation and Maintenance costs (2% of Housing cost)
- Off site Cost (1% of Housing cost)
- Other Costs Capacity Building, Cost Escalation and other costs (2% of Housing Cost)

Year	0&M	Offsite costing	Other Costs	Total Cost
1st Year	59.62	29.81	59.62	149.06
2nd Year	68.86	34.43	68.86	172.15
3rd Year	79.55	39.77	79.55	198.86
4th Year	91.88	45.94	91.88	229.69
5th Year	106.11	53.06	106.11	265.28
Total	406.02	203.01	406.02	1015.05

A total of **₹ 1015.05 Lakhs** has been estimated for the additional costs for the project under Slum Prevention strategy.

Housing + Other Costs = ₹ 20300.92 + ₹ 1015.05

= ₹ 21315.97 Lakhs

The total of **₹213.16 Crores** has been estimated tentatively for the proposed development.

6.6 SLUM PREVENTION REFORMS

For any city, preventing the formation of newer slums is quite critical and pretty much the same as dealing with the existing slums. A key component in preventing future slums is the availability of developed lands at affordable prices, set aside for meeting the needs of the urban poor. To prevent further growth of slums and improve the social status of existing ones along with reconstruction, the states need to make the following provisions in terms of amendments to certain legislations, reservation of lands, as well as formulate newer laws such as:

a. Assignment of property rights

The property rights shall not be assigned to the slum dwellers in the slum Areas notified and located on any of the following categories:

Objectionable government lands, such as tank beds, burial grounds, solid waste land fill cities etc., central government, defense, industrial units, disputed lands, protected monuments, public sector lands and other lands which are specified by government for a specific purpose and usage.

The legal title should be entitled either on the woman or jointly with the main male householder, provided it should be made on the house or the land and it must be alienable as per the transfer of title to state after a certain period.

b. Formation of Slum Redevelopment Authorities

A slum redevelopment authority is to be created at state level with induction of members from various departments. The role of the authority would be to provide guidance in identification of slums, formulate policies and programmes for redevelopment and rehabilitation of slums, special zoning regulations and to administer the funds released by govt. of India, state govt. and other agencies. On similar lines of the slum redevelopment authority at state level, a district level authority can be formed to function as well as monitor the slum rehabilitation for each district.

c. Land Acquisition

Just in case where no suitable government or ULB lands are available, suitable private patta lands are identified for rehabilitation of slum areas.For implementation of Infrastructure Projects in Public Sector viz providing housing stock, State highways, canal, power and so on the process of land acquisition would be initiated by following the Rules & Regulations as provided in the Land Acquisition Act 1894, from the land owners. But the compensation of land would be fixed by mutual consent as per the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Land Acquisition (Determination of Compensation and Declaration of Award by Agreement) Rules, 1997. Those land owners whose land is acquired for these projects would be given all the benefits of the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy 2010 (as amended) of the Government.

d. Land pooling

In land pooling/town planning scheme, the owner or developer undertaking the development shall reserve and earmark the land in the proportions of 5% for the economically weaker sections (EWS) and 5% of land for low income group persons for housing purpose. In case of vertical development, 20% of built up space shall be earmarked for EWS and low income groups.

Once implemented, in the long term, availability of affordable land /housing will discourage squatting by poor on public lands and create slum free cities. It will also sustainably reduce urban poverty levels by providing legal access to better services and economic opportunities.

e. Land use conversion and development permission process w.r.to time

It is generally abide by the master plan provision of that particular area; however the land use change and development permission process has to be dealt with in a time frame 30 days by the development or controlling Authority, as per the norms of Town and country planning Department, Uttar Pradesh.

f. Building & Layout Plans of Regulated Areas

The powers to formulate building bye laws lie in the municipal legislations/ acts of local government or development authority within its jurisdiction or the municipal acts of State Government. Formulation of building byelaws is generally facilitated by the provisions made under common municipal law/ act for the State, which also covers those urban areas that do not have separate building bye laws.

'NO OBJECTION' certificate for building plans having total covered area more than 250 Sq.mt and Lay-out plans of more than 1.0 hectare area are also to be dealt with in a time frame of **30 days** by the development or controlling Authority, as per the norms of Town and country planning Department, Uttar Pradesh. However the Model building and layout plans prepared in this report are as per the standards of National building code.

g. Transferable Development Rights (TDR) /Incentive Zoning

TDR is aimed at providing to a land owner /builder additional FAR in another property/part of the city in exchange for presently occupied land so that the land could be consolidated. This method has been extensively used in other parts of India.

h. Microfinance for shelter up-gradation

To make cities slum free, it is necessary to build partnerships with Self Help Groups and Micro Finance Institutions both formal and informal to help poor access money to purchase land /houses. Often Financial Institutions prefer to provide loans through NGOs, who works as intermediaries, to disburse loan to beneficiaries. State/ city administration can facilitate this process by standing guarantee or by framing appropriate regulations so that benefits of these transactions reach the target group.

i. Other legislations

• Under the 7- Point Charter of JNNURM in order to make serviced land available for the poor for the future and to prevent slums – there is a necessity to reserve 10%--25% of the land for every new public/private housing projects.

- Amendment to enactments to enable revision of population density norms, FAR, land use, etc. and to allow private sector participation wherever reasonably possible.
- Extension of basic network services including health and education to slum settlements
- Provision of skills and training and nonwage, self employment assistance, the selfemployment component in the SJSRY
- Microfinance for shelter up-gradation
- Changes in Master Plans that allows for slum renewal and redevelopment, legislation and building byelaws

j. ULB's role

The implementing agency/ULB would need to continue fiscal reforms that have already been initiated under the JNNURM and other relevant schemes. Approach to financing of the ULB contribution would need to be a combination of initiatives that ring-fence and maximize internal accruals, and developing a framework for sustainable community participation/ unlocking other sources of revenues.

6.7 CAPACITY BUILDING

With the launch of RAY, capacity building efforts received a significant boost in terms of scale as well as scope. It is usually focused on provision of technical assistance, training and knowledge support to enable implementation of programmes and related components. Through incremental approach and comprehensive framework, capacity building requires in selecting the appropriate mode of training and should imply the flow of ideas, systems and processes, knowledge management through the creation of networks of sector managers for sharing emerging trends, ideas and best practices towards implementing slum free cities.

At State level

The state needs to prepare state specific capacity building strategy should map existing arrangements/requirements/gap analysis/identify specific measures for strengthening existing facilities and expertise. This framework should incentivize knowledge and skill development and provide an environment for the use of skills acquired.

At ULB level

Given the legal implications, it is essential for ULB staff to improve levels of performance in order to reduce evasion. Hence to gain expected outcomes, it is necessary for orienting ULB personnel to the role expected out of them in the context of rising expectations from the citizens in terms of service delivery, greater transparency and accountability etc.

At NGO's level,

Implementation of projects and reforms involves increased stakeholders participation among the general public, NGOs and the private sector. There is a need to create forums where different stakeholders can articulate their demands for better service delivery and governance levels.

Slum dwellers

Slum dwellers also act as stakeholders in planning for slums as they understand the slums, strategies implemented in those slums and future requirements. Hence they should be trained in developing their respective slums, otherwise the aims of SJSRY staff not be fulfilled.

An amount up to 5% of the total annual allocation of RAY scheme will be set aside for capacity building activities, of which 1% would be utilized by the Centre, 4% by the States/UTs. In addition, up to 5% of the total scheme allocation will be earmarked for preparatory activities regarding development of Slum-Free City Plans including pilot projects, preparation of DPRs, community mobilization, IEC, planning and administrative expenses for both the Centre and the States/UTs and creation of institutional space and capacities.

CHAPTER 7 - FINANCING STRATEGY

7.1 TOUCHSTONE PRINCIPLES

7.1.1 Institutional Framework

A number of agencies are responsible for various activities pertaining to housing for urban poor. Although it is primarily the responsibility of the ULB, other departments/ agencies such as the Urban Development Department, Town Planning Department Slum Clearance (or Redevelopment) Board, Housing Board and NGOs, all have a role to play in provision of housing and infrastructure services to the urban poor.

The following institutional methodology has been adopted for the state.

The institutional responsibility for slum improvement vests with the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), the apex policy making and monitoring agency for urban areas in the state. It executes various government schemes for urban renewal like – Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana, Integrated Urban Slum Sewerage Plan, National Slum Development Program, and Golden Jubilee Urban Employment Scheme etc. SUDA executes all its programs using beneficiaries for prioritization of needs and execution of schemes.

In case of Rajiv Awas Yojana, SUDA is the nodal agency at state level to implement surveys for the scheme. As per the directions of Government of India, Slum Survey started in Uttar Pradesh from the year 2009. Initially the survey was taken up under USHA programme, which had similar survey format of RAY. Various meetings were conducted by calling different para statal agencies to discuss the required methodology for conducting surveys and initiate the steps for survey. Several discussions were held at length and depth about the conduction of surveys and to finalize a methodology.

SUDA as State level authority and DUDA as city level authority have been the Nodal agencies to monitor the quantity and quality of surveys performed by individual cities. DUDA is headed by Project Officer (PO) who is in charge for one city, a nodal officer for a ULB and number of supervisors for quality and quantity check upon the enumerators who have completed the surveys. Member of Community Development Societies (CDS), Self Help Groups constituted under SJSRY and other schemes have been involved in conducting surveys and a minimum qualification of SSC was taken as eligibility for selecting Enumerators to collect information and to fill up the survey forms. The various stakeholders involved in the survey process comprised of CDS, Nehru Yuva Kendra societies, NGO's working in the local areas. In addition, key stakeholders involved along with SUDA in the process of implementing RAY scheme comprises of City Commissioners, Regional Center for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES) Hyderabad, UP Remote Sensing Center, NHG's, NHC's, CDS and reputed NGO's working in the local areas.

7.1.2 Assessment of Implementation Options

The assessment for implementing a mode of development for any slum in Meerut city would be based on the prevailing land value. The implementation could be both public and private depending on the public and stakeholders consensus with due approval of the city with respect to its land ownership and project implementation.

7.2 INVESTMENT CREATION FOR CREATION OF NEW AFFORDABLE HOUSING INCLUDING RENTAL HOUSING

Earmarking land for the poor alone may not be sufficient guarantee that land /housing will be available to the poor. There will be need to help the poor access this land. This will require creating awareness among the poor on where the lands have been allocated, include their development in the Ward Plans, tap potential of local /small private builders for housing the poor, engage with local NGOs to increase the voice of poor in local area planning and access to city resources.

The ULB's has to strictly execute the mandatory reform of "Earmarking at least 20-25 percent of developed land in all housing projects (developed by public and private agencies) for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) category with a system of cross subsidization."

Under the Community Participation Law, ULBs are expected to set up Ward and Area Sabhas with adequate representation of poor people. These may be used as opportunities to proactively disclose the upcoming housing projects for poor within the city. This would also fit in with the provisions of the Public Disclosure Law.

Apart from large Public Private Partnerships, cities must also forge partnerships with Self Help Groups and Micro Finance Institutions both formal and informal to help poor access money to purchase land /houses. Often Financial Institutions prefer to provide loans through NGOs, who works as intermediaries, to disburse loan to beneficiaries. State/ city administration can facilitate this process by standing guarantee or by framing appropriate regulations so that benefits of these transactions reach the target group.

7.3 INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT AND FINANCING PLAN

In this category, the investment requirements for (i) the development strategies for all the prioritized slums framed under curative section and (ii) the supply of housing for urban poor estimated in the preventive section are collated.

7.3.1 Investment plan

The investment requirements to make the city slum free are categorized into two parts, curative and preventive. The main components included under curative while calculating the investment requirements are (i) Housing (ii) Physical Infrastructure (iii) Social infrastructure and (iv) Operation & Maintenance Costs. Under preventive strategy the investment requirement for the present and estimated urban poor i.e. BPL/EWS/LIG were calculated. The following tables indicate year wise requirements of slums as per the development options.

In-Situ development							
		Ye	Year (Rs. In Lakhs)				
S. No	ITEM	1st Year	2nd Year	3 rd , 4 th and 5 th Year	Total		
	No. of slums proposed for Intervention	1	1	0	2		
Α	Land Cost		1	NA			
В	Infrastructure						
(i)	Physical Infrastructure (Like water supply, sewer, storm water drainage, solid waste management, roads & drainage boundary walls & gare, street lights, etc,)	257.13	111.57	0	368.7		
(ii)	Housing (Construction of Du's)	2004.7	2256.54	0	4261.24		
(iii)	Social Infrastructure (like community halls, Balwadi/school common toilet & bath etc. Market. Shopping play area/park and parking	2.73	2.87	0	5.6		
	Sub Total B	2264.6	2370.98	0	4635.54		
С	Other costs						
(i)	Operation & maintenance (2%)	45.29	47.42	0	92.71		
(ii)	Project Implementation (1%)	22.65	23.71	0	46.36		
(iii)	DPR preparation (1%)	22.65	23.71	0	46.36		
(iv)	Capacity Building (1%)	22.65	23.71		46.36		
(v)	Off-site costing (1%)	22.65	23.71		46.36		
	Subtotal C	135.89	142.26	0	278.15		
D	Total Investment Cost (A+B+C)	2400.5	2513.24	0	4913.69		

Table 7-1 : Detailed Investment plan for the In-Situ mode - Curative (in lakhs)

The numbers of slums proposed under In-situ mode of development in Mathura city are two. Among these, development and rehabilitation process has to be handled during first year for one slum and the other one in second year of implementation phase. The total investment requirement is 4913.69 lakhs of which housing component alone costs 4261.24 lakhs, Infrastructure (physical & social) is estimated to be 374.30 lakhs and other costs accounts for 278.15 lakhs.

		Upg	radation				
s			Year (Rs. In Lakhs)				
S. No	ITEM	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total
	No. of slums proposed for Intervention	11	24	30	22	11	98
Α	Land Cost			NA	ł		
В		I	nfrastruct	ure			
(i)	Physical Infrastructure (Like water supply, sewer, storm water drainage, solid waste management, roads & drainage boundary walls & gare, street lights, etc,)	2440.59	4563.33	4758.97	2432.3	1295.46	15490.66
(ii)	Du's)	2867.91	4584.91	8789.9	5923.4	2119.11	24285.31
(iii)	Social Infrastructure (like community halls, Balwadi/school common toilet & bath etc. Market. Shopping play area/park and parking	37.59	66.9	90.28	69.06	36.47	300.30
	Sub Total B	5346.1	9215.14	13639.15	8424.8	3451.04	40076.27
С			Other cos	ts		•	
(i)	Operation & maintenance (2%)	106.92	184.3	272.78	168.50	69.02	801.52
(ii)	Project Implementation (1%)	53.46	92.15	136.39	84.25	34.51	400.76
(iii)	DPR preparation (1%)	53.46	92.15	136.39	84.25	34.51	400.76
(iv)	Capacity building (1%)	53.46	92.15	136.39	84.25	34.51	400.76
(v)	Off-site costing (1%)	53.46	92.15	136.39	84.25	34.51	400.76
	Subtotal C	320.76	552.9	818.34	505.5	207.06	2404.56
D	Total Investment Cost (A+B+C)	5666.85	9768.04	14457.49	8930.3	3658.10	42480.83

Table 7-2 : Detailed Investment plan for Upgradation mode - Curative (in lakhs)

The total numbers of slums proposed under Upgradation mode of development in Mathura city are 98. Among these, development and rehabilitation process has to be handled during the five years for 11 slums in first, 24 in second, 30 in third, 22 in fourth and 11 in fifth year of implementation phase. The total investment requirement is 42480.83 lakhs of which housing component alone costs 24285.31 lakhs, Infrastructure (physical & social) is estimated to be 15790.96 lakhs and other costs accounts for 2404.56 lakhs.

Preventive							
			Year	(Rs. In Lak	xhs)		
S. No	ITEM	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total
	Number of HHs proposed	737	811	892	981	1079	4499
Α	Housing Cost	2981.17	3443.04	3977.29	4593.77	5305.65	20300.92
	Sub Total A	2981.17	3443.04	3977.29	4593.77	5305.65	20300.92
В	Other costs						
(i)	Operation & maintenance (2%)	59.62	68.86	79.55	91.88	106.11	406.02
(ii)	Off-site costing (1%)	29.81	34.43	39.77	45.94	53.06	203.01
(iii)	Capacity building (1%) & other escalations (1%)	59.62	68.86	79.55	91.88	106.11	406.02
	Subtotal B	149.06	172.15	198.86	229.69	265.28	1015.05
С	Total Investment Cost (A+B)	3130.22	3615.20	4176.16	4823.46	5570.93	21315.97

Table 7-3 : Detailed Investment plan for Preventive Section (in lakhs)

The total numbers of Households estimated under Preventive section are 4499. Among these, construction and development has to be handled for 737 households in first, 811 in second, 892 in third, 981 in fourth and 1079 in fifth year of implementation phase. The total investment requirement is 21315.97 lakhs of which housing component costs 20300.92 lakhs and other costs accounts for 1015.05 lakhs.

7.3.2 Summary of Investments

Sector	Estimated costing for existing slums	Estimated costing under prevention	Total Project Cost
Housing	28546.56	20300.92	48847.48
Water Supply	1712.33	0.00	1712.33
Sanitation	8273.64	0.00	8273.64
Solid waste management	89.09	0.00	89.09
Roads	5285.66	0.00	5285.66
Street Lighting	498.62	0.00	498.62
Education	3.07	0.00	3.07
Health	0.00	0.00	0
Social development	302.84	0.00	302.84
Others	2682.71	1015.05	3697.76
Total	47394.52	21315.97	68710.49

Table 7-4 : Summary Investments

The present Plan of Action proposed the investment details in two segments:

i) ₹47394.52 Lakhs towards Slum Rehabilitation and ii) ₹21315.37 Lakhs towards prevention of slums in future. To make Mathura city free from slums the overall cost is estimated tentatively at a value of ₹68710.49 lakhs (₹687.10 Crores).

For slum wise line estimates please refer Annexure 2E

7.3.3 Financing Structure

Implementing slum free city requires the concerned authorities to develop a legal framework based policy for internal earmarking of funds, ensuring the preparation of separate budget for urban poor, creating BSUP Fund etc.

For the cities with population less than 5 lakhs, 75% of the total cost for Housing and Infrastructure provision in slums would be borne by the Centre (Government of India). Land cost will not be admissible for Central Government funding under the scheme. 15% of the project cost for provision of Housing and Infrastructure facilities would be contributed by State Government. The remaining 10% of the cost for provision of Infrastructure has to be contributed by the ULB. Funds available under MPLAD/MLALAD may be used as a substitute for ULB share. The ULB share can also be borne by the State or vice versa. In order to bring sense of ownership among beneficiaries, the remaining 10% of the share for Housing is proposed to be contributed by the beneficiaries. The beneficiary contributions provided at the minimum of 10% in the case of SC/ST/OBC/PH/single woman/other weaker and vulnerable sections and 12% in case of general category.



Chart 7-1: Financing Structure

The states / ULBs are encouraged to use PPP models innovatively to generate resources for slum housing through land use concessions, etc to the private industry partners, and use of the central share as viability gap funding. States which demonstrate an innovative use of PPP

models resulting in utilization of less than the specified central share of 50% in any project shall be incentivized by allowing them to use this saving in other projects in the city.

Maintenance of the assets created under the scheme should preferably be carried out by the beneficiary or their association, if necessary, in partnership with ULBs. Upto 4% of the project cost is permissible as 0&M fund under the scheme. Central Government will contribute one-time to this 0&M fund in the applicable ratio for the city i.e. 75:25 for cities with population less than 5 lakh. 5% of the scheme allocation is earmarked for Capacity Building, Administrative & Other Expenses (A&OE) and IEC activities.

7.4 FUNDING & CREDIT OPTIONS

a. Central Government and Innovative Projects Fund

10% of the proposed RAY allocation will be earmarked for development/ redevelopment/ rehabilitation of slums on lands of Central Government/Central Government Undertakings/ Autonomous bodies created under Acts of Parliament and for Innovative/Special projects.

b. Projects for slums on Central Government Land

Slums located on the lands of Central Government / Central Government undertakings/Autonomous bodies created under the Act of Parliament are also eligible for funding. The land owning agencies will have the discretion to prepare DPR on its own or in partnership with States/UTs and concerned ULBs. In case, DPR is prepared by the land owning agency on its own and no State/UT share is envisaged, then DPR may be directly submitted for consideration to the Ministry.

c. Innovative Projects

States/UTs are encouraged to come up with innovative projects for which fund is earmarked. The key objective is to incentivize innovation and encourage new approaches and solutions to improve the quality and quantity of shelter and services for the urban poor/slum dwellers. The innovative approaches may include:

- Innovations in planning, demonstrating integrated livelihoods, shelter and services or convergence
- Innovative or cost effective and green building design and technologies
- Financial innovation in the delivery of city/state wide programmes (e.g. community fund, incremental savings etc.)
- Funding pattern and process involved would be similar to those applicable under RAY.

d. Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) Scheme

In order to increase affordable housing stock, as part of the preventive strategy, Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) will be implemented as part of the scheme. Central support will be provided at the rate of ₹ 75,000 per EWS/LIG DUs of size upto 40 Sq.m. for housing and internal development components in affordable housing projects taken up under various kinds of partnerships. A project size of minimum 250 dwelling units will be considered under

the scheme. The DUs would be a mix of EWS/LIG-A/LIG-B/Higher Categories/Commercial of which at least 60 percent of the FAR/ FSI will be used for dwelling units of carpet area of not more than 60 Sq.m. Detailed Guidelines for AHP scheme are issued by MoHUPA separately.

e. Access to Credit

It is widely recognized that significant credit is not flowing from banks and financial institutions to the urban poor for housing. Following measures are undertaken to improve access to credit for EWS/LIG housing:

i. Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY)

The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) is proposed to be continued as a Central Sector Scheme and be called **Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY)** in the 12th Plan period. It will provide interest subsidy of 5% on long tenure loans of 15-20 years limited to ₹ 5 lakh borrowed by the EWS/LIG; with ceiling of ₹ 8 lakh loan for LIG making housing loan cheaper for this segment. Projects and beneficiaries getting assistance under RAY would also be eligible for assistance under RRY. Detailed Guidelines for RRY are issued by MoHUPA separately.

ii. Credit Risk Guarantee Fund (CRGF)

A Credit Risk Guarantee Fund has been created to guarantee the lending agencies for loans to new EWS/LIG borrowers in urban areas seeking individual housing loans not exceeding a sum of \gtrless 5 lakh for a housing unit of size up to 430 sq.ft (40 Sq.m) carpet areas without any third party guarantee or collateral security. The fund is operated by National Housing Bank.

The CRGF would enable the lending institutions to avail coverage upto 85% for loans from \gtrless 2 lakhs to \gtrless 5 lakhs and 90% in case of loans upto \gtrless 2 lakhs. Further, it also benefits lending institutions by way of reduced risk weight age and provisioning norms as allowed by RBI for such loan guaranteed by the CRGF. The CRGF is expected to catalyse a flow of credit to the low income housing sector and create enabling environment for creation of affordable housing stock.

7.5 STRATEGY FOR SUSTENANCE

Local bodies need to explore options for raising finance through other avenues such as PPP, shared mortgage and pooled financing mechanisms. For sustenance, it is essential for a ULB to prioritize in a way that the maximum benefit is derived for the investments proposed to be made for implementing development works and service delivery for slums. This can be achieved only through beneficiary participation and consensus.

7.5.1 ULB Finances

To undertake financing for slum rehabilitation, ULBs need to adopt a different approach or a well designed strategy for financing by:

• Internal earmarking of funds for RAY in the municipal budgets, allocation of available surplus for slum rehabilitation under RAY

- Earmarking of property taxes, trade license fee, hawker-license fees, SWM cess etc.,
- Share of other devolutions, whenever applicable
- Proceeds from PPP projects
- Unlocking alternate revenues, using land based instruments such as FSI, TDR, land banking etc.

The reforms/other initiatives that ULBs would need to evaluate include the following:

- Setting up of a revolving fund for continued O & M of the infrastructure & housing
- Evaluate and converge with other existing schemes, as applicable.

7.5.2 Earmarking for Slum Rehabilitation & Prevention Strategy

For all new housing projects developed by public or private agencies, it would be mandatory to construct houses for LIG/EWS groups. Suitable amendment may be made to State/local enactments for this purpose. The percentage of housing units to be earmarked for LIG/EWS in apartments or group housing projects in large and small cities will be between 20-25% as prescribed under RAY. In case of vertical development, 20% of built up space shall be earmarked for economically weaker sections and low income groups of persons.

7.5.3 Community Participation

Community participation is critical for a successful slum rehabilitation and development. ULBs need to ensure that appropriate community processes and organization of community structures for planning and implementation of housing and upgrading projects. In addition, the local bodies need to facilitate Area and Ward Committees with representation of slum communities, in accordance with the Community Participation Law for participatory area and ward level planning and monitoring.

7.6 MONITORING & REVIEW

RAY would be monitored at three levels: City, State and Government of India. The following agencies and departments would be monitoring at their respective levels:

- Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation will periodically monitor the scheme.
- State Nodal Agency would send Quarterly Progress Report (on-line) to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Upon completion of a project, the State Nodal Agency, through the State Government, would submit completion report to the Central Government.
- Central Sanctioning-cum-Monitoring Committee will meet as often as required to sanction and review/monitor the progress of projects sanctioned under the Mission.
- Monitoring of quality of projects executed by the implementing agencies in the States/Cities will be facilitated through independent quality control/ assurance/ third party teams at various levels that may be outsourced to specialized/technical agencies.
- Monitoring of projects by States/Urban Local Bodies by conducting Social Audit in conformity with guidelines to be prescribed, right from the stage of project preparation.

• The processes of implementation will be monitored by undertaking concurrent evaluation through reputed independent institutions to ensure that corrections to distortions, oversights or shortcomings can be made in time.

7.7 REFORMS

RAY is a reform driven scheme. Apart from mandatory reforms, the scheme envisages to encourage optional reforms. In order to encourage States/UTs to take up optional reforms, a Reform Incentive Fund (RIF) has been constituted. RIF is constituted out of funds remaining unutilized by States/UTs against their allocation for initial three years from the date of approval of the scheme. States/UTs carrying out optional reforms successfully will be eligible to pose projects for funding under this fund after three years of implementation of the scheme.

RAY envisages reforms in urban governance by way of improving capacities, bringing in fiscal prudence, creation of land bank, simplified processes and procedures for creation of affordable housing stock, bringing in inclusive planning and providing security of tenure. Reforms are divided into mandatory reforms and optional reforms.

Major Policy Initiatives & Reforms initiated in order to unlock land, acquiring land and liberalizing building approval plans for EWS/LIG housing etc, credit options for urban poor under SUHP-1995 are as follows.

- Model Building Bye-laws-2000
- Land Use Conversion Policy-2001
- Model Zoning Regulations 2002
- EWS & LIG Housing Policy-2011
- Land Acquisition Bill-2011

A draft slum free act has been already in place in state of Uttar Pradesh. ULB/State Govt. agencies need to suggest the sequencing of steps and timelines to be adopted during implementation of slum redevelopment programmes for a period of five years.

LIST OF ANNEXURES

List of Participants attended to the Stakeholder Workshop / Meeting

Stakeholder Workshop on Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) Slum Free City Plan of Action – Mathura city, Uttar Pradesh 01-10-2013 at

District urban Development Authority (DUDA) – Mathura Nagar Palika Parishad – Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), Hyderabad

S.No	Name	Designation	Phone no.	Signature	
1.	Sanjay Verma	Ward - 40	9412278865	Sayongthe	~
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[SLUM FREE CITY PLAN OF ACTION]

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SLUM PROFILE

(DATA ANALYSIS AND PROPOSALS)

Annexure 1A Annexure 1B Annexure 1C Annexure 1D Annexure 1E Annexure 2A Annexure 2B Annexure 2C Annexure 2D Annexure 2E

			Annexu				
SI. No	Name of Slum	Ward No	Status	Year of Notification	Tenability	Ownership of land	Tenure status
1	Bharatpur gate	1	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
2	Takaila gali	1	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
3	Machili mandi	1	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
4	Dharesi road	2	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
5	Haija hospital	2	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
6	Manohpura	3	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
7	Shivapuri ramnagar	4	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	Secure
8	Chiranjee ka nagalla	4	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
9	Pratap nagar	20	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	Secure
10	Bruj paint	4	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
11	Yumanpar bruj paint kshethr	5	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
12	Lakshminagar pratapnagar	4	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	Secure
13	Sonetapa	5	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
14	Purana batta	4	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	Secure
15	Meera vihar	5	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
16	kalendri vihar	5	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	Secure
17	Abdul navipur	5	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	Secure
18	Ayodhaya nagar	5	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
19	Rani mandi	6	Notified	2000	Semi-tenable	Private	Secure
20	Bankandi	7	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
21	Katothi kuva	7	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
22	Bains bahora	7	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
23	Kishan teela	7	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
24	Bargav galli baratpur gate	7	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
25	Subasha nagar	7	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
26	Santoshpura	7	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
27	Lakshmangand	7	Notified	2000	Semi-tenable	Local body	Secure
28	Dandara	8	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
29	Sanjay nagar	9	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure

Annexure 1A

			e la					
SI. No	Name of Slum	Ward No	Status	Year of Notification	Tenability	Ownership of land	Tenure status	
30	Ramnagar	9	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	Secure	
31	Shasthri nagar	9	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
32	Nayangala	11	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
33	Jhingurpura	11	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
34	Bahadurpura	11	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
35	Chouki chandmari	11	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
36	Ambedkar nagar	12	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
37	Ram barosi Colony	12	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
38	Rajeev gandhi nagar	12	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
39	Chaganpura	14	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
40	Arjunpura	15	Notified	2000	Semi-tenable	Private	Secure	
41	kampugat, harajan basti	16	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
42	Omnagar puja enclave	17	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
43	Anthapada	18	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
44	General ganj	18	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	Secure	
45	Boudh nagar	20	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
46	Sukdevnagar	20	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
47	Ajad nagar	20	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
48	kela nagar	20	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
49	Bhag kkajiyan	20	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
50	Navaneeth nagar	20	Notified	2001	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
51	Anandlok colony	20	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
52	Goal kuva	23	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	In-secure	
53	Jaysimhapura	24	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	Secure	
54	Ganeshdham	24	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
55	Mohan nagar	24	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
56	ashanagar	24	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
57	Bangaloni colony	25	Notified	2000	Semi-tenable	Local body	Secure	
58	Chamunda colony	24	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure	
59	Radhesham cololny pushpa vihar	25	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	In-secure	

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Sudhamapuri

Annexure 1A							
SI. No	Name of Slum	Ward No	Status	Year of Notification	Tenability	Ownership of land	Tenure status
60	Abhagad form	24	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	Secure
61	Kankor	25	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
62	Newradheshyam colony	25	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
63	Vikas nagar	25	Notified	2000	Semi-tenable	Private	Secure
64	Shankar sivaji nagar	25	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
65	Sarasvathi kund	25	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
66	Govindpur	25	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
67	Ajampur	25	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
68	Lakshmi nagar Virala mandhir	26	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
69	Kishori nagar	26	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
70	Ahilayaganj	26	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
71	Narayanapuri	27	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	Secure
72	Dholipayav, harijan basti	27	Notified	2000	Semi-tenable	Private	Secure
73	Malla pura	28	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	Secure
74	Govind ashram	28	Notified	2000	Semi-tenable	Private	Secure
75	Mayateela	31	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	Secure
76	Halanganj	31	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	Secure
77	Gopal nagar	32	Notified	2001	Tenable	Local body	Secure
78	Nagala chandraban	32	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
79	Shankarapuri nagala sivaji	32	Notified	2000	Semi-tenable	Local body	Secure
80	Natvar nagar	32	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	Secure
81	Badpura	35	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
82	Ambakar	35	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
83	Roti godham	35	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
84	Maina garh	35	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
85	Janakpuri	36	Notified	2001	Tenable	Local body	Secure
86	Ashapuri	36	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
87	Chandanagar	36	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure
88	Dharmalok colony	36	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure

Notified

2000

Tenable

Local body

Secure

36

Annexure 1A											
SI. No	Name of Slum	Ward No	Status	Year of Notification	Tenability	Ownership of land	Tenure status				
90	Avadhpuri	36	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure				
91	Bhagavathi nagar	36	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure				
92	Mattiya gate	37	Notified	2000	Tenable	Private	Secure				
93	Panna pokar	39	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure				
94	Devi nagar	39	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure				
95	Tekanarnol	40	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure				
96	Mukerian mohalla	8	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure				
97	Dhobi mohalla	8	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure				
98	Jaharkhana mohalla	8	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure				
99	Jamuna bag colony	8	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure				
100	Mali Mohalla	8	Notified	2000	Tenable	Local body	Secure				

	Name of Slum	Slum area (Sq.Meters)	Whether located in Core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Physical Location of Slum		Dwelling Units				Dwelling Units with electricity			
SI. No						Whether the Slum is prone to flooding due to rains?	Pucca (No.)	Semi- Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)	Pucca (No.)	Semi- Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)
1	Bharatpur gate	13138.07	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	430	52	7	489	430	52	0	482
2	Takaila gali	9902.42	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	533	16	11	560	533	16	0	549
3	Machili mandi	26000.82	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	201	75	48	324	201	74	0	275
4	Dharesi road	19716.99	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	187	22	11	220	187	22	0	209
5	Haija hospital	10888.14	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	284	37	19	340	284	37	0	321
6	Manohpura	15195.54	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non -	Not prone	533	18	7	558	533	18	0	551
7	Shivapuri ramnagar	17797.84	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	298	323	107	728	298	243	81	622
8	Chiranjee ka nagalla	11488.21	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	124	25	0	149	124	25	0	149
9	Pratap nagar	35068.74	Fringe area	Residential	Along Railway line	Up to 15 days	157	159	32	348	157	62	0	219
10	Bruj paint	18667.27	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	297	60	15	372	297	60	0	357
11	Yumanpar bruj paint	36312.75	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non -	Not prone	413	203	40	656	413	202	40	655
12	Lakshminagar pratapnagar	18581.12	Fringe area	Residential	Nallah (Major Storm water Drain	Up to 15 days	242	103	0	345	242	62	0	304
13	Sonetapa	25099.55	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	336	81	20	437	336	81	20	437
14	Purana batta	17641.30	Fringe area	Residential	Along other drains	Up to 15 days	375	115	0	490	375	37	0	412
15	Meera vihar	47947.03	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	351	117	0	468	351	117	0	468
16	kalendri vihar	11867.05	Fringe area	Residential	Along River / Water body bank	Up to 15 days	393	40	1	434	393	40	0	433
17	Abdul navipur	16688.79	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	109	265	75	449	109	70	20	199

Annexure 1B

Annexure 1B														
	Name of Slum	Slum area (Sq.Meters)	Whether located in Core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Physical Location of Slum	Whether the Slum is prone to flooding due to rains?	Dwelling Units				Dwelling Units with electricity			
SI. No							Pucca (No.)	Semi- Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)	Pucca (No.)	Semi- Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)
18	Ayodhaya nagar	10600.33	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	218	16	8	242	218	16	8	242
19	Rani mandi	22668.33	Core area	Industrial	Along other drains	Up to 15 days	275	4	2	281	275	4	0	279
20	Bankandi	18727.03	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	50	7	4	61	50	7	0	57
21	Katothi kuva	24800.45	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	64	14	0	78	64	14	0	78
22	Bains bahora	28246.51	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	212	52	0	264	212	52	0	264
23	Kishan teela	13062.50	Core area	Residential	Along other drains	Not prone	113	31	0	144	113	31	0	144
24	Bargav galli baratpur gate	11703.21	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	288	48	0	336	288	48	0	336
25	Subasha nagar	17353.73	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	322	80	1	403	322	80	0	402
26	Santoshpura	11694.48	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	82	33	7	122	82	33	7	122
27	Lakshmangand	10437.54	Core area	Commercial	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	51	12	0	63	51	12	0	63
28	Dandara	110272.35	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	133	5	17	155	133	5	0	138
29	Sanjay nagar	29593.06	Core area	Residential	Nallah (Major Storm water Drain	Up to 15 days	243	81	0	324	243	81	0	324
30	Ramnagar	34459.98	Fringe area	Residential	Nallah (Major Storm water Drain	Up to 15 days	358	7	0	365	358	7	0	365
31	Shasthri nagar	22467.44	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	284	40	0	324	284	40	0	324
32	Nayangala	23053.44	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	209	13	7	229	209	13	0	222
33	Jhingurpura	23236.50	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	80	13	7	100	80	13	0	93
34	Bahadurpura	23376.26	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	130	30	16	176	130	30	0	160
					Annexure 1B									
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	Whether located in Type of Area					Dwelli	ng Units		Dwel	lling Units w	ith electri	city		
SI. No	Name of Slum	Slum area (Sq.Meters)	Whether located in Core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Physical Location of Slum	Whether the Slum is prone to flooding due to rains?	Pucca (No.)	Semi- Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)	Pucca (No.)	Semi- Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)
35	Chouki chandmari	9949.08	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	57	16	9	82	57	16	0	73
36	Ambedkar nagar	68827.27	Fringe area	Residential	Along River / Water body bank	Up to 15 days	81	81	0	162	81	81	0	162
37	Ram barosi Colony	13669.29	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	81	16	0	97	81	16	0	97
38	Rajeev gandhi nagar	8199.71	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	22	4	1	27	22	4	0	26
39	Chaganpura	86698.63	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	309	42	1	352	309	42	0	351
40	Arjunpura	71098.22	Core area	Industrial	Along other drains	Up to 15 days	351	13	0	364	351	13	0	364
41	kampugat, harajan basti	18106.28	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	515	9	7	531	515	9	0	524
42	Omnagar puja enclave	50526.81	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	250	57	0	307	250	57	0	307
43	Anthapada	42868.85	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	221	49	0	270	221	49	0	270
44	General ganj	30611.51	Core area	Residential	Along other drains	Not prone	89	21	0	110	89	21	0	110
45	Boudh nagar	12192.04	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	361	15	0	376	361	15	0	376
46	Sukdevnagar	81790.30	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	122	3	2	127	122	3	0	125
47	Ajad nagar	12637.52	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	177	8	0	185	177	8	0	185
48	kela nagar	6314.14	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	61	20	0	81	61	20	0	81
49	Bhag kkajiyan	18624.55	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	76	12	0	88	76	11	0	87
50	Navaneeth nagar	52882.97	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	235	25	0	260	235	25	0	260
51	Anandlok colony	49244.09	Core area	Residential	Hazardous/ Objectionable	Up to 15 days	118	258	96	472	118	258	89	465

					Annexure 1B									
		Whether the Dwellin		ng Units		Dwe	lling Units w	ith electri	city					
SI. No	Name of Slum	Slum area (Sq.Meters)	Whether located in Core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Physical Location of Slum	Whether the Slum is prone to flooding due to rains?	Pucca (No.)	Semi- Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)	Pucca (No.)	Semi- Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)
52	Goal kuva	19447.86	Fringe area	Residential	Nallah (Major Storm water Drain	Not prone	83	62	0	145	83	62	0	145
53	Jaysimhapura	13358.84	Fringe area	Residential	Along other drains	Not prone	310	15	3	328	310	15	0	325
54	Ganeshdham	11474.56	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	367	29	8	404	367	28	0	395
55	Mohan nagar	26605.76	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	438	8	4	450	438	8	0	446
56	ashanagar	25013.12	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	46	19	0	65	46	19	0	65
57	Bangaloni colony	8536.3	Fringe area	Industrial	Along other drains	Up to 15 days	90	14	0	104	90	14	0	104
58	Chamunda colony	24747.1	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	245	4	0	249	245	4	0	249
59	Radhesham cololny pushpa vihar	34233.89	Fringe area	Residential	Along other drains	Not prone	43	29	0	72	43	29	0	72
60	Abhagad form	10458.56	Fringe area	Residential	Along other drains	Not prone	83	16	0	99	83	16	0	99
61	Kankor	24799.71	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	309	7	12	328	309	7	0	316
62	Newradheshyam colony	91076.49	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	168	168	0	336	168	84	0	252
63	Vikas nagar	69054.61	Fringe area	Industrial	Nallah (Major Storm water Drain	Up to 15 days	407	116	0	523	407	116	0	523
64	Shankar sivaji nagar	60641.11	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	74	41	0	115	74	41	0	115
65	Sarasvathi kund	54337.53	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	659	41	27	727	659	41	0	700
66	Govindpur	87077.82	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	117	7	4	128	117	6	0	123
67	Ajampur	64895.98	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	284	80	1	365	284	80	0	364
68	Lakshmi nagar Virala mandhir	41082.59	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	80	7	0	87	80	7	0	87

					Annexure ib			Dwalli	ng Unite		Dwo	lling Units w	ith alactri	city
SI. No	Name of Slum	Slum area (Sq.Meters)	Whether located in Core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Physical Location of Slum	Whether the Slum is prone to flooding due to rains?	Pucca (No.)	Semi- Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)	Pucca (No.)	Semi- Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)
69	Kishori nagar	30986.95	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	297	114	0	411	297	114	0	411
70	Ahilayaganj	28837.54	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	420	59	29	508	420	59	0	479
71	Narayanapuri	14542.84	Fringe area	Residential	Along other drains	Not prone	256	16	8	280	256	16	0	272
72	Dholipayav, harijan basti	20762.79	Core area	Industrial	Along other drains	Not prone	153	77	25	255	153	77	0	230
73	Malla pura	31461.14	Fringe area	Residential	Along other drains	Not prone	88	71	0	159	88	71	0	159
74	Govind ashram	51489.22	Fringe area	Industrial	Nallah (Major Storm water Drain	Up to 15 days	254	6	0	260	254	6	0	260
75	Mayateela	11661.86	Core area	Residential	Along other drains	Up to 15 days	51	48	0	99	51	48	0	99
76	Halanganj	12298.68	Fringe area	Residential	Along other drains	Not prone	143	40	0	183	143	40	0	183
77	Gopal nagar	27445.97	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	250	62	0	312	250	62	0	312
78	Nagala chandraban	38228.2	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	228	16	0	244	228	16	0	244
79	Shankarapuri nagala sivaji	48636.91	Fringe area	Industrial	Along other drains	Up to 15 days	195	30	1	226	195	30	0	225
80	Natvar nagar	26361.1	Fringe area	Residential	Along River / Water body bank	Not prone	127	31	1	159	127	31	0	158
81	Badpura	184349.72	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	409	18	54	481	409	18	0	427
82	Ambakar	22996.3	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	171	57	7	235	171	57	0	228
83	Roti godham	11942.02	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	240	29	28	297	240	28	0	268
84	Maina garh	10570.9	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	165	40	19	224	165	40	19	224
85	Janakpuri	36215.27	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	98	35	7	140	98	35	7	140
86	Ashapuri	36047.29	Core area	Residential	Nallah (Major Storm water Drain	Not prone	349	9	0	358	349	9	0	358

			Whether					Dwelli	ng Units		Dwe	ling Units w	ith electri	icity
SI. No	Name of Slum	Slum area (Sq.Meters)	Whether located in Core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Physical Location of Slum	Whether the Slum is prone to flooding due to rains?	Pucca (No.)	Semi- Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)	Pucca (No.)	Semi- Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)
87	Chandanagar	7077.26	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	49	16	0	65	49	16	0	65
88	Dharmalok colony	12790.83	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	63	26	0	89	63	26	0	89
89	Sudhamapuri	20339.7	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	144	33	0	177	144	33	0	177
90	Avadhpuri	12104.47	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	21	15	0	36	21	15	0	36
91	Bhagavathi nagar	15328.32	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	50	31	0	81	50	31	0	81
92	Mattiya gate	30108.3	Core area	Residential	Along other drains	Up to 15 days	66	6	0	72	66	6	0	72
93	Panna pokar	36795.13	Fringe area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	91	10	0	101	91	10	0	101
94	Devi nagar	34240.77	Core area	Residential	Along Railway line	Not prone	121	24	16	161	121	24	15	160
95	Tekanarnol	11296.44	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	308	16	0	324	308	16	0	324
96	Mukerian mohalla	29061.63	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	45	2	5	52	45	2	0	47
97	Dhobi mohalla	79145.81	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	67	3	7	77	67	3	0	70
98	Jaharkhana mohalla	59998.25	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	259	15	32	306	259	15	0	274
99	Jamuna bag colony	29702.14	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Up to 15 days	72	6	7	85	72	6	0	78
100	Mali Mohalla	116206.79	Core area	Residential	Non- Hazardous / Non - Objectionable	Not prone	63	2	7	72	63	2	0	65

SI No	Name of Slum	Total Slum Population	BPI Population			Donsity
51. 110	Name of Stuff			10 01 1115		Density
1	Bharatpur gate	4051	535	551	73	Medium density
2	Takaila gali	3667	196	588	31	High density
3	Machili mandi	1661	640	365	152	Low density
4	Dharesi road	1477	250	239	40	Low density
5	Haija hospital	2637	482	373	69	Low density
6	Manohpura	3040	171	594	34	Medium density
7	Shivapuri ramnagar	4022	1961	820	400	Medium density
8	Chiranjee ka nagalla	1279	267	178	37	Low density
9	Pratap nagar	3085	752	375	92	Low density
10	Bruj paint	2521	513	464	94	Low density
11	Yumanpar bruj paint kshethr	6059	2463	738	300	Low density
12	Lakshminagar pratapnagar	2655	540	371	76	Low density
13	Sonetapa	2952	300	492	50	Low density
14	Purana batta	2460	208	534	45	Low density
15	Meera vihar	3433	484	534	144	Low density
16	kalendri vihar	2772	451	488	80	Medium density
17	Abdul navipur	3433	753	506	111	Low density
18	Ayodhaya nagar	2189	259	270	32	Low density
19	Rani mandi	1451	62	297	12	Low density
20	Bankandi	345	34	67	13	Low density
21	Katothi kuva	489	98	86	17	Low density
22	Bains bahora	1476	326	295	65	Low density
23	Kishan teela	1107	262	161	38	Low density
24	Bargav galli baratpur gate	2476	377	392	60	Low density
25	Subasha nagar	2952	693	420	99	Low density
26	Santoshpura	787	300	131	50	Low density
27	Lakshmangand	443	25	80	5	Low density
28	Dandara	1048	273	171	31	Low density
29	Sanjay nagar	1671	463	360	100	Low density
30	Ramnagar	1624	40	410	10	Low density

SI. No	Name of Slum	Total Slum Population	BPL Population	No of HHs	No of BPL HHs	Density
31	Shasthri nagar	1343	186	360	50	Low density
32	Nayangala	1260	124	258	26	Low density
33	Jhingurpura	570	124	115	25	Low density
34	Bahadurpura	964	327	214	73	Low density
35	Chouki chandmari	394	50	104	10	Low density
36	Ambedkar nagar	1279	709	180	100	Low density
37	Ram barosi Colony	788	146	108	20	Low density
38	Rajeev gandhi nagar	148	40	31	9	Low density
39	Chaganpura	2293	305	390	52	Low density
40	Arjunpura	2165	107	377	19	Low density
41	kampugat, harajan basti	2543	72	598	20	Low density
42	Omnagar puja enclave	2164	256	342	71	Low density
43	Anthapada	2436	549	303	69	Low density
44	General ganj	689	167	123	30	Low density
45	Boudh nagar	1751	79	396	18	Low density
46	Sukdevnagar	625	7	133	2	Low density
47	Ajad nagar	1082	52	208	10	Low density
48	kela nagar	325	90	90	25	Low density
49	Bhag kkajiyan	394	58	97	14	Low density
50	Navaneeth nagar	1353	159	272	41	Low density
51	Anandlok colony	3592	2021	472	257	Low density
52	Goal kuva	1082	299	170	78	Low density
53	Jaysimhapura	1837	112	369	22	Low density
54	Ganeshdham	2371	236	454	45	Medium density
55	Mohan nagar	2933	93	473	15	Low density
56	ashanagar	541	99	72	23	Low density
57	Bangaloni colony	584	76	110	22	Low density
58	Chamunda colony	1779	34	277	6	Low density
59	Radhesham cololny pushpa vihar	552	145	80	36	Low density
60	Abhagad form	759	94	126	23	Low density
61	Kankor	2726	188	348	24	Low density
62	Newradheshyam colony	2839	1574	372	206	Low density

SI. No	Name of Slum	Total Slum Population	BPL Population	No of HHs	No of BPL HHs	Density
63	Vikas nagar	3788	924	588	144	Low density
64	Shankar sivaji nagar	685	271	128	73	Low density
65	Sarasvathi kund	3247	308	817	84	Low density
66	Govindpur	817	72	142	13	Low density
67	Ajampur	2091	286	405	100	Low density
68	Lakshmi nagar Virala mandhir	541	55	96	10	Low density
69	Kishori nagar	3108	170	462	40	Low density
70	Ahilayaganj	3789	732	563	109	Low density
71	Narayanapuri	2165	80	327	20	Low density
72	Dholipayav, harijan basti	2436	396	320	52	Low density
73	Malla pura	984	584	178	108	Low density
74	Govind ashram	1895	47	293	8	Low density
75	Mayateela	511	248	123	60	Low density
76	Halanganj	738	162	206	50	Low density
77	Gopal nagar	2965	468	347	77	Low density
78	Nagala chandraban	1020	77	266	20	Low density
79	Shankarapuri nagala sivaji	1735	307	248	38	Low density
80	Natvar nagar	1599	369	176	40	Low density
81	Badpura	2937	578	481	95	Low density
82	Ambakar	1694	515	263	80	Low density
83	Roti godham	1830	446	333	81	Low density
84	Maina garh	1993	645	266	95	Low density
85	Janakpuri	757	188	144	43	Low density
86	Ashapuri	2173	37	383	6	Low density
87	Chandanagar	296	85	70	20	Low density
88	Dharmalok colony	489	157	101	32	Low density
89	Sudhamapuri	975	109	191	42	Low density
90	Avadhpuri	222	100	40	18	Low density
91	Bhagavathi nagar	452	210	86	40	Low density
92	Mattiya gate	516	61	81	9	Low density
93	Panna pokar	674	72	111	12	Low density
94	Devi nagar	964	120	161	20	Low density

RAY:SLUM FREE CITY PLANNING

SI. No	Name of Slum	Total Slum Population	BPL Population	No of HHs	No of BPL HHs	Density
95	Tekanarnol	2165	120	361	20	Low density
96	Mukerian mohalla	461	77	66	15	Low density
97	Dhobi mohalla	442	80	89	16	Low density
98	Jaharkhana mohalla	2008	426	335	67	Low density
99	Jamuna bag colony	472	85	95	17	Low density
100	Mali Mohalla	381	76	84	15	Low density

				Monthly	income No o	f HHs				Оссі	upational statu	is No of HHs	,	
SI. No	Name of Slum	Less than Rs.500	Rs.500 - Rs.1000	Rs.1000 - Rs.1500	Rs.1500 - Rs.2000	Rs.2000 - Rs.3000	More than Rs.3000	Total	Self- employed	Salaried	Regular wage	Casual Iabour	Others	Total
1	Bharatpur gate	0	0	6	14	330	201	551	330	174	14	6	27	551
2	Takaila gali	0	0	26	382	157	23	588	145	24	382	26	11	588
3	Machili mandi	0	0	49	75	198	43	365	198	43	75	49	0	365
4	Dharesi road	0	0	11	22	195	11	239	195	11	22	11	0	239
5	Haija hospital	0	0	19	37	247	70	373	247	70	37	19	0	373
6	Manohpura	0	0	7	18	528	41	594	528	42	18	6	0	594
7	Shivapuri ramnagar	0	0	82	246	410	82	820	410	82	246	82	0	820
8	Chiranjee ka nagalla	0	0	25	79	46	28	178	46	28	79	25	0	178
9	Pratap nagar	0	0	13	63	192	107	375	192	11	63	13	96	375
10	Bruj paint	0	0	77	108	147	132	464	147	131	108	77	1	464
11	Yumanpar bruj paint kshethr	0	0	41	205	385	107	738	385	107	205	41	0	738
12	Lakshminagar pratapnagar	0	0	62	117	158	34	371	158	34	117	62	0	371
13	Sonetapa	0	0	103	144	172	73	492	172	22	144	103	51	492
14	Purana batta	0	0	37	221	197	79	534	197	79	221	37	0	534
15	Meera vihar	0	0	119	142	154	119	534	154	119	142	119	0	534
16	kalendri vihar	0	0	65	208	169	46	488	169	46	208	65	0	488
17	Abdul navipur	0	0	20	71	395	20	506	395	20	71	20	0	506
18	Ayodhaya nagar	0	0	25	101	95	49	270	95	49	101	25	0	270
19	Rani mandi	0	0	10	40	236	11	297	236	11	40	10	0	297
20	Bankandi	0	0	4	8	49	6	67	49	7	8	3	0	67
21	Katothi kuva	0	0	14	26	28	18	86	28	8	26	14	10	86
22	Bains bahora	0	0	53	107	104	31	295	104	31	107	53	0	295
23	Kishan teela	0	0	31	61	43	26	161	43	26	61	31	0	161
24	Bargav galli baratpur gate	0	0	49	142	157	44	392	157	44	142	49	0	392
25	Subasha nagar	0	0	81	113	202	24	420	202	24	113	81	0	420
26	Santoshpura	0	0	8	33	62	28	131	62	28	33	8	0	131
27	Lakshmangand	0	0	13	24	32	11	80	32	11	24	13	0	80

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				Monthly	Monthly income No of HHs Occupational status No of HHs									
SI. No	Name of Slum	Less than Rs.500	Rs.500 - Rs.1000	Rs.1000 - Rs.1500	Rs.1500 - Rs.2000	Rs.2000 - Rs.3000	More than Rs.3000	Total	Self- employed	Salaried	Regular wage	Casual labour	Others	Total
28	Dandara	0	0	25	56	66	24	171	47	34	41	21	28	171
29	Sanjay nagar	0	0	82	102	152	24	360	152	24	102	82	0	360
30	Ramnagar	0	0	8	135	162	105	410	162	105	135	8	0	410
31	Shasthri nagar	0	0	41	142	138	39	360	138	38	142	41	1	360
32	Nayangala	0	0	8	13	208	29	258	208	29	13	8	0	258
33	Jhingurpura	0	0	7	13	81	14	115	81	14	13	7	0	115
34	Bahadurpura	0	0	16	31	119	48	214	119	29	31	16	19	214
35	Chouki chandmari	0	0	10	16	58	20	104	58	20	16	10	0	104
36	Ambedkar nagar	0	0	82	33	43	22	180	43	23	33	81	0	180
37	Ram barosi Colony	0	0	16	59	23	10	108	23	10	59	16	0	108
38	Rajeev gandhi nagar	0	0	5	13	10	3	31	10	3	13	5	0	31
39	Chaganpura	0	0	43	77	165	105	390	165	106	77	42	0	390
40	Arjunpura	0	0	15	117	150	95	377	150	94	117	15	1	377
41	kampugat, harajan basti	0	0	16	204	244	134	598	244	134	204	16	0	598
42	Omnagar puja enclave	0	0	65	96	143	38	342	150	38	96	58	0	342
43	Anthapada	0	0	50	179	49	25	303	179	25	49	50	0	303
44	General ganj	0	0	21	56	25	21	123	25	21	56	21	0	123
45	Boudh nagar	0	0	15	220	85	76	396	85	76	220	15	0	396
46	Sukdevnagar	0	0	3	103	20	7	133	20	6	103	3	1	133
47	Ajad nagar	0	0	8	99	69	32	208	69	32	99	8	0	208
48	kela nagar	0	0	20	24	28	18	90	28	18	24	20	0	90
49	Bhag kkajiyan	0	0	12	56	12	17	97	13	16	44	12	12	97
50	Navaneeth nagar	0	0	26	79	105	62	272	78	106	49	26	13	272
51	Anandlok colony	33	74	103	22	52	188	472	59	199	118	52	44	472
52	Goal kuva	0	0	64	53	37	16	170	37	16	53	64	0	170
53	Jaysimhapura	0	0	3	15	295	56	369	295	55	15	3	1	369
54	Ganeshdham	0	0	8	29	332	85	454	332	85	29	8	0	454
55	Mohan nagar	0	0	4	8	430	31	473	430	31	8	4	0	473

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				Monthly	income No o	f HHs				Осси	upational statu	us No of HHs	;	
SI. No	Name of Slum	Less than Rs.500	Rs.500 - Rs.1000	Rs.1000 - Rs.1500	Rs.1500 - Rs.2000	Rs.2000 - Rs.3000	More than Rs.3000	Total	Self- employed	Salaried	Regular wage	Casual labour	Others	Total
56	ashanagar	0	0	19	14	15	24	72	15	4	14	19	20	72
57	Bangaloni colony	0	0	14	42	27	27	110	27	28	42	13	0	110
58	Chamunda colony	0	0	4	123	71	79	277	71	79	123	4	0	277
59	Radhesham cololny pushpa vihar	0	0	27	16	19	18	80	36	4	15	25	0	80
60	Abhagad form	0	0	17	52	44	13	126	44	13	52	17	0	126
61	Kankor	0	0	7	12	295	34	348	295	34	12	7	0	348
62	Newradheshyam colony	0	0	169	81	68	54	372	68	54	81	169	0	372
63	Vikas nagar	0	0	118	146	198	126	588	198	127	146	117	0	588
64	Shankar sivaji nagar	0	0	42	31	43	12	128	43	13	31	41	0	128
65	Sarasvathi kund	0	0	27	42	596	152	817	596	153	42	26	0	817
66	Govindpur	0	0	10	57	66	9	142	66	9	57	10	0	142
67	Ajampur	0	0	82	143	101	79	405	101	79	143	82	0	405
68	Lakshmi nagar Virala mandhir	0	0	8	34	25	29	96	25	4	34	8	25	96
69	Kishori nagar	0	0	116	95	146	105	462	146	106	95	115	0	462
70	Ahilayaganj	0	0	29	60	354	120	563	354	120	60	29	0	563
71	Narayanapuri	0	0	16	157	87	67	327	87	67	157	16	0	327
72	Dholipayav, harijan basti	0	0	43	139	107	31	320	32	32	213	43	0	320
73	Malla pura	0	0	71	49	47	11	178	47	11	49	71	0	178
74	Govind ashram	0	0	6	122	102	63	293	102	63	122	6	0	293
75	Mayateela	0	0	49	17	32	25	123	32	25	17	49	0	123
76	Halanganj	0	0	66	59	69	12	206	69	12	59	66	0	206
77	Gopal nagar	0	0	63	99	130	55	347	57	75	103	63	49	347
78	Nagala chandraban	0	0	16	141	83	26	266	83	32	134	16	1	266
79	Shankarapuri nagala sivaji	0	0	31	102	75	40	248	75	39	102	31	1	248
80	Natvar nagar	0	0	32	46	50	48	176	50	48	46	32	0	176
81	Badpura	0	0	78	109	190	104	481	190	48	96	62	85	481
82	Ambakar	0	0	6	57	186	14	263	186	14	57	6	0	263
83	Roti godham	0	0	28	37	136	132	333	136	132	37	28	0	333

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				Monthly i	ncome No o	f HHs				Осси	pational statu	is No of HHs		
SI. No	Name of Slum	Less than Rs.500	Rs.500 - Rs.1000	Rs. 1000 - Rs. 1500	Rs.1500 - Rs.2000	Rs.2000 - Rs.3000	More than Rs.3000	Total	Self- employed	Salaried	Regular wage	Casual labour	Others	Total
84	Maina garh	0	0	19	41	150	56	266	150	55	41	19	1	266
85	Janakpuri	2	11	23	4	21	83	144	8	85	14	35	2	144
86	Ashapuri	0	0	0	0	0	383	383	251	95	19	9	9	383
87	Chandanagar	0	0	16	35	10	9	70	10	8	35	16	1	70
88	Dharmalok colony	0	0	27	40	21	13	101	21	13	40	27	0	101
89	Sudhamapuri	0	0	34	89	38	30	191	38	30	89	34	0	191
90	Avadhpuri	0	0	15	12	8	5	40	12	5	8	15	0	40
91	Bhagavathi nagar	0	0	31	40	9	6	86	9	6	40	31	0	86
92	Mattiya gate	0	0	7	40	32	2	81	32	1	40	7	1	81
93	Panna pokar	0	0	10	47	30	24	111	30	24	47	10	0	111
94	Devi nagar	2	3	12	5	6	133	161	40	104	15	2	0	161
95	Tekanarnol	0	0	16	181	112	52	361	112	52	181	16	0	361
96	Mukerian mohalla	0	0	9	34	13	10	66	31	13	13	9	0	66
97	Dhobi mohalla	0	0	13	38	16	22	89	37	16	15	21	0	89
98	Jaharkhana mohalla	0	0	55	102	141	37	335	152	21	104	50	8	335
99	Jamuna bag colony	0	0	14	40	22	19	95	43	17	17	14	4	95
100	Mali Mohalla	0	0	12	40	21	11	84	21	39	12	12	0	84

									Anr	nexure 1	E									
				Sourc	e of D	rinking	water			Exist	ing Situ	ation				Dra	inage	& Sewe	rage Facility	
SI. No	Name of Slum	Indivi dual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Wate r Tank er	Other s	No. of indivi dual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells/ hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connect ed to City wide Water supply system	Storm Water Drain age	Under groun d Draina ge/Se wer Lines	Diges ter	Not Conne cted to Sewe OrDige ster	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
1	Bharatpur gate	491	23	37	0	0	0	0	0	491	2	4	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	551	0	0	551	Fully connected	Not connected
2	Takaila gali	550	26	12	0	0	0	0	0	550	3	1	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	588	0	0	0	Fully connected	Not connected
3	Machili mandi	240	49	76	0	0	0	0	0	240	5	8	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	365	0	0	365	Fully connected	Not connected
4	Dharesi road	210	11	18	0	0	0	0	0	210	1	2	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	239	0	0	239	Fully connected	Not connected
5	Haija hospital	317	19	37	0	0	0	0	0	317	2	4	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	317	0	0	373	Partially connected	Not connected
6	Manohpura	413	18	163	0	0	0	0	0	413	2	16	1-2 hr daily	Fully connected	594	0	0	0	Fully connected	Not connected
7	Shivapuri ramnagar	0	0	820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	No supply	Partially connected	738	0	0	738	Partially connected	Partially connected
8	Chiranjee ka nagalla	0	0	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	No supply	Not connected	114	0	0	178	Partially connected	Not connected

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				Sourc	ce of D	rinking	water	-		Exist	ing Situ	ation				Dra	inage	& Sewer	age Facility	1
SI. No	Name of Slum	Indivi dual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Wate r Tank er	Other s	No. of indivi dual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells/ hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connect ed to City wide Water supply system	Storm Water Drain age	Under groun d Draina ge/Se wer Lines	Diges ter	Not Conne cted to Sewe OrDige ster	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
9	Pratap nagar	0	0	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	No supply	Partially connected	313	0	0	375	Partially connected	Partially connected
10	Bruj paint	0	0	464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	No supply	Not connected	302	0	0	464	Partially connected	Not connected
11	Yumanpar bruj paint kshethr	0	0	738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	No supply	Not connected	648	0	0	738	Partially connected	Not connected
12	Lakshminagar pratapnagar	0	371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No supply	Partially connected	309	0	0	371	Partially connected	Partially connected
13	Sonetapa	0	0	492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	No supply	Not connected	492	0	0	492	Fully connected	Not connected
14	Purana batta	0	0	534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	No supply	Partially connected	534	0	0	534	Partially connected	Partially connected
15	Meera vihar	0	0	534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	No supply	Not connected	534	0	0	534	Fully connected	Not connected
16	kalendri vihar	0	0	488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	No supply	Partially connected	488	0	0	488	Partially connected	Partially connected

				Cours	co of D	ripling	water		AIII	Evict	L ing City	otion				Dra	inago	G Couro	rago Eacility	
				Sourc		rinking v	water		1	EXIST	ing Situ	lation				Dra	inage	a sewei	age Facility	
SI. No	Name of Slum	Indivi dual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Wate r Tank er	Other s	No. of indivi dual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells/ hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connect ed to City wide Water supply system	Storm Water Drain age	Under groun d Draina ge/Se wer Lines	Diges ter	Not Conne cted to Sewe OrDige ster	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
17	Abdul navipur	0	0	506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	No supply	Partially connected	0	0	0	0	Partially connected	Partially connected
18	Ayodhaya nagar	0	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	No supply	Not connected	270	0	0	0	Fully connected	Not connected
19	Rani mandi	212	10	75	0	0	0	0	0	212	1	8	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	287	0	0	297	Partially connected	Partially connected
20	Bankandi	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	No supply	Not connected	67	0	0	67	Fully connected	Not connected
21	Katothi kuva	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	No supply	Not connected	86	0	0	0	Fully connected	Not connected
22	Bains bahora	0	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	No supply	Not connected	295	0	0	0	Fully connected	Not connected
23	Kishan teela	0	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	No supply	Not connected	161	0	0	0	Fully connected	Not connected
24	Bargav galli baratpur gate	167	123	102	0	0	0	0	0	167	12	10	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	167	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected

									Anr	nexure 1	E									
				Sourc	ce of D	rinking v	water			Exist	ing Situ	ation				Dra	inage	& Sewer	rage Facility	
SI. No	Name of Slum	Indivi dual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Wate r Tank er	Other s	No. of indivi dual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells/ hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connect ed to City wide Water supply system	Storm Water Drain age	Under groun d Draina ge/Se wer Lines	Diges ter	Not Conne cted to Sewe OrDige ster	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
25	Subasha nagar	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	0	0	1-2 hr daily	Fully connected	388	0	0	420	Partially connected	Not connected
26	Santoshpura	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	0	0	1-2 hr daily	Fully connected	115	0	0	131	Partially connected	Not connected
27	Lakshmangand	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	No supply	Not connected	40	0	0	80	Partially connected	Not connected
28	Dandara	94	53	24	0	0	0	0	0	94	5	2	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	110	0	0	171	Partially connected	Not connected
29	Sanjay nagar	278	41	41	0	0	0	0	0	278	4	4	More than 2 hrs daily	Partially connected	360	0	0	360	Fully connected	Not connected
30	Ramnagar	164	8	238	0	0	0	0	0	164	1	24	More than 2 hrs daily	Partially connected	410	0	0	410	Partially connected	Not connected
31	Shasthri nagar	196	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	196	0	16	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	196	0	0	360	Partially connected	Not connected
32	Nayangala	237	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	237	1	1	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	258	0	0	258	Fully connected	Not connected

									Ann	exure 1	E									
				Sourc	ce of D	rinking	water			Exist	ing Situ	ation				Dra	inage	& Sewer	rage Facility	,
SI. No	Name of Slum	Indivi dual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Wate r Tank er	Other s	No. of indivi dual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells/ hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connect ed to City wide Water supply system	Storm Water Drain age	Under groun d Draina ge/Se wer Lines	Diges ter	Not Conne cted to Sewe OrDige ster	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
33	Jhingurpura	81	8	26	0	0	0	0	0	81	1	3	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	115	0	0	115	Fully connected	Not connected
34	Bahadurpura	181	6	27	0	0	0	0	0	181	1	3	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	214	0	0	214	Fully connected	Not connected
35	Chouki chandmari	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	0	1-2 hr daily	Fully connected	104	0	0	104	Fully connected	Not connected
36	Ambedkar nagar	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	1-2 hr daily	Fully connected	172	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
37	Ram barosi Colony	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	No supply	Not connected	108	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
38	Rajeev gandhi nagar	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	No supply	Not connected	25	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
39	Chaganpura	0	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	No supply	Not connected	390	0	0	390	Fully connected	Not connected
40	Arjunpura	377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	377	0	0	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	377	0	0	377	Partially connected	Partially connected

									Anr	nexure 1	E									
				Sourc	e of D	rinking v	water			Exist	ing Situ	ation				Dra	inage	& Sewer	rage Facility	
SI. No	Name of Slum	Indivi dual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Wate r Tank er	Other s	No. of indivi dual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells/ hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connect ed to City wide Water supply system	Storm Water Drain age	Under groun d Draina ge/Se wer Lines	Diges ter	Not Conne cted to Sewe OrDige ster	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
41	kampugat, harajan basti	549	16	33	0	0	0	0	0	549	2	3	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	598	0	0	16	Fully connected	Partially connected
42	Omnagar puja enclave	0	0	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	No supply	Not connected	342	0	0	342	Fully connected	Not connected
43	Anthapada	253	8	42	0	0	0	0	0	253	1	4	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	303	0	0	0	Fully connected	Partially connected
44	General ganj	102	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	2	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	123	0	0	21	Partially connected	Partially connected
45	Boudh nagar	0	0	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	No supply	Not connected	396	0	0	0	Fully connected	Not connected
46	Sukdevnagar	0	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	No supply	Not connected	133	0	0	0	Not connected	Not connected
47	Ajad nagar	0	0	208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	No supply	Not connected	208	0	0	0	Fully connected	Not connected
48	kela nagar	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	No supply	Not connected	90	0	0	0	Fully connected	Not connected

									Anr	nexure 1	E									
				Sourc	e of D	rinking	water			Exist	ing Situ	ation				Dra	inage	& Sewer	rage Facility	
SI. No	Name of Slum	Indivi dual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Wate r Tank er	Other s	No. of indivi dual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells/ hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connect ed to City wide Water supply system	Storm Water Drain age	Under groun d Draina ge/Se wer Lines	Diges ter	Not Conne cted to Sewe OrDige ster	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
49	Bhag kkajiyan	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	No supply	Not connected	77	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
50	Navaneeth nagar	0	0	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	No supply	Not connected	272	0	0	0	Fully connected	Not connected
51	Anandlok colony	0	0	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	0	Not connected	Not connected
52	Goal kuva	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	No supply	Partially connected	170	0	0	170	Partially connected	Not connected
53	Jaysimhapura	0	0	369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	No supply	Partially connected	314	0	0	0	Partially connected	Fully connected
54	Ganeshdham	0	0	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	No supply	Not connected	401	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
55	Mohan nagar	0	0	473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	No supply	Not connected	451	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
56	ashanagar	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	No supply	Not connected	40	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected

				6	()				AIII		L					_	•			
				Sourc	ce of D	rinking	water			Exist	ing Situ	lation				Dra	inage	& Sewei	age Facility	/
SI. No	Name of Slum	Indivi dual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Wate r Tank er	Other s	No. of indivi dual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells/ hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connect ed to City wide Water supply system	Storm Water Drain age	Under groun d Draina ge/Se wer Lines	Diges ter	Not Conne cted to Sewe OrDige ster	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
57	Bangaloni colony	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	No supply	Not connected	110	0	0	0	Not connected	Not connected
58	Chamunda colony	0	0	277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	No supply	Not connected	195	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
59	Radhesham cololny pushpa vihar	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	No supply	Partially connected	58	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
60	Abhagad form	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	No supply	Not connected	29	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
61	Kankor	0	0	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	No supply	Not connected	329	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
62	Newradheshyam colony	0	0	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	No supply	Not connected	250	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
63	Vikas nagar	0	0	588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	No supply	Not connected	412	0	0	588	Partially connected	Not connected
64	Shankar sivaji nagar	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	No supply	Not connected	81	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected

									Anr	nexure 1	E									
				Sourc	e of D	، rinking	water			Exist	ing Situ	ation				Dra	inage	& Sewer	rage Facility	
SI. No	Name of Slum	Indivi dual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Wate r Tank er	Other s	No. of indivi dual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells/ hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connect ed to City wide Water supply system	Storm Water Drain age	Under groun d Draina ge/Se wer Lines	Diges ter	Not Conne cted to Sewe OrDige ster	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
65	Sarasvathi kund	0	0	817	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	No supply	Not connected	667	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
66	Govindpur	0	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	No supply	Not connected	84	0	0	142	Partially connected	Not connected
67	Ajampur	0	0	405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	No supply	Not connected	303	0	0	405	Partially connected	Not connected
68	Lakshmi nagar Virala mandhir	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	No supply	Not connected	39	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
69	Kishori nagar	0	0	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	No supply	Not connected	293	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
70	Ahilayaganj	0	0	563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	No supply	Not connected	424	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
71	Narayanapuri	327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	0	0	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	327	0	0	327	Partially connected	Not connected
72	Dholipayav, harijan basti	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	0	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	96	0	0	107	Partially connected	Not connected

		Annexure 1E																		
				Sourc	e of D	rinking v	water			Exist	ing Situ	ation				Dra	inage	& Sewer	rage Facility	
SI. No	Name of Slum	Indivi dual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Wate r Tank er	Other s	No. of indivi dual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells/ hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connect ed to City wide Water supply system	Storm Water Drain age	Under groun d Draina ge/Se wer Lines	Diges ter	Not Conne cted to Sewe OrDige ster	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
73	Malla pura	96	11	71	0	0	0	0	0	96	1	7	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	141	0	0	178	Partially connected	Not connected
74	Govind ashram	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	No supply	Partially connected	293	0	0	293	Partially connected	Not connected
75	Mayateela	53	33	37	0	0	0	0	0	53	3	4	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	123	0	0	123	Partially connected	Not connected
76	Halanganj	165	16	25	0	0	0	0	0	165	2	3	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	206	0	0	206	Partially connected	Partially connected
77	Gopal nagar	0	0	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	No supply	Not connected	320	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
78	Nagala chandraban	0	0	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	No supply	Not connected	172	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
79	Shankarapuri nagala sivaji	0	0	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	No supply	Partially connected	217	0	0	248	Partially connected	Not connected
80	Natvar nagar	0	0	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	No supply	Partially connected	128	0	0	176	Partially connected	Not connected

									Anr	nexure 1	E									
				Sourc	ce of D	rinking	water			Exist	ing Situ	ation				Dra	inage	& Sewer	age Facility	
SI. No	Name of Slum	Indivi dual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Wate r Tank er	Other s	No. of indivi dual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells/ hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connect ed to City wide Water supply system	Storm Water Drain age	Under groun d Draina ge/Se wer Lines	Diges ter	Not Conne cted to Sewe OrDige ster	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
81	Badpura	0	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	No supply	Not connected	300	0	0	481	Partially connected	Not connected
82	Ambakar	0	200	6	57	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	263	0	0	263	Fully connected	Not connected
83	Roti godham	222	12	99	0	0	0	0	0	222	1	10	More than 2 hrs daily	Partially connected	285	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
84	Maina garh	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	0	0	1-2 hr daily	Fully connected	266	0	0	266	Fully connected	Fully connected
85	Janakpuri	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	No supply	Not connected	112	0	0	28	Not connected	Not connected
86	Ashapuri	0	0	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	0	Not connected	Not connected
87	Chandanagar	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	No supply	Not connected	70	0	0	70	Fully connected	Not connected
88	Dharmalok colony	0	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	No supply	Not connected	81	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected

									Anr	nexure 1	E									
				Sourc	e of D	rinking v	water			Exist	ing Situ	ation				Dra	inage	& Sewer	rage Facility	
SI. No	Name of Slum	Indivi dual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Wate r Tank er	Other s	No. of indivi dual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells/ hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connect ed to City wide Water supply system	Storm Water Drain age	Under groun d Draina ge/Se wer Lines	Diges ter	Not Conne cted to Sewe OrDige ster	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
89	Sudhamapuri	0	0	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	No supply	Not connected	170	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
90	Avadhpuri	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	No supply	Not connected	36	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
91	Bhagavathi nagar	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	0	Not connected	Not connected
92	Mattiya gate	74	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	1	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	81	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
93	Panna pokar	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	No supply	Not connected	84	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
94	Devi nagar	0	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	No supply	Not connected	81	0	0	81	Not connected	Not connected
95	Tekanarnol	328	16	17	0	0	0	0	0	328	2	2	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	361	0	0	361	Fully connected	Not connected
96	Mukerian mohalla	26	9	31	0	0	0	0	0	26	1	3	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	39	0	0	66	Partially connected	Not connected

									Anr	nexure 1	E									
				Sourc	e of D	rinking v	water			Exist	ing Situ	ation				Dra	inage	& Sewei	age Facility	
SI. No	Name of Slum	Indivi dual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Wate r Tank er	Other s	No. of indivi dual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells/ hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connect ed to City wide Water supply system	Storm Water Drain age	Under groun d Draina ge/Se wer Lines	Diges ter	Not Conne cted to Sewe OrDige ster	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
97	Dhobi mohalla	61	8	20	0	0	0	0	0	61	1	2	More than 2 hrs daily	Partially connected	61	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
98	Jaharkhana mohalla	0	0	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	No supply	Not connected	260	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
99	Jamuna bag colony	37	5	53	0	0	0	0	0	37	1	5	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	79	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected
100	Mali Mohalla	46	4	34	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	3	1-2 hr daily	Partially connected	73	0	0	0	Partially connected	Not connected

						Sanit	ation					Solid	Waste manag	gement
SI. No	Name of Slum	Public- Septic tank/ Flush	Public- Service Latrine	Public-Pit	Shared- Septic tank/ Flush	Shared- Service Latrine	Shared-Pit	Own- Septic tank/ Flush	Own- Service Latrine	Own-Pit	Open defecatio n	Frequency of Disposal	Arrangeme nt of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
1	Bharatpur gate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	551	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
2	Takaila gali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	562	0	26	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
3	Machili mandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	0	49	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
4	Dharesi road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228	0	11	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
5	Haija hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	0	19	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
6	Manohpura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	0	25	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
7	Shivapuri ramnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	779	0	41	Once in 2 days	Municipal staff	Once in a week
8	Chiranjee ka nagalla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	99	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
9	Pratap nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	363	0	12	Daily	Municipal staff	No clearance
10	Bruj paint	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	387	0	77	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week

						Sanit	ation					Solid	Waste manag	ement
SI. No	Name of Slum	Public- Septic tank/ Flush	Public- Service Latrine	Public-Pit	Shared- Septic tank/ Flush	Shared- Service Latrine	Shared-Pit	Own- Septic tank/ Flush	Own- Service Latrine	Own-Pit	Open defecatio n	Frequency of Disposal	Arrangeme nt of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
11	Yumanpar bruj paint kshethr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	517	0	221	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
12	Lakshminagar pratapnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	179	Once in 2 days	Municipal staff	Once in a week
13	Sonetapa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	0	49	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
14	Purana batta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	0	Once in 2 days	Municipal staff	Once in a week
15	Meera vihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	0	427	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
16	kalendri vihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	49	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days
17	Abdul navipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	455	Once in 2 days	Municipal staff	Once in a week
18	Ayodhaya nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	0	13	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
19	Rani mandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287	0	10	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in a week
20	Bankandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	4	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
21	Katothi kuva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	5	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week

						Sanit	ation					Solid	Waste manag	ement
SI. No	Name of Slum	Public- Septic tank/ Flush	Public- Service Latrine	Public-Pit	Shared- Septic tank/ Flush	Shared- Service Latrine	Shared-Pit	Own- Septic tank/ Flush	Own- Service Latrine	Own-Pit	Open defecatio n	Frequency of Disposal	Arrangeme nt of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
22	Bains bahora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
23	Kishan teela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
24	Bargav galli baratpur gate	0	392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
25	Subasha nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	339	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
26	Santoshpura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	16	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
27	Lakshmangand	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
28	Dandara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	0	37	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
29	Sanjay nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
30	Ramnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	402	0	8	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days
31	Shasthri nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	0	4	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
32	Nayangala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	8	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week

						Sanit	ation					Solid	Waste manag	ement
SI. No	Name of Slum	Public- Septic tank/ Flush	Public- Service Latrine	Public-Pit	Shared- Septic tank/ Flush	Shared- Service Latrine	Shared-Pit	Own- Septic tank/ Flush	Own- Service Latrine	Own-Pit	Open defecatio n	Frequency of Disposal	Arrangeme nt of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
33	Jhingurpura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	7	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
34	Bahadurpura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	16	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
35	Chouki chandmari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	97	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
36	Ambedkar nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	0	57	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
37	Ram barosi Colony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	13	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
38	Rajeev gandhi nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	12	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
39	Chaganpura	0	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
40	Arjunpura	0	226	0	0	0	0	0	151	0	0	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in a week
41	kampugat, harajan basti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	598	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
42	Omnagar puja enclave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
43	Anthapada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	0	50	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week

						Sanit	ation					Solid	Waste manag	ement
SI. No	Name of Slum	Public- Septic tank/ Flush	Public- Service Latrine	Public-Pit	Shared- Septic tank/ Flush	Shared- Service Latrine	Shared-Pit	Own- Septic tank/ Flush	Own- Service Latrine	Own-Pit	Open defecatio n	Frequency of Disposal	Arrangeme nt of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
44	General ganj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	1	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days
45	Boudh nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	396	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
46	Sukdevnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
47	Ajad nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
48	kela nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
49	Bhag kkajiyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	12	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
50	Navaneeth nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
51	Anandlok colony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	376	0	96	No collection	Municipal staff	No clearance
52	Goal kuva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days
53	Jaysimhapura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	0	52	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days
54	Ganeshdham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	0	16	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week

						An	nexure 1E							
						Sanit	ation					Solid	Waste manag	ement
SI. No	Name of Slum	Public- Septic tank/ Flush	Public- Service Latrine	Public-Pit	Shared- Septic tank/ Flush	Shared- Service Latrine	Shared-Pit	Own- Septic tank/ Flush	Own- Service Latrine	Own-Pit	Open defecatio n	Frequency of Disposal	Arrangeme nt of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
55	Mohan nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	461	0	12	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
56	ashanagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	7	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
57	Bangaloni colony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	16	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days
58	Chamunda colony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	21	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
59	Radhesham cololny pushpa vihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	7	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days
60	Abhagad form	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	13	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days
61	Kankor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	0	82	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
62	Newradheshyam colony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	0	68	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
63	Vikas nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	294	No collection	No arrangement	No clearance
64	Shankar sivaji nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	83	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
65	Sarasvathi kund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	790	0	27	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week

						An	nexure 1E							
						Sanit	ation					Solid	Waste manag	ement
SI. No	Name of Slum	Public- Septic tank/ Flush	Public- Service Latrine	Public-Pit	Shared- Septic tank/ Flush	Shared- Service Latrine	Shared-Pit	Own- Septic tank/ Flush	Own- Service Latrine	Own-Pit	Open defecatio n	Frequency of Disposal	Arrangeme nt of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
66	Govindpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	136	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
67	Ajampur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324	0	81	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
68	Lakshmi nagar Virala mandhir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	38	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
69	Kishori nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	457	0	5	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
70	Ahilayaganj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	29	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
71	Narayanapuri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	33	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days
72	Dholipayav, harijan basti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	309	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days
73	Malla pura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	0	36	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days
74	Govind ashram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	0	15	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days
75	Mayateela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	0	0	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days
76	Halanganj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	0	0	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days

						Sanit	ation					Solid	Waste manag	ement
SI. No	Name of Slum	Public- Septic tank/ Flush	Public- Service Latrine	Public-Pit	Shared- Septic tank/ Flush	Shared- Service Latrine	Shared-Pit	Own- Septic tank/ Flush	Own- Service Latrine	Own-Pit	Open defecatio n	Frequency of Disposal	Arrangeme nt of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
77	Gopal nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
78	Nagala chandraban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	200	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
79	Shankarapuri nagala sivaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	149	Daily	Municipal staff	No clearance
80	Natvar nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	Daily	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days
81	Badpura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	0	78	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
82	Ambakar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	0	6	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
83	Roti godham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305	0	28	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
84	Maina garh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
85	Janakpuri	0	0	0	0	42	0	10	84	0	8	Once in 2 days	Municipal staff	Once in a week
86	Ashapuri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	0	14	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days
87	Chandanagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week

					Solid Waste management									
SI. No	Name of Slum	Public- Septic tank/ Flush	Public- Service Latrine	Public-Pit	Shared- Septic tank/ Flush	Shared- Service Latrine	Shared-Pit	Own- Septic tank/ Flush	Own- Service Latrine	Own-Pit	Open defecatio n	Frequency of Disposal	Arrangeme nt of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
88	Dharmalok colony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
89	Sudhamapuri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
90	Avadhpuri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
91	Bhagavathi nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	52	No collection	No arrangement	No clearance
92	Mattiya gate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	7	Once in 2 days	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days
93	Panna pokar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
94	Devi nagar	0	0	0	0	25	0	10	126	0	0	Once in 2 days	Municipal staff	Once in a week
95	Tekanarnol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	0	0	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
96	Mukerian mohalla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	8	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
97	Dhobi mohalla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	13	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
98	Jaharkhana mohalla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	0	50	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week

	Annexure 1E													
SI. No	Name of Slum			Solid Waste management										
		Public- Septic tank/ Flush	Public- Service Latrine	Public-Pit	Shared- Septic tank/ Flush	Shared- Service Latrine	Shared-Pit	Own- Septic tank/ Flush	Own- Service Latrine	Own-Pit	Open defecatio n	Frequency of Disposal	Arrangeme nt of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
99	Jamuna bag colony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	14	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week
100	Mali Mohalla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	12	Once in a week	Municipal staff	Once in a week

		Poadr				Educational facilites											Hea	Ith Facili	ties		t Ayurv edic Docto r/Vaid hya) t Less than 0.5 Less than 0.5 Less than 0.5 t Less than 0.5 t Less than 0.5 t Less than 0.5 t					
SI. No	Name of Slum	Approac h Road/La ne/Cons tructed Path to the Slum	Distance from the nearest Motorab le Road	Interna I road	Availa bility of Street light	Pre- primary School_A nganwad i under ICDS	Pre- primary School_ Municip al Pre- School	Pre- primary School_ Private Pre- School	Primary School_ Municip al	Primary School_S tate Governm ent	Primary School_P rivate	High School_ Municip al	High School_ State Govern ment	High School_ Private	Urban Health Post	Primary Health Centre	Govern ment Hospita I	Maternit y Centre	Private Clinic	Regist ered Aledic al Practi tioner (RMP)	Ayurv edic Docto r/Vaid hya					
1	Bharatpur gate	3	1	3	2	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	With in the slum	With in the slum	With in the slum	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	With in the slum	Less than 0.5					
2	Takaila gali	3	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	Less than 0.5					
3	Machili mandi	3	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	Less than 0.5					
4	Dharesi road	3	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km					
5	Haija hospital	3	1	3	2	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km					
6	Manohpura	3	1	3	1	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum	With in the slum	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	With in the slum	Less than 0.5					
7	Shivapuri ramnagar	1	1	1	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	More than 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km					
8	Chiranjee ka nagalla	3	1	2	1	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km					
			Roads						Educ	ational fa	cilites						Hea	lth Facili	ties							
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SI. No	Name of Slum	Approac h Road/La ne/Cons tructed Path to the Slum	Distance from the nearest Motorab le Road	Interna I road	Availa bility of Street light	Pre- primary School_A nganwad i under ICDS	Pre- primary School_ Municip al Pre- School	Pre- primary School_ Private Pre- School	Primary School_ Municip al	Primary School_S tate Governm ent	Primary School_P rivate	High School_ Municip al	High School_ State Govern ment	High School_ Private	Urban Health Post	Primary Health Centre	Govern ment Hospita I	Maternit y Centre	Private Clinic	Regist ered Medic al Practi tioner (RMP)	Ayurv edic Docto r/Vaid hya					
9	Pratap nagar	1	1	1	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	More than 5.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km					
10	Bruj paint	1	4	2	1	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km					
11	Yumanpar bruj paint kshethr	1	1	3	1	With in the slum area	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum	Less than 0.5 km	More than 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km					
12	Lakshminagar pratapnagar	1	1	1	2	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum	0.5 to 1.0 km					
13	Sonetapa	3	1	3	1	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km					
14	Purana batta	1	1	1	2	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km					
15	Meera vihar	3	1	3	1	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km					
16	kalendri vihar	1	1	1	2	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	More than 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km					
17	Abdul navipur	1	1	2	2	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	With in the slum	With in the slum	More than 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	Less than 0.5					

			Poads						Educ	ational fac	cilites						Hea	alth Facilit	ties		
			Roads																		
SI. No	Name of Slum	Approac h Road/La ne/Cons tructed Path to the Slum	Distance from the nearest Motorab le Road	Interna I road	Availa bility of Street light	Pre- primary School_A nganwad i under ICDS	Pre- primary School_ Municip al Pre- School	Pre- primary School_ Private Pre- School	Primary School_ Municip al	Primary School_S tate Governm ent	Primary School_P rivate	High School_ Municip al	High School_ State Govern ment	High School_ Private	Urban Health Post	Primary Health Centre	Govern ment Hospita l	Maternit y Centre	Private Clinic	Regist ered Medic al Practi tioner (RMP)	Ayurv edic Docto r/Vaid hya
18	Ayodhaya nagar	1	1	3	1	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km
19	Rani mandi	1	1	1	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum	0.5 to 1.0 km
20	Bankandi	3	1	3	1	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km
21	Katothi kuva	3	1	3	1	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km
22	Bains bahora	3	1	3	1	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km
23	Kishan teela	3	1	3	1	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km
24	Bargav galli baratpur gate	1	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km
25	Subasha nagar	3	1	3	2	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	Less than 0.5
26	Santoshpura	1	1	1	1	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km

			Ponde						Edu	cational fac	cilites						Hea	lth Facili	ties		
			Rouds																		
SI. No	Name of Slum	Approac h Road/La ne/Cons tructed Path to the Slum	Distance from the nearest Motorab le Road	Interna I road	Availa bility of Street light	Pre- primary School_A nganwad i under ICDS	Pre- primary School_ Municip al Pre- School	Pre- primary School_ Private Pre- School	Primary School_ Municip al	Primary School_S tate Governm ent	Primary School_P rivate	High School_ Municip al	High School_ State Govern ment	High School_ Private	Urban Health Post	Primary Health Centre	Govern ment Hospita I	Maternit y Centre	Private Clinic	Regist ered Medic al Practi tioner (RMP)	Ayurv edic Docto r/Vaid hya
27	Lakshmangand	2	1	1	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum	With in the slum	With in the slum	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	With in the slum
28	Dandara	4	1	4	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	With in the slum	1.0 to 2.0 km
29	Sanjay nagar	1	1	1	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	More than 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km
30	Ramnagar	1	1	1	2	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum	With in the slum	With in the slum	More than 5.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum	0.5 to 1.0 km
31	Shasthri nagar	1	1	2	2	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	More than 5.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum
32	Nayangala	3	1	3	1	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km
33	Jhingurpura	3	1	3	1	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum	With in the slum	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	With in the slum	Less than 0.5
34	Bahadurpura	3	1	3	1	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km
35	Chouki chandmari	3	1	3	1	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km

			Poads						Educ	ational fac	cilites						Hea	lth Facili	ties		
SI. No	Name of Slum	Approac h Road/La ne/Cons tructed Path to the Slum	Distance from the nearest Motorab le Road	Interna l road	Availa bility of Street light	Pre- primary School_A nganwad i under ICDS	Pre- primary School_ Municip al Pre- School	Pre- primary School_ Private Pre- School	Primary School_ Municip al	Primary School_S tate Governm ent	Primary School_P rivate	High School_ Municip al	High School_ State Govern ment	High School_ Private	Urban Health Post	Primary Health Centre	Govern ment Hospita I	Maternit y Centre	Private Clinic	Regist ered Medic al Practi tioner (RMP)	Ayurv edic Docto r/Vaid hya
36	Ambedkar nagar	1	1	1	2	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum area	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km
37	Ram barosi Colony	1	1	1	1	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	2.0 to 5.0 km
38	Rajeev gandhi nagar	2	1	2	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	2.0 to 5.0 km
39	Chaganpura	3	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	Less than 0.5
40	Arjunpura	1	1	1	2	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum	2.0 to 5.0 km	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km
41	kampugat, harajan basti	1	1	3	2	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km
42	Omnagar puja enclave	1	1	1	2	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	More than 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km
43	Anthapada	1	3	1	1	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum	With in the slum	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	With in the slum	Less than 0.5
44	General ganj	3	1	1	1	More than 5.0 km	Not available	2.0 to 5.0 km	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	With in the slum	With in the slum	Less than 0.5 km	More than 5.0 km	With in the slum area	More than 5.0 km	With in the slum	0.5 to 1.0 km

			Poads						Educ	ational fac	ilites						Hea	lth Facili	ties		
			Rouds																		
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45	Boudh nagar	3	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum	With in the slum	2.0 to 5.0 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	With in the slum	1.0 to 2.0 km
46	Sukdevnagar	3	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum	With in the slum	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum	0.5 to 1.0 km
47	Ajad nagar	3	1	3	2	With in the slum area	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum	With in the slum	With in the slum	2.0 to 5.0 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	With in the slum	Less than 0.5
48	kela nagar	1	1	1	2	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum	1.0 to 2.0 km
49	Bhag kkajiyan	1	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km
50	Navaneeth nagar	3	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km
51	Anandlok colony	3	3	4	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	More than 5.0
52	Goal kuva	1	1	1	1	1.0 to 2.0 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km
53	Jaysimhapura	3	1	1	1	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum	With in the slum	With in the slum	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum	Less than 0.5

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54	Ganeshdham	3	1	2	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	More than 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km
55	Mohan nagar	3	1	4	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	More than 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km
56	ashanagar	2	1	2	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not availabl e	1.0 to 2.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not available	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km
57	Bangaloni colony	1	1	3	2	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km
58	Chamunda colony	1	1	2	2	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	2.0 to 5.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km
59	Radhesham cololny pushpa vihar	1	1	1	1	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km
60	Abhagad form	1	1	1	1	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	2.0 to 5.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km
61	Kankor	3	1	2	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	More than 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum	With in the slum	More than 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum	1.0 to 2.0 km
62	Newradheshyam colony	2	1	2	2	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km

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63	Vikas nagar	4	1	1	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	2.0 to 5.0 km
64	Shankar sivaji nagar	2	1	2	2	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km
65	Sarasvathi kund	3	1	3	2	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	More than 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km
66	Govindpur	2	1	2	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	More than 5.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km
67	Ajampur	1	1	2	2	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	With in the slum	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	More than 5.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km
68	Lakshmi nagar Virala mandhir	3	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km
69	Kishori nagar	1	1	2	2	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	With in the slum	1.0 to 2.0 km
70	Ahilayaganj	1	1	4	2	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	More than 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km
71	Narayanapuri	1	1	1	1	With in the slum area	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum	0.5 to 1.0 km

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72	Dholipayav, harijan basti	1	1	1	1	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km
73	Malla pura	1	2	1	1	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km
74	Govind ashram	4	1	1	2	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km
75	Mayateela	1	1	1	2	1.0 to 2.0 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km
76	Halanganj	3	1	1	1	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km
77	Gopal nagar	2	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km
78	Nagala chandraban	2	1	2	2	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	With in the slum area	1.0 to 2.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km
79	Shankarapuri nagala sivaji	4	1	1	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	2.0 to 5.0 km
80	Natvar nagar	1	1	1	1	With in the slum area	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum	2.0 to 5.0 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum	1.0 to 2.0 km

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81	Badpura	4	1	4	2	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	With in the slum	1.0 to 2.0 km
82	Ambakar	3	1	3	1	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum	With in the slum	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	With in the slum	Less than 0.5
83	Roti godham	1	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km
84	Maina garh	3	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km
85	Janakpuri	2	2	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	Not availabl e	More than 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Not available	More than 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	More than 5.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	More than 5.0	Less than 0.5
86	Ashapuri	3	1	3	1	With in the slum area	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not availabl e	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km
87	Chandanagar	3	1	3	2	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km
88	Dharmalok colony	3	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	More than 5.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km
89	Sudhamapuri	1	1	1	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km

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90	Avadhpuri	3	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	More than 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km
91	Bhagavathi nagar	2	1	2	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	More than 5.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km
92	Mattiya gate	3	1	1	2	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum	With in the slum	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum	Less than 0.5
93	Panna pokar	1	1	1	2	With in the slum area	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Not availabl e	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	2.0 to 5.0 km
94	Devi nagar	3	1	3	1	1.0 to 2.0 km	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	Not availabl e	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum area	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum	1.0 to 2.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	More than 5.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	0.5 to 1.0 km
95	Tekanarnol	3	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	2.0 to 5.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0 km
96	Mukerian mohalla	4	1	4	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km
97	Dhobi mohalla	1	1	3	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km
98	Jaharkhana mohalla	4	1	4	2	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Not available	0.5 to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 to 1.0 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km

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			Poads						Educ	cational fac	cilites						Hea	lth Facili	ties		
SI. No	Name of Slum	Approac h Road/La ne/Cons tructed Path to the Slum	Distance from the nearest Motorab le Road	Interna I road	Availa bility of Street light	Pre- primary School_A nganwad i under ICDS	Pre- primary School_ Municip al Pre- School	Pre- primary School_ Private Pre- School	Primary School_ Municip al	Primary School_S tate Governm ent	Primary School_P rivate	High School_ Municip al	High School_ State Govern ment	High School_ Private	Urban Health Post	Primary Health Centre	Govern ment Hospita I	Maternit y Centre	Private Clinic	Regist ered Medic al Practi tioner (RMP)	Ayurv edic Docto r/Vaid hya
99	Jamuna bag colony	1	1	3	2	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum	1.0 to 2.0 km	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	With in the slum	1.0 to 2.0 km
100	Mali Mohalla	1	1	3	1	With in the slum area	Not available	With in the slum	Not availabl e	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum area	Not available	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	1.0 to 2.0 km

								Soci	ial Develop	oment/ w	elfare						
			Availability	of facilities	within slu	m			Pensio	ns and Insu	urances						
SI. No	Name of Slum	Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / productio n Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum productio n centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilit ation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelte r (No. covere d)	Old age home (No. of Holders)	Old age pensions (No. of Holders)	Widow pensions (No. of Holders)	Disabled pensions (No. covered)	general Insurance (No. covered)	Health Insuranc e (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/D WCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum- dwellers Associatio n (Yes- 01, No- 02)	Youth Associatio ns (No. covered)	Women' s Associat ions/Ma hila Samithis (No. covered)
1	Bharatpur gate	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	36	5	49	0	0	0	0	0
2	Takaila gali	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	16	12	20	0	0	0	0	0
3	Machili mandi	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	5	9	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dharesi road	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	12	24	0	0	0	0	0
5	Haija hospital	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Manohpura	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Shivapuri ramnagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	24	9	23	0	0	0	0	0
8	Chiranjee ka nagalla	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0

							,	Soci	ial Develop	oment/ w	elfare						
			Availability	of facilities	within slu	m	-		Pensio	ns and Insu	irances	-					
SI. No	Name of Slum	Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / productio n Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum productio n centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilit ation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelte r (No. covere d)	Old age home (No. of Holders)	Old age pensions (No. of Holders)	Widow pensions (No. of Holders)	Disabled pensions (No. covered)	general Insurance (No. covered)	Health Insuranc e (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/D WCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum- dwellers Associatio n (Yes- 01, No- 02)	Youth Associatio ns (No. covered)	Women' s Associat ions/Ma hila Samithis (No. covered)
9	Pratap nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	12	18	20	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Bruj paint	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	19	12	27	0	0	0	0	0
11	Yumanpar bruj paint kshethr	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	7	12	19	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Lakshminagar pratapnagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	16	19	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Sonetapa	Not available	1	1	0	0	0	0	16	12	8	29	0	0	0	0	0
14	Purana batta	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	16	19	9	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Meera vihar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	16	20	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	kalendri vihar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	14	18	9	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Abdul navipur	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	140	160	13	146	0	0	0	0	0	0

							,	Soci	al Develop	oment/ w	elfare						
			Availability	of facilities	within slu	m			Pensio	ns and Insu	irances						
SI. No	Name of Slum	Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / productio n Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum productio n centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilit ation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelte r (No. covere d)	Old age home (No. of Holders)	Old age pensions (No. of Holders)	Widow pensions (No. of Holders)	Disabled pensions (No. covered)	general Insurance (No. covered)	Health Insuranc e (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/D WCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum- dwellers Associatio n (Yes- 01, No- 02)	Youth Associatio ns (No. covered)	Women' s Associat ions/Ma hila Samithis (No. covered)
18	Ayodhaya nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	19	24	16	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Rani mandi	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	14	18	13	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Bankandi	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	7	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Katothi kuva	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Bains bahora	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Kishan teela	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	9	12	9	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Bargav galli baratpur gate	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Subasha nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	12	16	8	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Santoshpura	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	7	14	0	0	0	0	0	0

							,	Soci	ial Develoj	oment/ w	elfare						
			Availability	of facilities	within slu	m			Pensio	ns and Insu	irances						
SI. No	Name of Slum	Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / productio n Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum productio n centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilit ation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelte r (No. covere d)	Old age home (No. of Holders)	Old age pensions (No. of Holders)	Widow pensions (No. of Holders)	Disabled pensions (No. covered)	general Insurance (No. covered)	Health Insuranc e (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/D WCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum- dwellers Associatio n (Yes- 01, No- 02)	Youth Associatio ns (No. covered)	Women' s Associat ions/Ma hila Samithis (No. covered)
27	Lakshmangand	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Dandara	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	15	6	14	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Sanjay nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	14	18	9	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Ramnagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	24	32	6	400	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Shasthri nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	14	17	9	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Nayangala	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	4	9	0	1	1	1	1	1
33	Jhingurpura	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	3	7	0	1	1	1	1	1
34	Bahadurpura	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Chouki chandmari	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0

							,	Soci	ial Develop	oment/ w	elfare						
			Availability	of facilities	within slu	m			Pensio	ns and Insu	ırances						
SI. No	Name of Slum	Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / productio n Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum productio n centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilit ation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelte r (No. covere d)	Old age home (No. of Holders)	Old age pensions (No. of Holders)	Widow pensions (No. of Holders)	Disabled pensions (No. covered)	general Insurance (No. covered)	Health Insuranc e (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/D WCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum- dwellers Associatio n (Yes- 01, No- 02)	Youth Associatio ns (No. covered)	Women' s Associat ions/Ma hila Samithis (No. covered)
36	Ambedkar nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	24	26	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Ram barosi Colony	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	14	19	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Rajeev gandhi nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	14	16	3	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Chaganpura	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	16	18	9	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Arjunpura	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	10	127	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	kampugat, harajan basti	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	16	19	7	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Omnagar puja enclave	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	24	30	11	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Anthapada	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	11	12	9	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	General ganj	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	14	20	15	27	0	0	0	0	0	0

							,	Soci	ial Develoj	oment/ w	elfare						
			Availability	of facilities	within slu	m			Pensio	ns and Insu	irances						
SI. No	Name of Slum	Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / productio n Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum productio n centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilit ation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelte r (No. covere d)	Old age home (No. of Holders)	Old age pensions (No. of Holders)	Widow pensions (No. of Holders)	Disabled pensions (No. covered)	general Insurance (No. covered)	Health Insuranc e (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/D WCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum- dwellers Associatio n (Yes- 01, No- 02)	Youth Associatio ns (No. covered)	Women' s Associat ions/Ma hila Samithis (No. covered)
45	Boudh nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	8	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Sukdevnagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	9	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Ajad nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	6	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	kela nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	16	24	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	Bhag kkajiyan	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Navaneeth nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	Anandlok colony	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	Goal kuva	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	16	19	8	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	Jaysimhapura	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	24	29	9	39	0	0	0	0	0	0

							-	Soci	al Develop	oment/ w	elfare						
			Availability	of facilities	within slu	m			Pensio	ns and Insu	ırances						
SI. No	Name of Slum	Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / productio n Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum productio n centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilit ation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelte r (No. covere d)	Old age home (No. of Holders)	Old age pensions (No. of Holders)	Widow pensions (No. of Holders)	Disabled pensions (No. covered)	general Insurance (No. covered)	Health Insuranc e (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/D WCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum- dwellers Associatio n (Yes- 01, No- 02)	Youth Associatio ns (No. covered)	Women' s Associat ions/Ma hila Samithis (No. covered)
54	Ganeshdham	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	16	21	12	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Mohan nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	12	16	12	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	ashanagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	16	19	2	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	Bangaloni colony	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	12	18	5	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	Chamunda colony	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	19	24	16	117	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	Radhesham cololny pushpa vihar	Available	0	0	0	0	0	24	16	8	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	Abhagad form	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	19	24	8	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	Kankor	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	7	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	Newradheshyam colony	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	24	21	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0

							,	Soci	al Develop	oment/ w	elfare						
			Availability	of facilities	within slu	m			Pensio	ns and Insu	ırances						
SI. No	Name of Slum	Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / productio n Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum productio n centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilit ation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelte r (No. covere d)	Old age home (No. of Holders)	Old age pensions (No. of Holders)	Widow pensions (No. of Holders)	Disabled pensions (No. covered)	general Insurance (No. covered)	Health Insuranc e (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/D WCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum- dwellers Associatio n (Yes- 01, No- 02)	Youth Associatio ns (No. covered)	Women' s Associat ions/Ma hila Samithis (No. covered)
63	Vikas nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	14	18	19	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	Shankar sivaji nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	18	24	8	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	Sarasvathi kund	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	12	16	15	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	Govindpur	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	12	16	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	Ajampur	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	16	19	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	Lakshmi nagar Virala mandhir	Available	1	1	0	0	0	16	19	7	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	Kishori nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	22	12	5	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	Ahilayaganj	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	16	24	7	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	Narayanapuri	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	16	20	7	29	0	0	0	0	0	0

							,	Soci	al Develop	oment/ w	elfare						
			Availability	of facilities	within slu	m			Pensio	ns and Insu	ırances						
SI. No	Name of Slum	Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / productio n Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum productio n centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilit ation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelte r (No. covere d)	Old age home (No. of Holders)	Old age pensions (No. of Holders)	Widow pensions (No. of Holders)	Disabled pensions (No. covered)	general Insurance (No. covered)	Health Insuranc e (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/D WCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum- dwellers Associatio n (Yes- 01, No- 02)	Youth Associatio ns (No. covered)	Women' s Associat ions/Ma hila Samithis (No. covered)
72	Dholipayav, harijan basti	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	16	23	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	Malla pura	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	14	19	9	27	1	0	0	0	0	0
74	Govind ashram	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	14	18	16	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	Mayateela	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	22	24	7	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	Halanganj	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	15	19	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	Gopal nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	Nagala chandraban	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	18	20	7	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	Shankarapuri nagala sivaji	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	14	16	12	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	Natvar nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	24	30	18	248	0	0	0	0	0	0

							,	Soci	ial Develoj	oment/ w	elfare						
			Availability	of facilities	within slu	m			Pensio	ns and Insu	ırances						
SI. No	Name of Slum	Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / productio n Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum productio n centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilit ation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelte r (No. covere d)	Old age home (No. of Holders)	Old age pensions (No. of Holders)	Widow pensions (No. of Holders)	Disabled pensions (No. covered)	general Insurance (No. covered)	Health Insuranc e (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/D WCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum- dwellers Associatio n (Yes- 01, No- 02)	Youth Associatio ns (No. covered)	Women' s Associat ions/Ma hila Samithis (No. covered)
81	Badpura	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	36	4	3	37	0	1	1	2	0	1
82	Ambakar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	12	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	Roti godham	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	Maina garh	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	9	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	Janakpuri	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	Ashapuri	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	Chandanagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	6	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	Dharmalok colony	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	9	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	Sudhamapuri	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	12	16	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0

							,	Soci	al Develop	oment/ w	elfare						
			Availability	of facilities	within slu	m			Pensio	ns and Insu	ırances						
SI. No	Name of Slum	Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / productio n Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum productio n centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilit ation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelte r (No. covere d)	Old age home (No. of Holders)	Old age pensions (No. of Holders)	Widow pensions (No. of Holders)	Disabled pensions (No. covered)	general Insurance (No. covered)	Health Insuranc e (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/D WCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum- dwellers Associatio n (Yes- 01, No- 02)	Youth Associatio ns (No. covered)	Women' s Associat ions/Ma hila Samithis (No. covered)
90	Avadhpuri	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	7	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	Bhagavathi nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	6	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	Mattiya gate	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	17	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	Panna pokar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	18	20	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	Devi nagar	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	70	12	5	117	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	Tekanarnol	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	14	16	6	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	Mukerian mohalla	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	Dhobi mohalla	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	Jaharkhana mohalla	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0

							A	innexure 1	.r								
								Soci	al Develop	oment/ w	elfare						
			Availability	of facilities	within slu	m			Pension	ns and Insu	ırances						
SI. No	Name of Slum	Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / productio n Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum productio n centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilit ation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelte r (No. covere d)	Old age home (No. of Holders)	Old age pensions (No. of Holders)	Widow pensions (No. of Holders)	Disabled pensions (No. covered)	general Insurance (No. covered)	Health Insuranc e (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/D WCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum- dwellers Associatio n (Yes- 01, No- 02)	Youth Associatio ns (No. covered)	Women' s Associat ions/Ma hila Samithis (No. covered)
99	Jamuna bag colony	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	Mali Mohalla	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Dwelling	Units		Proposed	HOUSING
S.No	Name of Slum	Pucca (No.)	Semi-Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)	Dwelling Units	COST
1	Bharatpur gate	430	52	7	489	121	444.85
2	Takaila gali	533	16	11	560	55	231.09
3	Machili mandi	201	75	48	324	164	564.14
4	Dharesi road	187	22	11	220	52	191.99
5	Haija hospital	284	37	19	340	89	330.12
6	Manohpura	533	18	7	558	61	231.90
7	Shivapuri ramnagar	298	323	107	728	522	1607.69
8	Chiranjee ka nagalla	124	25	0	149	54	176.26
9	Pratap nagar	157	159	32	348	218	617.66
10	Bruj paint	297	60	15	372	167	610.97
11	Yumanpar bruj paint kshethr	413	203	40	656	325	904.06
12	Lakshminagar pratapnagar	242	103	0	345	129	362.90
13	Sonetapa	336	81	20	437	156	490.56
14	Purana batta	3/5	115	0	490	159	473.28
15	heera villar	202	117	1	408	165	268 75
10	Abdul povipur	393 100	265	1	434	93 506	2256 56
17	Avadhava nagar	219	203	/3	249	52	106.22
10	Ayounaya nagai Pani mandi	210	10	0	242	32	08.33
20	Bankandi	50		<u></u>	61	17	60.20
20	Katothi kuwa	50 64	1/	4	78	22	66.89
21	Bains bahora	212	52	0	264	83	242.09
22	Kishan teela	113	31	0	144	48	138.04
23	Bargay galli baratnur gate	288	48	0	336	104	339.78
25	Subasha nagar	322	80	1	403	98	246 34
25	Santoshnura	82	33	7	122	/19	152.18
20	I akshmangand	51	12	0	63	29	102.57
28	Dandara	133	5	17	155	38	150.78
29	Saniay nagar	243	81	0	324	117	341.16
30	Ramnagar	358	7	0	365	52	238.46
31	Shasthri nagar	284	40	0	324	76	262.23
32	Navangala	209	13	7	229	49	199.01
33	Jhingurpura	80	13	7	100	35	133.45
34	Bahadurpura	130	30	16	176	84	323.10
35	Chouki chandmari	57	16	9	82	47	173.92
36	Ambedkar nagar	81	81	0	162	99	236.63
37	Ram barosi Colony	81	16	0	97	27	84.73
38	Rajeev gandhi nagar	22	4	1	27	9	28.32
39	Chaganpura	309	42	1	352	81	242.70
40	Arjunpura	351	13	0	364	26	95.88
41	kampugat, harajan basti	515	9	7	531	83	367.58
42	Omnagar puja enclave	250	57	0	307	92	297.34
43	Anthapada	221	49	0	270	82	269.25
44	General ganj	89	21	0	110	34	115.54
45	Boudh nagar	361	15	0	376	35	122.64
46	Sukdevnagar	122	3	2	127	11	40.35
47	Ajad nagar	177	8	0	185	31	114.68
48	kela nagar	61	20	0	81	29	80.70
49	Bhag kkajiyan	76	12	0	88	21	63.71
50	Navaneeth nagar	235	25	0	260	37	109.26
51	Anandlok colony	118	258	96	472	472	2004.70
52	Goal kuva	83	62	0	145	87	249.74
53	Jaysımhapura	310	15	3	328	59	253.21
54	Ganeshdham	367	29	8	404	87	323.32
55	Mohan nagar	438	8	4	450	35	131.66
56	ashanagar	46	19	0	65	26	/0.08

			Dwelling	Units		Proposed	HOUSING
S.No	Name of Slum	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Katcha	Total	Proposed Dwolling Units	COST
		(No.)	(No)	(No.)	(No.)	Dwennig Onits	0051
57	Bangaloni colony	90	14	0	104	20	60.87
58	Chamunda colony	245	4	0	249	32	133.79
59	Radhesham cololny pushpa vihar	43	29	0	72	37	105.36
60	Abhagad form	83	16	0	99	43	172.09
61	Kankor	309	7	12	328	39	158.32
62	Newradheshyam colony	168	168	0	336	204	485.40
63	Vikas nagar	407	116	0	523	181	522.41
64	Shankar sivaji nagar	74	41	0	115	54	135.51
65	Sarasvathi kund	659	41	27	727	158	613.20
66	Govindpur	117	7	4	128	25	86.97
67	Ajampur	284	80	1	365	121	361.23
68	Lakshmi nagar Virala mandhir	80	7	0	87	16	53.09
69	Kishori nagar	297	114	0	411	165	458.70
70	Ahilayaganj	420	59	29	508	143	506.17
71	Narayanapuri	256	16	8	280	71	309.75
72	Dholipayav, harijan basti	153	77	25	255	167	601.71
73	Malla pura	88	71	0	159	90	255.20
74	Govind ashram	254	6	0	260	39	177.00
75	Mayateela	51	48	0	99	72	214.06
76	Halanganj	143	40	0	183	63	201.35
77	Gopal nagar	250	62	0	312	97	294.33
78	Nagala chandraban	228	16	0	244	38	127.42
79	Shankarapuri nagala sivaji	195	30	1	226	53	169.47
80	Natvar nagar	127	31	1	159	49	156.87
81	Badpura	409	18	54	481	72	267.58
82	Ambakar	171	57	7	235	92	269.70
83	Roti godham	240	29	28	297	93	350.08
84	Maina garh	165	40	19	224	101	379.29
85	Janakpuri	98	35	7	140	46	115.28
86	Ashapuri	349	9	0	358	34	131.56
87	Chandanagar	49	16	0	65	21	55.21
88	Dharmalok colony	63	26	0	89	38	106.18
89	Sudhamapuri	144	33	0	177	47	142.82
90	Avadhpuri	21	15	0	36	19	46.52
91	Bhagavathi nagar	50	31	0	81	36	82.92
92	Mattiya gate	66	6	0	72	15	59.00
93	Panna pokar	91	10	0	101	20	63.71
94	Devi nagar	121	24	16	161	40	124.87
95	Tekanarnol	308	16	0	324	53	210.72
96	Mukerian mohalla	45	2	5	52	21	84.95
97	Dhobi mohalla	67	3	7	77	22	91.42
98	Jaharkhana mohalla	259	15	32	306	76	290.94
99	Jamuna bag colony	72	6	7	85	23	89.19
100	Mali Mohalla	63	2	7	72	21	89.19
	Total	20617	4472	890	25979	8408	28546.56

				Water su	pply (Propo	sed)					Sanitat	ion (proposed)				SWM]	Roads (propo	sed)	
S.No	Name of Slum	Existing Running length of Sub line (Meters)	Proposed Running length of Sub line (Meters)	Existing Taps	Proposed Taps	Raising main (Meters)	Over head tanks	WATER SUPPLY Total Cost	Existing Length of sewer line (meters)	Proposed Length of sewer line (meters)	Existing Length of Strom water drain(meters)	Proposed Length of Strom water drain(meters)	Existing Toilets	Proposed Toilets	SANITA TION Total Cost	Existi ng Bins	Proposed Bins	Total Cost	Existing length of Approch roads	Proposed length of Approch roads	Existing length of Internal roads	Proposed length of Internal roads	Total cos
1	Bharatpur gate	1570.97	1570.97	491	60	180.00	1	25.49	1308.59	1308.59	1308.59	1308.59	551	0	45.81	0	18	1.75	32.71	32.71	1603.03	1603.03	48.73
2	Takaila gali	1457.38	1457.38	550	38	114.00	1	26.09	1213.98	1213.98	1213.98	1213.98	562	26	48.27	0	20	2.04	30.35	30.35	1487.12	1487.12	47.47
3	Machili mandi	2571.24	2571.24	240	125	375.00	0	11.47	2141.80	2141.80	2141.80	2141.80	316	49	77.65	0	12	1.11	53.55	53.55	2623.71	2623.71	75.96
4	Dharesi road	1893.81	1893.81	210	29	87.00	0	8.47	1577.52	1577.52	1577.52	1577.52	228	11	56.69	0	8	0.78	39.44	39.44	1932.46	1932.46	58.75
5	Haija hospital	1151.55	1151.55	317	56	168.00	1	23.63	959.22	959.22	959.22	959.22	354	19	36.12	0	12	1.17	23.98	23.98	1175.05	1175.05	35.72
6	Manohpura	1864.94	1864.94	413	181	543.00	1	26.23	1553.47	1553.47	1553.47	1553.47	569	25	54.98	0	20	1.85	38.84	38.84	1903.00	1903.00	55.10
7	Shivapuri ramnagar	1659.15	1659.15	0	820	2460.00	1	29.23	1382.05	1382.05	1382.05	1382.05	779	41	51.30	0	27	2.50	34.55	0.00	1693.01	0.00	0.00
8	Chiranjee ka nagalla	1091.32	1091.32	0	178	534.00	0	5.36	909.06	909.06	909.06	909.06	79	99	40.87	0	6	0.53	22.73	22.73	1113.59	1113.59	27.02
9	Pratap nagar	3313.44	3313.44	0	375	1125.00	1	33.44	2760.05	2760.05	2760.05	2760.05	363	12	93.55	0	13	1.20	69.00	0.00	3381.06	0.00	0.00
10	Bruj paint	1296.43	1296.43	0	464	1392.00	1	25.57	1079.91	1079.91	1079.91	1079.91	387	77	45.81	0	15	1.39	27.00	0.00	1322.89	1322.89	32.16
11	Yumanpar bruj paint kshethr	1750.48	1750.48	0	738	2214.00	2	42.16	1458.13	1458.13	1458.13	1458.13	517	221	69.62	0	25	2.10	36.45	0.00	1786.21	1786.21	45.01
12	Lakshminagar pratapnagar	1747.66	1747.66	0	371	1113.00	1	28.23	1455.77	1455.77	1455.77	1455.77	192	179	74.89	0	12	1.17	36.39	0.00	1783.32	0.00	0.00
13	Sonetapa	2259.67	2259.67	0	492	1476.00	1	28.34	1882.27	1882.27	1882.27	1882.27	443	49	65.71	0	16	1.41	47.06	47.06	2305.78	2305.78	63.58
14	Purana batta	1749.10	1749.10	0	534	1602.00	0	11.04	1456.98	1456.98	1456.98	1456.98	534	0	51.00	0	18	1.75	36.42	0.00	1784.80	0.00	0.00
15	Meera vihar	3918.93	3918.93	0	534	1602.00	1	33.49	3264.42	3264.42	3264.42	3264.42	107	427	148.03	0	18	1.51	81.61	81.61	3998.91	3998.91	105.01
16	kalendri vihar	1063.22	1063.22	0	488	1464.00	1	27.28	885.65	885.65	885.65	885.65	439	49	39.43	0	16	1.63	22.14	0.00	1084.92	0.00	0.00
17	Abdul navipur	1593.75	1593.75	0	506	1518.00	1	25.78	1327.58	1327.58	1327.58	1327.58	51	0	42.15	0	17	1.50	33.19	0.00	1626.28	1626.28	37.65
18	Ayodhaya nagar	739.79	739.79	0	270	810.00	0	4.71	616.24	616.24	616.24	616.24	257	13	22.20	0	9	0.83	15.41	0.00	754.89	754.89	20.97
19	Rani mandi	2246.35	2246.35	212	85	255.00	0	10.89	1871.18	1871.18	1871.18	1871.18	287	10	70.18	0	10	1.02	46.78	0.00	2292.19	0.00	0.00
20	Bankandi	2050.21	2050.21	0	67	201.00	0	8.95	1707.79	1707.79	1707.79	1707.79	63	4	57.45	0	2	0.19	42.69	42.69	2092.05	2092.05	60.57
21	Katothi kuva	3173.32	3173.32	0	86	258.00	0	13.74	2643.34	2643.34	2643.34	2643.34	81	5	88.76	0	3	0.28	66.08	66.08	3238.09	3238.09	93.75
22	Bains bahora	2433.61	2433.61	0	295	885.00	0	11.36	2027.17	2027.17	2027.17	2027.17	295	0	64.37	0	10	0.88	50.68	50.68	2483.28	2483.28	68.47
23	Kishan teela	1405.67	1405.67	0	161	483.00	0	6.51	1170.90	1170.90	1170.90	1170.90	161	0	37.18	0	5	0.44	29.27	29.27	1434.36	1434.36	39.55
24	Bargav galli baratpur gate	1253.83	1253.83	167	225	675.00	0	6.27	1044.43	1044.43	1044.43	1044.43	0	392	80.70	0	13	1.15	26.11	0.00	1279.42	1279.42	33.85
25	Subasha nagar	1968.82	1968.82	420	0	0.00	1	24.35	1640.00	1640.00	1640.00	1640.00	81	339	93.19	0	14	1.23	41.00	41.00	2009.00	2009.00	55.40
26	Santoshpura	1421.14	1421.14	131	0	0.00	0	6.22	1183.79	1183.79	1183.79	1183.79	115	16	43.58	0	4	0.39	29.59	0.00	1450.15	0.00	0.00
27	Lakshmangand	1183.98	1183.98	0	80	240.00	0	5.42	986.24	986.24	986.24	986.24	0	80	43.07	0	3	0.28	24.66	24.66	1208.15	0.00	1.16
28	Dandara	8250.00	8250.00	94	77	231.00	0	33.19	6872.13	6872.13	6872.13	6872.13	134	37	222.69	0	6	0.53	171.80	171.80	8418.36	8418.36	232.13
29	Sanjay nagar	2006.43	2006.43	278	82	246.00	0	8.86	1671.33	1671.33	1671.33	1671.33	360	0	55.72	0	12	1.11	41.78	0.00	2047.38	0.00	0.00
30	Ramnagar	3644.75	3644.75	164	246	738.00	0	18.39	3036.03	3036.03	3036.03	3036.03	402	8	112.72	0	14	1.43	75.90	0.00	3719.13	0.00	0.00
31	Shasthri nagar	2209.19	2209.19	196	164	492.00	0	10.71	1840.22	1840.22	1840.22	1840.22	356	4	64.95	0	12	1.17	46.01	0.00	2254.27	2254.27	57.54
32	Nayangala	2483.06	2483.06	237	21	63.00	0	11.00	2068.35	2068.35	2068.35	2068.35	250	8	73.48	0	9	0.88	51.71	51.71	2533.73	2533.73	77.03
33	Jhingurpura	2519.44	2519.44	81	34	102.00	0	11.24	2098.66	2098.66	2098.66	2098.66	108	7	74.40	0	4	0.39	52.47	52.47	2570.86	2570.86	78.15
34	Bahadurpura	2211.25	2211.25	181	33	99.00	0	9.89	1841.94	1841.94	1841.94	1841.94	198	16	66.62	0	7	0.68	46.05	46.05	2256.38	2256.38	68.59
35	Chouki chandmari	1268.31	1268.31	104	0	0.00	0	5.29	1056.49	1056.49	1056.49	1056.49	7	97	47.57	0	3	0.28	26.41	26.41	1294.20	1294.20	37.47
36	Ambedkar nagar	5075.19	5075.19	180	0	0.00	0	19.18	4227.56	4227.56	4227.56	4227.56	123	57	134.42	0	6	0.50	105.69	0.00	5178.76	0.00	0.00
37	Ram barosi Colony	1389.97	1389.97	0	108	324.00	0	6.45	1157.82	1157.82	1157.82	1157.82	95	13	40.26	0	4	0.37	28.95	0.00	1418.33	0.00	0.00
38	Rajeev gandhi nagar	876.07	876.07	0	31	93.00	0	3.48	729.75	729.75	729.75	729.75	19	12	23.45	0	1	0.08	18.24	18.24	893.95	893.95	20.49
39	Chaganpura	6201.35	6201.35	0	390	1170.00	0	25.58	5165.64	5165.64	5165.64	5165.64	0	390	201.25	0	13	1.09	129.14	129.14	6327.91	6327.91	166.18
40	Arjunpura	7135.99	7135.99	377	0	0.00	0	32.79	5944.19	5944.19	5944.19	5944.19	151	226	250.22	0	13	1.33	148.60	0.00	7281.63	0.00	0.00
41	kampugat, harajan basti	1757.43	1757.43	549	49	147.00	1	26.23	1463.92	1463.92	1463.92	1463.92	598	0	51.25	0	20	1.94	36.60	0.00	1793.30	1793.30	52.31
42	Omnagar puja enclave	4810.18	4810.18	0	342	1026.00	0	23.22	4006.81	4006.81	4006.81	4006.81	342	0	140.26	0	11	1.07	100.17	0.00	4908.34	0.00	0.00
43	Anthapada	4235.32	4235.32	253	50	150.00	0	18.85	3527.96	3527.96	3527.96	3527.96	253	50	130.19	0	10	0.97	88.20	0.00	4321.75	0.00	0.00

Numer Sum Integring Underson Space Discrepsion Space Discrepsion		Roads (proposed)	I			SWM)	tion (proposed	Sanitat					sed)	pply (Propo	Water su				
14 Ownel with 513.00 131.00<	roposed ngth of aternal roads	Existing Prop length of leng Internal Inte roads roa	Proposed length of Approch roads	Existing length of Approch roads	Total Cost	Proposed Bins	Existi ng Bins	SANITA TION Total Cost	Proposed Toilets	Existing Toilets	Proposed Length of Strom water drain(meters)	Existing Length of Strom water drain(meters)	Proposed Length of sewer line (meters)	Existing Length of sewer line (meters)	WATER SUPPLY Total Cost	Over head tanks	Raising main (Meters)	Proposed Taps	Existing Taps	Proposed Running length of Sub line (Meters)	Existing Running length of Sub line (Meters)	o Name of Slum	S.No
151 151.0 151.2 151.0 151.0 152.0 152.0 152.0 153.0 1	0.00 4.12	3196.98 0.0	65.24	65.24	0.41	4	0	96.07	1	122	2609.78	2609.78	2609.78	2609.78	14.54	0	63.00	21	102	3133.04	3133.04	General ganj	44
464 504 647.0 647	379.10 39.93	1379.10 1379	28.14	28.14	1.20	13	0	37.53	0	396	1125.80	1125.80	1125.80	1125.80	8.03	0	1188.00	396	0	1351.52	1351.52	Boudh nagar	45
147 144 144 147 <td>599.72 181.98</td> <td>6599.72 6599</td> <td>134.69</td> <td>134.69</td> <td>0.35</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>171.06</td> <td>0</td> <td>133</td> <td>5387.52</td> <td>5387.52</td> <td>5387.52</td> <td>5387.52</td> <td>26.44</td> <td>0</td> <td>399.00</td> <td>133</td> <td>0</td> <td>6467.72</td> <td>6467.72</td> <td>Sukdevnagar</td> <td>46</td>	599.72 181.98	6599.72 6599	134.69	134.69	0.35	4	0	171.06	0	133	5387.52	5387.52	5387.52	5387.52	26.44	0	399.00	133	0	6467.72	6467.72	Sukdevnagar	46
141 Ukanaga 178.2 <th< td=""><td>680.88 46.35</td><td>1680.88 1680</td><td>34.30</td><td>34.30</td><td>0.62</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>43.57</td><td>0</td><td>208</td><td>1372.14</td><td>1372.14</td><td>1372.14</td><td>1372.14</td><td>7.74</td><td>0</td><td>624.00</td><td>208</td><td>0</td><td>1647.26</td><td>1647.26</td><td>Ajad nagar</td><td>47</td></th<>	680.88 46.35	1680.88 1680	34.30	34.30	0.62	7	0	43.57	0	208	1372.14	1372.14	1372.14	1372.14	7.74	0	624.00	208	0	1647.26	1647.26	Ajad nagar	47
1949 19482 19482 19482 19483 18483 18483 18483 1848 18483 18 12 184 0 1 0 <td>0.00 0.00</td> <td>843.68 0.0</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>17.22</td> <td>0.26</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>21.87</td> <td>0</td> <td>90</td> <td>688.72</td> <td>688.72</td> <td>688.72</td> <td>688.72</td> <td>3.80</td> <td>0</td> <td>270.00</td> <td>90</td> <td>0</td> <td>826.80</td> <td>826.80</td> <td>kela nagar</td> <td>48</td>	0.00 0.00	843.68 0.0	0.00	17.22	0.26	3	0	21.87	0	90	688.72	688.72	688.72	688.72	3.80	0	270.00	90	0	826.80	826.80	kela nagar	48
10 Neamed map 487.1 0.0 72 818.0 0.0 91.0	820.93 48.18	1820.93 1820	0.00	37.16	0.26	3	0	48.65	12	85	1486.48	1486.48	1486.48	1486.48	7.64	0	291.00	97	0	1784.52	1784.52	Bhag kkajiyan	49
11 Anadle Andele Andele 40632 40632 40 410 131 314.8 314.8 314.8 314.8 314.8 314.8 314.8 314.8 314.8 314.8 100 0 10.2 10.5 10.	976.68 144.09	4976.68 497	101.56	101.56	0.83	9	0	135.45	0	272	4062.60	4062.60	4062.60	4062.60	21.97	0	816.00	272	0	4877.15	4877.15	Navaneeth nagar	50
S2 Gead kmax 281.22 281.70 100 100 1100 101 11100 110000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 1100000 11000000 1100000000000 110000	146.18 108.88	4146.18 414	84.62	84.62	1.34	16	0	102.35	0	376	3384.63	3384.63	3384.63	3384.63	33.70	1	1416.00	472	0	4063.25	4063.25	Anandlok colony	51
133 Jayaiahapara 1612.03 100 0 9.87 1343.55 1343.55 1343.55 1341.55 131.7 52 56.00 0 1.2 1.23 33.9 3.57 1.645.85 54 Goneshdum 1066.28 0.0 47.4 1320.0 0.0 71.9 888.00 888.00 888.00 488.01 160 161 1.6 1.7 1.21.3 1.22.1 1.23.1 1.23.1 1.23.1 1.23.1 1.23.1 1.23.1 1.23.1 1.23.1 1.23.1 1.23.1 1.23.1 1.23.1 1.23.1 1.23.1 1.23.1	0.00 0.00	2674.72 0.0	0.00	54.59	0.56	6	0	72.80	0	170	2183.44	2183.44	2183.44	2183.44	11.95	0	510.00	170	0	2621.22	2621.22	Goal kuva	52
S4 Ganeshham 1966.28 106 454 136.00 0 7.10 883.00 888.20 888.20 488 16 31.65 0 15 1.30 22.21 108.08 55 Mohan nagr 2364.80 2364.80 2364.80 0 1.47 141.900 1 2.07 212.145 2	0.00 2.12	1645.85 0.0	33.59	33.59	1.23	12	0	56.69	52	317	1343.55	1343.55	1343.55	1343.55	9.87	0	1107.00	369	0	1612.93	1612.93	Jaysimhapura	53
55 Mohan nagar 2546.80 0 473 1419.00 1 2937 2121.45 101 105.82 0 1.6 1.41 53.04 53.04 2598.75 76 Ranghon chony 832.84 83.24 0 100 33.00 0 43.4 693.75	088.05 27.72	1088.05 108	22.21	22.21	1.39	15	0	31.65	16	438	888.20	888.20	888.20	888.20	7.19	0	1362.00	454	0	1066.28	1066.28	Ganeshdham	54
56 ashanagar 2031.03 0 72 216.00 0 8.48 1691.82 1691.82 1691.82 65 7 54.7 0 2 0.18 42.30	.598.78 71.66	2598.78 259	53.04	53.04	1.41	16	0	68.82	12	461	2121.45	2121.45	2121.45	2121.45	29.37	1	1419.00	473	0	2546.80	2546.80	Mohan nagar	55
57 Bangabai colony 832.84 832.84 0 110 330.00 0 4.34 693.75 693.75 693.75 94 16 26.83 0 4 0.00 849.84 58 Chamund colony 2372.40 2372.40 0 0 77 173.61 176.17 1976.17 1976.17 1976.17 1976.17 126 21 68.6 0 9 0.83 46.00 240.00 240.81 59 Radhesham colony pushpavhar 3278.33 23 0 8 240.00 0 1.48 2730.80 2730.80 2730.80 173.8 0 3 3.0 0 4 0.4 0.27 0.00 314.23 60 Abbagad form 109.323 109.33 126 78.80 101.60 1 29.44 203.13 203.13 203.13 203.13 203.13 204.13 204.13 204.13 204.13 204.13 204.13 204.13 204.13 204.13 204.13 204.13 204.13 204.13 204.13 204.13 204.13 204.13<	.072.48 49.87	2072.48 207	42.30	42.30	0.18	2	0	54.57	7	65	1691.82	1691.82	1691.82	1691.82	8.48	0	216.00	72	0	2031.03	2031.03	ashanagar	56
58 Chanunda colony 2372.40 2372.40 0 277 831.00 0 11.56 1976.17 1976.17 1976.17 1266 21 68.56 0 9 0.83 49.40 0.00 2420.81 59 Rathesham colony pushpa vinar 3273.23 3273.23 0 80 240.00 0 14.85 2730.80 2730.80 2730.80 73 7 96.53 0 3 0.29 68.27 0.00 3345.23 60 Abhaga form 1093.23 1093.23 0 126 378.00 0 128.64 910.65 910	349.84 24.79	849.84 849	0.00	17.34	0.39	4	0	26.43	16	94	693.75	693.75	693.75	693.75	4.34	0	330.00	110	0	832.84	832.84	Bangaloni colony	57
59 Radhesham cololy pushay nimr 3278.32 3278.32 0 80 240.00 0 14.85 2730.80 2730.80 2730.80 73 7 96.53 0 3 0.29 68.27 0.00 3345.23 60 Abhagad form 1093.23 1093.23 10 126 378.00 0 5.86 910.65 910.65 910.65 910.65 113 13 35.0 0 4 0.41 27.7 0.00 3145.23 61 Kankor 2441.97 2441.97 0 348 1044.00 1 29.64 2034.13 2	.420.81 58.85	2420.81 2420	0.00	49.40	0.83	9	0	68.56	21	256	1976.17	1976.17	1976.17	1976.17	11.56	0	831.00	277	0	2372.40	2372.40	Chamunda colony	58
60 Abhagad form 1093.23 1093.23 0 126 37.80 0 5.86 910.65 910.65 910.65 910.65 113 13 35.30 0 4 0.41 22.77 0.00 1115.4 61 Kmkor 2441.97 2441.97 0 348 104.00 1 29.64 203.13 203.13 203.13 203.13 204.14 204.14 204.14 204.14 204.14 204.14 204.14 204.14 204.14 204.14 204.14 20	0.00 0.00	3345.23 0.0	0.00	68.27	0.29	3	0	96.53	7	73	2730.80	2730.80	2730.80	2730.80	14.85	0	240.00	80	0	3278.32	3278.32	Radhesham cololny pushpa vihar	59
61 Kakor 2441.97 2441.97 0 348 104400 1 29.4 2034.13 2034.13 2034.13 206 82 78.26 0 12 1.11 50.85 249.181 62 Newadhshyan colony 7798.60 7798.60 0 372 111600 1 47.27 6496.13 6496.13 6496.13 304 68 204.30 0 12 1.01 16.20 16.20 787.76 63 Vikas nagar 4205.71 4205.71 0 588 1764.00 1 36.61 390.30 390.30 390.30 390.30 203.30 204 14 0.8 12 1.0 18.28 420.571 420.571 420.571 420.571 421.50 1 36.61 390.30 390.30 390.30 303.30 204 13.2 0 20 1.0 18.3 441.07 441.07 441.07 441.07 441.07 441.07 441.07 441.07 441.07 441.07 441.07 441.07 441.07 441.07 441.07 441.07 441.07	0.00 0.00	1115.54 0.0	0.00	22.77	0.41	4	0	35.30	13	113	910.65	910.65	910.65	910.65	5.86	0	378.00	126	0	1093.23	1093.23	Abhagad form	60
62 Newradheshyam colony 7798.60 7798.60 0 372 111600 1 47.27 6496.13 6496.13 6496.13 304 68 20.430 0 12 1.0 16.20 16.20 7978.60 63 Vikas nagar 4205.71 4205.71 0 588 1764.00 1 36.61 3503.30 3503.30 3503.30 294 294 146.89 0 20 1.6 87.88 87.88 4291.54 64 Shankar sivaji nagar 4078.51 4078.51 0 128 380 0 161.2 3397.34 3397.34 3397.34 3397.34 48.3 10.3 6 6.3 0 2.0 1.4 0.4 8.49 141.75 65 Saraavathi kund 4815.81 0 817 2451.00 1 42.57 401.50 4011.50 401.50 709 27 137.18 0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 </td <td>.491.81 63.49</td> <td>2491.81 249</td> <td>50.85</td> <td>50.85</td> <td>1.11</td> <td>12</td> <td>0</td> <td>78.26</td> <td>82</td> <td>266</td> <td>2034.13</td> <td>2034.13</td> <td>2034.13</td> <td>2034.13</td> <td>29.64</td> <td>1</td> <td>1044.00</td> <td>348</td> <td>0</td> <td>2441.97</td> <td>2441.97</td> <td>Kankor</td> <td>61</td>	.491.81 63.49	2491.81 249	50.85	50.85	1.11	12	0	78.26	82	266	2034.13	2034.13	2034.13	2034.13	29.64	1	1044.00	348	0	2441.97	2441.97	Kankor	61
63 Vikas nagar 4205.71 4205.71 0 588 176400 1 36.1 3503.30 3503.30 3503.30 3503.30 294 294 146.89 0 20 1.76 87.58 429.54 64 Shankar sivaji nagar 4078.51 4078.51 0 128 384.00 0 16.12 3397.34 3397.34 3397.34 3397.34 455 83 112.32 0 4 0.34 84.93 84.93 416.175 65 Sarasvathi kund 4815.81 481.581 0 817 2451.00 1 42.37 4011.50 4011.50 401.50 700 27 137.18 0 27 2.50 100.29 491.409 66 Govindpur 5802.60 5802.60 0 142 42.60 0 22.11 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 6 136 16.87 320.02 320.02 320.02 320.02 320.02 320.02 320.02 320.02 320.02 320.02 320.02 320.02 320.02 32.0 6 16.0	957.76 182.37	7957.76 795'	162.40	162.40	1.01	12	0	204.30	68	304	6496.13	6496.13	6496.13	6496.13	47.27	1	1116.00	372	0	7798.60	7798.60	Newradheshyam colony	62
64 Shankar sivaji nagar 4078.51 0 128 384.00 0 16.12 3397.34 431.01.50 700 27 137.18 0 2.50 100.29 491.409 491.409 491.409 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 <	0.00 4.78	4291.54 0.0	87.58	87.58	1.76	20	0	146.89	294	294	3503.30	3503.30	3503.30	3503.30	36.61	1	1764.00	588	0	4205.71	4205.71	Vikas nagar	63
65 Sarasvathi kund 4815.81 4815.81 0 817 2451.00 1 42.37 4011.50 4011.50 4011.50 790 27 137.18 0 27 2.50 100.29 4914.09 66 Govindpur 5802.60 5802.60 0 142 426.00 0 22.71 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 6 136 161.87 0 5 0.42 120.84 120.84 5921.02 67 Ajampur 3865.87 3865.87 0 405 1215.00 0 18.56 3220.22 3220.22 3220.22 3220.22 3220.22 324 81 117.68 0 14 1.30 80.51 0.00 3944.77 68 Lakshmi nagar Virala mandhir 3132.87 302.078 0 462 138.60 1 31.19 2516.27 2516.27 251.627 453 5 80.50 0 15 1.32 62.91 0.00 3082.43 70 Ahilayaganj 2420.15 0 563 169.09 10.17	161.75 95.38	4161.75 416	84.93	84.93	0.34	4	0	112.32	83	45	3397.34	3397.34	3397.34	3397.34	16.12	0	384.00	128	0	4078.51	4078.51	Shankar sivaji nagar	64
66 Govindpur 5802.60 5802.60 0 142 426.00 0 22.71 4833.49 4833.49 4833.49 6 136 161.87 0 5 0.42 120.84 120.84 5921.02 67 Ajampur 3865.87 3865.87 0 405 1215.00 0 18.56 3220.22 3220.22 3220.22 3220.22 324 81 117.68 0 14 130 80.51 0.00 3944.77 68 Lakshmi nagar Virala mandhir 3132.87 3132.87 0 96 288.00 0 12.99 2609.63 2609.63 2609.63 2609.63 2609.63 58 38 87.47 0 3 0.00 308.243 70 Ahilayaganj 2420.15 240.15 26 366.80 1 30.85 2015.95 2015.95 534 29 70.90 0 11.1 1.20 26.94 30.86 71 Marayanapuri 1569.08 <th< td=""><td>914.09 142.27</td><td>4914.09 491</td><td>100.29</td><td>100.29</td><td>2.50</td><td>27</td><td>0</td><td>137.18</td><td>27</td><td>790</td><td>4011.50</td><td>4011.50</td><td>4011.50</td><td>4011.50</td><td>42.37</td><td>1</td><td>2451.00</td><td>817</td><td>0</td><td>4815.81</td><td>4815.81</td><td>Sarasvathi kund</td><td>65</td></th<>	914.09 142.27	4914.09 491	100.29	100.29	2.50	27	0	137.18	27	790	4011.50	4011.50	4011.50	4011.50	42.37	1	2451.00	817	0	4815.81	4815.81	Sarasvathi kund	65
67 Ajampur 3865.87 3865.87 0 405 1215.00 0 18.56 3220.22	921.02 135.70	5921.02 592	120.84	120.84	0.42	5	0	161.87	136	6	4833.49	4833.49	4833.49	4833.49	22.71	0	426.00	142	0	5802.60	5802.60	Govindpur	66
68 Lakshni nagar Virala mandhir 3132.87 3132.87 0 96 288.00 0 12.99 2609.63 2609.63 2609.63 58 38 87.47 0 3 0.26 65.24 65.24 3196.80 69 Kishori nagar 3020.78 3020.78 0.0 462 138.00 1 31.19 2516.27 2516.27 2516.27 2516.27 534 29 70.90 0 1.32 62.91 0.00 3082.43 70 Ahilayaganj 2420.15 0.0 563 1689.00 1 30.85 2015.95 2015.95 2015.95 534 29 70.90 0 1.32 62.91 0.00 2469.54 71 Narayanapuri 1569.08 1569.08 327 0 0.00 0 7.21 1307.02 130 0	944.77 95.90	3944.77 394	0.00	80.51	1.30	14	0	117.68	81	324	3220.22	3220.22	3220.22	3220.22	18.56	0	1215.00	405	0	3865.87	3865.87	Ajampur	67
69 Kishori nagar 3020.78 3020.78 0 462 138.00 1 31.19 2516.27 2516.27 2516.27 2516.27 457 5 80.50 0 15 1.32 62.91 0.00 3082.43 70 Ahilayaganj 2420.15 2420.15 0 563 1689.00 1 30.85 2015.95 2015.95 2015.95 534 29 70.0 0 1.12 32.68 0.00 2469.54 71 Narayanapuri 1569.08 1569.08 327 0 0.00 0 7.21 1307.02 1307.02 1307.02 1307.02 2015.95	196.80 88.15	3196.80 319	65.24	65.24	0.26	3	0	87.47	38	58	2609.63	2609.63	2609.63	2609.63	12.99	0	288.00	96	0	3132.87	3132.87	Lakshmi nagar Virala mandhir	68
70 Ahilayaganj 2420.15 2420.15 0 563 1689.00 1 30.85 2015.95 2015.95 2015.95 534 29 70.90 0 19 1.76 50.40 0.00 2469.54 71 Narayanapuri 1569.08 1569.08 327 0 0.00 0 7.21 1307.02 <	082.43 71.37	3082.43 308	0.00	62.91	1.32	15	0	80.50	5	457	2516.27	2516.27	2516.27	2516.27	31.19	1	1386.00	462	0	3020.78	3020.78	Kishori nagar	69
71 Narayanapuri 1569.08 1569.08 327 0 0.00 0 7.21 1307.02 1307.02 1307.02 1307.02 294 33 52.67 0 11 1.12 32.68 0.00 1601.10 72 Dholipayav, harijan basti 1930.64 1930.64 320 0 0.00 0 8.45 1608.19 1608.19 1608.19 11 309 97.61 0 11 1.07 40.20 0.00 1970.04 1970.04 73 Malla pura 3341.54 3341.54 96 82 246.00 0 15.14 2783.46 2783.46 2783.46 142 36 102.25 0 6 0.58 69.59 0.00 3409.74 1 74 Govind ashram 3867.92 3867.92 0 293 879.00 0 197.2 3221.93 3221.93 3221.93 3221.93 3221.93 3221.93 328.193 15 120.53 0 10 1.02 80.55 3946.86 3346.86 104.47 1014.47 1014.47 1014.47<	.469.54 68.61	2469.54 2469	0.00	50.40	1.76	19	0	70.90	29	534	2015.95	2015.95	2015.95	2015.95	30.85	1	1689.00	563	0	2420.15	2420.15	Ahilayaganj	70
72 Dholipayav, harijan basti 1930.64 1930.64 320 0 0.00 0 8.45 1608.19 1608.19 1608.19 11 309 97.61 0 11 1.07 40.20 0.00 1970.04 73 Malla pura 3341.54 3341.54 96 82 246.00 0 15.14 2783.46 2783.46 2783.46 142 36 102.25 0 6 0.58 69.59 0.00 3409.74 74 Govind ashram 3867.92 3867.92 0 293 879.00 0 197.2 3221.93 3221.93 3221.93 2783 15 120.53 0 6 0.85 80.55 3946.86 75 Mayateela 1217.87 1217.87 53 70 210.00 0 5.50 1014.47 1014.47 1014.47 123 0 338.2 0 4 0.37 25.36 0.00 1242.72 76 Halanganj 1339.41 165 41 123.00 0 6.12 1115.71 1115.71 1115.71 <td>0.00 0.00</td> <td>1601.10 0.0</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>32.68</td> <td>1.12</td> <td>11</td> <td>0</td> <td>52.67</td> <td>33</td> <td>294</td> <td>1307.02</td> <td>1307.02</td> <td>1307.02</td> <td>1307.02</td> <td>7.21</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0</td> <td>327</td> <td>1569.08</td> <td>1569.08</td> <td>Narayanapuri</td> <td>71</td>	0.00 0.00	1601.10 0.0	0.00	32.68	1.12	11	0	52.67	33	294	1307.02	1307.02	1307.02	1307.02	7.21	0	0.00	0	327	1569.08	1569.08	Narayanapuri	71
73 Malla pura 3341.54 3341.54 96 82 246.00 0 15.14 2783.46 2783.46 2783.46 142 36 102.25 0 6 0.58 69.59 0.00 3409.74 74 Govind ashram 3867.92 3867.92 0 293 879.00 0 19.72 3221.93 3221.93 3221.93 278 15 120.53 0 6 0.58 69.59 0.00 3409.74 75 Mayateela 1217.87 1217.87 53 70 210.00 0 6.12 1115.71 1014.47 1014.47 1014.47 123 0 33.82 0 4 0.37 25.36 0.00 1242.72 76 Halanganj 1339.41 165 41 123.00 0 61.2 1115.71 1115.71 1115.71 206 0 39.06 0 7.8 27.89 27.89 27.89 27.89 27.89 27.89 27.89 27.89 27.89 27.89 27.89 27.89 27.89 27.89 27.89 2	0.00 0.00	1970.04 0.0	0.00	40.20	1.07	11	0	97.61	309	11	1608.19	1608.19	1608.19	1608.19	8.45	0	0.00	0	320	1930.64	1930.64	Dholipayav, harijan basti	72
74 Govind ashram 3867.92 3867.92 0 293 879.00 0 19.72 3221.93 3221.93 3221.93 278 15 120.53 0 10 1.02 80.55 80.55 3946.86 7 75 Mayateela 1217.87 1217.87 53 70 210.00 0 5.50 1014.47 1014.47 1014.47 123 0 33.82 0 4 0.37 25.36 0.00 1242.72 76 Halanganj 1339.41 165 41 123.00 0 6.12 1115.71 1115.71 1115.71 206 0 39.06 0 7.89 27.89 1366.74 77 Gopal nagar 2716.87 2716.87 0 347 104.00 1 30.78 2263.11 2263.11 246.11 347 0 75.45 0 12 1.11 56.58 56.58 2772.31	0.00 0.00	3409.74 0.0	0.00	69.59	0.58	6	0	102.25	36	142	2783.46	2783.46	2783.46	2783.46	15.14	0	246.00	82	96	3341.54	3341.54	Malla pura	73
75 Mayateela 1217.87 1217.87 53 70 210.00 0 5.50 1014.47 1014.47 1014.47 123 0 33.82 0 4 0.37 25.36 0.00 1242.72 76 Halanganj 1339.41 1339.41 165 41 123.00 0 6.12 1115.71 1115.71 1115.71 206 0 39.06 0 7 0.68 27.89 27.89 1366.74 77 Gopal nagar 2716.87 0 347 104.00 1 30.78 2263.11 2263.11 2463.11 347 0 75.45 0 11 56.58 56.58 2772.31	0.00 5.09	3946.86 0.0	80.55	80.55	1.02	10	0	120.53	15	278	3221.93	3221.93	3221.93	3221.93	19.72	0	879.00	293	0	3867.92	3867.92	Govind ashram	74
76 Halanganj 1339.41 1339.41 165 41 123.00 0 6.12 1115.71 1115.71 1115.71 206 0 39.06 0 7 0.68 27.89 27.89 1366.74 77 Gopal nagar 2716.87 2716.87 0 347 1041.00 1 30.78 2263.11 2263.11 2263.11 347 0 75.45 0 12 1.11 56.58 56.58 2772.31	0.00 0.00	1242.72 0.0	0.00	25.36	0.37	4	0	33.82	0	123	1014.47	1014.47	1014.47	1014.47	5.50	0	210.00	70	53	1217.87	1217.87	Mayateela	75
77 Gopal nagar 2716.87 2716.87 0 347 1041.00 1 30.78 2263.11 2263.11 2263.11 347 0 75.45 0 12 1.11 56.58 56.58 2772.31	0.00 1.68	1366.74 0.0	27.89	27.89	0.68	7	0	39.06	0	206	1115.71	1115.71	1115.71	1115.71	6.12	0	123.00	41	165	1339.41	1339.41	Halanganj	76
	.772.31 79.68	2772.31 2772	56.58	56.58	1.11	12	0	75.45	0	347	2263.11	2263.11	2263.11	2263.11	30.78	1	1041.00	347	0	2716.87	2716.87	Gopal nagar	77
78 Nagala chandraban 3331.10 3331.10 0 266 798.00 0 14.75 2774.76 2774.76 2774.76 66 200 112.36 0 9 0.79 69.37 69.37 3399.08	399.08 81.79	3399.08 339	69.37	69.37	0.79	9	0	112.36	200	66	2774.76	2774.76	2774.76	2774.76	14.75	0	798.00	266	0	3331.10	3331.10	Nagala chandraban	78
79 Shankarapuri nagala sivaji 3420.97 3420.97 0 248 744.00 0 15.76 2849.62 2849.62 2849.62 99 149 113.98 0 8 0.74 71.24 71.24 3490.79	0.00 4.08	3490.79 0.0	71.24	71.24	0.74	8	0	113.98	149	99	2849.62	2849.62	2849.62	2849.62	15.76	0	744.00	248	0	3420.97	3420.97	Shankarapuri nagala sivaji	79
80 Natvar nagar 1962.63 1962.63 0 176 528.00 0 9.70 1634.85 1634.85 1634.85 176 0 57.23 0 6 0.58 40.87 0.00 2002.69	0.00 0.00	2002.69 0.0	0.00	40.87	0.58	6	0	57.23	0	176	1634.85	1634.85	1634.85	1634.85	9.70	0	528.00	176	0	1962.63	1962.63	Natvar nagar	80
81 Badpura 11123.48 11123.48 0 481 1443.00 1 63.45 9265.70 9265.70 9265.70 403 78 303.66 0 16 1.41 231.64 231.64 11350.49	1350.49 312.98	11350.49 1135	231.64	231.64	1.41	16	0	303.66	78	403	9265.70	9265.70	9265.70	9265.70	63.45	1	1443.00	481	0	11123.48	11123.48	Badpura	81
82 Ambakar 2121.72 2121.72 0 263 789.00 0 9.93 1767.36 1767.36 1767.36 257 6 56.84 0 9 0.79 44.18 44.18 2165.02	.165.02 59.70	2165.02 216	44.18	44.18	0.79	9	0	56.84	6	257	1767.36	1767.36	1767.36	1767.36	9.93	0	789.00	263	0	2121.72	2121.72	Ambakar	82
83 Roti godham 1278.61 1278.61 222 111 333.00 0 6.00 1065.06 1065.06 1065.06 305 28 39.07 0 11 1.02 26.63 0.00 1304.70	304.70 36.25	1304.70 130	0.00	26.63	1.02	11	0	39.07	28	305	1065.06	1065.06	1065.06	1065.06	6.00	0	333.00	111	222	1278.61	1278.61	Roti godham	83
84 Maina garh 1246.81 1246.81 266 0 0.00 0 5.46 1038.58 1038.58 1038.58 266 0 36.36 0 9 0.88 25.96 25.96 1272.26	272.26 38.68	1272.26 127.	25.96	25.96	0.88	9	0	36.36	0	266	1038.58	1038.58	1038.58	1038.58	5.46	0	0.00	0	266	1246.81	1246.81	Maina garh	84
85 Janakpuri 3470.32 3470.32 0 144 432.00 0 13.91 2890.73 2890.73 2890.73 94 50 93.19 0 5 0.42 72.27 72.27 3541.14	541.14 92.31	3541.14 354	72.27	72.27	0.42	5	0	93.19	50	94	2890.73	2890.73	2890.73	2890.73	13.91	0	432.00	144	0	3470.32	3470.32	Janakpuri	85
86 Ashapuri 2962.23 2962.23 0 383 1149.00 0 14.66 2467.50 2467.50 2467.50 369 14 84.05 0 13 1.20 61.69 61.69 3022.69	022.69 87.51	3022.69 302	61.69	61.69	1.20	13	0	84.05	14	369	2467.50	2467.50	2467.50	2467.50	14.66	0	1149.00	383	0	2962.23	2962.23	Ashapuri	86

				Water su	pply (Propo	sed)					Sanita	tion (proposed)				SWM				Roads (propo	sed)	
S.No	Name of Slum	Existing Running length of Sub line (Meters)	Proposed Running length of Sub line (Meters)	Existing Taps	Proposed Taps	Raising main (Meters)	Over head tanks	WATER SUPPLY Total Cost	Existing Length of sewer line (meters)	Proposed Length of sewer line (meters)	Existing Length of Strom water drain(meters)	Proposed Length of Strom water drain(meters)	Existing Toilets	Proposed Toilets	SANITA TION Total Cost	Existi ng Bins	Proposed Bins	Total Cost	Existing length of Approch roads	Proposed length of Approch roads	Existing length of Internal roads	Proposed length of Internal roads	Total cost
87	Chandanagar	690.37	690.37	0	70	210.00	0	3.14	575.07	575.07	575.07	575.07	70	0	18.26	0	2	0.18	14.38	14.38	704.46	704.46	19.42
88	Dharmalok colony	1210.66	1210.66	0	101	303.00	0	5.39	1008.47	1008.47	1008.47	1008.47	101	0	32.02	0	3	0.26	25.21	25.21	1235.37	1235.37	34.06
89	Sudhamapuri	1984.01	1984.01	0	191	573.00	0	9.89	1652.65	1652.65	1652.65	1652.65	191	0	57.85	0	6	0.58	41.32	0.00	2024.49	0.00	0.00
90	Avadhpuri	1070.71	1070.71	0	40	120.00	0	4.27	891.89	891.89	891.89	891.89	40	0	26.97	0	1	0.08	22.30	22.30	1092.56	1092.56	28.69
91	Bhagavathi nagar	1496.02	1496.02	0	86	258.00	0	6.13	1246.17	1246.17	1246.17	1246.17	34	52	43.69	0	3	0.25	31.15	31.15	1526.55	1526.55	34.99
92	Mattiya gate	2911.44	2911.44	74	7	21.00	0	13.42	2425.19	2425.19	2425.19	2425.19	74	7	90.13	0	3	0.31	60.63	60.63	2970.85	0.00	3.83
93	Panna pokar	2983.90	2983.90	0	111	333.00	0	12.48	2485.55	2485.55	2485.55	2485.55	0	111	92.38	0	4	0.35	62.14	0.00	3044.80	0.00	0.00
94	Devi nagar	2989.14	2989.14	0	161	483.00	0	13.43	2489.91	2489.91	2489.91	2489.91	136	25	86.20	0	5	0.46	62.25	62.25	3050.14	3050.14	88.31
95	Tekanarnol	1426.13	1426.13	328	33	99.00	0	6.45	1187.95	1187.95	1187.95	1187.95	361	0	41.59	0	12	1.17	29.70	29.70	1455.24	1455.24	44.24
96	Mukerian mohalla	2647.96	2647.96	26	40	120.00	0	10.74	2205.72	2205.72	2205.72	2205.72	58	8	71.01	0	2	0.18	55.14	55.14	2702.00	2702.00	74.50
97	Dhobi mohalla	4383.02	4383.02	61	28	84.00	0	18.44	3651.00	3651.00	3651.00	3651.00	76	13	123.38	0	3	0.28	91.27	0.00	4472.47	4472.47	124.26
98	Jaharkhana mohalla	5460.62	5460.62	0	335	1005.00	0	23.60	4548.62	4548.62	4548.62	4548.62	285	50	150.49	0	11	0.97	113.72	113.72	5572.06	5572.06	153.64
99	Jamuna bag colony	2789.13	2789.13	37	58	174.00	0	11.97	2323.30	2323.30	2323.30	2323.30	81	14	79.24	0	3	0.28	58.08	0.00	2846.05	2846.05	79.07
100	Mali Mohalla	8767.34	8767.34	46	38	114.00	0	36.77	7303.07	7303.07	7303.07	7303.07	72	12	245.01	0	3	0.28	182.58	0.00	8946.27	8946.27	248.55
	Total	276804.58	276804.58	7968.00	20830.00	62490.00	26.00	1712.33	230574.41	230574.41	230574.41	230574.41	22969.00	5278.00	8273.64	0.00	960.00	89.09	5764.36	3548.14	282453.65	194716.36	5285.66

RAY: Slum Free City Planning

			Street	lights				Educa	ation Fa	acilities			Heal	th Facil	ities	Soc	ial Welfa	re		Parks	
S.No	Name of Slum	Condition of Street lights	Existing Street lights	Propose d Street lights	COST	Existin g Pre - primar y schools	Propos ed Schools	Existin g Pimar y school s	propo sed prima ry	Existin g High school s	propo sed High school s	TOTAL EDUCA TIONAL FACILI TIES COST	Existin g Primar y Health Centre s	Propo sed PHC	Cost	Existin g Comm unity halls	Propose d Commu nity halls	Cost	Existi ng	Proposed	Cost
1	Bharatpur gate	No	0	36	4.81	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
2	Takaila gali	No	0	34	4.77	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	990.24	3.29
3	Machili mandi	No	0	59	7.51	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
4	Dharesi road	No	0	44	5.88	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
5	Haija hospital	No	0	27	3.61	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
6	Manohpura	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
7	Shivapuri ramnagar	No	0	38	4.84	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
8	Chiranjee ka nagalla	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
9	Pratap nagar	No	0	77	9.81	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
10	Bruj paint	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
11	Yumanpar bruj paint kshethr	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	1	1	0	1	0	3.07	1	0	0.00	0	1	4.99	0.00	1000.00	2.73
12	Lakshminagar pratapnagar	No	0	40	5.35	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
13	Sonetapa	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
14	Purana batta	No	0	40	5.35	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
15	Meera vihar	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.73
16	kalendri vihar	No	0	25	3.51	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.32
17	Abdul navipur	No	0	37	4.49	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
18	Ayodhaya nagar	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
19	Rani mandi	No	0	52	7.30	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.32
20	Bankandi	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
21	Katothi kuva	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
22	Bains bahora	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
23	Kishan teela	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
24	Bargav galli baratpur gate	No	0	29	3.52	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
25	Subasha nagar	No	0	46	5.58	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
26	Santoshpura	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
27	Lakshmangand	No	0	27	3.44	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
28	Dandara	No	0	95	11.52	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
29	Sanjay nagar	No	0	46	5.86	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
30	Ramnagar	No	0	84	11.79	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.32
31	Shasthri nagar	No	0	51	6.82	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
32	Nayangala	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
33	Jhingurpura	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
34	Bahadurpura	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
35	Chouki chandmari	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	994.91	2.99
36	Ambedkar nagar	No	0	95	10.97	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.73
37	Ram barosi Colony	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
38	Rajeev gandhi nagar	No	0	20	2.31	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	819.97	2.24

Regional Centre for Urban Environmental Studies, Osmania University, Hyderabad

RAY: Slum Free City Planning

			Street	lights				Educa	ation Fa	acilities			Heal	th Facil	ities	Soc	cial Welfa	re		Parks	
S.No	Name of Slum	Condition of Street lights	Existing Street lights	Propose d Street lights	COST	Existin g Pre - primar y schools	Propos ed Schools	Existin g Pimar y school s	propo sed prima ry	Existin g High school s	propo sed High school s	TOTAL EDUCA TIONAL FACILI TIES COST	Existin g Primar y Health Centre s	Propo sed PHC	Cost	Existin g Comm unity halls	Propose d Commu nity halls	Cost	Existi ng	Proposed	Cost
39	Chaganpura	No	0	95	10.97	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.73
40	Arjunpura	No	0	95	13.34	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.32
41	kampugat, harajan basti	No	0	41	5.48	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
42	Omnagar puja enclave	No	0	95	12.70	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
43	Anthapada	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
44	General ganj	Yes	0	0	0.00	0	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.32
45	Boudh nagar	No	0	31	3.95	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
46	Sukdevnagar	No	0	95	11.52	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
47	Ajad nagar	No	0	38	4.61	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
48	kela nagar	No	0	19	2.30	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	631.41	1.81
49	Bhag kkajiyan	No	0	41	4.97	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
50	Navaneeth nagar	No	0	95	12.10	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
51	Anandlok colony	No	0	94	10.86	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.73
52	Goal kuva	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
53	Jaysimhapura	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.32
54	Ganeshdham	No	0	25	3.18	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
55	Mohan nagar	No	0	59	7.16	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
56	ashanagar	No	0	47	5.70	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
57	Bangaloni colony	No	0	19	2.54	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	853.63	2.70
58	Chamunda colony	No	0	55	7.00	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
59	Radhesham cololny pushpa vihar	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
60	Abhagad form	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.32
61	Kankor	No	0	57	7.26	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
62	Newradheshyam colony	No	0	95	10.97	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.73
63	Vikas nagar	No	0	95	11.52	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
64	Shankar sivaji nagar	No	0	94	10.86	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.73
65	Sarasvathi kund	No	0	95	12.10	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
66	Govindpur	No	0	95	10.97	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.73
67	Ajampur	No	0	89	11.33	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
68	Lakshmi nagar Virala mandhir	No	0	72	8.73	1	0		0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
69 70	Kishori nagar	NO	0	70	8.49	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
70	Anilayaganj	NO V	0	56	/.13	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
/1	Narayanapuri	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	5.52
72	Dholipayav, harijan basti	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00		0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	5.16
15	Malla pura	Y es	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.10
74	Mayeteele	INO No	0	۲۵ ۲۵	12.49	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.32
13	Iviayateeta	INO Vos	0	28	3.57		0		0	1	0	0.00		0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.16
/0	Halangani	res	0	0	0.00	1 1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00		0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.10

Regional Centre for Urban Environmental Studies, Osmania University, Hyderabad

RAY: Slum Free City Planning

			Street	lights				Educa	ation Fa	cilities			Heal	th Facil	ities	So	cial Welfa	re		Parks	
S.No	Name of Slum	Condition of Street lights	Existing Street lights	Propose d Street lights	COST	Existin g Pre - primar y schools	Propos ed Schools	Existin g Pimar y school s	propo sed prima ry	Existin g High school s	propo sed High school s	TOTAL EDUCA TIONAL FACILI TIES COST	Existin g Primar y Health Centre s	Propo sed PHC	Cost	Existin g Comm unity halls	Propose d Commu nity halls	Cost	Existi ng	Proposed	Cost
77	Gopal nagar	No	0	63	8.02	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
78	Nagala chandraban	No	0	77	9.34	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
79	Shankarapuri nagala sivaji	No	0	79	10.06	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
80	Natvar nagar	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
81	Badpura	No	0	95	11.52	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
82	Ambakar	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
83	Roti godham	No	0	30	3.82	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
84	Maina garh	No	0	29	3.88	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
85	Janakpuri	No	0	80	9.24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.73
86	Ashapuri	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
87	Chandanagar	No	0	16	1.94	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	707.73	2.03
88	Dharmalok colony	No	0	28	3.40	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
89	Sudhamapuri	No	0	46	6.15	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
90	Avadhpuri	No	0	25	2.89	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.73
91	Bhagavathi nagar	No	0	35	4.04	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.73
92	Mattiya gate	No	0	67	9.41	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.32
93	Panna pokar	No	0	69	8.37	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
94	Devi nagar	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
95	Tekanarnol	No	0	33	4.41	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.16
96	Mukerian mohalla	No	0	61	7.40	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
97	Dhobi mohalla	No	0	95	12.10	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
98	Jaharkhana mohalla	No	0	95	11.52	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.87
99	Jamuna bag colony	No	0	65	8.28	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
100	Mali Mohalla	Yes	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.01
	Total		0	3969	498.62	99	1	98	0	92	0	3.07	84	0	0.00	2	1	4.988	0	98997.89	297.85

S.No	Name of Slum	Mode of Development	Ownership of land	Tenure status	Density	Year Wise	Vulnerability Code	Infrastructure Code
1	Bharatpur gate	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Medium density	4	Best	Best
2	Takaila gali	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	High density	5	Best	Best
3	Machili mandi	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Worst	Average
4	Dharesi road	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	4	Best	Best
5	Haija hospital	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	4	Best	Best
6	Manohpura	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Medium density	3	Worst	Average
7	Shivapuri ramnagar	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Medium density	3	Worst	Best
8	Chiranjee ka nagalla	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Average	Worst
9	Pratap nagar	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	3	Worst	Best
10	Bruj paint	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Best	Average
11	Yumanpar bruj paint kshethr	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	1	Worst	Worst
12	Lakshminagar pratapnagar	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	4	Average	Average
13	Sonetapa	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Average	Worst
14	Purana batta	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	4	Average	Best
15	Meera vihar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	1	Worst	Worst
16	kalendri vihar	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Medium density	5	Average	Best
17	Abdul navipur	In-situ development	Private	Secure	Low density	2	Worst	Worst
18	Ayodhaya nagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Best	Worst
19	Rani mandi	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	5	Best	Best
20	Bankandi	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Best	Worst
21	Katothi kuva	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Best	Worst
22	Bains bahora	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Average	worst
23	Kishan teela	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Average	Worst
24	Bargav galli baratpur gate	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Average	Worst
25	Subasha nagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Worst	Worst
26	Santoshpura	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	4	Worst	Best
27	Lakshmangand	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Best	Worst
28	Dandara	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Average	Worst
29	Sanjay nagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Worst	Best
30	Ramnagar	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	5	Average	Best

S.No	Name of Slum	Mode of Development	Ownership of land	Tenure status	Density	Year Wise	Vulnerability Code	Infrastructure Code
31	Shasthri nagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	4	Best	Average
32	Nayangala	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	4	Average	Best
33	Jhingurpura	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	4	Average	Average
34	Bahadurpura	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	4	Average	Best
35	Chouki chandmari	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Average	Worst
36	Ambedkar nagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	1	Worst	Best
37	Ram barosi Colony	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Worst	Average
38	Rajeev gandhi nagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	1	Worst	Average
39	Chaganpura	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	1	Average	Worst
40	Arjunpura	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	5	Average	Best
41	kampugat, harajan basti	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	4	Best	Best
42	Omnagar puja enclave	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	4	Best	Average
43	Anthapada	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	4	Worst	Best
44	General ganj	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	5	Average	Best
45	Boudh nagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Best	Worst
46	Sukdevnagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Worst	Worst
47	Ajad nagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Worst	Worst
48	kela nagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Average	Average
49	Bhag kkajiyan	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Worst	Worst
50	Navaneeth nagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Average	Average
51	Anandlok colony	In-situ development	Local body	Secure	Low density	1	Worst	Worst
52	Goal kuva	Upgradation	Private	In-secure	Low density	3	Worst	Best
53	Jaysimhapura	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	5	Best	Best
54	Ganeshdham	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Medium density	3	Average	Average
55	Mohan nagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Average	Worst
56	ashanagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Average	Average
57	Bangaloni colony	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	4	Best	Average
58	Chamunda colony	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Average	Average
59	Radhesham cololny pushpa vihar	Upgradation	Private	In-secure	Low density	4	Worst	Best

S.No	Name of Slum	Mode of Development	Ownership of land	Tenure status	Density	Year Wise	Vulnerability Code	Infrastructure Code
60	Abhagad form	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	5	Best	Best
61	Kankor	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Best	Average
62	Newradheshyam colony	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	1	Worst	Average
63	Vikas nagar	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	2	Worst	Worst
64	Shankar sivaji nagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	1	Worst	Worst
65	Sarasvathi kund	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Best	Average
66	Govindpur	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	1	Worst	Worst
67	Ajampur	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Average	Average
68	Lakshmi nagar Virala mandhir	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Best	Worst
69	Kishori nagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Average	Average
70	Ahilayaganj	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Best	Worst
71	Narayanapuri	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	5	Worst	Best
72	Dholipayav, harijan basti	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	4	Average	Best
73	Malla pura	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	4	Worst	Best
74	Govind ashram	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	5	Best	Best
75	Mayateela	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	3	Worst	Best
76	Halanganj	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	4	Worst	Best
77	Gopal nagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Best	Average
78	Nagala chandraban	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Best	Worst
79	Shankarapuri nagala sivaji	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Average	Average
80	Natvar nagar	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	4	Average	Best
81	Badpura	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Best	Worst
82	Ambakar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Worst	Average
83	Roti godham	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Worst	Average
84	Maina garh	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	4	Average	Best
85	Janakpuri	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	1	Worst	Average
86	Ashapuri	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Best	Average
87	Chandanagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Average	Average
88	Dharmalok colony	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Average	Average
89	Sudhamapuri	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	4	Best	Average
90	Avadhpuri	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	1	Worst	Average

S.No	Name of Slum	Mode of Development	Ownership of land	Tenure status	Density	Year Wise	Vulnerability Code	Infrastructure Code
91	Bhagavathi nagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	1	Worst	Worst
92	Mattiya gate	Upgradation	Private	Secure	Low density	5	Average	Best
93	Panna pokar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Best	Worst
94	Devi nagar	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Average	Average
95	Tekanarnol	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	4	Best	Best
96	Mukerian mohalla	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Best	Worst
97	Dhobi mohalla	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Best	Average
98	Jaharkhana mohalla	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	2	Average	Worst
99	Jamuna bag colony	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Best	Average
100	Mali Mohalla	Upgradation	Local body	Secure	Low density	3	Best	Average

Proposed budget for Slum free Mathura

ANNEXURE -2E - Line Estimates in Lakhs

Sl.No.	Slum name	Ownership of land	Mode of Development	Housing Cost (Lakhs)	Physical Infrastructure					Social Infrastructure				Oneratio	
					Water supply	Sanitation	Solid waste manage ment	Roads	Street lights	Educatio nal facilities	Health facilities	Communi ty halls	Recreatio nal spaces	n & Maintena nce Cost (Lakhs)	GRAND TOTAL (Lakhs)
1	Bharatpur gate	Local body	Upgradation	444.85	25.49	45.81	1.75	48.73	4.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	34.48	609.08
2	Takaila gali	Local body	Upgradation	231.09	26.09	48.27	2.04	47.47	4.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.29	21.78	384.80
3	Machili mandi	Local body	Upgradation	564.14	11.47	77.65	1.11	75.96	7.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	44.45	785.31
4	Dharesi road	Local body	Upgradation	191.99	8.47	56.69	0.78	58.75	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	19.54	345.26
5	Haija hospital	Local body	Upgradation	330.12	23.63	36.12	1.17	35.72	3.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	26.01	459.54
6	Manohpura	Local body	Upgradation	231.90	26.23	54.98	1.85	55.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	22.38	395.45
7	Shivapuri ramnagar	Private	Upgradation	1607.69	29.23	51.30	2.50	0.00	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	101.91	1800.49
8	Chiranjee ka nagalla	Local body	Upgradation	176.26	5.36	40.87	0.53	27.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	15.17	268.08
9	Pratap nagar	Private	Upgradation	617.66	33.44	93.55	1.20	0.00	9.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	45.52	804.18
10	Bruj paint	Local body	Upgradation	610.97	25.57	45.81	1.39	32.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	43.13	762.04
11	Yumanpar bruj paint kshethr	Local body	Upgradation	904.06	42.16	69.62	2.10	45.01	0.00	3.07	0.00	4.99	2.73	64.42	1138.16
12	Lakshminagar pratapnagar	Private	Upgradation	362.90	28.23	74.89	1.17	0.00	5.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	28.54	504.25
13	Sonetapa	Local body	Upgradation	490.56	28.34	65.71	1.41	63.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	39.15	691.61
14	Purana batta	Private	Upgradation	475.28	11.04	51.00	1.75	0.00	5.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	32.86	580.44
15	Meera vihar	Local body	Upgradation	503.60	33.49	148.03	1.51	105.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	47.66	842.05
16	kalendri vihar	Private	Upgradation	368.75	27.28	39.43	1.63	0.00	3.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	26.64	470.56
17	Abdul navipur	Private	In-situ development	2256.56	25.78	42.15	1.50	37.65	4.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	142.26	2513.26
18	Ayodhaya nagar	Local body	Upgradation	196.22	4.71	22.20	0.83	20.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	14.88	262.83
19	Rani mandi	Private	Upgradation	98.33	10.89	70.18	1.02	0.00	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	11.46	202.51
20	Bankandi	Local body	Upgradation	60.20	8.95	57.45	0.19	60.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	11.42	201.79
21	Katothi kuva	Local body	Upgradation	66.89	13.74	88.76	0.28	93.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	15.99	282.43
22	Bains bahora	Local body	Upgradation	242.09	11.36	64.37	0.88	68.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	23.40	413.44
23	Kishan teela	Local body	Upgradation	138.04	6.51	37.18	0.44	39.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	13.47	238.05
24	Bargav galli baratpur gate	Local body	Upgradation	339.78	6.27	80.70	1.15	33.85	3.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	28.09	496.23
	Slum name	Ownership of land	Mode of Development	Housing Cost (Lakhs)	Physical Infrastructure						Social Inf	Operatio			
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Sl.No.					Water supply	Sanitation	Solid waste manage ment	Roads	Street lights	Educatio nal facilities	Health facilities	Communi ty halls	Recreatio nal spaces	n & Maintena nce Cost (Lakhs)	GRAND TOTAL (Lakhs)
25	Subasha nagar	Local body	Upgradation	246.34	24.35	93.19	1.23	55.40	5.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	25.74	454.69
26	Santoshpura	Local body	Upgradation	152.18	6.22	43.58	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	12.33	217.86
27	Lakshmangand	Local body	Upgradation	102.57	5.42	43.07	0.28	1.16	3.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	9.54	168.47
28	Dandara	Local body	Upgradation	150.78	33.19	222.69	0.53	232.13	11.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	39.22	692.92
29	Sanjay nagar	Local body	Upgradation	341.16	8.86	55.72	1.11	0.00	5.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	24.94	440.66
30	Ramnagar	Private	Upgradation	238.46	18.39	112.72	1.43	0.00	11.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	23.17	409.27
31	Shasthri nagar	Local body	Upgradation	262.23	10.71	64.95	1.17	57.54	6.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	24.39	430.97
32	Nayangala	Local body	Upgradation	199.01	11.00	73.48	0.88	77.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	21.87	386.42
33	Jhingurpura	Local body	Upgradation	133.45	11.24	74.40	0.39	78.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	18.05	318.85
34	Bahadurpura	Local body	Upgradation	323.10	9.89	66.62	0.68	68.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	28.32	500.36
35	Chouki chandmari	Local body	Upgradation	173.92	5.29	47.57	0.28	37.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.99	16.05	283.58
36	Ambedkar nagar	Local body	Upgradation	236.63	19.18	134.42	0.50	0.00	10.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	24.27	428.72
37	Ram barosi Colony	Local body	Upgradation	84.73	6.45	40.26	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	8.09	142.90
38	Rajeev gandhi nagar	Local body	Upgradation	28.32	3.48	23.45	0.08	20.49	2.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.24	4.82	85.19
39	Chaganpura	Local body	Upgradation	242.70	25.58	201.25	1.09	166.18	10.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	39.03	689.53
40	Arjunpura	Private	Upgradation	95.88	32.79	250.22	1.33	0.00	13.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	23.81	420.68
41	kampugat, harajan basti	Local body	Upgradation	367.58	26.23	51.25	1.94	52.31	5.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	30.48	538.44
42	Omnagar puja enclave	Local body	Upgradation	297.34	23.22	140.26	1.07	0.00	12.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	28.67	506.43
43	Anthapada	Local body	Upgradation	269.25	18.85	130.19	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	25.35	447.76
44	General ganj	Private	Upgradation	115.54	14.54	96.07	0.41	4.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	14.04	248.03
45	Boudh nagar	Local body	Upgradation	122.64	8.03	37.53	1.20	39.93	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	12.98	229.27
46	Sukdevnagar	Local body	Upgradation	40.35	26.44	171.06	0.35	181.98	11.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	26.07	460.64
47	Ajad nagar	Local body	Upgradation	114.68	7.74	43.57	0.62	46.35	4.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	13.23	233.64
48	kela nagar	Local body	Upgradation	80.70	3.80	21.87	0.26	0.00	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.81	6.64	117.39
49	Bhag kkajiyan	Local body	Upgradation	63.71	7.64	48.65	0.26	48.18	4.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	10.58	186.87
50	Navaneeth nagar	Local body	Upgradation	109.26	21.97	135.45	0.83	144.09	12.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	25.60	452.30
51	Anandlok colony	Local body	In-situ development	2004.70	33.70	102.35	1.34	108.88	10.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	135.87	2400.44

	Slum name	Ownership of land	Mode of Development	Housing Cost (Lakhs)			Social Infrastructure				Operatio				
Sl.No.					Water supply	Sanitation	Solid waste manage ment	Roads	Street lights	Educatio nal facilities	Health facilities	Communi ty halls	Recreatio nal spaces	n & Maintena nce Cost (Lakhs)	GRAND TOTAL (Lakhs)
52	Goal kuva	Private	Upgradation	249.74	11.95	72.80	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	20.28	358.33
53	Jaysimhapura	Private	Upgradation	253.21	9.87	56.69	1.23	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	19.59	346.02
54	Ganeshdham	Local body	Upgradation	323.32	7.19	31.65	1.39	27.72	3.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	23.85	421.31
55	Mohan nagar	Local body	Upgradation	131.66	29.37	68.82	1.41	71.66	7.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	18.78	331.72
56	ashanagar	Local body	Upgradation	70.08	8.48	54.57	0.18	49.87	5.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	11.50	203.24
57	Bangaloni colony	Local body	Upgradation	60.87	4.34	26.43	0.39	24.79	2.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	7.32	129.38
58	Chamunda colony	Local body	Upgradation	133.79	11.56	68.56	0.83	58.85	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	17.02	300.62
59	Radhesham cololny pushpa vihar	Private	Upgradation	105.36	14.85	96.53	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	13.21	233.41
60	Abhagad form	Private	Upgradation	172.09	5.86	35.30	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	13.02	229.99
61	Kankor	Local body	Upgradation	158.32	29.64	78.26	1.11	63.49	7.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	20.47	361.55
62	Newradheshyam colony	Local body	Upgradation	485.40	47.27	204.30	1.01	182.37	10.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	56.04	990.09
63	Vikas nagar	Private	Upgradation	522.41	36.61	146.89	1.76	4.78	11.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	43.61	770.46
64	Shankar sivaji nagar	Local body	Upgradation	135.51	16.12	112.32	0.34	95.38	10.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	22.39	395.64
65	Sarasvathi kund	Local body	Upgradation	613.20	42.37	137.18	2.50	142.27	12.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	57.16	1009.79
66	Govindpur	Local body	Upgradation	86.97	22.71	161.87	0.42	135.70	10.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	25.28	446.65
67	Ajampur	Local body	Upgradation	361.23	18.56	117.68	1.30	95.90	11.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	36.54	645.54
68	Lakshmi nagar Virala mandhir	Local body	Upgradation	53.09	12.99	87.47	0.26	88.15	8.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	15.21	268.77
69	Kishori nagar	Local body	Upgradation	458.70	31.19	80.50	1.32	71.37	8.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	39.27	693.70
70	Ahilayaganj	Local body	Upgradation	506.17	30.85	70.90	1.76	68.61	7.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	41.31	729.74
71	Narayanapuri	Private	Upgradation	309.75	7.21	52.67	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	22.44	396.52
72	Dholipayav, harijan basti	Private	Upgradation	601.71	8.45	97.61	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	42.72	754.72
73	Malla pura	Private	Upgradation	255.20	15.14	102.25	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	22.58	398.92
74	Govind ashram	Private	Upgradation	177.00	19.72	120.53	1.02	5.09	12.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	20.35	359.53
75	Mayateela	Private	Upgradation	214.06	5.50	33.82	0.37	0.00	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	15.62	275.95
76	Halanganj	Private	Upgradation	201.35	6.12	39.06	0.68	1.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	15.12	267.17
77	Gopal nagar	Local body	Upgradation	294.33	30.78	75.45	1.11	79.68	8.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	29.54	521.93

	Slum name	Ownership of land	Mode of Development	Housing Cost (Lakhs)		icture			Social Inf	Operatio					
Sl.No.					Water supply	Sanitation	Solid waste manage ment	Roads	Street lights	Educatio nal facilities	Health facilities	Communi ty halls	Recreatio nal spaces	n & Maintena nce Cost (Lakhs)	GRAND TOTAL (Lakhs)
78	Nagala chandraban	Local body	Upgradation	127.42	14.75	112.36	0.79	81.79	9.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	20.96	370.28
79	Shankarapuri nagala sivaji	Local body	Upgradation	169.47	15.76	113.98	0.74	4.08	10.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	19.03	336.12
80	Natvar nagar	Private	Upgradation	156.87	9.70	57.23	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	13.65	241.20
81	Badpura	Local body	Upgradation	267.58	63.45	303.66	1.41	312.98	11.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	57.81	1021.28
82	Ambakar	Local body	Upgradation	269.70	9.93	56.84	0.79	59.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	23.99	423.83
83	Roti godham	Local body	Upgradation	350.08	6.00	39.07	1.02	36.25	3.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	26.36	465.61
84	Maina garh	Local body	Upgradation	379.29	5.46	36.36	0.88	38.68	3.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	28.06	495.75
85	Janakpuri	Local body	Upgradation	115.28	13.91	93.19	0.42	92.31	9.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	19.62	346.70
86	Ashapuri	Local body	Upgradation	131.56	14.66	84.05	1.20	87.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	19.32	341.31
87	Chandanagar	Local body	Upgradation	55.21	3.14	18.26	0.18	19.42	1.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.03	6.01	106.20
88	Dharmalok colony	Local body	Upgradation	106.18	5.39	32.02	0.26	34.06	3.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	11.05	195.23
89	Sudhamapuri	Local body	Upgradation	142.82	9.89	57.85	0.58	0.00	6.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	13.23	233.69
90	Avadhpuri	Local body	Upgradation	46.52	4.27	26.97	0.08	28.69	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	6.73	118.88
91	Bhagavathi nagar	Local body	Upgradation	82.92	6.13	43.69	0.25	34.99	4.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	10.48	185.23
92	Mattiya gate	Private	Upgradation	59.00	13.42	90.13	0.31	3.83	9.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	10.76	190.18
93	Panna pokar	Local body	Upgradation	63.71	12.48	92.38	0.35	0.00	8.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	10.81	190.97
94	Devi nagar	Local body	Upgradation	124.87	13.43	86.20	0.46	88.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	18.98	335.25
95	Tekanarnol	Local body	Upgradation	210.72	6.45	41.59	1.17	44.24	4.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	18.70	330.44
96	Mukerian mohalla	Local body	Upgradation	84.95	10.74	71.01	0.18	74.50	7.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	15.10	266.73
97	Dhobi mohalla	Local body	Upgradation	91.42	18.44	123.38	0.28	124.26	12.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	22.37	395.25
98	Jaharkhana mohalla	Local body	Upgradation	290.94	23.60	150.49	0.97	153.64	11.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	38.04	672.07
99	Jamuna bag colony	Local body	Upgradation	89.19	11.97	79.24	0.28	79.07	8.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	16.26	287.31
100	Mali Mohalla	Local body	Upgradation	89.19	36.77	245.01	0.28	248.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	37.37	660.18
	Total			28546.56	1712.33	8273.64	89.09	5285.66	498.62	3.07	0.00	4.99	297.85	2682.71	47394.52